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 copied and arranged by Mrs. Helen Winslow Mansfield
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NEW MEMBERS Back Cover

PARLOR, HUNTER HOUSE

Courtesy of The Preservation Society of Newport County
[reproduced on front cover]

The cover illustration is of the northeast parlor as it was furnished during the 1954 summer exhibition. The completely paneled room is gray-green with charcoal-gray pilasters painted to resemble marble. Layers of paint were removed to reveal the polychrome cherubs above the china cupboard. The Hunter House on Washington Street in Newport was built ca. 1750 and is today an unusually magnificent example of a colonial home. See News-Notes, p. 109. THE ARTS AND CRAFTS OF NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND, 1640-1820.

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THE NEWPORT GAZETTE TORY NEWSHEET

by RALPH ADAMS BROWN
Contributing Editor, *American Heritage*

AMONG those people "proscribed and Banished" from Massachusetts because of their Tory sentiments was John Howe, a printer who had assisted Mrs. Draper in the publication of a Loyalist newsheet in Boston after the death of her husband.¹ John Howe later went to Newport, Rhode Island, after the occupation of that town by the British troops, and on January 16, 1777, began the publication of *The Newport Gazette*.² The last issue of this paper located is that of October 6, 1779, probably one of the very last issues, since the British evacuated the town on November 25th.³

In his address to his subscribers, printed in the first issue of the *Gazette*, Howe mentions the "favours" which he received from the "Gentlemen of the ARMY and NAVY in Boston" and expresses the hope that he will merit their continued approval, as well as that of the inhabitants of the town.⁴ It would also seem apparent, though in view of the unusualness of the procedure it might appear rather questionable, that this newspaper may have been distributed without charge. In this initial address of the editor, mentioned above, Howe remarks "No subscriptions are received; but if any Gentlemen chuse [sic] to have the Paper weekly, the Boy shall leave it at their Houses."⁵ If we may interpret this as meaning free distribution (and certainly much more investigation would be necessary before it would be safe

¹Lorenzo Sabine, *Biographical Sketches of Loyalists of the American Revolution, with an historical essay*. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1864. I, 548-50.

²Clarence S. Brigham, *History and Bibliography of American Newspapers, 1690-1820*. Worcester, Mass.: American Antiquarian Society, 1947. II, 995.

³*Ibid.*

⁴*Newport Gazette*, January 16, 1777. ⁵*Ibid.*

to make that as a positive statement), does the answer lie in British subsidization of the paper as a means of propaganda? Or did John Howe plan to increase his circulation in order to increase his advertising?

The relation of this *Newport Gazette* to the conduct of the war does not vary greatly from that of any one of the other Tory news-sheets, although the fact that it had a longer existence than many of its contemporaries does allow of a more complete cross section of its contents. The French War, news of the Carlisle Commission, war news, stories of rebel cruelty, attacks on the currency of the new states, and what appear to be conscious efforts to create the impression among the rank and file of the Whig adherents that their leaders are self-interested, tyrannical individuals, seeking to gain wealth and position at the expense of their followers, are a few of the many subdivisions into which the *Gazette's* war news easily fall. An interesting, even though unimportant, feature is the presence of advertisements or announcements in German, indicative that Hessians must have been numerous among the garrison.

The Colonies and France

References to a possible French War, or to the French Alliance after that became known, are numerous during 1777 and 1778. Yet they are not as frequent in this newspaper as in some of the other Tory newssheets. On the first day of May, 1777, the *Gazette* carries the report that the French government has decreed American privateers may no longer bring their prizes into French ports.⁶ Late in June there is a reprint from an English paper to the effect that the French ambassador has declared his king to be friendly to the English, and that he has given orders no American vessels are to be allowed to carry on any kind of commerce in French ports.⁷

In the issue of October 16th we find an interesting fable, the moral of which is that even if the Americans should be able to get the aid of France, Holland and Spain ("which is *very* improbable") and overthrow England, the colonists would only be worse off than before because they would be divided between the three countries.⁸ A week later there is a reprint from a London paper of July 16th, part of a letter received from Paris which declares the friendship of France

⁶*Ibid.*, May 1, 1777.
⁷*Ibid.*, June 26, 1777.

⁸*Ibid.*, October 16, 1777.

for England, and denies the possibility of war between the two countries.⁹ On November 6th there is an extract from a London paper of the 23d of August which states that the King of France has posted notices to the effect that all French officers serving with the colonial troops must either return at once or be subject to the death penalty.¹⁰

In the same issue, and from the same London paper, is a threat of what will happen to France unless she is more neutral than in the past, together with John Howe's comment that the threat appeared in London papers only a short time before the French decision to close her ports to American vessels and privateers. He thus implies that it was the threat that brought France to terms.¹¹ The English threat, to which Howe refers, follows:¹²

The great Out line of the intended Operations is said to be this:— If France does not absolutely relinquish her present treacherous conduct, which gives her all the advantages of a war, without any of the dangers and losses, to declare war against her; to send 50,000 foreign troops to America, which are actually agreed for; to call home the frigates and let them loose on the French commerce, and to form a grand expedition with General Howe's army against the French West-India islands; to cede Gibraltar and a sugar-island to Russia, on condition of the Empress sending 40,000 men to North America. — What seems to confirm these circumstances, is a Commission going to Holland to engage transports.

In November¹³ and again in December¹⁴ the paper carries extracts from other newssheets to the effect that there is no possibility of war with France, as that country is in such a poor economic condition that she could never stand the financial strain of a foreign war. In January comes the assurance that Russia is striving to bring all of Europe over to England's side and that the situation is very promising.¹⁵ In the last issue of this month, Editor Howe comments on the revival of news of a French alliance in the rebel papers "and the credulous Multitude, tho' so often deceived, still grasps at the Delusion."¹⁶

There are no more mentions of the French controversy until March, when a reprint from a Philadelphia paper comments on the hopelessness of the rebel attempt to get aid from either France or

⁹*Ibid.*, October 23, 1777.
¹⁰*Ibid.*, November 6, 1777.
¹¹*Ibid.*
¹²*Ibid.*

¹³*Ibid.*, November 27, 1777.
¹⁴*Ibid.*, December 26, 1777.
¹⁵*Ibid.*, January 8, 1778.
¹⁶*Ibid.*, January 29, 1778.

Spain.¹⁷ In April there is an English news item, from a London paper of December 30th, which ridicules the idea of Burgoyne's defeat influencing the French to give aid to the Americans.¹⁸ Its only effect, the article says, was to make the "Friends of America . . . exult with insolence."¹⁹ The same denial of any possible breach between France and England is to be found in the next issue of the *Gazette*.²⁰

The news that England had decided to declare war on France, published in a London paper of the 22d of August, did not reach Newport until the middle of November.²¹ Meanwhile, a London dispatch of the 23d of June had mentioned the departure of D'Estaing for American waters, and that Lord Howe had previously been warned to "collect his forces and be upon his guard against the Toulon squadron."²² A New York paper had also printed an item, reprinted by John Howe, to the effect that the rebels were discovering that even with the help of their "perfidious Allies" they could not control the seas, and so they must know that Great Britain could lay waste their seaports at will.²³

The Newport Gazette, as previously mentioned, did not devote as much space to the matter of the French Alliance as did several other Tory papers. In particular, one misses the bitter attacks on France, and the appeal to religious bigotry, that are to be found in several New York and Philadelphia newssheets. Yet the limited attention of John Howe is not devoid of interest. The delay in receiving "Foreign Intelligence"; the confusion caused when London papers of July, for example, arrived before those of May or June; the difficulty of sensing the correct propaganda line, are all evidenced in John Howe's handling of this topic.

Franklin in France

Closely allied with the French question was the matter of Dr. Franklin's residence in Paris, the reason for his being there, and the probability of his success. On March 27, 1777, the *Newport Gazette* carries a reprint from a London newssheet of December 30th which was a bitter satire on the reason for Franklin's presence in Paris:²⁴

¹⁷*Ibid.*, March 12, 1778.

¹⁸*Ibid.*, April 9, 1778; probably indicative that such fears had been expressed in England.

¹⁹*Ibid.*, April 9, 1778.

²⁰*Ibid.*, April 16, 1778.

²¹*Ibid.*, November 19, 1778.

²²*Ibid.*, August 27, [1778].

²³*Ibid.*, September 10, 1778.

²⁴*Ibid.*, March 27, 1777.

As the gentleman who it is said is now of quality of an ambassador in France, is known to excel in the knowledge of Natural Philosophy, it is shrewdly suspected, that he has imitated the Rat, and made his escape from a house that is falling as they are known to do, whether the casualty happens from their own undermining, or from any other cause.

On the first day of May another dispatch from London, dated February 3d, tells that Dr. Franklin's presence in Paris is entirely an "Act of Self-Policy" and that the French officials, instead of treating with him as some would pretend to believe, regard him with "the most Sovereign Contempt."²⁵ Later in the fall of this same year we read that Dr. Franklin is reported to be so dissatisfied at his reception by the French government that he is planning to return to America.²⁶

On March 19, 1778, John Howe reprints from a New York paper the "Rumour" that Dr. Franklin has been assaulted and killed.²⁷ On May 7th we find a reprint from a London paper of January 13th stating that Franklin had received word from Congress that the colonies were desirous of peace. Franklin was instructed, according to this article, to get the best terms possible, acting through the Court of France.²⁸ A London paper of February 4th had printed that Franklin was trying to gain an audience with Lord Stormont, the British Ambassador in Paris, but that his Lordship was "prudently" refusing to have any dealings with Franklin,²⁹ and this item was printed in the same issue of the *Gazette*.

The Carlisle Commission

Another topic with which the *Newport Gazette* concerns itself is the Carlisle Commission, set up by Parliament for the purpose of arranging a compromise with the colonies. Rumors of the possible peace proposals appeared before the actual Act was passed. On April 9, 1778, John Howe reprints a news item from a London paper of the 24th of the preceding December in which it was said that "conditions" were going to be offered the Americans, but that if they should refuse the terms a much larger force of soldiers would be in readiness to deal with them.³⁰ On May 14th the editor of the *Gazette* reprints a dispatch from a Philadelphia paper of the 21st of April which had printed a letter written from London on February 23d.³¹

²⁵*Ibid.*, May 1, 1777.

²⁶*Ibid.*, October 15, 1777.

²⁷*Ibid.*, March 19, 1778.

²⁸*Ibid.*, May 7, 1778.

²⁹*Newport Gazette*, May 7, 1778.

³⁰*Ibid.*, April 9, 1778.

³¹*Ibid.*, May 14, 1778.

This letter, which said that the recent "offers" made to the colonies had been aimed at the overthrow of the minority at home who had "hung like a milstone [sic] around the neck of the minister," was in part as follows:³²

It is not expected that the Congress will rescind their claim of Independance [sic]. But as they have now an offer in explicit terms of what they pretend they have been alone contending for, they must either accept of these terms, or show their cloven foot, which they have attempted to conceal under the cloak of contending for their legal and constitutional rights. The consequence of which will be a total overthrow of all opposition in this country. It is likewise expected that some good consequences will arise on your side of the water from these measures. We are confidently assured that many people are heartily tired of the tyranny of the Congress. — At any rate, be not alarmed, but rest assured, that every vigorous measure is now pursuing to compel America to submission. And whatever may be the issue of the terms now offered, the people in America who have manifested their loyalty to the King and their attachment to the constitution, will be properly attended to.

The next week the *Gazette's* editor reprints, from a New York paper of the seventh of May, an extract of a letter from "a gentleman in Greenoak" to his friend in New York, written February 26th.³³ The writer speaks of the Commissioners created by Lord North's motion as men who would have the right to suspend "all the Acts of Parliament, relating to America, passed since the year 1763, and to treat with any Bodies of Assemblies of Men at their discretion."³⁴ He also remarks that while the move was considered "as merely political" it would nevertheless be a good thing for the Rebels to take advantage of this leniency before the new bodies of troops arrive.³⁵

On June 25th there is a reprint from a Boston paper of the 8th of the same month which reported that the Commissioners and 1500 new troops had arrived.³⁶ Three other articles in the same issue of the *Gazette* deal with the Commissioners. From the Fishkill paper of June 11th come two of these: one mentions that the Commissioners are reported to have arrived in Philadelphia and addressed some dispatches by "Express to Congress"³⁷; the other is an extract of a letter from an officer at Valley Forge to General Sullivan, stating that the march of the enemy through New Jersey has been delayed by

³²*Ibid.*³³*Ibid.*, May 21, 1778.³⁴*Ibid.*³⁵*Ibid.*³⁶*Ibid.*, June 25, [1778].³⁷*Ibid.*

the arrival of the Commissioners.³⁸ These are reported to be "the Earl of Carlisle, Governor Johnstone, and Mr. Eden, Brother to the late Governor of Maryland. Lord Cornwallis is with them, but in what capacity I am not able [to] say."³⁹ The other reference is found in the Newport items, where it is mentioned that Governor Johnstone, "one of the Commissioners which lately arrived at Philadelphia," had talked with several officers from Washington's army, but that the result of these conversations "is not yet known."⁴⁰

A silence regarding the Commission which had lasted for two months is broken on the 27th of August with a reprint from a London paper of June 9th which states that if the Congress refuses to treat with the Commissioners, the war will be continued with redoubled vigor.⁴¹ Two weeks later over half of *The Newport Gazette* is devoted to news of the Carlisle Commission, four different articles dealing with this peace proposal.⁴² From New York, on August 7th, the Commission had protested to Congress over the failure of Congress to live up to its treaty obligations in regard to Burgoyne's army.⁴³ On August 11, Congress had passed a declaration in regard to the efforts of Johnstone to bribe some of the members of Congress to vote for acceptance of the Commission's proposals.⁴⁴ On August 26th George Johnstone had replied to Congress, saying that he considered its resolution against him as merely a blind to cover up the failure of Congress to reply to the charges of mistreatment of Burgoyne's army.⁴⁵ After getting in a few digs at the French Alliance, Johnstone announced his intention of withdrawing from the Commission in the interests of harmony.⁴⁶

The fourth notice in regard to the Commission to be reprinted in this issue of *The Newport Gazette* is a declaration signed by Carlisle, Eden and Clinton in New York on August 26th.⁴⁷ After protesting their ignorance of Johnstone's conversations at which the Congress had taken offense, they go on to point out advantages of their offer, advantages which, they argue, the colonies could never receive from France.⁴⁸ They attack the making of the French alliance at a time when they say the Colonies knew England was getting ready to offer

³⁸*Ibid.*³⁹*Ibid.*⁴⁰*Ibid.*⁴¹*Ibid.*, August 27, [1778].⁴²*Ibid.*, September 10, 1778.⁴³*Ibid.*⁴⁴*Ibid.*⁴⁵*Ibid.*⁴⁶*Ibid.*⁴⁷*Ibid.*⁴⁸*Ibid.*

these concessions; but conclude with the idea that even though the alliance with France has been made, there is no reason for allowing it to interfere with a more advantageous proposition.⁴⁹

On October 22d John Howe prints a copy of the declaration of the Commissioners made on October 3d.⁵⁰ Carlisle, Eden and Clinton say that since Congress has paid no attention to their generous offers they have decided to return to England, yet they will remain in the colonies a few more weeks in order to allow the people "one more chance."⁵¹ They explain again, in detail, their generous proposition; they offer free and complete pardons to all who will accept them, and they announce that their proclamation will be in effect from the 3d of October to the 11th of November, inclusive. They point out the disadvantages of the French Alliance, emphasizing the religious intolerance for which the King of France has been noted, and close by stressing the great advantages of belonging to the British Empire.⁵²

The same issue of the *Gazette* contains a reprint of a petition to the Commissioners from the Loyalists of New York City and vicinity.⁵³ This petition mentions four things:⁵⁴ (1) it asks assurance that the British will continue war and keep a strong garrison in New York. (2) In case this is done, they offer their services as soldiers. (3) They ask the appointment of a Civil Governor by the Commission.⁵⁵ (4) They maintain that the colonies number many thousand men with like sentiments, men who wait but the opportunity to come to England's aid.⁵⁶ The following week there is a copy of the proclamation of the Commissioners, suspending the trade prohibitory acts of 1776 as far as they concerned the Tory merchants of New York.⁵⁷

Weaknesses of the Rebel Army

Another common type of news item in *The Newport Gazette* deals with desertion from the rebel army, and with the difficulties which the rebel authorities meet in trying to secure new enlistments. This

⁴⁹*Ibid.*; this same proclamation is also in the issue of October 29th.

⁵⁰*Ibid.*, October 22, 1778.

⁵¹*Ibid.*

⁵²*Ibid.*

⁵³*Ibid.*

⁵⁴*Ibid.*

⁵⁵This is interesting in connection with the struggle between the military commanders on the one hand, and the citizens of New York on the other, a struggle which continued during much of the period of British occupancy.

⁵⁶There is no date given for the presentation of this commission.

⁵⁷*Newport Gazette*, October 29, 1778.

is first noticed in a reprint from a New York paper in the issue of January 16th, in which the difficulties of enlisting more men for the colonial army are set forth.⁵⁸ In February there is an account of desertions from the rebel army,⁵⁹ and in March a report that the colonial authorities were having to resort to dire and inhumane threats in order to get recruits.⁶⁰ On April 17 there are additional tales of rebel desertions, and their inability to fill new levies.⁶¹

On April 24th we find the following satire on rebel difficulties:⁶²

The Assembly of the Massachusetts voted 15 Batallions. They were to be ready to march by the first of April. Not one Quarter Part are yet raised. And they are now proceeding to draft Men. — Nothing can exceed the ridiculous Figure these deluded People make in the Eyes of those who have been Spectators of their Conduct. They first set out with opposing a Number of Grievances which existed only in Imagination. They are now experiencing to Perfection all their dreadful Realities and yet dare not even mutter. An Order from a despotic Congress or Committee can tear a Man from his Family to the Field of Destruction. And if he refuses to comply or to pay a most exorbitant Fine, he is dragged by Men more savage than the original Natives of America, to experience all the loathsome Horrors of a Goal.

On the first day of May, 1777, John Howe reprints a proclamation issued by Washington, offering a pardon to all deserters who would give themselves up, preceded by a satirical introduction of his own composition.⁶³ "Poor Man!" Howe says, "they [the deserters] are safely beyond his Reach, enjoying the Mercy of their Sovereign, and . . . are impatiently waiting to take Vengeance on their Seducers."⁶⁴ Nearly two months later Editor Howe reports that "The Rebel Papers continue fill'd with Advertisements of Deserters. . . ."⁶⁵ Nearly nine months elapse, and then on the 12th of March, 1778, the *Gazette* speaks of the poor condition of Washington's army, of the hardships they are suffering, and the scarcity of necessities.⁶⁶

In the next month there is an issue which mentions the desertions from the rebel ranks,⁶⁷ and on May 21, 1778 there are stories specifically stating that in Connecticut and North Carolina the rebel

⁵⁸*Ibid.*, January 16, 1777.

⁵⁹*Newport Gazette*, February 6, 1777.

⁶⁰*Ibid.*, March 6, 1777.

⁶¹*Ibid.*, April 17, 1777.

⁶²*Ibid.*, April 24, 1777.

⁶³*Ibid.*, May 1, 1777.

⁶⁴*Ibid.*

⁶⁵*Ibid.*, June 26, 1777.

⁶⁶*Ibid.*, March 12, 1778.

⁶⁷*Ibid.*, April 16, 1778.

authorities are having a great deal of difficulty in recruiting, and that they will surely have to resort to the draft to get new troops in either state.⁶⁸ Of similar nature is the charge of cowardice made against the rebel troops in the spring of 1777.⁶⁹ This story tells how the British destroyed the rebel supplies at Peek's Kill, when the rebel troops under Courtlandt and Robert R. Livingston ran away without firing a shot.⁷⁰

There are occasional reports of dissension or dissatisfaction within the ranks of the rebel army. On October 23, 1777, the *Gazette* carries the report that the New England militia are often refusing to leave their home provinces when ordered to do so.⁷¹ A month later there is the story of the "want" among the rebels, and the fears among the soldiers that their families will starve.⁷² In the following March, John Howe reprints from a New York paper of the 16th a story that there are "now two Parties in the Rebel Army; one in Favour of Mr. Washington, and the other for Mr. Mifflin."⁷³

From time to time within the pages of *The Newport Gazette*, are found accusations that the rebels are not telling the truth in regard to their military activities. On November 20, 1777, there is a reprint of Washington's letter to Congress reporting his losses in the Battle of Brandywine at about 700 men.⁷⁴ This is followed by several other rebel letters concerning the battle, and the editorial observation that all of these contain the usual rebel falsehoods.⁷⁵ In the Newport news items of the following January is found this statement: "Another Artifice practiced by them [the rebel papers] is continually publishing Accounts of the Arrival of Prizes in some distant Ports."⁷⁶

Rebel Cruelty

Each side accused the other of cruelty in dealing both with prisoners of war and with non-combatants. In spreading this type of propaganda the newspapers must have been a tremendous help. On February 6, 1777, for example, we find a story in *The Newport Gazette* telling of the very cruel treatment accorded some captured British officers.⁷⁷ Other examples of rebel cruelty are cited on April

⁶⁸*Ibid.*, May 21, 1778.

⁶⁹*Ibid.*, April 17, 1777.

⁷⁰*Ibid.*

⁷¹*Ibid.*, October 23, 1777.

⁷²*Ibid.*, November 27, 1777.

⁷³*Ibid.*, March 26, 1778.

⁷⁴*Ibid.*, November 20, 1777.

⁷⁵*Ibid.*

⁷⁶*Ibid.*, January 29, 1778.

⁷⁷*Ibid.*, February 6, 1777.

3d,⁷⁸ and a week later there is the report of the burning of two houses on Prudence Island by two or three rebels, — "Such glorious actions as these they are no Strangers to."⁷⁹ Several stories of cruel treatment accorded British and Tories by their opponents, told in the issue of April 17th,⁸⁰ are followed the next week by an account of the escape from the mainland of four young men, one of whom had been a prisoner for nearly two years and had "experienced that *plenitude* of American *Pity, Tenderness* and *Mercy*, with which they treat all who differ in Opinion from them."⁸¹ The same issue carries an account of the extremely cruel treatment accorded to Dr. John Kearsly of Philadelphia, who had refused to sign the associations, and is followed by rather bitter editorial comment.⁸²

Nearly five months later *The Newport Gazette* tells of a group of rebels coming upon some British sailors in swimming, and "very humanely" killing several of them.⁸³ A week later John Howe prints a long letter, taking nearly an entire page, from Baltimore.⁸⁴ The writer, after remarking that many months had elapsed since he had been able to express his sentiments freely, tells that the group of radicals who formed the "Whig Club" in Baltimore had overthrown the Committee of Safety, completely dominated the life of the city, and practiced cruelties on the Tories there.⁸⁵ In October the editor tells several stories of the unjust imprisonment of Tories who had no opportunity for a trial.⁸⁶

The Newport items in the issue of January 29, 1778 tell of the keeping on prison ships in Boston Harbor of many Tories, "some of which have been taken from their Families."⁸⁷ In February⁸⁸ and in March⁸⁹ there are stories of rebel cruelty, and on June 25th Howe remarks that the rebel officers near Boston are using "every villanous [sic] Method" to persuade British prisoners to join their army, but with small success.⁹⁰ This same issue tells of the capture, by the army, of some small fishing boats on the evening of the eighteenth, and of the taking prisoner of some of the fishermen.⁹¹ It is remarked that this last capture was "Perhaps by order of the *vigilant* and *magnani-*

⁷⁸*Ibid.*, April 3, 1777.

⁷⁹*Ibid.*, April 10, 1777.

⁸⁰*Ibid.*, April 17, 1777.

⁸¹*Ibid.*, April 24, 1777.

⁸²*Ibid.*

⁸³*Ibid.*, September 11, 1777.

⁸⁴*Ibid.*, September 18, 1777.

⁸⁵*Ibid.*

⁸⁶*Ibid.*, October 16, 1777.

⁸⁷*Ibid.*, January 29, 1778.

⁸⁸*Ibid.*, February 12, 1778.

⁸⁹*Ibid.*, March 12, 1778.

⁹⁰*Newport Gazette*, June 25, [1778].

⁹¹*Ibid.*

mous General Sullivan, who during the Rebellion, has never distinguished himself more than by such exploits of attacking poor defenseless unarmed men."⁹² On November 19, 1778, there is a slight innovation in the accusation of cruel treatment given captured British seamen by French sailors.⁹³

⁹²*Ibid.*

⁹³*Ibid.*, November 19, 1778.

[to be concluded]

NEWS — NOTES

Please do not throw away copies of *Rhode Island History*. If you do not keep a file of them, we should like to have back copies as we are lacking some issues and are very short of others.

* * *

John Brown House weathered the hurricanes of August 31 and September 11, as it has many similar storms in the past, though the finish on the freshly painted exterior trim was badly dulled by the salt-laden rain. The elm trees, of which the Society has long been justly proud, were terribly battered by the first storm. Three of the damaged trees have already been cut down and it is probable that others will also have to be removed. This loss is particularly hard felt, since only two years ago members and friends responded generously to an appeal for funds to assure the care and preservation of the elms.

* * *

The Society is particularly happy to announce that several pieces of furniture that were owned by John Brown, the builder of the mansion in which we now have our headquarters, have been returned to John Brown House by the terms of the will of Mrs. John L. Sperry (Grace Herreshoff). A banquet table in three parts, four pierced ladder back mahogany Chippendale chairs, and an inlaid Hepplewhite sideboard all show evidence of Newport origin. This may be the nucleus of a room in John Brown House furnished with pieces which once belonged to John Brown himself.

* * *

Many of the Society's paintings and drawings of Providence may be seen during the month of October at the Art Center, 30 Benefit Street, where they are on loan for an exhibition, *Providence, Past and Present*. The exhibition is open every day from two to nine. A number of the paintings have been restored by Mr. Eugene Van Wye, director of the Art Center, who has arranged present-day photographs to contrast with the views as shown in the early pictures.

* * *

Throughout the summer a loan collection of miniatures, most of which have a Rhode Island connection, has been on exhibit at John Brown House. This exhibition will continue through October. In connection with it Mrs. Haven Parker of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, will give an illustrated lecture, *Edward Greene Malbone and Miniature Painting in America*, on Wednesday, October 20, at 8:15 p.m., at the Society's headquarters. The Society would still welcome information about Rhode Island miniatures which have not yet been called to its attention.

* * *

The Arts and Crafts of Newport, Rhode Island, 1640-1820, by Ralph E. Carpenter, Jr., recently published by The Preservation Society of Newport County, is an important contribution to the cultural history of the state. It is primarily an illustrated descriptive catalog of the 1953 loan exhibition held at the Hunter House in Newport, but also contains valuable biographies of the cabinet makers, artists, and silversmiths whose work was included. Several of the items described were loaned by The Rhode Island Historical Society. During the past summer we have again helped the Preservation Society to furnish the Hunter House by lending a number of paintings and fine pieces of Newport furniture.

* * *

Several unusual examples from our collection of historic swords and the portrait of General William Barton have been loaned to the Corcoran Gallery of Art, in Washington, for inclusion in an exhibition entitled *The Sword in America, 1000-1953*.



SOME ARNOLDS OF SMITHFIELD, R. I.

by H. MINOT PITMAN, A.B., LL.B., F.A.S.G.

This article is written in part to correct an error in the account in Rhode Island History, v. 11, p. 85, of the Arnolds through whom the Eleazer Arnold Stone Chimney House descended to Preserved Arnold, whose heirs presented it to the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, wherein one generation was through inadvertence, omitted. There has been no attempt to include herein all the Arnold descendants of Thomas Arnold, the Watertown immigrant, who settled in Providence. There have been various attempts to fix the parentage of Thomas Arnold and some controversy on the subject but the final and conclusive work on that subject seems to have been published by that able genealogist, an expert on early Rhode Island ancestry, G. Andrews Moriarty, Jr., in The American Genealogist, v. 20, p. 120. The father of Thomas was:

1. WILLIAM ARNOLD of Hollesley, co. Suffolk, England, husbandman, who in his will, dated Nov. 22, 1616, named his son Thomas, then under age. This son was:
2. THOMAS ARNOLD (William), b. say about 1599; d. Providence, Rhode Island, in Sept. 1674; m. (1) in England, a wife whose name is now unknown; m. (2) in 1640, at Watertown, Massachusetts Bay Colony, Phoebe Parkhurst, baptized in the Parish Church of St. Mary by the Quay, Ipswich, co. Suffolk, England, on 29 Nov. 1612, daughter of George and Phoebe Parkhurst of Ipswich, England and Watertown, Massachusetts.

Thomas Arnold settled in Watertown before July 1635, when land was laid out to him in the Third Division. In 1648 he bought land there from his father-in-law, George Parkhurst, which he sold in 1655 to George Parkhurst, Jr. He was somewhat of a non-conformist, for in 1651 he was fined 20 shillings for an offence against the law concerning baptism, in 1654 he was fined £5 for neglecting public worship for twenty days and the following year he was fined £10 for neglecting public worship for forty days. He was at Watertown as late as April 1657, but in Providence by October 1661,

CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, 1731-1805
Newport Historical Society

MRS. CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN
Newport Historical Society

MARGARET (PEGGY) CHAMPLIN, 1764-1841
Mrs. Willis Grandy Peace
Los Angeles, California

ABRAHAM TILLEY, 1775-1845
Attributed to Gilbert Stuart
Miss Helen Powell
Providence, Rhode Island

COL. EDWARD DEXTER, 1770-1860
Rhode Island Historical Society

when he sold land in Watertown to John Whitney. The following October he and his wife sold his house, barn and sixteen acres of land in Watertown to John Wincoll.

In February 1665, he was granted lot 83 in Providence in a division of lands. He was Deputy for Providence to the Rhode Island General Assembly in October 1666; 1670; May, June and September 1671; and April 1672 (*Rhode Island Colonial Records*, v. 2, pp. 180, 336, 373, 411). Austin says he was Deputy also in 1667. He was a member of the Town Council in 1672. His will, recorded in Boston, shows he owned nearly 10,000 acres of land.

The children of Thomas Arnold by his first wife were (as given by Austin):

- i. Thomas, b. 3 May 1625; d. young.
- ii. Nicholas, bpt. 15 Jan. 1627; d. young.
- iii. Susanna, m. Boston, 7 April 1654, John Farnum, joiner, of Boston.

The children of Thomas and Phoebe (Parkhurst) Arnold, b. Watertown, were:

- iv. Ichabod, b. 1 March 1640/1; d. young.
3. v. RICHARD, b. 22 March 1642/3; m. (1) Mary Angell; m. (2) Sarah; d. 22 April 1710.
- vi. Thomas, d. after 1693. No record of birth, marriage, or issue.
- vii. Elizabeth, b. 1645; m. Providence, 22 Nov. 1678, Capt. Samuel Comstock, b. 1654, d. 27 May 1727, son of Samuel and Ann Comstock; d. 20 Oct. 1747.
- viii. John, b. 19 Feb. 1647/8; m. Hannah; d. 5 Jan. 1722/3.
4. ix. ELEAZER, b. 17 June 1651; m. Eleanor Smith; d. 29 Aug. 1722.

References

- Bond's *Watertown*, p. 9.
Watertown Records, v. 1.
Early Records of Providence, v. 16, p. 225.
Rhode Island Colonial Records, v. 2, pp. 180, 336, 373, 411.
 Austin's *Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island*, p. 240.
Report of (Boston) Record Commissioners, v. 9, p. 48.
Comstock Genealogy, by Cyrus B. Comstock, (1907), p. 11.
 Pope's *Pioneers of Massachusetts*, p. 161.

(The references cited are in short title form.)

3. CAPTAIN RICHARD ARNOLD (Thomas, William) b. Watertown, Massachusetts, 22 March 1642/3; d. Providence, Rhode Island, 22 April 1710; m. (1) about 1667, Mary Angell, b. Providence, about 1645; d. before 18 Sept. 1694,

daughter of Thomas and Alice (Ashton) Angell; m. (2) Sarah (Smith?) who d. in 1712.

He was a Captain of Militia and served in King William's War, 1697. He was a Governor's Assistant (member of Upper House) 1681-86; '90, '94, '99; Deputy to the Rhode Island General Assembly, 1671, '76, '79-'81, '96, '98, 1700-2, '05, '07-8; Speaker of the House of Deputies, 1707-8; Member of the Providence Town Council, 1700-1.

About 1680 he turned his attention to building sawmills. He had one in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, that year and in 1700 built one in Providence on the Woonasquatucket River, five miles above the salt water harbor. In 1693 he and two others were chosen to run the northern boundary of the Colony.

His marriage probably took place shortly after 24 Oct. 1666, when he and Mary Angell were fined 40 shillings for fornication. His will was proved 10 May 1710.

The children of Richard and Mary (Angell) Arnold, b. Providence, were:

- i. Richard, b. 1667; m. (1) Mary Woodward, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Pray) Woodward; m. (2) Dinah Thornton, daughter of John and Dinah (Steere) Thornton; d. Smithfield, 1 June 1745.
- ii. Mary, b. 9 Sept. 1668; m. as his first wife, Thomas Steere of Providence and Smithfield, who d. 27 Aug. 1725, son of John and Hannah (Wickenden) Steere.
- iii. John, b. 1 Nov. 1670; m. (1) 1693, Mary Mowry, b. 1675, d. 27 Jan. 1742, daughter of Nathaniel and Joanna (Inman) Mowry; m. (2) 31 Oct. 1742, Hannah Howard or Hayward; d. Smithfield, 27 Oct. 1756.
5. iv. THOMAS, b. 4 March 1675/6; m. 5 Dec. 1706, Elizabeth Burlingame; d. 3 Feb. 1727.

References

- Austin's *Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island*, p. 240.
 Field's *State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations*, v. 1, p. 420.
Annals of Centerdale, by Frank C. Angell, (1909), p. 20.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register, v. 7, p. 282.
Rhode Island Vital Records, (Providence), v. 2, pp. 7, 261.
Rhode Island Court Records (Rhode Island Historical Society—1922), v. 2, p. 51.

4. ELEAZER ARNOLD (Thomas, William) b. Watertown, Massachusetts, 17 June 1651; d. Providence, Rhode Island, 29 Aug. 1722; m. about 1671, Eleanor Smith who d. before

1722, daughter of John Smith, Jr., "the Mason" and his wife Elizabeth.

He was a member of the Providence Town Council, 1684-86; Deputy to the Rhode Island General Assembly, 1686, 1700, '01, '03, '06, '07, '11, '15; Justice of the Peace, 1705, '08-9.

He was a prosperous farmer. In 1708 he gave half an acre of land near his house in trust to Thomas Smith, Joseph Smith, Jr., Samuel Wilkinson, Jr., Samuel Comstock, Jr., Thomas Arnold, Jr., Eleazer Arnold, Jr. and Joseph Arnold on which stood the Quaker Meeting House. In 1687 he built the famous Stone Chimney House in that part of Providence which became Smithfield in 1731, now owned by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities as a gift from the heirs of his great, great, great grandson, Preserved Whipple Arnold. It was on the old North Road, the only traveled road at the time between Providence and Mendon, in what is now the village of Saylesville in the town of Lincoln, which was formed from Smithfield in 1871. In 1710 he was licensed to sell liquor and to keep a house of public entertainment there, which license was renewed several times thereafter. He was noted for his friendship with the Indians.

His will was dated 25 Aug. 1722 and proved 22 Oct. 1722. The inventory of his personal estate valued his property at £441 17s 1d. It included two guns, £14 5s 4d in silver money, a horse, 2 colts, 19 head of cattle, 19 sheep, 11 swine, barley, rye, etc. — a considerable estate for those times. In his will he left to his son Jeremiah the dwelling house and all homestead lands lying on the north side of the Moshassuck River. This was the Stone Chimney House.

The children of Eleazer and Eleanor (Smith) Arnold were:

- i. Phebe, b. 5 Nov. 1672; d. after 1741; m. Thomas Smith, b. 19 Feb. 1671, d. 2 Sept. 1741, son of Edward and Anphillis (Angell) Smith.
- ii. Elizabeth, m. _____ Smith and had a daughter Deborah.
- iii. Eleazer, d. 18 Dec. 1712; m. Sarah Hawkins, daughter of William and Lydia (Ballou) Gardiner Hawkins. She m. (2) after 1722, as his first wife, Maturin Ballou, and d. before 1759. The children of Eleazer, Jr. and Sarah (Hawkins) Arnold were:

- a. Eleazer of Newport in 1727, m. Miriam _____.
- b. David, m. Providence, 17 July 1726, Alice Smith who d. 1736.
- c. Susanna, d. before 1761; m. Providence, 16 Dec. 1722, Samuel Ballou, b. 23 June 1692; d. 25 Jan. 1765, son of James and Susannah (Whitman) Ballou.
- d. Lydia, d. young.
- e. Patience, m. William Browne.
- iv. Joseph, b. 1678; d. Smithfield, 4 Nov. 1746; m. 20 June 1716, Mercy Stafford, b. 21 Sept. 1694, d. after 1753, daughter of Amos and Mary (Burlingame) Stafford. He was Justice of the Peace, 1730; member of the Town Council, 1733; Town Clerk of Smithfield, 1743-45. His twelve children are listed in Austin.
- v. John, d. Smithfield, 22 Feb. 1752; m. Sarah _____. Their children were:
 - a. Enoch.
 - b. Comfort.
 - c. Christopher.
 - d. Zebedec.
 - e. Mary.
6. vi. JEREMIAH, b. 1680; d. 1775; m. Freelove _____.
- vii. Eleanor, d. unmarried after 1722.
- viii. Mary, m. 29 Nov. 1717, George Thomas.
- ix. Abigail, d. before 1775; m. 29 June 1720, John Mann, b. 1695, d. 17 Dec. 1782, son of Thomas and Mary (Wheaton) Mann.
- x. Deborah.

References

- History of Providence County*, by Richard M. Bayles, (1891), v. 2, pp. 98 ff.
Austin's Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island, pp. 240, 242, 382.
Watertown Records, v. 1, p. 15.
Rhode Island Vital Records, v. 2, (Providence), pp. 7, 261; v. 7, pp. 131, 143.
Mann Memorial, p. 31.
Illustrated History of Pawtucket and Central Falls, by Robert Grieve, (1897), p. 72.
 MS by Welcome Arnold Greene, Esq.
Field's State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, v. 3, pp. 598-601.
Early Records of Providence, v. 16, pp. 213, 224.
Notes of William Browne, (1933), Registrar of Deeds of Northern District of Berkshire Co., Massachusetts, (at Adams, Massachusetts).
Ballous in America, by Adin Ballou, (1868), pp. 32, 49.
Comstock Genealogy, by Cyrus B. Comstock, (1907), p. 36.

5. THOMAS ARNOLD (Richard, Thomas, William), b. Providence, 4 March 1675/6; d. Providence, 3 Feb. 1726/7; m. Providence, 5 Dec. 1706, Elizabeth Burlingame, b. 9 Jan. 1684, d. 5 May 1752, daughter of Roger and Mary Burlingame. She m. (2) 11 April 1734, William Spencer, who d. in 1748.

Thomas Arnold resided in Providence. He refused to go on the Expedition against Canada in 1711 as he was a

Quaker. He was a Deputy to the Rhode Island General Assembly, representing Providence, 1711-23.

His will, dated 29 Jan. 1726/7, was proved 6 March 1726/7. He left to his widow half the homestead for life, the other half to his eldest child, Job, who was to receive the widow's half on her death. The inventory of his personal estate showed it to be valued at £845 1s 10d and included 26 neat cattle, 3 horses, 2 colts, 42 sheep, 10 goats, 6 swine, guns, gold, silver, etc. His will gave to Job his great Bible and to Jonathan a book called "Barclay's Apology."

The children of Thomas and Elizabeth (Burlingame) Arnold, b. Providence, were:

7. i. JOB, b. 6 Nov. 1707; m. (1) 18 Jan. 1729/30, Kesiah Hawkins; m. (2) 13 Aug. 1741, Freeloove Arnold; d. 1776.
- ii. Jonathan, b. 18 Nov. 1709; d. 29 Dec. 1796; m. Abigail Smith, b. 10 June 1714, d. 29 June 1801, daughter of Benjamin and Mercy (Angell) Smith. They had daughters Mercy and Elizabeth (mentioned in Thomas Arnold's will) and son Welcome, b. Smithfield, 25 March 1745; d. Providence, 30 Sept. 1798.
- iii. Mary, b. 28 Oct. 1710; d. March 175-; m. about 1734, Joseph Newell. Their banns were published at Attleborough, Massachusetts, 29 June 1734, and on 3 July 1734, forbidden by the widow Rebeckah Peck. This did not stop the marriage as their children are to be found in the Attleborough *Vital Records*. Joseph Newell m. (2) in Dec. 1757, Mary Hicks of Rehoboth.
- iv. Thomas, b. 4 Nov. 1713, according to the Providence *Vital Records*, or 11 Nov. 1713, according to the Narragansett Friends Records; m. Smithfield, 9 Nov. 1737, Amey Smith, daughter of Edward, Jr. and Mercy (Mowry) Smith; d. after 1748.
- v. Elizabeth, b. 2 April 1717; d. 6 Jan. 1727/8.
- vi. Sarah, b. 10 April 1722, m. Turpin and had a daughter Elizabeth.

References

- Austin's *Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island*, p. 241.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register, v. 33, p. 435 note.
Vital Records of Rhode Island, v. 2, (Providence), pp. 204, 261; v. 3, (Smithfield), p. 10; v. 7, pp. 131, 143.
Vital Records of Attleborough, pp. 310, 699.
Illustrated History of Pawtucket and Central Falls, by Robert Grieve, (1897), p. 239.
Austin's Thirty-Three Rhode Islanders, p. 5.

6. JEREMIAH ARNOLD (Eleazer, Thomas, William) b. Smithfield, Rhode Island, 1680; d. 1774/5; m. Freeloove _____, who survived him.

He inherited the Stone Chimney House from his father

and sold it on 7 Dec. 1736 to Job Arnold (no. 7), who in 1741, married as his second wife Jeremiah's daughter, Freeloove Arnold. Letters of administration on his estate were granted 13 Mar. 1775 to his son-in-law Job Arnold, as his largest creditor.

The children of Jeremiah and Freeloove Arnold, b. Smithfield, were:

- i. Freeloove, b. 11 Jan. 1722; m. Smithfield, 13 Aug. 1741, as his second wife, her second cousin, Job Arnold (no. 7) *q.v.*; d. after 1755.
- ii. Charles.
- iii. Jeremiah, b. 1725, m. Lydia _____, who in a deed in 1762, is said to be the daughter of Alice _____, sister of Joseph Smith, cooper.
- iv. Elizabeth, m. Smithfield, 20 Sept. 1759, David Bucklin (intentions at Rehoboth, 25 Aug. 1759).
- v. Eleazer, perhaps m. Cumberland, 13 April 1766, Alice (or Olive) Carpenter, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Butterworth) Carpenter.
- vi. Amy, perhaps m. John Bucklin (intentions at Rehoboth, 31 Aug. 1770).

References

- Austin's *Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island*, p. 240.
Providence Vital Records.
Vital Records of Rhode Island, v. 3, (Smithfield), p. 22; v. 7, p. 143.
Rehoboth Vital Records, p. 433.
Notes of William Browne of Adams, Massachusetts.
Rehoboth Branch of Carpenter Family, by Amos B. Carpenter, p. 188.

7. JOB ARNOLD (Thomas, Richard, Thomas, William), b. Providence, 6 Nov. 1707; d. Smithfield, 1776; m. (1) Providence, 18 Jan. 1729/30, Kesiah Hawkins, b. Providence, 30 Jan. 1710, d. before 1741, daughter of Stephen and Hannah (Coggeshall) Hawkins; m. (2) Smithfield, 13 Aug. 1741, Freeloove Arnold, b. 11 Jan. 1722; d. after 1775, daughter of Jeremiah (no. 6) and Freeloove Arnold. She was his second cousin. He bought the Stone Chimney House, 7 Dec. 1736, from her father, Jeremiah Arnold. He was Surveyor of Highways in Smithfield, 1731. His will dated 13 Oct. 1765 was proved at Central Falls, Rhode Island, 29 July 1776. In it he mentions all his children. His son Abraham was executor.

The children of Job Arnold, the last four and possibly all, by his second wife, Freeloove (Arnold) Arnold, were:

- i. Lydia.
- ii. Sarah, m. before Oct. 1765, Potter.
- iii. Kesiah, m. Smithfield, 7 June 1781, David Cass, b. Cumberland, 9 Aug. 1747, son of John and Alice Cass who were of Richmond, Rhode Island, in 1781.
- iv. Job, m. Smithfield, 21 Dec. 1780, Hannah Dexter, b. Smithfield, 1761, daughter of William and Phebe (Warner) Dexter.
- v. Stephen, m. Smithfield, 5 Jan. 1783, Mary Greene.
2. vi. OLIVER, b. 12 April 1752; m. 3 Dec. 1778, Elethan Harris; d. 18 Jan. 1790.
- vii. Abraham.
- viii. Isaac.
- ix. Freelove, m. 30 March 1775, Thomas Harris.

References

- Town Records of Central Falls, Rhode Island.
Illustrated History of Pawtucket and Central Falls, Rhode Island, by Robert Grieve, (1897), p. 239.
Vital Records of Rhode Island, v. 2, (Providence), p. 6; v. 3, (Smithfield), pp. 11, 12, 261.
Dexter Genealogy, by S. C. Newman, (1859), p. 26.
 Probate Records at Central Falls.

8. OLIVER ARNOLD (Job, Thomas, Richard, Thomas, William), b. Smithfield, Rhode Island, 12 April 1752; d. Smithfield, 18 Jan. 1790; m. Smithfield, 3 Dec. 1778, Elethan Harris, b. Smithfield, 21 Aug. 1755; d. Smithfield, 24 Dec. 1823, daughter of Preserved and Martha (Mowry) Harris. He became the fourth owner of the Stone Chimney House. This Oliver Arnold is not to be confused with Oliver Arnold, son of Edward Arnold of Warwick, Rhode Island, who married Elnathan Rice of Warwick and moved to Clarendon, Vermont.

The children of Oliver and Elethan (Harris) Arnold, b. Smithfield, were:

9. i. ISAAC, b. 11 Aug. 1779; m. Rebecca Corey; d. 12 Nov. 1861.
- ii. Oliver, b. 11 April 1781; d. 18 April 1785.
- iii. Martin, b. 11 Nov. 1783; m. Mary Spaulding; d. without issue, Oct., 1847.
- iv. Sabera, b. 25 Jan. 1786; d. unmarried, 25 Nov. 1873.
10. v. PRESERVED, b. 10 June 1788; m. 26 Feb. 1818, Betsey Bowen Whipple; d. 10 July 1828.

References

- Vital Records of Rhode Island*, v. 3, (Smithfield), p. 12.
Illustrated History of Pawtucket and Central Falls, by Robert Grieve, (1897), p. 239.
Narragansett Historical Register, v. 3, p. 47.
 Original Family Record of Oliver Arnold (in possession of the author).

9. ISAAC ARNOLD (Oliver, Job, Thomas, Richard, Thomas, William), b. Smithfield, 11 Aug. 1779; d. Macedon, Wayne

Co., New York, 12 Nov. 1861; m. about 1805, Rebecca Corey, b. 6 Feb. 1787, d. 19 May 1848. He is buried on the Charles H. Johnson farm at Macedon.

The children of Isaac and Rebecca (Corey) Arnold were:

- i. Mariah, b. 16 Feb. 1806; m. Macedon, Wayne Co., New York, 16 Feb. 1825, Justus Hill, b. 2 Oct. 1798; d. 2 April 1862. Their children (names of spouses not given in the Bible record) were:
 - a. Lorenzo D., b. 4 Dec. 1825; d. 23 June 1880; m. 23 July 1851.
 - b. Lucena, b. 18 Aug. 1827; m. 31 May 1854.
 - c. Parley, b. 2 Aug. 1829; d. 9 March 1887; m. 10 Feb. 1852. His daughter, Ella A. Arnold, m. 7 Dec. 1871, Francis C. Harkness of Williamson, New York.
 - d. Oliver, b. 20 July 1836; m. 7 Dec. 1862.
- ii. Oliver, b. 22 Oct. 1807; d. 21 Sept. 1877; m. 25 April 1832, Adelia Spaulding, who d. 9 March 1889.
- iii. Vesta, b. 24 Sept. 1809; d. 10 Nov. 1890; m. 25 Dec. 1828, Eli Phillips, b. 1806, d. 1 Nov. 1894.
- iv. Edward, b. 12 Aug. 1811; d. 15 March 1887; m. (1) 1837, Nancy Rickey; m. (2) 1850, Clarissa Mann; m. (3) 1855, Nancy Barrell.
- v. Caroline, b. 16 Aug. 1814; d. July 1828.
- vi. Sabra E., b. 18 April 1817; d. 19 March 1878; m. 17 Nov. 1837, Allen E. Wilcox. No issue.
- vii. Peter H., b. 1 June 1820; d. 14 Dec. 1896; m. (1) 1840, Sally Burr, daughter of Linden (d. 1852) and Pattie (Allen) Burr of Walworth, New York; m. (2) 1854, Cornelia Cone, b. 26 Aug. 1826, d. 13 Aug. 1885, daughter of Walter Luther and Caroline Cordelia (Curtiss) Cone; m. (3) 1888, Mary Schuler. He had two daughters, Lyndon and Laura by his first wife.
- viii. Martin L., b. 6 May 1822; d. 16 March 1896; m. 23 Oct. 1844, Ruth Herrington, b. 17 Oct. 1826, d. 7 Jan. 1897.
- ix. Whipple O., b. 11 July 1824; m. Nov. 1844, Lucinda Mathewson.

References

- Wayne Co. Wills, Lib. H, p. 265.
 Bible Record of Isaac Arnold.
 Tombstone of Isaac Arnold.
 Cone Family, (1903), p. 185.
Burr Family of America, (1878), p. 349.
Wayne Sentinel of 25 Feb. 1825.
Newark Weekly Courier of 21 Dec. 1871.

10. CAPTAIN PRESERVED ARNOLD (Oliver, Job, Thomas, Richard, Thomas, William), b. Smithfield, 10 June 1788; d. Smithfield, 10 July 1828; m. Cumberland, Rhode Island, 26 Feb. 1818, Betsey Bowen Whipple, b. Cumberland, 12

April 1794; d. Cumberland, 1 Jan. 1882, daughter of Capt. Jeremiah and Nancy (Dexter) Whipple of Cumberland.

Preserved Arnold was Captain of the Cumberland and Smithfield Light Dragoons, 1820-1822. He inherited from his father the Stone Chimney House. His wife lived as a widow for 54 years. They are buried in Swan Point Cemetery, Providence, in Lot 1, Group 250.

The children of Capt. Preserved and Betsey Bowen (Whipple) Arnold, b. Smithfield (now Lincoln), Rhode Island, were:

- i. Louisa Anna, b. 1 July 1819; d. 20 Jan. 1902; m. 18 Sept. 1855, as his third wife, Rev. Emery Moulton Porter.
- ii. Cornelia, b. 3 Sept. 1821; d. unmarried, 22 Jan. 1885.
11. iii. BETSEY WHIPPLE, b. 10 Nov. 1823; d. 4 July 1853; m. 26 May 1846, as his second wife, Rev. Emery Moulton Porter.
- iv. Ellen Maria, b. 6 March 1826; d. unmarried, 30 March 1860.
- v. Lucy Dexter, (triplet), b. 26 June 1828; d. 1829.
- vi. Hannah Bowen, (triplet), b. 26 June 1828; d. 8 March 1839.
- vii. Preserved Whipple, (triplet), b. 26 June 1828; d. Lincoln, Rhode Island, 10 Feb. 1919; m. 21 Oct. 1851, Annie Lazelle Harris, b. 21 Aug. 1827; d. 23 Dec. 1914. Their only children, Charles W., b. 4 April 1853, d. 9 March 1861; and Annie L., b. 2 Nov. 1855, d. 15 March 1856. He inherited the Stone Chimney House and bequeathed it to his six grand nephews and nieces, grandchildren of his sister Betsey Whipple (Arnold) Porter. They gave it to the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities. He was a prosperous farmer and built a much more commodious house next door.

References

- Narragansett Historical Register*, v. 3, pp. 131, 132.
Vital Records of Rhode Island, v. 3, (Smithfield), p. 90; (Cumberland), p. 132; v. 17, p. 56; v. 18, p. 240; v. 19, p. 302.
Illustrated History of Pawtucket and Central Falls, by Robert Grieve, (1897), p. 239.
Smith's Civil and Military Lists of Rhode Island, v. 2, pp. 303, 320, 335.
Providence Births, Marriages and Deaths, v. 8, p. 15; v. 18, p. 32.
 Swan Point Cemetery Records.

11. BETSEY WHIPPLE ARNOLD (Preserved, Oliver, Job, Thomas, Richard, Thomas, William), b. Smithfield (now Lincoln), Rhode Island, 10 Nov. 1823; d. Smithfield, 4 July 1853; m. Smithfield, 26 May 1846, as his second wife, Rev. Emery Moulton Porter, b. Rye, New Hampshire, 1 April 1815; d. Lonsdale, Rhode Island, 12 Dec. 1880, son of Rev. Huntington and Sally (Moulton) Porter. He m. (1) 1 Sept. 1842, Charlotte Althea Buxton of Newbury, Vermont, who d. 31 Aug. 1844; m. (2) 26 May 1846, Betsey Whipple

Arnold, who d. in childbirth, 4 July 1853; m. (3) 18 Sept. 1855, his second wife's elder sister, Louisa Anna Arnold, b. 1 July 1819, d. 20 Jan. 1902.

Rev. Emery Moulton Porter fitted for college at Andover, attended Dartmouth for one year and was then admitted as a sophomore at Harvard where he graduated in 1838; he studied theology one year at Andover, the second year at Yale and a third year at Andover Theological Seminary. He was Rector at St. Paul's Church, Bradleyville, and Trinity Church, Milton, Litchfield Co., Connecticut, 1842-1844; Christ Church, Lonsdale, Rhode Island, 1845-1848; Church of the Ascension, Fall River, Massachusetts, 1849-1863; Providence, Rhode Island, 1863-1870; Lonsdale, Rhode Island, 1870-1880.

The child of Rev. Emery Moulton and Charlotte Althea (Buxton) Porter was:

- i. (Rev.) Emory Huntington, b. Lynn, Massachusetts, 22 April 1844; m. 22 April 1873, Delia Dyer Weeden, daughter of John Hull and Sarah (Bowen) Weeden of Pawtucket; d. Newport, Rhode Island, 10 July 1920, without issue. Brown University, A.B. and A.M., 1866; D.D. 1902, graduate of Divinity School, Philadelphia, 1869. Rector of Emmanuel Church, Newport, 1891-1920.

The children of Rev. Emery Moulton and Betsey Whipple (Arnold) Porter were:

12. ii. (Dr.) GEORGE WHIPPLE, b. Lonsdale, Rhode Island, 10 April 1847; m. 4 June 1878, Emmogene Louise Hoyt; d. 15 Oct. 1910.
13. iii. MARY HUNTINGTON, b. Lonsdale, 7 July 1849; m. 13 Feb. 1884, as second wife, Stephen Minot Pitman; d. Boston, 18 Dec. 1905.
- iv. Louisa Arnold, b. 22 June 1853; d. 30 July 1853, aged six weeks.

References

- Porter Genealogy*, by Joseph W. Porter, (1878), pp. 89-90.
 Family records.
 Swan Point Cemetery Records.

12. DR. GEORGE WHIPPLE PORTER (Betsey Whipple (Arnold) Porter, Preserved Arnold, Oliver, Job, Thomas, Richard, Thomas, William), b. Smithfield, Rhode Island, 10 April 1847; d. Dorchester, Massachusetts, 15 Oct. 1910; m. Providence, 4 June 1878, Emmogene Louise Hoyt, b.

Providence, 11 Jan. 1853; d. Cambridge, Massachusetts, 14 March 1912, daughter of Joseph Pearson and Martha (Danforth) Hoyt. He graduated from Brown University with degrees of A.B. and A.M. in 1870, and from Harvard Medical School with M.D. degree in 1874. He was Surgeon in Woman's Hospital, New York City, and then in the Rhode Island Hospital in Providence; consulting physician in Providence Lying-In Hospital.

The children of Dr. George Whipple and Emmogene Louise (Hoyt) Porter, b. Providence, are:

- i. (Prof.) Charles Huntington, b. 14 April 1879; m. 6 Sept. 1912, Emily Martin Richardson, b. 20 Dec. 1882, daughter of John Francis and Emily Susan (Hutchins) Richardson. Brown University, A.B., 1900; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Sc.B., 1903. Two daughters and one son.
- ii. (Dr.) Emery Moulton, b. 10 Sept. 1884; m. (1) Providence, 26 June 1907, Mary Emerson Bradley, b. Lincoln, Rhode Island, 18 June 1884, daughter of Charles and Jane Whitman (Bailey) Bradley. Brown University, Ph.B., 1906, Harvard, M.D., 1910. Three sons, one died young, and two daughters, one died young.

References

Charles H. Porter.
Emery M. Porter.
Providence Vital Records.
Swan Point Cemetery Records.
Historical Catalogue of Brown University.

13. MARY HUNTINGTON PORTER (Betsey Whipple (Arnold) Porter, Preserved Arnold, Oliver, Job, Thomas, Richard, Thomas, William), b. Lonsdale, Rhode Island, 7 July 1849; d. Boston, Massachusetts, 18 Dec. 1905, buried Swan Point Cemetery; m. Pawtucket, Rhode Island, 13 Feb. 1884, as his second wife, Stephen Minot Pitman, b. Boston, 19 July 1850; d. Providence, 17 Dec. 1918, son of Isaac and Harriet (Minot) Pitman. He had m. (1) Brookline, Massachusetts, 24 Oct. 1877, Maud Russell Fisher, b. 30 Jan. 1855; d. 30 April 1880, daughter of George Jabez and Cornelia Walley (Curtis) Fisher. He m. (3) 1903, Harriet Rice by whom he had no issue.

The child of Stephen Minot and Maud Russell (Fisher) Pitman was:

- i. Stephen Minot, b. and d. March 1880.

The children of Stephen Minot and Mary Huntington (Porter) Pitman, b. Providence, are:

- ii. Margareth Arnold, b. 13 Dec. 1884; m. Providence, 13 Dec. 1913, Henry Gale Chamberlin, b. 2 Sept. 1870, son of Jeremiah Cough and Mary Grace (Burleigh) Chamberlin of Boscawen, New Hampshire. No issue.
- iii. Eleanor Louise, b. 7 July 1886; m. Palisades, New York, 23 April 1911, Sterling Spotswood Smith, b. Courtland, Alabama, 11 July 1880, son of Sterling Summers and Annie Elizabeth (Bynum) Smith. One son and two daughters.
- iv. Laurence Minot, (twin), b. 24 Feb. 1888; m. Arlington, Massachusetts, 19 Dec. 1908, Elise Maud Astel, b. 27 Feb. 1889, daughter of Jean Thomas and Sarah Amelia (Lyons) Astel. One daughter.
- v. Harold Minot, (twin), b. 24 Feb. 1888; m. Providence, 26 Oct. 1914, Cecilia Theodora Lacey-Baker, daughter of Arthur and Emma (Clementi-Smith) Lacey-Baker. Two sons, one died young.

FOR SALE by the SOCIETY

52 Power Street, Providence 6, R. I., Telephone Dexter 1-8575

. . . *Rhode Island, a Brief History*, by Earl C. Tanner, (Providence, 1954) \$2.00 By mail \$2.12

The Arts and Crafts of Newport, Rhode Island, 1640-1820, by Ralph E. Carpenter, Jr. (Newport, 1954) \$6.75 By mail \$7.00

Map of Providence, 1823, by Daniel Anthony (Reprint, 1954) \$3.00 By mail \$3.50



LYDIA ALLEN, 1782-1859
By Edward Greene Malbone
Rhode Island School of Design

KATE FRY, 1777-1807
By Edward Greene Malbone
Newport Historical Society

ROBERT HALE IVES, 1798-1875
*Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. I. Goddard
Providence, R. I.*

SOLOMON GODDARD WEAVER, 1782-1835
*Miss Pauline K. Weaver
Newport, R. I.*

HON. JAMES BURRILL, JR., 1772-1820
By Edward Greene Malbone
Senator Theodore Francis Green

BLOCK ISLAND CEMETERY RECORDS

copied and arranged by

MRS. HELEN WINSLOW MANSFIELD

[continued from July, 1954, v. 13, no. 3, inside back cover]

NEGUS

Charles A. Negus, June 25, 1860—Sept. 29, 1932.

Leula E. Negus, Dec. 21, 1864—Oct. 6, 1933.

Infant son, June 3, 1885.

Father Horace B. J. Negus, died Apr. 11, 1897, ac. 41 yrs.

Mother Esther Frances, daughter of Horan B. J. Negus and Josephine E. Negus, born Nov. 26, 1892; died Jan. 24, 1911.

Alice Rose Negus, wife of Lycurgus H. Negus, Aug. 31, 1882—Sept. 3, 1940.

Morris L. Negus, 1859—1932.

Pamelia L. Dodge, his wife, 1862, died Dec. 4, 1934.

Richmond B. Negus, died May 30, 1900, ac. 76 yrs.

Abby W. Thompson, his wife, died Mar. 6, 1893, ac. 73 yrs.

Richmond A. Negus, Jan. 7, 1854—June 6, 1915.

His wife, Annie Negus, July 30, 1860—Feb. 4, 1914.

Richmond A. Negus, Aug. 24, 1877—Aug. 20, 1938.

His wife, Lula Allen, Aug. 15, 1881—

Their son, Elmer Allen Negus, June 22, 1905—

NORTHUP

Albert G. Northup, 1882—

His wife, Lucinda Sheffield Northup, 1881—

Their daughter, S. Frances Northup, 1914—1936.

PAINE

Henriette, daughter of Alvin and Ellen J. Paine, died May 25, 1861, ac. 6 yrs., 2 mos.

Edward S. Payne, 1850—1928.

Charity A. Payne, 1854—1935.

E. Roy Paine, 1882—

Iola Negus Payne, 1883—1935.

James Elmer Payne, Mar. 10, 1874—June 11, 1916.

Cora A. Dodge, his wife, June 2, 1874—Feb. 6, 1906.

John Paine, Esq., who departed this life Oct. 13, 1832, in 81st yr.

John R. Payne, born Apr. 24, 1824, died Mar. 24, 1898.
Phebe C. Sands, his wife, born Nov. 30, 1827; died Mar. 16, 1900.
Jane Frances, daughter of J. Revoe and Phebe Paine, died Dec. 26, 1857, ae. 11 mos., 22 da.

John R. Payne, Nov. 15, 1860—July 10, 1918.
His wife, Lavina G. Mott, Jan. 10, 1860.
Their daughter, Phebe Elizabeth Payne, Jan. 29, 1903.
Baby, infant child of John R. and Lavina G. Payne, died April 14, 1900.

Ray, son of John R. and Phebe C. Paine, died Sept. 3, 1879, ae. 30 yr., 1 mo., 1 da.

Maria C. Champlin, wife of Ray Paine, born Apr. 30, 1849; died July 16, 1922.

Revo Paine, who died Apr. 20, 1854, ae. 76 yrs., 11 mos., 13 da.
Anna, wife of Revo Paine, died Jan. 26, 1846, ae. 59 yrs., 14 da.

Nathaniel G., son of Ruben W. and Louise C. Paine, died Apr. 11, 1860, ae. 9 yrs.

Mr. Thomas Paine

Thomas, son of William and Waity Paine, died Sept. 12, 1801, ae. 24 yr.

Marlboro, son of William and Waity Paine. (no dates)

PEABODY

Giles H. Peabody, died Aug. 10, 1878, in 71st yr.

PECKHAM

Father Michael Peckham, died Mar. 23, 1908, ae. 79 yrs.
Mother Lucretia M. Peckham, died Sept. 9, 1891, ae. 48 yrs., 3 mos.

Edmund B. Peckham, died Feb. 7, 1896, ae. 72 yrs., 11 mos.
Mary Ann, wife of Edmund B. Peckham, died Dec. 17, 1875, ae. 48 yrs., 3 mos.

Edmund B. Peckham, Dec. 18, 1856—Mar. 27, 1936.

William L. Peckham, Dec. 26, 1857—Mar. 11, 1940.

Josiah S. Peckham, Jan. 10, 1848—Feb. 4, 1931.
Jemima R. Ball, his wife, Mar. 15, 1853—Apr. 7, 1932.

PERRY

John M. Perry, New Jersey Pvt., 153 dept. Brig., Aug. 17, 1938.

Nancy, C., wife of William Perry, born Apr. 14, 1822—

PIERCE

Elizabeth D., wife of Josiah Pierce, daughter of Edmund and Annie Sprague; died Feb. 26, 1900, ae. 72 yrs.

Edgar R., son of Josiah O. and Elizabeth D. Pierce, husband of Bertha E. Pierce; died Feb. 7, 1895, ae. 39 yrs., 4 mos., 26 da.

Edgar R. Pierce, Oct. 12, 1855—Feb. 7, 1895.
Bertha E. Pierce, May 3, 1872—Oct. 30, 1934.

PRESTON

Susan A. Preston, daughter of William E. and Grace M. Conley, 1894—1920.

RATHBONE

Luella Rathbone, Feb. 4, 1873—Jan. 19, 1923.

Samuel Rathbun, died Jan. 24, 1757, in 85th yr. of his ae.
Patience, ye wife of Samuel Rathbun, died Aug. ye 3, 1747, in 78th yr.

Capt. Thomas Rathbun, died Dec. 26, 1733, ae. 76 yrs.

Capt. Thomas Rathbon, born Aug. 3, 1825, died Nov. 29, 1911.
Sarah Rathbon, his wife, born Aug. 6, 1832; died June 9, 1905.

Walter Rathbon, Town Clerk, who died Jan. 14, 1818, in 84th yr.
Hannah Rathbon, died Mar. 10, 1807, in 79th yr.

Walter Rathbon, who died Mar. 11, 1865, in 72nd yr.
Sarah Rose, wife of Walter Rathbon, born Oct. 22, 1806; died Dec. 22, 1883.

RAY

Table Stone—This monument is erected to the memory of Simon Ray, Esq. one of the original Proprietors of this Island. He was largely concerned in settling the Township and one of the Chief Magistrates and such was his benevolence that besides the care which he took of their civil interests, He frequently instructed them in the most important concerns of our Holy Religion. He was deprived of his eyesight many years, cheerfully submitting a lovely example of Christian virtue. He died on the 17th of Mar. 1737 in the 102nd yr. of ae.

Table Stone—Beneath this stone are deposited the remains of Simon Ray, Esquire, who for many years was one of the Chief Magistrates of this town. He filled the most important offices with Honor to himself and advantage to his country, to suppress vice and promote virtue was the fixed aim of his private life and Public Authority. He was a lover of learning, justice, and Benevolence, a friend to his country and attentive to the interests of this Island. He was a sincere believer in our Savior and by faithful obedience to his precepts duly advanced the Christian Profession, he died 9th of Mar. 1755 in 85th yr. of his ae.

REED

Lucretia, wife of William H. Reed, died Aug. 25, 1857, ae. 24 yrs.

ROBERT

Hannah, wife of John Robert, died Feb. 22, 1890, in 75th year.

ROCK

Matthias, son of William and Catherine Rock, died Nov. 4, 1755, ae. 16 yr.

ROSE

Alanson D. Rose, Aug. 29, 1839, died July 19, 1881.

Almira E., his wife, born Feb. 14, 1836; died Mar. 8, 1909.

Almanza Justin Rose, 1859—1939.

Adelaide Jencks Rose, 1860—1941.

Ambrose N. Rose, died June 3, 1893, in 69th yr. of ae.

Elizabeth R. Rose, wife of Ambrose N. Rose, died Nov. 1, 1853, in 24th yr. of her ae.

Laura M., wife of Ambrose N. Rose, born Mar. 2, 1837; died Mar. 24, 1919.

Ambrose Everett, only child of Ambrose N. and Laura M. Rose, died Aug. 27, 1863, ae. 1 yr. and 15 da.

Lora, only child of Ambrose N. and Laura M. Rose, died Feb. 21, 1868, ae. 2 yrs., 5 mos., 17 da.

Archie, son of Ambrose N. and Laura M. Rose, born June 19, 1869; died Sept. 30, 1869.

Anderson C. Rose, 1863—1934.

Lena M., his wife, 1866.

Their children

Angie M., 1889—1912.

Sophonra L., 1890—1918.

Sewell C., 1892—

Benjamin Rose, died Apr. 20, 1827, ae. 40 yrs.

Patience D., wife of Benjamin Rose, died Apr. 9, 1865, ae. 75 yrs.

Elizabeth W., daughter of Benjamin and Patience Rose, died Apr. 13, 1881, ae. 66 yrs.

Mary, daughter of Benjamin and Patience Rose. (couldn't read dates)

Father Benjamin Rose, born Aug. 29, 1829, died May 10, 1894.

Mary O. Rose, born Nov. 8, 1829, died July 4, 1918.

Mary Emma, daughter of Benjamin and Mary O. Rose, born Mar. 17, 1868; died Mar. 2, 1891.

Caleb Rose, 1789—1857.

When this you see remember me

and bear me on your mind

Let the whole world say what they will

think of me as your friend.

Susanna Rose, 1789—1873.

Caleb, son of Caleb and Susanna Rose, died June 29, 1827, in 6th yr.

Caty, daughter of Caleb L. and Susan Rose, died June 5, 1836, ae. 18 yrs., 5 mos.

Carnes M. Rose, died Feb. 10, 1900, ae. 18 yrs., 7 mos., 12 da.

Clarence C. Rose, 1862—1919.

His wife, Isabelle Dickens, 1862—1887.

Capt. Cornelius Rose, died Aug. 22, 1867, ae. 50 yrs., 9 da.

Hepzebah Ann Rose, wife of Cornelius Rose, died Sept. 9, 1858, in 40th yr.

Cornelius W. Rose, 2nd., Mar. 9, 1933—Apr. 4, 1934.

Daniel Rose, Aug. 1, 1811—July 29, 1890.

Mary L., wife of Daniel Rose, 2nd., died Nov. 23, 1853.

Ezra, son of Daniel, 2nd. and Mary L. Rose, died Mar. 20, 1838, ae. 2 yrs., 8 mos., 16 da.

Daniel Rose, 1869—1945.

David B. Rose, 1864—1934.

His wife, Florence E. Dodge, 1870—1925.

Infant, son of David B. and Florence E. Rose, Mar. 29, 1892.

Edward B. Rose, died Sept. 8, 1890, ae. 55 yrs., 9 mos., 12 da.

Sarah A., wife of Edward B. Rose, died Aug. 16, 1874, ae. 40 yrs.

Infant, son of Edward B. and Sarah A. Rose, born and died Aug. 16, 1874.

[to be continued]

THE RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY



NEW MEMBERS

June 15, 1954—September 27, 1954

Lieutenant Commander Russell L. Camp, USN East Greenwich, R. I.	Miss Eleanor W. Morse Pawtucket, R. I.
Mrs. George E. Downing	Mrs. Bruce D. Mudgett
Mr. Joseph Philip Dring Long Island, N. Y.	Mrs. John Van Arsdale Noble Warren, R. I.
Mr. Lloyd W. Kent	Miss Dorothea R. Paull Fairhaven, Mass.
Mrs. John W. Kilborn	Mr. Russell M. Paull Edgewood, R. I.
Mr. Robert K. Rockwell	

LECTURES

- September 29, 1954, Wednesday 8:30 p.m.
(following the Annual Meeting for members)
The Three Goats: Footnotes on the
Rhode Island Bench and Bar
WILLIAM H. EDWARDS, Member of the law firm of Edwards & Angell
- October 20, 1954, Wednesday 8:15 p.m.
Edward Greene Malbone
and Miniature Painting in America
MRS. HAVEN PARKER, Assistant in American Painting,
Museum of Fine Arts, Boston *Illustrated with slides*
- November 14, 1954, Sunday 3:00 p.m.
Old Deerfield: an Idea for Restoration
HENRY N. FLYNT