

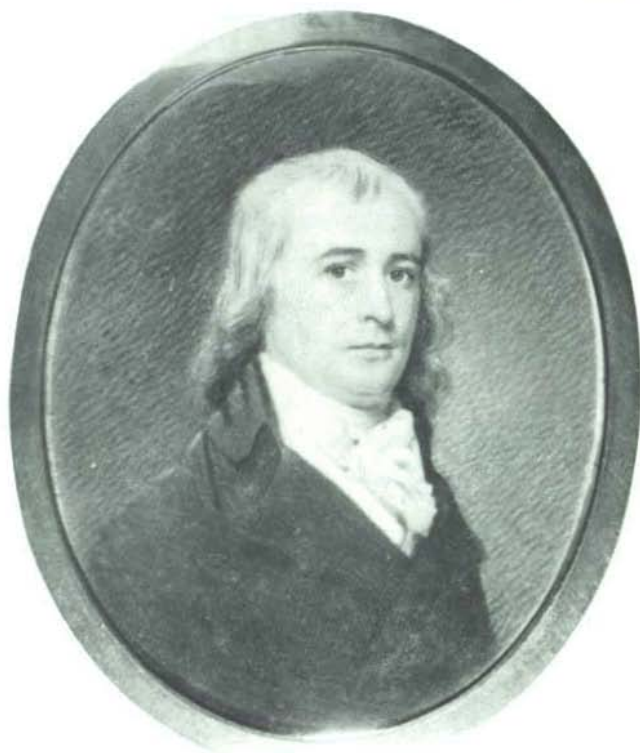
RHODE ISLAND HISTORY

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RAY GREENE, 1765-1849

Miniature attributed to Malbone

Courtesy of Miss Nancy Lyman Ruelker

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RHODE ISLAND HISTORY

VOL. VI. JULY 1947 NO. 3

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Documents Relating to the Ray, Greene, and Turner Families

by G. ANDREWS MORIARTY, F.S.A.

The following documents relate to three interesting and important families of Colonial Rhode Island: the Rays of New Shoreham, the Greens of Warwick, and the Turners of Swansea, East Greenwich, and Newport.

The first document is a very colorful account of the Ray family in a letter, dated 5 March about 1790, written by Mrs. Governor William Greene (Catharine Ray) to her grandson Henry Ward, then a schoolboy at the East Greenwich Academy under Master Franklin, the first schoolmaster there.

The next document consists of extracts relating to the Rays from the manuscript genealogy of the Sands family compiled shortly after 1800 by the distinguished New York merchant, Comfort Sands (1748-1834). These are interesting for comparison with Mrs. Greene's account as they were written by another Ray descendant a few years later.

The last document is a letter written by Miss Elizabeth Turner, a descendant of Mrs. Greene, to her nephew James Varnum Turner on September 11, 1869. This letter, as Miss Turner states, was intended as a continuation of Mrs. Greene's and it contains a valuable account of Miss Turner's

Greene and Turner ancestors.

These papers, while they contain some errors, are, on the whole remarkably accurate and they contain many interesting details, which shed light upon the social and domestic life of the period with which they deal. They are thus a valuable contribution, not only to the genealogical history of the families with which they deal but also shed much light upon the domestic life of Rhode Island in the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries.

Mrs. Greene's Letter

Warwick March y^e 5th

My dear Harry

I acknowledge the Receipt of yr two letters and thank you for your good intention but am sorry you have not improved more in yr writing. I have carefully avoided Shewing yr letters to the Potowomot children lest they should say Harry is a Poor Scholar or a Dunce or Something that would not Please me. Master Franklin¹ Says yr Masters have not attended to you, for you write with your fingers all Crumpt up; now I give you this that you may improve better So that if you live to be a man you may do business as Pah does, Uncle John and Richard. or will you come and be an honest farmer? you must hoe and Plow and moe and Sow yr Grane and make Cyder in the fall and fat yr Piggs and Pick out yr Poorest Stock to make Beef and See that all yr Cretures goes in there Proper Pastures, & was I to tell you all about it it would take a Sheet of Paper.—but as you write me oftener than Billy or Sammy I will write you what you used to so much Delight in, the account of your Ancestors—

My father & Grandfather and great Grandfather were all named Simon Ray² I shall distinguish them by 1st. 2^d. & 3^d Simon Ray. The second came from England with his father a Lad of about sixteen years old

¹ The East Greenwich schoolmaster.

² The Rays were an ancient Suffolk family of the best class of the yeomanry. The first proved ancestor of the family was John Ray of Wickhambrook, Co. Suffolk, who died in 1452, but the name occurs in the county more than a century earlier in the Subsidy of 1327. In the sixteenth century they became very prosperous, and in the succeeding century they established themselves among the local gentry. Their descendants of the name still flourish in England and in other parts of the Empire. On 8 March 1770 they were granted arms; namely, azure on a chief gold, 3 martlets gules. Crest: an ostrich gold. (*The Cullum Family* by Gery Milner Gibson-Cullum, F.S.A., London, 1928, in *New Eng. Hist. Gen. Register*, v. 63, p. 356-361; v. 64, p. 51-61.)

Ray of Denston Wickhambrook etc. co. Suffolk and New Shoreham, R. I.

Compiled by G. Andrews Moriarty, F.S.A.

John Ray of Wickhambrook. Will proved 13 March 1451/2. = N

Robert Ray of Denston. Will dated 8 March 1481/2, proved 20 May 1482. = Margaret ———. Will dated 11 Feb. 1481/2, proved 20 Jan. 1483/4. "To be buried in Denston churchyard."

John Ray of Denston. Will dated 6 June 1503, pr. 16 July 1503. Bequeathed cope to Denston Church. "To be buried in Denston Church." = Elizabeth. Will dated 27 Jan. 1520/1, pr. 7 Feb. 1520/1. "To be buried in Denston Church."

John Ray the younger. = N
"Sir" Robert Ray, Canon of Newenham co. Beds. Alive 1503.

John Ray of Denston yeoman. Will dated 28 May 1539, pr. 22 Nov. 1539. J.P.M. = Agnes ———. Will dated 19 June 1539, pr. 16 — 1540. Died of the plague. 35 Henry VIII. "To be buried in Denston Church."

Robert Ray of Denston. Aged 32 in 1540. Will dated 3 Aug. 1550, pr. 9 Jan. 1550/1. "To be buried in Denston Church" J.P.M. 5 Edw. VI. = Joan John Ray of Cheveley. Co. Canbs. Founder of the Cheveley Grammar School. d.s.p. 1560. = Elizabeth. d. 17 Feb. 1586/7. = William Cracherods of Topsfield co. Essex, gent. d. 10 Jan. 1584/5. Cracherods of Essex.

John Ray of Denston, buried in Denston Church 13 April 1595. = Margery* dau of John Bigg of Glemsford co. Suffolk clothier buried at Wickhambrook, 11 May 1612. = Richard Ray of Stradishall. co. Suffolk yeoman. Buried 9 Jan. 1609/10. Will dated 1 Feb. 1608/9, pr. 25 Feb. 1609/10. = Mary buried at Stradishall 27 March 1626/7.

John Ray of Wickhambrook, bapt. 1 Feb. 1567/8. d. shortly before 2 June 1632. = N Simon Ray of Cowlings. = Sarah Pigrom alias Pilgrim. Married at Glemsford 19 Feb. 1598/9. = Bridget Ray. = Rev. John Rogers, "the famous preacher at Dedham in Essex" d. 18 Oct. 1636.

Rev. Clement Ray. Rector of Watfield co. Suffolk. Buried 5 Nov. 1658. "Famous for preaching and conversation." = Simon Ray of Hundon, and Braintree, Mass. bapt. 1 Nov. 1610. d. at Braintree 30: 7 mo.: 1641. Mar. 1635 at Wrating Parva. = (1) Mary dau. of John Rowning of Hundon, yeoman. md. 2nd. Peter George of Braintree and New Shoreham. bapt. 12 Aug. 1613. d. ca. 1694. = Philemon Ray of Clare, yeoman buried 4 Oct. 1679. = Rev. Nathaniel Rogers of Ipswich, Mass. Father of Rev. John Rogers, President of Harvard.

Rogers of Mass.

Mary Ray, bapt. at Hundon. = (2) Samuel Deering of Braintree. = Simon Ray of New Shoreham, Esq. bapt. at Hundon, 20 Dec. 1638. d. at New Shoreham, 17 March 1737/8. Judge of R. I. Court of Common Pleas 1688. = (1) = Mary dau. of Major Nathaniel Thomas of Marshfield, Plymouth Colony. Mar. ca. 1662.

Isabel Ray. = John Sands of Cow Neck, Long Island, N. Y. = Mary (1) = Roger Kenyon, Esq., son and heir of Roger Kenyon, Esq. M.P. of Peel Hall, Lancs. = Dorothy Ray = John Clapp, Esq. of Rye, N. Y. Clerk of the Writs, Westchester co. N. Y. = Simon Ray, (1) = Judith dau. of Oliver Mainwaring, Esq. of New London. Mar. 17 Jan. 1694/5. d. 17 Feb. 1705/6.

Sands of New Shoreham and New York.

(2) = Samuel Sands of Westchester co. N. Y. = Roger Kenyon of Westchester co. N. Y. Probably merchant of Perth Amboy, N. J. 1718 and of Beaufort, N. C. 1721. b. 25 Jan. 1684/5.

Clapp of Westchester co. N. Y.

(2) = Deborah dau. of Maj. Job Greene, Warwick, R. I. Mar. ca. 1725.

Simon Ray, mariner 26 Jan. 1696/7. s.p. at New Providence, Bahamas. = Gideon Ray, mariner, of New Shoreham. b. 17 Nov. 1698 d.s.p. = Nathaniel Ray of New Shoreham. d. 3 Jan. 1699/1700. d. — 3 April 1729. Mar. at New London 1720. = (1) Ann, dau. of Jeremiah Wilson of Newport, New Shoreham and South Kingstown. b. 7 Dec. 1702. Mar. 2nd 3 April 1729 William Mumford. = Mary Ray b. 21 Dec. 1702. d. 3 May 1737. Mar. 8 Oct. 1724. = John Thomas, Esq. of Marshfield, Mass.

Simon Ray, b. 30 Sept. 1721. d. young.

Nathaniel Ray Thomas, Esq. A.B., A.M. (Harvard) of Marshfield, Mass. and Nova Scotia. A Loyalist Mandamus Counsellor of Mass. 1774. Went to Halifax 1776. b. 1731. d. Windsor, N. S. 19 Sept. 1787.

Thomas of Halifax, N. S.

Edith Ray, = Thomas Hubbard, Esq. of Boston, Mass. = Anna Ray = Gov. Samuel Ward of Newport and Westerly. = Catharine Ray = Gov. William Greene of Warwick, R. I. = Phebe Ray† b. 10 Sept. 1733. Mar. Aug. 1751. d. 30 April 1761. = (1) John Littlefield, Esq. of New Shoreham. b. 1 March 1717/8, d. 13 June 1795.

12 children

Ward of Rhode Island and New York

Greene of Rhode Island

Littlefield of Rhode Island

* The mother of Margery Bigg was Margery, daughter of William Gilbert, gent. of Clare, co. Suffolk, a wealthy clothier. William Gilbert, who died in 1547, as bailiff of the manor of Arbury in Clare and Sewer of the Chamber to King Henry VIII, and Jane Seymour. His son Jerome Gilbert, a lawyer, was Recorder of Colchester and was with Queen Mary at the time of Wyatt's rebellion. His son Dr. William Gilbert, of Colchester, Physician to Queen Elizabeth was the famous scientist, who discovered the magnet. ("The Gilberts and Clare of Colchester in Misc. Gen. et Herald. 1924; Dic. of Nat. Biog.")

† Their daughter Catharine was the wife of Major Gen. Nathaniel Greene.

to Plymouth with the first settlers a very Respectable family whether his Mother or not; dont know,³ but about the time S—— R. y^e 2^d grew up, his father married a widow George⁴ with ten or eleven Children which offended him and he with 7 others went to Block Island & Purchas't it and they had but one Cow to three families, and they used to Ketch fish call'd horse Mackeril some call'd them oss fish, and used to make Hasty Pudding and Put in the milk as we do molasses, that was there Breakfast and they went near 4 miles into the neck to Clear the land. at night when they came home that was there Supper, and they all lived in love and Harmony like So many good Brothers. after a while a son of the George family who had heard of the Purchase S. Ray y^e 2^d had made, came to Block Island to see him. it was rare to see visitors then & being a connection of his Father, and he of a benevolent make and land Plenty, told him he would give him half the Purchase if he would Clear it which he readily accepted, and that is the land owned by the Mitchels and Paines at this time. S.R. y^e 3^d always kept them in fear of dispossessing them, but believe gave them a quit claim before he died. I dont know at what age, but when S. Ray y^e 2^d married a Thomas at Marshfield of a very good family brought her to Block Island and had three daughters.⁵ Mary the eldest who married an Englishman who carried her to England, and was the first American Lady that was introduced to the King, and

³ He was son of Simon and Mary (Rowning) Ray of Hunden, Co. Suffolk, England, and Braintree, Mass., and was baptised at Hunden 20 December 1638 and came to New England with his parents in 1639 or 1640. His father died at Braintree, Massachusetts, 30: 7 mo.: 1641. His mother belonged to an ancient family of yeomen, which had been settled at Hunden since the fourteenth century. (cf. *New Eng. Hist. Gen. Register*, v. 69, p. 24 seq.)

⁴ Mrs. Greene is in error upon this point. Simon Ray 2nd's father, who died in 1641, did not marry a widow George, but his widow, Mary (Rowning), married 2ndly before 19: 9 mo.: 1647, Peter George of Braintree, "oatmeal maker," and Simon 2nd was brought up by him. He was one of the early proprietors and first settlers of New Shoreham in 1661; and young Simon 2nd, also one of the first proprietors, undoubtedly went with him to Block Island. By Peter George, Mary (Rowning) had eight children, half brothers and sisters of Simon Ray 2nd. Mary died at New Shoreham in 1694. (cf. *New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Register*, v. 86, p. 325; and Austin's *The Gen. Dict. of R. I.*, p. 83) Mrs. Greene also erred evidently in stating that a son of Peter George came to the island at a later date. The Mitchells and Paines were descendants of Peter and Mary George and inherited some of the land of the first Peter. (cf. *New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Register*, v. 82, p. 456-464; v. 83, p. 84-88)

⁵ The first wife of Simon Ray 2nd was Mary, daughter of Major Nathaniel Thomas of Marshfield in Plymouth Colony, whose father William of Marshfield was an Assistant of Plymouth Colony from 1642-1651 except in 1645-1646. Simon and Mary (Thomas) Ray had issue: Sibel, born 19 March 1664/5; Mary, born 19 May 1667; Dorothy, born 16 October 1669; and Simon 3rd, born 9 April 1672. Simon 2nd married 2ndly Elizabeth, widow of Humphrey Tiffany of Rehoboth, by whom she had had a numerous family, some of whom came with her to Block Island. She had no issue by her second husband. (cf. *New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Register*, v. 86, p. 326-327)

Kist his hand.⁶ the second was Sciba. she married a Sands on Long Island, and that family were her offspring;⁷ Comfort, and those, at Block Island. The 3^d was Dorothy she married a Clap at Rye, some of them are living there yet, said to be very clever people.⁸ S. R. ye 3^d was there only son, I dont know what age he was when his mother died, but although S. Ray ye 2^d was offended and left his Father because he married a woman with ten children, he married a widow⁹ with eleven, and then S. Ray the 3^d

⁶ Mary was the second and not the eldest daughter, as stated in the text. She married at New Shoreham, 11 October 1683, Roger Kenyon, Esq., son and heir of Roger Kenyon, Esq., M.P. of Peel Hall, near Manchester, Lancs. The elder Roger was M.P. for Clitheroe and Governor of the Isle of Man. The younger Roger emigrated to Barbados, where he fell into difficulties and was sold for debt. He eventually made his way to New York, where he became a tutor. Some time after his marriage to Mary Ray, they returned to England. Their son, Roger Kenyon, born at New Shoreham, 25 January 1684/5, remained with his grandfather at New Shoreham. He later removed to Westchester County, New York, where in 1708 he collected evidence as to his parentage, apparently in preparation to go to England to claim the family estates. In this he was not successful, as the later Kenyons, including the Lord Chief Justice Lloyd Kenyon, Baron Gredlington, descends from a younger brother of Roger Kenyon 2nd. Roger Kenyon 3rd was probably the merchant and sea captain at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, in 1717 and 1718; by 15 April 1721 he had removed to Beaufort Precinct, North Carolina, when he gave a power of attorney to John Burrow of Piscataway to sell his lots in Perth Amboy.

The deposition of Robert Orchard taken 11 March 1707/8 in behalf of Roger Kenyon 3rd states that Roger Kenyon 2nd and his wife Mary (Ray) returned from England to New England, but that Roger 2nd later returned to England and went thence to Ireland, where he died. It may be suggested that Mary probably remarried after his death Samuel Sands of Cow Neck and Westchester Co., New York (cf. *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Register*, v. 86, p. 327; Colonial Society of Massachusetts *Transactions*, v. 28, 1930-1933, p. 295-301; *Trans. Lancs. and Cheshire Ant. Soc.*, v. 43; *Early Proprietor's Records of East Jersey*, 1714; Register at New Brunswick, New Jersey, Liber A, p. 420; and Liber D, no. 2, p. 77)

⁷ Sciba= Sybel, eldest daughter of Simon 2nd. She married John Sands of Cow Neck, Long Island, New York, who died 15 March 1711/2. He was the son of James Sands of Portsmouth and New Shoreham, Rhode Island, who was one of the leading citizens of New Shoreham. From John and Sybel descend the Sands family of New Shoreham and the distinguished New York family of that name. (cf. Austin's *The Gen. Dict. of R. I.*, p. 170)

⁸ The Westchester, N. Y., records prove that Mrs. Greene was right and that Mr. Austin (*Gen. Dict.*, p. 160) was wrong in marrying Dorothy Ray to Samuel Sands of Westchester Co., New York. Dorothy Ray married John Clapp of Rye, New York, Clerk of the Writs for Westchester Co. (*ex inform.* Percy E. Clapp, Esq., 403 West 115th St., New York). They had several children, and Simon Ray 3rd in his will mentions "my kinsman, Silas Clapp" (then of New Shoreham) (cf. Austin's *The Gen. Dict. of R. I.*, p. 160)

⁹ Elizabeth, widow of Humphrey Tiffany of Rehoboth, Massachusetts (see note 5)

left his Father and went to New London and married a Manerin¹⁰ by whom he had a Simon, Gideon, Nathaniel and Mary. Simon &¹¹ Gideon were Seafaring men, and men of excellent Characters. Nath^l. was a tiller of the Ground and he married the woman¹² that was afterwards Gid' Mumford's Mother. by her he had one son, a Simon Ray, and died. The Son, his father Simon Ray ye 3^d educated at New Haven College.¹³ His 3 sons and the Grandson all died between the age of, I think, 20 & 23 years Old. their sister Mary went to Marshfield to visit her relations, and there She married into her own family, a Thomas.¹⁴ She had 9 children and died young, left only one that lived to grow up, Nat Ray

¹⁰ The first wife of Simon Ray 3rd was Judith, daughter of Oliver and Hannah (Raymond) Mainwaring of New London. Oliver Mainwaring belonged to a cadet branch of the ancient Anglo-Norman house of Mainwaring of Peover Co., Cheshire, which had settled in Devonshire (MSS. of the late Howard M. Buck, Esq., M.D., of Boston, who made very exhaustive researches into the Mainwaring family history) (cf. *New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Register*, v. 79, p. 110)

¹¹ Simon Ray 4th, born 26 Jan. 1696/7, died without issue at New Providence, Bahamas, in March, 1717.

¹² Nathaniel, born 3 January 1699/1700, married at New London in 1720 Ann, daughter of Jeremiah and Ann (Manaxon) Wilson of New Shoreham, Newport, and South Kingstown, who was born at New Shoreham, 7 December 1702. Their son, Simon Ray 5th, died apparently quite young. Anne, widow of Nathaniel Ray, remarried at St. Paul's Church, Narragansett, as "widow Ann Ray alias Ann Wilson" on 3 April 1729 Lieut. William Mumford of South Kingstown. She and her husband, William Mumford, are named in the will of her father, Jeremiah Wilson, of South Kingstown on 19 May 1740. (Updike's *A history of the Episcopal Church in Narragansett*, ed. Goodwin, v. 2, p. 499; Austin's, *The Gen. Dict. of Rhode Island*, p. 230)

¹³ Simon Ray 3rd was a freeman at New Shoreham 10 Jan. 1692/3 and was Captain of the New Shoreham Company in 1705 and 1719. He was Deputy from New Shoreham to the General Assembly in 1705, 1708-11, 1713-15, 1720-23, 1725, 1729-31, 1734-37, and 1741. He was also a merchant at Newport in 1725, and in 1726 he removed to Westerly, where he was a freeman and landowner in March 1742/3. He was Warden (the local justice) at New Shoreham. He first purchased land in Newport on Spring St. near Griffin (now Truro) Street on 18 October 1706. He appears to have kept his residence at New Shoreham while living at Newport and Westerly. On 27 June 1743 he, styled "Simon Ray of Westerly Esq." purchased 61 acres in the "Five Men's Purchase" at Middleborough, Massachusetts, from Joseph Thomas, Esq. of Plympton, Massachusetts, and sold the same on 20 Feb. 1745/6 (Plymouth Co. Deeds). His will was dated 11 March 1736/7 and proved 31 March 1755. He died 9 March 1755 "in his 85th year" and was buried at the Common Burying Ground at New Shoreham under a large flat stone with a long inscription. (cf. *New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Register*, v. 86, p. 327-329)

¹⁴ Mary, born 21 Dec. 1702, died 3 May 1737 at Marshfield, Massachusetts. She married at Marshfield on 8 Oct. 1724 her cousin, John Thomas, Esq., of Plymouth and Marshfield, Massachusetts, son of Nathaniel and Mary (Appleton) Thomas of Marshfield. (*Ibid.*)

Thomas,¹⁵ he was left rich. a farm that would cut 100 tons of Salt Hay well stock't house; and well furnished with every thing. he was educated at Cambridge College, and when he was of age it was all wasted but the land. he married Sally Dearing of Boston, a charming girl, and yr Grandma was at the wedding, had Sack Posset and a very beautiful Drest Plum Cake for Supper. They had a large family of children, and when the war came on he was chose a mandamus Councelor and being badly advised accepted of it, and went off with the regulars and died at Halifax. his widow lives genteely in that Country on a farm. S. Ray y^e 3^d lived a widower 21 years, had buried all his sons, his daughter lived so far from him that he came to Warwick and married my Mother, a Maiden Lady of 37 years old, Deborah Greene, Sister to Daniel & Philip Greene, daughter of Job & Phebe Greene.¹⁶ he was a councelor and much improved as settling affairs between his neighbours; had large landed estate. They went to Block Island and had we four lovely Sisters, Judith¹⁷ who married a Hubbard, Ann that married your Grandada Sam^l Ward,¹⁸ Catharine your Grandmah Greene,¹⁹ and Phebe who

¹⁵ Nathaniel Ray Thomas (born 1731) graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1751, A. M., 1754. In 1774 he was one of the Mandamus Councillors of Massachusetts. He died at Windsor, Nova Scotia, 19 Sept. 1787. His wife, Sarah Deering, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Deering of Boston, died at Windsor, Nova Scotia, in 1810, aged 78 years. With one exception all their children went with them to Nova Scotia in 1776, and the greater part of their New England property was confiscated by the new government. The property inherited from his mother, Mary Ray, was divided among her four half-sisters and their heirs. Their son, Nathaniel Ray Thomas, Jr., of Halifax, who died in 1810, was a close friend of the Duke of Kent (father of Queen Victoria), when the latter was in the American station. The Duke erected a monument to his memory in the church at Halifax. (Authority of the late Rev. Arthur Wentworth Hamilton Eaton, LL.D., of Nova Scotia and Boston; Sabine's *Biographical sketches of Loyalists of the American Revolution*, v. 2, p. 351; Stark's *The Loyalists of Massachusetts* . . .)

¹⁶ Job Greene was Speaker of the Rhode Island House of Deputies in 1727-28. His wife Phebe, daughter of John Sayles of Providence, was a granddaughter of Roger Williams.

¹⁷ Judith Ray, born 4 Oct. 1726, married about 1747 Thomas Hubbard, Esq., of Boston, son of Capt. John and Elizabeth (Gooch) Hubbard of Boston. Tuthill Hubbard, brother of Thomas, was Postmaster of Boston. Their mother, Elizabeth (Gooch), married 2ndly John Franklin, Deputy Postmaster of Boston and a brother of Dr. Benjamin Franklin of Philadelphia. (*New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Register*, v. 86, p. 329)

¹⁸ Anna, born 27 Sept. 1728, married Gov. Samuel Ward of Newport and Westerly, Rhode Island. They were the ancestors of the well known New York family of that name and of the late Julia Ward Howe.

¹⁹ Catharine, born 10 July 1731, the writer of the letter, married William Greene of Warwick, Rhode Island, Governor of Rhode Island, 1778-1786.

married Littlefield²⁰, Grandmah to Patty and Cornelia Greene.—Now I must return to S. Ray y^e 2^d though I'm Retchted tired, but you used to be so delighted to hear last Summer of them that I didn't think I could entertain you more agreeably than by writing it. you must give it to your Mother to lay up when Brother Billy [has] Copied it. but as I was going to observe, S. Ray 2^d lived to be 101 years one month and one day old;²¹ he was blind many years and lame. In a French War there was a Privateer landed and used the inhabitants very ill. he had a Chest moved out, and they supposed it was money and they tied him to a tree and whip't him to make him tell, for he had not got it, and I think they left him supposing him to be dead; but after he was lame he learn't a great deal of the bible by heart, he could say all the New Testament and the Psalms and a great deal of the Old Testament.—My father was in one day, and ask't him how he did; he said, very poorly, for he had made it a constant rule to repeat I forget how many Chapters & Psalms in a day "And today I've only repeated 50." he ask't my Father one day how the season was. Oh says my Father a very severe Drought and seemed to repine, he said, my Son let God alone to govern the earth. My Father said when he was young he did not love Veal. he said, not love Veal, it was Angel's food! I just remember him sitting in an arm chair with white hair, and being pleasant, and the night he died he Call'd us all to him, and told us to remember our Creator in the days of our youth, and told us we must die and the advantage of living Virtuou lives and making God our friend and the peace and happiness we should enjoy in the other world: and I remember my Mother's Cutting up Plain Cake at his funeral,

²⁰ Phebe, born 10 Sept. 1733, died 30 April 1761, married as his first wife, in August 1751 John Littlefield, Esq., of New Shoreham, son of Caleb and Marcy (Mott) Littlefield of New Shoreham. He was born 1 March 1717 and died 13 June 1795 "aged 80" (*Newport Mercury*, 28 June 1795). He was a descendant of Edmund Littlefield, the follower of Rev. John Wheelwright, who signed the Exeter, New Hampshire, Compact in 1638 and was one of the first settlers of Wells, Maine, in 1643. John and Phebe (Ray) Littlefield had issue: Lieut. Simon Ray Littlefield, born 19 Dec. 1751, died 31 March 1780; Catharine, born 17 Dec. 1753, married Major General Nathanael Greene; Phebe, born 29 Jan. 1757, married John Sands, Esq., of New Shoreham; Nancy, born 26 May 1760, married John Paine, Esq., of New Shoreham; Capt. William, born 8 Dec. 1763, of Newport, a Revolutionary soldier, married Elizabeth Brinley of Newport. (*New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Register*, v. 86, p. 71-77, 330; *Gen. Dict. of Maine and New Hampshire*, v. 3, p. 437)

²¹ Mrs. Greene here overstates the age of Simon Ray 2nd. He was bapt. at Hunden, Suffolk, England, 20 Dec. 1638, and died at New Shoreham, 17 March 1737/8. He was for many years the chief magistrate at New Shoreham, and in June, 1687, he was present at Newport as a Justice of the Common Pleas under the government of Sir Edmund Andros. His sufferings at the hands of the French privateers, who captured Block Island in 1678, is related by Samuel Niles in his *History of the Indian Wars*. He was buried in the Common Burying Ground at New Shoreham under a large flat stone with a long inscription. (*New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Register*, v. 86, p. 326-327)

and Cheese, and she cut it in a Cheese tub and it was Served in Pewter Platters. he desired her to do it. I'm not certain about the one day of his age but it runs in my mind it was.—You are descendants of reputable ancestors on all Sides, you had four Grandadas Governors, and that you may be as worthy men as they all were is the sincere wish of your affectionate Grandmah.

Caty Greene

I forgot to mention in old times it was the fashion to carry knives in their pockets, and he was at a wedding and there was but one fork at table, which was offered to the Bride. She refused and thank'd them, and said she would twitch it. but I'm tired good night

Gen^l Harry Ward.

House of Sands

These notes are taken from the MSS. Genealogy of the Sands family compiled by the eminent New York merchant, Comfort Sands (1748-1834) and now in the library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Transcribed by Percy E. Clapp, Esq., of New York.

HOUSE OF SANDS
from the Earliest Antiquity
to the [pre]sent time "Adeste Majores."

[Leaf 2 verso]

This Register I Bequeath to my Daughter Julia Maria Sands to her & her Heirs August 28, 1829 at Hoboken by her Father who wishes her Care of the Same for the Information of any of the Familys Named therein

C Sands

[Watermark of paper in this book A BLACKWELL
1799]

* * * * *

[page 2]

4 Samuel Sands the First. See Page 71—
Third son of James Sands the First married a Daughter of Simon Ray 2d on Block Island about 1679 a sister also of his Brother John's wife and removed to Cowneck about the year 1696 he had issue one son named Samuel born 1680 and five daughters Mercy, she married Sam^l. Stilwell a respectable merchant in New York Anne married Mr. Kinyian Sybill married Mr. Rogers of New England

Sarah married Mr. Sellick of Connecticut Stamford Died 1792
Mary married Capt. Jno Reid of New Jersey Dec^r. 17, 1721 Monmouth County Died Oct. 15, 1776
Samuel Sands and his wife were interred in a Burying Yard on his own farm—
Four of Sam^l. Stillwells sisters married Gen^l. Mansil, Capt. Clark Capt^a. Watkins and M^r. Devisme a merchant in New York.

* * * * *

Samuel Sands. the first Son of James Sands, the first born 1656
Married a Daughter of Simon Ray the Second about the Year 1679, a Sister to his Brother John Wife. he Removed from Block Island to Cowneck about the Year 1696—he had Issue one Son named Samuel Born 1680 & five Daughters their names & Marriage as follows:
Mercy she married Sam^l Stillwell

Jn^o

Mary — Do — Capt Reid of Monmouth New Jersey
Sybill — Do — Rogers of New England
Sarah — Do — Nathan Selleck of Middlesex Connecticut
Died 1792

Anna — Do — Kinian.

Mercy one of there Daughters married Samuel Stilwell first
Samuel he Died about the year 1730 & he & his Wife were Entered on his own Farm. aged about. 74 years — at Cow Neck —

2 Son Samuel. his Son was born. 1656 Married a Sister of his Brother John Wife 8 1696. Removed to Cow Neck from Block Island & Died about the Year 1730 —

* * * * *

[78 number in pencil]

Samuel Sands, the first Married a Daughter of Simon Ray he had 1 Son & 5 Daughters —
Samuel — married Elizabeth Pell
Mercy — Do — Samuel Stilwell
Sybill
Sarah
Anne.

Mary — Do John Read of New Jersey. December 17, 1721 & had 4 Sons & 7 Daughters — he Died November 10, 1776 she Died October 15, 1776

* * * * *

[172 number supplied by Percy E. Clapp]

In the Burying Yard of Sam^l Sands the first their Stands 2 Rough Head Stones Marked as follows — DSM 1646. MSDIA. 44 probably two of the Original Settlers. their are a Number of Graves but no other

Stones Designated by any Marks—

1730 Sam^l Sands the first was Interr^d, their
Sands, his Wife
Pell his Son.

* * * * *

[162 page number supplied by Percy E. Clapp]

RAY FAMILY

Simon Ray with his Son Simon Came from England to Plymouth in the Massachusetts Bay about 1658 when his Son was 16 Years of Age. & was the first Settlers there. his Son with 7 Others went to Block Island. & purchased and Settled there 1662 he Married a Thomas at Marshfield 1662 of a Very Good Family. & by her had one Son & 4 Daughters—his Sons name was Simon his Daughters the Eldest named Mary Married an English gentleman she went with him to England & was the first American Lady that was Introduced to the King his Second Daughter named Sybill Married John Sands. Son of Jas Sands of Block Island & Settled at Cowneck on Long Island in 1694 born 1665 one Daughter Named Dorothy Married A Clap at Rye: the other Daughter no Name Married Samuel Sands. Brother of Jn^o Sands. and Settled also at Cow Neck 1694 Simon Ray 2^d Died when he was 101:1:1 day old. his Son Married at New London a Lady Named Mannerin by whom he had 3 Sons & One Daughter Simon Gideon & Nathaniel the Daughter name Mary. who Married at Marshfield a Thomas she had 9 Children & died young he Educated his 3 Sons at New Haven College his wife Died & he Married Deborah Green of Warwick. a Lady 37 years of age. they Removed to Block Island & had 4 Daughters Judith Ann Catharine & Phebe. Judith Married a Hubbart ann Sam^l Ward Catharine W^m. Green & Phebe John Littlefield—he had two Daughters—Catharine who Married General Green & Phebe John Sands his 2^d Wife. Sam^l Ward Son of Sam^l. Ward 2^d Married Phebe Daughter of W^m. Green who was in the American War Governor of Rhode Island.

Miss Turner's Letter

Elizabeth Turner's letter has been transcribed from a copy of the original letter communicated by Sarah (Turner) Greene, (Mrs. Chester C.), the granddaughter of Dr. Henry Turner (Elizabeth Turner's brother), for RHODE ISLAND HISTORY.

Elizabeth Turner was a daughter of Dr. James Varnum and Catharine Ray (Greene) Turner.

Newport [R. I.] Sept. 11, 1869

My dear little Jamie, [James Varnum Turner]

To you as my dear Father's namesake, and at present the youngest of the family, I address this Epistle which I intend as a humble

imitation and continuation of my greatgrandmother's to Cousin Henry Ward, which gives the story of the Ray family from which she was descended. Her name was Catharine Ray, and she married the second Governor, William Greene of Rhode Island. Their children were: 1st, Ray, your greatgrandfather, who married Mary Magdallin Flagg, daughter of George Flagg of Charleston, S. C. His wife was Mary M. Henderson, granddaughter of Philip and Martha Souchet, Huguenots, who took refuge in this country at the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, which protected them; 2d Phebe, who married her cousin, Col. Samuel Ward of the Revolution, a son of Anna Ray, 3d, Samuel, who married Polly Nightingale, daughter of Col. Nightingale of Providence; and 4th, Celia, who married her cousin Wm. Greene, son of Benjamin, her father's brother. All her children except Mrs. Ward, were remarkably handsome; and the girls together knit a pair of socks in one day, when the Revolutionary soldiers were suffering for them. With these her own children, she brought up, or had at some time in her care several children of her own or her husband's relatives, whose circumstances made it convenient for them to stay awhile in her hospitable mansion. Several of these were married at her house. Of these one was, Mrs. Gen. Greene, the daughter of her sister Phebe Littlefield; Mrs. Elihu Greene, the niece of Doct. B. Franklin, was another. Mrs. Welcome Arnold, her husband's niece also lived there for some time, and Mrs. Sumner,¹ her own niece, the mother of Mrs. Allen and Mrs. Robeson of New Bedford. Her home was the old house on the hill where your Grandmama Turner was born and which Uncle² now owns and occupies. Her husband, Wm. Greene³, inherited it from his great grandfather Benjamin Gorton, nephew [sic. son] of Samuel Gorton of Religious memory. It was quite old and small when his father, the Colonial Governor died, so preparatory to being married, he built on the west parlor and a bedroom and closet back of it which were no sooner completed than his mother, the widow⁴ took possession of them and occupied them about fifteen years. Catharine Ray seems to have been on perfectly good terms with her, however, for once, having a large teaparty, she borrowed the old lady's spoons, and one of the visitors was very much entertained by seeing the old lady pocket them as she arose from the table. This newly built part of the house is now more than 120 years old, and Uncle William in his love for what has been, still shrinks from removing the old clap boards from the West end, as the nails which fasten them are of a kind peculiar to old times. The well in front was the kitchen well when the house was of its original size; Grandpa Flagg had the enclosed curb made lest his grandchildren should get drowned and the old stone chimney was the Western border of the house. Deborah Ray was a cousin of the colonial gov. W. G. ("daughter of Job

¹ Elizabeth (Hubbard) Sumner, dau. of Thomas and Judith (Ray) Hubbard.

² Lieut. Governor William Greene, 1797-1883.

³ Governor William Greene, 1731-1809.

⁴ Catharine Greene, 1698-1777, wife of William Greene, 1795/6-1758.

and Phebe Greene." After the death of her husband, Simon Ray 3d, she probably came to live with her daughter Catharine, as her grave is in the family burying ground on the old farm. Dr. Franklin was an intimate friend and frequent visitor at the farm. He became acquainted with C. Ray before her marriage, while they were both visiting at the house of her brother in law, Gov. Ward of Westerly. He loved to sit at the window of the old West parlor overlooking the beautiful valley. Last summer I had the pleasure of seeing Mrs. H. B. Stowe seated there. She and her sister, Miss Catharine Beecher, were both calling at Uncle's. I hope you will see Franklin's letters to Mrs. Greene. Grandpapa Greene (Ray) had four children: George Flagg, William, Catharine Ray and Isabella Mary, who was the mother of the Jenckes family. Their mother said their dispositions were like the ingredients of a bowl of punch. Uncle George was the milk, Uncle William the spirit, Mother the sugar, and Auntie the lemon. However that might have been, we loved Auntie dearly and I never saw that she was very sharp. Uncle George was a very pious young man, and well prepared for the sudden death which awaited him. He was drowned in the St. Mary's river. Your Uncle Henry brought his remains home many years after, and they are buried in the old burying ground on the hill. Uncle Wm. became a lawyer in Cincinnati, married Miss Lyman of Northampton, and had two little girls, but in 1831 he brought his family East for the Summer, and in passing through Providence, the carriage door was not properly fastened, and the youngest, Anne Jean, was thrown out, and died in a few hours. I was a little girl then, but shall never forget the shock, and Aunt Abby's inconsolable grief. She was only thirty, but her hair became perfectly white almost immediately. The elder child Catharine Ray, grew up, married Dr. Frederic Roelker and died last year with her youngest child, Emil, of scarlet fever. She left five children, Willie, Annie, Fritz, Harry and Kate Roelker. Aunt Abbie had died the year before. Also Aunt Isabella Jenckes. Uncle came two years since to make the old farm his permanent home. My mother was well described as sugar, for except Your Cousin Sadie, I never saw anyone who approached her in gentleness, sweetness, and quiet dignity. Not deficient in pride either, or in spirit, as two anecdotes I can tell will testify. In school, the teacher, Aunt Mumford, wished her to ask her Father to send her a bushel of meal. She spoke up indignantly, though a very little girl, "My Papa don't sell meal! my Papa's a gentleman." The next anecdote was of her married life. An old farmer, in Portsmouth thought my Father's bill for attendance too large. "I don't see why Doctors need to charge so much. Nothing to do but dress up and ride 'round in a shay! "I don't see" said my Mother "why Doctors shouldn't be paid for their services as well as other men." My father was so astonished, he had little to say at the time, but always loved afterwards to tell about Mother's "quarrel" as he called it. He was never accused of any deficiency in spirit, though he knew well how to keep it in subjection. Grandpapa Greene had indeed no fancy for farming; having been edu-

cated in a very different way. Being quite a boy during the Revolution, he was invited on board the French fleet while in Narragansett Bay to become familiar with the language and lived for some time on board with the officers. He afterwards graduated at Yale college, and became a lawyer under the instruction of Uncle Varnum from whom your name descends. He was Attorney General of R. I. from 1794 to '98, when he was elected Senator to Congress, being then in his 34th year. In 1801 he was appointed by Pres^d Adams and Senate, District Judge of R. I. District, but when Jefferson came in, he sent him a commission, either intentionally or accidentally, which had some fatal irregularity in it. The mortification and disappointment were too much for him, after having resigned his seat in Congress in the certainty of the new appointment, and his mind gave way, and never recovered its healthy tone, though he lived many years. I remember him even in his childishness as a magnificent old man with courtly manners and address. He, too, loved to sit at that beautiful west window, and I remember his soft white curls playing in the breeze as he sat there. We always found him a sympathizing friend ready to take our part when scolded. I remember that one occasion Mary said "Oh Grandpa, it's only because you like us!" His wife, Mary Flagg, was educated at Bethlehem, and played delightfully on the Piano; also excelled in painting, embroidery, and the modern languages, and various accomplishments of the day. None of us remember her at all, but Mother loved to dwell upon her charms, so we feel quite acquainted with her. My mother was married at sixteen, and always regretted she allowed herself so little time for education. She was thoroughly grounded though in the important branches, and a very fine reader—and *speller*.

My father's first New England ancestor was Capt. William Turner, a Baptist, from Dartmouth, England. Although the Puritans came over here for liberty of conscience they were not disposed to grant it to those of other denominations who followed them, and among others W. Turner was imprisoned for his faith. But King Philip's War giving the colonists great trouble, they liberated our ancestor, who was a famous fighting character, to go with Col. Church to fight the Indians, and both he and his son William were killed at some falls in Green River, Conn. which have been ever since called Turner's Falls in his honor. There is a tradition in the family that Deerfield belongs to us. This tradition arises from some grant of the government to Wm. Turner's heirs which must have been long ago either used or outlawed. The grandson, Wm. Turner, lived for some time in Swansea, and then came to Newport and lived next house below the Granary, which is now the City Hall, on the Long Wharf, now Edward Allan's bakery. His daughter Lillis married Caleb Greene, a Baptist preacher, so I suppose they remained Baptists until that time. The eldest son went early to Newark, N. J. where he became a distinguished physician. He married three times, and died in 1754,

aged 42. His first wife Mary died at 25; the second, Rachel, died at 16. This is her epitaph,

"God dealeth justly, none may complain,
Though Turner is left alone again."

His third wife was Mehetable Foster. She had a brother Daniel Foster. When she married my great grandfather, she was the widow of Benjamin Campfield, and had one son, Jabez Campfield. Doct. Turner left a daughter and two sons for his wife to train. Lydia, afterwards our dear Aunt King. (She is buried next Uncle Daniel among the Turners and Greens in the old burying ground.) Her gravestone is of freestone, and will easily be found. I think Uncle Daniel was the eldest son, and Dr. Campfield offered to educate him as a physician. He did not care about it, so my grandfather, Peter received the education. Wm. Turner had two brothers much younger than himself. 1st, Caleb, the maternal grandfather, of Gov. Collins of Newport. He died of smallpox and was buried at Coaster's Harbor. 2d, Haile, the grandfather of Gov. Thomas Turner and Mrs. Wheaton of Warren. Once my great grandfather came home on a visit, and met this young brother of his who was born after he left home. It was dark night when they met on the road. I think they were on horseback, the usual way of travelling then. In some way they were made acquainted and had an affectionate salutation without getting a clear view of each other's faces, and they never met again. He, Wm. had a most faithful servant named Harry Ned, a negro, who survived him, and never ceased to watch over his interests and those of his family. He left several horses, having been a physician, and when a requisition was made for one of them by Washington for the war, Harry was so angry that his mistress gave it up, that he went up garret to hang himself. His mistress cut him down, and then gave him a good beating with a stick. But his faithfulness was fully appreciated for each of the sons named a son Henry Edward for him. When my grandfather was a paralytic old man he could repeat a great deal of Scripture that his Mother taught him. He was surgeon in the Revolution, associated with Gen. and Col. Christ. Greene, Gen. Varnum, Major Flagg, & c was at the battle of Red Bank, in winter quarters at Valley Forge, whence he came with only one pair of very ragged stockings, having given away all his supply to the sufferers around him. At Red Bank Count Donop, commander of the Hessian troops was fatally wounded, and Grandpa took such good care of him though an enemy that he presented him with his watch and spurs. Cousin Peter inherited the watch, and your Uncle Henry the spurs. His pay as surgeon was to have bought him a house, but the Continental money proving worthless, was thrown into the fire. He married Elizabeth, second daughter of Cromwell Child of Warren, a noted ship builder, and who had some influence in the affairs of the day. He had four lovely daughters Martha who married Gen. Varnum, Elizabeth, your great grand mother, Hope, who married Judge Bourne, and Abby who married

Moses Turner from Fall River. Cousin Betsy Bourne whom you have seen, and Cousin Julia Jones, a sparkling widow who afterwards married Gen. Albert C. Greene were Hope's daughters. Cousin Albert had first married Mother's cousin, Celia Greene. Grandma Turner was a famous housekeeper, and I have often been told just where and how everything was in her house. Her children were trained to virtue and industry. They had a lovely garden, for my grandpa was peculiarly fond of flowers, and I have often been told by old people what a lovely home it was in every way. Grandma stayed in Warren at her father's while her husband was in the army, and her eldest child, Oliver Cromwell was a baby. Her father was to bring home a third wife soon, and Aunt Varnum was making the wedding cake, while Grandma with the baby, and Gen. Miller, a cousin, were talking with her. Suddenly the alarm was given, "The British! the British!" and all had to fly. Aunt Varnum hid in the cornfield among the high corn, for if she had been taken being a general's wife, she would have been kept as hostage. General Miller was in the same danger but contrived to get Grandma and Uncle Cromwell to a place of safety. They had to fly through the street and as scarlet cloaks were then fashionable, she was a conspicuous object. She heard them say "Fire high at the women!" Her father had three wives, and her Mother three husbands. Aunt Lydia used to say they did up all the marrying in old times in our family and that is the reason there are so many old maids in it now. Grandpa Turner settled in East Greenwich when the war was over. His house was on the corner above the Court House, diagonally opposite that of his brother in law, Gen. Varnum. Oliver Cromwell died at the age of eleven very much lamented. We have his box of playthings in the house, and his chair, which was evidently not much used by the younger children as he died in 1788, and it is now in perfect preservation. Grandpa traversed the whole country for twenty miles around in his practice. He usually rode an old white horse with a peculiar gait. Many stories are told of his rough soldierly manners. He was well educated, and determined that his children should be so, and made strenuous efforts to get good schools in Greenwich. He took much pains to get Master Franklin settle there and afterwards in the building of the Academy. Many anecdotes are told of Master Franklin's rough ways of managing his school. The scholars studied aloud, each with his fingers in his ears. He had names for his pupils, which he wrote on pieces of leather and fastened to them. My father's was "Bear Grief" because he never could make him cry. I've heard Father say that the Master conquered him once though, and I'll tell you how. Father had really done something wrong, and a boy told of it. The Master wouldn't believe James Turner would do such a thing. That honest expression of good opinion did what no whipping would have done, and father was much ashamed, and confessed that he did it. Mother went to his school too, and when she was very little, and when the Master would chase her brother William around the chimney, trying to whip him she would cry as if her heart was broken. The chim-

neys of the old school house used to go up through the middle of the room. In this rough way he beat a good deal of Latin and Mathematics into his scholars, and they were very good writers and spellers. Grandpa Turner liked to give names to his possessions. A house of his, built into the side of the side of the hill, and always tenanted by a Scotchman named Stafford, was "Stirling Castle," and the lot where the Roman Catholic church now stands, and from which the neighbors used to steal his vegetables, was called the "Curse", pronounced "Cuss." Aunt Hette was the eldest child who grew up, and she married her own cousin Wm. Turner, eldest son of her Uncle Daniel. He was educated as a physician by his half Uncle Dr. Campfield, and came to practice in Greenwich with my grandfather, but soon after his marriage removed to Newport, where he spent the remainder of his life, being soon appointed Army Surgeon to succeed his brother, the second Dr. Peter Turner, who died while holding that office at Fort Wolcott. Grandpapa's third child was Uncle Daniel, the tallest of a short family, and educated at Brown University. He became a physician, settled at St. Mary's, and died there of yellow fever, leaving one daughter, who married twice, and is now dead. Aunt Martha was the fourth child, and was engaged to my Mother's cousin Henry Ward, but becoming a confirmed invalid in early life, she released him from his engagement, and he married Miss Eliza Hall. Aunt M. was a most cheerful invalid, and it was the delight of her nieces to spend whole days in her pleasant chamber. The moment a paroxysm of pain was over, the funny speech and bright smile were ready. Aunt Lydia was next in age, and one of the most graceful persons I ever knew. She was very intelligent too, and was conversant with all the leading topics of the day. She was a favorite with gentlemen, but kept herself very much aloof, loving better to occupy herself quietly with her needle, which she always used very deftly. The cause of this indifference was probably this: She too had an early attachment, singularly enough to another son of her Uncle Daniel named Benjamin Turner. He was a dissipated young officer and neither her father, nor Uncle Wm., his brother, were willing that she should become engaged to him. He was killed in a duel by young Rush, son of Dr. Rush of Phila. Her system never recovered from the shock, and she was always exceedingly nervous. The cause of the duel was very slight. The officers were playing cards in the mess room, and Ben. had some money lying on the table, Rush passed the table quoting from Shakespeare "Who steals my purse, steals trash." This, to one of the impecunious Turners seemed a premeditated insult, and after a few high words a challenge was given and accepted, and Cousin Ben was killed. Rush became deranged from remorse in dwelling upon it. His hair became white, and his life was spoiled, as well as the two others. Uncle Henry, the sixth child, was a great mischief. When only a year or two old, he had been laid on the bed to take a nap, and nothing more was thought of him for some time, when suddenly he was nowhere to be found. The well, the garden and the neighbor's houses were searched, and when at

last someone remembered to look under the bed, there he sat with his eyes shining, waiting for someone to find him. When a little older, he would come in with his apron full of his Mother's choicest flowers from the little terrace under the window, and say so sweetly, "Posy liberty, mammy?" that scolding was impossible. He liked to lie late in the morning, and Uncle George used to tell us how he hated to be sent to call Harry, for he would hurl the bootjack at him. He and another boy afterwards "haunted" the old Ichabod house in the side of the hill. They drew a chain over one of the beams, making a terrible groaning at the same time, and occasionally shewing a mysterious light, until many of the villagers feared to pass the house in the evening. Father found him out at last, for he always observed that Harry was missing at these times; besides which there wasn't a particle of superstition in my Father's composition. Uncle Henry married Gen. Greene's daughter, who had first married Mr. John Nightingale. She was twelve older than himself and had three Nightingale children, but they were a very loving couple. They had four girls, Martha, Julia, Emily, and Louisa. Martha and Julia never married, Emily is the mother of the Johnstons, and Louisa of the Morels. Uncle Harry wrote poetry. "Meadow Moss and Sweet Brier" among other things. And now I have come to my own dear Father; and there is so much to say of him and it is so sacred, that I scarcely know where to begin. I have always been thankful more than all that we had such *good* parents. Their whole thought was of our doing right. That was what they lived for: and they were so united in the management, that I find it hard to separate them. This I know, that nothing would ever offend father so much as any want of respect to mother in any of us. She was his first thought in all things, as she was when the first rose bloomed in the garden. It was the delight of us all to see him come to the dining room window with it, cutting off the thorns with his jack knife, and saying, "Here mother, here's your rose." If he bought fruit he always said, "There, pick out the best for your mother." Ten years older than she, he always exercised a fatherly, protecting care over her while her influence on him was as salutary as it was unbounded. As a child he was self denying and unselfish; so of course he was when he became a man. He was the one to rise early and make the fire in his father's and mother's room as Aunts have often told us, and one of the family stories is that when George was told to take the horse and go to mill, he would say "I guess you'd better send Jim. I've got on my black coat". Father had great shrewdness in observing character, and though perhaps a strong prejudice would sometimes get the better of him, he rarely erred in his judgments. He was a most watchful parent, and used to call the roll of his boys very carefully when he came home from his professional business, lest their evenings should be spent in the street, or elsewhere with bad company. He had a quick sense of the ridiculous, and I have heard mother say that neither he nor his brother Harry could ever suppress a laugh when anything funny struck them. One day in Portsmouth it rained very hard

and he came to take us little girls home in his chaise. The last class was spelling, and the teacher politely gave father the seat of honor on the platform, a most conspicuous place. He sat very quietly through much poor spelling, but when, after several attempts at the word "scorch" by various scholars, a big girl at the foot of the class spelt it "squoartch", he burst into a loud laugh. The teacher looked astonished, and father was much mortified but couldn't easily stop. He was very careful of us girls, and would never allow us to climb trees lest we should fall. At one time our school was kept in a romantic old house, in an orchard which bordered on the main road. I was one day tempted to climb on a low branch, which I reached exactly in time to see him passing in a sulky he sometimes used. He saw me too, and I received a scathing rebuke on reaching home, for disobedience and deceit were never tolerated by him, though he was just the kindest and most loving of fathers.

Notes on the Greene and Turner Letters

by G. ANDREWS MORIARTY, F.S.A.

THE GREENES

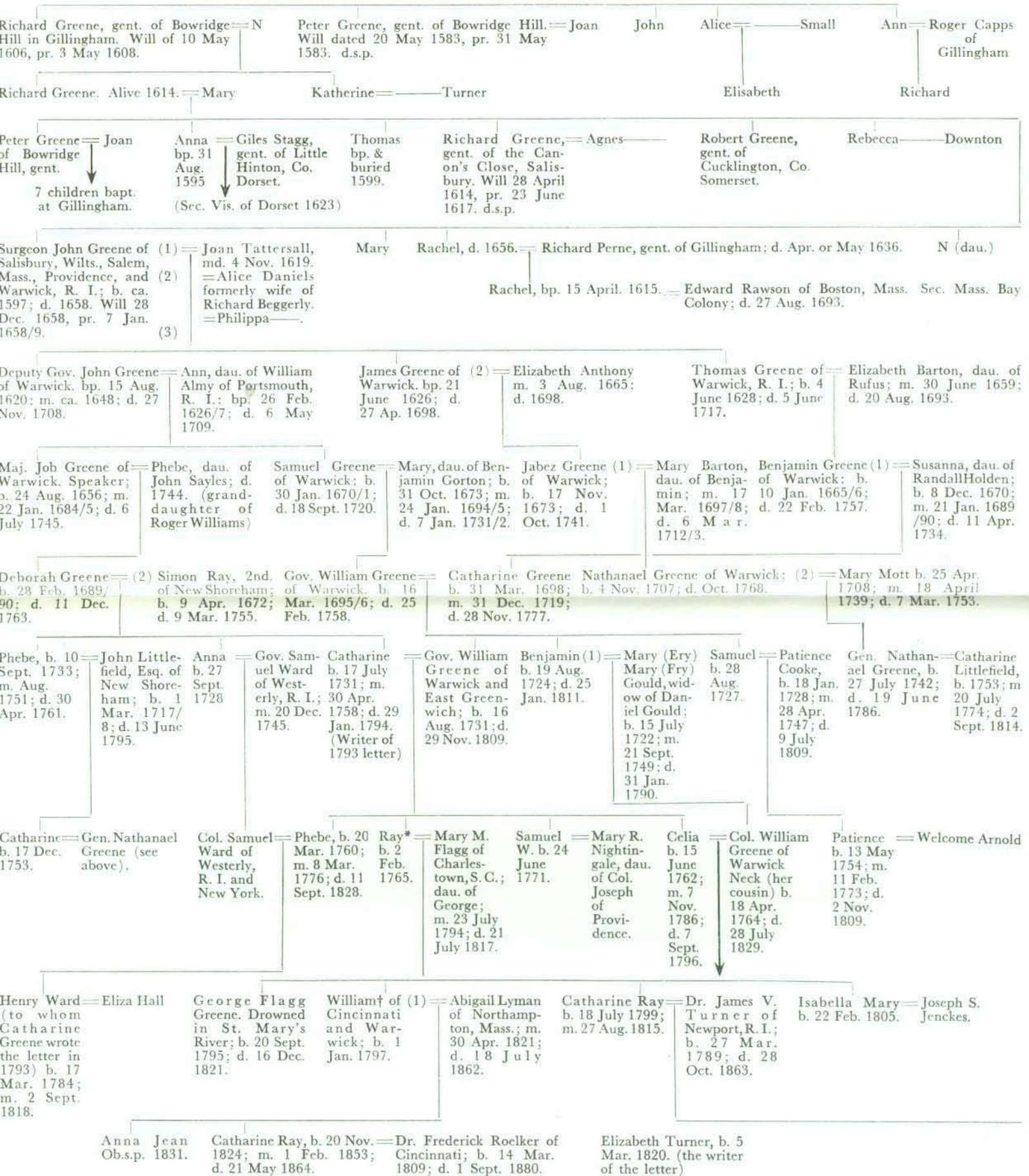
John Greene the surgeon, progenitor of the distinguished Rhode Island family of that name, belonged to a family of the minor gentry, that had settled at Gillingham in Dorsetshire. He came to New England from Salisbury, where his brother Richard, who had migrated from Gillingham to the nearby cathedral town of Salisbury, lived in the Canon's Close hard by Salisbury Cathedral.

In the sixteenth century the family lived at Bowridge or Porridge Hill in Gillingham, and their house at Bowdridge, converted into a farm house, was still standing in the middle of the last century. About one hundred years ago the late Horatio Somersby compiled for the Boston branch of the Greenes, a pedigree of the family in England, which bears the earmarks of Mr. Somersby's "peculiar" methods of pedigree making. In this, without one iota of

Greene of Bowridge Hill, Gillingham, County Dorset and Warwick, Rhode Island

by G. Andrews Moriarty, F.S.A.

William Greene of Bowridge Hill in Gillingham, Co. Dorset. Juryman 25 Henry VIII (1533) = N



* Yale (A.B.) 1784, Att. Gen. of R. I., 1794-1797. Senator from R. I., 1798-1801. Appointed by Pres. John Adams Federal Judge in R. I. in 1801.
 † Died at Warwick, R. I. 24 March 1883. Brown (A.B.) 1817 (A.M.) Lieut. Gov. of R. I. 1866-67.
 NOTE: The above chart of the Greenes gives an account of the family in England, but does not give all the children of the descendants of John Greene the surgeon, except such as concern Miss Turner's letter. For an account of the R. I. Greenes see *The Greenes of Rhode Island* by Major-General George Sears Greene.

truth and with much against it, he deduced that the Gillingham Greenes from the ancient and knightly house of Greene of Greene's Norton in the distant county of Northampton descended, from Sir Henry Green, Lord Chief Justice in the reign of Edward III. Not only is there no proof of this affiliation, but also is there much evidence against it. The Gillingham parish register entries show that the Greenes were very numerous in that parish in the sixteenth century and, far from having recently arrived there from a distant county, there is every evidence that they must have been settled there for several centuries prior to that time.

The proved pedigree can be traced back to one Richard Greene of Bowridge Hill in Gillingham, the grandfather of the surgeon; and Mr. Somerby assumed that he was the son of a Robert Greene, who appears in the Subsidy of 1545. In view of the number of Greenes living at this time in the parish this assumption was unwarranted. Gillingham is a very large parish, the largest in Dorsetshire, and contains many small places and hamlets within it, one of which was Bowridge Hill. Some of the manor court rolls of Gillingham are preserved in the John Rylands Library at Manchester, and these contain a number of Greene entries, the first in the time of Edward IV (1460-1483). On 20 December 25 Henry VIII (1533) "Willemus Grene de Powrygge" (i.e. Bowridge) in Gillingham was named as a juror. It is, therefore, quite probable that he was the father of Richard, the proved grandfather of John the surgeon.

As proof that John Greene the surgeon was son of Richard and brother of Richard of the Canon's Close at Salisbury, Mr. Somerby cites the will of Robert Greene of Cucklington county, Somerset, gent., dated 20 Oct. 1649, proved 7 Jan. 1650, who was the brother of Richard of Salisbury, in which he leaves "my Latin bookes to my brother John Greene in New England if he come for them." Mr. Somerby gives no reference for this will and a diligent search for it in the English probate offices has failed to

disclose it. Nevertheless, the affiliation can be proved by a letter in the Massachusetts Archives. Richard Greene 2nd of Gillingham, father of Richard of Salisbury, had a daughter Rachel, who married Richard Perne of Gillingham, a lawyer. He died shortly before 10 April 1636. Their daughter Rachel married Edward Rawson of Boston, the Secretary of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. (*New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Register*, v. 38, p. 311-12; v. 100, p. 217) On 16 Nov. 1657 John Greene, Attorney General of Rhode Island (son of John Greene the surgeon) wrote to "Cousin Rawson" and signed himself "yr loving though unworthy cousin." Rawson endorsed the letter as "Cousin Greene's letter." (Mass. Archives, *Old Records*, v. II, p. 10-11)

Mr. Somersby stated that Mary, the wife of Richard Greene 2nd and mother of the surgeon, was the daughter of John Hooker, alias Vowell, Chamberlain of Exeter, and sister of Richard Hooker, the author of the Ecclesiastical Polity. Again there is no proof of this, and one can only enter the Scotch verdict of "not proven."

The first wife of John Greene the surgeon and the mother of his children was Joan Tattersall, whom he married in Salisbury Cathedral on 4 Nov. 1619. Her parentage is not known, but she evidently belonged in the family of Tattersall who appear in the Wiltshire records at this period and there can be little doubt but that this family was an obscure cadet branch of the ancient Norman Baronial house of Tattersall Castle in Lincolnshire. His second wife, Alice Daniels, appears to have been the wife of one Richard Beggerly, and there seems to have been some question as to the legality of her marriage with John Greene. (Winthrop's *Journal* I, 283)

The descendants of John Greene the surgeon have been fully treated in the excellent *Greenes of Rhode Island*, by the late General George Sears Greene and by Dr. Henry E. Turner in *Greenes of Warwick in Colonial History* (Newport, 1877) There is an excellent account of the distinguished Boston branch of the family in a Greene Gene-

Turners of Massachusetts and Rhode Island

Compiled from Miss Turner's letter and other sources by G. Andrews Moriarty, F.S.A.

Capt. William Turner of Boston. A Baptist. Came from Devonshire and settled at Dorchester, Mass. about 1642. Removed to Boston about 1664. He was a tailor and was imprisoned for his religious views. Capt. in King Philip's war. Killed at the Falls Fight in Hadley 18 May 1676. Will dated 16 Feb. 1675/6.

(1) = Frances——. d. 1671.
 (2) = Mary, widow of John Pratt. m.—1 April 1671.
 (3) = Mary, widow of Key Alsop. m. after 30 Apr. 1672 and ca. 1673-4.

Thomas Turner. Soldier at Marlborough 1675, of Bridgewater 1678, of Scituate 1680. Removed to Swansea, Mass. 1710. Occurs there 1710-1715. —N
 Patience, bapt. Dorchester 10 Nov. 1644.
 William, soldier of King Philip's War, of Boston.
 Joshua, member of the Baptist Church in Boston 1669.
 Josiah of Swansea 1706-1711.
 =Hannah
 Elizabeth, joined the Baptist Church at Boston 1676.
 =Alexander Dunkan. m. 6 July 1698.
 Prudence, b. at Boston 12 Oct. 1665.
 Joseph, a tailor at Boston 1704.

Thomas, b. 18 Sept. 1683. Probably of Rochester, Mass. d. —1736.
 William Turner of Swansea. b. at Scituate 13 Jan. 1683/4. Claimed Capt. Williams's war grant in 1736. Removed after 1748 to Newport, R. I. d. 4 Oct. 1759 in 77th year.
 =Patience Hale m. at Swansea 1711.
 Rebecca
 Joshua
 Caleb
 David
 Joseph
 Benjamin

William Turner. (1) = N
 Born at Swansea 27 April 1713. (2) = Rachel
 A physician at Newark, N. J. (3) = (2) Mehitabel Foster (1) = Benjamin Campfield.
 Lillis = Caleb Greene, a Baptist minister.
 Nathaniel [not given by Miss Turner].
 Patience, m. Benjamin? Miller of Warren, R. I.
 Capt. William T. Miller of Warren. An officer of the Revolution.*
 Caleb of Newport. Buried at Coaster's Harbor, Newport. (Grandfather of Gov. John Collins of Newport 1783-90)
 Hale
 (ancestor of Thomas G. Turner of Warren. Gov. of R. I. 1859-60)

Dr. Jabez Campfield

Lydia = King
 Daniel = N
 Dr. Peter Turner of East Greenwich. Surgeon in the Revolution
 =Elizabeth, dau. of Cromwell Child, shipwright of Warren, R. I., sister of Martha, wife of General Varnum.

Dr. Henry Edward Turner (of East Greenwich and Newport?)
 Dr. Peter Turner, Army surgeon at Newport, R. I.
 Benjamin, Revolutionary officer. Killed in a duel with a son of Dr. Rush.

Oliver Cromwell, d. ae. 11 in 1788.
 Dr. James V. Turner of East Greenwich and Newport.
 =Catharine Ray Greene, dau. of Hon. Ray Greene of Warwick.
 Daniel. A.B. (Brown 1799). Physician, East Greenwich. d.s.p. St. Mary's, Ga. 1808. b. 20 Jan. 1782.
 Martha, single.
 Lydia, single.
 Henry Edward Turner, a poet.
 =a dau. of Gen. Nathanael Greene, widow of John Nightingale.
 George

Dr. Henry E. Turner of Newport. Pres. of Newport His. Soc. The Antiquary.

Elizabeth Turner (who wrote the letter).

Martha
 Julia
 Emily = Johnston
 Louise = Morel

* The letters of Capt. William Turner Miller of Warren, R. I. written during the Revolution are printed in the *Register*, v. 11, p. 136-140.

See: Bodge's *King Philip's War*. p. 254-256 and the letter.

alogy printed many years ago, which contains also the spurious English descent drawn up by Mr. Somerby. Accordingly, the accompanying chart confines itself to presenting the complicated intermarriages and relationships referred to in Miss Turner's letter.

THE TURNERS

Owing to the brevity and paucity of the record sources, the immediate descendants of Capt. William Turner of the Falls Fight offer much genealogical difficulty. Accordingly, Miss Turner's account of one branch of the family is most interesting and important. The best account of Capt. William Turner and his immediate family is found in Bodge's *Soldiers in King Philip's War*, p. 232-257, (Boston, 1896) Miss Turner traces the family to William Turner of Swansea, whom she calls the grandson of Capt. William, but she omits the intervening generation, which she evidently did not know. The evidence presented by Mr. Bodge shows that William of Swansea was the son of Thomas Turner, who was the eldest son of Capt. William. Thomas was a soldier at Marlborough, Mass., 1675; and was a shipwright at Bridgewater, Scituate, and Swansea, 1678-1715. In 1710 he, styled "of Scituate shipwright," bought a farm in Swansea of his brother Josiah Turner of Swansea and both were living there in 1711.

William, son of Thomas Turner, was born at Scituate 13 January 1683/4 and married at Swansea in 1711 Patience Hale of that town. He was claimant for his grandfather's war claim to the land granted by Massachusetts to Capt. William Turner and his men or their heirs. The land lay near the scene of the Falls Fight in the towns of Bernardston (formerly Falltown), Colraine, Leyden, etc. Sometime after 1748 William moved from Swansea to Newport, R. I., where he died 4 October 1759 in his seventy-seventh year. His children, all born in Swansea between 1713 and 1734, were William, born 27 April 1713, who became a physician in New Jersey; Lillis; Nathaniel; Patience; Caleb; and Hale. (Bodge. Op. cit. p. 255-256)

Miniature Tableware

by DOROTHY NEEDHAM CASEY

During the past two centuries many materials have been used in the manufacture of tableware. Porcelain and pottery seem to have been the most practical for the manufacture of dinner and tea sets. Among other substances employed were silver, pewter, britannia metal, and glass.

When new types of ware became popular for use on the adult table, similar pieces were made in miniature for the children's play rooms. Tiny replicas were not limited to table services, for candlesticks, figures, and wash basins have been found among treasured collections of old toys. Although miniature furniture was often carved at home by skilled craftsmen, porcelain and pottery toys had to be molded and fired at the ceramics factory.

An interesting collection of miniature tableware which was assembled by Mrs. Howard Johnson Greene of Providence was recently on exhibition at the Rhode Island Historical Society. Among the sets represented were some types which will be described in the following paragraphs.

Since ceramics were not made to any extent in this country during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the Americans depended upon imports from England and the Orient. We are indebted to the Chinese for some of the most delicately patterned porcelain ever used in this country. It was first brought here in 1784, and this trade continued into the nineteenth century. "Lowestoft" is the term by which it has been known erroneously. Until the early part of this century the ware was first thought to have been made in China and decorated in Lowestoft, England. This claim was found to be false when two pieces were discovered bearing in the design the inscription, "do not copy this," proving that the artist was unfamiliar with the English language. Later it was believed to have been made in Lowestoft and decorated in China. There is no foundation for this belief, as the ware was made of hard paste, which was not found in Lowestoft. Finally, it was agreed by

ceramists that the porcelain was both made and decorated in China for the European and American markets. The confusion arose, possibly, because of the fact that potters at Lowestoft made frequent use of Chinese designs.

Sets of this porcelain, now called Chinese export ware, first bore typical oriental patterns. Later, coat-of-arms and stylized floral decorations appeared on the services. Sets of this ware were imported into European countries at a much earlier period. Among the pieces having distinctive shapes was the helmet pitcher, resembling a warrior's inverted helmet. As may be seen in the illustration the little cups follow both the shape and decoration of those in large services.

In the county of York, England, tableware was manufactured at the town of Leeds. The factory was founded in 1760 by the Green brothers, who began producing cream ware fifteen years later. Although other potteries made use of pierced rims, these were often assumed to designate Leeds ware, known also for its light weight. Among Mrs. Greene's collection is a set with painted decoration attributed to the Leeds factory.

Spatter or sponge ware was made principally by Adams of Greenfield, England, in the early nineteenth century. A set in the collection has stippled areas in green with the pea hen in colors a central motive. The effort of stippling was achieved through the use of a sponge.

Copper luster ware was first made in Staffordshire about 1770 and became popular in the nineteenth century, especially in the decoration of jugs and pitchers. While silver lustre was first made to imitate real silver and was used to great extent for tea sets until electroplating was introduced in 1838, other lustres were employed mainly for supplementary decoration. A floral tea set banded in copper lustre and a tiny gold lustre tea set, the whole of which could be held in the palm of one's hand, were both exhibited in the collection.

The expense of hand decorated china prevented those in modest circumstances from owning it, but when the art



CHILD'S TEA SET

Chinese Export Porcelain

From the collection of Mrs. Howard Johnson Greene

of transfer-printing as a means of decoration was introduced about 1752 by Sadler and Green at Liverpool, there began a long period of successful production, which resulted eventually in low cost wares. This method of ornamentation was kept secret by the makers for many years. During the early part of the nineteenth century Staffordshire transfer-printed ware was in great demand, and quantities of it were decorated with American scenes for trade in this country. Blue was the predominating color although different shades designated the various periods of its manufacture. Medium and dark blue pieces were followed about 1825 by those of a lighter blue shade. Enoch Wood, outstanding among the Staffordshire potters, opened his factory in 1784 and became well known for his transfer-printed wares.

Somewhat later in date than the dark blue ware was that bearing pink transfer-printed designs and marketed between 1830 and 1840. As the latter kind was produced after the popularity of scenic types began to decline in America, views and historical events of this country were rarely seen on these pieces. Instead, patterns similar to those appearing on contemporary chintzes found favor. In the collection of Mrs. Greene is a Ridgway set having a chintz pattern printed in pink. This firm was founded in 1794 by Job Ridgway at Shelton, Staffordshire, and in 1802 was moved to Cauldon Place, Stoke-on-Trent. It was particularly successful between 1814 and 1855, while under the management of John Ridgway, son of Job.

In 1793 a factory was opened at Longport in Staffordshire by John Davenport and became noted for the famous "flow blue" ware used so extensively in this country. The term flow blue connoted a blurring of the design caused probably by an overabundance of moisture at the time of printing.

After the use of tea was popularized in England and in this country, it became the fashion to drink from the saucer instead of the cup. Because of this the saucers were deepened and the cups provided with cup plates of pottery or

glass. The tea was served in the cups, but was poured into the saucer by the consumer.

American slip (sgraffito) ware was first made in Pennsylvania in the early eighteenth century by the Germans, who brought the method from their mother country. It continued to be manufactured for over one hundred years. Usually the reddish brown clay was either decorated with a light-colored slip (clay) or etched with a design through a coating of contrasting slip. Much of this pottery became known as tulip ware because of the degree to which the tulip was used as a decorative device.

Rockingham ware derived its name from the Marquis of Rockingham on whose property a factory was established in 1757 by Edward Butler in Swinton, England. A product also known as Rockingham ware was first made in this country in 1839 at East Liverpool, Ohio, and later at Bennington, Vermont. Of buff-colored clay, it was glazed in dark brown.

In addition to the types already discussed, the exhibition included services of continental and other English ceramics as well as sets of silver, pewter, britannia, and glass. The existence of so many toys in good condition is evidence of the care with which these fragile pieces were once handled by their youthful owners.

New Members

Since April, 1947.

Mr. Mitchell W. Arnold Warwick, R. I.	Mrs. Frederick Fish Mr. Burges Green
Mr. B. McClellan Beaty	Mr. Frederick J. Hunt
Mr. Jerome W. Blum Scarsdale, N. Y.	Miss Barbara A. Johnston
Mr. George E. Comery	Mr. Louis L. Lorillard Newport, R. I.
Mr. Benjamin L. Cook, Jr.	Mrs. Robert H. Lubker
Mr. William N. Coward Rumford 16, R. I.	Mrs. Charles J. Mason
Mrs. Katherine K. H. DeWolf Bristol, R. I.	Mrs. George A. Matteson, Jr.
	The Very Rev. Robert J. Slavin, O.P., Ph.D.
	Mr. Richmond Viall, Jr.

This brings the Society's membership to 1,274.

Roger Williams Manuscripts in the Society's Library

by BRADFORD F. SWAN

The Rhode Island Historical Society is the third-largest holder of Roger Williams manuscript material. Larger holdings are in the Winthrop Papers in the Massachusetts Historical Society and among the ancient records of the Town of Providence, now preserved at City Hall. Numerically the city's holdings probably exceed those of the Massachusetts Historical Society, but many of the Williams manuscripts in the municipal archives consist of scraps of town records in his hand, documents, and similar material, while the manuscripts in the Winthrop Papers and elsewhere among the collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society are mainly letters written to John Winthrop and his son, John, and to other Massachusetts Bay officials; hence, speaking in general terms, the collection at the Massachusetts Historical Society is the richest in material for the Williams biographer.

The Winthrop family merit the gratitude of historians, for they were sufficiently aware of the importance of the letters they received or they disliked throwing anything away; whatever the motive behind their act of preservation, the result has been the saving for posterity of an unsurpassed collection of letters and papers relating to the earliest years in New England's history.

At times this collection has undergone certain trials, even one by fire. A large number of letters from Roger Williams to the Winthrops, the originals of which have long since been lost, are believed to have been burned in a fire which swept James Savage's Boston office on 10 November 1825. Savage, well known for his historical and genealogical scholarship, was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society's publication committee and in that year the texts of these missing letters were printed in the *Collections* of the MHS for 1825. It has always been presumed by historians that he was working on the letters, or

that it had been given to her great-grandfather, William when the fire occurred in his office.

Other letters disappeared from the Winthrop Papers before they were finally given to the Massachusetts Historical Society. It has always been understood by historians that these were given away by Robert C. Winthrop to friends, before he deposited the family papers with the historical society.

These letters dispersed by Robert C. Winthrop have continued to circulate through the normal channels of the book and autograph trade, and they have, for many years, constituted the collector's one best hope of acquiring a Williams letter. Gradually, of course, they are being removed from the market to enter permanent public and semi-public collections.

The Rhode Island Historical Society recently acquired one of these Robert C. Winthrop gift letters from a lady in California, Mrs. John M. Bloom of Big Sur, in whose family it had remained for many years. She informs us that he had not yet returned them to the Winthrop Family, Poindexter Thomasson, member of Congress from Kentucky, when he was a colleague of Robert C. Winthrop in that body.

The letter, written from Williams' trading post at Cocomscussoc to John Winthrop, Jr., of Connecticut, on 20 August 1647, deals mainly with Indian affairs. Williams intercedes in behalf of Ninigret and other local sachems for a month's extension of the date on which their share of a "contribution" is due. He explains that Ninigret has been ill and busy travelling and adds his own belief that the Indian's request is justified. In a postscript Williams thanks Winthrop for "the sight of papers from England" and reports on the health of Winthrop's man, presumably the messenger who brought these papers. The letter occupies one side of a folio-size sheet, with the postscript written vertically in the left-hand margin.¹

¹ The text of the letter may be found in *Narragansett Club Publications*, VI, 147-148; *Mass. Hist. Soc. Collections* (3rd Ser.), IX, 268-270; Knowles, *Memoir of Roger Williams*, pp. 210-211.

This latest addition to the Rhode Island Historical Society's holdings of Williams manuscripts brings its total number of such items to 21. Of the other 20, no less than 10 have come to us within the past decade. Seven manuscripts came to the Society in a single gift from the late Frederick Stanhope Peck; three others were in the library of the late George L. Shepley when it was acquired by the Society by purchase from his heirs. There is one Roger Williams letter in the Moses Brown Papers, another in the Warner Papers, and an autograph document signed in the Fenner Papers. All the others, with one exception, are in the bound volumes of Rhode Island Historical Society Manuscripts. The exception is a letter to John Whipple, Jr., framed between two sheets of glass.

The Society now owns the following Williams manuscripts:

- A.L.S., *circa* 12 August 1637, to John Winthrop. (Shepley)
- A.L.S., 2 May [1639], to John Winthrop. (Peck)
- A.L.S., 20 August 1647, to John Winthrop, Jr. (Bloom purchase)
- A.L.S., 13 September 1649, to William Field. (RIHS MSS., V, 1)
- A.L.S., 2 November 1654, to Town of Providence. (Moses Brown Papers, XVIII, 67)
- A.D.S., 13 August 1656, Barrows-Mann agreement. (RIHS MSS., I, 9)
- A.L.S., 27 September 1656, to John Endicott. (Peck)
- A.L.S., 7 April 1657, to Arthur Fenner and William Field. (RIHS MSS., X, 17)
- Ms.S., 25 August 1658, a Reply to John Easton. (Peck)
- A.L.S., [before 14 March 1661/2], to Town of Providence. (Peck)
- A.L.S., 1 January 1656/6, to "Friends & Countrymen" [at Warwick]. (Warner Papers, I, 9)
- A.D.S., 27 January 1667/8, receipt to Richard Waterman. (Shepley)
- A.L.S., 8 July 1669, to John Whipple, Jr. (*framed between glass*)
- A.L.S., 24 August 1669, to John Whipple, Jr. (RIHS MSS., V, 13-15)
- A.D.S., 21 December 1676, will of Thomas Fenner. (Fenner Papers)
- L.S.,² 27 August 1677, to Town of Providence (Peck)
- L.S., 17 November 1677, to Court of Commissioners. (Peck)

² This was written by Gregory Dexter, who also signed it.

- A.D.S.,³ 23 August 1678, list of town papers. (Shepley)
 A.D.S., 21 July 1679, testimony about settlement of Narragansett.
 (RIHS MSS., I, 97)
 A.D.S., 8 December 1680, protest against a town meeting. (Peck)
 A.D.S., 18 June 1682, testimony about Narragansett.
 (RIHS MSS., X, 54)

³ There is a question in my mind whether this was written by Williams, or whether it was copied by someone else. A similar document is Providence Town Paper #0265, in Providence City Hall.

Wanted

- The *Allen* memorial. First series. Descendants of Edward Allen of Nantucket, Mass., by Orrin Peer Allen.
 Genealogical sketches of the *Allen* family of Medfield . . . by Joseph Allen.
 Genealogical history of the *Allen* family and some of their connections, by Mrs. Francis M. Stoddard.
 A genealogy of the *Allen* family from 1568 to 1882, by William Allen.
 Genealogy of the *Allen* family of Manchester, Mass. . . . by John Price.
Phineas Allen's descendants . . . by George Henry Allen.
Walter Allen of Newbury, Mass. . . . by Allen Herbert Bent.
Walter Allen. Prepared for the third annual gathering of the Society of Descendants of Walter Allen at Shrewsbury, Mass., August 24, 1900, by Allen Herbert Bent.
 Genealogy of the *Allen* and *Witter* families . . . by Asa W. Allen.
 A genealogy of the descendants of Alexander *Alvord*, by Samuel Morgan Alvord.
Anne Arundel gentry . . . by Harry Wright Newman.
 The *Babbitt* family history, 1643-1900 . . . by William Bradford Browne.
Isaiah Babcock, Sr., and his descendants . . . by A. Emerson Babcock.
Bailey genealogy . . . James, John and Thomas . . . by Hollis R. Bailey.
 Genealogical record Rev. Nicholas *Baker* . . . by Fred A. Baker.
 The *Banks* family . . . by Jane Pritchett Banks.
 The *Baxter* family, descendants of George and Thomas Baxter . . . by Frances Baxter.
 Some *Belding* genealogy . . . by Charles Carroll Whitney.
 Genealogy of the *Benjamin* family in the U. S. A. . . . by Ellis Benjamin Baker.
 The *Benton* family records . . . by Fred Harvey Benson.
Caleb Benton and Sarah Bishop . . . by Charles Edward Benton.
 A genealogical history of the *Bertolet* family . . . by Daniel H. Bertolet.
Bevier family . . . by Katherine Bevier.
 The *Bingham* genealogy, by Charles Darwin Bingham.
 The family record of Peter *Bolton* . . . by Thaddeus L. Bolton.
 Historical and genealogical record . . . of Richard and Joan Borden . . . by Hattie Borden Weld.
 American ancestors of *Barbara Evelyn Bowen* . . . by Harold King Bowen.
 Genealogy of the *John Bridge* family . . . by William Dawson Bridge.
 The *Brinton* genealogy . . . by Janetta Wright Schoonover.
 Genealogy of the *Brown* family . . . by James Edgar Brown.
 Early *Friends* families of upper Bucks . . . by Clarence V. Roberts.
 William Caldwell, Caldwell, *Caldwell* . . . by Charles Tufts Caldwell.
 Thomas C. *Carman* and Phebe Carman . . . by Albert Pruden Carman.
 A brief account of the life of John *Case* . . . by A. Pierson Case.
 Ancestry in the line of her father, of *Adelia Chamberlain Harding* . . . by William J. Harding.

Book Review

PATTERNS ON THE RIVER

Volume I in The Rhode Island Historical Series

By Mathias P. Harpin

West Warwick, Pilot Publishing Company, 1946. 80 p., illus.

Mathias P. Harpin has written such an entertaining and satisfactory story of life along the Pawtuxet River that I wish I could give a preview instead of a review of "Patterns on the River." There is a dearth of readable, historically correct accounts of much of the history of Rhode Island, and Kent County in particular. Mr. Harpin, in the first book of this Historical Series, promises to fill the gap most successfully.

This little book opens with a map of the Pawtuxet Valley — a triangle, bounded by the two branches of the Pawtuxet River, with mill towns crowded along each branch. He pictures the river in Indian times when its name was recognized by all to mean "river of little Falls;" and then begins the story of the white man, "his struggles, ambitions and despair." The first to come was Samuel Gorton, who was forced out of one New England community after another because he believed "religious liberty gave him the right to worship according to the tenants of the Church of England." Through the Earl of Warwick he finally succeeded in establishing his community and renamed it for him. Gorton died knowing he had "achieved liberty of soul and right of self government."

With the first settlers came millers, and with them the problem began. Because their mills, though small, interfered with the fish going up stream to spawn, the first laws were passed requiring fish ways. Nathanael Greene, Sr. and his brother set up a forge, and industry began on the river. By 1765 the Brown Brothers were operating Hope Furnace, named for their mother. Industries were followed by roads, bridges, and laws. Next, Job Greene of Centreville becoming interested in Samuel Slater's work converted his grist mill for cotton spinning.

Mr. Harpin then draws a very interesting picture of the change that took place in the farming community at this time. The women of the family had done the spinning and weaving as part of their household chores; now they were paid to come to a central place to work. Naturally this job was not for men who had to farm, but papa kindly took mother and the children to the mill when they were needed. When an order was received, the workers were called away from their chores to come to fill that particular order. As business grew, the companies found it necessary to build houses near the factory so that less time would be lost rounding up workers. One step led to another, and the company towns were followed by company horses to draw the wagons, company pastures for the horses, and company farms, cows, and stores.

The war of 1812 forced capital from the sea to land; "cotton mill

fever" spread until "1815 when there were within a circle of 30 miles from Providence 140 factories, operating with a total of 130,000 spindles." The great wealth centered here was combined with "a problem of gigantic proportions, which cast lengthening shadows upon the whole future." With embargoes lifted, foreign competition was felt to such an extent that in 1816 the mill owners succeeded in obtaining the first protective tariff law in the United States. This caused great feeling between "old ship owners" and the new manufacturers; add to this the problems that arose from crowded company villages, and we find a pattern set which plagues us today.

Next we come to the Tzars of Industry. We look forward to Mr. Harpin's more complete account promised in a book on "The Fabulous Spragues." William Sprague became governor and senator. Amasa ran the mills they acquired and was subsequently murdered. His sons created "holdings along the Pawtuxet that were unsurpassed in the industry in the East." As industry grew, labor problems grew, too. But the second generation of Spragues were so busy spending their money and expanding their empire that the Civil War caught them short of man power. French Canadians were brought in; the Irish resented them; fights and brawls resulted. The panic of 1873 brought about such a crash that "litigation growing out of the Sprague failure choked the courts of Rhode Island."

But this was a time of great men, and one was ready to step into the picture: Robert Knight, who started working in a mill at the age of eight. Eventually he was able to lease a mill. He then went into partnership with his brother who owned a flour mill — and the great firm of B.B. & R. Knight was begun. Gigantic improvements of all kinds took place; the valley hummed with activity. The first printed label was pasted on to cloth, and "Fruit of the Loom" was sold at the rate of 30,000,000 yards a year. Robert Knight became known as the "Cotton king of the world," but "Old Bob" to his employees. With this great empire came the need for more water power and more operatives; and "like the ceaseless flow of the river, the flood of immigration continued until 1900, but by this time the first faint rumbling of an approaching disaster began to be heard.

"Capital and Labor" is the heading of the next chapter; one could put it on the front page of tomorrow's newspapers, and it would not be out of place: — collective bargaining, wages, hours, radicals, mysterious fires. These were followed by the formation of a new company which soon reduced wages by 20%. This last step brought with it an "uprising against the whole industry" and a strike that lasted 34 weeks. Return to the old wage scale was achieved, but was followed by failure of the company to meet the interest on its bonds. "Company power in the Valley was being broken once and for all. The mill hands little by little were consuming the company." So we came to the depression, auction of the mills, and the Great Fire that utterly destroyed the Great Natick Mill — once the jewel of the Sprague Empire. Only twisted wreckage and bro-

ken towers remain to remind us of the great Titans of the textile world and of the first real mass production that America ever saw.

"Today you can look down from the air upon the valley and watch the Pawtuxet wind its variegated course to the sea, and you wonder what great new role it will assume. . . . The river has seen all that man has done in the valley since the beginning of time . . . all is different, and all will continue to be different in the valley, so long as the river flows, for the patterns on the river have never long remained the same."

SUSANNE R. LEWIS BROWN

News—Notes

The Abraham Lincoln Association, First National Bank Building, Springfield, Illinois, solicits information concerning the present private ownership and location of any document composed by Abraham Lincoln, whether or not it has been published hitherto. Documents in public institutions are readily accessible, but many of those held by individuals have not been located to date. The preparation of a complete edition of Lincoln's writings from original sources will be greatly facilitated by information leading to procurement of photostatic copies of documents held by private individuals. Acknowledgment of assistance will be fully made upon publication.

The Clemence-Irons House on George Waterman Road in Johnston, one of the most authentic examples of the type of home inhabited by seventeenth-century Rhode Islanders, has been presented to the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities by Mr. Henry D. Sharpe, and his sisters, Miss Ellen D. Sharpe and Mrs. Jesse H. Metcalf.

Mr. William G. Roelker, director of the Society, has recently given talks at the Bristol Historical Society on "Rhode Island Slave Trade" and at the Fall River Historical Society, in addition to talks to several groups at the John Brown House.

The exhibition of Early American Industries from the Rumford Chemical Works in East Providence illustrates a period in the growth of American industry of the self-supporting community type. The exhibition, which is on display in the museum, will continue through September.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Recent Accessions

From various members of the Waterman family, *The Waterman family genealogy*, by Donald Lines Jacobus. 2v.

From Kenneth Lord, *Certain members of the Lord family*.

From Postmaster Creegan, A list of local names of towns with the post offices that supply them.

From Miss Amey Thurber, Seven pieces of jewelry formerly belonging in the Metcalf family of Providence.

From C. Walter Pabodie, Notes and manuscripts of the Pabodie family.

From Mrs. Howard Hoppin, Hazard's *Jonny cake papers*; Carpenter's *South county studies*, and G. H. Hoppin's ledger book.

From Addison P. Munroe, Thirteen scrap books of the R. I. Tercentenary, 1936.

From Richard LeBaron Bowen, *Early Rehoboth*, v. 2, by Richard LeBaron Bowen.

By purchase, *A history of Williamsburg, Mass.*, by Phyllis B. Deming.

From the compilers, *Robert Colgate, the emigrant . . .* comp. by Truman Abbe and Hubert Abbe Howson.

From Marshall Morgan, A manuscript genealogy of Narragansett John Phinney.

From Charles W. Brown, Lockport, N. Y., a broadside entitled *Lines wrote relative to the murder of Marcus Lyon*.

From Col. Hunter C. White, *The old Narragansett Church St. Paul's in Narragansett and Wickford and its old houses*. 1945 ed.

By purchase, A Roger Williams letter: Cawcawmoquissick, 6/20/1647.

From the Committee on heraldry, New Eng. Hist. Gen. Soc., *A roll of arms, fifth part*.

From C. L. Nordyke, Tenally, N. J., *Old homes and historic buildings, genealogy, and family lore*.

By purchase, *Robert Calef of Boston and some of his descendants*, comp. by Anne Calef Boardman.

From National Society of Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, *Lineage book*, v. 27, 1943.

From Mrs. J. Kemp Bartlett, Baltimore, Md., a miniature and wearing apparel from the Fenner-Sabin families.

From Mrs. Frank Sayles's three oldest daughters, the self-portrait of Robert Feke and the portrait of Feke's wife, ca. 1750.

By purchase, *American genealogical index*, v. 15-21.

From David Duncan, Jr., account books and miscellaneous papers of Samuel, Cyrus, and Mary Butler.

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