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<td>The first meeting of the General Assembly in East Greenwich was held in 1734, and the first court house was erected in 1750. In 1804 it was replaced by the present building, which, though built of wood, follows the original design of the Colony House in Providence. The legislature met in East Greenwich occasionally until 1854.</td>
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The May 21st letter also has a penciled notation, “Answered May 24” in a hand other than Reeves’s.

On March 24 Reeves addressing “My Dear Colonel,” acknowledges his letter and then jumps immediately into negotiations. He does not know how much time he can promise until he knows when the muster will be held, and furthermore there is the practical matter of an important engagement for the band in Charleston, South Carolina, from June 18 to 30. He emphasizes that he is obliged to “book all the engagements” he can, because it is by this means that he can keep his men together. There is mention of arranging for the “dates already engaged which I am yet to do,” an apparent reference to finding other bands to take home engagements occurring in the June 18-30 period mentioned. He is frank to state that “They might excuse me to go to Charleston but am sure they wouldn’t for any local affair.” Therefore, he could not expect to break Rhode Island commitments to favor Colonel Wellington.

The next few sentences are worth quoting in full, as they reveal the seriousness with which Reeves was considering a change. “In relation to our locating in Boston, How do you stand in the matter. Are you prepared to have a First Regiment Band on the New York plan?” This leads to a rather detailed prospectus for a Reeves musical organization within the regiment. The band proper would have forty pieces and there would be, in addition, a First Regiment Drum Corps of thirty pieces and a Bugle Corps of sixteen. The total of eighty-six would be “enough for all purposes.” Reeves would undertake to furnish music, organize and instruct the Bugle Corps, to compose and arrange marches for the full force (no easy matter) to hold the same at the command of the Col. of the Reg’t. for all legitimate duty.” The regiment, in turn, was to furnish uniforms and pay the men “such price as shall be agreed upon, the Band to receive the ruling price.” The Drum and Bugle Corps would be paid a “special price,” but the leader would get “—— per year.” In the subsequent paragraph he mentions the salary of the leader of New York’s 22nd Regiment Band as $2,500. The men there received “6.00 or 7.00 per day each.” The leader of the 7th New York Regiment Band, on the other hand, got $1,500.2 Concerning the details of instrument purchase, he specifies the need for the chromatic bugle at a cost of from $5.00 to $30.00 each. The chromatic attachment of this instrument “enables the Bugle Corps to play pieces of music (not just bugle calls) Marches in Fact.” Warming to his subject he continues: “There

2Reeves was estimating this amount; he qualified the statement with “I think.”

is no end of the possibilities for street effect with the combination I mention.”

The generous complement of men envisioned, now raised to 87 with a drum major, would cost, exclusive of salaries, a round $5,000. The uniforms, at an average of $50 totaled $4,350; the bugles at $30 added another $480; and miscellaneous expenses accounted for $170. Reeves asked for the opportunity to come to an officers’ meeting and urged that the whole business be kept private.

Some sort of interview took place on April 18. Reeves explained in his letter of Sunday the 19th that he was “obliged to leave last evening before the matter of camp was settled.” Foremost in his mind at this juncture was his obligation to Brown: “It would not do for me to throw up the University claims on an uncertainty. I would not like to do that until I am firmly settled on removing to Boston as we have talked.” He was well aware of the importance of the University and “the vast influence they could use against us here.” He was genuinely torn as he weighed the advantages of the two cities. “I’ll do anything for you and your command but don’t think you would want me to throw them overboard just yet.”

The engagements each year for Brown’s Commencement exercises are viewed as among the best of the band season and Reeves in 1885 underlined the sentiment in his correspondence. He said it was not the money which “stands in the way” even though the University paid each man $12 for that one day and “much more to me, besides many other days in the year.”

The uncertainty as to the long-range plans did not obstruct arrangements for the muster of 1885. The Sunday letter refers to the probable entry of the brigade into Boston on a Saturday, which would make a Saturday rendezvous with the band convenient. Later paragraphs are not entirely clear in meaning: “Do the 4th days duty there at no expense to you except the regular days pay, that is. We will pay our own fare to Boston and return from Providence.” Finally he suggests that the Colonel “send a messenger to Mr. Folsom [A. A. Folsom was superintendent of the Boston and Providence railroad] I think you can get him to pass us for Tuesday night. Ask him to pass Reeves Band Tuesday return Wednesday for the good of the cause.” This would “reduce expenses $20. or $30.”

The third letter — amazingly brief in contrast with the others — is dated “Prov. May 21.” We cannot be sure that the year is 1885, but in any case, negotiations are off, whatever the year, and Reeves is trying to be helpful in finding a substitute band. The letter opens
bluntly: "Baldwin wants $156. He would not lower it after you had spoken to him." As a compromise he wonders if Wellington could draw pay — that is, authorize it — for "just the evening concert." With all candor he continues: "There are Bands that could be had but it would be too much a drop from Reeves — wouldn't it." He is willing to approach the Worcester Band, but Fitchburg and Salem are already booked. What began as a glamorous prospect ends with a routine search for a second choice band and with the inevitable haggling over money. We are almost sorry that the dream of an 87-piece unit for Massachusetts did not go through; it would no doubt have been unsurpassed in any other American community.

Second thoughts on the Boston proposal are likely to center on Reeves the musician-turned-manager. His stature as cornetist, as creator of brilliant marches and operettas and his success as a leader of a widely traveled band (also at times an orchestra) did not ensure security for himself or his men. We know that he was a drawing card both in small towns and large, South, West and East in the 1880-1900 era. During the winter season Reeves's Orchestra played for many a concert and ball in New England. One of the early memories of the writer is the adulation reserved for Reeves's group as it came to his home town in northern Massachusetts for the principal social event of the season. Reeves was no longer living by then, but he was a vivid memory and his "boys" were still carrying on — Bowen R. Church, Claude Spary, and Fred Padley, among others. Touring like this in the nineteenth century was fatiguing, and the warmth of welcome only partly made up for the effort.

Reeves not only composed for, led, and managed his own organization, he occasionally took over management for visiting aggregations. Such a stint occurred in connection with the appearance in Providence in 1891 of the United States Marine Band under John Philip Sousa. The Marine Band had not previously played outside Washington and the tour was widely heralded and officially approved by President Harrison. The job of handling the details of an event of this kind was not simple. It would be fascinating to know something of the meeting of the youngish Sousa and the veteran Reeves at Providence's Music Hall (Westminster near present Empire Street) on that Saturday in April. Sousa and Reeves were good friends, and

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Sousa is reported to have spoken highly of Reeves in later years and to have acknowledged the influence upon him of the march compositions of the older man. The souvenir program of 1891 does not show any numbers by Reeves although they may well have occurred as encores. The first selection was the Rienzi Overture by that advanced and rebellious composer, Richard Wagner. Sousa was represented by his symphonic poem The Chariot Race (Ben Hur), which is now mercifully forgotten.

It must not be assumed that Reeves in 1885 was out of sorts with his association with Rhode Island military units. He had a long and profitable relationship with one or more in the state as well as with others farther afield. An account of a "Grand Birthday Celebration" of the First Rhode Island Light Infantry in the Rhode Island Military Journal of May, 1891, is probably typical of events in which Reeves and his men participated. The parade was led — following the police — by the American Band of twenty-five pieces, D. W. Reeves, leader. The same regiment's Fife and Drum Corps, fifteen pieces, also took part. A feature of the day was the first public hearing of the new march by Reeves dedicated to Adjutant Warfield. The number of musicians does not match the extensive complement called for in Reeves's letter to Colonel Wellington of a few years earlier, and it may be that no New England regiment could afford to match the "New York plan" looked upon as ideal by Reeves.

The collaboration of the American Band in Brown University commencements, class days, and other events has not been, and perhaps never will be, fully recounted. If Reeves could put so much stress on the role of Brown in the life of the band after twenty years of regular association under his direction (the band's activity in University exercises goes back much further), the record must have been excellent on both sides. It would be good to find out who wrote the Brown Commencement March and what part in it, if any, Reeves might have had. Judging on musical grounds alone, it must have predated Reeves, his contributions probably being limited to that of arranger. Did new marches by Reeves first reach a hearing at University functions? What would the University have done if Reeves had relocated in Massachusetts, thus terminating the life of its principal professional musical adjunct? Would not the University have found it "too much a drop from Reeves" to employ a substitute? Fortunately the break with Rhode Island never took place and the American Band continues to brighten many a civic occasion, Brown University commencements among them.
Thursday, September 4: Foggy Morning/ after Breakfast I with 12 other gentlemen took a pleasing Ramble through this vast forest of the best land perhaps the world ever produced/ a Cannow with Some provision and Licquor proceeded up the Ohio in order to carry us a cross Duck Creek and Little Muskingum.20 we travele 4 miles back in the Country and 4 1/4 miles on the River/ this Day we Killed 2 large black Snakes and one Copper head as they are Called in this Country from their heads Resembling new bright Copper the rest part of them being exactly the couler of a Rattle Snake but of a less Size. their teeth exactly the Same of a Rattle Snake and bite Equally as Bad.

Friday, September 5: Cloudy and wet/ we had a most terrible Thunder Shower last night which Continued a Long time with Exceeding hard thunder more so then aney that had ben the Summer before — it Cleard off this forenoon very hot/ I traveled over as much as I possible Could this Day/ viewed the great field and the Antient works which are Astonishing to all beholders/ the Mound is now about 40 feet high and paces round with exceeding large timbers on it/ Several Raised fortifications and Covered ways from one to the other.21 I went out in the Afternoon with the Surveyors over Muskingum.

Saturday, September 6: a Fine Clear and pleasant morning/ I spent the forepart of the Day in Reconting the woods and in the Afternoon I went with the Governor [Arthur St. Clair] and other principal men of the place to view and Examin the old works/ two trees one a popplear and the other a Whiteoak were fell to examin the Circles of the wood in order to Discover their Age, the whiteoak was about 4 1/2 feet wood and 218 years old the poppleer 4 feet and 10 Inches and 443 years old — the mound togethder with the Raised Squaring forts and Covered way was all Surveyed and is to be published.

20Duck Creek and Little Muskingum River enter the Ohio about 13 3/4 and 4 1/5 miles, respectively, above the Muskingum and were within the Ohio Company lands.

21For a sketch and description of the prehistoric earthworks at Marietta, see William C. Mills, Archeological Atlas of Ohio (Columbus, 1914), 64.
Sunday, September 7: Clear and Exceeding hot/ I in company
with two others Set out this morning up Muskingum River where I
was much Delighted with the Land. we went into a field where was
Corn potatoes beans pumpkins Cucumbers Cabbage and maney
other things planted which all grew as thrify as tho planted in a dung
heap. watered with a warm Shower every day. here we found a
whiteoak which we measured particularly. 4 feet above the ground
it measured 16 feet in Circumference Consequently would be 5 feet
4 Inches Dimater. and by the best calication we could make up
wards of 50 feet before it Came to a limb and there Supposed to be
4 feet through. there was a grape Vine run up this tree 27 Circum-
fference/ on our Return saw a large black Snake on the Side of a tree
about 8 feet from the Ground/ Capt Devaul Shoot him. we went to
meeting where we had a Sermon preached by the Reverend
Manassah Cuttler22 and it was Surprising to See what a number of
people was Collected in this Wilderness/ young and old I Should
Suppose amounted to near 200/ after meeting I and three others
took a walk to duck Creek near 4 miles to See a 3 acre lott I had thire/
there was abundance of thunder this Afternoon but no rain/
here a young man from the Stockade kill'd a Bear this Evening.

Monday, September 8: Cloudy and wet/ we had an Exceding
heavy thunder Shower last evening/ after Breakfast it ceased Rain-
ing allittle [sic] and Jeffery Matthew Son with my Self Set off to
Reconiter the Country up Muskingum/ we had not got more than
two Miles before it rain'd and thunded very hard. we however
Continued on our rout guided by a watch and Compass up the
Muskingum till 1 oClock pM/ pleased with the Country/ I mea-
sured one whiteoak which was 16 feet Circumference 3½ feet from
the ground consequently would be 5 feet 4 inches Diameter — and
according to the best observation we could make was 4 feet diameter
60 feet from the Earth/ here there grew out a limb or Rather fork
then Continued at Least 20 feet without Limb or Knot. we viewed
numbers of trees of Different Kinds which according to the most
Exact measure we Could take of them was more than 80 feet to
a limb and the whiteoak Black oak, black walnut and Cherry tree
from 3 to 3 feet Diameter. but the Elm white wood or what we Call
in New England Cypress and the Seikemore or what is Called in

22Manasseh Cuttler was a founder, director, agent, and stockholder in
the Ohio Company. Hubert, Records of the Ohio Company, I and II, passim;
Benton, "Side Lights on the Ohio Company," 114-115; Cutler and Cutler, Life
of Cuttler, I and II, passim.

New England Buttonwood from 3 to 9 feet Diameter and one Button-
wood we measured round by the Ground which measured 33 feet
Circumference/ maney bottoms we passed through would be up to
our waists in grass wild pea vines etc. Some of what is called the
tomhawk Improvements23 was grown up with wild Suddonee nettles
and what is Called the Rich weed much higher than our heads/ In
our Rout we Crossed number of deep Creeks as they all emptied into
the Muskingum nearly level with the Bottom of the River which
occupied the water to Back a long way up them when the River
was high. at 1 oClock we left the River and Steared an Eastern Cours
the River running nearly north and South. we travell'd about 3 miles/
Came to hills but fine bottoms and plenty of Streams of water/ we
here fell in with an Indian path which led in Southern Direccion
which was our Cours to our camp. this we Concluded to follow,
though often turning out to view hills of land and other CuriQsities
we once thought we discovered a field by the number of Dry trees at a
distance. but when we came to the ground found it to be a body of
Low land through which run a brook and had ben kill'd out by being
floated with beavers. we Return'd to our payth and Soon fell in with
a number of horses mairs and Colts and Some of the fattest horses
I ever Saw which Belonged to the natives/ as we Soon fell in with one
of their Camps which was the first natives we had mett with though
we had seen numbers of their old Encampments, and heard mulititude
of thire whooping and hallowing on the South Side of the Musking-
num/ those we mett with Shewed in every mark of frindship. but as
their Lingester was absent we Could neither understand them or
they us. I was pleas'd to See 3 or 4 of their Children who took Notice
of a Staff I had with a Curious head. they came to look of it, and
would jabber to each other and then to me pointing to the head of
the Staff. these Natives had Several hoss loads of Deer Skins wolof
skins panthers and other animals. we reached our Stockades about
Sunset, as watt as water would make us and as tired as I ever was.
what is most Remarkable in this Days travel (was that) we never Saw
a Dear Bear or other wild annimal bigger than a Squirrel the Whole
Day/ in going through one of the thickets of weeds in the bottom we
Start Some Dear as we Concluded by their jumping but had not a
Sight of them —

Tuesday, September 9: Cloudy and foggy but Soon Cleared off
hott. I went to the Virginia Shore this Day/ here I fell in with one
James Watson who had ben a Sutler for my Regiment the last war,
who received me with the greatest Expression of joy as we ever had a
good understanding while in the Army. I could do no less than Spend
part of the Day with my friend Watson/ this Day the Inferior Court
for the County of Washington was held at Colo. Battle in the City of
Maretta/ for the first they proceeded very Regular though So happy
as to have no business to do/ Capt. Zegler one of the Capt's. of the
Garrison at fort Harmer24 came down from fort pitt to day with a
Company of new raised troops and a large number of Indians Came
down the river with him to the treaty who had been waiting there
some time and Durst not Come for fear of the Virginians —

Wednesday, September 10: Clear and Cooler than it had been for
Some days past. I went over to the Virginia Shore where I Saw Some
of the fish caught called Cat fish/ their Boddis resembled those of
a Cod. but their head was exactly the Shape of a pouts or What is
called among us Bullfish/ these I Sec would weigh about 20 lb but
I am told they often catch them that will weigh 70 lbs. we had one
Boyl for our Dinners. and it was a most Excellent fish/ I Saw a
turtle they had Caught in fishing for those Cat fish which resembled
the Sea turtel brought and Sold in Providence New England/ was
of an exceeding round Shape and fine instead of legs Soft Shell. but
I was told that they would bite like our toad turtles. in the afternoon
my Self and Mr. Mathew Son took an Northeastern Cours into the
Wilderness to view the Country/ we went as far as we thought it
would Answer to go and git within the Stockade by dark but we had
like to have ben too Ernest in Scing the Country for we traveled as
hard as possible and just fetched in by Daylight going Down. This
part of the Country Had ben Represented to us to be the poorest part
of the purchase/ we found it much arradicated with hills Some of
which were but Indifferent on the topps but good on the Sides and
most Excellent bottoms with fine Water

Thursday, September 11: A Fogy morning but Soon Cleared off/
I spent this Day in Rambling a Short Distance Round the Neighbour-

24Fort Harmer was the principal headquarters of the army in the West.

hood. went to the Virginia Shore/ a Gentleman by the name of
Loins from the State of Vermont arrived here this Day, who had been
5—or 6 weeks on his journey/ beat out two horses the roads being
as bad as they possibly could be occasioned by the Continual rains/
the Disagreeable news arrived this morning by way of Express to the
Governor that about 50 Indians had fired on the Contractors boat
going up the wabash River and kill’d and wounded 18 men/ this was
5 or 6 hundred miles below this place —

Friday, September 12: Foggy but Cleared off by 10 oClock/
exceeding warm. I went with Colo. Battle to his field there to view
in particular the Extraordinary Growth of Vegetation in this Country.
he with Colo. May25 both from bosston Came on here in may last
and took up about 10 Acres of land Girdeled the timber fenced it in
but had no team to plow it. they planted 30 Different Sorts of Seeds
which all grew to admiration Except Onions. Corn to apperance
would weald 60 Bushels to the acre/ Beans grew the Rankest I ever
Saw/ I Saw a hill of Cucumbers that was planted about 4 or 5 feet
from a large tree which had a number of grape Vines run up it. the
Cucumbers had followed up the grape Vines one of which we had
measured and found to be 16 feet, high/ And two more but a few
inches Short. all this field was planted the Last of June and first of
July. Colo. Battle who is a man of Varasity assured me that he had
peas in this field that was in the blow in 3 weeks after being first
planted and gathered them in plenteal full Grown in 30 Days after
planting/ he had green Beans the 5th week after planting them. Such
amazing Strong Vegetation will Seem Increadible in New England.
but is certainly true.26

Saturday, September 13: Thick foggy morning/ yesterday I was
Inform’d there was Some Canoe going up the river/ I went and
Agreed with them for a passage and Expected to have gone on to
Day homewords but last Evening they altered their minds and con-
cluded not to go till Monday/ I dined with Judg Person and
Varnum27 this Day and Spent the Afternoon on the point and at the
Stockades

25John May was an agent of the Ohio Company. Smith, Journals of John May.
26For John May’s own account of the Battelle-May garden, see ibid., chapter
2. passim.
27James M. Varnum and Samuel H. Parsons were two of the three judges of
the Northwest Territory appointed under the provisions of the Ordinance of
1787. They were both directors in the Ohio Company. Hubert, Records of
the Ohio Company, I, 12, 17: Hall, Life of Parsons, passim.
Sunday, September 14: foggy as it usually is here a Morning but Soon Cleared off hott. I went with Mr. Lives28 across the Muskingum and traveled up to the Indian Encampment where we saw great Multitudes of them men women and Children, who had Great quantities of Dear Skins for market. this being the Day the whole of the people in the Settlement meet with their arms to See in what Situation they are in and to attend publick worship, and as their Minister was absent, they Assembled together and one Lord went to prayer then Sung hymns/ judging Persons Red a Sermond and Concluded thier Meeting with Singing Hymns

Monday, September 15: the Clearest morning that has been in Some time/ I arose Exceeding Early/ begun to make preparation for my Journey to New England and about 8 oClock Crossed the Ohio over to the Virginia Shore but a Canow Coming down the River to trade with the Store keeper prevented our Setting out until ½ after 2 oClock P.M/ we went about 9 or 10 miles/ haulled our boat ashore in the mudd. Kindled a fire/ Lay Down on the Ground/ Slept a nap/ about 1 oClock it began to thunder and Immedatly Came on as heavy A Shower as I Ever Saw and Extreme hard thunder/ one Clapp broak very near to us

Tuesday, September 16: It continued raining all night and till 7 oClock the next Morning/ we was as wet as water would make us as we had nothing but the treas and Clouds to Cover us/ at 7 oClock we bailed out on [our] Canoes and proceeded up the River/ we fell in with a Cano and 3 men who Set off for a Hunt but in Kindeling a fire this morning one fired ½ lb powder in his horn which had burnt and wounded him So bad that they was Returning. we went on till 12 oClock then Stopt to Dine/ yesterday a large Cantuckey Boat Come Down the River to Muskingum/ in the afternoon we met 2 more and this Day we proceeded within a Mile of fishin Creek/ there Lodged on a beach

Wednesday, September 17: Foggy/ turned out and got our Breakfast then Set forward/ the fogg Clar'd off by 10 oClock hott. proceeded this Day on our Journey without any Accident/ we Chased a buck which we Saw Swimming the River but he had two much Speed for us. we Came a Cross a bear Crossing the River which one of our Canos persued/ came up with him just before he landed and

Shott a ball through him but he got on Shore and run off but I beleve he went but a Small Distance before he Died. however the hunters Said he was poor and not worth a following So went on and Landed/ before Sunset one of the hunters wint out Shott a large Turkey which we Cooked for our Suppers then took our Lodging on the Beach

Thursday, September 18: Ohio weather buried in fog which Clar'd off about the Usual time of Day/ we Reached Wheeling about ½ an hour before Sunset. as tired as I ever wish to be/ it would Astonish a Stranger to travel up the ohio along Shore to See the multitude of Bears Dear Beaver and other Annimals tracks on the Shore —

Friday, September 19: Cloudy and Rained Exceeding hard/ about Eight oClock it held up and I in Company with Mr. Dunnum Set off[?] for New England by the way of Cat fish/ we traveled but 22 miles to one Hitchcock' there put up for the Night. in the Edg of Pensylvania on our way hear I was riding up a hill and on coming to the topp Saw 2 large Bucks and one Doe all Standing in the path looking towards us/ the[y] Imeadately Slipped into the Bushes and run off —

Saturday, September 20: Left our Lodgings @ 6 oClock/ went on 11 Miles to Cat fish/ there breakfasted then proceeded to Deboes Ferry29 on the Monongahela/ there terried/ 20 Miles—

Sunday, September 21: Cloudy and foggy
Left our lodgings at 6 oClock/ forded the Monongahela/ went to Simveral Ferry/ 9 Miles/ there Mett with my friene Griffen Green and family Charles Green and Family and a Gentleman from Massachusetts all on their way to Muskingum/ Mr. Griffen was very Sick. here we terried for them to write letters to their frinds by me till past 12 oClock. then we forded the Yough and proceeded on 24 miles

Monday, September 22: Clar
Left our Lodgings by Sunrise/ went on to the Alagon Mountains/ asended them 9 miles from our Lodging/ we rode 32 miles/ there put up

29Simerell's Ferry was on the Youghiogheny River at present West Newton. This was the rendezvous point for the two parties of the Ohio Company from Connecticut and Massachusetts on route to the West earlier in the year. Howell, Map of Pennsylvania, Beul, Memoirs of Putnam, 104.
Tuesday, September 23: Clearing

Left our Lodgings this Morning at 6 oClock/ went on to a Small town Called Bedford / 32 miles/ here we halted a little then went 4 miles further where we put up/ just as we passed this town Came to where two large Rivers Come together and form the River Called the Junoater [Juniata]/ had we a better Road this Day to travel in then Could be expected from the View of Such huge piles.

Wednesday, September 24: foggy/ we went on before Sunrise/ traveled 10 miles/ then Came to the junootar river which we had kept all the 10 Miles to the right hand running in a Southeast Direction and for Several miles the same River running to our left hand in a Norwest Direction and we Riding upon a high Ridg which led to the bend of S[a]i]d River Where we firded it but when the water is high there is a ferry kept here/ we Breakfasted at one Martin’s then went to where fort Litleton formerly stood which appeared to have been a regular Built fort with a well in it/ the fort was a Stodckade and Contained about ½ an Acer/ here we Refreshed then went on to a privat house near the Tusharor [Tuscarora] Mountain after traveling 34 Miles

Thursday, September 25: Left our Lodgings a little after Daylight/ ascended the Tuskaror Mountain/ this is a most tremendous mountain and the most Labour Done on this and 2 more Mountains in cutting Roads up them that ever I saw done on roads in any part of the world I have been in/ the Labour was done at the Expence of the State under the Direction of one Skinner/ we traveled 7 Miles over these Mountains then Breakfasted and went on through Clarakes gap which is the Last of the Grand Chane and Bullworks of nature Called the Alleagany Mountains/ we traveled to a place Called Mount Rock/ 34 Miles/ there put up

Friday, September 26: Left our Lodgings by Sunrise/ went on through Carlisle/ 10 miles/ there breakfasted then went to Harrisburg and forded the Siscohannah River which is 1 Mile wide/ this we did to have it to tell of/ it was too Deep to ford then went on and passed through Humble Town/ Crossed another Creek Where there was a Chain Ferry/ just before we came to the town we put up/

10 miles Short of Lebenon/ T 40 [traveled 40 miles]

Saturday, September 27: Left our Lodgings before Sunrise/ went to Lebenon/ there Breakfasted then proceeded on to Miry town [Myerstown]/ there enquired for a Cane that Mr. Griffin Greene Desired me to Call and get which we had left on his way through the Country but Could heare nothing of it there which made me Conclude that he had mistaken the places/ I called at the next town 7 miles on the road called Mumbler Zurf where I found the Cane but the old Dutchman would not let it go/ we then proceeded to Redding Crossing the Schoolkill. we then went on the road Leading to East Town/ 6 miles/ there put up at a Duncman who had a grand Seat on the Banks of the Schoolkill after traveling 44 miles —

Sunday, September 28: Left our Lodgings by Sunrise/ went on to addames town/ there Breakfasted then went to Allens Town/ from thence forded the river Lah/ went to bethlehem/ there put up after traveling 36 Miles/ this was a Clowdy cool Day

Monday, September 29: Clowdy/ left Bethlehem this morning by Sunrise/ went on to east town/ Breakfasted then Crossed The Diwallar River [into New Jersey] then parted with Mr. Dunum and one Mr. Wade who had ben traveling with me they taking the road through Sussex and I Morristown Road/ I went on to Daniel Hunt’s/ there put up for the Day/ it begun to rain just as I got to where I put up/ this had ben an Exceding hot Day/ 32 [miles]

Tuesday, September 30: It rained Exceding hard all the night part and Continued to wet Some this morning/ after Breakfast it Cleared away and I went on my journey to Morristown/ there put up at the Widow Pruddens my former quarters when in this Country. Mr. Hunt Shew me this Morning the Destruction an Extraordinary fresh had made Some weeks before/ it came over a high Bank for ten rods togethers between his Mill and house and back of his house 4 or 5 feet in depth/ Carried away a larg String of post and rail fence 5 or 6 rods of pale fence next his house/ filld the first Storey of his mill nearly full — and the Seller under his house — Swept Down a large meddow of grass which was just fit to mow the 2nd time/ this Same deluge of water is Supposed to have Destroyed hundreds of Tuns of hay and grane in this State as many Streams were Said to rise 5 feet

31 Mount Rock was located about two thirds of the way towards Carlisle on the road from Shippensburg. From Angell's account it is not clear whether he traveled via Shippensburg or reached Mount Rock by some other road. Howell, Map of Pennsylvania.

32 The exact identity of this town is not clear. From its location, however, it may have been Womelsdorf.

33 Not identified.
higher then was ever known before/ when I Arived at my old Quarters concluded to tarry one Day to rest and git my Cloathes washed / 30 [miles]

Wednesday, October 1: Cloudy and Cold but Soon Cleared off with a Cold north wind/ I Lay Still this Day to rest my Self and hors/ I just took a walk up to Morristown to See Some of my Acquaintance

Thursday, October 2: Clear and Cold/I left my lodgings after an Early Breakfast/ went to Morris Town/ got a pair of Shoes sett on my Beast/ then proceeded on for New York by the way of Bottelhill\textsuperscript{34} Chattam Nework and so on to Powlers Hook\textsuperscript{35} I Crossed the 2 ferrys between Powlers Hook and Came to the ferry at the Hook by a little after Sun sett/ here we found no boat they all being over at York/ but the ferry man told us there would be a boat over Imedeately/ here we waited untill 9 o'Clock/ then he was kinde enough to tell us we might put up our horses as there would be no boat that night/ and having a hint by a Gentleman that came to the ferry with me that he was a man frequently guilty of Serving travelers Such tricks to oblige them to Spend their money with him However I had Seen too much of Mankind to be caught by him. I asked him what he would ask me to keep my hors the night/ he said 2 Shillings/ So I bid him good night and tho a Stranger thought I would take my Chance/ rode about 1/2 a mile back where I got good Entertainment for 1/2 part of what that rascal would demanded of me.

Friday, October 3: Left my Lodgings early this morning/ went to the ferry and Crossed over to New York it being a fine Clear morning and just wind Enough that we had a pleasant passage across the ferry/ I rode out of the City past the Seawater pump/ there put up at a tavern where I got pasture for my horses/ here I tarried the Day/ I had the pleasure of Dining with Major Richard Platt\textsuperscript{36} A Gentleman I had ben formerly Acquainted with in the Army

Saturday, October 4: Cloudy and Rainy Morning/ I went in Search of Capt. Arrow Smith who formerly lived with me as I had heard of him the Evening before and found him where I was Sorry

\textsuperscript{34}Madison was once called Bottelhill. John W. Barber and Henry Howe, \textit{Historical Collections of the State of New Jersey} (New York, 1847), 373-376.

\textsuperscript{35}Paulus Hook is now a part of Jersey City. Francis B. Lee, \textit{New Jersey as a Colony and as a State} (3 vol., New York, 1902), III, 134; IV, 233-242.

\textsuperscript{36}The treasurer of the Ohio Company. Hulbert, \textit{Records of the Ohio Company}, 1, 17.
Tuesday, October 7: Cloudy and cold/ Left my lodgings at Sunrise/ went on to Middletown through Durram [Durham] a Small but beautifull town/ at middle town 15 miles from Wallingsford I Stopt at General Persons to deliver Some letters from him to his lady and familey/ here I breakfasted/ it begun to rain hard about ½ an hour after I left my Lodgings and continued till I arrived here after Breakfast/ it Seem’d to rather Slacken a little/ I Concluded to go forward though Mrs. Persons and Son preswaded me very hard to tarry with them the Day which Offer I Soon repented of not Excepting as it Set a raining So Extrem hard that it was too bad for man or beast to travel and obliged me to put up at a tavern 6 miles from Middletown, where I tarryed the remainder of the Day.

Wednesday, October 8: Thick Cloudy and Rain a little/ Left my Lodgings by Sunrise/ went on to Colchester 14 Miles then Breakfast then went to Lebanon/ Dind and Bated then Went to Scotland through windham/ there put up at Ripleys tavern after traveling 34 miles —

Thursday, October 9: Clear and pleasant/ Left my lodging soon after Day light/ went on Crost Quinipaugh [Quinebaug] River at Cantubury the brid being gone/ I called to See my old neighbour Samuel Smith where I Spent the greatest part of the forenoon then went on and Reached my own hou se by a little after Sunsett, and found my familly will/ There Ended my Journey to the Wistern Country in 67 Days out of which I lay by 21 Days so that I compleat a Journey of 1548 Miles in 46 Days Travel

NOTICE

We do not recommend any particular genealogist to inquirers, but we do send a list of those working in this area when we have requests for detailed genealogical information. The cost of printing has been divided among those whose names are included in the listing.

Since we have exhausted our supply, it is necessary to have a new printing. If you are interested in having your name appear as a searcher in this type of work, please communicate with the director before April 19, 1963.

JOHN SMITH, THE MILLER, OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS

by Charles William Farnham

[continued from January, 1963, p. 31]

36 ISRAEL SMITH (Israel, Joseph, John, John), b. 22 Mar. 1724/5. He may have died as a youth, since he was not mentioned in the will of his mother, Elizabeth Smith, made 1 July 1758.

37 ABRAHAM SMITH (Robert, Joseph, John, John) was identified as a son of Robert in a deed 25 June 1744, previously mentioned, in which Abraham received of his father fifty acres from the southernmost part of Robert’s homestead. Abraham died in Glocester 16 April 1786, leaving a will made two days before, in which he appointed his wife Mary with son-in-law Jesse Aldrich as executor and mentioned daughters Zephly Sprague, Else Ross, Mary Durfey, Anna Aldrich, and Keziah Brittain.287

Anne or Anna Smith, mother of Abraham, signed off her dower rights on 19 Aug. 1793 when Abraham and Mary Smith deeded land to their son Isaac288 and is mentioned again in Town Council records 8 Dec. 1794 when she was moved from Elder Edward Mitchell’s home to the house of Mary Smith, widow of Abraham.

The deed of Abraham to his son Isaac was for seventy-six acres from Abraham’s homestead lot on Cranberry Ridge, Glocester, abutting Gideon Mowry, closely identified with the lands held by Robert Smith.

On 17 July 1797 John Durfey and wife Mary, Jesse Aldrich and wife Ann, Stephen Ross and wife Alice, all of Glocester, and David Brittain and wife Keziah of Smithfield, the wives being heirs of Abraham Smith of Glocester, deceased, for $160 paid by Stephen Steere Jr. conveyed to him four-fifths of a lot with dwelling house, about seven acres, which Abraham had purchased.289

The Glocester census for 1774 shows that Abraham’s family household consisted of a male above 16 besides himself and four females above 16 besides his wife. Next to the listing for Abraham is Isaac

287Glocester Wills, Book 2.
289Ibid., 13:368.
Smith, husband and wife, with one male under 16. Since Isaac does not appear in the will of Abraham and is not mentioned in the 1790 census for Gloucester, it may be that he had received his inheritance and had moved from the state.

38 John Smith (Capt. William, Joseph, John), b. in Providence 15 Dec. 1734; d. in Johnston, Rhode Island, in March 1817. He was married to Eliphal Arnold of Newport by the Rev. William Vinal of the First Congregational Church, Newport, 30 June 1757; and a second marriage ceremony was performed the same day by the Rev. Moses Badger, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church. Eliphal died 15 March 1806 and is buried in North Burial Ground, Providence, with some of her children. Probably her husband was buried beside her since the space beside her stone is vacant.

The obituary of John Smith, Esq., published in the Providence Gazette on 29 March 1817, follows: "In Johnston, R.I., in the 82nd year of his age, Sunday morning, John Smith Esq., formerly of this town. He was for many years a member of the General Assembly and a member of the Corporation of Brown University. He was a member of the Committee of War during the Revolution and was always conspicuous for his patriotism and attachments to the principles of Washington.

"In the War of 1756 he was an officer on board a privateer from this port. In an engagement with a French vessel of superior force, which was finally captured, he was wounded and with nine others survived. Mr. Smith received a musket ball in his neck, which was not removed until after his death, a lapse of 60 years. His remains were respectfully interred in this town in the family burial ground at the North End."

William W. Chapin's notes on this family at The Rhode Island Historical Society relate that John Smith, with Nicholas Brown, John Brown, Daniel Tillinghast and several others, was appointed to build thirteen vessels of war. He was part owner of the privateers Montgomery, Game Cock, Neptune, and others.

Mr. Chapin continues that John Smith, with Col. Jonathan Arnold, Col. Amos Atwell and John Brown signed the Rhode Island Declaration of Independence, as members of the legislature in Providence 4 May 1776. Of the four signers, Col. Atwell and John Brown were

John was an extensive owner of land and buildings in the area of St. John's Church and North Burial Ground. Apparently he was associated in business with his stepfather, William Smith of Daniel, for they were joint plaintiffs in several suits in the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, Providence, as merchants, for collection of debts, and a Gloucester deed 4 Nov. 1766 identifies them as merchants in transfer of property, with Abigail, wife of William, and Eliphal, wife of John, yielding dower rights.

On moving from Providence to Johnston, John operated a farm in the area now known as Hughesdale. After his death it required three days to auction his personal property there.

The birth of John's wife is recorded in the vital records of Providence compiled by John Field, town clerk, 22 May 1737 as Eliphal Arnold, "daughter of Elizabeth Arnold." Her mother was Elizabeth Cranston, daughter of Samuel Cranston and Elizabeth (Cornell) Cranston of Newport, who was granddaughter of Governor Samuel Cranston and great-granddaughter of Governor John Cranston of Newport. Elizabeth was married at Trinity Church, Newport, 2 March 1732 to Thomas Arnold, who died as a young man, and she was married second to Capt. Anthony Rhodes, of Major John and Catherine (Greene) Rhodes of Warwick, Rhode Island. Elizabeth, "relict of Capt. Anthony Rhodes," d. 6 Feb. 1809 at ninety and is buried in the John Smith lot directly at the rear of the gravestone for Eliphal Smith.

Children of John and Eliphal (Arnold) Smith: 395

1 Elizabeth Smith, b. 23 May 1763. Her gravestone in the Smith lot at Grove and Summit streets, North Burial Ground, reads: "Elizabeth Angell, wife of Joseph Angell and daughter of John Smith Esq. and Eliphal, died 21 Sept. 1780 at 17 years." The marriage of Joseph Angell and Betsey Smith, daughter of John Smith Esq., was recorded in the Providence Gazette, issue of 1 April 1780.
Rhoda Smith, born 15 March 1767. Providence Gazette marriages list that of Rhoda Smith of John Smith, Esq., and Robert Taylor, Jr., merchant, 26 April 1783. In the James Wheaton burial lot a short distance north of the John Smith lot in the North Burial Ground is the gravestone of Rhoda Taylor, "widow of the late Col. Robert Taylor," who died 30 Jan. 18—— (figures blurred) in her eighty-seventh year. Beside her is Betsey S. Taylor, daughter of Robert and Rhoda Taylor, who died 16 April 1866 in her eighty-fourth year. Finally, another daughter of Robert and Rhoda, was married to James Wheaton Jr. by the Rev. Mr. Wilson 13 Feb. 1817. She was born 23 Jan. 1786, died in February 1856, and is buried beside her husband who was born 16 Oct. 1786 and died 19 Aug. 1869. No children survived them. The Providence Gazette, issue of 4 Aug. 1804 reports the death of John S. Taylor, only son of Col. Robert Taylor, who fell from the topmast of the ship Ann and Hope on her passage. The 1790 census for Providence lists Robert Taylor with wife, one son and three daughters, which would leave one daughter unaccounted for. It can also be noted that Col. Robert Taylor is not buried beside his wife Rhoda in the Wheaton lot.

Sarah Smith, born 10 Sept. 1769. First Congregational Church, Providence, marriages list her marriage to William Larned of Providence 15 Feb. 1784. She died in Providence 30 May 1847. William, a native of Thompson, Connecticut and a prominent Providence merchant, died 22 Feb. 1828, and both he and his wife are buried in St. John's churchyard with some of their children. Sarah was William's second wife. His first wife was Sally Sterry, widow of Capt. Samuel Sterry and daughter of Col. Thomas Angell and his wife Mercy Rhodes, widow of Roger Sheldon. By the first wife there were two children, Teresa, who married Mathewson Williams of Providence, and Betsey, who married Ephraim Twitchell Brown.

Children of Sarah Smith and William Larned:
1 John Larned, b. 15 Aug. 1784; married in October 1810 Lucinda Martin, eldest daughter of Capt. John Martin. His gravestone in St. John's churchyard, Providence, gives the above birth date with death 13 April 1843. There were eleven children.
2 Thomas Larned, born 1787; died unmarried in November 1809, buried with military honors.
3 William Larned, born 1789; married 20 Aug. 1809 Mary Gay of Thompson, Connecticut, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Staley) Gay. He was of Thompson until 1824 when he moved to Providence. He returned to Thompson in 1840 and died there in 1871. Four children.
4 Samuel Larned, born 22 June 1788; married in 1840 Celia Greene, daughter of Gen. Albert G. Greene. Samuel died 10 December 1846, and his widow married her cousin, Richard Ward Greene, on 12 November 1851. A son, Cranston Greene Larned, who died in 1842 as an infant is buried with his father in Swan Point Cemetery. Celia and Samuel had one daughter, Katherine Cecelia, who married William Maxwell Greene. Samuel served as United States Consul at Cadiz, went to Chile in 1822 as secretary of the legation, and from 1828 to 1837 was chargé d'affaires in Peru and Bolivia. He was recalled at his own request and retired to private life.
5 Elizabeth Larned, died 18 August 1791 as an infant.
6 George Larned, 1789-1862; married 9 October 1823 Elizabeth Tweedy Malbone, daughter of the late Francis Malbone of Newport, who died 2 December 1863 at sixty-two. He died in Newport without issue. George and his wife are buried in Swan Point Cemetery, Providence.
7 Henry Larned, born 24 October 1791; died unmarried at Guadal, South America.
8 Daniel Larned, died young.
9 Sarah Larned, born 18 October 1794; died 1862 unmarried.
10 Laura Larned, born 6 October 1797; married in St. John's Church, Providence, 25 June 1822 Benjamin Franklin Hallett, attorney.
John Smith, the Miller, of Providence

[April 1963]

John Smith, lived in Providence. His wife was Eliphal Arnold from Newport, had an uncle named Cranston, named the town of Cranston and gave a library of books.

John Smith had four daughters. Mary was my grandmother, or Polly as she was called. She married Dr. Alpheus Smith of Greenville or Burrillville or somewhere.

"This was their family, Haley Russell Smith married Nicholas Waterman; John Smith married Sally Ann Randall; Alpheus Smith Jr. married Rebecca Guild; Daniel Smith married Maria Latham; William Smith went to sea and was never heard from; and Eliza Smith married Randall Ralph.

"John Smith had four daughters: Nabby married Dr. Harris; Sally married Esq. (William) Larned; another married a school teacher named Taylor (Rhoda who married Robert Taylor Jr.) — we called her Aunt Taylor — don't know their first names."

(And, of course, the fourth daughter was Polly who married Dr. Alpheus Smith.)

V Abigail of Nabby6 Smith, born in 1777. The Providence Gazette records the marriage of Harding Harris, Esq., and Abigail Smith, daughter of John Smith of Providence, in its issue of 14 Aug. 1796.312

In the Harris family burial lot on the banks of the Pawcatuck River in Johnston, at the rear of the B&B night club, are these gravestones: Dr. Harding Harris, d. 20 March 1808 in his fortieth year; Mrs. Abigail Harris Cole, widow of Dr. Harding Harris and wife of Capt. Jeremiah Cole, and daughter of the late John Smith of Johnston, who died in 1831 in her fifty-fifth year; a daughter, Abby Fisk Harris, died in 1809 in her third year; William Harris, son of Dr. Harding and Abby Harris, died in 1842 at forty-one; Sarah, his wife; Harding Harris (Jr.) died in 1868 at thirty-one; his wife, Priscilla, daughter of Edward and Priscilla Kenyon, died 28 Sept. 1870 at thirty-four.

Johnston birth records list the birth of Caleb Harris, of Harding and Abigail 6 Oct. 1797.313 The Providence Gazette of 31 Oct. 1821 reports the marriage of Phoebe Harris of Scituate, Rhode Island, daughter of the late Dr. Harding Harris of Johnston, and John S. Fenner of Foster, Rhode Island, at Johnston.314

310Ibid., 16:416.
311Ibid., 10:144.
312Arnold, op. cit., 15:122.
313Ibid., 2:25.
314Ibid., 15:123.
John Smith, the Miller, of Providence

[April

In her manuscript genealogy of the Thomas Harris family at The Rhode Island Historical Society the late Mrs. Martha Benns also includes as children of Harding and Abigail, John Smith Harris who married 23 June 1815 Polly C. Coleman; Capt. Caleb Harris, born 6 Oct. 1797, died 9 April 1871, who married 12 January 1827 in New York Eliza A. Hodges, of Preston Hodges of Providence; and Ann Frances Harris, born 3 Feb. 1799, who married 8 Jan. 1815 Nicholas Gardiner Potter. She identifies Dr. Harding Harris as son of Caleb, gives the birth date of William Harris as 30 Sept. 1800, and identifies his wife as Sarah Brown, of Nathan, whose marriage took place 26 Aug. 1821.

Besides the above children of John and Eliphal Smith there are buried in the family burial lot in North Burial Ground, along with Eliphal, two Abigails who died as infants; a John Smith born 10 Sept. 1769 who died at fourteen months; a Sukey born 15 Sept. 1773 who died in infancy; another John who died in 1782; and a William who died as an infant.

39 WILLIAM* SMITH (William,4 Joseph,3 John,2 John1), born 18 Nov. 1739;313 was living in 1745 at the time his father, Capt. William Smith, made his will. Nothing further has been learned of him, but the fact that he is not buried in North Burial Ground with his brothers John and Philip may be an indication that he did not die in childhood.

40 SIMON* SMITH (David,4 Joseph,3 John,2 John1) is identified as the son of David in the latter's will made 21 Oct. 1743 in which Simon was left the homestead farm in Glocester. His birth is not recorded. It may be significant that his mother Sarah, who married second Nathan Staples, left a will in Glocester in 1781 in which she mentioned her daughter Martha, then wife of Joseph Page, and her daughter Dorcas, wife of Gideon Mowry, but made no mention of Simon or his third sister, Sarah Smith. The only Simon Smith who appears in the 1774 Glocester census has been identified as of the Christopher Smith line. Simon may have died before the death of his mother or he may have received his settlement and moved elsewhere.

313Ibid., 2:245.

[to be continued]
Ah! cease that clamorous bells distracting sound
Think you the hero triumphs in its noise?
In all those glittering tapers is there found
One emblem that portrays a hero's joys.
  Can Perry's breast alone feel selfish bliss?
  Weeps not his heart in pity o'er the slain?
Ah! can he triumph in a scene like this,
When memory paints the conflict o'er again.
  But selfish bliss the hero cannot feel
A nation's joy awaits the glorious deed.
And Perry's heart shall sound a grateful peal
To him, who hath the victory decreed.
  A chaste rapture, Perry, fills thy breast
Thy sacred tear embalms the heroes slain.
The gem of pity shines in glory's crest
More brilliant than the diamond wreath of fame.

Also in the collection is the engraving reproduced herewith. It was
drawn by Elizabeth C. Brenton and entered by her according to act of
Congress, February 5, 1820. The artist, it appears likely, was Elizabeth
Cooke Brenton, daughter of Benjamin and Rachel (Cooke) Brenton.
She was born at Newport, June 3, 1778. The engraving was made by
The small type at the bottom of the print identifies the various
figures from left to right as follows: The American Eagle lamenting
the death of Perry, His family at the monument, Religion adminis-
tering Consolation, The Frigate in which he sailed returning with
colours at half mast, Liberty within the Temple of Fame laying his
sword on the altar. The inscription on the upper part of the tomb
reads:

The Hero sleeps, the virtuous and the brave:
Yet he shall live while Eric rolls a wave.
In distant climes fame shall his virtue tell,
And memory love, upon his worth to dwell.

NEWS--NOTES

The Society has been fortunate in the recent acquisition of a
number of items relating to Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, Rhode
Island's greatest naval hero.

Among them are Perry's certificate of membership in the Newport
Marine Society dated January 4, 1814; his power of attorney to his
wife, Elizabeth C. Perry, July 20, 1814; a scrapbook on the Perry and
Vinton families; and the following manuscript:

Lines by a young lady of Philadelphia on the Evening of the
illumination of that city in honor of the victory obtained by Commo-
dore Perry on Lake Erie.
141st Annual Meeting

The 141st Annual Meeting of The Rhode Island Historical Society was held at John Brown House on January 20, 1963. President Clarence E. Sherman called the meeting to order at 2:30 P.M.

The secretary read the call of the meeting and declared a quorum to be present. The minutes of the previous annual meeting were approved.

In the absence of Mr. Nathaniel M. Vose, Jr., the secretary read the treasurer's report for the year ending June 30, 1962. A copy of Mr. Vose's report is printed in this issue on the inside back cover.

Mr. F. Morris Cochran reported for the Audit Committee (Mr. Fred Piggot, chairman) and thanked Mr. Arthur L. Mulligan, our auditor, for his excellent accounting of the Society's financial records. The committee made several recommendations, particularly with respect to insurance coverage.

Mr. Raymond H. Trott reported for the Membership Committee that our total membership was 2,069, a net gain of 46 over last year. Mr. Trott then read the necrology. Members of the Society who died during 1962 were:

Dr. Archie A. Albert
Mr. Mitchell W. Arnold
Mr. Donald B. Bahcoock
Miss Mildred E. Bassett
Miss Mercy Bray
Mr. Everett B. Byles
Miss Helen R. Chandler
Mr. Clarence E. Cole
Mrs. W. Donald Coulter
Mr. Theodore E. Dexter
Miss Margarette L. Dwight
Mrs. Charles R. Easton
Mr. M. Bradford Eddy
Mr. Hiram W. Emery
Mr. Marshall E. Fisher
Mr. Evert W. Freeman
Mr. Benjamin W. Grinn
Mr. Charles R. Haslam
Mr. Frederick R. Hazard
Mr. Frederick C. Hoffman
Mr. S. Foster Hunt

Mr. Adolf Jaeger
Mrs. Charles A. Kilvert, Jr.
Mr. Robert L. Knight
Dr. Stephen B. Luce
Mr. Charles B. MacKinney
E. Vernon Mastin, M.D.
Mrs. George L. Miner
Mr. Paul W. Monohan
Mr. J. Frank Morrissey
Mrs. Samuel M. Nicholson
Mrs. John B. Rooney
Mr. Achille Sammarino
Mrs. Stanley H. Saunders
Mr. Harold B. Schott
Mrs. Edwin C. Smith
Mr. Nathaniel M. Vose
Mrs. Nathaniel M. Vose
Mrs. Charles Henry Watts
Mr. Edward H. Weeks
Mr. James T. White

The Publication Committee, Mr. Henry B. Cross, chairman, reported

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that the William Harris letter edited by Professor Douglas E. Leach has been sent out for bids and will be printed in the near future. Mr. Wendell Garrett is working on the catalog of the Society's furniture collection, which the committee plans to publish. Mr. Garrett expects to have the copy ready in April.

Mr. John C. B. Washburn, chairman of the Grounds and Buildings Committee, reported on the installation of the new sprinkler system for the protection of John Brown House and stated it was completed with as little damage to the house as possible. Immediate plans for John Brown House include the redecoration of the south-west room on the first floor and the repair and repainting of the fence.

Mr. Henry A. Street, Jr., chairman of the Museum Committee, reported on the acquisition last June of an authentic Rhode Island block front desk, ca. 1760, in exchange for a Massachusetts desk. Work is continuing on the restoration of some of the Society's paintings.

The McCrillis collection of dolls has been put on permanent display on the third floor. An exhibit of pieces from the Carrington collection is planned for March. In closing Mr. Street expressed his thanks to those who had given so freely of their time and efforts to the Society during the year.

The report sent to the meeting by Mr. Bayard Ewing, chairman of the Finance Committee, stated that in spite of the uncertain market, our investments for the year came through in good shape.

Mr. Clarkson A. Collins, 3rd, then gave his annual report as librarian. He stressed the Society's pressing need for a new library building. Important acquisitions during the past year were the Thornton Family Papers, given by Miss Emily H. Paine; Dean and Earle Papers, given by Mrs. W. Chesley Worthington and Mr. David C. Scott; and the Norman M. Isham Collection, the gift of John Hutchins Gady. The Society acquired by purchase four Revolutionary War letters of General Nathanael Greene, John H. Wells, whom Mr. Collins described as "the most faithful and indefatigable volunteer in the history of the Society," continuing his work of indexing manuscripts and books.

Mr. Clifford P. Monahan in his eighteenth annual report (his tenth as director) stated that microfilming of the state-owned newspapers was continued through a General Assembly appropriation of $4,000 last year. He also expressed his thanks to the Hospitality Committee headed by Mrs. William Nash Davis, and expressed his appreciation for the $5,000 bequest under the will of Mrs. Henry F. Lippitt. In closing Mr. Monahan repeated his recommendation of last year, stating that our most urgent need is a fireproof, air-conditioned building to house the
irreplaceable collections of the Society. He said he could not emphasize this point too forcefully.

The report of the Nominating Committee for officers for the ensuing year was then submitted by Mrs. Sidney Clifford in behalf of Mr. Joseph M. P. Ott, chairman. There being no nominations from the floor, upon motion duly made and seconded, the nominations were closed and the secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for the slate as follows:

George C. Davis .......................... president
Reuben C. Bates, M.D., Stuart C. Sherman ................ vice presidents
Frank L. Hinckley, Jr. ...................... secretary
Randall H. Young ........................... assistant secretary
Nathaniel M. Vose, Jr. .................. treasurer
John H. Wells ............................... assistant treasurer

MEMBERSHIP
Norman T. Bolles, chairman
Mrs. Zenas R. Bliss
Mrs. Christopher Del Santo
Charles G. Edwards
Comdr. Roger C. Vaughn
(U.S.N., Ret.)

LIBRARY
Bradford F. Swan, chairman
Thomas R. Adams
H. Glenn Brown
Mrs. Axel A. Christensen
Richard S. Nutt

FINANCE
Bayard Ewing, chairman
Foster B. Davis, Jr.
H. Clinton Owen, Jr.
John Simmen
William W. White

PUBLICATION
Henry B. Cross, chairman
Francis H. Chafee, M.D.
Robert H. George
Houghton P. Metcalf, Jr.
Paul C. Nicholson, Jr.

The officers and committee members having been elected, Mr. George C. Davis, the newly elected president, said a few words of appreciation and the meeting was adjourned at 3:15 P.M.

FRANK L. HINCKLEY, JR., SECRETARY
NEW MEMBERS
December 11, 1962 to February 8, 1963

Mrs. Philip R. Arnold
Warwick, R. I.
Mr. Henry F. Cauchon, Jr.
Mr. James Walker Cheever
Chepachet, R. I.
Mr. Sidney Clifford, Jr.
Alfred E. Fireman, M.D.
Mr. R. H. Ives Goddard, III
Mr. Peter H. Greenman
Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Browne Harding
Mr. Chester C. Holden
Edgewood, R. I.
Miss Louise M. Hoxie
Peace Dale, R. I.
William Newton Hughes, M.D.
Mrs. William Newton Hughes
Mr. Edward H. Jenison
Cranston, R. I.
Miss Benedicta C. Johnson
Mrs. E. Vernon Mastin
Saunderstown, R. I.

Miss Arlene Corinne Palmer
Warwick, R. I.
Mr. Hailes L. Palmer
Warwick, R. I.
Mrs. William B. Robinson
East Providence, R. I.
Mr. John L. Rock, III
Mr. Herbert W. Spink
Barrington, R. I.
Mrs. Herbert W. Spink
Barrington, R. I.
Mr. Joel Nye Tobey
Riverside, R. I.
Mrs. Joel Nye Tobey
Riverside, R. I.
Comdr. Roger C. Vaughn,
USN (Ret.)
Jamestown, R. I.
Mr. Bruce L. Wilder
Barrington, R. I.
Mr. Frederick A. Young, III

LECTURE
Sunday, April 21, 1963
3:30 p.m.

Richard Partridge,
Colonial Agent

Marguerite Appleton
At the Society Headquarters
Members and friends are invited

EXHIBITIONS
May 1 to 17, 1963
Scrimshaw

May 19 to Sept. 6, 1963
Imported English Trade Goods

Materials lent by the Museum of the Rhode Island School of Design