

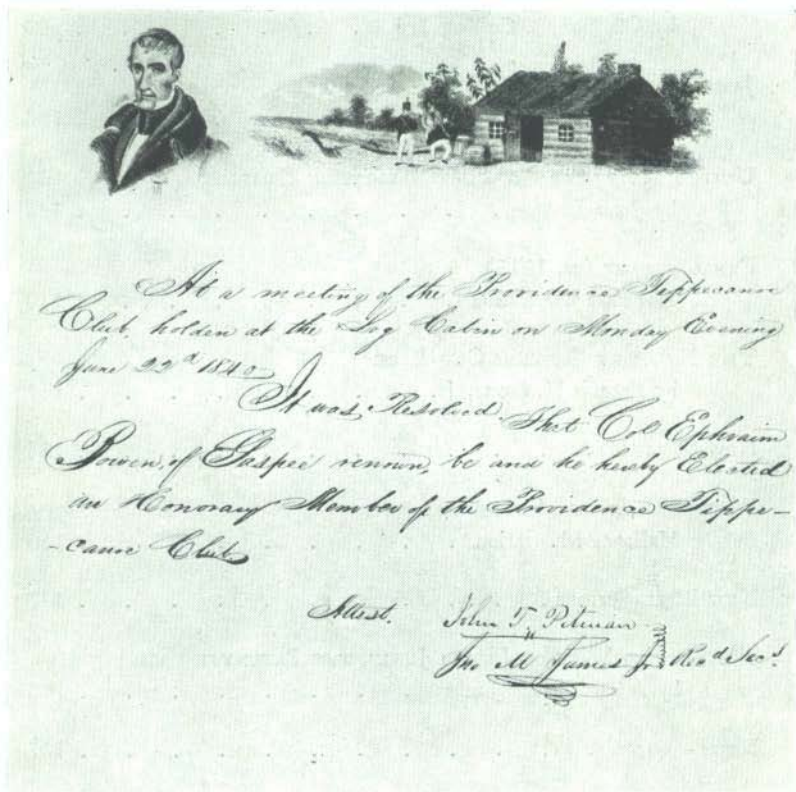
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COL. EPHRAIM BOWEN'S CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP
IN THE PROVIDENCE TIPPECANOE CLUB (1840)

Courtesy of John Carter Brown Library

ISSUED QUARTERLY AT PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

ing Whig victory stated, "The young men and active members of the Tippecanoe Club particularly deserve the thanks of their political brethren throughout the state."

Col. Ephraim Bowen (1753-1841), whose certificate of honorary membership in the Providence Tippecanoe Club is reproduced on the cover of this issue, was the last survivor of the Gaspee patriots and holder of many Rhode Island military honors. Col. Bowen was a revered figure in the Providence of 1840 and his affiliation a feather in the cap of any political party.

There follows the letter to Col. Bowen, which accompanied the certificate of membership in the club:

Col E Bowen Providence June 22nd 1840

Dear and respected Sir

Herewith enclosed you will please find a certified copy of a resolution unanimously passed at a meeting of the Tippecanoe club of this City at their regular meeting last evening.

The club at the same time did me the honour to make me the instrument to communicate the same to you. And I assure Sir that it is with no ordinary feelings of satisfaction that I now perform that pleasing duty.

So few are the relics of that patriotic band of men to whom we are indebted for all the glorious privileges both civil & religious which we now enjoy that it becomes to all of us a source of the liveliest satisfaction to confer upon them our choicest honours, and to do all in our power to cheer them on in the Autumn of their years.

The history of him whom I now address will ever form one of the brightest pages in the history of our own little state. And so long as a spark of admiration for heroic deeds, and a patriotic love of country liberty and independence be felt—so long as an honest pride in the valour of our forefathers arising from a conscienceousness that is [*sic*] was to Rhode Island freemen that the world was indebted for the first blow struck and for the first blood drawn in the holy cause of universal liberty so long will will [*sic*] Rhode Island sons be proud to honour those time worn veterans who have woven for her so bright a chaplet of Laurels and placed her so high upon the pinnacle of patriotic glory & Honour

From my self and from the Tippecanoe club which I have the honour to represent accept Dear Sir the highest considerations of respect, and believe me

Your obt Servt Jas G Anthony

The transcription of the letter and certificate of membership were communicated by the John Carter Brown Library.—c. a. c. 3rd.

James Brown's Diary (1787-1789)

Transcribed and annotated by CLARKSON A. COLLINS, 3RD

James Brown, writer of the following line-a-day diary, was the eldest of John Brown's five children and his only son to survive to manhood. Born in 1761, he saw in his early years the growing cleavage between the colonies and England and the outbreak of the Revolution. Too young to take part in these stirring events, he became a student at Rhode Island College, now Brown University, but transferred to Harvard in 1779, graduating in the class of 1780.

Though his formative period was that in which his father was rising to his preeminent position among Rhode Island merchants, James seems to have been little drawn either to counting-house or congressional debate. After his father's death in 1803, he succeeded to a directorship in the Providence National Bank. Otherwise his concern with the business life of the community was negligible, and he was content with comfort, leisure, the society of his friends, and regular attendance at the meetings of the Board of Fellows of the College, of which he was made a member in 1789.

On December 25, 1834, in the mansion his father had built on the hill and which now was his, "he finished his course," as William G. Goddard wrote of him, "with an unclouded intellect and a warm heart to the last." Since he had never married, the male line of the third of the famous "Four Brothers" came to an end with him.

Throughout a large part of his life James Brown appears to have kept a series of diaries, written in a small and sometimes almost illegible hand between the lines and on the blank pages of pocket almanacks and in small notebooks. Four of these are known to exist today. One, covering the period between January, 1801, and April, 1802, is the property of the Rhode Island Historical Society, a gift of the American Antiquarian Society. It has been transcribed by Mr. Bradford F. Swan and appeared, in part, in *Rhode Island History*, v. 4, p. 84. Three others (December, 1787,

to January, 1789; January, 1789, to February, 1790; and April, 1802, to January, 1803) are owned by Mr. Frank Hail Brown of Providence, to whom we are indebted for the opportunity of printing the first in the series.

December, 1787 — January, 1789

[Dec.]

Ship Gen^l. Washington¹ Sailed 26th Dec^{br}. 1787

- 6 Tuesday came to Boston
- 7 Wednesday [illegible]
- 8 Thursday—M^r Foster²
- 9 Fryday Marblehead
- 10 Saturday din'd M^r Otis³ Tea Miss Stillman⁴
- 11 Sunday din'd M^r English⁵ Venison
- 12 Monday at Cap^t. Magees Evng at Cap^t. Dunns⁶
- 13 Tuesday M^r B. Fosters Evn^g. Tea at Miss Masons
- 14 Wednesday dind at M^r. Fosters⁷ Drank Tea M^r. Clarkes Supp'd on [illegible] Party at M^r Inmans
- 15 Thursday dined at M^r. Fosters Evn^g Concerts
- 16 Fryday din'd at Little Cambridge⁸ Evn^g a Ball M^{rs}. Smith
- 17 Saturday dined no where Evn^g M^r. D L [illegible]

¹ This voyage of John Brown's ship *General Washington* marks the beginning of the Rhode Island trade with the East Indies and China, which contributed so largely to the wealth of the Providence merchants during the succeeding half century.

² William Foster was a prominent Boston merchant. His daughter Sally married Harrison Gray Otis whom James Brown mentions frequently in the *Diary*. Frederick C. Pierce, *Foster Genealogy*, (Chicago, 1899) p. 940.

³ Probably Samuel Allyne Otis (1740-1814) father of Harrison Gray Otis. He was a member of Congress in 1787-88 and secretary of the United States Senate from 1789 until his death. *Dictionary of American Biography*, v. 14, p. 98. Hereafter cited as D.A.B.

⁴ Polly Stillman, who a few weeks later was to be a bridesmaid at the wedding of James Brown's sister Abby, was a daughter of Samuel Stillman, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Boston, one of those chiefly instrumental in the founding of Brown University and among the original trustees. D.A.B., v. 18, p. 26; *Report of the Record Commissioners of the City of Boston*, v. 24, p. 313; v. 30, p. 114; *Genealogy of the Balch Families in America*, G. B. Balch (Salem, Mass., 1897) p. 120.

⁵ Thomas English, a Boston merchant. He married Penelope Bethune, with whose family James Brown was intimate at this period. D.A.B., v. 6, p. 165.

⁶ Captains James Magee and Samuel Dunn were shipmasters, Magee in the employ of Thomas Handasyde Perkins. Justin Winsor, ed. *Memorial History of Boston* (Boston, 1881) v. 3, p. 575.

⁷ Bossenger Foster, brother of William, was a gentleman of leisure who is said to have died of gout. He lived in the Craigie House in Cambridge. *Foster Genealogy*, p. 936.

⁸ Now Brighton.⁸

- 18 Sunday dined at M^r. W. Fosters
- 19 Monday M^{rs}. Bethune Little Cambridge M^{rs}. English
Tuesday M^{rs}. Hunts Watertown
Wednesday, M^r Vaughns⁹
Thursday M^r English
- 1st. Day Jan^y 1788 Abby Brown¹⁰ was married to John Francis¹¹ Few Invitations out of the Family Forty Five Supped in two Rooms at the Wedding which was more agreeable The Company being all very Sociable—Every one had retired by one Ock¹²
- 4th Jan^y J. B. gave a Dance at the new house on the Hill upwards of one hundred Invitations were given. The four Rooms in the 2^d. Story were all open'd and well filled The company in remarkable good Spirits. Supp'd at 11 Ock broke up about 3 Ock in the Morn^g.¹³

⁹ Charles Vaughan of Boston and Hallowell, Maine, one of the wealthiest Boston merchants of his time.

¹⁰ John Francis (1763-1796) was a native of Philadelphia, son of Tench and Anne (Willing) Francis. In March, 1786, he became a partner of his future father-in-law in the firm of Brown and Francis. He died suddenly in his 34th year on November 4, 1796. His only child to reach maturity was John Brown Francis (1791-1864) Governor of Rhode Island 1833-38. *The Chad Browne Memorial* (Brooklyn, N. Y., 1888) p. 53, which, however, errs in the date of his death; *Providence Gazette*, Nov. 5, 1796.

¹¹ Abby Brown (1766-1821) eldest of John Brown's three daughters. In the account of the marriage in the *Providence Gazette* of Jan. 5, 1788, she is described as a "young Lady whose truly amiable Disposition, and engaging Manners, cannot fail to adorn and dignify the connubial State."

¹² A letter in the possession of Mr. Norman Herreshoff of Bristol, R. I., a photostatic copy of which is in the Rhode Island Historical Society, gives a more detailed description of the wedding. Written by one of the three bridesmaids, it naturally places emphasis on the ladies' gowns. "The bride was dressed in an elegant white satin a very handsome hat and suite of the most elegant *brussels* I ever beheld. A white ribbon was clasped round her neck with a pearl star, her left shoulder was ornamented with the same, together with her hat. Bracelets, set in pearl with fine strings of the same to bind them on her arm, a handsome watch ornamented with a new chain finished her dress."

The bridesmaids wore "pure white" and hats of "white cain — the crown highly elevated with wire and flowing gauze, finished by a quantity of large white plumes."

¹³ Mr. Herreshoff has also a letter describing the dance, a photostat of which is in the Rhode Island Historical Society. The lower floors of the house were not yet finished, and as the second story "had yet no furniture in it they only sent a dozen or two chairs and for the rest we had long benches covered with green cloth which looked extremely well."

Square dances, jigs, and a game of blind man's buff made the evening an hilarious success, "as true a husking frolic as ever you saw."

[Jan.]

1st. very cold 2^d. first time this Winter went a Sleighing not very good 3 & 4th. cold, light Snow 5th. very cold, Good Sleighing

6th. Capt B. Page¹⁴ returned din'd with. The Family dine at Spring-green¹⁵ The Bay far down as Conimicut first froze over the Night before

7th. The Weather moderates

8th. Snow. Cold & no Sleighing till y^e 15th. when Set out for Boston with M^r J Francis & M^{rs} A Francis, Ben Page & J. Page, P. Stillman and J. Brown 16th. Rain 17th. cold 18th. went to Marblehead with M^r Bethune¹⁶ and B. Page. 19th. Snow day & night & Rain. 20th. Pleasant 21th. & 2^d. moderate like Snow, began at 6 P M of 22^d. fine Sleighing 3^d & 4th. 5th. & 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th. a Thaw J. B. came to Boston

30th pleasant breakfast M^{rs}. Bethune¹⁷ rose with the Sun to bed a [blotted]

31. very cold

[Notes on margin of Table for February, 1788]

N. Hampshire Convention adjourn to [illegible]¹⁸

¹⁴ Captain Benjamin Page (1751-1833) Providence shipmaster and part owner at various times of several vessels. He took part in the destruction of the *Gaspee* and in 1775 was appointed to the command of the first row-galley that should be equipped. Throughout the Revolutionary War he served as 1st Lieutenant in the Navy. In 1828 he was living at Portsmouth, R. I., in the house in which General Prescott had been captured. He died, however, in Jackson, Ohio. Joseph J. Smith, *Civil and Military List of R. I.* (Providence, 1900-07) v. 1, p. 316; v. 2, p. 724. *Manufacturers and Farmers Journal* (Providence) July 14, 1828; Dec. 5, 1833.

¹⁵ In 1782 John Brown bought Spring Green Farm in Warwick from the heirs of John Greene, to whose family it had belonged since the original purchase one hundred and forty years before. The property when purchased contained 664½ acres. On John Brown's death in 1803 Abby Francis inherited it. The Harrison S. Taft Papers dealing with the Brown family, v. 6, p. 36, from which the above information is derived, give a detailed description and history of Spring Green. These papers are in the Rhode Island Historical Society. In the *Diary* Spring Green is often abbreviated S. G. or S-G.

¹⁶ Probably Nathaniel Bethune, a Boston merchant, as his brother George seems to have died before this date. Nathaniel Bethune appears never to have married. Mrs. John A. Weisse, *A History of the Bethune Family* (New York, 1884) is inadequate, but gives some information about the family.

¹⁷ Mrs. Mary Bethune, widow of George. She was the daughter of Benjamin Faneuil.

6th. Feb Mass Convention break up
25, Assembly convene. Providence

[Feb.]

1st. pleasant preparing to leave Boston

2^d came home fine Sleighing

3^d Rain & warmer 4th. warm & pleasant

5th. extreme cold & windy River open'd yesterday closed today

6th. very cold 7th. M^r V. B. & Otis¹⁹ came up 8th. still cold

9th. moderate, 10th. at S.G. with our friends very fine day

11th. rainy & warm. Mess^r V. B. & O return to Boston. Rainy weather

12th. cold, 13, 14, 15th. open wet weather

16th. morn^g Snow has fallen 12 or 14 Inch dine at Col^l Tillinghast²⁰ it rains

17th. cold & pleasant 18th. went to P^t Pleasant²¹ with A & J Francis B. Bowen²² & Sally Brown²³ very cold

19th. return in Evn^g very pleasant

20th. cold, windy 22th. a light Snow

¹⁸ These entries refer to the conventions called to consider the ratification of the Federal Constitution and indicate James Brown's interest in the heated political struggle going on at the time. John Brown was one of the leaders in the fight for ratification in Rhode Island, and most of the men mentioned in the diary were strong supporters of the proposed Constitution.

¹⁹ Harrison Gray Otis (1765-1848) later prominent in Massachusetts politics, U. S. Senator and Mayor of Boston, was in 1788 a rising young lawyer and Federalist politician. He graduated from Harvard in 1783 and probably knew James Brown as an undergraduate. *D.A.B.*, v. 14, p. 98.

²⁰ Col. Daniel Tillinghast (1732-1806) was the son of Joseph and Mary Tillinghast of Providence. He was twice married; first, to Hannah, daughter of Robert and Amey (Crawford) Gibbs; second, to Lydia, daughter of Gov. Stephen Hopkins. He began his military career as 2d Lieutenant in the Providence Troop of Horse in 1755. From 1774 to 1795 he was Colonel in command of the United Train of Artillery of Providence. He was a member of the Committee of Safety from Providence, 1775-6. Col. Tillinghast died in Uxbridge, Mass., on Sept. 18, 1806. See Smith, *Civil and Military List* for numerous references; also a typewritten *Genealogy of the Tillinghast Family* by William R. Tillinghast in the Rhode Island Historical Society.

²¹ John Brown's 220 acre estate on Poppasquash Neck in Bristol. Formerly the property of the loyalist William Vassall, it was confiscated by the State in 1776 and purchased by John Brown in 1781. R. I. H. S. *Collections*, v. 18, p. 1-8.

²² Probably Betsey Bowen, daughter of Dr. Ephraim Bowen. She married John Ward, son of Gov. Samuel and Anna (Ray) Ward on Dec. 25, 1792. *The Greene Family of R. I.*, p. 101; Snow's . . . *Index of the births, marriages and deaths . . . Providence . . .* v. 1, p. 359.

²³ Sarah (1773-1846) second of James Brown's three sisters. She married Charles F. Herreshoff in 1801 and on the death of her father inherited the Point Pleasant estate. *Chad Brown Memorial* p. 54.

- 23^d. din'd at Judge Whipples²⁴ a large Party the highest Frolick I ever knew
 24th. Spent the Even^g at M^{rs}. Hawkins
 25. a dance at S. Green 60 Invitations 34 there
 26th. there has been fine Sleighing since ^y 16th. Ins^t.
 27 & 8th. Two extreme cold days clear Sun
 29th. Still as cold, our Gen^l Assembly reject the Constitution as recomended by Congress and refer it to the people

[Mar.]

- 1st. very cold River froze over under the Bridge — Weather begins to moderate
 2^d. from extreme cold. dine at S-green with M^r D. Mason²⁵ & H. Otis²⁶
 3^d. Mess^r. Broome & Le Fite in Town The Ohio Company meet at Rices²⁷ very cold about this Time
 8th. at Greenwich M^r. Campbells Funeral²⁸
 9th. came home good sleighing & the last
 10th. Ice quite gone in the river, warm & open
 11th. Clubb at our house 12th. & 13th. very warm

²⁴ Jeremiah Whipple, Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for Providence County, 1761-1785, and several times member of the General Assembly. He died in January, 1801. *Gazette*, Jan. 31, 1801.

²⁵ Daniel Mason, Newport merchant associated with Col. Francis Malbone, was a son of Benjamin and Mary (Ayrault) Mason. He died unmarried in 1797 and is buried in Trinity church-yard. Wilkins Updike, *History of the Episcopal Church in Narragansett*, ed. 1907, v. 1, p. 406.

²⁶ See Note 19 above.

²⁷ Manasseh Cutler, one of the chief organizers of the Ohio Company, notes in his *Journal* on March 5, 1788: "A meeting of the Directors and Agents of the Ohio Company at Rices Tavern. Made returns of shares and prepared to draw next morning." On the 6th the drawing for lots took place "in the Council Chamber in the Court House — open doors — and a great number of people attended." Though James Brown neglected to mention it, Cutler dined at "Mr. John Brown's; a most superb entertainment." *Life, Journals and Correspondence of Rev. Manasseh Cutler LL.D.*, (Cincinnati, 1888) v. 1, p. 384.

John Brown and his family owned an aggregate of twenty shares in the Ohio Company, John and James each having five, Mrs. Brown, four, and the three daughters two apiece. Archer B. Cutler, *The Records of the Original Proceedings of the Ohio Company* (Marietta, Ohio, 1917) v. 2, p. 235.

²⁸ Jacob Campbell (1760-1788) only son of Archibald Campbell of East Greenwich. After graduating from Brown in 1783 he studied law with Gen. James M. Varnum and devoted himself to literature, being the author of a volume of poetry entitled *Poetical Essays* and a number of prose essays. If tradition is to be trusted, his tragic death from consumption led to that of Miss Eliza Russell, daughter of the Hon. Joseph Russell, who, after watching by his bedside till the end, cut herself off from all society, and ultimately died of a broken heart. Wilkins Updike, *Memoirs of the Rhode Island Bar* (Boston, 1842) p. 134.

- 14th. pleasant rode on horseback with A. Francis & S. Brown & J. F.
 15 came to Newport with J. F. & A. F. & S. Francis lodg^{gs} at M^{rs}. Almys²⁹, call
 16th. our Party all at Church, spend Eve at M^r Masons 17th. Eve at M^{rs}. Bensons³⁰
 18th. at Doct^r. Bakers³¹ in the Eve
 23^d I get A. F. & J. F. saild from Newport for N. York Wind S.E. foggy & rain
 24th. very blustering S.W. & West
 25th. at a ball at M^{rs}. Greens. very genteel about 12 couple Wind West & N.W.
 26th. mostly calm, wind every Point of compass and snow flurrys
 27th. fine weather. Wind N.W.
 28, 9th & 30 cold, rain, 31 warmer 30th on Sunday I came from Newport landed at Fields point 31. very warm. 1, 2 & 3^d of April good Weather
 4 & 5th. Wind N.E. & rain the ground very dry & wants moistening
 6th. pleasant 7th. very warm & showery Company dine at S. Greene
 8th. Showery all day. 9th. & 10 warm M^r. E. Hopkins³² has been in jail two days hav^g been bonds man for M^r Star of New London
 11th. very pleasant. 12, chilly & showers
 13th. go to p^t pleasant, warm, very warm 14th 15th it showers
 16 pleasant. 18th. Rain. 19th. warm—go to p^t pleasant. 20th. return. 1st. 2 & 3. cold very bad weather the last M^r. Manning³³ goes to N. York. I write to J. & A.

²⁹ Benjamin Almy and his wife took lodgers in the Brenton house on Thames Street. Theirs was the most fashionable and attractive boarding house in Newport. C. G. Mason, *Reminiscences of Newport*, p. 369.

³⁰ Mrs. Jennie (Coddington) Benson, wife of Martin Benson (1741-1811) was the daughter of Capt. John and Mary (Wanton) Coddington. William P. Garrison, *The Benson Family of Newport* (N. Y., 1872) p. 19.

³¹ Dr. John Baker, a native of Philadelphia who rented a house and seven acres of land from Trinity Church in Newport from 1786 to 1792. C. G. Mason, *Annals of Trinity Church*, p. 176, 183.

³² Probably Esek Hopkins (1718-1802) brother of Gov. Stephen Hopkins, sea captain and first commander-in-chief of the United States Navy.

³³ James Manning (1738-1791) first president of Brown University.



JAMES BROWN (1761 - 1834)

*Unsigned miniature**Courtesy of Annumary Brown Memorial*

Francis.

4. 5 & 6. cold raw N.E. weather 7 & 8th the same for ten days the weather has been very Tedious
 9th the wind has come about N.W. and pleasant
 27th J. B. went to Boston
 30th J. F. came home and met us with my Father at Spring green much better in health.
 The first part of May, warm & pleasant till y^e 8th when a N.E. came on and continued with rain to the 12th when it cleared up and I returned hav^g been to P^t P-t and set out from there for Seaconet but obliged to return the same night. 9th
 13th. 14th. 15th rather cool, fires necessary in Eve'
 16th very warm, a few apple Trees in blossom. 17th warm
 18th Wind N.E. chilly, dine Col^l Wall & J. murray at S green
 19th. 20th foggy weather
 21st very warm & sultry set out with B. Bourne³⁴ for Plymouth
 22^d on our return 23 got home all the week thus far foggy
 24th very pleasant dine at Uncle Nich^{ls,35} with M^{rs}. Binny³⁶ & M^r. Lear³⁷
 25th go to P^t pleasant — 26. Return
 28th dine on Turtle. 29th on I [illegible] S. green
 30th Cumberland. 31, [blank]
 The first part of June fine weather.

³⁴ Benjamin Bourne (1755-1808) prominent federalist lawyer, Rhode Island's first representative in Congress under the Federal Constitution and twice re-elected.

³⁵ Nicholas Brown (1729-1791) eldest of the "four brothers" and one of Rhode Island's foremost merchants of the period.

³⁶ Mary (Woodrow) Binney, widow of Dr. Barnabas Binney (1751-1787) a distinguished Philadelphia physician and graduate of Brown in the class of 1774. Her sister-in-law Avis Binney married Nicholas Brown.

³⁷ Miss Susan Lear of Philadelphia. She accompanied Mrs. Binney and her daughter Susan on a trip to Providence, arriving on May 23, 1788. I am indebted to Mr. Frank Hail Brown for the use of his typewritten copy of her *Journal*, a detailed and lively account of events and personalities to which James Brown devoted but a passing word.

After meeting James Brown at dinner, the mid-day meal, Miss Lear drove through the town with Mrs. Nicholas Brown. "Am much better pleased," she wrote, "with this place than Newport. The Houses in general are better, tho' built of wood."

United States and Paraguay Navigation Company*

by JOAN LAWTON

On June 17, 1853, the Rhode Island General Assembly passed on the charter forming the United States and Paraguay Navigation Company "for the purpose of building, equipping, furnishing, purchasing, chartering, navigating and owning vessels . . . to be used in all lawful trade and commerce . . . for the transportation of passengers, freight and mails, and they shall by their corporate name be capable in law of purchasing, holding and conveying real or personal estate, and transacting such other lawful business as said corporation may deem expedient."

The stockholders, meeting on June 23, 1853, confirmed the charter and its bylaws, the most important of which was that, of the seven directors who would hold office for one year, five were to be Rhode Island men.

With a capital stock of \$100,000 divided into shares with par value of \$1,000 each, the directors were given the right to increase the bond issue as they saw fit. At this first meeting of the new company, Samuel G. Arnold was named president, in which capacity he served until his death in 1880. Stephen G. Mason (1817-99) was appointed secretary and treasurer, the position he filled until the company permanently disbanded in 1891.

The seven directors were Samuel G. Arnold, Edward Carrington, Earl P. Mason, Rufus Waterman, Isaac Harts-horn, C. W. Copeland, and S. DeWitt Bloodgood.

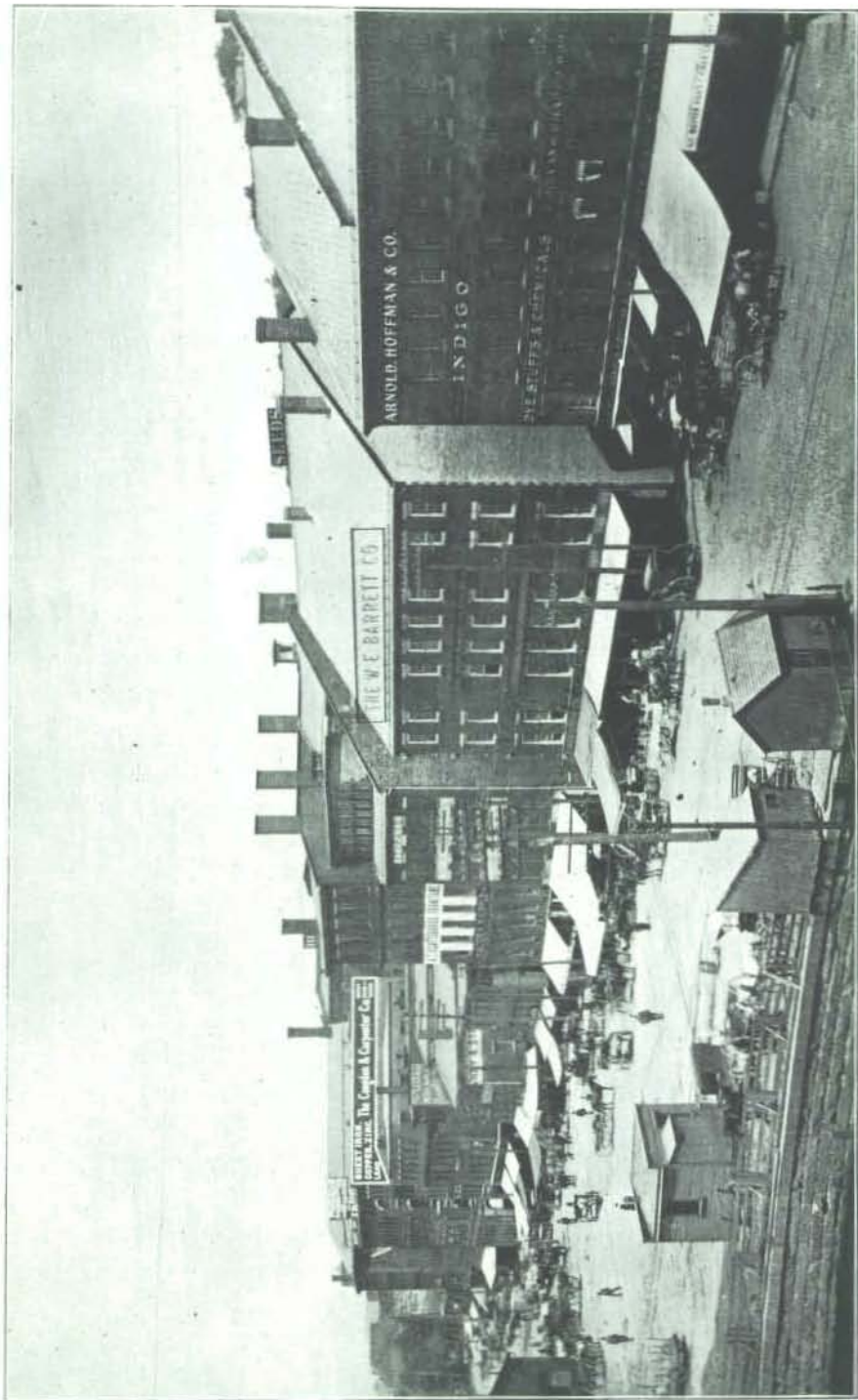
Within a year businesses were established at Asuncion and San Antonio. The former was the site of a cigar factory which turned out 100,000 to 200,000 cigars per month for which there was a greater demand than the company could fill. The saw mill at San Antonio flourished with equal profits.

* From papers recently presented the Society by Mrs. Arnold G. Talbot.

At the first annual meeting held on the second Wednesday in December, 1854, Mr. Arnold was able to report the success of the second bond issue in November, 1853, when the directors themselves purchased \$50,000 worth of new stock. He stated that the company had also become interested in the manufacture of hemp, but at the time had not the facilities to press their advantage in South America.

Early in 1855 news reached the directors that the Paraguayan government under President Lopez had confiscated American enterprise and virtually expelled Americans from the country. In August of the same year, the South American business of the United States and Paraguay Navigation Company closed. Through their agent, Edward A. Hopkins, American consul at Paraguay, the company protested the disbandment to no avail. Presenting their case to the State Department at Washington, they were received with a favorable attitude. On December 12, 1855, the company established a committee on claims with N. F. Potter, W. M. Bailey, and Lewis B. Childs serving. Rufus Waterman was elected to the committee in July, 1857.

Using all available funds of the company, the committee succeeded in engaging John Appleton and C. S. Bradley as counsel. The United States government had, meanwhile, conceded the justice of the claim and were desirous only of coming to a settlement with the Paraguayan government on the exact amount of the adjustment. A Mr. Bowlin was appointed commissioner for the United States in the affair, and he was authorized to settle for \$500,000 or an admission of liability on the part of the South American government, which would then set the matter before a joint commission. President Lopez was willing to pay only \$250,000. Thus the matter was finally placed in the hands of commissioners: Hon. Cave Johnston for the United States and Senor Jose Berges for Paraguay.



Canal Street, Providence, R. I., looking north before Waterman Street was extended (ca. 1913) through the site of the W. E. Barrett Co. Building and the adjacent Arnold Block on North Main Street. *Halftone in the R.I.H.S. Library*

The Newport Citizens Cup Race

Extracted by FRANCIS H. STONE, JR.

The files of the *Newport News* for the dates immediately before and after the race described in the log of the Grinnell schooner yacht *Lydia* yield the following information in regard to the race.

This yacht race was described as the *Newport Citizens Cup* race, and it appears that the prizes in the various classes were to be cups paid for by public subscription by the citizens of Newport. Tiffany of New York and Gorham Company of Providence had been asked to submit sketches of prizes. These could not be ordered, however, until the total money available had been determined, which apparently was not until the day of the race.

The following yachts were listed as formally entering this race: *Mayflower*, *Galatea*, *Puritan*, *Gitana*, *Montauk*, *Sachem*, *Miranda*, *Bedouin*, *Stranger*, *Clara*, *Cinderella*, *Bertie*.

As can be told from the story of the race in the log, the wind conditions that prevailed on the day of the race were, to say the least, unfortunate. A half gale in the early morning died rapidly to nothing, and no new breeze came in to redeem the situation. The whole thing ended in a drifting match, which ran way into the night. As there was no time limit specified, for those yachts that cared about the result, there was nothing to do but keep at it. It appears that a great many dropped out at different stages without notifying anyone either then or later. Furthermore, since for some reason no stakeboat stayed out at the lightship to take times at the finish, all yachts had to report their own times at that point, which was reached in the middle of the night by those that reached it at all. As the log shows, there were some close times among some of the boats, producing a snarl that took literally days to untangle. The winners were not announced until several days after the race had been held. As finally announced they were as follows:

1st Class Sloops	<i>Mayflower</i>
2nd Class Sloops	<i>Stranger</i>
3rd Class Sloops	<i>Cinderella</i>
Schooners	<i>Gitana</i>

The *Galatea* was disqualified for fouling a buoy, a hint of which I believe is given in the log.

All in all the results of the race were most unsatisfactory to the citizens of Newport who had put up money for cups and otherwise had promoted the affair. There is no difficulty in sensing that the race proved to be a decided "flop" from every point of view.

There follows an account of the yacht race off Newport in September of 1886, in which the "Cup Yachts" *Mayflower* and *Galatea*, as well as some additional well known racing yachts of the time, participated. It is written by Captain J. B. Smith, who at the time was sailing master on Mr. Frederick Grinnell's schooner yacht *Lydia*. The yacht had cruised to Newport to be on hand for this race.

* * * * *

SEPTEMBER 18th 1886

Begins with a strong Northwester, cool and clear. At about 6 a.m. Mr. Willard Nye Jr. came alongside to see if he could get Capt. Smith to go on the yacht *Mayflower*, and Mr. Grinnell said he had decided to let Capt. Smith go, as he wished to do what he could for the *Mayflower's* success. Therefore ordered Capt. Smith to go onboard if agreeable, and do what he could in the way of making the race a success. At about this time Mr. Grinnell sent a note by our man Joe on board the schooner yacht *Harbinger*, Mr. H. G. Russell, owner, and a reply came back that Mr. Russell would like the owner and his company to join his yacht, and therefore see the race between the *Galatea*, *Puritan*, and *Mayflower*. Therefore Mr. F. Grinnell and his son Russell, with Mr. Francis Greene of New Bedford went aboard the *Harbinger* at about 9 a.m. at which time the Captain had gone onboard the *Mayflower*, leaving this yacht in the care of Joseph Tilton, his mate.

Capt. Smith now on board the *Mayflower*. I was very kindly and cordially received by the owner, General Paine and designer Burgess, and soon entered into the spirit which prevailed among the noble and patriotic Commander and crew. The mainsail was set and it was blowing a gale from the N.W. The order was given to put in a reef. We hooked on the reef tackle, hauled out the mainsail and put in a single reef. All being ready General Paine gave the order to get under way, which took about ten minutes. Capt. Stone offered me the wheel. I, of course, declined to take it. We broke ground and fell off on the starboard tack and ran out of the harbor of Newport. South of Torpedo Island took in our anchor and stowed it below, then bore off down the river, blowing a gale from the N.N.W. moving more like a machine than anything I have ever been on. With a rush and a roar we sped on down to Beavertail, or near the Brenton Reef lightship, then we tacked. The wind seemed to have slackened up. We shook out the reef and in doing so found the mainsail torn in the reef cringle. Lowered the sail partly down and repaired it, taking about ½ hour. During this time all the yachts, tugs, steamers etc. that always accompany such an occasion, arrived. Soon as possible the repairs were made, we hoisted the mainsail and club topsail and bore away for the race, being late in joining. The wind had very much died down. When we crossed the line at the judges boat we were handicapped 4 minutes and 19 seconds, which we considered a very poor prospect to win, the *Puritan* being about two miles ahead, also *Galatea*. Both going like deerhounds. With balloon jib and club topsail set we bowled along very fast, soon feeling assured we were on the gain. After running a few miles we down spinnaker boom and set an immense sail covering up all of our prospect ahead, and kept her SWbyS for Block Island, the wind gradually dying away, and when within about five miles of the first turning mark we took in the spinnaker and soon afterward the balloon jib, setting in place jib foresail and small jib topsail. At this time we were well abreast of the fleet of racers, sloops, schooners and *Galatea*, but the *Puritan* was well in the lead and near the

turning mark. From about two miles from this it was nearly a drift—the tide setting strong from the E.S.E. made it hard turning. Still we managed to get around one hour after the famous *Puritan*, during which time she had gone but a short distance. At this time the *Galatea* was away to the West of the buoy which is on the point of a sand shoal on the North of Block Island. After we rounded we began hunting the *Puritan* and with hardly steerage way we kept her E.S.E. altering our course to the light air that came from the island so that our sails would draw to advantage and with very little wind we drifted with the East tide Eastward, still the *Puritan* being in the van. After the yachts rounded the B. I. buoy some made for the north shore with a fine breeze from the N.W. and among them was the *Galatea*, which fouled the buoy in turning. She sped onward, leaving us in the calms, until she was nearly lost to sight. Still we concluded to fight it out on this line. At about 3:30 p.m. Capt. Smith took the wheel for the first time, course NE by E $\frac{1}{2}$ E and we began to pick up on the *Puritan* who altered her course some more to the N. We drifted down and passed her, leaving her in a calm. Soon she, with the beautiful schooner *Sachem* was taken in tow by a tug and went for Newport. We then went on a hunt for the *Galatea*. At about 5:15 p.m. relieved from the wheel by Capt. Stone (a very fine man), and took lunch. With a few yachts for company we had about the kind of a drifting sail until after sunset, when there seemed to be a little more wind, and under the North shore the wind had all died out. We were all the time expecting more wind from the South, but was disappointed. The General said "Keep on, if it takes all the Fall", and we steered with an air so light that we could not trim sheets to any great advantage. Night shut in, and we saw nothing more of our antagonist until we were near the last turning mark SW by W from West Island about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Just before turning we saw going before us on our same course the English cutter *Galatea*, with a fine little 6 knot wind. All was aglow for a little more fighting for the home goal. Round goes the *Galatea* and what is this? Why this is the *Mayflower* of

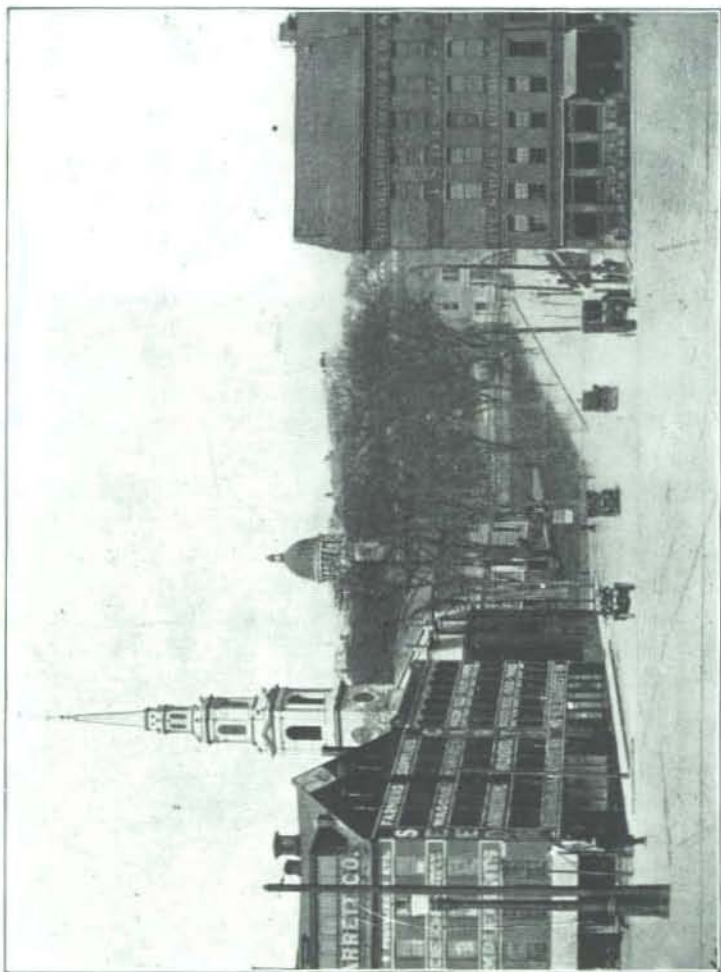
course, looking for the cutter who ran away round out of the course to beat us home. As we shot slowly round the mark the little Northerly wind had left, but there came a puff from the S.E. giving us headway enough to come up with the cutter, bringing her under our lee, where she remained until we finished the race at the Brenton Reef lightship. The wind from off the West Island turning stake was very light and variable all the way to the lightship—puffs and calms. We passed the last mark, Brenton Reef lightship, at having had one of the calmest races that I was ever in, and at the finish there was five of us finished in a bunch, the *Galatea*, being one length astern of us nearest to the lightship, then outside of us the schooner *Montauk*, outside of her the English schooner *Miranda*, then came on the outside the cutter *Bedouin*. With a light air from the S.E. we all jibed over and ran into the harbor, worn out with this long and tedious days sail. This adds to the wonderful and beautiful yacht *Mayflower* one more victory over the vaunted English cutter *Galatea*. We ran into Newport south of Torpedo Island and came to anchor east of the piles drove for a sight for the steamers. I, J. B. Smith, having been as pilot over the course and honored with the privilege of taking the yacht into port by being assigned the wheel, may the graceful *Mayflower* carry forward her hospitable and patriotic owner and commander, General Paine, to many a victory is our best wish.

New Members

Since July, 1947

Mrs. Douglas N. Allan	Mr. Edward T. Hogan
Mr. Henry N. Arnold	Miss Elva Lawton
Greene, R. I.	New York, N. Y.
Miss Helen R. Chandler	James H. Lightbourne, D. D.
Mr. Lester E. Dodge	Miss Dorothy Murphy
Montclair, N. J.	Mr. H. Clinton Owen, Jr.
Mr. W. Gurnee Dyer	Mrs. Earl F. Quincy, Auburn, R. I.
Portsmouth, R. I.	Mrs. Frederick G. Sherman
Mr. Percy A. Harden	Mr. Laurence E. Tilley
Mr. Alexander T. Hindmarsh	Mr. Giles W. Tripp
Cranston, R. I.	Mrs. George Henry Warren, Newport, R. I.

This brings the Society's membership to 1285.



Extension of Waterman Street to Canal Street after the razing of the Arnold Block on North Main Street and the W. F. Barrett Company's headquarters on Canal Street. This company subsequently moved to the building on the north side of the Waterman Street extension. Cf. the view of Canal Street on p. 110 of this issue.

Halftone in the R.I.H.S. Library

New Publications of Interest to Rhode Island

After a long drought there will be offered a flood of books relevant to Rhode Island in the next few months. First on the list is George Parker Winship's *Daniel Berkeley Updike and the Merrymount Press*. This son of a famous Rhode Island family is here recognized as an outstanding bookmaker. Following in the same series, edited by Mr. Winship, will be *Gregory Dexter of London and New England*, by Bradford Fuller Swan. Richard LeBaron Bowen's *Early Rehoboth*, v.3, is on the press.

The author and printer both hope that *Angell's Lane* by George L. Miner, will be on the stands by December 1. William G. Roelker and Jeanette Black, editors of the *Revolutionary Letters of Ebenezer David*, to be published by the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati, are not so hopeful. But the manuscript with an introduction by Lawrence Counselman Wroth, Librarian of the John Carter Brown Library, where the originals are located, is nearing completion. The Reverend Arthur E. Wilson's *Weybosset Bridge* is being released November 3.

Carl Bridenbaugh, formerly a professor at Brown University and now Director of the Institute of Early American History and Culture, Williamsburg, Virginia, writes that his book about Peter Harrison, the architect, should be ready next spring. Hillman M. Bishop, who has been exploring the devious route by which Rhode Island finally came to accept the Constitution, has completed the manuscript of *Rhode Island and the Federal Constitution*. He is interested in finding a publisher. As his book goes back to the original sources, he should not seek in vain. Difficulties caused by the liquidation of the printing concern, have prevented the publication to date of the third volume of the Waterman Family. This volume deals with the branch of the family in Rhode Island.

Several articles in recent magazines are of interest to our members: "The Fourth of July in Rhode Island," by

Eleanor Palffy, *Town and Country*, July, 1947; "World's Richest Baby Joins the Navy," by Milton Lehman, *Saturday Evening Post*, August 23, 1947; "Providence," by Win Brooks, *Saturday Evening Post*, May 3, 1947; "Island Realm," a story of Block Island, *Saturday Evening Post*, June 7, 1947; "John Holden Greene, Architect," by Mabel M. Swan in the magazine *Antiques*, July, 1947; and in the August issue of the same publication an article, "The Cape Cod Home of Mrs. Charles D. Cook."

W. G. R.

The British Wife of Joseph Jenks, the Patentee

by ALBERT ERNEST JENKS

Professor of Anthropology, Emeritus, University of Minnesota.

For more than a hundred years students interested in the British origin of the Jenks family in America have searched for the name of the British wife of Joseph¹ Jenkes, who is said to have died before the first paternal ancestor of the family in America left the British Islands for the American colonies. She was the mother of Joseph² Jenks^a and the immediate maternal ancestor of many present-day Jenkses living in the United States. It is true that Joseph¹ married a wife, Elizabeth _____, in Massachusetts and had by her from about 1650 until 1663 at least two daughters and three sons; but search so far among members of the Jenks family in America shows that a considerable majority of

(a) The most common spelling of the name in America is Jenks. As such it is found throughout the United States. In New England, especially, the earlier forms *Jencks* and *Jenckes* are used. In the southeastern United States the form *Jinks* occurs. I know of no place in America where the original spelling, *Jenkes* has survived. That is the spelling of the name as it originated about 1350 among the Welsh people of the present county of Shropshire, England. In some of the early American records the name of Joseph¹ was spelled *Jenkes*, as in his petition (with eight others) to the General Court, dated June 12, 1645, for Nashaway Plantation. The last date I have seen when a member of the American family wrote the name *Jenkes* was in 1788 when Rachel Lawrence, the widow of Dr. John⁴ (Judge William², Joseph², Joseph¹) Jenks, signed her last will *Rachel Jenkes*.

them are descended from Joseph², rather than from Samuel², John², or Daniel², the American-born sons.

Joseph² Jenks was born in England in 1632. His father, it is variously reported, came to Massachusetts in 1640, 1642, or 1643, leaving his son Joseph² with the boy's maternal grandparents. Tradition also insists there was a second son, William², or more probably George², left similarly with the grandparents and who is said to have come to Virginia or the Carolinas. Later Joseph² joined his father, the iron master, at the Iron Works, Lynn, Massachusetts. He is recorded in Massachusetts in 1647 where he was with his father learning the iron trade. Later, with his personable wife, Hester Ballard, he went to Rhode Island, where he founded Pawtucket, establishing his foundry and forge at the falls of the Pawtucket River and thereby laying the foundation of an enterprise which made Pawtucket the greatest iron workshop in the American colonies. Nine children were born to Joseph² and Hester, all of whom married and had large families. The four sons left strong marks on Rhode Island history: Joseph³, born in 1656, who became governor of Rhode Island; Nathaniel³, born in 1662, a major in the Colonial Wars; Ebenezer³, born in 1669, the seventh minister in Roger Williams's Baptist Church in Providence; and William³, born in 1675, Chief Justice of the Providence County Court for many years.

No student of the American Jenks family of whom I have knowledge has presented the name of the British wife of Joseph¹, though Mrs. Helen Jenks Cleary suggests it was *Hudson*. Recently I had the good fortune to learn some authoritative facts about the long-lost Jenks wife and mother and also facts about her family in London, England. An experienced genealogist, a member of the American Jenks family, the late Harlan W. Jenks, Washington, D. C., gave me the first lead when he wrote me on March 15, 1940, regarding a book in the Library of Congress: "A book in manuscript, I believe, though I have never seen it, by a man named BANKS, now deceased. In which book

is given reference to English records regarding many of the early New England settlers, including our first Joseph Jenks' marriage record in the late 1590's in a London Parish which is named, along with the date. But the maiden name of the bride no one can read with certainty, so I am told. It is some kind of a strange, foreign-sounding name, besides practically illegible."

In November, 1940, I saw the Banks manuscript collection of English records in the Rare Books room of the Library of Congress. It is a scrapbook consisting of notes (both typewritten and long-hand) pasted on numbered pages. The title of the volume is written in pencil: *Charles Edward Banks. Notes from Genealogical Gleanings in England.* On page 775 is the following notice in longhand: All Hallows, London Wall, Joseph Jenkes—Mary Teroye 30 Sept. 1630.

The name of the bride as presented by Mr. Banks is *Mary Teroye*. My first thought was that the name might possibly be Spanish, but it proved to be neither Spanish nor Portuguese. My next thought was that it might perhaps be Welsh, but it is not. Since London, even as late as the beginning of the present century, had only about four per cent of non-British residents, I concluded Col. Banks must somehow have mistaken the name as it appeared in the seventeenth century writing of the Parish register. At this stage of the problem I turned to search for possible printed Parish records in the Library of Congress. To my surprise I found the volume containing the marriage record I sought. I was even more surprised to discover that it had been printed some thirty years before Col. Banks had made his copy of the original.

The volume in question is number 11 of an edition of 53 copies entitled *The Registers of Christenings Marriages and Burials of the Parish of Allhallowes London Wall within the City of London from the Year of our Lord 1559 to 1675.* "Privately printed at the Chiswick Press 1878. Only fifty-three copies printed and numbered by Charles Wittingham." On page 241 under the section heading

"Register of Marriages" for the year 1630 is the following entry: Joseph Jenkes and Mary Tervyn the 30th of September. We thus see that Col. Banks correctly reproduced each element of the original entry except the spelling of the bride's surname. Further, if the reader will rapidly write the two words, *Tervyn* and *Teroye*, he will see how readily *Tervyn* may be mistaken for *Teroye*.

Thus we have the name of the British wife of Joseph¹ Jenks and the mother of Joseph² Jenks. We have also the date and place of her marriage, as well as the exact location of the record of her marriage. In addition that same Parish register on page 154 records that Mary was baptised March 26, 1611; consequently, she was at least 19 years, 6 months, and 4 days old when she married Joseph Jenkes. I say *at least* that old, because according to the custom of that day, children were almost never baptised on the day of their birth, but a few days, weeks, or even months later. It is safe to say that Mary Tervyn became Mary Jenkes in her twentieth year. In the same Parish register on page 292 her burial is recorded as that of Mary Jenkes on May 14, 1643. At the time of her burial she was in her thirty-second year.

Mary (Tervyn) Jenkes's father was Jeames (a frequent early spelling of *James*) and her mother was Margery. In the Parish register the family surname is spelled four different ways: *Tervin*, *Tervyn*, *Terwayne*, and *Terwyn*. Two other persons, apparently not in Mary's immediate family, have a fifth spelling, *Terwin*. I submitted those names to my friend, Dr. David Bryn-Jones, a Welsh scholar, who wrote me on December 14, 1940, confirming the Welsh origin of the name: "Tervyn looks decidedly Welsh and, as a matter of fact, is literally translated *End*. *Terwyn* also looks Welsh and *Terwayne* looks decidedly Cornish or Celtic. *Wyn*, as you know, is the Welsh for *White* and appears in many names in combination or as *Wynn* alone."^b

(b) Personal letter dated December 14, 1940, from Dr. David Bryn-Jones, Carleton College, Director of the Frank B. Kellogg Foundation, Department of International Relations, Northfield, Minnesota.

Some 10,000 years ago when the prehistoric ancestors of both the Welsh and Cornish peoples came into the British Isles, they were the so-called Celts, and their native languages are still spoken of as Celtic.—Author.

As yet I know nothing of the geographic origin of Mary's parents. But they may have had a child born in the Parish of All Hallows in-the-Wall, London, in 1604, and Margery's burial is recorded there in 1641, establishing the family there for at least thirty-seven years. That was a full lifetime for a family almost anywhere in the early seventeenth century.

Employing the same spelling of the names as used in the printed Register, there follows a table of the data about the Tervyn family:

TABLE I. *Vital data of the Jeames and Margery Tervyn family*

Serial Number	Year	Event	Item	Page Reference
1	1604	Baptisms	Jeames the son of Jeames Terwyn 9 November.	38
2	1624	Burials	Jeames the sonne of Jeames Terwyn the 18 th of March.	201
3	1606	Baptisms	Margerie the daughter of Jeames Terwayne baptised The XXX th of November.	150
4	1611	Baptisms	Mary daughter of Jeames Tervin baptised XXV th .	154
5	1630	Marriages	Joseph Jenkes and Mary Tervyn. the 30 th of September.	241
6	1643	Burials	Mary Jenkes, 14 May.	292
7	1613	Baptisms	Elizabeth the daughter of Jeames Tervin baptised The 8 th of August.	155
8	1613	Burials	Mary Stretowe serv ^t to Jeames Tervyn buried the 13 th of September.	140
9	1615	Baptisms	Hanna daughter of Jeames Tervyn baptised The 15 th of October.	157
10	1617	Baptisms	John sonne of Jeames Tervin & Margery his Wife The 11 th of September.	159
11	1620	Baptisms	Martha the daug. of Jeames Tervyn & Margery his Wif the first of August.	162
12	1620	Burials	Martha da. of Jeames Tervin buried the 2 ^d of August.	196
13	1621	Baptisms	Susanna the da. of Jeames Tervyn & Margery his Wife the 12 th of August.	163
14	1624	Burials	Susane the daughter of Jeames Tervyn the 26 th of Novemb ^r .	201
15	1623	Burials	A Chrisome child the sonne of Jeames Tervyn the 23 th of January.	199

Serial Number	Year	Event	Item	Page Reference
16	1641	Burials	Margery Tervin May 4.	290
17	1625	Burials	Jeames Tervyn September 11 th .	270
18	1640	Burials	Jeames Tervyn Novemb: 3.	290
19	1641	Burials	Jeames Tervyn August 11.	291

In the above table we may note that the family surname occurs eighteen times in the nineteen items on Mary's family; the only exception is in No. 6 which notices the burial of *Mary Jenkes*. In all eighteen cases the first syllable is written *Ter*; the second syllable is written *vyn* eleven times, *vin* five times, *wyn* and *wayne* once each. It is interesting, and perhaps significant, that the earliest two dated entries are the two which differ in pronunciation from the sixteen others. The earliest, 1604, spells the name *Terwyn*; the next chronologically, 1606, spells it *Terwayne*. The third entry in point of time, 1611, spells it *Tervin*. Thereafter, persistently, the pronunciation of the name does not change. Perhaps after recording the first two entries, the Parish scribe succeeded in changing in his own mind the *wyn* sound to the sound of *vyn*, and thereafter, with characteristic persistence, retained the *vyn* or *vin* spelling throughout the register. The family name was thus firmly fixed in sound even though there was some variation in spelling.

As far as the Parish records show, Mary had three brothers: Jeames, named for his father, died aged nineteen years and four months; John, whose mother's name was also recorded with the father's at baptism; and a "Chrisome" son, noted only at burial. Only Mary's brother John was left to carry on the family name. He was in his twenty-fourth year when his mother died; of his later life we know nothing. According to the Parish records Mary had five sisters. The first was Margerie, given the mother's name with diminutive ending. Then came our Mary, married in her twentieth year, dying in her thirty-second year, but leaving the seed which produced several thousand descendants in America. The third daughter was Elizabeth who died in her twentieth year. The fourth daughter was

Hanna, who was in her twenty-fifth year when her mother died. The fifth was Martha, the first daughter whose mother's name, Margery, was recorded with the father's. The last was Susanna, who was buried at the age of three years, three months, and fourteen days. So it seems that three of Mary's sisters may well have married and borne children—as was the custom for normal women during that time in history.

As to Mary's parents. The family of Jeames and Margery Tervyn was an established one, living in one London Parish for a long generation. It was also a prosperous one, since it had at least one servant, named Mary Stretowe, who was buried September 13, 1613.

Mary's mother, Margery, appears to have been normally vital. She seems to have been the only wife Jeames Tervyn had, since his first daughter recorded at baptism in 1606, was given the same name, and the last baptism noted (that of Susanna in 1621) named Margery as the mother. Margery lived 37.5 years after the birth of the first child, and nearly 20 years after the birth of Susanna, her last recorded child. She bore at least nine children, who appeared at single births and in nineteen years—which was normal and quite the rule for that period in history. There were six daughters, again a normal performance, and in noteworthy contrast to the average of 2.25 daughters for the year 1800 and of .97 for the present times in America.

Mary's father, Jeames, also appears to have been normally vital. All nine children in the family were his. He lived at least 2.5 years after the birth of his last recorded child, and, as I shall later suggest, it seems probable that he lived until either six months before the death of his wife or until three months after her death.

Confusion about the date of the death of Mary's father is due to the Parish records of the burials of three males named "Jeames Tervyn", about none of whom are any other facts given. It must be noted here that there were two other child-bearing Tervyn families in the same Parish as the family of Jeames and Margery. They were headed by

John and Isabell Tervyn, and by Edmond and Susan Tervyn. The few facts recorded about these two families follow.^c

TABLE 2. *Children of John and Isabell Tervyn*

Serial Number	Year	Event	Item	Page Reference
20	1623	Baptisms	Anne the daug. of John Tervyn & Isabell his Wife the 16 th of Aprill.	165
21	1624	Burials	Anne the daug. of John Tervyn the 7 th of August.	200
22	1625	Baptisms	Jeames the sonne of John Tervyn & Isabell his wif the 13 th of Sept.	205
23	1628	Burials	Jeames the sonne of John Tervyn the 29 th of June.	274
24	1632	Burials	Mary da. of John Tervyn the 30 th of August.	278

TABLE 3. *Children of Edmond and Susan Tervyn*

Serial Number	Year	Event	Item	Page Reference
25	1634	Baptisms	Jeames the sonne of Edmond Tervyn & Susan his Wif the 7 th of May.	217
26	1646	Burials	Mary da. of Edmond Tervyn 4 th July	294

We have now before us five different persons in the Paris records named "Jeames Tervyn." Out of ten male Tervyns listed, five are named *Jeames*. Jeames, the son of John and Isabell, is individually identified both at baptism and at burial (See items 22 and 23 in the text above). Jeames, the son of Jeames and Margery, is similarly identified (See items 1 and 2). While Jeames, the father of our Mary, is identified throughout life by many items (See 1-4 and 7-15), Jeames, the son of Edmond and Susan, is identified at birth (See item 25), but is not at burial. So in our attempt to fix the date of the death of Mary's father, we must turn to items 17, 18, and 19, above, each of which records the burial of a "Jeames Tervyn," but gives no other identifying data. Of the known Jeameses we now have

(c) These data are all from the Parish records of All Hallows in-the-Wall, London, England, as described in the text, page 3, above.

only two as subjects for the three burials, namely, the son of Edmond and Susan, and the father of Mary. The burial of Mary's father could have been recorded in any of the three items (17, 18, 19). But the burial of the son of Edmond and Susan could not have been recorded in item 17, because his baptism was not recorded until eight years and eight months thereafter; his burial might have been recorded in items 18 or 19.

There is a known vital principal that elderly women commonly survive sudden personal calamities better than do elderly men. So it is perfectly legitimate to suggest, though there is no proof, that since Mary's mother, Margery, was buried May 4, 1641, the *Jeames* who was buried three months later (August 11, 1641), was Mary's father. That would leave *Jeames*, the son of Edmond and Susan, as the one buried November 3, 1640, at the age of six years and six months. Still there would remain in the Parish register the record of the burial of a *Jeames Tervyn* on September 11, 1625 (See item 17). To give reason for a suggested solution as to the identity of this particular *Jeames Tervyn*, I emphasize the following recorded facts:

- (a) The name *Jeames* was an especially favored given-name for Tervyn males;
- (b) Of the three heads of known Tervyn families in the Parish records one was named *Jeames*, the others were John and Edmond;
- (c) Each of the three families had a son named *Jeames*;
- (d) Each also had a daughter named *Mary*;
- (e) Two of the families had sons named John.

My suggestion now is that the three heads of the child-bearing Tervyn families, *viz.*, *Jeames*, John, and Edmond, were brothers; that their parents' names were quite likely *Jeames* and *Mary*; and that the burial recorded as on September 11, 1625, was of *Jeames*, the father of the three heads just named, who, in consequence, was the grandfather of our *Mary Tervyn Jenkes*. His burial would thus have occurred some fifteen years before the burial of his daughter-in-law, Margery, and of his eldest son, *Jeames*, *Mary's*

parents. Such lapse of time between succeeding generations of child-bearing families is well within the normal range recorded in history.

This closes the story of all we now know of *Mary (Tervyn) Jenkes* and of her Welsh Tervyn family. But I am interested to note the same family name in eastern England, showing that the name was ancient British (Celtic) as well as more local Welsh. In a study by William Bradford Browne entitled *Ancestry of the Bradfords of Austerfield, co. York*, it is stated that Robert Bradford and Dorothy Turvin were married February 3, 1557/8, as shown by the Church Register of Tickhill, and that said "Dorothy wife of Robert Bradforthe" was buried January 28, 1604/5. This Robert was a son of that other Robert Bradforthe who was the great-grandfather of Governor William Bradford of our Plymouth colony in Massachusetts. The Will of said Robert (whose wife was Dorothy Turvin) dated April 19, 1578, made a bequest to a son-in-law of the same surname, but of quite different spelling, as follows:—"to my son-in-law Robert Turvyne £10, in addition to £20, 6 s. 8 d. already paid him in satisfaction of his child's part."^d

(d) N. E. Hist. & Gen. Register, v. 83, Oct., 1929, p. 448.

News — Notes

On the death of Mrs. Albert L. Calder II, January 7, 1947, one eighth of the residuary estate of her late husband, Albert L. Calder II, was paid to the Society for its general purposes. With the death of Miss Theodora Wilbour on February 26, 1947, the Society became heir to a sum in excess of \$15,000 under the will of her late brother Victor Wilbour of Brooklyn, New York, and Little Compton. Under the terms of the will this sum will be added to the Wilbour Fund. The last bequest received is the collection of genealogical notes, made over a period of many years, by the late Nellie Brownell Potter. Miss

Potter was recognized during her life as a painstaking and accurate worker; her notes on many outstanding Rhode Island families are a real addition to our genealogical collection. These important bequests lend hope to the thought that other members will follow their example.

During the fall the following organizations are to use the facilities of John Brown House for lectures and meetings: Cranford Club; Pine Tree State Club of Rhode Island; Ardirhebiah Club; Pottery and Porcelain Club; Esek Hopkins Chapter, D.A.R.; Rhode Island Skidmore College Alumnae; and Antique Club.

The Freedom Train, carrying many documents notable in the history of the country, will visit Providence, October 8, in the course of a tour to three hundred American communities. Your Society and its officers are cooperating to make it a successful venture.

Mr. Roelker will speak to the Warwick Historical Society September 24, to the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia on November 20, and to the Massachusetts Historical Society on January 8. His subject is the *Franklin-Greene Correspondence*, an exchange of letters between his great-great-grandmother and Benjamin Franklin.

This year people from forty different states have visited John Brown House, the largest number of out of state visitors coming from New York (76) followed in order by Massachusetts (66) California (42) Connecticut (40). Foreign visitors included four from France, three each from England and Canada, two from Argentina, and one each from Spain, Sweden, Belgium, India, Peru, and Brazil.

C. P. M.

Recent Accessions

From Col. W. S. Solomon, *Ring genealogy and VanCleeef genealogy*.
From Bradford F. Swan, manuscript material on St. Peter's Church (Episcopal), Johnston, R. I.

By purchase, *Wheeler genealogy*, by Giles Wheeler.

By purchase, *Abell family in America*, by Horace A. Abell.

By purchase, *Yachting on Narragansett Bay*, by Jeff Davis.

Gift of the author, *Meet your grandfather*, by Johnson Hagood.

By purchase, Allen-Isham genealogy, by Mary Allen Phinney.

From Louis J. G. Martelle, Frederick Harcourt collection: 40 leather memorandum books, 40 scrap books, pictures, bottle containing some of the ashes of Roger Williams.

From the author, *Rhode Island samplers and embroidered pictures*, by Sister Mary Mercedes Quinton.

From Niles Westcott, five record books of the Baptist Church (Six Principle Baptist Church) (South Scituate Baptist Church) 1762-1925.

From Miss Abby Slade, miscellaneous material, largely dealing with Providence public schools.

From the author, *Descendants of James Welch, soldier in King Philip's War, 1675-76*, by Charles B. Welch.

From the estate of Maybell P. D. Foster, a large loving cup presented to Theodore W. Foster by his employees, 1923.

Gift of the author, *The ancestry and descendants of Major John Ruddock of Boston, 1704-1772*, by Ruth S. D. Eddy.

From Mrs. G. Maurice Congdon, 2 Sheffield vases, 2 Chinese urns, 1 large Sheffield tray, 1 Sheffield bread tray, 1 Gorham bread tray, 1 glass vase, 1 glass bowl from the Estate of Miss Rose Ann Grosvenor.

From Oliver G. Pratt, *Confidential survey of the R. I. Hospital community*, Providence, R. I., Nov., 1946.

Gift of C. Sanford Bull, *Memoir of Rhode Island*, by Henry Bull, type-written copy made by Charles Hammett in 1888 (microfilm).

By purchase, *Philip Welch of Ipswich, Mass., 1645, and his descendants*, compiled by Alexander McM. Welch.

Gift of the author, *I married a New Englander*, by Marion L. Lippitt.

By purchase, *The Yeomans-Yeomans-Youmans genealogy* compiled by Grant S. Youmans.

Gift of the author, *Eight generations, the ancestry, education and life of William Packer Prentice*, by William Kelly Prentice.

By purchase, *Webster's Biographical Dictionary*.

From Dr. Dudley Abeel Williams, *The Abeel and allied families*.

By purchase, *The Hazen family*, by Tracy E. Hazen.

From Benjamin L. Cook, Launching H.M.S. *Hallowcell* (4 records).

By purchase, *The Register of St. Catherine by the Tower of London*, Pt. 1 Harleian Society publication.

From Mrs. Reginald Pearce, Five items of Horatio Rogers.

From Norman E. Webster, Lease by Ezekiel Gavit, dated 25 March 1769. Ms.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Fall Lecture Program

Tuesday, October 7, 1947 . . . 8:15 P.M.

Stated Meeting

JOHN BROWN'S RED BRICK MANSION ON THE HILL

WILLIAM G. ROELKER, *Director*

* * *

Wednesday, October 29, 1947 . . . 8:15 P.M.

KENMORE (1752) FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA

The home of Fielding and Betty Washington Lewis,
only sister of George Washington

Illustrated by colored slides and moving pictures

MRS. FRANCIS B. CROWNINSHIELD

* * *

Wednesday, November 12, 1947 . . . 8:15 P.M.

DIFFICULTIES OF A PROVIDENCE MERCANTILE
FIRM IN THE CRITICAL PERIOD

BROWN & IVES, 1783-1794

PROFESSOR JAMES B. HEDGES

* * *

Wednesday, December 10, 1947 . . . 8:15 P.M.

EXCAVATIONS IN AN INDIAN SHELLHEAP
IN SOUTH COUNTY

Illustrated by colored slides

MR. HERBERT A. LUTHER

Fall Exhibitions

OCTOBER

Powder Horns from the collection of Mrs. Charles D. Cook

NOVEMBER

Salt glaze pottery from the collection of Mrs. Livingston Ham