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RHODE  
HISTORICAL



ISLAND  
SOCIETY

## COLLECTIONS

Vol. XX	July, 1927	No. 3
G. ALDER BLUMER, <i>President</i> HOWARD W. PRESTON, <i>Secretary</i>	GILBERT A. HARRINGTON, <i>Treasurer</i> HOWARD M. CHAPIN, <i>Librarian</i>	

The Society assumes no responsibility for the statements or the opinions of contributors.

### Providence Street Names

CONTRIBUTED BY HOWARD W. PRESTON

The Town of Providence at two different times made an official list of the names of the streets and lanes of the Town.

The first list was presented and approved by the Townsmen in Town meeting in 1772.

The second was established by the Town Council in 1805.

These two lists are here printed from documents in the Archives of the City of Providence.

#### I

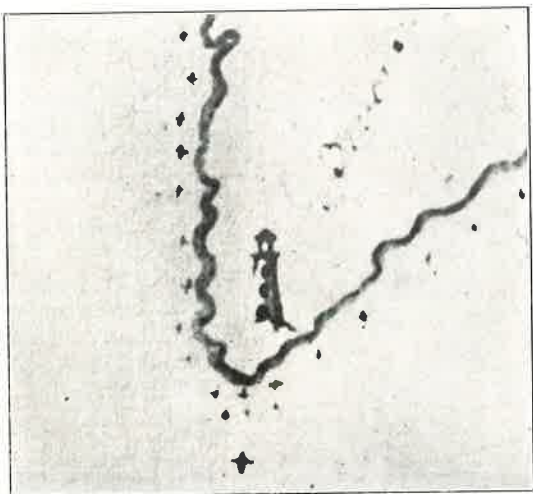
#### PROVIDENCE TOWN PAPERS 015050

#### NAMES OF STREETS LANES AND ALLEYS IN THE TOWN OF PROVIDENCE

From the Middle of the Parade at Weybosset Bridge down  
Town Southerly to the Southermost Water Lot

WATER STREET

Mrs. William B. Weeden	W. Fred Williams, M.D.
Mr. Richard Ward Greene Welling	Miss Amey L. Willson
Mr. Herbert J. Wells	Mr. William A. Wing
Mr. John H. Wells	Mr. Wilson G. Wing
Mr. Thomas H. West, Jr.	Mrs. George P. Winship
Mr. Willis H. White	Hon. John Carter Brown Woods
Mrs. Gerald Whitman	Mr. Nathan M. Wright
Mr. Victor Wilbour	Mr. Lawrence C. Wroth
Mr. Frank J. Wilder	Mr. William P. Young
Mrs. Elizabeth K. Wilkinson	Mrs. William P. Young



View of Beavertail Lighthouse about 1755, drawn by Peter Harrison. Original in Colonial Office, London, England, (Maps, N. A. C., R. I. 5). Photostat in R. I. H. S. Maps, XLII:9. Cf. R. I. H. S. C. XIV, 98b.

Contributed by Professor Verner W. Crane.

## Colonial Heraldry

The great majority of those who used armorial bearings in colonial Rhode Island would seem to have considered themselves entitled to use them by right of descent. This claim of an hereditary right, though often tacit and unproven, was in fact merely the transplanting to the new world of the usage in regard to armorial bearings, that had been for a long time, and indeed still was to a large extent, in vogue in England. Only a few of the colonial Rhode Islanders obtained authorization from the College of Arms for the use of their arms.

Mr. W. H. Whitmore, Editor of the *Heraldic Journal*, back in 1866, most aptly dispelled certain widely accepted popular misconceptions in regard to heraldry in the following words:

“Here in America there is a common mistake in the supposition that certain coats-of-arms belong to certain families. As a supplement, it is supposed that all of the same surname constitute one family, and are hence entitled to the arms. This idea is clearly erroneous. *Identity of surname raises no presumption of identity of origin.*”

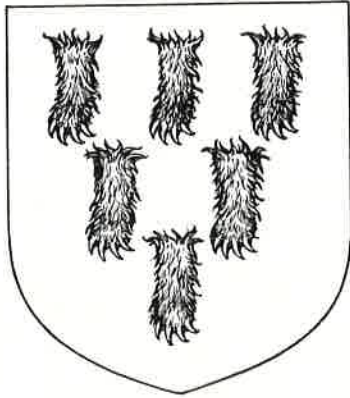
This last sentence cannot be too strongly emphasized in historical work.

A very brief study of heraldry will show clearly that many families of the same name are unrelated, and that many families of the same name bear entirely distinct arms.

Of course it is possible that a few arms may have been assumed outright in colonial New England, for at that period arms were occasionally assumed outright in England and on the Continent. It is also true that arms of one family may have been appropriated, or should we say misappropriated, by some other family, though doubtless usually through some mistaken belief in relationship and descent.

The purpose of this study is to record the armorial bearings that were used in colonial Rhode Island, and not to decide upon the user's right to them, but any available information, which may throw light on that problem, has been included.

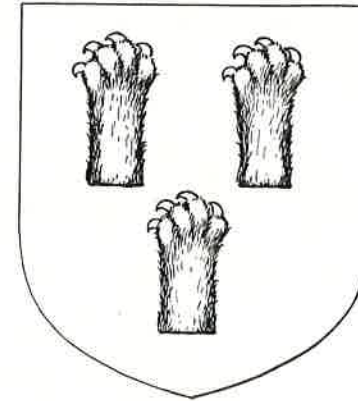
SWEET



James Sweet of Warwick, R. I., son of John Sweet of Salem, Mass., used an armorial seal on a letter dated at Warwick, June 19, 1664, (Prov. Town Papers 0127). The heraldic device is "six lion's paws erased inverted, 3, 2, 1." No such arms are given by Papworth, nor under the name of Sweet or Swett by Burke, but as there is no complete list of English arms, this is not surprising. The colors are not given, (Cf. R. I. H. S. C. XI:100).

The seal used by James Sweet may have been inherited through a maternal line, as was the Latham armorial seal used by Walter Clarke, grandson of Lewis Latham, but in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, the presumption is that the arms used by James Sweet were paternal arms.

USHER



The Usher hatchment, now in the museum of the Rhode Island Historical Society, bears the Usher arms as "Argent, three lion's paws coupé erect sable, armed gules," with the crest, "a lion's paw coupé erect sable, armed gules, holding a wand of the first."

A hatchment is an achievement of arms painted upon a background of black upon a lozenge-shaped panel; it is an heraldic symbol of mourning, which is placed on the outside (usually at the front entrance) of the house in which the deceased lived. The extent to which the hatchment was used in colonial New England is not known, but it seems probable that the hatchment was used occasionally, especially in the early half of the eighteenth century. Two of the coats in the Gore Roll of Arms, dated 1682 and 1715, have a skull for a crest, which suggests their use as hatchments.

The *Heraldic Journal*, (I:88 and IV:44) mentions an heraldic mourning flag, which is, of course, somewhat similar to a hatchment, as probably being used in Salem, Massachusetts, about 1709, and eight armorial escutcheons, each with a crescent for difference, were used at the funeral of William Lynde in 1752 (ibid IV, 94).

The Usher hatchment was probably used in connection with the obsequies of Lieutenant-Governor John Usher of New Hampshire, who died at Medford, September 5, 1726. His eldest son, Rev. John Usher, was at this time rector of St. Michael's Church, Bristol, R. I., and this hatchment was handed down in the Rhode Island branch of the family. Lieutenant-Governor John Usher used an armorial seal, being the same device as that of the hatchment, except that on the seal the shield carried a crescent for difference, (*Herald Jour.* IV:34 and also Vermont's *Herald Amer.* p. 101 and 181, where evidently,



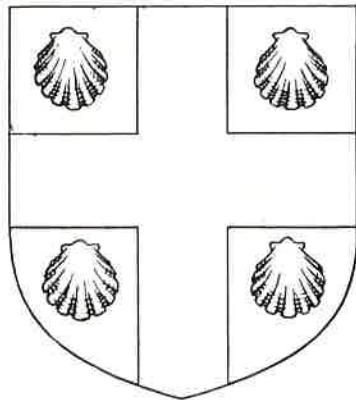
The Usher Hatchment  
In the museum of the Society

through the error of the artist, the paws are "erased" and placed "in fesse" instead of "2, 1"). The crescent for difference also appears in the arms on the silverware owned by John Jeffries, grandson of Lieutenant-Governor John Usher. This John Usher was second son of Hezekiah Usher of Boston, and it is possible that he added the crescent for difference on that account. This theory is strengthened by the fact that the eldest son, Hezekiah Junior, died in 1697 without issue, whereby John became heir male of his father's branch of the family. After this date it would be proper for John to discard the crescent, and it is interesting to note that it does not appear on the hatchment. Of course the crescent may have been for cadency occurring in England, and may have been arbitrarily dropped, as in the case of the Greene family of Rhode Island.

The Usher hatchment is painted on wood, and on the back is a nineteenth century manuscript note, which reads: "Coat of Arms by Hezekiah Usher who died in Boston, 1676, Aged ——. His son John, Gov. of N. H. Ob. at Medford 1726." Burke credits these arms to Lieutenant-Governor John Usher of New Hampshire, but gives the wand of the crest as argent, and ascribes the same arms, but no crest, to the Ushers of Featherstone in Yorkshire.

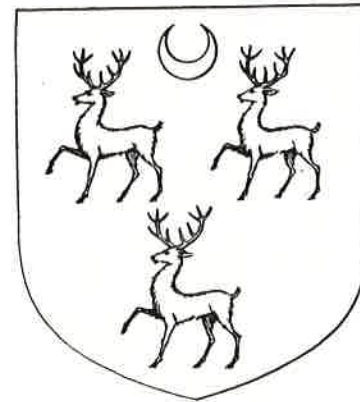
Another similar Usher hatchment was found in the garret of the Usher homestead at Bristol, and placed in St Michael's Church a few years ago. Copinger tells us that "the proper time for keeping up a hatchment is a twelvemonth after death, when, if permissible, it may be removed to the church." Thus it will be seen that it was quite appropriate, though perhaps dilatory by over a century, to place the Usher hatchment in the church. This hatchment is painted on two pieces of wood, and is surrounded by a gilt frame. Both of these hatchments doubtless date from as early as the time of Rev. John Usher, Senior, (1695-1775,) and Dr. Harold Bowditch of Brookline, Mass., considers it very probable that the hatchment in the Society's museum was painted as early as 1726. The Rev. John Usher had strong aristocratic sympathies (see W. H. Munro's *History of Bristol*, p. 182), and this point of view would explain his use of the hatchment at the time of his father's death, or his family's use of it at his death.

## COGGESHALL



The seal used by John Coggeshall of Newport, President of the Colony, who died in 1647, bore the armorial design of a cross between four escallops. An impression of this seal appears on two manuscripts in the Connecticut Archives *Colonial Boundaries*, vol. 1, pp. 103 and 109 (Cf. R. I. H. S. C. XV:103 and *Her. Jour.* II:45). The case of this Coggeshall armorial seal is particularly interesting, because, when Austin published his *Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island* in 1887, nothing was known in regard to the ancestry of John Coggeshall, and no evidence had been produced to show that he had any authorized or hereditary right to these arms. In 1893 his mother's will was printed in the *N. E. H. & G. Register*, but no evidence in regard to his hereditary right to the arms was produced until the *Register* for January 1919 (p. 19) printed the ancestry of John Coggeshall based on English records. These documents prove that John of Newport was descended from John of Halsted in Essex, who in 1563 had built an almshouse at Halsted, on which were placed his arms: "Argent, a cross between four escallops sable."

## GREENE



The armorial silver seal of John Greene, Junior, of Warwick, Deputy Governor of Rhode Island from 1690 to 1700, is still extant and is owned by Mr. Henry L. Greene of Riverpoint, R. I. The arms are three bucks trippant, a crescent for difference. No colors are shown. The impressions from this seal appear on several colonial documents. Three impressions of it appear on a manuscript dated January 16, 1682 (Rhode Island Historical Society, Greene Papers, page 12), and there is one impression of it on the will of Malachi Rhodes, December 11, 1682, (see plate opposite page 734 of *The Greens of Rhode Island*, where one of the photographs was unfortunately reversed). The English ancestry is traced in *The Greens of Rhode Island*, (Cf. p. 741 and pp. 38-40) to the Greens of Dorsetshire. The arms are "Azure three bucks trippant or." Why John Greene, Junior, used a crescent for difference on his arms is not clear, for he was the eldest son. It would seem therefore to have been for his father who, however, was not second son, but fourth son of Richard Greene. The second son died without children in 1617, and the third son died in 1650, leaving one son Robert Greene, Junior. If this second Robert Greene died without issue, which is of course possible, the

Rhode Island branch of the family would then have become the second surviving branch and John on that account, might assume the crescent for difference. It is claimed that the Greenes of Dorsetshire are descended from the Greenes of Greene Norton, Northamptonshire, but not proven. These arms, without the crescent for difference, are the arms of the Northamptonshire Greenes, but were used in 1651 by Richard Greene of Gillingham, Dorsetshire (*The Greenes of Rhode Island*, p. 768). The crescent was omitted from the arms by the descendants of Deputy Governor John Greene, and one of his descendants, General Nathanael Greene of Revolutionary fame, changed the field of the arms from azure to *vert* (*The Greenes of Rhode Island*, p. 734).

WANTON



There is a tradition that the Wanton brothers of Newport received an official augmentation to their arms during the reign of Anne. Mrs. Mary Bull Wanton (1728-1821) related to her family various "recollections," and these stories were eventually published in an anonymous and titleless pamphlet, a copy of which is in the library of the Rhode Island Historical Society. It reads as follows:

"The fame of this exploit reached England and when the two Wantons went to England in 1702, they were invited to court, and Queen Anne granted an addition to their coat of arms and presented each with two pieces of plate, a silver punch bowl and salver, with these mottoes in Latin inscribed on them:

"Omnipotente numine magistro  
 "Volat hic hercules ocyus vento,  
 "Multo non sanguine capientum hostes,  
 "Vincenti poculum dabitur wantoni.

which may be freely translated thus:

"Swift as the wind the intrepid warrior flies,  
 "Under the smiles of all approving Heaven;  
 "The trembling captive feels his power and dies,  
 "To conquering Wanton let the bowl be given."

From the records of the College of Arms it is clear that no such augmentation was ever granted, and the tradition, however fascinating and romantic, must be consigned to the limbo of old wives' tales. The seals used by Governor John Wanton in 1738 and by Governor Gideon Wanton in 1745, (*Her. Jour.* II:46), and in 1747, (R. I. State Archives, *Mil. Pap.* F & I War, I:115), and the arms on the gravestones of Abigail Wanton, 1726, (*Her. Jour.* III:64), and William Wanton, 1735, (*ibid* III:8), show no augmentation. The diminutive chevronel below the chevron on the seal of Gideon Wanton, (which the *Heraldic Journal* ascribes to poor technique), and also on the gravestone of William Wanton (but not shown in the illustration in the *Heraldic Journal*), may have been a "mark of difference"

assumed between 1726 and 1735. In any case this diminutive chevronel, or "couple close," (which, however, is unrecognized by heraldic writers, unless it is borne in pairs), may have given rise to the tradition. The miniature border around the shield on the gravestone of Abigail Wanton is clearly an artistic addition of the stone-cutter, and is of no heraldic import. Guillim in 1724 ascribes the arms "Argent a chevron sable" to the Wantons of Essex, but does not mention the crest.

The crest on the tombstone of Abigail Wanton is "An eagle preying," evidently of similar origin to the "Eagle preying on a dove proper" that was used as a crest by the Wantons of London (*Visit of London, Harl. Soc. Pub. I:62*).

From information generously contributed by Mrs. Harriette M. Forbes (from the manuscript account book of John Stevens, which is still extant), it appears that the Abigail Wanton stone was cut in 1726 by John Stevens, a Newport stone-cutter, and that Stevens had previously, in 1722, cut an armorial tombstone at the request of Colonel Wanton, presumably Colonel William Wanton, for John had advanced to the rank of Deputy Governor at this time. Unfortunately this stone has disappeared, and we do not know whether it was for the grave of William's first wife, Ruth, or for the grave of his father, Edward. The arms upon it were probably those of the Wantons, and if so, this use of them would antedate their appearance in the 1724 edition of Guillim, and so be a very strong indication that the arms had been inherited.

The arms upon the Wanton portraits in the State House in Providence, apparently intended for "Argent a chevron chequy azure and ermine between three griffin's heads erased gules, membered of the second," but poorly executed from an heraldic standpoint, are really Laxton arms, which became quartered with arms of the Wanton family of London by the marriage of Thomas Wanton to Joane, coheiress of John Laxton (see *Visit of London, 1568, Harl. Soc. Pub. I:62*). There is no heraldic or historical justification for the use of these arms for the Rhode Island Wantons. The portraits are late copies, and the arms on them were probably adapted from some book on heraldry.

The box is  $35\frac{3}{4}$  inches long 4 inches wide and  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches high. The round box attached to the middle of the side for holding the seal is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter. The box is lined with printed sheets apparently from some edition of Erasmus.

It was the custom for the General Assembly to place the Charter in the care of the Governor and upon a change of Governors to appoint a committee to receive the document from the retiring official and present it to the Assembly. The Assembly after inspection passed to the new Governor.

In 1664 it was ordered "That upon all occasions that the Generall Assembly have to meet either upon adjournments or sett times appoynted in the first place, it is thought good that the pattent be read." R. I. C. R. vol. 3, p. 61.

But once at least the reading was omitted for in 1690 "this Assembly being met, had determined to have a copy of the Charter read, but the Recorder and several of his family being sick of the small-pox, whereby the Assembly is prevented from reading of it; no copy attested being present, therefore have thought meet to make record wherefore they cannot do it now." (R. I. Col. Rec. vol. 3, p. 278.)

This would seem to indicate that at this time the Charter was in the hands of the Recorder or Secretary, which would be explained by the tradition that when Governor Andros on his visit to Newport demanded the surrender of the Charter, Governor Walter Clarke was unable to find it as he had handed it for safekeeping to his brother Weston Clarke who in 1690 was the Recorder of the Colony.

## Colonial Heraldry

(continued from page 100)

WANTON



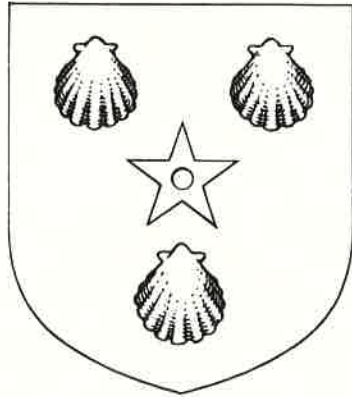
The Wanton Arms are given by Vermont (*Amer. Herald.* 136) as "Argent a chevron sable," with the crest "A plume of seven ostrich feathers: three argent, two sable and two vert." There is no evidence that the American Wantons ever used this crest, which Vermont copied from Burke, who ascribed it to the Wantons of Huntingdonshire, who used this crest with a differenced coat, viz: "Argent a chevron sable in the dexter chief point an annulet of the second." Crozier copied Vermont in this error.

The seal of John Wanton, mentioned in the *Heraldic Journal*, can not now be found.

ARNOLD

The arms on the gravestone of Benedict Arnold, Junior, (1642-1727) at Newport are "three escallops, in fesse point a mullet." The colors are not shown. Papworth gives "Argent three escallops sable" for Arnaway or Arnold of co. Buckingham. Benedict Arnold, Junior, was over thirty years old when his grandfather, William Arnold of Somersetshire, England,





and Providence, R. I., died. From the fact that Benedict Arnold, Junior, was old enough to have heard from his father and his grandfather, (who were both born and brought up in England), what the family arms were, and from the fact that the arms used on his gravestone resemble in a way those of an obscure Arnold family, and not of a prominent Arnold family, whose arms might readily be seen and appropriated, it follows that these arms of the gravestone are probably his ancestral arms. If the mullet was for difference, the stone-cutter was evidently unaware of it, for he cut it too large, and also reproduced it as the crest above the helmet, where a mark of difference for the third son would scarcely be expected to appear as the main device.

A photograph of this gravestone bears an undated nineteenth century pencil note "Or three escallops sable." No authority is given, nor has been found for these colors.

A manuscript drawing of the Arnold arms, found among the Cranston papers in the Rhode Island Historical Society archives, which certainly was made after the marriage in 1727 of James Collins and Mary Arnold, (niece of Benedict Arnold, Junior), and which Dr. Bowditch believes was probably made in the second quarter of the century, and was perhaps the copy of an earlier drawing, shows the Arnold arms as "Azure, on a chevron



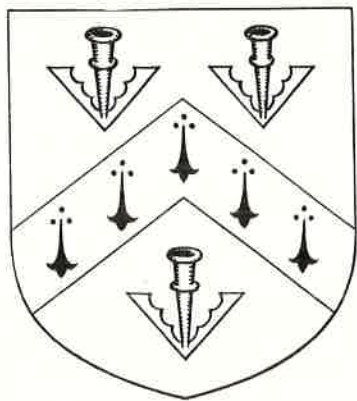
*From Cranston Papers in the Society's Library*

or between three escallops (color not given), a mullet (for difference?)." The crest is an escallop. No authority is given for these arms. A later pencil note referring to the mullet as "of the third son" is apparently of no authority. As both Benedict Arnold, Senior and Junior, were eldest sons, this mark, if of cadency, would seem to refer to the branching of the family in England, and in this respect is similar to the use of the crescent by John Greene, Junior. The mullet in the chevron suggests the possibility that the chevron was accidentally omitted by the stone-cutter who carved the gravestone. On the other hand, if the chevron is correct, the similarity of the arms to those of the Arnolds of Buckinghamshire fades materially.

It is barely possible that the addition of the chevron and the change in the color of the field may be in reality earlier marks of difference. In regard to the recognized marks of cadency, or difference, Copinger wrote:

"It was not until the fourteenth century that these marks became general, for in the early days differences were effected by a variety of arbitrary variations of the arms, sometimes by changing the colours of the coats, or adding or omitting some charge, often by substituting one Ordinary for another and occasionally enclosing the Shield in a Bordure. It is no doubt to this practice that we may attribute the various slight differences in the coats of arms as borne in the present day by various families of the same name."

The arms on the gravestone of Benedict Arnold would seem to be more probably the arms of the William Arnold family, than the arms used on the gravestone of Oliver Arnold of Providence, who died in 1770, viz.: "A chevron ermine between three pheons." (*Her. Jour.* III:167). These arms were, as far as we know, first used in 1770, in the period in which arms are said to have been misappropriated in colonial New England.



They were those of a prominent Arnold family, and were illustrated in the 1716 edition of Kent's *Heraldry*, and in the 1724 edition of Guillim's *Heraldry*, a copy of which volume may have been in New England as early as 1767, (*Her. Jour.* I:6). Although probably not belonging to the William Arnold family of Rhode Island, these arms have been used extensively by them since 1770, and apparently were influential in leading Mr. Somerby to compile his pedigree of the Arnold family, which traces the Rhode Island Arnolds' alleged descent from the Arnolds of Gloucestershire and Monmouthshire. This pedigree was proven incorrect by Mr. Edson S. Jones in an article in the *N. E. H. & G. Register* for January 1915, (See also *R. I. H. S. C.* XIV:33).

The mother of Benedict Arnold, Junior, was Damaris Westcott, and J. R. Bullock, in his *Incidents in the Life and Times of Stukeley Westcott*, gives the Westcott arms as "Argent a chevron between three escallops sable," which bears a considerable resemblance to the arms on the gravestone, and gives rise to the unlikely theory that the arms on the gravestone were intended for those of Arnold's maternal grandfather, (Cf. *R. I. H. S. C.* XIV:76). A further investigation shows that the arms mentioned by Bullock as Westcott arms are really Lyttleton arms, that became quartered in the armorial bearings of the descendants of Thomas Westcott, who married the daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Lyttleton, (*Visit of Devon.* p. 302, *Harl. Soc. Pub.* 6).

Burke lists the arms of one family of Arnold of Gloucestershire as "Gules a chevron ermine between three escallops or."

Mr. Jones, in the article already quoted, has shown that there were two distinct Arnold families in Rhode Island by proving that the two emigrants, William and Thomas, were not brothers. Indeed there is no evidence at present that they were even related.

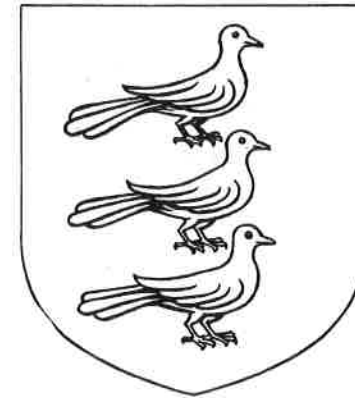
Oliver Arnold, the attorney general of Rhode Island, who died October 9, 1770, in the 35th year of his age, according to his armorial gravestone (*Her. Jour.* III:167), was born in Gloucester, R. I., on August 7, 1736, the son of Israel Arnold and Waite Mowry, both of Smithfield, (*Glo. Rec.*). This Israel

Arnold was son of John, son of Richard, son of Thomas Arnold, of Watertown, Mass., and Providence, R. I., the emigrant, (Austin 240, 241 and Updike's *Memoirs of the Rhode Island Bar*), notwithstanding some unsupported statements that he was of the family of Benedict Arnold. This confusion may have arisen from the use of the given names, Israel and Oliver, in both Arnold families, and from a lack of genealogical knowledge. This genealogical confusion, together with the fact that the Arnold arms, as used on the Oliver Arnold stone, were accessible in a printed book, militate against the probability that these arms had been inherited from generation to generation, yet it is possible that Thomas Arnold may have been descended from the Arnolds of Gloucestershire, who, according to Kent (1716), used as arms "Gules, a chevron ermine, between three pheons, or," with the crest "A demi tiger or pelletty."

The descendants of Benedict Arnold, the traitor, (the grandson of Benedict Arnold, Junior), used the arms: "Gules three pheons argent, on a chief of the second, a bar nebulée azure," with the crest "A demi-tiger sable, bezantée, maned and tufted or, holding a broad arrow, stick gules, feathers and pheon argent," (Burke's *Landed Gentry*, editions of 1847 and 1882; *Her. Jour.* III:8). These arms were confirmed to Richard Arnold of London, haberdasher, in 1611 at which time the crest was "given" to him, (*Visit of London, Harl. Soc. Pub.* XV:25, and *Misc. Grants of Arms, Harl. Soc. Pub.* LXXVI, 8.)

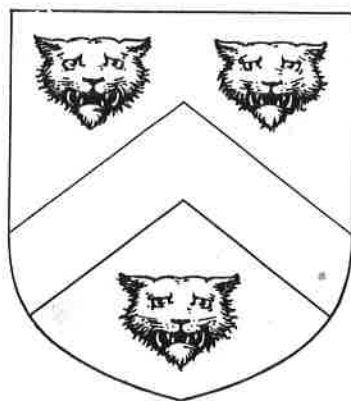
General Benedict Arnold could not have been descended from this Richard Arnold, haberdasher, who was contemporary with Nicholas Arnold, grandfather of the first Benedict, and no evidence has ever been produced to show that these two sixteenth century Arnolds were related. Richard Arnold of London, goldsmith, uncle of Thomas Arnold of New England, could not be identical with Richard, the haberdasher. No evidence has ever been produced showing that the Arnold families of Rhode Island ever used or claimed the arms of Richard Arnold, the haberdasher.

## HARRIS



Two gravestones in the North Burial Ground in Providence bear coats-of-arms supposed to be Harris. The device is three birds (martlets or pigeons) contourné in pale. From the fact that the charges are contourné, it seems probable that the stone cutter followed the matrix of a seal, as occurred in the case of the Sanford gravestones. The stones, on which these arms appear, are those on the graves of the two daughters of William Harris; Sarah, who died in 1723, aged 21, and Dorcas, who died in 1745, aged 41, the wife of Daniel Smith. (*Her. Jour.* III: 158). No such arms are listed under Harris in Burke nor are given by Papworth. This William Harris was son of Thomas Harris, and grandson of Thomas Harris, the emigrant, who settled in Providence.

## SMITH



Richard Smith, Junior, of Cocumscussoc, Rhode Island, used an armorial seal on letters dating from 1670 to 1690, now preserved in the Massachusetts Historical Society library, *Winthrop Papers*, XVIII:96-115, and the Connecticut Archives, *Colonial Boundaries* I:131. The arms are a chevron between three leopard's faces. The colors are not given. (*R. I. H. S. C.* XV:106). Kent (1716) gives "Argent a chevron between three leopard's faces gules" for Smith of London, and Burke ascribes these arms to Smith of Huntingdon. Richard Smith used a fleur-de-lis as a crest, but the Smiths of London and of Huntingdon used a leopard's face and crescent.

Richard Smith's armorial seal was handed down in the Updike family, and was used by Smith's grand-nephew, Richard Updike, in 1732. (*R. I. H. M.* V:68, where the leopards are called foxes). Richard Smith, Senior, held property in Gloucestershire, England, but his ancestry has not been traced.

# RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY COLLECTIONS

Vol. XXI

January, 1928

No. 1

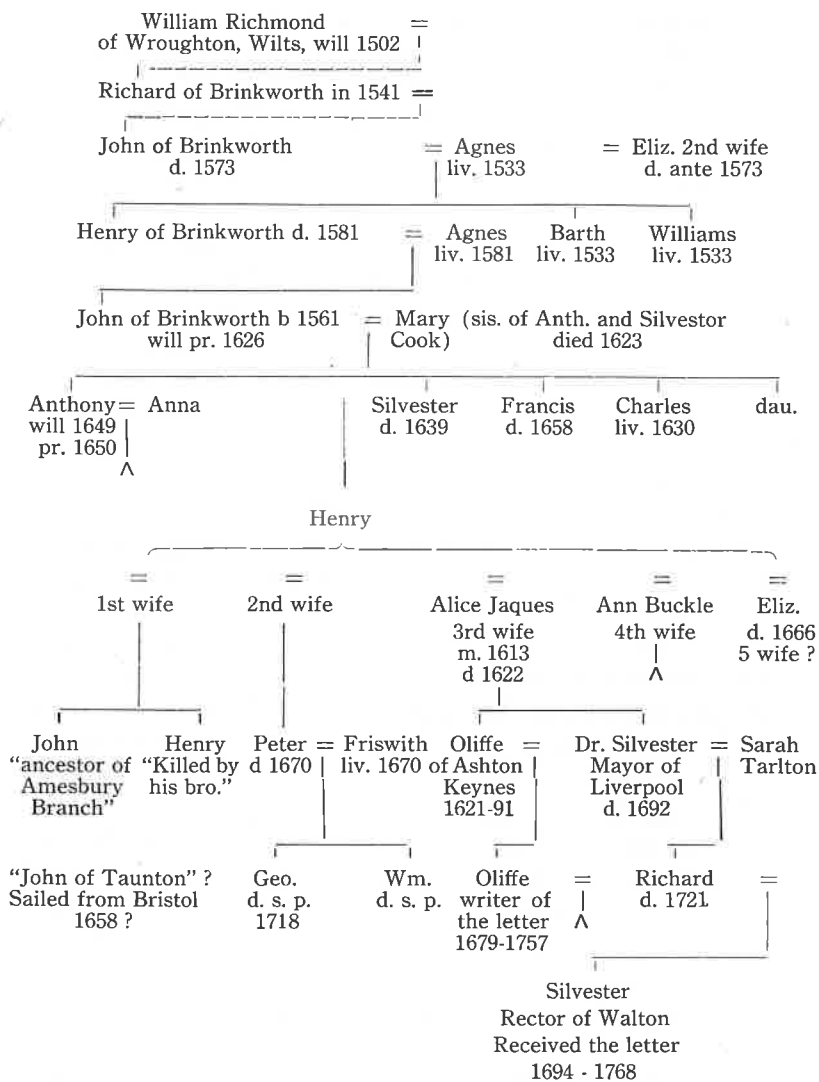


Tankard by Samuel Casey  
(Judge Clearwater Collection, Metropolitan Museum of Art)

RHODE ISLAND  
HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY

Issued Quarterly

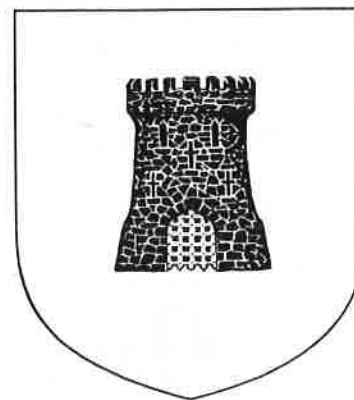
## Key to Richmond Pedigree



## Colonial Heraldry

(Continued from Vol. XX, p. 132)

GIDLEY



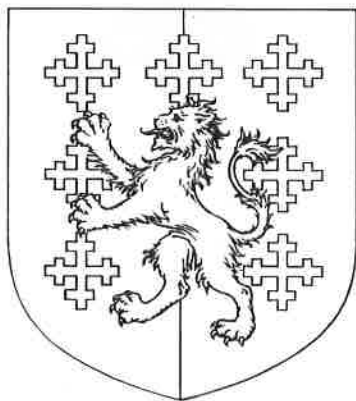
The arms, "A castle," appear on the tombstones of Judge John Gidley of Newport, 1744, and his two wives, Sarah 1727, and Mary 1737; with the crest "An eagle issuant," (*Her. Jour.* III:6-8). This Judge John Gidley was son of John Gidley of Exeter, Devon, England, fuller, who died at Newport, R. I.

Burke gives the arms of the Gidleys of Honiton, Devon, and of Gidley, Devon, 1671, as "Or a castle sable, a bordure of the second bezantée," but the Gidley arms at Newport do not have the border<sup>1</sup> and are probably an older form of the arms, to which the border had not been added for difference. Burke gives the crest as "An eagle issuant or, wings sable bezantée," for the Gidleys of Gidley, and the crest "A griffin's head or, between two wings elevated sable bezantée" for the Gidleys of Honiton. Dr. Harold Bowditch, an authority on heraldry, comments: "Whether the crest is a demi-eagle or a demi-griffin

<sup>1</sup>Crozier copied the bordure bezantée from Burke, although there is no border bezantée on the gravestones.

would depend wholly upon the absence or presence of ears, too fine a point to stress." The apparent narrow border is not intended for an heraldic border, but is merely a representation of the edge of the shield, that is characteristic of the Newport and Providence stone-cutters of the eighteenth century, as a comparison of the other armorial stones will readily show.

## HUTCHINSON



Samuel Hutchinson, one of the early settlers of Rhode Island, and brother of William Hutchinson, used in 1667 an armorial seal bearing a rampant lion within an orle of seven cross-crosslets. Colors not given. (*Suffolk Probate*, 453, and *Her. Jour.* II:183). It is worth noting that the "pale line" of the arms is not discernible in the small seal impression, just as similar lines are indiscernible on other seals. The arms, as used by the descendants of William Hutchinson in New England and later in old England, are given by Burke as: "Per pale gules and azure, semée of crosses-crosslet or, a lion rampant argent armed and langued of the third." The ancestry of Samuel and William Hutchinson has been traced with proof from the Hutchinsons of

Alford in Lincolnshire in the *N. E. H. & G. Register* for October 1866, and Waters' *Genealogical Gleanings*. In 1634 Thomas Hutchinson of Lincolnshire, a cousin of Samuel and William, applied to the College of Arms for confirmation for use of the arms of the Hutchinson family of Yorkshire. This claim was not allowed being "respite for proof," (ibid p. 367).

As given in the Gore Roll of Arms<sup>1</sup> for Elisha Hutchinson, 1717, (No. 40)<sup>2</sup>, for Eliakim Hutchinson, 1718, (No. 46), and for William Hutchinson, 1721, (No. 64), the lion is not "armed and langued or," (*Her. Jour.* I:126, 127 and 133), and the arms of Eliakim are charged with "a label of three points argent" for difference (for the eldest son during his father's lifetime).

The cross-crosslets are blazoned as an orle of sixteen on the arms of Edward Hutchinson of York in 1581; and are shown as an orle of seven on the seal of 1667, as an orle of ten in the Gore Roll, (though blazoned as "between eight"<sup>3</sup> by Whitmore in the *Heraldic Journal*), and as an orle of twelve on the seal of Governor Hutchinson. They are blazoned as semée in the *Visitation of Nottingham*, and for the Boston Hutchinsons by Burke and elsewhere, and so appeared on a piece of old silver, (C. L. Avery's *American Silver* p. 22). In the achievement of the Earl of Donoughmore, the quarter representing the Boston Hutchinsons is blazoned "a lion between eight cross-crosslets argent." (*Her. Jour.* II:83, III:104; *Life of Thomas Hutchinson* by P. O. Hutchinson, II:380, 382, 454 and op. 454; *Visit of Notts*, 115, *N. E. H. & G. Register* for July 1868, and Burke's *General Armory*.)

It is easy to mistake an orle for semée or for "between eight," so that it is quite possible that in the case of these arms both of

<sup>1</sup>The original Gore Roll of Arms is lost. The references to the Gore Roll are to Child's copy of it, and not to Whitmore's description of Child's copy, which is printed in the *Heraldic Journal*.

<sup>2</sup>Erroneously gules and argent, but corrected to gules and azure in No. 46, and left unfinished as gules and — in No. 64.

<sup>3</sup>No. 46 has an orle of eight actually, but it would have had an orle of ten, had not the space been taken up by the label.

these blazons may have been derived from the orle. The coat of arms, as used by the seventeenth and eighteenth century Hutchinsons in America, was generally an orle, but the number of charges in the orle was probably not fixed.<sup>1</sup> The blazon of "between eight" is apparently a later development in the history of the coat, and might possibly be termed a conventionalization. I conclude that historically the blazon was an orle, at first of sixteen, but later in America of any number, and that this should be accepted historically as the American coat. The "between eight" of the Donoughmore arms, although derived from the orle, is probably an unintentional difference, but the change of the tincture of the cross-crosslets to argent would seem to have been "for difference."

The pedigree of Samuel Hutchinson has been traced back only to John, the Mayor of Lincoln, and the presumed descent from the Yorkshire Hutchinsons has not been established.

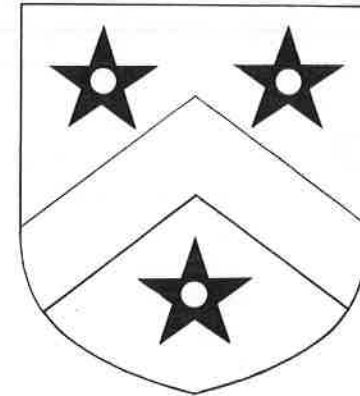
The correct blazon of the arms used by the American Hutchinson's would seem to be "Per pale gules and azure, within an orle of cross-crosslets or, a lion rampant argent." The lion seems to have been "armed and langued of the third" in the colonial period, (*Life of Hutchinson*, op. p. 454), but other tinctures of the tongue and claws are doubtless permissible.

## ROME

According to Edmondson the Crest, "A dexter arm embowed, habited azure, charged with two bars argent, holding in the hand proper, a caduceus of the last" was included in the grant of arms made to George Rome of Newport and previously discussed in the pages.

<sup>1</sup>In one instance at least the number of cross-crosslets was reduced to three.

## TEW



The gravestone erected in the North Burial Ground, Providence, to the memory of Lydia Tew, who died August 30, 1751, the wife of Paul Tew, bears a coat of arms, viz: "A chevron between three pierced mullets" with the crest "an arm embowed holding a spear," (*Her. Jour.* III:162). It was suggested at one time that these arms were those of Chickley alias Chichele, which are given in the Gore Roll as "Azure a chevron between three mullets or," (*Her. Jour.* I:119). These mullets are not pierced, and no crest is given. Neither arms are given by Burke as used by either Tew or Chickley (Chichele), and no evidence has been produced to show that Lydia Tew was a Chickley.

Paul Tew was son of Deputy Governor Henry Tew, grandson of Richard Tew, and great grandson of Henry Tew of Maidford, Northamptonshire, yeoman, who was living in 1633.

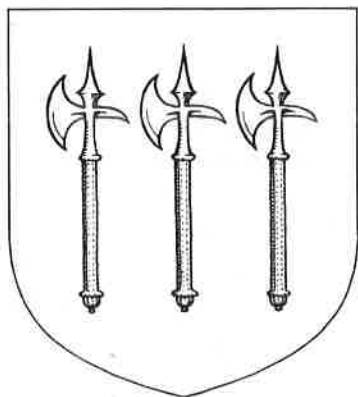
Mr. Sylvester M. Snow of Providence owns an eighteenth century manuscript armorial painting on parchment, which shows the arms of Tew as "Argent a chevron gules between three pierced mullets sable," with the crest "an arm embowed holding a spear." The arms are the same as those of the gravestone.



Papworth credits these arms (without the crest) to "Davie, Delawey, Devie or Dewy" of Creedy, co. Devon, a Baronetcy of 1846, but Burke gives these arms with both the chevron and mullets gules, and Fox-Davies gives them with the chevron sable. Papworth also credits the arms to Davie of Durham, but Burke gives the chevron as sable and the mullets as unpierced.

An examination of Guillim, Kimber and Johnson, Edmondson, Burke, and others, shows a considerable discrepancy in the blazon of the arms of Davie. Kimber and Johnson's *Baronetage*, 1771, derives the descent of the family and the etymology of the name from De la Way, successively through Dewy and De Vie to Davie. Dr. Bowditch suggests that if this etymology is correct the surname of this family of Tew may be a variant from Dewy through Dew, and if this is so, these Tew arms may be a derivative from the De la Wey arms.

## GIBBS



Armorial tombstones mark the graves of Robert Gibbs of Providence, 1769, and of his wife, Amey, 1757. The arms are "Argent three battle axes erect (palewise) in fesse sable," with the crest "three broken tilting spears, points uppermost, one palewise and two in saltire or, enfiled with a chaplet argent and

sable." The colors are not shown on the stones, but are taken from the *Visitation of Warwickshire*, (*Harl. Soc. Pub. XII:212*). The tilting spears are inverted with points downward in the visitation record, and the battle axes are "2, 1" instead of in fesse, as they appear on the stones and in Kent's *Heraldry* of 1716.

The ancestry of Robert Gibbs of Providence can be traced with certainty from Sir Henry Gibbs of Honington in Warwick, and silver bearing the Gibbs arms was handed down in the family, (Cf. *Her. Jour.* III:166, *N. E. H. & G. Register*, XIX:208, and *Memoir of the Gibbs Family*, Phila. 1879). Two pieces of this silver, now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, are illustrated in C. Louise Avery's *American Silver*, pages 110 and 111. On these pieces the battle axes are arranged "2, 1." Notwithstanding the writings of the heraldic purists, the fact remains that armigerous persons often were not at all particular about such heraldic details as the arrangement of the charges.

Edmondson reversed the tinctures and later writers have followed Edmondson.

A plate and a half dozen spoons bearing the Gibbs crest, formerly the property of Robert Gibbs of Providence, are now owned by Mr. William Davis Miller.

## BERNON

An armorial seal was used by Gabriel Bernon of Providence in 1689 on a document now in the archives of the Rhode Island Historical Society, (*Bernon Papers*, p. 2). The device is a chevron, with in chief a crescent between two mullets and in base a bear passant. No colors are given.

...M. H. Beauchet-Filleau (in his *Dict. Hist. et Geneal. des Fam. du Poitou*, 1891) blazons the arms of Bernon of La Rochelle as "Azure a chevron argent in chief a crescent of the second between two mullets or, in base a bear passant of the last."



Gabriel Bernon came from La Rochelle, France, and his ancestry is traced to André Bernon, who married Catherine Du Bouché in 1545. (*Huguenot Ancestry*, anonymous, by Elisha Dyer, with illustration of the Bernon arms with rather uncertain tinctures; also *R. I. Hist. Tracts*, V:111). Variant and probably erroneous tinctures are given in a nineteenth century copy (now in R. I. H. S.) of an eighteenth century Crawford genealogy. In this document the bear passant has become a sheep couchant regardant, which appears also as the crest.

## PRINCIPAL INCOME ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1927

## RECEIPTS

Sold 10 shs. Union Tank Car, Pfd. stock call @ 115.....	\$1,150.00
Deposit Industrial Trust Co. withdrawn.....	734.52
Sold \$1,000 Denver Gas & Elec. Co., 5s, 1949 called @ 105.....	1,050.00
Narragansett Elec. Lighting Co. warrants.....	6.00
Mortgage, Washington R. Prescott, paid.....	2,975.00
Sold \$1,000 Columbus Railway Power & Lt. Co. 5s, 1940 called @ 105 .....	1,050.00
Life Membership .....	50.00
Reserve Fund .....	287.75
Revolving Publication Fund.....	1,095.00
	<hr/>
	\$8,398.27
Balance, January 1, 1927.....	1,377.54
	<hr/>
	\$9,775.81

## PAYMENTS

Bought \$2,000 Ohio Power Co. 1st & Ref. 5s, 1952 @ 98½....	\$1,974.00
Bought 2,000 Narragansett Co., Coll. 5s, 1947 @ 99.....	1,980.00
Bought 2,000 Shell Union Oil Corporation, Deb. 5s, 1947 @ 98¼ & Bkge.....	1,979.00
Bought 2,000 Koppers Gas & Coke Co., 5s, 1947 @ 98½.....	1,962.50
Reserve Fund .....	65.37
Revolving Publication Fund.....	15.00
Balance, December 31, 1927.....	1,799.94
	<hr/>
	\$9,775.81

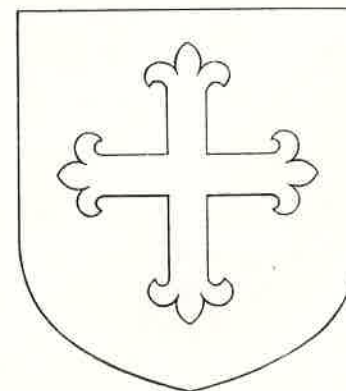
Respectfully submitted,

G. A. HARRINGTON, *Treasurer.*Examined and found correct,  
January 9, 1928.ADDISON P. MUNROE, *Chairman,*  
Auditing Committee.

## Colonial Heraldry

(Continued from page 40)

## WARD



Governor Richard Ward of Rhode Island died in 1763 and his wife, Mary, in 1767, and an armorial gravestone marks their resting place. The arms are "A cross flory," with a crudely drawn griffin's head for a crest. Burke gives several Ward arms as "Azure a cross flory or," and various wolf's heads as crests, and Fairbairn gives "A griffin's head erased" as a Ward crest.

Richard Ward was son of Thomas Ward and grandson of John Ward of Newport, the immigrant, (*Her. Jour.* III:116). Henry Ward, Secretary of the Colony, used an armorial seal, "A cross flory," on a document dated 29 March, 1769 (*R. I. H. S. M.* XVI:73). A plate given by Gov. Samuel Ward to Gen. Nathanael Greene bears a crest said to be the Ward crest, but it is "A lion's head erased, collared." No such crest is given by Burke nor Fairbairn.

## BROWNE



Nathaniel Browne of Rehoboth and Providence in 1735 sealed a deed with the crest, "A demi-lion rampant holding an annulet between his paws."

His uncle, James Browne of Wannamoiset,<sup>1</sup> "gentleman," son of John Browne of Plymouth and Rehoboth, Mass., used an armorial seal on a deed dated May 19, 1668. This document is now owned by Mr. Cyrus P. Brown of St. Paul, Minn. James' wife, Lydia, sealed the same deed with a seal bearing a fowl anchor between her initials, "L. B." The arms, which appear on the seal of James Browne, are: "A lion rampant debruised by a bend, chequy,<sup>2</sup> in sinister chief point a crescent." These arms resemble those of the Brownes of Cheshire. Burke gives "Sable a lion rampant argent over all a bendlet compony or and azure"

<sup>1</sup>Now East Providence, R. I.

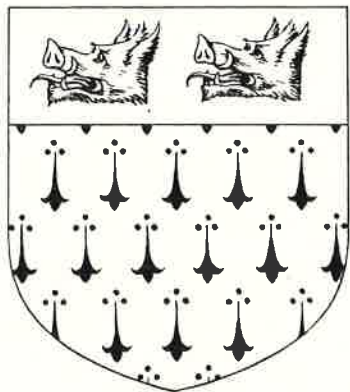
<sup>2</sup>At first glance the bend seemed to be charged with crosses, but a careful examination showed that the bend is chequy.

for the Brownes of Chester, and "Argent a lion rampant sable a bend gobonated gules and of the first" for the Brownes of Cheshire.

The changes in the bend were probably added for difference, while the family still resided in England, but the crescent may have been added by James, himself, for he was the second son, and the crescent is the recognized mark of cadency for the second son. The crest is blurred, and at first glance looks like a lion's gamb, but it may be a demi-lion rampant. One of the reasons for believing that the crest is a demi-lion rampant is that three of the descendants of John Browne of Plymouth used that as a seal. John Browne of Attleboro sealed his will in 1742 with the crest "A demi-lion rampant," and Capt. John Browne of Swansea sealed his will in 1752 with the crest of "A demi-lion rampant." A torse appears beneath the lion on these two seals, and on Nathaniel's seal. Impressions of these seals are in the Bristol County Records at Taunton, Mass. Nathaniel Browne was fifth child and third son of John Browne, Jr., and grandson of John Browne of Plymouth. It is possible that he used the annulet "for difference," because he was the fifth child, mistaking its significance of "fifth son" for "fifth child." John Browne of Attleboro, who died in 1742, was son of Capt. John Browne and grandson of Lieut. Joseph Browne, brother of Nathaniel Browne. John Browne of Swansea, who died in 1752, was son of John Browne III, son of John Browne, Junior.

Burke ascribes the crest "A demi-lion rampant argent" to the Brownes of Chester. Benjamin Browne (nephew of Nathaniel and son of Joseph), whose will is dated 1742, used a seal bearing "a rampant lion," but as the lion is neither on a shield nor above a torse, it cannot be considered heraldically as either charge or crest, yet it may well have been derived from the principal charge of the Browne arms, and so should perhaps be considered "an heraldic badge." (Cf. similar usage by Audley, Ferrers, Scales et als. in Palliser's *Historic Badges*, 273, 294 and 327.)

## SANFORD



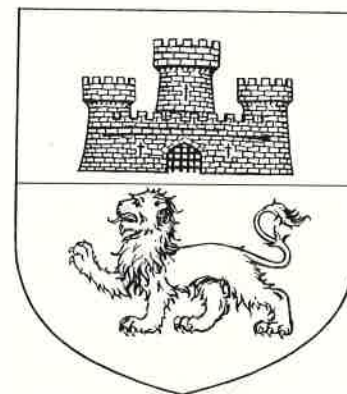
John Sanford, son of the immigrant John Sanford, owned an armorial seal: "Ermine on a chief two boar's heads coupéd," with the crest "A demi-eagle displayed," which was used by Samuel Wait in 1669 on a document in the handwriting of John Sanford, and which also appears on two other documents in his handwriting dated 1673 and 1676. All three of these manuscripts are in the Town Clerk's office at Portsmouth, R. I. The armorial device on the seal is enclosed by an octagonal border.

John's brother, Governor Peleg Sanford of Rhode Island, used a similar armorial seal on a letter dated August 7, 1699 (*Mass. Hist. Soc. Winthrop Papers XVIII:24*), and a similar, or perhaps the same, armorial seal was used by another brother, Elisha Sanford of Barbados, on a letter dated March 13, 1672/3 (*Winthrop Papers XVIII:23*), but the impression is damaged. Similar arms appear on the gravestone of Mary Sanford, wife of John, who died in 1721, and on the gravestone of William Sanford, who died in 1721, except that owing to a mistake of the stone-cutter, the boar's heads are erased, and also are reversed or contourné. This latter error was doubtless due to the fact that the stone-cutter followed the design of the seal, in-

stead of the design of the seal impression (*Her. Jour. III:61, 62*). The crest on the gravestone is the same as that on the seal.

Burke gives several Sanford arms in which ermine is the field or lower part of the field, with two boar's in chief, and for the Sandfords of Northumberland "Ermine, on a chief gules, two boar's heads coupéd or."

## HOYLE



The arms of John Hoyle appear upon the broken fragments of two slate gravestones, now preserved in the museum of the Rhode Island Historical Society. At the top of the stone of Richard Hoyle, who died November 3, 1752, appear the arms: "Per fesse in chief a castle, in base a lion passant." No colors are designated. Beneath the arms in small letters is cut the name of John Hoyle, who was the father of Richard.

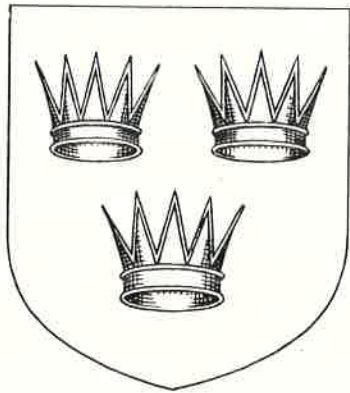
The other stone is so mutilated that the device of the arms is not discernible, but it is presumably the same, as both stones were erected by John Hoyle, who styles himself "gentleman." This stone was erected in memory of various members of John Hoyle's family, the latest date being 1742, the date of the death of his wife, Mary.

John Hoyle, gentleman, also styled "Captain" and "Doctor,"

was born in Bury, in Lancaster, England, April 4, 1685, and removed to Providence, R. I., where he was buried February 11, 1766.

These arms do not appear in Papworth nor in Burke under Hoyle. However, Burke gives two coats of arms for Howell, viz: "Gules three towers triple towered argent" and "Gules three lions passant in pale or, armed and langued sable." It has been suggested that Hoyle might be a derivative from Howell, and that these arms might be a combination of the devices of these two Howell arms.

## GRANT

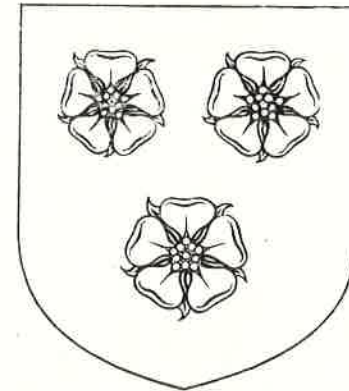


The tombstone of Capt. Sueton Grant of Newport, who died September 27, 1744, in the 43rd year of his age, bears the Grant arms: "Three antique crowns," with the crest "A trunk of an oak tree sprouting out some leaves," and the motto "TE FAVENTE VIREBO." The ancient Grant arms are "Gules three antique (or eastern) crowns or."

The crest, "the trunk of an oak tree sprouting out some leaves with the sun shining thereon proper," with the aforesaid motto is ascribed by Burke to the Grants of Gartinbeg, 1672, but their arms are given with a "border engrailed or" for difference.

Sueton Grant, according to tradition, was the son of Donald Grant of Bellvadoan, Inverness, Scotland, and his wife, Marjorie Stewart.

## YOUNG

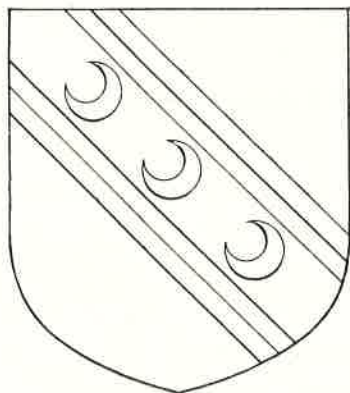


The Young coat of arms, three roses, appears on the armorial tombstones erected in Providence to Gidion Young, who died in 1738; to Archibald Young, who died in 1738, and to their mother, Alice Whipple Young, who died in 1749. They were the sons and wife of Mr. Archibald Young, who was admitted a freeman at Providence in 1740. (*Her. Jour.*, III:159, 160.)

Burke gives "Argent three roses gules" for the Youngs of Salop, and "Or three roses gules" for the Youngs of Suffolk and of Worcester, and as a crest for the Youngs of Worcester "a wolf passant sable." Inasmuch as the Youngs of Providence used a wolf passant for a crest, it seems probable that their arms should be blazoned "Or, three roses gules."

The arms of the Youngs of Salop were illustrated in the 1716 edition of Kent's *Heraldry* over twenty years before the arms were cut on the tombstone at Providence, but as Kent mentions no crest, it seems improbable that the arms at Providence were copied from his book.

## DYER



In 1660 Richard Morris of Portsmouth, R. I., sealed a deed (now in the Rhode Island Historical Society library), and used for impressing the seal some convenient object at hand, as was often done in such cases, when the sealer had no seal. His wife, Mary Morris, also sealed the deed, but strangely enough she used an armorial seal: "On a bend cottised three crescents." These arms are not listed under Morris in Burke, and indeed from the fact that Mrs. Morris used an armorial seal, while her husband did not, it would seem quite likely that the seal used was that of someone else who was present at the time of the sealing. The use by sealers of the seals of witnesses to the sealing is a very common occurrence in colonial New England, so that it might well have happened in this case. The witnesses were William Dyre, (alias Dyer) and William Baulstone.

These arms are not listed in Burke under the name of Dyer nor Baulstone, but in the Gore Roll, #29, we find "Argent, on a bend cottised azure, three crescents or" for Gillis (alias Giles) Dyer, Colonel of the Governor's Life-guard and Sheriff of the County of Suffolk, 1713. (*Her. Jour.* I:122.)

Dr. Bowditch comments that "It does seem strange for the wife to seal with borrowed arms and the husband with no arms," and suggests that Mary Morris may have been sister of William Dyre, in which case there would have been an especial appropriateness in her use of the seal.

# RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY COLLECTIONS

Vol. XXI

July, 1928

No. 3



The seal of the Town of Jamestown, R. I., dating from colonial days. The device is a shield bearing a sheep, significant of the importance of the sheep-raising industry. Outside the shield is the inscription JAMESTOWN. The town will celebrate its 250th anniversary later this year.

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Issued Quarterly

1695.

THE NEW-ENGLAND  
**ALMANACK**

For the Year of our Lord CHRIST,  
M DC XC V.  
And of the WORLD,  
5 6 4 4.

Being the third after Leap-year, and of  
the Reign of Their Majesties (which  
began Feb. 13. 1688, 9.) the Seventh year.  
Calculated for the Meridian of Boston in  
N.E. 69. deg. 20. min. to the Westward of  
London, and 42. deg. 30. min. North  
Latitude, and may serve for all  
New-England.

To which are added some reasonable  
Cautions against certain Impieties and  
Absurdities in *Tulley's Almanacks*, giving  
a truer Account of what may be  
expected from *Astrological Predictions*.  
Together with some choice, experimented,  
cheap, easy and parable Receipts, of a  
General Benefit to *Country-People*.

By C. Lodowick, Physician.

Boston, Printed by B. Green, for S. Phillips, at  
the Brick Shop near the Old Meeting-house. 1695.

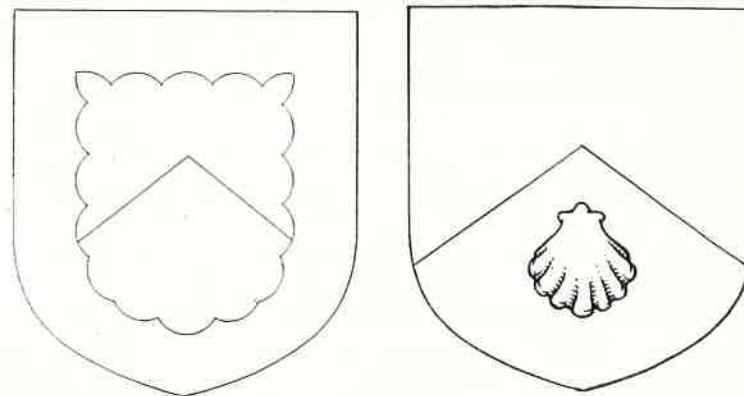
Title-page of Almanac Written by Dr. Christianus  
Lodowick, of Newport, R. I.  
(see vol. XVII, p. 90.)

Courtesy of Goodspeed's Bookshop

## Colonial Heraldry

(continued from page 70)

### ELLERY



The Ellery arms are somewhat of a puzzle. The earliest use of arms by the American family seems to have been by Benjamin Ellery of Newport, 1669-1746. His seal is illustrated in the *Newport Historical Magazine* (IV:184), but the date of the seal impression is not given. The arms on the seal are "Per chevron . . . . and . . . . within a border engrailed . . . ." Above the shield is a helmet, but no crest is shown.

A note on page 260 of the *Newport Historical Magazine* states that the color of the "lower part," i. e., the field on the Ellery seal, is shown as azure, and that above the shield is a crest instead of a helmet. The crest is described as "a deer on a fillet."

The present locations of these seal impressions are unknown to the writer, so the details can not be verified.

Burke gives no arms under the name Ellery, but gives "Per chevron argent and azure a border engrailed or" for Eldres or Eleris, with the crest "A winged globe proper."

Ellery may be a variant form of the name Eleris, and the seal may have been brought from England by Benjamin's father, William.



Benjamin Ellery's bookplate seems to have been based on the seal, but very poorly executed from an heraldic standpoint. It appears to be intended for "Per chevron argent and azure within a border engrailed or," but as executed appears as "Per chevron, in chief argent a border invected or, in base azure," but with the chevron line cut as a chevron argent, so that the chevron and the field above it are both argent. (*Hcr. Jour.* 1:182, and *N. H. M.* IV:185, 258). The crest is a stag courant.

Vermont, writing in 1886, (*Amer. Herald.* 109), accidentally reverses the tinctures, blazoning the arms as "Per chevron azure and argent a bordure engrailed or," and shows the stag trippant, but blazons "A stag courant." Crozier follows Vermont, but assigns the arms to William Ellery, the immigrant.

The arms on the tombstone of Abigail, wife of Benjamin Ellery (1742), on the tombstone of Benjamin Ellery (1746), and also on the tombstone of his son William Ellery (1764), all at Newport, are "Per chevron . . . . and . . . ., in base an escallop. . . .," (*Hcr. Jour.* III:111-113). The colors are not shown, but as these arms appear to be a modification of the earlier Ellery arms, the principal colors were probably retained. In this case these arms probably were "Per chevron argent and azure, in base an escallop or." Of course the escallop may have been "of the first," i. e., argent. It is possible that the Ellerys of Newport thought that the border was "for difference," as in the case of the Cranston arms, and so decided to omit the border, and to use an escallop in base as a mark of difference. Dr. Bowditch suggests that all three stones were erected at the same time in 1764. If this theory is correct, the addition of the escallop to the arms may have been made by Benjamin Ellery of the fourth generation in 1764, instead of by Benjamin Ellery of the second generation in 1742. No crest is shown on the gravestones.

We have dealt so far with the elder branch of the Ellery family in America, the branch that descended from William Ellery and his first wife. Turning now to the younger branch, that descended from William Ellery and his second wife, we find an armorial sampler owned in this family. The sampler, according to the *Heraldic Journal* (IV:42), bears the inscrip-

tion: "Nathaniel and Mary Ellery Anno. Dom. 1745." The arms on the sampler are "Argent, a chevron between three dolphins embowed sable," impaling "Sable on a chevron between three leaves argent as many cross-crosslets of the field," with the crest "An arm erect, the hand grasping a serpent." The *Heraldic Journal* seeks to identify the "Nathaniel and Mary Ellery" of the inscription as the first Nathaniel Ellery and his daughter, Mary, an identification, which is entirely out of harmony with the customs of colonial New England, for such an inscription almost invariably refers to a husband and wife. To be sure there were no Nathaniel and Mary Ellery, husband and wife in 1745, but there were in 1751, and what is more to the point in 1754, for it is very possible that the date 1745 was transposed either by the contributor of the information or by the printer. This theory is greatly strengthened by the arms themselves.

If the *Heraldic Journal's* theory is correct, the arms ought to represent Ellery (the baron's coat) impaling Sargent (the femme's coat), for Mary was apparently the daughter of Nathaniel Ellery by his second wife Anne Sargent, notwithstanding the statement in the *Heraldic Journal* (IV:43) that she was the daughter of his first wife Abigail Norwood, for Abigail Norwood "survived the union only three months," (*Hcr. Jour.* I:178).

The baron's coat, "Argent, a chevron between three dolphins embowed sable" is not Ellery, but is correctly identified by the *Heraldic Journal* as Sargent, and is evidently for Anne Sargent, Nathaniel's second wife. Why the arms should be transposed, the femme's arms being placed in the place of the baron's arms and vice versa is difficult to understand. Mrs. Bolton in *American Samplers* (p. 408) suggests that the impaled (or femme's) coat may be Norwood. For Mary Ellery to embroder arms, representing her mother's coat impaling the coat of her father's first wife, would seem to be a still more extraordinary procedure.

An accidental transposition of the digits of the date during the process of publication seems much more likely. In this case the Nathaniel and Mary Ellery of the inscription would

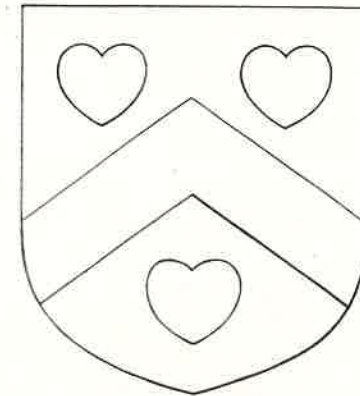
be, as might be expected, husband and wife: Nathaniel Ellery, Junior and his wife Mary Parsons.

Turning to Burke we find the arms of the Parsons of Buckinghamshire given as "Azure on a chevron argent between three oak leaves or, as many crosses gules." Papworth gives these arms as with "crosses couped." The tinctures are not identical, but Dr. Bowditch comments that "You can't tell much about the original colors of embroideries without picking up the threads and seeing their shaded sides." In this case the contributor to the *Heraldic Journal* is our only authority, and he may have made some mistakes. On the other hand *Azure* and *Sable* are often confused by heraldic writers, sometimes the one tincture and sometimes the other being used in blazoning what is apparently the same family coat, as in the cases of Burghdon, Davie, Byfield and others. The tinctures of minor charges, such as the leaves and the crosses, are often changed for difference, although in this case the action of time and light on the metallic threads of silver and gold may have dulled them into a similar silvery appearance, and the red threads of the crosses might easily have darkened, so as to be mistaken for the field tincture. The coat is rather complicated, and is clearly intended for Parsons.

If the impaled coat is Parsons, the impaling (or baron's) coat should be Ellery, but it is not. It is Ellery's mother's coat, for Nathaniel Ellery, Junior, was the son of Nathaniel Ellery Senior's second wife, Anne Sargent.

Apparently the embroiderer wanted to impale Ellery and Parsons, but, being unable to find any Ellery coat, took the baron's mother's coat as the only coat available, thus violating the best heraldic usage, but completing the achievement. The fact that Nathaniel Ellery Junior's father's half-brother, who resided at Newport, R. I., had an Ellery armorial seal might easily have been unknown in the Gloucester, Massachusetts, branch of the family, which descended from Nathaniel Ellery Senior, who was fourteen years younger than his half-brother, Benjamin, being only thirteen years old when Benjamin was married.

## FREEBODY

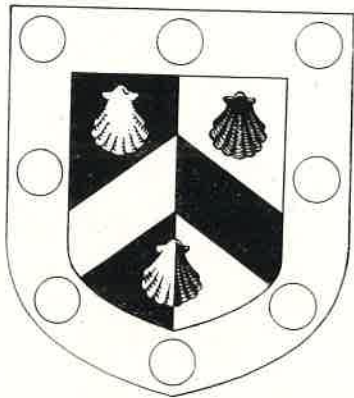


John Freebody, mariner, was of Newport, R. I., as early as 1720, and later became known as Captain Freebody. He died on November 3, 1759, and his grave was marked by an armorial stone. The arms are "A chevron between three hearts," (*Hcr. Jour.* III:68). A patent of the arms, "Gules a chevron argent between three human hearts or," was issued to John Freebody of Udimore, Sussex in April, 1634, by Richard St. George, Clarenceux, but whether a grant or confirmation is not stated, (*Visit of Sussex*, Harl. Soc. Pub. 53:192).

## BRINLEY

Francis Brinley of Newport used an armorial seal on a letter dated September 28, 1686, viz.: "Per pale, a chevron between three escallops" (R. I. H. S. *Harris Papers*, p. 169), and also on a document dated September 4, 1688 (R. I. H. S. *Warner Papers*, I:48).\* Francis Brinley seems to have assumed in his later years a border for difference, for the arms "Per pale sable and or, a chevron between three escallops

counterchanged, within a border argent, charged with eight hurts," are credited to him in the Gore Roll, No. 58, under the date of 1719 (*Her. Jour.* I:131), the year of his death. It was not unusual at this period for armigerous persons to make changes in, or additions to, their arms "for difference."

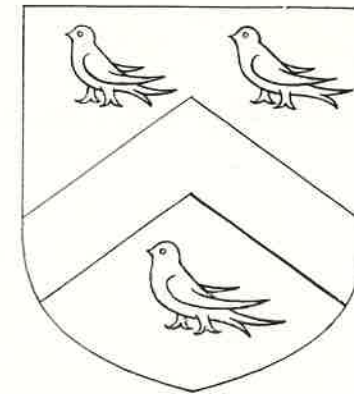


These arms are similar to those given by Burke as "Per pale or and sable, a chevron between three escallops counterchanged" for the Brindesleys (Brindsleys or Brinsleys) of Brinsley in co. Nottingham as by a grant of 1569 and also for the Brindleys of Cheshire and Staffordshire, but a different coat is given for Brinley, thus indicating that Francis Brinley's family name was originally Brindesley. The reversal of the tinctures may have been through error or for difference.

This same augmented Brinley coat is given as No. 73 in the Gore Roll (*Her. Jour.* I:135), with the sable half of the shield left uncolored, for Hannah Brinley, 1722, (erroneously called Mary,) widow of Francis (Cf. Austin's *Gen. Dict. of R. I.*, p. 256).

\*This seal was used in 1710 by John Greene of Green-end, Newport. (*R. I. H. M.*, V, 68.)

## STAFFORD



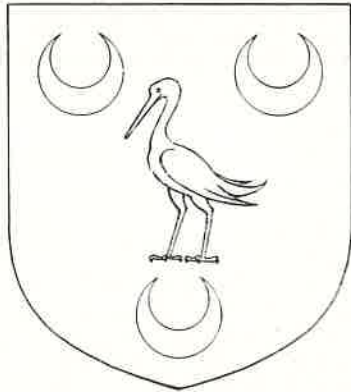
An armorial seal, that appears on fifteen documents in the Warner Papers in the Rhode Island Historical Society library, is "A chevron between three martlets." Its earliest appearance is in 1712, when it is used against the names of Jeremiah Crandall and Priscilla Crandall, each of whom sign with a mark, (I:103). In 1717 it is used in the presence of Joseph Stafford (I:150), and in 1722 Thomas Stafford seals with it (II:6), and again in 1726 (II:41). Edmondson (1780) ascribes the arms "Or, a chevron gules between three martlets sable" to the Staffords of Bootham Hall, Derbyshire, and also gives other Stafford arms as "Or, a chevron gules between three martlets azure," and "Or, a chevron between three martlets sable," which latter appears to have been changed by Burke to "Or, a chevron between three martlets gules."

Impressions of this seal appear against the names of various persons in the Warner Papers, (I:103, 104, 150; II:6, 15, 16, 23, 24, 35, 36, 41, 67-69, and 90).

Thomas and Joseph Stafford were the sons of Thomas Stafford of Warwick, R. I., miller, who came from Warwickshire, England, to Plymouth, Mass., about 1626. Warwickshire is next south of Derbyshire.

There is a reference to the use of the Stafford arms in America on page 3 of Henry M. Benedict's *Genealogy of the Stafford Family*.

## JEPSON



Elizabeth, wife of Nathaniel Coggeshall, died at Newport, October 5, 1753, and her grave is marked by an armorial tombstone. The arms are "a stork between three crescents" and there is no crest. She was the daughter of John and Elizabeth Jepson, but the arms are not listed under Jepson or its usual variants by Burke. Guillim in 1724 ascribes the arms "Gules a stork between three crescent argent, beaked and membered or" to the Gibsons of Stavely, Yorks, and states that these arms were confirmed to them January 16, 1655. The legs of the bird on the gravestone are really too short for a stork, but this seems to be accidental, due to the fact that the lower crescent crowded the bird, and the legs of necessity had to be cut short. The name Jepson of this family would seem to have been derived through Jipson and Gipson<sup>(1)</sup> from Gibson. When a family bearing a surname, of which the derivation is not apparent, use the arms of a family from which the name might be derived, the probability of the inheritance of the arms is very greatly strengthened.

<sup>(1)</sup>The "G" of Gibson may have been pronounced as "G—soft" like "J," just as the "G" of Gifford was and still is pronounced as "J" in England. The form Gipson is found. (see *Privateering in King George's War, 1739-1748*, p. 32).

Edward and Henry Brown 20 Dec. 1656. On this document below is written "Enoch Brigs had his deed 12: 12 mo: 1714/5."

## GREENE

Letter from John Greene of Warwick (i. e. Deputy Gov. John Greene) dated 5 Nov. 1690 addressed to "Loving Cousin," apparently at Portsmouth, mentions son Samuel Greene and brother Christopher Almy.

Receipt of James Greene to his brother in law John Anthony town treasurer of Portsmouth.

## CARTER-MOONE

Will of Elizabeth Carter of Portsmouth, widow woman. To brother John Shrieve. To brother Daniel Shrieve. To sister Mary Sheffield. To sister Sarah Moone. To sister Susanna Thomas. Cousin Elizabeth Shrieve (Granddaughter to brother John Shrieve). To cousin Ruth Shrieve (Granddaughter to brother John Shrieve). To cousin Caleb Shrieve (son of brother John Shrieve). To cousin Daniel Shrieve (son of brother John Shrieve). Cousin William Shrieve (son of brother John Shrieve). Cousin Mary Shrieve (daughter of brother John Shrieve). Cousin Abigail Vaughan (daughter of sister Sarah Moon). Cousin Elizabeth Moon (daughter of sister Sarah Moon). To Cousin Elizabeth Wait (daughter of sister Mary Sheffield) my silver dram cup. Cousin Martha Cory daughter of sister Sarah. Four cousins Mary, Caleb, Daniel and William Shrieve. Executor brother John Shrieve. Overseer friend and neighbor George Cornell. Dated 17 March 1718/9 proved 13: 5 mo: 1719. (Ports. Town Council Book II.)

(This splendid genealogical will makes clear the early generations of the Shrieve or Sheriff family of Rhode Island and New Jersey. The testatrix was a daughter of Thomas Sheriff or Shrieve of Plymouth and later of Portsmouth, R. I.

"Cousin Elizabeth Wait" is the daughter of Joseph Sheffield Esq. of Portsmouth born 1 June 1698. She was not married when her father made his will 3 Feb. 1705/6, but she is evidently identical with the Elizabeth Sheffield, who married at North Kingstown (where her brothers settled) on 17 Oct. 1717 Joseph Wait of Kingston and Exeter, R. I. (Cf. New England Genealogical Register vol. 73 p. 291-304.)

## Colonial Heraldry

(Continued from page 108)

## SAVAGE

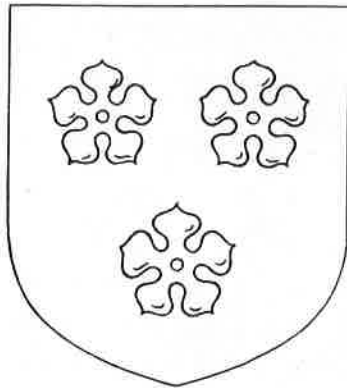


Thomas Savage, one of the original settlers of Rhode Island, was son of William Savage of Taunton, Somersetshire, blacksmith. (Savage, *Gen. Dict. of N. E.*). Thomas Savage died in 1681-2, and his grave is marked by an armorial tombstone. The arms are "six lioncels rampant, 3, 2, 1," with the crest "A lion's gamb erased," (*Her. Jour.* II:22). The same arms and crest with the lioncels and crest sable appear on a piece of plate presented to Christ Church, Boston, in 1732 by Arthur Savage, grandson of Thomas, the emigrant, (Jones' *Old Silver of Amer. Churches*, p. 76). The Gore Roll gives the colors as: "Argent, six lioncels sable," with the crest "Out of a coronet or, a lion's<sup>1</sup> gamb," for the arms of Thomas Savage 1720, grandson of the emigrant, (*Her. Jour.* I:133).

Thomas Savage, the emigrant, owned a seal ring, which bore the arms and crest as they appear on the gravestone. This seal was used in 1683 by his four sons on a document, now in the Massachusetts Archives, (II:58), in 1697, by his son-in-law, Joshua Scottow (*Her. Jour.* II:7), and in 1705 by his son, Thomas Savage, on his will, in which he bequeathed to his son Habijah "my seal-ring that was my father's," (*Her. Jour.* II:7).

<sup>1</sup>*Her. Jour.* says "bear's paw."

## BORDEN



Gore Roll item No. 73 offers a curious puzzle. It gives the arms of Francis Brinley of Newport impaling "Argent three cinquefoils, azure" for "Mary, widow of Francis Brinley of Newport in the Colony of Rhode Island. Brinley and Borden 1722" (*Her. Jour.* I:135).

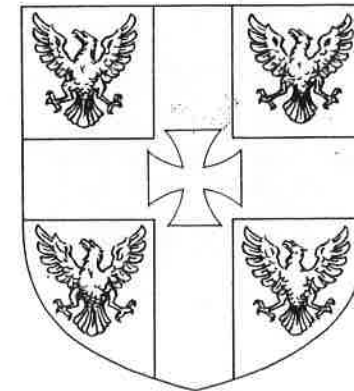
There seems to be some mistake in this entry. The widow of Francis Brinley was Hannah, not Mary, and according to Savage (1:255) and Austin (256) her family name was Carr, not Borden, as might be presumed from the impaling of her husband's arms with the arms of Borden. It is of course possible that she was a widow when Brinley married her, that her maiden name was Borden, and that she first married Carr and later Brinley. The second Francis Brinley and his wife Deborah Lyde were both living in 1722. The only Mary Brinley of record was Mary Sanford, who married William Brinley, and became a widow in 1704. She, however, married Josiah Arnold, that year, 1704, and was wife of Josiah Arnold at the time of her death in 1721.

The arms ascribed to Borden in the Gore Roll are not given as Borden by Glover, Papworth, Edmondson, Burke and other heraldic writers, but "Argent three cinquefoils sable"<sup>1</sup> are ascribed to Burgedon, Burghdon and Bourghdon by Glover, Papworth, Edmondson and Burke.

<sup>1</sup>Sable and azure are often mistaken for one another.

In the early references to Richard Borden (1638-1656) in the *Rhode Island Colonial Records* his name is spelled Burden, which would seem to show the pronunciation and probably the identity of the name with Burgedon or Burghdon. In this case the arms "Argent three cinquefoils azure" may have been originally Burghdon arms, in which the sable had been changed accidentally or for difference to azure in that branch of the family, in which the spelling of the name gradually became changed to Burden and finally to Borden. There were two other Burdens in Portsmouth beside Richard, namely; Thomas in 1640 and John in 1643, and the Mary, alias Hannah, might have been the daughter or sister of either.

## FENNER



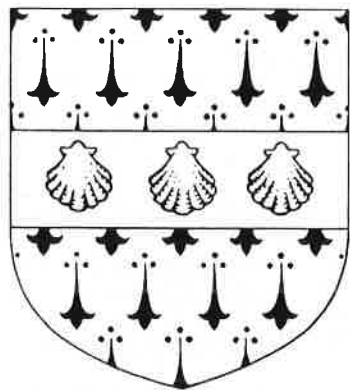
Arthur Fenner of Providence, who was born in 1699, son of Thomas and grandson of Arthur Fenner, erected armorial gravestones in memory of three of his children; James, who died in 1751, Joseph, who died in 1751, and Sarah, who died in 1756; and also in memory of his wife, Mary, who died in 1756.

The arms are "On a cross between four eagles displayed, a cross formée." The crest on three of the stones is "An eagle

displayed," but on Sarah's stone the crest is "An eagle rising." The *Heraldic Journal* (III:162) gives the eagles as ermine, but if they ever were ermine, the ermine spots no longer show on the stones.

Edmondson (1780) and Burke give "Vert, a cross argent charged with a cross formée gules, between four eagles of the second," for the Fenners of Middlesex, and Burke gives the same arms with the crest "An eagle displayed argent, membered or" for the Fenners of Sussex. Burke, under the names of Fenner and Fenne, gives variant tinctures.

## BROOKE



William Brooke, who died at Newport, October 19, 1727, used an armorial seal in 1713. The arms are "Ermine, on a fesse three escallops." The colors are not given, (*R. I. H. S. M.* XI:33 and *Legal Papers* I:95). Burke gives two similar Brooke arms: viz: "Or, on a fesse azure three escallops of the field" for De Capell-Brooke of Oakley, co. Northampton, and "Or, on a fesse engrailed azure three escallops of the field" for Brooke of Weston, co. Buckingham, the latter one being given by Guillim in 1724 for John Brook of Neston, Bucks. From these arms it would seem probable that William Brooke's

arms were "Ermine on a fesse azure three escallops or," although no such arms are listed by Burke or Papworth. William Brooke of Newport was son of William Brooke of Batley in Yorkshire and grandson of Joshua Brooke. William removed to London, where he worked as a dyer, and about 1710 emigrated to New England. He settled first at Boston, but removed to Newport as early as 1713.

## CHALONER



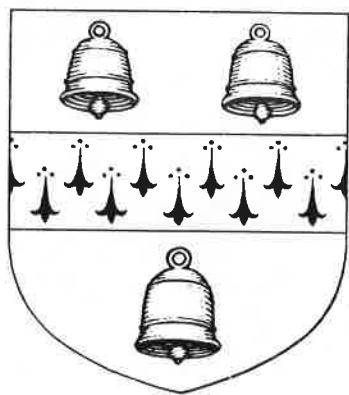
The gravestone of Ninyon Chaloner, who died at Newport, August 14, 1752, in the 65th year of his age, bears the arms: "A chevron between three cherub's heads," with the crest "A wolf statant regardant<sup>1</sup>, pierced through the shoulder by a broken spear." The arms "Sable a chevron between three cherub's heads or" is given by Kent (1716) and by Burke as the arms of the Chaloners of Yorkshire, and the crest, "A wolf statant regardant argent pierced through the shoulder by a broken spear or, the upper part in his mouth, the lower resting on the wreath," is ascribed by Burke to the Challenors of Ken-

<sup>1</sup>Vermont erroneously shows the wolf as statant not statant regardant (p. 43).

wardes, Lindfield, Sussex, but with a different coat. The *Heraldic Journal* (III:67) suggests that Ninyon Chaloner combined the arms of one family with the crest of the other. If this is so, it would seem as though Ninyon (or some ancestor of Ninyon) assumed the combination because he was uncertain of his pedigree, and so sought to "difference" his arms by the combination of a previously unassociated arms and crest.

Ninyon Chaloner was probably born in England. The earliest record of him in America is in 1731, when he signed a petition at Newport, (*R. I. C. R.* IV:457).

## BELL

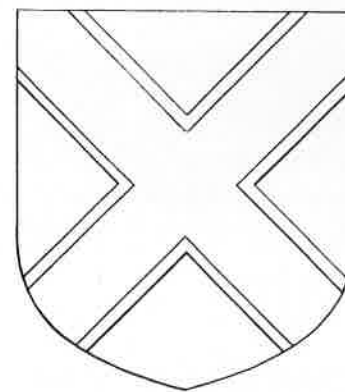


William Bell of Newport placed the Bell coat of arms on the tombstone of his wife, Martha, who died in 1737. The arms are "A fess ermine between three bells," with the crest "An eagle rising ermine," (*Her. Jour.* III:9). An ermine spot is actually cut on the breast of the eagle. The Gore Roll, No. 97, gives "Azure a fess ermine between three bells or" for the Bell family of Boston (*Her. Jour.* I:139), and Kent, 1716, gives "Sable, a fesse ermine between three bells argent" for the Bells

of Upwell in Norfolk, and various other tinctures are given by Burke.

Burke gives several crests for the Bell family, which include a falcon rising, a hawk close, and a hawk with wings expanded.

## ANDREWS



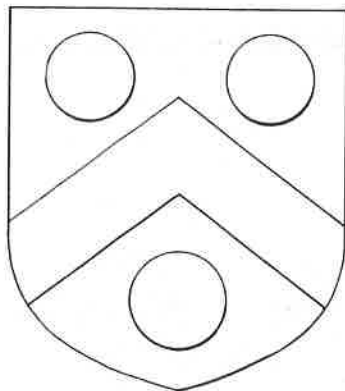
Col. John Andrew, alias Andrews, of Providence placed on the tombstone of his wife, Abigail, who died in 1751, the coat of arms of Andrews, "one saltire surmounted by another," (*Her. Jour.* III:160). Burke ascribes "Gules a saltire or, surmounted by another vert" to several of the name of Andrew and Andrews, and also gives "Gules a saltire voided or" for the Andrewes of Doddington.

Col. John Andrews died in 1803, at the age of 87, according to his gravestone, so he must have been born about 1716. His ancestry has not been traced.

Vermont (*Amer. Herald.*, 41) without authority, states that Col. John Andrews was a descendant of John Andrews of Farmington, Conn., 1640, and gives a crest, which does not appear on the stone.



## GOULDING



The arms "Gules' a chevron between three roundles" appear on two Goulding tombstones at Newport: that of George Goulding, 1742, and that of his son, George Goulding, 1748, (*Her. Jour.* III:9, 10). The elder George Goulding was son of Roger Goulding and nephew of Benedict Arnold, Junior, whose armorial tombstone has already been described. Roger Goulding's ancestry has not been traced. Burke lists "Gules a chevron or between three bezants" and "Gules a chevron argent between three bezants" for Golding and the latter arms for Golden also.

<sup>1</sup>The tincture lines for gules are actually cut on the stone erected in memory of George Goulding Senior.

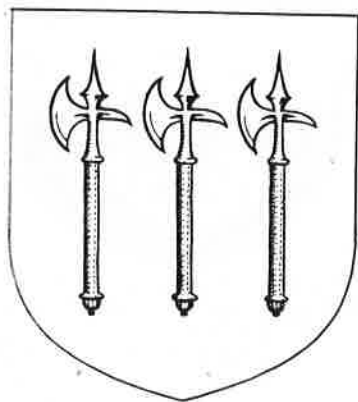
## THURSTON

The Thurston coat of arms, "a fesse between three bugle horns stringed," appears on the gravestone of Jonathan Thurston of Newport, who died in 1749, and also on the gravestone of his son, Jonathan, who died in 1757, (*Her. Jour.* III:65). The elder Jonathan was son of Edward, and grandson of the first Edward Thurston, who settled in Newport as early as 1647.



According to Burke the Thurstons of Cranbrook, Kent, bore "Sable a chevron between three bugle horns stringed or;" the Thurstons of Hoxon, Suffolk, "Sable three bugle horns stringed or garnished azure," the Thurstons of Lancashire, "Sable three bugle horns stringed argent" and another family of Thurstons, "Sable three bugle horns argent stringed or." The chevron in the arms of the Thurstons of Cranbrook and the fesse in the arms of the Thurstons of Newport were probably additions for difference, and it seems probable that the tinctures of the arms of the Thurstons of Newport were: "Sable, a fesse between three bugle horns stringed or," although of course the second tincture may have been *argent* instead of *or*.

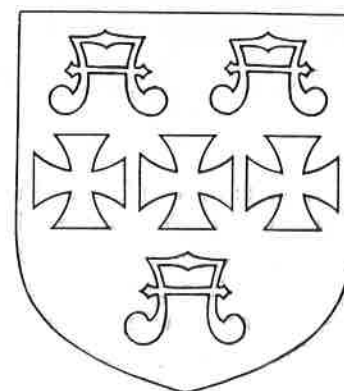
## GIBBS



The monument erected by George Gibbs of Newport in memory of his wife, Susannah, and his son, George, both of whom died in 1767, bears the arms "Three battle axes erect in fesse" as on the Gibbs tombstones at Providence, but with a different crest, viz: "An arm embowed holding a battle axe," (*Her. Jour.* III:12). This seems to be the crest of the Gibbs of Elmestone in Kent, which Edmondson gives as "An arm in armour embowed proper, garnished or, holding in the gauntlet a pole axe argent" with the shield "Argent three pole axes Sable." The ancestry of George Gibbs is traced to James Gibbs of Froome in Somersetshire, who was living in 1690, (*Her. Jour.* III:13).

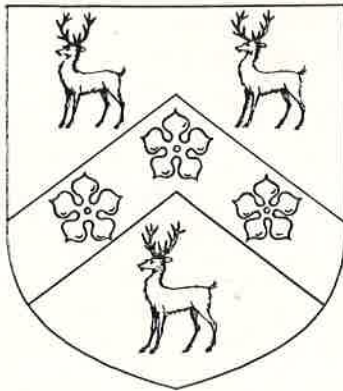
## CHESEBROUGH

Armorial gravestones were erected in Stonington, Connecticut, to the memory of David Chesebrough of Newport and his wife, Margaret, both of whom died in 1782. David Chesebrough was son of William Chesebrough of Stonington, and great grandson of William Chesebrough, the emigrant.



The arms are "Three crosses pattée in fesse between as many water bougets," with the crest "A demi-lion rampant holding a cross pattée in his paws," (*Her. Jour.* II:87). Burke ascribes the arms "Gules three crosses pattée in fesse argent between as many water bougets or," with the crest "A demi-lion rampant holding between his paws a cross pattée or" to the Chesebroughs, but gives no location.

## ROBINSON



Mrs. Everitte S. Chaffee of Providence has a silver teapot made by Samuel Casey, (1724-1773), on which is engraved the Robinson arms, viz: "on a chevron gules between three stags trippant, three cinquefoils." The teapot has been handed down in the Wanton and Lyman families, and bears the initials "A. R." for Abigail Robinson, who married John G. Wanton in 1752.

These arms are apparently those of the Robinsons of London and Yorkshire, 1634, which are the only Robinson arms with a chevron gules listed by Burke. They are given as "Or, on a chevron gules, between three stags trippant vert, as many cinquefoils of the first."

This armorial engraving on the teapot, probably executed about 1752, is the earliest recorded use of these Robinson arms in America. Rowland Robinson, the ancestor of Abigail Robinson, is said to have emigrated from Cumberland, which is in the north of England, not far from Yorkshire.

Dr. Bowditch does not place much reliance on the tincture lines as used on old silver and old book plates.

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# RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY COLLECTIONS

Vol. XXII

January, 1929

No. 1

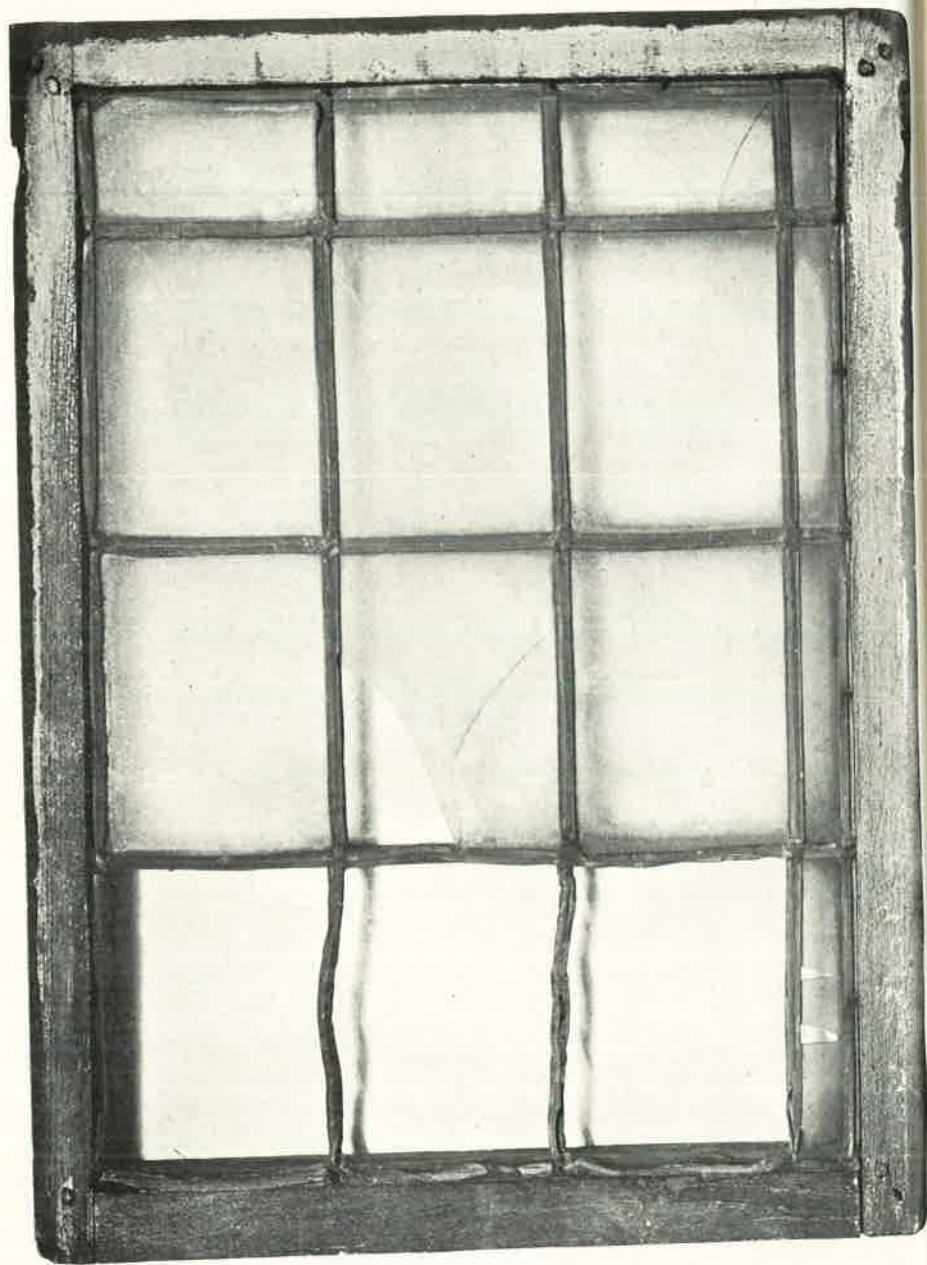


DUTCH MEDAL IN COMMEMORATION OF THE  
BRITISH OCCUPANCY OF RHODE ISLAND.

*From original in the  
Museum of the Society.*

Issued Quarterly

68 WATERMAN STREET, PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND



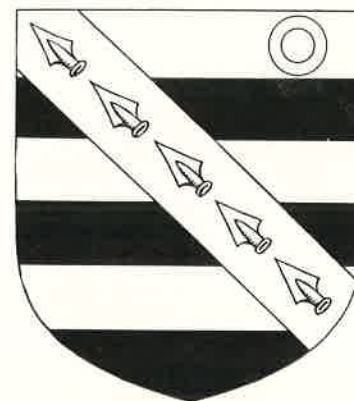
Window from William Coddington's house at Newport (1641).

—From original in the  
Museum of the Society.

## Colonial Heraldry

(Continued from vol. XXI, page 144)

### MERRETT



In St. John's churchyard, Providence, are two tombstones bearing the Merrett coat of arms, "Barry of six or and . . . , on a bend five spear points, with in sinister chief point an annulet," with the crest "A talbot's head (probably erased) and collared." The engraver's dots, representing *or*, which appear on the stone, were mistaken for diapering by the artist, who drew the illustration for the *Heraldic Journal*, (III:168). These arms appear on the tombs of John Merrett of London, Esquire, who died in Providence in 1770, and his wife, Margaret, who died in 1769.

Burke gives the arms of the Merretts of London, granted July 13, 1666, as "Barry of six argent and sable, a bend ermine," and the arms of Maryet or Maryot of Warw., Glouc., Berksh. and Sussex as "Barry of 6 or and sable" with the crest "A talbot pass. sa. collared and lined or, the line coiled at the end." The ermine spots of the bend of the original coat may have been mistaken by the stone cutter for spear heads, and the annulet was probably added for cadency for the fifth son.

## BROWN OF PROVIDENCE



The earliest record in regard to the use of arms by the Chad Brown family of Providence is a letter written by Moses Brown of Providence, September 2, 1763, to Benjamin Burt of Boston, in which letter Brown ordered a mustard pot to be engraved with "The Arms, a chevron between three Lyons paws erect within a bordure and an Eagle displayed and the same that Mr. N. Hurd Ingraved on a seal for me sometime since," (*Moses Brown Papers*, volume I, No. 87 in the Rhode Island Historical Society library). As used by the descendants of Moses Brown's brothers, these arms are "Gules, a chevron or between three lion's gambes erect and erased argent<sup>1</sup> within a border of the second, on a chief of the same an eagle displayed sable." This seems to be a variant of "Gules a chevron between three lion's gambes erect and erased within a border argent, on a chief of the second an eagle displayed sable, crowned or," which is given in the Visitation of Essex, 1612, for the Brownes of Abbots Roodinge, Essex, of whom Sir Weston Browne was head of the family in the time of Henry

<sup>1</sup>They are sometimes depicted "proper," as on the title page of the John Carter Brown Library catalogue, 1865, but this was probably an error.

VIII. The pedigree is traced to Sir Weston's great grandfather, Robert Browne, who came from the west of England.

Burke, in his *General Armory*, lists several variant coats, and, although this coat of the Browns of Essex seems to be the eldest on record, there was presumably a still earlier or parent coat, without any border and without the chief and eagle.

Burke (*Peerage 1884*) gives the arms of Sir William Brown, the founder of Brown, Shipley and Co., and grandson of William Brown of Cairnknir, co. Antrim, Ireland, as "Gules a chevron or between two bear's paws<sup>1</sup> erased, in chief argent, and four hands conjoined in saltire of the second in base; on a chief engrailed or, an eagle displayed sable," with the escutcheon of a baronet in honor point.

This family would seem to have considered themselves an offshoot of the Brownes<sup>2</sup> of Carlow, Ireland, which was founded by Robert Browne, who went to Ireland in 1650.

The omission of the border was evidently due to the belief that it was a mark of difference, and that it was no longer necessary, as the difference was shown by the four hands conjoined in place of the third gamb. The eagle, and presumably the chief, which doubtless was merely to hold the eagle, was not a part of the parent coat.

The eagle was an augmentation granted in 1511 by the King of Aragon to Sir Weston Browne, who served in the expedition against Sicily and is described as "on a chief argent displayed regardant sable, crowned and membered or." The crown seems to have been lost off the head of the eagle of the Browne's arms between 1612, the date of the visitation, and 1632, the date of the publication of Guillim's "Display of Heraldrie," in which he lists the Browne arms as "Gules a chevron between three lion's paws erect and erased within a bordure argent, on a chief of the second an eagle displayed sable," but gives no crest.

<sup>1</sup>Evidently an error for "lion's gambes."

<sup>2</sup>English surnames were adopted by many Irish families, just as English surnames have been adopted by many non-English immigrants to America, and so similarity of surname can not be taken as evidence of blood relationship, (Cf. *Ancestor* I:231).

The change in the tincture of the chevron, chief, and bordure from *argent* to *or* by the Browns of Providence was probably an intentional change for difference as the gambes were left *argent*, their original color.

The original Browne arms therefore would seem to have been "Gules a chevron between three lion's gambes *argent*."

Browns, who were descended from the ancestors of Sir Weston Brown, and entitled to this parent coat, might and probably did, through ignorance of the augmentation, assume or adopt Sir Weston's coat, with intentional and sometimes accidental variations.

Other Browns, unrelated or unable to prove relationship, may also have assumed these arms.

The crest used by the Browns of Providence is a griffin's head erased, doubtless derived from the eagle of the chief<sup>1</sup>. On these arms, as cut on the facade of the John Carter Brown library at Providence, the three lion's gambes, through an error of the stone-cutter, accidentally appear as three ermine spots.

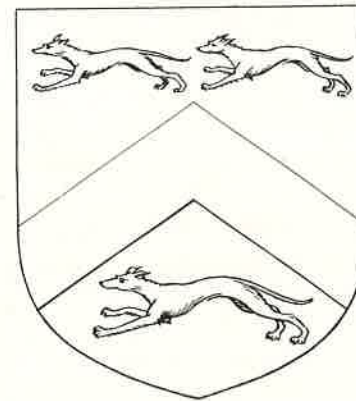
It is quite possible that unintentionally differences of this sort in the past have given rise to many of the various slight differences in coats of arms, as borne in the present day by various families of the same name.

### LANGWORTHY

Lawrence Langworthy of Ashburton, Devon, England, died at Newport, R. I., in 1739 at the age of 47, and his grave is marked by an armorial gravestone. The design is badly obliterated by time, but a few lines can be made out. The arms are evidently Langworthy, (the design of which has almost entirely disappeared, but shows traces of a chevron) impaling the arms of his wife Mary — of Dartmouth, which is a chevron

<sup>1</sup>A griffin's head differs from an eagle's head in that the former has ears. In regard to this point, Dr. Bowditch writes: "I incline to the belief that many of the points of distinction, for example a griffin's ears, are artificial, for eagles are so often represented with a tufted head, that the transition from the tufts to ears may be easy and natural. The transition may often have been unintentional on the part of an engraver."

between three now badly obliterated charges. Mary's family name is not given. This is the only instance of an impaled coat on a Rhode Island colonial gravestone. The crest is a greyhound courant, which is strongly reminiscent of the arms of Langworthy of Bath, Somersetshire, which are given by Burke as "Sable, three greyhounds courant in pale *argent*," although the crest is "A demi-stag proper." The arms of Lanhorgy of Cornwall are given as "Azure three greyhounds *argent*," evidently a variant spelling of the name and a variant coat, the sable of the field having been changed doubtless accidentally to azure, a change which occurs often in English coats, due probably to the fading of the black to blue.



There seems to have been much confusion both in the spelling of the name and in the blazon of the arms. The parent coat was probably "Sable three dogs *Argent*," but at present it does not seem possible to tell whether the dogs were originally greyhounds or talbots. On small armorial seals it would be hard to determine which breed was pictured, and it might be as difficult in the case of the crude work of many of the none-too-skilful stone cutters of earlier days. It may not be possible to determine the original arrangement of the charges, whether

they were in pale or 2, 1, but for greyhounds "in pale" would seem to be the older arrangement<sup>1</sup>.

Papworth gives "Azure three greyhounds passant Argent" for Lenhorgy of Cornwell, which may be identical with the coat ascribed both by Burke and Papworth to Lanhorgy.

A still later development is the coat "Argent a fesse ermines between three greyhounds sable collared gules," which was ascribed to Langhergy of Cornwall by Edmondson in 1780. The fesse is clearly for difference, and the reversal of tinctures is either an accident or also for difference. The collars are evidently a late addition.

The branch of the family, that considered the charges to be talbots, according to Papworth, originally bore them statant<sup>2</sup>. He gives "Sable a chevron between three talbots statant argent" for Lanhergy of Cornwall, (quoting from Glover's MS and Harl. MS. 1392 and 1459), and Baring-Gould (quoting from Harl. MS. 4632) gives "Sable a chevron between three talbots passant argent" for Lanhergh of Devon or Cornwall. Papworth ascribes this coat to Lampergy and Lanpergy, and states that it appears in Glover's printed *Ordinary*, but that it is an error for the preceding coat.

It may be observed that the old fashioned script letter "h," with the loop below the line instead of above, might easily be mistaken for a "p," and so give rise to the spellings Lampergy and Lanpergy. The arms, used by Lawrence Langworthy of Newport, probably were "Sable, a chevron between three greyhounds courant Argent," with the crest "A greyhound courant argent," although, of course, talbots may have been intended.

### COLLINS

James Collins, who was born December 26, 1700, married in 1727 Mary, daughter of Captain Josiah Arnold of Conanicut. A manuscript containing a pen and ink sketch of the Collins

<sup>1</sup>Cf. Oswald Barron in *The Ancestor*, I:53.

<sup>2</sup>Dr. Bowditch calls attention to the fact that passant would seem to be an older posture than statant.

coat of arms, which was probably made for one of James Collin's children or grandchildren in the latter half of the eighteenth century, was handed down in the family, and is now in the library of the Rhode Island Historical Society, (*Cranston Papers*, p. 21).

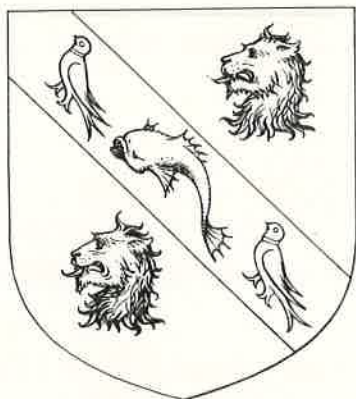
The arms are "Gules on a bend or three martlets azure, all within a border ermine," with the crest a cockatrice,



Guillim in 1724 ascribed the arms, "Gules on a bend or three martlets azure, all within a border ermine," without a crest to the Collins of Sussex, but Burke ascribes these arms with the crest, "A demi griffin or, beaked and legged gules, collared ermine," to the Collins of Sittingbourn in Kent, of London, and of Sussex.



## FRANKLIN



The Franklin coat of arms, "On a bend between two lion's heads erased a dolphin embowed between two martlets," appears on the gravestone of Abiah Buckmaster of Newport, who died in 1754. She was daughter of James Franklin, and niece of the famous Benjamin Franklin. The arms, "Argent on a bend between two lion's heads erased gules, a dolphin embowed of the field, between as many martlets close or, collared azure." with the crest, "A conger eel's head erect or, erased per fesse gules, between two branches vert" are ascribed by Burke to the Franklins of Rainham, Norfolk, England, and with the crest, "A dolphin's head in pale argent, erased gules, finned or, between two branches vert," to Franklin, late Governor of New Jersey, (i. e. William Franklin, son of Benjamin). The latter crest may easily have been an unintentional variant of the former. Similar arms, with the first-mentioned crest, appear on the bookplate of John Franklin of Boston<sup>1</sup> (1690-1756). This bookplate, which was the work of James Turner, is illustrated in the *Heraldic Journal* (II:97). Similar arms were used by Benjamin Franklin in 1758, (*N. E. H. & G. R.* XIV:200).

The father of James, John, and Benjamin, was Josiah Frank-

<sup>1</sup>He resided for a while at Newport, R. I.

lin of Ecton, Northamptonshire, England, who was son of Thomas, son of Henry, son of Thomas Franklin of Ecton, blacksmith, who was living in the time of Henry VIII, (*Her. Jour.* II:97, III:67, 117, and *Mag. of Hist. and Biog.*, Apr. 1887). The earliest use of these arms by this family seems to have been on the bookplate of John Franklin, or the gravestone of Abiah, and no evidence has as yet been found proving that Thomas, the blacksmith, or his descendants, used armorial bearings in either the sixteenth or seventeenth centuries.

Dr. Bowditch recently examined Benjamin Franklin's seal (*Chamberlain Coll.* Boston Pub. Lib.), and thinks that the sprigs in the crest are probably palm branches.

Edmondson (1780) describes the arms of the Franklins of Devonshire as "Argent on a bend between two lion's heads erased gules, a dolphin embowed between two martlets or," with the crest "A dolphin's head argent erased gules, finned or, between two branches vert." Sometimes the crest is described as a fish's head erased.

The *Heraldic Journal* (II:97) suggests that it "seems very probable that Benjamin Franklin may have obtained a grant of these arms." Vermont, some twenty years later, in 1886 (p. 18) elaborates this to "It is believed that the Franklin brothers obtained the grant of these arms . . .," and Holden, in 1898, in *A Primer of Heraldry for Americans* (Int. note, p. IX) still further embellishes the idea in these words: "Benjamin Franklin applied for and obtained a grant of armorial bearings." As a matter of fact, no grant of arms was ever made to Benjamin Franklin by the College of Arms.

## CODDINGTON

William Coddington of Newport used an armorial seal, "A chevron between three bugle horns," from 1651 to 1675, (*M. H. S., Winthrop Papers*, III:75, 76, 77, and Shepley Library. Cf. *R. I. H. S. C.* XIV:32). This seal was apparently not a Coddington seal, and it may have belonged to William Coddington's maternal grandfather.

The so-called arms of William Coddington appear on a painting presented by Caleb Tripp to the city of Newport in 1855. This painting formerly hung in the office of the Mayor of Newport, but can not now be found.

It was called "the coat-of-arms of the Coddington family" in 1855, but nothing definitely is known in regard to its history before that date.

Mason in his *Reminiscences of Newport* (1884) and Van Zandt in his *Newport Ballads* (1894) ascribe the ownership of this armorial painting to Betsey Coddington, who died in 1842, but Judge Darius Baker, in a critical survey of the subject in the *Bulletin of the Newport Historical Society* for April 1918, shows that there is no real evidence in support of the tradition that Betsey Coddington owned the coat of arms. Even if she did own it, there is no evidence that it was a Coddington coat, and the fact that she became mentally unbalanced would make her statements in regard to it of little value.

The armorial painting was evidently the hatchment of a man who had been married twice. Mrs. Albert H. Tetlow of Taunton, who examined the hatchment some years ago, has kindly supplied me with a blazon of it. The arms were "Gules three crescents with between the horns of each an estoile or, a crescent for difference; impaling, per fess; in chief gules a griffin segreant or, a chief argent; in base, per pale argent and sable three crescents counterchanged" with the crest, "out of a ducal coronet an estoile or." The arms as colored can not be identified, but with slight changes might seem to have been intended for Bateman, impaling Short and Topcliff. On the other hand the husband's coat and the crest bear a certain resemblance to the arms of John Saffin of Boston and Narragansett, who died in 1710.

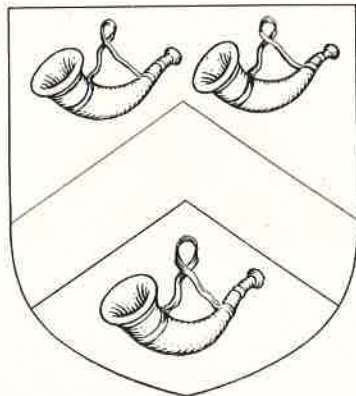
It seems very probable that this hatchment was not an American colonial hatchment, but merely some English hatchment with no American connection other than that some eighteenth or nineteenth century descendant may have brought it to this country. Indeed there is no evidence of its presence in Newport during the colonial period.

Vermont, in his *America Heraldica*, (p. 106), states that William Coddington, on a letter to Governor Leverett, used an armorial seal bearing the device "Argent a fess embattled counter-embattled sable, between three lions passant gules."



HATCHMENT WHICH FORMERLY HUNG IN THE  
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF NEWPORT, R. I.

These are the arms of the Codringtons of Wroughton, Wiltshire, according to Burke. This armorial seal, mentioned by Vermont, can not now be found.



In 1640 William Coddington called James Burt "my cozen Burt," (*Doc. Hist. of R. I.*, II:167), and on this account Mrs. Tetlow suggested that the "bugle-horn seal" may have belonged to his wife's family, for the family name of his second wife is unknown, and might have been Burt. They were married about 1631, and she died in 1647, (*Austin's Gen. Dict. of R. I.*, p. 276). Burke gives the arms, "Argent on a chevron between three bugle horns sable, stringed gules, as many crosses crosslet of the field," for the Burts of Maiden Earleigh, Berkshire, and three other Burt arms as similar with variant tinctures and with crosses crosslet fitchée. Papworth gives similar arms for Birt, Burt, Byrt and Byrtt. If an early Burt coat without crosses on the chevron could be found, this theory would seem the more probable.

After Coddington's death, this bugle horn seal was used in 1684 by Philip Wharton and Nathaniel Briggs, and in 1685 by Thomas Willett, (*R. I. H. M.* V:68). In 1685 it was used by Andrew Willett and Ann, his wife, daughter of William Coddington, on a deed now in the Newport Historical Society library.

# RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY COLLECTIONS

Vol. XXII

April, 1929

No. 2



A DETAIL FROM THE CERTIFICATE OF THE MARINE SOCIETY OF NEWPORT ISSUED IN 1794. IT WAS ENGRAVED IN NEW YORK PERHAPS A FEW YEARS EARLIER. THE FLAG AT THE LEFT WAS EVIDENTLY INTENDED FOR THE RHODE ISLAND STATE FLAG.

*From certificate in The Shepley Library.*

Issued Quarterly

68 WATERMAN STREET, PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

## PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1928

## RECEIPTS

New York Central R. R. Co., 50 rights.....	\$ 289.90
Pennsylvania R. R. Co., 111 rights .....	202.42
American Tel. & Tel. Co., 64 rights.....	734.18
Life Membership .....	150.00
Reserve Fund .....	130.21
Revolving Publication Fund .....	204.00
	<u>\$1,710.71</u>
Balance, January 1, 1928 .....	1,799.94
	<u>\$3,510.65</u>

## PAYMENTS

2 shs. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co. (subscription)...	\$ 200.00
Reserve Fund .....	4.20
Revolving Publication Fund .....	382.38
Balance December 31, 1928 .....	<u>2,924.07</u>
	<u>\$3,510.65</u>

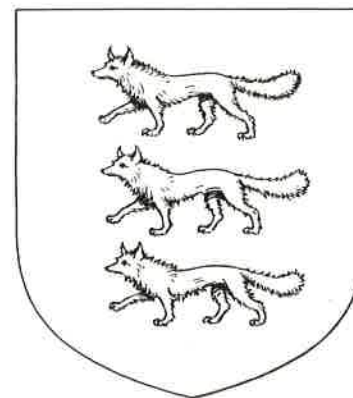
Respectfully submitted,

G. A. HARRINGTON, *Treasurer.*

## Colonial Heraldry

(Continued from vol. XXII, page 32)

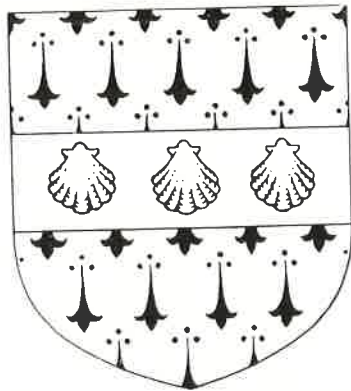
## REYNOLDS



The gravestone of Joseph Reynolds of Bristol, who died January 16, 1759, bears the arms "three foxes passant in pale" with the crest "a fox passant." The lines below the foxes are apparently intended for mounts, rather than for partition lines of the shield. The only arms, charged with three foxes, recorded by Papworth, is ascribed to the family of Tregos and its variant spellings, but d'Eschavannes ascribes a French coat, "Azure three foxes, 2, 1, or," to La Renardiere of Anjou.

These arms seem to be canting arms based on the similarity of the word reynard and the name Reynolds. The Reynolds Family Association in the United States adopted these Joseph Reynolds arms in the twentieth century for the Reynolds family in America as "Azure three foxes passant in pale or" with the crest "A fox passant or," (Reynolds Fam. Asso. Rep. 1916, p. 19). The colors though assumed arbitrarily (*ibid*) are those of La Renardiere.

## INGRAM



The armorial seal used in 1713 by William Brooke of Newport, which was described previously,<sup>1</sup> may have been an Ingram armorial seal. One of the witnesses to one of the two documents (*R. I. H. M.* XI:33.) was Wm. Ingram, and it is of course possible that seal belonged to him. The arms on the seal bear a closer resemblance to the Ingram arms than to any Brooke arms of record.

The earliest use of the Ingram or Ingraham arms in New England, as hitherto recorded, is on the bookplate of Captain Solomon Ingraham of Norwich, who was born in 1765 and died in 1805.<sup>2</sup> His arms are shown opposite the frontispiece in G. R. Gladding's *The Great Ingraham Estate* Providence, 1859. As he was only eleven years old, when the Declaration of Independence was signed, and as Richard Brunton, the engraver of the bookplate,<sup>3</sup> did not go to Norwich until 1781 or later, this use of these arms can scarcely be considered colonial. The arms of the Ingrams who were Viscounts Irvine, were "Ermine on a fesse gules, three escallops or." The arms on this seal, are "Ermine on a fesse, . . . three escallops. . . ." The arms on the bookplate of Solomon Ingraham are those of the Viscount Irving, including his crest, motto and supporters. Solomon doubtless assumed them in connection with his attempt to obtain the so-called "Great Ingraham Estate." If the arms on the seal of 1713 are Ingram arms, their use on this seal is the only recorded instance of their use in colonial New England.

<sup>1</sup>*R. I. H. S.* Coll. XXI, p. 136.

<sup>2</sup>*Norwich Vital Rec.*

<sup>3</sup>Bates, A. C., *An Early Connecticut Engraver.*



COAT OF ARMS PAINTED ON PARCHMENT.  
(See article on Tew arms.)

*From original in the possession  
of Mr. Sylvester M. Snow.*

## WEST

*See Remond  
of Cressett* Elizabeth, widow of Nathan Mathewson of Providence, used an armorial seal on a deed dated March 21, 1776, (R. I. H. S. Deeds I:19). The device is "A demi griffin" as a crest, that is on a torse, within a lozenge. Apparently the designer of this seal had heard that the arms of a woman should in certain uses be placed upon a lozenge-shaped shield, and so placed the crest within a lozenge in an attempt to follow his interpretation of this heraldic rule.

No record of the griffin as a Mathewson crest has been found, but this crest may well have been that of Elizabeth Mathewson's father's family. We do not know her maiden name, but as only one witness, Joseph West, signed the deed, it has been suggested that he may have been her brother.

Burke gives the crest, "A demi-griffin vert, sans tail, collared or, holding in the dexter paw a sword of the first" for the Wests of Darley Abbey, Derby, and Fairbairn gives "A demi-dragon proper without tail, collared or, in dexter a sword proper" as a West crest. Fairbairn gives six West crests in which a griffin's head is the chief motive. Lysons' *History of Derbyshire* (1817) gives the West crest as "A demi-griffin vert or, holding a sword upright argent, hilted of the second." Nothing is said about the absence of a tail. Dr. Bowditch considers the absence or presence of the tail to be a detail of no importance, which would normally be left to the discretion of the artist. He suggests that the sword may well have been a later addition to the crest, perhaps for differencing the Wests of Darley Abbey.

## GARDNER

Although a coat of arms appears on the gravestone of John Gardner of Newport, who died in 1764, it can not be taken as evidence of colonial usage, for on this stone John Gardner is described as "Lieutenant Governor," a title that did not come into use until 1799, and so strong evidence that the stone was not cut in colonial days.

## BOURSE

In 1783 John Bours of Newport used an armorial seal (R. I. H. M. V:71), but no evidence of the use of this seal in colonial times has yet been found.

## BRENTON

In the account book of John Stevens, stone cutter of Newport, under the date of September 1727, Mr. Jalel Brenton is charged £40 for "one double toместone for the Governor" charged £ 5 "to cutting the Cwoate of Armes." At first glance this would seem to be for an armorial tombstone for Governor William Brenton, who died 1674, the grandfather of Jahleel (Jalel) Brenton, but upon further investigation it appears that this Jahleel Brenton was son-in-law of Governor Samuel Cranston, who died in April 1727, and also executor of the estate of Samuel Cranston. As Cranston had been Governor of the colony for over 29 years, he might well have been referred to as "The Governor," and as Brenton was executor of his estate, the bill for the stone would naturally have been charged against him. The fact that Governor Cranston's gravestone was a "double tombstone" with a coat of arms on it, seems to be remarkably strong evidence in corroboration of the theory that the stone cut by Stevens in 1727 was the Cranston stone. The Cranston stone is the only double tombstone with a coat of arms now in the Newport cemeteries.

Vermont (*Amer. Herald.* 120) attempts to credit the arms granted to Sir Jahleel Brenton, Bart. to his ancestor, William Brenton, of course, omitting the canton of baronetcy, but erroneously copies from Burke the arms of the Brentons of Hertfordshire, instead of the arms of Sir Jahleel Brenton, Bart. Crozier as usual follows Vermont.

There is no evidence that the Brentons of Rhode Island used armorial bearings in the colonial period. However, William Brenton sealed a letter, dated at Hammersmith, Newport, R. I., March 15, 1668, with an oval seal bearing a rampant lion contourné, with a single or unforked tail. It may have been

a motive taken from his family arms, although the Brinton arms, on which Sir Jahleel's arms are apparently based, bear a lion rampant with a forked tail, (forchée or double queued).

On the other hand William Brenton sealed a deed in 1660 with a seal having as its device a double-headed eagle charged with an escutcheon, (Mss. in R. I. H. S.).

#### BROWN

An armorial memorial was erected in 1795 in Trinity Church, Newport, to Rev. Marmaduke Brown, but this is no evidence that he used the arms in colonial days.

#### LAWTON

It is stated (R. I. H. M. V, 140) that George Lawton of Portsmouth (died 1693) had an armorial seal, but neither the seal matrix, nor an impression from it, has been seen by the writer.

#### ELAM

No evidence has been produced showing the use of the Elam armorial book plate in the colonial period.

Armorial gravestones bearing the arms of BOWEN, CARPENTER, and JONES are found in the graveyard near Rumford in East Providence, R. I., but at the time that these stones were erected, what is now the town of East Providence was a part of Massachusetts, and the persons in whose memory these stones were erected were not Rhode Islanders. For the same reason we have omitted the arms of such persons as John Saffin and Nathaniel Byfield, who were not Rhode Islanders, although they resided in a district which later was annexed to Rhode Island.

# RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY COLLECTIONS

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 Vol. XXII

July, 1929

 No. 3
 

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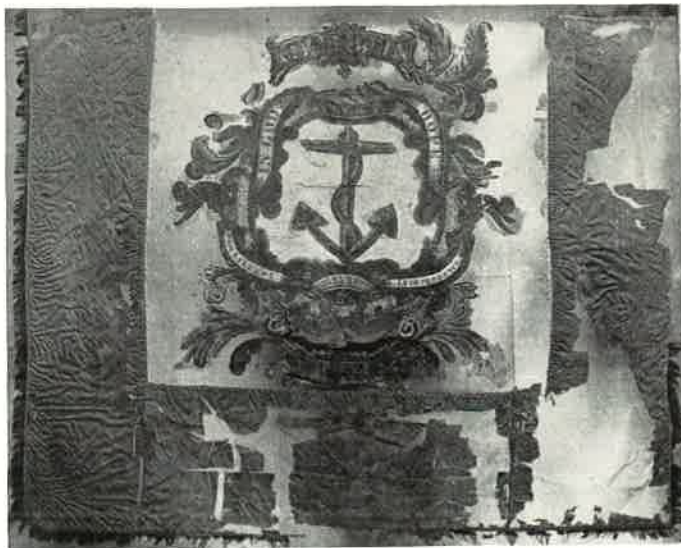
The ruins of Fort Dumpling, on Conanicut Island, Rhode Island, about 1830, from a painting in oils by William G. Wall.

*From original owned by the Museum Book Store, London.*

Issued Quarterly

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 68 WATERMAN STREET, PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND



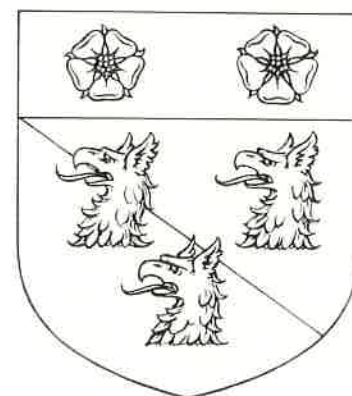
(reverse)

THE FLAG CARRIED IN THE GASPEE CELEBRATION OF 1826.  
Now in the Society's Museum.

## Colonial Heraldry

(Continued from vol. XXII, page 64)

### BAILEY



A curious coat of arms appears upon the gravestones of Susannah Bailey, 1723, and her husband, Stephen Bailey, 1724. The shield is heart-shaped<sup>1</sup> and is very crudely cut. Apparently the design is intended for "Party per bend, three griffin's heads coupé<sup>2</sup>, on a chief two roses." The chief may be divided in pale, but this line may be merely ornamental, for it widens into a fleur-de-lis just before it touches the base line of the chief. The crest is "A griffin segreant," (*Her. Jour.* III:63).

### ROYALL

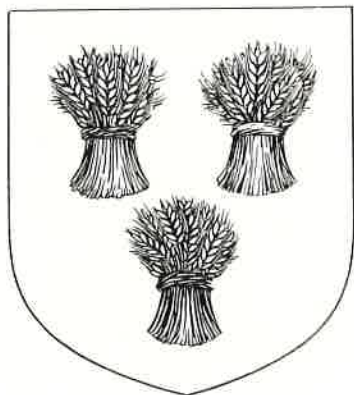
In 1747 Isaac Royall, Esq. of Bristol, R. I. gave to St. Michael's Church a baptismal basin engraved with the Royall arms; "Azure three garbs—," with the crest a demi-lion

<sup>1</sup>A shield of similar shape appears on a seal used in 1721 (*Her. Jour.* II:184).

<sup>2</sup>On the gravestone the arrangement is 2, 1, and the heads are placed "bend-sinister-wise," probably artistic license.



holding in his paws a garb and with motto PECTORE PURO.<sup>1</sup> The Royall arms, ". . . Three garbs—," also appear on some silver presented by Isaac Royall to the Church of Christ in Medford, Massachusetts.<sup>2</sup>



The same arms, crest, and motto appear on the bookplate of Isaac Royall, Esqr. of Antigua, as illustrated in *The Curio* 1887, p. 15. The arms "three garbs"<sup>3</sup> appear on the gravestone erected in Dorchester in memory of William Royall who died in 1724. Isaac Royal of Bristol was son of Isaac of Antigua and grandson of William who was buried in Dorchester.

Bolton in his *American Armory* suggests that the garbs were probably *or*. Neither Burke nor Papworth throws any light on this subject.

#### ARNOLD

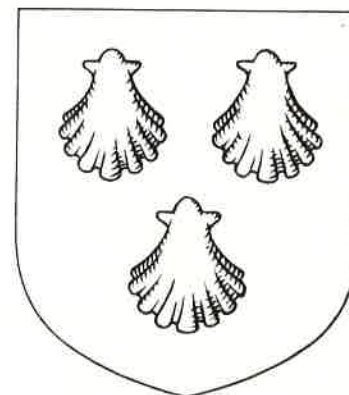
In examining some old papers in the Newport Historical Society, I recently discovered an Arnold armorial seal, which antedates the Arnold coat of arms that was cut on the grave-

<sup>1</sup>E. A. Jones' *The Old Silver of America Churches*, p. 97.

<sup>2</sup>*Idem* 275.

<sup>3</sup>*Heraldic Journal* I, 12.

stone<sup>1</sup> of Benedict Arnold in 1727. This seal was used by Benedict Arnold and his wife, Mary, and by Josiah Arnold and his wife, Sarah, on a document dated Oct. 22, 1686. The arms are "Three escallops." This is the earliest use of these



Arnold arms yet found in America and it seems probable that the mullet was added to the arms on the gravestone for difference. The use of this obscure Arnold coat as early as 1686 seems to indicate inheritance and definitely to connect the Arnolds of Newport with the Arnolds of Buckinghamshire.

#### WILLIAMS

Roger Williams of Providence used an armorial seal on letters written in 1637 and 1638, now preserved at the Massachusetts Historical Society. These letters are printed in *M. H. S. C.* 4, VI, 231, 242, 248, 252, 254 and 266, and the seal illustrated on plate 3. (Cf. *R. I. H. S. C.* XV:108). The arms appear as "A lion rampant within an orle of nine partly obliterated charges." It has been suggested that these arms

<sup>1</sup>*R. I. H. S. Col.*, v. 20, p. 126.

were intended for those of the family of Williams of Llangibby, described by Burke as "Gyronny of 8 erm. and sa, a lion ramp. or," but illustrated in his *"Extinct Baronetages"* without the ermine spots, and given by Berry as "Gyronny of eight ermines and erminois a lion rampant or." The gyronny lines are not discernable in the present indistinct condition of the



seal impressions. It might be noted here that the "pale" line in the Hutchinson seal impression of 1667 also is not discernable. (Cf. *Her. Jour.* II:183). It has been suggested that the charges of the orle were intended for ermine spots, but were so poorly executed that they look more like inverted ermine spots or like pheons. *Ermines* might be described as the "reverse of ermine," and the engraver may have mistaken "reversed" for "inverted," and cut the erminois spots the same as the ermines spots.

On a small shield an ermine field with a rampant lion sometimes appears like an orle of ermine, as for instance on the canton of the shield of St. John's College, Oxford, in a publication issued by John Chaundy, herald painter of Oxford, about the beginning of the present century.

The descent of Roger Williams of Providence from Roger Williams of Llangibby has not been proven.

The *Heraldic Journal* (III:175), and most later heraldic writers, as well as Dr. Bowditch, who recently made a special examination of the seal, pronounce the charges as "pheons." On the actual seal the tip of the tail of the lion turns towards his back, not away from it, as in the illustration in the *Heraldic Journal*.

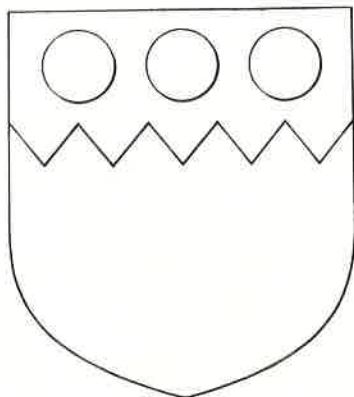
Papworth lists only one coat as a lion rampant within an orle of pheons, which he gives as "Or a lion rampant gules within an orle of pheons sable" for Roppe, and adds the abbreviation "V<sup>1</sup>," which signifies "Coats, incorrectly given in the printed Glover's *Ordinary*." Papworth, quoting from Glover's *Ordinary* manuscript, gives "Or a lion rampant gules between eight pheons sable" for Rope. He also gives other similar Rope or Roope arms with various tinctures and with the lion between seven, eight and twelve pheons, respectively. The *Visitation of Devon*, 1620, gives Roope as "Argent, a lion rampant gules within an orle of nine pheons azure," which is the number in the orle on Williams' seal. Papworth gives "Argent a lion rampant per fess gules and vert between seven pheons azure" for Roope of Horswell, Devonshire, and quotes the *Visitation of Devon*, but the item does not appear in the *Visitation* as printed by the Harleian Society. Papworth adds "the heiress m. Ilbert. *Roope*, Bristol, confirmed to Harris 1771" What does this mean? Does it mean that these Roope arms were carried through the marriage of a Roope heiress with Ilbert into the Ilbert family and hence presumably through another heiress to the Harris family, and in 1771 confirmed to Harris?

Burke states, in regard to this, that "the heiress Frances, only child of William Roope, Esq. of Horwell, m. William Ilbert, Esq. of Bowringsleigh," and for the same arms also gives "Roope (Bristol) exemplified 1771."

It is possible that there was a Williams family that used arms "A lion rampart within an orle of pheons," and that these arms were not recorded in any of the printed English

heraldic works, just as the Sweet, Hoyle, Harris, Dyre, Tew, Bailey and Ellery arms were not recorded until the time of the *Heraldic Journal* or later.

## LATHAM



In 1705 Walter Clarke sealed a deed, now in the Newport Historical Society library, with a seal bearing the arms of his maternal grandfather, Lewis Latham, falconer to King Charles I. The arms are "On a chief indented three roundles," with a blurred crest, which Tracy in *Historic Strain of Blood in America* blazons as "A demi eagle displayed." Burke gives several Latham and Lathom arms, as "Or on a chief azure three plates," and various eagle crests.

## PAINE

Prudence Island in Narragansett Bay was erected into a manor under the title of Sophy Manor in 1672, and was conferred by Governor Lovelace of New York upon John Paine. This John Paine on October 18, 1659, used an armorial seal: "On a fesse engrailed between three martlets as many mascles, all within a border" with "a wolf's head erased" for a crest, on a document now in the Massachusetts Archives (45, 199).

These arms are evidently those ascribed by Burke to the Paynes of Market Bosworth in Leicestershire and Paine in Suffolk, viz: "Argent on a fesse engrailed gules between three martlets sable as many mascles or, all within a border engrailed of the second bezanté." The crest is given as "A wolf's head erased azure charged with five bezants saltireways."

John Paine, Proprietor and Governor of Sophy Manor, was son of William Paine of Watertown and Ipswich. Albert W. Paine, in the *Paine Genealogy, Ipswich Branch*, 1881, claims that these Paines were descended from the Paines of Suffolk, who were descended from the Paynes of Market Bosworth.



A similar armorial seal was used by William Paine (father of John) as early as 1657, (*Mass. H. S. C. 4*, VII, pl. VIII). The illustrations in the *Paine Genealogy* (p. 92) and in the *M. H. S. C.* do not show the engrailed edges of either border or fesse, or the bezants on the border, but the drawing in the *Heraldic Journal* (III:189) shows the bezants, although they do not appear on the seal itself.

## CLARKE

The armorial seal used by John Clarke on his will, dated 1676, which is preserved at the Newport Historical Society,

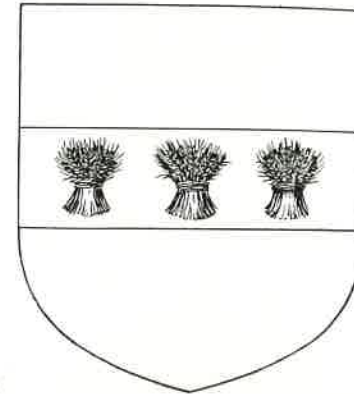
is "A chevron between three leopard's faces," (*R. I. H. S. C. XV:103*). This seal, which is used twice on John Clarke's will, is quite different from a seal bearing somewhat similar arms, which was used by Richard Smith. On the Smith seal, the leopard's faces are what might be called smooth-faced, while on the Clarke seal they have a super-abundance of whiskers, eyebrows and projecting hair generally. Burke gives "Argent,



a chevron between three griffin's heads erased sable, on a chief of the last three mascles of the first" for the Clarke family of Kettleston, Suffolk. The chief may well have been an addition for difference for that branch of the Clarke family of Suffolk, which settled at Kettleston. In that case the parent arms of the older family of Clarkes of Suffolk would have been "Argent, a chevron between three griffin's heads erased sable," and it has been suggested that the "faces" or "heads affrontée" of the seal may have been an engraver's error for "heads," or may be a change for difference. John Clarke's ancestry can be traced to the family of Clarkes of Westhorpe in Suffolk (*The Clarke Families of Rhode Island*, by G. A. Morrison, Jr.), and this family may have differenced the coat by turning the heads.

This John Clarke seal was later used by Nicholas Carr, Warden of Jamestown, on a warrant dated March 18, 1727-8, which is now in the library of the Rhode Island Historical Society, (*R. I. H. S. Anthony Papers*, p. 32).

## VERNON



The Vernon coat of arms appears on the gravestone of Samuel Vernon who died in 1737 and on the gravestone of his wife Elizabeth<sup>1</sup> who died in 1721-2. The gravestones are in the Island Cemetery at Newport, R. I.<sup>1</sup> These arms were previously used by Daniel Vernon on a seal ring "set with a Cornelian stone cut with Three Wheat Sheaves which he said was the arms of his Family and sent from England to him." A reproduction of the ring is shown in the *N. E. H. & G. Register* wherein the arms are given as "Or on a fess azure three garbs." The arms and crest are those of the English family of Vernons: "Or on a fess azure three garbs of the field" with the crest "A demi-Ceres affrontée proper vested vert holding three ears of wheat over her left shoulder or, and in her right hand a sickle proper, handle or."

## UNIDENTIFIED COATS

On June 11, 1746 William Greene, Governor of Rhode Island, used an armorial seal at the head of a warrant issued to Peleg Brown, Sheriff of Newport County, to convene the

<sup>1</sup>N. E. H. & G. Register 33 p. 312.



General Assembly. The arms are "A horse passant," no colors shown, and the crest "A demi-horse rampant." Papworth gives no clue to these arms.



Ebenezer Moone of Newport in 1675 used an armorial seal, "Per pale indented argent and azure," with the crest. "Three ostrich feathers on a helmet," (*R. I. H. M.* V:67).

Another armorial seal, used in the later colonial period, is that used by Peleg Dexter in the presence of James Angell and John Farnum on a document dated March 12, 1770, (*R. I. H. S. Deeds*, III :39). The device is three lambs (or sheep) passant.

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Cameo portrait of James S.  
Lincoln, cut by Annable.

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