



RHODE ISLAND HISTORY

VOL. 13, NO. 1

JANUARY, 1954

THE RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

[see inside front cover]

PUBLISHED BY RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY
52 POWER STREET, PROVIDENCE 6, RHODE ISLAND

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WOODEN BLOCK FOR PRINTING CLOTH

[reproduced on front cover]

This hand carved wooden block is one of the many items in the Society's museum which relate to the early history of textile manufacturing, a major industry in Rhode Island since Samuel Slater's construction of the first successful American power spinning machinery at Pawtucket in 1790.

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RHODE ISLAND LITERATURE

by RANDALL STEWART

[concluded from October, 1953, v. 12, no. 4, p. 105]

It is interesting that the first outstanding Rhode Island book which we encounter in the post-Civil War period is a significant document in the new realistic movement. It is *The Jonny Cake Papers*, by Thomas Robinson Hazard, popularly known as Shepherd Tom. It was published in book form in 1882, after it had run serially in the *Providence Journal*.

The opening chapter, called "First Baking," begins as follows, thus setting the tone for the entire work of 400 pages:

The Southern epicures crack a good deal about hoe-cakes and hominy made from their white flint corn, the Pennsylvanians of their mush, the Boston folks of their Boston brown bread, while one Joel Barlow of New Haven used to sing a long song in glorification of New England hasty pudding; but none of these reputed luxuries are worthy of holding a candle to an old-fashioned Narragansett jonny cake made by an oldtime Narragansett colored cook, from Indian corn meal raised on the southern coast of Rhode Island, the fabled Atlantis, where alone the soft balmy breezes from the Gulf Stream ever fan the celestial plant in its growth, and impart to the grain that genial softness, that tempting fragrance and delicious flavor, that caused the Greeks of old to bestow upon Narragansett corn meal the name of Ambrosia, imagining it to be a food originally designed and set apart by the gods exclusively for their own delectation.

The author goes on to tell of the grinding of the corn, a process which—as he lovingly describes it—appears to have been a fine art, in former times, in the Narragansett country:

It would have done your heart good to have stood by and watched the proceedings of an old-fashioned Narragansett miller. . . . The object of the miller then was not to see how much corn he could run through his mill in a given time, but how well he could grind it,

let the time required to do it be what it might! See the whitecoated old man now first rub the meal, as it falls, carefully and thoughtfully between his fingers and thumb, then graduate the feed, and raise or lower the upper stone, with that nice sense of adjustment, observance, and discretion that a Raphael might be supposed to exercise in the mixing and grinding of his colors for a Madonna, or a Canova in putting the last touch of his chisel to the statue of a god, until, by repeated handling, he had found the ambrosia to have acquired exactly the desired coolness and flatness—the result of its being cut into fine slivers by the nicely balanced revolving stones—rather than rolled, re-rolled, tumbled, and mumbled over and over again, until all its life and sweetness had been vitiated or dispelled.

From such basic considerations, *The Jonny Cake Papers* branches out to include an admiring, not to say rhapsodic, account of many matters pertaining to life in South County: climate and natural resources, manners and customs, legends and folklore. The book is indigenous to this region, and suggests certain comparisons with Williams' *Key to the Language*. It has certain affinities also with the local color fiction which was so popular throughout the country in the 1870's and 80's. For like the local color literature it contains a mingling of realism and romance, it is solidly based on fact though the fact is somewhat idealized, and it reveals a strong local attachment. *The Jonny Cake Papers* is one of the regional classics of American literature.

It is a far cry from Shepherd Tom to Henry James, and from the whitecoated Narragansett miller to Miss Bessie Alden (of James' *International Episode*), but the geographical distance is not great, for if in Shepherd Tom's time you had visited Newport, you might have seen Miss Alden's prototype among the fashionable summer colonists, and even James himself, who spent part of his boyhood in Newport, and who was a Newport visitor in later years. We cannot of course claim for Rhode Island this greatest of all American novelists. But I should be remiss if I did not mention his Rhode Island connections: his boyhood residence, his intermittent visits, his use of Newport as a setting in his *International Episode* (published in 1879, the year, it so happened, in which *The Jonny Cake Papers* began to appear in the *Providence Journal*), and his inclusion in *The American Scene* (published in 1907) of that chapter with the fine title, "The Sense of Newport," based upon Newport revisited in 1905, as the book itself was based upon a rather large-scale visiting and revisiting

ing of places along the Atlantic seaboard.

In "The Sense of Newport," James recalls with obvious nostalgia the place as he knew it in the 1850's, 60's, and 70's: a relatively simple and unostentatious Newport, a Newport of intellectual distinction, a Newport of cottages not yet supplanted by villas and palaces. This earlier period James fondly calls "the *pure* Newport time." It was a time, he says, when a number of cultivated people wintered (as well as summered) in Newport, a "sacred" time, to quote the author, when

the custom of seeking hibernation on the spot partly prevailed, when the local winter inherited something of the best social grace of the splendid summer, and when the strange sight might be seen of a considerable company of Americans, not gathered at a mere rest cure, who confessed brazenly to not being in business. Do I grossly exaggerate in saying that this company, candidly, quite excitedly self-conscious, as all companies not commercial, in America, may be pleasantly noted as being, formed, for the time of its persistence, an almost unprecedented small body—unprecedented in American conditions; a collection of the detached, the slightly disenchanted and casually disqualified, and yet of the resigned and contented, of the socially orthodox; a handful of mild, oh delightfully mild, cosmopolites, united by three common circumstances—that of their having, for the most part, more or less lived in Europe, that of their sacrificing openly to the ivory idol whose name is leisure, and that, not least, of a formed critical habit.

It would seem that James found this early Newport the most congenial of American places. Revisiting the scene in 1905, he is obviously displeased with the change. He calls the new palaces "white elephants," and he concludes his chapter with a condemnation of these ugly symbols of the Gilded Age:

What an idea originally to have seen this miniature spot of earth, where the sea-nymphs on the curved sands might have chanted back to the shepherds, as a mere breeding ground for white elephants! They look queer and conscious and lumpish—some of them, as with an air of the brandished proboscis, really grotesque—while their averted owners, roused from a witless dream, wonder what in the world is to be done with them. The answer to which, I think, can only be that there is absolutely nothing to be done; nothing but to let them stand there always, vast and blank, for reminder to those concerned of the prohibited degrees of witlessness, and of the peculiarly awkward vengeance of affronted proportion and discretion.

The attitude here is quite characteristic of James: the "white elephants" are essentially offences against intelligence and taste.

I should have been remiss, I repeat, if I had failed to mention this distinguished Rhode Island literary association—the association with Henry James. I should be remiss also, though not so seriously, if I did not mention in passing the association with James' distinguished pupil, Edith Wharton, who used Newport as the scene of a chapter in *The Age of Innocence*, published in 1920. But Mrs. Wharton still less than James himself can be claimed as a Rhode Island writer.

When we move into the twentieth century, selection becomes extremely difficult. It is not that the writers are necessarily more numerous (there have always been a good many writers), but that Time has not winnowed them. A good deal of guesswork and arbitrariness is involved in any historical treatment of one's own age.

A writer who now seems certain of a niche—though a bizarre one—in twentieth century literary history is Howard P. Lovecraft. He was born in Providence, spent most of his life here, and died here in 1937 at the age of forty-seven. Lovecraft was an eccentric and recluse, little known in his native city during his lifetime either as a person or writer. Since his death his fame has grown considerably, and promises to continue to grow. The Library of Brown University now has a collection of Lovecraftiana, including a large number of manuscript letters, which reveal an arresting and picturesque personality. Lovecraft's writings consist chiefly of tales of horror and the supernatural. His story entitled "The Rats in the Wall" has been called by one commentator "the most horrible story written in America in the present century!" Lovecraft anticipated some of the trends of the modern "science fiction" in stories of cosmic terror. Although he was not a reincarnation of Poe, his work was in the Poe tradition, and it is interesting that Providence should be thus associated with two Gothic masters. Writing recently in the *Providence Journal*, Winfield T. Scott dramatized the affinity of Lovecraft and Poe, when he said:

The older streets of Providence have for generations been distinguished with the haunting memory of the dark and intense and not always firm-footed figure of Edgar Allan Poe, and I think that now we may at last see that a leaner, ascetic, taller gentleman has joined him, walks with him, and is the more especially one of ours.

We come finally to that large congregation, the contemporary writers, and I am indeed reluctant to presume to pick and choose a

few names from so many admirable examples. For convenience (and at the risk of some overlapping), I shall group our contemporaries under two heads: the poets, and the prose writers.

I trust I shall not appear invidious if I select only three poets: namely, Leonard Bacon, Christopher LaFarge, and Winfield Townley Scott. These three alone would give Rhode Island an important place in the poetic annals of our time. But what can one say about a poet in a line or two? Many of you have doubtless had the pleasure, as I have had, of hearing these poets read their verses, and will vouch for my statement that in each case it was indeed a memorable experience.

Leonard Bacon is firmly rooted in this state, as a poem like "South County" testifies. You will find it in his volume *Lost Buffalo and Other Poems*, published in 1930. "South County" begins:

By Saunderstown, by Saunderstown, the beaten highway wanders
down.

By gentle hills and sea-flats brown, between the flowers and fern.
The roses storm the tumbled wall, and the flags blossom blue and
tall,

And the bumble-bees are rumbling where the little orchids burn.

And where the motor tops the grade, the winds roar from their
ambuscade.

They lift your hair, they kiss your ears, they whistle and deride.

There is no amethyst so blue as the blue sea that summons you,

A million whitecaps beckoning you, to the white waterside.

Bacon's poetry is remarkable for many qualities: among them, sharpness, energy, tang, and (most remarkable in our time) a vigorous, affirmative note.

Christopher LaFarge is justly famous for his novels in verse. Indeed, the verse-novel is a distinctive form which he may be said to have invented. *Each to the Other*, published in 1938, is a distinguished example. It is a story of a long and successful marriage. The husband is the narrator. The mood of the work is perhaps suggested in the following excerpt, which happens to be a sonnet:

These are the tethers never are forgot,

These are the plants on which a future's fed,

These are the fruits that love and fear begot

Lying with passion on a marriage bed.

This is the field we sowed to pasture hope,

These are the walls we built to bar distress,
 These borders dug that sun might warm their slope—
 So do our four hands harvest happiness.
 There is no magic here, for on this soil,
 The nights and days, the seasons in their kind,
 Rain and the sun, and long, incessant toil
 Must pass, and passing, leave a love behind.
 Are you impatient, sweet, that it is slow?
 The roots of happiness are deep to grow.

"The roots of happiness are deep to grow" beautifully sums up the wisdom of LaFarge's complex, sensitively-told story.

Winfield Townley Scott is the author of several volumes of distinguished verse. One hardly knows what to select for brief illustration, but in the context of the present discussion my attention was drawn to three poems in *Wind the Clock* (published in 1941) which have a Newport setting. These poems are based on boyhood recollections, and may be said to give us Scott's "sense of Newport," which we can place for comparison alongside James'. "We'll All Feel Gay" recalls an uncle's return from World War I. "Indian Summer—Buffalo Summer" is a brilliant rendering of a Wild West parade which featured a splendid assortment of Indians and animals, and Buffalo Bill himself. A third Newport poem, "Out of Season: Newport," brings us nearer to James' milieu. It tells of hunting horsechestnuts in the "rich section:"

Always when autumn comes on, and the Saturday morning rains,
 I remember hunting horsechestnuts. It is the best weather.
 I remember a particular time, my sister and I
 Setting out with the cart and a burlap bag toward the rich section.

It is the best weather, for the rain was heavy at night, the wind
 Chilled the dark day, spattered harbor mist through the town trees;
 And up the street we trudged toward the Avenue
 Of great lawns and chestnuts and a marvelous harvest.

The poem goes on to tell the story of the filling of the burlap bag with horsechestnuts gathered on the grounds of one of the great mansions, and the boy's embarrassment (amounting almost to a sense of guilt) when he saw "the rich boy and girl in the window laughing at us"—children who, by the way, might conceivably have come (except for the laughing) out of *The Turn of the Screw*. The poem is remarkable for its simplicity, its poignance, and its true rendering of physical

objects. Scott, while entirely modern, writes in the best New England tradition: the tradition, that is, of Dickinson, Robinson, and Frost.

When we turn to contemporary prose writers, I must ask your special indulgence. There are so many good writers in this classification that any selection must appear arbitrary, and even capricious.

I can do nothing of course with the many scholarly books which have come out of the colleges and universities. I can only say that works like Lawrence Wroth's *American Bookshelf*, Foster Damon's *Blake*, and James B. Hedges' *Browns of Providence Plantations* are works of literature as well as scholarship, and spread the fame of our community among students throughout the world. Nor should I omit from this scholarly context Benjamin C. Clough's *American Imagination At Work*, perhaps the finest single collection of American folk tales in existence.

I can do no more than glance in the direction of an interesting assortment of works written, over the years, by men on the staff of the *Providence Journal-Bulletin*. This newspaper has been from its inception more literary than most newspapers, and men of talent on its staff have from time to time made books out of their newspaper columns, and, in addition, have published books written independently of the paper. Examples of recent books collected from the paper are the well-known witty essays entitled *In Perspective* (1949), and *An Irish Pilgrimage* (1950), a series of articles by George W. Potter. Examples of writing which is not taken from the paper are the short stories of George Loveridge, the children's books of Maurice Dolbier, the colonial studies of Bradford F. Swan, *Fashion in Newspapers* (1951) by Garrett Byrnes, and *Headland* (1952), a novel by George Troy. By way of pointing up further the distinction of this group of writers, who are primarily journalists, mention should be made of the Pulitzer Prize award to George W. Potter in 1944 for editorial writing, and the George Foster Peabody Award to Ben Bagdikian in 1951 for his articles on radio news commentators.

The largest and perhaps most impressive body of contemporary Rhode Island writing is found in the field of the novel. I have before me an annotated list of authors and titles prepared by Miss Ruth C. Coombs, Reader's Adviser in the Providence Public Library. This list includes over fifty authors, and about one hundred fifty titles, most of which have appeared in the last two decades. It adds up to



Attributed to Jane Stuart

Courtesy of Thomas Pierrepont Hazard

THOMAS ROBINSON HAZARD, 1797 - 1886

Shepherd Tom

an impressive showing. I hope that Miss Coombs will publish this list, supplemented by a descriptive account of the subject. Modern Rhode Island fiction deserves to be better known, and Miss Coombs is our chief authority on the subject.*

At the risk of apparent invidiousness, I can select from Miss Coombs' list only a few names and titles, and make the briefest comment. David DeJong is prominent among Rhode Island fictionists. Miss Coombs lists nine titles by DeJong since 1934, the best known of which perhaps is his *Benefit Street*, which appeared in 1942. The name of I. J. Kapstein should appear on any list of Rhode Island fiction-writers, however brief. His *Song the Summer Evening Sings* is a celebrated novella, and his *Something of a Hero*, published in 1941, has attracted much attention abroad because of its insights into the problems of democratic living in America. Christopher LaFarge must appear again in this survey, this time for his Rhode Island fictions in prose, *The Wilsons* (1941) and *The Sudden Guest* (1946), the latter employing the hurricanes of 1938 and 1944 as background. Oliver LaFarge must be named also: his *Laughing Boy* won the Pulitzer Prize in 1930, and Miss Coombs lists four titles by him since that date. Vincent McHugh's *Touch Me Not* (1930) has a Rocky Point setting, and his *Sing Before Breakfast* (1933) takes place on Block Island; these works have been praised for their fidelity to Rhode Island life as well as for their fictional artistry. Also remarkable for their strong and sympathetic handling of Rhode Island material are two novels by Edward McSorley: *Our Own Kind* (1946) and *Young McDermott* (1949), both of which deal with the Irish of South Providence. Among the works of the younger novelists whose first novels have appeared since the end of the last War, *Headland* (1952) by George Troy (already mentioned among the *Journal-Bulletin* writers) should have a high place. The psychological problem of fear, which is wellnigh universal in our time, is seen against the background of Rhode Island landscapes and seascapes.

With this all too sketchy survey in mind, perhaps a few observations and comments can be ventured in conclusion.

It may be cause for wonder that Rhode Island has never produced a great writer: has never produced a Hawthorne or Melville, a

*Miss Coombs died on November 2, 1953 after this article had been set in type.

Faulkner or Hemingway. It is just as much a cause for wonder that the western hemisphere has never produced a Shakespeare or Milton. There is no accounting for the incidence of high genius. Like Arnold's Scholar-Gypsy, we can only "wait for the spark from heaven to fall."

It may be cause for surprise also that there has been apparently no Rhode Island School, comparable to the Concord School, or the Charleston School of a century ago: or comparable to, say, the Chicago group of the 1910's, or the Hoosier School, which includes, among others, Dreiser, Tarkington, and William Wilson, or the Southern Fugitive-Agrarian School of Ransom, Tate, and Warren. The formation of a School presupposes a certain homogeneity, and it may very well be that Rhode Island from the beginning has been marked by diversity rather than homogeneity. As a sanctuary for the free conscience, it attracted from the beginning many shades of opinion, and the historian could probably point to other factors which have contributed to a healthy variety in the intellectual and social life of the state.

But if Rhode Island has lacked the greatest literary geniuses, and a homogeneous school of writers, it has possessed certain broad compensating virtues. In few states, I imagine, has such a large proportion of the population been interested in literary matters. Few communities, proportionately speaking, have bought so many books, and have been so well provided with libraries and museums. In few communities have the writer, and the student of literature, been so highly respected. In few places in the United States has that vague but important quality which we may call literary culture been so active and so pervasive. And in few American communities have the artist and the critic been so free, over the years, to speak their minds. One result of all this has been a remarkable catholicity of letters and literary opinion.

The subject of Rhode Island Literature is an obscure one because it has never been much studied. There is here, as I have said, an opportunity for an important book. Such a book, which I hope someone will write before long, would consider the literature in relation to the intellectual, social, and economic factors peculiar to this community, as well as in its intrinsic aesthetic qualities, and in so doing would enable us to see the whole subject of literary expression in Rhode Island in clearer perspective.

WILLIAM ELLERY, SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

by SUSAN B. FRANKLIN

[continued from October, 1953, v. 12, no. 4, p. 119]

In 1770 he began the practice of law for which at that time little formal training seems to have been required. His entrance into Congress in 1776 and the subsequent circumstances of the war resulted in his abandoning the legal career. If we may judge by the fee paid him by Metcalf Bowler in 1771, no great financial loss was involved.

Bowler, at the time engaged in a legal dispute with William Vernon, wrote:¹⁴

I think if you retain Three Dollars, besides your Bill Cost, it will be enough, considering you never had any further trouble, than bringing the Action and appointing Referees, and as I was oblig'd to comprise the affair with considerable loss.

I am yrs M Bowler

He entered Congress in the year 1776. Personal and national affairs are mingled in the letters that survive. Much of interest about the battles at sea has already been published in the account of the Marine Board in the foundation of which William Ellery was influential.¹⁵

Channing gives this extract from Ellery's diary on a journey to Congress, under the date October 24, 1777:

The weather was lowering, and that, and the prospect of hearing something of the Newport Expedition, detained us at Judge Potter's, (South Kingstown.) This day, had a confirmation of the glorious news of the surrendry of the Colonel of Queen's Light Dragoons, [Burgoyne] with his whole army. Learn hence, proud mortals, the ignominious end of the vain boaster.¹⁶

Despite Ellery's direction that his letters should be destroyed the following, also written from Kingstown, survived. It gives us a hint of his sense of humor as well as some insight into his plans for saving the Island of Rhode Island from the British.¹⁷

South Kingstown Judge Potters October 30th 1777

Dear General,

I most heartily congratulate you on your signal Success at the Northward. You may say with the invincible Caesar *veni, vidi, vici*; for scarcely had you arrived at the Northern Headquarters, scarcely had you seen the

¹⁴ R. I. Hist. Soc., Channing-Ellery Papers, v. 6, p. 119.

¹⁵ R. I. Hist. Soc. *Publications*, new series, v. 8, no. 4, Jan., 1901, p. 197ff.

¹⁶ Channing, *op. cit.*, p. 118.

¹⁷ William Brotherhead, *The Book of the Signers* . . . Philadelphia, 1861, p. 73. Original letter now in Hist. Soc. of Pa.

Army of the Enemy before it surrender'd.—Methinks I see you escorting in Triumph towards Boston John Burgoyne Esq Lieutenant General of His Majesty's Armies in America, Colonel of the Queen's regiment of Light-Dragoons, Governor of Fort William in North-Britain, one of the representatives of the Commons of Great-Britain, and late Commanding an Army and Fleet employed on an Expedition from Canada &c at the head of Troops in the full powers of health, discipline and valour.—Oh Lucifer, how art thou fallen!—How hath the northern "menacing meteor after the most portentous glare evaporated into smoke, vanished into nothing."—Far greater Pomp distends your Breast, dear General than when accompanied by your Leathern Breeches makers your Pedlars, and your Servant you last Summer cross'd the Fish kill.—But great as your Triumph may be I fancy it would have been still greater if you had escorted an Army towards Boston which had been subdued by sheer fighting, and not surrendered by a too favorable Convention.

I am afraid that Genl Howe after he shall have received Burgoyne's Army, will land a Number of them for our dead that he cast out of the Dungeons of New York and which he hath complained that Genl Washington would not receive in Exchange for Prisoners in full health or that by their being placed in British Garrisons abroad, the Soldiers who are now there may be sent over and employed against us.—It would have been much better to have killed one half of them in Battle and captivated the rest, than to have admitted a Surrendry on the terms of the Convention. . . .

I have hoped to have congratulated you on the retaking of Rhode Island; but alas! Notwithstanding we had collected about nine thousand Men, a Force sufficient to have destroyed the Enemy there, such hath been the Negligence and Misconduct of those who commanded the Expedition that nothing hath been done.—I am exceedingly mortified on this Occasion. The Reduction of that Island would have in some Measure compensated for the Loss of Philadelphia, and, added to Genl Gates's Victory over Burgoyne, would have made this a glorious Campaign.—

I suppose now you have entered the Military List We shall not see you in Congress. Flushed with your Success you will now prefer the Field to the Cabinet. In whatever Walk you choose to tread I wish you happiness and renown

and am
yrs Wm. Ellery.—

P.S. I am on my way to Congress in Company with Mr. Dana
To The Honble
Brigadier General Whipple
Boston
or Portsmouth Free
Wm Ellery

One letter of a personal nature fortunately includes a contemporary account of an important sea battle in the Revolution. Ellery had taken part in the plans for the expedition. Writing from Dighton on Aug. 12, 1778, Mr. Ellery orders a saddle:¹⁸

Sir,

Before I left Yorktown I received a Letter from you in which you informed me that you would procure an english Saddle and furniture for me if you should not be able to recover one of the eighteen taken by Capt. Hopkins.

If you should have done one or the other I would be much obliged to you, if an opportunity should offer, that you would send the Saddle to Taunton to the Care of Benjamin Sayer or Samuel Fowler, from whence I can have it easily brought to my habitation in Dighton. If you should not have already procured one, I beg you would speedily do it; for I shall want a Saddle when I return to Congress. I expect to be at Boston in September when I will satisfy you for the Saddle and your trouble.

Our troops and stores are all safely landed on Rhode-Island, and an attack will be made on the enemy I presume so soon as Count de Estaing shall have returned. A Fleet of about 20 Sail, supposed to be under the command of Howe, arrived off the mouth of the harbour of Newport last Lords-day in the afternoon. The wind was so light that they did not get in with the Land in the evening, and then it shifted from South-West to North-East which made a nearer approach impracticable. The next Morning the French Fleet weighed and put to Sea after them. The Enemy scatter'd and fled. It was reported yesterday that the Count had taken three of the enemy's fleet and that they were seen standing in for the harbour. I wish it may prove true, and that he may soon return, before Byron's fleet shall have arrived.—It is said that he will land from his ships three or four thousand auxiliaries which, with an attack he would make on their forts, while our land forces attacked their Lines would greatly facilitate the conquest over the Enemy. They have called in all their out-posts, and retired within their lines taking with them every kind of Stock, excepting a cow for each family, and all the Carts, spades, Shovels, &c &c they could lay their hands on.—It appears to me that they will make an obstinate defense; but I don't doubt by the blessing of God we shall subdue them.—

I am yours with much respect—
Yrs Wm. Ellery.

A second letter to General Whipple explains Ellery's disappointment at the outcome of this enterprise.¹⁹

¹⁸ R. I. Hist. Soc., Peck Mss., Box 4, no. 50.

¹⁹ John Sanderson, *Biography of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence*, 1820-1827, v. 9, p. 263.

Dighton, Aug. 26, 1778

Dear Sir: Before you receive this your horse will be at Joshua Sanford's, the very next farm to the Ferry farm at Bristol. My son who takes the horse to Sanford's will leave this with him to be transmitted to you by the first opportunity.

Notwithstanding that the French fleet hath deserted you, still I hope to eat tautog with you in Newport. The island must not be relinquished. If it should, how inglorious to our arms, how destructive to the State of Rhode Island; But I shall not harbour so disgraceful an idea, in full confidence that such an assault will be made on the enemy's lines as will convince the world that the infant states of America are able to go alone; and Count D'Estaing, that we can do without him, I continue with great respect etc.

After the American Revolution Ellery had returned to a ruined home, and a sadly diminished inheritance. He was, however, in Congress with but one break, until 1785, and from 1790 until shortly before his death in 1820 was Collector of Customs at Newport.

The records of this office are available in the Newport Historical Society and the Newport Custom House. They furnish much evidence about the shipping of the port. Some of the papers still show the sand that was sprinkled on them to blot them. A letter to James Madison relative to continuance in this office follows:²⁰

Sir

Newport Nov 16, 1804

The confidence I took the liberty to repose in you during the last session of Congress I have experienced, as I expected, was well placed.

One favour conferred naturally encourages the receiver on a similar occasion, to request another.

The eager pursuit of Offices has not abated in this State. It has come to be more ardent, and has excited bitter dissensions among the several competitors, their adherents, and expectants.

Amidst this conflict and competition I am not unapprehensive of danger. Did I not know that truth is always affected, and frequently distorted by the medium through which it passes I should rely on the communication already made through you to the President, and not trouble you by this application; but there are persons who will stick at nothing to accomplish their purposes; and by misrepresentations and falsehood men of the acutest discernment may be deceived, and they to whom no charge of improper conduct, or of any unfaithfulness in office can justly be imputed, be irreparably injured.

For this exposed situation permit me again to resort to your benevolence, and to request your influence with the President that I may still be continued in office. You are the only person in whom I have confided,

²⁰ Newport Hist. Soc., Vault A, Ellery mss. collection.

and the only person to whom I have written. While I esteem it an honour to be obliged by a --- there are from whom I would not chuse to receive a favour.—There is a gentleman who honoured me with his acquaintance when I was in Congress at New York and he was Governor I mean the late Governor Clinton, and who I think would be disposed to use his influence with the President in my behalf. If he should be at Washington I could wish you to communicate to him my situation and in my name to request his kind offices. If it should not be perfectly agreeable to you I shall regret that I wrote this paragraph, and beg that it may pass for nothing.

The competitors for the Office of Collector of Customs for the district of Newport are as I am informed, Christopher Ellery, Esq. now Senator in Congress and Constant Taber Esq. both of this town and a William Nichols of Narragansett. The first is the son of my youngest brother who died when he was a lad. From our relationship, and other considerations he will not, I presume, be opposed to my continuance in office. Indeed he has said he would not. The second needs not any office for his support. He has an handsome fortune, no children, and only a wife to maintain. The last is by no means qualified to discharge the duties of Collector of the Customs. Besides these there may be others, for the seekers of office are many.

I presume it will not be thot improper to have mentioned the names of some who are said to be competitors for the Office I now hold.

To the requests I have already made I must add these:

Be pleased Sir, to accept of my sincere gratitude for the favors you have conferred upon me, and to hope for a continuance of them.

I am with great respect & esteem

Sir

Yr obedt servant

Wm Ellery

to James Madison Esq.

A similar letter concerns the Hon. Asher Robbins, who had married Ellery's niece Mary, daughter of his brother Christopher:²¹

Newport State of Rhode Island etc

Oct 3d 1796

Sir

I have received your private confidential Letter of the 23d of last month, and notwithstanding the delicate situation in which your request has placed me I shall mention such persons as have occurred to me as the most proper candidates for the important office of District Judge.

They are Benjamin Bourn Esq of Providence and Asher Robbins Esq of this Town. The former is sensible has been long conversant with the Law, and of course must be well acquainted with its general principles; and as he has been repeatedly a Representative to Congress his political sentiments and manners cannot be unknown. The latter who has a family and real estate in this town, was for several years a Tutor of Providence College, and in that station, as I am informed, sustained deserved repu-

²¹ *Ibid.*

tation. After quitting the College, he studied Law, and has been in the practice of it between five and six years and by application, and being possessed of clear and acute discernment, has acquired a large share of Law knowledge. He is of a good disposition and a firm Federalist. I have been the more particular respecting Mr. Robbins because he has not had an opportunity to be much known out of this state.

Whatever pretensions the other Lawyers in and about Providence may have to the office of District Judge I am well satisfied that neither of them has equal pretensions, nor would be so agreeable to the inhabitants of that town and the people in general as Mr. Bourn; and I am confident that of the gentlemen of the Bar in this Town and Quarter no one is so well qualified for that Office, nor so well esteemed in this town in the Town of Providence and the State at large as Mr. Robbins.

I am with great respect

Sir, yr most obedt Servant

Wm Ellery

An especially interesting letter to Moses Brown shows something of Newport's characteristic attitude toward new enterprises and also an interesting contrast in the attitude toward the slave trade as reflected in William Ellery's generation and that of his father's. The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury had written William Ellery in 1791 for information about the state of commerce and manufactures in Rhode Island. Ellery had appealed to Moses Brown as the person best qualified to give the information. The following letter is the third in the correspondence.²²

William Ellery to Moses Brown Newport Dec. 5th 1791—
Sir,

I have received your Letter of the 19th of last month and am greatly obliged to you for the account you have given me of the manufactories in your County, and for the Regard you express for this town. You would add to this obligation if you would give me an account of the quantity and quality of the produce of your county, and of the State of the whale & codfishery of your town; The number & size of the vessels, and the average quantity of Oil made & fish caught in the course of a year.

I have mentioned your desire that the people of property in this town would think seriously of the Duck Manufactory: They appear to be sensible that the advantages you expressed would attend it; they talk about it and about it but they are not possessed of that spirit of enterprise and combination with which your people of property are animated, and which is necessary to the commencement & perfection of any consequential manufacture. I hope however that they will be stimulated, by the principles of humanity, by your example, and by what you have

written to undertake a branch of Manufacture for which the town is well situated.

If the money employed in the African slave trade was employed in useful Manufactures it would be more beneficial to the poor in this town and to the State at large;—but an AEthiopian could as soon change his skin, as a merchant could be induced to exchange so lucrative a trade as that is for the slow profits of any manufactory. . . .

The older William Ellery, whom we have seen honored for his human kindness, love of fine literature, generosity to the poor, and thoughtfulness for the servants in his house, had seen no wrong in directing his shipmaster, Polypus Hammond, to "dispose of our cargo to the best advantage and make return in gold dust, slaves, and whales' teeth." The son William's attitude looks forward rather to the heroic efforts of his grandson, William Ellery Channing, to put an end to this traffic in human beings.

It remains to give a few glimpses of Ellery's more intimate personal life. Following the careful practice of his father and grandfather, he kept a detailed daybook of all his financial revenue and obligations. The items give such personal matters as, in 1773, the amount advanced to his daughter Lucy for her marriage to William Channing, a sum providing for bedroom furniture, china and stone ware, and mahogany and maple chairs. Similar allowances had been given the daughters Almy and Betsy.

In the later years, as the children of the second marriage are growing up, the daybook records the account with Amy Davis, school mistress, "for the Schooling" of Sukey and Philadelphia at 12 shillings per quarter. Miss Davis's account was balanced by pork, cheese, etc., to the amount of four pounds, 15 shillings and 1/2 pence. This was in January, 1786.

In utmost detail and perfect handwriting are recorded the bills for merchandise brought in by Ellery vessels, which evidently continued the trade established by the grandfather, Captain Benjamin Ellery himself. After the Revolution William's own personal account notes payment of a milk bill to James Tanner, Jr., extending from July, 1775, to December 25, 1781, 61 quarts at 5 1/2 shillings a quart and 20 at 6 shillings, amounting to £21.5/., probably a welcome Christmas gift to Mr. Tanner! But these were the days of continental currency and days when men trusted one another on long accounts which were often settled by exchange of merchandise.

[to be continued]

²² R. I. Hist. Soc., Moses Brown Papers, v. 7, p. 65.

THE 132d ANNUAL MEETING of the Rhode Island Historical Society was held at John Brown House on September 16, 1953, President M. Randolph Flather presiding.

The Secretary read the call of the meeting and declared a quorum to be present. Upon motion the reading of the minutes of the 131st Annual Meeting was omitted and they were approved as published in the January, 1953, issue of *Rhode Island History*. The minutes of the stated meeting held April 8, 1953, were read and approved.

Mr. Harold H. Kelly, Treasurer, reported an operating deficit for the year ending June 30, 1953, of \$3,274.01. It was moved and voted the Treasurer's report be approved and placed on file.

Mr. Stanley Livingstone, Jr. reported for the Membership Committee a net gain of 66 members for the year and a total membership of 1582 as of June 30, 1953.

The Secretary read the report of the Lecture Committee. Eight meetings of the Society were held with a total attendance of 623. In addition 2304 people attended meetings of other organizations held at John Brown House.

The Secretary reported for the Publications Committee that four issues of *Rhode Island History* were published during the year.

The report of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, which was read by the Secretary, itemized the major expenses of the year and pointed out that care of the grounds and trees constituted the principal expenditure.

President Flather, for the Finance Committee, reported the book value of our portfolio on June 30, 1953, was \$149,023.23, and that these securities yielded an income of \$7,504.55 during the fiscal year.

As the members stood in respect, Mrs. Axel Christensen read the report of the Committee on Necrology.

President Flather read excerpts from the report of the Audit Committee showing that a satisfactory audit of the Society's records was made during the year.

Clifford P. Monahon, Librarian, then presented his annual report in which was incorporated the report of the Library Committee. Mr. Monahon mentioned several acquisitions made during the year. Among these, the Henry Hoffman bequest of more than thirty pieces of furniture of the Newport school of cabinet makers and the pur-

chase of the only known copies of the first two items printed in Rhode Island were particularly important. He said that work of cataloging and arranging our library goes on and the library is being put to wide use by scholars and students.

Mr. Monahon then read the Annual Report of the Society, which told of the great loss to the Society in the death of William Greene Roelker, Director since 1940. The report went on to tell of the increasing public interest and the generally expanded activities of the Society.

The President then called on Mr. Albert E. Lownes, Chairman, to report for the Director Selection Committee. This Committee was created by vote of the Executive Committee on June 9, 1953, and consists of Mrs. Clifford K. Rathbone and Messrs. M. Randolph Flather, Bradford F. Swan, Lawrence C. Wroth, and Albert E. Lownes, Chairman. Mr. Lownes told of the great difficulties in making the proper selection and asked that the committee be allowed to continue saying that its recommendation would be made at the earliest possible date to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Frederick Lippitt, Chairman, then presented the report of the Nominating Committee. There being no other nominations, the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for the slate as read. This being done, the nominees were declared elected until the next annual meeting or until their successors were duly elected.

Mr. Flather, in his annual address, said that the steadily expanding membership and the sound financial state of the Society showed it to be in excellent condition. The President spoke of the great advancements the Society made under Mr. William G. Roelker's directorship, mentioning in particular the move from the Cabinet on Waterman Street and the great strides made in broadening the base of the Society's membership among the people of our state. He spoke of the importance of the task of the Director Selection Committee and expressed the hope that the Committee would be ready to make its recommendation in the near future.

Under new business the President appointed Messrs. Henry G. Jackson, Clarkson A. Collins, 3rd, Conrad Green, Thomas Casey Greene, and M. Randolph Flather as representatives of the Rhode Island Historical Society to the Nathanael Greene Association.

There being no further business, he then introduced the speaker

of the evening, William S. Fowler, Curator of the Bronson Museum, Attleboro, Massachusetts.

At the conclusion of the lecture, the meeting was adjourned and coffee was served.

Respectfully submitted,

IVORY LITTLEFIELD, JR.

Secretary

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

BALANCE SHEET — June 30, 1953

ASSETS

Cash	\$ 4,393.43
Special Funds	2,809.16
Investments	149,327.22
John Brown House Fund	7,955.00
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	50,006.00
Books and Manuscripts	50,000.00
Accounts Receivable	70.09
	<u>\$264,560.90</u>

LIABILITIES

Accounts Payable	\$ 332.65
John Brown House Fund Reserve	7,955.00
Life Membership Reserve	3,000.00
Fireproof Library Building Reserve	2.00
John Brown Chariot Reserve	214.33
W. G. Roelker Memorial Reserve	518.50
Library Book Fund Reserve	583.56
Publication Fund Reserve	647.55
Wilbour Endowment	41,102.41
Net Worth	210,204.90
	<u>\$264,560.90</u>

STATEMENT OF OPERATING RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Year Ending June 30, 1953

INCOME

Dues		\$8,367.00
Securities Income: Dividends	\$6,339.27	
Bond Interest	1,165.28	7,504.55
John Brown House Fund Income		170.66
State of Rhode Island		8,500.00
City of Providence		1,000.00
Contributions: General	\$2,860.50	
Corporate	860.00	
Special	225.00	3,945.50
Patriotic Societies		150.00
Sale of Publications, Books, etc.		406.14
Miscellaneous Income		191.02
	<u>TOTAL INCOME</u>	<u>\$30,234.87</u>

EXPENSES

Salaries		\$19,727.00
Social Security Taxes		217.35
Director's Discretionary Fund		827.55
Supplies		478.61
Telephone		381.88
Membership Printing		403.85
Library Books, Periodicals, etc.		1,042.27
Lecture Printing and Entertainment		332.38
Publications Printing and Postage		2,587.69
Heat, Light and Housekeeping		2,329.03
Maintenance of Grounds	\$1,949.92	
Maintenance of Buildings	<u>1,671.17</u>	3,621.09
Insurance		758.40
Directors Trip Expense		125.00
Miscellaneous Expense		<u>676.78</u>
TOTAL EXPENSE		\$33,508.88
OPERATING DEFICIT		3,274.01

HAROLD H. KELLY

Treasurer

OFFICERS

elected at the Annual Meeting, September 16, 1953

M. Randolph Flather.....	<i>president</i>
Bruce M. Bigelow, Albert E. Lownes.....	<i>vice presidents</i>
Ivory Littlefield, Jr.....	<i>secretary</i>
Douglas W. Franchot.....	<i>assistant secretary</i>
Harold H. Kelly.....	<i>treasurer</i>
Kenneth N. Hill.....	<i>assistant treasurer</i>

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Roger T. Clapp, *chairman*
Mrs. L. Pierce Emerson
Burgess Green
Miss Elizabeth Gunning
Charles C. Horton

LIBRARY COMMITTEE

Mrs. Clifford K. Rathbone, *chairman*
Knight Edwards
Robert L. Knight, Jr.
Paul C. Nicholson, Jr.
Bradford F. Swan

LECTURE COMMITTEE

Henry D. Sharpe, *chairman*
Mrs. Colt Anthony
Miss Nancy A. Dyer
James L. Hanley
S. Rowland Morgan, Jr.

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

Paul C. Nicholson, *chairman*
Houghton P. Metcalf, Jr.
Francis H. Chafee, M.D.
Clarence H. Philbrick
Lawrence C. Wroth

GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS

Frederick P. Austin, Jr., *chairman*
Robert H. I. Goddard, Jr.
Mrs. William G. Roelker
Norman B. Smith
John C. B. Washburn

COMMITTEE ON NECROLOGY

Benjamin L. Cook, Jr., *chairman*
Mrs. Axel A. Christensen
Mrs. Charles E. Hurdie
G. Andrews Moriarty
Mrs. George C. Scott

FINANCE COMMITTEE

Harry B. Freeman, *chairman*
Stephen W. Carey, 3d.
Bayard Ewing
S. Foster Hunt
Charles B. Rockwell

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Henry B. Cross, *chairman*
F. Morris Cochran
Fred Piggott

Executive Committee is composed of the officers; chairmen of committees; Richard LeBaron Bowen, Charles B. Mackinney, and Addison P. Munroe, members at large; Dr. Grace M. Sherwood and the director of the Society, *ex officio*.

BOOK REVIEW

Roger Williams His Contribution to the American Tradition. By Perry Miller. Indianapolis and New York: Bobbs-Merrill, 1953. 273 pp. \$3.

Professor Perry Miller of Harvard has given us in this book a fresh and challenging picture of Roger Williams. It is not a biography, in the usual sense, but rather an analysis of Williams' philosophical position, how he achieved it, and what were its consequences. Since it is not a biography it does not traverse familiar ground while contenting itself with fitting into their proper place a few new facts—as has been the case with too many biographies of Williams. In fact, those readers already familiar with the long line of Williams' biographies will be its most appreciative readers, for, while a knowledge of Williams' life is not essential to the understanding of Professor Miller's book, it will make his interpretations all the more interesting.

The work has two principal theses, both sides of the same coin.

Professor Miller contends that Roger Williams was not the spiritual ancestor of the Eighteenth Century libertarians who wrote religious freedom into the Constitution and made it a basic principle of American life. "... Although Williams is celebrated as the prophet of religious freedom, he actually exerted little or no influence on institutional developments in America," the author writes, "only after the conception of liberty for all denominations had triumphed on wholly other grounds did Americans look back on Williams and invest him with his ill-fitting halo."

Professor Miller is undoubtedly correct when he argues that Williams' attitude was not "the religious indifferentism of a Jefferson." Too often has Williams been cast in this role, especially by persons prone to let hindsight creep into their historical interpretations. Of course, there is no brushing aside Williams' personal experience, his long travel through the various sects which came to the end of the trail in Seekerism, which might have induced a man to be a little dubious about finality in religious beliefs. But even these circumstances do not permit us to say that Williams favored religious freedom because he did not believe in anything with certainty himself.

Then, again, I think Professor Miller fails to give sufficient weight to the commonsense arguments of Williams in his *Queries of Highest Consideration* and *The Bloudy Tenet* in which he points out to Parliament the "arguments from religion, reason, experience,* all proving that the greatest yokes yet lying upon English necks... are of a spiritual and soul nature" and goes on to say:

"All former Parliaments have changed these yokes according to their consciences (Popish or Protestant). 'Tis now your Honors' turn at helm, and as is your task so I hope is your resolution not to change (for that is but to turn the wheel which another Parliament, and the very next, may turn again) but to ease the subjects and yourselves from a yoke... which neither you nor your fathers were ever able to bear."

*italics mine.—B.F.S.

Professor Miller is not unmindful of these passages in Williams' writings; just the opposite. He has quoted them extensively. It is his explanation of them which is the most interesting aspect of his book.

He contends they are the product of Williams' absorption with typology, a method of interpreting the Bible which sees Old Testament persons and events as prefigurations or "types" of their antitypes in the New Testament. Professor Miller argues that such a methodology would lead to the interpretation "of the Old Testament to the New not as an unfolding through time of an enduring covenant between God and man—a covenant within which American governments could confidently operate—but as a radical break."

The upshot of this break in Williams' case, says our author, was his complete devotion to Separatism, and from this Separatism sprang all his other famous controversial stands. Professor Miller is not one to be argued with on matters of New England theological thought; he has studied not only Williams' thinking in this field but that of hundreds of others, and he makes a strong case, citing from Williams' own works, for preoccupation with typology.

It is a new and vastly intriguing interpretation of the Founder's mental processes. The total argument is far too long and involved to permit detailed review here, and I shall have to content myself with a generalized statement of my reaction to it.

I feel that basically Professor Miller is right, for the typology theory makes many facts about Williams' life more easily understandable. But on the other hand I cannot ignore the fundamental fact that Williams was above all a practical man, living in a practical world, and that to explain all his actions in the light of the fact that he was a typologist is, perhaps, an over-simplification.

At any rate, Perry Miller's book is far and away the most fascinating work on Roger Williams to appear in many years. It provokes thought, because thinking is in it. It serves Williams well by making available, in reasonably readable form, most of the valuable passages in his printed writings. The book's readers should emerge far better qualified to talk intelligently about Roger Williams. And, as Professor Miller points out, the Williams he has found "offers justifications for freedom which may prove more pertinent to our necessities than many of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century formulas that have tragically crumbled before our very eyes."

BRADFORD F. SWAN

BLOCK ISLAND CEMETERY RECORDS

copied and arranged by

MRS. HELEN WINSLOW MANSFIELD

[continued from October, 1953, v. 12, no. 4, p. 128]

DODGE

Nathaniel Dodge, died May 15, 1824, ac. 56 yrs.

Capt. Nathaniel Dodge, born Mar. 24, 1844; died Dec. 10, 1905, son of Elcanda and Eunice Dodge.

Hannah R., his wife, 1851—1914.

Nathaniel Dodge, Jr., died June 30, 1871, ac. 58 yrs., 6 mos., 5 da.

Nathaniel Dodge, died Feb. 27, 1854. (next to Hiram Dodge)

Ann, daughter of Nehemiah and Mary Dodge, died July 29, 1755, ac. 39 yrs.

Capt. Noah Dodge, died Nov. 29, 1863, ac. 79 yrs., 11 mos., 3 da. Waity, wife of Noah Dodge, died Oct. 24, 1853, ac. 70 yrs., 3 mos.

Noah Dodge, Oct. 17, 1824—Apr. 15, 1907.

Mary Ann Milliken, his wife, May 6, 1831—Apr. 30, 1916.

our Frankie, only son of Noah and Mary Ann Dodge, died Nov. 18, 1862, ac. 3 mos., 9 da.

Capt. Oliver Dodge, died Nov. 26, 1845, in 69th yr.

Bathsheba, wife of Capt. Oliver Dodge, died Sept. 20, 1865, in 86th yr.

Capt. Ralph E. Dodge, 1858—1928.

Clara E., his wife, 1860—1934.

Infant son of Ralph E. and Clara E. Dodge.

Effie E., daughter of Ralph E. and Clara E. Dodge, died Mar. 11, 1883, ac. 1 yr., 8 mos.

Infant child of Ralph E. and Clara E. Dodge.

Ransford A. Dodge, 1842—1918.

Sarah D., his wife, 1854—1932.

Rathbone Dodge, died Jan. 23, 1868. (next to Hiram Dodge)

Ray W. Dodge, 1850—1929.

Emma J. Sprague, 1856.

Frank J. Eccles, 1880.

Lena B. Dodge, his wife, 1885.

Richard A. Dodge, July 16, 1834—Oct. 29, 1895.

Harriet A., his wife, Aug. 11, 1839—June 23, 1923.

Capt. Robert C. Dodge, died Apr. 21, 1821, in 39th yr.

Hannah, wife of Capt. Robert C. Dodge, died June 30, 1868, in 82nd yr., 6 mos., 26 da.

DODGE

Rosina, daughter of Robert C. and Hannah Dodge, died Nov. 29, 1816, ac. 3 yrs.

Caty R. M., daughter of Robert C. and Hannah Dodge, died Mar. 9, 1877, in 56th yr.

Robert C. Dodge, born 1811; died Nov. 30, 1880.

Ester S. Dodge, born 1810; died Sept. 9, 1893.

Robert C. Dodge, 1833—1910.

W. Melissa Dodge, his wife, 1833—1910.

Samuel Dodge was drowned May 15, 1804, in 36th yr.

Lydia, wife of Samuel Dodge, died June 26, 1848, in 80th yr.

Phebe Dodge, wife of Samuel Dodge, died Oct. 2, 1874, ac. 71 yrs.

our father, Samuel B. Dodge, died Sept. 20, 1848, ac. 50 yrs., 6 mos., 8 da.

our Mother, Nancy M., wife of Samuel B. Dodge, died May 17, 1883, in 77th yr.

William H., oldest son of Samuel B. and Nancy M. Dodge, died Mar. 27, 1896, ac. 72 yrs., 6 da.

Sophronia Dodge, daughter of Samuel B. and Nancy M. Dodge, died May 22, 1870, ac. 22 yrs.

Dea Samuel R. Dodge, July 31, 1841—Feb. 6, 1915.

Cornelia R. Conley, his wife, Aug. 1, 1849.

Children:

Abner E. Dodge, 1869—1910.

Ethan Dodge, 1873—

Leander Dodge, 1874—

Rowena Dodge, 1889—

Dea Simon Dodge, died Jan. 25, 1868, ac. 72 yrs., 9 mos., 23 da.

Mary M. Dodge, wife of Dea Simon Dodge and daughter of William and Sarah Littlefield, died Dec. 15, 1856, in 57th yr.

Simon Dodge, Apr. 4, 1858—Jan. 14, 1922.

Bessie T. Clark, his wife, Aug. 2, 1866—Nov. 11, 1944.

Their son, Henry S. Dodge, Nov. 23, 1902.

Solomon L. Dodge, died Sept. 18, 1862, ac. 65 yrs., 9 mos., 20 da.

Phebe C., wife of Solomon L. Dodge, Apr. 6, 1813—Mar. 15, 1895.

Mary H., daughter of Solomon L. and Phebe C. Dodge, died July 30, 1866, ac. 25 yrs., 2 mos., 3 da.

Father Capt. Solomon Dodge, Dec. 5, 1820—Oct. 5, 1890.

Mother Catherine A. Dodge, Aug. 25, 1821—Sept. 8, 1902.

Elder Thomas Dodge, departed this life, Nov. 11, 1804, in 67th yr.

Tristram Dodge, died Aug. 18, 1733, in 87th yr.

Darkis, widow of Tristram Dodge, died Feb. ye 18, 1737, in 74th yr.

DODGE MONUMENT

1607 Tristram Dodge 1683
Senior

Mariner, Sergeant, original settler
Block Island 1661

Born in England, his wife
Ann Dodge

their children

John
Tristram
William

Israel
Margaret
Ann

(west side of stone)

Erected by his direct descendant
Lester E. Dodge

son of

Uriah B. Dodge and Emeline Dodge
Uriah 1850 Emeline 1849

Joshua	1816	Lucretia	1819	James	1825
Noah	1783	Margaret	1791	Caleb	1796
Joshua	1760	Anne	1758	Nathaniel	1768

Gideon 1725

Nathaniel 1681

Tristram 1647

Tristram 1607

(east side of stone)

Uriah B. Dodge, Aug. 12, 1850, died Nov. 12, 1907.

Emeline E. Dodge, Aug. 28, 1849, died Apr. 22, 1931.

Clarence E. Dodge, son of Uriah B. and Emeline E. Dodge, born Oct. 12, 1882; died Mar. 25, 1885.

Capt. Welcome Dodge, Apr. 9, 1813—Feb. 12, 1909.

Cornelia A. Dodge, wife of Welcome Dodge, June 25, 1818—Sept. 7, 1892.

Cornelia Ann, daughter of Welcome and Cornelia Ann Dodge, died Feb. 24, 1866, ac. 10 yrs., 7 mos., 11 da.

Welcome Dodge, Jr., Jan. 17, 1845—Apr. 17, 1920.

Olive L. Dodge, his wife, Sept. 1, 1844—Jan. 25, 1914.

Cornelia Ann, daughter of Welcome and Olive Dodge, born Mar. 6, 1866; died Apr. 12, 1866.

DODGE

William, son of Ebenczer and Ann Dodge, Jan. 26, 1739, ac. 3 yrs., 3 mos., 16 da.

Capt. William Dodge, born Dec. 6, 1799; died Dec. 14, 1894.

Elizabeth Dodge, wife of William Dodge, died Mar. 10, 1870, ac. 65 yrs., 6 mos., 12 da.

Capt. William Talbot Dodge, May 18, 1860—Mar. 25, 1940.

Phebe Ray Dodge, his wife, Aug. 15, 1860—Aug. 2, 1939.

Their children:

Sophronia Ray Dodge, Jan. 14, 1883—Mar. 8, 1883.

Alice May Dodge, Mar. 24, 1886—July 3, 1887.

William Earle Dodge, Jan. 1, 1889.

Darius Brainard Dodge, Aug. 22, 1895—July 11, 1896.

Joshua Truman Dodge, Mar. 14, 1898.

William Pitt Dodge, July 28, 1850—Aug. 25, 1912.

Hannah A., wife of William P. Dodge, died Sept. 26, 1880, ac. 31 yrs., 1 mo., 23 da.

Belle S., wife of William P. Dodge, died Jan. 18, 1887, ac. 29 yrs.

Louise Milliken, wife of William P. Dodge, Nov. 20, 1857—Feb. 25, 1897.

Harriet Littlefield, wife of William P. Dodge, 1855—1931.

Ruel Archie, son of William P. and Hannah A. Dodge, died Aug. 31, 1885, ac. 14 yrs.

William H. Dodge, 1874—1924. (on William C. Littlefield stone)

Octie M. Littlefield, 1883—1940.

William Pitt Dodge, Dec. 12, 1883.

Addie May Willis, his wife, Aug. 27, 1881.

Viven Kenneth Dodge, Jan. 14, 1908.

John T. Rutlege, Jan. 14, 1877.

Lydia M. Willis, his wife, June 17, 1879—June 15, 1940.

Winfield Scott Dodge, Jr., R. I., pvt. 1 cl., 17 coast guard, Apr. 6, 1942.

Della R., infant child of Winfield S. and Hannah J. Dodge, born Apr. 11, 1885; died Sept. 22, 1885.

DONLON

Annie B. Donlon, lived in the Willis family for 47 yrs., born in Edenburg, Scotland, Sept. 18, 1853; died Block Island, Mar. 7, 1926.

DORION

Joseph Dorion, 1849—1927.

DREW

Emma J. Drew, 1919.

DUNN

Augustine W. Dunn, 1850—1931.

Rosina W. Dunn, 1849—1931.

Father Barzilla B. Dunn, born 1810; died 1885.

Mother Mary R. Dunn, born 1813; died 1893.

John, son of Barzilla B. and Mary R. Dunn, died Sept. 27, 1838, ac. 2 yrs., 12 da.

Mary Lucy, daughter of Barzilla B. and Mary R. Dunn, died June 20, 1866, in 16th yr.

Barzilla B. Dunn, 1845—1921.

Abby C., wife of Barzilla B. Dunn, died May 27, 1899, ac. 47 yrs., 4 weeks.

Addie R. Dunn, 1886—1903.

Elisha P. Dunn, son of Barzilla B., Jr., and Abby C. Dunn, died Sept. 4, 1871, ac. 7 mos., 20 da.

Elizabeth A., daughter of Barzilla B. and Abby C. Dunn, 1878—1929.

Giles P. Dunn, died Dec. 22, 1927, ac. 96 yrs., 7 mos., 28 da.

Abby L., wife of Giles P. Dunn, died Nov. 7, 1889, ac. 42 yrs., 7 mos., 28 da.

Giles P. Dunn, died Apr. 25, 1865, ac. 67 yrs., 3 mos., 25 da.

his wife, Lydia Dunn, died June 3, 1891, ac. 91 yrs., 6 mos., 28 da.

Giles P. Dunn, July 14, 1869—Aug. 28, 1953.

Hannah C., his wife, June 8, 1870—Aug. 18, 1935.

Otis Mott Dunn, Dec. 24, 1903—Oct. 19, 1911.

John Dunn, Esq., died June 4, 1849, ac. 75 yrs., 6 mos.

He was a man possessed of a mind discerning and active and held the office of Justice 25 yrs. He was a believer in God and died in full faith in the resurrection of Christ.

John B. Dunn, Aug. 31, 1841—Apr. 2, 1916.

Lydia, his wife, Oct. 23, 1841—Oct. 10, 1903.

John A., son of John B. and Lydia Dunn, drown Mar. 24, 1884, ac. 17 yrs., 4 mos.

Infant son of John B. and Lydia Dunn, died Oct. 28, 1871, ac. 14 da.

John Ed Dunn, 1849.

Altheia C., his wife, 1867—1921.

Lydia Dunn, died June 3, 1891, ac. 91 yrs., 6 mos., 28 da.

DUNN

Memory of Nathaniel Dunn, died Feb. ye 28, 1735, ae. 64.
 Memory of Elizabeth, ye wife of Nathaniel Dunn, died May 19,
 1741, ae. 69 yrs.
 William, son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth, died May 16, 1721, ae.
 6 yrs.

Noah D. Dunn, died June 29, 1877, ae. 61 yrs., 8 mos., 28 da.
 Wealthy D., wife of Noah Dunn, died Mar. 5, 1871, ae. 48 yrs.,
 1 mo., 3 da.
 Father Noah H. Dunn, 1855—1941.
 Mother Agnes R. Allen, 1870—1945.
 Oder S. Dunn, 1891—1935.

Father Robert D. Dunn, 1821—1898.
 Mother Lucretia B. Dunn, 1829—1909.
 Infant daughter of Robert D. and Lucretia B. Dunn, died Dec.
 18, 1856.
 Abby Delila, daughter of Robert D. and Lucretia B. Dunn, died
 Aug. 5, 1866, ae. 2 mos., 5 da.

Not lost, but gone before
 We miss thee dear Alfred wherever we go
 friends and relatives could not save
 thee from the raging wave
 "The sea ran high when they were afloat
 and hurled them from their little boat."
 Capt. William A. Dunn, drown Mar. 24, 1884, ae. 23 yrs.

Abigail, wife of Samuel Dunn, died July 17, 1771, in 29th yr.

Samuel Dunn, who died Dec. 16, 1815, ae. 31 yrs.
 Waity M. Mitchell, relict of Samuel Dunn, died Apr. 14, 1853,
 ae. 65 yrs.

Elizabeth C. Dunn, wife of Hon. Samuel Dunn and daughter of
 Benjamin T. and Catherine M. Coe, born of Newport, R. I.,
 Feb. 26, 1814, died at Newport, Oct. 8, 1854.
 also 3 children Augustine W., George C., Maria.

Thaddeus P. Dunn, 1865—1941.
 Ada M. Mitchell, his wife, 1869.
 Infant son of Thaddeus P. and Ada M. Dunn, died Jan. 25, 1895,
 ae. 5 da.

DUNWELL

Lydia L. Dunwell, 1850—1933.

ECCLES

Frank Eccles, 1880.
 Lena B. Dodge, his wife, 1885. (on Ray Dodge stone)

EDDY

George W. Eddy, born Feb. 22, 1862, died Oct. 13, 1928.
 Lillie Ball, born Nov. 9, 1863, died Nov. 27, 1937.

EGGLES

Henry E. Egges, lost on Steamer Larchmond, Feb. 11, 1907, ae.
 24 yrs.

ELY

Henrietta, daughter of George E. S. and Cornelia S. Ely, died
 Apr. 15, 1846, ae. 2 mos., 20 da.

ERNST

Emma L. T. Anderson, wife of Alvin C. Ernst, Mar. 15, 1881—
 Dec. 7, 1918.

Twin daughters of Alvin and Emma Ernst, born Aug. 7, 1905.
 Alice B. M., died Oct. 2, 1907.
 Elsie S. T., died Nov. 3, 1912.

FERGUSON

Capt. Thomas Ferguson, 1863—1944. He too was a fisherman.

FISHER

Howard Fisher, 1882—June 7, 1950.
 his wife, Florence A., 1884—1919.

FOLEY

Maryetta Foley, May 2, 1839—Dec. 9, 1931.

FRANKLIN

Mr. Stephen Franklin, who departed this life, Apr. 1803 in his
 87th yr.

FRIBERG

Peter Andrew Friberg, 1861—1935.
 Huldah Dorothy Anderson, his wife.

GARDNER

Eliza Thayer, wife of Nicholas G. Gardner, Dec. 26, 1821—Apr.
 11, 1885.

GARSON

William R. Garson, Hosp. Corps, Sp. Am. War.

GOOLEY

Albert Francis Gooley, Im. 3c U.S.N.R., born Oct. 23, 1914; died
 at Sea, Dec. 31, 1944, Ormac Bay, Leyte, Philippine Island.
 his Mother, Leorna A. Harvey, born Dec. 6, 1896.

GORTON

John Gorton, Esq., died Dec. 24, 1822, in 60th yr. of his age.
 Mrs. Alice Gorton, the amiable consort of John Gorton, Esq. died
 Sept. 5, 1812 in 48th yr.
 Hepsibah, widow of John Gorton, died Nov. 21, 1853, ae. 80.

John A. Gorton, 1836—1897.

Mary Louise, only child of John A. and Catherine W. Gorton, died
 Mar. 23, 1863, ae. 15 mos. and 14 da.

Philip Weeden, son of John A. and Catherine W. Gorton, died
 July 14, 1866, ae. 22 mos., and 26 da.

John A., Jr., son of John A. and Catherine W. Gorton, died Aug. 5,
 1876, ae. 5 mos.

Bertha Maria, daughter of John A. and Catherine W. Gorton, died
 Aug. 5, 1876, ae. 5 mos.

Weeden H. Gorton, died Sept. 14, 1885, in 80th yr. of his age.

Cynthia P., wife of Weeden H. Gorton and formerly widow of
 Martin W. Rose, died Feb. 5, 1870, ae. 59 yrs. 5 mos.

William Case Gorton, son of Weeden H. and Louise Gorton, died
 Nov. 1, 1866, ae. 33 yrs. 1 mo.

Cornelia E. Rose, wife of William C. Gorton, Dec. 26, 1841—
 Dec. 10, 1924.

GRATTAGE

George Herbert Grattage, R. I. fireman 2nd cl. U. S. Navy, July
 28, 1941.

GRAY

George I. Gray, Rhode Island pvt. 72 Inf. 11 Div. Oct. 6, 1936.

GREEN

William Green, born Sept. 12, 1715, drown at Block Island, Dec.
 12, 1735.

Husband William J. Green, died July 28, 1912, ae. 69 yrs., 9 mos.
 Sarah M., wife of William J. Green.

GRIFFITH

Will^m Griffith, born Sept. 21, 1715, drown at Block Island, Oct. 18,
 1755.

GRIME

John Grime, 1853—1932.

Ann Grime, 1859—1933.

William Grime, R. I. Pvt. field Art'y, May 10, 1936.

GRUMAN

Samuel Gruman, 2nd, of Norwalk, Conn., who was drown June 14,
 1791, in 27 yr., Crab Meadow, Long Island.

GUTHER

Robert Guther, (sunken)

GUTRY

Margaret Gutry, ae. 84 yrs., who departed this life, Apr. 5, 1687.

HADLEY

Infant daughter of Dr. C. H. and V. L. Hadley, July 4, 1883.

HALL

Charles H. Hall, 1839—1916. (on George Littlefield stone)
 Cemathy Lorenza Hall, 1835—1897.

Lewis N. Hall, Nov. 6, 1895, ae. 69 yrs.

Effie, daughter of Lewis N. and Effie A. Hall, died Dec. 3, 1885,
 ae. 1 yr., 3 mos.

Silas C. Hall, Aug. 7, 1875—July 25, 1941.

Cora E. Willis, his wife, Feb. 5, 1881.

Infant daughter of Silas C. and Cora E. Hall, Apr. 28, 1907.

HAMMOND

James Hammond, born Oct. 10, 1816, died Oct. 7, 1891.

his wife, Eliza P. Hammond, born Feb. 16, 1815—

Rebecca P., their daughter, born July 4, 1841, died Aug. 18, 1842.

HANLEY

Margaret Hanley, died Mar. 12, 1885, in 18th yr. of age.

HARVEY

Leona A. Harvey, born Dec. 16, 1896.

HAYES

Edward Hayes, died Dec. 3, 1884, ae. 52 yrs., 9 mos., and 23 da.
 Emile V., son of Edward and Mary Hayes, died Dec. 9, 1866, ae. 8
 yrs., 2 mos., 11 da.

John Hayes, died April 9, 1892, ae. 79 yrs., 3 mos., 21 da.

Margaret A., wife of John Hayes, died Feb. 21, 1899, ae. 86 yrs.

John Hayes, Jr., Oct. 29, 1843—Sept. 16, 1911.

Carrah T. Hayes, his wife, Sept. 11, 1865.

Alma L., wife of John Hayes, Jr., June 4, 1845—Apr. 22, 1882.

John F. Hayes, June 2, 1856—May 25, 1936.

Mary Milliken, wife of J. Frank Hayes, Feb. 11, 1861—Dec. 19,
 1942.

Frances L. Hayes, Aug. 2, 1891—Jan. 8, 1946.

Samuel L. Hayes, 1846—1922.

Zilpah A., his wife, 1848—1943, Wakefield, R. I.

Infant son, born and died Dec. 29, 1870.

[to be continued]

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NEW MEMBERS

July 1, 1953 — November 26, 1953

Mr. John W. Baker	Mr. Paul I. Kenner
Mrs. John W. Baker	Rehoboth, Mass.
Prof. Donald Bradbury	Mrs. Edward H. Lockwood
Kingston, R. I.	Tulsa, Oklahoma
Mr. Charles J. Bourgault	Mr. David Lovejoy
West Warwick, R. I.	Mrs. Louis H. Pastore
Dr. William P. Buffum	Mr. William V. Polleys, Jr.
Mrs. Marion O. Burke	Edgewood, R. I.
Chepachet, R. I.	Mrs. Arthur E. Potter
Mrs. Esther A. Creer	Barrington, R. I.
Mr. Frederick W. Gay	Mr. Ethelbert A. Rusden, Jr.
Warwick, R. I.	Mrs. Ethelbert A. Rusden, Jr.
Prof. Robert H. George	Mrs. John P. Sherman
Mr. David Grimm	Attleboro, Mass.
Pawtucket, R. I.	Mrs. Charles P. Sisson
Mr. L. Francis Herreshoff	Mr. Watson Smith
Marblehead, Mass.	Cambridge, Mass.
Miss Esther F. Hill	Prof. Randall Stewart
Rumford, R. I.	Mr. Mack E. Thompson
Miss Mary P. Hill	Mr. John A. Tillinghast, II
Rumford, R. I.	Mr. Wisner H. Townsend
Mrs. Arnold S. Hoffman	Wakefield, R. I.
Barrington, R. I.	Mrs. Howard K. Turner
Mr. Theodore R. Jeffers	Mr. Edgar A. Webster
Mrs. Theodore R. Jeffers	Chepachet, R. I.

LECTURES

January 13, 1954, Wednesday	STATED MEETING	8:15 p.m.
Moses Brown as a Man of Public Responsibility		
MACK E. THOMPSON, University Fellow at Brown University		
February 14, 1954, Sunday		3:00 p.m.
The Restoration of the Hunter House in Newport		
RALPH E. CARPENTER, JR., Trustee of The Preservation Society of Newport County		
<i>Illustrated with colored slides</i>		
March 14, 1954, Sunday		3:00 p.m.
Side-wheel Steamboats of Narragansett Bay		
WM. KING COVELL, Instructor of history, Rogers High School, Newport		
<i>Illustrated with slides</i>		