

RHODE ISLAND HISTORY

VOL. 20, NO. 1

JANUARY, 1961

THE RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY



LATTEN SPOONS FOUND AT THE JIREH BULL EXCAVATION AND IN INDIAN GRAVES IN RHODE ISLAND

(see page 13)

Trifid, split-end or pied-de-biche handle evolved from the Puritan handle, marked with the crown and lion. Found both in the Jireh Bull excavation and at Princess Ninegret's grave of about 1690 at Charlestown, Rhode Island, as well as in other Indian graves in Rhode Island.

Spoon with broken handle of earlier slipped-in-the-stalk type and fig-shaped bowl with mark similar to number 4. Found at the Jireh Bull House.

Another spoon with the rampant lion mark. Found at the Jireh Bull House.

Sealtop handle spoon with a mark of a crown above a rampant lion between the initials T.C. Found both at Jireh Bull's and in an Indian grave at Tiverton, Rhode Island (see Hilton Price, *Old Base Metal Spoons*, page 45). Mr. Eric de Jonge feels that this was a Dutch spoon since the rampant lion was the town mark of Leeuwarden, Holland.

Broken handle spoon with a mark of a pierced heart and the initials G.P. surrounded by the inscription "Double whited" (dipped twice in tin) (Price, page 37). Found at the Jireh Bull House.

Spoon marked with a heart pierced with an arrow (not mentioned in Price). Mr. Ronald Michaelis feels that this type is not known in latten or pewter. Found at the Jireh Bull House.

Puritan type latten (sheet brass, usually dipped in tin) spoon bearing a mark of a spoon between the initials R.S. This type was found both in an Indian grave at Tiverton, Rhode Island and at Jireh Bull's Garrison House (Price, page 42).

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

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ISSUED QUARTERLY AT PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND
(Second-class postage paid at Providence, Rhode Island)

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EXHIBITION

January 8 — February 28, 1961

EARLY AMERICAN SILVER

from the collection of
CORNELIUS C. MOORE
of Newport, Rhode Island

RHODE ISLAND HISTORY

VOL. 20

JANUARY, 1961

NO. 1

EXILE OR EDEN? THE CHILEAN EXPERIENCE OF A RHODE ISLAND YANKEE

by ALAN S. TRUEBLOOD

Associate Professor of Spanish, Brown University

I Prelude to Chile

Miguel de Unamuno in one of his essays speaks of the silent lives of countless men of whom history has never taken any notice and likens them to the depths of the sea, unmoved by the agitations occurring on its surface.¹ It is in these depths, he suggests, that one must seek what is lasting in the character of men and nations, in them that one may hope to find that flesh and blood of the past that has not ceased to be the flesh and blood of the present. It sometimes happens, as we search the past, that one of these submerged lives unaccountably rises to the surface before our surprised eyes and reveals something we miss in the chronicles of those larger happenings and bigger men which history and literature record. These existences have in no way altered the course of events; they are lives more of listeners than of speakers. Nevertheless they preserve something essential—the very flavor of human living, much as a stone buried deep will hold in all its perfection the outline of an obscure plant that long ago ceased to exist.

It is with one of these lives that the present study is concerned. The figure of Samuel Ward Greene acquires a particular interest because it was his lot to experience, in his quiet way, that peculiar combination of restlessness at home and nostalgia abroad in which Gilbert Chinard has found the pattern of modern exoticism, born with the nineteenth century and embodied for all time by the moody genius of Chateaubriand in the melancholy figure of his René.² Samuel Ward Greene was destined to play out his experience not in the virgin forests of North America, like the Frenchman René,

but on the coasts and in the valleys of Chile, a land whose very name is said to mean "the farthest corner of the earth." Let us look at him first at the moment of his arrival.

On a spring morning in 1827 this Rhode Island Yankee, thirty-three years old, whose previous travels had never taken him farther from home than New York City, stands on the deck of a sailing ship anchored in Valparaíso Bay and gazes about him in wonder. He learns that a ship is about to depart for the east coast of the United States and hastily pens a note to his brother in Providence; it is dated Saturday, November 10, 1827: "My dear Richard: We arrived here last evening after an unusually short passage . . . I was on shore a few minutes, but it being night could see but little. This morning we have a fine view of the town and surrounding hills. It is altogether the most curious-looking place—lonely and forbidding enough to a stranger. I can yet give you no information of my prospects . . . a thousand times I have wished myself back again. Your truly affectionate S. W. Greene."

There is a note of disappointment in these lines, as if the destination of this "short voyage" (it had taken thirteen weeks from New York) as he now beheld it, proved hardly worth the effort it had cost him to pull up his roots; and as if he felt some uneasiness about the future. And indeed, while he hoped to return, prosperous, in just a few years, it was to be almost thirty before he left Chile.

What was this country on which he was now about to set foot? What was known of it then in Europe and North America? At what stage in its development was he coming upon it? Its impact upon him, like that of any strange land upon a traveler, would of necessity be a compound of what he saw and the eyes with which he saw it. Let us first briefly anticipate something of what he was going to see.

Chile in 1827 was not ten years beyond the final battle in its struggle for independence from Spain, a struggle which had occupied most of the decade between 1808 and 1818 and whose outcome had been sealed by the remarkable passage of the Andes, westward from Argentina, at heights of over 10,000 feet, by the Liberating Army of General San Martín. During the whole period of Spanish colonial rule, for almost four centuries, this narrow shelf of land encased between the Andes and the lower coastal range, hardly seventy-five miles wide and fronting on the vast reaches of the world's

loneliest ocean, had been the most inaccessible and sparsely populated part of the Spanish dominions in the New World. Irretrievably arid and barren in the north, drenched with almost perpetual rain in the south, its life was centered in the long fertile valley, with its temperate California-like climate, which slopes gently southward from Santiago for 700 miles. The forests of the southern part of this valley were still the undisputed domain of the Araucanian Indians, the fiercest adversaries of the Spaniards in the New World, who were not to be finally subjugated by the new republic until late in the nineteenth century.

Spanish colonial policy had kept Chile, like the rest of colonial Hispanic America, closed to all ships but those of the mother country. Its mineral wealth lay largely untapped; it could offer the Spanish crown none of the fabulous riches in gold and silver upon which the brilliant and cultivated colonial societies centered in Lima and the city of Mexico had been built. Ruled by Spanish governors under the immediate overlordship of the Spanish viceroy in Lima and with effective authority vested in the Spanish crown 10,000 miles away, Chile was the most neglected region of the Spanish New World. The Catholic clergy, regular and secular, exercised an absolute dominion not only over morals and spiritual affairs but also in civil life. There was a strict quarantine on commerce as well as on books and ideas from outside the Hispanic world; not until the latter part of the eighteenth century was there to be even a seepage of political and philosophical doctrines from the rest of Europe and from the Anglo-American New World. There was no periodical press whatsoever until the revolutionary period.

An occasional British, French, or Dutch merchantman or exploring vessel straying into colonial Chilean ports inevitably met with a hostile reception, and, except for such encounters, Chile was largely unknown territory until well along in the eighteenth century. True, Voltaire had given a certain European prominence in his *Essay on Epic Poetry* to the most famous production of its colonial literature—a long sixteenth century epic on the frontier wars with the Araucanians by the Spaniard Ercilla, entitled *La Araucana*, in which these ennobled, eloquent and amorous Indians all but stole the show. This may explain the extraordinary fact that Thomas Gray in his Pindaric ode "The Progress of Poesy" (1754) pauses in the midst

of his account of the Muse's stately migration from "Helicon's harmonious springs" to Albion's "sea-encircled coast" to tell how

. . . oft, beneath the od'rous shade
Of Chili's boundless forests laid,
She deigns to hear the savage youth repeat
In loose numbers wildly sweet
Their feather-cinctured chiefs, and dusky loves.

In the late eighteenth century, immediately following the American Revolution, the rise of the China trade, which often took the Cape Horn route, and the expansion around the Horn of the centuries-old whaling industry, always eager for richer fishing-grounds, had the incidental effect of making Chile a little better known to the rest of the world. The island of Mocha, just off the Chilean coast three hundred and fifty miles south of Valparaíso, proved a whaler's paradise. It was also the birthplace of the most famous whale in history or literature, after Jonah's, whose name Herman Melville unaccountably changed from Mocha Dick to Moby Dick. It was in these waters, too, which Melville was later to sail, that Captain Amasa Delano, of Salem, had the strange encounter with a Spanish slave ship that was to become the subject of Melville's tale "Benito Cereno." The United States government had found it expedient to send a naval ship to protect its whalers in the Southeast Pacific during the War of 1812, but the frigate *Essex* soon after its arrival at Valparaíso succumbed to a British squadron. One of the earliest Americans to reach Chilean shores, the future Admiral Farragut, a cabin boy in the *Essex*, did so by swimming.

As the New World colonies began wresting themselves free of the rule of Spain and breaking her commercial monopoly, the watchful eyes of Yankee traders, who had previously done some judicious smuggling, lost no time in perceiving their opportunity. With an impartiality born of commercial instinct, they shipped arms to both sides in the struggle. Hardly would the smoke of battle clear before they hastened into newly freed Spanish American ports with manufactured goods ranging from knives and nails to furniture and building materials, braving, sometimes unsuccessfully, the hazards of capture by the Spanish squadrons that still controlled the seas. Soon New England ship captains became senior officers in the nascent Spanish-American navies and helped, as in Chile, to sweep the

Spaniards from the seas.

As early as 1810 we find Americans taking up residence in Chile in order to engage in commerce, often as representatives of United States shipping interests, sometimes on their own as farmers. United States commercial agents, the forerunners to diplomatic missions, soon followed, and it was not long before American trading firms were set up in Valparaíso.

The second and third decades of the nineteenth century when these events were taking place marked also the apogee of Providence as a center of overseas trade. We find ships of the house of General Edward Carrington, the most prominent Providence firm, trading in Chilean ports as early as 1817.³ From his study in his Providence mansion the general directed his extensive overseas operations, sending his vessels hither and yon in accordance with the state of the markets, ordering a cargo of flour originally destined elsewhere to be unloaded in Valparaíso in order to take advantage of the failure of the Chilean wheat crop, and at times engaging in a three-way trade between Providence, Chile, and China. New England goods were sold and bars of Chilean copper, lingots of pig iron or hides bought if the market was favorable. The latter were then sold in Canton and a cargo of Chinese silks, lacquers, and porcelains taken aboard to be sold in Chilean ports or brought home, as commercial advantage indicated. It was through the connections of the trading house with a leading Chilean family, the Urmenetas, that Gerónimo Urmeneta, later to reach prominence as foreign minister and finance minister of his country, became the first Chilean and one of the first Latin Americans to graduate from a United States university; he was a member of the Brown class of 1835.

If we now return to Samuel Ward Greene, as he gazes on Valparaíso where a scant 14,000 souls then lived, we find ourselves faced with the natural question: why was he there? One's curiosity about him is heightened when it becomes apparent that none of the motives for making the long journey to Chile usual in his day seem to fit him. He was not a man of the sea, nor a trader; he was clearly not one of the skilled artisans—master builders and the like—who sometimes went along in the ships to seek their fortunes far from home; he was certainly not a diplomatic representative and it will soon become clear that there was nothing of the adventurer in his

make-up. The answer can be found only by glancing back over his past life. In the process, the perspective which Samuel Ward Greene's eyes brought to bear on Chile may be made clearer.

He was the son of Christopher Greene and Deborah Ward and a grandson of Governor Samuel Ward of Rhode Island; he had been born in 1794 on the family homestead in Potowomut, a part of the town of Warwick, in the white colonial house that still stands on an eminence not far back from East Greenwich Bay. Built in 1684 by descendants of John Greene, one of Roger Williams' companions, the house is inhabited today by the ninth generation of Rhode Island Greenes, descendants of Samuel's brother Nathanael. On the Potowome River which flows by below the house the family had a forge where a variety of wrought iron products were produced, especially plowshares and anchors, which their sloops carried up and down the Bay and to points as far distant as Albany.

The business had prospered during the Revolution, and a grist mill and small cotton factory had been added during the generation of Samuel's father. But the Revolutionary War had also brought disturbances in its wake. Early in the century the Greenes had joined the Society of Friends and now the two sons Christopher and Nathanael, Samuel's father and uncle, found it impossible to follow the Quaker line of nonresistance. Christopher was one of the early framers of the Rhode Island Declaration of Independence and an important commander of the local militia. Nathanael went into the army to become the well-known general, second in importance only to Washington. For these activities they were read out of meeting, though some years later Christopher, at least, was readmitted. During all this period he had pursued an active life at Potowomut, not only in its industries but also in raising livestock, growing corn and wheat, and keeping apple orchards and vegetable gardens. The proceeds of these activities were so divided up among the family of six brothers, however, that none acquired any significant fortune.

Christopher's ten children, of whom Samuel was the eighth, were brought up from infancy with the idea that it was the duty of every man to make his own way in life, a concept whose economic basis fitted in well with Quaker austerity. Theirs was a severe education for, according to the testimony of a contemporary, Christopher Greene believed in the practice of that firmness which causes a

father to deny to his children a present indulgence in order to insure respectability and happiness in future life. In this he was merely following the strict example of his own father, Nathanael, who had also divided his activities among farm, mill, and forge and had made his sons labor successively at all these occupations. He had exacted from them unquestioning obedience, prohibited all reading except of the Bible, and condemned as carnal indulgence such amusements as dancing.

Samuel's feeling for his father appears to have been one of respect more than of love. On the other hand there existed strong bonds of affection and a great affinity of tastes with his mother. "I am never so happy as when I am with you," he wrote shortly before his thirtieth birthday, "and I most deeply regret that I was ever induced to leave you." Despite the severe Quaker regime his childhood and adolescence were happy enough. His early letters show a carefree gaiety, an affectionate temperament and a romantic inclination which can make him write of a young girl he has just met that "she is one of those beings formed on earth as a bright pattern of Heaven." The education he received at a nearby academy seems to have been mediocre; far more decisive was the influence of his mother's literary tastes. He learned to love poetry and music; he studied both flute and piano. From earliest youth, however, despite his temperamental unfitness, he was destined for a mercantile career; there never seems to have been any question of his going to Brown University as had his immediately older brother Richard. Docilely he accepted the decision. From an early age he had worked in the fields with his brothers, and at fourteen he writes a relative that he has considerable to do, for he spends more than half his time at the cotton factory. Still, at seventeen, he could cross the Bay to Bristol and enjoy dancing parties and feminine company. At nineteen he lovingly describes how, having taken a young lady's hand, he felt her return his light pressure and then dared imprint two light kisses upon it. "I have thought and reflected on every circumstance," he adds, already showing a tendency to introspection.

In 1813, at the age of nineteen, Samuel embarked on his mercantile career as a shipping clerk in Boston. He served in counting room and storeroom, contracted seamen and helped to outfit ships. For the first time he observed the departure of vessels bound for foreign

lands; his horizons widened. Ten years later, in one of his infrequent letters to his father, he recalled how at this period "the world is open before [one], untried, full of promises of fortune and enjoyment, render'd more attractive by their being entirely indefinite."

The War of 1812, then in progress, offered a natural outlet for these vague aspirations and Samuel thought of enlisting. His father, whose own military ardor had long since cooled, was unsympathetic. "I am glad to hear," he writes Samuel in 1814, "that you have made up your mind to let military matters alone for the present." And he continues severely: "I hope you will stick to the business you have begun with . . . and look up to it as the only thing that is to make your way into the world . . . I am glad to hear you say that you have business enough to keep you in constant employ . . . I should be very much put out to hear you were in a state of idleness, for I don't know any young man whose mind requires constant employment more than yours. . . ."

A year later, at the age of twenty-one, Samuel, his younger brother, John, and a cousin open in New York an agency of their own for the commission sale of domestic products—cottons, liquors, crockery and the like—largely destined for the international trade. His letters of the period are gay; they speak of theatres, dancing parties, a young men's club; he sends books of verse to young women he admires and even writes them letters in verse. There are passing fancies, but his affections do not seem to have been seriously engaged. His mother had written warning him against the temptations to pleasure of so rich and large a city; his father had exhorted him against "going into places where your Virtue may be put to the trial." His letters reveal a strong attachment to family and home which causes him to return to Potowomut as often as possible and which clearly acts as a check upon him.

A still more decisive influence, even at a distance, was exerted by his brother Richard, two years older and of a temperament entirely opposite to Samuel's. With a hard aggressiveness and a domineering will he found easy prey in Samuel's docility and had on him an influence decisive throughout his whole life. At an early age Richard chose the road he would follow and he never swerved. Not denied a university education, he was graduated from Brown in 1812 and at once took up the study of law, becoming an attorney-at-law in 1816.

In this same year he is writing to Samuel: "I shall take all honourable means to get business—but I do not mean by honourable to be over scrupulous. In the present state of human affairs management if not artifice is necessary to success. Though I must confess my thorough belief in the maxim that honesty is the best policy, so that the practice of this virtue is recommended by considerations of interest as well as morality." Armed with so accommodating a moral sense, Richard needless to say was not long in attaining the "success" which even then was an American obsession. Even before receiving his law degree he seems to have entered politics as a member of the General Assembly. In 1826 he was to become district attorney, a post he held for twenty years, followed by six as chief justice of the State Supreme Court. For over fifty years, from 1823 until his death in 1875, he was a trustee of Brown.

"Does Richard often write you?" his mother asks Samuel in 1816. "His heart is not as loving as yours but I am sure he has a sincere affection for you." Reading Richard's letters one can see how Samuel might have had doubts. "I really feel very considerable interest in your success in life," he writes Samuel in New York "and still more that you should do everything to deserve it." He proceeds to prescribe a course of readings designed to assure such success: Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*, two propositions a day in Euclid; when worn out from these, ancient history, Seneca's *Morals*, Smith's *Theory of Moral Sentiments*. "We young men should read not only to gain knowledge," he adds, "but also to arm ourselves with fortitude to bear the ills that flesh is heir to . . ." No thought clearly of reading for enjoyment! He advises Samuel to cultivate the friendship of those men from whom he has the most to expect in the way of business and profit, adding that while there is no harm in selecting one's friends on the basis of respect for their character and conversation, such feelings should never be allowed to interfere with interest. As for "poetry and works of sentiment . . . they create," he writes, "a morbid sensibility which not only makes a man unhappy but absolutely unfits him for the rough dealing he must meet with in the world." This "mischievous propensity" must be ruthlessly curbed; "all sentiment as well as thought should have for its object action," he declares categorically. Samuel's imagination, he tells him, is too prone to run out of bounds: "You cannot therefore watch over it

with too much care and circumspection"; the penalty otherwise will be to fall into what he terms a "sentimental romantick turn of mind."

"Romantick!" The word in its day was the target of as much hostility as "egg-head" in ours. And Richard writes all this to one who, as Samuel himself tells us, eagerly kept up with all that went on in the world of letters, who read Goldsmith, Burns, Byron, and Scott with avidity and declared a piano "indispensable to my well-being." Samuel might bravely reply that "sentimentality" was his specialty, that he couldn't swallow Adam Smith, but, at bottom, he did not have the strength to stand up to his brother. Self-doubts were the inevitable result: he speaks of his lack of penetration, his natural disinclination to study. Richard's icy counsels on friendship amounted to a veto on the warm relationships Samuel craved, to turning oneself, in a word, into a success-machine. It is not surprising that a contemporary compared Richard later, when he had the most lucrative practice of any lawyer in the state, to "a locomotive whose speed depends on the amount of fuel with which it is supplied."

In one thing Richard was right: poetry and business do not mix. Inevitably two years later, in January, 1818—Samuel's partners had by then moved on into business elsewhere—Samuel went disastrously into bankruptcy, contracting debts for over \$10,000. The ultimate effect of this experience was not to manifest itself until nearly ten years later: it would be the decision to go to Chile. So drastic a step was still far from his mind in 1818. He thought first of starting afresh in the new state of Ohio, but nothing came of this. Instead, in August he returned to Potowomut. His family stood by him, though a letter from his mother suggests that his financial failure amounted to moral transgression in their eyes. Richard staved off his creditors, and for two years he resumed at Potowomut the life of his adolescence. But in 1820 the forge burned, and his father's financial situation grew precarious. Samuel moved on to a counting room in Boston and three years later, in 1823, to the City Bank, first as a clerk in the discount department, later as cashier. His salary of \$900 a year offered no chance of meeting even the interest, let alone the principal, of his New York debts; besides, he felt obliged, with quixotic unselfishness, to send money home to help his father with the debts resulting from the ruin of his iron business. Thus in 1827 we find Samuel still in Boston, still plagued by poverty and debt. His mother

complained of his not marrying; indeed, a sentimental interest in these years seems to have been cut short by death. But given Samuel's character, poverty was the greatest obstacle. The tone of his letters is disillusioned but stoical; hope even shows through at times. Some men require many lessons from experience, he writes, while others "are so happily formed that they pursue the proper course by instinct apparently."

There can be no doubt that he is here thinking of Richard. The latter, as he grew more opulent, had come to his brother's aid, paying off a part of Samuel's indebtedness. This commendable action, while it relieved the immediate financial pressure, had the effect of increasing Samuel's moral subordination to this already dominant figure. Everything suggests that the decision to seek a new life in Chile came in response to the imperious need to escape from such domination. How else explain so extraordinary a resolve in one who hitherto had largely followed the line of least resistance—a line which now becomes 9,000 miles long! The temptation to enlist in 1814, an idea of moving South which he had played with while in New York, the thought of starting afresh in Ohio in 1818—these earlier attempts to free himself had remained unrealized dreams. And why now did he choose Chile, which meant still further indebtedness to meet the cost of the long passage? Samuel had heard of the new republic of the Pacific from a cousin, Horatio Jerauld, who had been established there as a merchant and farmer since 1817; he would not be entirely alone. Presumably Jerauld wrote encouragingly of the prospects the country offered; Samuel may have talked as well to returning sea-captains and supercargos in Boston and Providence. He could make money quickly—how, he was not yet sure—and return as soon as his finances permitted.

Could the decision have been influenced also by a disappointment in love? In December, 1826, his mother had written him overjoyed at the news that he intended to marry, but of this we hear no further. Our next information is an entry in her Potowomut daybook: "My Dear Son Sam^l was taken with a violent fever the last of March, recovered so far as to be able to return home the 11th of April 1827, Wednesday afternoon. He regained his health in a degree but thought it was not sufficiently restored to undertake business, that a sea voyage was necessary for him. My Dear Son left our house 31 July tuesday

afternoon 1827 ten minutes after two o'clock to go to South America and if he is restored to health to stay several years. Deal, Soul, it grieves me to part with him, my health is so poor I hardly can ever expect to see him in this world . . ."

Not often can the beginning of a trip that was to last twenty-eight years have been recorded with such exactness. Not for twenty-eight years would Samuel again be subjected to so methodical a Yankee sense of time, as methodical as Richard's business ethics were mechanical. Significantly, it was to Richard that Samuel's last words were addressed: "Ship Florida near Sandy Hook Saturday 10 August 1827. Here I am underway for the Pacific. It will probably be many years before we meet but I shall remember you Richard from the very bottom of my heart. God bless you."

"It would be many years." Could Samuel himself have said whether he regretted or welcomed such a prospect?

[to be continued]

NOTES

¹For their kindness in giving me access to the Greene family papers, from which much of the basic material of the present study is drawn, I am greatly indebted to the Director and Librarian of The Rhode Island Historical Society. I am also grateful to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Greene of Potowomut, Rhode Island, and Miss Katharine C. Greene of East Greenwich for their helpfulness. Valuable assistance was likewise received from many persons and institutions in Chile, where research for the study was also carried on: the Fulbright Commission, the directors and staffs of the Biblioteca del Congreso, the National Archives and the Fundación Pablo Neruda of the Library of the University of Chile; Don Eugenio Pereira Salas and Sr. Manuel Fernández Greene of Santiago, Mr. Arthur Jackson of Viña del Mar, and Sr. Samuel Greene of Valparaíso.

The Unamuno essay referred to—"La tradición eterna"—has not been translated. It is the first in his volume entitled *En torno al casticismo*.

²Gilbert Chinard, *L'Amérique et le rêve exotique dans la littérature française au XVII^e et au XVIII^e siècle* (Paris, 1913), pp. 432-433.

³See Earl C. Tanner, "The Latin American trade of E. Carrington & Co., 1822," *Rhode Island History*, XIII (1954), pp. 78-84.



A NEW LOOK AT THE JIREH BULL EXCAVATION

by ELEANORE BRADFORD MONAHAN

Assistant Curator

IN JANUARY, 1658, a group of Newporters and a well-known Boston silversmith, John Hull, of pinetree shilling fame, formed a company and bought from the Narragansett Indians practically the whole area of what is now North Kingstown, South Kingstown, and Narragansett, thereafter known as the Pettaquamscutt Purchase. One of the original purchasers was William Bundy, who later sold property near Tower Hill to Jireh Bull.¹

It was here at Jireh Bull's garrison house in December, 1675, that a few settlers of the Tower Hill area, south of Wickford, gathered in expectation of an attack by the powerful Narragansett tribe of Indians, who, it was supposed, were about to join King Philip and his Wampanoags in his war of extermination against the whites. The tiny colony of Rhode Island, shunned by its larger neighbors for religious reasons, had been unofficially drawn into this conflict by the other New England colonies against the better judgment of its venerable leader, Roger Williams, who had maintained peaceful relations with the Indians since the founding of the colony in 1636.

The Bull house was about seven miles east of the Indian fort in the Great Swamp. Indian spies obviously discovered the intended use of the Jireh Bull House rallying ground for the Connecticut, Plymouth, and Massachusetts Bay soldiers, and the savages fell upon the seventeen people in the isolated garrison just before the Massachusetts and Plymouth troops reached that point.² When the Connecticut forces found the Bull House destroyed, they marched on to Smith's Blockhouse at Cocumscussoc and joined the Massachusetts men. Together they defeated the Indians, destroying their fort in the Great Swamp.

In 1917 Norman M. Isham, author of several books, among which is *Early Rhode Island Houses*, and an authority on early colonial architecture, excavated several mounds on the eastern slope of Tower Hill near the road which cuts down to Middle Bridge, spanning the Pettaquamscutt River. The mounds turned out to be the site of

¹Rhode Island Land Evidences, v. 1, p. 230; ms in Rhode Island State Archives.

²Samuel G. Drake, ed., *The History of the Indian Wars in New England . . . by Rev. William Hubbard* (Roxbury, Mass., 1865), v. 1, p. 142.

Jireh Bull's stone garrison house, which had been burned by the Narragansett tribe during King Philip's War.

Until an old map "indrafted" by James Helme in 1729 (Fig. 1) was discovered, the exact location of the ill-fated Bull House was unknown. Isham decided that the old garrison house shown on Helme's plat was the one built by Jireh Bull after he returned from King Philip's War, for there is a record of Church of England services being held there in 1683.³ We conclude from Isham's archeological reports and from his map (Fig. 2) that of the three houses excavated from the mounds House C was the earliest, though not much older than House B, since the tract was not purchased from the Indians until 1658, and Bundy must have built his stone house before 1663, when he sold the property to Jireh Bull.

There is a possibility that he put up a small lean-to dwelling and a few years later, when he was more settled and affluent, built a larger house. He then used the original structure as a tool shed, servants' quarters, or a small barn. Isham unearthed foundations for three sides of this simple house, which measured sixteen feet from north to south. It had two side walls and a back wall, against which was located a stair or ladder. Under both fireplace and stairway Isham found a rough foundation which probably carried a sill or line of joists. House C was perhaps one of the barns referred to by Benjamin Trumbull in his account of the activity of the Connecticut troops in the foregathering for the attack on the Indians at the Great Swamp "... but the enemy, a day or two before, had killed ten men and five women and children, and burned all the houses and barns."⁴

Isham concluded that House A was built by Jireh or his son after the war and that House B, bought by Jireh from Mr. Bundy, was the house which Captain Waite Winthrop saw and described in a letter to his father, Governor John Winthrop of Connecticut, as the "kind of small fortification."⁵ The first ruin uncovered by Mr. Isham

³Wilkins Updike, *A History of the Episcopal Church in Narragansett* (Boston, 1907), v. 1, p. 519.

⁴Benjamin Trumbull, *A Complete History of Connecticut* ... (New Haven, 1818), v. 1, p. 388.

⁵*A Letter Written by Capt. Wait Winthrop from Mr. Smith's in Narragansett to Govr. John Winthrop of the Colony of Connecticut* (Providence, 1919), p. 21. Published by the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

FIG. 1. The James Helme map of Captain Henry Bull's land, surveyed in 1729, which shows the Jireh Bull Garrison House.

was House A, smaller than B, but still spacious (30 feet wide by 40 feet long) and probably the lean-to type like the present Eleazer Arnold House in Lincoln, Rhode Island. Remains of two fireplaces side by side, one 4 feet 10 inches across, the other 9 feet, 4 inches, are like those in the Arnold house. Within the house a fragment of an iron fireback was found. In front of the eastern part of the house was a good sized area paved with rough, flat stones, which followed the natural slope of the ground. A pod auger, as it is called, a plan iron, a gauge, a chisel, and a stone or brick hammer were unearched near this terrace.⁶

House B, the stone garrison house described by Winthrop, had on the east what may have been a courtyard or terrace, which still retained part of its paving. This house was probably one room deep with a center chimney, on either side of which was a room and behind which was a stairway. This placing of the stairs behind the chimney suggested to Mr. Isham the plan of the old English or Welsh cottages. The western end of this house may have been an addition. This was probably the house sold to Jireh Bull by William Bundy, October 27, 1663.⁷ (*Rhode Island Land Evidences*, II, 320)

The courtyard on the east of House B was evidently the "good stone wall yard" described by Winthrop. That Jireh Bull was not at his house during the Indian attack we have the evidence of Roger Williams in a letter dated June 27, 1675 to Governor John Winthrop of Connecticut, "Sir, just now comes in Sam Dier in a catch from Newport, to fetch over Jireh Bull's wife and children, and other of Puttaquomscutt."⁸

The houses were filled with stones, fallen from the walls as they caved in. An enormous amount of old window glass, iridescent from its long stay in the ground, was liberally scattered about. In many cases the leaden cams were attached to the thin diamond shaped panes. Near House A where had obviously been a large door, a lock and huge key were uncovered. A pinetree sixpence in fine preserva-

⁶Norman M. Isham, "Preliminary Report . . . on the Excavations at the Jireh Bull Garrison House . . .," *Rhode Island Historical Society Collections*, v. 11, pp. 5-9.

⁷Rhode Island Land Evidences, v. 2, p. 230.

⁸ John R. Bartlett, ed., *The Letters of Roger Williams, Publications of the Narragansett Club* (Providence, 1874), v, 6, p. 371.

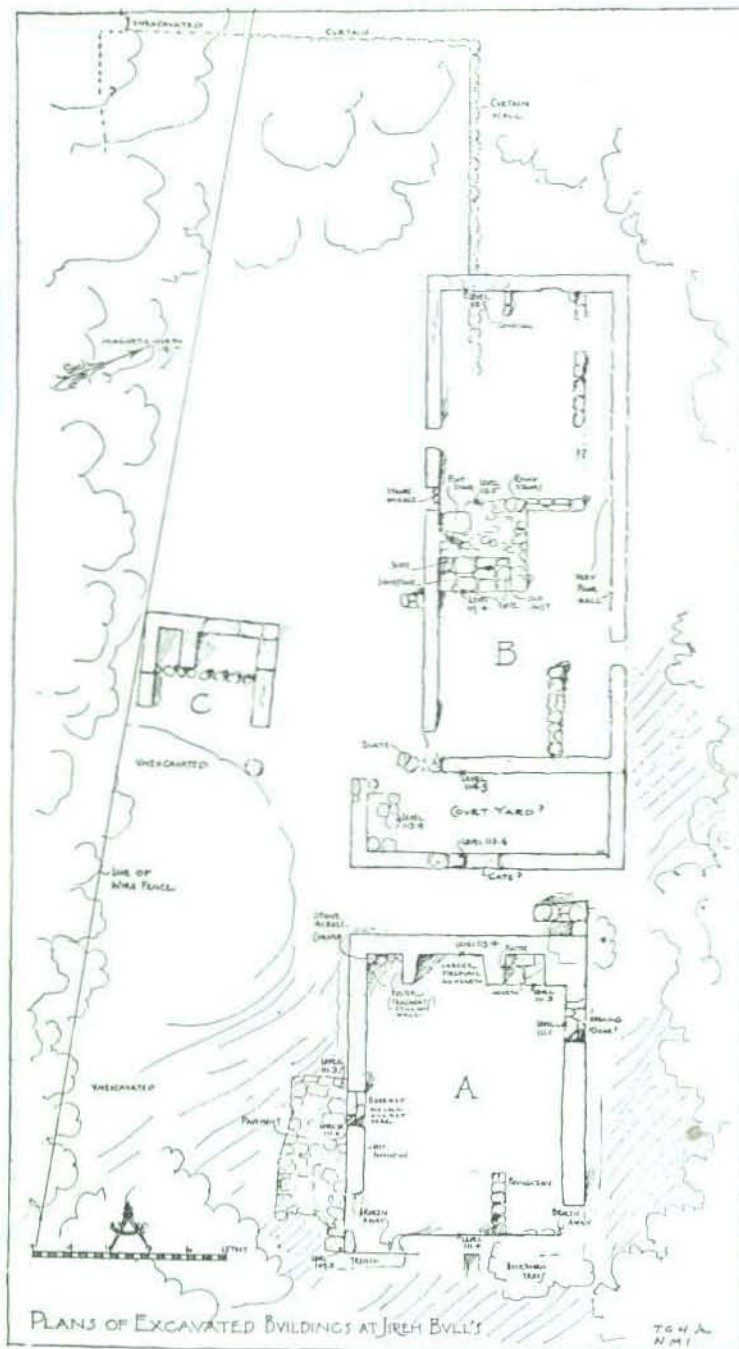


FIG. 2. Map of the foundations of three Bull houses excavated by Mr. Norman Isham and his helpers in 1917 at South Kingstown, Rhode Island.

tion though clipped and a beautiful silver bodkin, probably of Dutch origin but possibly made at Newport was brought up in the earth. The initials M. B. cut into the silver presumably stand for Mary Bull. There were two Mary Bulls: Jireh's daughter, who was born in 1663, and who was married before 1687 to James Coggeshall and her sister-in-law, Mary (Coggeshall) Bull, who was married to Jireh's son Ephraim in 1692 and died in 1699. The bodkin might have belonged to either one.

Fragments of glass and pottery were turned up in great number here. Near the south wall of House B, the garrison house, a pair of cock's head hinges came to light (Fig. 3), the first to be found in Rhode Island. On the north side of the outer wall a small pocket of charcoal was found and in digging in it, Mr. Isham unearthed a pair of H hinges. Quantities of window glass and lead cams had fallen here also. Here, too, was part of a gun barrel, a flintlock (Fig. 4), a dripping pan, part of an andiron, part of a trammel, a bone knife handle and several bits of shovels and hoes (Figs. 3, 4, 5) and other ironware. The flintlock is of particular interest, as it is one of the earliest of the flintlocks, having been made over from a wheel lock. Isham felt that this lock might date from the late seventeenth century and its transformation to a flintlock had been effected near the

middle of the seventeenth century, the work, probably of a colonial blacksmith. A stirrup, some bits, buckles, and horseshoes may date from the time of the rebuilt House A. The extremely small shoes unearthed lead us to believe that they were used on the small Narragansett Pacers presumably of Arab strain bred in Rhode Island's South County, and later exported to the West Indies and Surinam. One of the broken shoes has a sharpened calk for walking on slippery ice.

The small utensils consisted of skewers for meat, several pairs of scissors, knife blades, a turnbuckle from a window, beveled more on one side than the other, a latch bar, some heavy spikes and a great quantity of nails, some of

FIG. 3 Iron cock's head hinge, seventeenth century hoe and small stirrup which were turned up at the Bull excavation.



FIG. 4. Iron flintlock, strap hinge, mason's trowel, hammer head and H hinge, are a few of a large number of pieces of 17th century ironware found at the Bull House.

which have the usual flat head used for flooring.⁹

The great variety and quality of the hand wrought iron remains seem to bear out the known fact that our early settlers, coming as they did mainly from the skilled artisan classes of the towns rather

⁹"Report upon the objects at the Jireh Bull house . . .," *R.I.H.S. Col.* v. 18, pp. 83-90.

FIG. 5. Iron horseshoes, spade, huge key and floor board nail from the excavation.



than from purely agricultural backgrounds, produced in the wilderness the same well-made ironwork as was produced in old England. The iron may have been of local origin. We know that Joseph Jenks had already started his forge by 1655 at Pawtucket and had manufactured pots and small tools until burned out in King Philip's War.

The bent bowl of a brass or copper ladle was found pierced with three holes, evidently for attaching to the handle. One complete spoon (see cover), eleven bowls and nine handles came to light among the houses. The spoons, deeply corroded, of a tinned brass alloy in which there was a small quantity of silver were of the type called "Alkemie" and much prized by the early colonists. The maker's touch marks on all the spoon bowls were particularly clear. Mr. Isham made the following list: (1) two spoons between the letters G C; (2) a crown above the letters D Z; (3) a crown above a rampant lion between the initials T C (Fig. 6); (4) a heart pierced by an arrow; (5) a shield with a sword between the letter I C; (6) the initials R P in a circle; (7) a heart pierced by an arrow between the initials M M.

At the moment little is known of the makers of latten or sheet brass spoons except that the attempt by the English pewterers to break into the manufacture of this improved type was successfully blocked by the Pewterers' Guild. Since until the end of the sixteenth century sheet brass was imported into England from The Netherlands, for making of church brasses, we conclude that Dutch latten spoons might have been imported into Rhode Island along with the other Dutch trade items.¹⁰ The handles include the seal top, popular in England from the middle of the sixteenth century to the middle of the seventeenth century; the flat handle, called slipped-in-the-stalk or slipped-top, which appeared in the 1500's, and the trifid, or hare's-foot type, which came into England from France with the return of Charles II.¹¹

¹⁰Percy E. Raymond, "Latten Spoons of the Pilgrims," *The Magazine Antiques*, v. 61, p. 242.

¹¹F. G. Hilton Price, *Old Base Metal Spoons* (London, 1908), pp. 37, 41, 42, 45.

FIG. 6. Enlarged detail of the crown and rampant lion touch mark found in the bowls of several latten spoons excavated at the Jireh Bull site. This may be the town mark of Leeuwarden, Holland (see front cover).



An enormous number of clay pipe fragments led us to suppose that since the garrison house was manned by some ten men, the guards helped to while away the long watches by smoking. Many of these pipes bear the maker's initials L. E., W. W., and R. T. The latter mark was probably that of Richard Tyler, who made fine clay pipes near Bath, England. The marks are all on the white clay pipes, the red bearing no letters. Therefore it is possible that the red pipes were of colonial origin.¹²

Various fragments of blown glass bottles (Fig. 7), both round and shouldered, were found, clearly of Dutch origin, like those discovered in Indian graves in Rhode Island. Mainly green in color but with a few blue pieces, these glass fragments were beautifully encrusted with an iridescent golden color. Stems of two wine glasses came from the first house.

A great many fragments of pottery of various kinds and sources came to light. Shards of German Westerwald type gray stoneware with interesting round jewels, rosettes or bosses embossed in gray on

¹²*R.I.H.S. Colls.* v. 18, p. 87.



FIG. 7. Dutch rum bottle, third quarter of the seventeenth century, in The Rhode Island Historical Society Museum, with pieces of similar bottles dug up at the Jireh Bull House.



FIG. 8. Westerwald jug (property the Rhode Island School of Design) and shards found in some quantity at the Bull excavation.

a strong cobalt blue background indicate their origin in German jugs (Fig. 8). Hannover suggests the Rhenish wares of this type all be grouped under the larger geographical title of Westerwald, including Grenzau, Hoehr and Grenzhausen. There was considerable trade between the early Rhode Islanders and the Dutch, who might well have bartered German wares for furs with Richard Smith at his trading post near Wickford, c. 1641-1675, not many miles north of Jireh Bull's garrison house, or in fact Smith, who kept a house in New York for trading advantage, may himself have brought the German wares into Rhode Island.

Most of the pieces unearthed were of red ware, some of which retained the soft orange-apricot glaze typical of English Somerset pottery. Mrs. Lura Watkins, the well-known pottery authority, feels that these red ware shards may have indicated a Bristol, Rhode Island, origin for John Wilkins was potting in that town from 1680 to 1690.¹³ Wilkin's pottery was probably located on "their farm tract

¹³Lura Woodside Watkins, *Early New England Potters and their Wares* (Cambridge, Mass., 1950), p. 207.

or parcel of Land containing 100 acres distant from sd town [Bristol] about a mile and a halph." This farm of twenty-four acres lay on Poppasquash Neck. Charles D. Cook of Providence in an article on Rhode Island pottery in *Antiques*, January, 1931, illustrates a covered handled jug, which because of the shape of the domed cover may be attributed to John Wilkins. Since pottery was transported almost exclusively by boat at that time, it is quite reasonable to assume that boat loads were shipped to Narragansett country in the decade before King Philip's War. However, it is almost impossible to assign red ware shards to definite potters for this type of ware was being made in the seventeenth century in Essex County, Massachusetts as well as by other colonial potters. Nor is it impossible that red ware might not have found its way to Rhode Island along with the other English wares that appear among the shards.

We know that Peleg Sanford was carrying on a trade between this colony, Barbados, and England. These goods he obviously retailed at Newport, just across the Narragansett Bay from the Bull house.¹⁴

Among the plain white English delft shards found on this site were parts of a teapot, a spout and a base, and parts of plates showing designs of concentric rings of medium blue. Another set of shards obviously had been a Lambeth delft plate with the flange decorated in crude strokes of dashes of dark blue. Fire had evidently changed the color and ruined the glaze in many instances. Pieces of brown mottled stoneware, among which was a handle of seventeenth century vintage, may have originally been part of a "tiger ware" jug. It is difficult to say whether this stoneware would have been English or continental.

Most surprising of all, among the pottery shards were four pieces of fine yellow glazed earthenware feathered in a very fine combed design. One piece with its outward curve suggested that the original had been a fine combed posset pot, beautifully molded. This certainly was not in the same class with the cruder early yellow wares current at this time. Could a fine combed earthenware be made as early as 1690? The technique of combing on slip glaze was practiced on Tudor costrels and later on the so-called Welsh wares at Howslow, while much later other examples stem from North Eng-

¹⁴Howard W. Preston, ed., *The Letter Book of Peleg Sanford . . . 1666-1668* (Providence, R.I.H.S., 1928).

lish potteries (Fig. 9). The possibility of the garrison house ruins being used as a dump is not unreasonable but its isolated situation, removed from any large eighteenth century village seems to rule out that assumption. Therefore, we conclude that these pieces of pottery were the possession of the Jireh or the Ephraim Bulls.

This excavation leaves many puzzles. Mr. Isham was not able to supervise the final collection of artifacts and so it is not possible to distinguish whether some came from the oldest (1650-60) House C, the garrison house destroyed in 1675, which is A, or B, the house built after the war. A more modern "dig" would allow for restoration of pottery with consequent more accurate conclusions. The latten spoon makers marks have posed a "moot" for some time. Brazer's marks have evidently furnished less of a lure than those of pewterers. In some rare cases as in the D B mark cited by Percy E. Raymond, latten spoons were made by pewterers.¹⁵ Here is certainly a fertile field to plow to those interested in defining the work of some seventeenth century brazers.

Then who were the ten men who lost their lives on that cold December night in 1675? We have but the grim moralizing of one Reverend William Hubbard who was no doubt informed as to the Swamp Fight Campaign by Major Appleton, also a resident of Ipswich, Massachusetts. Hubbard records the disaster in his *History of the Indian Wars*. "The next day Captain Prentice with his troop being sent to Pettyquamcot; returned with sad news of burning Jerry Bull's garrison house and killing 10 Englishmen and 5 women and children but two escaped in all. This is the chance of war which they who undertake must prepare to undergo."¹⁶

¹⁵Raymond, *op. cit.*, p. 244.

¹⁶Drake, *loc. cit.*

FIG. 9. Late 18th century Leeds type earthenware tumbler, showing slip feathering decoration but coarser in potting and decoration than the shards (shown here) of the posset pot unearthed at the Jireh Bull excavation.



CARR GENEALOGIES CORRECTED

by CLIFFORD P. MONAHAN AND CLARKSON A. COLLINS, 3RD

AMONG THE important genealogical manuscripts in The Rhode Island Historical Society's collection is a record of several generations of the Carr family of Newport and Jamestown, begun by Edward Carr (d. 1711), fifth son of Governor Caleb Carr (1624-1695). Although it adds an occasional date to information already available concerning the earlier generations its greatest value lies in the fact that it solves a number of problems relating to the families of Edward Carr (Edward, Edward, Edward, Caleb) (1755-1790) and his brother Peleg (1763-1822).

There are two major works on the Carr family: *The Carr Family Records* . . . (Rockton, Ill., 1894) by Edson I. Carr, and *The Carr Book* . . . (Ticonderoga, N. Y., 1947) by Arthur A. Carr. The Edward Carr in question is numbered 718, p. 93, in *The Carr Family Records* and 127113, p. 87, in *The Carr Book*.

The two genealogies and the manuscript agree on the marriage of Edward Carr to Ruth Wyatt although the manuscript supplies the place and date which are missing in the books. From that point on the accounts are almost entirely contradictory. Edson I. Carr lists three children of Edward and Ruth; Sarah, David, and Daniel. The manuscript proves these three children to be correct. However, he then proceeds to list nine children born to a second wife, Alice, between 1790 and 1805, while the manuscript records the death of Edward in 1790.

Arthur A. Carr in *The Carr Book* states that Edward and Ruth had three children: Sarah, Edward, and Wyatt, and he carries on the lines of the two sons, neither of whom is mentioned in the manuscript.

Both books give the marriage of Peleg Carr, brother of Edward, to Sarah Carr, his third cousin. Neither, however, lists any children, and Arthur A. Carr goes so far as to say, "It is a matter of regret that Peleg and Sarah had no children." The manuscript completely disproves this statement by recording the births of nine children to Peleg and Sarah. They are the same nine children incorrectly attributed in *The Carr Family Records* to Edward Carr and his supposed second wife Alice.

Since this information may be of value to many descendants interested in genealogy, we have thought it worthwhile to publish a literal transcription of the manuscript record as well as a genealogical arrangement of the information it contains.

The Literal Transcription

[p. 1] Edward Carr of Ne[w]port and Hannah Stanton] of the Same
[Gen. 1] Town was Joyned in Marriage [the] sixth day of the Eight Month in the yeare [of] our Lord god 1686 att Newport By Warter [Walter Clarke] Governour

[Gen. 2] Edward Carr the first Son of Edward Carr [and] Hannah his wife was Born in the year of our Lord God 1689 September the forthteenth of a Seven day morning att Newport

Hannah Carr the Daughter of Edward Carr and hannah his wife the first dafter was borne in the year of our Lord God 1691 OCtober the thirtieth day which was of a fryday a bout two or three in the after Noon

Mary Carr the second Daughter of Edward Carr and hannah his wife shee was born in the year of our Lord God 1693 OCtober the twenty six d[ay] which was of a thursday between ten or a Leven a[t] Night

Marcy Carr the third Daughter of Edward Carr and hannah his wife shee was born in the year of our Lord God 1695 february the twenty forth day about twelve a Clock at noon of a monday

Avis Carr the forth Daughter of Edward Carr and hannah his wife shee was born in the year of o[ur] Lord God 1698 May the twenty ninth day att th[ree] A Clock in the morning which was of a first day of the week

[p. 2] Patience Carr Daughter of Edward Carr and [Hannah] his wife she was born In the year of our Lord 1700: or: 1701 february the forthteenth of a Six day Morning Sun one hour high Called Valingtines day

James Carr Son of Edward Carr & hannah his wife he was born the twenty first day of OCtober 1705 one a thursday Morn-ing Sun a bout two ours high Near nine a Clock

Phebe Carr the Sixth Daughter of Edward Carr and hannah his wife She was born the sixth day of the Seventh month Called September 1706 one the 6 day of the week between ten or

Eleven a Clock att Night

Sarah Carr the Seventh Daughter and the Ninth Ch[il]d] of Edward Carr & hannah his wife Shee was born In the year of our Lord God 1708 Desember the twenty Eight day of a tusday Morning about one a Clo[ck] In the Morning

[p. 3] Phebe Carr Daughter of Edward Carr & [Hannah] Carr his wife Shee Departed her Life ye 17 day of July 1711 being four years & ten months & Eleven dayes old and was buried ye 18 of the Above Instant at ye Meeting house

[Gen. 1] Our honnourable father Edward Carr he departed his Life ye 28 day of the 10 month Called Desember 1711 being in the forty forth year and Six months old and was buried ye 30 day Of the a bove Instant at ye meeting house.

[Gen. 2] Avis Gorton Daughter of Edward Carr and hannah his wife departed this life the 17th day of the 12th Month Called february it being the 7th day of the week in the year of our Lord 1732 att Warwick

[p. 4] Edward Carr of James Town and Neomi [Slocum] of Warwick Widow was Joyned in Marriage ye 13 day of July in the year of our Lord 1721 att Warwick in Meeting John Weeks Assistant pronounced us man and wife

[Gen. 3] Edward Carr Son of Edward Carr and Neomi Carr his wife he was born in the year of our Lord 1723 November the 6th day in the after noon att James town the forth day of ye week

Benjamin Carr Son of Edward Carr and Neomi Carr his wife he was born in the year of our Lord 1725 August the 10th day in the after noon att James town the third day of the week

[Gen. 2] Neomi Carr Departed her Life January the Twenty third day And in the year of our Lord 1726/7 and was buried the 25 day att the Meeting house in James Town

5 OCtober 1745 Bought of John Proud one Clock for 46 pounds and the money paid down the Day a bove Said and Sot up by him the Same day—per me Edward Carr

[p. 5] Edward Carr of James Town and hannah [torn] was Joyned
[Gen. 2] in Marriage ye 11th day of April being a thursday and in the year of our Lord 1734 in James Town by Teddeman hull Jus[tice]

[Gen. 3] Neomi Carr Daughter of Edward Carr and hannah Carr his wife the first daughter was Born in the year of our Lord 1734/5 January the 10th day being the sixth day of the week att 10 a Clock att Night

Mary Carr Daughter of Edward Carr and hannah his wife she was born the sixth day of August it being the sixth day of the week son a bout one hour high in the morning and in the year of our Lord 1736 the second Daughter

14 september 1730 to one silver Tankerd bought of Samuel Varnum [Vernon] waid 30 ounces and something better which is 8 shillings att 20 shillings one Ounce and making 5 pound a mounts to 35—08—00

Patience Carr Daughter of Edward Carr and Hannah Carr his wife she was born the fifth Day of June it being the second day of the week in the after noon near six a Clock and in the Year of our Lord 1738 the third Daughter

Gideon Carr Son of Edward Carr and Hannah Carr his wife he was Born in the year of our Lord 1740 April the twenty ninth day And third day of the week att Six a Clock in the morning

[p. 6] Avis Carr Daughter of Edward C[arr] And Hannah Carr his wife she was born the 12 day of March it being the Sixth Day of the week about three a Clock in the After noon and in the year of our Lord 1742 the forth Daughter

April the 15th day 1744 my wife brought a bed with a Child dead born which was A Son in the Morning Earley between four and five a Clock

June the 24th day 1745 my wife brought a bed with a Child Dead born which was A Son one a Clock in the after noon

Oliver Carr Son of Edward Carr and hannah Carr his Wife he was born the thirteenth Day of May it being the forth day of the week about two a Clock in the after noon And in the year of our Lord 1747

[p. 7] Daniel Carr son of Peleg Carr and Sarah his Wife Departed this life the 11th day of seventh month 1829 aged 24 years five months and eight days was buried in georgetown South Carolina

[Gen. 5]

Edward Carr son of Peleg Carr and Sarah his Wife departed

this life the twenty fifth of third month 1830 aged 29 years three months and five days and was buried in southkingstown in friends burying ground

[p. 8] Our honnourable father Edward C[arr] he departed his Life
[Gen. 2] ye 20th day of the 9th month Called November 1748 being fifty Nine Year and two months & 6 days Old and was buried ye 22 day of the above Instant at ye old Meeting house

[p. 9] Edward Carr and Sarah Weeden bouth of Jamestown was
[Gen. 3] Joyned in Marrage ye 24th day of May AD 1750 In James town by Joseph Clarke Warden of ye peace

[Gen. 4] Sarah Carr Dafter of Edward Carr & Sarah Carr Was born ye 25 day of the 12 Month Called February AD 1750/1 of ye 2th day of the week 4 of ye Clock in ye after Noon old Stile Joanna Carr Dafter of Edward Carr and Sarah his wife was born ye 24 day of the 4 mo. Called April it being ye third day of ye week a bout 4 aClock in ye mornig and in ye year of our Lord 1753

[p. 10] Edward Carr Son of Edward Carr & Sarah his wife was born ye first day of march about 6 aClock in ye morning and in ye year of our Lord one Thousand seven hundred and fifty five New Stile

Phebe Carr Daughte of Edward Carr & Sarah his wife was born ye Second day of ye 10th Month Called December it being ye fifth day of ye week at 5 of the Clock in Morning and in ye year of our Lord one Thousand Seven hundred and fifty Six New stile

Daniel Carr Son of Edward Carr & Sarah his Wife was born on ye first day of ye week & ye 20th twentyeth Day of may about Six of ye Clock in ye morning and in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty Nine.

[p. 11] Patience Carr Dafter of Edward Carr & Sarah his wife was born on ye first day of ye week about 6 of ye Clock in ye Morning it being the fifteenth day of ye Second Month Called March AD 1761

Peleg Carr son of Edward Carr and Sarah his wife was born the twentyeth day of april it being the 6th day of the week about 9 of the Clock In the Evining and in the year 1763

Our Honred Father Peleg Carr Departed this life the 14th

day of 12th month 1822 aged fifty nine years and near eight months

[p. 12] Jane Carr Dafter of Edward Carr and Sarah his wife was Born the Nineteenth day of The first Month Called January about one of the Clock in the after Noon it being the 7 day of ye week and in the year of our Lord 1765

July 8th 1768 Resolved Carr fourth son of Edward Carr and Sarah his wife was born about Eleven of the Clock at Night it being ye Sixth day of the week

[Gen. 5] Joanna Carr daughter of peleg Carr his wife departed this life 4th day of ye 1st month 1820 aged 24 years 6 months and 9 days

[p. 13] May 31th AD 1770 Robert Carr fifth Son of Edward Carr and Sarah his wife was born about Seven of the Clock in the morning

[Gen. 3] Sarah Carr wife of Edward Carr of James town Departed this Life December the 13 in the year of our Lord 1778 between 11 & 12 of the Clock at night and was buried the 16 day at Sweets burying place in North kings town being 51 years and 8 months and Twenty 24 days old born march 19—1726/7

[p. 14] Our Honred Father Edward Carr Departed this Life September the 25 Ad 1781 about two A Cock in the Morning & was buried the 27 Being Aged 57 years 10 months & 19 Days—he was buried in Sweets burying Place in North kingstown

[Gen. 4] Our Brother Daniel Carr departed this Life December 5th Ad 1783 he was buried In the friends burying Place Jamestown

Our Brother Edward Carr Departed this Life June 10th AD 1790 being aged 35 years & 2 Months & ten Days

Peleg Carr departed this life the 14th day of Dec. AD 1822 In the 60th year of his Age

[Gen. 5] Mira Carr daughter of Peleg Carr and Sarah his Wife departed this life the 25th of fourth month 1823 aged 31 years one month and 11 days

[p. 15] Edward Carr & Ruth Wyatt both of Jamestown Was Joyined in Marriage in North kingstown the 22 March Ad 1778

[Gen. 4] Sarah Carr Daughter of Edward Carr & Ruth Carr his Wife Was born in sd Town the Last Day of January at Nine A Clock of Night Ad 1779

David W. Carr Son of Edward Carr & Ruth Carr his wife was born in sd Town in June 4th Day About 2 OClock in the Morning Ad 1781

David Carr Son of Edwd Carr & Ruth Carr his Wife Departed this Life 19th of August About 6 oclock in the Mornng Ad 1782

Daniel Carr Son of Edward Carr & Ruth Carr his Wife was born March the 17 & Departed this Life December 19th Ad 1783

[p. 16] Peleg Carr of Jamestown & Sarah Carr of Newport Was joined in Marriage 27th Day of May in the year of Our Lord one thousand Seven Hundred 89 Ninty [Ninty has been partially erased and 89 written in different colored ink] By Gardner Thurston a Baptist Minister

[Gen. 4] Mary Carr Daughter of Peleg Carr & Sarah Carr his Wife Was born the 4th Day of August in the year 1790 fort Washington it being the 4th Day of the Week

Mira Carr The Daughter of Peleg Carr & Sarah his Wife Was born the 14th Day of Mach in the year 1792 at Jamestown it being the 4th Day of the Week

September 9th 1793 Sarah Carr Was Born on Mondy Evening at Between a Leven & twelve a clock at Night the third Daughter of Peleg & Sarah his Wife

Joanna Carr fourth Daughter of Peleg and Sarah his Wife Was Born July 1st Day at Eight a clock in the Evening In the year of our Lord AD 1795 it being the 4th Day of the Week or a Weednesday

[p. 17] [torn]mber 28th John Carr Son [torn] Carr & Sarah his Wife Was Born [torn] Thursday evening at a Leven [torn] Clock at Night The first son

[torn] April 19th Patience Carr Daughter of Peleg Carr & Sarah Carr his Wife the fifth Daugt Was Born on friday Morning Between Nine & Ten aclock

Edward Carr the Second Son of Peleg C[torn] and Sarah Carr his Wife Was Born In the year of Our Lord 1800 December the 20th about Seven o Clock In the Morning It Being on Saturday

Phebe Ann Carr Sixth Daughter of Peleg Carr & Sarah His

Wife Was Born the 15th Day of July it being on a Thursday Morning between five & Six o'clock & in the year of our Lord 1802

[Gen. 4] Sarah Carr Wife of Peleg Carr Departed This Life the 16th Day of the month Called July in the year of our Lord AD 1817 aged fifty Two years one Month & Seventeen Days [This entry is almost illegible having been crossed out with a heavy ink line. The third entry below is almost identical.]

[p. 18] Daniel Carr Third [torn] of Peleg Carr & Sarah his [torn]
[Gen. 5] Was Born the Third [torn] february about 8 oclock in [torn] in the year of our Lord AD [torn] it being the Sixth Day of the Week Called friday

Patience Carr Daughter of Peleg Carr & Sarah his Wife Departed this Life October 6th AD 1808 Aged Nine years 5 Months and 16 Days

[Gen. 4] Sarah Carr Wife of Peleg Carr Departed this Life the 16th Day of the seventh Month called July in the year of our Lord AD 1817 aged fifty two years one Month & Eighteen Days

[Gen. 5] Sarah Carr Daughter of Peleg Carr & Sarah Carr Departed this Life 9th Day of the 12th Month called December aged 26 years & 3 Months & Was Buried in friends Burying Ground In hopkinton aD 1819

John Carr Son of Peleg Carr & Sarah his Wife Departed this Life May 27th AD 1822 aged twenty [torn] years & Eight Months and one day

The Genealogical Arrangement

1 Edward Carr, d. Dec. 28, 1711; m. Aug. 6, 1686, **Hannah Stanton**.

Children:

- + 2 EDWARD, b. Sept. 14, 1689.
- 3 HANNAH, b. Oct. 30, 1691.
- 4 MARY, b. Oct. 26, 1693.
- 5 MARCY, b. Feb. 24, 1695.
- 6 AVIS, b. May 29, 1698, d. Feb. 17, 1732.
- 7 PATIENCE, b. Feb. 14, 1700/1.
- 8 JAMES, b. Oct. 21, 1705.
- 9 PHEBE, b. Sept. 6, 1706, d. July 17, 1711.
- 10 SARAH, b. Dec. 28, 1708.

2 Edward Carr, b. Sept. 14, 1689, d. Nov. 20, 1748; m. (1) July 13,

1721, **Neomi** [Slocum]. d. Jan. 23, 1726/7; m. (2) Apr. 11, 1734, **Hannah Haxton**.

Children by first wife Neomi:

- *11 EDWARD, b. Nov. 6, 1723.
- 12 BENJAMIN, b. Aug. 10, 1725.

Children by the second wife Hannah:

- 13 NEOMI, b. Jan. 10, 1734/5.
- 14 MARY, b. Aug. 6, 1736.
- 15 PATIENCE, b. June 5, 1738.
- 16 GIDEON, b. Apr. 29, 1740.
- 17 AVIS, b. Mar. 12, 1742.
- 18 SON, b. dead, Apr. 15, 1744.
- 19 SON, b. dead, June 24, 1745.
- 20 OLIVER, b. May 13, 1747.

11 Edward Carr, b. Nov. 6, 1723, d. Sept. 25, 1781; m. May 24, 1750, **Sarah Weeden**, b. Mar. 19, 1726/7, d. Dec. 13, 1778.

Children:

- 21 SARAH, b. Feb. 25, 1750/1.
- 22 JOANNA, b. Apr. 24, 1753.
- +23 EDWARD, b. Mar. 1, 1755.
- 24 PHEBE, b. Dec. 2, 1756.
- 25 DANIEL, b. May 20, 1759, d. Dec. 5, 1783.
- 26 PATIENCE, b. Mar. 15, 1761.
- +27 PELEG, b. Apr. 20, 1763.
- 28 JANE, b. Jan. 19, 1765.
- 29 RESOLVED, b. July 8, 1768.
- 30 ROBERT, b. May 31, 1770.

23 Edward Carr, b. Mar. 1, 1755, d. June 10, 1790; m. Mar. 22, 1778, **Ruth Wyatt**.

Children:

- 31 SARAH, b. Jan. 31, 1779.
- 32 DAVID, b. June 4, 1781, d. Aug. 19, 1782.
- 33 DANIEL, b. Mar. 17, 1783, d. Dec. 19, 1783.

27 Peleg Carr, b. Apr. 20, 1763, d. Dec. 14, 1822; m. at Newport, Rhode Island, May 27, 1790, **Sarah Carr**, d. July 16, 1817.

Children:

- 34 MARY, b. Aug. 4, 1790.
- 35 MIRA, b. Mar. 14, 1792, d. Apr. 25, 1823, ac. 31/1/11.
- 36 SARAH, b. Sept. 9, 1793, d. Dec. 9, 1819.
- 37 JOANNA, b. July 1, 1795, d. Jan. 4, 1820.
- 38 JOHN, b. Sept. 28, [1798], d. May 27, 1822.
- 39 PATIENCE, b. Apr. 19, [1799], d. Oct. 6, 1808, ac. 9 yrs., 8 mo., 15 da.
- 40 EDWARD, b. Dec. 20, 1800, d. Mar. 25, 1830, buried in South Kingstown Friends Burying Grounds.
- 41 PHEBE ANN, b. July 15, 1802.
- 42 DANIEL, b. Feb. 3, [1805], d. July 11, 1829, buried in Georgetown, South Carolina.

NEW MEMBERS

August 2, 1960 to December 31, 1960

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Mrs. Norris G. Abbott, Jr. | Mrs. Earle Nye Ingraham |
| Mrs. DeForest W. Abel | Mr. Stephen B. Ives, Jr. |
| Mr. Richard S. Aldrich | Mr. Frederick G. Jenney |
| New York, New York | Saunderstown, R. I. |
| Mr. Torrey Allen | Mrs. George L. Johnson |
| Mrs. Charles E. Andrews | East Greenwich, R. I. |
| Miss Rachael Andrews | Mrs. Benjamin F. Lindemuth |
| J. Murray Beardsley, M.D. | Bristol, R. I. |
| Miss Helen H. Beers | Mrs. Colin MacR. Makepeace |
| Mrs. Granville G. Bennett | Mrs. J. Irving McDowell |
| Barrington, R. I. | Mrs. Harry McIntosh McLeod |
| Miss Isabelle M. Blair | Mrs. George R. Merriam, Jr. |
| Mr. David A. Brayton | Tenafly, New Jersey |
| Little Compton, R. I. | Mr. Alfred Hudson Morse |
| Mr. Curtis B. Brooks | Wakefield, R. I. |
| Col. Stuart D. Brown | Mrs. H. Clinton Owen, Jr. |
| Mrs. Alfred Buckley | Mr. Ray B. Owen |
| Mrs. Augustus W. Calder, Jr. | Barrington, R. I. |
| South Swansea, Mass. | Mr. Henry D. Phelps |
| Mr. Raymond B. Cannon | Middletown, R. I. |
| Mr. Herbert S. Carlin | Mrs. Donald K. Phillips |
| Denver, Colorado | Attleboro, Massachusetts |
| Mrs. Arthur H. Carr | Mrs. Oliver G. Pratt |
| Bristol, R. I. | Mrs. Thomas H. Quinn |
| Mrs. Francis H. Chafee | West Warwick, R. I. |
| Mrs. Henry S. Chafee | Mrs. Robert F. Rapelye |
| West Barrington, R. I. | Mrs. Earl C. Ravenal |
| Mr. Frederic L. Chase, Jr. | Mrs. Clarence H. Risen |
| Mrs. Johns H. Congdon, 2nd | Mrs. Robert H. Schacht |
| Mrs. Henry B. Cross | Mr. Kenneth Scott |
| Mrs. Murray S. Danforth, Jr. | Staten Island, New York |
| Mr. Albert R. Davidson | Miss Elizabeth Seamans |
| Barrington, R. I. | Mr. and Mrs. Clifford M. Slinkard |
| Mrs. George C. Davis | Warwick, R. I. |
| Mrs. William Nash Davis | Mr. Ray D. Smith |
| Mrs. Christopher Del Sesto | Chicago, Illinois |
| Mr. Warner Dumas | Mrs. John V. Steere |
| Amesbury, Massachusetts | Mr. Lewis A. Taft |
| Mrs. Knight Edwards | Warwick, R. I. |
| Mrs. Washington Frazer | Mr. Charles H. Tanner |
| Mrs. Clarke Freeman, Jr. | Barrington, R. I. |
| Mrs. G. Frederick Frost | Mrs. Laurence E. Tilley |
| Mrs. G. Ellsworth Gale, Jr. | Mrs. Maxwell Turner |
| East Greenwich, R. I. | Fall River, Massachusetts |
| Mrs. Clarence H. Gifford, Jr. | Mrs. John W. Wall |
| Mrs. W. Ronald Gill | Mrs. Wesley H. Webb |
| Mr. Arnold S. Hoffman | Mr. Vincent Wessel |
| Barrington, R. I. | Bethpage, New York |
| Mrs. A. Sidney DeWolf Herreshoff | Mr. & Mrs. Theodore S. Whitford |
| Bristol, R. I. | Mr. Herbert A. Whitney |
| Dr. Charles A. Huguenin | Mr. Carroll L. Wilson |
| New York, New York | Seekonk, Massachusetts |
| Mrs. Richard A. Hurley, Jr. | |