



# RHODE ISLAND HISTORY

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## COVER

### KENT COUNTY COURT HOUSE, EAST GREENWICH

*The first meeting of the General Assembly in East Greenwich was held in 1734, and the first court house was erected in 1750. In 1804 it was replaced by the present building, which, though built of wood, follows the original design of the Colony House in Providence. The legislature met in East Greenwich occasionally until 1854.*

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## HOW RHODE ISLAND NEARLY LOST REEVES AND THE AMERICAN BAND

by ARLAN R. COOLIDGE

Professor of Music, Brown University

FOR OVER A HUNDRED YEARS Rhode Island has taken pride in the American Band. Already in the decades preceding the Civil War it was a prominent part of the military and concert life of the state and between 1866 and 1900, when it was led by the well-known David Wallis Reeves, it achieved national renown. Probably not many realize that the state might have lost the band to Boston if Reeves's proposal to Colonel A. C. Wellington of the First Massachusetts Regiment had been accepted.<sup>1</sup> Letters in Reeves's handwriting now in the possession of the writer give details of the story and throw light on the affairs of the band and on Reeves's ideas for suitable regimental music.

The first letter of what appears to be a sequence is dated March 24th without any reference to the year. The second, dated April 19th in ink, has a vertical line and the numerals 85 added in pencil. Since April 19 fell on Sunday in 1885 and because the subject matter is the same in both letters, the year 1885 may be accepted as accurate. A third letter, less than a page in length, is dated May 21. A post card to the colonel a year later bears the Providence post mark "Jun 2, 86." Why these particular letters became available in recent years is cause for speculation. One might conclude that Reeves wrote out duplicates of his important business communications and that this could explain the appearance of these items in Rhode Island. This theory is made less tenable by the presence of the postal which obviously was mailed, stamped, and delivered but nevertheless turned up with the letters.

<sup>1</sup>Colonel Austin Clarke Wellington was born in Lexington, Massachusetts, in 1840. He enlisted in the Thirty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment for service in the Civil War and rose to the rank of first lieutenant. Following the war he became active in the militia and in 1882 was elected colonel of the First Regiment, a distinguished unit which represented the state at various national events. In civilian life he was general manager of the A. C. Wellington Coal Co. Information provided by the Massachusetts Historical Society.



The May 21st letter also has a penned notation, "Answered May 24" in a hand other than Reeves's.

On March 24 Reeves addressing "My Dear Colonel," acknowledges his letter and then jumps immediately into negotiations. He does not know how much time he can promise until he knows when the muster will be held, and furthermore there is the practical matter of an important engagement for the band in Charleston, South Carolina, from June 18 to 30. He emphasizes that he is obliged to "book all the engagements" he can, because it is by this means that he can keep his men together. There is mention of arranging for the "dates already engaged which I am yet to do," an apparent reference to finding other bands to take home engagements occurring in the June 18-30 period mentioned. He is frank to state that "They might excuse me to go to Charleston but am sure they wouldn't for any local affair." Therefore, he could not expect to break Rhode Island commitments to favor Colonel Wellington.

The next few sentences are worth quoting in full, as they reveal the seriousness with which Reeves was considering a change. "In relation to our locating in Boston, *How do you stand in the matter*. Are you prepared to have a *First Regiment Band* on the *New York plan*." This leads to a rather detailed prospectus for a Reeves musical organization within the regiment. The band proper would have forty pieces and there would be, in addition, a First Regiment Drum Corps of thirty pieces and a Bugle Corps of sixteen. The total of eighty-six would be "enough for all purposes." Reeves would "undertake to furnish music, organize and instruct the Bugle Corps, to compose and arrange marches for the full force (no easy matter) to hold the same at the command of the Col. of the Reg't. for all legitimate duty." The regiment, in turn, was to furnish uniforms and pay the men "such price as shall be agreed upon, the Band to receive the ruling price." The Drum and Bugle Corps would be paid a "special price," but the leader would get "—— per year." In the subsequent paragraph he mentions the salary of the leader of New York's 22nd Regiment Band as \$2,500. The men there received "6.00 or 7.00 per day each." The leader of the 7th New York Regiment Band, on the other hand, got \$1,500.<sup>2</sup> Concerning the details of instrument purchase, he specifies the need for the chromatic bugle at a cost of from \$5.00 to \$30.00 each. The chromatic attachment of this instrument "enables the Bugle Corps to play pieces of music (not just bugle calls) *Marches in Fact*." Warming to his subject he continues: "There

<sup>2</sup>Reeves was estimating this amount; he qualified the statement with "I think."

is no end of the possibilities for street effect with the combination I mention."

The generous complement of men envisioned, now raised to 87 with a drum major, would cost, exclusive of salaries, a round \$5,000. The uniforms, at an average of \$50 totaled \$4,350; the bugles at \$30 added another \$480; and miscellaneous expenses accounted for \$170. Reeves asked for the opportunity to come to an officers' meeting and urged that the whole business be kept private.

Some sort of interview took place on April 18. Reeves explained in his letter of Sunday the 19th that he was "obliged to leave last evening before the matter of camp was settled." Foremost in his mind at this juncture was his obligation to Brown: "It would not do for me to throw up the University claims on an uncertainty. I would not like to do that until I am firmly settled on removing to Boston as we have talked." He was well aware of the importance of the University and "the vast influence they could use against us here." He was genuinely torn as he weighed the advantages of the two cities. "I'll do anything for you and your command but don't think you would want me to throw them overboard just yet."

The engagements each year for Brown's Commencement exercises are viewed as among the best of the band season and Reeves in 1885 underlined the sentiment in his correspondence. He said it was not the money which "stands in the way" even though the University paid each man \$12 for that one day and "much more to me, besides many other days in the year."

The uncertainty as to the long-range plans did not obstruct arrangements for the muster of 1885. The Sunday letter refers to the probable entry of the brigade into Boston on a Saturday, which would make a Saturday rendezvous with the band convenient. Later paragraphs are not entirely clear in meaning: "Do the 4th days duty there at no expense to you except the regular days pay, that is. We will pay our own fare to Boston and return from Providence." Finally he suggests that the Colonel "send a messenger to Mr. Folsom [A. A. Folsom was superintendent of the Boston and Providence railroad] I think you can get him to pass us for Tuesday night. Ask him to pass Reeves Band Tuesday return Wednesday for the good of the cause." This would "reduce expenses \$20. or \$30."

The third letter — amazingly brief in contrast with the others — is dated "Prov. May 21." We cannot be sure that the year is 1885, but in any case, negotiations are off, whatever the year, and Reeves is trying to be helpful in finding a substitute band. The letter opens



bluntly: "Baldwin<sup>3</sup> wants \$156. He would not lower it after you had spoken to him." As a compromise he wonders if Wellington could draw pay — that is, authorize it — for "just the evening concert." With all candor he continues: "There are Bands that could be had but it would be too much a drop from Reeves — wouldn't it." He is willing to approach the Worcester Band, but Fitchburg and Salem are already booked. What began as a glamorous prospect ends with a routine search for a second choice band and with the inevitable haggling over money. We are almost sorry that the dream of an 87-piece unit for Massachusetts did not go through; it would no doubt have been unsurpassed in any other American community.

Second thoughts on the Boston proposal are likely to center on Reeves the musician-turned-manager. His stature as cornetist, as creator of brilliant marches and operettas and his success as a leader of a widely traveled band (also at times an orchestra) did not ensure security for himself or his men. We know that he was a drawing card both in small towns and large, South, West and East in the 1880-1900 era. During the winter season Reeves's Orchestra played for many a concert and ball in New England. One of the early memories of the writer is the adulation reserved for Reeves's group as it came to his home town in northern Massachusetts for the principal social event of the season. Reeves was no longer living by then, but he was a vivid memory and his "boys" were still carrying on — Bowen R. Church, Claude Spary, and Fred Padley, among others. Touring like this in the nineteenth century was fatiguing, and the warmth of welcome only partly made up for the effort.

Reeves not only composed for, led, and managed his own organization, he occasionally took over management for visiting aggregations. Such a stint occurred in connection with the appearance in Providence in 1891 of the United States Marine Band under John Philip Sousa. The Marine Band had previously not played outside Washington and the tour was widely heralded and officially approved by President Harrison. The job of handling the details of an event of this kind was not simple. It would be fascinating to know something of the meeting of the youngish Sousa and the veteran Reeves at Providence's Music Hall (Westminster near present Empire Street) on that Saturday in April. Sousa and Reeves were good friends, and

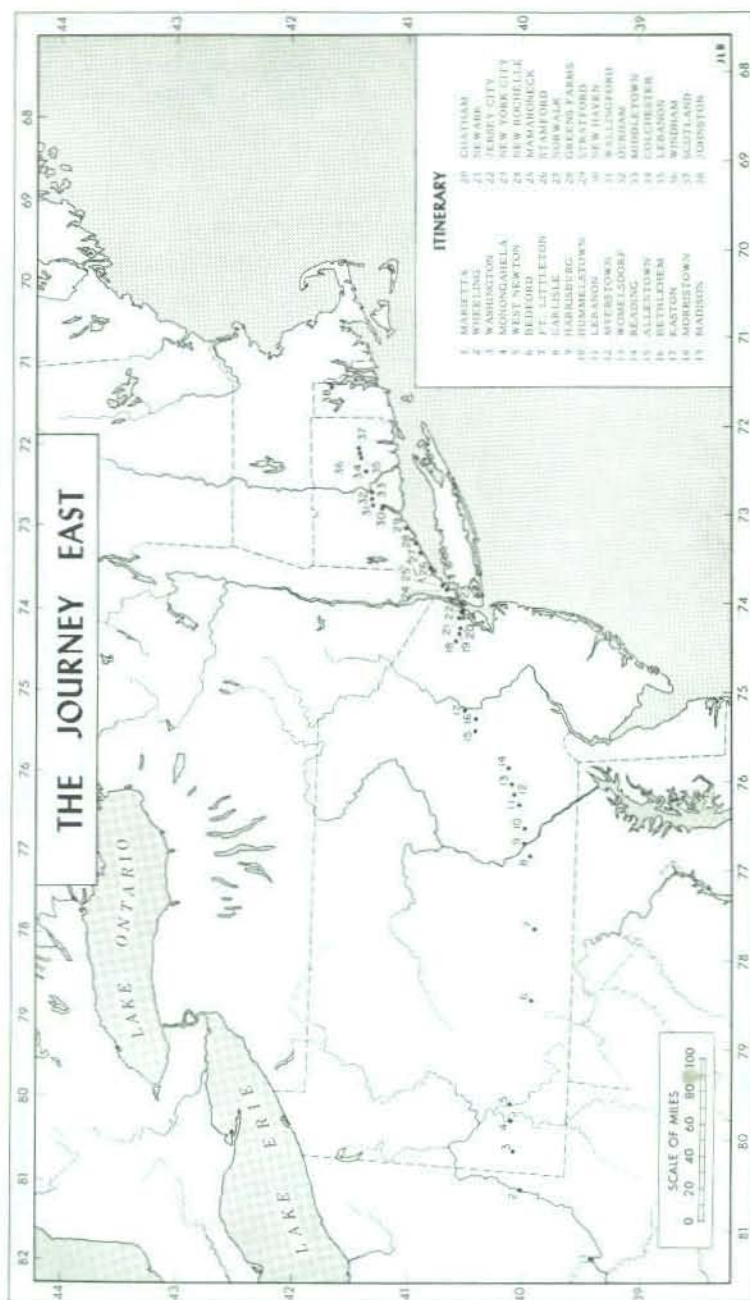
<sup>3</sup>Probably J. Thomas Baldwin, leader of the Boston Cadet Band. In 1872 he had drilled the huge band for the World Peace Jubilee in Boston. See H. W. Schwartz, *Bands of America* (New York, 1957).

Sousa is reported to have spoken highly of Reeves in later years and to have acknowledged the influence upon him of the march compositions of the older man. The souvenir program of 1891 does not show any numbers by Reeves although they may well have occurred as encores. The first selection was the *Rienzi Overture* by that advanced and rebellious composer, Richard Wagner. Sousa was represented by his symphonic poem *The Chariot Race* (Ben Hur), which is now mercifully forgotten.

It must not be assumed that Reeves in 1885 was out of sorts with his association with Rhode Island military units. He had a long and profitable relationship with one or more in the state as well as with others farther afield. An account of a "Grand Birthday Celebration" of the First Rhode Island Light Infantry in the *Rhode Island Military Journal* of May, 1891, is probably typical of events in which Reeves and his men participated. The parade was led — following the police — by the American Band of twenty-five pieces, D. W. Reeves, leader. The same regiment's Fife and Drum Corps, fifteen pieces, also took part. A feature of the day was the first public hearing of the new march by Reeves dedicated to Adjutant Warfield. The number of musicians does not match the extensive complement called for in Reeves's letter to Colonel Wellington of a few years earlier, and it may be that no New England regiment could afford to match the "New York plan" looked upon as ideal by Reeves.

The collaboration of the American Band in Brown University commencements, class days, and other events has not been, and perhaps never will be, fully recounted. If Reeves could put so much stress on the role of Brown in the life of the band after twenty years of regular association under his direction (the band's activity in University exercises goes back much further), the record must have been excellent on both sides. It would be good to find out who wrote the *Brown Commencement March* and what part in it, if any, Reeves might have had. Judging on musical grounds alone, it must have predated Reeves, his contributions probably being limited to that of arranger. Did new marches by Reeves first reach a hearing at University functions? What would the University have done if Reeves had relocated in Massachusetts, thus terminating the life of its principal professional musical adjunct? Would not the University have found it "too much a drop from Reeves" to employ a substitute? Fortunately the break with Rhode Island never took place and the American Band continues to brighten many a civic occasion, Brown University commencements among them.





## ISRAEL ANGELL AND THE WEST IN 1788

by DWIGHT L. SMITH

Professor of History, Miami University

[concluded from January, 1963, p. 15]

### THE JOURNEY EAST

*Thursday, September 4:* Foggy Morning/ after Breakfast I with 12 other gentlemen took a pleasing Ramble through this vast forrest of the best land perhaps the world ever produced/ a Canno with Some provision and Licquor proceeded up the Ohio in order to carry us a cross Duck Creek and Little Muskingum.<sup>20</sup> we travel 4 miles back in the Country and 4¼ miles on the River/ this Day we Killed 2 large black Snakes and one Copper head as they are Called in this Country from their heads Resembling new bright Copper the rest part of them being exactly the couler of a Rattle Snake but of a less Size. their teeth exactly the Same of a Rattle Snake and bite Equally as Bad.

*Friday, September 5:* Cloudy and wet/ we had a most terrible Thunder Shower last night which Continued a Long time with Exceeding hard thunder more so then any that had ben the Summer before — it Cleard off this forenoon very hott/ I traveled over as much as I possible Could this Day/ viewed the great field and the Antient works which are Astonishing to all beholders/ the Mound is now about 40 feet high and paces round with exceding large timbers on it/ Several Raised fortifications and Covered ways from one to the other.<sup>21</sup> I went out in the Afternoon with the Surveyors over Muskingum

*Saturday, September 6:* a Fine Clear and plesant morning/ I spent the forepart of the Day in Reconitering the woods and in the Afternoon I went with the Governor [Arthur St. Clair] and other principal men of the place to view and Examin the old works/ two trees one a popplar and the other a Whiteoak were fell to examin the Circles of the wood in order to Discover their Age. the whiteoak was about 4½ feet wood and 218 years old the poppleer 4 feet and 10 Inches and 443 years old — the mound together with the Raised Squaring forts and Covered way was all Surveyed and is to be published.

<sup>20</sup>Duck Creek and Little Muskingum River enter the Ohio about 13¼ and 4¼ miles, respectively, above the Muskingum and were within the Ohio Company lands.

<sup>21</sup>For a sketch and description of the prehistoric earthworks at Marietta, see William C. Mills, *Archeological Atlas of Ohio* (Columbus, 1914), 84.



*Sunday, September 7:* Clear and Exceeding hott/ I in company with two others Set out this morning up Muskingum River where I was much Delighted with the Land. we went into a field where was Corn potatoes beans pumpkins Cucumbers Cabbage and maney other things planted which all grew as thrifley as tho planted in a dung heap. watered with a warm Shower every day. here we found a whiteoak which we measured particullarly. 4 feet above the ground it measured 16 feet in Circumferince Consequently would be 5 feet 4 Inches Dimater. and by the best caliuication we could make upwards of 50 feet before it Came to a limb and there Supposed to be 4 feet through. there was a grape Vine run up this tree 27 Circumference/ on our Return saw a large black Snake on the Side of a tree about 8 feet from the Ground/ Capt Devaul Shoot him. we went to meeting where we had a Sermond preached by the Reverend Manassah Cuttler<sup>22</sup> and it was Surprising to See what a number of people was Collected in this Wilderness/ young and old I Should Suppose amounted to near 200/ after meeting I and three others took a walk to duck Creek near 4 miles to See a 3 acer lott I had thire/ there was abundance of thunder this Afternoon but no rain/ here a young man from the Stockade killd a Bear this Evening.

*Monday, September 8:* Clowdy and wet/ we had an Exceeding heavy thunder Shower last evening/ after Breakfast it ceased Raining allittle [*sic*] and Jeffery Matthew Son with my Self Set off to Reconiter the Country up Muskingum/ we had not got more than two Miles before it rained and thundred very hard. we however Continued on our rout guided by a watch and Compass up the Muskingum till 1 oClock pM/ pleased with the Country/ I measured one whiteoak which was 16 feet Circumference 3½ feet from the ground consequently would be 5 feet 4 inches Diameter — and acording to the best observation we could make was 4 feet diameter 60 feet from the Earth/ here there grew out a limb or Rather fork then Continued at Least 20 feet without Limb or Knot. we viewed numbers of trees of Different Kinds which acording to the most Exactest measure we Could take of them was more than 80 feet to a limb and the whiteoak Black oak, black walnut and Cherry tree from 3 to 5 feet Diameter. but the Elm white wood or what we Call in New England Cypress and the Seikemore or what is Called in

<sup>22</sup>Manasseh Cutler was a founder, director, agent, and stockholder in the Ohio Company. Hulbert, *Records of the Ohio Company*, I and II, *passim*; Benton, "Side Lights on the Ohio Company," 114-115; Cutler and Cutler, *Life of Cutler*, I and II, *passim*.

New England Buttonwood from 3 to 9 feet Diameter and one Buttonwood we measured round by the Ground which measured 33 feet Circumference/ maney bottoms we passed through would be up to our waists in grass wild pea vines etc. Some of what is called the tomhawk Improvements<sup>23</sup> was grown up with wild Sullondine nettles and what is Called the Rich weed much higher than our heads/ In our Rout we Crossed number of deep Creeks as they all emptied into the Muskingum nearly leavel with the Bottom of the River which occasioned the water to Back a long way up them when the River was high. at 1 oClock we left the River and Steared an Eastern Cours the River running nearly north and South. we traveld about 3 miles/ Came to hills but fine bottoms and plenty of Streems of watter/ we here fell in with an Indian path which led in Southern Diriction which was our Cours to our camp. this we Concluded to follow, though often turning out to view hills of land and other Curoisities we once thought we discovered a field by the number of Dry trees at a distance. but when we came to the ground found it to be a body of Low land through which run a brook and had ben kill'd out by being floated with beavers. we Return'd to our payth and Soon fell in with a number of horses mairs and Colts and Some of the fattest horses I ever Saw which Belonged to the natives/ as we Soon fell in with one of their Camps which was the first natives we had mett with though we had seen numbers of their old Encampments, and heard multitude of thire whooping and hallowing on the South Side of the Muskingum/ those we mett with Shewed in every mark of frindship. but as their Lingester was absent we Could neither understand them or theay us. I was pleasd to See 3 or 4 of their Children who took Notice of a Staff I had with a Curious head. they came to look of it, and would jabber to each other and then to me pointing to the head of the Staff. these Natives had Several hors loads of Deer Skins woolf skins panthers and other annimals. we reached our Stockades about Sunsett, as wett as water would make us and as tired as I ever was. what is most Remarkable in this Days travel [was that] we never Saw a Dear Bear or other wild annimal bigger than a Squirrel the Whole

<sup>23</sup>Tomahawk claims or rights were established by a pioneer who blazed trees at some desirable location and usually carved his initials on one of them. This was a common practice before legal titles could be obtained. Solon J. Buck and Elizabeth H. Buck, *The Planting of Civilization in Western Pennsylvania* (Pittsburgh, 1939), 138, 431.



Day/ in going through one of the thickets of weeds in the bottom we Start Some Dear as we Concluded by their jumping but had not a Sight of them —

*Tuesday, September 9:* Clowdy and foggy but Soon Cleard off hott. I went to the Virgina Shore this Day/ here I fell in with one James Watson who had ben a Suttler for my Regiment the last war, who received me with the greatest Expression of joy as we ever had a good understanding while in the Army. I could do no less than Spend part of the Day with my frind watson/ this Day the Inferior Court for the County of washington was held at Colo. Battle in the City of Maretia/ for the first they proceeded very Regular though So happy as to have no business to do/ Capt. Zegelar one of the Capts. of the Garrison at fort Harmer<sup>24</sup> Came down from fort pitt to day with a Company of new raised troops and a large number of Indians Came down the river with him to the treaty who had been waiting there some time and Durst not Come for fear of the Virginians —

*Wednesday, September 10:* Clear and Cooler than it had been for Some days past. I went over to the Virginia Shore where I Saw Some of the fish caught called Cat fish/ their Boddys Resembled those of a Cod. but their head was exactly the Shape of a pouts or What is called among us Bullfish/ these I See would weigh about 20 lb but I am told they often catch them that will weigh 70 lbs. we had one Boyld for our Dinners. and it was a most Exceclent fish/ I Saw a turtule they had Caught in fishing for those Cat fish which resembled the Sea turtel brought and Sold in Providence New England/ was of an exceeding round Shape and fine instead of legs Soft Shell. but I was told that they would bite like our toad turtles. in the afternoon my Self and Mr. Mathew Son took an Northeastern Cours into the Wilderness to view the Country/ we went as far as we thought it would Answer to go and git within the Stockade by dark but we had like to have ben too Ernest in Seing the Country for we traveled as hard as possible and just fetched in by Daylight going Down. This part of the Country Had ben Represented to us to be the poorest part of the purchase/ we found it much arradicated with hills Some of which were but Indifferent on the topps but good on the Sides and most Excelent bottoms with fine Water

*Thursday, September 11:* A Foggy morning but Soon Cleared off/ I spent this Day in Rambling a Short Distance Round the Neighbour-

<sup>24</sup>Fort Harmer was the principal headquarters of the army in the West.

hood. went to the Virginia Shore/ a Gentleman by the name of Loins from the State of Vermont arrived here this Day, who had been 5—or 6 weeks on his journey/ beat out two horses the roads being as bad as they possibly could be occationed by the Continual rains/ the Disagreable news arrived this morning by way of Express to the Governor that about 50 Indians had fired on the Contractors boat going up the wabash River and kill'd and wounded 18 men/ this was 5 or 6 hundred miles below this place —

*Friday, September 12:* Foggy but Cleared off by 10 oClock/ exceeding warm. I went with Colo. Battle to his field there to view in particular the Extrordinary Growth of Vegetation in this Country. he with Colo. May<sup>25</sup> both from boyston Came on here in may last and took up about 10 Acres of land Girdeled the timber fenced it in but had no team to plow it. they planted 30 Different Sorts of Seeds which all grew to admiration Except Onions. Corn to apperance would yeald 60 Bushels to the acer/ Beans grew the Rankest I ever Saw/ I Saw a hill of Cucumbers that was planted about 4 or 5 feet from a large tree which had a number of grape Vines run up it. the Cucumbers had followed up the grape Vines one of which we had measured and found to be 16 feet. high/ And two more but a few inches Short. all this field was planted the Last of June and first of July. Colo. Battle who is a man of Varasity assured me that he had peas in this field that was in the blow in 3 weeks after being first planted and geathered them in pleanty full Grown in 30 Days after planting/ he had green Beans the 5th week after planting them. Such amazing Strong Vegetation will Seem Increadble in New England. but is certainly true.<sup>26</sup>

*Saturday, September 13:* Thick foggy morning/ yesterday I was Inform'd there was Some Canoce going up the river/ I went and Agreed with them for a passage and Expected to have gone on to Day homewards but last Evening they altered their minds and concluded not to go till Monday/ I dined with Judg Person and Varnum<sup>27</sup> this Day and Spent the Afternoon on the point and at the Stockades

<sup>25</sup>John May was an agent of the Ohio Company. Smith, *Journals of John May*.

<sup>26</sup>For John May's own account of the Battelle-May garden, see *ibid.*, chapter 2, *passim*.

<sup>27</sup>James M. Varnum and Samuel H. Parsons were two of the three judges of the Northwest Territory appointed under the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787. They were both directors in the Ohio Company. Hulbert, *Records of the Ohio Company*, I, 12, 17; Hall, *Life of Parsons*, *passim*.



*Sunday, September 14:* foggy as it usually is here a Morning but Soon Cleared off hott. I went with Mr. Lines<sup>28</sup> across the Muskingum and traveled up to the Indian Encampment where we Saw great Multitudes of them men women and Children, who had Great quantities of Dear Skins for market. this being the Day the whole of the people in the Settlement meet with thier arms to See in what Scituation they are in and to attend publick worship, and as their Minister was Absent, they Assembled together and one Lord went to prayer then Sung hymns/ judg Persons Read a Sermond and Concluded thier Meeting with Singing Hymns

*Monday, September 15:* the Clearest morning that has ben in Some time/ I arose Exceeding Early/ begun to make preparation for my Journey to New England and about 8 oClock Crossed the ohio over to the Virginia Shore but a Canow Coming down the River to trade with the Store keeper prevented our Setting out untill 1/2 after 2 oClock P.M/ we went about 9 or 10 miles/ hauled our boat ashore in the mudd. Kindled a fire/ Lay Down on the Ground/ Slept a nap/ about 1 oClock it began to thunder and Immedtely Came on as heaver A Shower as I Ever Saw and Extreme hard thunder/ one Clapp broak very near to us

*Tuesday, September 16:* It continued raining all night and till 7 oClock the next Morning/ we was as wet as water would make us as we had nothing but the treas and Clouds to Cover us/ at 7 oClock we bailed out on [our] Canoes and proceeded up the River/ we fell in with a Cano and 3 men who Set off for a hunt but in Kindeling a fire this morning one fired 1/2 lb powder in his horn which had burnt and wounded him So bad that they was Returning. we went on till 12 oClock then Stopt to Dine/ yesterday a large Cantuckey Boat Come Down the River to Muskingum/ in the afternoon we mett 2 more and this Day we proceeded within a Mile of fishin Creek/ there Lodged on a beach

*Wednesday, September 17:* Foggy/ turnd out and got our Breakfast then Set forward/ the fogg Clard off by 10 oClock hott. proceeded this Day on our Journey without aney Accident/ we Chased a buck which we Saw Swimming the River but he had too much Speed for us. we Came across a bear Crossing the River which one of our Canos persued/ Came up with him just before he landed and

<sup>28</sup>Probably the same as Mr. Loins referred to in the entry for September 11, above.

Shott a ball through him but he got on Shore and run off but I beleave he went but a Small Distance before he Died. however the hunters Said he was poor and not worth a following So went on and Landed/ before Sunset one of the hunters wint out Shott a large Turkey which we Cooked for our Suppers then took our Lodging on the Beach

*Thursday, September 18:* Ohio weather buried in fogg which Clared off about the Usual time of Day/ we Reached Wheeling about 1/2 an hour before Sunsett. as tired as I ever wish to be/ it would Astonish a Stranger to travel up the ohio along Shore to See the multitude of Bears Dear Beaver and other Annimals tracks on the Shore —

*Friday, September 19:* Clowdy and Rained Exceeding hard/ about Eight oClock it held up and I in Company with Mr. Dunmum Set off for New England by the way of Cat fish/ we traveled but 22 miles to one Hitchcocks/ there put up for the Night. in the Edg of Pensylvena on our way hear I was riding up a hill and on coming to the topp Saw 2 larg Bucks and one Doe all Standing in the path looking towards us/ the[y] Imeadetly Slipt into the Bushes and run off —

*Saturday, September 20:* Left our Lodgings @ 6 oClock/ went on 11 Miles to Cat fish/ there breakfasted then proceeded to Deboes Ferry<sup>29</sup> on the Monongahaley. there tarried/ 20 Miles —

*Sunday, September 21:* Clowdy and foggy

Left our lodgings at 6 oClock/ forded the Monongahaley/ went to Simeral Ferry<sup>30</sup> 9 Miles/ there Mett with my frind Griffen Green and familey Charles Green and Family and a Gentleman from Massachusetts all on their way to Muskingum/ Mr. Griffen was very Sick. here we tarried for them to write letters to their frinds by me till past 12 oClock. then we forded the Yough and proceeded on 24 miles

*Monday, September 22:* Clar

Left our Lodgings by Sunrise/ went on to the Alaganey Mountains/ assended them 9 miles from our Lodging/ we rode 32 miles/ there put up

<sup>29</sup>James Devoe (Devore) operated a ferry across the Monongahela River at present Monongahela. Mulkearn and Pugh, *Guide to Historic Western Pennsylvania*, 329-330.

<sup>30</sup>Simmerell's Ferry was on the Youghiogheny River at present West Newton. This was the rendezvous point for the two parties of the Ohio Company from Connecticut and Massachusetts en route to the West earlier in the year. Howell, *Map of Pennsylvania*; Buell, *Memoirs of Putnam*, 104.



*Tuesday, September 23:* Clearing

Left our Lodgings this Morning at 6 oClock/ went on to a Small town Called Bedford/ 32 miles/ here we halted a little then went 4 miles further where we put up/ just as we passed this town Came to where two large Rivers Come together and form the River Called the Junoatter [Juniata]/ we had a better Road this Day to travel in then Could be expected from the View of Such huge piles.

*Wednesday, September 24:* foggy/ we went on before Sunrise/ traveled 10 miles/ then Came to the junoatte river which we had kept all the 10 Miles to the right hand running in a Southeast Direction and for Several miles the Same River running to our Left hand in a Norwest Direction and we Riding upon a high Ridg which Led to the bend of S[ai]d River Where we forded it but when the water is high there is a ferry kept here/ we Breakfasted at one Martins then went to where fort Littleton formerly Stood which Appeard to have been a Regular Built fort with a well in it/ the fort was a Stodckade and Contained about  $\frac{1}{2}$  an Acer/ here we Refreshed then went on to A privat hous near the Tusharor [Tuscarora] Mountain after traveling 34 Miles

*Thursday, September 25:* Left our lodgings a little after Daylight/ assended the Tuskaroro mountain/ this is a most tremendous mountain and the most Labour Done on this and 2 more Mountains in cutting Roads up them that ever I Saw done on roads in aney part of the world I have ben in/ the Labour was done at the Expençe of the State under the Direction of one Skinner/ we traveled 7 miles over these Mountains then Breakfasted and went on through Clarkes gap which is the Last of the Grand Chane and Bullworks of nature Called the Alleganey Mountains/ we traveled to a place Called Mount Rock<sup>31</sup> 34 miles/ there put up

*Friday, September 26:* Left our Lodgings by Sunrise/ went on through Carlisle/ 10 miles/ there breakfasted then went [t]o Harrisburg and forded the Siscohannah River which is 1 mile wide/ this we did to have it to tell of/ it was too Deep to ford then went on and passed through Humble Town/ Crossed another Creek Where there was a Chain Ferry/ just before we came to the town we put up/

<sup>31</sup>Mount Rock was located about two thirds of the way towards Carlisle on the road from Shippensburg. From Angell's account it is not clear whether he traveled via Shippensburg or reached Mount Rock by some other road. Howell, *Map of Pennsylvania*.

10 miles Short of Lebenon/ T 40 [traveled 40 miles]

*Saturday, September 27:* Left our Lodgings before Sunrise/ went to Lebenon/ there Breakfasted then proceeded on to Miry town [Myerstown]/ there enquired for a Cane that Mr. Griffin Greene Desired me to Call and get which we had left on his way through the Country but Could heare nothing of it there which made me Conclude that he had mistaken the places/ I called at the next town 7 miles on the rode called Mumbler Zurf<sup>32</sup> where I found the Cane but the old Dutchman would not let it go/ we then proceeded to Redding Crossing the Schoolkill. we then went on the road Leading to East Town/ 6 miles/ there put up at a Duchmans who had a grand Seat on the Banks of the Schoolkill after traveling 44 miles —

*Sunday, September 28:* Left our Lodgings by Sunrise/ went on to addames town/<sup>33</sup> there Breakfasted then went to Allens Town/ from thence forded the river Lahi/ went to bethlehem/ there put up after traveling 36 Miles/ this was a Clowdy cool Day

*Monday, September 29:* Clowdy/ left Bethlehem this morning by Sunrise/ went on to East town/ Breakfasted then Crossed The Dillawar River [into New Jersey] then parted with Mr. Dunum and one Mr. Wade who had ben traveling with me they taking the road through Sussex and I Morristown Road/ I went on to Daniel Hunts/ there put up for the Day/ it begun to rain just as I got to where I put up/ this had ben an Exceeding hot Day/ 32 [miles]

*Tuesday, September 30:* It rained Exceeding hard all the night part and Continued to wet Some this morning/ after Breakfast it Cleared away and I went on my jorney to Morristown/ there put up at the Widow Pruddens my former quarters when in this Country. Mr. Hunt Shew me this Morning the Destruction an Extraordinary fresh had made Some weeks before/ it Came over a high Bank for ten rods together between his Mill and hous and back of his hous 4 or 5 feet in debth/ Carried away a larg String of post and rail fence 5 or 6 rods of pale fence next his hous. filld the first Storey of his mill nearly full — and the Seller under his hous — Swept Down a large meddow of grass which was just fit to mow the 2nd time/ this Same deluge of water is Supposed to have Destroyed hundreds of Tuns of hay and grane in this State as maney Streams were Said to rise 5 feet

<sup>32</sup>The exact identity of this town is not clear. From its location, however, it may have been Womelsdorf.

<sup>33</sup>Not identified.



higher then was ever known before/ when I Arived at my old Quarters concluded to tarry one Day to rest and git my Cloathes washed/ 30 [miles]

*Wednesday, October 1:* Clowdy and Cold but Soon Cleared off with a Cold north wind/ I Lay Still this Day to rest my Self and hors/ I just took a walk up to Morristown to See Some of my Acquaintance

*Thursday, October 2:* Clear and Cold/ I Left my lodgings after an Early Breakfast/ went to Morris Town/ got a pair of Shoes Sett on my Beast. then proceeded on for New York by the way of Bottlehill<sup>34</sup> Chattam Newark and so on to Powlars Hook.<sup>35</sup> I Crossed the 2 ferrys between Powlars Hook and Came to the ferry at the hook by a little after Sun Sett/ here we found no boat they all being over at York. but the ferry man told us there would be a boat over Imeadtly/ here we waited untill 9 oClock/ then he was kinde enough to tell us we might put up our horses as there would be no boat that night. and having a hint by a Gentleman that came to the ferry with me that he was a man frequently guilty of Serving travelers Such tricks to oblige them to Spend their money with him However I had Seen too much of Mankind to be caught by him. I asked him what he would ask me to keep my hors the night/ he Said 2 Shillings/ So I bid him good night and tho a Stranger thought I would take my Chance/ rode about ½ a mile back where I got good Entertainment for ¼ part of what that rascal would demanded of me.

*Friday, October 3:* Left my Lodgings early this morning/ went to the ferry and Crossed over to new york it being a fine Clear morning and just wind Enough that we had a plesant passage across the ferry/ I rode out of the City past the Seawater pump/ there put up at a tavern where I got pasture for my hors/ here I tarried the Day/ I had the pleasure of Dining with Major Richard Platt<sup>36</sup> a Gentleman I had ben formerly Acquainted with in the Army —

*Saturday, October 4:* Clowdy and Rainey Morning/ I went in Search of Capt. Arrow Smith who formerly lived with me as I had heard of him the Evening before and found him where I was Sorry

<sup>34</sup>Madison was once called Bottlehill. John W. Barber and Henry Howe, *Historical Collections of the State of New Jersey* (New York, 1847), 375-376.

<sup>35</sup>Paulus Hook is now a part of Jersey City. Francis B. Lee, *New Jersey as a Colony and as a State* (5 vols., New York, 1902), III, 134; IV, 233-242.

<sup>36</sup>The treasurer of the Ohio Company. Hulbert, *Records of the Ohio Company*, I, 17.

to See him. After Spending an hour with him I went to my Quarters and Breakfasted then begun to make prepration for to proceed on my Journey and left the City between 10 and 11 oClock/ it Still Continuues [*sic*] to Rain a little/ I went as far as hors Neck<sup>37</sup> in Connecticut/ there put up at Seamors tavern/ 38 miles passing from New York to kings Bridg west Chester<sup>38</sup> new Rochel Merrimeck [Mamaroneck] then to horsneck

*Sunday, October 5:* Clear and Cold

Left my Lodgings by Sunrise/ went on through Stamford and Norwalk 18 Miles then Breakfasted. then went on to Green field<sup>39</sup> where I had engaged to Deliver Some letters from one hubble to Capt Joseph Bulkley, where I tarried the remaining part of the Day and Night. in the Evening a number of the Neighbours Came in to hear Some Acct. from the Muskingum Country — 25 miles

*Monday, October 6:* Clowdy and Cold/ Left Capt. Bulkleys by Sunrise/ went on to Stratford/ Leaving fairfield to my right Crost the ferry and Breakfasted/ 13 miles/ then proceeded on to New Haven/ there Stopt and Refreshed/ went in Search of one Samuel Hitchcock who I had letters for from his Brother who lived in the western part of pensylvania/ found him and Delivered the letters then went to Wallingsford to one Capt. Carrington. here was 3 or 4 Companys of Militia hors and foot as it was a General training Day through the State/ Saw the troops Assembled in every place through which I passed/ the tavern was full here however Capt. Carrington Said my hors Shouz be well taken Care of and I Should have Lodgings at one of his Neighbours a few rods from his Door/ So I put up after traveling 40 Miles/ great part of the Distance the road was very good.

<sup>37</sup>Horseneck was a settlement on a peninsula on the west side of the harbor at Greenwich. John C. Fitzpatrick (ed.), *The Diaries of George Washington, 1748-1799* (4 vols., Boston and New York, 1925), IV, 22; Stephen Jenkins, *The Old Boston Post Road* (New York, 1913), 162-163.

<sup>38</sup>The Village of Westchester was situated approximately at the intersection of today's Hutchinson River Parkway and Tremont Avenue in the borough of the Bronx. John Adlum and John Wallis, *Map Exhibiting a General View of the Roads and Inland Navigation of Pennsylvania, and Part of the Adjacent States* (Philadelphia, [1792?]); John W. Barber and Henry Howe, *Historical Collections of the State of New York* (New York, 1842), 597.

<sup>39</sup>This could possibly be either present Greens Farms or Greenfield Hill. If Angell's estimate of distance traveled is correct the former is probably the place referred to.



*Tuesday, October 7:* Clowdy and cold/ Left my lodgings at Sunrise/ went on to Middletown through Durram [Durham] a Small but beautifull town/ at middle town 15 miles from Wallingsford I Stopt at General Persons to deliver Some letters from him to his lady and familey/ here I breakfasted/ it begun to rain hard about 1/2 an hour after I left my Lodgings and continued till I arrived here after Breakfast/ it Seem'd to rather Slacken a little/ I Concluded to go forward though Mrs. Persons and Son preswaded me very hard to tarry with them the Day which Offer I Soon repented of not Excepting as it Set a raining So Extreem hard that it was too bad for man or beast to travel and oblidged me to put up at a tavern 6 miles from Middletown, where I tarried the remainder of the Day.

*Wednesday, October 8:* Thick Clowdy and Rained a little/ Left my Lodgings by Sunrise/ went on to Colchester 14 Miles then Breakfasted then went to Lebinon/ Dind and Bated then Went to Scotland through windham/ there put up at Ripleys tavern after traveling 34 miles —

*Thursday, October 9:* Clear and plesant/ Left my lodgings soon after Day light/ went on Crost Qunipaug [Quinebaug] River at Cantubury the bridg being gone/ I called to See my old neighbour Samuel Smith where I Spent the greatest part of the forenoon then went on and Reached my own hous by a little after Sunsett, and found my familey will/ There Ended my Journey to the Wistern Country in 67 Days out of which I lay by 21 Days so that I compleated a Journey of 1548 Miles in 46 Days Travel<sup>40</sup>

<sup>40</sup>This further notation appears on one of the pages of the manuscript: "Left Muskingum on Monday 15 Septr. 1788/ Arrived at my hous in Johnston 9th Octr. which made 25 Days on my journey/ 3 1/2 Days I lay by which Made 21 1/2 Days travel in which I traveled 717 Miles —"

## NOTICE

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## JOHN SMITH, THE MILLER, OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

### SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS

by CHARLES WILLIAM FARNHAM

[continued from January, 1963, p. 31]

36 ISRAEL<sup>5</sup> SMITH (*Israel*,<sup>4</sup> *Joseph*,<sup>3</sup> *John*,<sup>2</sup> *John*<sup>1</sup>), b. 22 Mar. 1724/5. He may have died as a youth, since he was not mentioned in the will of his mother, Elizabeth Smith, made 1 July 1758.

37 ABRAHAM<sup>2</sup> SMITH (*Robert*,<sup>4</sup> *Joseph*,<sup>3</sup> *John*,<sup>2</sup> *John*<sup>1</sup>) was identified as a son of Robert in a deed 25 June 1744, previously mentioned, in which Abraham received of his father fifty acres from the southernmost part of Robert's homestead. Abraham died in Gloucester 16 April 1786, leaving a will made two days before, in which he appointed his wife Mary with son-in-law Jesse Aldrich as executor and mentioned daughters Zephely Sprague, Else Ross, Mary Durfey, Anna Aldrich, and Keziah Brittain.<sup>287</sup>

Anne or Anna Smith, mother of Abraham, signed off her dower rights on 19 Aug. 1793 when Abraham and Mary Smith deeded land to their son Isaac<sup>288</sup> and is mentioned again in Town Council records 8 Dec. 1794 when she was moved from Elder Edward Mitchell's home to the house of Mary Smith, widow of Abraham.

The deed of Abraham to his son Isaac was for seventy-six acres from Abraham's homestead lot on Cranberry Ridge, Gloucester, abutting Gideon Mowry, closely identified with the lands held by Robert Smith.

On 17 July 1797 John Durfey and wife Mary, Jesse Aldrich and wife Ann, Stephen Ross and wife Alice, all of Gloucester, and David Brittain and wife Keziah of Smithfield, the wives being heirs of Abraham Smith of Gloucester, deceased, for \$160 paid by Stephen Steere Jr. conveyed to him four-fifths of a lot with dwelling house, about seven acres, which Abraham had purchased.<sup>289</sup>

The Gloucester census for 1774 shows that Abraham's family household consisted of a male above 16 besides himself and four females above 16 besides his wife. Next to the listing for Abraham is Isaac

<sup>287</sup>Gloucester Wills, Book 2.

<sup>288</sup>Gloucester Deeds, 9:453.

<sup>289</sup>*Ibid.*, 13:368.



Smith, husband and wife, with one male under 16. Since Isaac does not appear in the will of Abraham and is not mentioned in the 1790 census for Glocester, it may be that he had received his inheritance and had moved from the state.

38 JOHN<sup>5</sup> SMITH (Capt. William,<sup>4</sup> Joseph,<sup>3</sup> John,<sup>2</sup> John<sup>1</sup>), b. in Providence 15 Dec. 1734;<sup>290</sup> d. in Johnston, Rhode Island, in March 1817. He was married to Eliphal Arnold of Newport by the Rev. William Vinal of the First Congregational Church, Newport, 30 June 1757;<sup>291</sup> and a second marriage ceremony was performed the same day by the Rev. Moses Badger, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church.<sup>292</sup> Eliphal died 15 March 1806<sup>293</sup> and is buried in North Burial Ground, Providence, with some of her children. Probably her husband was buried beside her since the space beside her stone is vacant.

The obituary of John Smith, Esq., published in the *Providence Gazette* on 29 March 1817, follows: "In Johnston, R. I., in the 82nd year of his age, Sunday morning, John Smith Esq., formerly of this town. He was for many years a member of the General Assembly and a member of the Corporation of Brown University. He was a member of the Committee of War during the Revolution and was always conspicuous for his patriotism and attachments to the principles of Washington.

"In the War of 1756 he was an officer on board a privateer from this port. In an engagement with a French vessel of superior force, which was finally captured, he was wounded and with nine others survived. Mr. Smith received a musket ball in his neck, which was not removed until after his death, a lapse of 60 years. His remains were respectfully interred in this town in the family burial ground at the North End."

William W. Chapin's notes on this family at The Rhode Island Historical Society relate that John Smith, with Nicholas Brown, John Brown, Daniel Tillinghast and several others, was appointed to build thirteen vessels of war. He was part owner of the privateers *Montgomery*, *Game Cock*, *Neptune*, and others.

Mr. Chapin continues that John Smith, with Col. Jonathan Arnold, Col. Amos Atwell and John Brown signed the Rhode Island Declaration of Independence, as members of the legislature in Providence 4 May 1776. Of the four signers, Col. Atwell and John Brown were

<sup>290</sup>Arnold, *op. cit.*, 2:245.

<sup>291</sup>*Ibid.*, 8:412.

<sup>292</sup>*Ibid.*, 1:172.

<sup>293</sup>*Ibid.*, 10:152.

his associates in several enterprises and were Free Masons. John Smith also may have been a Mason, for he attended the first meeting of the Free Masons at Trinity Church, Newport, on St. John's Day, 24 June 1757. He was the first president of St. John's Episcopal Church, Providence.

John was an extensive owner of land and buildings in the area of St. John's Church and North Burial Ground. Apparently he was associated in business with his stepfather, William Smith of Daniel, for they were joint plaintiffs in several suits in the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, Providence, as merchants, for collection of debts, and a Glocester deed 4 Nov. 1766 identifies them as merchants in transfer of property, with Abigail, wife of William, and Eliphal, wife of John, yielding dower rights.<sup>294</sup>

On moving from Providence to Johnston, John operated a farm in the area now known as Hughesdale. After his death it required three days to auction his personal property there.

The birth of John's wife is recorded in the vital records of Providence compiled by John Field, town clerk, 22 May 1737 as Eliphal Arnold, "daughter of Elizabeth Arnold." Her mother was Elizabeth Cranston, daughter of Samuel Cranston<sup>3</sup> and Elizabeth (Cornell) Cranston of Newport, who was granddaughter of Governor Samuel Cranston and great-granddaughter of Governor John Cranston of Newport. Elizabeth was married at Trinity Church, Newport, 2 March 1732 to Thomas Arnold,<sup>295</sup> who died as a young man, and she was married second to Capt. Anthony Rhodes, of Major John and Catherine (Greene) Rhodes of Warwick, Rhode Island. Elizabeth, "relict of Capt. Anthony Rhodes," d. 6 Feb. 1809 at ninety and is buried in the John Smith lot directly at the rear of the gravestone for Eliphal Smith.

#### CHILDREN OF JOHN<sup>5</sup> AND ELIPHAL (ARNOLD) SMITH:<sup>296</sup>

- I ELIZABETH<sup>6</sup> SMITH, b. 23 May 1763. Her gravestone in the Smith lot at Grove and Summit streets, North Burial Ground, reads: "Elizabeth Angell, wife of Joseph Angell and daughter of John Smith Esq. and Eliphal, died 21 Sept. 1780 at 17 years." The marriage of Joseph Angell and Betsey Smith, daughter of John Smith Esq. was recorded in the *Providence Gazette*, issue of 1 April 1780.

<sup>294</sup>Glocester Deeds, 7:539.

<sup>295</sup>Arnold, *op. cit.*, 10:435.

<sup>296</sup>Arnold, *op. cit.*, Providence Births, 2:245.



II RHODA<sup>6</sup> SMITH, b. 15 March 1767. *Providence Gazette* marriages list that of Rhoda Smith of John Smith, Esq., and Robert Taylor, Jr., merchant, 26 April 1783.<sup>297</sup> In the James Wheaton burial lot a short distance north of the John Smith lot in the North Burial Ground is the gravestone of Rhoda Taylor, "widow of the late Col. Robert Taylor," who died 30 Jan. 18— (figures blurred) in her eighty-seventh year. Beside her is Betsey S. Taylor, daughter of Robert and Rhoda Taylor, who died 16 April 1866 in her eighty-fourth year. Fally, another daughter of Robert and Rhoda, was married to James Wheaton Jr. by the Rev. Mr. Wilson 13 Feb. 1817.<sup>298</sup> She was born 25 Jan. 1786, died in February 1856, and is buried beside her husband who was born 16 Oct. 1786 and died 19 Aug. 1869. No children survived them. The *Providence Gazette*, issue of 4 Aug. 1804 reports the death of John S. Taylor, only son of Col. Robert Taylor, who fell from the topmast of the ship *Ann and Hope* on her passage.<sup>299</sup> The 1790 census for Providence lists Robert Taylor with wife, one son and three daughters, which would leave one daughter unaccounted for. It can also be noted that Col. Robert Taylor is not buried beside his wife Rhoda in the Wheaton lot.

III SARAH<sup>6</sup> SMITH, born 10 Sept. 1769. First Congregational Church, Providence, marriages list her marriage to William Larned of Providence 15 Feb. 1784.<sup>300</sup> She died in Providence 30 May 1847. William, a native of Thompson, Connecticut and a prominent Providence merchant, died 22 Feb. 1828, and both he and his wife are buried in St. John's churchyard with some of their children. Sarah was William's second wife. His first wife was Sally Sterry, widow of Capt. Samuel Sterry and daughter of Col. Thomas Angell and his wife Mercy Rhodes, widow of Roger Sheldon. By the first wife there were two children, TERESA, who married Mathewson Williams of Providence, and BETSEY, who married Ephriam Twitchell Brown.

#### CHILDREN OF SARAH<sup>6</sup> SMITH AND WILLIAM LARNED:

1 JOHN SMITH<sup>7</sup> Larned, b. 15 Aug. 1784; married in October 1810 Lucinda Martin, eldest daughter of Capt. John Martin.<sup>301</sup> His gravestone in St. John's

churchyard, Providence, gives the above birth date with death 13 April 1843. There were eleven children.

- 2 THOMAS ARNOLD<sup>7</sup> Larned, born 1787; died unmarried in November 1809, buried with military honors.<sup>302</sup>
- 3 WILLIAM GREENE<sup>7</sup> Larned, born 1789; married 20 Aug. 1809 Mary Gay of Thompson, Connecticut, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Staley) Gay.<sup>303</sup> He was of Thompson until 1824 when he moved to Providence. He returned to Thompson in 1840 and died there in 1871. Four children.
- 4 SAMUEL<sup>7</sup> Larned, born 22 June 1788; married in 1840 Celia Greene, daughter of Gen. Albert C. Greene.<sup>304</sup> Samuel died 10 December 1846, and his widow married her cousin, Richard Ward Greene, on 12 November 1851.<sup>305</sup> A son, Cranston Greene Larned, who died in 1842 as an infant is buried with his father in Swan Point Cemetery. Celia and Samuel had one daughter, KATHERINE CECILIA, who married William Maxwell Greene. Samuel served as United States Consul at Cadiz, went to Chile in 1823 as secretary of the legation, and from 1828 to 1837 was chargé d'affaires in Peru and Bolivia. He was recalled at his own request and retired to private life.
- 5 ELIZABETH<sup>7</sup> Larned, died 18 August 1791 as an infant.
- 6 GEORGE<sup>7</sup> Larned, 1789-1862; married 9 October 1823 Elizabeth Tweedy Malbone, daughter of the late Francis Malbone of Newport, who died 2 December 1863 at sixty-two.<sup>306</sup> He died in Newport without issue. George and his wife are buried in Swan Point Cemetery, Providence.
- 7 HENRY<sup>7</sup> Larned, born 24 October 1791; died unmarried at Gualon, South America.<sup>307</sup>
- 8 DANIEL<sup>7</sup> Larned, died young.
- 9 SARAH SMITH<sup>7</sup> Larned, born 18 October 1794; died 6 Feb. 1872 unmarried.
- 10 LAURA<sup>7</sup> Larned, born 6 October 1797; married in St. John's Church, Providence,<sup>308</sup> 25 June 1822 Benjamin Franklin Hallett, attorney.

<sup>302</sup>*Ibid.*, 21:33.

<sup>305</sup>*Ibid.*, 2:84.

<sup>308</sup>*Ibid.*, 16:416.

<sup>303</sup>*Ibid.*, 15:188.

<sup>306</sup>*Ibid.*, 16:416.

<sup>304</sup>*Ibid.*, 2:110.

<sup>307</sup>*Ibid.*, 21:336.

<sup>297</sup>Arnold, *op. cit.*, 15:375.

<sup>298</sup>*Ibid.*, 15:430.

<sup>299</sup>*Ibid.*, 14:327.

<sup>300</sup>*Ibid.*, 10:166.

<sup>301</sup>*Ibid.*, 20:121.



- 11 ALARESTA<sup>7</sup> Larned, born 1 May 1800; died 27 June 1834.
- 12 SOPHIA<sup>7</sup> Larned, born 11 June 1801; married at St. John's Church 11 December 1828 Benjamin Clifford, Jr., of Norfolk, Virginia, who later moved to Alton, Illinois.<sup>309</sup>
- 13 ABBY SMITH<sup>7</sup> Larned, married 9 March 1828 William Brown of Providence, later of Stamford, Connecticut. She died in 1882 without issue.
- 14 ELIZA<sup>7</sup> Larned, died young.

Further data on descendants of William and Sarah (Smith) Larned may be found in the William W. Chapin manuscript on the Larned family at The Rhode Island Historical Society and in the Rhodes-Sterry-Larned manuscript by Winifred Lovering Holman at the New England Historic and Genealogical Society library in Boston.

- IV MARY, or POLLY<sup>6</sup> SMITH, born Providence 1 January 1772. There were two contemporary Mary Smiths, daughters of John Smiths of Providence. One married Robert Gray of Providence in 1797 and had four children, the last in 1808. The other, called Polly, married Dr. Alpheus Smith of Johnston, Rhode Island, in St. John's Church, Providence, 4 June 1790.<sup>310</sup> Alpheus was possibly the Alpheus of Solomon and Mercy Smith, born in Smithfield 1 August 1766.<sup>311</sup>

A note by Frank L. Thornton, aged eighty in 1933, found in Thornton family notes at The Rhode Island Historical Society, states: "Haley Russell Smith, granddaughter of John Smith, Esq., married Nicholas Waterman. His farm and family were near that of the grandfather, John Smith. My mother, Mary Smith Waterman Thornton, was born there and lived there until her marriage to Capt. Solomon Whipple Thornton. As my mother was seven years old when John Smith Esq. died, she could remember him and had personal knowledge of the musket ball in his neck. This may not seem important, but it identifies John Smith Esq. from the many John Smiths in Rhode Island."

Another letter found in the Thornton manuscript data was from Mrs. Mary Smith Waterman Thornton, bearing no date: "From Mother — 'My great grandfather was

John Smith, lived in Providence. His wife was Eliphal Arnold from Newport, had an uncle named Cranston, named the town of Cranston and gave a library of books. John Smith had four daughters. Mary was my grandmother, or Polly as she was called. She married Dr. Alpheus Smith of Greenville or Burrillville or somewhere.

"This was their family. Haley Russell Smith married Nicholas Waterman; John Smith married Sally Ann Randall; Alpheus Smith Jr. married Rebecca Guild; Daniel Smith married Maria Latham; William Smith went to sea and was never heard from; and Eliza Smith married Randall Ralph.

"John Smith had four daughters: Nabby married Dr. Harris; Sally married Esq. (William) Larned; another married a school teacher named Taylor (Rhoda who married Robert Taylor Jr.) — we called her Aunt Taylor — don't know their first names.'" (And, of course, the fourth daughter was Polly who married Dr. Alpheus Smith.)

- V ABIGAIL OF NABBY<sup>6</sup> SMITH, born in 1777. The *Providence Gazette* records the marriage of Harding Harris, Esq., and Abigail Smith, daughter of John Smith of Providence, in its issue of 14 Aug. 1796.<sup>312</sup>

In the Harris family burial lot on the banks of the Pocasset River in Johnston, at the rear of the B and B night club, are these gravestones: Dr. Harding Harris, d. 20 March 1808 in his fortieth year; Mrs. Abigail Harris Cole, widow of Dr. Harding Harris and wife of Capt. Jeremiah Cole, and daughter of the late John Smith of Johnston, who died in 1831 in her fifty-fifth year; a daughter, Abby Fisk Harris, died in 1809 in her third year; William Harris, son of Dr. Harding and Abby Harris, died in 1842 at forty-one; Sarah, his wife; Harding Harris (Jr.) died in 1868 at thirty-one; his wife, Angenette, daughter of Edward and Priscilla Kenyon, died 28 Sept. 1870 at thirty-four.

Johnston birth records list the birth of Caleb Harris, of Harding and Abigail 6 Oct. 1797.<sup>313</sup> The *Providence Gazette* of 31 Oct. 1821 reports the marriage of Phebe Harris of Scituate, Rhode Island, daughter of the late Dr. Harding Harris of Johnston, and John S. Fenner of Foster, Rhode Island, at Johnston.<sup>314</sup>

<sup>312</sup>Arnold, *op. cit.*, 15:122.

<sup>313</sup>*Ibid.*, 2:25.

<sup>314</sup>*Ibid.*, 15:123.

<sup>309</sup>*Ibid.*, 16:416.

<sup>310</sup>*Ibid.*, 10:144.

<sup>311</sup>Arnold, *op. cit.*, Smithfield Births, 3:116.



In her manuscript genealogy of the Thomas Harris family at The Rhode Island Historical Society the late Mrs. Martha Benns also includes as children of Harding and Abigail, John Smith Harris who married 25 June 1815 Polly C. Coleman; Capt. Caleb Harris, born 6 Oct. 1797, died 9 April 1871, who married 12 January 1827 in New York Eliza A. Hodges, of Preston Hodges of Providence; and Ann Frances Harris, born 3 Feb. 1799, who married 8 Jan. 1815 Nicholas Gardiner Potter. She identifies Dr. Harding Harris as son of Caleb, gives the birth date of William Harris as 30 Sept. 1800, and identifies his wife as Sarah Brown, of Nathan, whose marriage took place 26 Aug. 1821.

Besides the above children of John and Eliphal Smith there are buried in the family burial lot in North Burial Ground, along with Eliphal, two Abigails who died as infants; a John Smith born 10 Sept. 1769 who died at fifteen months; a Sukey born 15 Sept. 1773 who died in infancy; another John who died in 1782; and a William who died as an infant.

39 WILLIAM<sup>5</sup> SMITH (*William*,<sup>4</sup> *Joseph*,<sup>3</sup> *John*,<sup>2</sup> *John*<sup>1</sup>), born 18 Nov. 1739;<sup>315</sup> was living in 1745 at the time his father, Capt. William Smith, made his will. Nothing further has been learned of him, but the fact that he is not buried in North Burial Ground with his brothers John and Philip may be an indication that he did not die in childhood.

40 SIMON<sup>5</sup> SMITH (*David*,<sup>4</sup> *Joseph*,<sup>3</sup> *John*,<sup>2</sup> *John*<sup>1</sup>) is identified as the son of David in the latter's will made 21 Oct. 1743 in which Simon was left the homestead farm in Glocester. His birth is not recorded. It may be significant that his mother Sarah, who married second Nathan Staples, left a will in Glocester in 1781 in which she mentioned her daughter Martha, then wife of Joseph Page, and her daughter Dorcas, wife of Gideon Mowry, but made no mention of Simon or his third sister, Sarah Smith. The only Simon Smith who appears in the 1774 Glocester census has been identified as of the Christopher Smith line. Simon may have died before the death of his mother or he may have received his settlement and moved elsewhere.

<sup>315</sup>*Ibid.*, 2:245.

[to be continued]

*William Goddard, Newspaperman*, by Ward L. Miner, Durham, N.C., Duke University Press, 1962. 223 pp. \$6.00.

This expansive book supplements the excellent studies by Wroth and Wheeler. Professor Miner has analyzed Goddard's career as a newspaperman, which began in Rhode Island after an apprenticeship in New Haven and New York. In 1762 he established the first printing press in Providence as well as the *Providence Gazette*. Four years later Goddard moved to Philadelphia to issue the *Pennsylvania Chronicle* for seven years—shortly before the Revolution it had one of the largest circulations, if not the largest, of any paper in the Colonies. Then he moved to Baltimore where he had founded the *Maryland Journal*, which after the Revolution was "the most popular newspaper of its day." He was a vehement defender of the freedom of the press and in his effort to improve communications became the creator of our postal system. In 1786 he married Abigail, daughter of General James Angell, and in 1792 he left Maryland to retire to Rhode Island where he passed away in 1817. He was a stubborn, hot-tempered man, quarrelsome enough to estrange his working partners including his sister.

This book stresses Goddard as a newspaperman, not as a printer. Although he is characterized as a "master of typography," there is neither discussion nor actual illustration of his work with type. Beginning with the usual amount of genealogy, Professor Miner proceeds to a detailed history of Goddard's newspapers, describing certain issues and quoting advertisements. This, of course, is interspersed with the necessary biographical information. Unfortunately, the amount of discursive detail bewilders the reader. One wonders how or why a university press would permit such a work to be published without proper editing. A good editorial job would have made this a much better book. As it is, the prose is often prolix, sometimes childish as in the thumbnail biography of Franklin.

Portraits of Goddard are mentioned as having been reproduced, but the Note on Sources fails to tell the reader where reproductions may be found. Thus one would have to refer to the only annotated copy at the John Carter Brown Library. On page 40 it is stated that Goddard's mill turned out paper early in 1765; on page 50 the reader learns that the mill was not yet working in August. Furthermore, the term *print shop* is constantly used as a synonym for *printing shop*. Even *printery* would have been better; a print shop sells prints. And if the editor happened to be interested in the history of printing, he certainly would have wanted more information in the reference to Benjamin Mecom in Jamaica. Mecom's activities in Antigua are familiar, but those in Jamaica, if true, are not. To cite one more instance, the name of the Philadelphia printer is William McCulloch, not McCullough.

Here, then, is a study to which one can turn for information about Goddard as a newspaperman, but it is neither as well-written nor as handsome as the previous work of Wroth and Wheeler on this "master of typography."

Simmons College

ROLLO G. SILVER





## NEWS-NOTES

The Society has been fortunate in the recent acquisition of a number of items relating to Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, Rhode Island's greatest naval hero.

Among them are Perry's certificate of membership in the Newport Marine Society dated January 4, 1814; his power of attorney to his wife, Elizabeth C. Perry, July 20, 1814; a scrapbook on the Perry and Vinton families; and the following manuscript:

Lines by a young lady of Philadelphia on the Evening of the illumination of that city in honor of the victory obtained by Commodore Perry on Lake Erie.

Ah! cease that clamorous bells distracting sound  
Think you the hero triumphs in its noise?  
In all those glittering tapers is there found  
One emblem that portrays a hero's joys.

Can Perry's breast alone feel selfish bliss?  
Weeps not his heart in pity o'er the slain?  
Ah! can he triumph in a scene like this,  
When memory paints the conflict o'er again.

But selfish bliss the hero cannot feel  
A nation's joy awaits the glorious deed.  
And Perry's heart shall sound a grateful peal  
To him, who hath the victory decreed.

A chaste'd rapture, Perry, fills thy breast  
Thy sacred tear embalms the heroes slain.  
The gem of pity shines in glory's crest  
More brilliant than the diamond wreath of fame.

Also in the collection is the engraving reproduced herewith. It was drawn by Elizabeth C. Brenton and entered by her according to act of Congress, February 5, 1820. The artist, it appears likely, was Elizabeth Cooke Brenton, daughter of Benjamin and Rachel (Cooke) Brenton. She was born at Newport, June 3, 1778. The engraving was made by W. H. Bassett and A. Willard, both of Hartford, Connecticut.

The small type at the bottom of the print identifies the various figures from left to right as follows: The American Eagle lamenting the death of Perry, His family at the monument, Religion administering Consolation, The Frigate in which he sailed returning with colours at half mast, Liberty within the Temple of Fame laying his sword on the altar. The inscription on the upper part of the tomb reads:

The Hero sleeps, the virtuous and the brave:  
Yet he shall live while Erie rolls a wave.  
In distant climes fame shall his virtue tell,  
And memory love, upon his worth to dwell.





## THE RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

### *141st Annual Meeting*

THE 141ST ANNUAL MEETING of The Rhode Island Historical Society was held at John Brown House on January 20, 1963. President Clarence E. Sherman called the meeting to order at 2:30 P.M.

The secretary read the call of the meeting and declared a quorum to be present. The minutes of the previous annual meeting were approved.

In the absence of Mr. Nathaniel M. Vose, Jr., the secretary read the treasurer's report for the year ending June 30, 1962. A copy of Mr. Vose's report is printed in this issue on the inside back cover.

Mr. F. Morris Cochran reported for the Audit Committee (Mr. Fred Piggot, chairman) and thanked Mr. Arthur L. Mulligan, our auditor, for his excellent accounting of the Society's financial records. The committee made several recommendations, particularly with respect to insurance coverage.

Mr. Raymond H. Trott reported for the Membership Committee that our total membership was 2,069, a net gain of 46 over last year. Mr. Trott then read the necrology. Members of the Society who died during 1962 were:

Dr. Archie A. Albert  
Mr. Mitchell W. Arnold  
Mr. Donald S. Babcock  
Miss Mildred E. Bassett  
Miss Mercy Bray  
Mr. Everett B. Byles  
Miss Helen R. Chandler  
Mr. Clarence E. Cole  
Mrs. W. Donald Coulter  
Mr. Theodore E. Dexter  
Miss Margarethe L. Dwight  
Mrs. Charles R. Easton  
Mr. M. Bradford Eddy  
Mr. Hiram W. Emery  
Mr. Marshall E. Fisher  
Mrs. Evert W. Freeman  
Mr. Benjamin W. Grim  
Mr. Charles R. Haslam  
Mr. Frederick R. Hazard  
Mrs. Frederick C. Hoffman  
Mr. S. Foster Hunt

Mr. Adolf Jaeger  
Mrs. Charles A. Kilvert, Jr.  
Mr. Robert L. Knight  
Dr. Stephen B. Luce  
Mr. Charles B. MacKinney  
E. Vernon Mastin, M.D.  
Mrs. George L. Miner  
Mr. Paul W. Monohon  
Mr. J. Frank Morrissey  
Mrs. Samuel M. Nicholson  
Mrs. John B. Rooney  
Mr. Achille Sammartino  
Mr. Stanley H. Saunders  
Mr. Harold B. Schott  
Mrs. Edwin C. Smith  
Mr. Norman B. Smith  
Mr. Nathaniel M. Vose  
Mrs. Nathaniel M. Vose  
Mrs. Charles Henry Watts  
Mr. Edward H. Weeks  
Mr. James T. White

The Publication Committee, Mr. Henry B. Cross, chairman, reported

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*The 141st Annual Meeting*

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that the William Harris letter edited by Professor Douglas E. Leach has been sent out for bids and will be printed in the near future. Mr. Wendell Garrett is working on the catalog of the Society's furniture collection, which the committee plans to publish. Mr. Garrett expects to have the copy ready in April.

Mr. John C. B. Washburn, chairman of the Grounds and Buildings Committee, reported on the installation of the new sprinkler system for the protection of John Brown House and stated it was completed with as little damage to the house as possible. Immediate plans for John Brown House include the redecoration of the south-west room on the first floor and the repair and repainting of the fence.

Mr. Henry A. Street, Jr., chairman of the Museum Committee, reported on the acquisition last June of an authentic Rhode Island block front desk, ca. 1760, in exchange for a Massachusetts desk. Work is continuing on the restoration of some of the Society's paintings.

The McCrillis collection of dolls has been put on permanent display on the third floor. An exhibit of pieces from the Carrington collection is planned for March. In closing Mr. Street expressed his thanks to those who had given so freely of their time and efforts to the Society during the year.

The report sent to the meeting by Mr. Bayard Ewing, chairman of the Finance Committee, stated that in spite of the uncertain market, our investments for the year came through in good shape.

Mr. Clarkson A. Collins, 3rd, then gave his annual report as librarian. He stressed the Society's pressing need for a new library building. Important acquisitions during the past year were the Thornton Family Papers, given by Miss Emily H. Paine; Dean and Earle Papers, given by Mrs. W. Chesley Worthington and Mr. David C. Scott; and the Norman M. Isham Collection, the gift of John Hutchins Cady. The Society acquired by purchase four Revolutionary War letters of General Nathanael Greene. John H. Wells, whom Mr. Collins described as "the most faithful and indefatigable volunteer in the history of the Society," is continuing his work of indexing manuscripts and books.

Mr. Clifford P. Monahan in his eighteenth annual report (his tenth as director) stated that microfilming of the state-owned newspapers was continued through a General Assembly appropriation of \$4,000 last year. He also expressed his thanks to the Hospitality Committee headed by Mrs. William Nash Davis, and expressed his appreciation for the \$5,000 bequest under the will of Mrs. Henry F. Lippitt. In closing Mr. Monahan repeated his recommendation of last year, stating that our most urgent need is a fireproof, air-conditioned building to house the



irreplaceable collections of the Society. He said he could not emphasize this point too forcefully.

The report of the Nominating Committee for officers for the ensuing year was then submitted by Mrs. Sidney Clifford in behalf of Mr. Joseph M. P. Ott, chairman. There being no nominations from the floor, upon motion duly made and seconded, the nominations were closed and the secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for the slate as follows:

George C. Davis	.....	<i>president</i>
Reuben C. Bates, M.D., Stuart C. Sherman	.....	<i>vice presidents</i>
Frank L. Hinckley, Jr.	.....	<i>secretary</i>
Randall H. Young	.....	<i>assistant secretary</i>
Nathaniel M. Vose, Jr.	.....	<i>treasurer</i>
John H. Wells	.....	<i>assistant treasurer</i>

## MEMBERSHIP

Norman T. Bolles, *chairman*  
 Mrs. Zenas R. Bliss  
 Mrs. Christopher Del Sesto  
 Charles G. Edwards  
 Comdr. Roger C. Vaughn  
 (U.S.N., Ret.)

## GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS

Norris G. Abbott, Jr., *chairman*  
 James D. Graham  
 Lloyd W. Kent  
 Mrs. William G. Roelker  
 Kenneth B. Sherman

## MUSEUM

Robert S. Allingham, *chairman*  
 David Giles Carter  
 Mrs. Clifford P. Monahan  
 J. Kevin O'Neill Ott  
 Mrs. Kenneth Shaw Safe

## LIBRARY

Bradford F. Swan, *chairman*  
 Thomas R. Adams  
 H. Glenn Brown  
 Mrs. Axel A. Christensen  
 Richard S. Nutt

## FINANCE

Bayard Ewing, *chairman*  
 Foster B. Davis, Jr.  
 H. Clinton Owen, Jr.  
 John Simmen  
 William W. White

## LECTURE

O. Griswold Boynton, *chairman*  
 Thomas Casey Greene, Jr.  
 Donald Shepard  
 Mrs. Peter J. Westervelt  
 Mrs. W. Frederick Williams

## PUBLICATION

Henry B. Cross, *chairman*  
 Francis H. Chafee, M.D.  
 Robert H. George  
 Houghton P. Metcalf, Jr.  
 Paul C. Nicholson, Jr.

## AUDIT

John H. Drury, *chairman*  
 F. Morris Cochran  
 Roger W. Shattuck

The officers and committee members having been elected, Mr. George C. Davis, the newly elected president, said a few words of appreciation and the meeting was adjourned at 3:15 P.M.

FRANK L. HINCKLEY, JR., *Secretary*

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER

for 12 months ending June 30, 1962

## Income

Dues	\$10,605.00
Investments (net)	30,276.25
John Brown House Fund	298.04
State of Rhode Island	8,500.00
City of Providence	2,000.00
Contributions — General	125.00
Corporate	835.00
Patriotic Societies	300.00
Library Sales	453.33
Outside Services (net)	471.03
Miscellaneous	417.91
	<hr/> \$54,281.56

## Expenses

Salaries	\$22,419.00
Social Security Taxes	632.21
Director's Discretionary Fund	1,061.20
Supplies	1,390.29
Telephone	592.68
Membership	276.88
Library	2,446.14
Museum	584.94
Lectures	706.78
Publications	4,416.01
Heat, Light, Housekeeping	2,770.44
Grounds	1,185.72
Building	5,731.12
Insurance	676.09
Group Insurance and Blue Cross	790.35
Special Insurance	2,000.00
Miscellaneous	7,425.45
	<hr/> \$55,105.30

Net operating loss \$ 823.74

## BALANCE SHEET

<i>Assets</i>	<i>Liabilities, Reserves, and Special Funds</i>
Cash \$ 16,025.71	John Brown House Fund \$ 8,135.00
Special Funds 32,916.96	Jonathan Chace Fund 24,781.96
Investments 673,492.80	Roelker Memorial Reserve 326.87
Fixed Assets 100,006.00	Life Membership Reserve 2,100.00
Other Assets 2,368.07	Building Reserve 6,000.00
	Publication Fund Reserve 1,197.26
	Library Book Fund Reserve 220.87
	Purchases Reserve (Chace) 117.44
	Purchases Reserve (Wing) -2.19
	Anticipated Disburs. Reserve 1,100.00
	<hr/> \$ 43,977.21
	General Endowments \$722,395.91
	Special Use Bequests 56,057.24
	<hr/> 778,453.15
	Operating Surplus (Deficit) \$ -6,504.63
	Investment Account Surplus 8,883.81
	<hr/> 2,379.18
	<hr/> \$824,809.54

NATHANIEL M. VOSE, JR., *Treasurer*



# THE RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY



## NEW MEMBERS

December 11, 1962 to February 8, 1963

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Mrs. Philip R. Arnold<br>Warwick, R. I.      | Miss Arlene Corinne Palmer<br>Warwick, R. I.              |
| Mr. Henry F. Cauchon, Jr.                    | Mr. Hailes L. Palmer<br>Warwick, R. I.                    |
| Mr. James Walker Cheever<br>Chepachet, R. I. | Mrs. William B. Robinson<br>East Providence, R. I.        |
| Mr. Sidney Clifford, Jr.                     | Mr. John L. Rock, III                                     |
| Alfred E. Fireman, M.D.                      | Mr. Herbert W. Spink<br>Barrington, R. I.                 |
| Mr. R. H. Ives Goddard, III                  | Mrs. Herbert W. Spink<br>Barrington, R. I.                |
| Mr. Peter H. Greenman<br>Boston, Mass.       | Mr. Joel Nye Tobey<br>Riverside, R. I.                    |
| Mrs. Browne Harding                          | Mrs. Joel Nye Tobey<br>Riverside, R. I.                   |
| Mr. Chester C. Holden<br>Edgewood, R. I.     | Comdr. Roger C. Vaughn,<br>USN (Ret.)<br>Jamestown, R. I. |
| Miss Louise M. Hoxie<br>Peace Dale, R. I.    | Mr. Bruce L. Wilder<br>Barrington, R. I.                  |
| William Newton Hughes, M.D.                  | Mr. Frederick A. Young, III                               |
| Mrs. William Newton Hughes                   |   |
| Mr. Edward H. Jenison<br>Cranston, R. I.     |   |
| Miss Benedicta C. Johnson                    |   |
| Mrs. E. Vernon Mastin<br>Saunderstown, R. I. |   |

## LECTURE

*Sunday, April 21, 1963*  
*3:30 p.m.*

*Richard Partridge,*  
*Colonial Agent*

MARGUERITE APPLETON

At the Society Headquarters  
Members and friends are invited

## EXHIBITIONS

*May 1 to 17, 1963*  
*Scrimshaw*

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*May 19 to Sept. 6, 1963*  
*Imported English*  
*Trade Goods*

Materials lent by the Museum of the  
Rhode Island School of Design