John Brown House Exhibition of Rhode Island Furniture
by Clifford P. Monahan, director

An Inquiry into the Resignation of Quartermaster General Nathanael Greene in 1780
by Thomas L. Wells

A Letter from William Ellery to Henry Marchant
edited by Clifford P. Monahan and Clarkson A. Collins, 3rd

John Smith, the Miller, of Providence, Rhode Island
Some of his Descendants
by Charles William Farnham
[continued from January, 1965, back cover]

The One Hundred and Forty-third Annual Meeting
Inside Back Cover

New Members Back Cover

This mahogany high chest of drawers was made in Newport sometime between 1760 and 1770. It is popularly called a highboy. The eye is attracted immediately to the particularly well-executed center shell and then to the fluted quarter columns, open class feet, and the carving on the knees, similar to a Redwood Library card table, which is also in the exhibition. Every detail is in the best Rhode Island tradition. It has been lent by Mr. Elihu Dyer, Jr.

It is altogether fitting that an outstanding loan exhibition of Rhode Island furniture should mark the beginning of the refurbishing of John Brown House, our headquarters at 52 Power Street in Providence, the beautiful mansion which houses the Society's impressive and growing collection of Rhode Island cabinetwork. Since the noteworthy exhibition, collected and displayed so tastefully at the Hunter House in Newport in 1953, furniture of Rhode Island origin has come to light showing characteristics heretofore not noted. A separate idiom employed by Providence cabinetmakers has only recently been discovered. It has seemed reasonable to assume, since Providence took the lead in the maritime economy of the state after the American Revolution, that artisans of this city should have added to the already known trends and should have gone forward in the new styles set by the social revolution in the later part of the eighteenth century.

The Selection Committee has chosen hitherto unpublished pieces and has borrowed known outstanding examples of Rhode Island furniture. Consequently, this exhibition offers a definite contribution to our knowledge of furniture craftsmanship.

The Society is greatly indebted to a loyal member of its Museum Committee, Mr. Joseph K. Ott, for his prodigious work in the over-all supervision of the exhibition. He has guided the Selection Committee, and painstakingly arranged the make-up of the catalog, which will serve with other noteworthy works as a future guide for students. The Society is also indebted to Mrs. George E. Downing for her able and constant research, which has acquainted many with John Brown.
House and its founder by means of her lectures and her informative article in the furniture catalog. The Society appreciates very much the kindness of the lenders who have so graciously allowed the best pieces of their collections to be used in this exhibition. Special gratitude is due the members of the Exhibition Committee and to the sponsors, who have made the exhibition a possibility. To the members of the Consultant Bureau of the Providence Preservation Society, who have given unstintingly of their time and knowledge in setting up the exhibition, the Society gives its thanks.

The following illustrated examples give a bird’s-eye view of the entire exhibition:

p. 34 (upper left) Although an engraved plaque on the rear splat of this armchair denotes the original owner as the Honorable Elbridge Gerry, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, governor of Massachusetts, and source of an interesting political custom known as gerrymandering, it is, we believe, on stylistic grounds, a Providence expression of a pattern current at that time. Several cabinetmakers of this city are now known to have used the Adam urn including Robert Sterry Burrough and John Carlile. Although the Hartford, Connecticut, firm of Kneeland and Adams is associated with the same form of splat, the incurve of the stile and the tapering leg of this chair have more grace than similar Connecticut examples. The chair is from the collection of Mr. and Mrs. Lansell K. Christie.

p. 34 (upper right) There are some characteristics in this chair rare in Newport pieces; namely, the base of the shell continues into the splat whereas more often we see the shell confined to the crest rail; the stump rear legs are usually associated with Philadelphia; the omission of the stretchers is almost unheard of in Rhode Island chair design. Other details are already known in Newport craftsmanship: the expertly shaped and bent splat exhibiting the so-called parrot’s beak; the heavy ogival stiles, which give both strength and beauty of form; the claw feet with their deep webs and smooth knuckles; the balloon seat of ample proportions; the stylized shell carving of the knee. This well-made chair took shape under the hand of a competent and somewhat daring Newport craftsman. Parson Thomas Smith of Newport originally owned this set of chairs, which is now in the collection of Mr. and Mrs. E. Ross Millhisser.
This handsome and sophisticated mahogany side chair with stop-fluted legs is associated with the John Townsend era of the return of the straight line in furniture instigated by the classic revival in various art forms. The crest rail is adorned with strong, back-swept, fluted ears and a central lunette, cross-hatched and punched. The splat is one of the most highly developed of all Newport designs with its cut and worked ribbon scrolls. It has been lent for the exhibition by Mr. and Mrs. Dudley J. Godfrey, Jr.

The Hepplewhite silhouette of this mahogany side chair with its clear indication of the approaching shield-back and its tapering channeled legs is an example of the delicacy of design attained by Rhode Island cabinetmakers in the period of transition between the Chippendale and Hepplewhite styles. Its husk carved lower splat is executed with great simplicity, but with fluid grace, and is topped with an area related both to drapery design of the late classic period and the base of the kylix urn so familiar in Rhode Island Hepplewhite chairs. This chair shows pronounced similarity to a set of three in John Brown House now attributed to Job Danforth, a Providence cabinetmaker. The illustration is of one of a pair from the collection of Mr. and Mrs. Lansdell K. Christie.

This handsome chest-on-chest illustrates especially the perfection of Newport craftsmanship in the mid-eighteenth century. Here is a feeling of unity and strength in the relationship of the two members, while the details indicate the perfection of design seen in the second quarter of the century. This so-called period of restrained exuberance is thought to have derived its control of the curved line from the dominance of Quaker traditions and consequent feeling for simplicity in Rhode Island at that time.

The open pediment, less common than the closed in chests, is topped with boxes supporting the fairly large typical Rhode Island finials. The undercut curves of the pediment are molded, a detail of the best Rhode Island pieces, and the intaglio carved shell of the frieze drawer has the palmetto center design. Substantially carved shells top the blocking of the lower member, which continues in a masterful stroke into the volutes superimposed on the ogee bracket feet. Since this chest began its life in John Brown House, it seems most fitting to illustrate it as an indication of the type of furniture
with which the builder of this "red brick mansion on the hill" furnished his home.

It was inherited by John Brown's daughter Sarah, who married Carl Friederich Herreshoff and is most likely from the hand of John Goddard.

p. 38 (top) This simple but elegant dressing table illustrates, with its carefully designed silhouette and simple slipper feet, that quarter of the century in Newport cabinetmaking sometimes called the period of the controlled curve. The grace of the curve of the leg continuing to that of the shell carved within an arc on the apron are characteristics of this era. This dressing table is from the collection of Mr. Cornelius C. Moore.

p. 38 (bottom) Elements of this impressive kneehole desk indicate a piece of cabinetwork of the highest point of Newport craftsmanship. Here the block and shell as a decorative motif has been brought to elegant perfection. Unusual details of the desk include a shell carved on the cupboard door, the top drawer front hinged to produce an open writing space, and the multiple molding of the desk top. Extraordinary craftsmanship was needed to produce the deftly executed blocking, which continues to the ogee bracket feet and ends on a crisply carved volute. Highly developed brasses further ornament the surface and help to make this desk one of the most impressive examples of the Rhode Island cabinetmaker's art. The desk is owned by the Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design.

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The catalog of The John Brown House Loan Exhibition has been very favorably received by collectors and museum curators, many of whom have already viewed the exhibition. It will be a valuable reference book as years go by. To secure a copy please use the order form in the front of this issue.

John Brown House will be closed
June 21 - August 2
while refurbishing is being done
AN INQUIRY INTO THE RESIGNATION OF QUARTERMASTER GENERAL NATHANAEL GREENE IN 1780

by Thomas L. Welles

During the American Revolution the problems that faced the states in general, and Congress specifically, were almost without number. One of the most serious problems was the financial instability of the government under the Continental Congress and all the ramifications of this instability.

The quartermaster general, whose duty it was to procure and distribute supplies for the army, had more than his share of problems and criticism. The demand for military equipment always seemed to far outreach the supplies available, and the Congress watched with a jealous eye all the expenditures of this department.

Into this situation stepped General Nathanael Greene when he reluctantly accepted the appointment as quartermaster general on March 2, 1778. Within a short time General Greene had greatly improved the department, and Washington said that the army was better supplied during the winter of 1778 than it had been at any other time since the beginning of the war.

Despite the improvements Greene made in the supply system, there were many problems including profiteering, strict Congressional regulations, public indifference to the needs of the army, and the ever-present lack of sufficient funds. Under these and other circumstances Greene struggled until mid-1780, at which time he finally tendered his resignation.

The purpose of this paper is to investigate the various circumstances that brought about this resignation, the heated Congressional opinion it engendered, and the varying opinions of those most closely connected with the issues.

In order to do justice to the subject, hundreds of letters had to be read, journals of official proceedings carefully examined, and varying opinions taken into consideration. As is so often true of men in times of trial, emotion as well as reason played a large part in this affair; therefore, only a partial evaluation of the causes and effects can be made.

* * *

*Mr. Welles wrote this article while studying for his Master's Degree at East Carolina College in Greenville, North Carolina, in 1960.
Quartermaster general if Congress did not make certain changes in the department. He hoped to dispel the rumors about the large commissions he was getting and some of his personal investments, which he felt were causing "...jealousies and suspicions which prevailed with respect to the mode of paying for the services rendered in his department." He wrote to Washington, "I have desired Congress to give me leave to resign, as I apprehend a loss of reputation, if I continued in the business." Washington, in return, wrote to Greene that he was sorry for the problems he was encountering, especially since Washington had been instrumental in getting Greene to take the job, but asked him to stay on.

After the campaign of 1778, inflation was rapidly destroying the value of the Continental currency but the states continued to resist the efforts of Congress to tax them. With these serious financial problems of inflation and lack of taxing power came more complaints about General Greene. On June 7, 1779 Congress passed a resolution reiterating its confidence in General Greene, but pointedly adding that "...there is reason to believe that abuses have been committed by inferior officers in their respective departments, ..." and as early as January 1779 Henry Marchant, a friend of Greene, warned him that there was talk in Congress of irregularities in the quartermaster department and that he should keep his fences mended with Congress.

Events rapidly began to culminate and to make the resignation of Greene almost a certainty. In July 1779 Congress had published a list of officers in line command but Greene’s name was not among them. He, therefore, asked several fellow officers their opinion as to whether or not he should be entitled to be considered for command. When a majority of them, including Washington, stated that they felt that Greene should not be allowed to command, he was all the more determined to rid himself of the irksome job of quartermaster.

2Ibid., p. 226.
General Greene had little patience with politicians, for he had a soldier’s desire for action. For example, he wrote Congress in December 1779 and again in January 1780 asking that he be allowed to resign. When he still received no answer from Congress (his letters had been referred to a committee), he wrote in February 1780: “I shall be obliged to consider its being unanswered as a full proof that it is their wish the Agents should all be dismissed; and that all further provisions for future operations be discontinued.” 12 His sharply worded letters were to get him into more serious trouble with Congress later.

In March 1780, a committee from Congress went to the army’s camp to confer with Washington and Greene on the state of supplies and how best to improve the quartermaster department. The committee was headed by Phillip Schuyler, the faithful friend of both Washington and Greene, who kept them informed of what was going on in Congress. The recommendations he sent to Congress suited Greene very well, but Congress, with suggestions from representatives Mifflin and Pickering, so mutilated the plan that Greene declared he could not work under its provisions. He said he was sorry to see some of the grave changes in the plan, and that he had “...only one consolation upon the matter; which is it will open a door for me to get out of the department.” 13 A chief point of controversy between Greene and Congress was over the question of his responsibility. In a letter of July 19 to Congress, he stated the degree of responsibility he would assume. Congress would not agree with him and insisted that those who are entrusted with public funds should be responsible for their disbursement. Greene’s idea was that he was to have a greater degree of discretion and flexibility concerning money so as to be able to meet emergencies. 14

Greene felt that even Washington did not understand the dangers of the new plan and did not appreciate the “...mortification, risk, and injury...” one was subjected to in the quartermaster work. 15

13 Ibid., p. 108.
14 Ibid., p. 99.

In a letter to Washington he spelled out his objections to the new plan. There was to be only one assistant quartermaster, and he was to be constantly in the vicinity of Congress. In addition, there was to be only one deputy for the main army, and Greene contended that this was not nearly enough to carry on the field duties of the department. The staff was not made flexible, so that, when the work increased, the staff would not be able to accommodate it. 16

Events now moved rapidly. On July 15, 1780 Congress approved the new plan for the operation of the quartermaster department. As soon as General Greene heard of its enactment (July 26), he sent his letter of resignation to Congress. It read in part:

But however willing I might have been heretofore to subject myself to the fatigue and difficulties attending the duties of this office, justice to myself as well as to the public constrains me to positively decline it under the present arrangement, as I do not choose to attempt an experiment of so dangerous a nature, where I see a physical impossibility of performing the duties that will be required of me.

Wherefore I request that Congress will appoint another quartermaster-general without loss of time.... 17

Greene went on to say that he would agree to continue in the post if allowed to use the old system, but only until the present campaign was over. (Washington’s plan to join forces with Comte de Rochambeau at Newport, Rhode Island and assault New York did not materialize.)

The criticism now broke on Greene like a summer storm. In his letter of resignation he stated the “Administration seem to think it far less important to the public interest to have this department well filled, and properly arranged, than it really is, and as they will find it by future experience.” 18 The use of the term, Administration, so infuriated some of the Congressmen, that they immediately moved that Greene be stripped of all military rank at the same time his resignation as quartermaster was accepted. 19

Typical of the Congressional resentment is a letter to William
Irvine from Congressman John Armstrong:

Genl. Greens [sic] peremptory Resignation in the business of Qr. M: G1. or refusal to act under the new regulation for that Departmt. at this very critical moment, has at once disappointed and thrown Congress into a degree of vexatious distress. . . . nine tenths of the difficulty arises from the importance of the present moment.20 (The proposed Washington-Rochambeau action.)

It must be remembered, however, that Greene resigned, not because a campaign was getting under way, but because he felt he could not do justice to the army under the new system which had been inaugurated at this most inopportune time.

John Mathews, the only member of the Congressional committee still in camp due to the indisposition of Peabody and Schuyler, wrote to the president of Congress giving a clear analysis of the effect of Greene's resignation upon the impending campaign. He said that since the army was already on the move, Greene should be allowed to continue in the office under the old plan, and that Congress should not accept his resignation at that time, thereby throwing the whole campaign into confusion. While he did not completely uphold Greene, he did point out that, being at camp, he could more clearly see the army's point of view than Congress which was one hundred and fifty miles away.21

Later, in August, Whitmill Hill wrote to Thomas Burke that the committee at camp had been dissolved because they had quarreled more back and forth with Congress than they had corrected abuses, and had "... brought about the Resignation of Genl. Greene as Q. M. Genl. which Resignation was accompanied with a disreputful Letter to Congress, and was very near bringing about his total Dismission."22

Joseph Jones, writing to Washington in August, stated that the manner of Greene's demands and the tone of his letter at that crucial time had, "... lessened General Greene not only in the opinion of Congress, but I think, of the public; and I question whether it will terminate with the acceptance of his refusal only."23 The implication here is that Congress might well pass the resolution that Greene be informed that Congress had no further need of his services.

At the height of Congressional indignation, Ezekiel Cornell, a close friend of Greene, wrote him that the report of the committee to

consider his letter of resignation stated:

... in these words, "That General Greens [sic] refusal be accepted. That General Washington be informed, and directed, to appoint a Q. M. G. That General Greene be acquainted that Congress have no further service for him." That report was taken up every day for a week, but nothing determined. At length it was agreed to postpone the report for the present.24

As is often the case, time healed the worst wounds of this incident. On September 6, Joseph Jones wrote to Washington that a letter he (Washington) had written to Congress was greatly appreciated, but that "... the resentment, discovered against the gentleman alluded to (Greene) began to subside before your letter came to hand; ..." and, although there was still occasional talk about taking some official action, this sort of talk had "... lately died away."25

Charles Pettit, one of Greene's assistants who was close to Congress, wrote that "The fever in a certain house is much abated, ..." and Joseph Reed ventured to say that the plan to suspend him "... had never been seriously entertained by a great majority of Congress."26

And so go the fortunes of war. After the original heat generated by Greene's resignation, Congress cooled down and later agreed to his appointment to the southern command; consequently it is for his distinguished service in this theatre of operation that history best remembers him, and not as a quartermaster general.

At this point it would be well to consider some evaluations of Greene's resignation which caused so much trouble at the time.

Was there any foundation for the charges and rumors that Greene used his office for personal gain? The opinions are as varied as they are numerous. Thayer states that Greene invested his commissions in shipping, privatering, iron, manufacturing and real estate, and that he granted favors to Jacob Greene & Co., of which he was a member, but that the contracts were never large and Greene lost much money in these various ventures.27

Wallace hints that Greene "... entered into a most secret partnership..." with the head of the commissary department to sell to the army supplies as a private company, and that today such a practice would be branded as corruption.28

27I. Thayer, Nathanael Greene, p. 229.
What then may be said in Greene's behalf? A great deal. There is no record of his having ever borrowed public money for private use. The fact that he wanted to cut down expenditures in April 1778 took much of the sting out of the accusations that he spent money recklessly in order to increase his commissions. It must also be remembered that by mid-1779 Greene, on his own initiative, agreed to give up his commissions in order to quiet rumors about himself.

Another point that must be taken into consideration was that because Greene and Thomas Mifflin never saw eye to eye, Greene felt that Mifflin was trying to undermine his reputation. This also seems to bear out the theory that at the time of Greene's resignation, the party that disliked Washington was on the ascendency in Congress, and while they were still unable to besmirch Washington, they did try to vent their wrath on General Greene.

Greene had accepted the position of quartermaster general with great reluctance, and did so only out of a great sense of duty. When he considered the department to be in good shape, he then felt relieved of his obligation and was determined to resign, for his inclination had always been toward tactics and line command and not supply.

In summary, it should be said that General Nathanael Greene resigned his post as quartermaster general because of pressures mostly from within himself, and his fear of "a loss of reputation." These trying years were enough to tax the patience of Job. An important Congress, selfish states, public indifference, and almost financial bankruptcy of the states and Congress all went to make Greene's job nearly impossible. Couple this with the jealousy that existed in Congress and the army, and one can begin to see what a thankless task it was. Small wonder that, after wrestling with the problems for two years, he felt it was time to resign.

In the end, his decision to resign was based upon what he described as an unworkable new system and his personal yearning for line command. If this episode may in any way be considered a blot on his record, he more than redeemed himself during the southern campaign.

20 Thayer, Nathanael Greene, p. 238.
Hopkins to remove the Troops at a greater Distance from the Town, they should please Capt. Wallace thereby and the Town would not be cannoned even if he should not move his Head Quarters—It was too late, there was not Time to set the People right.—I went to the Town Meeting as soon as the Clock struck Three. When I entered the Meeting I immediately was confirmed in what I had suspected that great Pains had been taken, as great as ever was taken at an electorineering to delude the People; for I saw that the Meeting was full, and that the Bench was lined with Charles Wickham,8 Thomas Wickham junior, & Silas Cooke,10 James Honyman,11 William Wanton,12 Joseph G. Wanton,9 & c & c., to awe the Sons and to carry the Point. All the Tories in Town were mustered. There were Drs. Hunter14 and Halliburton,15 Keith,16 Thos. Vernon,17 Richard Beal,18 Comptroller Nichols,19 John20 & Sam Bours,21 Edward Thurston,22 your old Friend, & c. & c. Besides a Number who through Fear or a Love of Interest seemed strangely to have shifted their political Characters, and a great Number of Friends (Quakers) such as Tommy Robinson,23 Jabez Carpenter,24 Philip Wanton,25 Johnny Hadwen,26 Goddards,27 & c & c. all cocked and primed to vote for the Removal of the Troops. Job Bennet28 was in the Chair, and John Mawdesley29 just concluding an Account of what had passed in the Assembly—I press forward thro' the Crowd to the South End of the Table, and desired to be informed what was proposed to be done, and was told by the Moderator it had been moved that Genl. Hopkins should be petitioned to remove his Head Quarters to a greater Distance from the Town, and seconded. I desired that the Previous Question might be put, to wit, Whether any such Motion ought be made or not, and opposed the making any such motion, and would have offered my Reasons but was interrupted and insulted from every Quarter. The Question was put by hand, and a great Majority of Hands were for the Motions being made. Whereupon there was a Hurra!—The Vote then was whether the Troops should be removed or not—Those who were for a Removal insisted upon a written Vote, and according they had it. The Table was surrounded by Men fitted for the Purpose, and George Gibbs & Sam Bours mounted the Hustings and bellowed for the Town of Newport, while proper Persons were spreading their Votes. It was difficult to get Votes for the other Side—It was in vain to attempt any Thing, and to be insulted was disagreeable. I therefore left the Meeting—The Majority for petitioning a Removal was about 4 to 1.—I am confident that if the Inhabitants had not been tampered with and by such hands as Col. Wanton30 & John Reid31 & c. & c., not withstanding many of the prime Sons of Freedom have left the Town, the Vote would have been against a Removal—George Sears32 can tell you more than I can write.—The Determination of the Meeting is not indeed of any great Consequence: for I presume General Hopkins will not move his Troops hither and thither just as a Town Meeting may direct; especially a Newport Town Meeting so collected, so principled and so disposed—If they should be removed to Portsmouth33 the Stock on the South Part of the Island will be exposed, unless it should be drove back to the North of Middletown,34 and in that Case it would starve for Want of Food, and which is of greater,—of the greatest Consequence the Enemy might take Possession of the Town and so of the Island,35 before the Troops could march in and prevent it. But it is not altogether agreeable to suffer the Triumphs of Tories. However, I have done, and hope I shall still have Spirit to do what I think is my Duty so long as I shall continue in the Town, and wherever I may be I will pray for its Prosperity. Show this Letter to Genl. Hopkins, Mr. Ward, my Brother36 and such others as you may think proper. I am Yrs Affectionately

William Ellery

N.B. George Rome37 was not at the Town Meeting which I am surprised at.

Novr. 6th 1775

Mr. Marchant

Please to tell Thomas Corey38 that I must have the Notes Saml. Durfee39 &c. &c. vs Wm. Burington40 and Saml. Durfee vs Oliver Cooke41 to morrow or the next Day at furthest. I shall want them for filing Declarations—

W Ellery

[Superscription] To
Henry Marchant Esq—
in Providence

[Docketed] Letter from
Wm. Ellery Esq.
dated Newport
Novr. 6, 1775

18William Ellery (Dec. 22, 1727—Feb. 13, 1820) was a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1747. Active in the Patriot cause, he was elected to Congress by the General Assembly in 1776 and was re-elected each year until 1788, with the exception of 1780 and 1782. In those two years he held offices by government appointment. After retiring from the Congress he served as commissioner of the Continental Loan Office for Rhode Island, 1789–90, and Collector of the Customs at Newport, 1790–1820.
A Letter from William Ellery . . . [April

3Henry Marchant was born at Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, in 1741 and died at Newport, Rhode Island, August 30, 1796. He was attorney general of the Colony from 1770 to 1777 and a delegate to the Continental Congress.


3Solomon Southwick's printing office at this time was on Queen's Street, near the middle of the Parade.

3Henry Ward (1732–1797), brother of Governor Samuel Ward, served as Secretary of State of Rhode Island from 1760 to 1797.

3John Wanton may have been John (1723–97), son of John and Ann (Redwood) Wanton or John (1748–99), son of James and Patience (-----) Wanton. A John Wanton was a deputy from Newport in the General Assembly in a number of years between 1764 and 1776.

3At the November Session of the General Assembly an act had been passed providing for the raising of a regiment of 500 men enlisted for a term of one year. This regiment and the militia regiments of Newport County were placed under the command of Ezek Hopkins, who was given the rank of brigadier general.

3Charles Wickham was an original member of the Redwood Library and active in the affairs of Trinity Church.

3Thomas Wickham, Jr. (b. 1730) was the son of Thomas and Hannah (Brewer) Wickham.

3Silas Cooke, merchant of Newport, was director of a lottery for paying the lower end of Thames Street in 1761. There were several persons of this name in the colony, but it seems probable that Silas Cooke of Newport is the one who was first lieutenant in Major Angell's company in 1756 and served in the General Assembly as assistant in 1768.

3Silas Cooke, Jr., was removed from Newport County to South Kingstown for refusing to subscribe to the test act in 1776.

3James Honeyman (1710–78) was the son of the Rev. James Honeyman of Trinity Church. He was the last Royal Advocate-General of the Court of Vice-Admiralty in Rhode Island and Attorney General of Rhode Island, 1732–41.

3William Wanton (1734–1816) was the son of Governor Joseph Wanton. A lobbyist, he settled at St. John's, New Brunswick, and was collector of the customs from 1780 until his death. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Goulding) Honeyman.

3Joseph G. Wanton was a son of Governor Gideon Wanton. He was born Nov. 5, 1720 and died in 1782 in Providence, where he had been a merchant.

3Dr. William Hunter, an eminent physician, was educated at Edinburgh. He was a distinguished lecturer on anatomy. Dr. Hunter came to America in 1752 and settled in Newport, where he espoused the cause of the Crown. He died in 1778.

3Dr. Halliburton, suspected of holding treasonable correspondence with Great Britain, escaped to New York and from there removed to Nova Scotia, where he died in 1807. His wife was Susannah, daughter of Jahiel Brenton.

1965] A Letter from William Ellery . . . [April

1Dr. James Keith was in 1788 an addresser of Lord Howe and of Sir Peter Parker.

2Thomas Vernon was born in Newport May 31, 1718 and died there May 1, 1784. He was appointed Royal Postmaster in 1745 and continued in his office until 1775 or 1776. He was a warden of Trinity Church in 1752 and secretary of the Redwood Library from 1753 to 1771. His loyalty to the Crown cost him his official positions and his income.

3Richard Beal of Newport was an officer of the Customs. In December, 1775, he refused to take the oath of fidelity tendered by General Lee to persons in Rhode Island who were obnoxious to the Whigs and was put under guard and taken to Providence. He was a brother-in-law of the Thomas Vernon mentioned in Note 17.

3Nicholas was Comptroller of the Customs from 1767 until the outbreak of hostilities. His difficulties with the popular party were incessant. In one case he fled on board the Cygnet shopped-war and refused to return to duty without promise of protection.

3John Bourne, born about 1735, was prominent in the activities of Trinity Church of which he was senior warden at the time. He was married to a daughter of Dr. Joshua Babcock of Westerly. He died July 26, 1815.

3Samuel Bourne was baptized at Trinity Church April 6, 1729 and was married in the same church to Elizabeth Elliott on September 24, 1732. In 1772 he was a director of a lottery for paying Pellham Street.

3Edward Thurston was born January 12, 1728/9, the son of Edward and Elizabeth Thurston. He married (1) Elizabeth Crocram April 8, 1753 and (2) Mary Fountain June 17, 1764. At the July, 1776, session of the General Assembly the sheriff of Newport was ordered to arrest him and a committee was appointed to inspect his papers and bring any they thought suspicious to the Assembly for inspection.

3Thomas Robinson (1731–1817) was the son of Governor William and Abigail (Gardiner) Robinson. He married Sarah Richardson, a granddaughter of Joseph Wanton March 21, 1754.

3Jabez Carpenter was a son of Joseph and Mary Carpenter of Swansea, Massachusetts. He married Elizabeth Mitchell December 10, 1726. He moved from Swansea to Newport, where all his children were born. He died Feb. 24, 1788.

3Philip Wanton was born May 31, 1719, and died January 17, 1778. He was the son of Philip and Hannah (Rodman) Wanton. He had a son Philip, born April 1, 1762, and died February 27, 1832.

3John Hadwen, son of John and Elizabeth Hadwen of Love Way, Hawkhead, Lancashire, England, died at Newport September 14, 1804, aged 81 years. He married Elizabeth Barney and had a son John and a daughter Dorcas, who married Obadiah Brown, son of Moses Brown, of Providence. Moses was the brother of John Brown, whose mansion, built in 1786, is the headquarters of The Rhode Island Historical Society.

3The cabinetmaking Goddards of Newport were members of the Society of Friends.
JOHN SMITH, THE MILLER, OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND
SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS
by Charles William Farnham
[continued from January, 1965, back cover]

74. JESSE Smith (Daniel, Elisha, John, John), b. 17 May 1751; d. 17 July 1797; mar. (1) Lucia Whipple; (2) 8 March 1789 Sabra Arnold, b. 1770, of Aaron Arnold; d. 17 Feb. 1849.694 Jesse lived in the part of Glocester later set off as Burrillville. His will was made in Burrillville 26 Oct. 1805 and offered for probate 1 Feb. 1806.

The will left to wife Sabra a third part of the homestead farm, a third of the household furniture and the west end of the dwelling house. Two daughters, Alzada and Sarah Smith, were given the privilege of living with their mother as long as they were unmarried, were to receive $400 each and two thirds of the household furniture. The remainder of the estate was left to four sons, Elisha, Sabin, Aron, and Martin A. Smith, to be divided equally. “Friend” Pitts Smith was named executor.

CHILD OF JESSE6 AND LUCINA (Whipple) SMITH:

I. LUCINA6 SMITH, b. in Burrillville 19 May 1783.

CHILDREN OF JESSE6 AND SABRA (Arnold) SMITH:

II. ALZADA6 SMITH, b. Burrillville 14 April 1791; d. 1 Sept. 1818; m. Mancy Thornton of Smithfield, b. 18 Sept. 1789; d. 30 March 1877.

III. SABIN6 SMITH, b. 16 June 1793; m. Whipple Steere of Glocester.

IV. ABIGAIL6 SMITH, b. 9 April 1795. May have died young since she was not named in her father’s will.

127. V. ELSILIA6 SMITH, b. 8 July 1797; d. 19 July 1867. Deeds in which his wife signed off her dower rights disclose that her name was Betsey.

128. VI. SABRINA6 SMITH, b. 22 March 1799 in Burrillville; d. 10 Jan. 1860; m. (1) Lillis Sayles, b. 23 Feb. 1805 of Ahab and Lillis (Steere) Sayles, who d. 2 Dec. 1850 in New York City; 

691 Pension request of Sabra Smith, widow of Jesse Smith, Revolutionary War soldier.

John Smith, the Miller, of Providence

[April]

(2) 20 Dec. 1854 Rachel Harris, daughter of Welcome Harris of Smithfield who survived him.603

CHILDREN OF SABIN6 AND LILLIS (SAYLES) SMITH:

1 NELSON W.7 SMITH, b. 13 Aug. 1827; m. Olive Parker and moved to Larrabee, Cherokee County, Illinois, where he died.

2 HENRY LYMAN7 SMITH, b. 13 Aug. 1825; d. 16 Nov. 1879 at Pascoag, Burrillville, and is buried in Acote Cemetery, Chepachet; m. Phoebe F. Edy, b. 30 Jan. 1831 in Burrillville, daughter of Stephen and Harriet E. (Olney) Edy. They had one son, JON AUGUSTUS8 Smith.

3 MINERVA7 SMITH, b. 29 June 1832; m. Benjamin Colman and moved to St. Louis, Missouri.

4 HULDAH7 SMITH, b. 7 Dec. 1834; d. in New York City 9 May 1862; m. Theodore Cholette, steamboat engineer.

5 ALMIRA7 SMITH, b. 30 Aug. 1838; d. 21 Oct. 1836.

6 MARTIN7 SMITH, b. 8 Dec. 1840; d. 14 March 1864; m. Sarah R. Barlow.

7 FRANCIS7 SMITH, b. 1 Oct. 1844; d. unmarried in Cedar Falls, Iowa.

129 VII ARON (or AARON)8 SMITH, b. in Burrillville 18 Nov. 1801; m. Julia — — and had two children born in Burrillville: SIMON F.9 SMITH, b. 27 Dec. 1826; and JESSE M.9 SMITH, b. 15 Nov. 1834.604

130 VIII MARTIN A.9 SMITH, b. in Burrillville 29 April 1804; m. 10 Oct. 1824 Maritta Smith of Burrillville, daughter of Eber Smith.605

75 CAPT. MOWRY7 SMITH (Daniel,1 Elisha,2 John3, John4), b. 30 March 1764; d. in Gloucester 15 Jan. 1829;606 m. (1) Mary Arnold of Benedict of Gloucester 20 Feb. 1805, called the “youngest daughter of Benedict Arnold” in the notice of her death at 27 years recorded in The Providence Gazette of 4 May 1810; (2) Mary Arnold, daughter of Oliver Arnold of Gloucester, the marriage reported in The Rhode Island American issue of 16 Jan. 1815.

606Data of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Brown, Providence.

1965]

John Smith, the Miller, of Providence

Mowry Smith’s homestead farm was on what is now Route 44, a short distance west of the village of Chepachet. He is called Captain Mowry Smith in Gloucester deeds, and his gravestone in the family plot on his homestead place also bears that title. Probably he was captain of one of the town military groups. He also served as justice of peace in Gloucester in 1818-21.

Mowry Smith died intestate, and Daniel Smith, Jr., was named administrator. An inventory recorded 14 March 1829 totaled $1,816.09. At the same time Mary A. Smith, widow of Mowry, designated articles, which were formerly her own, to be set off to her. On 26 Oct. 1829 the homestead farm of Mowry was appraised at $840 and one third was assigned to the widow.

CHILDREN OF CAPT. MOWRY7 AND MARY (ARNOLD) SMITH, the first wife:

I SARAH ARNOLD6 SMITH, b. in Gloucester 4 Nov. 1805.607

II WATT MOWRY6 SMITH, b. 22 April 1807 in Gloucester,608 d. 6 July 1849; m. 21 Oct. 1832 George Olney, son of Ziba Olney of Gloucester,609 b. 31 Dec. 1811; d. 10 Aug. 1871.

CHILDREN OF GEORGE AND WATT (SMITH) OLNEY:610

1 JOSEPH SMITH7 Olney, b. 14 Aug. 1833; m. 13 Feb. 1853 Amey Sprague Randell of Augustus and lived in Gloucester and had ten children.

2 JAMES BENEDICT7 Olney, b. 14 Jan. 1845; m. (1) in 1866 Minerva Keach; (2) Ellen C. Baker. Lived in Gloucester and had four children.

III BENEDICT ARNOLD6 SMITH, b. 24 Dec. 1809.611 Died young.

76 DUTY7 SMITH (Daniel,1 Elisha,2 John3, John4), b. 9 May 1766 near Stillwater, Smithfield; d. 4 Feb. 1855 in Burrillville and was buried in the family lot in Mapleview; m. (1) 18 June 1789 Huldah Mowry, b. 16 Oct. 1762, daughter of Stephen and Amey (Cook) Mowry;612 (2) Mrs. Sally Aldrich.

Duty moved from Smithfield to the part of Gloucester which later

607Arnold, Gloucester Births, 3:62.
608Ibid.
609Ibid., Gloucester Marriages, 3:28.
610Data of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Brown, Providence, and Olney Memorial, p. 176-177.
611Arnold, Gloucester Births, 3:62.
612Ibid., Smithfield Marriages, 3:68.
58  *John Smith, the Miller, of Providence*  [April

became Burrillville. He represented the town in the General Assembly, served as justice of peace and held other town offices. The family cemetery in which Duty and members of his family are buried is located off the Victory Highway in Mapleville only a short distance from the center of the village.

**Children of Duty** and **Huldah (Mowry) Smith**:  

**131 III Alva Smith**, b. Glastonbury 15 June 1794; d. in Burrillville 22 Nov. 1812,613 m. Mahala Olney, who was administratrix when the inventory on Alva's estate was filed in Burrillville 4 Jan. 1843.

**132 IV Senaca Smith**, b. in Glastonbury 1 March 1796; d. 25 Dec. 1861 in Burrillville;614 m. Nancy Hunt, daughter of Arnold and Abigail Hunt, who d. 25 May 1851 at 54 years and is buried with her husband in the family lot in Mapleville.

**Children of Senaca and Nancy (Hunt) Smith**:  
1. *Dennis H. Smith*, b. 18 Feb. 1818;615 d. 1890; m. in Burrillville 2 Jan. 1842 Marana H. Salisbury,616 b. 1821, daughter of Moses Salisbury, who d. in 1908. They had Albert F. Smith, MERRICK M. Smith, and IRVING C. Smith.
3. *Senaca N. Smith*, b. 18 Oct. 1838; d. 13 April 1895; served in Civil War.

**133 V Mowry Smith**, b. in Glastonbury 12 Aug. 1798; d. in Smithfield 19 Oct. 1878 and was buried in the family lot in Burrillville;617 m. 16 Oct. 1824 Prusha P. Harkness of Mendon, Massachusetts,618 daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Southwick) Harkness, who d. 20 Jan. 1884 in her 82nd year.

613Gravestone in Duty Smith burial lot.
614Ibid.
615Arnold, Burrillville Births, 3:21.
616Ibid., 3:14.
617Gravestone in Duty Smith burial lot.

1965  *John Smith, the Miller, of Providence*  59

**Children of Mowry and Prushia (Harkness) Smith**:  
1. *Samuel H. Smith*, d. 8 July 1876 in 52nd year; m. Rachel Smith of Burrillville.
2. *Simeon Smith*, b. 4 May 1828; d. in Smithfield 31 March 1905; m. Mary P. Enches of Smithfield, who d. in 1931.

**VI Huldah Mowry Smith**, b. 21 March 1801; m. 18 May 1823 in Smithfield Alias Mowry, Jr.620 Four children born in Smithfield were *Sally Smith Mowry*, b. 27 Aug. 1823; *Dee Smith Mowry*, b. 3 March 1827; *Amanda Willard Mowry*, b. 2 Feb. 1828; and *Alva S. Mowry*, b. 29 June 1830.621

**77 Jeremiah Smith** (*Daniel, Eliana, John, John*), b. in Smithfield 29 May 1767; d. in Glastonbury in 1843; m. (1) in Smithfield 15 Dec. 1790 Joanna Wilkinson, daughter of Stephen and Sarah (Sprague) Wilkinson.622 Joanna was b. in 1766 and d. 22 Feb. 1828 in Glastonbury. He m. (2) Betsey Converse, a widow. There were no children by this marriage, and after Jeremiah's death she moved to Douglas, Massachusetts, to live with her own children.623

Soon after his first marriage Jeremiah moved from Smithfield to Glastonbury. On 12 Aug. 1791 his father Daniel Smith deeded to him a lot called the Pry place (also known as the Dexter lot) which became the Jeremiah Smith homestead. He built his own home before 1793.

620Arnold, Smithfield Marriages, 3:53.
621Ibid., Births, 3:108.
622Ibid., Marriages, 3:68.
623Most of data on Jeremiah Smith, children and grandchildren from family papers of Mrs. John J. W. Neuner of Mount Vernon, New York, a descendant of Jeremiah who occupies the Jeremiah Smith homestead as a summer resident.
The house, with additions, still stands, located between Routes 44 and 101 on the Mt. Hygeia extension (known as Sheldon Road) and remains in the hands of a descendant.

In some Gloucester deeds Jeremiah is identified as a carpenter.

Jeremiah, his wife Joanna, and some of their children and grandchildren are buried on the family homestead not far from the rear of the house. Jeremiah died intestate, and a division of his property was made in 1854.

Children of Jeremiah and Joanna (Wilkinson) Smith:

134 I Stephen, b. 1791; buried with his family in his father's cemetery. He married Nancy Law. He received a farm from his father close by the homestead property.

Children of Stephen and Nancy (Law) Smith:

1 Josephine, m. Horace Keach and had one son, Leon, who d. young.
2 Almeda, m. (1) a Weedon and (2) William Simmons, buried in the family cemetery.
3 Jerry, lived in Gloucester but later moved to California.
4 Mariette, unmarried; buried in the family cemetery.
5 Sarah, m. Robert Thornton; lived in California and had a daughter Josephine.
6 George L., moved to California.
7 Maria, m. Allan Turner and is buried in the Turner Cemetery.

135 II Russell, b. 28 May 1795; d. in Danielson, Connecticut, where he spent the last half of his life; m. "the widow Brown." Had Elcy who m. a Davis, Lydia who m. a Taft, and William Smith, all of whom had issue.


Children of Stephen and Polly (Smith) Page.\(^624\)

\(^624\)The Providence Phoenix, issue of 5 Jan. 1817.

\(^625\)Commemorative Biographical Record of Tolland and Windham Counties, Connecticut (Chicago, 1903), p. 187.

1965]

1 Laura Ann\(^2\) Page, (1818-1882) unmarried.
2 Seneca Nelson\(^7\) Page, b. 13 Nov. 1819; d. 30 March 1892 in Stafford; m. Rebecca Holden of Holden, Massachusetts.
3 Smith Wilkinson\(^7\) Page, b. 9 July 1821 in East Stafford, Connecticut; lived to be a very old man.
4 Frances Caldwell\(^7\) Page (1823-1827).
5 Jeremiah\(^7\) Page, b. 4 Feb. 1825; d. 6 Dec. 1879 in western Iowa; m. (1) Adaline Clark of Munson, Massachusetts; (2) Loretta Alden.
6 Samantha\(^7\) Page (1817-1828).
7 Joseph P.\(^7\) Page (1828-1829).
8 Mary Jane\(^7\) Page, b. 11 Oct. 1830; d. 7 Sept. 1869; m. Julius C. Anderson of Stafford.
9 Martha\(^7\) Page, b. 26 Feb. 1832; m. (1) Harrison Howe of Stafford; (2) Maro Hammond of Vernon, Connecticut.
10 Eunice\(^7\) C. Page, b. 24 Sept. 1833; m. Esek Sweet of Stafford and d. in Rhode Island.
11 Philip Allen\(^7\) Page, b. 20 Aug. 1840; d. 13 April 1872; m. Fannie Galvin of Palmer, Massachusetts.

IV Sophie\(^8\) Smith, d. 21 Oct. 1890 in her 90th year and is buried in the Jeremiah Smith cemetery. She m. Rufus Eastman and they lived for several years in Ashford, Connecticut, then returned to Gloucester. They had several daughters, but only one child, Russell, lived to maturity. When he was in his teens he supposedly ran away to sea and never came back. Soon afterward Sophie divorced her husband, and Rufus returned to Ashford. Sophie lived the remainder of her life with her brother Amasa and his family.

V Phere\(^8\) Smith, d. Oct. 1803, aged two years; her gravestone is the oldest in the Jeremiah Smith cemetery in Gloucester.

VI Alice\(^8\) Smith, m. George Law, Jr., brother of Stephen Smith's wife. They lived at Woonsocket Falls (or Cumberland) where George was president of the savings bank.

[to be continued]
THE RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

One Hundred and Forty-Third Annual Meeting

The One Hundred and Forty-Third Annual Meeting of the Rhode Island Historical Society was held Sunday, January 31, 1965, at 2:30 p.m. at the new library, 121 Hope Street, Providence, Rhode Island, having been postponed twice from January 17, 1965, because of inclement weather.

President George C. Davis called the meeting to order, and the secretary read the call of the meeting and declared a quorum to be present. The minutes of the previous annual meeting were approved.

Mr. Nathaniel M. Vose, Jr., treasurer, read his report for the year ending June 30, 1964. A copy of Mr. Vose’s report is printed in this issue on the inside back cover.

Mr. Clifford P. Monahan then rendered his 11th annual report as director. He stated that the new library building was opened for general use on November 16, 1964, and plans for the renovation of John Brown House were well under way. The Society, he said, could assist more in the education of our youth by co-operating with the Department of Education. It is already working with Brown University and Rhode Island College in providing college class instruction at John Brown House. The Society should continue to increase its library collections, and also to add to its furniture collection now that John Brown House is available as a museum. Mr. Monahan recommended the formation of a Rhode Island League of Historical Societies to act as a clearinghouse for speakers, programs, and other activities. He expressed the hope that women would play a larger role in the affairs of the Society, and that John Brown House would become a community center, available for social activities of all types. He expressed the Society’s gratitude to the late Dudley A. Williams, M.D., for his generous bequest in 1956, to Mr. Benjamin Cook, Jr., for his work on the Development Fund, to Mr. Joseph K. Ott for his work in the forthcoming furniture exhibit, and to President Davis for his efforts in obtaining the new library building.

In his annual librarian’s report, Clarkson A. Collins, 3rd, reported that space for our library collections has finally been achieved by the purchase of the Tockwotton Library. Major acquisitions during the year 1964 were a collection of records of a seafaring branch of the Congdon family from East Greenwich, gifts from Judge Albert S. Larrabee of New Jersey, Almion T. White, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William Field of Ohio, the estate of Alice L. Winsor, and many others.

1965] The 143d Annual Meeting 63

Norman T. Bolles, chairman of the Membership Committee, reported that as of December 31, 1964 our membership stood at 2,281, or a net increase of 199 members during the year. As the members stood in respect, Mr. Bolles then read the necrology. Members of the Society who died during the previous year were:

Necrology List, 1964:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Exerard Appleton</td>
<td>Louis I. Kramer, M.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Frederick A. Ballou, Jr.</td>
<td>Mrs. Simon S. Laplan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Murray Beardsley, M.D.</td>
<td>Mr. Jesse W. S. Lillibridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. George B. Benander</td>
<td>Mr. Alton L. Littlefield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Newton C. Brainard</td>
<td>Mrs. Albert E. Lownes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. John Francis Brown</td>
<td>Mr. Eugene P. Lynch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Bertha J. Burlingame</td>
<td>Mrs. Albert E. Marshall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Henry S. Chafee</td>
<td>Miss Alice E. Mauran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Alice M. Comstock</td>
<td>Mrs. Charles H. Merriman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Harry T. Daniels, Jr.</td>
<td>Mrs. Stephen C. Miller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Lee Garnett Day</td>
<td>Mr. Horace M. Peck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halsey DeWolf, M.D.</td>
<td>Mr. Harvey S. Reynolds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professor C. Owen Ethier</td>
<td>Mr. Edward T. Richards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. William B. Farnsworth</td>
<td>Mr. Francis H. Stone, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Edward M. Fay</td>
<td>Hon. John W. Sweeney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. G. Frederick Frost</td>
<td>Mrs. Allston E. Thorpe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professor James L. Giddings</td>
<td>Mr. Henry A. Voss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Ronald C. Green</td>
<td>Mr. Benjamin F. Willour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Francis M. Hackett</td>
<td>Mr. Lucien Wulfin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mr. Norris G. Abbott, Jr., chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, reported that plans for a parking lot along Charles Field Street to accommodate approximately twenty-five cars are now under consideration.

The Museum Committee, Robert S. Allingham, chairman, reported on the several exhibitions which were held at John Brown House during the year, and mentioned bequests to the Society’s collection by Mrs. Edward S. Moulton, Mrs. Allston E. Thorpe, Mrs. Elisha C. Mowry, Miss Lydia B. Chace, and a gift from Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, and many others. The furniture exhibition in May 1965 should be a major event.

At the suggestion of President Davis, a motion was made and duly seconded that Mr. John Nicholas Brown be named chairman of the committee to refurbish John Brown House. The motion was unanimously carried.
The 143d Annual Meeting [April

The report of the nominating committee for officers for the ensuing year was then submitted by Mr. Raymond H. Trott, chairman.

There being no other nominations and upon motion duly made and seconded, the nominations were closed and the secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for the slate as read.

Reuben G. Bates, M.D. .......... president
Stuart G. Sherman, Benjamin L. Cook, Jr. vice presidents
Frank L. Hinckley, Jr. .......... secretary
Mrs. Norman T. Bolles .......... assistant secretary
Nathaniel M. Vose, Jr. .......... treasurer
John H. Wells .......... assistant treasurer

**MEMBERSHIP**

Walter R. Martin, chairman
Mrs. Helen H. Chase
Miss Bertha C. Greenough
Mrs. Peter J. Westervelt

**LIBRARY**

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

**LECTURE**

O. Griswold Boynton, chairman
Gren O. Pierrel
Mrs. Herbert N. Couch
Donald Shepard
Mrs. Bruce M. Bigelow

**PUBLICATION**

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

**FINANCE**

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

**AUDIT**

John H. Drovy, chairman
F. Morris Cochran
Roger W. Shattuck

The officers being duly elected, Dr. Reuben G. Bates, who was elected president of the Society, said a few words of appreciation and the meeting adjourned at 3:40 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK L. HINCKLEY, JR., Secretary

**REPORT OF THE TREASURER**

for 12 months ending June 30, 1964

<table>
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<th>Income</th>
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<tr>
<td>Dues</td>
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<td>Investments (net)</td>
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<td>John Brown House Fund</td>
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<td>State of Rhode Island</td>
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<td>Contributions — General</td>
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<td>Patriotic Societies</td>
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<td>Miscellaneous</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Museum</td>
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<td>Lectures</td>
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<td>Heat, Light, Housekeeping</td>
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<td>Miscellaneous</td>
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Net operating gain: $56,752.27

**BALANCE SHEET**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets</th>
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<td>John Brown House Fund</td>
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<td>Jonathan Chase Fund</td>
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<td>Quaker Material Purch. Res.</td>
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<td>Anticipated Disburse. Res.</td>
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<td>Bldg. &amp; Dev. Fund Balance</td>
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<td>General Endowments</td>
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<td>Special Use Bequests</td>
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<td>Operating Surplus (Deficit)</td>
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<td>54,316.65</td>
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<td>$921,417.25</td>
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NATHANIEL M. VOSE, JR., TREASURER
NEW MEMBERS

January 1, 1965 to March 31, 1965

Mr. F. Emmons Alexander
Mr. Ray S. Allen
Warwick, R.I.
Miss Marion D. Almy
Dr. Claude W. Barlow
Mrs. Henry L. P. Beckwith
Mr. Robert S. Burgess
Warren, R.I.
Miss Lois Campbell
East Providence, R.I.
Mrs. Lionel J. Cardin
West Warwick, R.I.
Mrs. Arthur D. Champlin
Wakefield, R.I.
Mrs. John J. Collins
Rumford, R.I.
Mrs. Stephen T. Crary
Mr. Charles J. Davis, Jr.
Edgewood, R.I.
Mrs. Charles J. Davis, Jr.
Edgewood, R.I.
Mr. Vincent H. Dexter
North Providence, R.I.
Mrs. William H. Drain
North Providence, R.I.
Mr. Robert J. Feldman
West Barrington, R.I.
Mrs. Robert J. Feldman
West Barrington, R.I.
Mr. Donald W. Franklin
Los Angeles, Calif.
Mr. Daniel H. Giffen
Concord, N.H.
Mr. Irven F. Goodman
Warwick, R.I.
Mrs. Irven F. Goodman
Warwick, R.I.
Mrs. Carl W. Haffenreffer
Mrs. Alverda G. Hart
West Warwick, R.I.
Mr. Nathanael Greene
Herreshoff III
Mt. Holly, N.J.
Miss Jen E. Hough
Woonsocket, R.I.

Mrs. Mark S. Hough
Woonsocket, R.I.
Mr. George P. Howard
Marion, Mass.
Mr. Standish Howland
North Providence, R.I.
Miss Toni H. Leviero
Mr. Anthony Masi
North Kingstown, R.I.
Mr. Arthur C. Milot
Mr. David A. Milot
East Providence, R.I.
Mr. Donald W. Nelson
Mr. Ridler W. Page
Mrs. Ridler W. Page
Mrs. Raymond A. Perry
Edgewood, R.I.
Mr. Walter M. Rankin
Mrs. Walter M. Rankin
Mr. Robert A. Riesman
Mrs. Robert A. Riesman
Mrs. Harry A. Roark
Warwick, R.I.
Mrs. Eric V. Rohde
Alton, Ill.
Mrs. Charles H. Russell
Mr. Leo St. Onge, Jr.
West Warwick, R.I.
Mr. Ted A. Sande
Cranston, R.I.
Mrs. Stuart C. Sherman
Mrs. Glenn B. Skillin
Mr. David L. Stackhouse
Warwick, R.I.
Miss G. Flora Stanley
Barrington, R.I.
Mr. Dennis E. Stark
Mr. Howard W. Steere
Mr. Lloyd H. Turoff
Barrington, R.I.
Miss Helen M. Walker
Esmond, R.I.
Mr. Sydney L. Wright
Jamestown, R.I.