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PUBLICATIONS OF THE RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NEW SERIES

VOLUME V. 1897



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Publication Committee :

JOHN H. STINESS,
WILFRED H. MUNRO,
J. FRANKLIN JAMESON,

AMASA M. EATON,
FRED A. ARNOLD,
AMOS PERRY.

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OF THE

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

ELECTED JAN. 14, 1897.

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WILLIAM AMES.

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AMOS PERRY.

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GEORGE H. OLNEY.

Glocester,

ALBERT POTTER.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

1896-97.

At a meeting held February 11th, 1896, John Eddy, Esq., read a paper on the burning of the Steamer Martha Washington, on the Mississippi River, in February, 1852.

February 25th, William B. Weeden, Esq., read a paper entitled, "Minorities and Municipal Government."

March 10th, Reuben A. Guild, LL. D., read a paper entitled, "The Federal Adelphi of Brown University, Tristram Burges and Francis Wayland."

March 24th, Norman M. Isham, A. M., gave an illustrated lecture on "The Old Houses of Colonial Rhode Island."

At each of the above-mentioned meetings the society extended its thanks to the speaker of the evening.

The first quarterly meeting for 1896 was held April 7th. The secretary read the record of the last annual meeting and of subsequent meetings, for the reading of papers, and the librarian presented his quarterly report. Special mention was made of the receipt of a copy of a set of resolutions passed by the colored citizens of Rhode Island, April 8th, 1871, in honor of services rendered by the Hon. Thomas Davis; and of the gift of a copy of the Digest of Rhode Island Laws, 1705.

The secretary laid before the society letters from our senators and representatives in Congress, and from the Hon.

Thomas B. Reed, promising to coöperate in securing an appropriation for printing papers in the Department of State, pertaining to the Federal period of our government. A letter from the secretary of the Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was also read, in which it was suggested that this society should appoint a committee to act in concert with a committee from that society in bringing before the commissioners of the new State House the names of citizens who are entitled to have their names enrolled on the walls of the new Capitol. The president was requested to appoint a committee of three for this purpose, and the said committee was subsequently made up as follows: Ex-Chief-Justice Durfee, and Messrs. William Paine Sheffield, Jr., and John O. Austin.

On recommendation of Mr. Albert V. Jencks, chairman of the nominating committee, the following were elected active members: Horace G. Miller, Christopher Rhodes, John Eddy, Egbert W. Simmons, Norman Morrison Isham, Robert Grieve, Josiah L. Webster, all of Providence; Emma Westcott Bullock, of Bristol; Henry L. Dempsey, of Smithfield; Benjamin F. Stevens, of Boston; and Murray E. Poole, of Ithaca, N. Y.

On motion of Mr. Charles H. Smith, it was voted that the president appoint a committee of five to act in behalf of the society in devising plans for the observance of the seventy-fifth anniversary of this institution; and the committee was subsequently made up as follows: Messrs. Horatio Rogers, Charles H. Smith, J. Franklin Jameson, William B. Weeden, and Amasa M. Eaton.

At a meeting held April 21st, Dr. Lewis G. Janes, A. M., president of the Brooklyn Ethical Association, read a paper entitled, "A forgotten Founder of our Liberties, Samuel Gorton, First Settler of Warwick, R. I., A Study in Colonial History."

The July quarterly meeting was held July 7th. The secretary presented his quarterly report.

The librarian then read his report in which special mention was made of the receipt of the second volume of "Biographies of Early Graduates of Yale College;" also of a volume entitled, "Messages and Papers of the Presidents of the United States."

The secretary read an account of a valuable collection of Rhode Island manuscripts belonging to Mr. George C. Mason.

On motion of Mr. Edward I. Nickerson, in behalf of the nominating committee, the following persons were elected active members; Joshua Melancthon Addeman, Albert Pardon Miller, Isaac Warren Sawin, John Fletcher Huntsman, Jonathan Goff Parkhurst, Rose Dimond Phinney Grosvenor, Fletcher Stone Mason, Henry Washington Wilkinson, Isaac Chase Greene, all of Providence.

Professor W. H. Munro, chairman of the committee of Rhode Island military records of the Revolutionary period, reported that the Secretary of State expected soon to have possession of the original rolls of the Revolutionary period now in the Massachusetts State House.

The president referred to the death of three members of the society during the last three months; viz., William G. Weld, Henry C. Cranston, and Rufus Waterman. A special appeal for funds to continue the work of indexing was then made.

The third quarterly meeting of the year was held October 6th. The records of the July meeting were read, followed by the report of the librarian, in which he stated that 149 bound volumes and 791 pamphlets had been received; also a piece of wood from Commodore Perry's flagship, and a cannon ball from Fort Sumter. Fifty-three volumes were bequeathed by the late Charles K. Newcomb; facsimile reprints of the Laws of Colonial Rhode Island, 1719 and 1730, were given by five members of the society, and the Century Dictionary was the gift of fifteen other members.

On motion of Mr. Albert V. Jencks, in behalf of the nominating committee, John Peirce of Providence, was elected a life member; and Joseph Albert Budlong, James L. Pettis, Charles Carney Mumford, Edgar Sheppard Thayer, Charles Parker Darling, all of Providence, and Edward Church Du-bois, of East Providence, were elected active members.

The reports of the standing committees were then read, followed by an address from the president, in which he referred to the death of William H. Hopkins of Providence, Nicholas Ball of Block Island, Arthur Codman of Bristol, George J.

West and George M. Carpenter of Providence; all members of the society. After speaking of the life-work and personal characteristics of these gentlemen, he offered a minute in honor of Vice-President Carpenter, to be entered upon the records, which minute was approved and adopted. References to the late Judge Carpenter were also made by Mr. Walter B. Vincent, Judge Rogers, and Messrs. Eaton, Perry, Angell and Blodgett.

MINUTE IN HONOR OF JUDGE CARPENTER.

With deep sorrow this society records the death of its first vice-president, the Honorable George Moulton Carpenter, late United States District Judge for the district of Rhode Island.

He became an active member of this society in April, 1885, and held the office of vice-president to the time of his death, which occurred at Katwyk, in Holland, July 31, 1896.

In the prime of life, a career of dignity and usefulness was suddenly brought to an untimely end. Trained to the profession of the law, he did not allow its claims to absorb his whole attention, but he developed a broad mind and a public spirit, ready with generous sympathy for all that gave promise to the general good. In early life, journalistic work served to give him facility in writing, with a crisp, clear style, and he held the pen of a ready writer. He was a lover and patron of art, a prominent member of associations to promote it, and he was well versed in heraldry and symbolism.

Born in Portsmouth, R. I., in April, 1844, he was most loyal to the honor and traditions of his native State, although most of his boyhood was spent in Massachusetts. He came to Rhode Island for his college education, graduating at Brown University in the class of 1864, after which he pursued the study of the law and was admitted to the bar of this State in 1867.

In 1882 he was called to the bench of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, and in 1885 he accepted the appointment to the federal court, in both of which positions he has left an honorable record.

To a natural taste for history he added the results of zealous

and discriminating study. He took a deep interest in the objects of this society throughout his membership, and gave several valuable addresses before it, among which were "Washington, the Founder of the Nation;" "The Reform of the Civil Service, Considered from the Party Standpoint;" and the philosophic address, delivered at the opening of this cabinet after its enlargement in 1891, on "Modern Historical Aims and Methods."

As a commissioner for the revision of the statutes in 1882, he gave special attention to the original design of the flag and seal of the State, and on many occasions the fruit of his research has been sought. Most important in this line has been his service as one of the commissioners of the City of Providence for printing the early town records, and his participation in this work has given him a lasting memorial as an historical student.

Independent in his views and firm in his convictions, he still, unlike many of his mould, was liberal to those who differed from him, when principle was not at stake.

The members of this society will cherish his memory as a courteous officer, a genial friend, a distinguished citizen, and an upright man.

The president stated that a member of the society, who was necessarily absent, had offered to give one hundred dollars towards a memorial fund to be known as the "George M. Carpenter Fund," the interest to be devoted to the purchase of books or to other objects for the benefit of the society. The project was approved, and Messrs. Blodgett, Field and Everett were appointed a committee to act for the Society in raising the fund.

October 20th, John Austin Stevens, Esq., read a paper entitled, "Evolutions of American Finance."

November 17th, Mr. George T. Paine read a paper entitled, "A Denial of the Charges of Forgery connected with the Satchems' Deed to Roger Williams."

December 1st, Rev. George M. Bodge read a paper, illustrated by stereopticon views, entitled, "Arms, Methods and Events in Indian Warfare."

December 15th, the Hon. John Winslow, President of the New England Society of Brooklyn, N. Y., read a paper entitled, "The Battle of Lexington as looked at in London before Lord Mansfield and a Jury in the Trial of John Horne, Esq., for Libel on the British Government."

December 29th, the Rev. George A. Clark, D. D., read a paper on "Social Life in Virginia and Georgia."

At each of these meetings the speaker of the evening received a vote of thanks from the society.

The seventy-fifth annual meeting was held January 12th, 1897, the president in the chair.

The secretary read a summary of the last quarterly meeting and of five subsequent meetings.

The librarian presented his annual report, which was received and referred to the publication committee.

Mr. Albert V. Jencks made a report in behalf of the nominating committee, recommending the following-named persons for membership, and they were accordingly elected: Amelia S. Knight, Henry Howard, Joseph Ormsbee Earle, John Wilmarth Angell, William B. W. Hallett, Elmer Elston Hubbard, Frederic M. Sackett, all of Providence; Henry Francis Jenks and Edward C. Stiness of Pawtucket; Elizabeth Francis and Sally Francis of Warkwick; and Stephen Ludlow Adams of Central Falls, were elected active members; Henry E. Turner, M. D., of Newport, honorary member; and Hon. John Winslow, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Hon. William A. Courtnay of Charleston, S. C., corresponding members.

The president of the society, the Hon. John H. Stiness, read his annual address, which was received and referred to the publication committee.

The treasurer read his annual report, the summary of which is as follows:—

Expenses,	\$4,233 92
Receipts,	4,210 16
Advanced by Treasurer,	23 76
Investment Fund,	24,000 00

Dr. Charles W. Parsons Improvement Fund,	4,279 14
Publication Fund,	3,600 00
Life Membership Fund,	2,993 76
Special Fund,	115 00

Mr. William D. Ely read the annual report of the library committee.

Mr. Amos Perry read the annual report of the lecture committee.

Prof. W. H. Munro read the annual report of the publication committee.

Mr. Isaac H. Southwick, Jr., read the annual report of the committee on grounds and buildings.

The report of the genealogical committee, prepared by Mr. John O. Austin, was read by Mr. Isaac H. Southwick, Jr.

The election of officers was then held, and resulted as shown on pages three and four.

On motion of Mr. Isaac H. Southwick, Jr., it was voted :

That the committee on grounds and buildings is requested to consider the present condition of the cellar of the society's building, and the present method of heating the building, and to report thereon with such recommendations as to the committee may seem advisable.

On motion of Mr. James Burdick, it was voted :

That the thanks of the society be extended to Mr. Charles L. Pendleton for the gift of an admirable portrait of Harriet Beecher Stowe, by the eminent artist, Alanson Fisher.

On motion of Mr. George T. Paine, it was voted :

That the publication committee be and is hereby directed to continue the quarterly publication this year, at an expense to the society not to exceed five hundred and fifty dollars (\$550); each life member shall be entitled to a copy of this publication, and also each active member who has paid his tax for this year.

On motion of Mr. William B. Weeden, it was voted :

That the Secretary be and is hereby instructed to communicate to Mrs. Sarah K. Birckhead and her brother, William Dehon King, the thanks of the society for giving in the name of their lamented father, Dr. David King, Theodore Foster's Papers relative to the History of the State of Rhode Island, Vols. I. and II.

On motion of Mr. William D. Ely, it was voted :

1. That the publication committee be and is hereby authorized and instructed to publish the paper of Mr. Henry C. Dorr, on the "Controversy between the Proprietors and the Freeholders of Providence," as Volume IX. of the Society's Collections, together with such preface and index as are approved by Mr. Dorr.

2. That the thanks of the society be extended to Mr. Dorr for this valuable contribution to the early history of the Providence Plantations, and also to those members* of the society who defray the expense of this publication.

*Their names are on page 44, Volume IV. of the Quarterly, except that of the Hon. Thomas Durfee.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Gentlemen of the Historical Society:—

The year of this society which now comes to a close has not been unusually eventful. There has been no marked progress over preceding years, but the society has kept the even tenor of its way, maintaining its usual work and keeping fully up to its established standard of efficiency. In saying this it must be borne in mind that the scope of our work has greatly developed within the past few years. Our cabinet is no longer a mere storehouse of unclassified material. It is no longer opened only for occasional meetings. Its archives are no longer practically closed to the historical student, but, on the contrary, the policy for nearly twenty years has been to arrange and prepare them for their widest use. For this purpose the society was formed and here only can it be accomplished. There is no other public place within the State to which the student can go for the varied kinds of information here preserved, and it has been a wise policy on the part of the State, which, supplementing the public spirit of individuals, has made all this accessible. It is a public work for the public good, and in doing it, we, in an unofficial way, are serving the interests of the State. Such work is better done by an association, formed for the purpose, than by public officers, because its success depends largely upon personal interest and a combined labor of love. Since the daily opening and enlargement of our building, the standard of our society has been raised to so high a plane that we shall do well simply to keep it there, and we can hardly hope to improve much upon its methods for the present.

It will be seen by the treasurer's report that the income of the society has been somewhat less for the past than for the

preceding year. The income proper is at present, in round numbers, \$4,050, made up of \$1,500 from the State, \$1,550 from the several funds, \$950 from annual taxes, and about \$60 from the quarterly publication. The annual expenses are librarian's salary, \$1,200; assistants, about \$1,160; janitor, \$360; quarterly publication, \$550; coal, \$300; and sundries, \$650; amounting in all to about \$4,200, a little more than our income. Something ought also to be allowed for extraordinary expenses, such as insurance, for which we paid this year \$94.75, and for repairs. Our income, therefore, to maintain the present service, must be somewhat larger than it is. This may be easily accomplished by an increase of a hundred in our membership, or by the gift of funds.

We should not forget that the object of this society, as laid down in its charter, is that of procuring and preserving whatever relates to the topography, antiquities, and national, civil and ecclesiastical history of the State. This requires the coöperation of many, who may glean in widely scattered fields. It does not require that all our members, or even our most efficient helpers, shall be historical students or writers, for it is a work in which all can take part. Just in proportion as all classes are interested in doing it, will we be successful in gathering the memorials of our State. Let no one stand aloof or withhold his personal interest and aid, from the fear that he is not enough of an historical scholar to be an active member of the society, in the broadest sense of the term. If some be not scholars themselves, they may still prepare the way for those who some day will fittingly set forth the record, which they have thus made possible. The work of many in the fields is needed before the harvester gathers in the crop; many a miner digs the earth and breaks up the rock before the smelter can produce the lump of precious metal. The labor of one may be more conspicuous than another, but all are necessary to the full result. Members can arouse interest by a more general attendance at the regular meetings of the society; enliven them by bringing in what they may have gathered; and can make the meetings of greater use by suggestions of work, which they may think should be done. From a membership of

three hundred we ought to see a larger number at our quarterly meetings than have usually attended. Four meetings a year are not so many as to be a burden, and, in this, as in other matters, we must remember that in the multitude of counsellors there is strength. Speaking of the scope of the society, leads me to say that we are not a court to decide questions of history. We should, and do, investigate. There should be found in our number those who are most interested and best informed upon historical matters. But history is not an exact or completed science. Facts, which have long been hidden, are from time to time discovered, which throw a new light upon accepted theories or overturn received traditions. Indeed, it is our very business to seek such things, in order that the truth may be established. It must, therefore, be a very plain question, or a very bold man, when one can say that a disputed fact is absolutely settled by his *dictum*, even after a study with whatsoever care. At any rate, this is not our province. We do not assume to be a judicial coterie, to issue decrees upon historical controversies, never more to be brought in question. If we can help to inform the student and to aid in the settlement by anything which we have gathered and preserved, we have fulfilled our office. In saying this I do not seek to lower the high standard of character and usefulness which the society has all along maintained, but rather to impress upon all the members the fact that ours is the common and general work of the collector, and not the individual and special work of the assayer. From such a body it is always to be hoped that no statement will go forth that perverts history; yet equally is it to be hoped that it will not set itself up as an umpire of history. When disputes arise it should stimulate us to search and learn, but not to dogmatize; for the light under which we should act may not be the light of another time. I speak of this because both in and outside of our membership it has been suggested that the society should examine and definitely settle historical questions which have arisen, and because also of criticisms of the society for articles in our publications, and remarks made at meetings. It is well, therefore, to keep constantly in mind the true scope and purpose of the organization.

The society has always been glad to put forth in its Collections and Proceedings, not only original documents, but individual researches and opinions as well, in regard to Rhode Island history. The society does not thereby endorse or adopt them ; they are binding upon no member, nor do they purport to be final settlements of any questions. They are papers which the publication committee look upon as worthy of attention and which may be helpful by throwing light upon some question, or by stimulating fuller investigation on the part of others. In these ways is history served. Of course, there would be no desire to publish anything known to be false, or without a fair claim for foundation ; but our committees have never arrogated to themselves omniscience or infallibility, and so do not put forth anything as the end of controversy.

The Quarterly Publication proceeds along this line. Articles are published with which it can hardly be expected that all our members will concur ; and if it were not so, we should lose the varied lights which are needed to present a true picture. Light from one side only produces a silhouette ; but with light from all sides the camera of investigation gives the more satisfactory representation of all the features. All articles which bear upon our history are welcomed, as are the papers which are read at our meetings. If they are instructive and convincing, much is gained ; and if they are otherwise, this much is gained,—that we become satisfied that the views sought to be maintained are probably untenable.

Much space has been given in the Quarterly during the past year to the valuable paper by Mr. Henry C. Dorr, on Providence Proprietors and Freeholders. Mr. Dorr is an original investigator, thoroughly informed in our early history, a clear and delightful writer, the author of many papers relating to colonial times which are too valuable to be lost. The only way in which we could preserve this one in print was through the Quarterly, and it has been a pleasure to learn that the liberality of several members enables the society to publish the paper as a whole.

For the additions to the library and the matters of interest connected with it, I refer you to the reports of the librarian and

the library committee. An inspection of them will show that nearly the whole of their expenditures are for service in the cabinet. The assistants who are employed in cataloguing and indexing are often needed to aid visitors and members who come to consult some of our books or papers, and much of their time is thus taken. And this of course is necessary. Persons who come here would feel that there was a cold welcome if there was no one upon whom they could call for help. It is really an administration expense, and the amount which is left for the purchase and binding of books is pitifully small.

The past year has been unusually prolific of books relating to the history of the State, which not only deserve the attention of the members of this society, but a special reference to them on this occasion. It is a gratifying fact that most of them have been written by our own members, and were first produced as contributions to our meetings. Hardly had our late president, Judge Rogers, retired from his office in this society, which he had so highly honored, in January last, before he brought out a book entitled "Mary Dyer of Rhode Island, the Quaker Martyr that was hanged on Boston Common, June 1, 1660." It is a revision and enlargement of a paper which he read in October, 1895, with appendices of official documents and letters of Mary Dyer to the Massachusetts General Court. It recounts the sad story of persecution for religious faith and teachings, which marked and marred the early days of our sister-colony, in the plain and verified reality of its fanatical zeal. It makes one wonder that such things could be. It refutes, beyond question, the claim made by a Massachusetts clergyman some years ago, that Massachusetts "never persecuted either Baptists or Quakers for differing with them;" and that "it was not an unnatural, nor, under the circumstances, an inhospitable, desire, that these alien elements should go elsewhere." What can be thought of such a statement when the "elsewhere" meant the wilderness occupied only by savage tribes, and the other world from the end of a hangman's rope! So the same apologist* said that Roger Williams was "a nuisance

*"As to Roger Williams," Rev. Henry Martin Dexter, D. D.

which they had no alternative but to abate," and that the Quakers were rightly punished in the interest of civilized government. How strange that in Massachusetts these people should be such gross disturbers of public peace and morals, that their crimes could only be atoned by banishment and hanging, when in this colony they showed themselves to be quiet, moral, law-abiding people, producing a principle of government that has become the law of all the land and of all the enlightened world. Such statements are obviously untrue. As I said at another time, "Massachusetts needs no such vindication. Her magistrates were honest, sincere and conscientious men. Their course was consistent with their theory of government. If their course was ill-judged and narrow, as we now look upon it, the fault was not so much in the magistrates as in the times." The controlling spirits of Rhode Island were simply in advance of the age, and her people were necessarily misunderstood; and they suffered as such reformers usually have suffered. But in extenuation of Puritan bigotry, let there be no denial of historical facts.

"Revolutionary Defences in Rhode Island. An historical account of the Fortifications and Beacons erected during the American Revolution; with muster rolls of the companies stationed along the shores of Narragansett Bay," by Edward Field, Esq., is a valuable and interesting contribution to our history of the revolutionary period. This book also is the outgrowth of a paper read before us in January, 1886. The narrative is well written and shows painstaking investigation. Numerous illustrations add interest and clearness to the text. The lists of officers and soldiers, over 700 in number, many of which have not before been printed, will make it valuable as a book of reference to those who are seeking to trace the military service of their ancestors. And here let me express the hope that a thorough search of all the sources of information in this line may soon be made, and that all known lists may be brought together in one book. Something has been done in our publication, by printing lists furnished from the archives of the National Government, and others are to be found in books like Mr. Field's. But these are not all, and they are

scattered. It is a work which should be undertaken by the State or National Government, in memory of the patriots who aided our independence, and as a part of our history, which in duty and honor should be preserved. The numerous inquiries now made in this line show that such a work would not be labor lost.

Mr. Field has also edited "Tax Lists of the Town of Providence during the administration of Sir Edmund Andros and his Council, 1686-1689." It is a compilation of original documents in the archives of the city of Providence, which are curious and interesting, but which will, of course, chiefly be made use of for reference. Of one thing, however, we may be quite sure, that they must not be relied on too implicitly as an exact index of the wealth of the people named therein, unless a more accurate rating was secure than has been the case in recent years. The germ of the income tax is found in one of the laws printed, which provided that persons who by "the advantage of their arts and trades are more enabled to help bear the public charges than common laborers and workmen, such as butchers, bakers, brewers, victuallers, smiths, carpenters, tailors," etc., were to be rated for returns and gains proportionable with other men for the produce of their estates; and those disabled by sickness, lameness or other infirmity were exempted. Possibly Sir Edmund had some ideas about taxation which it would be well to look up.

As a sort of New Year's greeting, Mr. Field also gave us another book, entitled "The Colonial Tavern. A glimpse of New England Town Life in the 17th and 18th centuries."

I regret that I have not had the time to examine this book, but I doubt not that we shall all read it as soon as we can and with much interest.

All those who had the pleasure of listening to the delightful paper read last April, by Mr. Lewis G. Janes of Brooklyn, N. Y., on "Samuel Gorton, a forgotten founder of our liberties, First Settler of Warwick, R. I.," will be glad to know that this also has been published in book form. It is a scholarly and minute examination of his history and character, based upon his writings, and an exposition of his political and religious philosophy.

"New England Wild Flowers," by Prof. W. Whitman Bailey, the accomplished botanist of Brown University, although not classed as historical, is a book which truly illustrates the land itself, of which Rhode Island is a part. It is a guide to the flora in the fields and woods and shady nooks of places where many of us spend our vacation days. His style, so familiar and welcome in his newspaper articles, is as charming as the flowers he writes about.

The Rev. Dr. King has brought out two books: one entitled "The Mother Church," is a brief account of the origin and early history of the First Baptist Society in Providence; the other, entitled "A Summer visit of three Rhode Islanders to the Massachusetts Bay in 1651," is an account of the visit of Dr. John Clarke, Obadiah Holmes and John Crandall, members of the First Baptist Society in Newport, R. I., to William Witter of Swampscott, Mass., in July, 1651, which resulted in punishment by imprisonment, fines and whipping. Many of us had the pleasure of listening to the paper when it was read before the society in March, 1895, which is an enlargement of a previous publication of the paper in Boston in 1880.

All of these books are published by Messrs. Preston & Rounds, of this city, in most attractive form and a print which is admirably adapted to the eyesight of historical students.

Mr. Sidney S. Rider has also published in his series of R. I. Historical Tracts, a sketch of Lotteries in this State, which I had the honor to read before this society some time ago, to which he very kindly made important additions.

He has also published a tract of his own, entitled "The Forgeries connected with the original deed given to Roger Williams by the Sachems." In this tract Mr. Rider maintains, with his usual vigor, that the clause relating to lands extending from the Moshassuck and Wonasquatucket to the Pawtuxet River, which does not appear in the original deed, but which was ordered to be recorded as a part of it, upon evidence that it had been accidentally torn out, is a false and fraudulent interpolation.

In reply to this tract Mr. George T. Paine has published a paper, read by him before this society, taking the opposite

ground, in a well-put argument. It is impossible to decide between these two claims without a close and careful study, which the tracts will surely invite.

A volume entitled "Men of Progress," containing biographical sketches and portraits of men in Rhode Island, was published under the auspices of the New England Magazine, of Boston. I regret to say, that the work is disappointing. Confined almost wholly to subscribers, it is not to be compared for comprehensiveness and value with the Biographical Cyclopædia of Rhode Island, published in 1881. Purporting to be a publication of the New England Magazine, it gave promise of being something better than it is in scope, although the editorial work is well done.

"New England's Struggles for Religious Liberty," by the Rev. David B. Ford, is another book worthy of notice.

It is published by the American Baptist Publication Society, of Philadelphia, and, naturally, it has a somewhat strong Baptist flavor, although the author frankly admits that Roger Williams was a Baptist Church member, probably, only a few months, and that he was not banished from Massachusetts because he was a Baptist, but because he "broached and divulged divers new and dangerous opinions against the authority of the magistrates."

It tells of the struggle for religious liberty, chiefly in Massachusetts, down to 1833, when the constitution of that State was amended by giving to all religious societies the right to elect their own pastors, and providing that all sects should be equally under the protection of the law, without subordination to any other. Of course it deals largely with the history of Rhode Island, for how could it be otherwise? The stream must be followed to its source, and this author, like almost all of modern time, sees and acknowledges the fact that religious liberty under civil government had its origin, growth and establishment in the Colony of Rhode Island.

The act of the Massachusetts Council revoking conditionally the banishment of Roger Williams, seems likely to have as many discoverers as the American Continent; for this author claims to have been the first to call the attention of the Bap-

tist public to this document and the existence of the original manuscript, although he says it had been previously published in the Plymouth Colony Records, and by Dr. Ellis in "Puritan Age in Massachusetts."

"Welcome, Englishmen; or, Pilgrims, Puritans and Roger Williams vindicated, and his sentence of banishment ought to be revoked," is another Boston book, by the Rev. T. H. Merri-man, published by the Arena Publishing Co. I have not seen it, but, if the notice of the book in the *Providence Journal* of last Sunday be a fair one, it would seem to be something of a literary curiosity as well an historical record.

Time will not permit me to refer to other publications such as Vol. X. of the "Records of the Town of Providence;" ex-Chief-Justice Thomas Durfee's revised edition of the poem of his father, the late Chief-Justice Job Durfee, entitled "What Cheer; or, Roger Williams in Banishment;" the personal narratives published by the Soldiers and Sailors' Historical Society; and others; but these that I have mentioned are quite enough to verify the statement that the year has been unusually prolific in books relating to Rhode Island.

It is impossible at this time to note many of the events of interest in the city and State during the year, but some may be recalled which affect our well-known landmarks.

In this city there has been a variety of opinion as to the proper disposition of the railroad passenger station, when it should cease to be used for that purpose, after the new one is completed. Some urged its removal, so as to leave a large open square; some that it be used for a public market; and other uses were suggested. The question was settled by the ordeal of fire in February last, when the station was practically destroyed. It was built in 1848, and was a notable structure for its time. It was about a seventh of a mile in length, adapted to through and terminal traffic by independent companies, and so wisely planned as to serve the needs of our people for nearly half a century. Fifty years ago, I doubt if there was a depot in the country that could compare with it for beauty and convenience. We can never forget its admirable combination of the spacious central building with its two stately towers, and

the wings on either side, with their long colonnades and graceful arches, reaching to the turret-like buildings at the ends which served for offices. It seemed to be remarkable that a building, wholly of brick, could be so unique and imposing; but its beauty was wrought from the skill of the designer, Thomas Alexander Tefft. And it was still more remarkable that such success should be achieved by a young man, barely twenty-one years of age, and a freshman in Brown University at the time.

Large halls for public meetings were on the second floor of the central building, which are memorable to many of us for the annual exhibitions of the Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, and also for the speech of Abraham Lincoln, in one of them, at the great meeting in the Spring of 1860, the occasion of his only visit to the State.

In March last, Freemasons' Hall, at the corner of Pine, Dorrance and Eddy streets, was also destroyed by fire. While this was a comparatively new structure, built in 1884, it was substantial and impressive, an ornament to the locality, and a centre of interest to many of our citizens.

From these cases of destruction it is pleasant to turn to the record of construction of important public edifices.

The commodious new railroad station, with its elevated approaches, which will take away the dangerous grade-crossings in a busy centre, is well advanced and marks the beginning of improvement in the region of the old cove lands, the end of which we cannot forecast. As we look about there it is hard to realize that, a little more than a century ago, this space was flowed by tides, with channels deep enough for good-sized vessels, which were built upon its sides. In June, 1823, a committee of which our former president, Zachariah Allen, and Judge Staples, one of the founders of this society, were members, said in a report to the town: "To the man who knows that the first square-rigged vessel from this port sailed from the wharf nearly opposite the workhouse (above Smith's Bridge), and that then the river was easily navigable to that place, little need be urged to induce the adoption of some immediate and effectual measures on the subject."

But still the basin steadily grew smaller, though not always

beautifully less, by filling and encroachments, until, by an act of the General Assembly in May, 1845, the right was given to the city to allow a large part of it to be filled for railroad tracks and depots.

Then came the Cove Promenade, with its almost circular basin of water, which, it was thought, would make a pleasant park in the city's centre. And so it might have, if it had not been isolated by railroad tracks, which surrounded it.

In the winter of 1857-8, the city authorized the filling of the greater part of the remaining cove lands, to give employment to needy persons, who were out of work on account of the financial panic then prevailing. The great salt water cove had outlived its usefulness and it was literally buried. In its place we remember only a desert waste, an eyesore for many years. The land is now about to be brought into use, consolidating this portion of the city, and it is to be hoped that it may be done upon a wise and liberal plan.

On the brow of Smith's Hill, in full view of trains approaching the station, the white walls of the new State House are rising. On a commanding site, a majestic building, beautiful in design, surmounted by a stately dome, it will be an attractive landmark, a credit to our public spirit and a needed convenience for the business of the State. There has been some criticism as to its cost, but it must be considered that such a building is not only for present, but for future, use, and for many years. The same objection was made to the present State House in Providence county, which has served the State for nearly one hundred and forty years. In the "Annals of Providence," Judge Staples says: "The tradition is, that the building committee decided upon the erection of a much smaller edifice, and that the architect, better understanding or appreciating the wants of the colony, erected the present one, without consulting them, and that the difference was not discovered until it had so far advanced, that it would cost less to finish it than to pull down and begin anew. If so, the conduct of the architect may rightly be called a pious fraud." In the present case the distinguished gentlemen who compose the State House Commission planned liberally at the start and exhibited

their plan. It must have been known that it would be a costly structure when it was voted for, and I doubt whether those who criticise its cost would be willing to see the building very much curtailed. I am not aware that any decision has been made in regard to the suggestion of this society that the statue of Roger Williams be placed upon the dome of the new State House. The suggestion, however, has met with such general approval that I feel sure that the commissioners will give it as favorable a consideration as possible.

Incidental to the changes made in the cove lands is the widening of Washington street, which will henceforth be a thoroughfare, and so has been selected for the location of the new public library, which will be another new landmark when completed. When completed! Alas that there should be so much of uncertainty in that event. Compelled to seek another place, both for space and security for its valuable collection of books, the beginning of a new building could not longer be delayed. The income of its present funds is not enough to meet its necessary expenses, even with scant accommodation to the public, and so the trustees must limit the building, for the present, to the stack house for books, with a temporary waiting and reading room in front. They are painfully aware that the structure in this state of completion will not be ornamental, but it is the best they can do. A building less than they have planned would neither be worthy of the city nor adequate for its needs. Let us hope that the time is not far distant when the liberality of our public will make the structure complete and one of which we may be reasonably proud.*

The usual course of lectures on historical subjects has been maintained during the year. It is unnecessary to repeat the names and topics, as they appear in full in the report of the lecture committee. As a rule the papers have been of a high character, interesting, instructive and suggestive. We are

*Since the annual meeting, Mr. John Nicholas Brown has made a gift of \$200,000 to the Public Library, which will erect the building complete, outside of furnishings. For this noble example of public spirit the people of Providence, now and hereafter, will hold his name in gratitude and honor.

under obligation to those who have so kindly favored us, but our appreciation can best be shown by availing ourselves of the privileges thus offered. Very rarely will it happen that one who spends an evening in this way will not feel that he has been well repaid.

Invitations have been received from the Catholic Historical Society of the United States, to attend a reception to Cardinal Satolli; from the Chicago Historical Society, to the opening of its new building; and from the Columbia Historical Society of Washington, D. C., to a memorial meeting. The first two were duly acknowledged, but the latter was not received until after the date of the meeting.

Ten members have died during the year: Nicholas Ball, Henry C. Cranston, George M. Carpenter, Arthur Amory Codman, William H. Hopkins, James F. Noyes, M. D., Rufus Waterman, George J. West, John L. Troup, and William G. Weld. The last two were life members. As necrological sketches will be published with the proceedings of this meeting, I will not now speak of them at length. For seven years Judge Carpenter had been the first vice-president of the society. His active interest here, his wide historical information, his accuracy and clearness in imparting it, his genial companionship and his honorable character, make his removal one of peculiar loss. At the quarterly meeting in October, appropriate tributes were paid to his memory; a special minute was entered upon the records, and a committee to secure a memorial fund for the purchase of books, was appointed.

Thus are we admonished of the uncertainty of life and that those who would live for something more than themselves, and would do something for the common good, cannot safely delay.

“Life is not measured by the time we live.”

“We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.
We should count time by heart throbs. He most lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.”

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

*Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island
Historical Society.*

DR.

1896.			
Jan. 14.	Cash on hand,	. . . . .	\$37 11
1897.			
Jan. 12.	State of Rhode Island,	. . . . .	1,500 00
	Interest from Investments of Samuel M. Noyes, Henry J. Steere, John Wilson Smith, and William G. Weld,	. . . . .	1,319 69
	Taxes from 276 members,	. . . . .	828 00
	Taxes from 4 members, overdue,	. . . . .	12 00
	Fees from 30 new members	. . . . .	150 00
	From Publication Account,	. . . . .	24 20
	Interest from Publication Account,	. . . . .	126 42
	Sale of Publications,	. . . . .	46 50
	Advertising on covers of Publications,	. . . . .	16 00
	Sale of books,	. . . . .	7 00
	Interest from Life Membership Fund,	. . . . .	108 24
	Donation from a friend,	. . . . .	25 00
	Donation from a friend,	. . . . .	10 00
	Balance advanced by Treasurer,	. . . . .	23 76
			<hr/>
			\$4,233 92

		CR.	
1897.			
Jan. 12.	Salary of librarian,		\$1,200 00
	Salary of janitor,		360 00
	Library Committee,		1,326 86
	Fuel and gas,		305 86
	Publications,		557 15
	Buildings and grounds,		140 16
	Postage, meetings and express,		343 89
			\$4,233 92

Providence, Jan. 11, 1897.

We have examined the above account and find it correct.

LEWIS J. CHACE,
JAMES BURDICK,
FERDINAND A. LINCOLN,
Audit Committee.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP ACCOUNT.

Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.

DR.

1896.			
Jan. 14.	Cash on hand,	.	\$2,643 76
15.	For membership of Charles Phelps Noyes,	.	50 00
Feb. 5.	William Ames,	.	50 00
Mar. 5.	Hunter C. White,	.	50 00
13.	Amos Perry,	.	50 00
13.	Charles Hart,	.	50 00
May 1.	Benjamin F. Stevens,	.	50 00
Oct. 5.	John Peirce,	.	50 00
July 20.	Interest from Providence Institution for Savings and Mechanics Savings Bank,	.	108 24
			<hr/>
			\$3,102 00

Cr.

1896.			
July 20.	Interest from Providence Institution for Savings, and Mechanics Savings Bank, carried to gen- eral account,	.	108 24
1897.			
Jan. 12.	Cash on hand,	.	2,993 76
	Providence Institution for Savings,	\$1,090 90	
	Mechanics Savings Bank,	1,902 86	
		<hr/>	
		\$2,993 76	
			<hr/>
			\$3,102 00

Providence, Jan. 11, 1897.

We have examined the above account and find it correct.

LEWIS J. CHACE,
JAMES BURDICK,
FERDINAND A. LINCOLN,
Audit Committee.

PUBLICATION FUND.

Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.

DR.

1896.			
Jan. 14.	Cash on hand,	.	\$3,624 20
	Interest from the Rhode Island Hospital Trust		
	Co., April and November,	.	126 42
			<hr/>
			\$3,750 62

CR.

1896.			
Nov. 10.	Interest from Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co., for		
	April and November, carried to general account,		\$126 42
	Carried to general account,	.	24 20
1897.			
Jan. 12.	Cash on hand,	.	3,600 00

The income of \$3,600 can only be used for the expenses of this fund.

The amount is deposited in the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co.

\$3,750 62

Providence, Jan. 11, 1897.

We have examined the above account and find it correct.

LEWIS J. CHACE,
 JAMES BURDICK,
 FERDINAND A. LINCOLN,
Audit Committee.

DR. CHARLES W. PARSONS IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.

DR.

1896.					
Jan. 14.	Balance of account,	.	.	.	\$4,082 50
May 1.	Coupon from York River Railroad,	.	.	.	22 50
July 20.	Interest from City Savings Bank,	.	.	.	1 64
	2. Interest on mortgage,	.	.	.	75 00
Nov. 1.	Coupon from York River Railroad,	.	.	.	22 50
1897.					
Jan. 1.	Interest on mortgage,	.	.	.	75 00
					<hr/>
					\$4,279 14

CR.

1897.					
Jan. 12.	Cash on hand,	.	.	.	\$4,279 14
					<hr/>
					\$4,279 14

Providence, Jan. 11, 1897.

We have examined the above account and find it correct.

LEWIS J. CHACE,
 JAMES BURDICK,
 FERDINAND A. LINCOLN,
Audit Committee.

SPECIAL FUND.

Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.

DR.

1896.

- Jan. 15. Received of the following persons, for the publication of the Henry C. Dorr paper entitled "The Proprietors of Providence, and their Controversies with the Freeholders :"

William Ames,	.	.	.	.	.	\$50 00
Horatio Rogers,	.	.	.	.	.	10 00
Albert Holbrook,	.	.	.	.	.	10 00
John Nicholas Brown,	.	.	.	.	.	10 00
Charles H. Smith,	.	.	.	.	.	5 00
George M. Carpenter,	.	.	.	.	.	5 00
Augustine Jones,	.	.	.	.	.	5 00
William G. Weld,	.	.	.	.	.	5 00
Charles E. Carpenter,	.	.	.	.	.	5 00
George C. Nightingale,	.	.	.	.	.	5 00
Thomas Durfee,	.	.	.	.	.	5 00

 \$115 00

CR.

1897.

- Jan. 12. Cash on hand, \$115 00

 \$115 00

Providence, Jan. 11, 1897.

We have examined the above account and find it correct.

LEWIS J. CHACE,

JAMES BURDICK,

FERDINAND A. LINCOLN,

Audit Committee.

INVESTMENT FUND, JAN. 12, 1897.

Legacy of Samuel M. Noyes,	\$12,000 00
" " Henry J. Steere,	10,000 00
" " John Wilson Smith,	1,000 00
" " William G. Weld,	1,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$24,000 00

Invested as follows:

Mortgage secured by note,	\$5,000 00
" " " "	3,000 00
" " " "	3,350 00
" " " "	2,300 00
" " " "	1,700 00
" " " "	1,750 00
Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co.,	1,050 00
Six bonds of Minneapolis Street Railway Co.,	5,850 00
	<hr/>
	\$24,000 00

PUBLICATION FUND.

Legacy of Ira B. Peck,	\$1,000 00
" " William Gammell,	1,000 00
" " Albert J. Jones,	1,000 00
" " Julia Bullock,	500 00
" " Charles H. Smith,	100 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,600 00
Deposited in the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co., partici- pation account,	\$3,600 00

DR. CHARLES W. PARSONS IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Invested as follows:

Mortgage secured by note,	\$3,000 00
Richmond, York River and Chesapeake Railroad Bond,	1,000 00
Cash in City Savings Bank,	279 14
	<hr/>
	\$4,279 14

Providence, Jan. 11, 1897.

We have examined the above account and find it correct.

LEWIS J. CHACE,
JAMES BURDICK,
FERDINAND A. LINCOLN,
Audit Committee.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN AND CABINET-KEEPER.

To the Members of the Rhode Island Historical Society:—

The seventy-fifth annual meeting of this society merits a better report than the writer can now give. After a membership of nearly forty years, and a regular attendance at the meetings of the society; after considerable service as secretary, librarian and cabinet-keeper, chairman of the lecture committee, editor of annual and quarterly publications, and as a collector of funds for the addition to the cabinet and other purposes, if the writer has not a pretty extensive and accurate knowledge of the history, condition, sphere of action, means of usefulness and pressing needs of the society it must be his fault. The history of the society during these almost seventy-five years directly concerns members to-day. From it they may and should draw lessons for their guidance in time to come.

The society was formed on the nineteenth of April, 1822,—just forty-seven years after the battles of Lexington and Concord. The need of such a society had been well considered, and the action taken was received with marked expressions of satisfaction. Judge Staples, who was secretary of the meeting that formed the society, and was long an efficient officer, published in May, 1839, an historical sketch of it in the "American Quarterly Register," Vol. XI., No. 4, page 362. This sketch contains some statements of decided interest to members. Many of the foremost citizens of the State at that time, promptly joined the society and coöperated in promoting its objects. There was for a time much enthusiasm, and it was expected that the society would soon become vigorous and strong.

Within about twenty years the first five volumes of its collections were published, and three of these are out of print. Though this was a period in its history which we now regard with pride and satisfaction, on account of these remarkable productions, the records show that the want of a home of its own, where its meetings could be held and its collections deposited, was severely felt. The opinion was expressed that, if the members were provided with a suitable building of their own, success and usefulness would be thereby secured. With this impression their energies were directed to this end. In 1844 (twenty-two years after the society was formed), their efforts were crowned with success. They had a building erected by Messrs. Tallman & Bucklin, whose bill amounted to \$4,750, which with another bill of \$510, for sundries, amounted to \$5,260.

The building was dedicated with due expressions of honor and gratitude, and congratulations were on that occasion cordially exchanged. Annual addresses were delivered for several succeeding years. Collections of books, pamphlets, manuscripts and newspapers were made, but they were not arranged with the view of being of practical use to students. The cabinet was not kept in order. Much rubbish was gathered and left with valuable historic material to await a general uprising of the society. The main part of the building, now called the auditorium, was not put in complete order till the summer of 1893, and the part of the basement under the old cabinet still needs renovation.

It is enough to say that the erection of the cabinet did not secure the desired and expected result. It was proved here, as it has been in other similar institutions, that without a good amount of cash and a display of industry, enterprise and scholarship on the part of members, the object of an historical society cannot be attained. Within a year the financial part of a report made by the president of one of the scholarly and efficient historical societies of this country was summed up substantially as follows: "Our property, aside from our collections, amounts approximately to half a million dollars. The income of this property is not sufficient to accomplish the en-

terprises which we have in view. The decision has therefore been made to raise this year \$200,000, in which effort general coöperation is invited."

This case is referred to to show the recognition elsewhere of a substantial financial basis, and of the spirit of enterprise that animates and must animate the members of every successful historical society the world over. One State historical society in the West has a library building that cost nearly \$200,000, and its library, clerical force and furnishings are on a corresponding scale of grandeur. These facts show that history has great attractions, and that there are people who are ready and willing to pay for it.

A NOTABLE DEMONSTRATION OF INTEREST.

It was stated to the writer, less than thirty years since, that while the Rhode Island Historical Society was inactive from the lack of enterprise and cash, there appeared in the lower house of our General Assembly a good number of intelligent and enterprising men, who, impressed with the importance of having the history of the State written up and made known to the people, succeeded in carrying through that body a bill appropriating ten thousand dollars to be expended by this society for that purpose. The bill was defeated in the Senate by persons who claimed to be as warmly interested for the cause of Rhode Island history as the advocates of the bill in the House. But they believed that the cause should be first taken up and pushed ahead by citizens in their individual and social capacity, and then should be encouraged and sustained by legislative action. This information came from the late Hon. Rowland G. Hazard, who was a warm friend of this society, and he stated at that time to the writer that if the members of this society and the citizens of the State should ever awake to the importance of Rhode Island history, he would contribute liberally to the cause. Remembering this statement, the writer sent the first subscription paper for the enlargement of the cabinet to him, and he subscribed the first thousand dollars for that object. And it is understood, without saying, that he has left a family that is ready to join with others in sustaining a movement that

will make this cabinet and its contents worthy of the society and of the State of Rhode Island.

The cabinet of this society served until a comparatively recent period, mainly as a place where collections were deposited and a few members met for counsel and the transaction of business. Meetings for the reading of papers were mostly held in public halls and churches. A change was inaugurated in 1879 and 1880. A woman was employed some time in taking an account of newspapers. The present librarian entered upon his duties on the first day of May, 1880. He was occupied most of the time during the rest of that year in classifying, arranging and knocking the dust out of books and pamphlets. There were then but few visitors at the cabinet. He was alone there for more than two years, and all the assistance he had, except from an efficient member of the library committee, for more than eleven years did not cost the society, at any time, over four dollars a week.

In October, 1891, the new cabinet was so near completion that the work of removal was begun. Then every book, pamphlet and object of whatever nature was removed from its old place, and the work of cataloguing had to be begun anew. Again, in 1893, the auditorium, comprising the old cabinet, was occupied nearly three months by masons, carpenters and painters, who not only interrupted library work, but caused an extra amount of it. Since October, 1891, the librarian has had a woman clerk, employed by the day, cataloguing; and since 1894, he has had another, also employed by the day, indexing manuscripts and books. Both of these clerks have been employed only a part of the time, for the lack of funds in the treasury to pay their salaries.

Though the library committee are authorized by the by-laws of the society to expend \$1,800 a year for the salary of clerks, the purchase of books, pamphlets and manuscripts; for the purchase of book cases, card cases, letter cases and museum cases; of cards for cataloguing, indexing and labeling; subscriptions for periodicals; expenses for stationery, etc., etc.; yet, owing to limited resources and the depleted condition of the treasury, they have been able to draw for all these purposes only from about \$1,100 to about \$1,300 a year.

The library needs a larger and more effective clerical force. Its valuable manuscripts and rare historical treasures require more care and attention than they receive.

There is a pressure brought to bear to secure the benefits of this library for everybody, without money and without price. This pressure must of course be somewhat repressed, though courtesy must be shown and the spirit of accommodation be duly cherished and manifested. Increased clerical force is needed, not only to aid visitors in their researches, but to increase the usefulness of the society by such an arrangement of its rare and valuable historic material as will render it available to students.

A NUMISMATIC DEPARTMENT.

In 1883, a citizen of a neighboring State, whose ancestral home was Rhode Island, offered the library a valuable collection of American coins, provided the librarian would give his opinion that they would be safe and useful in the cabinet. That opinion could not then be given and that collection was not secured.

The cabinet is to-day in a much better condition than it was in 1883, and it could be much improved at a small expense. A hundred dollars would complete a case in the museum, where coins, medals and rare historic memorials could be kept under lock and key; be freely examined by all visitors and thus become a means of instruction and education. Indeed, here are already coins, medals, and specimens of Colonial paper money that constitute the beginning of a numismatic department.

Gifts of various kinds have been received nearly in the ratio of the improvements that have been made in the cabinet. The library is probably to-day at least six times as large as it was when the present librarian took charge of it in 1880, and it is probably worth a hundred times as much to members and to the community as it was then; and it is safe to say that its value and usefulness can be readily increased a hundred fold, not by practising a niggardly economy that long prevailed, but by spending money freely for equipping the library, for clerical service, and by enlisting active coöperation in the work for which the society was organized.

GIFTS NOTED.

Hopeful signs appeared during the last year. Members made gifts to the library that show beyond question that they are interested in it. The following gifts are readily recalled by the writer. From Mr. Charles H. Smith was received Mr. Rider's forty-dollar facsimile Reprint, "Acts and Laws of Rhode Island, Digest of 1705."

From Col. William Goddard was received a twenty-five dollar facsimile Reprint of the Digest of 1730.

From the Honorables Edwin D. McGuinness, D. Russell Brown, and Henry R. Barker was received Mr. Rider's thirty-dollar facsimile Reprint of "Laws and Acts of Rhode Island, Digest of 1705."

From Messrs. John H. Stiness, E. I. Nickerson, Edward Field, Edwin G. Angell, Elisha Dyer, Marsden J. Perry, Egbert W. Simmons, Horatio Rogers, J. C. Pegram, Louis H. Comstock, Hunter C. White, Edwin Barrows, Howard W. Preston, Stephen Brownell, and Isaac C. Bates was received a superb edition of the "Century Dictionary," a work which is much consulted and highly prized.

From Mr. Samuel A. Nightingale was received a large and splendidly illustrated work entitled "Sylva Britannica."

Mr. Hosea Starr Ballou is not only the giver but the author and compiler of an admirably printed and well-bound octavo volume of 312 pages entitled "Hosea Ballou, 2d, D. D., First President of Tufts College: His Origin, Life and Letters, by Hosea Starr Ballou, Member of Rhode Island Historical Society, Virginia Historical Society, New England Historic Genealogical Society, and Société de l'Histoire du Protestantisme Français, Paris. Boston, 1896." This work is creditable to the industry and scholarship of its author, and the librarian is grateful for the privilege of placing it upon a shelf in the department of American Biography.

From the Hon. Horatio Rogers was received a copy of his paper read before the society, while he was president of it (October 15, 1895), entitled "Mary Dyer of Rhode Island, the Quaker Martyr that was hanged on Boston Common, June 1, 1660." This is an admirably printed volume of 115 8vo pages,

and constitutes No. 1 of Preston & Rounds's Rhode Island series of works.

From the actual president, the Hon. John H. Stiness, was received a copy of his paper entitled "A Century of Lotteries in Rhode Island, 1774-1844." This paper, read before the society in 1893, now appears as No. 3 of Mr. Rider's 2d series of Rhode Historical Tracts.

From the Rev. Dr. Henry M. King was received an admirably printed copy of his paper read before this society in 1895 entitled "A Summer Visit of Three Rhode Islanders to the Massachusetts Bay in 1651." This is a chapter of Rhode Island history of special interest.

From Mr. Albert Holbrook was received No. 1 of a work entitled "Men of Progress in Rhode Island, edited by Alfred M. Williams."

From Mr. Howard W. Preston was received a work entitled "Tax Lists of the Town of Providence during the Administration of Sir Edmund Andros and his Council, 1686-1689, etc., by Edward Field, A. B.," member of this society. This is a contribution to Rhode Island history which is highly appreciated.

From Mr. William B. Weeden was received an octavo volume of 900 pages entitled "The Fifth Army Corps (Army of the Potomac), by William H. Powell, with Maps and Illustrations. New York, 1896."

From Mr. Charles Hart was received a Genealogical History of Deacon Stephen Hart and his Descendants, 1632-1875.

From Charles V. Chapin, M. D., was received the Genealogy of the Greenleaf Family.

From the Hon. Rowland Hazard was received "The Hazard Family of Rhode Island."

The foregoing is probably a very imperfect list of bound volumes given by members of the society during the last year.

One of the best illustrated and admirably arranged genealogical works in the library was received from its author and compiler, Henry Melville, LL. B., of New York City. It is entitled "The Ancestry of John Whitney, who came from London and Settled in Roxbury, Mass., in 1635. New York, 1896." Royal 8vo, pp. 295.

From Yale University was received a most admirable work, entitled "Biographies and Annals, 1745-1763. By Professor F. B. Dexter." Second series. About 800 8vo pages.

Just as this report goes to press a book is received from its author and compiler, Mr. Robert Grieve, who is an active member of this society. The title page of the book is as follows:—

"An Illustrated History of Pawtucket, Central Falls and vicinity. A Narrative of the Growth and Evolution of the Community, by Robert Grieve. Published by the Pawtucket Gazette and Chronicle. Pawtucket, R. I., 1897."

Judging this work by the selections read at a meeting of this society, it will prove a valuable acquisition to our local history. Price \$10. It is hoped the sale of this volume will be such as to encourage authors and publishers to bring out the histories of other cities and towns in the State.

There ought to be a good history of each town and city in the State, and an earnest effort should be put forth to this end.

The library was enriched the past year by numerous contributions of various kinds, made by members and non-members. Hon. Henry L. Greene furnished an admirable sketch of the Rhode Island Guards, a military company chartered in 1842. This company was made up of citizens of Warwick, Coventry, and Cranston. Mr. Greene having been an officer of it, speaks with authority. The valuable paper read before this society last April, by Mr. Lewis G. Janes, entitled "Samuel Gorton, the first settler of Warwick, a forgotten founder of our liberties," was published by Messrs. Preston & Rounds, and is now upon our shelf.

One of the most striking works of art in the cabinet is the portrait of Harriet Beecher Stowe, a woman of National and world-wide reputation. This was added to our picture gallery by our associate, Mr. Charles L. Pendleton. It was painted by Alanson Fisher, a member of the National Academy of Design. The gift is accompanied with the original note of Professor Stowe,—the husband of Mrs. Stowe,—as follows:—

ANDOVER, MASS., DEC. 10, 1853.

I am better satisfied with Mr. Fisher's portrait of Mrs. Stowe

than with any other attempt of the kind which I have seen. Each feature is very exactly copied, and the general expression is pleasing, life-like and natural. On the whole, to my eye, it is a handsome picture, and a good likeness.

C. E. STOWE.

A fine marble clock, inscribed :—

“The gift of Mrs. A. Hugh Powell, late Mrs. John P. Walker. Mr. Walker once expressed the hope that when this clock ceased to be of service to his family, it might go to the Rhode Island Historical Society, as a perpetual memorial of his good wishes. Received May 11, 1896.”

One of the most valuable acquisitions, in an historical point of view, consists of two volumes of manuscripts entitled “Theodore Foster’s Collections of Papers relative to Rhode Island History.” The gift is accompanied with the following letter :—

To Hon. Amos Perry,
Secretary of the Rhode Island
Historical Society,
Providence, R. I.

DEAR SIR: I found in the library of my father, Dr. David King, two volumes of Foster Papers. A note in one of these volumes shows that they were presented to my father by one S. C. Newman, etc.

Within a few months I have learned that your society possessed many of these papers,—indeed, purchased Mr. Foster’s literary remains,—therefore, in concurrence with my brother, Wm. D. King, I ask your acceptance of these books, in the name of my father, for the Rhode Island Historical Society, in Providence.

Yours Respectfully,
SARAH K. BIRCKHEAD.

Jan. 6, 1897, New York City.
44 Park Avenue.

Our honored associate, Dr. Henry E. Turner, has been so interested in these volumes that he has copied them word for word, and letter for letter. The date of the purchase of Theodore Foster's Papers, by this society, referred to in the above letter, is September 27, 1833, and the price paid, \$300. See Vol. 1, Record-Book, page 57.

The reception-book shows that 315 bound volumes were received during the last year; 1,489 pamphlets or unbound volumes, and 168 miscellaneous articles, including works of art, historic memorials and relics of olden times. These 1,972 various articles are recorded as given, purchased or obtained by exchange. If given, the name of the giver is recorded, and the names of all corporations and persons that made gifts are elsewhere printed.

CAREFUL RESEARCH NEEDED.

There is often more value in an old and defaced manuscript than in a new and elaborately bound volume. Some of our most valuable historic material was thrown into this cabinet years ago, we do not always know when or by whom, and the real value of much of it has been ascertained only within a brief period. It might never have been ascertained but for the uprising of people of intelligence who brought into the society new life, vigor, enterprise and scholarship. The work of culling over old papers found here in trunks, chests and bags, the work of assorting these papers and putting them in a condition to be consulted, is little more than begun at the present time. A three-bushel bag of manuscripts and documents of various kinds pertaining to the history of an important town in this State, from the middle of the 18th to the middle of the 19th century, must soon undergo the crucial process. To assort, arrange and index these papers is no small task.

The work of cataloguing and indexing, important and indispensable as it is, is by no means the most important and difficult work that has to be done in this cabinet. We have manuscript volumes of untold value that have been made up, within a few years, of loose papers found in different places in the cabinet and outside of it. For instance: the volume of Fenner papers and the eighteenth volume of the Moses Brown

papers have been made up this way. A good number of the papers constituting the society's four volumes of Revolutionary Rolls were gathered in this way. It is difficult to exaggerate the importance of collecting and putting in order to be utilized this kind of material,—a work to which the librarian has given much attention in the cabinet, and he has moved about the State much in the pursuit of it. For the lack of proper care and effort, many valuable historical papers have been left in private houses and finally burnt up; notably those of Col. John S. Dexter, Capt. Daniel S. Dexter, and United States Senator Elisha Mathewson of Scituate. Other valuable manuscripts are still in private hands and are liable to meet with the same fate. Of this class is the diary kept by the late Bennett Wheeler, who was long a prominent journalist and a postmaster of Providence.

THE GENEALOGICAL-ROOM.

According to custom, the librarian includes in his report a list of works added to the genealogical-room during the last year. The Hart, Hazard and Whitney genealogies, mentioned elsewhere, are omitted on this list, though they belong in this room.

Warren Genealogy. By Theodore Warren.

Mason, Sampson. Descendants of. Compiled by Owen Mason.

Stiles Family (The) in America. By Henry R. Stiles.

Townsend Family (The) of Lynn, in Old and New England. By Charles H. Townsend.

Champion Genealogy (The). By Francis B. Trowbridge.

Hassam, Hilton and Cheever Genealogies. By John T. Hassam.

Hodges Family (The) of New England. Genealogical register of — By Almon D. Hodges, Jr.

Thayer and Burton Ancestry. By George B. Thayer.

Thayer, Rufus, and Pamela (Throop) Thayer. Descendants of — By Clarence F. Peirce.

Chute Family. Genealogy and History of the — By William E. Chute.

Parkhurst and Starr Families. Lineage Chart of the — Compiled by C. D. Parkhurst.

Tift Genealogy (The). Compiled by Maria E. (Maxon) Tift.

Allen, Walter, of Newbury, Mass., and some of his Descendants. By Allen H. Bent.

Platt, John. Notes upon the ancestry of — By Franklin Platt.

Rollo, Alexander. Genealogical record of the descendants of — John H. Rollo.

To facilitate researches in the genealogical-room, numerous family genealogies and town histories are needed, and a fund to secure them should be provided. Several volumes in this room need rebinding, particularly Savage's and Austin's Genealogical Dictionaries, and Arnold's Vital Statistics. Special acknowledgments are due Mr. Austin, not only for his publications, but for his valuable contributions to the society's quarterly.

THE NEWSPAPER-ROOM.

The librarian has prepared an extended list of newspapers needed to complete several series of old newspapers that were early procured by this society, and are to-day worth their weight in gold.

The two most liberal and generous givers of newspapers, printed in the last century, were Dr. Solomon Drowne, and Professor William G. Goddard. One record of the society, dated October 7, 1834, shows that the first fifty volumes of the *Providence Gazette* came from Dr. Drowne. Professor Goddard gave the society, soon after its formation, many very valuable volumes of newspapers collected by his father in the latter part of the last century, while he was engaged in newspaper enterprises in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore; and Professor Goddard's daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Shepard, has greatly added to his benefactions. Judges William R. Staples and Albert G. Greene devoted much time, during a long series of years, in collecting and depositing in this cabinet, old newspapers, and the results of their labors are now very manifest. James Eddy Mauran gave, as shown by our library committee's report of 1884-85, about thirty volumes of the *Newport Mercury*, issued between 1847 and 1879. Our associate, Mr. D. Berkely Updike, gave, as shown in the report of 1888-89, several volumes of the *Newport Mercury* that used to belong to his ancestors who resided in Washington and Kent counties. The first of these volumes was issued in 1796, and the last in 1824. During each year for a long series of years, the late Samuel W. Peckham sent to the cabinet a complete unbound volume of the *Newport Mercury*, in perfect order and as clean as if it had just come from the press.

The first mention of any act of the General Assembly in accordance with which the society could receive into its cabinet any newspapers belonging to the State, is found in the Revised Statutes of 1857, page 40. From this and from all the records of which we have any knowledge we are led to believe that all the newspapers in this cabinet that were printed either in the last century or in the first half of this century, belong to this society. The value of this historic material can hardly be overestimated. Accordingly, the librarian asks and claims coöperation and aid in his efforts to protect and preserve these historic treasures. While the society is, and always has been, liberal and generous in extending the privilege of consulting its library, it has a standing rule, that any person who is permitted to draw information from this source, should in any publication of the same give due credit to the society. This rule has been repeatedly violated of late, either from ignorance or from some other cause. Much harm results from disregarding property rights. Such abuses as clipping and defacing are known and deprecated.

There is need of a long-continued service of an accomplished clerk in the newspaper-room, and of a considerable sum of money to be spent in binding and re-binding volumes that belong to this department of our local history. More than a hundred volumes of leading New York, Boston and Providence newspapers, published at the period of the late war, need to be bound. These were bought and preserved by the late Lewis P. Child, at an expense of more than six hundred dollars (\$600), with the special purpose of serving the cause of history. Mr. Child dying suddenly, these volumes came into the possession of Ex-Mayor Jabez C. Knight, who gave them to this society. These volumes have been examined and missing numbers noted. They are stored, until they are bound, in the middle room on the west side, which is mainly devoted to the publications of the National government.

During the service of the actual librarian, an account of all the newspapers received from the State, has been kept by the Secretary of State, and also by the librarian in a book labeled "*State Property*." These volumes have been stamped as *State Property*, before being placed upon shelves where they are kept.

THE MUSEUM.

Progress has been made in arranging a great variety of historic material placed in the upper room on the west side of the cabinet, called the "museum." The lack of funds for suitable cases stands in the way of very desirable improvements. Persons who have added to this department will find their names in the list of givers on another page.

THE MAP AND CHART ROOM.

The map and chart room, in the northeast corner of the basement, is worthy of special mention. It has more than three hundred maps and charts, including several duplicates, all classified and arranged with a view to being consulted. Several additions were made last year. A list of the contents of this room has been made out, and is kept where it can be consulted.

THE DUPLICATE-ROOMS

are in the basement of the building. They contain, with some trash, a good amount of historic material which already yields some income, as shown by the report of the treasurer, and is destined to become more valuable and productive in the lapse of time. It is not deemed best to put them into market until a full list of them is made out and the work of cataloguing is further advanced in the rooms above.

KINDRED INSTITUTIONS RECOGNIZED.

The society shows its regard for the following kindred institutions by extending to them certain temporary accommodations :—

The Congregational Historical Society of Rhode Island.
 The Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.
 The Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.
 The Rhode Island Society of Colonial Dames.

Respectfully submitted,
 AMOS PERRY,
Librarian and Cabinet-Keeper.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

The library committee, on this seventy-fifth annual meeting of the society, beg leave to report :—

That the library has been open on all week-days (not holidays) throughout the year. During the month of August, instead of being open on Saturdays only (as for a year or two past), it was open every week-day, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., and this arrangement has met with general acceptance.

The accessions to the library of the society, during the year, have been as follows, viz :—

Bound volumes.....	315
Pamphlets and unbound volumes.....	1,489
Miscellaneous.....	168
Total... ..	<u>1,972</u>

The expenditures on the library, for the year, have been :—

Books and periodicals	\$89 46	
Bindery bills.....	29 05	
Stationery	16 87	\$135 38
Cataloguing and indexing books and manuscripts.....	731 00	
Other administrative service of the library and cabinet	460 50	
		<u>\$1,326 88</u>

For all special details and statistics, as to the new acquisitions to the library and cabinet, reference is to be had to the elaborate report of the librarian and cabinet-keeper, to whose province they peculiarly belong.

From the above statement it will be obvious that an effort has been made, in large measure, this year, to carry forward efficiently the work of cataloguing, and the indexing of manu-

scripts and other volumes, the paramount importance of which was stated in the report of last year.

Your committee regret this work has been so much hampered by want of funds; and what has been accomplished, it will be obvious, has only been by strict economy of expenditure in respect to other demands of the library.

A statement of progress in the work of cataloguing and indexing will be made in the librarian's report, as the oversight and direction of the details of this class of work necessarily devolve on him.

The prime importance and value of such indexes, when clearly and systematically made, not only as to names, but also as to subjects and dates, can hardly be overestimated.

They become the ready instruments of the student and historian, for the ascertainment and test of the truth and value of almost all historical statements.

How well would it be, in the present lively discussion of "The Town Evidence," if the investigator could know, and readily place his hand on every writing and statement, as to this document, in the mass of manuscripts in our possession, whether made by Williams, Harris, Arnold, Dexter, Olney, or other worthies, whose pens were as sharp, if not so prolific, as their tongues.

If it should seem that more might have been accomplished in this direction, it must be borne in mind that much of the librarian's time, as he states (and indirectly that of an assistant), is necessarily diverted from strict library work by the labor of editing the society's Quarterly and other occasional publications, and getting them, in proper season, through the press; all of which emphasizes the necessity of larger means and a larger force for the development of what the Society has, and the progress demanded of it on every hand.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM D. ELY,
HOWARD W. PRESTON,
AMOS PERRY,

Library Committee.

Providence, January 6, 1896.

REPORT OF THE LECTURE COMMITTEE.

During the past year, aside from four business meetings, there have been held ten meetings for the reading of papers, the list of subjects and authors of which, with the date when they were read, is as follows:—

Feb. 11. "The Burning of the Steamer Martha Washington on the Mississippi River in February, 1852," by John Eddy, Esq.

Feb. 25. "Minorities and Municipal Government," by William B. Weeden, Esq.

March 10. "The Federal Adelphi of Brown University, Tristram Burges and Francis Wayland," by Reuben A. Guild, LL. D.

March 24. An illustrated lecture on "The Old Houses of Colonial Rhode Island," by Norman M. Isham, A. M.

April 21. "A Forgotten Founder of our Liberties, Samuel Gorton, First Settler of Warwick, R. I. A Study in Colonial History," by Dr. Lewis G. Janes, A. M.

Oct. 20. "Evolutions of American Finance," by John Austin Stevens.

Nov. 17. "A Denial of the Charges of Forgery Connected with the Sachems' Deed to Roger Williams," by Mr. George T. Paine.

Dec. 1. An illustrated lecture, "Arms, Methods and Events in Indian Warfare," by the Rev. George M. Bodge.

Dec. 15. "The Battle of Lexington as looked at in London before Lord Mansfield and a Jury, in the Trial of John Horne, Esq., for Libel on the British Government," by the Hon. John Winslow.

Dec. 29. "Social Life in Virginia and Georgia," by the Rev. George H. Clark, D. D.

Respectfully submitted,

AMOS PERRY,

REUBEN A. GUILD,

WILLIAM B. WEEDEN,

Lecture Committee.

REPORT OF PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

*To the Rhode Island Historical Society, at its Annual Meeting,
January 12, 1897.*

The publication committee beg leave to report that the four numbers of the publications of the society have been issued, as usual, during the past year.

The bills for printing have been as follows:—

April 3, 1896, for No. 13.....	\$146 25
July 6, " " " 14.....	123 95
Oct. 3, " " " 15.....	122 10
Jan. 6, 1897, " " " 16.....	155 85
Facsimile.....	9 00
	<u>\$557 15</u>
Cr. by cash for advertising.....	16 00
Net cost.....	<u>\$541 15</u>

The expense is somewhat larger than last year, but it is within the amount authorized by the society.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN H. STINESS, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

To the Rhode Island Historical Society:—

The committee on grounds and buildings report that the cost of maintenance of the property under their charge has been \$140.16, and that the property is in good condition.

Respectfully submitted for the committee,

ISAAC H. SOUTHWICK, JR.,
Chairman.

Providence, January 12, 1897.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GENEALOGICAL RESEARCHES.

The committee on genealogical researches respectfully report that the interest in this department continues to be strikingly manifested in many ways. An endeavour has been made by the presentation of ancestral charts in the society's Quarterly, to both give and gather genealogical information in the past year. It is hoped, during the present year, to interest many by giving abstracts of wills of people early resident in Bristol County, Mass., whose descendants now live to some degree in Rhode Island. Among the names included will be: Borden, Brown, Bucklin, Carpenter, Cornell, Durfee, Gladding, Hunt, Medbury, Ormsbee, Simmons, Sisson, Wardwell, Wheaton, etc.

For the committee,

JOHN O. AUSTIN.

NECROLOGY.

JAMES FANNING NOYES, M. D.

James Fanning Noyes, M. D., was the son of Robert F. and Sarah (Arnold) Noyes. He was born in South Kingstown, R. I., August 2, 1817, and died in Providence, February 16, 1896. He was descended from Rev. James Noyes, a Puritan, who came to America from England in 1634, and settled in Newbury, now Newburyport, Mass. Here, in 1647, the Noyes house was built, where the reverend gentleman, with his cousin, Rev. Thomas Parker, lived, teaching and preaching the doctrine of individual responsibility. Later, Rev. James Noyes, a son of the above, drew up the famous Saybrook platform, became an incorporator of Yale College and preached at Stonington, Conn., where he died in 1719.

Dr. Noyes received his earliest education in a home school kept by his sister Susan. When older he attended a school conducted by his father, in the winter, upon the old homestead farm. Later he went to the academy at Kingston, R. I., where his eldest brother had charge of the classical department. Finally he finished preparing for college at the Latin school for boys in Kingston, conducted by Rev. Thomas Vernon. When seventeen years of age he taught a public school at Natick, R. I. In 1842 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Joseph F. Potter of Waterville, Me. Later he took his first course of medical lectures at Harvard, also private instruction in auscultation and percussion, of the late Henry I. Bowditch of Boston. He graduated in March, 1846, from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He was soon appointed assistant physician for one year in the U. S. Marine Hospital at Chelsea, Mass. In 1849 he settled and began practice in Waterville, Me. In

1852 he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, entering into general practice with his former preceptor, Dr. Potter. Climate and failing health compelled him to leave Cincinnati, and in June, 1854, he went abroad expressly to study Ophthalmology under Jaeger and other celebrated professors. In 1856 he returned to Waterville, Me., where he had a large practice mainly in his specialty. In 1858 he again visited Europe. During this stay abroad he attended lectures and clinics of the most eminent instructors in his profession. In June, 1859, he returned to Waterville, resuming a large practice. During the war of the Rebellion he was commissioned by Gov. Washburn to examine volunteers for the Third Maine Regiment. In 1863 he settled permanently in Detroit, Mich. He brought from Europe the first ophthalmoscope and hypodermic syringe, which he bought in London. In Detroit he had a large and lucrative practice. In 1864 he was made an active member of the American Ophthalmological Society. In 1873 he was appointed Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology in the Detroit Medical College, and ophthalmic surgeon in a number of hospitals, holding these positions about ten years. He held the office of U. S. Pension Surgeon from 1876 till 1884. In 1889 he was appointed representative from the American Medical Association to the British Medical Association and similar bodies, for one year. For sanitary reasons he believed in cremation of the dead, and was made the first President of the Michigan Cremation Association in 1886.

In 1895 he donated a permanent free bed in the Rhode Island Hospital, and gave funds for building "Noyes Hall," a place for amusement, at Oak Grove Asylum, in Flint, Michigan. Besides societies previously mentioned, Dr. Noyes was an active member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Ophthalmological and Otological Society, Detroit Academy of Medicine, of which he was President in 1873, Michigan State Medical Society, Pioneer and Historical Society, the Rhode Island Historical Society, as well as a number of other societies. He was honorary member of several State medical associations. He made many contributions to medical literature.

He had a kind, sympathetic heart and a genial manner. He was firm in his convictions and independent in maintaining his positions. Since giving up his practice, he has traveled extensively. Recently he had his home in Providence with his nephew, Dr. Robert F. Noyes, making meanwhile many welcome visits to the cabinet of this society. One who knew him well has said: "As a man, as a patriot, as a citizen, and as a physician, his life presents material for profitable study and emulation."

WILLIAM GORDON WELD.

William Gordon Weld was born November 10, 1827, in Boston, where he died April 16, 1896. He traced his family line back to Captain Joseph Weld, who was born in England, about 1595. The latter's son, Edward Weld, came to this country and settled in Roxbury, Mass., in 1635. Mr. Weld entered, when twelve years old, the Boston Latin School, with the expectation of graduating at Harvard College in company with some relatives and friends. He was, however, taken from school into the counting-room of his father, William F. Weld, who was at the head of a commercial firm, and in due time the young man became an enterprising and successful merchant. He was always, however, more and better than a merchant. He was a man, and led a strong movement for the improvement and education of young people who did not enjoy his opportunities for instruction. At his death, a pupil of his at an evening school, which he taught gratuitously, gave a very touching account of his efforts to help those who were less fortunate than himself. Acquiring wealth and social position, he did not seek ease and comfort so much as usefulness. He became a life member of this society in 1885. One of his first acts was to place in the hands of the librarian an elegantly bound copy of "A Short Story of New England, by Rev. Thomas Weld of Roxbury, 1644." From that time till near the close of his life, he made occasional visits to the cabinet as he was on his way to and from the Butler Insane Asylum, of

which he was long an efficient trustee. On his last visit but one, he handed the librarian a five-dollar bill, saying, "Use this as you think best." This sum was added to the subscription for bringing out Mr. Dorr's last paper, and his name will be found on the subscription list, Vol. IV., page 44, of the Quarterly. He left to the society a bequest of one thousand dollars (\$1,000). On his last visit he looked over the list of members, examined the charter and by-laws, and commended the policy of keeping the cost of membership within the reach of persons of small means. He concluded his remarks by expressing the hope that instead of having only about three hundred and seventy names on its membership list, it should have a thousand members, increasing its income and enjoying its benefits. He was a member of the Arlington-Street (Unitarian) Society in Boston, and did much for the erection of the Channing Church and the Channing monument in Newport. His widow, who was the daughter of Charles Goddard, and his son, Dr. Charles G. Weld, survive him.

HENRY CLAY CRANSTON.

Henry Clay Cranston was born August 27, 1832, in Providence, where he died May 27, 1896. He pursued a full course of study at the Providence High School, then under the charge of the Rev. Dr. Henry Day and Professor Albert Harkness, and he graduated there at the age of fourteen years. He entered the law office of Charles F. Tillinghast and Charles S. Bradley, after which he learned the art of telegraphy. In 1848 the Rhode Island Magnetic Telegraph Company completed a telegraph line from Providence to Worcester, to connect with a line which had been previously established between New York and Boston. John W. Lane was its constructor and first operator, and after an office had been established in the Worcester passenger station, Mr. Cranston became Mr. Lane's first pupil, and upon the extension of the line to Pawtucket, Taunton, Fall River, and New Bedford, Mr. Cranston was sent to Fall River to take charge of that office. After this expe-

rience he entered the office of the *Providence Journal*, and was the first person in Providence to receive a President's Message by telegraph. In 1851 he was appointed clerk and assistant engineer of the commission under the Hon. John R. Bartlett, to establish the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. On his return he held several posts, and became in July, 1854, the cashier of the National Bank of Providence, being then the youngest cashier in the city. While serving as a cashier, Mr. Cranston was instrumental in raising the capital of his bank from one hundred and sixty thousand dollars (\$160,000) to five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000), and also in establishing the Equitable Fire and Marine Insurance Company. After leaving the bank, in 1864, he engaged with others in banking and brokerage business, and from 1878 carried on that business till his death. He took part in several prominent institutions and branches of business, among which are the following: Providence Telephone Company, the American Ship Windlass Company, the Old National Bank, the City Savings Bank, Providence Arcade Corporation, Rawson Fountain Company, Equitable Insurance Company, Rhode Island Safe Deposit Company, etc., etc. He was the fifth son of Barzillai and Irene (Guild) Cranston. On his mother's side he was connected with the Guilds and Everetts of Massachusetts, and on his father's side he belonged to one of the oldest and most distinguished families of the State. His ancestors, Governors John and Samuel Cranston, traced their ancestors back to the Royal Family of Great Britain. In 1858 he married a daughter of William P. Merriman. He left three daughters. He became a member of this society in 1874.

RUFUS WATERMAN.

Rufus Waterman died on the first day of June, 1896, at his residence in Providence, in the eightieth year of his age.

Mr. Waterman was a lineal descendant of Richard Waterman, one of the associates of Roger Williams in the settlement of Rhode Island and in the proclamation of those principles

which have made this commonwealth famous among the nations.

Born in Providence in the early part of the century, he received such mental training as was afforded by the best private schools then in existence in his native town, and afterwards spent four years at the well-known academy at Jamaica Plain, under the charge of Charles W. Greene. The late Dr. James H. Eldridge, of East Greenwich, was one of his companions at a school to which many distinguished men have been wont to refer with gratitude for thorough intellectual discipline and for the loving kindness of the gentle woman who surrounded the lives of lonely boys with somewhat of the sweetness of home and taught them lessons of truth and noble conduct.

Mr. Waterman early in life commenced his mercantile career with Peter Grinnell & Sons, extensive hardware dealers, in South Main street, and was subsequently with Jonathan Congdon & Sons, iron merchants. During his connection with Peter Grinnell & Sons, their store was burned to the ground, and it is a proof of the singular accuracy of Mr. Waterman's memory, that he made, for the insurance company, an inventory from recollection of the contents of shelves and drawers upon a whole side of the large shop. In 1838 he commenced business as an iron merchant with Charles H. Mason, under the firm name of Mason & Waterman. He subsequently carried on business alone, and then formed a partnership with Henry T. Cornett, which continued until Mr. Waterman retired in 1848 to assume a leading part in the management of the extensive business of the Providence Tool Company, of which he afterwards became treasurer. In connection with the late George H. Corliss and others, he organized and built the Providence Forge and Nut Company, whose works subsequently passed into the control of the Providence Tool Company.

The unfortunate ending of the brilliant prospects of this enterprising company of bold and able men proved disastrous to Mr. Waterman's fortunes, but it did not daunt his courage nor subdue his public interest and private enterprise.

His connection with the Union Oil Company, of which he was one time president and treasurer, continued for twenty years. He was for thirty-four years either director or president of the Exchange Bank, and for an even longer period a director in the Providence Institution for Savings. As one of the trustees of the Butler Hospital for the Insane, Mr. Waterman gave ample evidence of generous philanthropy and unselfish devotion to the wards of that great charity. No less than four of the annual reports of the trustees to the corporation were written by him in his clear and luminous style.

Aside from a personal charm which, with his highly developed sense of humour and fund of anecdote, made him a delightful companion, no characteristic of Mr. Waterman is more distinguishing than his public spirit. Its monuments are the improvement of Waterman street, the widening of North Main, Governor, Brook, Angell and many other streets, the laying out of the Blackstone boulevard and the embellishment of the cemetery, where his mortal remains are laid away amid scenes of tranquil beauty which seem prophetic of the peace into which his distant spirit has passed.

Mr. Waterman was twice married. In 1838 he married Elizabeth Bowen Greene, daughter of Franklin and Anna E. (Bowen) Greene. She died in 1848. Three sons survive this union, Henry, Richard and Rufus. In 1852 he married Emily Greene, sister of his first wife, who died without issue.

Mr. Waterman became a member of this society in 1861. He was much interested in its objects, and he made contributions of value to local history. A monograph, written by him, upon the historic homes of Potowomut evinces accurate research and is an attractive illustration of literary composition made delightful by the allied charms of humour and sentiment.

Gaiety is not inconsistent with seriousness of character and its presence should not be confused with that levity which is incapable of appreciating the commanding obligations of human life and its high and unchangeable relations to another existence. Of this truth the career of Rufus Waterman furnishes a happy illustration.

JOHN EBENEZER TROUP.

John Ebenezer Troup was born in Old Meldrum, County of Aberdeen, Scotland, May 1, 1829, and died in Providence, R. I., January 18, 1896. His parents were John and Isabel (Bannerman) Troup, both of whom passed away, leaving two sons and one daughter. Mr. Troup's school education ended when he was fourteen years old. He was first employed on a farm, and subsequently as a clerk in a commercial house in Aberdeen, and after several temporary positions he sailed in March, 1855, for America, and arrived in Boston, April 11 following. There he entered the dry-goods store of George Turnbull & Co., for which position he left his native land. In that position he remained till August, 1866, when he became a member of the great and successful firm of Callender, McAuslan & Troup, he having charge of the financial department. While he proved a loyal and patriotic citizen of this country, he did not forget his relatives and friends that remained at home. He found time and means to bestow blessings on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean. He loved good things, good men, and was ever ready to lend a helping hand to a good cause, illustrating this characteristic in many ways. He did not allow himself to become so absorbed in business as not to hear the calls of humanity and of his Maker. Since the above was written, the gift of \$2,500 to a most worthy object is announced. He became a life member of this society in 1891, and gave other substantial proof of his interest in the objects of the society. He married in 1867, Jane Graham, a daughter of Hugh Graham, of Wigstonshire, Scotland, who passed away in advance of himself, leaving an adopted daughter to occupy the homestead in this city.

GEORGE J. WEST.

George Joseph West was born in Providence in 1852, and died at Aughnacloy, Ireland, July 21, 1896.

The necrological notices of this society have generally dealt with the lives of members of Rhode Island or New England

ancestry. But, about half a century ago, a tide of emigration began to flow to our shores, bringing a new element, destined in the future to enter largely into the development of the State, and to influence its history.

George J. West was prominently of this element. He was the son of John and Catherine (Cavanagh) West, who came to Providence from Ireland in 1850. His father was a calico block printer in Dublin, Ireland, and becoming involved in the Revolution of 1848, was obliged to escape to France, and later arrived in this country. Like the sons of most emigrants, the conditions surrounding Mr. West were not favorable to the easy acquirement of an education. After attending the public schools for a time, he was obliged to begin the struggle for a living and learned the trade of a printer. He, however, early recognized the advantages of an education, and, possessing strong natural talents, was determined to secure it at any cost. He pursued his studies as best he could and finally arranged to enter Suffield Institute, at Suffield, Conn., where most of his expenses were liquidated by the services he rendered in various capacities. Dr. E. B. Andrews, now President of Brown University, was at that time an instructor in this school.

On leaving the Academy he entered Brown University, and graduated with the class of 1876. After completing his professional studies at the Boston University Law School, he began the practice of law in his native city in 1878.

He was a diligent and painstaking student, an industrious worker, and with forensic ability of no mean order, he soon acquired reputation as an advocate of superior ability.

Mr. West early took an active part in public affairs and was especially interested in education. He was an efficient member of the School Board, from 1888 until his death. He was a member of the Rhode Island Legislature in 1885-6, and was elected to the Common Council from the tenth ward in 1895-6. He was twice married. His first wife passed away a short time after their union. His second marriage was to Margaret Hyde of Providence, in 1881, by whom he had eight children. His health began to fail in the spring of 1896; he went with his

family to Europe in June, in search of rest and recuperation. While crossing the Irish Channel, in July, he contracted a cold, which in a few days developed with fatal result. His funeral, on the arrival of his remains in Providence, was attended by an immense concourse of citizens, generally members of the bench and bar, representatives of City and State governments, and various societies,—all testifying by expressions of sorrow, the high esteem in which he was held by the entire community. Mr. West became a member of this society in 1891, and gave substantial proof of his interest in its work.

GEORGE MOULTON CARPENTER.

George Moulton Carpenter, the eldest son of George Moulton Carpenter and Sarah Lewis Walcott, his wife, was born in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, April 22, 1844, and died suddenly, from apoplexy, at Katwijk aan Zee, in Holland, July 31, 1896.

He had left home a few weeks before his death, with some friends, for the purpose of taking a needed rest and visiting some places of interest across the sea. To within a brief hour of his death he seemed to be in the best of health, and until the very moment when he was stricken, his condition gave no alarm to his friends. He came from sturdy New England stock, both in the paternal and maternal line. His ancestor, William Carpenter, came to Boston from England in 1638, and his paternal ancestry occupied many positions of trust and confidence in early Colonial times, and was distinguished during the Revolution and in the War of 1812. The Walcott family, in the maternal line, was old and influential, and resided in Rhode Island for many generations. From his mother, Judge Carpenter undoubtedly received his great strength of character and very many of his most charming characteristics.

Judge Carpenter attended the public schools in New Bedford and Providence, and graduated from Brown University in 1864. He very early in his career exhibited in a marked degree that mental strength and vigor to which later in life his success at the

bar and upon the bench was largely due. He was admitted to the bar of Rhode Island in 1867, and practised his profession until April 20, 1882, when he took his seat upon the bench as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, and on January 1, 1885, was appointed, by President Arthur, Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Rhode Island, which last position he occupied at the time of his death. He was also, prior to taking his seat upon the bench of the State court, a member of the commission to revise the public laws of the State, being the revision of 1882. Throughout his life he never sought political preferment or official position, but he seemed to take great pride in his profession, and to regard the faithful discharge of its duties as the goal toward which he was best pleased to direct his steps. As a federal Judge, his duties were not confined to the United States District Court for the District of Rhode Island. For the greater part of the time he presided in the United States Circuit Court for the District of Rhode Island, and sometimes in the United States Circuit Court in Boston, and frequently sat in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit.

At the bar and upon the bench, Judge Carpenter was learned, fearless and impartial. He had a very retentive memory and his mind was always clear, rapid and vigorous.

He was a great reader in literature and upon general topics, and he had the faculty of swiftly getting at the substance of what he read and stowing it away for future use. His culture was real and thorough and he read for the love of knowledge. He was a great lover of order and his books and papers were always arranged and kept in the most systematic and careful manner, and he believed in preserving every thing that was likely to be of use or of interest. He served with great pleasure and satisfaction—although without compensation—as one of the Record Commissioners, to collect and preserve the old records of the town of Providence, and devoted a great amount of time to that work, thinking only of the good that he believed would result from it.

As a writer, he combined with taste and finish a clear, bold, terse and vigorous style of expression. He never commenced

to write until after he had carefully considered the method in which he would treat his subject, and then when he took his pen he wrote easily and rapidly. His *Eulogy on Masonry*, delivered at the laying of the corner-stone of Freemasons Hall, Providence, June 7, 1884; three papers read before the Rhode Island Historical Society, viz., *Washington, the Founder of the Nation*, April 30, 1889; *The Reform of the Civil Service Considered from the Party Standpoint*, March 25, 1890; *Modern Historical Aims and Methods*, November 3, 1891; an address delivered before the Southern New Hampshire Bar Association, February 22, 1895, on *The Cure of the Defective and Disorderly*; and a paper read before the A. E. Club of Providence, entitled *John Brown, the Last of the Prophets*,—are among some of his most able efforts, and well illustrate the ability and comprehensiveness with which he was able to write.

Judge Carpenter never married. He was, however, of a domestic temperament and enjoyed in a marked degree everything that pertained to a happy home life. For more than twenty years he had made his home with Walter B. Vincent, Esq., his former law partner; and he always spoke of him and his family as his dearest and best friends, and he seemed to find with them all the home comforts and happiness that he desired. He was fond of children, and his last act—doubtless the immediate cause of his death—was to help a little child, whose language he could not speak, build a mound of sand upon the shore of the North Sea. He was fond of dumb animals, who always seemed to feel his kindness toward them. He was ever ready to assist in charitable enterprises and always kind and generous to the poor and oppressed; but he never extolled his own virtues or desired any other reward than the enjoyment which his acts of kindness gave him. He was always sociable and companionable. He was dignified when the occasion required, but when judicial duties were laid aside, he was sprightly and entertaining in conversation and thoroughly enjoyed the society of his chosen companions. He was a noble man, liberal in all things, loyal and faithful to his friends, to whom he gave at all times his complete confidence.

One who knew Judge Carpenter for many years has well said :—

“The departed jurist had his limitations, doubtless, as we all have, but fortunate will that man be, of whom, when for him time shall have faded into eternity, his friends shall be able to recall as many attractive qualities and endearing traits as we rejoice to remember adorned the character of the one we here commemorate, and whose removal from earthly companionship has left a void in many hearts that cannot easily be filled.”

NICHOLAS BALL.

Nicholas, son of Edmund and Charity (Dodge) Ball, was born December 31, 1828, in Block Island, where he died July 31, 1896. He was a descendant of Hon. Peter Ball, of English lineage, who was prominent as a representative in the Colonial Legislature, and a prime mover in obtaining a pier harbor in 1735.

His educational advantages were scanty. He had but one year entirely given up to study. This was at the age of eight, and he studied faithfully, showing the bent of his mind in writing out solutions of arithmetical problems, varied by well-drawn pictures of full-rigged ships. The book containing these solutions and pictures is preserved and kept as an heirloom. At nine years of age he began his seafaring life as a cook, at six dollars a month, for the greater part of the year, with several months given up to study in the winter season. At fifteen he went to sea throughout the year. His father looked with so little favor upon his son's roving tendencies that he feared “Nicholas would never bring much honey to the hive.” In farming, or as a sailor, he showed the same persistent energy and faithfulness that characterized him as a boy and distinguished him in after life. His promotion at sea was rapid, and he was soon captain and owner in part of his boat.

As a sailor he made eighty-five voyages, beside numerous ocean trips when he went as passenger. Though constantly

away from home, his love of Block Island was ever his first thought as well as his wish to aid his dearly-loved isle by every possible improvement. He went to California in 1849 and was very successful in his mining operations there. Returning to Block Island in 1854, he engaged successfully in mercantile pursuits, was elected to the General Assembly twice as Representative, and twelve times as Senator. He served also as first assistant superintendent of life saving stations of this district and did much for the service and the condition of the surfmen. In 1874 he opened Ocean View Hotel. No Rhode Islander need be told of Mr. Ball's great services in securing to Block Island and to commerce the great government breakwater and harbor, the light-house at Southeast Point, two life-saving stations, a signal station, and a telegraphic cable to the mainland. He was a director of the New England Society of California Pioneers, and in revisiting the State received a hearty welcome. He began his longest journey in 1891, when, with Mrs. Ball, he went on a trip around the world.

In 1851 he married Eliza, daughter of Abraham and Sybil (Littlefield) Milliken. She died in 1870, leaving three children, two sons and a daughter. Subsequently Mr. Ball married Mrs. Almedia R. (Dodge) Littlefield.

As has been said by one competent to judge, "Mr. Ball did more for Block Island, and for its commercial advantage, than any other man."

ARTHUR AMORY CODMAN.

Arthur Amory Codman was born in Roxbury, now part of the city of Boston, July 14, 1863, and died at his beautiful home, the Chateau de Laufenberg, overlooking the Rhine, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany. He was a son of Henry Codman, a well-known and wealthy Boston lawyer, occupying a high position there, and having a country home at Roxbury.

Mr. Codman was educated in the schools of Boston, and as a young man received a commercial training in the house of William A. Ropes & Co., who were large importers of Russian goods. Later he entered the house of William Codman & Co.,

who were East India traders, the senior member of the firm being his cousin.

He married Miss Mary Belknap, of the old Boston family of Belknap, whose ancestor, the Rev. Jeremy Belknap, was the historian of New Hampshire, a very distinguished scholar, a graduate of Harvard, and one of the founders of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Two sons were born to him of this marriage, but both died before their father. Mrs. Codman still resides at her chateau in Germany.

Mr. Codman, although having for a number of years spent most of his time abroad, always retained strong interest in his native country, and especially in Rhode Island and Boston. He frequently wrote, under the name of "Blackstone," articles for the *Boston Transcript*. The history of Bristol and Mount Hope, where he resided for some time, was of especial interest to him, and this interest in local history led him naturally to genealogy, his researches into which brought him at one time to an acquaintance with the distinguished English student and scholar, Mark Anthony Lower. He gathered during his lifetime every book he could find on the subject of surnames, and some time ago began writing a book on this subject, a great amount of manuscript material for which is still at his chateau in Germany as he left it.

Mr. Codman was one of "Nature's noblemen" in the truest sense of the phrase, polite and courteous to everyone on all occasions. A modest, retiring gentleman, never obtruding himself upon the attention of people, but always drawing about him the company of the refined and educated. The esteem in which he was held in the little German village near which his estate was situated, is readily understood by the following incident: On the day when his remains were taken from his house to the railway station to be conveyed to America for interment, every store was closed, the bell in the old Catholic church tolled, and the entire population, headed by the burgomaster, followed the remains on foot.

He became a member of this society in 1877, and during his entire residence abroad he manifested a warm interest in the objects of this institution.

WILLIAM H. HOPKINS.

The following notice is taken from the *Providence Journal* of September 3, 1896.

William H. Hopkins, formerly the head of the coal firm of Hopkins & Pomroy, died at his home in Seekonk, just over the line in Massachusetts, early last evening. The deceased was one of the first in the State to enter the wholesale coal business, and throughout his life of eighty years he had shown himself a man of great business ability. He accumulated a considerable fortune. Latterly he had withdrawn from active business life, and conducted the large farm in Seekonk at which he breathed his last.

His death came after an illness of short duration. It was less than a week ago that he was stricken with typhoid pneumonia, but despite all efforts to arrest the progress of the disease he died at 8 o'clock last evening. The weakness incident to his advanced years rendered him incapable of withstanding the sudden attack. In his death, Providence loses one whose record is most honorable, both in public life and in business.

Mr. Hopkins was a native of this State. His parents resided at Portsmouth, and it was there he was born early in the present century. He did not remain long at the old home, but soon started out with that spirit of self-reliance that laid the foundation for his future success. He did not have the opportunities for early education that are possessed by the youth of the present day, but was essentially a self-made man. At the early age of twelve years he left home at his own desire and travelled cityward to make his fortune. He came to Providence, and from the beginning was able to support himself independently. After working for a number of concerns, he entered the jewelry business, but eventually found a promising opening in the coal business, which proved to be the turning point of his life.

After his debut in the trade in which he built up his fortune, he gradually established a business of large proportions that

became known throughout this section of the country, and he has since been recognized as a pioneer in that line. The large share of the coal trade that came to pass through the hands of his concern is attested by the extensive shipping arrangements and the showing that was made by the company along the river front. Mr. Hopkins became associated in the business with Gorham P. Pomroy, who is at present at the head of the Pomroy Coal Company.

In public life, the deceased served in both branches of the City Government, as a representative from his section of the city, and in State affairs he served both in the General Assembly and upon the Board of State Charities and Corrections. His term in the latter capacity was sixteen years. He was frequently mentioned for higher positions, but declined to enter any further into political affairs, although he wielded considerable public influence.

Eventually Mr. Hopkins retired to the quiet of his stock farm, and there he established a model place. He expended large sums in securing a fine herd of Jersey cattle, and although a large part of the herd was destroyed by fire about five years ago, he immediately replaced them with as fine a collection.

The deceased leaves three children, a daughter, Mrs. Earl H. Potter of this city, and two sons, Edgar A. and John H. Hopkins.

Mr. Hopkins became a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society in 1874.

CHARLES W. FREDERICKSON.

Charles W. Frederickson was elected a corresponding member of this society in 1868. He was born in Halifax, May 1, 1823, and died in Brooklyn, N. Y., January 29, 1897. He early came to New York where he became a printer. While thus engaged he acquired knowledge and tastes which enabled him, with financial resources, at a later period in life, to become an accomplished and successful collector of rare and choice books

and other works of art. He bought valuable editions of Shakespeare and early editions of Gray, Shelley, Byron, Charles Lamb and other poets. His wife, who was a daughter of the late Thomas Truesdell, of Providence, died only about one month before his own departure. In the museum of this society are several medals and family relics which he left at different times. What disposition is made of his collections, including portraits of himself and his wife, by Elliott, is not known to the writer. At the semicentennial of this society in 1872, a letter was read from Mr. Frederickson, in which he spoke of the gift of a medal of the period of George III., and expressed a warm interest in the objects of this society.

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INSTITUTIONS AND CORPORATIONS FROM WHICH GIFTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

-
- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Adams, W. F. Company, Springfield, Mass.
Agricultural Experiment Station, Kingston,
R. I.
American Antiquarian Society, Worcester,
Mass.
American Catholic Historical Society, Phila-
delphia.
American Congregational Association, Boston.
American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.
American Historical Association, Washington,
D. C.
American Jewish Historical Society, Wash-
ington, D. C.
American Peace Society, Boston.
Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.
American Screw Company, Providence.
Andover Theological Seminary, Andover,
Mass.
Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of
Massachusetts, Boston.
Boston Public Library, Boston.
Boston City Record Commission, Boston.
Brown University, Providence.
Bostonian Society, Boston.
Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.
Buffalo Historical Society, Buffalo, N. Y.
California University, Berkeley, Cal.
Canadian Institute, Toronto, Canada.
Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago.
Coombs, Hollis M. & Co., Providence.
Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford,
Conn.
Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Conn.
Dedham Historical Society, Dedham, Mass.
Essex County Historical and Genealogical
Register, Ipswich, Mass.
Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.
Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md.
Freeman, E. L. & Son, Providence,
Hartford Theological Seminary, Hartford,
Conn.
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Home for Aged Men, Providence.
Iowa State Historical Society, Iowa City,
Iowa.
Iowa Historical Department, Des Moines,
Iowa.</p> | <p>Iowa Geological Survey, Des Moines, Iowa.
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, Kan.
Lackawanna Institute of History and Science,
Scranton, Pa.
Leland Stanford, Jr., University, Palo Alto,
Cal.
Lexington Historical Society, Lexington,
Mass.
Laval University, Quebec, Canada.
Louisiana Historical Society, New Orleans, La.
Longmans, Green & Company, New York
City.
Massachusetts State Board of Health, Boston.
Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston.
Massachusetts Railroad Commission, Boston.
Michigan State Library, Lansing, Mich.
Michigan State Board of Health, Lansing,
Mich.
Michigan University, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Milwaukee Public Library, Milwaukee, Wis.
Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, Mo.
New Haven Free Public Library, New Haven,
Conn.
Newport Historical Society, Newport, R. I.
Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln,
Neb.
New England Society of Brooklyn, N. Y.
New London County Historical Society, New
London, Conn.
Newport Mercury, Newport, R. I.
New York Genealogical and Biographical
Society, New York.
New York Meteorological Observatory, New
York.
New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.
New York World Company, New York.
New York University, Albany, N. Y.
Ohio Archæological and Historical Society,
Columbus, Ohio.
Ohio Historical and Philosophical Society,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Open Court Publishing Company, Chicago.
Pawtucket Times Publishing Company, Paw-
tucket, R. I.
Pennsylvania Historical Society, Philadelphia.
Philadelphia Library Company, Philadelphia.</p> |
|---|---|

- Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia.
 Printers Ink Publishing Company, New York.
 Providence Public Library, Providence.
 Providence Lying-in Hospital, Providence.
 Providence National Bank, Providence.
 Providence City Auditor, Providence.
 Providence Athenæum, Providence.
 Providence City Government, Providence.
 Providence City Record Commissioners, Providence.
 Providence Journal Company, Providence.
 Providence Home for Aged Men, Providence.
 Redwood Library, Newport.
 Rhode Island College of Agricultural and
 Mechanic Arts, Kingston, R. I.
 Rhode Island Record Commissioner, Providence.
 Rhode Island Peace Society, Providence.
 Rhode Island Secretary of State, Providence.
 Rhode Island Hospital, Providence.
 Rhode Island State Board of Health, Providence.
 Royal Historical Society, London, England.
 Royal Historical Society of Northern Antiquaries,
 Copenhagen, Denmark.
 Royal University of Norway, Kristiania.
 Rowell, George P., Publishing Company, New
 York.
 Royal Academy of Belles Lettres and History,
 Stockholm, Sweden.
 Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.
 Soldiers and Sailors Historical Society, Providence.
 State Agricultural College, Burlington, Vt.
 Standard Printing Company, Providence.
 Tennessee State Board of Health, Nashville,
 Tenn.
 Tufts College, College Hill, Mass.
 United States Geological Survey, Washington.
 United States Bureau of Ethnology, Washington.
 United States Commission of Education,
 Washington.
 United States Civil Service Commission,
 Washington.
 United States Department of the Interior,
 Washington.
 United States Department of Labor, Washington.
 United States Department of State, Washington.
 United States War Department, Washington.
 United States Treasury Department, Washington.
 United States Coast and Geodetic Survey,
 Washington.
 United States Navy Department, Washington.
 Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland,
 Ohio.
 Westminster Congregational Society, Providence.
 William and Mary's College, Williamsburg, Va.
 Worcester Society of Antiquity, Worcester.
 Wyoming Historical and Geological Society,
 Wilkesbarre, Pa.
 Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
 Yonkers Historical and Library Association,
 Yonkers, N. Y.

PERSONS FROM WHOM GIFTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

-
- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>Allen, Miss Candace, Providence.
 Ames, Mrs. William, Providence.
 Angell, Edward G., Providence.
 Angell, James B., Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Austin, John O., Providence.
 Barker, Henry R., Providence.
 Ballou, Hosea Starr, Boston.
 Barrett, Norris S., Philadelphia.
 Bates, Isaac C., Providence.
 Baker, Henry B., Providence.
 Bates, Frank G., Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
 Barrows, Edwin, Providence.
 Bent, Allen H., Boston.
 Beckwith, Miss Abby G., Providence.
 Bennett, Charles P., Providence.
 Blake, Eli W., Jr., Syracuse, N. Y.
 Bodge, George M., Leominster, Mass.
 Brown, John N., Providence.
 Brownell, Stephen, Providence.
 Brooke, F. M., Philadelphia.
 Brinton, Daniel G., Philadelphia.
 Bingham, Hon. Henry, Littleton, N. H.
 Bucklin, Mrs. M. L. P., Providence.
 Buxton, G. Edward, San Diego, Cal.
 Bulkley, L. Duncan, New York.
 Carpenter, George M., Providence.
 Cheney, O. B., Lewiston, Me.
 Chapin, Charles V., Providence.
 Clark, Thomas M., Providence.
 Coggeshall, Mrs. James H., Providence.
 Collins, George L., Providence.
 Comstock, Lewis H., Providence.
 Crane, John C., Providence.
 Cranston, George K., Providence.
 Cudmore, P. C., Faribault, Minn.
 Danielson, John W., Providence.
 Davis, John W., Pawtucket.
 Denison, Frederic, Providence.
 Davis, Thomas A., New York.
 Dempsey, Henry L., Stillwater, R. I.
 De Peyster, J. Watts, New York.
 Dodge, James H., Boston.
 Drown, Henry T., New York.
 Drown, Christopher R., Providence.
 Drummond, Joshua H., Portland, Me.
 Dyer, Elisha, Providence.</p> | <p>Ely, William D., Providence.
 Everett, Richmond P., Providence.
 Fenner, Earl, Providence.
 Fitts, George H., Providence.
 Field, Edward, Providence.
 Flower, B. C., Providence.
 Fortier, Alice, New Orleans.
 Folsom, Albert A., Brookline, Mass.
 Frost, Walter B., Providence.
 French, A. D. Weld, Boston.
 Gammell, Asa Messer, Providence.
 Gamwell, Edward F., Providence.
 Goddard, William, Providence.
 Green, Samuel A., Boston.
 Greene, Millen S., Westerly, R. I.
 Greene, W. Maxwell, Providence.
 Greene, Longmans, New York.
 Greene, S. C., Cleveland, Ohio.
 Greene, Henry W., Buttonwoods.
 Grieve, Robert, Providence.
 Greene, Henry L., River Point, R. I.
 Grosvenor, Mrs. William, Providence.
 Hazard, Rowland, Peace Dale, R. I.
 Haskins, D. G., Cambridge, Mass.
 Hale, Horatio, Clinton, Canada.
 Haskins, Charles F., Providence.
 Hart, Charles, Providence.
 Hassam, John T., Boston.
 Hicks, Ratcliff, New York.
 Hersey, George D., Providence.
 Howard, Henry, Providence.
 Holbrook, Albert, Providence.
 Hoppin, William W., New York.
 Hooker, Edward, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Jameson, J. Franklin, Providence.
 Jencks, Albert V., Providence.
 Jecht, Richard, Gorlitz, Prussia.
 King, Henry M., Providence.
 Knowles, Mrs. John P., Providence.
 Koopman, Harry L., Providence.
 Lapham, Oscar, Providence.
 Latham, Henry S., Smithfield, R. I.
 Landers, Albert C., Providence.
 Lippitt, Charles W., Providence.
 Libbie, Charles F., New York.
 Lincoln, Frederick W., Boston.
 Mason, Charles B., Warren, R. I.</p> |
|--|--|

- Mason, Fletcher S., Providence.
 McCabe, Anthony, Providence.
 McGuinness, Edwin D., Providence.
 Melville, Henry, New York.
 Moseley, William H. T., Providence.
 Mowry, Martin L., Burrillville, R. I.
 Mowry, Arthur M., Cambridge, Mass.
 Newcomb, Charles K., Providence.
 Nickerson, Edward I., Providence.
 Nightingale, Samuel A., Providence.
 Nightingale, Charles E., Providence.
 Noyes, Charles P., St. Paul, Minn.
 Noyes, Isaac P., Washington, D. C.
 Paine, George T., Providence.
 Parkhurst, C. D., Fort Monroe, Va.
 Peck, Mrs. Allen O., Providence.
 Peckham, Samuel W., Providence.
 Pepper, David, Philadelphia.
 Peirce, C. E., Pawtucket.
 Perry, Amos, Providence.
 Perry, Marsden J., Providence.
 Perry, William S., Davenport, Iowa.
 Pegram, J. C., Providence.
 Powell, Mrs. A. Hugh, Washington, D. C.
 Preston, Howard W., Providence.
 Pray, J. L., Toledo, Ohio.
 Remington, Mrs. E. R., Providence.
 Rider, Sidney S., Providence.
 Rogers, Horatio, Providence.
 Robinson, J. A., Providence.
 Rose, Henry B., Providence.
 Rowell, B. W., Boston.
 Sawyer, Miss Susan, Providence.
 Sackett, Frederic M., Providence.
 Sheffield, W. P., Newport, R. I.
 Simmons, Egbert W., Providence.
 Smith, Charles H., Providence.
 Smith, Orlando R., Jr., Westerly, R. I.
 Stiness, John H., Providence.
 Stryker, William, Trenton, N. J.
 Steiner, B. C., Baltimore, Md.
 Stevens, Benjamin F., Boston.
 Storer, Horatio R., Newport.
 Swan, Robert T., Boston.
 Swarts, G. T., Providence.
 Spining, Charles P., Chicago.
 Thayer, Burton, Hartford, Conn.
 Tift, William S., Buffalo.
 Tilley, R. H., Newport, R. I.
 Tooker, William W., Sag Harbor, N. Y.
 Tucker, William P., Pawtucket.
 Vincent, Walter B., Providence.
 Warren, Theodore, Warren, R. I.
 Webb, Samuel H., Providence.
 Wetmore, George Peabody, Newport.
 Winslow, William C., Boston.
 Winslow, John, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 White, DeWitt C., Providence.
 Wheeler, Charles S., Providence.
 Wilson, Samuel S., Providence.
 Wood, William G., Providence.
 Zimmerman, H. S., Harrisburg, Pa.

ACTIVE MEMBERS—JANUARY, 1897.

ELECTED.

1895. Adams, John F.
 1874. Aldrich, Nelson Wilmarth
 1890. Allen, Candace
 1890. Allen, Edward S.
 1885. Andrews, Elisha Benjamin
 1876. Angell, Edwin G.
 1897. Angell, John Wilmarth
 1893. Angell, Walter F.
 1880. Anthony, John B.
 1891. Armstrong, Henry C.
 1894. Arnold, Fred Augustus
 1889. Arnold, Fred. W.
 1889. Arnold, Newton Darling

ELECTED.

1874. Arnold, Olney
 1877. Arnold, Stephen Harris
 1890. Atwood, Charles H.
 1893. Backus, Thomas
 1881. Bailey, Richard Arnold
 1853. Bailey, William Mason
 1881. Baker, David Sherman
 1895. Ballou, Hosea Starr
 1890. Ballou, William Herbert
 1884. Ballou, Latimer Whipple
 1891. Barker, Frederick Augustus
 1890. Barker, Henry R.
 1872. Barrows, Edwin

ELECTED.

1886. Barstow, Amos C.
 1890. Barstow, George E.
 1888. Bartlett, John Russell
 1879. Barton, William T.
 1893. Bass, Bertha
 1883. Bates, Isaac Comstock
 1894. Bates, William L.
 1894. Bicknell, Thomas Williams
 1858. Binney, William
 1892. Blake, Elizabeth Vernon
 1890. Blodgett, John T.
 1894. Bourn, Augustus Osborne
 1891. Bourn, George W. B.
 1881. Bradley, Charles
 1893. Briggs, Benjamin F.
 1894. Brown, Albert Waterman
 1883. Brown, D. Russell
 1883. Brown, H. Martin
 1893. Brown, Pardon Fenner
 1896. Budlong, Joseph A.
 1876. Bugbee, James H.
 1896. Bullock, Emma W.
 1884. Bullock, Jonathan Russell
 1884. Burdick, James
 1891. Burgess, Edwin A.
 1891. Calder, Albert L.
 1859. Calder, George Beckford
 1876. Campbell, Horatio Nelson
 1894. Campbell, John P.
 1873. Carpenter, Charles Earl
 1874. Carpenter, Francis Wood
 1889. Catlin, Charles Albert
 1894. Chace, Henry Richmond
 1888. Chace, James H.
 1880. Chace, Jonathan
 1880. Chace, Julian A.
 1879. Chace, Lewis Jenkins
 1892. Chace, Lucretia G.
 1868. Chace, Thomas Wilson
 1857. Chambers, Robert B.
 1884. Chapin, Charles Value.
 1892. Chapin, William W.
 1883. Child, Charles H.
 1887. Claffin, Arthur W.
 1895. Clark, Harry Clinton

ELECTED.

1878. Clark, Thomas March
 1880. Coats, James
 1885. Collins, George Lewis
 1892. Colwell, Francis
 1890. Comstock, Louis H.
 1886. Comstock, Richard W.
 1891. Conant, Samuel Morse
 1872. Congdon, Johns Hopkins
 1892. Cooke, Henry W.
 1877. Cranston, George K.
 1881. Cranston, James E.
 1894. Cressy, Oliver S.
 1891. Crins, William H.
 1876. Cushman, Henry I.
 1896. Darling, Charles G.
 1886. Dart, Edward Merrill
 1891. Davis, Henry R.
 1894. Davis, John W.
 1887. Day, Albert C.
 1881. Day, Daniel
 1894. Day, Frank L.
 1894. Day, Henry G.
 1896. Dempsey, Henry L.
 1886. Dews, Joseph
 1895. Dexter, Elizabeth Bridgham
 1893. Diman, John B.
 1881. Dixon, Nathan Fellows
 1877. Dorrance, Sam'l Richmond
 1888. Douglas, Samuel Tobey
 1882. Douglas, Wm. Wilberforce
 1875. Dunnell, William Wanton
 1877. Durfee, Charles S.
 1849. Durfee, Thomas
 1890. Dyer, Elisha
 1894. Dyer, Oliver
 1873. Eames, Benjamin Tucker
 1886. Earle, Charles R.
 1897. Earle, Joseph O.
 1896. Eddy, John
 1856. Ely, James W. C.
 1891. Ely, Joseph Cady
 1862. Ely, William Davis
 1892. Farnsworth John P.
 1891. Field, Edward
 1890. Fiske, George McClellan

ELECTED.

1885. Fitzgerald, O. Edward
 1893. Flint, Susan A.
 1891. Foster, John
 1888. Foster, Samuel
 1881. Foster, William E.
 1892. Fredericks, William H.
 1855. Gammell, Asa Messer
 1875. Gammell, Robert Ives
 1884. Gammell, William
 1891. Gardner, Clarence T.
 1889. Gardner, Henry Brayton
 1889. Gardner, Rathbone
 1885. George, Charles H.
 1891. Gifford, Robert P.
 1894. Goddard, Elizabeth C.
 1881. Goddard, Moses Brown Ives
 1880. Goddard, Robert H. Ives
 1850. Goddard, William
 1895. Goff, Isaac L.
 1883. Goodwin, Daniel
 1891. Granger, Daniel L. D.
 1893. Granger, William S.
 1875. Grant, Henry Townsend
 1891. Grant, Henry T., Jr.
 1893. Greene, Charles William
 1893. Greene, Edward A.
 1876. Greene, Henry L.
 1896. Greene, Isaac C.
 1887. Greene, Thomas C.
 1877. Greene, W. Maxwell
 1895. Greene, William R.
 1896. Grieve, Robert
 1892. Gross, J. Mason
 1872. Grosvenor, William
 1887. Guild, Reuben Aldridge
 1894. Hale, Wendell Phillips
 1890. Hall, Emily A.
 1882. Hall, Jenison C.
 1878. Hall, Robert
 1878. Harkness, Albert
 1874. Harrington, Henry Augustus
 1895. Harrison, Joseph LeRoy
 1883. Harson, M. Joseph
 1889. Hart, George Thomas
 1888. Hazard, Rowland Gibson

ELECTED.

1881. Hersey, George D.
 1873. Hidden, Henry Atkins
 1874. Holbrook, Albert
 1892. Hopkins, Charles W.
 1887. Hopkins, William H., 2d
 1871. Hoppin, Frederick Street
 1897. Howard, Henry
 1890. Howard, Hiram
 1891. Howe, Marc Antony DeWolf
 1885. Howland, Richard Smith
 1882. Hoyt, David Webster
 1889. Hudson, James Smith
 1896. Huntsman, John F.
 1896. Isham, Norman H.
 1882. Jackson, William F. B.
 1896. Jacob, Henry
 1888. Jameson, John Franklin
 1867. Jencks, Albert Varnum
 1890. Jepherson, George A.
 1880. Jones, Augustine
 1889. Kelly, John B.
 1880. Kenyon, James S.
 1892. Kimball, Horace A.
 1876. Kimball, James M.
 1892. King, Henry M.
 1884. King, William Dehon
 1897. Knight, Amelia S.
 1879. Knight, Edward B.
 1894. Koopman, Harry Lyman
 1883. Ladd, Herbert W.
 1895. Lapham, George Boardman
 1890. Leete, George F.
 1895. Lillibridge, Byron J.
 1892. Lincoln, Ferdinand A.
 1894. Lingane, David F.
 1878. Lippitt, Charles Warren
 1880. Lippitt, Christopher
 1891. Lord, Augustus M.
 1892. Luther, George Edmund
 1891. Manly, John M.
 1892. Mason, A. Livingston
 1877. Mason, Earl Philip
 1892. Mason, Edith B. H.
 1877. Mason, Eugene W.
 1896. Mason, Fletcher S.

ELECTED.

1877. Mason, John H.
 1894. Mathewson Frank M.
 1891. Matteson, Charles
 1889. Matteson, George Washing-
 ton Richmond
 1895. McCabe, Anthony
 1891. McGuinness, Edwin D.
 1891. Mead, William B.
 1883. Meader, Lewis H.
 1890. Metcalf, Alfred
 1876. Metcalf, Henry B.
 1896. Miller, Albert P.
 1896. Miller, Horace G.
 1875. Miller, Augustus Samuel
 1881. Miner, Francis Wayland
 1892. Mitchell, Thomas Spencer
 1892. Mott, Herbert
 1891. Moulton, David C.
 1890. Moulton, Edmund T.
 1880. Munro, Wilfred H.
 1895. Newell, Timothy
 1880. Nichols, Amos G.
 1894. Nicholson, Samuel M.
 1894. Nicholson, Stephen
 1876. Nickerson, Edward I.
 1874. Nightingale, George Corlis
 1894. Nightingale, Samuel Arnold
 1890. Olney, Frank F.
 1879. Olney, George Henry
 1888. Packard, Alpheus S.
 1885. Page, Charles H.
 1889. Paine, Charles E. (C. E.)
 1894. Palmer, John S.
 1890. Parker, Edward D. L.
 1896. Parkhurst, Jonathan G.
 1887. Peck, Walter A.
 1875. Pegram, John C.
 1896. Pendleton, Charles Leonard
 1880. Perry, Marsden J.
 1874. Persons, Benjamin Williams
 1894. Pettis, George H.
 1891. Phillips, Gilbert A.
 1873. Phillips, Theodore Winthrop
 1878. Porter, Emory Huntington
 1895. Potter, Albert

ELECTED.

1891. Potter, Asa K.
 1887. Preston, Howard Willis
 1894. Remick, Augustus
 1896. Rhodes, Christopher
 1896. Rhodes, Elisha Hunt
 1891. Richards, Henry F.
 1891. Richmond, Caroline
 1877. Richmond, Walter
 1891. Ripley, James M.
 1881. Roelker, William G.
 1888. Rogers, Arthur
 1890. Rugg, Henry W.
 1896. Sawin, Isaac F.
 1874. Shedd, J. Herbert
 1881. Sheffield, William Paine, Jr.
 1889. Sheldon, Charles Henry, Jr.
 1885. Sheldon, Nicholas
 1879. Shepley, George L.
 1896. Simmons, Egbert W.
 1894. Sisson, Henry Tillinghast
 1877. Slater, Horatio Nelson
 1875. Smith, Edwin Augustus
 1894. Snow, Lewis F.
 1869. Southwick, Isaac H.
 1885. Southwick, Isaac H., Jr.
 1890. Spink, Joseph Edwin
 1881. Spooner, Henry Joshua
 1888. Stark, Charles Rathbone
 1879. Stiness, John Henry
 1881. Stone, Alfred
 1886. Sturges, Howard O.
 1894. Swarts, Gardner T.
 1896. Taft, Edward Padelford
 1896. Taft, Orray
 1856. Taft, Royal Chapin
 1883. Talbot, Frederick
 1874. Taylor, Charles Frederick
 1896. Thayer, Edgar S.
 1897. Thayer, Edward
 1881. Thomas, Charles Lloyd
 1890. Thornton, George M.
 1891. Thurston, Benjamin F.
 1889. Tillinghast, James
 1891. Tourtellot, Amasa C.
 1890. Tower, James H.

ELECTED.

1891. Traver, Adelia E. A.
 1895. Tucker, William Packard
 1885. Updike, Daniel Berkeley
 1896. Vincent, Walter B.
 1895. Vinton, Frederick Arnold
 1894. Von Gottschalck, Mary H.B.
 1881. Vose, James Gardner
 1890. Webb, Samuel H.
 1896. Webster, Josiah L.
 1868. Weeden, William Babcock
 1887. Welling, Rich. Ward Greene
 1894. Weston, George Franklin
 1890. Whitaker, Nelson Bowen

ELECTED.

1884. White, Stillman
 1896. White, Willis H.
 1874. Whitford, Geo. Washington
 1884. Wilbour, Joshua
 1891. Wilbur, George A.
 1896. Wilkinson Henry W.
 1896. Williams, Alonzo
 1881. Williams, Zephaniah
 1895. Winship, George Barker
 1891. Willson, Edmund R.
 1888. Wilson, George Grafton
 1876. Woods, Marshall

LIFE MEMBERS—JANUARY, 1897.

ACTIVE.	LIFE.			DIED.
1867.	1872.	George T. Paine,	Providence.	
1849.	1872.	Henry T. Beckwith,	Providence.	1893.
1866.	1872.	William Greene,	Warwick.	1883.
1836.	1872.	Rowland G. Hazard,	S. Kingstown.	1888.
	1872.	Holden Borden Bowen,	Providence.	
	1872.	Amasa Mason Eaton,	N. Providence.	
1857.	1873.	James Y. Smith,	Providence.	1876.
	1873.	Jarvis B. Swan,	Providence.	
1870.	1873.	Benjamin G. Pabodie,	Providence.	1880.
	1875.	Albert G. Angell,	Providence.	1884.
	1876.	William Ely,	Providence.	
	1877.	Hezekiah Conant,	Pawtucket.	
1844.	1879.	Samuel G. Arnold,	Portsmouth.	1880.
	1879.	Amos D. Lockwood,	Providence.	1884.
	1879.	Royal Woodward,	Albany, N. Y.	1882.
1878.	1880.	Charles Gorton,	Providence.	
1874.	1880.	John Pitman Walker,	Providence.	1887.
1841.	1880.	Alexander Duncan.	Scotland.	1889.
1877.	1883.	John T. Mumford,	Providence.	1891.
	1883.	Thomas Poynton Ives Goddard,	Providence.	1893.

ACTIVE.	LIFE.		DIED.
1873.	1884.	Henry G. Russell,	Providence.
	1885.	William G. Weld,	Newport. 1896.
	1885.	John Nicholas Brown,	Newport.
	1885.	George Peabody Wetmore,	Newport.
	1885.	Harold Brown,	Newport.
	1886.	John W. Danielson,	Providence.
	1888.	Le Roy King,	Newport. 1895.
	1889.	Charles Fletcher,	Providence.
	1890.	Julia Bullock,	Providence. 1894.
	1890.	Joseph Davol,	Providence.
	1890.	Mary H. Knowles,	Providence.
	1890.	Joseph Banigan,	Providence.
	1890.	Walter Callender,	Providence.
	1890.	Arnold Green,	Providence.
	1890.	Lucian Sharpe,	Providence.
	1890.	John L. Troup,	Providence. 1896.
1881.	1892.	John Osborne Austin,	Providence.
1858.	1892.	Richmond P. Everett,	Providence.
1885.	1892.	George Gordon King,	Newport.
	1892.	Belinda Olney Wilbour,	Bristol.
	1894.	William Butler Duncan,	New York.
1882.	1894.	Charles H. Smith,	Providence.
1871.	1894.	Rowland Hazard,	Peace Dale.
1866.	1894.	Horatio Rogers,	Providence.
1874.	1894.	Thomas Jefferson Hill,	Providence. 1894.
1891.	1894.	Elizabeth C. Hill,	Providence.
	1894.	Caroline Hazard,	Peace Dale.
	1895.	James Tillinghast,	Buffalo, N. Y.
	1895.	Hattie Budlong Chaffee,	Providence.
	1895.	Esek A. Jillson,	Providence.
	1895.	Robert Rodman,	N. Kingstown.
	1896.	Charles Phelps Noyes,	St. Paul, Minn.
1875.	1896.	William Ames,	Providence.
1889.	1896.	Hunter Carson White,	Providence.
1873.	1896.	Charles Hart,	Providence.
1858.	1896.	Amos Perry,	Providence.
	1896.	Benjamin F. Stevens,	Boston.
	1896.	John Peirce,	Providence. 1897.
	1897.	Elizabeth Francis,	Warwick.
	1897.	Sally Francis,	Warwick.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Below is a list of the honorary members of the society presumed to be living at this time, as no notice of their death has been received. The year of their election and the place of their residence are given as in the original record. The full list of honorary members and of the officers and standing committees of the society since its organization in 1822, was given in the "Proceedings of 1887-88," of which publication the society has but few copies. Of eighty-nine honorary members elected in the course of seventy-five years, only the following nine are believed to be now living. The first name on this list is that of a gentleman who has produced several works that are on our library shelves in the department of American history. The last name on the list is that of a citizen of this State whose efforts to encourage and facilitate the study of Rhode Island family history, entitle him to special honor and gratitude. All the names merit a like favorable comment.

ELECTED.

1868. William Leete Stone,
 1868. George Hannah,
 1870. Charles P. Daly,
 1878. K. Gislason,
 1880. Carl Schurz,
 1886. James Hammond Trumbull,
 1888. James Burrill Angell,
 1895. Charles Francis Adams,
 1897. Henry Edward Turner,

RESIDENCE.

New York.
 Brooklyn, N. Y.
 New York.
 Copenhagen, Den.
 Washington, D. C.
 Hartford, Conn.
 Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Boston.
 Newport, R. I.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Below is a list of the corresponding members of the society presumed to be now living, as no notice of their death has been received. The year of their election and the place of their residence are given as in the original record. The last full list of corresponding members was given in the "Proceedings of 1887-88." The first name on this list is that of the Hon. Henry Barnard, LL. D., who is regarded not only as the Nestor of American educators, but receives each year, from his native State, a thousand dollars as an expression of honor and gratitude for his services to the cause of public education. His eighty-sixth birthday was on the 24th of last January. The oldest person whose name is on the list is Major-General George Sears Greene, who was born in Warwick, R. I., and whose ninety-sixth birthday will be May 6th, 1897. The Greene family is regarded with special pride in Rhode Island.

Many of these members have changed their residences as well as their positions in life, and some of them may have entered upon another scene of existence yet unknown to the secretary of this society. Any person who will aid the secretary in correcting an error in the list will thereby confer a favor. Three names on this list are now on the active membership list with a postoffice address, Providence, R. I.

ELECTED.

1838.	Henry Barnard,
1840.	John Bagster,
1849.	Comte de Circourt,
1850.	George Sears Greene,
1858.	Thomas Stafford Drowne,
1858.	John Ward Dean,
1858.	Henry Crawford Dorr,
1859.	Caleb Davis Bradlee,
1859.	Samuel Coffin Eastman,
1859.	Henry Thayer Drowne,

RESIDENCE.

Hartford, Conn.
London, England.
Paris, France.
New York.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Boston.
New York.
Cambridge, Mass.
Concord, N. H.
New York.

ELECTED.

RESIDENCE.

1859.	William Stevens Perry,	Nashua, N. H.
1867.	Samuel Abbott Green,	Boston.
1867.	Frederick Arnold Holden,	Washington, D. C.
1868.	James Shrigley,	Philadelphia.
1869.	Ainsworth Rand Spofford,	Washington, D. C.
1869.	Charles Jeremiah Hoadley,	Hartford, Conn.
1869.	J. Watts De Peyster,	New York.
1869.	Elbridge Henry Goss.	Melrose, Mass.
1869.	Solon Wanton Bush,	Boston.
1869.	William Phineas Upham,	Salem, Mass.
1870.	Samuel A. Briggs,	Chicago, Ill.
1870.	Charles Myrick Thurston,	New Rochelle, N. Y.
1870.	Daniel Garrison Brinton,	Philadelphia.
1872.	Richard Eddy,	Gloucester, Mass.
1873.	William Cothran,	Woodbury, Conn.
1873.	Frederic Denison,	Mystic, Conn.
1873.	Edmund Farwell Slafter,	Boston.
1873.	Benjamin Franklin DeCosta,	New York.
1873.	Israel Ward Andrews,	Marietta, Ohio.
1873.	Albert Harrison Hoyt,	Cincinnati, Ohio.
1873.	J. C. Holst,	Christiana, Norway.
1873.	J. G. Bowles,	Quebec, Canada.
1874.	William Whitwell Greenough,	Boston.
1875.	Percy Daniels,	Worcester, Mass.
1875.	Thomas Fisk Rowland,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
1875.	C. Mason Kinnie,	San Francisco, Cal.
1875.	Benjamin Greene Arnold,	New York.
1876.	Phineas Bates, Jr.,	Boston.
1876.	John S. Brayton,	Fall River, Mass.
1877.	Richard A. Wheeler,	Stonington, Conn.
1877.	Elmer Hewitt Capen,	Somerville, Mass.
1878.	Asa Bird Gardiner,	West Point, N. Y.
1878.	George Washington Cullum,	New York.
1878.	Robert Alonzo Brock,	Richmond, Va.
1878.	John Austin Stevens,	New York.
1878.	Hiram A. Huse,	Montpelier, Vt.
1878.	Heussein Tevfik,	Constantinople.
1878.	Edward Floyd DeLancey,	New York.
1879.	Thomas Wentworth Higginson,	Cambridge, Mass.
1879.	Ray Greene Huling,	Fitchburg, Mass.
1879.	Edward Mavier de Montjau,	Paris, France.
1880.	Moses Coit Tyler,	Ann Arbor, Mich.
1880.	James Grant Wilson,	New York,
1880.	Alfred T. Turner,	Boston.

ELECTED.

1880. James Mason Hoppin,
 1880. Thomas W. Bicknell,
 1882. Carlton Albert Staples,
 1882. Wilfred H. Munro,
 1882. Leander Cornelius Manchester,
 1882. Charles H. Denison,
 1882. Charles Henry Hart,
 1882. Frederick Clifton Peirce,
 1883. Stephen Denison Peet,
 1883. Justin Winsor,
 1883. John Thomas Scharf,
 1884. Abner Cheney Goodell, Jr.
 1884. Adolphus Skinner Hubbard,
 1885. Franklin B. Dexter,
 1885. Peter Butler Olney,
 1885. Richard Olney,
 1885. William Augustus Mowry,
 1885. Albert Alonzo Folsom,
 1885. Samuel Briggs,
 1886. Ebenezer Weaver Peirce,
 1886. John Russell Bartlett,
 1887. Eaton Whiting Maxcy,
 1887. John Winslow,
 1887. George Alfred Raikes,
 1887. James Phinney Baxter,
 1888. James Tillinghast,
 1888. Samuel Smith Purple,
 1888. Edwards Amasa Park,
 1888. Abby Isabel (Brown) Bulkley,
 1889. William H. Watson,
 1890. Franklin Pierce Rice,
 1890. William Harden,
 1891. Henry Fitz Gilbert Waters,
 1891. William Warner Hoppin,
 1891. Isaac Pitman Noyes,
 1892. Henry Herbert Edes,
 1893. Clarence Winthrop Bowen,
 1893. Alfred Manchester,
 1894. Laura G. Sanford,
 1894. Charles Phelps Noyes,
 1895. Oscar S. Straus,
 1895. Stanislaus Murray Hamilton,
 1895. David Fisher,
 1897. William A. Courtenay,

RESIDENCE.

New Haven, Conn.
 Boston.
 Lexington, Mass.
 Suspension Bridge, N. Y.
 Lowell, Mass.
 San Francisco, Cal.
 Philadelphia.
 Rockford, Ill.
 Chicago.
 Cambridge, Mass.
 Baltimore, Md.
 Salem, Mass.
 San Francisco, Cal.
 New Haven, Conn.
 New York.
 Boston.
 Boston.
 Cleveland, Ohio.
 Freetown, Mass.
 Washington, D. C.
 Troy, N. Y.
 Brooklyn, N. Y.
 London, England.
 Portland, Me.
 Buffalo, N. Y.
 New York.
 Andover, Mass.
 Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Utica, N. Y.
 Worcester, Mass.
 Savannah, Ga.
 Salem, Mass.
 New York.
 Washington, D. C.
 Charlestown, Mass.
 New York.
 Salem, Mass.
 Erie, Penn.
 St. Paul, Minn.
 New York.
 Washington, D. C.
 Kalamazoo, Mich.
 Charleston, S. C.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

 SOME BRISTOL COUNTY (MASS.) WILLS.
 ABSTRACT OF MAIN ITEMS.

JOHN CARY² (John¹) of Bristol. Will dated 1721, July 10; proved 1721, Aug. 4. He mentions wife Abigail, sons John (deceased), Eleazer, James, Benjamin, and Josiah, grandson John, son of son John deceased, Rebecca Liscomb, wife of John, Jr.

*NOTE. His son John Cary³ married Damaris Arnold⁴ (Oliver³, Benedict², William¹).

JOHN GLADDING of Bristol, Mass. (now R. I.). Will dated 1718, Dec. 31; proved 1727, May 13. He mentions wife Sarah, eldest son John, daughter Susanna Millard, son William, children of daughter Elizabeth Willis, daughter Mary Williams, daughter Hannah Briggs, son Joshua.

NOTE. He married (1st) Elizabeth Rogers, 1666, July 17. He was of Newbury, Mass., before coming to Bristol.

UZAL WARDWELL² (William¹) of Bristol. Will dated 1728, Jan. 10; proved 1732, Sept. 7. He mentions wife Grace, six daughters—Mary Barker, Grace Gidding, Sarah Bosworth, Alce Gladding, Abigail Green, Hannah Crompton; sons—Uzal, James, Joseph, William, Benjamin.

NOTE. He married (1st) Mary Ring, 1664, May 3.

RICHARD SMITH of Bristol—1710, June 10. He having lately died intestate, the children united in giving a sufficient bond for "providing handsome and proper maintenance of their aged mother, Mrs. Joyce Smith." Division of real estate was made into five parts; viz., to Mercy Smith, widow, mother and guardian to children of oldest son (viz., Joseph)—Nathaniel, Samuel and Daniel Smith, and Hannah Eddy, widow.

JOHN BORDEN³ (John², Richard¹) of Swanzey, Mass. He died in 1719, but division of his estate was made 1735, Sept. 16, to widow, Sarah, now wife of John Earle, eldest son John, second son Joseph, youngest son Benjamin, daughter Elizabeth Wodell. A deceased daughter's part is alluded to as divided amongst the others.

JOHN MEDBURY of Swanzey, Mass. Inventory, 1694, May 17, £179 11s., shown by widow Sarah. Also, £70, being Sarah's land before marriage. Division of estate 1694, Nov. 6, to widow Sarah, and to children when of age; viz., eldest son John, second son Benjamin, third son Thomas, youngest son Nathaniel; daughters Hannah and Sarah.

NOTE. John Medbury's widow Sarah married Israel Harding.

SAMUEL LUTHER² (John¹) of Swanzey, Mass. Will 1714, May 2; proved 1716, Feb. 8. He mentions wife Mary, sons Samuel, Theophilus, Joshua, Ebenezer; daughters Mary Luther, Mehitable Cole, Susanna Luther, Martha Cole; grandson Martin Luther, etc.

WILLIAM SLADE of Swanzey, Mass. Will 1729, March 16; proved 1729, April 15. He mentions wife Sarah, sons William, Edward, Jonathan; daughters Sarah Soule, wife of Sylvanus, Mary Winslow, wife of John, Elizabeth Haile, wife of Barnard, Hannah Wheaton, wife of James, Martha Luther, wife of of James, Phebe Bowen, wife of Stephen, Lydia Baker, wife of Ebenezer.

NOTE. His wife was daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Borden) Holmes.

EDWARD SIMMONS of Swanzey, Mass. Will 1758, Jan. 9; proved 1758, May 2. He mentions wife Esther, son William, daughter Margaret Simmons, wife of Noble Simmons, daughter-in-law Mercy Simmons, widow of son Seth, and grandchildren Ebenezer, Sylvester, Brown, Seth, Lois, Deborah, Roba, and Elizabeth.

NOTE. His son Seth Simmons married Mercy Brown⁴, 1737, Oct. 30 (Esek³, James², Chad¹), and had among other children, Sylvester, who married Elizabeth Brightman, 1765, April 4, and was the father of Captain Ebben Simmons who died at Providence, 1845, May 3.



JOHN H. STINESS, LL. D.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF RHODE ISLAND
AND
PRESIDENT OF THE RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

CIVIL CHANGES IN THE STATE.

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT AT THE SEVENTY-FIFTH
ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOCIETY.

We meet on a day that is memorable for interesting events.

On this day, in 1529, the Elector of Saxony entered a protest against the decree of the diet of Spires, which condemned non-conformity to the Roman church; from which protest the name of Protestants was given to non-conformists.

On the same day, in 1598, the Edict of Nantes was promulgated, giving toleration to the Huguenots of France.

In 1689, the Toleration Act was passed in England, giving permission to dissenters to hold religious assemblies.

In 1775, the battle of Lexington opened the war of the Revolution on April 19, and just eight years from that day, in 1783, the cessation of hostilities was proclaimed in the American army.

It was most fitting that the Historical Society of Rhode Island should have had its birth on this day, memorable for these acts of religious toleration and American Independence; for in both these matters Rhode Island holds the foremost place.

Although there is a wide difference between toleration and the system of religious liberty established here, yet toleration was a step toward it; and although the battle of Lexington is taken as the beginning of the Revolutionary war, Rhode Island had really begun hostilities in 1772, in the destruction of the Gaspee.

It is also an interesting coincidence that the attack on the Massachusetts troops in Baltimore, one of the thrilling events that ushered in our Civil war, took place on this day.

We are here to note an epoch in the flight of time. The years roll by in ceaseless round, bringing change to man and

home and State, each leaving us other than we were before. Most often change comes so naturally, in the course of daily happening, we little heed it at the time and hardly know that it is going on. No life stands still. We speak of death as still; yet even that sinks backward to decay. But life is active; it moves on for better or for worse and brings inevitable change. At times we turn back to see whence we have come, what we have left behind, into what new surroundings, up to what higher ground, and then we realize that we are not now that which we have been. These turns come at birthdays, at anniversaries, at decades and centuries. We then compare what we are with what we were and count our gain or loss.

Seventy-five years, a longer time than what the Psalmist calls "the days of man," is a long time even in the life of the State. It is long enough for three generations to come and go; for population to increase more than four-fold and to alter much in character; for old things to pass away and new conditions to arise; for growth and development in ideas, methods, weal and law; for anxiety and contest; for labor and achievement; for struggle and victory, and all that goes to make up the history of a people. Yet long as the time is, the cares of the present and the hopes of the future so fill our minds that we look back upon days that have passed "as a watch in the night."

" Though varying wishes, hopes and fears
Fevered the progress of these years,
Yet now days, weeks and months but seem
The recollection of a dream."

But history turns our eyes to the past, for present guidance and future light. A Greek historian said: "History is philosophy teaching by examples;" and so, at a time like this, it is fitting to call back some lessons from our past, both to show whence we have come and whither we are tending.

As we pause then to look down the vista of three-quarters of a century, what shall we stop to note? Material progress? It is not what we have that makes us great, but what we are. Individual deeds? These grow dim in the retrospect. But

what things we and those before us have done come together as the act of a body which embraces all, which does not die, which stands as a common representative, which affects everyone, which reflects the common culture and progress of ideas, and which we call the State. More important than any of its parts, as the acts of all are of greater consequence than mere individual deeds, it is the most important thing to note. Let us then turn our attention for a while to some of the civil changes in the State.

In doing so I shall express opinions, but they are only to be taken as my own opinions; for although I speak to the society I do not speak for the society.

When this society was organized, in 1822, the total population of the State was about 83,000, nearly one-half of which was in Providence county, and about one-seventh in the town of Providence. The war of 1812 had been disastrous to our commerce; yet, after all, it was not an unmixed evil. The scarcity of foreign goods had compelled a resort to home industry, and directed the attention of our people to manufactures. By 1822 this branch of industry had become well established along the banks of many of our streams, the manufacture of cotton goods naturally taking the lead in Rhode Island, where, under Samuel Slater, it had its start. Nearly all the work in the factories was done by native-born families, for the foreign element in our population, at that time, was very small. Immigration had begun as early as 1815, but it was confined mostly to small farmers from England and Ireland, who found work and homes in our uncultivated fields. They were so few in number that no serious alarm or jealousy from a foreign-born element had been aroused, as is evident from the fact that they were eligible as freemen upon the same footing as the native born. But the New-England type, which had so long prevailed as a characteristic of our people, was not to remain undisturbed. The fields were too inviting to go long without cultivation, and the industries were becoming too active for the supply of native help. Steadily, though slowly, immigrants came to make their homes among us, our population increasing during the first four decades of the century at an average of less than 1,000 a year,

while in the single decade, from 1840 to 1850, the increase was nearly 40,000, or about as much as it had been for the forty years before, and the greater part of this large increase was the immigration from foreign lands, chiefly from Ireland, on account of the great famine. This period marked a change in the occupations of our people. The native mill hands were displaced by foreigners, the ordinary calls of labor were supplied by them, and gradually apprehension arose lest they should, before long, supplant the native element altogether. This feeling could not have been otherwise. New Englanders had been a simple folk, all of whom stood practically upon the same plane, with common interests, traditions and habits, with little perceptible distinction of rank or class; homogeneous, quiet and contented. The new-comers, though eager to secure the blessings of this free land, brought with them the influence of different traditions and modes of life; most of them were of a religious faith then little known or understood by those who had been reared in Puritan teaching; everything about them seemed alien and out of place and, more than all, they came with the ardor of a new-born freedom which led them to be earnest, united and aggressive in political affairs. Competition at once sprang up for the work which before had been done by native families, and different nationalities crowded each other in the race of life. Forgetting the fact that the natives were, at most, but a few removes from immigrants, albeit they were immigrants of higher culture and moved by loftier motives, a feeling of jealousy and alarm naturally arose as to the outcome of this increasing movement, both in regard to our industries and our institutions. Still the feeling of alarm which had been steadily growing found no expression in legislative act until the earnest agitation for the extension of suffrage which led to the adoption of our Constitution. A distinction was then made between native and foreign-born electors, which continued until the adoption of the seventh amendment to the Constitution in 1888, which practically wiped it out. Such a result was inevitable. Moral and social reforms, like diseases, starting we know not exactly how, nor when, nor where, all at once become epidemic and spread over all lands with a power that cannot be

resisted. So we have seen the extension of suffrage, within the life of this society, spreading from land to land, in this country, in England, France, Germany, Italy and even in Russia to an extent that would have been incredible seventy-five years ago, until now, almost universally, the fact of manhood carries with it the right to vote. Governments are more and more becoming governments of the people, by the people, and for the people. It is in the air. We breathe in the sentiment and we cannot resist its expression. Here as elsewhere, oppose it as we might, the signs of the times showed that the result must come, and come it did. And although I claim no gift of political prophecy, I cannot but think that the same law of progress will, in like way, give the right of suffrage to women when they unite to demand it. And we might ask why should not intelligent women, such as are here present, be entitled to cast a vote, as well as so many no more intelligent men? This change may come slowly, as an almost universal suffrage has come to men, but it will come surely, as old-time legal distinctions pass away, as they now are passing. The mixed character of our people to which I have alluded is now more marked than ever. Not a few, but all nationalities are now to be seen within our borders, and we look upon them without serious alarm. We have grown to know and feel our strength and the strength of the government under which we live. We realize that they have come to make their homes here, that their interest and ours is common, that in the main they are loyal to the government, and though for a time they may carry the flags under which they were born, they carry our own flag also and are ready to defend it. Before long their descendants will know no flag but that of this country, and they will be fused in the mass of our people.

There is a wonderful power of assimilation in this land. More than to anything else, I believe it to be due to superior advantages in education and surroundings. Help a man to feel that he stands on an equal footing with his neighbor, and you have taken the first step to beget self respect and the will to maintain it. You can see the proof of this assimilation all around you. I have seen it in a marked degree in cases in

court, where the immigrant, his children and grand-children have chanced to appear. The first generation born in this country shows some signs of its parentage in looks, habits and speech, but, as a rule, in the second all these are wholly gone. No brogue betrays the land from which their fathers came, observances and customs show them "Native here and to the manner born," and in dress and features they disclose no foreign ancestry and can hardly be distinguished from those whom we call Americans. They are Americans. They know no other land, no other institutions, no other government than ours. There will of course be difficulties and dangers for a time, from ignorance, customs and lack of adaptation to our ways, but these will soon pass away, and are now passing away, as new generations, reared here, take their places among us. In education and business, in political and other affairs, we meet and mingle and influence each other. We are fast becoming a homogeneous people, notwithstanding the foreign element that is pouring in upon us. Hitherto the general American type has been that of New England, but what it will be in the future when the varied nationalities impress their characteristics upon it, like a composite photograph, who can tell? But it is enough to know that these foreign elements will be a part of our future and that it is now our duty to see that they are fitted for the privileges and responsibilities which will come to them. There are present dangers, however, which require attention. The ease with which men who cannot speak our language, who cannot read our books, who know little or nothing of our government, are invested with citizenship and the right to vote, is a source of danger easy to be seen. Ignorance of language, laws and customs, deprive them of independent judgment and forces them to act under leaders, who are supposed to know how to guide them, with the almost sure result of making them a self-seeking faction, which often follows blindly a more self-seeking guide. This is a travesty of citizenship, a ready chance for corruption and fraud, an important part of the machine, a sad start for new-born patriots. But there are other serious questions, besides political, connected with immigration. The wrench of heart ties when the

old home is left, the sickening longing for it amid strange scenes, the bitter disappointment of sanguine hope, the utter desperation of days of idleness when hard times close the workshop door, the temptations plied on every hand, the lack of old-time restraint under new conditions,—all these things combine to make an increasing record of insanity, pauperism and crime, before which we stand amazed and asking one another what is to be done. That there must be some wise yet reasonable restriction upon immigration is evident to all, but what it shall be is now an important legislative problem, whose solution is to be wrought out in the next century.

The movement for the extension of suffrage, to which I have referred, presents a painful picture in the annals of our State, but it is one which, at a time like this, cannot be put out of sight. It aroused animosities, the remains of which may still be found; it brought the people of the State to the verge of war and bloodshed, and changed the foundation of our State from a royal charter to a republican constitution. It is a period which cannot be ignored. Little has been said of it, for with true magnanimity our people have healed the breach and allowed the bitter feelings to die out, and now, after the lapse of more than half a century, when earth has closed upon most of the actors, and prejudice and rancor have vanished with passing years, the time has come when history may look with impartial eyes and speak with truthful tongue of that important epoch. It is one that should be studied. Its history is yet to be written, and it will be full of warning and instruction.

A few questions thrust themselves upon us, which we may properly consider. Was there cause for such an agitation? A candid review of the facts will compel us to say that there was.

Aside from inequality in town representations, which is constantly changing and is a matter of adjustment rather than of principle, there were some things under the old system so contrary to American ideas of right, so far behind the spirit of republican government and so humiliating to free-born men, that we wonder how they could have stood so long. There is no need to recall them all. An example of the kinds suggested will show the matter clearly enough.

The American idea upon which the Revolution was founded, was that taxation without representation was unjust, and that the duties of citizenship should carry with them the rights of citizenship. But, in this State, as the right to vote was confined to land-holders and their eldest sons, a large number of men, who paid taxes on personal property and were liable for military and fire duty, had no vote at all.

The adoption of the Federal Constitution made anything but a republican form of government inconsistent with it. Although a government, in many respects republican, had been grafted on to the charter of King Charles the Second, yet it lacked a most essential element of such a government, in the distribution of powers. The General Assembly exercised judicial functions and was, in fact, the Supreme Court of the State. It set aside judgments of the highest court, granted new trials and reserved to itself the full exercise of chancery powers. The judiciary was not a co-ordinate branch, and this necessary feature of a republican form of government was lacking. The idea of legislative omnipotence, put aside by all the other States at the close of the Revolution, was so firmly embedded in the minds of our people that it was not until 1856, thirteen years after the adoption of the Constitution, that it was finally overthrown by the resolute and convincing opinion of Chief Justice Ames, in the case of *Taylor v. Place*, 4 R. I. 324. Indeed I have put it too strongly in saying that it was even then overthrown, for, two or three years later, the same idea was put forth, by reports of special committees on the *Ives v. Hazard* case, that the General Assembly had a revisory power over the courts. It required the sturdy onset of Rhode Island's great lawyer, Thomas A. Jenckes, in a masterly speech, to put the idea so far under a weight of argument that it has never been revived. In speaking of this power of the General Assembly Judge Ames said: "In the case of *Wilkinson v. Leland*, 2 Pet. 631, heard before the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1829, the able and experienced counsel for the plaintiffs in error contended, that both before and since the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, the General Assembly of Rhode Island had always exercised *supreme*,

legislative, executive and judicial power; that by one of its standing laws, it was authorized on petition for new trial, to set aside the judgments of its courts, at pleasure; that having been originally the only court in the State, it had exercised *common law, chancery, probate and admiralty* jurisdiction, and *had never parted with its chancery jurisdiction*, being, as the counsellor termed it, the best court of chancery in the world; and that its probate power, though conferred upon inferior courts, had always been exercised concurrently with them, as proved by its frequent probate of wills and grants of administration. In the note to the 632d page of the above volume of reports, a series of instances are given, extending from 1771 to 1793—and these must have been but a selection—in which the assertions of the counsellor are fully proved; for these instances embrace grants of new trial, amendments of court records, *orders* to the Supreme Court of the colony to carry into effect the decrees of the King in council, to chancerize bonds, and to annul judgments, specific performance of covenants, revocation of administrations, injunctions against actions at law, the setting aside of decrees in admiralty, and finally, not to be too tedious in the enumeration, the distribution, in fee simple, of the real property of a female *non compos*, between a person, who would give bond to support her, and her heirs-at-law; the latter, however, to give bond to restore their respective portions, in the event that the unhappy subject of this experiment should be restored to her senses."

Mr. Jenckes maintained that the judicial power exercised by the General Assembly was a usurpation, which had grown up from the fact that the only appeal from the decrees of the General Assembly was to the King of the council, and this, by reason of the great cost, trouble and delay involved, was in fact no remedy at all. And when the proceedings of the General Assembly "were utterly condemned" by Her Majesty and council, on the appeal of *Remington v. Brenton*, in 1712, the Assembly passed resolutions promising "to establish a regular court of chancery," and not to allow any more appeals from the court of trial,—but it kept on just the same. And so it was down to 1843. "But," quoting Mr. Jenckes, "complaints arose,

long and loud, in this State, and the people at length decided upon a change; the same change that had taken place in every State of the Union, and in the general government itself. They wanted a written constitution. They wanted the powers of government defined and limited. * * * The General Assembly was omnipotent. What it made, it could unmake; and there was nothing safe, certain or established within this small republic."

In view of these statements from the most competent authority there can be no question that Rhode Island was wanting in a republican form of government under the charter.

And what humiliating distinctions existed under the laws! A non-freeholder, no matter what his personal responsibility might be, could not commence an action in a court of justice to collect a debt or to obtain any redress, without first procuring a freeholder to endorse his writ as surety for costs. Then, too, the fact that a man was a freeholder did not give him a right to vote. He had to be admitted a freeman in the town where he lived, and this depended upon the will of the freemen. He had to be voted in as into a social club. I know of no evidence to show that there was arbitrary or unjust exclusion under this power, enough to amount to a grievance, but there was the possibility of an exclusion in any case and it is always humiliating to be obliged to accept as an act of grace that which one is entitled to as a matter of right.

The mere statement of these things not only shows a cause for discontent and change, but makes us, who look back to them, wonder that, in one of the original thirteen States of the Union, nearly seventy years after the Declaration of Independence and more than fifty under the Constitution of the United States, such things could be. It does not seem like freedom or the rights of men as we understand them to be in these days, nor indeed, as they were then understood in other parts of the country. I think that we must agree that our people had the right to demand a change. It is no answer to say that it was a good government in the main, and that no great hardships resulted. That was the answer of the king to the colonists who objected to the tax on tea and the stamp act. The

system was un-American. We see it to be so at a glance. They felt it to be so through years of living under it. Were they content? Was the agitation of 1842, and before, simply a tumult stirred up by demagogues? What is the record? All along from the adoption of the federal constitution, petitions were sent to the General Assembly for extension of the right to vote, which were sometimes received respectfully and sometimes with disdain. For the first thirty years or so, the people seem to have been satisfied with the charter; at any rate they did not demand a constitution, but only changes in the law of voting. In 1811, a bill for extension of suffrage passed one house of the Assembly, but got no further. In 1824, 1834, and again in 1841 and 1842, conventions were called to frame a constitution. The first was rejected because the question of its adoption was submitted only to those who were already freemen under the charter. As a class they did not care for a change. The constitution of 1834 never completed its work. The constitution of 1841 framed the Landholders' constitution, which was rejected by a small majority, and that of 1842 framed the present constitution. In addition to these was the so-called People's constitution in 1842. These instances show that it was felt, at times, that there must be some yielding to the pressure for reform, but the purpose of the Assembly, as shown by reports and by the measures proposed, not to change the system of the State by an extension of suffrage, was all along quite plain. Here was the error of those in power. They paid too little heed to the rights of their fellow-citizens, who, waiting for relief until patience had become weary and long-deferred hope had made the heart sick, had come to feel that insult was added to injustice, and that it was useless to look for redress from those who held control. From this cause also came the fatal error of the suffrage party. Spurned and defeated as they had been before, the vote for the People's constitution had accomplished one result. It had shown how much in earnest in this matter a large part of the people were and that it was unwise to withstand their movement longer. This appears in the report of a committee of the General Assembly at the March session, 1842, as follows: "This General Assembly,

though they considered this pretended constitution as a nullity, yet were disposed to consider the number of persons who had voted for it as expressive of an opinion in the community that the right of suffrage should be very liberally extended." Accordingly the Landholders' constitution, so called, voted for in March, 1842, and which was almost as liberal as the People's constitution, voted for in 1841, was put out in the spirit of conciliation and compromise, by which the suffrage men would get nearly all that they claimed and the law and order men would yield to a constitution adopted under legislative authority. Had this offer been accepted it would have been a complete victory for Dorr and his party. He would have been recognized as the leader under whom this result had been accomplished and the new party would have stepped into power. But they could not see it so. The olive branch had been withheld too long. The suffragists feared the Greeks bearing gifts; they doubted the sincerity of the charter men, and, more than all, they felt that they had already adopted a legal constitution; that the action of the Assembly was a practical concession of the fact and that if the Landholders' constitution should be put down the establishment of the People's constitution would be assured. Accordingly suffrage men joined with ultra charter men to defeat the Landholders' constitution and the inauguration of the People's constitution followed. But before that event a new factor had entered into the problem.

As early as April, 1842, President Tyler had written to Governor King that he would aid the existing government against an insurrection, and as a government under the People's constitution could not be established against the opposition of the existing government without an insurrection, as it would be termed, this statement really settled the issue; for neither party could hope for success against the federal power. Seeing this, many who had voted for and favored the People's constitution withdrew their support from it, looking to the existing government for the adoption of a new constitution, which was freely, if not officially, promised. Mr. Dorr felt the force of all this, but he also felt that he was forced to go on; that if he made no effort to establish the People's constitution, having

been elected governor under it, he would be justly regarded as unfaithful to the trust reposed in him, and that an organization under the People's constitution would probably forestall the proposed new constitution and render it unnecessary. Moreover, as the People's constitution was by its terms to take effect on the first Tuesday in May, 1842, a failure to organize under it would be to abandon it, and then, if the promises, much distrusted, should not be realized they would be in a ridiculous plight and obliged to start anew, with much loss of prestige. On the other hand, if they did organize under the constitution, to save it, they would then be bound by their oaths of office to support it and not to yield it to another. It was a hard dilemma. If they took the wrong path in such a case, we may judge them with charity. They felt that they must go forward in the hope that their action would be accepted. Hear the pathetic account of the situation in Mr. Dorr's address issued in August, 1843: "The election of officers under the people's constitution proceeded. The people appeared to have recovered their self-possession, but this appearance was deceptive. The meeting of the legislature disclosed the under tone of feeling among the members and their indisposition to active measures. * * *

"It was impossible that this state of things should continue. It could be terminated by surrendering my office, by an arrest from the charter government or by carrying into effect the government set up by my constituents. To surrender my post, and to retire from the responsibility which it imposed upon me, was a thought not likely to occur to me. To submit to an arrest and to the breaking up of the government without an effort in its behalf, would have been, in the general opinion and in fact * * * a dishonorable abandonment of the means apparently placed at my disposal to maintain my own and the rights intrusted to my keeping. * * * I need not dwell upon the absurdity or the dishonesty of an attempt of an officer in my position, who, bearing an oath to maintain the constitution under which he was elected, should undertake to compromise such an instrument or to negotiate it away. If it could not be supported, it must fall. The only release to me

was by a surrender of my duty and office, or by the act of the people repealing the fundamental law which they had established. No man can rise up to gainsay my fidelity to the constitution."

These are not the words of a self-seeking demagogue, but of a man moved by pure motive, high purpose and self-sacrificing devotion. They are not the words of a fanatic, but of one who keenly appreciated his situation and had the courage to meet it. There is in them no ring of ambition, but rather the plaintive wail of evident defeat, and, although they were written after the events had happened, they reveal his feelings at the time, and seem like the words of a fatalist. They show how he was impelled to go on, by a resort to military force, to take possession of the property of the State, while his adherents, free from his responsibility, gradually withdrew to await the new constitution, which was then sure to come and which did come. The result was inevitable. Heroic as was his sense of duty, Dorr had taken up arms against the government of the State. It was not simply a *de facto* government, for, whatever its foundation, one that had stood so long with the consent of the people was a government *de jure*. But whether it was one or the other, and however strong the provocation and however necessary the action may have appeared to be, it was still a revolution against an existing government. However justifiable upon moral grounds such a revolution may be, those who enter into it take the chance of success or treason. If it succeeds, the old government is gone, with its power to punish, and, of course, rebellion is no treason against the government established by it. If it fails; he who has broken his allegiance must answer for it. To this extent does might make right. Franklin pithily expressed the idea to his fellow-signers of the Declaration of Independence when he said, "Now we must hang together, or we shall hang separately." It is no answer to say that it is the will of the people; for a government does not cease when a majority of its citizens make up their minds that they want something different. There must be the working out of the popular will in legal ways or in a way accepted as legal. Without legal authority the expression of the will of a majority is

simply an expression of the opinion of so many individuals, and nothing more. The government may accede to it, but it is not legally bound to, and such an unauthorized expression is no defence to crime against the State. But oftentimes there is moral when there is not legal justification. Courts cannot declare the government, of which they are a part, and the laws which they are set to administer, to be no government and no laws. But history is not bound by rules of law, and the court of public opinion often enters a "*nol pros.*" against a legal criminal, in recognition of a sincere and noble purpose. Garibaldi and Kossuth, Sam Houston and Jefferson Davis, not to mention many others who will occur to you, are illustrations of successful and unsuccessful revolutionists; while public opinion, condoning his offence, sings of John Brown that "his soul is marching on."

How stands the case with Dorr? There is no room to doubt his unselfish purpose. We cannot think that he was moved by ambition, for, being one of the most favored class, socially and politically, a lawyer of good repute and marked ability, in public life already trusted and honored, a former treasurer of this society, his prospect of advancement was with the dominant party, rather than by espousing a cause unpopular with his friends and theretofore unsuccessful in its efforts. On one side he had all to gain and on the other all to lose. The doubtful honor of an election as governor under a disputed Constitution, with all the burdens it entailed, when compared with the honors he could easily have won upon the other side, could have weighed but little in the scales of ambition. There must have been a profound conviction of the justice of the cause and a strong sense of duty to have moved him to the length he went. The moral indication of his struggle appears in the fact that the reform which he contended for was immediately granted after his defeat, in the Constitution under which we are living to-day. His mistake was in failing to seize the opportunity for success, which he might have secured from the adoption of the Landholders' constitution. It was near enough to what his friends were seeking to warrant its acceptance. It would have insured peace. Dorr would have been regarded as

a victor who had forced the adjustment, and his followers would have come into power sooner than they did, in 1845. But intense reformers are usually impolitic. They look upon any concession as a yielding of principle. They see no line to be followed but a right line, going straight to the end, with no turning to avoid obstructions and to reach the same end in an easier and surer way.

It is not surprising, however, that there should have been doubt of the reality of conversion from half a century of supercilious rebuffs to a sincere adoption of general constitutional suffrage. Probably they asked, why, if the landholders were sincere, the People's constitution could not be accepted as well as to adopt another substantially like it. Everything had been peaceful and quiet in its adoption, and, if accepted, it would be as legal a constitution as another, for the charter provided for no amendment or change. Still, as the vote proved, the Landholders' constitution would have been adopted, if the Dorr party had voted for it. Mr. Dorr was a member of the Landholders' convention, and if he could consistently take part in framing two constitutions, both of which could not become law, it is hard to see why he might not, with equal consistency, have consented that the one should be taken which would meet the views of the greatest number. Perhaps the result would have been different if the "private and confidential" letter of the President to Governor King, of May 9, 1845, had been generally known. The President said that he was well advised that all difficulty would cease if the General Assembly would announce a general amnesty and a call for a new constitution upon somewhat liberal principles. Although this course was cordially assented to by Governor King, the letter of Elisha R. Potter to the President, of May 15, 1842, shows that it was not promptly acted upon. Mr. Potter gave as the reason that the members of the Assembly "did not wish to concede while the People's party continued their threats. All allowed that the concession must be made and the only difference of opinion was as to time."

If there could have been the magnanimity which marked the close of our national rebellion; if some good heart, like Lin-

coln, could have spoken "with malice toward none, with charity for all," even in the small way that was called for here; if there had been on both sides a larger spirit of accommodation, our record would have been more satisfying than it is. As a result there was a show of force on both sides, but happily it was not much more; the movement for the People's constitution subsided before the certainty of the aid of the government, and our present Constitution was adopted in November, 1842. A notice of the trial of Dorr, which followed, is outside of the purpose of this paper. I have dwelt at length upon the change from the charter to the Constitution, because it is the most important change in the century, and one whose history has not yet been written. I feel that due allowance has not been made for Dorr's purity of motive, his high sense of honor and duty, and the result which he really accomplished. On the contrary, he has been too much associated with the ridicule which so easily attaches to personal defeat. As what he aimed at was reform, and not revolution; as what he did was free from the ordinary element of criminal intent; as the need and timeliness of his efforts were attested by the almost simultaneous adoption of our Constitution, and as the result of his self-sacrifice was the enlarged and more republican form of government under which we since have lived, though I speak only for myself, I believe that I voice the verdict of history in saying that, overlooking his mistakes of judgment and covering his offence with the veil of charity, as the General Assembly tried to do in 1854, we may hold his name in grateful memory for a noble purpose and a beneficent result. And from this chapter of our history we may also learn the important lessons that the State cannot safely try to stem the rising tide of public opinion; and that the denial of a just, popular demand, merely upon partisan grounds, will result in disaster and dishonor to the State.

Among the radical changes to be noted, one of the most interesting is that in the laws relating to married women. Seventy-five years ago, the law of the State in this respect was substantially the common law of England. Founded upon the declaration of Holy Scripture, "And they twain shall be one

flesh," the law declared the husband and wife to be one person within its purview, and accomplished the result by merging the legal existence of the wife in that of the husband. She was under his cover and control, as is indicated by the name given to her in law, *feme covert*. The legal relation of husband and wife found fitting expression in the designation of *baron* and *feme*. The woman came under disability immediately upon marriage. She could hold real estate, although the husband controlled it and had the income from it, but she could not dispose of it, and she could no longer hold personal property, for it vested in the husband; she could not make a contract of any kind, nor enter into any business, even for the support of herself and children; she could not make a will nor a deed; she could not choose her home or surroundings; she was entitled to no determination of her own, but only to obey that of the husband, which he might enforce by punishment. These disabilities of the wife, Blackstone tells us, were "for the most part intended for her protection and benefit; so great a favorite is the female sex of the laws of England."

Of course there were reciprocal obligations on the part of the husband. As he adopted the woman and her circumstances, he took her debts with her property, and became liable for all she might owe at the time of her marriage; he became bound to furnish her a suitable home and to provide for her support according to his ability and station in life; he even became responsible for her criminal acts done in his presence and liable for her torts, upon the theory that she was so completely under his subjection that she was compelled by him to do the wrong things. Lord Coke described the common law as "the perfection of reason;" but it has always seemed to me that he ought to have made an exception of some parts of the law of married women. Of course there must be a head to the family, and some of these duties and disabilities, necessary to the family relation, are no hardship when guided by the right spirit. For example, Sir Thomas Smith, quoted by Mr. Schouler in his work on "Domestic Relations," speaks of "the husband and wife each having care of the family; the man to get, to travel abroad and to defend; the wife to save, to stay at home and to

distribute that which is gotten, for the nurture of the children and family ; which to maintain GOD has given the man greater wit, better strength, better courage, to compel the woman to obey, by reason or force ; and to the woman, beauty, fair countenance and sweet words, to make the man obey her again for love. Thus each obeyeth and commandeth the other, and they two together rule the house, so long as they remain in one."

The happiest description of the relation of husband and wife that I know of is given by Ian Maclaren, in "Kate Carnegie," as that of "co-ordinate jurisdiction with mutual subordination."

Mr. Bishop, in the "Law of Married Women," quotes an interesting passage from the "Early Years of H. R. H. the Prince Consort, compiled under the direction of Her Majesty the Queen," by Grey, where it is told that on the marriage of Queen Victoria to Prince Albert, there were those who would have denied him, even in the domestic circle, that authority which in private families belongs to the husband. It was urged upon the queen that as sovereign she must be the head of the family as well as of the state and that her husband was, after all, but one of her subjects. Her reply was that she had solemnly engaged at the altar to obey as well as to love and to honor, and this sacred obligation she could consent neither to limit nor refine away. Thus she illustrated those qualities so neatly described by Col. Walker in his now celebrated toast, "The queenliness of the woman and the womanliness of the Queen."

But the difficulties in the law of married women came not so much in the things which affected personal relations as in those which limited the right of the wife to acquire and control property. So long as the personal relations were kindly and prosperous there would be little difficulty any way, but when the husband failed in duty and the wife had to bear the burden of support of the family, she found her hands tied by the law. The simple, rural life, which preceded the growth of our cities and large towns, was just the sort of life out of which the rules of the common law had grown and to which it was adapted. The law, therefore sturdily withstood the prog-

ress of more liberal ideas and all substantial legislative change down to so recent a date as 1844. It suited the habits and thoughts of the people; it was looked upon as fixed and settled and needing no change. But along in the second quarter of the century there began to be an agitation of the matter. In various states, gradually and with difficulty, changes were made, very much like those adopted in Rhode Island. It was a general movement all over the country, as such reforms usually are, and this State was among the early ones to leave the old path. There is reason, however, to believe that the first thing done was to meet a special case. A law was passed in 1841, which provided that a wife who had come into this State without her husband, and had lived here two years without him, could make contracts and hold property the same as if she was not married; and if she should have obtained a divorce in this State or he in some other state or country, which she could not defend, if she had lived here six months she should not be liable to be deprived of her property or children, unless he should make it appear to the court that she was not a fit person to have their custody. This act, substantially in the same form, is still upon the statute book, and it was, without doubt, passed to cover a case which excited much interest at the time. The daughter of a wealthy resident of Boston married a Swiss gentleman whom she met abroad and from whom she separated after a while, coming to this country with her infant son. After fruitless efforts to induce her to return, the husband procured a divorce in Switzerland and came here for his son. A similar law was passed in New York, but it was vetoed by the governor, and the law was also enacted in New Hampshire. The wife claimed to be a resident of Newport. If the law was not cut out for this particular case it was a most surprising fit.

The way had been prepared for the married women's acts which followed, by the prevalence of trust deeds of the wife's property. Before marrying, when all their property would go to the men, the women had become sharp enough to see to it that property was conveyed to a trustee for their use and thus kept from the hands of the husbands. It was safer; it kept the wife's estate from the husband's creditors, ensuring something in case

of disaster and still enabled the husband to have the benefit of it, if the wife so desired. The conditions of modern life had compelled this arrangement and it was but natural that legislation should follow. Accordingly, in 1844, the common law gave way in this State to a statute which provided that all the property of a married woman, whether acquired before or after marriage, should be "so far secured to her sole and separate use" that neither the property nor the rents or income thereof should be liable in any way for her husband's debts, either before or after his death, and that upon the death of the husband in the lifetime of the wife, it should be and remain her sole and separate estate. The husband might receive the rents until the wife should give notice to the contrary, and she could dispose of any of her property by will, subject to his life interest in her real estate, called the tenancy by the courtesy. If she made no will, the husband had the right to take all her personal property. These provisions were a radical reform in the property rights of married women. Mr. Schouler calls the movement, which extended to all the states in the Union, a social revolution. It certainly was the beginning of the great change in the status, the independence and the powers of women which has taken place since that time. The law remained practically the same down to the revision of 1896, except the modification in the revision of 1872, by which the wife's property, instead of being "so far secured" to her sole use that it should not be liable for her husband's debts, became "absolutely secured to her sole and separate use." In 1896 came a change as radical as that of 1844, but one which showed that the commissioners to revise the laws saw the need and tendency of the time and had the wisdom and courage to come up to it. The act then passed enables a married woman to hold all her property free from the control of her husband; to give discharges for deposits in banks, for mortgages and other property in her own name; to make contracts for the management and improvement of her property and to borrow money therefor; to convey her property by her own deed as if she was single, saving the right of the husband as tenant by the courtesy; to give bond in her own name and to act as executor, administra-

tor, trustee or guardian; to sue and be sued alone, and generally to conduct all her business affairs as if she were not married. Some consideration is also paid to the husband in exempting him from liability for his wife's torts, unless he participates in them, and also in exempting him from his wife's ante-nuptial debts. I doubt if these have ever been of very much importance, for women, as a class, are not disposed to debt and perhaps less so before than after marriage; and yet it seems, from some entries in our early records, that they must have been considered very important in the cases noted. The records in North Kingstown, Warwick, Westerly and Scituate show entries to the effect that couples were duly married by a justice in the presence of witnesses; the man taking the woman to be his wife on the highway, she being clothed only in a shift or smock. Some of these records are reprinted in Vol. I. of Mr. Rider's *Book Notes*. These singular records can only be accounted for upon the supposition that formerly it was thought that the liability of the husband was in consequence of taking the wife's property and hence that a marriage evidenced by the most absolute exhibition of poverty on her part would exempt him by showing that he received nothing from her, not even enough to clothe her. If such was the reason it was fallacious, for the liability of the husband was the same whether the wife had property or not. It arose from the relation and not from the fact of receiving. The wife could not be sued for a debt after marriage, and hence the husband stood in her place. But under our present liberal and beneficent statute young men may now put on the wedding ring without the fear that they may be sued for the bride's trousseau. The present act goes as far as it is possible to go in separating husband and wife from all pecuniary and contractual complication. It completely emancipates the wife's property from the husband's control; it enables her to carry on business as a trader and to engage in the affairs of life with as much freedom as if she were not married. There is nothing in a wife's separate dealing with her own property which is incompatible with the marriage relation, and there is every reason in expediency and justice why she should have that right. Married or single, I can see

no good reason why women should not have the same rights as men and I honor the State for the great advance which it has made in giving to married women their independence in contract and responsibility.

One of the most important factors in life is education. It has always been the boast of New England that the belfry of the schoolhouse and the spire of the church were to be seen in every village. While this was true to some extent in this State, prior to seventy years ago, it was not true to any such degree as it was in Massachusetts. When we think of schools in such a connection, we naturally think of the free-school system, to which in these days we look with so much pride and interest. But that system is of comparatively recent establishment in Rhode Island. There were attempts to establish schools in early colonial days, chiefly in Providence and Newport, and aid was given to individual enterprises, but no general system was adopted. Judge Potter, in a paper read before this society in 1851, gives several reasons for this fact. There was no established religion here as in Massachusetts and Connecticut, and no unanimity in religious views. Consequently, there were very few clergymen here, whose influence would have been for education and who themselves often served as teachers. For the first hundred years of our colony we could have no settled government. Massachusetts claimed to Narragansett Bay on the east and Connecticut claimed to the bay on the west, and Massachusetts also claimed the Warwick settlement. All that was left, over which our government could exercise undisputed jurisdiction, was the Providence Plantations, or most of what is now Providence county, and the islands of the bay. The title and control of our territory were not finally settled until 1747, when the five towns east of Narragansett Bay were decreed to Rhode Island, the western boundary having been finally settled with Connecticut twenty years before. So long a contest had this colony to maintain its rights to the "patch of ground," as Williams called it, for which he drew his "poor and inconsiderable line," where no others had the right to claim. So sturdily, too, did the colony defend its claims that it was successful in every point against the claims of its powerful neigh-

bors. But this long period of commotion greatly hindered our growth and development. Along the west shore of the bay were wealthy owners of plantations, and in the larger towns of Providence and Newport were prosperous merchants, while the other towns were sparsely settled, means of communication were slight, and the people poor. Under these conditions a common school system was almost impossible. Still, persistent effort was made to accomplish this result, and to a former president of this society, John Howland, is largely due the credit of success. In February, 1800, an act was passed establishing free schools. There had been a hard contest; there was great rejoicing at the result, for the friends of the plan thought that the fight was won. But it was a short-lived victory, for the act was repealed in 1803. Then for twenty-five years there was no school law, as there had been none before 1800. Towns kept school or not as they pleased. Some of our citizens sent their sons to the schools of Massachusetts, and some formed companies to build schoolhouses and employ teachers, under the name of Proprietors' Schools. Children were allowed to attend them on payment of tuition. Providence, however, having established the free-school system, under the act of 1800, continued it and the other large towns had some provision for free teaching. So matters stood until 1828, when the second act for establishing free schools was passed and this time to stand.

The free-school system was long in taking root in our soil, but when once it began to grow it developed with such rapidity and vigor that now it is the equal of any. But, great as may be our delight in its advance and beneficence, like many a one in tracing his ancestry, we come to facts which we wish had not been so. The revival of the school act, in 1828, was not a generous devotion to the cause of education; but was due to the fact that, schools having become a necessity, it was found that they could be paid for by lotteries, and a tax was laid on lotteries and auction sales, the proceeds of which were to be divided among the towns for the support of schools. From 1828 to 1846, the State leased out the grants for School Fund Lotteries, and thus supported the public schools. Within that time the State received \$200,000, out of which, in 1846, when

lotteries ceased, a permanent fund of \$51,300 had been retained, and the balance had been distributed. In 1843, Henry Barnard was appointed school agent and from that time the great improvement in our system dates. He drafted the school laws which have served us since with little change; he aroused interest in school architecture; he established higher standards and improved methods; in short, he reconstructed the whole system and put into it new life and spirit. To him, more than to any one person, do we owe the excellence and efficiency of our present system of public schools. We can hardly realize that free schools in this State are younger than this society and that their ultimate adoption was largely due to the influence of its members.

Among the rights of men none is dearer than personal liberty. So highly is it held that arrest is an indignity and imprisonment a disgrace. All possible safeguards are thrown around the individual to protect him from unwarranted restraint. Imprisonment as a punishment for crime goes far back in history and nearly as far back as a punishment for debt also. Under the Mosaic law a debtor with his wife and children might be taken in bondage by a creditor until the sabbatical year, when they were free. At the dawn of the Christian era, imprisonment for debt had become common, as appears from allusions in the Holy Gospels. The Roman law allowed the creditor to make a slave of the debtor and in some countries torture was allowed in order to compel payment. In Korea, for example, "a debtor in arrears was beaten on the shins till he found the means to pay; and if he died without payment his nearest relative suffered the same punishment—so that nobody ever lost his money. In Russia, the debtor was beaten on the shins once a day, and that, whether rich or poor, and whether a woman or man." As Mr. Patterson tells us in his "Commentaries on the Liberty of the Subject," all this was defended "as supplying a wholesome terror against recklessly incurring debts that one could not pay." Undoubtedly there are many dishonest debtors; men who in reality are little better than thieves; who deserve punishment quite as much as those who are held to answer the criminal law. But a large proportion of delinquent

debtors are so because of misfortune rather than dishonesty, and should not be treated as criminals. How can we justify the collection of a debt by locking up the debtor in idleness in order to compel a ransom from his friends. But whether the debtor was honest or dishonest, as Howard urged in his effort for reform, "no debt was so great, no crime so foul that the gates of mercy should be wholly shut on mankind."

And yet, prior to 1870, imprisonment was our process to collect a debt. Debtors who had friends could usually get some one to be bail for them, but the stranger and the very poor, who most needed their liberty to work for the support of their families, were locked up. I have not had the time to trace the attempts to change this system, but, at the October session of the General Assembly in 1851, an able and exhaustive report was made in favor of a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, by a committee consisting of Lieut.-Gov. William Beach Lawrence and Hon. Seth W. Macy, senator from Newport. Thus the matter was pressed from time to time until 1870, when imprisonment for debt was abolished. Although, no doubt, in many cases it operated as a corrective to dishonest debtors, yet it was indefensible as a remedy and should have been abolished long before.

In 1852, Rhode Island abolished the barbaric brutality of the death penalty, and instituted reforms in penal discipline which have been fully tested and are creditable to our sense of humanity. Punishment for crime cannot and ought not to be made easy or pleasant, but it need not be brutal, inhuman or vindictive. What to do with criminals is still a problem not fully solved, but it is doubtless safe to say that this State will not go backward in the policy which it has established. The end to be sought is not so much punishment as reformation, and how to accomplish it is one of the questions which the twentieth century must answer.

There have been many other civil changes which it might be interesting to refer to, if time permitted, but I have selected these because they are typical of the advance in thought and feeling, in regard to the unity of our people, to personal and political rights, to education and humanity, which we see so

clearly when we compare the present with the past. It has been a wonderful age to have lived in. What other seventy-five years have been so full of marvellous inventions, of achievements in science, of great historical events like our Civil war, as well as others equally important, of truer comity between nations, of universal communication, of improvements in manner of life, of the spread of knowledge and, by no means least, of the spirit of Christian charity which accounts for so much of what we have gained. This spirit has been the inspiration of the changes to which I have called your attention. It is the inner meaning of other laws along the same line, such as for aid of public libraries throughout the State; for better care of the poor and insane, for the preservation of life and health, for purity of food, for public parks, for protection of morals, and for the prevention of cruelty to children and animals. Such laws are characteristic of the age in which we live. I have selected the changes to which I have referred, not alone for their intrinsic and historic importance, but because in them we can trace the growing tendency of thought and feeling, which is now to be seen so plainly among Christian people all over the world. As the sun of this century sinks to its setting, the earth is filled with the divine truth of the brotherhood of man, which has been brought into prominence in its years. More than ever before we have come to realize that we are all of one family, children of one Father whose law of love has been given to us as the rule in all that we have to do with our fellow-men. We have come to see that none are a privileged class, independent and apart from others, but that all are so interwoven that the welfare of a part is the welfare of the whole. If one member suffer, all the members suffer with it. So in public and private effort, the State, the church and the individual have bent their energies to impose conditions, to secure rights, to inspire hope, to increase brotherly love. It is the seed time of the millenium. True, there is much evil everywhere, and to one who does not study the upward tendencies it may seem that the bad overbalances the good and will undo it. This cannot be so. The law that is given to us reads: "Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good," and this law

underlies these civil changes which have been made. Their purpose is to unite, to elevate, to improve, to educate and to relieve. This is the policy of the State as we have seen it developed in the last seventy-five years and as it is now going on. It is a wise policy that cannot fail of high results. It is Christian charity inscribed upon the statute book. Mankind is drawing nearer together, in spite of what is said to the contrary; it is moved by a broader interest and nobler spirit than ever before; it is working up to higher levels and nearer to the law of GOD. It is a natural consequence that government should grow more paternal as men grow more fraternal. It ceases to be harsh and oppressive, it recognizes equal rights, it breathes a kindly spirit, it is guided by justice and seeks to protect the interests of all.

Such is an outline of retrospect and anticipation. It has seemed fitting to take this broader view, at this time, rather than to review the history of the society, simply. That was done at the fiftieth anniversary, and twenty-five years hence will be an appropriate time for some more skillful hand than mine to weave the flowers of the century plant into a worthy garland. If evidence of the efficiency and prosperity of the society is wanted—look around. This spacious building, admirably arranged and stored with the treasures of the history of the State, tells its own story of the wisdom of our founders and of the ability and zeal of the officers of the society for the many years past. The society itself is its most instructive annalist. It speaks most convincingly in what it has accomplished. Without turning to its records, then, it is enough if we can take, as the inspiration of this anniversary, the purpose to make its future compare well with the past and to strengthen and support it, as it stands for the honor and history of the State. As citizens we may look with loyal satisfaction upon the progress which the State has made in matters which most deeply concern the people. Slow in starting, it has sped forward to the line of the foremost; habitually conservative, it has, in some cases, adopted almost radical reforms. But its changes have been from restriction to liberty; from antiquated notions to modern reason; from denial of privilege to establishment of right. In

this progress of liberal ideas, we see the assurance that the State, which "held forth a lively experiment" of the fundamental idea of modern civilized government and demonstrated its feasibility to the world, will be true to its tradition of the highest liberty and broadest equality, expressed in laws for the good of the whole and adapted, as customs change, to the protection, safety and happiness of the people. And although as members of this society we give attention to matters of history, we should not be so devoted to the past as to forget our duty to the present and the future. Looking not alone to our own things, "but also to the things of others," it is our part to speed the day when equal justice under equal laws and liberal recognition of natural and political rights shall be the heritage of all.

JOHN BROWN OF PROVIDENCE.

From the close of the French war, in 1764, to the opening of the Revolution it would be difficult to designate any person as the leader of public opinion and director of the conduct of public affairs in Rhode Island.

The trade regulations of 1764, whereby the commerce between the colony and the French and Spanish West Indies and the Spanish Main had been destroyed, had caused the fortunes of the merchants to be wrecked and the people of the colony to be greatly impoverished.

The stamp act, the passage of which through parliament, imposing stamp duties upon all business transactions, greatly exasperated the people; the stamps were destroyed, the stamp-masters driven out of the colony, the legislature declared the act unconstitutional, and directed the officers of the colony to disregard it.

The causes which led to the destruction of the Liberty in the harbor of Newport in 1769, of the Gaspee in 1672, and the seizing of the guns at Fort George by the colony in December, 1774, each in turn increased the popular resentment.

In the opening of the great contest, the colonists stood on their chartered rights as against the crown and parliament, and here they joined issue in trial by battle.

John Brown, of Providence, a man of great force of character, of marked personal courage, and of determined purpose, if not the leading merchant of the colony, was prominent among leading merchants, and in the front rank of colonial patriots.

The news of the affair at Lexington, and Concord, had reached Providence, a cargo of flour had arrived at Newport.

John Brown, immediately apparently on his individual responsibility, yet probably presuming upon authority of the colony, purchased the cargo of flour. At that time the harbor of Newport was dominated by British war ships, and Brown and his flour were seized and taken into custody on board of British ships and sent to Boston, then also in the possession of the British.

This act of the British officers aroused a great excitement throughout the New England colonies.

Elkanah Watson, who at one time had been a clerk with Brown, undertook to raise a force and go across the country to Plymouth and fit out a vessel to intercept the British transport with Brown on board off that port, but this scheme failed.

Ethan Allen, who in the meantime had taken Ticonderoga with sundry British prisoners, sent by express an offer to the Rhode Island colony of his prisoners to exchange for Brown.

The Provincial Congress of Massachusetts was at the time of the seizure of Mr. Brown in session at Watertown. Stephen Hopkins, on April 26, 1775, notified Congress by letter of the seizure, which letter now appears to be lost. April 28, Congress ordered the following reply :

“To Hon. Stephen Hopkins, Esq. :

In Provincial Congress, Watertown, April 28, 1775.

Whereas, a worthy friend to the liberties of America, Mr. John Brown, of Providence, hath been lately seized, and with two other persons carried on board a British ship of war at Newport. Ordered, that Samuel Murray and such officers of General Gage's army as are prisoners of war, and not disabled from travelling on account of their wounds, be immediately sent under a sufficient guard to Providence, and delivered to the Hon. Stephen Hopkins, Esq., or other friend of said Brown, to be made such use of as they shall think proper for obtaining the liberty of the said Brown.”

The next day, April 29, “it was ordered that a postscript be added to the letter prepared to be sent to the Hon. Stephen Hopkins, Esq., purporting that we have just received intelli-

gence that the passages to and from Boston are stopped, for which extraordinary maneuver we are not yet acquainted with."

It appears that on April 28, 1775, that Moses Brown and Joseph Brown, brothers of John Brown, went personally to Boston to interpose for the liberation of their brother. They took with them a letter from Stephen Hopkins to the Provincial Congress.

"Providence, April 28, 1775.

Gentlemen :

Mr. Joseph Brown and Mr. Moses Brown, of this place, principal merchants, and gentlemen of distinction and probity, will wait upon you with this letter. Their brother, Mr. John Brown, of this town, merchant, was two days ago forcibly taken at Newport in a packet as he was coming from thence with a quantity of flour which he had purchased there. He was carried on board a ship of war, and confined. We have since heard that he was sent round to Boston with the flour. I request you to give the bearers any aid and assistance in your power for procuring the relief and discharge of their brother.

In my letter of yesterday to the Congress, the measure of refusal of holding the British prisoners of war as hostage was recommended, and if it may be, I wish it may be pursued.

I am your friend and servant,

STEPHEN HOPKINS."

This matter was again brought to the notice of the Provincial Congress on the 29th. From its record it appears that "The president having received a letter from Messrs. Nicholas Brown and Joseph Brown, dated Providence, April 27, 1775, desiring Congress would observe secrecy in respect to the capture of their brother, John Brown, at Newport, on the 26th instant, and also another from the Hon. Stephen Hopkins, Esq., dated Providence, April 27, 1775, presented the same to this congress, which being read, ordered that Mr. Gerry, Col. Gerish and Dom. Taylor be and hereby are appointed a committee to confer with the above said Joseph Brown who now waits with furthur advice of this Congress.

Ordered, that said committee be and they hereby are authorized to consider what is proper to be done, to sit forthwith, and to make report as soon as may be."

James Angell, by direction of the lieutenant-governor of Rhode Island, on the 28th of April, 1775, addressed the following letter to the Massachusetts Provincial Congress :

" Providence, April 28, 1775.

Sir :—At the request of his honor the deputy governor (Hon. Darius Sessions), I have undertaken to answer yours of the 26th instant. We, sir, feel the distresses of our brethren in the Massachusetts Bay, and can only say, that a brigade of the three battalions under my command in the county of Providence, I will furnish you upon any alarm with six hundred men ; but the situation of matters is such, occasioned partly by our Assembly not appointing officers for the 1,500 men which they ordered to be raised for your assistance, and partly by the seizure made by the man-of-war at Newport of 300 barrels of flour bought by this colony for supplying our army, that it will be impossible for our forces immediately to proceed to join your army, unless they do so destitute of provision, which we imagine here would rather be a burden than a help to our friends ; however, men are enlisting very fast, and when our Assembly meets here, which will be next week, you may rely on it that our forces will, as fast and as soon as possible, march to your assistance.

I am sir, your most obedient humble servant,

JAMES ANGELL."

Upon the return of Moses Brown from Boston, where he had been to procure the liberation of his brother John, 11th mo., 5th, 1775, he wrote to James Warren, president of the Massachusetts Congress then in session at Cambridge.

" My religious principles, thou art I presume sensible, do not admit of my interfering in war, but my love for my country, and sense of just rights, is not thereby abated, and if my poor abilities could be any way subservient to a happy change of

affairs, nothing on my part would be wanting. I had thought of coming to Cambridge, and giving you some account of affairs, and the disposition I found them in at Boston, having a considerable opportunity with the principal officers of the army and navy, as well as with the selectmen. But the fatigues of such a disagreeable errand weighed strongly to bring me home to my family and friends, who were anxiously awaiting our return."

John Brown was seized April 22, 1775.

One account says :

"Mr. Brown had undertaken to purchase a cargo of flour which had arrived in Newport, nominally on his own account, but really for the supply of the State troops, then getting ready to join the army before Boston.

Captain Wallace, with two twenty-gun ships, was at that time stationed in the harbor of Newport; Wallace suspected Brown of having been one of the party that destroyed the Gaspee and wounded Lieutenant Doddington, though he could not prove the fact; he, however, seized Mr. Brown and his flour, and, putting Mr. Brown in irons, sent him with his flour to Boston."

Elkanah Watson's account of the seizure of Mr. Brown is somewhat discredited by the fact that the seizure of Brown occurred on April 22, 1775, when Watson says that it took place on the 3d of July of that year. Again, Watson says the flour was purchased for Washington's army, when in fact that army was not organized until long after the seizure. Watson says that Brown was put in irons upon his seizure, and that his brother Moses procured his release from the British. The latter statement is confirmed, and I know of no evidence to discredit the statement that Brown was put in irons.

John Brown was a lineal descendant of Chad Brown, who arrived in Boston in the *Martin*, in July, 1638. As he was a signer of the second compact in Providence, which was signed in August (probably in 1638), it would seem that he went at once to Providence, for at the time of his arrival in Boston strangers were not permitted to remain in the Massachusetts colony without the assent of a magistrate.

He had sons, John, James, Jeremiah, Chad (sometimes called Judah), and Daniel.

Before and at the time of the breaking out of the Revolution, John Brown and his brothers, Moses and Joseph, were among the leading citizens of Providence. John Brown, as a merchant, possessed extraordinary business capacity, as a patriot he possessed a sincere devotion to the cause of the Revolution, a courage that bordered on daring, an energy that was restless, and a determination that was unyielding.

In anticipation of war, he had ordered powder to be purchased from abroad, which upon its arrival he sent to the army of Washington before Boston, across the country under the charge of Elkanah Watson, which was delivered at an opportune time when the army had almost exhausted its store at Bunker Hill.

Mr. Brown was a member of the Continental Congress in 1784-1785.

W. P. SHEFFIELD.

Newport, April 22, 1897.

MONTALTO IN SMITHFIELD.

The cabinet of the Rhode Island Historical Society through the kindness of Col. Albert A. Folsom, one of its corresponding members, has recently been enriched by the addition of a copy of "John Checkley or the Evolution of Religious Toleration in Massachusetts Bay," the latest publication of the Prince Society, written and edited by its president, the scholarly historian, Rev. Dr. Edward F. Slafter.

This work contains besides the valuable memoir of John Checkley, a republication of many of his writings, now very rare in their original editions, many of his letters, some never before published, much genealogical matter concerning the

families of Checkley and Paget, and a bibliography of the works published between 1719 and 1744, on the controversy between the Episcopal and Congregational Churches in Massachusetts.

To a Rhode Islander this work is certainly the most interesting of the many valuable publications of the Prince Society, for two reasons:—

First; it is the memoir of one who for the last twelve years of his life was closely identified with the Town of Providence and its old historic King's Church. Second; for its masterly portrayal of one phase of the long struggle for religious toleration in Massachusetts Bay, which, begun by Roger Williams in 1634, led to the founding of, as it became the political corner stone of, Providence Plantations.

Especially interesting, locally, are the series of letters written between 1740 and 1752 from Providence to the Rev. Dr. Bearcroft, Secretary to the Honorable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, in London.

In one of the last of these letters dated at Providence, January 6, 1750-51, Mr. Checkley writes as follows:—

* * * * * “But, notwithstanding all these difficulties, I have at length, after twelve years' Labour among them, by the Blessing of God, a fair and comfortable Prospect of seeing a Church built at Montalto in Smithfield, five miles distant from my Church at Providence, and once One of the rudest and Wildest parts of old Providence, which when built, by God's permission, I purpose occasionally to Minister likewise there.”

But, alas! the prospect so long laboured for, and so emphatically announced was never to be realized. In the next and last letter of the Providence series, he writes that after twelve months' sickness he had been obliged to suspend services at the Church in Providence. These services were never by him to be resumed, for, after a lingering illness, he passed away February 15, 1754.

Although this church, planned by him, was never built, it may be of some interest to learn where Montalto was, and why this location was selected.

Five miles due north from King's Church brings us to a point upon the old Smithfield road, about half way between what is known as the lower Smithfield Friends' Church and the Butterfly Factory. This is near the centre of the valley of the Moshassuck River, one of the earliest of the out-settlements, and known on Providence records as the "North Woods" and "Louisquisset." This settlement extended from the Smithfield south line, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Providence, northerly beyond Limerock, and from the Blackstone River on the east, to and beyond the Louisquisset Pike. It is now known as the town of Lincoln, but in 1750 was called lower Smithfield. This region was settled between 1660 and 1700 by the second and third generations of the original proprietors of Providence.

From the printed records of Providence we find that in 1658 it was "ordered that Arthur Fenner, Roger Mowry, Valentine Whitman and John Sayles be impowered to treat with the Indians that lay claim to the meadow of Lokussuck and clear it for the Town and that they above mentioned be accommodated therein."

In 1660, John Whipple, Sen., had land laid out to him at Louisquisset, which, with other adjoining lands acquired later, was given to his sons, Eliazer, William, and Samuel. The second dwelling-house, built on this farm about 1680, by Eliazer Whipple, is still standing and appears upon the map of Lincoln, just south of Limerock (R. I. Atlas of 1895), under the name of Mrs. M. J. Owens. The house built by Valentine Whitman, about the same date, is north of this farm, the house being marked "P. Whalen" on above atlas. To the west of the Eliazer Whipple farm, on the cross road to "Martins' Wade," was that of his son-in-law, John Wilkinson. Both of these men were living on these farms before the Indian War of 1675, in which both were wounded almost in sight of their own doors.

To the south of the Whipple and Wilkinson farms were those of William Whipple and John Dexter; the latter, at the lower or "Dexter Limerock;" still farther south was the farm of Col. Sylvanus Scott, grandson of the first Richard, near Scott's Pond, in sight of which, across the river, was "Study Hill," the home of William Blackstone, before the settlement of Williams

at Providence, and later the home of David Whipple. All these Whipples were brothers of Col. Joseph Whipple, the early and most liberal of the founders of King's Church. West of Col. Scott was Eliazer Arnold, son of the first Thomas, while still farther to the west was land of Samuel Whipple. A portion of this latter farm had been sold to John Checkley and his son-in-law, Henry Paget, a little more than a month before the date of this letter. Here Paget afterwards built a house which is still standing. In 1895, Albert Holbrook, Esq., of Providence, spent considerable time in searching the early records for the history of this purchase and published the result as a broadside from which the following extract is taken: "The Paget house was built about the year 1760, and stands upon the site of the birthplace of Commodore Abraham Whipple, who was born September 26, 1733. The homestead was vacated by the Commodore's father, Noah Whipple, on its sale by him to Dept.-Governor Joseph Whipple of Newport, July 27, 1746, who sold it, December 14, 1750, to John Checkley, Rector of St. John's Church, in Providence, and his son-in-law, Henry Paget, who was a warden of the same church. Mr. Checkley died soon after the consummation of this transaction, and Mr. Paget became sole owner of the property, which ownership continued until November 11, 1770, when he sold it to the three brothers, sons of Jonathan Arnold, who were Jonathan, Jr., Welcome, and Aza. The Arnold heirs sold to the present owner, Benjamin Comstock, March 27, 1860." This house is but little more than a mile west of the Friends' Meeting-house and on the Louisquisset Pike. Among other families that had homes in this vicinity, earlier than 1750, were Capt. Joseph Jenckes, Samuel Wilkinson, William and John Olney, Daniel and John Mowry, Christopher and Edward Smith, Jonathan Sprague, Nicholas, William, and Richard Brown, and Thomas Hopkins.

The name "Montalto," or highland, exactly fits this locality; about a mile southeast from the Paget house is Stump Hill, the site of the Pawtucket city reservoir for water supply, which can be plainly seen from any high point in Providence; on the Olney farm, directly across the road, another hill rises to over three hundred feet, while less than two miles to the

northwest rises Pine Hill, over four hundred feet—the highest land in the town. While the exact location selected for the contemplated church at Montalto cannot be pointed out, there can be little doubt that it would have been somewhere near the well-known Paget house, which is located almost exactly five miles north from St. John's Church, among the highlands of Old Smithfield, and in the most flourishing and thickly settled of the out-lying settlements of Providence.

November 28, 1762, Anne Paget, the daughter of Henry and Deborah (Checkley) Paget, was married to Capt. Joseph Olney, Jr., of Providence. From this union spring all living descendants of John Checkley, and by it, as shown on the accompanying chart, they are connected to the families of Thomas Olney, John Whipple, Chad Brown, Benjamin Herrenden, John Pearce, and Jonathan Hill, early settlers in Providence, Portsmouth and Warwick, R. I.

Joseph Olney, Jr., who had previously been a captain in the merchant service, was appointed a second-lieutenant, December 22, 1775, in the first list of officers for the American Navy, under Esek Hopkins as "Commander-in-Chief." His first service was on the ship *Columbus*, twenty guns; Abraham Whipple, captain, and Rhodes Arnold of Pawtuxet, first-lieutenant, in the expedition that captured New Providence with near a hundred cannon and a large quantity of stores.

October 10, 1776, he was appointed a captain and was a member of the naval board convened at Boston in 1777, to select the uniform for the new navy. March, 1777, in command of the U. S. brig *Cabot*, he was chased ashore on the coast of Nova Scotia by the British frigate *Milford*, losing his vessel but saving himself and crew.

April 16, 1779, Captain Olney, in command of the frigate *Queen of France*, twenty-eight guns, in company with the *Warren*, thirty-two guns, and the *Ranger*, eighteen, all under command of Capt. John B. Hopkins, arrived in Boston, after a short cruise, during which they had captured a fleet of seven vessels off Cape Henry, Va., one of them being the twenty-gun ship *Juno*. The value of the stores captured with these vessels was estimated at eighty thousand pounds sterling.

Often during the war, the regular captains, while in want of a ship, would take service in the privateers, and we thus find Captain Olney, in 1781, in command of the privateer Rover, and in 1782 of the ship Marquis de Lafayette.

Captain Olney was the son of Joseph Olney of Providence, the proprietor of the famous "Olney's Tavern," in front of which was dedicated the Liberty Tree, by the Sons of Liberty. His sister, Sarah, married Capt. Rufus Hopkins, the son of Governor Stephen Hopkins, the signer of the Declaration of Independence. His brother, Col. Jeremiah, served through the war with great credit, and received from President Washington an appointment as the first collector for the port of Providence. He married Sarah, daughter of Gov. Nicholas Cooke.

Another brother, George, served as private secretary to Gen. Nathanael Greene, during the war, and from 1813 to 1820, held the positions of councilman, town treasurer, auditor, and overseer of the poor for the town of Providence. He was a prominent member and officer of St. John's Church, and in his will, December 15, 1828, he gives to his daughter, Ruth Paget Olney, "My pew in St. John's Church numbered 19."

He married Rebecca Paget, a sister of the wife of his brother Joseph, by which union they had two children: Ruth Paget Olney, born December 31, 1778; died June 12, 1863, in her 85th year, and George Isaacs Olney, born January 3, 1784; died April 3, 1864, in his 80th year—both unmarried.

In the census of 1774, Joseph Olney, Jr., is given as having in his family one male above 16, three females above 16, and four females under 16. These were probably himself, wife and four oldest daughters, his wife's mother, the widow Deborah Paget, and her grandmother, the widow Rebecca (Miller) Checkley, who died in Providence the next year.

FRED A. ARNOLD.

Providence, June 1, 1897.



THE PAGET HOUSE IN OLD SMITHFIELD (NOW LINCOLN).

W. C. BROWN & CO. PRINT.

<p>Epenetus Olney ² (Thomas ¹). B 1634, in England. M 1666, March 9. D 1698, June 3. Providence, R. I.</p> <p>Mary Whipple ² (John ¹). B 1648. D after 1698. Dorchester, Mass.; Providence, R. I.</p> <p>Daniel Brown ² (Chad ¹). B M 1669, Dec. 25. D 1710, Sept. 29. Providence, R. I.</p> <p>Alice Herrenden (Benjamin). B 1652. D after 1718. Providence, R. I.</p> <p>Judge Daniel Pearce ² (John ¹). B M D after 1731. Portsmouth (Prudence Island), R. I.</p> <p>Elizabeth Tucker. B D after 1728.</p> <p>Jonathan Hill (Jonathan). B 1657. M D 1731, September 3. Warwick; Portsmouth (Prudence Island), R. I.</p>	<p>James Olney. B 1670, Nov. 9. M 1702, Aug 31. D 1744, Oct. 16.</p>	<p>Hallelujah Brown. B D 1771.</p>	<p>Daniel Pearce. B 1684. M 1708, Oct. D</p> <p>Patience Hill.</p>
<p>Joseph Olney. B 1706, June 7. M 1730, March 16. D 1777.</p>	<p>Sarah Pearce. B 1710, March 6. D</p>		

CAPTAIN JOSEPH OLNEY, U. S. N.

Born 1737, July 14. Married 1762, Nov. 28, Anne, d. of Henry and Deborah (Checkley) Paget.
Died 1814, at Hudson, N. Y.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

SOME BRISTOL COUNTY (MASS.) WILLS. ABSTRACT OF MAIN ITEMS.

THOMAS DURFEE³ (Robert², Thomas¹) of Freetown, Mass. Will 1772, Feb. 24; proved 1772. He mentions wife Mary, sons Thomas, Robert (his children), Elisha, Cory; daughter Sarah Case's children, daughters Ann Liscome, Hope Durfee, Mary Hathaway, Rebecca Hathaway.

NOTE. His wife was daughter of Thomas Cory² (William¹).

JOSIAH STAFFORD of Tiverton, Mass. (now R. I.). Will 1742, June 30; proved 1743, May 17. He calls himself aged. He mentions wife Sarah, eldest son Joseph, sons David, Abraham; daughters Sarah, Elizabeth, Bethiah, Bathshebah, Phebe, Priscilla, Hannah, Patience. His daughter Priscilla is mentioned again as Priscilla Lowden.

RICHARD SISSON⁴ (Richard³, James², Richard¹) of Dartmouth, Mass. Will 1782, Jan. 10; proved 1790, Oct. 5. He mentions sons Philip, Benjamin, Joseph; daughter Alice Sanford, grandson Robert, son of Philip; grandchildren Rhode, Robert, Elizabeth, Peleg.

NOTE. His wife was Alice, daughter of William Soule³ (George², George¹).

GEORGE SOULE² (George¹) of Dartmouth, Mass. Will 1697, March 25; proved 1704, June 30. He mentions wife Deborah, eldest son William, sons John, Nathan (under age); daughters Deborah, Mary, Lydia, Sarah.

DEBORAH SOULE, widow of George² (George¹) of Dartmouth, Mass. Will 1709, Jan. 24; proved 1710, March 2. She mentions sons William, Nathan; daughters Mary Davol, Lydia Brownell. Also mentions Mary Soule, daughter of George Soule, deceased.

NATHANIEL SOULE² (George¹) of Dartmouth, Mass. Administration 1700, Oct. 10, to widow Rose. Division 1702, Oct. 16, to widow Rose, eldest son Nathaniel, other sons Silvanus, Jacob, Miles.

SAMUEL CORNELL³ (Thomas², Thomas¹) of Dartmouth, Mass. Will 1699, May 15; proved 1715, Feb. 17. Executors and guardians, cousins Thomas Cornell of Portsmouth and George Cadman of Dartmouth. He mentions sons Thomas, Samuel; daughter Comfort.

STEPHEN CORNELL⁴ (Stephen³, Samuel², Thomas¹) of Swansey, Mass. Will 1767, Oct. 27; proved 1768, April 25. He mentions sons Israel, Elisha, Stephen, Gideon; daughters Mary Mason, Ruth Cornell; grandson Joseph Cornell, granddaughter Penelope.

NOTE. His wife was Ruth Pierce.

JOHN WOOD of Little Compton, Mass. (now R. I.). Will 1733, Jan. 23; proved 1739, March 18. He mentions wife Mary; son Joseph; daughters Mary, wife of Thomas Bailey, Dorothy, wife of Joseph Rogers; sons of daughter Hannah Peck.

THOMAS WOOD of Little Compton. Will 1728, Aug. 22; proved 1729, May 20. He mentions sons Thomas, William, John; daughters Elizabeth Phinney, Constant Shaw, Rebecca Shaw, Mary Sisson, Desire Wood, Deliverance Wood; grandson Constant Sisson at twelve.

JOHN STREETER of Attleboro, Mass. Administration 1729, May, to widow Judith and son John. Division of land 1738, May 20, to widow Judith, eldest son John, other sons James, Josiah, Jeremiah; daughters Mary Ward, Abigail, Rachel, Sarah, Amey; son Isaiah, daughter Hannah.

NOTE. He may have been identical with that John Streeter³ (Samuel², Stephen¹) born 1671, Concord, Mass.; married 1700, April 9, Mary Whitcomb.

EDITORIAL NOTES AND CULLINGS.

LETTER FROM STEPHEN HOPKINS.

THE ORIGINAL OF WHICH WAS GIVEN TO THE SOCIETY
OCT. 7, 1882, BY DR. DANIEL H. GREENE
OF EAST GREENWICH.

OCTOBER 28, 1767.

To the General Assembly of the Colony of Rhode Island, &c.:

GENT:

The following matters appearing to me to be much for the honor and interest of the Colony, you will permit me earnestly to recommend them to your most serious consideration.

First, "The losses and damages sustained by Doc^r. Moffat, Martin Howard, & Augustus Johnson, Esq^{rs}, be fully examined and settled; and as inducements to doing it, we have the Royal recommendation, the justices of their causes, and the Colony's interest: For if it be not done, it will certainly lose a large sum of money in England.

Secondly, "The affair of the Indians, and their lands in the Narragansett country, be taken into the Colony's care; that a stop be put to the Sachem's selling land; but, that the whole be represented for the use of him and the tribe; without which care the whole seems likely to fall into extreme indigence, to the great injury as well as dishonor of the Colony.

Thirdly, "I must mention the differences, strifes and party disputes that has so long divided and harassed this unhappy Colony; and desire you to find out some method to heal our breaches and animositys; and introduce peace and harmony, & consequently happiness amongst the people: in order to this, I am willing & ready, and freely offer to resign and give up the office that I sustain, and to do any and every other thing in my power that may any way contribute toward so desirable an end as the peace of the Colony; neither do I believe this to be a business unbecoming the dignity of the General Assembly, but that, by their care and wisdom, assisted by the sober and well meaning part of the people, peace may be restored to the Colony, authority to its magistrates, and harmony amongst the inhabitants.

STEP. HOPKINS.

PROPOSITION FOR A GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

A LETTER WRITTEN BY JOHN CLARKE WHO WAS CONTEMPORARY WITH ROGER WILLIAMS.

[The original is No. 5 in Vol. I., Rhode Island Historical Society Manuscripts. The letter is not dated, but a student who has studied its contents thinks it was written in 1643.]

"The Inhabitants of the town of Newport unto the Inhabitants of Providence sendeth greeting, &c.

Worthy Friends we being upon suasion mett together as o r Messenger Mr. York can informe you and having after serious consultations at lenth unanimously concluded that for sundry considerations concurring it would be safe ād more than expedient that a Generall Assembly shold be forth with cald, both to revise those things that are amisse among us, to supply what is defective, and to take order for a Collony court of tryall, fearing that er long by reason of that late sad accident faln out among us ther may be more than ordinary occasion to make use therof, having we say thus concluded these conclusions by way of advice and counsell we have thought good and that according to order in that case provided to impart unto you hoping to receive from you not only approbation therto but your furtheranc therof. And for the time place and maner when wher and how this assembly shall be cald, convened and managed you shall find us willing rather to have appointed by you than to appoint unto you, nothing doubting but wisdome is profitable to direct you to be guided as therin unto preceeding orders so we may ; thus waiting for the safe returne of yo r messenger with yo r grateful answer to o r earnest request, we shall remaine—wold find us as o r subscription hath engaged us.

JOHN CLARKE."

THE GREENE ASSOCIATION.

[Mrs. Elizabeth T. Horton, formerly of Providence, now a resident of Martinez, California, having seen the inquiry for information about "the Greene Association," whose anniversaries were well observed in the early part of this century, has furnished the following extracts from a diary in her possession. It is desirable that the records of that association be found. Mrs. Horton suggests that they may be in the possession of the First Light Infantry Company. ED.]

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 7, 1814.

The birthday of General Nathanael Greene will be celebrated to-morrow, as to-day is Sunday.

August 8th. Celebration in memory of General Nathanael Greene, by the Greene Association, composed at present of one hundred members, escorted by the Artillery Company and the Marine Society. An oration adapted to the purpose was delivered before them at the Second Congregational Meeting House by Benjamin Cowell, Esq. Victories were gained by General Greene with a handful of men over the British armies at Eutaw Springs, Guildford Court House, and elsewhere.

September 27, 1814, 7 o'clock. The Greene Association with about sixty men has gone down this day to help throw up the fortifications.*

August 7, 1815. The anniversary of the Greene Association is observed this day.

A WARWICK SCHOOLMASTER — HOW HIRED AND PAID, A. D. 1741.

Articles of agreement made and concluded upon by us the Subscribers Inhabitants of the Town of Warwick on the one part, and William Gibbs now Resident in the said Town on the other part. Witnesseth, That we the Subscribers do Conclude, Oblige and agree for ourselves severally to Pay or Cause to be paid unto the said William Gibbs who we have hereby Hired as a Schoolmaster for the Term of one whole year, Beginning from the 29th of June last for the Education of our Children, the Respective Sums which each of us shall set down against our names for as many Children as we shall set down to send to school. That is to say we severally will pay our proportions, till we make the full and just sum of sixty

*This fort on Field's Point was named "Fort William Henry" in honor of William Henry Allen, a distinguished officer of the American Navy, whose sloop of war, *Argus*, took the British sloop of war, *Pelican*, in St. George's Channel in August, 1813. His life, with a portrait, is given in the R. I. Literary Repository, Vol. 1., No. 1, 1814, pp. 1-19.

pounds p^r annum, and as much more as will Pay for the school-master's Board (The said sixty pounds p^r annum and board to be paid by us Quarterly). It is agreed before Signing hereof, that whatever money shall arise by Schoolgate During the year we have hired y^e said m^r. Gibbs for a Schoolmaster, shall be equally divided one half to the Schoolmaster, and the other half towards the Defray of the Sixty pounds p^r annum and Board. It is also agreed that every subscriber shall find his proportion of wood for The firing at the school. That is to say at least half a Cord of wood for a Scholar, and every Subscriber that shall not have carried his proportion of wood to the Schoo^l house according to agreement, by the 25th day of November at furthest, shall pay a fine of forty shillings, for y^e use of the Other Subscribers—and The said William Gibbs by these presents doth Hereby Conclude agree and oblige himself on his part, That he will faithfully and truly, as far as lays in his, & to the best of his skill and judgement, during the Term of one whole year, beginning from the Date aforesaid, Teach our Children w^{ch} we shall send to his School in y^e best manner as aforesaid, To Read, Write & Cypher, & all other things w^{ch} are requisite & necessary for Children to be Taught or Known. In Witness whereof we have hereunto Interchangeably Set our Hands, Dated in Warwick 11th Day July A. D. 1741.

[Signed]

WILLIAM GIBBS,
Schoolmaster.

HISTORIC TABLET AT WARREN.

The movement for the erection of historic tablets in different parts of the State, indicates progress in the right direction. The bronze tablet that was unveiled on the front of the Warren Baptist Church, on the 25th of May, 1897, deserves special mention. The services held on that occasion were of a high order and were listened to by a numerous audience for two and a half hours. The Town of Warren has been the scene of

much interesting history, which if brought out under the auspices of the town and its foremost citizens, would prove a valuable contribution to the history of the State. The following is a copy of the tablet referred to.

This tablet was erected May 25, 1897, by the Benevolent Baptist Society, incorporated August 29, 1785. First Officers: *President*, Nathan Miller; *Vice-President*, Ebenezer Cole; *Treasurer*, Robert Carr; *Secretary*, Wm. Turner Miller; *Standing Committee*, Wm. Barton, Jacob Sanders, Robert Carr.

It commemorates the fact that on this spot was erected, in 1763, the first Baptist meeting-house in Warren. November 15, 1764, was organized the First Baptist Church.

In 1767, was erected the parsonage which was for three years the home of Rhode Island College, now Brown University, over which Rev. James Manning, the first pastor of the church, presided.

In the meeting-house, on September 7, 1769, was held the first Commencement, and February 7 and 8, 1770, the memorable meeting of the corporation, when it was decided by a vote of 21 to 14 to permanently locate in Providence.

Action taken by the church, August 28, 1766, resulted in the organization of the Warren Association.

The meeting-house and parsonage were burned by the British troops, May 25, 1778.

The second church building was erected in 1784. It was removed and occupied during the erection of this building, in 1844, by the Benevolent Baptist Society, at which time by act of Legislature, the society became trustee of the land purchased by the church in 1765.

The First Baptist Society of Warren is to be congratulated on having a fund of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the interest of which can be used in carrying forward the work for which this church was founded. A fund of double this size is needed by this historical society and should be forthcoming.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S FIELD DAYS.

The society has had five field days, spent under the general direction of a committee appointed to make needful arrangements therefor. It had not acquired sufficient vitality and consciousness of its responsibility to make the centennial of the destruction of the Gaspee a field day. The honor of a suitable observance of that day is claimed for an enterprising woman who then resided in Providence, and is now a citizen of a western State, and at the same time a member of this society as well as of the Gaspee Chapter of the D. A. R. It is too late for this society to think of a field day on the Gaspee anniversary hereafter. The Gaspee Chapter of the D. A. R., has the right divine to this day. Our society was born on the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington. It is vain to lament that its founders did not make at the right moment a sturdy fight for the honor of the Gaspee feat. We must console ourselves as best we can.

The society's first field day was on the 21st of June, 1875, and was intended to commemorate the two-hundredth anniversary of the breaking out of King Philip's War. Numerous members of the society spent the day at Mt. Hope. After wandering over the historic grounds and enjoying a clambake, the company were called to order by the president of the society, the Hon. Samuel G. Arnold. Postprandial addresses were made by Messrs. S. G. Arnold, William J. Miller, Henry M. Dexter, J. Lewis Diman, Zachariah Allen, and Francis Brinley. A letter was read from J. Thornton Kirkland. [See *Providence Journal*, June 22, 1875.]

The second field day was on the 24th of August, 1876, and was spent on the same grounds. This meeting had for its special object to commemorate the bi-centennial of the death of King Philip. Addresses were made by Messrs. Samuel G. Arnold, William J. Miller, Gov. Henry Lippitt, Zachariah Allen, and others. A monument was erected to mark the spot where Philip was shot, and a tree was planted on the summit of the hill.

The third field day was spent at Wickford, on the 9th of

June, 1885, and an account of it is in the Society's Proceedings, 1885-86, pp. 22-25, and also in the Providence *Journal*.

The day was pleasant and the exercises were much enjoyed. Governor Wetmore, Ex-Governor Littlefield, Professor Gam-mell, and a goodly number of distinguished persons took part in the exercises.

The fourth field day was spent in Salem, June 3, 1891, and had for its object to recall scenes and events connected with the founder of this State. Roger Williams' dwelling-house and the church in which he preached were seen, and incidents in his life were recalled. The visitors were regarded as pilgrims returned to their ancestral homes, and were received as the guests of the Essex Institute and of the City of Salem. The company were taken in barges to historic places, shown antiquities, remarkable specimens of science, art and literature, and postprandial addresses were delivered by the Mayor of that city, the president of this society, and other distinguished gentlemen.

The fifth field day was on the 4th of June, this year, but from lack of space no detailed account of a most interesting day is here given.

An impromptu field day of an utterly informal character occurred September 2, 1875, when many members of the society with their friends visited the site of the Great Swamp Fight that took place on the 19th of December, 1675. These members were met at Kingston by their fellow-member, the late John G. Clarke, on whose farm the historic battle occurred. The visitors became the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, who entertained them in a way to win their lasting gratitude. It is suggested and hoped that the Historical Society will authorize its active and efficient field-day committee to make all needed arrangements to have a formal field day on this historic ground.

AN HISTORIC CIRCULAR.

The following circular was printed in each of the first five volumes of the Society's Collections, the last of which was issued from the press fifty-four years ago. It is reprinted here and commended to the favorable consideration of all persons interested in Rhode Island history. It is due to say that the

greatest need of the Society at this time is a fund that will enable it to carry on its work in the cabinet; bind its valuable collection of newspapers and pamphlets; purchase books and manuscripts, and bring out a series of publications that will serve to enlighten the public. The policy of economizing by doing nothing has been tried and has proved a failure. The Society has a special mission, to accomplish which a large membership is needed, and a general interest in Rhode Island history.

“The Society would call the attention of members and correspondents to the following subjects:—

1. Topographical sketches of towns and villages, including an account of their soil, agriculture, manufactures, commerce, natural curiosities and statistics.

2. Sketches of the history of the settlement and rise of such towns and villages; and of the introduction and progress of commerce, manufactures, and the arts, in them.

3. Biographical notices of original settlers, revolutionary patriots, and other distinguished men who have resided in this State.

4. Original letters and documents, and papers illustrating any of these subjects; particularly those which shew the private habits, manners, or pursuits of our ancestors, or are connected with the general history of this State.

5. Sermons, orations, occasional discourses and addresses, books, pamphlets, almanacs and newspapers, printed in this State; and manuscripts, especially those written by persons born or residing in this State.

6. Accounts of the Indian tribes which formerly inhabited any part of this State, their numbers and condition when first visited by the Whites, their general character and peculiar customs and manners, their wars and treaties, and their original grants to our ancestors.

7. The Indian names of the towns, rivers, islands, bays and other remarkable places within this State, and the traditional import of those names.

8. Besides these, the Society will receive donations of any other books, pamphlets, manuscripts and printed documents.”



WILLIAM CORY SNOW.

THE WAR OF 1812.

A PART OF ITS NAVAL HISTORY. RECORDED AT THE TIME
BY A RHODE ISLAND CITIZEN.

The compiler of the following tables, Deacon William C. Snow, was born in Providence in 1794, and died there in 1872. His grandfather was a brother of the Rev. Joseph Snow, who was the first pastor of the Beneficent Congregational Church of this city. Mr. Snow was, during a period of his boyhood, a pupil of the Rev. James Wilson, who succeeded the Rev. Joseph Snow as pastor of that church. He was nearly related to Capt. Samuel Snow of the Continental Army, who was long an officer of the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati and was in the early part of this century U. S. Consul at Canton, China. Deacon Snow compiled these tables while serving as a clerk in the Providence Post Office, at first under Benjamin West, the celebrated almanac-maker of that period, and then under the latter's son-in-law, Captain Gabriel Allen,* who served in the Revolutionary War and was a member of the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati. The post office was then kept in the old building that has long been known as Turk's Head. Deacon Snow left a son, J. Lippitt Snow, worthy of his heritage, a man honored and beloved in life and his memory cherished by a wide circle of friends.

The paper is printed verbatim, without note or comment. It was submitted several months ago to a member of this society, Albert Holbrook, Esq., who would have added much to its

*Memoirs of Captain Gabriel Allen and Samuel Snow, will, it is presumed, soon appear in the "Register of the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati," compiled and edited by the Secretary-General of this institution, inaugurated at the disbandment of the Continental army in 1783.

interest if his life had been spared. Mr. Holbrook long made the maritime commerce of Rhode Island a special study, and he thus acquired some acquaintance with many officers and vessels named in this paper. He knew well the families and the public careers of Commodore Esek Hopkins and of Captain Abraham Whipple. On being shown Deacon Snow's paper, he expressed interest in it and also astonishment at the extent of our naval force at that time. He regretted that this paper had not been seen by Dr. Usher Parsons, the historian of Perry's Lake Erie expedition. He spoke in complimentary terms of what the Hon. William P. Sheffield had done to make known the privateers and corsairs manned by Rhode Islanders during our Revolutionary period.

As a man of integrity and business capacity the compiler of these tables needs no endorsement. He is well known, having been for a long series of years the successful agent of the Dyeing, Bleaching and Calendering Company, on Aborn Street, Providence. He rarely failed to accomplish what he undertook. He was a member of this society from 1858 till his death, in 1872. A necrological notice of him is given in the society's "Proceedings" of 1872-73. In early life he noted and recorded important facts, and at a later period helped make the history of his native town. Some of his manuscripts that were kept in a trunk with manuscripts left by the late Col. John Singer Dexter of the Continental Army, were submitted to devouring flames, as told to the writer of this note, to get the use of the trunk and to be spared the trouble of exhibiting the contents of the trunk to inquisitive visitors. A large, well-framed likeness of Deacon Snow is in the cabinet. The paper is printed in the hope of drawing from their pigeon-holes or dark places in old boxes or trunks, other papers of the same general characters and of eliciting comments from students of this branch of history. The work in manuscript consists of forty-two folio pages, enclosed in a brown paper cover, labeled: "Providence, R. I., August 19, 1812. Prize Book. List of Privateers, etc., 1812."

There is reason to believe that many papers of equal historical interest and value are stowed away in dark attics,—papers that will sooner or later be submitted to the flames or consigned to the junk shop, unless rescued by some historical student or antiquarian. This paper has been so long neglected or illtreated, either by its author or by this society,—perhaps by both,—that it is *dog-eared*, and some names and figures are, here and there, lost. The compiler gives notice that privateers with this mark (*) have been taken. The ports where many of the privateers belonged are stated in Deacon Snow's list of 446 prizes. Most of prizes were taken by privateers mentioned in this table. See pp. 145 & 146.—[EDITOR.]

LIST OF PRIVATEERS, THEIR NAMES, NUMBER OF MEN, GUNS, FITTED OUT IN DIFFERENT PORTS OF THE U. S. AMERICA, SINCE THE DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST ENGLAND, JUNE 18, 1812:

Privateers.	Captains.	Guns.	Men.	Privateers.	Captains.	Guns.	Men.
Teazer.....	Dobson....	3	50	Union.....	Hicks.....	1	24
Paul Jones.....	Hazard....	17	120	Turn Over.....	Southmead	1	16
Marengo.....	Ridios....	7	50	Right of Search.....	————	1	50
Eagle.....	Beauron..	1	45	Bunker Hill.....	Lewis.....	4	*60
Rosamond.....	Campan... 12	132		Madison*.....	————	1	....
Benj. Franklin..	Ingersol... 8	120		Atlas.....	Moffatt....	..	....
Black Jake.....	Brown....	2	60	Tickler.....	Johnson... ..	..	....
Rover.....	Ferris....	1	35	Nonpareil.....	Martin.....	..	....
Ord's in Council.	Howard....	16	120	Jefferson*.....	Kahew.....	..	....
Saratoga.....	Vicker....	18	140	Snow Bird.....	Stacy.....	..	....
United we Stand	Storey....	2	50	Fair Trader.....	Morgan.....	..	....
Divided we Fall.	Cropsey... 2	50		Buckskin*.....	Bray.....	..	....
Gov. Tompkins..	Skinner.... 14	43		Lion.....	————	..	....
Retaliation.....	Newson... 6	100		Dolphin.....	Endicott... ..	..	....
Spitfire.....	Miller....	2	54	Sarah Anne.....	Moon.....	1	42
Gen. Armstrong.	Bernard... 18	140		Mary Ann.....	Chazel.....	..	....
Jack's Favorite..	Johnston.. 4	80		John.....	Crowninshields	16	105
Yorktown.....	Storey....	18	160	Fame.....	Webb.....	..	....
Tartar.....	King.....	6	80	Polly.....	Handy.....	..	....
Holkar.....	Rowland... 16	150		Matilda.....	————	..	....
Anaconda.....	Shaler....	16	160	Gov. McKean... Lucett.....	..	....
Patriot.....	Merihew... 2	50		Swallow†.....	Burch.....	5	80

*Those with this mark have been taken.

†Sparrow.

Names.	Captains.	Guns.	Men.	Names.	Captains.	Guns.	Men.
Active*	Patterson	2	22	Revenge	Miller	14	140
Spencer	Morse			Yankee †	Brooks	2	60
Comet	Boyle	12	120	Contradiction	Pascal		
Gossamer*	Goodrich	14		Alexander	Welman	16	155
Orlando	—	6	40	Thorn	Hooper	18	148
Dart	Green			Joel Barlow	—		
Nancy	Smart			Providence*	Hopkins	6	58
Tom	Wilson	14	100	Rambler	—		
Leader	Avery	2	20	Hiram †	Wilson	6	40
America	Richard	22	200	Swift	Topham		
Yankee	Wilson	18	120	Brothers	—		
Actress*	—	4	53	Plough Boy	—		
Intention*	—	1	29	Baltimore	Veazy		
Gleaner*	—	8	50	Gov. Gerry	—		
Catharine*	Burnham	14		Yankee Lass	Sweet	12	100
Curlew*	—			Lovely Lass	Smith	5	30
Com. Barry*	Elliott	6		Dolphin	Stafford	10	100
Mars*	Brooks			Rolla	Dooley	5	80
—	Hazard	17		Joseph & Mary	Wescott	4	83
Globe	Murphy	7	90	Liberty	Pratt	1	50
Rapid	Crabtree			Hornet †	Frost	1	50
Wiley Reinard	—			First Consul	—		
Regulator	Mansfield			Snap Dragon	Pasteur	7	100
Alfred	—	16	13	Growler	Graves		
Decatur*	Nicholls			Republican	Reynolds		
Argus*	—			Terrappin	—		
High Flyer	Gavett	7	10	Fox	Brown		
Rossie	Barney	13		G. Washinston	—		
Wasp	Taylor	1	50	Lilly	—	1	
Eagle	Daniels			Hunter	—		
Bona	Dameron	6	80	Gallinipper	—	2	
Hornet	Frost			Gen. Greene	—		
Dash	Caraway			Fly	—		
Mars	Bulkley			Cossack—from Salem	—		
Squando	Watson			Little Dick	—		
Success	Dennis			Blockade	—		
Poor Sailor	—			Grand Turk	—	16	
Hazard	Dennis			Young Teazer	Johnston	5	
Thomas	Shaw	14	100	"True Blooded Yankee,"	} 20 200		
Science	—			fitted out at Brest, France.			
Industry	Mudge						
Nonsuch	Lively	12	100				
Montgomery	Breed	14	112				
Thrasher	Parsons	18	115				
Bee	Masabau						
Dromo	Cooper						

In addition to the privateers sailed from Balimore, are 25 letter of Marque schooners, fast sailers, carrying from 6 to 10 guns each and from 30 to 50 men each besides officers. †

† Lost ; two of them.

* Taken.

‡ These were set down but a few months after the War; there is now a great many from all parts of the Union.

Gen. Armstrong of Charleston; the other of the same name belongs at New York.

Decatur, Dixon, from Charleston, S. C.; the other of the same name, from Newburyport.

Roger Quardes ... 14
Scourge — 16

LIST OF VESSELS CAPTURED BY THE AMERICANS SINCE
THE DECLARATION OF WAR, JUNE 17, 1812.

RECORDED BY WM. C. SNOW, THEN A CLERK IN POST OFFICE,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

1. The schooner Patriot, I. A. Brown, master ; from Gaudaloup bound for Halifax with a valuable cargo of sugar, taken by the revenue cutter Jefferson, Wm. Ham, master, arrived here yesterday. Norfolk, June 26th.

2. A pilot boat laden with a large quantity of English goods has been seized by the collector at Eastport.

3. The brig Pickering, Davis, from Gibraltar, was taken by the frigate Belvedera, and ordered to Halifax ; she was retaken when within six miles of Halifax light, by the crew, assisted by four of the prize crew and carried into Gloucester, Ms.

4. The Ontario, a fine new schooner of 87 tons, was taken by Capt. Turran, deputy collector, and brought into the port of St. Vincents, last week.

5. The Privateer Fame, Webb, of Boston, has taken a ship of near three hundred tons, laden with square timber.

6. Also by the same privateer, a brig of 200 tons burthen, laden with tar, arrived at Boston.

7. Arrived at Marblehead, a new English brig, 200 tons burthen, mounting 6 guns, prize to the Lion & Snow-bird privateer.

8, 9, 10. Three Novia Scotia Shallops with English & West india goods and some thousands of dollars in specie, prizes to the Lion privateer.

11, 12, 13. Three British schooners, with Plaister, lumber, & naval stores, corn, flour, &c., prizes to the privateer Jefferson ; two of them were taken out of beaver harbour by the enterprising crew of the Jefferson, in open day.

14. A large shallop laden with British prize goods, prize to the Jefferson Privateer.

15. British sloop Endeavour, with sugar, prize to the privateer Polly.

16. At Ogdensburgh, N. Y. Eleven batteaus with arms, and ammunition belonging to the british, captured on the river St. Lawrence.

17. At Salem, July 13. An English ship of 6 guns and 13 men, from England, with ammunition, arms, &c., for Novia Scotia, a prize to the Dolphin privateer.

18. The British Schooner Ann, Kelly, master, of Halifax, a prize to the Dolphin, with a cargo of Pork, wines, furs, cordage, &c.

19. The Dolphin has captured an English schooner from Halifax, and taking from her \$1,000, released her.

20. British Ship Concord, prize to the privateer Fame.

21. A British brig from St. Andrews, bound to England, laden with flour, timber, &c., captured by the Dolphin.

22. Another British brig (name not known), prize to the Dolphin, has arrived.

23. Castine. The british brig Hero, from Lisbon, bound to St. Andrews, in ballast, prize to the privateer Teazer, of New York.

24. At Baltimore. The British schooner Fancy, Fogerty, bound from St. Croix to St. Andrews, with a cargo of sugars (vessel and cargo said to be worth 18,000 Dols.), a prize to the Dolphin, privateer.

25. At Cape Ann. A British ship of 300 tons, with flour, rice and naval stores, prize to the privateers Jefferson and Madison; the Jefferson lost one man during the attack on that vessel.

26. At Gloucester. The British Government Transport, No. 5, prize to the 1-gun privateer Madison, of that port, bound to St. Johns, under convoy of the Indian sloop-of-war, with 180 qr. casks gunpowder, 880 suits uniform for the 104th regiment British infantry, some bales of superfine cloths for officers' clothing, 10 casks wine, drums & other camp equipage, &c. She mounted two guns, had plenty of small arms & 12 men. The Transport is a fine brig of 295 tons, and is supposed with her cargo to be worth 50,000 Dollars.

27. At Charleston. Ship Roba & Betsy, London, 60 Days, seized by Lieut. Grandison, commander of the U. S. Guard Ship.

28. At Philadelphia. The brig Tulip, Capt. Monk, prize to the Atlas privateer.

29. At Baltimore. The British brig Lamphrey, from Jamaica, for Halifax, with rum, prize to the U. S. Frigate Essex.

30. Also taken by the U. S. Frigate Essex, a brig with 150 soldiers, ransomed the brig for a bill of Exchange of 14,000 Dols. on London, disarmed the men, &c., and released them on parole.

31, 32. Two English schooners from St. Johns, N. B., for Halifax, with full cargoes, prizes to the Snow Bird privateer.

33. At Wiscasset. A British schooner, with provisions, prize to the Fair trader.

34. At St. Mary's. The British schooner wade Johnston, from Nassau, with pine apples, Turtles, and 24,000 Dols. specie.

35. And the British schooner Pinder, from same port, with 10,000 Dols. prizes to the gunboats under Com. Campbell.

36. The English ship Ann Green, 460 tons burthen, with rum, coals, &c., carries 8 12-pound cannonades, and two long 6's, prize to the brig Gossamer. She has arrived.

37. A British schooner from Halifax, for Quebec, with naval & military stores, prize to the Buckskin privateer.

38. At Norfolk. A Bristol brig, from the West Indies, prize to the Paul Jones, privateer, of New York.

39. At Marblehead. A British schooner with Lumber and naval stores, prize to the Lion privateer.

40. July 17, in sight of Liverpool, N. B., captured the schooner Eliza, from Halifax, bound to Liverpool, with a quantity of Bottled Porter, stores, &c., by the privateer Buckskin.

41. Same day captured schooner Union Lass, in ballast, from Newfoundland, for Cape Sable, by the Buckskin.

42. At Boston. A British schooner of about 30 tons, with dry goods, sugar & rum, prize to a privateer.

43. An English brig from New Brunswick, for England, taken and burnt by Com. Roger's squadron.

44. Schooner Polly, from Sidney, for Halifax, with coal, prize to the Wiley Reynard. She is about 80 tons burthen.

45. Arrived at Chatham. An English brig from Jamaica, with a full cargo of rum, prize to the Bunker Hill privateer of New York.

46. The revenue Cutter Gallatin, McNeal, of Charleston, has captured a British Letter of Marque ship after a severe engagement of 8 hours, and taken her into Savannah.

47. Arrived at Savannah, July 24th, the revenue cutter James Madison, Capt. Brooks, with a British snow, mounting six 6-pounders with a quantity of small arms and ammunition. The letter of Marque was from Jamaica bound to England.

48. Arrived at Philadelphia, prize brig Elisabeth and Esther of Bermuda, late Kirkpatrick, master, sent in by the privateer Gov. McKean, Capt. Lucet of this port.

49. Arrived at New York, on Tuesday last, through the sound, the English ship Lady Sherbroke, James Wilson, prize master, a prize to the Marengo privateer of that port; she was bound from Halifax to Kingston, Jamaica.

50, 51. Schooner Peggy from Sidney for Halifax, & a schooner from Cook's harbour to Halifax, prizes to the Wiley Reynard, arrived at Portland the 10th inst.

51 to 58 inclusive. The gunboats at St. Mary's have taken seven British and five Spanish Ships. ☞ The spanish ships are not counted.

59. Boston. Arrived at Salem, yesterday, Ship Venus, Ray, of New York, taken by the Dolphin privateer, laden with coal, crates, Dry goods, copper & white lead.

60. A New, light brig, prize to the John Privateer, bound from Gibraltar to Halifax.

61. A Schooner, prize to the John Privateer, from Jamaica with 160 puncheons rum.

62. Also a ship of 400 tons, coppered, in ballast from England, having eight 18-pounders. The John was left in chase of a ship of 400 tons from England with dry goods.

63. The Schooner Sally, from Cayenne, with a full cargo of Molasses, was sent into Newport on Saturday last by a privateer from that port.

64. Arrived at Baltimore, the fine British ship Henry, from St. Croix for London, taken by the privateer Comet, Capt Boyle, after an engagement of about 15 minutes. The ship mounted four 12-pounders and six 6-pounders, of the first class, coppered to the bends—400 tons burthen, and has a cargo of upwards of 700 hhds. of sugar, 13 pipes old Maderia wine and a quantity of Lignum Vitæ. Ship and cargo estimated at 150,000 Dollars.

65. Also schooner Alfred Leascome, from Bermuda for N. Providence, prize to privateer Spencer of Philadelphia; cargo, brandy, rum, claret wine, &c.

66. British schooner Eliza of Halifax, from Jamaica with 70 hhds. rum and fruit, arrived at Salem, prize to the privateer Polly.

67. A Ship from New Providence bound to London arrived in the Delaware, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., prize to the privateer Globe of Baltimore.

68. Also a brig from St. Domingo, for England, prize to the privateer Matilda of Philadelphia. The cargoes are said to consist of Dyewoods & coffee.

69. An English barque, prize to the ship Catharine of Boston, has arrived at Portland. She was captured 26th Ult., off Halifax, & The next morning, the Catharine engaged a gun brig. The action continued 45 minutes and ended with musketry & Pistols; coming on thick it was not ascertained which surrendered.

70. Boston, Aug. 18. The British brig James, from Halifax, has arrived at Falmouth, prize to the Bunker Hill privateer, Com. Jacob Lewis.

71. At Marblehead, American schooner Dinsmore, taken by the British Frigate Maidstone, retaken by a privateer out of Beverly.

72. At Gloucester, American schooner Three Brothers, taken by the above frigate and retaken by the Orlando.

73. At Salem, British schooner Diligent, with rum, prize to the privateer Polly.

74. American fisherman, Five Sisters, recaptured by the American privateer Dart.

75. At Portland, British brig Resolution, with flour, peas & cordage, prize to the privateer Nancy.

76. The Privateer Paul Jones, Capt. Hazard of New York, has captured, July 31, off the North side of Porto Rico, the sloop Mary Ann, Capt. T. White of Bermuda, from Turks Island, bound to Antigua, with 3,000 Bushels of salt. The Paul Jones with 3 guns & 160 men sailed July 6th.

77. The brig General Blake, Atkins, under Spanish colours, out 3 days from Amelia, has been sent into Charleston by the revenue Cutter Gallatin, Capt. McNeal.

78. A British ship of 300 tons, from London, bound to Halifax with a cargo consisting of dry goods, crates, glass & Hardware, which cost in England 50,000 Dollars, arrived at Portland, on Monday, taken by the Privateer Teazer of New York. The owner & his wife arrived in the ship. We do not understand whether the owner had insured his property or not.

79. The British schooner Lord Nelson, captured by the United States brig Oneida, on Lake Ontario; she is now cruising in the United States service.

80. New York City, Aug. 19. Arrived here yesterday, and saluted Castle Williams as She passed, the british brig Harmony, from Greenock, bound to Quebeck, with a cargo of rum, dry goods and coal; captured July 29th, in lat. 46, long. 55, by the privateer Yankee of Bristol, R. I. The Harmony is a fine vessel of 250 tons, mounted 4 sixes, and had 20 men. The Yankee about the same time captured three other brigs, one of which being in ballast was given up for the purpose of getting rid of prisoners.

81. Portland, Aug. 17. Brig Peter Waldo, Charles Warren, master, prize to the privateer Teazer, captured off Halifax, bound from New Castle to Halifax, cargo of Hardware, Powder, &c.

82. Boston, Aug. 22. Arrived ship Eliza Ann, prize to the Yankee Privateer, Sailed 6th July from Liverpool for Baltimore, Sailed in co. with the brig Canon of New York, Aug. 3. Lat. 45, Long. 42, fell in with a fleet of 97 sail under convoy of a sloop of War, 29 days from Jamaica for England. The Yankee had taken 7 English vessels.

83. Portland. Arrived schooner John & George of New York, from Lisbon, Wm. Malloy, prize Master, prize to the privateer Regulator, Capt. Mansfield of Salem. The above schooner has on board about 300 boxes of Lemons. Aug. 3d, when east of Cape Sable, The Regulator fell in with her having all sail standing and somewhat torn — when, on boarding her, found that she was entirely deserted and not an article of provisions was left. It appears by her logbook, that she had been captured by the British frigate Africa, and ordered for Halifax, and from the last date of her Journal she had been deserted about 4 days.

84. An English brig laden with Timber arrived at Cape Ann, on Saturday, first captured by a Salem privateer, then recaptured by an English frigate, and afterwards by a Lynn privateer.

85. Boston, Aug. 22. Arrived, British brig William, prize master Chittendon, from Bristol, Eng., prize to the privateer Rossie Barney of Baltimore, taken Aug. 2, Lat. 46.30, Long. 50, has a cargo of 150 tons coal, cheese, butter, pork, &c.

86. Salem, Aug. 21. Arrived, the beautiful British brig Coves, with timber, &c., prize to the John. She is nearly a new vessel, copper bolted and fastened, 225 tons burthen.

87. Philadelphia, Aug. 21. Arrived at this port Privateer schooner Gov. McKean, Lucet, from a cruise and brought in with her the British Packet Prince Adolphus, Capt. Boulderson (this is the Gentleman who fired upon Washington Morton off the hook), taken the 9th inst. in Lat. 24.48, long. 63.8, bound from Martinico for Falmouth, having 18 guns & 36 men. Had on board the Governor, Paymaster, & Collector of Demerara.

88 to 95 inclusive. An English ship of 450 tons, with coffee, from Martinique for London, has arrived at Baltimore, prize to the privateer Tom of that place.

An English ship from Dublin in ballast, 5 brigs and 1 schooner were burnt by the Rossie, Com. Barney. The Rossie has taken on the present cruise Eleven British vessels.

96 to 98 inclusive. The privateer brig Yankee of Bristol, R. I., was spoken July 6, lat. 44.30, long. 52.43, had captured since she left port the following English vessels; viz., Brig

Alfred, Truman, 2 guns, from Newfoundland, burnt; brig Thetis, of and from Poole with coals, burnt; Ship Royal Bounty (an old vessel of 700 tons), from Hull in ballast, burnt, mounting ten 6-pounders & 20 men.

99, 100. A British ship and 1 schooner, prizes to the Teazer privateer of New York, arrived at Portland, on Monday. The schooner loaded with rum & sugar could not learn the cargo of the ship. The Teazer had also arrived at Portland.

101. Arrived at New York. The schooner Industry, Capt. Clamerna of St. Georges Bay, a prize the privateer Benjamin Franklin, Capt. Ingersol, Captured Aug. 7.

102. Portland, Aug. 10. Arrived at Portland, Barque St. Andrews from Bristol, England, prize to the privateer Rapid, Crabtree, of this port.

103. Salem, Aug. 23. Arrived, British schooner Nancy, with a full cargo of dry fish & provisions, prize to the privateer Fair Trader of this port.

104. The British brig Henry, from Gibraltar, prize the privateer Yankee, has arrived at Newport.

105. Baltimore, Aug. 22. Arrived, British schooner Ann, from City St. Domingo for Guernsy, with mahogany & logwood, sent in by the privateer Globe, Murphy, of this port. The Ann was taken the 14th inst., lat. 29.48, long. 65; mounts 4 guns 9 men.

106. Arrived at Boston, on Thursday last, a large British clump brig, prize to the Benjamin Franklin of New York.

107. The Slyvia of Boston, taken by the British brig Goree, and retaken by the Gov. McKean has arrived at Philadelphia.

108. On the 7th of August, Com. Barney captured the British ship Jenny, Stewart (who has arrived at Salem), from Liverpool for St. John's, N. S., with salt; mounting 12 guns and 18 men.

109. The American brig Adeline, from London, bound to Bath, loaded with dry goods, had been taken by the British brig of War Avenger, and recaptured by the U. S. Frigate Constitution, Capt. Hull.

BRILLIANT NAVAL VICTORY!

110. Boston, Aug. 31, 1812. The United States Frigate Constitution, Capt. Hull, anchored here yesterday in the outer harbour from a short cruise, during which she fell in with the English Frigate Guerriere, which she captured after a short but severe action. The damage sustained by the fire of the Constitution was so great, that it was found impossible to tow her into port, and accordingly the crew were taken out and the ship sunk. The Constitution's loss in the action was 7 men killed and 7 wounded. The Guerriere's was 15 men killed and 64 wounded.

111, 112. The Constitution has also taken and destroyed two English brigs, one in ballast, the other loaded with lumber, bound to England.

113. New York, Aug. 29. Last night, arrived at this port, the British brig Eliza, from Jamaica for England, laden with rum & sugar, prize to the Marengo privateer of this port.

114. Also arrived at New York, a British brig from Quebec for Bermuda, a prize to the Bunker Hill privateer of this port.

115. New York, Aug. 28. The privateer Paul Jones of this port has put into Savannah for provisions and water, and took with her a prize worth \$200,000; cargo, dry goods and rum.

116. Baltimore, Aug. 25. Arrived, British schooner Harriet (Taylor, prize master), from New Providence for Havannah, in ballast and specie, sent in by the High Flyer privateer; was captured on the 15th inst. off the Doubleheaded shot. On board is a Spanish lady who was a passenger on board the Spanish schr. Antelope from New York for Havannah, which was taken by an English man-of-war.

117. Captured by Com. Rodgers, July 2d, lat. 45, long. 43; took the English brig Traveller from Quebeck bound to New Castle, cargo of spars, — burnt.

118. July 4th, lat. 47, long. 30, took the English brig Dutchess from Portland, Capt. Thompson of South Shields, from New Castle bound to Pictou in ballast; burnt.

119. Arrived at Norfolk, Aug. 24, privateer schooner Globe, Capt. Murphy of Baltimore, from a cruise. She came in with her prize, the ship Sir Simon Clarke, Capt. Udney, of 16

guns and 39 men ; a new ship on her first voyage, 377 tons, bound from Jamaica to Leith, with a cargo of 343 hhds. & 51 tierces of sugar, 91 puncheons of rum, coffee, logwood & mahogany, &c.

Charleston, Aug. 19. The privateer schooner *Mary Ann*, Capt. Chazal, returned to this port yesterday, after a short cruise of 28 days. On this cruise she has captured 4 prizes, two of which she has brought in with her, one she burnt and the other was given up to the prisoners. The prizes arrived are :—

120. British brig *Amelia*, Harris, from Malta, bound to Havana with a valuable cargo of oil, wine, soap, cork, wood, &c. She mounts 10 guns but had only 14 men.

121. Also British brig *Honduras Packet*, Curtis, from Jamaica bound to the City of St. Domingo, with a cargo of provisions, &c. ; mounts 2 guns, with 12 men.

122. The vessel destroyed was a small British schooner loaded with cotton from Gonaives for Jamacai. The prizes were all taken within a short distance of the Island of Jamacai.

123. Arrived at Charleston, Aug. 18. British schooner *Perseverance* in ballast, prize to the Nonesuch privateer, Capt. Lively, of Baltimore.

124. Arrived at Philadelphia, Ship *Superior Bennett*, from Liverpool, with a cargo of dry goods and ironmongery to the amount of 250,000 *l.* Sterling, a prize to Gunboat No. 129.

125. Philadelphia, Aug. 31. Last evening arrived in town, the prize master of the ship *John*, of 16 guns of Lancaster (Eng.), from London for Martinique, arrived at the Lazarette, was taken by the *Hornet*, one of our squadron, the 27th of July.

126. Arrived at this port (Boston), yesterday, British brig *Hazard* (late *Holiday*), of North Shields, 64 days from New Castle, was bound to Shubenancy, N. S., prize to the sloop-of-war *Wasp* ; 16th of Aug., lat. 44, long. 57, the *Hazard* was taken by the privateer *Dolphin* of Salem, retaken Aug. 24th, lat. 41, long. 64, by the *Æoulus* Frigate, and finally by the *Wasp*, Aug. 25th. The *Hazard* is in ballast, mounts six 12-pound carronades, is copper-bottomed and is 238 tons.

127, 128, 129. Arrived at Newport, on Monday the 31st inst.,

The privateer *Rossie*, Com. Barney, with a prize, an American ship from Liverpool to New York. On the present cruise, besides what we have taken an account of, she has taken one brig and one schooner sunk.

130. Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 1. Arrived British schooner *Ferebe & Phebe*, prize to the *Squando* of this port.

131. Brig *Lady Prevost* from Halifax for Jamaica, has arrived at New York, prize to the *Marengo* privateer. She was taken Aug. 15th.

132. Arrived at New York, British brig *Eliza*, Sullivan, 48 days from St. Barts, bound to Guernsey with 181 puncheons rum, taken by the *Marengo* privateer of this port, has 2 guns and 7 men.

133. An English Ship of 300 tons, 8 guns, cargo of salt, crates and iron hoops from Liverpool, arrived at Salem yesterday morning. She was taken to the Eastward of the Grand Banks by the privateer *Dromo* of this place, and last Sunday by the *Montgomery* of Salem, the prize master of the *Dromo*, it is said, not having a copy of her commission.

134. Arrived at Salem an English barque, prize to the privateer *Decatur* of Newburyport.

135. Arrived at Newport, The fine copper-bottomed British ship *Jane* of 12 guns, with 20,000 bushels salt. Captured by the privateer *Rossie*, Com. Barney.

136. The *Mary & Susan* was sent into this port by the privateer *Tickler*, Johnson, who took out her letters and papers, and the privateer is at anchor on Staten Island.

137, 138. Two large prize brigs arrived at Portland, on Friday last, taken by the privateer brig *Rapid* of that place; they were from England bound to St. Andrews in ballast; one of the brigs had 6 guns.

139. The Brig *Two Friends* of London, with timber, prize to the *Benjamin Franklin* privateer, was at Hyannis, on Wednesday last. Boston, Sep. 7, 1812.

140. On Friday, Arrived at Salem, the English Ship *Gurana*, Robert McDowell, late master, from Liverpool, bound to Quebec, prize to the private armed schooner *Dromo* of Boston, commanded by H. Cooper.

141. St. Mary's, 15th July, 1812. On the evening of the 4th inst., a schooner from Nassau, N. P., ignorant of the war, entered the St. Mary's river bound to Ferdinando with 20,000 Dols. in specie, the property of Logan Lenox & Co. of England, seized by one of the Gun Boat's officers.

142. Also on the 9th inst., A Small schooner from the same place of the former, unapprised of the war, came in with 4 or 5,00 Dols. for the disbursement of an English ship, and 500 dozen pineapples, which was immediately seized.

143, 144, 145. Arrived at Baltimore on the 1st inst., The Highflyer privateer from a cruise, having made four captures.* The british ship Diana, Capt. Harvey, one the fleet from Jamaica bound to Bristol, burthen 350 tons, laden with sugar, rum, coffee, &c. At the same time engaged and took the ship Jamaica of Liverpool, John Neill, master, mounting 7 guns, 21 men, 285 tons burthen, in company with the Ship Mary Ann of London, Miller, master, of 12 guns and 17 or 18 men, 319 tons burthen, also engaged her; the engagement lasted 20 minutes, when we boarded her, she struck at the same time.

An extract of a letter of Sept. 1, confirms the arrival of the above vessels.

146. The Privateer Eagle of New York, mounting 1 gun, has captured the English ship Grenada from Grenada, mounting 9 guns, with 600 hhds. of sugar.

147. Arrived at Norfolk the fine copper-bottomed brig Roebuck, Capt. Kennedy, with 175 hhds. rum, a prize to the schooner Rosamond, Capt. Campam of New York. The Roebuck was bound to Guernsy and captured 5 days after the Rosamond left New York.

148. New York, Aug. 8, 1812. Arrived last evening at Quarantine Ground, the british brig New Liverpool from Minorca for Quebec with a full cargo of wine, prize to the privateer Yankee of Bristol, R. I. This brig is 150 tons burthen, mounts 4 guns and had a crew of 10 men.

149. Baltimore, Sept. 5. The british Ship Hopewell, 400

*The first we have taken down.

tons, from Jamaica for England, with a cargo of sugar & coffee, prize to the Comet privateer, is in sight below.

150. The cargo of the schooner Shaddock, Eutchman, from Antigua, carrying 3 guns, captured by the privateer Eagle, arrived at Charleston, consisted of 39 hhds. & 28 tierces of molasses.

151. British schooner (armed) after a smart brush taken by the Mary Ann & released to discharge her prisoners.

152. Brig Mary, from Scotland for Newfoundland, captured by the Yankee and released to dispose of prisoners 47 in number.

153, 154. One brig & a schooner captured by the Rossie and sent to Newfoundland with the crews of vessels she had taken, 108 in number, on parole & receipt for exchange.

155. Schr. Sally, captured by the Teazer of New York and given up for the purpose of disposing of her prisoners, several of the crews of the prizes entered having sworn to defend the American flag.

156. British brig in ballast, captured by the Polly of Salem, ransomed after taking out a few bales of dry goods.

157. The Privateer Argus has retaken the schooner Victor of Marblehead from the English.

158. A British brig Arrived at Portland on Sunday, said to be coppered and prize to a privateer of that port.

159. Arrived at Salem on Tuesday from a cruise the privateer Dart, Green, having captured on Friday last after considerable resistance the british brig Friends, of 290 tons & 6 guns, with timber, staves, &c. The Friends arrived at Salem yesterday. Boston, Sept. 11, 1812.

160. *Boston Palladium* of Sept. 11th. A Small privateer belonging to Rhode Island (supposed Hiram), arrived at Salem on Wednesday, and brought in with her an English schooner loaded with flour, reported to have been cut out of St. Johns. It is proved to be the Leader of this port.

161. Newburyport, Sept. 10. Arrived British brig Elizabeth of Liverpool, E., with 75 tons coal and about 85 tons salt, prize to the privateer Decatur of that port.

162. The Privateer Decatur, captured previous to falling in

with the Elizabeth, a brig from Scotland in ballast bound to Newfoundland, and after taking out a few articles and putting on board the crew of the Duke of Savoy, permitted her to proceed.

163. Boston, Sept. 12. Arrived the British brig King George (late Atkinson, master), from Liverpool, prize to the U. S. Frigate Essex, was taken Aug. 7, lat. 45, long. 40, four weeks out, 280 tons, cargo, salt & coals; was bound to St. Johns.

164, 165. The privateer Schooner Atlas, Capt. Moffat, has arrived at Philada' from a successful cruise having captured two valuable ships from the W. Indies, one the Pursuit of London, 450 tons, 16 guns, 18's & 9's, 35 men, the other, the Planter of Bristol, E., with 12-pounders & 15 men; both with cargoes of sugar, coffee, cotton, cocoa, &c., one has arrived at Baltimore the other at Philadelphia.

166. A large English ship arrived at Gloucester on Saturday, prize to the privateer Montgomery of Salem.

167. Arrived at Portsmouth, 11th inst., privateer schooner Thomas (Capt. Shaw), from a successful cruise. Also british ship Falmouth of Bristol, E., prize to the Thomas, from Jamaica, with a valuable cargo of rum, sugar, coffee, and log-wood; vessel and cargo valued at 200,000 Dols. The Falmouth had 30 men & mounts 14 guns.

168, 169. The small privateer Leader has taken two other small vessels besides the schooner before mentioned, with a load of flour; they have arrived at Machias.

170. The privateer schooner Mars has captured and sent into Savannah the British brig Leonidas, Capt. Gammock, mounting 10 guns, from Jamaica with a very valuable cargo coffee, sugar, &c., cost about 50,000 Dols.; the vessel is new and worth 20,000 Dols.

171. Arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., on Thursday, a large British letter of Marque Ship from Jamaica, of 14 guns & 25 men & 435 tons burthen, prize to the privateer Revenge of that port. She is copper-bottomed and has a very valuable cargo, consisting of 449 hhds. sugar, 40 tierces ditto, 144 hhds. rum, 20 tons coffee, 60 tons dyewood.

172, 173, 174. On the 13th of August, lat. 41.04 N., Long. 35.24 W., the frigate Essex, Capt. Porter, captured after an action of about 8 minutes, the English Sloop-of-War Alert, of 18 guns, commanded by Capt. Lougharne. The Essex arrived in the Delaware the 5th inst. Besides other prizes here before mentioned the Essex has taken & burnt 2 English vessels.

175. The British Ship Elizabeth, burthen about 230 tons, loaded principally with sugar, mounting 10 guns and navigated by 21 men, has been sent into Savannah by the privateer Sarah Ann of Baltimore, of 1 gun & 42 men, after smart action; the prize had 5 men wounded.

176. The British brig Ocean, late Farrish, S. M. Whitlock, prize master, consigned to A. Riker. She was captured Sept. 3d, by the schooner Saratoga, Riker, after an action of 3 quarters of an hour; carries 7 guns & 21 men, with a cargo of 117 hhds. sugar, 164 puncheons rum, 83 casks coffee, and sundry other articles. She is a new brig, — first voyage.

177. Arrived at Wilmington, N. C., a valuable prize loaded with rum, &c., captured by the privateer Poor Sailor of Charleston.

178. Arrived at Baltimore, British schooner James Trowbridge from Porto Rico for Martinique in ballast, captured on the 20th Aug., off the former port, by the Dolphin of Baltimore.

179. Newport, Sept. 19. Arrived here yesterday, Schooner Two Brothers, Hoyt of Stanford (Conn.), from Bristol (Eng.), laden with tin, iron, copper, &c., bound to Baltimore; prize to the privateer schooner "United We Stand," of New York. The Two Brothers left Bristol (Eng.), July 12th, and was captured Sept. 10th, off Sandy Hook, by the Acasta, British frigate, and recaptured on Tuesday last by the above-named privateer.

180. The British Ship Quebeck, of the Jamaica fleet, has been captured by the Saratoga privateer. She is at Hurl Gate on her way down the Sound, and her cargo is estimated at 300,000 dols.!

181. A large schooner belonging to Halifax, with a full cargo of rum, from the West Indies, arrived on Saturday last

at Hampton Roads, a prize to the privateer Black Jake of New York, — Mary Ann, her name.

182. The prize Sloop Philadelphia, retaken by the Saratoga, has come down sound loaded with coal & flour from Virginia. The Saratoga privateer is above Hurl Gate. No one hurt on board the Saratoga after an engagement of 75 minutes with the ship Quebec. The Saratoga is full of rum, sugar, coffee & cotton.

183. Arrived at New York, the British Schooner Venus, prize to the Teazer privateer of this port; cargo, rum, sugar & molasses.

184. A British brig, said to be valuable, arrived at Castine on Sunday last, prize to the Dart privateer of Portland.

185 to 188 inclusive. Arrived at Newport, on Wednesday, the privateer brig Decatur, Nichols, from a cruise of 47 days, having captured 11 sail of English vessels, two of which (the Duke of Savoy & Elizabeth) have arrived several days since. Aug. 23d, she took the brig Pomona of 2 guns, from Aberdeen for the river St. Lawrence, and after disarming her sent her to Halifax as a cartel with prisoners; 26th, took brig Devonshire,* loaded with Green fish for St. John's & sent her to France to sell her cargo; brig Concord from do. for do. & burnt her; brig Hope from Fergumouth for St. John, sent to Halifax as a cartel with prisoners. The Decatur has taken three other valuable vessels which have not arrived. She has not lost a man During her cruise.

189, 190. Salem, Sept. 25th, 1812. Arrived British brig Hannah (170 tons), from Oporto bound to Quebec in ballast, & British sch. Mary from Lisbon bound to Halifax, with some specie, prizes to the privateer Montgomery of this port.

191. A Barque of 400 tons arrived at Marblehead on Saturday evening last, prize to the privateer Decatur; was 21 days from the Isle of Sable, loaded with timber.

192. The Teazer again! A fine British brig nearly new with a cargo of salt, &c.; arrived at Portland on Monday afternoon, prize to the privateer Teazer, New York.

*She has arrived at Quimpa, France.

193. Another specimen of Yankee privateering. A British brig arrived at Portland a few days since which was captured by a small whaleboat privateer of that place, and the privateer came into port on the deck of her prize!

194. Arrived at Savannah, schooner *Minorca* (prize to the privateer *Wasp*), from Jamaica to Cuba in ballast.

195, 196, 197. Capt. Allen of the privateer schooner *Matilda* of Philada., arrived at Savannah 18th ult., from a cruise. He has sent into that port the Ship *Goelet*, present master Lieut. Brown, loaded with salt, crates, steel, porter, coal & pipes for adjudication; also schooner *Manager* from Jeremie for Turks Island; cargo, coffee, cocoa, corn, &c., ransomed by her captain; also brig *Ranger* from Cape François for London, of 10 guns & 20 men; cargo, coffee; since arrived at Philadelphia.

198. An English brig with a cargo of Fish from Newfoundland for the West Indies, arrived at Cape Ann yesterday, prize to the privateer *Thrasher*.

199. British ship *Commerce*, one of the Decatur's prizes, has arrived at Portland; she has on board 450 hhds. sugar, besides other articles. It is said that she was in co. with 2 more of the D.'s prizes, 12 days since.

200. Ship *Mariner* of London, from Jamaica, with rum & sugar has arrived at Norfolk, prize to the privateer *Gov. McKean* of Philadelphia.

201, 202, 203, 204. Arrived at Baltimore privateer *Dolphin*, from a cruise; has made 6 prizes, 3 of which she burnt, two have arrived, and the other a New Providence privateer captured off the Hole in the Wall, has arrived.

205. Arrived at Norfolk British brig *Mariana* from Jamaica for London, with coffee, logwood, rum, & sugar, prize to the *Gov. McKean* privateer of Philadelphia. This brig when fallen in with by the privateer was dismasted and entirely deserted,—rigged up jury masts on her and brought her safe into port.

206. Arrived at Portland, British schooner *Jennie* with rum, sugar, &c., prize to the privateer *Teazer*, N. Y.

207. An English brig from Teneriffe, cargo of wine, has arrived at New London, prize to the privateer *Marengo* of New York.

208. Baltimore, Oct. 10. Arrived, the valuable British ship John (late Tyre), Austin prize, master, from Demerara for Liverpool, captured 18th ult., lat. 33, long. 57, after a short action by the privateer Comet, Boyle, of this port. The John is a handsome ship of about 400 tons burthen, mounting 14 guns, 35 men, coppered to the bends; is laden with 742 bales of cotton, 230 hhds. sugar, 105 puncheons rum, 50 casks and 300 bags coffee, a quantity of old copper & Dyewood.

209. A letter from the Captain of the privateer schr. Rapid of Charleston, to his owners, gives the following account of the capture of an English privateer, 20 days after sailing from port: "Saw a sail and concealed the greater part of his men until he got within gunshot; she proved to be an English privateer who commenced firing upon him, which was returned until he got close along side, when he boarded and carried her; the crew were taken on board and the privateer burnt."

210. The British packet ship Princess Amelia, arrived in Savannah river on Thursday, the 1st inst., a prize to the American Privateer schr. Rossie, commanded by Commodore Barney. The packet mounts 10 guns and had 27 men. She was taken after a desperate engagement of 35 minutes, in which the British Captain, Sailing Master and four men were killed and 6 or 7 wounded. The Rossa had no men killed & but few wounded.

211. The British sch. Woodburn from Havana for Honduras, has arrived at New Orleans, prize to the privateer Brothers of N. O. & Matilda of Philadelphia.

212. British schooner Adella, Smith prize master, from Martinique, with a full cargo of sugars, captured on the 17th Sept., in the sight of Martinique, by the privateer schr. Rosamond of this port. New York, Oct. 17.

213. The privateer Marengo has arrived at New York; on the present cruise she has taken the British brig Lord Sheffield, from Teneriffe bound to Quebec; took possession of her but not judging her worth sending in, took out of her 2 pipes of Maderia wine and some provisions — set fire to her and abandoned her about 11 Leagues from Palma.

214, 215. British Ship Favorite, Bryass, of Liverpool, from

Cork, ballasted with grindstones and whetstones, copper bot-tomed, of about 250 tons, and british brig Sir John Moore, Watson, of and from Dublin, with 6 puncheons rum, 82 chains & a quantity of Sand ballast, have arrived at Lynn, both prizes to the privateer Industry, Mudge, of that place.

216. A schooner, prize to the Fame privateer, arrived at Provincetown, on Sunday last. She is about 155 tons burthen, is from the West Indies, loaded with sugar, and was taken in sight of Halifax harbour.

217. Newport, Oct. 22d, 1812. Yesterday arrived in this harbour, British brig Orient, cargo, timber, &c., prize to the privateer Teazer of New York.

218, 219. The British sch. Caledonia, and brig Adams, taken by our brave sailors who went from Buffalo, on the 8th inst. and cut them out from under the guns of the British Fort Erie, had on board 500,000 Dollars worth of furs belonging to the N. West Company. The sch. was brought into Black Rock harbour, and the Brig Adams was burnt in consequence of her getting aground.

220. An American Privateer has captured a schooner (unknown) from Bay Chalseur, with Salmon & Peltry.*

221. The British schooner Four Brothers, prize to the privateer Fame, arrived at Salem. The F. B. was built in Salem, 6 years since, but was taken by the English some time since.

222. British schooner Single Cap, prize to the Matilda privateer of Philadelphia, has arrived in the Mississippi.

223. British brig Henry, prize to the John privateer, arrived at Salem Friday morning from Liverpool; cargo, salt, coals and crates.

224. The Privateer John, Crowninshield, has recaptured the privateer Industry, Mudge, of Salem, having been risen upon and captured by the prisoners on board:

225. Baltimore, Oct. 20. Arrived British Brig Pointshares, from St. Johns, N. S., for Barbadoes with fish, captured 16th Sep. by the Letter of Marque sch. Baltimore, Veazey, on her way to france.

*British schooner Betsy Ann; she was taken by the Fame.

226. Arrived at Philadelphia Spanish Brig San Antonio from Guernsey, prize to the Marengo of New York, captured on suspicion of her being British property.

227, 228. The British brig Jane from Greenock for Pictou, prize to the Dart of Portland. Also a large schooner with live stock Arrived at Portland, do.

229. Arrived at Savannah on Saturday British schooner Fame, Smith, prize master; dry goods, oil, &c., prize to the privateer sch. Nonesuch, taken Going from Trinidad to Cayenne.

230. The privateer America has captured British sch. Intrepid, and after taking out various articles of her cargo, released her.

231. Arrived at Charleston, British sch. Antelope of Caracas, I. S. Henshaw, prize Master, captured by the Privateer Rosamond of New York; cargo, dry goods, flour, butter, cheese, hams, &c. The Antelope was formerly a French privateer called the Bonaparte.

232, 233. British brig Neptune of Leith from St. John, N. B., whence she sailed 16th inst. in a fleet of 9 sail convoyed by the brig Plumper, with a cargo of timber, arrived at Salem yesterday, prize to the ship John Privateer of that place. Also arrived there on Sunday evening, British brig Diamond, Lightly, from St. Salvador, bound to England with a cargo of cotton (180,000 lbs.) and logwood, prize to the privateer ship Alfred, of that place.

234. British ship Phenix, carrying 12 nines and sixes, and had 17 men, late Ross, commander, prize to the privateer Mary Ann of Charleston, from Bermuda, bound to Kingston, Jam.; cargo, 100 pipes Fayal Wine.

235, 236, 237. Also on the present cruise the Mary Ann has destroyed a british cutter loaded with coffee. Yesterday morning, about 20 miles Southward of the bar, fell in with and recaptured the sch. Union, Barker, from this port for New Haven And the sloop Mary Ann for New York, they had both been captured by British men-of-war off that port.

238. Arrived at Savannah, British schooner Dawson, prize to the privateer Wasp, Taylor, of Baltimore. The Dawson's cargo is sugar, coffee, rum, &c.

239. The English brig *Industry* of London, mounts 10 carriage guns & 20 men, prize to the privateer *Comet* of Baltimore, arrived at Beaufort, S. C., the 10th inst. Her cargo, 200 bales cotton, 190 hhds. sugar, 40 do. coffee, 80 hhds. molasses, 2 pipes wine, and cocoa, &c.

240. A British brig, with a cargo of salt, coals and crates, prize to the privateer ship *America* of Salem, arrived at Portsmouth, N. H.

241. The British ship *Jane*, of Glasgow, from St. Johns with a cargo of Lumber and naval stores, arrived at Salem on Saturday, a prize to the privateer Ship *John*.

242. British sloop *Louisa Ann*, Golden, prize master, 20 days from Trinity, Martinique, with 80 hhds. molasses, a prize to the privateer *Benj. Franklin*, Capt. Ingersoll, of New York, has arrived at that port. The *Louisa Ann* was cut out of Trinity about the 10th of Oct., at 9 o'clock in the evening by a boat & 7 men from the *Benj. Franklin* from under a battery of 12 guns, 11-pounders.

243. British brig *Industry*, prize to the *Comet* of Baltimore, has arrived at Raleigh, N. C., supposed to be worth 80,000 Dols., bound to London. The cargo consists of 185 hhds. sugar, 20 do. molasses, 104 bales cotton, 10 casks of coffee, 184 bags do., 100 bags cocoa, 8 pipes & 2 hhds. M. Wine.

244, 245. Arrived at Salem, British Ship *Ned*, mounting 10 guns, copper-bottomed, with timber her cargo, prize to the *Revenge*. Same day arrived British sch. ———, captured in the Bay of Fundy with a cargo of oil, seal skins, plaister, &c., prize to the *Fame*, Capt. Green.

246. The English sch. *Robbin*, taken by the *Revenge* of Salem, has arrived. Portland.

247. The English schooner *Sea Flower*, Crosby, of and from Yarmouth, N. S., for St. Andrews, arrived at Salem, on Friday last, prize to the *Fame* privateer, Capt. Green, taken Oct. 31, near her port of destiny. Cargo, plaister, oil, seal skins, and Salmon.

248. A British armed brig* from the bay of Honduras for

*Brig *Francis Blake* with a cargo of 49 cattle.

Jamaica was sent into Charleston on the 31st ult., a prize to the Nonsuch privateer of Baltimore.

249. A schooner laden with timber taken by the Saucy Jack of Charleston, and given up to release the prisoners she had made.

250. The privateer Saucy Jack has returned to Charleston after a cruise of 50 days, during which she took seven prizes. Among other truly impudent things the Saucy Jack did, was to enter the harbour of Demara, and by good management, make an easy prize of the very valuable British brig Wm. Rathbone of Liverpool, from London, laden with dry goods worth 40,000 *l.* sterling (just arrived); mounting fourteen 18-pounders and two 6's.

251. The Piscataqua, Rogers, from Baltimore for Lisbon, was captured by a British Frigate and ordered for Barbadoes; was recaptured by an American privateer and ordered for Baltimore, and in going up the bay struck on Tangier Bar and Bilged; she had 3,500 bbls. flour, which will be principally saved.

252. Georgetown, S. C., Oct. 28th. Arrived, privateer sch. Two Brothers, of New Orleans, from a cruise Sept. 26th. Burnt the British sloop Venus in ballast, bound to Jamaica.

253. Arrived at Charleston British sloop ——— of Tortola, in ballast, prize to the privateer Saucy Jack.

254. Arrived at Hampton Roads, the brig Paugy, prize to the privateer High Flyer of Baltimore, laden with rum & molasses from Antigua for Newfoundland.

255. Arrived at Baltimore British packet brig Swallow, of 18 guns, from Jamaica for Falmouth, with the mail and from 150 to 200,000 Dols. in specie, sent in by Commodore Rodgers's Squadron.

256. The English schooner Three Sisters, late Card, one of the Fame's prizes has arrived at Salem. She was from Windsor for St. Andrews loaded with plaister, and is 120 tons burthen.

257. Arrived at Charleston British schooner Sally of Curracoe, from Jamaica, bound to Curracoe, in ballast; captured on the 13th ult. off the bay of Sabines by the privateers Black Jake & G. Washington.

258. Arrived at Philada. British brig St. Antonio, Kenedy, prize master, prize to the privateer Marengo of New York.

259. Arrived at Charleston, the British Brig John, a prize to the privateer Benjamin Franklin of this port,* with a valuable cargo and 40,000 Dols. in specie.

260, 261. The British Schooner Mary Hatt, and sloop Elizabeth (merchant vessels) arrived at Sacket's Harbour, prize to the squadron under Commodore Chauncy, on Lake Ontario, having been captured bound from York to Kingston.

262, 263, 264. Arrived British schooner Comet, of 2 guns and small arms complete, Tinkham, prize master, taken off the south side of St. Domingo by the privateer Rapid of Charleston. She is loaded with sugar, beeswax, tobacco & dry goods. The Rapid took, and burnt off Abaco, a New Providence privateer, Searcher, of 1 gun and 20 men. Also captured schooner Mary (British), but ransomed her on account of not having men to spare to send her in.

265. The British brig Union (late Sharp), from Guernsey for Grenada, in ballast, arrived at Old Town on Friday. She was captured Oct. 26, by the schooner privateer Gen. Armstrong, Barnard, from New York.

266. The schooner Favorite of Ellsworth, with 114 bbls. flour and 7,000 bushels corn, from Virginia, captured off Cape Cod by the Eng. privateer Liv. Packet, was recaptured off Cape Sable by the privateer Revenge of Salem and arrived at Cape Ann on Saturday morning.

267. Arrived at Portland, the British Barque Fisher from Rio Janeiro for London, laden with a valuable cargo of hides, Tallow, cotton & specie & a few Boxes of chrystal stones for Jewelry. She was taken 55 days since off the Western Islands by the privateer Fox of Portsmouth.

268. British schooner taken & destroyed by Com. Chauncy on Lake Ontario.

269. English ship Freedom of Pool, from Cadiz, with 700 hhds. salt bound to St. Johns, arrived at Marblehead, prize to the Thorn privateer. She is a handsome ship, 3 years old, and mounting 6 guns.

*New York.

ANOTHER NAVAL VICTORY!!

Hall, Decatur & Jones forever!

270. Capture of the BRITISH Frigate Macedonian. She was captured on the 20th of October, in Lat. 30, Long. 26, By the United States frigate United States, Commodore Decatur, *after an action of 17 minutes*. THERE WERE 104 MEN KILLED AND WOUNDED on board the Macedonian & 12 (only) on board the United States. The Macedonian arrived at Newport, R. I., Dec. 6th, 1812.

271. The British brig Lady Harriet, from Cadiz, in ballast, a prize to the privateer Orders in Council, Capt. Howard of ———, has arrived at the Hook. She was cut out of Turks Island.

272 to 275 inclusive. A large copper-bottomed English Brig from England, in ballast, bound to Jamaica, arrived at New London, 4th inst., prize to the Joel Barlow privateer of New York. Arrived at New York the privateer Orders in Council from a cruise of 12 weeks from off Barbadoes, St. Domingo, &c. She has made 5 prizes, 3 of which she ransomed and 2 manned and ordered for the U. States.

276. Arrived at Salem British brig Bacchus of and from port Glasgow, 15 weeks, in ballast, and 29 passengers, men, women and children, prize to the privateer Revenge of Salem.

277. British sloop Nelly, with a cargo sugar, coffee, rum, &c., captured about four weeks since by the Revenge privateer, has been driven ashore on Chincoteague shoals—a good prize.

278. The British Brig Venus, prize to the Polly of Salem, arrived at Savannah 30th ult.

279. The British schooner Louen, from Martinico for St. Martins, with coffee and sugar, arrived at Cape May 7th inst., prize to the Revenge of Philadelphia.

280. Arrived at Norfolk, A British South sea ship with 1,400 casks of oil and 15 tons of ebony, a prize to the Frigate Congress, Capt. Smith.

281. Arrived at Boston schooner Sally, Cousins, with salt, prize to the Dromo of that place; she was taken out of Cape Split.

282. The privateer Joel Barlow has retaken the sch. Signora Del Carmel, and after taking out 3 trunks, 1 chest, and 1 tierce dry goods, 1 trunk cigars and a hhd. Glassware, and a few pieces of cotton released her.

“BON PRIZES.”

283, 284. The British sch. Neptune with a cargo of salt, oil & fish, prize to the Revenge of Salem was cast away below Portland on her passage to Salem. Part of her cargo, sails, rigging, &c., saved. The Revenge on her present cruise has driven an english schooner ashore on the coast of N. Scotia, and burnt her.

285 to 294 inclusive. Arrived in Chesapeake Bay the British ship John Hamilton, from Honduras for London, with 700 tons mahogany, is a large ship, 120 feet on deck, captured the 25th ult., after a long action without the loss of any lives; the ship mounts 4 long 9's and 12-pound carronades and 30 men. By the Dolphin privateer of Baltimore. The privateer schooner Patriot, Merrihew of New York, has arrived at George Town, S. C., after a cruise of 56 days, during which she burnt, sunk & destroyed nine British vessels.

295. Schooner John Bull, a King's Packet, cut out of New Providence, chased on shore on Crooked Island By the Rover of New York.

296, 297. Arrived at New York, from a cruise of 10 weeks, the privateer Gen. Armstrong. On the 31st of Oct., off Cousanter River, Dutch guana, captured the sch. Tyger of Berbia bound to Surinam. Not being of much value gave her up with the brig Union's crew (a prize taken previous). On the 25th off Demerara, captured the sch. Fame from Barbadoes bound to Demerara; not being worth sending in liberated her.

298. Arrived at New York, sloop Caroline, Evelith, prize master, from Quebeck, bound to Tortula; cargo, flour & staves, captured by the Retaliation privateer of that port.


299. Arrived at New York British brig two Friends, prize to the privateer Benj. Franklin.

300. Arrived at Baltimore privateer sch. Bona from a cruise.

She has taken (besides other prizes not arrived) the British Packet Townsend, Capt. Coy, from Falmouth for Barbadoes, she picked up in the ocean, the mail which she had thrown overboard, and brought it safe into port. The packet was ransomed and proceeded on her voyage.

301. Letter of marque brig Leo Libby, sailed from Portland some time since for France, has captured the British brig Pomona, coppered to the bends & mounting six 12-pounders, bound from Lisbon to Newfoundland, has arrived at Belfast, Maine.

302. A Schooner, Dolphin, prize to Liverpool packet, has been retaken by the Americans on board, and arrived at North Yarmouth, Maine.

303, 304. Arrived at Baltimore, British schooner Barchal, Lightburn, from Barbadoes, in ballast, sent in by the High Flyer. The high flyer had taken a number of drogers plying between the islands, which she released; one of them she sent into Demerara, as a flag of truce, with the commissary and 72 prisoners she had on board.  See particulars.

305. Arrived at Charleston, S. C., privateer schooner Revenge, from a cruise; mounts 14 guns. Besides number of other prizes not proper to mention here, captured the British schooner Neptune, but gave her up to dispose of her prisoners.

306. Arrived at Charleston, S. C., a British ship, prize to the Highflyer privateer.

307. Arrived at Salem, British brig Dart of Port Glasgow, from Grenada for Glasgow with a cargo of 65 hhds. of rum, 155 bales of cotton and 400 seroons of do., and some other articles, prize to the privateer ship America of Salem.

308. Arrived at Wilmington, British ship Betsy from Glasgow, prize to the privateer revenge of Baltimore, with 20,000 Dols. in specie on board, which was taken on board the privateer.

309. British Ship Queen captured by the General Armstrong privateer, on her passage to New York, was cast away on Nantucket shoals. She was valued at 100,000 *l.* sterling.

310. Arrived at Charleston, S. C., privateer Tom of Balti-

more, of 14 guns & 117 men. The Tom has captured a British packet from London bound to Barbadoes harbour, and in sight of some hundreds of the inhabitants. The British packet has been ransomed by her captain.

311. The British brig Recovery from Quebeck for Jamaica, cargo pickled fish, staves & lumber, prize to the U. S. Brig Argus, has arrived at Holmes Hole.

312. Arrived at Savannah, a Bermudian-built schooner, copper-bottomed, loaded with dry goods and Irish butter. She was bound from Jamaica to Spanish Main; prize to the privateer Liberty of Baltimore, of 1 gun & 40 men.

313, 314, 315. Arrived at New London, privateer Jack's Favorite of New York, from a cruise of 4 months, during which she captured 7 vessels, 3 of which were destroyed.

316. Arrived at Salem, Schooner Lucy with a cargo of salt, rum, hardware, &c. She was originally bound from Plymouth to the southward; was captured off the Capes by the British sloop-of-war Sylph, and recaptured by the Montgomery privateer.

317, 318, 319. The British Ship Ralph, and brig Eupheria, two of the privateer America's prizes, arrived at Portland on Saturday, and the ship Hope taken by Ditto, arrived at Marblehead on Sunday. Boston, Jan'y 27th, 1813.

320. British brig Lucy & Mida, from London for Surrinam, with a cargo of dry goods, has arrived at Norfolk, prize to the privateer revenge.

321. Arrived at New London, schooner Rebeccah of Halifax, prize to the privateer Jack's Favorite.

322, 323, 324. Arrived at New London, British ship Rio-Nova of London, about 450 tons, prize to the privateer Rolla of Baltimore; her cargo is said to be worth 40,000 *l.* sterling. She had 18 guns & 30 men; the Rolla also captured schooner brisk of London, of 2 guns & burnt her; and schooner Barbara of 4 guns & gave her to the prisoners.

325. Brig Ohio from Philadelphia, laden with flour & corn, arrived below Portsmouth on Sunday. She had been captured by the British and after being in their possession for 18 days was retaken by the privateer Fox.

326. Arrived at Newport, British Ship Mary from Bristol (Eng.), bound to Maderia. The Mary was captured Dec. 11th, 1812, by the privateer Rolla of Baltimore; the ship mounts 10 guns, is coppered to the bends, having an assorted cargo of iron, salt, porter, cider, coals, &c.

327, 328. Arrived at Savannah, the privateer schooner Liberty, after a cruise of 3 months, Nov. 23d, being off Cape Delaware, took the sch. Maria from Jamaica bound to the bay of honduras, having nothing but ballast, ransomed her for 600 Dols. Nov. 25th, captured the schooner William, Capt. Roach, from Kingston (Jam.), bound to Porto Cavello, put a prize master & ten men on board and ordered her to Savannah, where she has arrived.

329. The Walter, Whitney, of Philadelphia, was captured by a british brig on her passage from St. Iago to New Orleans; a prize master & 17 men put on board and ordered for Nassau (N. P.), Capt. Whitney & two boys being left on board, retook the ship & have carried her into Savannah.

330. Arrived at Boston British brig Peggy of St. Johns (N. F.), with fish & oil, bound to Barbadoes, prize to the privateer Hunter.

331. The schooner Juliana Smith of Philadelphia, with a cargo of coffee, captured by the Maidstone off the southern coast, and recaptured by the Montgomery, has arrived at Cape Ann.

332. The British brig Barrassa, prize to the Rolla of Baltimore, arrived at Tarpaulin cove on Wednesday last; cargo, dry goods, Tallow, &c.

333. A British Ship of 500 tons, mounting 8 guns, with a cargo of coal, bricks, and plantation utensils, from Bristol (Eng.), bound to the W. Indies, has arrived at New London, prize to the Growler of Salem, privateer.

GOOD! GOOD!!

334. Arrived at Port Penn, the Lady Johnson, an ordnance transport from London, prize to the privateer Comet, laden with 40 pieces battering cannon, a large quantity of Congreve rockets, 2,000 barrels of Gunpowder (90 lbs. in each cask), a

number of musketry & accoutrements in boxes, cordage in abundance & variety of other articles consisting of munitions of war. The Lady Johnson sailed from London for Quebeck with the above valuable cargo for the supply of the British armies in Canada.

335. Arrived at Charleston, privateer sch. Eagle, from a cruise; Decr. 24th captured schooner Maria, under Spanish Colours, with British property on board, from Jamaica for St. Domingo City; took out her cargo of dry goods and let her go, after putting on board all the prisoners.

336. Arrived at Charleston British schooner Erin from Curaca bound to Jamaica with a cargo of dry goods, prize to the private armed schooner Eagle, Capt. Condy, of the former place.

337, 338. Arrived in Savannah River on the 30th of Jan'y, the prize Brig Andalusia, Whimpenry, of 10 guns, captured after an action of 2 hours and a half by the privateer Yankee of Bristol, R. I. The Andalusia was captured on the coast of Africa, had 10 guns, 90 negroes, slaves—& 20 whites. The Yankee has taken a sloop, took out of her 452 oz. of gold dust, 5 tons of ivory and sundry bales of goods and gave her up to dispose of the prisoners.

339, 340. A British brig and schooner, captured by the privateer Decatur, off Madeira, and sent to France.

341. Schooner Meadow, captured by the Sparrow of Baltimore and released after divesting her of a quantity of dry goods.

342. The privateer Gallinipper of 2 guns has arrived at Marblehead from a cruise. Has taken only one schooner which she ransomed.

343. Schooner Helen, from London for St. Salvador, captured by the U. S. Sloop-of-war Hornet, off the latter port, the cargo of her put on board the *Constitution* and vessel given up.*

344. The British schooner Nova, taken by the U. S. Frigate Essex, with 70,000 Dols. in specie, which was taken on board of the Essex, and the prize ordered for the United States.

*She was not given up but has arrived at the Southward.

February 17th, 1813.

ANOTHER SPLENDID NAVAL VICTORY OVER THE ENEMY.

345. On Monday evening arrived in the outer harbour (Boston) the United States Frigate CONSTITUTION, Com. Bainbridge. On the 29th Dec., lat. 13.6 S., long. 38 W., about 10 leagues from the coast of Brazils, the CONSTITUTION fell in with and captured His B. Majesty's Frigate JAVA of 49 guns, & manned with upwards of 400 men. The action continued one hour and Fifty minutes, in which time the JAVA *was made a complete wreck, having her bowsprit, and every mast & spar shot out of her.* For particulars see "War."

\$100,000.

346. A large, coppered English brig, arrived at Portland on Monday, a prize to the privateer brig Decatur of Newburyport. Her cargo is brandy, wines, dry goods, &c.

\$150,000.

\$200,000.

347, 348. British ship Volunteer of 400 tons, with a cargo of dry goods and copper, has arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., a prize to the U. St. Frigate CHESAPEAKE, and brings advices that the chesapeake had captured another prize, which she had burnt after taking out of her goods to the amount of 200,000 Dols.

349. Privateer Growler, Graves, of Salem, from a cruise, has arrived at Holmes Hole. Besides, the ship arrived at New London, she has taken the schooner Prince of Wales, and after taking out a few pipes Maderia Wine released her.

\$350,000.

350 inclusive 354. The British ship Aurora of and from Liverpool for Pernambuco, with a valuable cargo of dry goods, &c. (the ship is nearly 600 tons, and cargo valued at 350,000 dols.), has arrived at Newport, prize to the privateer Holkar of New York.

Arrived at New London, privateer Mars from a cruise of 100 days, during which she took 11 prizes, only one has yet arrived, Sloop ———, Sydleman, with a cargo of fruit; she destroyed

one & dispatched two for England with prisoners on parole.

355. Arrived at New Orleans, an English ship mounting 20 guns, a prize to the privateer Spry, with a cargo of mahogany & Logwood.

\$100,000.

356. Arrived at Marblehead, the British brig Ann, from Liverpool bound to N. Providence with a cargo of dry goods and crates valued at 80 or 100,000 Dols., prize to the privateer Growler of Salem.

357, 358. Arrived at Newport British transport ship Lord Keith, prize to the privateer Mars of New London; mounts 4 guns. Also arrived at Newport, His Brittanick M. brig Emu, of 10 guns, prize to the privateer Holkar of New York, with 86 bales & packages of dry goods.

359. Arrived at Charleston, British brig Pelican, captured on the 23d Decr., off cape St. Vincent, by the privateer Mars of New London.

360. British schooner George, cut out of Tradestown, cargo rice, part taken out and vessel given up to the prisoners. She was taken by the Yankee.

361. Arrived at Boston, British brig Harriot & Matilda, from Liverpool for Pernambuco, captured off the latter port, 31st Jan'y, by the privateer Yankee of Bristol, R. I. She is 262 tons, mounts 8 guns, 12 & 18 pound carronades & has an assorted cargo of salt, crates, iron, butter, cheese, dry goods, &c. Her dry goods were taken on board the privateer.

362. The privateer Lovely Lass arrived at New Orleans on the 23d Feb., with a prize schooner said to be worth \$10,000.

363. A large British Barque arrived at St. Mary's, prize to the privateer Hazard of Charleston, laden with rum, sugar, coffee, &c., from Dominique, bound to London.

364, 365. Arrived at New York privateer Paul Jones, from a cruise of 3 months; besides 7 other prizes not arrived, she has taken British Transport Ship Canada, mounting 10 guns, having 100 troops on board & 42 horses, disarmed the troops & ransomed the ship for 3,000 *l.* sterling; also captured the brig John & Isabella of Berwick or Tweed; being short of provisions, gave her up to the prisoners.

366, 367, 368. Arrived at Bristol, British brig Shannon, from Maranham, bound to Liverpool; carriage guns, 9's & 6's, 15 men; 210 tons burthen, with a full cargo of cotton (100 tons), captured on the 24th Feb., 1813, after an action of ten minutes. Vessel & cargo valued at 50,000 Dols.

A RECAPTURE.—A gentleman from Erie states, that Capt. Daniel Dobbin, Naval officer of that place, has recently discovered the Salina (the vessel he lost at Detriot when Hull capitulated), ice bound about 10 miles from Erie; she was loaded with provisions, munitions of war, &c. Another vessel has been discovered in that quarter in a similar condition, said to be the Chippewa, owned by Mr. Alexander of Fort Erie, being driven out by the wind and being surrounded by the ice they were abandoned.

369. A sloop loaded with hides, prize to a North Carolina privateer, arrived at Newbern, Feb. 24th. She brought in a bundle of dispatches intercepted on their way to the Spanish Government, which have been sent to Washington.

370. The privateers *United we stand & Divided we fall*, of New York, have sent a British brig into Savannah with a valuable cargo of dry goods. The prize is copper-bottomed, and armed with 10 guns.

371. March 18th, 1813. Arrived at New York, British brig Three Brothers, from Liverpool, captured by the privateer dolphin, Stafford, of Baltimore. This brig was from Malta for Liverpool, with a full cargo of sumach, sulphur, oil, tallow, corkwood, cotton, acorns & nutgalls.

FIFTH NAVAL VICTORY.

A Brilliant Victory.

372. On the 25th of Feb., 1813, the U. N. S. sloop-of-War, Hornet, fell in with his B. Majesty's brig *Peacock*, Capt. Peake, of 19 guns & 134 men, which he sunk after a close action of 15 minutes; she unfortunately sunk carrying down 19 of her crew, & (as Capt. Lawrence says) 3 of my brave fellows. For particulars see War.

373. A British brig, prize to the Paul Jones of New York, has arrived at Chatham; she was destitute of provisions.

374. The British brig Antrini, prize to the privateer Saucy Jack of Charleston, has arrived at New Orleans.

375. The British brig Fly, prize to the Yankee of Bristol, has arrived at Charleston, S. C., said to be valuable.

376. The British ship Robert Nelson, of 600 tons, taken out of the Cork fleet, for the West Indies, with an assorted cargo for the plantations, has arrived at New Orleans, prize to the Saratoga privateer of New York, — Come to an excellent market.

ANOTHER NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

377. The United States schooner Adeline, engaged in Chesapeake Bay the British schooner Lottery, and after a smart action she made off, but sunk before she got the fleet.

378. Arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., privateer Fox, from a cruise; her only prizes, the brig Ohio, arrived anterior to her, and a British schooner, which was ransomed.

379. A New Providence privateer was captured by the privateer Hazard, but the captain of the Hazard was obliged to abandon her for the sake of getting in another prize which he had previously taken.

380. The huge ship Neptune, sent into New Orleans by the privateer Saratoga, privateer of N. York.

381. The United States Sloop of War Hornet, captured on the 4th of Feb., off Pernambuco, the English brig Resolution, of 10 guns, from Rio Janerio for Marohan with jerk beef, flour, &c., and 23,000 Dols. in specie; took out the money & burnt the brig, not having spare men enough to man her & she being a dull sailer.

382. The British brig Earl Percy, prize to the Frigate Chesapeake is ashore on Long Island; she is dismasted and has bilged and her cargo of salt all lost. The brig will be got off.

383. Arrived at Savannah, schooner Hussar, a prize to the privateer schooner Liberty of Baltimore, taken off Nassau and bound to Bermuda with turtle, yams, sheep, &c., supposed to be provisions for Admiral Warren, — *a present*.

384. British ship Mentor, prize to the Saucy Jack, has arrived at New Orleans; a very valuable prize.

385. British ship Albion, 12 guns, 25 men, from Demerara for London with a cargo of 400 hhds. of sugar, 69 puncheons

rum, 10 bales of cotton, 300 bags & 36 casks of coffee, sent into St. Marys by the privateer Hazard, of 3 guns.

386. Arrived at Bristol, British letter of marque schooner Alder, 6 guns, prize to the Yankee of Bristol, R. I.; cargo, gunpowder (400 casks), muskets, flints, bar lead and iron, dry goods, &c. The Alder is coppered and was formerly a french privateer.

387. Arrived at Newport, Sloop Yankee of Nantucket, Capt. Hussey. The Yankee was cut out of Holmes Hole the day previous of her arrival at Newport by a british fishing smack, but the captain rose upon the crew and betook her.

388. The privateer Thrasher has captured the British schooner Good Intent, from Newfoundland for Portugal with dry fish, and ordered her for France.

389. Arrived at Marblehead, British brig Rover from Jamaica for St. Johns; has a cargo of 184 puncheons of rum, prize to the privateer Alfred of Salem.

390. The privateer Globe of Baltimore fell in with the British ship Seaton dismasted, a prize to the Paul Jones of New York, took out the crew and burnt the Seaton.

391. The brig Criterion of New York was captured by a british frigate and recaptured by the Letter of marque ship Volant & since arrived at Passage, France.

392. Brig Return of London, from Cumana, in ballast, has arrived at Chatham, prize to the Paul Jones.

393. British brig Thomas of and for Liverpool, Eng., from Mayomba (coast of Africa), captured 10th Jan'y, off Anabono', by the privateer brig Yankee of Bristol, R. I.; she mounts 8 gus and has a cargo 250 tons of redwood, and some other articles were taken out of her and put on board the Yankee.

394, 395. The letter of marque schooner Vesta of Baltimore, on her outward passage to France, fell in with a convoy of transports from Lisbon for England, captured one of the transports & a cutter and burnt them in sight of the fleet.

396. Schooner Albert of Baltimore, taken by the Chesapeake squadron and recaptured by the America of Baltimore, has arrived at Newbern.

397. Arrived at Boston, schooner Valeria, recaptured by the United States Frigate Chesapeake.

398. Ashore at Nantucket, London Packet Thompson, prize to the Paul Jones privateer, in ballast.

399. New London, April 16th. On Wednesday, the smack Hero of Mystic, with a number of volunteers under the command of Capt. Burrows, sailed in pursuit of the Fox which has annoyed our coasters so much. She decoyed her so near that she was unable to escape. The Hero ran her on board when no opposition was made. The Fox was brought into Mystic and this evening her crew were brought up here consisting of a Lieut., midshipman and 11 men. The Fox was captured within ten miles of Block Island.

400 inclusive 405. Savannah, April 11th. This day was brought in the celebrated picaroon Caledonia, captured the day before by the U. S. Schooner Nonsuch, Lieut. Mork.

Arrived at Charleston, S. C., private armed schr. Divided We fall, from a cruise of 108 days, in company with the United We stand, in which they captured 7 prizes, two of which they ransomed, 2 given up and one sunk.

406 to 412 inclusive. The vessels captured on the Spanish Main by the Snap Dragon privateer of Newbern (N. C.), divested of their valuables and burnt. Three others taken by the same, valuable articles removed and given up to release the prisoners. Sloop ———, a fine coppered-bottomed vessel taken by the Snap Dragon and fitted out as a tender and store ship.

413. An English brig from the Brazils bound home arrived at Salem on Monday the 10th, prize to the privateer ship Alexander, Capt. Crowninshield; she was captured about 26 days since and has a cargo of 180 tons cotton, &c.

414, 415. An English Frigate of 32 guns and the Duke of Gloucester of 8 guns taken & the former destroyed upon the approval of the U. S. army at Little York, U. C. (See official account.)

416. British Frigate Tartar, prize to the Gen. Armstrong of Charleston, was chased ashore near Georgetown, S. C., and bilged. The cargo, 100 puncheons of rum, was saved.

417. The privateer schooner Fox from Wiscassett, arrived at Portsmouth on Wednesday, with an English brig from Jamaica, with rum, &c., which she captured off that port the day before.

418, 419. Arrived at Savannah, british privateer schooner

Richard, captured off Anguilla, prize to the privateer brig Holkar of New York. The same day captured the privateer sloop Dorcas, gave her up to the prisoners after destroying her of her armament.

420. The english privateer Crown, of 1 large gun and about 20 men was captured off Waldoboro' by a sloop fitted out at that place manned with about 20 Volunteers and commanded by Capt. Tucker, an old naval officer.

421. The english brig Malvina, of ten guns, with a cargo of wine & cork, has arrived at Ocracock, N. C., taken by the letter of marque schooner Ned of Baltimore.

422. A British schooner from Bermuda for Halifax, with wheat, corn, silks, &c., prize to the privateer boat Fame, of Salem, has arrived at Salem, or Machias.

423. Ship sent into Brest (France) by the privateer "True Blooded Yankee," said to be worth from 4 to 500,000 Dols.

424. Brig Charlotte with a cargo of dye woods, &c., was captured in the *english channel* by the privateer Montgomery of Salem and sent into that port.

425. Arrived at Providence, R. I., British ship Nancy, of 300 tons, from Madeira with a cargo of salt, wine and fruits, prize to the privateer Yorktown of New York.

426. Arrived at Boston british packet ship May-Ann, from Malta, bound to Falmouth, prize to the privateer Gen. Armstrong of New York, captured off Cape St. Vincent after an engagement of about one hour. The May-Ann mounts ten guns and had 38 men. She is a fine ship, coppered to the bends, and is about 240 tons burthen.

427. Ship Sabine on her passage from Baltimore for France captured a british brig from Lisbon for London, with a cargo of cotton, and burnt her.

428 to 431 inclusive. Arrived at Portland, privateer Invincible Napoleon, prize to the young Teazer of New York. The I. N. was formerly a French privateer & taken by the British brig of war Atutine, and in a few days after taken by the privateer Alexander of Salem. When near the port of Salem she was retaken by the Shannon & Tenedas frigate and ordered for Halifax, where she was about entering when she was again taken by the Y. Teazer and is at last safely moored in an American port.

The privateer Grand Turk of Salem, of 16 guns, arrived at

Portland 17th May, from a cruise. On the coast of Brazils, early in April, fell in with 2 large letter of marque ships, which she captured after a severe engagement of about 2 hours and a half. The same day captured another large ship; they are all ordered to ——.

432. Schooner——, captured by the grand Turk privateer.

433, 434. The British packet brig Ann has arrived at Portland, captured by the privateer Yorktown of N. York; recaptured by La Houge, 74, and again captured by the Young Teazer. And a british schooner with a cargo of fish and oil, prize to the Y. Teazer.

435, 436. Arrived at Wiscasset, privateer Thomas, Capt. Shaw, from a cruise of 1 week, with the British ship Dromo, from Liverpool for Halifax, with a cargo invoiced at *Seventy thousand pounds sterling*, and also at Boothbay a brig, cargo about 4,000 Pounds sterling. The Capt. says the above prizes are worth upwards of Six Hundred Thousand dollars.

437, 438, 439, 440. From Lloyd's List, London, April 9th, 1813. The Elizabeth Ball of Dartmouth was burnt about the middle of last month, off the Burlings by the Globe privateer of Baltimore. She has also taken an english ship from Rio Janeiro for Lisbon, laden with rice and cotton and destroyed her. A brig from Waterford bound to Newfoundland has arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., prize to the Gov. Plumer, also a brig burnt by the same privateer.

441. Arrived at New Bedford british brig Harriot,* from Buenos Ayres with a Cargo of hides, tallow, &c., prize to the privateer Brig Anaconda, Capt. Shaler of New York.

442. The privateer Anaconda captured the 17th of April, brig Packet-Express, of 12 guns, 38 men, from Rio Janeiro for London; took from her about 6,000 Dollars in specie and gave her up to the prisoners.

443, 444, 445, 446. Arrived at Savannah, British schooner Pearl, from Curracoa for St. Croix, with corn-meal, peas, &c., captured the 11th inst., off Porto Rico, by the privateer Liberty of Baltimore, which had also taken 3 sloops, one a privateer, and gave them up to the prisoners, two being of small value and having no room for the prisoners of the third.

*Mary.

“MEMORIAL FROM THE RHODE ISLAND
REGIMENT OF DRAFTED MILITIA,
WAR OF 1812.”

Above is the title of a pamphlet of eight octavo pages. In this memorial are set forth the claims (under an Act of Congress) of the R. I. Regiment for compensation for services rendered from August 10, 1812, to April 10, 1814.

These claims, after being duly set forth, were endorsed by the General Assembly of the State at its January Session, 1854, as follows :—

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS,

In General Assembly, January Session, A. D. 1854.

Resolutions in relation to the Drafted Regiment of the War of 1812.

Resolved, That the Quota of this State called out upon the requisition of the President of the United States, under the Act of April 10th, 1812, is justly entitled to pay and allowances during the period for which it was embodied, it being from about the 10th of August, 1812, to the 10th of April, 1814, a period of about twenty months.

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives of this State in Congress, be requested to urge on Congress the justice of making provision for the pay and allowances of the individuals composing said quota ; and that they endeavor to procure the enactment of a law, which shall place the individuals composing said quota, on the same footing in respect to pay, bounties, &c. as other State troops detached under the requisition of the President, during said war.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State is authorized to transmit these Resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

A true copy—Attest,

A. POTTER, *Secretary of State.*

The memorial is signed thus :—

JOHN S. EDDY, Lieut. Colonel.

ALLEN BROWN, Quarter-Master.

BARZILLAI CRANSTON,

CALEB ARNOLD,

GEORGE LARNED,

CALEB MOSHER,

DUTY GREENE,

GEORGE READ,

DANIEL RANDALL,

JEREMIAH MUNROE,

JOSEPH DORR, and others.

In the library is another pamphlet of thirty-two pages, containing an address of thirty-four members of Congress, in 1812, to their constituents. Among the signers of this address are the names of the two representatives of this State—Richard Jackson, Jr., and Elisha R. Potter, and from Massachusetts is the name of Josiah Quincy, whose manly career caused his name to be inscribed on the roll of illustrious American citizens.

While the war of 1812 was popular neither in Rhode Island nor in other parts of New England, authentic records in this library show that this State contributed its full quota of force, on sea and land, to bring that war to a speedy conclusion. Among our manuscripts that show the part taken by Rhode Island in that war is the diary or note-book of Dr. Usher Parsons, begun September 7th, 1813, while he was serving as surgeon on board Commodore Perry's flagship, and continued while he was serving in the same position on board the *Java* and other U. S. frigates, till 1818. Here are also to be found references to, or rather accounts of, privateers and corsairs that sailed forth from Narragansett Bay

to prey upon British commerce, far and near. The widespread havoc made on British vessels by these privateers, during the war, is well shown by the foregoing record of Deacon Snow.

Much light may be gained in regard to how this war was regarded in New England, by reading Theodore Dwight's "History of the Hartford Convention," found on the shelves of this library. Out of twenty-six delegates in that convention, Rhode Island had four; viz., Daniel Lyman, Samuel Ward, Edward Manton, and Benjamin Hazard. Mr. Dwight was the secretary of that convention and his testimony published nineteen years later, in regard to its objects, merits special consideration.—[EDITOR.]

RHODE ISLAND ARTISTS.

Gilbert Stuart, while traveling in England, was asked by some of his stage-coach companions, where he was born. The artist, who was fond of mystifying inquisitive folks, answered promptly, in Narragansett, six miles from Pottwoome, ten miles from Poppasquash, and four miles from Conanicut Island. The bewildered Englishman desired to know, in what part of the East Indies that was.

In these days, especially since Blenheim House and the Marble Palace at Newport have joined hands, the average Britisher is better posted about the geography of Little Rhody.

Rhode Island has been the stamping ground for many artists of note, but the birthplace of few. Stuart and Malbone are the most celebrated of those who can claim their nativity here. Stuart was born at Narragansett in 1756; Malbone, at Newport in 1777. These two names alone will, perhaps, justify us in claiming that our State has raised more genius for the fine arts to the acre than any other State in the Union.

John Smybert was the first artist of note. He settled in Newport in 1728. He came from England with the celebrated Bishop Berkeley, whose "Minute Philosopher" has puzzled the Psychologists and Metaphysicians for a century, but whose prophetic poem is better known, in which occurs the oft-quoted line,—

"Westward, the course of empire takes it way."

Smybert lived with the bishop and painted the large family group, now in the Yale University gallery, it having been rescued from obscurity by President Dwight, many years ago, and presented by him to Yale. I remember the picture when it was on exhibition at the World's Fair Art Palace. Its chief merit seemed to be the giving to the world a likeness of the celebrated dean, and also of the artist himself, as he was represented standing in the background leaning against a pillar. The commonplaceness of the work was probably enhanced by the fact that my brain had been filled with the magnificent technique of Bonnat and Carolus Duran, of Sir Frederick Leighton and Sir John Millais. But, undoubtedly, we owe to Smybert a tribute for handing down to us the features of the divines and magistrates of New England and New York.

He must have had some reputation in the Old World, as Horace Walpole mentions him in his "Anecdotes of Painting in England," and the fact that he was an undoubted inspiration to Trumbull, Copley and Allston in their early days, entitles him to honor and respect.

The name of Edward G. Malbone is held in high repute by artists and critics. His "Hours," now in the possession of the Providence Athenæum, is considered his masterpiece. For subtle delicacy and poetic grace its great reputation is deservedly won. The same institution owns another gem of Malbone's, which interests me quite as much as the more celebrated work. It is a miniature of Nicholas Power, father of Sarah Helen Whitman. Neither the English Casway nor the French Isabey—the pride of the Napoleonic period—ever produced a finer miniature. It impresses me with the same feeling that

is produced by a canvas of Vandyke or Velasquez. Dignity, character and expression are portrayed upon that small piece of ivory, and I feel the truth of the remark of Benjamin West, then President of the Royal Academy, made to James Monroe—"I have seen a picture by a young man of the name of Malbone, which no man in England could excel."

It is a studio aphorism that an artist's character is shown in his paintings. Of Malbone this is eminently true. The same delicate, sensitive, poetic feeling pervaded his life that is characteristic of his work. He was regular in his habits, temperate, yet not stiffly ascetic, caring little for what the world calls the good things of life. His chief happiness was in his studio producing works of beauty, taking pleasure in fixing his fantasies and dreams in form and color. His gentle, courteous demeanor, as well as his genius, made many friends, whom he always retained. His brief life of thirty years makes one wonder what he would have accomplished had he lived the allotted time.

Charles B. King was born in Newport, 1785. He studied with West in London, and painted portraits in Philadelphia, but not succeeding, established his studio in Washington, where he became very popular and built a house and gallery. The portraits I have seen of his indicate ability of a certain order—accurate with marked individuality, and evidently good likenesses—but they lacked that indefinable quality we call genius.

There was another artist in Newport, named King, whose claim to distinction lies in the fact that he gave Washington Allston his first lessons in drawing. Allston was then a young man attending school, where he remained till he was transferred to Harvard in 1796.

If space permitted, I should like to say something about Wall, Otis, Hinckley,—Lincoln's old master,—Chester Harding, whose full length of Nicholas Brown—belonging to Brown University—is one of the finest examples of portrai-

ture in the State, G. P. A. Healey, whose portraits of Louis Phillipe and family gave him the first start on the road to fame. But I wish to close this article with a brief reference to two celebrated men who in the early part of the century painted portraits, though I have never seen any of their work in this State.

Their faces may be seen splendidly engraved upon the back of the new two-dollar bill recently issued by the United States Treasury Department,—Robert Fulton of steamboat fame and Samuel F. B. Morse, inventor of the Electric Telegraph. The only work of Fulton's I ever saw was in the American section of the Art Palace at Chicago. It was a life-size head of his friend, Joel Barlow, author of "The Columbiad." It was well painted and it is evidently a good likeness.

Morse was the first president of the National Academy of Design. While in London he received the gold medal offered as a prize by the Society of Arts for an original cast of a single figure. This was a figure he had modeled in clay, simply to copy into his colossal painting of the "Dying Hercules," which he exhibited in the Royal Academy, with great success. He was urged to try for the prize. His Hercules was transferred to plaster, and he had the pleasure of receiving the medal from the hands of the Duke of Norfolk, with many complimentary remarks.

In Rhode Island, literature and art have yet to find their Mæcenas and Leo X., but the feeling among our wealthy citizens for fine works of art is rapidly growing. There are many excellent private collections, indicating a sympathy with the old Greek philosopher's maxim, that beauty is the link that connects man with Deity itself.

JOHN N. ARNOLD.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

BRISTOL COUNTY (MASS.) WILLS. CONTINUED.

JOHN BROOKS² (Timothy¹), of Swanzey, Mass. Will 1713, April 9; proved 1714, Dec. 20. He mentions wife Tabitha; sister Elizabeth Lewis and her husband Thomas, and their children James and Mary Lewis; sister Hepzabeth Mason and her husband Peletiah, and their son Job Mason; sister Rebecca Martin and her husband Melatiah; sister Anna Right; elder brother Timothy Brooks, of West Jersey; brother Josiah Brooks, of West Jersey; sister Abigail Presson, of West Jersey; sister Lydia Osborn, of West Jersey; cousin Mary Salisbury, daughter of my sister Mary, deceased; cousin Samuel Salisbury, brother of Mary. He also mentions Christian Kingsley, wife of Nathan; Mary and Lydia Cole, daughters of Hugh Cole; Mary Brown, daughter of Lieut. John Brown and granddaughter to Captain James Cole. He alludes to his first wife, but not by name.

NOTE. He married Tabitha Wright, 1711, August 16.

JOSEPH BUCKLIN³ (Joseph², William¹), of Rehoboth, Mass. Will 1728, Feb. 13; proved 1729, Aug. 19. He mentions wife Mehitable (executrix and guardian to part of children under age); eldest son Joseph; other sons Benjamin, John, Nehemiah, Jonathan, William (youngest); daughters Deborah Whipple, Martha, Rachel and Esther Bucklin.

NOTE. He married Mehitable Sabin, 1691, June 30.

SAMUEL BULLOCK ² (Richard ¹), of Rehoboth, Mass. Will 1716, Sep. 6; proved 1718. He mentions wife Thankful; sons Ebenezer, Samuel, Richard, Seth, Daniel; daughter Thankful.

JOHN FITCH, of Rehoboth, Mass. Will 1693, June 20; proved 1698, Feb. 23. He mentions wife Mary and four daughters; viz., Mary, Rebecca, Sarah and Hannah.

NOTE. His son John was killed by the Indians in 1675. His daughter Mary married Thomas Ormsbee; Rebecca, Moses Read; Sarah, Noah Mason; and Hannah, Joseph Brown.

JOHN BROWN ³ (John ², John ¹), of Swanzey, Mass. He died 1709, Nov. 24. Administration to widow, Ann.

NOTE. He married Ann Mason, 1672, Sept. 8, daughter of John and Anna (Peck) Mason. They had sons John, Samuel, Daniel, Stephen and Joseph.

JOSEPH BROWN ³ (John ², John ¹), of Attleboro, Mass. Will 1728, March 13; proved 1731, June 15. He mentions wife Hannah; son Jabez; heirs of son John and Joseph; son Benjamin; daughters Hannah, and Lydia Ledright, Mary French.

NOTE. He married Hannah Fitch, 1680, Nov. 10, daughter of John and Mary Fitch.

NATHANIEL BROWN ³ (John ², John ¹), of Rehoboth, Mass., and Providence, R. I. Will 1738, May 20; proved 1739, Dec. 15. He mentions sons John, Nathaniel; grandsons Job Sweeting and Allen Brown; six daughters, Esther Sweeting, Sarah Bullock, Penelope Butterworth, Lydia Chapman, Keziah Brown, Elizabeth Thurston; and grandson Peleg Brown, son of daughter Mary, deceased.

NOTE. He married (first) Sarah Jenckes³ (Joseph², Joseph¹) and (second) Hannah ———.

JAMES BROWN ³ (James ², John ¹), of Swanzey, Mass. Will 1717, Jan. 28; proved 1719, May 4. He mentions wife Margaret; eldest son, James; other sons William, Benjamin,

Isaac ; daughters Mary Angell, Alice Hill, Margaret Carpenter, Dorothy, and Mercy Brown.

NOTE. He married Margaret Denison, 1676, June 5, daughter of George and Ann (Borrodell) Denison.

JABEZ BROWN³ (James², John¹), of Barrington, R. I. Will 1746, April 11 ; proved 1747, July 7. He mentions son John ; daughter Jane, wife of Nathaniel Bosworth ; son Oliver's daughters Rebecca and Ann at age of eighteen ; daughter Rebecca Peck's children, Jerusha and Winchester at eighteen ; and son Hezekiah.

NOTE. He married (first) Jane ———, and (second) Abiah ———.

THE FIRST TOWN MILL OF PROVIDENCE.

John Smith, the Miller, came to Providence in 1636. "I consented," says Williams, "to John Smith, miller at Dorchester, (banished, also), to go with me."

This language, though Williams was writing in 1677, implies that Smith was a miller by trade before he came here. Indeed, as he was 41 years old, he must for some time have been decided as to his means of livelihood. His trade, too, was necessary to the well-being, if not to the existence, of the new community, a fact which may have influenced Williams in permitting him to come. Why, then, does the record of the mill in Providence date only from the Town's Order, March 1, 1646? The men of the place—or rather the women on whom the burden would fall—would not have waited ten years and patiently pounded "samp" in hand mortars all that time before the Town Council could be compelled to act in so important a matter—with a millwright living in the town, too. Would there not have been in all human probability a mill as early as there was a miller and that miller could get men to help him build a dam?

The Town Council's entry, then, was a new one, inspired by Smith's desire to render his venture permanent, or in other words, a monopoly by a written grant from the town, or it was a copy, dated when made, of an earlier agreement which was, perhaps, only a verbal grant.

Smith's house stood, as the grant recites, in the valley where it was proposed in 1646 to set up a mill. That is, the mill was at the falls and the house was near it. Probably house and mill were one. If the old mill was not burnt in the Indian attack of 1676, we have direct proof that they were one. The inventory of the second John Smith the Miller mentions "The corne mill with ye house over it."* If the old mill was destroyed, as tradition asserts, we still have this evidence as to the second mill, and the first is even more likely to have had the house over it.

If the mill was, as tradition has it, on the opposite side of the river from the Towne Street, it was so, no doubt, because there was something about the shore or the fall which made it easier to build the wheel or the sluice on that side.

But there is not wanting evidence which makes it look as if the original mill stood on the eastern bank. In 1660 we find granted to Thomas Olney, Junior, land "betweene his Land . . . And the mill, on the East side of Moshosett River, for an Addition unto his howse Lott."† Again, in 1661, Thomas Olney, Senior, laid out for his son a lot—this same land probably—south of part of his house lot: "betweene that percell of Land and the mill adjoyning to the River which Runeth to the mill on the East sid | of the Riuer | the said Land lieth."‡

Let us now see what the mill was like, at whatever date, 1638 or 1646, it may have been built. Winthrop's mill at New London, of which parts of the frame, or at least some of the posts still remaining in their old places, go back to the original fabric of 1650, will help us to form an idea of the Town Mill on the Moshassuck.

Smith located his mill near the falls, for these gave him a natural dam. He reinforced them with logs and with gravel and clay, and had the mason build a stone retaining wall

* Early Records of the Town of Providence, VI. 74.

† Early Records of the Town of Providence, II. 140.

‡ Ibid., p. 2.

along the east bank of the river, with another strip a few feet away and parallel to the first, in the stream. East of the retaining wall William Carpenter, probably, framed and raised the mill. If it was like Winthrop's it was a rectangular, one-roomed structure with four, or perhaps six, huge oaken posts, with side and end girts and a summer. If Smith lived in the upper story, it was a two-story, or at least a story-and-a-half, house with a stone end away from the river. The posts, two of them, rested on the retaining wall. The other two or four went down to the solid ground or to the bottom of the stream and were kept out of the water by stone piers. On the retaining wall rested one gudgeon of the oak axle of the old undershot wheel, while the other was on the top of the strip of wall already mentioned. A wooden sluice, or the parallel walls of stone brought the water from the dam to the wheel. Inside the retaining wall was a great wooden cog-wheel, geared into another, which in its turn was geared into others, and ran the spindle of the stone.

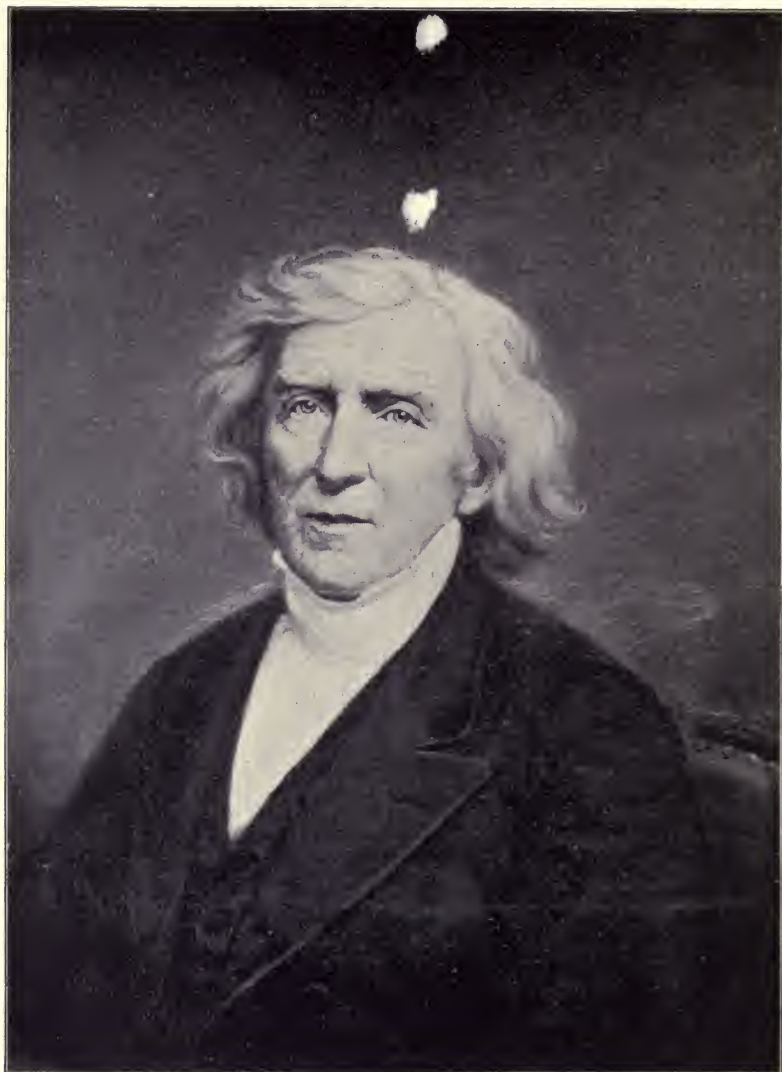
N. M. ISHAM.

BRIEF NOTES.

Dr. Fred D. Stone, who was for twenty years the accomplished and efficient librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, died suddenly at his post of duty in Philadelphia, on the 12th of August last.

Mr. Norman M. Isham, instructor of architecture and free-hand drawing in Brown University, and author of a work entitled "Early Rhode Island Houses," makes the following inquiry: "Who was Peter Harrison, the architect of the Redwood Library? When did he come to this country? and where did he get his professional training?"

Friends of the late Judge Staples have procured a half-tone likeness of him, which will appear as the frontispiece of the next issue of this quarterly.



WILLIAM READ STAPLES, LL. D.

A CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE STATE AND ONE OF THE FOUNDERS OF THIS SOCIETY.

WILLIAM READ STAPLES.

The frontispiece of this issue . . . the quarterly publication is given at the request of interested members of the society, who defray the expense incurred. Judge Staples held the positions of secretary, cabinet-keeper, vice-president and trustee. He edited the second volume of the society's collections, entitled, "Simplicity's Defense Against 'Seven-Headed Policy,'" by Samuel Gorton. He was many years the efficient secretary of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry.

The following is reprinted from Vol. 3 of the society's quarterly :

William Read Staples was associate-justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island from 1843 to 1854, and chief-justice from 1854 to 1856. He was one of the founders of this society, and long one of its most devoted and efficient officers. Among the fruits of his industry, learning, and efforts to preserve and perpetuate the history of his native State, are, "Annals of the Town of Providence;" "Rhode Island in the Continental Congress;" "History of the Destruction of the Gaspee;" "Code of Laws of 1647;" together with other like valuable essays. He was born October 10, 1798, in Providence, where he died October 19, 1868. He graduated at Brown University in 1817, and received from that institution the honorary degree of LL. D. in 1862. A good photograph likeness of him has long been owned by the society. On its becoming known that an admirable portrait of him, painted by Lincoln, was available, the sum required was promptly subscribed and the portrait was given to the society on the 8th of October, 1894, by eight members whose names are in the treasurer's report, rendered January 8, 1895.

PROVIDENCE GAZETTE :
ITS PUBLICATION, PUBLISHERS, PUBLICATION
OFFICES, AND EDITORS.

PAPER READ BEFORE R. I. HISTORICAL SOCIETY AT ITS
QUARTERLY MEETING, OCT., 1897, BY AMOS PERRY.

The oldest newspaper printed in the Providence Plantations is the Providence *Gazette*. Its first number was issued October 20, 1762, and its last number October 8, 1825. The publication covers a period of sixty-four years. It contains Stephen Hopkins' "Historical Account of the Planting and Growth of Providence," and many other papers of like interest and value. As a source of authentic information on a variety of historical subjects its value is not readily overstated.

From 1762 to 1819 the publication is styled the first series, and from 1820 to 1825, is called its second series. From the labels on the backs of the old bound volumes, and reproduced on the backs of the newly-bound volumes, it would be inferred that the publication covers a period of sixty-five years, while, in fact, it is only sixty-four years. Again, it would be inferred from printed statements as to the number of volumes that only fifty-nine different annual volumes had been printed, whereas sixty-four years passed from the beginning to the end of the publication. We merely state these inconsistencies. The publication during these sixty-four years, has only twenty-three different bindings. During its first five years it constitutes a single volume, and this volume is a mere pigmy compared with either of the three great volumes that constitute the Providence *Journal* for the year 1896.

The backs of these bindings were originally sheep, and the other parts paper. Some of the bindings had been in use more than a hundred years and they had all become impaired by time and use. Some of the bindings were much worn and badly torn, and the papers in them were displaced. Many of the papers had to be ironed out, repaired and carefully arranged before the binding process was begun. Much time had to be spent in trying to complete imperfect volumes, and more time will, it is hoped, result in the completion of this work. To this end we bespeak the coöperation of friends in helping supply missing numbers.

The above-named twenty-three volumes (sixty-four annual volumes), extending from 1762 to 1825, now have been substantially bound, with their backs and corners in heavy "law sheep," with labels like those on the backs of the original volumes.

In October, 1825, a radical change was effected in the publication of the *Gazette*. It was united with, if not actually absorbed by, the Rhode Island *American*. Its first number, entitled, "Rhode Island *American* and Providence *Gazette*," appeared October 11, 1825, published by Carlisle & Brown, and numbered Volume LX. of the *Gazette*. Its subsequent history under this name (till the close of 1832) will be given in connection with the Rhode Island *American*.

Following are the missing numbers wanted to complete the society's Providence *Gazette* :

53, 103, 104, 128, 131, 139, 149, 156, 157, 162, 202, 334, 564, 635, 671, 775, 916, 1099, 1118, 1132, 1590, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1834, 1835, 1838, 1851, 1862, 1865, 1866, 1868, 1872, 1970, 1990, 1997, 2167, 2186, 2297, 2299, 2300, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2310, 2315, 2318, 2326, 2329, 2334, 2335, 2342, 2347, 2348, 2456, 2458, 2459, 2500, 2511, 2796, 2808, 2862. New series, 79.

With the few deficiencies above enumerated (only sixty-four single numbers missing, clipped or torn in a publication of sixty-four years) it would be difficult to estimate the money value of this collection of the *Gazette*. We have reason to believe that if this collection were in the market it would bring

a fabulous price. Knowing the facts in the case, we cannot think that friends who have contributed the means of carrying forward the work on this collection will ever regret their liberality, and we hope that the means may yet be provided for preserving and putting in order other very valuable collections in the cabinet of newspapers, manuscripts and documents of various kinds.

The librarian knows of but two other extensive collections of the *Gazette* in or out of the State, and neither of these will compare with this collection, either in the number of volumes, or in the completeness of the respective volumes. We had, fortunately, some duplicate volumes and detached numbers from which we have drawn to supply deficiencies in the collection—deficiencies that numbered originally several hundred, now reduced to sixty-four.

The late Albert Holbrook has left for the society a well-bound manuscript volume of births, marriages and deaths which he found recorded in the *Gazette* during its sixty-four years' continuance. This is kept in the genealogical-room for reference.

While rejoicing in the preservation and improved condition of these volumes, it is painful to refer to a species of vandalism that has been perpetrated in this cabinet, resulting in serious injury. In return for the privilege of examining these valuable newspapers, some persons have torn or clipped papers, causing several of the deficiencies pointed out above.

Since the foregoing sketch was prepared I have thought best to append to it some account of the publishers of the *Gazette*, the publication offices, the subscription prices and other information given either at the beginning or the end of the respective issues for sixty-four years. The first number of the *Gazette* has at the bottom of the last page the following notice :

“OCTOBER 20TH, 1762.”

“Providence, in New England : Printed by William Goddard (b. 1740, d. 1817) opposite the Court-House ; by whom Advertisement are taken in and all Manner of Printing-Work performed with care and Expedition.”

Substantially the same notice appeared in each issue till the following was given :

“JULY 9TH, 1763.”

“Providence, in New England : Printed by William Goddard, at his Printing Office, just removed to the Store of Judge Jenckes, near the Great Bridge, and published at his Book Shop, just above it at the Sign of Shakespear’s Head, at both which places Subscriptions, Advertisements, and Letters of Intelligence for this Paper, will be thankfully received and where a Variety of Books, and all Kinds of Blanks, may be had at a cheap Rate. All Business in the Printing Way, for Gentlemen in this Colony, the Massachusetts-Bay, and Connecticut, will be correctly, expeditiously and reasonably perform’d.”

Again, March 23, 1765, to the same general notice the following was added : “the Printing-Office near the Sign of the Golden Eagle, next Door below Knight Dexter’s, Esq.”

On the 27th day of April, 1765, the printing-office and the post office were at Shakespeare’s Head.

August 9, 1766, the *Gazette* was “published by Sarah Goddard and Company, at the Printing Office near the Great Bridge.”

Messrs. Henry C. Dorr and Moses B. I. Goddard are authority for the statement that the Sarah Goddard here referred to was the mother of William Goddard, the printer. About the time when Sarah Goddard’s name appeared as publisher, reference was made in the paper to the absence of William Goddard as a reason for the change of publisher. Mr. Goddard’s son, Prof. W. G. Goddard, made the following statement in an obituary notice, printed in the *Providence Patriot and Columbian Phenix*, December 22, 1817 : “He (Mr. Goddard) published news-papers successively in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, which he conducted with much ability, closing in the latter city his professional labors.” According to information drawn from “Staples’ Annals” and the *Providence Gazette*, Sarah Goddard must have acted as postmaster for some time in place of her son, as no record is found of her being appointed postmaster.

August 15, 1766, reasons are given for the suspension of the

paper during a long period. Mr. Goddard states that if he could have had 800 subscribers, at seven shillings each, the paper would not have been suspended. He expressed regret at being obliged to leave and engage in other fields of enterprise. Paragraphs are found here and there in the paper, showing that skill, enterprise and activity were required to establish and maintain the paper in this small town.

September 19, 1767, Sarah Goddard and John Carter (b. 1745, d. 1824) became the publishers, at Shakespeare's Head.

November 12, 1768, John Carter became the sole publisher at Shakespeare's Head. March 8, 1777, the printing office and the post office were together near the Court House. Annual subscription eight shillings.

State House and Court House are terms used interchangeably in the paper for the same building; and so the phrase, "*opposite* the State House" means the same as "*near* the State House." Previous to 1790 notices about the paper were inserted at the bottom of the last page of each issue. On and after that date such notices appeared at the top of the first page.

November 9, 1793, John Carter and William Wilkinson (b. 1760, d. 1852) became the publishers at the office opposite the Market House.

May 11, 1799, John Carter again became sole publisher opposite the Market.

June 6, 1812, John Carter, printer to the State, published the *Gazette* near the southeast corner of the Market House.

February 19, 1814, the *Gazette* was published by Hugh H. Brown (b. 1792, d. 1863) and William H. Wilson, printers to the State.

June 22, 1816, Hugh H. Brown became sole publisher of the *Gazette* and printer to the State in his printing office near the southeast corner of the Market House.

January 3, 1820, the *Gazette* became a semiweekly paper, published by Hugh H. Brown and Walter R. Danforth (b. 1787, d. 1861), at \$3.50 per annum. Its annual subscription as a weekly paper was, at an early period, sometimes seven shillings, sometimes eight and sometimes nine. The price of subscrip-

tion was first announced in Federal money in 1805, \$2.00 a year, and that was the price until the semiweekly was published in 1820 at \$3.50.

The notice that appeared in the last issue of the paper (October 8, 1825) was: "H. H. Brown, Publisher and Proprietor; A. G. Greene (b. 1802, d. 1868), Editor."

While the *Gazette* was, according to our best information, printed in only four different places, there were repeated removals from one of these places to another.

The first printing office was at Shakespeare's Head in a building erected, on what was then King street, by John Carter and still owned by his heirs. The building is now three stories high at 21 Meeting street, opposite the old brick schoolhouse now used as a voting place. Mr. Charles Danforth, who has an interest in this estate, has a distinct recollection of the Sign of Shakespeare's Head. It was of full size, carved out of wood, fancifully painted and erected eight or ten feet high upon a pole on the sidewalk in front of the office. Mr. Danforth cannot tell what became of Shakespeare's Head, though he thinks it was carried South and lost, as was Turk's Head.

One printing office was at what is sometimes called the Store and sometimes the House of Judge Jenckes. This was in an old gambrel-roof wooden building at the foot of old College street. Its site is now a part of the street. It stood a few feet south of the Market House and close up to the old brick building, most of which is still standing and has in it Mr. William B. Chase's grocery. The lower story of this building, after ceasing to be a printing office, was long occupied by Edward R. Young, as a grocery; the second story for law and lottery offices, and the third story as a printing office where the *Gazette* was last printed and where the writer of this sketch recollects having had a small pamphlet printed nearly sixty years ago.

Mr. Henry C. Dorr says, in a letter just received: "The Store of Judge Jenckes was the one long occupied by the late Edward R. Young, as a grocery. It had lawyers' offices in the second story, and a printing office in the third story.

"There was then a narrow alley between it and the old Market House. When the alley was widened and became the present street the Jenckes house was torn down. There are other

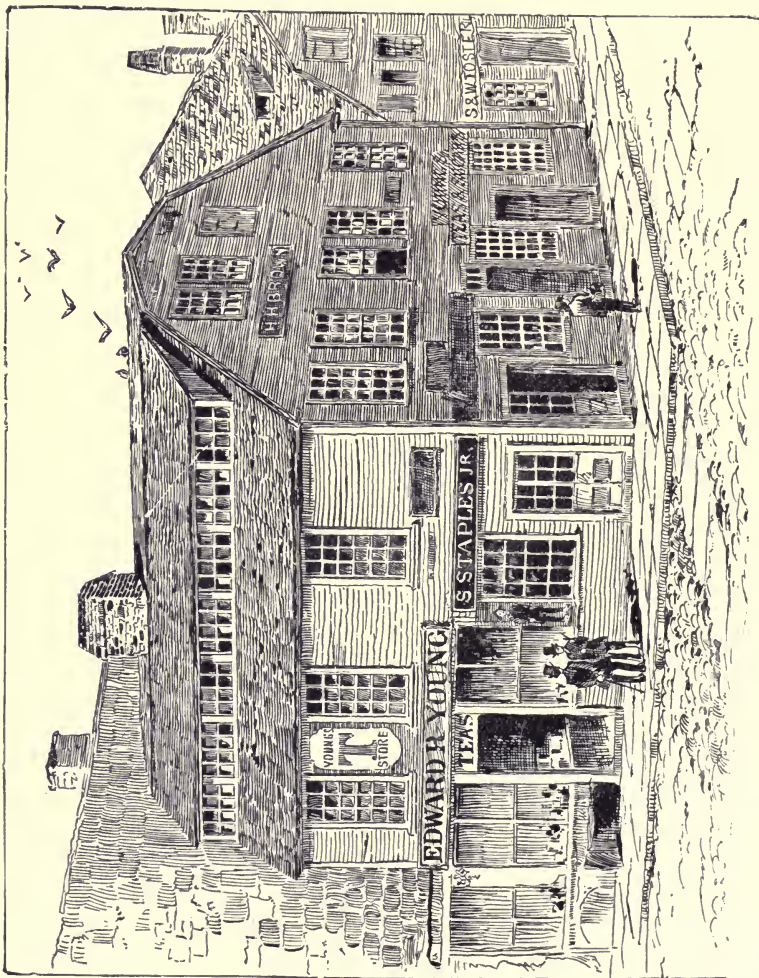
places in the *Gazette* where Shakespeare's Head is mentioned, but I cannot now recall any of them. I have made some mention of the Sign of Shakespeare's Head in my tract on the 'Growth of Providence.' Judge Jenckes' daughter was the wife of the first Nicholas Brown, and this part of his property descended to his family."

An admirable picture of the old Jenckes building, showing just how the building looked half a century ago when it was occupied by Edward R. Young, as a grocery, has just come into the cabinet. It is the gift of Nicholas Brown Young, whose father was long a tenant of this building and a most worthy citizen of Providence.

Another picture of this building is given in J. A. & R. A. Reid's "Providence Plantations," page 51. This picture was taken from another point of view, at another period, and the building has another name. It is called "The Abbot Still House," later "Young's Tea Store," and "S. & W. Foster" have their sign out.

Another publication office was at the Sign of the Golden Eagle in the Joseph and William Russell House, called in their advertisement "their Shop on North Main street, near the Court-House." This was afterwards owned and occupied by our late president, Zachariah Allen, and is now the Clarendon Hotel, three stories high. Nearly opposite the Golden Eagle, Knight Dexter, the father of the great benefactor of Providence (Ebenezer Knight Dexter), kept a hotel, long afterwards known as the Providence Hotel, the site of which is now occupied by the Bowers Block, in which is T. W. Rounds' harness store and manufactory. What became of the Sign of the Golden Eagle is not known.

William Goddard, founder of the *Gazette*, and a postmaster of Providence; his mother, Sarah Goddard, his successor and agent; John Carter, an apprentice of Benjamin Franklin, and a postmaster; his son-in-law, Ex-Mayor Walter R. Danforth; William Wilkinson; Hugh H. Brown; William H. Wilson; and Albert Gorton Greene,—all took part in bringing out this publication. They have all passed off this stage of action. I submit the inquiry whether this society should not put forth earnest efforts to preserve and hand down their work for the benefit of coming generations.



THE JUDGE JENCKES HOUSE; OR, THE ABBOTT "STILL" HOUSE.
LATER YOUNG'S TEA STORE.

INDIAN GEOGRAPHIC NAMES,
AND WHY WE SHOULD STUDY THEM; ILLUSTRATED BY SOME RHODE ISLAND
EXAMPLES.

ABSTRACT OF A PAPER READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY, MARCH
25, 1897, BY WILLIAM WALLACE TOOKER, ESQ.

There is a certain fascination or mystery about Indian names that appeals to the inner consciousness of persons who have little or no knowledge of the Indian language. This mystery will continue just so long as the origin, signification and application of the names remain unknown; but, when the mystery is dispelled by accurate translations, the names will enter into the realm of another sphere of action, more commonplace, perhaps, but fully as interesting, and far more satisfactory than that which the glamour of song and story has thrown about them.

It is well known to students of this branch of knowledge, that the names early bestowed upon valleys, plains, rivers, mountains, and other natural features of our country are frequently the only reminders of a past sojourn or a migration of some wandering tribe. These names are often indeed the only survival of an extinct tongue and a departed nation. Their analysis will bring light to bear on many intricate problems. It will unravel the myths of tradition. It will add to our knowledge of the early history of our settlements, and give us insight into the psychology of the aboriginal mind, often unattainable in any other way. Therefore, it is not merely to satisfy a brief curiosity that impels us to the consideration of the real mean-

ing and true origin of these significant appellations, but a far more desirable and enlightened aim, although curiosity, as the embryo of active intelligence, investigation and thought, sometimes leads to unexpected results in all branches of scientific exploration.

More than a decade ago, Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, the distinguished American ethnologist, who has done as much, if not more, than any other American, to further the cause of American ethnology and archæology, in an address before the Historical Societies of New York and Pennsylvania, "On American languages and why we should study them" (Essays of an Americanist, p. 309), referred to the fact that the American languages, in one sense, have not died out among us, but survived in thousands of geographical names all over our land. In the State of Connecticut alone there are over six hundred, and even more in Pennsylvania. He further says: "Certainly it would be a most legitimate anxiety which should direct itself to the preservation of the correct form and precise meaning of these names as peculiarly national designations. One would think that this alone would not fail to excite something more than a languid curiosity in American linguistics, at least in our institutions of learning and societies, for historical research."

These observations of a trained mind are worthy of more than a hasty glance or a passing thought; they appeal strongly to the patriotism of every native-born American, they afford a text which should receive prompt recognition from every historian, and in fact, from all who may be interested in preserving the antiquities of America. Since Dr. Brinton's words were spoken, a vast amount of information has been gathered in all the lines of study which he so strongly advocated. Far-off territories have been explored, and the most careful search made for perishable material, such as the rude customs, myths, traditions and language of the native American. The end is not yet, for the good work is still being carried on by indefatigable workers (whom I regret I cannot individualize) in the different branches specified. There is no question but that the attention of many societies, and their laymen, are being constantly called to the question of our Indian names. Their

meanings are being daily sought after by the student at his desk, by the historian in his library, by the dweller in his summer cottage, and by the law-maker in his office. Ancient Indian names of localities are being dragged forth from their hidden recesses in the quaint writings of the past where they have lain forgotten day after day and generation after generation, and are again given the hills where they originated centuries ago.

Rhode Island is especially favored by having been the home of the Narragansetts,—a nation whose tongue gave birth to the greater number of the names surviving in the State, and in whose dialect Roger Williams, the founder of the commonwealth, wrote his “Key to the Language in America,” a work of inestimable value to every student of American linguistics. As Dr. Trumbull very justly remarks (Narr. Club Ed. Williams’ Key, p. 7): “Roger Williams’s Key has a value * * * which is peculiar to itself. However deficient as a grammar (a form which the author ‘purposely avoided, as not so accommodate to the benefit of all’), of its excellence as a vocabulary and phrase-book there can be no question. It has preserved for us just that ‘propriety of the [Indian] language in common things’ which was not to be attained ‘without abundant conversing with them, in eating, travelling and lodging with them,’ and which could have no place in Eliot’s translations of the Bible and treatises on practical religion. From no other source can we learn so many Indian names, general and specific, of objects animate and inanimate, so many words and phrases of familiar speech, and which were most frequently employed by the Indians in their intercourse with each other. It is in fact the only vocabulary of a language of Southern New England which is trustworthy or tolerably full.” Thus the student of Rhode Island onomatology has at his hands a valuable adjunct which will by patient and careful analysis enable him to discover the hidden meanings and applications of the numerous names scattered over his State.

Many of the Rhode Island names were brought together by the late Dr. Parsons and published by your society over thirty-six years ago. The labors of this pioneer are worthy of great commendation, for it was a much more difficult task in his

time to compile such a list than it would be at the present moment, owing to the vast amount of historical material now at our disposal. While his list numbers between three and four hundred names, duplicates and all, I cannot believe the field to have been anywhere near exhausted. The early town records and ancient deeds would, no doubt, reveal many more. In fact, the Rhode Island State Census of 1885, compiled by your able secretary, enumerates many names of undoubted Indian origin which do not appear in Parsons' work. Dr. Perry's summary, with their exact locations, done with so much forethought and care, will, undoubtedly, facilitate more exhaustive investigation. I have found it of great service in the preparation of the present paper. At your sixty-ninth annual meeting, held January 13, 1891, Mr. William D. Ely, as chairman of the committee appointed by your society in 1886, and reorganized in 1888, presented a report on Indian Names in Rhode Island, couched in language that admits of no question as to the desirability of the inquiry, and which contains some very valuable suggestions for the continuance of the research. I understand that, while considerable interest was manifested, this effort has not been carried to a successful termination owing to a variety of causes. There is no doubt but that the work will be eventually accomplished under the auspices of your society. It cannot be hurried to any extent; it is simply a matter of time and the man.

Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull, in several of his monographs, has set forth some excellent rules for the guidance of those desiring to pursue the study of Algonquian names. His tabulated rules especially (*Indian Geographic Names*, pp. 46-50) should be carefully followed by those desiring to do good work based upon accurate knowledge of the necessary mode of procedure. He says: "With few exceptions, the structure of these names is simple; nearly all may be referred to one of three classes: 1st, those formed by the union of two elements which we call adjectival and substantial, with or without a locative suffix or post position, meaning 'at,' 'in,' 'by,' 'near,' etc.; 2d, those which have a single element, the substantial or 'ground word,' with its locative suffix; 3d, those formed from verbs, as participials or verbal nouns, denoting a place where

the action of a verb is performed." To this class belong, for example, *Potowomuck*, in the town of Warwick, R. I., which has the form of a conditional verbal, having the termination of the third person singular of the conditional present passive, in *-muck*, or *-muk*, denoting "where there is a going to bring again ;" hence, "a trading place, or mart." *Shawomet*, the Indian name of Warwick, as displayed on the seal of your society, or *Mishowomet*, an early form, is probably, according to Dr. Trumbull, a form of the same verbal, corresponding to the Long Island *Meshommuck*, on the southern point of Shelter Island, N. Y., "where there is a going by boat," *i.e.*, "a ferry," colloquially *Shommuck*. The identity of these two names are shown by comparison of the Narragansett *Mishoon*, "boat or canoe," and Montauk *Meshuè*, "canoe" (see Algonquian Terms, Patawomeke and Massawomeke, Tooker, American Anthropologist, vol. 7, pp. 174-185). Most of these names, however, Trumbull further says, with which I agree, may be shown by rigid analysis to belong to one of the two preceding classes, which comprises at least nine-tenths of all Algonquian names which have been preserved.

The various deeds from the Indians to our colonists with the place-names in their own tongue, as far as the alien recorder was able to take down their "barbarous rockie speech," afford some of the best mediums for studying the earliest and least corrupt notations. Almost invariably such names, when designating areas of land, are boundary marks, and are used, as well as retained, in record and speech in order that there could arise no question as to the grantor's understanding of the exact limits of the tract conveyed. Roger Williams testifies to this fact in the 16th chapter of his "Key." Obs. : "The natives are very exact and punctual in the bounds of their lands, belonging to this or that Prince or People (even to a River, Brook, etc.), and I have known them make bargains and sale amongst themselves for a small piece or quantity of ground." It is perhaps needless to remark that our colonists fully understood and appreciated this trait of the Indians, and found it absolutely necessary to be very cautious and particular by naming the exact bounds of conveyances in their own tongue.

The first Rhode Island Indian deed or memorandum from

the Sachems *Canonicus* and *Miantunomi* is a good example of such a deed. It is dated "March 24th, of y^e second yeare of the Plantation, conveying by a previous agreement: y^e lands & Meadows upon the 2 fresh rivers called *Mooshausick* & *Wanasquatuckgut*, doe now by these Presents establish & confirme y^e bounds of Those Lands from y^e river & fields of *Pautuckgut*, y^e great hill of *Notaquonchanet* on y^e Northwest & the towne of *Maushapog* on y^e West." (From half-tone of the original in Paine's "Denial.") The names on this paper, with two exceptions, are descriptive topographically,—the exceptions are *Wanasquatuck-gut* and *Notaquonchanet*. We will take for illustration and analysis the names as they occur in the memorandum. *Mooshausick*, or *Mooshasuck*, as adopted on the seal of your society, and accepted as the Indian name of the site of the City of Providence, has been translated by Dr. Trumbull as the "great fresh meadow" (Names in Conn.), or "marshy land." The second component, *hausick*, he probably considers paralleled by the Delaware *assis-ack*, or, as strongly aspirated in the Long Island and Narragansett *áss-auk*, "miry, muddy or marshy land." But his surmise that the prefix *moos* signifies "great" does not seem to fit the case, more especially for the reason that the term denoting "great" occurs in the same deed as an adjectival prefix in the name *Maushapog* (or *Mashapang* as it is varied in other records), "the great pond, or water-place," a name frequently found throughout New England, in which area we include Long Island. We cannot believe that *Canonicus* would have uttered, or that Roger Williams would have noted, two elements so entirely different had they been of the same etymological derivation. With these impediments in our way, and without referring to any others, we cannot accept Dr. Trumbull's suggestion.

We would suggest, provided Dr. Trumbull is correct in the derivation of the second component, as a more probable derivation of the prefix, the Massachusetts *moos*, Delaware *mosch*, "bare, smooth, clean;" hence, a bare or smooth meadow from some characteristic peculiar to the place in the mind of an Indian. As the name does not appear until the second year of the plantation, it was, perhaps, so termed from the fact of its having been semi-annually mowed by the whites, which made

it smooth or clear. This application is somewhat corroborated by the fact that in the Massachusetts dialect the same adjectival appears in the verb "to shave a person," as well as "to shear a sheep." But, for all this, Dr. Parsons' traditional "moose hunting ground" has much to commend it, were we positive that *modse* was the first element, making the name according to the derivation *mods-auchah-awk*, and that the habitat of the animal came so far southward at that period, which seems to be doubtful.

The second name, *Wanasquatuckqu*, was translated by Dr. Trumbull in 1870, "at the end of the tidal-river" (Ind. Geo. Names, p. 41), and that *Wonasquatucket*, a small river which divides North Providence and Johnston, retains the name which belongs to the point at which it enters an arm of the Narragansett Bay (or Providence Bay). He somewhat modifies this explanation in his Rhode Island local names, by rendering it, "at the crotch of the river" (Rider's Book Notes, vol. 13, p. 38). Both of these translations, in a sense, are correct, but not literally so; for the application of the term is demonstrably wrong. *Wanasque* is a common component, occurring with slight change of form, but identical meaning, in all Algonquian dialects. In the Cree of the far northwest we find the term *Wannuskootch*, "at the end, extremity of" (Howse); in the Powhatan of Virginia, *Warraskoyack*, "the ending place." The Virginia form exhibiting the consonantal interchange of the *r* for *n* frequently occurring, as students of the subject are aware, in all dialects of the family, and found paralleled in the Long Island *Warrasketuc*. Therefore, *Wanasque*, or *Wannasque*, denotes "a limit or ending" (of something), as modified by its suffix and its application; the inseparable generic, *tuckq*, or *tukq*, signifies "a river" or tidal stream, which is also a frequent element in Indian place-names throughout New England; the terminal in *-et* is the locative "to or at,"—thus we have by synthetical resolution, *Wannasque-tukq-et*, "at the ending or limit tidal stream," which does not describe "a point of land on a river," or "a crotch between two branches," but, more than likely, indicates that the river itself was the "barrier or ending" of something understood. Why so applied I believe to be found in the fact that the river formed the end or limit

of the land first sold by the Sachems to Roger Williams, or else was the boundary of certain tribal lands.

Anochetucket or *Anoquatucket*, a river south and southwest of Wickford, a boundary in the deed of *Coginaquand*, Sachem of *Narragansett*, to John Winthrop and associates in 1659, is a variation of the same name. It also appears elsewhere, sometimes with and sometimes without its locative in *et*, applied in precisely the same sense as boundaries of land sold by the Indians.* *Pautuckut*, as variously spelled, is a common name throughout southern New England, and is almost invariably applied to "falls of water" on a river. In this case, according to Dr. Trumbull, it referred to the falls on Blackstones river, in North Providence, "which river is called in Indian *Pautuck* (which signifies a fall), because there the fresh water falls into the salt water." (Indian test.)

The "great hill" on the northwest bounds, called *Notaquonchanet* or *Notakunkanit*, as Williams varies it, *Newtaquankanit*, as rendered by the Petuxet purchasers, or *Neutakonkanut*, as it has survived in local use to this day, has been, during my studies for this paper, a very interesting, a highly instructive, and, for some time, a very puzzling, name. As far as I am aware no suggestion has ever been made as to its probable meaning, or any reason given for the application of the name to the hill. It affords, however, an excellent illustration of the way to obtain a clue to the precise meaning of an Indian name from the early records and deeds. These clues, or as I may call them, "blazed-trees" by the wayside, must be diligently sought after, for when found they will frequently aid in analyzing a concrete term when all other means fail, beside contributing strong corroborative evidence in favor of the analysis which may be presented. The substantial *konkan*, or *quonchan*, with its locative *-ut*, *-it* or *-et*, is evidently, as incorporated in the word, an abbreviated form of the Massachusetts (Eliot) *kuhkonkan-ut*, "at the bound," varied on Long Island and elsewhere as *konkhungan*, *kanungum*, *conegum*, etc., etc.

*While I regard *anoqua* as simply a variation of the adjectival *wannasque*, it has another sense and application corresponding to the Narragansett *anúckqua*, "as far as," Long Island *enoughqua*, "as far as," Massachusetts *unnuhqua*, etc., etc.

The prefix *Nota*, or *Neuta*, no matter how spelled, the euphony is nearly the same, was extremely difficult to identify, being entirely new as a component of a place-name, and overlooked in its grammar. A number of possible derivations suggested themselves in the course of study, but none were conclusively satisfactory until a hint was discovered in the words "short bounds," in Roger Williams' letter to John Whipple (Pub. R. I. Hist. Soc., vol. 3, pp. 150-1), which reads: "The Sachems and I were hurried (by y^e envie of some against myselfe) to those "short bounds," by reason of y^e Indians then at *Masha-pog*, *Notakunkanet* and *Pawtucket*, beyond whom the Sachems would not then go, etc.,"—a clue that enabled me to pursue the study of the name to what is believed to be a successful conclusion.

During the examination and study of the various vocabularies of the Algonquian family in order to discover the equivalent of *Nota*, after the clue was found, Howse's Grammar of the Cree, a dialect of one of the most important Algonkin tribes who retained the language of the stock in its purest form (Brinton, American Race, p. 74), was the first to come to my aid by exhibiting what Howse calls the adjective verb (=adjectival, Trumbull) with the accidental verbal termination; viz., *Noté-puthu*, "it falls short" (Grammar of the Cree, p. 146). This verb is paralleled in the Eastern Cree (Lacombe) as *Notte-payeu*, "insufficient." Its correspondences in cognate dialects are Micmac (Rand) *noot*, or *noodac*, "scant;" Massachusetts (Cotton) *Notá*, (Eliot) *noone*, "scant;" Otchipwe (Baraga) *nôndé*, "deficient;" Delaware (Zeisberger) *nundá*, "to fail," *i. e.*, "to fall short;" while Roger Williams gives in the Narragansett, *Notá mmehick ewó*, "he hinders me," *i. e.*, "fall short makes me he." The idea of giving up, letting off, or curtailing, before all is done or completed, prevails in the radical in all the dialects, which gives us an impression of the power and connotation of this Algonquian verb. The name *Nota-kunkan-ut*, therefore, according to the foregoing analysis of its constituents, should be translated "at the short or scant bound," which was the hill itself.

The reasons why it was so bestowed are historical and are undoubtedly found in the "scantling" mentioned in "The Plea

of the Petuxet Purchasers and a history of the first deed," etc. (Pubs. R. I. Hist. Soc., vol. 1, p. 193), which reads: "Thus to say, that a line is to be drawn from petucket fields to *Newtaquenkanet* Hill & so to *Mashapauge*, all which Land will be contained in a absolute angle, of this following scantling; the line from patucket to the said Hill we have run and it doth not take into the Town (so run) not the Twentieth part of said Rivers (to say) *Wanasquatucket and Mooshasick*, etc." Mr. Henry C. Dorr, in his very learned and instructive paper on "Providence Proprietors and Freeholders," says (Pub. R. I. Hist. Soc., vol. 2, p. 150): "Wm. Harris, with greater forecast than his neighbors, saw at once that the lands within the bounds of the Indian purchase were insufficient for an English plantation. Canonicus was willing to give a larger tract, but the inferior sachems in the neighborhood of Providence made such a clamor that the gift was curtailed as in the memorandum." Thus the interpretation of Indian names corroborates the early records and adds its brief quota to the historical facts adduced therefrom.

There are other Rhode Island names which take their origin from having been descriptive boundaries in early conveyances. Some of these contain the same substantial as the one previously under discussion; for instance, *Suckatunkanuck* Hill, a mile or two west of *Notakunkanut*, and ranging nearly parallel with it (Parsons' Indian Names in R. I.), signifies "a black bound," from *suckau*, "black or dark-colored." The question now arises, and which I cannot answer, "Is this the 'Black Hill,' sometimes referred to as 'a boundary' in the early records?" Another hill, at the northwest corner of Charlestown, midway between Watchaug pond and Richmond Switch, bears the name *Shumunkanuck*, varied as *Chemunkanuck*, applied to a pond in close proximity. The term probably designated "a bound" where there was "a spring" (*ashum*). A pond in South Kingston, at the head of narrow river, was called *Quassakonkanuck*, which may connote "where the bound turns" (*Quashau*), or "the turning bound." Other boundary designations are derived from natural objects, such as trees, brooks, rocks, etc. These elements are frequently incorporated as components of such place-names. *Quonocon-*

taug pond, in Charlestown, as well as the village bearing same name, has been correctly translated by Dr. Trumbull as the "tall tree" (*gunnuqui-tugk*), which served as a landmark. *Cocumscusset* brook, or *Cawcawmsquussick*, as it was written by Roger Williams, is mentioned as a boundary in *Coginaquand's* deed to John Winthrop, Humphrey Atherton and others in 1659 (Fones Rec., vol. 1, p. 3, et seq.). This locality in the Narragansett country is historically famous. The name probably signifies "at or near the mark rock" (*Kukuh-ompskquus-et*), denoting not the rock itself, but the land in its neighborhood. *Wannuscheomscut*, in which we find the elements *Wannasque-ompskqu-ut*, is seemingly the actual name for the rock itself, meaning "at the ending rock," as it is noted in the same deed as an alternative with *Cocumscusset*. Another boundary in this deed is called *Petaquamscott*, "at the round-rock" (*Petukqui-ompsqu-ut*), which remains to this day a well-known landmark, near a river bearing same name in South Kingstown.

On Montauk, L. I., in a certain locality known as the "North Neck," historically known as the scene of the conflicts between the Narragansett and Long Island Indians, from which "Watch Hill," "Block Island," and other portions of your State are visible, are certain boundaries named in a deed of 1670 as *Shahchippichuqe* and *Coppaushpaugausuk*. These compounds may seem strange and uncouth to you and difficult to pronounce, but, for all that, they are very simple and made up of certain elements entering into the composition of some of your own well-known Rhode Island names. The first element of the first name, *Shah*, should have been written as it is strongly nasalized, *n'shau*, "in the middle or midway," is a component of your *Showatucquese*, "in the middle of the little creek," a very small stream near Wickford; and is also found in *Ashaway*, the designation of a village in Hopkinton. *Chippich* corresponds to your *Chepach-et*, on Branch river, in the town of Gloucester, and denotes "a place of separation or division," from *chip*, "a part or portion;" *-pach*, "to split, to turn aside or to divide." The element *pach*, being also the ground-word in *Pascoag*, a village in the town of Burrillville. In corroboration of the foregoing, Roger Williams gives us

Yo chippachâusin, "there the way divides." *Choppauhs*, in the second name, is a variation of *Chippach*, due either to the interpreter or a mishearing of the recorder, and not to the utterance of the Indian. We come now to *-paugaus-*, "an opening out or widening," generally applied to localities occasionally overflowed by ponds or streams. With the generic suffix *-baug*, or *-paug*, "a pond or water-place," it appears curiously disguised in the Long Island (Southampton town) *Poxabog* or *Poxybog*. It has its parallel in *Pocasset*, a designation occurring in several sections of Rhode Island; and is also found in the longer name of *Chackapaucasset*, "at or near the great widening," in Barrington. The Long Island term *Choppauhs-paugasuk* denotes "a place of separation where the outlet (of the pond) opens out or widens," and designated "a marshy plain and ditch between the 'Great Pond' and ocean," now known as the "Ditch Plain," where the life-saving station is located.

Springs of water, resorted to by the Indians for drinking purposes and near which they usually erected their wigwams, still retain many of their primitive designations. *Kickamuit*, "at the great spring" (= *Kick-ashum-et*), appears in two distinct localities. *Homogansett*, in North Kingstown, is perhaps identical in its origin and application with the Long Island *Amagansett*, a hamlet and postoffice in the town of East Hampton, N. Y. *Amogansett*, as it was early called, derives its appellation from an "Indian well," located on what was known and called in the deeds and records "the Indian well plain." The verb from which it is derived, *wuttamme*, signifies "to drink," and appears in the Narragansett *wuttámmagon*, "a pipe," *i. e.*, "a drink instrument," same term being used by Eliot in the Massachusetts for "a well." The suffix *-agon*, being an instrumental generic, so used because at many of the springs it was the Indian custom to insert the hollow trunk of the pepperage tree (*Nyssa Multiflora*), just the same as barrels are sunk in some localities by the whites. *Mashaquamagansett*, in Charlestown, is possibly another spring or well that takes its name from something red, perhaps the red-sand found about springs impregnated with iron, and not as has been suggested "a salmon (Red-fish) fishing-place," which is the meaning of *Misquamacut*, in the town of Westerly. But if I am in error

in regard to the spring or well, and that the first component denotes the red-fish (salmon, *Mishquamáug*), then, in that case, the name should be translated "at or about the salmon weir," because the name contains the instrumentive noun generic *-agan*. The early records of the town may give information settling the question beyond a doubt, but as the matter stands I prefer the spring derivation.

The lists of Rhode Island Indian names so far published present a very interesting series. They differ in many respects from either the Connecticut or Long Island. This is not strange, however, when we come to consider the facility with which words are formed and combined in the Algonquian languages. I cannot agree with Dr. Trumbull that the greater number are so corrupt as to defy analysis and interpretation. While some have become greatly abbreviated by adoption into local use, without regard for their primitive application, a circumstance that may delay or absolutely prohibit these particular names from accurate analysis, I believe the greater number and the most desirable, by diligent study, can be traced and will in time be satisfactorily explained. Each one of these is worthy of long research and the most patient investigation, without which, it is perhaps unnecessary for me to remark, the precise meaning will never be ascertained.

BROWN UNIVERSITY IN REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

On the 20th of January, 1897, a tablet erected on University Hall, Brown University, was dedicated with appropriate exercises. The inscription is as follows:—

"The Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the American Revolution commemorates by this tablet the occupation of this building by the patriot forces and their French allies. During the Revolutionary War for six years all academic exercises in this University were suspended. Faculty, students and graduates, almost to a man, were engaged in the service of their country. May all who read this inscription be stimulated by their example to respond as loyally to their country's call.

Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori. Erected 1897."

TURK'S HEAD AND THE WHITMAN ESTATE.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, JULY 3,
1883, BY THE LATE WILLIAM M. BAILEY, ESQ.

As we approach the close of the nineteenth century, the history and traditions of its advent become more obscure.

In Providence the early landmarks are rapidly disappearing before this progressive age, and the solemn and steady march to their final rest of our citizens who are identified with its early history admonishes those interested in preserving historical facts and traditions that no time should be lost in gathering from the living, and from the records of the dead, interesting memorials of the past ere they are, through indifference or neglect, lost forever.

The early history of a locality so widely known as the "Turk's Head" may be interesting to many, and worthy of presentation.

Probably long before the year 1800 no point in Providence was better known throughout the State than the Turk's Head corner.

In the year 1746, and nineteenth year of the reign of our then Sovereign Lord, George II., King of Great Britain, etc., Jacob Whitman made his *first recorded* purchase of land in Providence from Amaziah Waterman, described as a "small lot," about 20 feet on the highway, a little westerly of Weybosset hill, extending back 66 feet. Subsequently, between the years 1746 and 1756, he made several purchases of adjoining territory of Amaziah and his brother Neriah Waterman, described in some of the deeds as a little way westerly of the *great bridge*; in others, Weybosset bridge; and as a part of



WILLIAM MASON BAILEY.

SEE PAGE 216.

their marsh, salt marsh, and land, border or right, extending northerly to low water mark in the salt river, with the right to wharf to the channel. The nine deeds of these purchases include about all the territory east of the present Blackstone Block on Weybosset street, extending northerly, crossing Westminster street, to Exchange place, and easterly to Exchange street and the Turk's Head at the junction of Weybosset and Westminster streets.

The deed of 1749 bounds the property conveyed partly upon said Whitman's *house lot*, and that of 1756 as near where said Whitman now dwells.

The tradition of this first purchase made by Mr. Whitman is, that he and Capt. Samuel Currie were at the Stage House, or tavern, later known as the Manufacturers Hotel, then occupying the present site of the What Cheer building. They were standing in the little balcony which projected from the front of the tavern and asking advice as to the best place for them to purchase. Someone, pointing across the river to the opposite marsh, advised Mr. Whitman to purchase there, as he could after his day's work fill the lot on moonlight nights from the sand hill, then occupying the present site of the Barton building and Providence *Journal* office.* Others advised Captain Currie to purchase on what is now known as Constitution hill, then considered the most *central* and valuable position! Each acted upon the advice given him. Captain Currie purchased and held for many years his lot at the head of the hill on North Main street, that *then* conspicuous and *central* position, and Mr. Whitman bought the salt marsh, to fill it by moonlight, and make it the site of the Turk's Head and most valuable piece of land within the limits of Providence, whilst the purchase made by Captain Currie is now hardly worth its original cost.

As early as 1750, possibly earlier, Mr. Whitman erected his large two-storied gambrel-roofed house at what subsequently became the junction of Weybosset and Westminster streets, and made it his home until his death in 1802. His garden, which was extensive, was stocked with choice ornamental shade and fruit trees, shrubs and flowers, and was an attractive

*The *Journal* office of 1883 is now the *Telegram* office.

place of resort for the children of the neighborhood. In this garden stood a famous white mulberry tree, said to have been the largest of its kind in the State, and so large that six children with clasped hands could barely inclose its circumference. On the front and north side of Mr. Whitman's house there was a piazza; on the roof of this piazza was a balustrade, and at the corner towards the bridge was placed, probably upon a post, the renowned Turk's Head.

There is some uncertainty as to the origin of this noted sign. Mr. Henry C. Dorr, in his interesting tract upon "The Planting and Growth of Providence," represents it as probably the sign set in front of Smith & Sabin's shop at the corner of the town street and Market square, and then called "The Sultan Mustapha," subsequently abbreviated to the "Sultan's Head" and the "Turk's Head."

Mr. Dorr states that this head had many owners, attracting buyers to many localities, and that it long adorned Whitman's corner. Your late president, the Hon. Zachariah Allen, stated, only a month before his lamented decease, that in his opinion it was the figurehead of a wrecked vessel named the "Gran Turk," and was obtained by Jacob Whitman, Jr., and set up at the corner of Weybosset and Westminster streets. Mr. Dorr locates this head at Smith & Sabin's shop as early as 1763, as late, certainly, as 1769, and perhaps later. Smith & Sabin owned a ship bearing the name of the "Sultan." It may have been the head of their ship. This idea would not materially conflict with Mr. Dorr's or Mr. Allen's view. It has, however, been the impression in the Whitman family that it was not the figurehead of any vessel but was copied from a sign set up in a street in London, England.

The period at which it was set up at Whitman's corner is uncertain. It was there before the year 1800, and remained there until the great gale of September, 1815, when it was blown down, and drifted on the flood into the Cove; but it was *not lost*, as Mr. Dorr has stated, but was recovered by Mr. Whitman and his son George, then a lad of thirteen years. They were in a boat in the Cove, seeking to recover the wreckage of the gale, when they perceived in the distance a black object which, upon approaching it, they discovered to be the Turk's Head.

This effigy of a Turk's head was of heroic size and of most hideous aspect. It has been described as "a most diabolical head, the nightmare of human imagination, much larger than lifesize—the head enveloped in a black turban, the eyes enormous, starting from their sockets, the nostrils distended, as if breathing perdition and ruin, the mouth open, with beard and mustache, and the fiery red tongue hanging out broad and long as if to lap up whole schools of human beings as they passed! It was painted in the most exaggerated colors, and the terror of all strange children, and was a never-ending subject of remark to the country people who came in to market."

A story has been related of two old market women who stopped opposite this head, when the following conversation was overheard:

"I do declare, 'tis wicked to have that 'ere head up there; if I was a man I would shoot it down and not have it frightening folks' wits out." The other answered, "Oh! no, you wouldn't do no sech a thing, for it's the picture of the man of the house," and they jogged along out of hearing.

Its history and location from 1765 to 1800 may possibly be traced in the public journals of that period, when symbols, and not numbers, so generally indicated the shops of the tradesmen of that time.

Soon after the death of the elder Mr. Jacob Whitman, in 1802, his son Jacob had the piazza of his father's house inclosed, and opened into the lower rooms on either side of the front entrance door. The south part was occupied for the post office, of which Benjamin West, "Philomarth," as he was denoted in the advertisements of the day, was postmaster, and Gabriel Allen, his son-in-law, was deputy. The north side of the piazza and rooms were occupied by Payton Dana as a watch and jewelry store, which he styled the "Turk's Head," directly opposite the Exchange bank. The post office and Mr. Dana continued to occupy these premises until the house was removed, in about 1809, to the lot in the rear of the Exchange Bank and near the present corner of Exchange place and street.

The Turk's Head, rescued from the flood of 1815, was probably never replaced at the corner of Weybosset and Westminster streets, but did occupy that position on a column after

the erection of Whitman's Block. It was, however, preserved and found a relic under the cellar stairs of the old Angell farmhouse belonging to Mr. Whitman, situated then at the corner of High street and "Love Lane," as what is now Knight street was then called.

In the cellar of that old farmhouse the Turk's Head was safely preserved until about the year 1824, when Mr. Whitman gave it to his son George, who had before that date settled in Montgomery, Alabama. He had the Turk's Head set up in front of his place of business in that town, of which he was an early settler. There it remained for some time and became a noted sign, as it had been in Providence. One night a party of young men in a drunken frolic captured the "Turk's Head," packed it in sawdust in a box and sent it to the Governor of Alabama as the head of a noted Indian chief for whom a reward had been offered! Mr. Whitman recovered it, and at a later period removed to New Orleans, where he had the Turk's Head again set up in front of his place of business. There it remained until he closed his business and stored this historic head, with his other effects, in a warehouse there, which, with its contents, was burned. There is, however, a legend that it was not destroyed, but came into the possession of the Cherokee Indians, who set it up and worshipped it as a God!

In 1761 the Town Council of Providence appointed a committee to run the bounds of that part of the street between the town bridge and muddy bridge dock (now Dorrance street) and the gangway leading out of the same. This committee made a report and plat, which has since been known as the "Downer plat," on which there are indicated but six buildings! Beginning on the south side with the Dunwell house, nearest to the bridge (about the present site of the Barton Block and Providence *Journal* office), then John Field's, Kinnicut's, and George Jackson's; on the northerly side, Jacob Whitman's, at the junction of the two streets, and the Eddy house. The town bridge is indicated as only 22 feet wide!

A strip of land 20 feet wide on Westminster street, bounding east on the 40-foot gangway (now Exchange street) and extending to the Cove is marked on this plat as *Retaliation*

land given Jacob Whitman for some of his front land taken into the street. Who owned this 20-foot strip of land given as retaliation land does not appear!

Thirty-five years later, in 1796, Jacob Whitman conveyed to his son Jacob the lot on which the Exchange Bank building now stands, on which, as is stated in the deed, "his blacksmith shop, Hay scales, Store and Coal house now stands." These hay scales were probably the first ever established on the west side of the river. Prior to 1806 hay scales were standing on the south side of Westminster street, about where the archway now is in Whitman's Block; they were, no doubt, removed from the gangway and were the same that are mentioned in the deed of 1796. The elder Mr. Whitman employed many hands in his blacksmith shop, working extensively for the ship owners of Providence. Prominent amongst his customers were John, Nicholas and Moses Brown, Joseph and William Runell, Samuel Butler, Smith & Sabin, and many others. In 1768 he made for the town of Providence the iron work for a whipping-post and stocks! He was a large owner in the "Forge Winscott" in North Providence, of which one John Brown was "forgeman," as distinguished from John Brown "merchant." He also had a large retail store on the gangway or bank lot in which was sold the great variety of articles with which the stores of that period were supplied, and dealt extensively in stone-lime, with which he supplied customers in Boston, Lynn and Salem, Mass. This was as early as 1763!

The same year that this bank lot was deeded to young Jacob Whitman, he leased 20 feet of the front, on the corner, to Bennet Wheeler, and joined him in erecting the three-storied house, each building his own part. On the 2d of March, 1801, Mr. Whitman sold to the Exchange Bank, then just organized, the 20 feet which he had leased to Bennet Wheeler, extending back 80 feet. On the 25th of March, 1801, Mr. Wheeler sold his half of the house to the bank, and it became the banking house. Finally, in 1812 or 1813, the bank purchased of Mr. Whitman the remainder of the lot, extending from Westminster street to the Cove, with the other half of the house and other buildings in the rear, including also the old Whitman mansion which had been moved from the Turk's Head

corner in about 1806. The Exchange Bank occupied the front building until it was sold to the late Thomas Brown, when it was removed to Fulton street, where it remained until sold to the city with a part of the land now occupied by the present City Hall, when it was taken down. The old Whitman mansion was sold and removed to Federal Hill, near, or upon, Acorn or Tefft street, where it now remains intact.

The whole consideration paid by the bank for the whole lot and buildings was about eleven thousand dollars.

Further interesting facts relating to the history of the Turk's Head *locality*, the erection of Whitman's Block, and some of its early occupants, may be the subject of a future communication.

THE OLDEST TOWN RECORDS IN THE STATE.

"The 1st Book of the Town Recors [*sic*] of Portsmouth, R. I.," is, for a few months, in the keeping of the R. I. Historical Society, having been borrowed from the Portsmouth Town Council in order that an exact copy of its contents might be made by a person qualified for such a task.

It is an interesting old volume, piquant in its very aspect, for many of its earlier and later pages are so mutilated by much handling and exposure, that the broken lines appeal to the imagination and judgment of the reader for their completion.

The record begins April 30, 1639,* when upon the separation of Newport from Portsmouth, twenty-nine men of the latter community reorganized themselves into a "Civill body Politicke" after acknowledging themselves "the Loyall sub[jects] of his majesty]† King Charles."

The extracts from these entries given in Bartlett's "Records

*As may be seen in the introduction to Bartlett's "Colonial Records," there is a volume in the archives of the State which begins with the settlement of Portsmouth in 1638. But the book under consideration is the oldest *town* record in the State of Rhode Island.

†Page torn.

of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations" are limited and extend only to 1646. At the time when they were transcribed microscopic accuracy was not insisted upon, and various errors were made. For example, on page 75 of the Colonial Records, we read :

" At a town meeting, the 26th of Aprill, for y^e town of Portsmouth, held at Mr. Marlbourne's.

The Deputie Governour, he will lend unto . . . one yearling steere.

Mr. Potter, hee will lend one yearling," etc., etc.

But the more careful modern reading discovers that the true remnant of the original statement is as follows :

for y^e corne hadd of m^r malborne
 att a towne meetinge the 26 of Aprill The deptie
 governor he will lend m one yearelinge steere
 m^r Portter hee will lend one yearelin
 etc., etc.

With quaint spelling and expression, with hand-writing sometimes elegant and sometimes slovenly, the town clerks jotted down bits of information that are of distinct value to the student who tries to-day to reconstruct the Rhode Island life of the 17th century. We see the freemen of the town choosing several of their number to go "to the mayne" and treat with Indian sachems that "thay Come not upon the Jland but accordinge to order giuen." A public watch is ordered. Arms are to be repaired. Presently the sale of liquors to Indians is prohibited. There is dissatisfaction as to the disposal of land, and a new allotment is made. One man has "libertie to sitt downe" on a certain house plott "upon his wife's peacabl and good behaiour towards hir neighbours." Stocks and a whipping-post are erected. In 1657, "It is ordered that the towne Clarke Shall write to Newport to inform them, that we have information of A wolfe beinge on the Jsland, and to desire their helps to drive the Jsland, one munday next if it be fayre wether, & if not then on the next fayre day."

In October, 1658, "Roger williams shall haue liberty of the Towne for to liue in william woodel house till the 5th of nouembar in-seuen the date heare of: and no longer by the Towne order."

In June, 1660, there is record of a challenge from William Dyar of Newport as to "ye propriety of our lands and libarties of ye people." Later, Charles the Second "wos in a most sollem maner proclaimed in the towne of portsmoth: upon the 24th day of Octobar and in the 12th yere of his Magesties Raine. God Saue the Kinge."

Thus, be it observed, were the dozen years of the English Commonwealth ignored by the Portsmouth town clerk.

Frequent reference is made to the Rate that shall be gathered "for the suply of m^r John Clarke our Agent in England." While sympathy with this project was evident, there was a choice as to methods. An entry dated "march the 16th 1662 or 63" states that "The Towne for sune months past hauinge made diuers orders for the makinge of a Rate, and findinge that which is brought forth for a Rate to be disagreeable to the minds and intents of the towne, doe forbid it to pass any further, and doe here by giue order, that whot hath bin paid in vpon the accoumpt there of, shall be Returned to them that haue paid it."

Having thus gracefully acknowledged their mistake, the freemen proceed to new endeavor. The next paragraph in their record is as follows:

"Ordered and voted that for as much as wee the free inhabitants of Portsmoth doe finde that there is a deffect in the Rate, ordered the last meetinge about m^r Clarkes suply to the Barbados, wee doe Repele the afore said order, and votte and agree, that there shall be an other Rate made of 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ 02s. 03. for the suply of m^r John Clarke in England, which Rate is to be Equally Leuied vpon all the inhabitants of Portsmoth or the presinqus of the said Towne and vpon the townes Stock, to make vp the said Rate, and this Rate is to be made with in fower months after the date here of."

Five men are then "Chosen to make the aboue said Rate—thay or the mayior part of them." And, with a sudden change of style, the clerk adds: "yee are to take the townes Stock in to your hands to make vp the said Rate."

This naïveté is one of the charms of the old book. So late as 1663, there was "very greate distruction of sheep by wolues or other vearmin for y^e preuention of which it is Ordred that vpon Satharday Next if it be faire wether, if not then vpon y^e monday followinge and if y^t be foule wether then vpon y^e monday Next the Jland shall be driuen."

Every allusion to the payment of debts in "wompom" or "peage" is a vivid reminder of the primitive conditions under which the "free inhabitants," as they liked to call themselves, were living. In 1659 the General Recorder was paid in "wompom at 8 p peny."

The attentive reader perceives that "by a writinge upon the publicke post, or at the mill," notice was sometimes given to whom it might concern. He follows with interest the gradual development of comfort as highways are improved, precautions are taken against the destruction of wood in the Commons, a grant of land is made to encourage the building of a windmill, a similar allotment is made to a leather-dresser, and the tiny salaries of town officers are increased.

While there are various indications that these sturdy pioneers often had occasion to protect their own rights, there is also proof of their consideration for the rights of others. Rent was paid to the Indian Osamekin for grass "at the maine," but in June, 1669, it was considered necessary to take action against the encroachments of Philip by voting "that wheras it is informed to this meetinge that phillip Sachim of mount hope hath putt Several Swine on hog-Jsland therein intrudeinge on the Rights of this Towne. Jt is Ordered that a letter Shall be drawne up by the Towne clerke to forewarne the Sayd phillip from any further proceeds in that nature, and also forth-with to remove Such Swine or other Catle he hath putt on the Sayd Jsland, or other-wise the Towne doe Conceive he deales unjustly with them, and he will Constraine them to further proceedes to defend their Legall Rights against him: And the Sayd Letter is to be Signed by the majestrats with the Towne Clerke, and a Copie thereof left on Record for the Townes use."

While a shrewd care was often evinced lest persons who might become a charge upon the town should be allowed to settle within its limits, a note of hospitality was struck on June

4, 1666, when it was "Ordered that where as by the providence of god there are seuerall of our Contrymen are Arriued one our Jsland, and Exposed to sume hardships for ye present, There fore it is allowable for any inhabitant with in this towne to Entertaine the affore mentioned pearsons in his family as he shall See good, Any order to the Contrary not withStandinge Relatinge to this present Cace and present occasion only."

In the provision made for the care of the poor, in the good advice given by the Town Fathers to a quarrelsome woman, and by means of other graphic touches on the part of successive scribes, one may certainly gain a pleasant impression of the amenities that tempered the rigors of early life at Portsmouth.

From the foregoing extracts some idea of the character of these records may be gained, and when it is remembered that they cover the period from 1639 to 1697, their value to the student of Rhode Island history will be understood. Moreover, the volume contains many deeds, wills, inventories, records of births and marriages, coroners' verdicts, and indentures of apprenticeship, to say nothing of the "ear-marks" distinguishing the ownership of stock, which are recorded up to a much later date.

In view of these facts it is certainly to be hoped that this, the oldest book of town records in the State, will be printed in full by order of the General Assembly. Expressions of interest which have already been offered to the secretary of the society encourage the belief that such action would be heartily welcomed.

The early Portsmouth records furnished with a good index and printed with type, page and binding like the "Early Providence Records" would, according to our best information at this time, constitute a volume of 350 pages, the cost of which, for an edition of 500 or 1000 copies, can be readily estimated.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF JOHN ELIOT'S NATICK; BY WILLIAM WALLACE TOOKER,

Is the title-page of a pamphlet of seven octavo pages reprinted from the *American Anthropologist* of September, 1897. This essay was first read before a scientific association which met in

Detroit, Michigan, last August. In this work Mr. Tooker has passed in review the labors of a score or more of lexicographers and philologists, showing in each case his assent to, or dissent from, their respective views.

Though born in an old Indian village and accustomed to discuss Indian terms and Indian questions from childhood up, the editor of this quarterly yields the palm of honor to Mr. Tooker. Mr. Tooker shows great patience of labor and power of discrimination, together with a good knowledge of different Indian dialects. After a full survey of his field of labor, he concludes with quotations that show that Natick means "a place of search." His concluding remark is as follows :

"These illustrations could be extended to a much greater degree from all the foregoing and other cognate dialects. Enough, however, are displayed in their synthesis to indicate beyond a shadow of doubt the primary significance of the verbal root *nat*, as well as to prove that it is the main theme of Eliot's *Natick*, which, with its locative case ending *-ick*, signifies 'the place of search' or 'the place of (our) search.' In most remarkable confirmation of this interpretation, Eliot, in a letter written in the summer of 1650, the year of the planting of the town, relates the progress of his mission and their difficulties in seeking for a suitable town site in the following words: 'But I declared unto them how necessary it was that they should first be civilized by being brought from their scattered and wild course of life into civill Cohabitation and Government . . . and therefore I propounded unto them, *that they should look out some place to begin a towne* into which they might resort, and there dwell together, enjoy Government and be made ready and prepared to be a People among whom the Lord might delight to dwell and Rule. . . . We accordingly attended thereunto *to search for a fit place*, and finally after sundry journeyes and travells to severall places, *the Lord did by his speciall providence and answer of prayers, pitch us upon the place where we are at Natick.*'

Surely nothing but an actual translation of the name by Eliot himself could be any stronger than these words of his which, after nearly two and one-half centuries of time, come forward to corroborate this linguistic study."

GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

BRISTOL COUNTY (MASS.) WILLS. CONTINUED.

WILLIAM CARPENTER ² (William ¹), of Rehoboth, Mass. Will 1659, Dec. 10; proved 1660, Feb. 7. He mentions sons John, William, Joseph, Abiah, Samuel; daughters Hannah, Abigail; son-in-law John Titus; and grandchildren. His widow, Abigail, died 1688, Feb 22.

WILLIAM CARPENTER ³ (William ², William ¹), of Rehoboth, Mass. Will 1702, Nov. 10; proved 1703, April 20. He calls himself aged. He mentions wife Miriam; eldest son John; sons William, Benjamin, Josiah, Nathaniel, Daniel, Noah, Obadiah, Ephraim; daughters Priscilla, Miriam, Hannah, Abigail.

NOTE. He married (first) Priscilla Bennett, 1651, Oct. 5, and (second) Miriam Searle, 1663, Dec. 10. The children by first wife were John, William, Priscilla and Benjamin.

WILLIAM CARPENTER ⁴ (William ³, William ², William ¹), of Attleboro, Mass. Will 1717; proved 1719. He mentions wife Elizabeth; son Ebenezer; daughter Mehitable; son Seth; daughter Miriam, daughter Priscilla; son Michael, son John.

NOTE. He married Elizabeth Robinson, 1685, April 8.

JOHN ORMSBEE ² (Richard ¹), of Rehoboth, Mass. Will 1717, Oct. 31; proved 1718, April 8. He mentions sons John, Jonathan, Joseph; grandson Joshua (son of Joshua, deceased); son Jacob (if he came home); daughters Sarah Lane, Grace

Sabin, Elizabeth Ormsbee, Martha Franklin, Mary Sabin, deceased (who had been wife of Israel Sabin).

NOTE. He married Grace Martin, 1664, Jan. 5, daughter of Richard Martin. She is alluded to in will of Richard Martin, as Grace (not Eleanor as mentioned in Martin Genealogy).

THOMAS ORMSBEE ² (Richard ¹), of Rehoboth, Mass. Will 1716, March 23; proved 1716, Dec. 10. He mentions five sons: Thomas, Jeremiah, Jacob, Ezra, Daniel; four daughters: Mary Salisbury (wife of William), Hannah Thompson (wife of John), Bethiah Shaw (wife of Thomas), Esther Redway (wife of Preserved).

NOTE. He married Mary Fitch, daughter of John and Mary.

PETER HUNT, of Rehoboth, Mass. Will 1689, June 19; proved 1692, Dec. 26. He mentions wife Elizabeth; eldest son Enoch; sons John, Ephraim, Benjamin; daughter Judith Williams and her two children, Nathaniel and Thomas Cooper; son-in-law Samuel Peck; son-in-law James Willett; granddaughters Ann Paine and Sarah Peck. He mentions "land had of father Bowen."

NOTE. He married Elizabeth Smith, 1645, Dec. 10, daughter of Henry and Judith. His son, Peter Hunt, Jr., married Rebecca Paine, 1673, Dec. 24, and died 1676, Aug. 25; and his daughters Sarah (who married Samuel Peck), Elizabeth (who married James Willett), Mary and Tabitha Hunt; all died many years before their father.

ENOCH HUNT ² (Peter ¹), of Rehoboth, Mass. Will 1711, Nov. 28; proved 1712, May 5. He mentions sons Stephen and Nathaniel; and grandson Enoch (who was to have house that was his father's); daughter Rebecca; granddaughter Mary.

NOTE. He married Mary Paine, 1678, Oct. 29, daughter of Stephen and Ann (Chickering) Paine. His son, Enoch Hunt, Jr., married Elizabeth Bowen, 1706, Dec. 10, daughter of Richard and Mercy (Titus) Bowen.

JOHN HUNT ² (Peter ¹), of Rehoboth, Mass. Will 1712,

July 7; proved 1716, Dec. 22. He mentions wife Mary; eldest son Peter; son Ephraim; eldest daughter Hannah; youngest three daughters: Martha, Mary and Elizabeth. The children were all under age except Peter (the executor).

EPHRAIM HUNT ² (Peter ¹), of Rehoboth, Mass. Inventory 1694, July 31. He left a widow Rebecca; eldest son Daniel; youngest son John; eldest daughter Sarah; and youngest daughter Hannah.

BENJAMIN HUNT ² (Peter ¹), of Rehoboth, Mass. Will 1732, Jan. 4; proved 1732, Sept. 19. He mentions wife Mary; daughters Tabitha Wheaton, Sybil Mason and Huldah Bowen.

NOTE. He married Mary Peck, daughter of Joseph.

EDITORIAL NOTES AND CULLINGS.

MAYFLOWER COMPACT.

Among the recent additions to our library is an interesting sketch of the Signers of the Mayflower Compact, written by Annie Arnoux Haxton, and reprinted from the *New York Mail and Express*. Each of the forty-one signers has evidently been made the subject of careful, sympathetic study. Whether, in the case of the Howland-Tilley lineage, the writer attaches too great importance to the record in the "old Hartford Bible" is a question which many Rhode Islanders will be interested in pursuing. An ancient Bible may or may not be of great service to the historian. Sometimes the family records upon its pages are found to have been based upon untrustworthy tradition and entered at a date long subsequent to the actual events. Pending this investigation of this matter, the large Howland clan has our best wishes for its success in establishing Mrs. Haxton's claim that John Howland's wife, Elizabeth Tilley, was the granddaughter of Governor Carver.

To the Editor of the Historical Quarterly:

DEAR SIR: Can you furnish me with any information regarding one Richard Marvin, sometimes called "Dicky" Marvin, an old-time schoolmaster of Providence? I should be glad to obtain anything that will give an idea of his personality.

Yours very truly,

EDWARD FIELD.

November 11, 1897.

ESEK HOPKINS, FIRST ADMIRAL OF THE AMERICAN NAVY,

Is the title of an illustrated article in the November number of the *New England Magazine*, written by a member of this society, Mr. Robert Grieve, whose industry and research are creditable to him. More than a hundred years have passed since this naval hero of our country was stript of the honors that belonged to him as a patriot and a man, and now for the first time the conspirator, through whom this great wrong was done, is being brought to light with his villianous maneuvers. Mr. Grieve is on the right track. He prints the name of the man who, despite his cunning and chicanery, will appear in history as he really was. Hopkins passed off the stage of action under a cloud. That cloud is now disappearing, and, Hopkins' true character coming to light, we believe his name will be honored among the patriots of our State and nation. The monument erected on the site of his dwelling in this town is an indication of a changed sentiment resulting from recent investigations. The patriot and his maligner belonged in Rhode Island, and it is, therefore, the duty of Rhode Islanders to see that good historical work be done right here.

The illustration of Abbott "Still" House was obtained through the courtesy of the Continental Press Co.

RECENT GIFT TO THE SOCIETY.

Piece of a dress worn by the wife of Commodore Abraham Whipple at a ball given in honor of the Count de Rochambeau, with whom she danced the opening figure.

Donor, Mrs. J. B. Turner (a great-granddaughter of Commodore Whipple), Kalamazoo, Mich., November 1, 1897.

THE WALDO DIARY OF 1777-78.

It gives us pleasure to see in the Pennsylvania *Historical Magazine* of October, 1897, a complete copy of the diary kept by Albigeance Waldo, a surgeon in the Connecticut Line of the Continental Army at Valley Forge during the terrible winter of 1777-78. Extracts from this diary were read before our society by the writer of this paragraph November 30, 1860. Professor Gammell commended the diary as worthy of being printed; but the society having no funds for such a purpose, mere extracts were printed in the *American Historical Magazine* of the next April. The original document belonged to our lamented fellow-citizen, John M. Cargill, and now belongs to one of his daughters, through whose courtesy the writer was enabled a few months since to furnish the editor of the Pennsylvania *Magazine* with a copy which he has elaborately annotated, illustrating some subjects by means of a map of the Revolutionary camp ground at Valley Forge.

A tribute of honor is due to the memory of Charles Albigeance Waldo, who was a grandson and the last surviving descendant of the author of this diary. He possessed an elevated and patriotic spirit akin to that of his grandfather. But misfortune seemed to select him as its victim. His trials and disappointments were many and various. He died in December, 1896, in Florida, whither he had gone to reside on an orange plantation for health and livelihood.

DR. HITCHCOCK'S DIARY.—A NEW ENTERPRISE.

A new enterprise is proposed—not a big one requiring thousands of dollars for its accomplishment, but one that requires the outlay of only \$300. It is, however, an enterprise worthy of a much larger expenditure, calculated as it is to shed light on some important transactions during and subsequent to the Revolutionary War.

The subject came up thus: On the evening of November 16, 1897, William B. Weeden, first vice-president of this society, read, by invitation, at a numerously attended meeting, a paper entitled "Extracts from the unpublished diary and memoir of Rev. Enos Hitchcock, D. D., who was a chaplain

EDITORIAL NOTES AND CULLINGS.

[Continued from page 232.]

in the Continental Army, and for twenty years pastor of the First Congregational Society of Providence." The extracts and comments were of unusual interest and elicited hearty commendation. An impression prevailed and was expressed that a paper of such interest and value, relating to heroes and events of the most critical period of our war for independence, should not remain tucked away in the archives of this society any longer. Dr. Hitchcock, before becoming a resident of Providence, lived in Essex County, Mass., where he has always been held in high esteem and where an historic tablet has been erected to perpetuate his memory. The librarian stated that within the last seventeen years more than a dozen persons had come all the way from Beverly, Salem and other places in Essex County just to see this diary.

Before the meeting was adjourned one member, who, evidently, understood the depleted condition of the society's treasury, stated that a subscription paper had been drawn up which, if signed by 150 persons, would secure the desired publication.

The paper reads as follows :

"Whereas a manuscript Diary, kept by the Rev. Enos Hitchcock, D. D., while a chaplain in the Continental Army and Pastor of the First Congregational Society of Providence, is in the Archives of the Rhode Island Historical Society, we, the subscribers, with a view to secure the publication of said Diary and of a memoir of its author (together with *a copy of the work for each of us*), issued under the auspices of the Historical Society, hereby agree to pay the sum of two dollars."

No one was asked to sign the paper, but more than a dozen subscriptions were promptly secured. Whether the enterprise succeed or not remains to be seen. The diary may continue unpublished another century, and will if a certain type of character bear sway in these Plantations. Any person who desires a copy of the diary and memoir in a well-printed, well-bound and well-indexed octavo volume of 130 or 140 pages, prepared for the press by the First Vice-President of the Society, with a good portrait of Dr. Hitchcock as a frontispiece, should promptly send his name to the secretary.

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