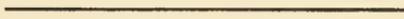


4

PROCEEDINGS OF THE RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY



1893-1894

258

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PROVIDENCE

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY

1894

172
174



STANDARD
PRINTING
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• PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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OFFICERS

OF THE

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

ELECTED JAN. 9, 1894.

President.

HORATIO ROGERS.

Vice-Presidents.

GEORGE M. CARPENTER,

E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS.

Secretary and Librarian.

AMOS PERRY.

Treasurer.

RICHMOND P. EVERETT.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Nominating Committee.

ALBERT V. JENCKS,

JAMES E. CRANSTON,

EDWARD I. NICKERSON.

Library Committee.

WILLIAM D. ELY,

HOWARD W. PRESTON,

AMOS PERRY.

Lecture Committee.

AMOS PERRY, REUBEN A. GUILD,
WILLIAM B. WEEDEN.

Publication Committee.

JAMES G. VOSE, AMASA M. EATON,
WILFRED H. MUNRO.

Committee on Grounds and Buildings.

ISAAC C. BATES, ISAAC H. SOUTHWICK, JR.,
EDWIN BARROWS.

Committee on Genealogical Researches.

HENRY E. TURNER, JOHN O. AUSTIN,
GEORGE T. HART.

Committee on Necrology.

WILFRED H. MUNRO, SAMUEL H. WEBB,
AMOS PERRY.

Finance Committee.

ROBERT H. I. GODDARD, CHARLES H. SMITH,
RICHMOND P. EVERETT.

Audit Committee.

LEWIS J. CHACE, JAMES BURDICK,
FERDINAND A. LINCOLN.

Procurators.

For Newport,	GEORGE C. MASON.
Woonsocket,	LATIMER W. BALLOU.
Pawtucket,	SAMUEL M. CONANT.
North Kingstown,	DAVID S. BAKER, JR.
Hopkinton,	GEORGE H. OLNEY.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

1893-94.

At a meeting held Jan. 24, 1893, Mr. James Burdick read a paper entitled, "Foot-prints of the California Argonauts."

February 7th, Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, LL. D., read a paper entitled, "Remarkable Providences in Crises of the Revolutionary War for American Independence."

February 21st, Hon. William P. Sheffield, LL. D., read a paper on "Samuel Gorton, one of the original settlers of Warwick."

March 7th, Mr. William B. Weeden read a paper entitled, "The World's Commerce in 1492."

March 21st, Hon. John H. Stiness read a paper entitled, "A Century of Lotteries in Rhode Island."

At each of the above-mentioned meetings the thanks of the Society were extended to the speaker of the evening.

The first quarterly meeting of the year was held April 4th. After reading the record of the last annual meeting, the secretary presented a letter from Mr. Clarence W. Bowen, expressing thanks to the Society for the honor of his election as a corresponding member. A letter was also read announcing the formation at Warren of a Massasoit Monument Association.

Reports from different committees were then read and received. The librarian reported additions to the library, and on recommendation of the nominating committee the following persons were elected active members: Messrs. John Byron Diman and Joseph C. W. Cole of Providence, and Mr. Henry Whitman Greene of Warwick.

Rev. E. B. Andrews, in behalf of the publication committee, read a report in regard to the advisability of the Society's issuing a quarterly publication. By recommendation of this report it was finally

Resolved, That the publication committee is hereby instructed to publish the quarterly proceedings of the Rhode Island Historical Society for the year 1893, at a total cost not to exceed \$500 (five hundred dollars), the first number of which shall consist of the usual annual transactions, the other three numbers to consist of such matter as they may select; a prospectus in the first number to set forth the purpose of the Society in undertaking this publication, and soliciting subscriptions at one dollar per annum, or fifty cents per number. A copy of No. 1 shall be delivered to each member of the Society, and 300 copies of each number issued during the year shall be set aside for exchange with, or as gifts to, other societies or public institutions.

On motion of Dr. Andrews, Prof. W. H. Munro was elected assistant editor.

Ex.-Gov. Taft, in behalf of the committee on grounds and buildings, submitted plans and an estimate of the

cost for renovating the old part of the Cabinet, together with certain other needed changes. After much discussion this committee was authorized to make the proposed improvements and draw on the treasury to the amount of \$1000 (one thousand dollars). A committee consisting of Messrs. Charles H. Smith, James Burdick and the secretary, was also appointed to raise the funds necessary for this object.

At a meeting held April 18th, Rev. Dr. Woodbury read a paper entitled: "Journalism and Journalists," receiving the thanks of the Society for his scholarly essay.

The second quarterly meeting of the Society was held July 3d. Reports were read from the secretary and the librarian. Mention was made of gifts to the Society, notably an admirable portrait of the late Edward R. Young, presented by the sons of Mr. Young, and the "History of the Centennial of the Inauguration of Washington," presented by Mr. Bowen.

In response to a call for unfinished business, Prof. Wilfred H. Munro brought forward a proposed change of Sections 12, 16 and 20 of the by-laws of the Society, notice of which change was duly given at the annual meeting, Jan. 10, 1893.

The Sections as revised read as follows:

SEC. 12. The officers shall be chosen at the annual meeting in each year, and shall serve until the next annual meeting, and until others shall be chosen in their places; but in case the Society fails to elect at the annual meeting, it may do so at any other regular meeting, and it may fill any vacancy in any office at any regular meeting. When an officer receives a salary the amount of the salary shall be determined by the Society.

SEC. 16. The Librarian and Cabinet Keeper shall be a member of the Library Committee. He shall have immediate charge of the cabinet and its contents and shall safely keep, under the direction of the Library Committee, in the cabinet of the Society, all books, manuscripts, papers, documents and other articles committed to his charge.

SEC. 20. The Library Committee shall have the general charge of the books, manuscripts and other collections, and of the property of the Society within the cabinet building, and shall make all needful rules and regulations for the use of the library. They shall expend all moneys received from the State of Rhode Island, in accordance with the acts of the General Assembly applicable thereto. They shall aid and direct the Librarian in his duties and shall have power to appoint and employ proper persons to assist him, and especially for copying records, documents, manuscripts, or other similar work, and shall fix their compensation. They may expend for the library itself from the general funds of the Society, without further authority, a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars in each year.

On recommendation of the nominating committee, Mr. Wm. S. Granger of Providence was elected an active member of the Society, and Rev. Alfred Manchester of Salem a corresponding member.

A report from the library committee in reference to the heating apparatus was read and referred to the committee on grounds and buildings.

The thanks of the Society were presented by vote to Messrs. George T. and Nicholas B. Young, and to Clarence W. Bowen, Ph. D., for the gifts previously mentioned.

The librarian made a brief report in regard to the original papers of Maj.-Gen. Nathaniel Greene, and on his motion it was

Voted, That a committee be appointed to memorialize the General Assembly for the purchase of these papers.

On motion of Mr. Richmond P. Everett, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted by a standing vote.

Whereas, This Society has lost by the death of Mr. Henry T. Beckwith a member of long standing, who had held the office of secretary ten years, had been a member of some standing committee about forty years, and had during this long period sedulously promoted, in various ways, the best interests of the Society; therefore

Resolved, That this minute be entered upon the records of the Society, and that a copy of the same be communicated to Mr. Beckwith's sister, Miss Abby G. Beckwith.

The third quarterly meeting of the Society was held October 3d.

The secretary read a letter from Rev. Alfred Manchester, thanking the Society for the honor of his election as a corresponding member.

The librarian reported additions to the library, special mention being made of the portrait of the late Charles Dyer, 3d, and of the Journal of Moses Richardson from 1807 to 1813. This latter was copied by vice-president Carpenter and by him presented to the Society. Mention was also made of a valuable gift of four well-bound volumes of the *Dial* from Mrs. Emily A. Hall, for which she received the thanks of the Society.

Mr. Alfred Stone made a brief report in behalf of the committee on grounds and buildings.

Messrs. Thomas Backus and Pardon Fenner Brown were elected active members.

The president announced the death of ex-vice-president Charles W. Parsons, M. D., and made brief mention of his valuable services to the Society. In reference to a clause in his will conditionally giving four thousand dollars to the Society, it was

Voted, That ex-Chief Justice Durfee, Judge George M. Carpenter, and Messrs. Charles H. Smith and Amasa M. Eaton be a committee to confer with the executors of Dr. Parson's will, and to act in behalf of the Society in securing the bequest named.

In response to an invitation from Hon. George Carmichael for the members of the Society to visit as his guests the historic sites in the town of Charlestown, the thanks of the Society were extended to Mr. Carmichael and his invitation was referred, with power to act, to the committee on field days and hospitalities.

October 31st, Mr. Alfred Stone gave a lecture illustrated by stereoptican views of the buildings and grounds of the Columbian Exposition, which was highly appreciated by an audience completely filling the lecture-room, and in part the galleries.

A meeting was held November 14th, at which Hon. Wm. T. Davis of Plymouth, author of "Landmarks of Plymouth," addressed the Society on "The Pilgrims and the Plymouth Colony, with some reference to the controversy concerning the boundary line between the Colony and Rhode Island."

November 28th, Mr. Alfred M. Williams read a paper entitled, "The Expedition of Xavier Mina to Mexico in 1817."

December 12th, the Rev. Dr. George H. Clark of

Hartford, read a paper entitled, "The Rev. John H. Wheelwright, the first heretic of the Boston pulpit." At each of these meetings the lecturer of the evening received the cordial thanks of the Society for his entertaining and scholarly paper.

The seventy-second annual meeting of the Society was held January 9, 1894, the president in the chair.

The secretary read the records of the last quarterly meeting and of four special meetings held thereafter.

The librarian read his annual report, after which the secretary laid before the Society several communications from individuals outside the State; notably, one addressed to the editors of the *Providence Journal*, from Mr. S. M. Hamilton of the Department of State, Washington, offering to furnish copies of letters of Dr. Waterhouse and lists of Revolutionary soldiers for a small consideration. This was referred to the library committee. Another communication was from Mr. William Wallace Tooker, entitled: "Roger Williams Vindicated, or an Answer to a Key-Hole for Roger Williams Key." After remarks by the president this was referred to the publication committee.

The following persons were elected active members: William Lincoln Bates, Oliver Sawyer Cressy, Frank Leslie Day, Oliver Dyer, Mrs. Mary H. B. von Gottschalck, David Francis Lingane, Samuel Mowry Nicholson, Stephen Nicholson, John Simmons Palmer, George Henry Pettis, Gardner Taber Swarts.

William Butler Duncan was elected life member.

The president read his annual address which was received and referred to the publication committee.

The treasurer presented his annual report of which the following is a summary:—

Receipts,	\$4,675 85
Expenses,	4,656 06
Cash on hand,	19 79
Life Lembership Fund,	2,093 76
Publication Fund,	3,330 50
Investment Fund,	23,000 00

The report of the committee on grounds and buildings was read by Mr. Charles H. Smith. This report stated that \$1078 63 had been expended for renovating the old building above the basement, and \$201 45 for other improvements.

Mr. William D. Ely then read the annual report of the library committee.

The report of the publication committee was presented by Rev. Dr. Andrews. In accordance with the recommendation of that report, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That the treasurer, when sending out the annual bills this year, add thereto a statement that for one dollar more the "Publications" for 1893 will be delivered to the subscriber, and enclosing therewith a copy of the appeal or statement issued by the publication committee.

And unless the members subscribe sufficiently to this project by April 1, to pay the deficiency, the publication committee is authorized and directed to discontinue the "Publications."

After much discussion, the secretary, treasurer and Mr. Asa Messer Gammell were appointed a committee to raise for the Society the necessary funds, \$25 of which were promptly subscribed by the mover of the

resolution, Mr. C. H. Smith, to which he has since added \$75.

Mr. John O. Austin read the annual report of the committee on genealogical researches, emphasizing the need of larger additions to the library in the genealogical department.

On motion of Mr. Richmond P. Everett it was

Voted, That the committee on publications be authorized to print 700 copies of the Proceedings for 1893-94, to include the president's address, the treasurer's report and other papers which the committee shall select, the whole not to exceed \$150, the expense to be charged to the general fund.

On motion of Mr. Amasa M. Eaton, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved: Permission is hereby given to the Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the American Revolution to meet in the Cabinet of this Society on the 22d of February next, subject to such restrictions as the cabinet keeper may impose.

The resolution adopted at the last July quarterly meeting for the appointment of a committee to memorialize the General Assembly for the purchase of the General Nathaniel Greene papers having been called up, the president announced that the said committee would consist of the Hon. Henry E. Turner, M. D., of Newport; Hon. David S. Baker, Jr., of North Kingstown; and Prof. J. Franklin Jameson of Brown University.

A motion for the purchase of extra copies of Charles Francis Adams' work entitled, "Massachusetts, its

Historians and its History," was referred to the library committee.

The officers of the Society for the ensuing year were then elected. A list of them will be found on pages 5 and 6.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Gentlemen of the Historical Society:

After five years of agitation and tardy progress our cabinet building has at last attained completion. Though the new portion was practically finished two years ago, it was only during the past summer and autumn that the old part was renovated, the wood-work having been repainted, the walls and ceiling retinted, the old staircase removed, new window sash substituted for the old, the front door replaced by a more modern and tasteful one, and various other improvements effected, necessary to conform the old and new portions of the structure into a congruous and harmonious whole. Never has our Society during its existence been so well housed as now, and it is pleasant to be able to add that never before has it been in so prosperous and satisfactory condition, and never was it exerting a more salutary and wide spread influence than at the present time.

Particularly is its wholesome influence observable in the matter of public records, in the preservation and perpetuation of which this Society has ever taken an active and conspicuous part. As long ago as 1845 the

City Council of Providence passed a resolution confiding to the custody of this Society a large number of its ancient papers and documents, thus constituting the Society the keeper, at least in part, of its archives. The richness of the possessions of this Society in matters relating to the municipality of Providence has occasioned surprise to visitors from away, and even to many of our members until the last report of the Record Commissioners of Providence called attention to that resolution, the existence of which had been well-nigh forgotten. Now under the supervision of the Record Commissioners and by authority of the City Council all the papers and documents here belonging to the city, are being put in the best possible order and condition according to modern methods, and will be suitably bound together, while the papers and documents belonging to the Society that had become mingled with and were formerly bound with them, will be put in like good order and condition and bound by themselves, so that the MSS. in the keeping of the Society will soon be in a condition for preservation and accessibility never before equalled. There is no intention of removing any of the municipal documents from the custody of the Society,—indeed those documents have been so well preserved and cared for in that custody that it is not impossible that still more of like character will be entrusted to the same keeping. The interest of this Society in the old town records has also been otherwise evinced, for at its instigation the oldest record books of Providence were bound; and though various citizens had urged upon the City Coun-

cil the desirableness of taking some steps towards the better preservation of the old records and the perpetuation of the contents of the oldest thereof in type, it was not until this Society pressed the matter upon the attention of the City Council three years ago that municipal action was taken, when the president, the first vice-president and Mr. Edward Field, another member of this Society, were appointed a Record Commission to perform the task. The results of the Commission's labors thus far have been four printed volumes issued, another being partly in type, and thousands of papers repaired, bound and indexed.

The interest thus aroused has extended to other municipalities, and the Mayor of Newport in his recent inaugural address has recommended to the Council of that city that action be taken towards preserving its old records and papers, and that the Newport Historical Society be selected as a fitting instrumentality for the work. It is earnestly to be hoped by all interested in the history of our commonwealth that Mayor Fearing's recommendation will be heeded without delay, for the historical material contained in the old Newport town records now being permitted to rapidly perish, is unsurpassed in interest and value by those of any of its sister-towns.

The valuable report of our secretary and librarian upon the character and condition of the records of the various towns in the State, which was printed during the past year in the Society's publication, has materially aided in increasing the interest in such records, now fortunately aroused.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the General Assembly will ere long take some broad and adequate action looking to the publication of the valuable historical material belonging to the State. The ten volumes of the Rhode Island Colonial Records leave much to be regretted as well as much to be desired. Though it is not pleasant to admit, yet, unfortunately, it cannot be truthfully denied, that the editorial part of that work was very faultily performed, that the inaccuracies in the records printed are inexcusably numerous, while the omissions of records that should have been embraced in such a work are simply inexplicable. Perhaps it is too much to expect,—though no one interested in such matters can refrain from indulging the hope,—that a second and revised edition of that work may at some time appear. But it is not too much to ask that supplemental volumes should be printed, picking up missing links and supplying unfortunate omissions. Especially should the State see to it that the origin and progress of its laws can be readily traced, and to this end all its public laws from the earliest day down to the adoption of the constitution of 1842, should be reprinted in a series of volumes by themselves. Copies of the earliest Digests of our laws are so scarce that they either cannot be bought at all, or only at most exorbitant prices. But a very few copies of the first printed Digest, that of 1719, are known to be extant. A copy of the Digest of 1767 was sold in Boston at auction in October last for seventy dollars. But two or three copies of the original edition of the Supplement of 1772, being the acts passed since those in the

Digest of 1767, are in existence, and within a few weeks an edition of fifty fac-simile copies of this Supplement has been printed by private enterprise, the subscription price being fifteen dollars, the work itself being a folio of but forty-one printed pages. A man of moderate means can scarcely hope to own the volumes necessary to trace the origin and progress of the laws of Rhode Island even so far as they have been printed—a condition of things that should not be allowed to exist.

During the year just closed there have been fourteen meetings of the Society, at ten of which papers have been read. The following is a list of the subjects and authors of those papers:—

1. Jan. 24, 1893. "Foot-prints of the California Argonauts," by Mr. James Burdick.
2. Feb. 7, 1893. "Remarkable Providences in Crises of the Revolutionary War for American Independence," by the Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner.
3. Feb. 21, 1893. "Samuel Gorton, one of the original settlers of Warwick," by the Hon. William P. Sheffield.
4. March 7, 1893. "The World's Commerce in 1492," by Mr. William B. Weeden.
5. March 21, 1893. "A Century of Lotteries in Rhode Island," by the Hon. John H. Stiness.
6. April 18, 1893. "Journalism and Journalists," by the Rev. Dr. Augustus Woodbury.
7. Oct. 31, 1893. "The Buildings and Grounds of the Columbian Exposition," with stereopticon views, by Mr. Alfred Stone.
8. Nov. 14, 1893. "The Pilgrims and the Plymouth

Colony, with some reference to the controversy concerning the boundary line between the Colony and Rhode Island," by the Hon. William T. Davis.

9. Nov. 28, 1893. "The Expedition of Xavier Mina to Mexico in 1817," by Alfred M. Williams.

10. Dec. 12, 1893. "The Rev. John H. Wheelwright, the first heretic of the Boston pulpit," by the Rev. Dr. George H. Clark.

Eleven active members of the Society have died during the past year, viz.: Henry T. Beckwith, Daniel G. Campbell, Esther B. Carpenter, Daniel E. Day, Charles H. Fisher, M. D., Thomas P. I. Goddard, William Knight, William T. Nicholson, Charles W. Parsons, M. D., Charles E. Tillinghast, and ex-Governor Alfred H. Littlefield. Mr. Beckwith had been a member of the Society for forty-three years, having held many official positions, and having given generously of his time and money to advance its interests. Until comparatively recently he was a constant attendant at its meetings and few men have taken so active a part as he during so many years.

Miss Carpenter was an earnest student of Rhode Island history and has read several papers before the Society.

Dr. Fisher at the time of his death was, and for many years prior thereto had been, one of the procurators of the Society.

To Mr. Goddard our Society is indebted for a donation of one thousand dollars towards the enlargement and improvement of our cabinet facilities.

Dr. Parsons has been a very prominent member of

the Society, having at one time been active as chairman of the library committee, having served as vice-president for several years, and but for rapidly failing health, which withdrew him from further active participation, he would have succeeded our late president as the official head of the Society, an election to which position he felt obliged to decline. At his death he was the senior member of the Society in length of membership.

Three corresponding members of the Society have likewise died during the past year: the Hon. Horatio Gates Jones, Colonel Charles C. Jones, and John C. Buttré.

The Hon. Horatio Gates Jones of Philadelphia, Penn., was elected a corresponding member of this Society, October 5, 1858. He has devoted much time to historical matters and his publications have been numerous. Having married a resident of Rhode Island and possessing a country residence within the borders of our State, where he lived a portion of each year, his interest in Rhode Island affairs was active, as frequent visits to our cabinet demonstrated.

Colonel Charles C. Jones of Augusta, Ga., became a corresponding member of the Society, July 2, 1872. The history of his State and the antiquities of southern Indians have been his favorite studies, and to them he has devoted much time and research. During the late Civil War he was a colonel of artillery in the Confederate service.

John C. Buttré of New York City was elected a corresponding member of the Society, October 8, 1880.

He was a well-known engraver and he published various portrait galleries. Probably no man in America issued so many portraits of persons of more or less celebrity, as he.

The project of a quarterly publication by this Society was inaugurated last April and already four numbers have been issued, but as this subject will doubtless be fully presented to you in the report of the publication committee, which has the work in special charge, further mention of it here will be omitted.

The year just closed will ever be famous in the history of America as marking the existence of the World's Columbian Exposition, holden in the city of Chicago for six months ending on the thirtieth day of last October. The Exposition was gigantic in conception, a marvel of beauty in execution, and formed a fitting finale to the imposing celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America.

Publications during the last twelve months referring to Rhode Island have been few in number; but there has been one, so interesting in character, that I cannot refrain from directing special attention to it. During the latter part of 1893 there was published in Boston a little book of but one hundred and ten pages, entitled, "Massachusetts: Its Historians and Its History: An Object Lesson: By Charles Francis Adams." We of Rhode Island have had such frequent cause to wonder and regret that Massachusetts historians as a class should feel constrained by filial duty, or by some other cause inexplicable to us, to defend the religious persecutions of their ancestors, and, as a consequence, to

detract from and belittle, if not actually to asperse, Roger Williams and the other religious exiles from that State who founded this commonwealth, that we cannot fail to be attracted by the expression of opinions by a member of one of the famous old historic Massachusetts families — himself a lineal descendant of the Rev. Thomas Shepard and the Rev. John Cotton — pervaded by a spirit utterly at variance with those ordinarily entertained by the class to which he belongs.

Referring to Religious Toleration, Mr. Adams says : “ Upon that issue, indeed, not only has Massachusetts “ failed to make herself felt, but her record as a whole, “ and until a comparatively recent period, has been “ scarcely even creditable. This, too, was the case “ from the beginning.” After referring to the events in Massachusetts in 1637, — to the contested charter election which took place in Cambridge on the 27th day of May, as a result of which Governor John Winthrop replaced Governor Sir Harry Vane as chief executive of the colony; to the first Synod of Massachusetts churches, also held in Cambridge, four months later; and to the trial, likewise in Cambridge, of the arch-heretic Mistress Anne Hutchinson, wherein on the 18th of November, 1637, she was condemned to banishment, — Mr. Adams proceeds in this wise: “ ‘As the “ twig is bent, the tree inclines.’ The Massachusetts “ twig was here, and then bent; and, as it was bent, it “ during hard upon two centuries inclined. The ques- “ tion of Religious Toleration was, so far as Massachu- “ setts could decide it, decided in 1637 in the negative. “ On that issue Massachusetts then definitely and finally

“ renounced all claim or desire to head the advancing
“ column, or even to be near the head of the column ;
“ it did not go to the rear, but it went well towards it,
“ and there it remained until the issue was decided.
“ But it is curious to note from that day to this how the
“ exponents of Massachusetts polity and thought,
“ whether religious or historical, have, so to speak,
“ wriggled and squirmed in the presence of the record.
“ ‘Shuffling,’ as George Bishop, the Quaker writer, ex-
“ pressed it in 1703, ‘and endeavoring to Evade the
“ Guilt of it, being ashamed to own it: So that they sel-
“ dom mention to any purpose, even in their Histo-
“ ries.’ They did so in 1637, when they were making
“ the record up ; they have done so ever since. There
“ was almost no form of sophistry to which the founders
“ of Massachusetts did not have recourse then,—for
“ they sinned against light, though they deceived them-
“ selves while sinning, and there is almost no form of
“ sophistry to which the historians of Massachusetts
“ have not had recourse since,—really deceiving them-
“ selves in their attempt to deceive others. And it is
“ to this aspect of the case—what may perhaps be not
“ unfitly described as the *filio-pietistic* historical aspect
“ of it—that I propose to address myself. For in the
“ study of history there should be but one law for all.
“ Patriotism, piety and filial duty have nothing to do
“ with it ;—they are, indeed, mere snares and sources
“ of delusion. The rules and canons of criticism applied
“ to one case and to one character, must be sternly and
“ scrupulously applied in all other similar cases to all
“ other characters ; and, while surrounding circumstan-

“ces should, and, indeed, must be taken into careful
“consideration, they must be taken into equal consid-
“eration, no matter who is concerned. Patriotism in
“the study of history is but another name for provin-
“cialism. To see history truly and correctly, it must
“be viewed as a whole.”

Mr. Adams speaks of Roger Williams and young Sir Henry Vane, as follows :

“But, in reality, Massachusetts missed a great des-
“tiny,—and missed it narrowly though wilfully,—‘it,
“like the base Judean, threw a pearl away, richer than
“all his tribe;’ for, both Roger Williams and young Sir
“Henry Vane were once part of the Commonwealth,—
“they had lain, as it were, in its hand.

“Roger Williams, as all know, was the prophet of
“complete religious toleration in America. Into the
“causes of his banishment from Massachusetts, and
“the circumstances attending it, I do not propose now
“to enter. That as a man he was ‘conscientiously con-
“tentious’ I should naturally be among the last to
“deny; most men who contribute materially towards
“bringing about great changes, religious or moral, are
“‘conscientiously contentious.’ Were they not so they
“would not accomplish the work they are here to do.
“Such men are an essential element in the economy of
“nature; and the logic which defends the expulsion of
“Roger Williams from Massachusetts in 1635, is only
“consistent when it expresses regret that William
“Lloyd Garrison was not banished from the United
“States, exactly two centuries later, instead of being
“dragged through the streets of Boston with a rope

“around his neck. The situations were much the same; nor were the two men unlike.

“So also as respects Sir Harry Vane. * * * *

“Young Henry Vane, like Roger Williams, was in advance of the fathers of Massachusetts, and they rudely displaced him and drove him away; and, again, the stones which the builders refused became the headstones of the corner!”

Time will permit of but one more quotation from this book — a book which is as valuable as it is remarkable. In comparing Governor Winthrop and the Rev. John Cotton with Roger Williams and the younger Vane, and referring to the expressions of Bishop, the Quaker martyrologist, to them, Mr. Adams thus writes:

“Suffice it to say, Winthrop and Cotton were not made of the same stuff as the younger Vane and Roger Williams. They were men of calmer, less turbulent disposition. They could bear to be suppressed; and they were suppressed. When a man thus submits to be suppressed,—conforms outwardly to tenets in which he does not wholly believe,—the verdict of the moralist and the historian is adverse to him. He is held to be derelict,—unequal to the test; and his course in life is compared with that of the martyr, who bore fearless evidence regardless of consequences, whether imprisonment, exile or death. Especially is this true of the non-conformist who later becomes, as did Cotton, a conformist. In such case, the inference is inevitable that, as the man grew older his courage failed him,—the desire for peace and the comfort of an accustomed life prevailed over the love of testifying

“to the truth; and then follow the words, ‘It was not so with Roger Williams!’ That is all true, and posterity has most properly taken cognizance of the fact.”

It is earnestly to be hoped that the spirit pervading this book of Charles Francis Adams will leaven the work of all future Massachusetts historians,—so far, at least, as relates to the founders of Rhode Island.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

The committee on grounds and buildings report their expenditure for the year as follows, viz.:

For changing the old building to correspond with the new part, was paid to

Henry M. Horton,	\$739 27
Alex. Grant,	339 36
	\$1,078 63

Exceeding the appropriation by the sum of \$78.63.

For expenditures chargeable to income:

Rhode Island Concrete Co.,	\$25 00
L. Vaughan & Co., inside work on cases, etc.,	20 65
W. G. Heath & Co., gas fixtures, etc., . . .	14 35
H. W. Ladd & Co., curtains,	25 04
L. A. O'Brian, furniture, etc.,	44 75
J. C. Shirley & Son, gas fixtures,	12 80
Boston Glass Store, glass in desk in museum,	10 00
O. Johnson & Co., paint for cabinet, . . .	12 41
W. S. Hogg, care of grounds,	17 70
Water tax,	10 00
Columbia Ladder Co., ladder for cabinet, . .	6 00
Manchester & Hudson, lime,	2 75
	\$201 45

ROYAL C. TAFT,

For the Committee.

Providence, Jan. 9, 1894.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

The library committee, on this seventy-second annual meeting of the Society, beg leave to report: That the library has been open through the year, except during the month of August,—Mr. Amos Perry, secretary of the Society, being librarian.

During the months of July, August and September the auditorium was closed to allow the work of renovation and alteration therein to be carried on.

The liberality of our citizens, who had just erected the new building, reached out again to aid in completing the restoration of the original cabinet also.

Every volume, pamphlet, map, paper, curiosity and relic in it was removed, and from floor to roof, the building was refinished, giving a new ceiling to the audience-room, with windows of large plate glass; new doors and a lighted, warmed vestibule, with two complete ante-rooms, and the whole unobstructed by the old and useless staircases.

The mustiness and dust of ages was supplanted by the odor of cleanliness, and when the rooms were finished ready for use, it was hard to distinguish the old from the new.

With this change comes a new inspiration to the Society. The outward institution has become a complete and well rounded whole; one, perhaps, more practically fitted for the actual work and uses of the Society than an entirely new building would have been; for in too many modern library buildings, it would seem, that the internal and working uses have been sacrificed, in a large measure, to external architectural display.

During the remainder of the year the work of arranging and classifying the books and property of the Society and cataloguing the volumes of the library has been steadily advanced, and it is still in progress.

For the accessions to the library, portrait gallery and museum of the Society, during the year, reference may be had to the report of the librarian, in which all statistics as to the cabinet and its contents should hereafter be found.

TOWN RECORDS.

The preliminary work already undertaken and accomplished by the Society in reference to town records, is too important to be passed by without notice. The results of this work, so far, are of high value to the State, and have laid the foundation on a solid and reliable basis for future investigation and progress in this important line of historic investigation. These results are clearly exhibited in the report of your secretary, printed in a separate pamphlet of eighty-two pages (No. 2 of the new series), showing the number, character and condition of the volumes of records now existing in each of the towns of the State. The value of such records to historic truth is admirably illustrated in the contents of this pamphlet, and by the late work of Charles Francis Adams,—“The History of the Town of Quincy.”

In this connection it is also proper to refer to the action of the Society in 1845, in taking charge of a large number of neglected papers and records of the town of Providence.

Unarranged, unclassified and unindexed, they were packed in bags, and so remained until arranged and preserved in portfolios, under the direction of Albert C. Greene, Esq., then president of the Society. A receipt was given for them, but lost by the authorities, and now only, after nearly half a century has expired, has the city, through its able and energetic record commissioners, called attention to their existence and assumed their charge.

This care and work of preservation, inaugurated by the Society, has its abundant reward in the acknowledgments of the City Council; and these papers, an integral part of the history of Providence, are to be arranged chronologically,

repaired, bound and indexed with the greatest care, at the expense of the city, and returned to the custody of the Society.

The work of the Society, as to the records of all the towns, is in the same line, is sanctioned and aided by the State, and will result in corresponding benefit to both.

The special objects to be kept in view, with regard to the library, now that your building is finished, seem at present to be:

I. To complete all imperfect sets of volumes, both of independent publications and of our regular serials, a work requiring time, rather than expense, and to supply a fuller list of books of reference, so important and valuable to every reader and student of questions relating to our history.

II. To enlarge the collection of genealogical works, which are in constant demand, as this department is yearly assuming new importance in its relation to the history of the families and citizens who constitute the State.

III. According to our original programme, to harmonize and give a greater unity to the somewhat miscellaneous and fragmentary character of the library in the past, and to enrich it in the history of North American discovery, colonization and civilization, especially as related to the character and institutions of Rhode Island and her influence and action upon other States.

IV. To carry forward the work begun as to town history, both as regards all official and unofficial records, manuscripts and personal notices, or memoirs, of those who founded, and of those who later gave character to the several towns.

V. To introduce a proper system of classification of the historic curiosities and relics of the past, now collected in the museum of the Society, and to arrange them, each as its nature may require, in historic order or on scientific lines.

With regard to volumes presented to the Society your committee have to remark, that, the increase in their number, as well as in the business of the Society, is such, that the time and space allowed to the library department in our business meetings, is now so limited that little or no opportunity is given for critical notices of such works.

These volumes will, however, be specially entered in the records, or mentioned in the detailed report of the librarian. Attention may indeed, from time to time, be drawn to such works, as, from their special subjects, or relations to the objects of the Society, call for examination by members engaged in special departments of investigation; even if little more can be done than to state their general plan and scope, or indicate the limits of the field to which their authors have confined their study and research. We cannot, however, omit to notice that, within the last four years, five important histories of the United States have been published.

I. Two additional volumes of Von Holst (1890),—an extension of his original work,—“The Constitutional and Political History of the United States,” and now embracing a history of the years 1859–61, immediately preceding the Rebellion; with an index volume, by another hand (1893).

II. That of Mr. Schouler (Dec. '91), in five volumes, covering the period from 1783 to 1861; that is, from the close of the Revolution to the opening of the great Rebellion.

III. That of Mr. Rhodes (Dec. '92), in two volumes, covering the period from the adoption of the “Compromise Bill” of 1850 to 1860; that is, the decade preceding the Rebellion.

IV. Still another, “The History of the People of the United States from the Revolution to the Civil War,” by John Bach Masters; the first three volumes of which are already published (the third in 1892), leaving two volumes only, yet to appear.

V. That of Goldwin Smith (1893), in one volume, “The United States: An Outline of Political History;” 1492–1871.

This unusual list of twelve so recent volumes, by five different writers, illustrates the fresh and vigorous interest in historical investigation, awakened among our scholars and our people. It is also a happy augury for the future, not only of a clearer understanding of the principles and action of the founders of our government, but of a manly progress towards a better application of their principles and a purification of their practices.

While the field of "Bancroft's History" is limited to the Colonial and Revolutionary periods, these later works embrace, between them, the era of the Constitution and Rebellion, reaching over, in fact, the first century of our development as a Nation, under that Constitution.

While criticism here is precluded, it is important to notice, that elaborate biographies, multitudinous papers of public men, published during the last half century, and a freer access to the archives of our own and foreign governments, have furnished a fund of material for true history quite inaccessible to those who wrote one and two generations ago. Of all this, these various writers have largely availed themselves. The difference in this respect and in the spirit and use of modern historical methods, give a new aspect to these recent histories. The historian now does not so much dwell on the great and striking events, which in wars and tumults strike the public eye and ear, as upon the antecedent causes, in the development of human reason, human conscience, or human passion, which led to and produced these events.

It is the working of the public mind and heart as to public acts, which attracts their notice,—the rushing tide, as it were, of public sentiment, whether moving upon the character or action of an administration,—upon a great measure of finance,—upon a great public wrong,—or upon a point of national honor and the avoidance of national disgrace.

At the same time, a work like that of Goldwin Smith, who aims to bring the written annals and recognized history of our territory within the compass of a single volume, requires most comprehensive generalization. It is a masterpiece of condensation, and with its division into the Colonial and the Revolutionary periods, as well as those of the Constitution and of the great Rebellion, presents a series of graphic views which must stamp a new and clearer image of the development of our country on the minds of many who have been too busy, or too indifferent, to follow the various events, reverses and triumphs of the past, by which the country has been educated, disciplined and established.

The works treating of the earlier periods under the Constitution are especially interesting, as they exhibit the conflict-

ing interests, jealousies and struggles between the thirteen original and independent Colonies, when brought and held together under a Constitution, and first feeling the tension and check of a new and rigid bond which neither of them had the power to disrupt.

This new experience, so different from that under the loose and elastic ties of the confederation, which a life and death struggle with a foreign foe could hardly hold together, is one of the most striking and interesting exhibits of our early constitutional life. The situation was one of constant surprises and complications.

Questions as to mutual relations and obligations of a thousand kinds were then new and untried. There were no precedents, no decisions, no rules or judgments of any constitutional tribunal, like those to which a century in judicial harness leads us implicitly to yield. All new questions were then serious and grave, environed often with uncertainty and fear; both parties looking with doubt and anxiety as to the possibility of any practical or peaceful solution of conflicting claims. For the first time, perhaps, in the history of nations, the judicial power had been made independent of the legislative and of the executive power, but the problem of its success or failure was far from being solved. We must always remember that the new system was then absolutely unproved and untried. The knowledge of its success for one hundred years is ours; but we cannot read history aright, or justly judge the contentions or contestants of the early days of the Republic, in the light of our present knowledge of this supreme success.

But, while rendering due honor to the living authors of these modern works, we cannot close this paper without noticing a recent loss to history and historic truth, in the death of Francis Parkman, which can hardly be repaired. To any one who knew him as a friend and correspondent, it is not necessary to say, that the personality of the man was a constant attraction, owing to the simplicity and naturalness of his character.

As a scholar, investigator and master of historic composi-

tion, he was preëminent in his sphere, not only in his own country but in the literary world.

To write the history of New France and its momentous relations to his own country, was an object which occupied his mind from the days of his youth, and his many volumes are a noble contribution to American history, unsurpassed in fidelity to truth, in beauty of description and in grace of style.

A life of ill health and suffering, of fading eye-sight, of painful days and sleepless nights, could not shake his fortitude, nor cool the ardor of his aspirations.

For depth of research into the archives of the Nations and for personal study of the life and the customs of the Indians his works are almost without a parallel; while his clearness of expression and love of nature give a wonderful charm to the features of every landscape which it came within his province to describe. His works are a living portraiture of early North American colonization and will remain such for all future time. They extend over more than a century of conflict, and the lover of romance, or of dramatic art, will find in their pages the exhibition of all human characters and all human passions, from princes to peasants, and from cannibal savage to martyr priest. Wars and truces, massacres and burnings are but interludes of the story,—the victors of one generation are the vanquished of the next. Though kings and nations sustain the conflict, the fruits of bloody conquests are thoughtlessly surrendered, or bartered for a trifling gain.

In the triumph of victory it seems often to have been forgotten, that the stake at final issue was half of the New World. Well might such a subject challenge his devotion; and well did he respond to it, with the gift of his life. It is for us to be thankful that he was spared to round out the series of volumes he had planned, and complete the record by his own master-hand.

WILLIAM D. ELY.
HOWARD W. PRESTON,
AMOS PERRY. } Library
Committee.

Providence, Jan. 9, 1894.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GENEALOGICAL RESEARCHES.

The committee on genealogical researches respectfully report: Decided progress has been made in furnishing facilities for the work of genealogical students.

The printed index now gives a ready reference to the genealogies possessed, and shows how many more are needed. It is hoped that members will hand to the librarian lists of books which it may seem especially desirable to add to the genealogical collection.

We welcome heartily the advent of the Society's magazine, which adds so much to the usefulness of this institution. Comparatively few persons can attend meetings, but hundreds can find time to read the magazine. If at a future time the editors should find it possible to give a little space to genealogical sketches, many persons would doubtless eagerly embrace the opportunity to have their manuscripts printed. Articles have already appeared that aid the genealogist, notably the report on the condition of the town records.

In your committee's last two reports the importance was emphasized of printing the marriages and deaths from such early newspapers as the *Newport Mercury* and *Providence Gazette*. It is gratifying to learn that

this work will be included in an additional volume of the Vital Records, which will also contain the extremely valuable church records of this State, so far as they relate to baptisms, marriages, etc.

For the Committee,

JOHN O. AUSTIN.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN AND CABINET
KEEPER,FOR THE YEAR 1893.

An outline of the work that was carried forward during the year 1893 is contained in the librarian's report, rendered a year ago and brought out in the last printed Proceedings of the Society. That report gave some idea of the multifarious material contained in the cabinet and explained the system of classification adopted and to what purposes the several rooms in the building are devoted. Some hopes that were entertained when that report was written have been disappointed and some objects have been accomplished which, though greatly desired, were hardly expected. Of the latter class is the renovation from the basement upward of the old cabinet. Parts of this structure had gone on forty-nine years unchanged except by accumulated dust, rubbish and cobwebs.

Though important, nay, indispensable to the well-being of the Society, the change that has been effected has interfered with carefully laid plans. It has absorbed funds that would otherwise have enriched the library. It has occupied for a long time the entire library force in removing back and forth the material that had been carefully arranged on shelves. Yet despite these and all other drawbacks, the Society has taken a step forward which it can never regret. It has entered upon the year 1894 with its cabinet in better condition than ever before. At this seventy-second annual meeting it is in a better way to accomplish the end for which it was established than at any previous period in its history.

It may be of interest to some of our members to be assured that their Society is associated with advanced and progressive institutions far and near. It is in correspondence with most of the leading historical societies of this country and with several eminent institutions of the Old World. The full num-

ber of corresponding institutions is nearly one hundred. As the Society has grown up on Rhode Island soil and is permeated with the spirit of the founders of the State, it is a source of satisfaction that its relations outside of the State are extensive and cordial.

The system of exchanges and correspondence carried on by it involves no small amount of labor on the part of the secretary and librarian. A book is kept, entitled, "Records of Exchanges." In this are briefly recorded, in the account with each institution, on one page whatever books, pamphlets, maps, charts, etc., are sent to that institution, and on the opposite page whatever are received from it. These corresponding historical institutions constitute a bond of union and friendship that now and then results in great good. The several libraries are replenished without serious loss.

Among the foreign institutions with which our Society is in correspondence, are—

1. The Royal Historical Society, London. In their appropriate place in our library are nearly a score of interesting and valuable volumes, together with several unbound volumes. Learning by the last annual report of the librarian about the printing of the Records of Providence, the London Society made a special application to be furnished with copies of those records. That application was reported to the secretary of the Providence commission on early town records. The request was granted, the volumes were sent and grateful acknowledgments were returned.

2. The Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen has been in correspondence with this Society for more than half a century. The relations were for a long time intimate and have always been cordial.

3. The Royal University at Christiania, Norway, has exchanged publications with this Society many years.

4. Early during the last year the president of the Royal Academy of History at Stockholm, Sweden, addressed a letter to the president of this Society, requesting that the name of that institution might be placed on our exchange list. It seemed ungracious to say *no*. Our quarterly publications have been sent there together with several volumes which we

could spare, and that institution has sent back grateful acknowledgments, together with a liberal supply of its historical publications.

It is due to say here that while the members of the last three societies named appear to understand our language and to appreciate our publications, unfortunately most of our members lack the power to understand and appreciate their works. We have upon our shelves two series of publications of the Danish Society that are now of great value. These are occasionally sought and consulted by eminent scholars, who make grateful acknowledgments of the privileges here enjoyed.

Attention is called to the foreign department of our library with a view of enlisting in our Society some scholarly gentlemen who, with a critical knowledge of the languages referred to, are now citizens of our State and country and would be welcomed as members of this Society.

In this cursory glance across the ocean and to different parts of our country, we do not overlook the fact that the primary object of our Society is local history. Indeed, we believe that by an extended and broad survey we are better prepared to enter our special field of labor and cultivate it with renewed vigor. It is a matter of observation that few of the institutions to which our attention has been directed have succeeded in sustaining much life and in efficiently promoting the cause of history without maintaining one or more stated publications. The Virginia Historical Society, with which we have long been in correspondence, has recently begun a quarterly publication with the view of securing the end for which it was organized, and excellent results are already apparent.

It is a matter of satisfaction that the Society has, within a brief period, succeeded in obtaining a report from every town and city clerk's office in the State, and that that report is circulated in print and is read far and near. The Society has engaged to send a copy of its publications to town and city clerks, and it hopes to receive in return their respective tax books, which constitute part of their local history. A cordial

relation is courted with a view to mutual helpfulness and usefulness.

In the absence of a State commissioner of public records, this Society can and should, with State aid, suggest and facilitate improvements that are needed in various directions. It would be recreant to its own principles if it did not put forth a decided effort to collect and save the official papers of the most eminent citizens of the State during the Revolutionary War—if it did not try to have various Revolutionary papers looked after, catalogued and indexed with the view of honoring the memory of those to whom we are indebted for the blessings that fall to our lot.

The reception-book shows that there were received during the last year 284 bound volumes, 1,324 unbound, and 184 miscellaneous articles.

These figures are given out of respect to custom,—not because we think them the best indexes of progress, work or character. These acquisitions are, to a certain extent, indications of interest, work and progress. If the Society were in a morbid state, no such record would be found. It is not, however, the number of acquisitions that speak, but their value. A general and widely extended interest in our work can hardly fail to bring about such favorable results as these figures indicate.

THE MUSEUM.

The most marked accomplishment of the last year, aside from the renovation of the old cabinet already referred to, is the beginning of the historical museum, an outline of which was given in the librarian's report last year. The importance,—the necessity, of this measure was conceded. Historic materials of a certain class had been gathering from the time when the Society was founded, and had remained, most of them, packed away out of sight. They are now spread out, most of them in the upper room on the west side of the cabinet, and other articles that are coming in give promise of an historical museum that will by and by serve a very important purpose in connection with our system of public instruction. The acquisition of an industrious and faithful assistant in this

department has rendered the establishment of this museum possible.

It may as well be said here that there are several departments of labor in this cabinet that require special tact, skill and talent. We have rare old deeds, records, official documents, pictures, memorials and keep-sakes of various kinds that can be safely entrusted only to well-trained specialists. Aid and counsel are solicited from persons who have had experience in the kinds of work here indicated.

At this time it is easier to point out the work that needs doing than that which has been done. With such an overturn as we have had, a very large amount of labor devolves on the library force. The work of cataloguing under the new order of things is little more than begun. A step only has been taken in the right direction. Fourteen thousand bound volumes need to be catalogued and a still larger number of pamphlets. Also, a large amount of material in the basement of the building needs to be assorted and an account of it taken.

THE NEWSPAPER-ROOM.

The newspaper-room needs to be thoroughly overhauled. Its more than eighteen hundred bound volumes need to be re-arranged. Some of them need to be re-bound. Many of them need to be labeled and to have their bindings repaired. Imperfect sets should be completed. The shelves all need to be numbered and labeled. Then the work of cataloguing can go on, and an account taken of duplicate volumes.

The value and importance of the newspaper department of this library can hardly be overestimated. The Society early put forth earnest efforts to obtain complete sets of the newspapers of the colony and the State. The fruits of its labors are now seen in the newspaper-room. In 1875, the legislature inaugurated a plan the results of which are most favorable to the cause of Rhode Island history. Any citizen of the State has the right to examine newspapers and books belonging to the State under the rules of the Society, but this does not include free access to every part of the library as many visitors seem to imagine. It is painful to report that some of the choice, rare old volumes of the last century have

been treated unhandsome by persons admitted to the privileges of this room. Other injuries have resulted, showing that closer supervision is required to prevent the clipping of paragraphs where the privilege of copying only has been granted.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

Though several hundred bound and unbound volumes were added to the library during the last year, there is a pressing demand not for ponderous historical works, but for family genealogies, town histories, biographical dictionaries, encyclopædias and statistical works, pertaining especially to our revolutionary and colonial periods. The movement is manifestly in this direction. The Sons and the Daughters of the Revolution, and the Colonial Dames want information, and thus a field of inquiry is opened which we cannot afford to ignore or neglect.

To furnish the desired information, two lines of research must be pursued. One is through the annals of the revolutionary and colonial periods of our State, and the other is through such works as are to be found in our genealogical-room, in biographical sketches, town histories and magazines whose special purpose is to supply this kind of information.

While Cowell's "Spirit of '76," Bartlett's "Colonial Records," Arnold's "History of Rhode Island," the Historical Society's four volumes of "Military Papers," orderly-books and other similar works at our command are important sources of information, they often fail to serve their full purpose for the lack of indexes.

The fact is beyond question that to duly honor the memory of our revolutionary and colonial soldiers, there must be prepared an indexed compilation of pertinent authentic records from every available source. Some of these records are in this cabinet, some in our State House, some in the Massachusetts and New York State Houses, some in the archives of different departments of our national government, and some in private hands.

The State of Connecticut has admirably done its work of this kind. It has brought out two thick imperial 8vo volumes, one entitled, "Record of Connecticut Men in the War of the

Revolution, the War of 1812 and the War with Mexico." The other is entitled, "Record of Connecticut Men in the War of the Rebellion, 1861-1865." New Hampshire has its revolutionary rolls well arranged and well printed. Massachusetts is engaged in the same line of labor. Rhode Island is doing honor to its soldiers of the last war in the work compiled and edited by Adjutant-General Dyer—a work, which, though its title does not properly indicate its character, is creditable to the State and to its editor.

Yet though no State did itself more honor and the country better service in the war for Independence than Rhode Island, no adequate measures have been adopted for honoring the memories of the men who fought its battles and won its victories. The work is the more difficult on account of its having been so long neglected.

While this Society cannot enter upon so great and responsible an enterprise, it can and should, in the opinion of the librarian, authorize the employment of a specialist to index its four volumes of military papers. This would be a step preparatory to the greater work. It can and should procure copies of our revolutionary rolls that are in other States. It can also with propriety memorialize the General Assembly to inaugurate the great work that is so much needed.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

The credit of inaugurating this department of the library belongs primarily to Dr. Henry E. Turner of Newport, whose well-directed efforts to collect and preserve the records of Rhode Island families date back to the period of his youth. He brought to Providence many years ago his valuable genealogical collections and explained at a large meeting of this Society his mode of classifying and arranging various family records. He has counseled and encouraged younger persons who have engaged in genealogical pursuits; notably, the compiler of the volumes of "Vital Statistics of Rhode Island," referred to elsewhere.

It is a pleasure to be able to report the following acquisitions to this department of the library during the year 1893. This list does not include such genealogical sketches as are

contained in town histories, biographical dictionaries, and such magazines as are not devoted to genealogical pursuits.

Armstrong Family (The) of Windham, N. H.
 Barber Family. Genealogy of the. The Descendants of Robert Barber of Lancaster Co., Penn.
 Chandler Family (The). Descendants of William and Annis Chandler. Farnsworth, Matthias, and his Descendants in America.
 Plymouth Colony Families.
 Poole, Edward, of Weymouth, Mass. History of
 Tanner, Sr., Thomas. Genealogy of the Descendants of
 Tower Genealogy. Descendants of John Tower.
 Van Rensselaers. Annals of the

American Ancestry, Munsell, Vol. VIII.
 Americans of Royal Descent, by Browning.
 Hand-book of American Genealogy, by Whitmore.
 New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. By exchange, 23 of the 24 vols. (Vol. VI., 1875, wanted.)
 New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 1893.

VITAL STATISTICS OF RHODE ISLAND, BY ARNOLD.

Vols. 2, 3 & 4. This series of "Vital Statistics" merits more than a passing mention. It does credit to the persevering industry of its compiler and to the intelligence of our legislators who have aided in a worthy and commendable enterprise for the public good.

PAMPHLETS.

Green, Percival and Ellen. Account of, and of some of their Descendants.
 Hooker, Rev. Thomas. (A paper read at the Hooker gathering, 1892.)
 Dana Family, } MSS.
 Dana Genealogy, }
 Dana, Richard. Memoranda of some of the Descendants of
 Tompkins, Sr., Edward. Record of the Ancestry and Kindred of the Children of

The foregoing list of genealogical works received during the last year is small compared with the list for which there is an earnest call by visitors at the genealogical room. We give below a few titles to which our attention is forcibly directed.

WANTED.

The Rodman Genealogy.
 The Earle Genealogy.
 The Capron Genealogy.
 Pearson's First Settlers of Albany.
 The Walker Genealogy.
 The Rice Genealogy.
 Burke's Extinct Peerage.
 The Harleian Society Publications, 55 imperial 8vo vols.
 The Alumni Oxonienses, 1715-1886, 4 vols. in two.

So great and so general is the interest in genealogical studies that the librarian suggests that some space be devoted in three numbers of the Society's quarterly publications for the promotion of this branch of our local history. There are among our manuscripts two volumes of Foster papers, and one volume of Moses Brown papers, which though strictly of a genealogical character and replete with interest to numerous Rhode Island families, are known only by a few members of the Society.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following are a few of the many acquisitions classed in the accession list as *miscellaneous*:—

Portrait of Edward R. Young. Artist, Arnold. Gift of George F. and Nicholas B. Young.

Fac-simile of the original record of the order of the banishment of Roger Williams. Gift of Franklin W. Smith, Boston.

Portraits of Charles Dyer, father and son, and of two other members of the Dyer family. Gift of Charles Sowle Dyer.

Deed of Christopher Lippitt to Owners of Hope Furnace Company, 1785.

Deed, 1774, with autographs of Stephen Hopkins, Nicholas, Joseph, John and Moses Brown, Jabez Bowen and others with their respective wives, from Edward Congdon.

Fac-simile of the original Declaration of Independence. Gift of the Department of State, Washington, D. C.

Likenesses of Col. Christopher Greene and of Com. Esek Hopkins.

Diploma of the late John P. Knowles as U. S. District Judge of the District of Rhode Island.

A description of the scene near the Great Bridge during the gale, Sept. 27, 1815, taken from the lips of an eye-witness by Mrs. Esther Hoppin E. Lardner of Philadelphia, and placed here by Mr. H. F. Richards.

Description of the Gaspee House in Providence, by Edward D. Morris.

Five original documents relating to layouts of land in Providence.

1st laid out by Mr. Hopkins in 1705.

2d " " " Thomas Fenner, 1719.

3d " " " Daniel Abbott, 1724.

4th " " " " " 1724.

5th " " " Elisha —, Surveyor, 1728.

The gift of Marsden J. Perry.

Many old charts used by mariners during the early part of this century. The gift of Miss H. D. Sheldon.

Many photographs of historic buildings in Providence, contributed by George H. Burnham and Gustine L. Hurd.

Many historic antiquities and illustrations of Rhode Island colonial life and customs, now arranged in the historical museum, including our grandmothers' New England Kitchen.

THE OLD DROP-SCENE.

Special attention is invited to one of the most remarkable pictures in the cabinet,—a picture that was painted ten years before this Society was organized, and represents Providence as it was eighty-two years ago. The old drop-scene is not in its place though often inquired after by visitors. It had to be taken down to make way for repairs in the auditorium and is now rolled up in the basement of the building. It needs re-lining and retouching. Competent judges have expressed the opinion that it should not again be suspended upon our walls until it has been properly restored. The librarian awaits instruction upon this matter.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

Our reception-book shows that 1608 books and pamphlets were received last year. Some of them were obtained by exchange and some by purchase, but the larger number are

recorded as gifts. It is due to say that in this record everything received from an institution with which this Society is in correspondence, and everything sent to that institution, appears as a gift, though the idea of an exchange is involved. In the accounts with great living and life-giving institutions, examples of which are at hand, the balance is not in our favor. We have upon our shelves their valuable series of historical works, while our contributions to their libraries are comparatively small. On the other hand, many institutions with which this Society is in correspondence make but slight returns for favors received.

Still this manifestly loose system of exchanges works well as a whole. Members of this Society are thus enabled to learn what is going on elsewhere,—what kindred institutions are doing and how they carry on their work, and just what relation our Society sustains to them.

It hardly need be said that the issue of our quarterly publication is a step forward and upward, and the librarian may be pardoned for saying that the movement should be sustained by friends far and near sending to the treasurer their dollar subscriptions. Instead of the annual tax of three dollars, it is suggested that members send (without being asked) four dollars and thus ensure the continuance of the quarterly.

Some of the books and pamphlets received are upon the foregoing genealogical list. Some idea of the character of other acquisitions may be gained by looking over the two lists of givers inserted further on. The acquisitions comprise a great variety of subjects and objects. Many friends far and near are looking after the interests of the Society, sending, as they have the opportunity, contributions that enrich its shelves and promote its usefulness. Different departments of our national government made valuable contributions to our library last year. The aid rendered by associate institutions is appreciated. The librarian is indebted to our various charitable and educational institutions for their annual reports.

In the New England room are a few shelves devoted to the publications of New England colleges and universities. This department is in a formatory state. Thus far Harvard and

Yale are the best represented. The publications of Brown University belong in the main room of the building.

In looking over records made in the reception-book during the past year, the following are a few of the many books and pamphlets that attract our attention:

- Maryland Archives. Vol. XI.
 Adams' Handbook of American Authors.
 Hough's Biographical Dictionary.
 History of the Bank of North America.
 Parkman's Histories. Parts 4, 5, 6, 7. 6 vols.
 History of the Town of Hingham. 4 vols.
 Defence of Edgar Poe.
 Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages. By Powell.
 Dedham Records. Vol. III.
 German Allied Troops. By Rosengarten.
 Early Records of the Town of Providence. Vols. II, III, IV.
 History of Spencer, Mass.
 History of Canton, Mass.
 History of Ancient Windsor, Conn. 2 vols.
 Correspondence of Samuel B. Webb. 2 vols.
 Battery F, R. I. Light Artillery.
 Battery E, R. I. Light Artillery.
 New York Society of Colonial Wars.
 Year-Book of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.
 Rhodes' History of the United States. 2 vols.
 Schouler's History of the United States. 5 vols.
 History of Elections in the American Colonies. By Bishop.
 Rhode Island Woman's Directory.
 Life of Ferdinand De Soto.
 Annals of the Army of the Cumberland.
 Constitutional History of the United States. By Von Holst.
 The Iroquois Trail.
 Historical Collections of South Carolina. By Carroll. 2 vols.
 Familiar Quotations. By Bartlett.
 Memorial of the Inauguration of Washington. Edited by Clarence Winthrop Bowen.

Burgoyne's Ballads. By Stone.

Record of Connecticut in the War of the Rebellion.

Privateer Providence. By Albert Holbrook.

LOCAL HISTORY.

A request is made by the lecture committee that papers be prepared to be read at meetings of the Society,—papers that have a direct bearing on some branch or topic of Rhode Island history; for example, the suffrage question in Rhode Island; slavery in Rhode Island and the slave trade by Rhode Islanders; privateers and privateering; eminent statesmen, judges, lawyers, writers on international law, senators and representatives in congress, diplomats and consuls, poets, orators, artists, soldiers, merchants, divines, physicians, educators, scholars, inventors, or men who have made their mark in some branch of industry; together with sketches of the religious, educational, philanthropic, philosophic, scientific and artistic institutions that indicate the life and character of our people.

Every town in the State has a variety of topics worthy of special attention and note, as seen in the chapter of the Rhode Island State Census of 1885, pages 11-68. Some of the topics suggested at random are bridges, ferries, town clerks and town clerk offices, postmasters and postoffices, pauperism, insanity, taverns, turnpikes and tollgates, stages, packets, Indian trails, customs and names. To bring about a better acquaintance with our local history, local historical topics should be more frequently discussed at the stated meetings of the Society, and to this end the lecture committee invite interested persons to secure for them carefully prepared essays on some of the many subjects that have a direct bearing on the history of the State.

SPECIAL NOTE.

Since the foregoing report was ready for the press, the death of Mr. George C. Mason, an accomplished student and writer of Rhode Island history, who has done so much for the benefit of this Society and to make his native city and State known and respected, has been announced. Seven volumes of his

works, all of them well bound, and some of them large and admirably illustrated, are upon the shelves of this Society, with book-marks showing that they were his gifts. The crowning work of his life, however, is not here. That work required a large expenditure and occupied much of Mr. Mason's time during eight consecutive years. It consists of six thick folio volumes (12 x 15 inches), as yet unbound, and comprises treasures gleaned from the homes of illustrious ancestors and distinguished citizens, all pertaining to the history of Rhode Island. The work is entitled,—

“Newport Historical and Social Reminiscences of Ye Olden Times. With more than 550 illustrations, autograph letters, documents, colonial commissions, bound sheets and other original papers, dating back more than 175 years, 200 portraits, etc., etc.”

Mr. Mason, although generous to a fault, could not give this work to the library. It was his desire, however, that it should remain in his native State, the property either of a worthy institution or of a public-spirited citizen.

When last seen by the librarian, Mr. Mason had received from a gentleman residing out of the State, a standing offer of one thousand dollars (\$1000) for the work. He said, unless a larger sum were raised in Rhode Island, the work would be claimed by contract and removed from the State. This situation is unchanged by his death.

Two members of this Society have offered to give towards the sum required, each \$100, and several smaller sums are promised for the same object. It is hoped that patriotic and liberal-minded gentlemen and ladies will organize a movement that will result in placing this work where it will be accessible to the students of Rhode Island history who reside in the State. Neither this Society nor the citizens of the State can afford to let this work be carried away for the lack of little more than half the sum originally asked and expected by the eminent historian and biographer of Gilbert Stuart.

AMOS PERRY,
Librarian and Cabinet Keeper.

REPORT OF PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

The publication committee of the Rhode Island Historical Society, reports as follows :—

In pursuance of the vote passed at the meeting of the Society, January 10, 1893, they have issued during the year last past the “Publications of the Rhode Island Historical Society, new series.”

No. 1 was issued in April, and consisted of the usual annual transactions and accompanying reports.

No. 2, issued in July, consisted of Mr. Perry’s report on the Town Records of Rhode Island.

No. 3, issued in October, contained the plea of the Pawtuxet purchasers, etc., with notes, the Tax List of the town of Providence, July 1, 1679, and original papers never before printed on the Indian Slaves of King Philip’s War, with notes.

No. 4, issued in January, 1894, consists of papers on Rhode Island History by Charles Stickney (Know-Nothingism in Rhode Island); Neil Andrews, Jr. (The Development of the Nominating Convention in Rhode Island); and Mary E. Woolley (Early History of the Colonial Post Office).

The following is a statement of the expenses and receipts for 1893, of this undertaking:—

The cost of printing No. 1 was	.	.	\$135 24
“ “ “ “ “ 2 “	.	.	161 10
“ “ “ “ “ 3 “	.	.	132 75
“ “ “ “ “ 4 “	.	.	96 60
Paid for copying,	.	.	15 45
			\$541 14

To meet this we have 43 subscriptions,	.	.	\$43 00
Int. account on the publication fund,	.	.	287 50
			\$329 50

This shows a deficiency of . . . \$211 64

It is evident, that unless more members of the Society respond to the appeal to subscribe to the "Publications," its issue must cease.

In order that the members may have an opportunity to pass upon this matter, we recommend that the treasurer when he sends out the annual bills this year, add thereto a statement that for one dollar more the "Publications" for 1893, will be delivered to the subscriber, enclosing therewith a copy of the appeal or statement issued by your committee.

In this way every member will have the opportunity to decide whether to pay only the annual due, \$3.00, or to take the last year's issue of our "Publications" for one dollar more.

And unless by April 1, the members subscribe sufficiently to this project to pay the deficiency, we recommend the discontinuance of our "Publications."

Your committee are much indebted to Professor W. H. Munro, whose coöperation as assistant to the committee they requested early in the year, for his valuable services in connection with their work.

E. BENJ. ANDREWS,	} Publication Committee.
JAMES G. VOSE,	
AMASA M. EATON,	

At the annual meeting, January 9, 1894, the following resolution was passed:—

Resolved, That the treasurer when sending out the annual bills this year, add thereto a statement that for one dollar more the "Publications" for 1893 will be delivered to the subscriber, and enclosing therewith a copy of the appeal or statement issued by the publication committee.

And unless the members subscribe sufficiently to this project by April 1, to pay the deficiency, the publication committee is authorized and directed to discontinue the "Publications."

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.

		Dr.	
1893.	Jan. 10.	Cash on hand,	\$394 55
1894.	Jan. 9.	State of Rhode Island,	1,500 00
		Income from Investment of Samuel M. Noyes and Henry J. Steere legacies,	1,332 37
		Taxes from 269 members,	807 00
		Taxes from 13 members, overdue,	39 00
		Subscriptions for repairs of Cabinet as follows:	
		Julia Bullock,	\$100 00
		Horatio Rogers,	50 00
		Charles H. Smith,	50 00
		Charles Fletcher,	50 00
		William Callender,	25 00
		John E. Troup,	25 00
		Samuel Foster,	25 00
		William D. Ely,	25 00
		Marsden J. Perry,	25 00
		Nicholas Sheldon,	20 00
		Charles H. Child,	10 00
		Edwin D. McGuinness,	5 00
		James H. Bugbee,	2 00
			412 00
		Interest from life membership fund,	89 53
		Fees for Admission, 11 members,	55 00
		Interest,	33 40
		Sale of books,	13 00
			\$4,675 85

CR.

1894.				
Jan. 9.	Salaries of librarian and janitor,	.	.	\$1,480 00
	Building and grounds:			
	For repairs on Cabinet,	.	.	\$1,078 63
	For Sundry Expenditures,	.	.	201 45
				<hr/> 1,280 08
	Fuel and gas,	.	.	335 31
	Postage, meetings and express,	.	.	332 74
	Printing,	.	.	214 69
	Library Committee,	.	.	1,013 24
	Cash on hand,	.	.	19 79
	Deposited in the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co., \$19.79.			<hr/> \$4,675 85

Providence, Jan. 8, 1894.

We have examined the above account, and find it correct.

LEWIS J. CHACE,
JAMES BURDICK,
FERDINAND A. LINCOLN,
Audit Committee.

INVESTMENT FUND.

Legacy of Samuel M. Noyes,	\$12,000 00
“ “ Henry J. Steere,	10,000 00
“ “ John Wilson Smith,	1,000 00
	<u>\$23,000 00</u>
Invested as follows:	
Mortgages,	\$13,250 00
Bonds,	9,350 00
Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co.,	400 00
	<u>\$23,000 00</u>

PUBLICATION FUND.

\$3,000. Restricted; only the interest to be expended for publications in this department.

Legacy of Ira B. Peck,	\$1,000 00
“ “ William Gammell,	1,000 00
“ “ Albert J. Jones,	1,000 00
Cash on hand,	330 50
	<u>3,330 50</u>

Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co., participation acct., \$3,330.50.

Providence, Jan. 8, 1894.

We have examined the above account, and find it correct.

LEWIS J. CHACE,
 JAMES BURDICK,
 FERDINAND A. LINCOLN,
Audit Committee.

PUBLICATION FUND.

Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with Rhode Island Historical Society.

DR.

1893.	Cash on hand,	\$3,460 24
May 10.	Interest from Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co., Participation account,	69 20
Nov. 10.	Interest from Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co., Participation account,	67 36
1894.	Jan. 9. Forty-three subscribers for the Publications,	43 00
		\$3,639 80

CR.

1893.	July 7. C. M. Gallup, for copying for Publications,	\$15 45
	29. Standard Printing Co., for 1000 copies,	161 10
Nov. 10.	Standard Printing Co., for 1000 copies,	132 75
1894.	Jan. 9. Cash on hand,	\$3,330 50

Deposited in Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co.,
Participation account, \$3,330 50.

The income of \$3,000 can only be used for ex-
penses of this department.

\$3,639 80

Providence, Jan. 8th, 1894.

We have examined the above account, and find it correct.

LEWIS J. CHACE,
JAMES BURDICK,
FERDINAND A. LINCOLN,
Audit Committee.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with Rhode Island Historical Society.

DR.

1893.	To cash on hand,	\$2,093 76
Aug. 22.	Interest from Mechanics Savings Bank for January and July, 1893,	45 49
	Interest from Providence Institution for Savings, for January and July, 1893,	44 04
		<hr/>
		\$2,183 29

CR.

1893.	Interest from Mechanics Savings Bank,	45 49
	Interest from Providence Institution for Savings, carried to general account.	44 04
1894.	Jan. 9. Cash on hand,	\$2,093 76
	Providence Institution for Savings, \$1,090 90	
	Mechanics Savings Bank, 1,002 86	
		<hr/>
		\$2,093 76

 \$2,183 29

Providence, Jan. 8, 1894.

We have examined the above account, and find it correct.

LEWIS J. CHACE,
 JAMES BURDICK,
 FERDINAND A. LINCOLN,
Audit Committee.

ROGER WILLIAMS VINDICATED; OR, AN ANSWER TO
"A KEYHOLE FOR ROGER WILLIAMS' KEY."

BY WILLIAM WALLACE TOOKER.

"A Keyhole for Roger Williams' Key; or, a study of suggested misprints in its sixteenth chapter, 'Of the Earth and the Fruits thereof, etc.," a paper read before the Rhode Island Historical Society by Wm. D. Ely, Esq., now lies before me.

The suggested misprint is, that the meaning of the words *auqúnnash*, "barnes," and *necawnúquanash*, "old barnes," in the last but two of the Indian words in that chapter, should read, "beanes," and "old beanes."

In taking the opposite view of this supposition, I do it with no spirit of carping criticism; but simply to show how, with different eyes, another person will look at these interesting problems. A remark made a few years ago by Dr. Horatio Hale, the eminent philologist, "that we can all find enough to do in this field, without finding minute faults in the work of others," is true enough. I do not wish to find fault with Mr. Ely or to criticise his work. He, evidently, has devoted much time and research to it. The question at issue is this: is Roger Williams right or not? This is the basis of Mr. Ely's paper, and this will be the basis of my few remarks on the subject; although I shall have to use certain portions of his essay for illustration. The Rhode Island Historical Society, in this era of scientific investigation, desires the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. This undoubtedly is what Mr. Ely desired in starting the ball a-rolling. As he has invited me through Dr. Amos Perry, secretary of your Society, to enter the field, and to present

the reasons for my opinion lately expressed, that Roger Williams made no mistake in translating this word as "barn," I will endeavor to give it as plainly as I possibly can. Probably no one,—I say it with no egotism,—has devoted more time and study to Roger Williams' Key, especially to this particular chapter, for the past six years, than I have. So many words, or parts of words, in this chapter enter into the composition of Indian geographical names occurring upon Long Island, N. Y., made it necessary for me to be very careful and thorough in studying each and every name given therein by Roger Williams.

Therefore all of the evidence here presented against Mr. Ely's hypothesis, is not the result of the publishing of his essay, but is the condensed memoranda of some years. The study of Indian nomenclature is an interesting one. It needs care, acute research, and unlimited patience. The student is very apt to present false analogies, and thereupon plunge into a pit full of errors and disappointments. Our studies must be so plain that he who runs may read. They must be in accordance with Indian usages and customs. A single deviation from the line will develop errors which no logic of reasoning will bolster up in the light of critical investigation. There are very few who will take the pains to go to the fountain head, where these studies ought to begin, and trace out the story told.

As every Indian name was invariably descriptive of the object or subject to which it was applied, on that basis I shall endeavor to show that Roger Williams made no mistake; and that *auqúnnash* means "barnes," *necawnaquanash*, "old barnes." Mr. Ely in his anxiety to prove Roger Williams, or his printer, Gregory Dexter, to be in error, overlooks many important items bearing directly upon the points at issue. He says in his summary (p. 37), "1st. Considering that barns have no affinity to vegetables or to the fruits of the earth, any Indian word meaning barns, or old barns, may well be deemed out of place in chapter XVI. of Roger Williams Key." In direct contradiction of this statement, in that very chapter Roger Williams remarks, "Obs: The Indians have an art of drying their chestnuts, and so to *preserve them*

in their barnes for a daintie all the year." And again he says, "Obs: The women set or plant, weede, and hill and gather and *barne all the corne and Fruits of the Field.*" These two passages, together with one which I shall quote further on, proves that barns were collateral to this chapter, and "barnes" and "old barnes" were brought in at the end as a necessary sequence.

"2d. While the word barn, storehouse and garner are frequently used in scripture, there is not a place in Eliot's Bible where the word *au-qun-nash*, which in the 'Key' is defined 'barnes,' is used to describe either one or the other."

It was not necessary, for it would have been a misnomer. In Eliot's word for "barn," as in many other words used in his Bible, he simply endeavors to illustrate the Bible from the old world's standpoint to an Indian's mind and understanding, to whom all these things were previously a blank. Many examples of this fact can be quoted; therefore, *mee-chu-muk-o-muk*, "storehouse," simply refers to the white man's idea of a barn, and not to the aboriginal one. This is proven by Eliot's use of the word *barnash*, to impress the fact on the Indian's mind.

"3d. In Cotton's vocabulary the word *au-qun-nash* is not used to signify 'a barn.' On the contrary, Cotton gives a very different word for barn; viz., *me-chi-muk-o-muk*." Cotton's father was a clergyman who preached to the Indians, and the same reasons apply as in the preceding paragraph.

"4th. Eliot also, in his Bible, uses the same word which Cotton uses, viz., *me-chi-muk-o-muk*, as meaning a barn and storehouse." A better division of this name would be *me-chi-mu-ko-muk*, and it is also answered under the second paragraph.

"5th. When on the theory that "barnes" and "old barnes" are misprinted for "beans" and "old beans," we examine Eliot's Bible, where beans are spoken of, we find the only Indian word he uses for beans is *tupp-uh-qua-mash*; and it has also been shown that in the Algonquian language this word means a high-twining bean, the prefix *tupp*, giving some indication of its character." There is absolutely no affinity between this word and that used by Roger Williams for barn,

providing Dr. Trumbull is correct in his interpretation, and I have no doubt he is. Eliot here, evidently, uses a word of his own coinage in order to describe the European plant, for an Indian never would have described a plant when its fruit was intended. The bean itself was the fruit separate and distinct from the plant; this fact is to be observed in the name of every fruit mentioned by Roger Williams. Besides, the American native bean was not a high-twining bean, but a low bush, which never grew to the height of a corn stalk, although planted among them for support as is still done to this day. Dr. Trumbull, no doubt, fully recognized the truth of this, although I have never seen his study. He evidently derives it from *tupp*,—the root of which is *appu*, “he sits,” “remains,” “abides;” hence, secondarily, “twines,” or “clings;” *uhqua*, from *qunnuhqui*, “high;” giving us with its inanimate plural affix *tuppuhquamash*, “that which twines or clings high.”

“6th. Eliot and Cotton both wrote at a later period, and when writing, either had or did not have before them Roger Williams’ Key, which was published previous to either of their works. If they had it, why was not the clearly printed *au-qun-nash* used for barnes, instead of *me-chi-muk-o-muk*, and instead of the frequent Indianizing of the English word barns, as in *barns-ash*, etc.?” Because the Indian barn was an entirely different thing from the barn of the Bible.

“Why, too, did Eliot translate beans by *tupp-uh-qua-mash*, and not by *mon-as-qus-sc-dash*, used in one instance by Roger Williams when speaking of cooked beans, but not at all in Chapter XVI. of the ‘Key’?” This question has been partially answered under the fifth paragraph. *Monasqussédash* was probably the only name by which the Indians called beans. This name corresponds to the Moh. *Mushquissedes*, Mass. *Monasquisset*, Unkechaug, L. I., *Maiscussett*, Montauk *Mauqueseets*, “beans;” literally, “those that are much boiled.” It must be remembered that either of these names indicated the article to an Indian’s mind just as much as if he had said “beans.” For it is not to be expected that an Indian could give the etymology of every word he used any more than we can give the derivation of every English appellation.

“If they did not have the ‘Key,’ by what chance did both translate barns so uniformly and constantly by *me-chi-muck-omuck*, and not once by *au-qun-nash*, the word of Williams’ ‘Key’?” There was no chance about this, Cotton was familiar with Eliot’s Bible, besides, his father assisted Eliot in his translations, and because, as I have previously remarked, *au-qun-nash* is the Indians’ barn, separate and distinct in every particular from those of the settlers or that of the Biblical story.

Mr. Ely remarks (p. 35), “It is, however, a matter of regret that Dr. Trumbull did not in that connection, refer to the existence of the word *au-qun-nash* as a word in common use in the Narragansett language as recorded by Roger Williams.” The reason is plain that Dr. Trumbull did not regard it as meaning “beans;” and that he undoubtedly believed Roger Williams to be right. Had it been otherwise he would have referred to it in his instructive notes accompanying the Narr. Club Edition of Roger William’s Key, as well as in the other work referred to by Mr. Ely.

Mr. Ely has described the Indian barn from Wood’s “New England Prospect,” “which be great holes digged in the ground, in form of a brass pot, sealed with rinds of trees, wherein they put their corn.” Another description is, “they were holes in the ground lined with the bark of trees, and covered with rushes or mats.”

Au-qún-nash, “barnes,” *ne-cawn-áu-qua-nash*, “old barnes.” Mr. Ely did not undertake to study out the primal meaning of this name, which meaning clears away all of the uncertainty. The root *áuquan*, or *auqún*, means “to cover,” or “to shelter;” as in the Massachusetts *uppúhquan*, “he covers it;” *uppúhquos*, “his covering;” *uppúhquonsinit*, “his tent;” literally, “his cloth shelter” (Exodus xxxvi. 19); also in *áúhaqut*, “mantle” (R. W’s Key, Chap. xx.); *au-qún-nash*, “coverings,” or “shelters;” *Necawn* (Eliot, *nukkon*), “old,” “ancient,” “passed by.” This prefix, if there was nothing else, would prove the accuracy of Roger Williams’ interpretation, for the reason, that it is never used, except to give the sense of being old in use, and therefore could not have been applied to beans, *necawn-áuquan-ash*, “old or ancient

coverings, or shelters." Roger Williams remarks in the same chapter about drying their corn, "Which they do carefully upon heaps and mats many dayes, before they *barne it up, covering it up with mats at night and open it when the sun is hot.*"

Mr. Ely remarks (p. 25), "But further, while as to barns there could have been little cause for distinction between old and new, the distinction between new beans and old beans is natural and material." This deduction does not follow. I doubt if the Indians would keep the old beans of a previous year's growth until the new crop had grown and been gathered. They were too improvident for that. To be sure, they might have done it in rare cases; but not enough to make it an object to be noted by Roger Williams. If they did, it was simply for seed, as in the last name of that chapter. Then it would have been given as "beans" and "new beans," and not "beans" and "old beans." There was cause, and a very strong cause, for distinction between "old" and "new barns," so much so, as to be noted in this instance by Roger Williams and by other settlers at this early period of New England history.

Old abandoned Indian barns were so numerous in the vicinity of the former homes of the Indian, as to make them a constant menace to the growing hamlets as long as they were in existence, on account of the cattle falling into them. They are frequently mentioned in the early records of Long Island and I have no doubt can be found referred to in other early records of the New England Colonies.

A year after the settlement of Southampton, L. I., we find the following order, dated: "Apr 6th 1641, Yt is ordered that any person whatsoever hath any Lott or Lotts upon Shinecock playne in the which there are any Indian *Barnes or Welles* lyeing open whereby cattle have or may take hurte or harme, the owners or overseers of such Lotts shall fill up all such *Barnes and Welles* by the tenth day of this month upon payne of payeing all such damage as arise by their neglect, and further answer for their contempt at next court." (Pub. Southampton Rec., Vol. I., p. 22.) These lots were on the spot where the first settlers found the tribe of Indians known

as the *Shinecoeks*. Their name denotes "at the level country," and refers to the "playne." Frequently in the records these places formerly planted by the Indians are called "old ground," in distinction to localities broken up for cultivation by the whites called "new ground."

The two following orders from the published records of Easthampton, L. I. (Vol. I., pp. 302-3), give us alone corroborative evidence enough to show that Roger Williams did not make a mistake in writing "barnes:" "Dec 19th 1668., It is agreed upon by the inhabitants of this town of Easthampton and the Indians of Montaucut that for the future that the Indians yt live at Montaukut *shall fill up all their old barnes, and for the new ones they shall secure them from danger of cattell or horses, but if any barne through want of knowledge shall escape filling or securing & any beast of ye English fall in, the Indians to doe the utmost they can to preserve the sd beast & they shall be well paid for their labour giving timely notice thereof, but if any Indian hereafter shall neglect wilfully to secure his barne & any beast or horse shall perish thereby they that one [own] ye barn, shall pay double damage.*" "Dec 21st 1668, It is agreed upon by the Inhabitants of this town of Easthampton & the Indians of Montaukut that for the future every man *shall secure his barne att Montaukut from all dammage of cattell or horses, & that if any Indian shall neglect so to doe and any beast perish thereby, they shall make good the dammage & what old barns are there wch have no particular owner they shall shew them in convenient season yt so they may be filled up.*"

All of which is respectfully submitted to the Rhode Island Historical Society with the assurance that Roger Williams never wrote "barnes" for "beans."

NECROLOGY.

THOMAS POYNTON IVES GODDARD was born in Providence, R. I., August 14, 1827. He died in Providence, which had always remained his home, March 30, 1893. He was a son of William Giles and Charlotte Rhoda Goddard, being the third of seven children who lived to mature age; namely, Charlotte Hope (Binney), William, Thomas Poynton Ives, Elizabeth Anne (Shepard), Moses Brown Ives, Francis Wayland, and Robert Hale Ives. His father was a son of William Goddard, the first comptroller of the post office, and was, from 1825 to 1842, a professor in Brown University; for the first nine years, of moral philosophy and metaphysics, and afterwards, of rhetoric and belles-lettres; and was also an elegant and accomplished literary and political writer. On his mother's side the family was connected with the larger business interests of the city. His grandfather was Thomas Poynton Ives, junior partner in the great mercantile firm of Brown & Ives. His grandmother was a sister of Nicholas Brown, senior partner in that firm. In the next generation his uncles, Moses Brown Ives and Robert Hale Ives, together with John Carter Brown, a son of Nicholas, continued the firm and added to its wealth and fame. It thus happened that the best thought, in regard to both literature

and business, pervaded the atmosphere of his home and could not but impregnate his growing mind and character.

Mr. Goddard fitted for college at the University Grammar School, and in September, 1842, entered Brown University, and graduated from it in due course in 1846. He immediately entered upon what was to be his life work by service for many weeks with the Hope Company at the Hope Mill, where he aided in setting up and starting the new machinery for the mill, learning while he served. After further study of the theory and practice of cotton manufacturing at Lonsdale, he went to New York, where he was for several months with the house of Lawrence, Trimble & Co., acquainting himself with mercantile procedure and with the methods then prevalent for transacting the business to which he intended to devote himself. In March, 1848, he went abroad with his brother William, and spent nearly a year and a half in European travel. They returned in September, 1849; and April 1, 1850, formed a copartnership under the name of Goddard Brothers, the same day being appointed agents for the Lonsdale and Hope companies. The firm was subsequently enlarged by the successive accessions of Robert H. I. Goddard and Robert H. I. Gammell, and as thus enlarged continued unchanged until the death of Mr. Thomas Goddard, a period of forty-three years.

The Goddard Brothers, by virtue of their agency, had charge of an immense manufacturing business which greatly prospered and increased under their management. It is impossible for an outsider to know

how much was due to the partners severally for their joint success. Probably theirs was one of those fortunate partnerships in which each partner enhances his own faculty by working in concert with the other. It may be safely assumed, however, that the broad, sound judgment and imperturbable common sense of Mr. Thomas Goddard was of great avail. He had a mind which was singularly honest with itself. It did not permit itself to be blinded by prejudices or prepossessions, but, in determining a business question, looked the facts squarely in the face, and then with patient study and reflection drew its conclusions. He thus prepared himself to act energetically and without vacillation, and to inspire others with the confidence which he had himself. He was enterprising, yet conservative. He cherished the business traditions of his ancestors and regarded their unsullied reputation for honorable dealing as a most precious heritage, disdaining the profits which accrue from questionable practices or oppressive exactions.

Mr. Goddard, though very public spirited, neither held nor aspired to any political office. He performed, however, much valuable service of a quasi-public character, as director in railroad companies, banks, savings institutions and the like, and was, when he died, the president of the Boston & Providence Railroad Company. He was also specially interested in the educational and charitable institutions of the city. He gave to the Providence Athenæum ten thousand dollars as an income-producing fund for the purchase of books of permanent value. The gift was very characteristic of

the donor. He wanted it to go not for books that quickly perish and are forgotten, but for books that endure for the improvement of generations of readers. He was a member of the Board of Fellows of Brown University and gave to it generously in money and real estate. He contributed frequently to the Butler Hospital for the Insane. He was one of the founders of the Rhode Island Hospital, and at his death, he was the senior member of the board of trustees, and the only member who had served as such from the beginning. He gave to it largely during his lifetime, erecting the hospital for out-patients at his own cost, and left to it by will a bequest of \$100,000, payable, subject to a life annuity of \$2500, after the death of his widow. He was profuse in private giving. It has been well said of him that, "although his modest nature restricted his activities to the sphere of private station, the State and the city of his birth are higher in the scale of civilization, gentler in culture and more fully endowed for fostering a true manhood, by the fruits and the example of his noble life."

Mr. Goddard was in religion an Episcopalian. He worshipped at St. John's, where he served as one of the vestrymen. His benefactions to the Church were many and large. He was a member of the standing committee of the Rhode Island Diocese, and in years past had been a delegate to the General Episcopal Convention. There was no sectarian narrowness in his nature. His mind and heart were open to good men of all persuasions. Socially, while rather reserved with strangers, he was exceedingly genial with his friends and ready to oblige

them. He had a very pleasant vein of wit and humor, and excelled in brilliancy and keenness of repartee. What has been said of his course of life depicts his character. By his fruits you can know him.

October 19, 1853, he married Ann Elizabeth, a daughter of William and Sarah (Burrill) Fearing, of New York, and a granddaughter of the eminent lawyer and United States senator, James Burrill of Rhode Island. His wife survives him. They have had no children.

Mr. Goddard became a life member of the Rhode Island Historical Society in 1883. He contributed one thousand dollars to the fund for enlarging the cabinet.

HENRY TRUMAN BECKWITH, son of Truman Beckwith, was born in Providence, December 22, 1818. His life was mainly passed in Providence, where he died April 7, 1893. He used to value his birthday as the anniversary of the landing of the pilgrims at Plymouth, for as such it was always observed until 1850, when it was found that the twenty-first of December was the true date and he lost the honor. His father was a native of Lyme, Conn., the seat of the Beckwiths, as most of them in this country originated there, and was the son of Amos and Susan (Truman) Beckwith, who removed from thence to New Hampshire and afterwards to Vermont. Mr. Beckwith's mother was Alice, daughter of Isaac and Amey (Dexter) Brown, of Providence, a descendant of Chad Brown and of Gregory Dexter, two of the earliest ministers of the First Baptist Church in this city, and she was one of the best of women, a consistent, devoted member of that ancient church.

He attended first the school of Mrs. Elizabeth Bowen, commonly called "Marm Bowen," then the schools of Gustavus A. DeWitt, Peter P. Goode, Roswell C. and Asher Smith, and perhaps others. He also went in the summer of 1829 to Day's Academy, Wrentham, Mass., and in 1832, for six months, to Pawtuxet to the Rhode Island Classical, Agricultural and Mechanical School, as it was called, of which Rev. Asa Drury was principal. This school lasted two years, occupying what were formerly the fair building and grounds of the Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, and was conducted on the salutary plan of requiring the pupils to labor a part of the time, either in the carpenter's shop or in the field or garden. Many Providence boys attended it and spent their Sundays at home, usually walking there and back, and it was quite a different walk then from what it is now, as four miles of open country then intervened between the two places. After a couple of years passed in college at Providence, Mr. Beckwith went, with and in the employ of the late Joseph Rogers of this place, to Macon, Ga., and subsequently to Mobile, for the purchase of cotton.

Having a love for the sea, he next made two voyages from Boston to Calcutta and back in the ship *Concordia*, as supercargo's clerk. The time on shipboard was profitably spent in reading, for the first time, many standard works in English and American literature, and while on shore the pleasure of witnessing foreign scenes was greatly enhanced by the fine climate of the winter season. When he was there the thermometer ranged from about 65° in the morning to 80 at mid-day, and the sky was usually very clear.

Returning to Boston from the first of these trips, when he had not heard of anything that had happened at home for five or six months, he found this community in the midst of the "Dorr War," the attack on the arsenal having occurred six days before. Yet he was not wholly surprised at it, from his recollections of some meetings in the old town-house the preceding year. Joining in this as a member of the Marine Artillery, he participated in the march from Providence to Chepachet in June, 1842.

After the voyages to Calcutta, he went to Macon again, with his brother Amos, for the purchase of cotton, and was for three years in the employ of Dr. Stephen Harris, cotton manufacturer. In 1849 he became his father's clerk, which position he had held once or twice before, and that position he held with brief interruptions until his father's death in 1878. He passed his summer vacation in 1867 in Europe.

Mr. Beckwith early took an active part in several societies. In the Franklin Lyceum, which he joined in 1837, he held at different times all the offices except those of librarian and treasurer. From 1866 (and with one exception from 1860) until his decease he was the senior member of it. He joined the Rhode Island Historical Society in October, 1849, and was secretary of that and treasurer of the Providence Athenæum for ten years at the same time, and did a great amount of work for them, besides discharging the duties of those offices. He united with the Franklin Society in 1846, and the Rhode Island Horticultural Society (more recently formed) in January, 1866, and remained

in all these until his death. He was a member of the Providence Horse Guards from 1846 until it disbanded in 1849, and from its revival in 1861 till 1871. His records as the secretary and as acting librarian of the Society for a long period are models of neatness and order. Slow in his movements, but loyal to his convictions as to what was manly and right, and he stood as a tower of strength where he enlisted.

On his father's death the responsibility of settling the estate in accordance with the will devolved on him. He performed his part well in life and his memory is honored by a good circle of friends.

A part of the above is an autobiographical sketch drawn up, nearly twenty years before his death, at the request of a friend.

DANIEL EUGENE DAY was born in Killingly, Conn., May 28, 1820, and died in Providence, April 27, 1893. He was of the seventh generation from Anthony Day, who was born in England in 1616, and is recorded in 1647 as settled with his wife in Gloucester, Mass.

His family line is as follows:—

1. Anthony Day, born 1616.
2. Nathaniel, son of Anthony, born 1665.
3. Benjamin, son of Nathaniel and Ruth, born 1691.
4. Jonathan, son of Benjamin and Margaret, born 1720.
5. Israel, son of Jonathan and Bertha, born 1753.
6. Harvey, son of Israel and Mary Wilson, born 1780.
7. Daniel Eugene, son of Harvey and Olive Dorrance, born 1820.

Mr. Day's father was a deacon, and his grandfather was for forty consecutive years the pastor of the South Killingly Congregational Church. His mother was a

descendant of Rev. Samuel Dorrance, the first pastor of the church in Sterling, now Voluntown, Conn.

Mr. Day's early opportunities for attending school were limited, as were those of many other sons of Connecticut who came to Providence half a century ago. He worked long and hard to enjoy the privileges of a brief winter school. Yet at the age of eighteen he began teaching school, and for eight successive winters he was regarded as a successful teacher. He enjoyed good social privileges and some of the advantages of the Fruit Hill Seminary, in North Providence, R. I.

At twenty-six years of age he entered the country store of Mr. W. C. Bacon, at Danielsonville, Conn., and when he was thirty-two years old (1852) he removed to Providence and established a grain and flour business at Peck's wharf, on Dyer street. During the same year he took into partnership with him Mr. S. S. Sprague (also from Connecticut), and the business was carried on under the firm name of Day & Sprague. In 1856 this firm was located at the corner of South Water and Crawford streets, and among the business names near by were those of Israel H. Day, Seth Adams and Rathbone & Gardner. At that time most of the grain and shipping business was done on South Water street.

In 1876 the firm of Day & Sprague was dissolved, and Mr. Day with his two sons, Henry G. and Charles R., continued the business under the firm name of Day, Sons & Co. While in business Mr. Day became widely known and was highly respected for the possession of those virtues and traits of character that constitute a good citizen, a good merchant and a worthy man.

In 1870 he became a director of the Commercial National Bank, and in 1885 he became the president, which office he held at the time of his death. He was associated in the management of the People's Savings Bank, and was a vice-president from 1888 until, in consequence of failing health, he tendered his resignation.

Mr. Day's interest in good government was pronounced. During six years he served as a representative in the General Assembly, and during five of those years he was the chairman of the finance committee.

He was five years a member of the City Council. Serving as one of the joint standing committee on finance, he labored much to secure proper legislation in connection with the introduction of water and sewers for the city.

He was one of the original commissioners of the sinking fund of the city of Providence, and that position he continuously held till the time of his death.

He was a member and a deacon of the Union Congregational Church, succeeding in the latter position the late Theophilus Salisbury.

In social life Mr. Day's genial and hospitable disposition was manifest. The death of his beloved wife in 1886 was the dark shadow of his life.

He married, in 1844, Lydia Wilbur, of Raynham, Mass., who died in 1886, leaving four children: Sarah Adelaide Eames, now of Buffalo, Henry G., Charles R. and Olive Dorrance, all of Providence.

Mr. Day became a member of this Society in 1874. Though unable to attend many of its meetings, he manifested a high appreciation of its character and usefulness.

DANIEL GORDON CAMPBELL was born in Voluntown, Conn., October 23, 1816, and died in Providence, R. I., July 8, 1893. He was the son of Winthrop and Susan Dorrance (Gordon) Campbell, and the grandson of John Campbell, who took part as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His father was a farmer and his son thus had the benefit of an open country where he acquired physical strength and habits of industry and economy that were favorable to his success in after life. He had the advantages of a district school and of some instruction from the clergyman of his town. After a brief experience as a teacher, he began his business education with his elder brother in the store of Rowse Babcock, in Westerly, R. I., where he remained two years. For several years thereafter, he was in the employ of Isaac and Rowland G. Hazard, of Peacedale, R. I. In 1848, he went to the city of New York and was engaged in the dry goods commission business until 1865, when he came to Providence and became a member of the firm of J. P. Campbell & Co., in the manufacture of woolen goods. From that time till his death, Mr. Campbell resided in Providence and was engaged in various manufacturing enterprises. Though he was a manufacturer, success in that line of business was not his highest ambition. He read good books. He enjoyed good company. He was sociable and companionable, taking pleasure in promoting the happiness and comfort of those about him. It was apparent to those who knew him well that he was more ambitious to be a manly man than a successful manufacturer. He was deeply interested in religious subjects and was a life-

long member of a Christian church. He thus acquired a high standard of thought and action. Never married, he lived with his sisters, and he had a warm affection for relatives and friends that will cause his memory to be sincerely cherished. He became a member of this Society in 1880, and from that time forth attended many of its meetings and manifested much interest in its usefulness and prosperity.

CHARLES ELISHA TILLINGHAST was born in Providence, July 10, 1812, and died in Wickford, July 27, 1893, at the home of one of his daughters, while making her a brief visit. He belonged to one of the historic families of the State, tracing with just pride his family line back to Elder Pardon Tillinghast, one of the early pastors of the First Baptist Church, of Providence. His home was always on his native soil. He saw Providence change from a town of 11,000 inhabitants to a city of 140,000. He could trace the various changes as they occurred, and could readily recite to his friends what he had witnessed seventy years before.

After receiving the advantages of the common schools of the place, he began his business career in the employ of Moses Potter, in a crockery store on North Main street. Subsequently, he became associated with Pratt & Elliott, and for many years the new firm of Pratt, Elliott & Tillinghast carried on an extensive business in crockery and glass ware, both wholesale and retail, at the store No. 79 Westminster street. Finally he purchased the interests of his partners and carried on the business alone. He retired

from business at the beginning of the civil war, when he was among the oldest merchants of the city.

Mr. Tillinghast was twice married. A daughter by his first wife and a son and two daughters by his second wife survive him.

Though never active in politics, he served, at the request of fellow-citizens, four years as a member of the Common Council of the city. During the later years of his life he became deeply interested in genealogical matters, tracing out various branches of his family. He was of the sixth generation from his American progenitor, Elder Pardon Tillinghast, whose memory he warmly cherished, even by being a worthy member of the ancestral First Baptist Church. He became a member of this Society in 1890, and left here marked expressions of appreciation and interest.

DOCTOR CHARLES WILLIAM PARSONS, who died at his residence, No. 29 Brown street, September 2, 1893, was born in Providence, September 6, 1823,—the only child of Dr. Usher and Mary Jackson (Holmes) Parsons. His mother was daughter of Rev. Dr. Abiel Holmes, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and sister of Dr. O. W. and Mr. John Holmes, in whose family much of the lad's childhood was passed after the death of his mother in 1825.

Entering Harvard College before he was thirteen years of age, he was graduated in 1840, the youngest member of his class, and he at once began the study of medicine with his father in Providence; afterwards attending lectures in New York, Philadelphia and

Paris, where he passed two years. In 1845 he took the degree of M. D. at the Harvard Medical School, received the honorary degree of M. D. from Brown University in 1848, and in that year he commenced practice with his father at their office on President, now Waterman street, the present site of the Rhode Island School of Design.

Always interested in the charitable and literary institutions of his native town, and always concerned in its welfare, Dr. Parsons lost no opportunity to exert his influence for beneficial results. His first public service and his only military experience was in 1842, when he, with his father, accompanied the Light Infantry on their march to Federal Hill, where Dorr's adherents had made a stand. In 1846 he joined the Rhode Island Medical Society, and was its president from 1860 to 1862. He read a number of carefully prepared papers before the Society, and was the author of several annual reports on the registration of births, marriages and deaths in the State; also of a valuable "Report on the Medical Topography and Epidemics of Rhode Island." In 1867 he was appointed one of the four attending physicians of the Rhode Island Hospital, where his service of seven years thoroughly interested him in its noble work.

His first official connection with Brown University was in 1865, when he began a course of lectures on physiology, which continued for six years; and in 1874, when he retired from the active practice of medicine, he was appointed professor of physiology, a chair which he filled until the summer of 1882, when failing health compelled him to resign.

At the time of his death, Dr. Parsons was senior member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, which he joined in 1847, and to him the Society has been indebted for much time and thought devoted to its welfare and for many excellent papers, usually prepared from original sources, to be read at its meetings. For many years he was chairman of the library committee and vice-president; and in 1889 he was elected president, but he declined to act in that capacity, owing to increasing physical infirmity. Deeply impressed with the importance of this Society as a means of education and incentive to good citizenship in our community, he was eager to increase its usefulness; and by his will he made bequest of four thousand dollars to be applied to its use.

As a director in the Providence Athenæum, as a manager of the Providence Dispensary and a trustee of the Fiske Fund, his attention was cheerfully and punctually rendered, the faithful service being its own reward.

Taking up an arduous profession very early in life, Dr. Parsons brought to its duties the results of most careful training, together with the deepest sense of responsibility, and so endeared himself to those with whom he came into the most intimate relations, that his memory will be cherished while memory shall endure. His delicate intellectual organization, his quick perception and appreciation of the beautiful in literature and art, his ready wit and keen sense of humor, rendered him a delightful companion and added much to his success as a skilled physician.

As remarked by one who knew him well, "Dr. Parsons was a good man, and to the social, intellectual and religious life of Providence his death must necessarily be a serious loss. Memories of his kindness, wit, good judgment and unflinching courtesy will always be cherished, and he lives again in the affection and cordial esteem of friends and associates. His conversation was a stimulus to good and high thinking, and his life was very useful and beneficent in all directions."

With marked intellectual traits inherited from a long line of educated ancestors, and developed by many opportunities of special culture, it could be no surprise that Dr. Parsons should find companionship with the best writers of all ages an unflinching resource and relief in many otherwise weary hours. Carefully discriminating in his choice of reading, to the very last, he preferred the classics; and the New Testament, and Homer in Greek, Virgil in Latin, Dante in Italian and Moliere in French were constantly in his hands, continually affording new enjoyment, though not to the exclusion of the best modern authors, with whom he kept even pace. With a decided preference for the poems of his uncle, Dr. Holmes, from which he gave many an apt quotation, he had a familiar acquaintance with the English classics, which were not unfrequently recalled in the conversation by his cheerful fireside.

In 1853 Dr. Parsons married Mary Hallowell, daughter of John Lane Boylston, of Princeton, Mass., who died December 31, 1887, leaving no children.

WILLIAM THOMAS NICHOLSON died in Providence, October 17, 1893, having been stricken with apoplexy at his home the day before. He was born in Pawtucket, R. I., on the twenty-second day of March, 1834. His parents soon after removed to Whitinsville, Mass., and such advantages as the village school afforded were enjoyed by him until he reached the age of fourteen. At this age he was apprenticed to Paul Whitin & Sons, to learn the machinist's trade, remaining with them three years for that purpose. Soon after this he came to Providence, the young man reasoning that this city furnished a much better field for the development of his talents in his chosen calling, with a better prospect of advancement than was offered in the shops where he had learned his trade.

His first employment was with Halsey Hadley, one of the pioneers in the manufacture of machinery for making screws, then with Arnold & Barber for a short time, and in 1852 we find him in the employ of Jos. R. Brown, afterward Brown & Sharpe, with whom he remained for six years, having entire management of their shop for the last two years of his service with them. This firm, now known as the Brown & Sharpe Mfg. Co., was then, as now, engaged in the manufacture of fine and exact tools.

It was always a delight to Mr. Nicholson to examine and inspect a nice and exact piece of work in machinery or tools, and it was this class of work which more nearly accorded with his innate mechanical tastes, and the bent of his early training.

While with Brown & Sharpe, he devoted his even-

ings to the study of mechanics and mechanical drawing, and soon acquired a proficiency which enabled him to meet the wants of his employers in this class of work.

In 1858 he entered into partnership with Isaac Brownell in the manufacture of light machinery, but bought out his partner's interest in 1859, and in 1860 moved into larger quarters, and added materially to the productive capacity of his plant.

The Civil War, which began in 1861, created an enormous demand on the part of the Government for all classes of warlike material and for machinery used in their manufacture, and Mr. Nicholson early turned his attention to the making of machines for producing the small arms required by the Government.

In addition to carrying on his machine shop, we find him associated with the late Henry A. Monroe in the manufacture of the small parts of rifles, having devised special machinery for that purpose. In the spring of 1864 he sold this branch of his business to his partner.

He was thus enabled to give more of his attention to his machine shop, and to developing an idea which had for some time occupied his mind,—the cutting of files by machinery.

The successful completion of a machine for this purpose soon followed, and the organization of the Nicholson File Co. was the result.

How great a task he had undertaken was not then fully realized by himself, or those associated with him. The mechanical burden rested on his shoulders, and when we reflect that if files could be *cut by machinery*, it was necessary that machinery should be devised for

the other operations in making a file, we shall have, even then, only a partial conception of the magnitude of the undertaking which his successful cutting machine had brought upon him.

After months of hard labor, and many anxious periods when the combination of mechanical and financial problems almost overcame even his indomitable will, the successful establishment of a plant for the manufacture of files by machinery was an accomplished fact.

Again, success was but the forerunner of another task which taxed his energy and perseverance, in as great measure as his mechanical labors had done.

Now that machine-cut files could be made, it was necessary that they should be sold; and rarely, if ever, has the successful marketing of any tool been accomplished against greater prejudice and a fiercer opposition. But still the story is one of success achieved, and the stock of the Company afterward became a profitable investment, and to-day it is the largest and best-equipped establishment of its kind in existence.

The entire control of every department connected with the business soon passed into his hands, and though trained to mechanical pursuits alone, he proved himself equal to the new duties he had assumed, and showed that a good mechanic could also be a good financial and business man and a good executive officer in every way.

We have said that Mr. Nicholson delighted in a nice and exact piece of mechanical work; it was natural that he should do so, for exactness and thoroughness

were traits of his character to a marked degree, and furnished the basis upon which his success in whatever he undertook rested.

To these traits he added an innate love of work, and an energy and perseverance, which even his success and advancing years, seemed hardly to diminish, and thus we find him laboring with as much devotion as ever in the week before his death, to promote the interests of the corporation, whose faithful servant he had ever been. Mr. Nicholson had served the city as an alderman, had been an active member of the old Mechanics Association, a trustee of the Providence Public Library from its organization, and for several years its treasurer, a director in the Rhode Island National Bank, an active member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, and of some other organizations.

He leaves a widow, two sons and two daughters, having lost his youngest son, Col. William T. Nicholson, Jr., a few years ago.

CHARLES HARRIS FISHER was born in Killingly, Connecticut, June 30, 1822, and died October 21, 1893, in Buffalo, New York, where he had paused on account of severe illness on his way home from a health congress in Chicago. His ancestors are well known in the annals of our country. He was the son of George Clinton and Harriet (Cady) Fisher, and the grandson of Barzillai, who took an active part in the war of 1812. His great-grandfather, Barzillai Fisher, and five sons, were prominent in the Revolutionary war. Losing his father when only eight years of age, his early school

privileges were very limited. He, however, made up for this disadvantage by acquiring habits of self-reliance and earnest effort, that enabled him to attain eminence in some scientific pursuits and a respectable standing as a classical scholar. He studied medicine with Dr. Hammond, of Connecticut, and Professor Post, M. D., LL. D., of New York. He was a student in the hospital and University of the City of New York, as well as at Dartmouth Medical College, where he received the degree of M. D. He afterward attended lectures at the medical school of Harvard University. He then settled in Scituate, Rhode Island, where he engaged in general practice, and was for several years principal consulting physician.

He served the Rhode Island Medical Society for a number of years as censor, vice-president and president, and represented the Society before the American Medical Association.

Few men in our State have held as many offices of trust and responsibility. He has been State senator, town superintendent of public schools, trustee of the State Normal School, president of two banks, and was one of the presidential electors in 1876. During the war of the Rebellion he was medical examiner.

In 1878, upon the establishment of the State Board of Health, he was chosen secretary, and held that office till the time of his death. In 1880 he removed to Providence. From that time his office became a place for consultation and counsel in regard to various charitable and reformatory institutions. He visited every town in the State in the interest of the Board of

Health. His annual reports and monthly bulletins were most carefully prepared. He was highly esteemed at home and abroad as a medical statistician, as is proved by the fact that several of his reports were translated into other languages.

He was married February 22, 1849, to Sophia R. Smith, who passed away before him. He had four children, three of whom survive him. He became a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society in 1878. He was soon appointed procurator for Scituate. He read two papers before the Society and collected a good number of valuable manuscripts.

WILLIAM KNIGHT was born in Providence, July 27, 1828, and died there October 22, 1893. He belonged to a family most favorably known in the annals of the city and the State. He was the son of Thomas and Betsey (Fenner) Knight. Early deprived of a mother's care, he spent several years with relatives in the country. Having to depend on his own efforts, his school privileges were limited to the old Summer-Street Grammar School, which was where the public High School is now situated. He acquired his earliest training for a business career in the Merchants National Bank. His first official position was as cashier in the Butchers and Drovers Bank. While discharging the duties of that post, he was elected treasurer of the Mechanics Savings Bank, which position he maintained with honor and success for nearly twenty-six years. During that period weighty responsibilities devolved on him. His judgment and integrity stood the test to which they were

subjected. He discharged his duties in a way to reflect credit on the institution in whose service he had enlisted.

Mr. Knight was married first to Miss Emeline, daughter of Benjamin Wood, by whom he had three daughters, two of whom survive him. After her death he was married to Mrs. (widow) Sarah C. H. Day, who survives him.

His usefulness as a man extended far outside his business career into spheres of active beneficence, where his chosen companions cordially coöperated with him. He was from early life to the close a consistent member of a Christian church. He became a member of this Society in 1890, and manifested interest in its usefulness and prosperity.

ESTHER BERNON CARPENTER. This accomplished scholar was born at Wakefield, April 4, 1848, and died there October 22, 1893. She was the daughter of the Rev. James Helm Carpenter and Mary (Hazard) Carpenter. Descended from Esther Powell, the daughter of Gabriel Bernon, and his Huguenot wife, Esther Le Roy, her lineage gave bent to her mind, affected her imagination and colored her whole development and culture. The memorials cherished for some two centuries,—the “psalter of the version of Marot, given him (Bernon) by a fellow-prisoner,” the embroidery with its hanging, unsewn threads, snatched up in the flight from La Rochelle,—these sacred mementos of high purpose and of lives of sacrifice, profoundly affected an eager child coming forward in the confined and some-

what prosaic life of New England in the middle of our century. The old Willett homestead in Narragansett was a fitting cradle for these influences. In her own words, "the gray old walls of the familiar homesteads, fast crumbling under the touch of time, plead for a longer continuance in our kind recollections. When I last looked upon the ancient house which had been the dwelling of five generations, I fancied that a cloud of shadowy forms gathered dark in the pale winter Sunshine, while their faint voices panted, 'Give us back our home!'"

All artists had not the power of Hawthorne, but many have been impelled by the same mystic force that drove that sombre genius into penetrating the mysteries of the old New-England life. In a sketch of her own childhood Miss Carpenter said: "No one ever told me that the darkness was peopled by all the gloomy shapes which thronged my imagination when I thought of that fearful place, the dark garret (the light one was a cheerful apartment), approached by a winding stairway, which I actually never had the courage to mount. * * * A child brought up under the protecting care of the earlier faiths would have invoked the saints and slept in peace. But in me the religious sentiment was not highly developed, and I had breathed only the rarefied atmosphere of a chill Protestantism. Yet some vague impulse taught me to exorcise the ugly phantoms of my imagination by calling upon the greatest necromancers in the realm of the unseen. In my dim intellect-worship, I sought to calm my fears by repeating the sacred names of Shakespeare and Milton."

The outward story of such a life is meagre in events, and not unlike the experience of thousands of women of "Brahmin stock" in New England, whose daily work is constant duty. She attended school at Burlington, New Jersey, and at Mrs. Buel's, in Providence. She left school at the age of thirteen, and her father taught her quite as much as the teachers did. She became a member of a society centred at Boston for study at home, and the kindness of Oliver Wendell Holmes and other scholars influenced her studies. She studied much alone and worked out matters for herself. She read and wrote French, Spanish, German, and had some knowledge of the Italian language. She was confirmed in the Protestant Episcopal Church at Wickford when she was thirteen, and worked earnestly in the church.

Miss Carpenter became a member of this Society in 1890, and her admirable discourse on the "Huguenot Influence in Rhode Island," having been read in our course of lectures, was printed in the Proceedings, 1885-86. She delivered a lecture on "John Saffin: his Book," before our Society, also at Newport and in other places. She wrote on several occasions verses and short poems. These were conceived with great delicacy and set forth with fine imagery in words well discriminated, but the natural avenue for the expression of her thought was in prose.

Esther Bernon Carpenter's place in literature will be assured by loyal work in one of the by-paths of history, which she made her own. One of the most racy corners of New England is the South County of Rhode

Island, or the Narragansett country. About the time Gabriel Bernon and his Huguenot friends emigrated to America, this district was being settled chiefly by English and Welsh immigrants. Bernon lived at Newport, at Kingston, and for two periods at Providence. The characteristics of Narragansett were drawn from old England, and deeply rooted in the social soil, which was slightly affected by the Indians on one side, and the Negroes on the other. The result was a stock of people strongly marked and perpetuating their features generation after generation. They had an old English dialect, modified by the circumstances of the place. Our associate sketched and made elaborate studies of these people,—their peculiar ways and manners, the social atmosphere in which they dwelt,—especially in the humbler families. These papers, printed in the *Providence Journal*, attracted attention immediately, by their essential truthfulness and strong local flavor. They were afterwards published by Roberts Brothers, in a volume entitled, "South-County Neighbors." They show dramatic force and much literary skill. The author worked over her material—warm and glowing under her hand—with a zest and a forceful enthusiasm that knew no limits. The Calvinism of rude districts and of revivals found little sympathy in the mind of the serious Huguenot churchwoman. But she rises into genuine eloquence in describing a thunder-storm at the "Evening Meeting at Uncle Sias's" when "suddenly " at this crisis of awe, the mood of the people passed at " once from the ecstasy of fear to the ecstasy of devo- " tion ; a change effected by the sign and voice of one

“ among them who now assumed the place of a leader.”

And the prophet revealed real visions when he described his idea of heaven, and “ thought that every “ drop of light and love that God bestows is to be re- “ turned to Him again.”

Every Calvinistic community carried within it a certain number of latent rationalists, and of these Sally was the type. “ Why, they’ m all coming back to reign “ a thousand years.” “ Shall we be here then, Sally ? ” “ Land o’ cakes ! yes, child. We’ m the wicked, ’ n’ the “ wicked has all got to be burnt up, you know ; ’ n’ we “ shall be ashes under the soles of the feet of the “ righteous in them days — by their tell. I d’ n know’s “ I know.”

And our author’s catholic spirit breathes forth in, “ Poor dear Sally, how good you were, in your way, and “ what an unlovely way it was ! but the last word “ spoken of you shall be the frank confession that your “ young companion of those days would have done well “ if she had studied the example afforded by the rude “ strength of a nature that was generous in deeds of “ diligent service.”

The present writer has known at least a half-dozen individuals whose vigorous personality would have made a clear study for Sally.

Another sort of pungent criticism is expressed in, “ I never see no sech do-little coot ez that Jim Fones. “ He aint what I call work-brittle.” And the gentle malice of the female friend prompts Mis’ Tift, when, after years of absence, her salutation is, “ Why, Nabby, “ heow you’ m broke ! ” Any South-County man could

fill these pages with similar racy sayings, as when one said, "Women! why, Sonny, them's she-critters, and " them's allays balky."

It is melancholy, that a scholar so gifted and trained to solid work, goes out in middle life in the full tide of her strong personality. She had the impulse of an artist, and in zealous fervor looked forward to bringing out her own highest capacity. Perhaps the fire burned too fiercely at the centre and consumed this intense spirit too rapidly, before the allotted span of human life could run its fair course. This Society may well commemorate one who spent her powers and did such loyal service in illustrating and preserving the sources of the history of Rhode Island.

ALFRED HENRY LITTLEFIELD was born in Scituate, Rhode Island, April 2, 1829. He died in Lincoln, R. I., December 21, 1893. He was the son of John and Deborah (Himes) Littlefield, and was descended from that Edmund Littlefield who came from England to Boston in 1637. His ancestors settled on Block Island in the early part of the last century, but were forced to flee for shelter to the mainland during the stormy years of the Revolution. Mr. Littlefield was educated for the most part in the public schools of Natick. His business career began in 1845, when he became a clerk in the dry goods store of Joseph M. Davis, at Central Falls. In 1851 he became one of the firm of Littlefield Brothers, the firm to whose business, in June, 1889, the Littlefield Manufacturing Company succeeded. As a business man he was always trustworthy, and conse-

quently for the most part successful. With many of the corporations of Pawtucket he was intimately connected, being president of the Littlefield Manufacturing Company, a director (from its organization) of the Pawtucket Hair Cloth Company, and also a director in several banks.

In politics he was a Republican, his first public service being as a member of the Town Council of Lincoln, in 1873. In 1876 he was sent to represent the town in the General Assembly, and in 1878 he was elected a member of the Senate from Lincoln. In March, 1880, being still a senator, he was made the Republican nominee for governor. There was no choice by the people, but the Assembly elected him by a large majority. For the next two years he was reëlected by the people, after which time he refused again to become a candidate for public office.

February 9, 1853, he married Rebecca J. Northup, of Central Falls. Two sons survive him.

He was a quiet man, firm in convictions, honest of purpose. His firmness was well illustrated by the position he took respecting the entertainment of the French officers, who came to this State after the centennial celebration at Yorktown. As governor he notified the entertainment committee beforehand that he would not approve any wine bills the committee might contract. He believed in prohibition, and by this manly stand he disarmed those whose views were not like his own, and induced them to carry out his wishes. We need just such honesty of purpose in our public men.

Governor Littlefield became a member of this Society in 1881. Though residing at a distance, he attended many of its meetings and did much by word and example to promote its interests.

WILLIAM STAPLES was born in Providence, February 11, 1834, and died there January 20, 1894. He was the son of the Hon. William Read (LL. D.) and Evelina (Eaton) Staples. He was educated in the public schools of Providence. He inherited the historical tastes of his father, who was one of the founders of this Society, and for many years one of its most efficient officers. He early became a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was, to the close of life, a member of either St. John's or St. Paul's Church. In the latter Church he served as a warden, and was occasionally a delegate to diocesan conventions. He was of a kindly nature and had a wide circle of friends who appreciated his virtues and now cherish his memory. He became a member of this Society in 1869, and was, for many years, a member of one of its standing committees. About a year previous to his death he had a severe attack of pneumonia, from which he but partially recovered. The thread of life was finally severed without any apparent suffering or regret on his part.

HORATIO GATES JONES, an honorary member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, elected in 1858, was born in Roxborough, Philadelphia, January 19, 1822, and died March 14, 1893. He was the son of an emi-

· nent Baptist minister of the same name in full. His grandfather, the Rev. David Jones, also a distinguished minister of the Baptist denomination, is, from an historical point of view, worthy of special mention. In April, 1775, he became pastor of the Great Valley Church, Chester Co., Pa. The Continental Congress having recommended a day of fasting and prayer, he preached a sermon before Col. Dewee's regiment, entitled, "Defensive War in a Just Cause Sinless," which was printed and extensively circulated. We are told that he took high ground, even at that early day, in favor of independence. In 1776 he was appointed a chaplain in Col. St. Clair's regiment, and was at Ticonderoga, where, just before battle, he delivered a patriotic address, which roused the courage of the soldiers to a high degree. Subsequently he served under Gen. Horatio Gates and Gen. Wayne, and was in many battles, and always proved himself to be a wise counsellor and a devoted patriot. While the army was at Valley Forge, he frequently showed his devotion to the cause, and was highly trusted by Washington. He continued in the army until the capitulation at Yorktown. His patriotic services did not end with the Revolution. When the war of 1812 broke out, although seventy-six years of age, he again volunteered his services, and was appointed chaplain and served until peace was declared. An evidence of the great respect and esteem in which he was held is shown in the honor which was conferred upon him in 1774, by Brown University, which gave him the title of Master of Arts.

The subject of this sketch graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1841, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in May, 1847. His tastes for historical research were developed in early life, and his love for studies of an historical character became almost a passion. He was chosen a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in 1848, and in the following year was elected its secretary, and held that office for eighteen years. In 1867 he was chosen one of its vice-presidents. In 1865 he was elected one of the directors of Girard College. In 1874 he was elected to the State Senate from Philadelphia, and reëlected in 1876 and 1878. While in the Senate he showed himself to be the advocate of the "soul liberty" which was the special birthright of Rhode Island. He did all in his power to secure freedom from the penalties of the Sunday law of April 22, 1794, for all persons who observed the seventh day as the Sabbath. As has been observed, "Mr. Jones cherished an enthusiastic love for soul liberty; he understood the subject thoroughly, his efforts in its behalf having been well planned and valiant. He might justly have been called the American champion of religious liberty."

Among the many societies to which Mr. Jones was elected may be mentioned such historical societies as those of Rhode Island, New York, Delaware, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Florida. Also the Moravian Historical Society, the New England Historic-Genealogical Society and the American Antiquarian Society. In 1877 he was chosen an Honorary Fellow of the

Royal Historical Society of Great Britain. Brown University conferred upon him, in 1863, the honorary degree of Master of Arts, and in 1880 he received from a literary institution in Arkansas the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law.

For Rhode Island and its institutions he cherished an abiding interest. By marriage he was connected with one of its prominent families, "The Mauran Family," his wife, Caroline V. Babcock, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Rufus Babcock, being a great-granddaughter of Joseph Charles Mauran, the founder in America of the family. He showed a practical regard for the Rhode Island Historical Society in the valuable gifts he made to its library, especially when he was a member of the Pennsylvania Senate. It gives us pleasure to record the virtues and worth of one who conferred as much honor upon the Society as he received from it, when he was elected into its membership. His memory will ever be cherished with sincere satisfaction.

CHARLES C. JONES, JR., LL.D., was born in Savannah, Ga., October 28, 1831, and died at Montrose, near Augusta, Ga., July 19, 1893. He was a leading member of the South Carolina Society of the Cincinnati, and was president of the Confederate Survivors' Association, whose annual reunions were always attended by the officers of the United States Arsenal. Dr. Jones was one of the most prolific and accomplished authors Georgia has produced.

His antiquities of the "Southern Indians," and "His-

tory of Georgia" are among his memorable works. Dr. Jones was elected a corresponding member of this Society in 1872, and the shelves of this library attest his interest in the objects for which this institution was founded and is sustained.

JOHN CHESTER BUTTRÉ was born in Auburn, N. Y., June 10, 1821, and died at Ridgewood, N. J., December 2, 1893. He was the son of William Buttré, born in Perthshire, Scotland, August 9, 1782, died in New York City, October 2, 1864; and Mary Ann (Lothrop) Buttré, born in Fairfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y., April 2, 1800, died in Ridgewood, N. J., May 7, 1882.

Mr. Buttré was one of the oldest and most widely known of the publishers, engravers, and plate-printers in America. He commenced business in Auburn in 1838, and removed to New York in 1841, being of late years at 32 Cortlandt street. He published the "American Portrait Gallery," of which there have been several editions issued. His daughter, Miss Lillian C. Buttré, assisted him in the work. The work was given to this Society as it was issued from the press, and appears now in three volumes. The biographical sketches are cleverly told, and therefore possess an abiding interest. He was a general engraver and plate-printer, and for many years has made a specialty of engraving fine portraits on steel, several being of Rhode Islanders.

The old diploma plate, engraved on copper, by J. J. LeVeau, of Paris (France), for the Society of the Cincinnati, in 1783-1784, was found to be very badly corroded in May, 1888, and Mr. Buttré, from motives of

patriotism (his father having been an officer in the war of 1812-1814), devoted many days to its restoration, thereby meriting the thanks of the General Society of the Cincinnati, at its triennial meeting in 1890.

Mr. Buttré was a corresponding member of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, as also of the Rhode Island Historical Society since 1880.

INSTITUTIONS, CORPORATIONS, AND COPARTNER- SHIPS FROM WHICH GIFTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

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| <p>American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.
 American Catholic Historical Society, Philadelphia.
 American Congregational Association, Boston.
 American Historical Association.
 American Numismatic and Archæological Society, N. Y.
 American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.
 Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.
 Andover Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass.
 Baltimore Public Library, Baltimore, Md.
 Bostonian Society, Boston.
 Boston Public Library.
 Boston Record Commission.
 Brooklyn Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Brooklyn Society of Old Brooklynites, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Brown University, Providence.
 Buffalo Historical Society, Buffalo, N. Y.
 California University, Berkeley, Cal.
 Canadian Institute, Toronto, Canada.
 Cayuga County Historical Society, Auburn, N. Y.
 Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago, Ill.
 Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford, Conn.
 Coombs, H. M. & Co., Providence.
 Dedham Historical Society, Dedham, Mass.
 Denmark Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, Denmark.
 Dominion Land Surveyors' Association, Ottawa, Canada.
 Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.
 Freeman, E. L. & Son, Providence.
 Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Ga.
 Hartford Theological Seminary, Hartford, Conn.
 Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
 Home for Aged Men, Providence.
 Indiana Historical Society, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Iowa Geological Survey, Des Moines, Iowa.
 Iowa State Historical Society, Iowa City, Iowa.</p> | <p>Irrepressible Society, Providence.
 Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, Kansas.
 Langworthy Public Library, Hope Valley, R. I.
 Laval University, Quebec, Canada.
 League Roads Improvement Bureau, Boston.
 Long Island Historical Society, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Longmeadow Centennial Committee, Longmeadow, Mass.
 Maine Historical Society, Portland, Me.
 Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Md.
 Massachusetts Board Railroad Commissioners, Boston.
 Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston.
 Massachusetts State Library, Boston.
 Mercantile Library Association, San Francisco, Cal.
 Michigan State Library, Lansing, Mich.
 Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minn.
 Missouri Medical Association, Kansas City, Mo.
 Montana Historical Society, Helena, Montana.
 Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln, Neb.
 New England Historic-Genealogical Society, Boston.
 New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, N. J.
 New London Historical Society, New London, Conn.
 New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, N. Y.
 New York Mercantile Library Association, N. Y.
 New York Meteorological Observatory, N. Y.
 New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.
 North Carolina State Library, Raleigh, N. C.
 Norwegian University, Kristiania, Norway.
 Ohio Historical and Philosophical Society, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society, Columbus, Ohio.
 Open Court Publishing Company, Chicago, Ill.</p> |
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- Pawtucket Evening Times,
 Pennsylvania Historical Society, Philadelphia.
 Philadelphia Library Company, Philadelphia.
 Providence Athenæum.
 Providence City Government.
 Providence Journal Company.
 Providence Public Library.
 Providence Record Commissioners.
 Providence Young Men's Christian Association.
 Redwood Library, Newport.
 Rhode Island Medical Publishing Company, Providence.
 Rhode Island Medical Society, Providence.
 Rhode Island Peace Society, Providence.
 Rhode Island State Agricultural School, Kingston, R. I.
 Rhode Island State Board of Health, Providence.
 Rhode Island State Government, Providence.
 Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Providence.
 Rhode Island Women's Club, Providence.
 Royal Academy of Belles-Lettres and History, Stockholm, Sweden.
 Royal Academy of Science and Arts, Lisbon, Portugal.
 Royal Commission, British Section, Jackson Park, Chicago, Ill.
 Royal Historical Society, London, Hanover Square, W.
 St. Louis Mercantile Library Association, St. Louis, Mo.
 St. Louis Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.
 Salem Public Library, Salem, Mass.
 Sampson, Murdock & Co., Providence.
 Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.
 Society of Colonial Wars, New York.
 Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Connecticut.
 Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Iowa.
 Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, New York.
 Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C.
 Southern California Historical Society, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Tennessee State Board of Health, Nashville, Tenn.
 Tuft's College, College Hill, Mass.
 United States Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.
 United States Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, D. C.
 United States Commission of Labor, Washington, D. C.
 United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
 United States Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.
 United States Department of State, Washington, D. C.
 United States Department of War, Washington, D. C.
 United States Geographical and Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.
 United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.
 United States Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.
 University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 University of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.
 University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.
 Vermont Historical Society, Montpelier, Vt.
 Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Va.
 Watertown Historical Society, Watertown, Me.
 Westchester County Historical Society, White Plains, N. Y.
 Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Women's Medical College, Philadelphia.
 Worcester Society of Antiquity, Worcester, Mass.
 World Almanac Company, New York.
 Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

PERSONS FROM WHOM GIFTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

- Alden, Mrs. Charles L., Troy, N. Y.
 Aldrich, Nelson W., Providence.
 Allen, Edwin R., Hopkinton, R. I.
 Andrews, Byron A., Slatersville, R. I.
 Andrews, Rev. E. B., Providence.
 Arnold, Benjamin H., Lonsdale, R. I.
 Arnold, Edward B., Lonsdale, R. I.
 Arnold, Stephen H., Providence.
 Austin, John O., Providence.
 Bailey, Joseph Trowbridge, Philadelphia.
 Barrows, Miss Hepsa Blake, Providence.
 Bartlett, Thomas Edward, New Haven, Conn.
 Beckwith, Miss Abby G., Providence.
 Bennett, Charles P., Providence.
 Bennett, Herbert F., Bristol, R. I.
 Birdson, James C., Raleigh, N. C.
 Bishop, Cortland F., New York.
 Bowen, Clarence Winthrop, New York.
 Bowen, William M. P., Providence.
 Bradlee, Caleb Davis, Boston.
 Briggs, Osmond H., Pawtucket, R. I.
 Brown, Mrs. Isaac, Providence.
 Burnham, George H., Providence.
 Burroughs, Frank M., Providence.
 Carnegie, Andrew, N. Y.
 Carpenter, George M., Providence.
 Chace, Elizabeth Duffum, Valley Falls, R. I.
 Chace, Lewis Jenkins, Providence.
 Chapin, William A., Providence.
 Chase, Philip S., Providence.
 Childs, George W., Philadelphia.
 Clark, Franklin C., Providence.
 Clark, Rt. Rev. Thomas M., Providence.
 Clarke, Samuel C., Marietta, Ga.
 Cobb, J. S. G., Providence.
 Coggeshall, Mrs. James H., Providence.
 Conant, Hezekiah, Pawtucket, R. I.
 Congdon, Edward, Providence.
 Cranston, James E., Providence.
 Cressy, Mrs. O. S., Providence.
 Curtis, Chester B., New Castle, N. H.
 Dailey, Miss Charlotte Field, Providence.
 Danforth, Charles, Providence.
 Darling, Gen. Charles W., Utica, N. Y.
 Darling, M. V. B., Providence.
 DePeyster, J. Watts, Tivoli, Duchess Co., N. Y.
 Doggett, Samuel B., Boston.
 Draper, Daniel, Ph. D., New York.
 Drowne, Henry T., New York.
 Drowne, Rev. T. Stafford, Flatbush, N. Y.
 Dyer, Charles Sowle, Providence.
 Dyer, Gen. Elisha, Providence.
 Eaton, Amasa M., Providence.
 Eddy, Miss Mary E., Providence.
 Eddy, Rev. Richard, East Providence, R. I.
 Everett, Richmond P., Providence.
 Field, Edward, Providence.
 Field, Henry F., Rutland, Vt.
 Fisher, Charles H., M. D., Providence.
 Flagg, Charles O., Kingston, R. I.
 Folsom, Albert A., Brookline, Mass.
 Foster, Bertha Victoria, Wakefield, Mass.
 Foster, L. S., New York.
 Frost, Walter B., Providence.
 Gamwell, Edward F., Brown University.
 Gorton, Charles, Providence.
 Green, Arnold, Providence.
 Green, Samuel A., M. D., Providence.
 Greene, Henry A., Providence.
 Guild, Miss Olive L., Providence.
 Guild, Dr. Reuben A., Providence.
 Hall, Mrs. Emily A., Providence.
 Ham, Franklin B., Providence.
 Harris, George W., East Providence, R. I.
 Hegeler, E. C., Chicago, Ill.
 Hersey, George D., M. D., Providence.
 Hewes, David, San Francisco, Cal.
 Hill, Nathaniel P., Denver, Colorado.
 Holbrook, Albert, Providence.
 Hopeli, Ulrio, Milan, Italy.
 Hopkins, Charles W., Providence.
 Housatonic—(pseudonym).
 Hoyt, David W., Providence.
 Hoyt, Mrs. David W., Providence.
 Hudson, James S., Providence.
 Jackson, Henry R., Augusta, Ga.
 James, Mrs. Charles T., Providence.
 Jecht, Richard, M. D., Gorlitz, Prussia.
 Johnson, Joseph C., Providence.
 Jones, Charles C., Augusta, Ga.
 Jones, Charles W., Jacksonville, Ill.
 King, Marquis F., Portland, Me.

- Kinion, P. F., Valley Falls, R. I.
 Knowles, Edward Randall, Worcester, Mass.
 Knowles, John P., St. Paul, Minn.
 Landers, Albert C., Providence.
 Leverich, Daniel T., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Lincoln, Frederick W., Boston.
 Little, C. A., Providence.
 Logan, Walter S., New York.
 McCabe, Anthony, Providence.
 Manton, Joseph P., Providence.
 Mitchell, Thomas Spencer, Providence.
 Mosley, W. H. T., Providence.
 Nightingale, Mrs. E. J., Providence.
 Nisbet, William D., Providence.
 Noyes, Isaac P., Washington, D. C.
 Palmer, Mrs. Fanny Purdy, Providence.
 Paul, David E., Olneyville, R. I.
 Peckham, Samuel W., Providence.
 Pegram, John C., Providence.
 Pell, Howland, New York.
 Perry, Amos, Providence.
 Perry, Marsden J., Providence.
 Perry, Rt. Rev. William S., Davenport, Ia.
 Pettee, Rev. J. T., Meriden, Conn.
 Pettis, Robert, Providence.
 Poole, Murray Edward, Weymouth, Mass.
 Potter, William H., New York.
 Pratt, Enoch, Baltimore, Md.
 Reed, Mrs. James H., Providence.
 Reynolds, Rev. Wm. J., Providence.
 Rhodes, Edward S., Providence.
 Rice, Franklin P., Worcester, Mass.
 Richards, Henry F., Providence.
 Rider, Sidney S., Providence.
 Rogers, Horatio, Providence.
 Rose, Henry B., Providence.
 Rowell, B. W., Boston.
 Shedd, J. Herbert, Providence.
 Sheldon, Miss Huldah D., Pawtuxet, R. I.
 Sibley, Alden W., Pawtucket, R. I.
 Smiley, Albert K., New Paltz, Ulster Co., N. Y.
 Smith, Franklin W., Boston.
 Stryker, Gen. William S., Trenton, N. J.
 Swan, Robert T., Boston.
 Tillinghast, James, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Tompkins, Edward, Oakland, Cal.
 Tooker, William Wallace, Sag Harbor, Long
 Island, N. Y.
 Van Rensselaer, Rev. M., New York.
 Wadlin, Horace G., Boston.
 Wainwright, C. F., Kansas City, Mo.
 Waterhouse, S., St. Louis, Mo.
 Watson, William H., Utica, N. Y.,
 Webb, Rev. Samuel H., Providence.
 Webb, Wilham Seward, New York.
 Weeden, William B., Providence.
 Whitman, William H., Providence.
 Wilbour, Mrs. Linda O., Bristol, R. I.
 Wilcox, Nathan B., Westerly, R. I.
 Williams, Alfred M., Providence.
 Williams, J. Fletcher, St. Paul, Minn.
 Williams, Zephaniab, Providence.
 Winslow, William C., Providence.
 Winsor, Justin, Cambridge, Mass.
 Wood, William G., Providence.
 Woodbury, Rev. Augustus, Providence.
 Wright, Carroll D., Boston.
 Young, George F., Providence.
 Young, Nicholas B., Providence.

RESIDENT MEMBERS—JANUARY, 1894.

ELECTED.

1874. Aldrich, Nelson Wilmarth
 1890. Allen, Miss Candace
 1890. Allen, Edward S.
 1891. Almy, Herbert
 1875. Ames, William
 1885. Andrews, Elisha Benjamin
 1876. Angell, Edwin G.
 1893. Angell, Walter F.
 1880. Anthony, John B.
 1891. Armstrong, Henry C.
 1889. Arnold, Fred. W.
 1889. Arnold, Newton Darling
 1874. Arnold, Olney
 1874. Arnold, Richard James
 1877. Arnold, Stephen Harris
 1890. Atwood, Charles H.
 1893. Backus, Thomas
 1881. Bailey, Richard Arnold
 1853. Bailey, William Mason
 1881. Baker, David Sherman, Jr.
 1891. Ball, Nicholas
 1890. Ballou, William Herbert
 1884. Ballou, Latimer Whipple
 1891. Barker, Frederick Augustus
 1890. Barker, Henry R.
 1872. Barrows, Edwin
 1886. Barstow, Amos C., Jr.
 1890. Barstow, George E.
 1888. Bartlett, John Russell
 1879. Barton, William T.
 1889. Bartow, Evelyn Pierrepont
 1893. Bass, Miss Bertha
 1883. Bates, Isaac Comstock
 1894. Bates, William L.
 1858. Binney, William
 1889. Binney, William, Jr.
 1887. Blake, Eli Whitney
 1892. Blake, Mrs. Elizabeth Vernon
 1890. Blodgett, John T.
 1878. Bogman, Edward Young
 1891. Bourn, George W. B.

ELECTED.

1881. Bradley, Charles
 1893. Briggs, Benjamin F.
 1883. Brown, D. Russell
 1883. Brown, H. Martin
 1893. Brown, Pardon Fenner
 1876. Bugbee, James H.
 1884. Bullock, Jonathan Russell
 1884. Burdick, James
 1891. Burgess, Edwin A.
 1891. Calder, Albert L.
 1859. Calder, George Beckford
 1876. Campbell, Horatio Nelson
 1873. Carpenter, Charles Earle
 1874. Carpenter, Francis Wood
 1886. Carpenter, George Moulton
 1889. Catlin, Charles Albert
 1888. Chace, James H.
 1880. Chace, Jonathan
 1880. Chace, Julian A.
 1879. Chace, Lewis Jenkins
 1892. Chace, Mrs. Lucretia G.
 1868. Chace, Thomas Wilson
 1857. Chambers, Robert B.
 1884. Chapin, Charles Value
 1892. Chapin, William W.
 1883. Child, Charles H.
 1887. Clafin, Arthur W.
 1878. Clark, Thomas March
 1880. Coats, James
 1877. Codman, Arthur Amory
 1885. Collins, George Lewis
 1892. Colwell, Francis
 1890. Comstock, Louis H.
 1886. Comstock, Richard W.
 1891. Conant, Samuel Morse
 1872. Congdon, Johns Hopkins
 1892. Cooke, Henry W.
 1877. Cranston George K.
 1874. Cranston, Henry Clay
 1881. Cranston, James E.
 1894. Cressy, Oliver S.

ELECTED.

1891. Crins, William H.
 1891. Cummings, John E.
 1876. Cushman, Henry I.
 1890. Danforth, Charles
 1886. Dart, Edward Merrill
 1891. Davis, Henry R.
 1887. Day, Albert C.
 1881. Day, Daniel
 1894. Day, Frank L.
 1881. DeWolf, John James
 1886. Dews, Joseph
 1893. Diman, John B.
 1881. Dixon, Nathan Fellows
 1877. Doringh, Charles H. R.
 1877. Dorrance, Samuel Richmond
 1888. Douglas, Samuel Tobey
 1882. Douglas, William Wilberforce
 1875. Dunnell, William Wanton
 1877. Durfee, Charles S.
 1849. Durfee, Thomas
 1890. Dyer, Elisha
 1894. Dyer, Oliver
 1873. Eames, Benjamin Tucker
 1886. Earle, Charles R.
 1856. Ely, James W. C.
 1891. Ely, Joseph Cady
 1862. Ely, William Davis
 1892. Farnsworth, John P.
 1891. Field, Edward
 1891. Fifield, Henry Allen
 1891. Fifield, Moses
 1890. Fiske, George McClellan
 1885. Fitzgerald, O. Edward
 1893. Flint, Mrs. Susan A.
 1891. Foster, John
 1888. Foster, Samuel
 1881. Foster, William E.
 1892. Fredericks, William H.
 1855. Gammell, Asa Messer
 1875. Gammell, Robert Ives
 1884. Gammell, William
 1891. Gardner, Clarence T.
 1889. Gardner, Henry Brayton
 1889. Gardner, Rathbone
 1885. George, Charles H.
 1891. Gifford, Robert P.

ELECTED.

1881. Goddard, Moses Brown Ives
 1880. Goddard, Robert H. Ives
 1850. Goddard, William
 1883. Goodwin, Daniel
 1894. Von Gottschalck, Mary H.B.
 1891. Granger, Daniel L. D.
 1893. Granger, William S.
 1875. Grant, Henry Townsend
 1891. Grant, Henry T., Jr.
 1893. Greene, Charles William
 1893. Greene, Edward A.
 1876. Greene, Henry L.
 1893. Greene, Henry Whitman
 1887. Greene, Thomas C.
 1877. Greene, W. Maxwell
 1892. Gross, J. Mason
 1872. Grosvenor, William
 1887. Guild, Reuben Aldridge
 1890. Hall, Mrs. Emily A.
 1882. Hall, Jenison C.
 1878. Hall, Robert
 1878. Harkness, Albert
 1874. Harrington, Henry Augustus
 1883. Harson, M. Joseph
 1889. Hart, George Thomas
 1892. Hayes, Henry W.
 1890. Hazard, George J.
 1888. Hazard, Rowland Gibson
 1881. Hersey, George D.
 1873. Hidden, Henry Atkins
 1874. Holbrook, Albert
 1892. Hopkins, Charles W.
 1874. Hopkins, William H.
 1887. Hopkins, William H., 2d
 1871. Hoppin, Frederick Street
 1889. Hoppin, William Jones
 1890. Howard, Hiram
 1891. Howe, Marc Antony DeWolf, Jr.
 1885. Howland, Richard Smith
 1882. Hoyt, David Webster
 1889. Hudson, James Smith
 1882. Jackson, William F. B.
 1888. Jameson, John Franklin
 1867. Jencks, Albert Varnum
 1890. Jepherson, George A.

ELECTED.

1880. Jones, Augustine
 1891. Joslin, Henry V. A.
 1889. Kelly, John B.
 1883. Kendall, Hiram
 1880. Kenyon, James S.
 1892. Kimball, Horace A.
 1876. Kimball, James M.
 1892. King, Henry M.
 1884. King, William Dehon
 1879. Knight, Edward B.
 1883. Ladd, Herbert W.
 1890. Leete, George F.
 1892. Lincoln, Ferdinand A.
 1894. Lingane, David F.
 1878. Lippitt, Charles Warren
 1880. Lippitt, Christopher
 1891. Lord, Augustus M.
 1892. Luther, George Edmund
 1891. Manly, John M.
 1892. Mason, A. Livingston
 1877. Mason, Earl Philip
 1892. Mason, Mrs. Edith B. H.
 1877. Mason, Eugene W.
 1877. Mason, John H.
 1891. Matteson, Charles
 1889. Matteson, George Washing-
 ton Richmond
 1891. McGuinness, Edwin D.
 1891. Mead, William B.
 1883. Meader, Lewis H.
 1890. Metcalf, Alfred
 1876. Metcalf, Henry B.
 1875. Miller, Augustus Samuel
 1881. Miner, Francis Wayland
 1892. Mitchell, Thomas
 1892. Mott, Herbert
 1891. Moulton, David C.
 1890. Moulton, Edmund T.
 1886. Mowry, Raymond G.
 1880. Munro, Wilfred H.
 1880. Nichols, Amos G.
 1894. Nicholson, Samuel M.
 1894. Nicholson, Stephen
 1876. Nickerson, Edward I.
 1874. Nightingale, George Corlis
 1889. Nisbet, William Douglas

ELECTED.

1890. Olney, Frank F.
 1879. Olney, George Henry
 1888. Packard, Alpheus S.
 1885. Page, Charles H.
 1889. Paine, Charles E. (C. E.)
 1894. Palmer, John S.
 1890. Parker, Edward D. L.
 1887. Peck, Walter A.
 1849. Peckham, Samuel Wardwell
 1875. Pegram, John C.
 1858. Perry, Amos
 1880. Perry, Marsden J.
 1874. Persons, Benjamin Williams
 1891. Phillips, Gilbert A.
 1873. Phillips, Theodore Winthrop
 1878. Porter, Emory Huntington
 1891. Potter, Asa K.
 1887. Preston, Howard Willis
 1889. Reynolds, William Job
 1891. Richards, Henry F.
 1891. Richmond, Miss Caroline
 1877. Richmond, Walter
 1891. Ripley, James M.
 1881. Roelker, William G.
 1888. Rogers, Arthur
 1890. Rugg, Henry W.
 1856. Sabin, Charles
 1877. Seagrave, Caleb
 1874. Shedd, J. Herbert
 1881. Sheffield, William Paine, Jr.
 1889. Sheldon, Charles Henry, Jr.
 1885. Sheldon, Nicholas
 1879. Shepley, George L.
 1877. Slater, Horatio Nelson
 1883. Slater, John Whipple
 1888. Smith, Benjamin West
 1875. Smith, Edwin Augustus
 1869. Southwick, Isaac H.
 1885. Southwick, Isaac H., Jr.
 1880. Spicer, William A.
 1890. Spink, Joseph Edwin
 1881. Spooner, Henry Joshua
 1888. Stark, Charles Rathbone
 1879. Stiness, John Henry
 1881. Stone, Alfred
 1891. Studley, Thomas E.

ELECTED.

1886. Sturges, Howard O.
 1894. Swarts, Gardner T.
 1856. Taft, Royal Chapin
 1883. Talbot, Frederick
 1874. Taylor, Charles Frederick
 1881. Thomas, Charles Lloyd
 1890. Thornton, George M.
 1891. Thurston, Benjamin F.
 1889. Tillinghast, James
 1891. Tourtellot, Amasa C.
 1890. Tower, James H.
 1891. Traver, Mrs. Adelia E. A.
 1875. Trippe, Samuel Gardner
 1874. Turner, Henry Edward
 1885. Updike, Daniel Berkeley
 1890. Vincent, Walter Borodel
 1881. Vose, James Gardner
 1861. Waterman, Rufus

ELECTED.

1890. Webb, Samuel H.
 1868. Weeden, William Babcock
 1887. Welling, Richard Ward Greene
 1891. West, George J.
 1890. Whitaker, Nelson Bowen
 1889. White, Hunter Carson
 1884. White, Stillman
 1874. Whitford, George Washington
 1884. Wilbour, Joshua
 1891. Wilbur, George A.
 1881. Williams, Zephaniah
 1891. Wilson, Edmund R.
 1886. Wilson, Ellery H.
 1888. Wilson, George G.
 1890. Wolcott, Henry
 1887. Wood, William H.
 1876. Woods, Marshall

LIFE MEMBERS—JANUARY, 1894.

ACTIVE.	LIFE.		DIED.
1867.	1872.	George T. Paine,	Providence.
1849.	1872.	Henry T. Beckwith,	Providence. 1893.
1866.	1872.	William Greene,	Warwick. 1883.
1836.	1872.	Rowland G. Hazard,	S. Kingstown. 1888.
	1872.	Holder Borden Bowen,	Providence.
	1872.	Amasa Mason Eaton,	N. Providence.
1857.	1873.	James Y. Smith,	Providence. 1876.
	1873.	James B. Swan,	Providence.
1870.	1873.	Benjamin G. Pabodie,	Providence. 1880.
	1875.	Albert G. Angell,	Providence. 1884.
	1876.	William Ely,	Providence.
	1877.	Hezekiah Conant,	Providence.
1844.	1879.	Samuel G. Arnold,	Portsmouth. 1880.
	1879.	Amos D. Lockwood,	Providence. 1884.
	1879.	Royal Woodward,	Albany, N. Y. 1882.
1878.	1880.	Charles Gorton,	Providence.
1874.	1880.	John Pitman Walker,	Providence. 1887.
1841.	1880.	Alexander Duncan,	Scotland. 1889.
1877.	1883.	John T. Mumford,	Providence. 1891.
	1883.	Thomas Poynton Ives Goddard,	Providence. 1893.
1873.	1884.	Henry G. Russell,	Providence.
	1885.	William G. Weld,	Newport.
	1885.	John Nicholas Brown,	Newport.
	1885.	George Peabody Wetmore,	Newport.
	1885.	Harold Brown,	Newport.
	1886.	John W. Danielson,	Providence.
	1888.	Le Roy King,	Newport.
	1889.	Charles Fletcher,	Providence.
	1890.	Miss Julia Bullock,	Providence.
	1890.	Joseph Davol,	Providence.
	1890.	Mrs. Mary H. Knowles,	Providence.
	1890.	Joseph Banigan,	Providence.
	1890.	Walter Callender,	Providence.
	1890.	Arnold Green,	Providence.
	1890.	Lucian Sharpe,	Providence.
	1890.	John L. Troup,	Providence.
1881.	1892.	John O. Austin,	Providence.
1858.	1892.	Richmond P. Everett,	Providence.
1885.	1892.	George Gordon King,	Newport.
	1892.	Mrs. Belinda Olney Wilbour,	Bristol.
	1894.	William Butler Duncan,	New York.
1882.	1894.	Charles H. Smith,	Providence.
1871.	1894.	Rowland Hazard,	Peacedale.
1866.	1894.	Horatio Rogers,	Providence.
1874.	1894.	Thomas Jefferson Hill,	Providence.
1891.	1894.	Elizabeth C. Hill,	Providence.

HONORARY MEMBER.

ELECTED.

1888. James Burrill Angell, LL. D., Ann Arbor, Mich.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

ELECTED.

1888.	James Tillinghast,	Buffalo, N. Y.
1888.	William Frederick Poole, LL. D.,	Chicago, Ill.
1888.	Samuel Smith Purple, M. D.,	New York.
1888.	Edward Amasa Park, D. D.,	Andover, Mass.
1888.	Abby Isabel (Brown) Bulkley,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
1889.	William Henry Watson, M. D.,	Utica, N. Y.
1890.	Rev. William R. Bagnall,	Middletown, Ct.
1890.	Franklin Pierce Rice,	Worcester, Mass.
1890.	William Harden,	Savannah, Ga.
1891.	Henry Fitz Gilbert Waters,	Salem, Mass.
1891.	William Warner Hoppin,	New York.
1891.	Isaac Pitman Noyes,	Washington, D. C.
1892.	Henry Herbert Edes,	Charlestown, Mass.
1893.	Clarence Winthrop Bowen,	New York.
1893.	Alfred Manchester,	Salem, Mass.

For list of Honorary and Corresponding Members elected at previous dates, see Proceedings, 1887-88.

Proceedings

PUBLICATIONS OF THE RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1894/5

NEW SERIES

VOL. III

APRIL, 1895

NO. I

WHOLE NUMBER, 9



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532
1895

Editor,
AMOS PERRY.

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Publication Committee:

JAMES G. VOSE,	AMASA M. EATON,
WILFRED H. MUNRO,	JOHN H. STINESS,
AMOS PERRY,	FRED A. ARNOLD,
J. FRANKLIN JAMESON.	

OFFICERS

OF THE

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

ELECTED JAN. 8, 1895.

President.

HORATIO ROGERS.

Vice-Presidents.

GEORGE M. CARPENTER,

E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS.

Secretary and Librarian.

AMOS PERRY.

Treasurer.

RICHMOND P. EVERETT.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Nominating Committee.

ALBERT V. JENCKS,

JAMES E. CRANSTON,

EDWARD I. NICKERSON.

Library Committee.

WILLIAM D. ELY,

HOWARD W. PRESTON,

AMOS PERRY.

Lecture Committee.

AMOS PERRY, REUBEN A. GUILD,
WILLIAM B. WEEDEN.

Publication Committee.

JAMES G. VOSE, AMASA M. EATON,
WILFRED H. MUNRO, JOHN H. STINESS,
AMOS PERRY, FRED A. ARNOLD,
J. FRANKLIN JAMESON.

Committee on Grounds and Buildings.

ISAAC H. SOUTHWICK, JR., ISAAC C. BATES,
EDWIN BARROWS.

Committee on Genealogical Researches.

HENRY E. TURNER, JOHN O. AUSTIN,
GEORGE T. HART.

Committee on Necrology.

WILFRED H. MUNRO, SAMUEL H. WEBB,
AMOS PERRY.

Finance Committee.

ROBERT H. I. GODDARD, CHARLES H. SMITH,
RICHMOND P. EVERETT.

Audit Committee.

LEWIS J. CHACE, JAMES BURDICK,
FERDINAND A. LINCOLN.

Procurators.

For Newport, GEORGE GORDAN KING.
Woonsocket, LATIMER W. BALLOU.
Pawtucket, SAMUEL M. CONANT.
North Kingstown, DAVID S. BAKER.
Hopkinton, GEORGE H. OLNEY.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 1894-95.

At a meeting held Jan. 23, 1894, Hon. Joseph W. Symonds of Portland, Me., read a paper entitled, "The Silent Changes of Laws and Institutions."

February 6th, Rev. Dr. Henry W. King, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Providence, read an essay entitled, "Religious Liberty Historically Considered."

February 20, Rev. Anson Titus of Natick, Mass., read a paper entitled, "Puritan Sociology."

March 6, Hon. Mellen Chamberlain addressed the Society, having for his subject, "Some Political Maxims."

March 20, Professor J. F. Jameson read a paper written by Mr. William D. Johnston of Chicago University, entitled, "Slavery in Rhode Island During the Palmy Days of the Institution, 1755 - 1775."

At each of the above-mentioned meetings the thanks of the Society were extended to the speaker of the evening.

The first quarterly meeting of the year was held April 3d. The secretary read the record of the last annual meeting and abstracts of the records of five meetings subsequently held for the reading of papers.

The librarian reported additions to the library. The most valuable genealogical work received is entitled "Family Histories and Genealogies." Special attention was called to six volumes of "Diplomatic Correspondence of the Revolution," edited by Francis Wharton. On recommendation of the nominating committee the following persons were elected active members: Messrs. Henry Richmond Chace, George Franklin Weston, Henry Gould Day, Augustus Remick and Wendall Phillips Hale, all of Providence.

Information being called for in regard to the bequest of Dr. Charles W. Parsons, Mr. Charles H. Smith made a brief report as a member of the committee appointed to act for the Society in securing that bequest.

The Rev. Dr. Vose requested that his resignation might be accepted as a member of the publication committee, but after mature deliberation consented to withdraw said resignation, and the committee was reinforced by the addition of the Hon. John H. Stiness and the secretary of the Society.

The desirability of having a field-day, and of visiting Plymouth, was called up by the treasurer, and on motion it was

Voted, That the subject be referred to the committee on field-days and hospitalities, Messrs. Stillman White, James Burdick and Charles Gorton.

At a meeting held April 17, Rev. Oliver Dyer read a paper entitled, "The United States Senate Forty-six years ago, with Personal Recollections of Calhoun, Benton, Clay, Webster, and other distinguished senators of that period," receiving the thanks of the Society for his able and highly entertaining lecture.

May 2, Rev. Oliver Dyer read a paper on General Andrew Jackson, the seventh president of the United States, containing an account of General Jackson's career up to the time when he became president of the republic. Mr. Dyer received an invitation to give another paper containing an account of Andrew Jackson's further career, and the hope was expressed that Mr. Dyer would favor the Society with a paper on the hero of Lake Erie.

The second quarterly meeting of the Society was held July 3d. Reports were read from the secretary and librarian.

The secretary read a letter from Prof. Jameson of the special committee appointed by the Society to memorialize the General Assembly of the State for the purchase of the original General Greene papers, stating that Mr. William Nightingale of Brunswick, Ga., had sold the Greene papers to a dealer in New York for a much larger sum than the State could be induced to pay for them.

A letter was also laid before the Society asking for information in regard to the kind of lottery wheel that was used in the lottery schemes that prevailed in this State during a long period of time.

On recommendation of the nominating committee

the following named persons were elected active members: John P. Campbell, Samuel Arnold Nightingale, Hamilton Crawford Macdougall, Albert Waterman Brown, all of Providence.

The following resolution, drawn up by Mr. Edward Field, with the view of awakening renewed interest in our local history through the medium of the Society's quarterly publications, was offered by Mr. Charles H. Smith, and was unanimously adopted: —

Resolved, That the publication committee be and they are hereby authorized to cause to be included in the "Publications of the Rhode Island Historical Society," such notes and queries, and such abstracts and copies of original papers referring to the history of Rhode Island, as may be approved by said publication committee; and said committee are hereby directed to include in said publications such information relative to the Society as may be thought useful to its members.

September 25, Miss Caroline Hazard of Peace Dale read a paper entitled, "Thirty Years of the South Kingstown Quarterly Meeting, 1743-1773." The thanks of the Society were extended to Miss Hazard for her interesting paper.

The third quarterly meeting of the Society was held Oct. 2d. Reports were read from the secretary and librarian. A gift by Hon. Jabez C. Knight, of files of leading newspapers of New York, and of the *Boston Journal*, for periods varying from five to twelve years, dating from 1860 to 1873, was noted.

The secretary gave an abstract of two letters, relating to the way in which the lottery business was carried on sixty years ago.

Fred Augustus Arnold, Frank Mason Mathewson,

Thomas Williams Bicknell, Harry Lyman Koopman of Providence, Caroline Hazard of South Kingstown, Elizabeth Cass Goddard of Colorado Springs, Benjamin Miller Bosworth of Warren, Augustus Osborne Bowen of Bristol, Henry Tillinghast Sisson of Little Compton, and John William Davis of Pawtucket, were elected active members, and Laura G. Sanford of Erie, Pa., and Charles Phelps Noyes of St. Paul, Minn., corresponding members.

Mr. Perry reported in behalf of the library committee, to whom was referred, at the annual meeting, a communication that came through the hands of the editor of the Providence *Journal* from Mr. S. M. Hamilton of Washington, offering to aid the Society in securing copies of Rhode Island manuscripts in the archives of the Department of State in Washington. Mr. Hamilton's offer was accepted, and No. 3 of Vol. II. of the Society's Quarterly contains the beginning of an extended series of papers from this source. The action of the committee was commended by the president of the Society, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted as an expression of approval.

Resolved, That the treasurer be and is hereby authorized to pay bills duly audited for copying Rhode Island manuscripts in the archives division of the Department of State, Washington, D. C., a sum not exceeding forty dollars.

At a meeting held Oct. 30, Mr. Thomas H. Murray, editor of the Lawrence *Sun-American*, read a paper entitled, "Some Early Irish Members of the Society of Friends in Rhode Island."

Nov. 15, Rev. Oliver Dyer read a paper entitled,

“The Presidential Career of Andrew Jackson, from March 4, 1829, to March 4, 1837.”

Nov. 27, Mr. Harry Lyman Koopman, librarian of Brown University, read a paper upon “Henry Howard Brownell, the Poet of War and of the Sea.”

Dec. 11, A Paper entitled, “Quality, the Prevailing Element in Representation,” was read by Professor Jameson, its author, Mr. William B. Weeden, being necessarily absent. At each of these meetings the speaker of the evening received the thanks of the Society for his entertaining and instructive paper.

The seventy-third annual meeting of the Society was held January 8, 1895, the president in the chair.

In the absence of the secretary through illness, Mr. John T. Blodgett was elected secretary *pro tempore*.

On motion of Mr. Charles H. Smith it was voted that the reading of the records of the last meeting be passed.

The annual report of the secretary and librarian was presented and read by the secretary *pro tempore*.

Rev. James G. Vose, D. D., offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: —

Resolved, That we regret the absence of our secretary, who has always been so faithful and laborious, and send to him our cordial greetings, and hope that he will soon be restored to health and activity.

The abstract of a letter from Miss Laura G. Sandford, in recognition of her election as a corresponding member of the Society, was read; as, also, the abstract of a similar letter from Mr. Charles P. Noyes.

The following persons were elected to active membership: Miss Elizabeth Bridgham Dexter of Providence, and Rev. William Packard Tucker of Pawtucket.

Charles Francis Adams of South Lincoln, Mass., was elected honorary member, and Oscar S. Straus of New York City, and Stanilaus Murray Hamilton of Washington, D. C., were elected corresponding members.

The president delivered his annual address, which was received and referred to the publication committee.

The treasurer presented his annual report, showing in substance as follows, to-wit:—

Receipts,	\$4,084 86
Expenses,	3,872 88
Cash on hand,	211 98
Life Membership Fund,	2,443 76
Publication Fund,	3,797 70
Investment Fund,	23,000 00

The annual report of the committee on grounds and buildings was read and received.

Mr. William D. Ely read the annual report of the library committee.

Rev. Dr. Vose presented the report of the committee on publications.

The report of the committee on genealogical researches was then read by Mr. John O. Austin.

Mr. Charles H. Smith presented an oral report in behalf of the finance committee, which was ordered to be received.

The officers of the Society for the ensuing year were then elected. A list of them will be found on pages 3 and 4.

During the election of officers by unanimous consent, and upon motion of Mr. Amasa M. Eaton, it was

Voted, That the publication committee shall consist of seven members, of whom three shall constitute a quorum.

Upon motion of Mr. Amasa M. Eaton the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the publication committee is hereby directed to continue the "Publications" this year, at an expense to the Society not to exceed \$550; and upon payment of the annual tax each active member (together with each life member), shall be entitled to receive a copy this year without further charge.

Upon motion of Professor Wilfred H. Munro the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Rhode Island Historical Society, a statue of Roger Williams should surmount the dome of the State House about to be erected; and that Messrs. John H. Stiness, J. Franklin Jameson and Charles H. Smith be a committee to present this resolution to the State House Commissioners.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Gentlemen of the Historical Society:—

The year about to close, while not marked by any striking incident in the history of our Society, has yet been full of quiet and earnest labor productive of much good and advancing our work to a higher degree of perfection than ever before attained. The growing interest in historical affairs, and particularly in that branch relating to genealogy, that has been adverted to by me in previous addresses, has again been apparent during the last twelve months. This awakening interest is in no inconsiderable measure due to our kindred societies, the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Society of Colonial Dames of Rhode Island, eligibility to membership in which depends upon genealogical conditions. The latter society is entitled to special recognition for its commendable efforts to encourage interest in the history of our State, especially in the young when the mind is most impressible, it having during the past year offered two prizes, one of \$25 and the other of \$10, for stories written by the young people of the State, less than eighteen years of age, upon subjects

suggested by some episode in state history. The first contest elicited many manuscripts, and the first prize was won by Thacher Howland Guild for a story entitled, "The Mystery of Manisses"—Manisses being the Indian name of Block Island, and the romance being founded on the traditional wreck of the ship *Palatine* on that island 175 years ago. The prize story was printed in the Providence *Sunday Journal*, December 16, 1894, and those interested in the tradition are referred to the second volume of Arnold's History of Rhode Island, and to Livermore's History of Block Island. If these prizes are continued, and it is earnestly hoped that they may be, they cannot fail of stimulating historical interest.

Since our last annual meeting the Record Commissioners of Providence have had the old town records in the custody of this Society, as well as those manuscripts belonging to the Society, which had been bound up with them, separated and put in a thorough state of repair, so that the manuscript portion of our treasures is now in a condition never previously equalled. When our manuscripts shall have been completely indexed so that their contents shall be thoroughly accessible, we may well be proud of our stores of original historical material. The thirst for information in regard to Revolutionary matters demands that rolls and documents referring to that eventful period in our State's history should at once be put into the best possible condition for use.

During the year there have been sixteen meetings of the Society, at twelve of which papers have been

read. The following is a list of the subjects of the papers and of the names of their writers:—

1. Jan. 23, 1894. "The Silent Changes of Law and Institutions," by Hon. Joseph W. Symonds.
2. Feb. 6, 1894. "Religious Liberty historically considered," by Rev. Henry W. King, D. D.
3. Feb. 20, 1894. "Puritan Sociology," by Rev. Anson Titus.
4. March 6, 1894. "Some Political Maxims," by Hon. Mellen Chamberlain.
5. March 20, 1894. "Slavery in Rhode Island during the Palmy Days of the Institution, 1755-1775," by Mr. William D. Johnston.
6. April 17, 1894. "The United States Senate forty-six years ago, with Personal Recollections of Calhoun, Benton, Clay, Webster, and other distinguished Senators of that period," by Rev. Oliver Dyer.
7. May 2, 1894. "General Andrew Jackson, the Seventh President of the United States," by Rev. Oliver Dyer.
8. Sept. 25, 1894. "Thirty years of the South-Kingstown Quarterly Meeting, 1743-1773," by Miss Caroline Hazard.
9. Oct. 30, 1894. "Some Early Irish Members of the Society of Friends in Rhode Island," by Mr. Thomas H. Murray.
10. Nov. 13, 1894. "The Presidential Career of Andrew Jackson from March 4, 1829, to March 4, 1837," by Rev. Oliver Dyer.
11. Nov. 27, 1894. "Henry Howland Brownell, the

Poet of War and of the Sea," by Mr. Harry Lyman Koopman."

12. Dec. 11, 1894. "Quality the Prevailing Element in Representation," by Mr. William B. Weeden.

The necrology of the year comprises the names of the following active or life members: John J. De Wolf, George C. Mason, William D. Nisbet, Charles Sabin, Thomas J. Hill and Julia Bullock. Mr. Mason has been a procurator of this Society for Newport for a long period. He was a well-known architect and had most decided literary tastes. He performed much newspaper work, having been for seven years succeeding 1871 the editor of the Newport *Mercury*, and he was for a considerable time a correspondent of the Providence *Journal* over the signature of "Aquad-neck," and he was likewise a regular correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*. He has written various books, the best known of which, perhaps, is entitled, "Reminiscences of Newport," published in 1884.

Necrological notices of these deceased members will be found appended to the proceedings of the Society for the year.

William F. Pool, a corresponding member, and James Anthony Froude, Robert C. Winthrop and George E. Ellis, honorary members of this Society, have all deceased since the last annual meeting.

William F. Pool has achieved fame as a librarian, having had charge of some of the principal libraries of the country, among them the Mercantile Library of Boston, the Boston Athenæum, the Public Library of Cincinnati, the Chicago Public Library, and, last of

all, the famous Newberry Library in Chicago. He has devoted much attention to the study of history, and has published many papers on library and historical topics, including the construction of buildings and the organization and management of public libraries. Perhaps the work by which he is most widely known is his exceedingly useful "Index to Periodical Literature," the first edition of which was published in 1853. He was elected a corresponding member of this Society Jan. 10, 1888.

James Anthony Froude, LL.D., the distinguished historian of England, was, according to Moncure Conway, the last author that had the distinction of having one of his books burned at Oxford, and the first to avail himself of the law allowing clergymen to free themselves entirely from holy orders, and he lived to be appointed, in 1892, Professor of History in the University where his book was burned. He came of a High Church family, and he graduated in 1840 at Oriel College, Oxford. Having been ordained a Deacon in the Church of England in 1844, he was for some time connected with the High Church party under the Rev. J. H. Newman, afterwards a cardinal in the Romish Church. His book entitled "Nemesis of Faith," published in 1848, was severely condemned by the University authorities and was formally burned in the Public Hall of Exeter College, of which Mr. Froude was a Fellow, the Senior Tutor delivering a funeral speech over it upon the occasion. Between 1856 and 1870 appeared his "History of England from the Fall of Woolsey to the Defeat of the Spanish Armada," in

twelve volumes, and his "Short Studies on Great Subjects," being reprints of essays which had been contributed to various periodicals, while a few years later came his "English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century," in three volumes. In 1872 he visited Providence during a lecturing tour of the United States. Of the various works published by him, suffice it to say that the most recent are "The Divorce of Catherine of Arragon," a supplementary volume to his "History of England," issued in 1891; the "Spanish History of the Armada and other Essays," issued in 1892; and "Life and Letters of Erasmus, being Lectures delivered at Oxford, 1893-94," issued a few months ago. His literary style is highly attractive, and the boldness and originality of his views have awakened much attention. He was elected an honorary member of this Society Jan. 20, 1874.

The Hon. Robert C. Winthrop was a lineal descendant of Gov. John Winthrop of Massachusetts. He studied law under Daniel Webster and was admitted to the bar, but he speedily abandoned the profession for politics, becoming a member of the Massachusetts Legislature and serving as Speaker of the lower house in 1838, '39 and '40. He was a member of the National House of Representatives for ten years, during two of which he was Speaker, and in 1850 he was appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts to Daniel Webster's seat in the Senate, when the latter became Secretary of State. His course on the slavery question was not satisfactory, however, and he failed of an election to the Senate in 1851. The same year he

failed of an election to the governorship of Massachusetts, so he retired from politics and devoted himself to literary, historical and philanthropic occupations. He has filled many positions of dignity and usefulness, among them that of President of the Massachusetts Historical Society for twenty-five years. He is best known, however, through his oratorical ability, his scholarly finished productions and his fervid eloquence placing him in the front rank of orators. His orations and addresses on great historical anniversaries fill several volumes. Mr. Winthrop was elected an honorary member of this Society, Jan. 18, 1859.

Rev. Dr. George E. Ellis graduated at Harvard College in 1833, and at the Divinity School in 1836, becoming a Unitarian clergyman, and being the pastor of a church in Charlestown, Mass., from 1840 to 1860, and Professor of Systematic Theology at Harvard from 1857 to 1863. He has been a very voluminous writer in theology, biography and history. He was a contributor to "Sparks' American Biography," to the "Memorial History of Boston," to the "Narrative and Critical History of America," and to the ninth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." His last work of considerable magnitude was "The Puritan Age and Rule in the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, 1629-1685," which was published in 1888. He was the fourth person upon whom Harvard has conferred both the degrees of D. D. and LL. D., and he has been vice-president, and, since 1887, president, of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Dr. Ellis was elected an honorary member of this Society, Jan. 9, 1883.

"The Publications of the Rhode Island Historical Society, New Series," has just completed its second volume, and it is gratifying to know that it is steadily growing in favor. It has been sufficiently successful, in my opinion, to warrant its being removed from an experimental to a permanent status, and I trust it will now be regarded as one of the fixed institutions of the Society, and treated accordingly.

Various works relating to Rhode Island have been issued from the press during the past year, among them two volumes of the "Early Records of the Town of Providence," and "The Records of the Proprietors of the Narragansett, otherwise called The Fones Record," in one volume, edited by Mr. James N. Arnold.

A particularly valuable and interesting addition to the history of the State is a volume entitled, "Roger Williams, the Pioneer of Religious Liberty," written by the Honorable Oscar S. Straus, who was the United States Minister to Turkey during President Cleveland's first administration. The style is vigorous and the tone admirable. Though it is hardly to be expected at this late day that much new material could be secured, yet the facts are so skilfully marshalled and arrayed, and the desire for truth and the freedom from prejudice and partisanship are so apparent, that this latest life of Roger Williams is peculiarly welcome and satisfactory. This author's appreciation of the colored, prejudiced and distorted sources of authority he necessarily had in great measure to resort to, is well shown by a few sentences quoted from his work. Speaking of the men of Massachusetts Bay who had driven

Roger Williams out of their colony, and of the early chroniclers of that event and of its cause, Mr. Straus says: "No theory of religious liberty had found a resting-place in the minds of these dogmatically devout men, who had suffered and sacrificed so much for conscience, and who proposed that all others who might differ from them should likewise suffer. In the theocratic commonwealth they were building up there was no room for the assertion or propagation of any opinion that did not entirely coincide with theirs. The governor and council were to have a care 'to maintain peace and unity.' Under these instructions and with such doctrines, within the jurisdiction of the Bay Colony, toleration was to be trodden down as heresy, and the voice that should give utterance to the heterodox principles of soul-liberty was to be stifled, and its author thrust out into the wilderness, where none could be corrupted by its unholy sound.

"The early chroniclers of New England were not historians, but ecclesiastical partizans, and they saw in every event the direct interposition of Providence for the special guidance and protection of their little commonwealth. The ministers and church-brethren were the infallible interpreters of God's will, and all dissenters were heretics and sinners. It is only within our generation that the history of New England is beginning to be truthfully written, and the Puritan fathers—the Winthrops, Dudleys, Endicotts, Cottons and Mathers—are appearing as creatures of flesh and blood, clothed with their qualities and defects, their virtues and their faults. Charles

“ Francis Adams, in his recent book, very truthfully
“ says : —

“ ‘ The trouble with historical writers who have taken
“ ‘ upon themselves the defense of the founders of Mas-
“ ‘ sachusetts, is that they have sophisticated away the
“ ‘ facts.’

“ When that mass of sophistication which has been
“ accumulating for two centuries is entirely dispelled,
“ we shall then all the more heartily agree with Haw-
“ thorne when he says : —

“ ‘ Let us thank God for having given us such an-
“ ‘ cestors ; and let each successive generation thank
“ ‘ him not less fervently for being one step further
“ ‘ from them in the march of ages.’ ”

In the fourth volume of Larned’s “ History for Ready Reference,” issued from the press but a few weeks ago, is a long and valuable article upon Rhode Island.

During the latter portion of 1894 the United States Government issued a thick pamphlet of over two hundred pages, upon the “ History of Higher Education in Rhode Island,” by Wm. Howe Tolman, Ph. D. The book is profusely illustrated, and is a most instructive and interesting addition to the history of the State.

Our second vice-president, the Rev. Dr. E. B. Andrews, president of Brown University, has within a few months made a valuable contribution to the history of the country in two beautifully printed crown octavo volumes. His “ History of the United States,” by bringing the narrative of events down to date, and by seizing the salient points and grouping as briefly as

possible connecting events around them, presents a short compendious account of the founding and growth of the United States, which the busy man of affairs can find time to read, and which the student of history can use as an analysis for the broadest and most voluminous prosecution of the subject.

Of poetical works by well-known Rhode Islanders issued during the past year are two beautiful little volumes of graceful verse — one, entitled, “Narragansett Ballads with Songs and Lyrics,” by Caroline Hazard; and the other published by the Newport Historical Society, entitled, “Newport Ballads,” by Charles C. Van Zandt.

During the last summer the State of Rhode Island acquired, partly by purchase and partly by the exercise of the right of eminent domain, a large tract of land in this city upon which it is proposed to erect a capitol worthy of the State. Interest has been awakened as to the character of the figure that shall surmount the dome which is to crown the building. An allegorical figure of “Hope” has been mentioned, but one of our members, Mr. Charles H. Smith, has advanced the suggestion in one of the public prints that where a State, as in the case of Rhode Island, is inseparably connected with a great moral idea, a grand conception of the truest enlightenment, like soul-liberty, which has rendered its founder illustrious, and has illumined the world, there would be a manifest failure to appreciate the immortal principle which our little State represents and typifies if the figure of Roger Williams was not placed in that commanding position. It is earnestly

to be hoped that the able commission having the erection of the State-House in charge will not lose the opportunity of presenting so striking an object lesson as is now afforded them. Surely no opportunity should be omitted of identifying Roger Williams with Rhode Island, and of reminding all visiting the structure which represents the dignity, the majesty and the sovereignty of the State, that the unique and crowning glory of this little commonwealth is that it was the sheltering abode in exile of Roger Williams and the cradle of soul-liberty.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

To the Rhode Island Historical Society:—

The committee on building and grounds beg leave to report that the property of the Society in their charge is in good condition, and that the amount expended by them is \$152 during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

ISAAC H. SOUTHWICK, JR.,

For the Committee.

Providence, January 8, 1895.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

On this seventy-third anniversary of the founding of the Society, the library committee would respectfully report:—

The library and cabinet have been, as heretofore, under the care of Mr. Amos Perry, the librarian and cabinet keeper of the Society.

The expenditures for books and for the distinctively library work and incidentals have been, according to the record of the librarian, as follows, viz. : —

For Books	\$174 50
“ Binding	83 95
“ Cataloguing	379 50
“ Records	83 50
“ Furniture, stationery, etc.....	68 40
	\$789 85

In the museum the work of distribution and arrangement of its varied contents has been continued, and a large degree of order has been evolved from its former chaos. Many objects of value — from their antiquity, their rarity, or their perfection, — have been brought distinctly into view and made accessible for close examination and study.

Perhaps nowhere can more perfect tools and objects of Indian work in flint-stone be found than here.

Your committee regret they have been unable to procure more new books the past year. It has been prevented only by the absolute and growing demand for greater administrative efficiency under the new conditions of the Society.

The special work of indexing, not only the Military Records, but the greater mass of rich, and largely unknown material in the valuable manuscripts of the Society, is necessarily slow and costly. It makes no show or display when completed, yet it is to the Society a work of paramount importance and value. It is the key to the early history of Rhode Island. The absolute dependence of that history on manuscripts is a thing we seldom recognize ; but it may be easily imagined when we reflect that it was nearly one hundred years before the first newspaper was printed in the Colony,—and that paper lived but seven months (in 1732-3).* The *Boston News Letter* did not appear till 1704.† The *Newport Mercury* was commenced in 1758—while the earliest volume of it in our library is that of 1772.

* *The R. I. Gazette.*

† History of Printing.— *Isaiah Thomas.*

Manuscripts, then, are virtually the only main sources of our history up to the days which ushered in the Revolutionary War, and it is only by this work of thorough indexing that the rich treasures of your early history, in the hands of the Society, can be brought to light. Only in this way can the coming historian find access to the evidence which will show the social, political, military and religious aspects of the life of the early settlers, and compel a reversal of the falsities, prejudgments and hostile criticisms, which have found the readiest acceptance with all the early historians, from among our neighbors, in their treatment of the history of the State.

CATALOGUE OF PORTRAIT GALLERY.

A very complete and valuable Catalogue of the paintings in the portrait gallery, with historic notices of the painters, as well as of the persons whose portraits are there exhibited, has been prepared by the librarian.

He has devoted to it much time and research; and with a degree of success hardly to have been looked for at so late a day, and its publication will not long be delayed.

CARTOLOGY.

Attention has this year been also directed to the development, in the future, of a department of cartology.

Some two hundred charts and maps belonging to the Society have been hitherto an unknown quantity, unnumbered, uncatalogued, unindexed — rolled and piled promiscuously in a dark and dusty closet and absolutely inaccessible for consultation, study or examination.

It is a department of much value, historically, and it is a misfortune that, for want of any spare room, they have been for a generation past necessarily treated with neglect.

The earliest opportunity has been taken, in spite of much other important work, to bring these maps and charts from their hiding places, and to clean, separate and so arrange them as to give ready access to the greater number, and to bring them under such general State and national heads as to make a simple, primary classification.

The only immediately available room for this was found in the east basement, where artificial light is required ; but it has given the means of cataloguing, in the near future, such maps as the Society has, and of determining the regions of the earth they severally cover—their various dates, scales and authors, and the wall space each one will require when properly arranged. The number of those mounted on rollers is about one hundred ; their size averaging about three by four feet, and covering about 1,400 square feet of surface. There are probably as many more unmounted, and in rolls—which cannot, in their present state, be consulted, and should be mounted on rollers or card-board, and arranged in drawers, or on shelves properly prepared.

The time for such neglect of this department has now passed away.

To say nothing of our local history, our town and State bounds so long in dispute, the geography of the earth is undergoing change.

1. Ancient *Africa* is gone. In partition, four or five leading powers of civilized Europe now control it all.

2. *Australia*, the majestic island of the South Seas, geographers now propose to treat as a continent by itself.

3. *Japan* is entering, on equal terms, the great family of civilized nations, and seems in a way of changing its own map, and that of China with its untold millions of industrious, though unwarlike souls.

4. The minor islands of the oceans are being seized and allotted by the several maritime powers :—and to return to our own coasts,

5. The possessions of the *United States*, instead of being, as at first, only a narrow strip along the Atlantic coast, now stretch over one-third of the circumference of the earth,* with San Francisco as its central city, between east and west :—while its mean of latitude between Key West, and

* *Utto*, the westernmost of the Aleutian Islands, being in lat. $187^{\circ} 34'$ west of Greenwich, and *Eastport*, Maine, our easternmost port on the Atlantic, being in lat 67° west of Greenwich, a difference of more than 120° .

its Alaskan bound, at the Arctic Circle, is at about forty-six degrees, or near Portland, in Oregon, on the waters of the Columbia River. Indeed, as is stated in Andrews' History of the United States, "the coast-line of Alaska is longer than that upon our Atlantic and Gulf coasts together." *

Other and not distant changes are in prospect which tend to make, not only the Sandwich Islands, but practically also a portion of the Nicaraguan coast, actual or virtual territory of the United States.

When these are realized, the mean latitude of the country will be nearly along the fortieth parallel, through southern New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Nevada and California, virtually coinciding with the present dominant line of population, and of political and material power.

We have to do not only with the geography of the past, but also with that which is shortly to come ; events are moving with electric speed ; no one will question that the time for neglect in this department has ceased.

Until ample space is provided for all the maps, the more ancient maps in the collection might perhaps be advantageously hung on the vacant portions of the cabinet walls, and later, by special arrangements and contrivances, available space might be found for showing many others in the south gallery, till the cabinet is enlarged, and this without real prejudice to any other department of the Society.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. D. ELY,
H. W. PRESTON.

* Vol. II., p. 253.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GENEALOGICAL RESEARCHES.

The committee on genealogical researches respectfully reports: Continued efforts in furnishing facilities for students in this department are evidenced by a new arrangement of charts and manuscripts, making them available and thus serviceable. It is hoped that persons owning valuable family manuscripts will realize the opportunity afforded by this Society for the safe custody of such papers.

The latest publications of the record commissioners are giving much that is distinctly genealogical, and the forthcoming volume of "Vital Records," embracing church records, will be a storehouse of information.

The quarterly publication of this Society is doing something to stimulate genealogical inquiry, and should be aided by items and queries of members.

While your committee believes that a large and increasing interest centres around the little corner devoted to this department, as shown by inquiries of numerous visitors, yet they have been sparing in their requests for greater facilities for readers, knowing the scanty resources of the Society. They do think, however, that such sterling genealogies as the Earle and

Rodman families, relating to this State, and the "Harleian Society Publications," as a key to researches abroad, should be at once added to our small collection.

A special fund for the purchase of genealogical works is a "consummation devoutly to be wished," and it is hoped may some time be realized.

For the Committee,

JOHN O. AUSTIN.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN AND CABINET KEEPER,

FOR THE YEAR 1894.

So numerous and various are the duties devolving on the librarian and cabinet keeper that it is difficult to decide where to begin or where to end a report worthy of being read at the seventy-third annual meeting of the Society. On the 19th of April, 1822, the preliminary meeting for the formation of this Society was held at the law office of the late Jeremiah Lippitt, at No. 3 South Main street, Providence. Mr. Lippitt was elected chairman and William R. Staples, secretary. In just three months from that day the General Assembly had granted the Society a charter ; the Society had accepted and adopted that charter ; had adopted a constitution and by-laws and had elected its officers for the ensuing year.

During its first twelve years the Society had the Senate Chamber for its cabinet ; during the next two years it had the present counting-room of Messrs. Brown & Ives ; during the next eight years it had two rooms in the third story of the Arcade, thus passing twenty-two years as the guest respectively of the State, Messrs. Brown & Ives, and of the Arcade Corporation. It then (in 1844) became the owner and possessor of the old part of its present cabinet, which it has occupied upwards of half a century.

The Society has had two distinctive periods of history. During the first of these periods, from 1822 to 1844, it had no home of its own. It was said by one of its members to "move from pillar to post." It was cramped for room and lacked conveniences. Expressions of dissatisfaction are

found in the records of that period. An impression prevailed that if the Society could have a cabinet of its own, its success and usefulness would be assured. Accordingly its energies were directed to that end. An earnest effort was made and a cabinet was secured, with facilities for a better work than had been done

The facts in the case are as follows :—

During its first twenty-two years (1822 to 1844), there were brought out in the name of the Society five volumes of its collections,—volumes that do honor to their authors and their editors, and to those who contributed funds for their publication. The names of Elisha R. Potter, Wm. R. Staples, Romeo Elton and Zachariah Allen, merit special mention in this connection. The volumes were issued as follows : Vol. I., Roger Williams' Key, the manuscript copy of which was furnished by Mr. Allen, 1827 ; Vol. II., Gorton's Simplicity's Defence, edited by W. R. Staples, in 1835 ; Vol. III., Early History of Narragansett, by E. R. Potter, in 1835 ; Vol. IV., Callender's Centennial Discourse, edited by Romeo Elton, 1838 ; Vol. V., Annals of Providence, by W. R. Staples, 1843.

During its last half century, 1844 to 1895, the Society has issued three volumes of its collections, as follows : Vol. VI. in 1867, twenty-four years elapsing between the issue of Vol. V. and Vol. VI. ; Vol. VII. in 1885, eighteen years elapsing between the issue of Vols. VI. and Vol. VII., and Vol. VIII. in 1893, seven years elapsing between the issue of the last two volumes. The Society printed, between 1843 and 1872, several annual discourses ; from 1872 to 1892 inclusive, it printed twenty-one "Proceedings," and since the latter date it has printed two volumes of its quarterly publication.

These reminiscences may suggest considerations favorable to a higher plane of life. We have, it is believed, members who, if encouraged, might be induced to produce, under the auspices of the Society, one or more volumes of its collections that would reflect credit on themselves and promote the objects of our association. This hasty review of the doings of the Society during the last seventy

years can hardly fail to suggest some lessons worthy of attention at this time. The acquisition of a cabinet of its own, fifty years ago, failed to quicken its life or immediately promote the objects for which it was founded. No special effort was made to have the cabinet that was dedicated in 1844 furnished and put in good order for a third of a century. It is evident that the Society can ill afford to rest satisfied with any of its acquisitions or achievements. Its enlarged accommodations, spacious rooms and improvements of various kinds promise success only on the condition that they are followed up and made to subserve their appropriate ends. In fact, they involve new responsibilities,—require increased care, labor and expense. The enlargement of the cabinet, that has been secured by much earnest effort, implies new life to be shown in new and enlarged enterprises. Attention is called to this matter because unfortunately an impression prevails that the Society is provided with ample funds to carry forward the work incumbent upon it. On the contrary, it sorely needs funds to meet current expenses, to purchase books, newspapers and pamphlets that are in constant demand, to sustain its quarterly publication, bring out other volumes of its collections, and to secure and sustain such a clerical force as shall classify and render available, by catalogue and index, every book, pamphlet, manuscript and article of whatever nature in the cabinet.

By the recent addition to the cabinet the Society became possessed of eleven new rooms and of a large and commodious basement. The mass of heterogeneous material that was four years ago packed away in one room is now arranged in twelve rooms. Much of the work consequent upon this change, has been done. Indeed, some progress has been made in every part of the cabinet, and some new departments and classifications have been made, as will appear by statements made further on. But what has been done appears to the librarian small compared with what needs to be done. To illustrate, there are in the cabinet, aside from the newspaper-room and two great rooms in the basement, seven

rooms containing books to be catalogued. But no books have yet been catalogued except those in the central room, and even there the work is not complete. This department of labor merits more attention and a stronger clerical force than it has yet had.

Again, there is in this cabinet (mostly in the central room), a very large and valuable collection of manuscripts pertaining to our local history. Some of these have been arranged and placed in folio volumes. Some are still unclassified, and none of them have been indexed and catalogued. Here is a work that should be taken up and pushed at the earliest moment. The librarian is grateful that he is permitted to employ for a brief period an experienced indexer to work upon four volumes of military records of the Revolutionary period. He appeals to generous friends for aid in this work. Will they not enable him to continue this very important branch of labor? With the interest now awakened in Revolutionary, colonial and family history, the means should not be wanting to classify, arrange, catalogue and index this mass of papers together with many orderly-books, some of which are records that were kept within the limits of this State during the Revolutionary War.

Owing to my sudden and serious illness the foregoing part of my annual report, as librarian and cabinet keeper, was alone presented at the annual meeting. My enforced absence afforded an occasion for one of my colleagues on the library committee (Mr. Wm. D. Ely), to furnish such an account as regularly devolves on me, of some of the work done during the year 1894 by me or under my immediate direction. I refer appreciatively to his notice of the catalogue which I drew up of the portraits in the picture gallery, and also to some of his remarks about the maps and charts arranged under my supervision in a room where the tact and skill of my assistant in the museum department are seen and appreciated. This map-room affords excellent accommodations for all the maps and charts, old as well as new, that belong to the Society or are likely to belong to it for years to come.

The reception book shows the acquisitions (aside from newspapers) during the year 1894, to be classified as follows:—

Bound volumes.....	721
Pamphlets and unbound volumes.....	1,952
Miscellaneous articles.....	152
	<hr/>
Total number.....	2,825
	<hr/> <hr/>

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

To this class belong family keepsakes, portraits, maps, charts, manuscripts of various kinds and many articles that belong to the museum department of the cabinet. The portraits of several lamented members, who did in their day eminent service for the Society, have been added to the picture gallery during the past year. These are duly noticed in the catalogue of the portraits that will probably be printed in the July number of the quarterly. The Psalter used by Gabriel Bernon while he was a prisoner in France, and other memorials of that eminent Huguenot, together with the Diary of John Saffin, were received as gifts from the Misses Mary and Laura, sisters of the lamented Esther Bernon Carpenter, of Wakefield, R. I.

THE GENEALOGICAL ROOM.

Marked improvements made in this room during the year 1894, are the result of kindly coöperation on the part of the committee on genealogical researches. To the report of that committee I refer readers for the mention of some important wants, especially the need of a fund for the purchase of genealogical works. I am indebted to Mr. Austin and other friends for counsel in the work here carried on. The great interest awakened in genealogical pursuits causes the works in this room to be more sought and used than those of any other room in the cabinet. Inconvenience and trouble have arisen from the lack of method and order on the part of some persons who are allowed the use of the room and books. The librarian solicits suggestions as to what rules should be

adopted for the common good. Following is a list of the works that were added to the library of this room during the year 1894:—

FAMILY GENEALOGIES.

- Buck Family, of Bucks Co., Penn.
 Booth Family.
 Chapin Gathering. Proceedings at the meeting of the Chapin Family, in Springfield, Mass., Sept. 17, 1862.
 Clark, Hugh. Records of the Descendants of
 Crafts Family (The).
 Cushmans. Historical and Biographical Genealogy of the Descendants of Robert Cushman.
 Estes Genealogies. 1097-1893. By Charles Estes of Warren, R. I.
 French. Notes on the Surnames of Francus, Franceis, French, etc., in Scotland.
 Giles Memorial (The).
 Gillson and Jillson Family. Genealogy of the
 Greene Family. Genealogy of the Descendants of Joseph Greene.
 Hicks Family. One Branch of the
 Howes Family in America. Genealogy of the Descendants of Thomas Howes.
 Mauran Family. Memorials of the
 Morton, Hon. Levi Parsons. Memoranda relating to the Ancestry and Family of
 Peirce Family of the Old Colony. (Contributions: Biographical, Genealogical and Historical, by Ebenezer W. Peirce.)
 Putnam Family. A History of the
 Savage, John, of Middletown, Conn. 1652. Family of
 Stiles Family in America. Genealogy of the
 Vinton Memorial (The). Genealogy of the Descendants of John Vinton.
 Wheeler and Warren Families.
 Whitman, John, of Weymouth, Mass. History of the Descendants of
 Woodmans (The), of Buxton, Maine.
 Woolworth, Richard and Hannah Huggins. The Descendants of

GENEALOGICAL WORKS.

- American Ancestry. Munsell, Vol. IX.
 American Heraldica. Edited by E. de V. Vermont.
 Family Histories and Genealogies, 7 quarto vols. By Edw. Eldridge and Evelyn McCurdy Salisbury.
 One Hundred and Sixty ALLIED FAMILIES, by John O. Austin, a work of rare merit.
 Vital Records of Rhode Island. Arnold, Vols. V. and VI.

PAMPHLETS.

- Dudley Family. History of the, No. IX.
 Dudley, Gov. Thomas, Family Association. First Annual Meeting of the
 Felton Family. A Genealogical History of the Descendants of. Lieut.
 Nathaniel Felton.
 Green, Ezra. Family of
 Huntoon, Philip, and his Descendants.
 Jackson Family, (MS. Notes).
 Philbrook, Thomas Weld (MS.).
 Sprague Family Items, by D. H. Kelton (MS.).

THE NEWSPAPER-ROOM.

Owing to the demands upon my time in other parts of the cabinet, the needed improvements to which attention was called in my last annual report, have not been made. The privileges here enjoyed for the pursuit of certain branches of our local history, have been better improved than during any previous year. Though less frequently used as a means of establishing titles to real estate, the value of the library for this purpose is unquestioned. The attractions of this room are as a whole second only to those of the genealogical-room.

The following unbound volumes of newspapers have been received as a gift to the Society from the Hon. Jabez C. Knight, ex-Mayor of Providence, who informs me that these papers were procured by the late Lewis P. Child, with the view of serving the cause of history during the interesting period which they cover:—

- New York *Herald*, from 1861 to 1870.
 New York *Tribune*, from 1861 to 1873.
 New York *Times*, from 1861 to 1870.
 New York *World*, from 1861 to 1870.
 New York *Journal of Commerce, Jr.*, from 1861 to 1865.
 Boston *Daily Journal*, from 1861 to 1872.

The above-named newspapers have been arranged upon shelves preparatory to being bound. As they cover the period of our Civil War and immediately subsequent to it, they are presumed to be of special interest to students of our national history during that period, and requests have been made to have them bound and placed where they can be con-

sulted. That desirable step cannot, however, be taken till funds are provided for that purpose. A cash contribution is suggested as an appropriate way of forwarding such a movement. According to a hasty estimate, the cost of binding the above-named volumes will be upwards of \$300.

MATERIAL GROWTH AND HOW SECURED.

The statistics below, showing the number of resident and life members of the Society in the month of January for twenty-four successive years — 1872 to 1895 inclusive — are drawn from the "Proceedings," printed in the early part of each year during this period. This statement gives a pretty clear idea of the material growth of the Society. The number of resident or active members increased, in that time, from 81 to 313, and while the whole income was only \$260.10 in 1872, it was \$4,084.86 in 1895. These changes came about under the same treasurer, Mr. Richmond P. Everett, who is a grandson of Deacon John Howland, and has served the Society in that capacity gratuitously and efficiently for twenty-eight years. The life membership fund was established by six members in 1872, but too late to have their names printed in the "Proceedings" of that year. In the "Proceedings" of 1895 are the names of 47 life members, whose combined initiation fees constitute a permanent fund of \$2,350. Attention is invited to the life membership list in the hope of seeing the fund so well begun greatly enlarged.

One means of improving the condition of the Society has been, and is, the judicious

USE OF PRINTER'S INK.

The establishment of the annual publication in 1872 marks an era in the history of the Society, and the establishment of the quarterly in 1893 will, it is hoped, prove no less advantageous. As, however, this movement is but an experiment, its friends will do well to lend it their cordial support by sending to the treasurer many dollar subscriptions. Without such an endorsement or such an expression of appreciation of the "Publications," the hopes now entertained of

success may be disappointed. A volume of Narragansett annals, traditions and sketches of men, scenes and events of what is, in some respects, the most interesting section of the State, is especially called for at this time. Judge Potter's name will ever be held in honor for the very valuable work which he brought out sixty years ago. Miss Carpenter was cut off in the midst of a career of usefulness. But it is a source of satisfaction that another laborer in that historic field has been raised up with special qualifications for the work that awaits her skilful pen.

Another means of improvement that should never be overlooked consists in taking

CARE OF THE CABINET AND ITS CONTENTS.

Neglect here indicates decay. Much interest was not enlisted in this direction till after 1875, and the work, which was pithily termed,—“The Cleansing of the Augean Stable,” was not fairly undertaken till about 1880. In 1865, the late Professor Diman compared the historical cabinet, in an article printed in the *Providence Journal*, to “a tomb, opened now and then to receive precious relics.” The improvements, that were begun while he was living, called forth from him expressions of grateful appreciation. Since then, however, the condition and aspect of the cabinet have been greatly improved, and it is well to be understood that this work needs to be energetically and continuously pushed, and that to this end a skilful and efficient clerical force is indispensable.

Year.	Number of resident members.	Number of life members.
1872	81	0
1873	97	7
1874	146	9
1875	144	10
1876	175	11
1877	202	12
1878	208	12
1879	214	14
1880	225	16
1881	224	18

Year.	Number of resident members.	Number of life members.
1882	247	18
1883	248	19
1884	257	20
1885	266	24
1886	261	25
1887	260	26
1888	258	26
1889	239	27
1890	253	28
1891	280	31
1892	300	38
1893	310	40
1894	301	46
1895	313	47

EARLIER STATISTICS.

Since the completion of the foregoing statement the following account of the income of the Society, taken from the treasurer's reports for each of the seven years immediately preceding the annual publication, has been taken from its pigeon-hole. The account is as follows:

1865.	8	annual taxes, \$	24.	1	admission fee, \$	5.	Total, \$	29
1866.	91	"	273.	2	"	10.	"	283
1867.	66	"	198.	5	"	25.	"	223
1868.	77	"	231.	7	"	35.	"	266
1869.	57	"	171.	4	"	20.	"	191
1870.	54	"	162.	3	"	15.	"	177
1871.	61	"	183.	4	"	20.	"	203

CORRESPONDENCE.

It hardly need be said that the correspondence resulting from the Society's relations to its numerous members, to kindred institutions with which it is associated, and to persons living in different parts of the globe who solicit attention on the ground that Rhode Island is their ancestral home, has become extended year by year, and to the duties thus devolving on the librarian has now been added no small amount of labor, resulting from the publication and distribution of the Society's quarterly publication. Scores, if not

hundreds, of letters are addressed annually to the librarian, asking him to make such researches as will determine whether their authors are qualified to become members of certain patriotic societies. Many of these letters have to be either put into other hands or returned unanswered.

A list of the institutions and persons whose gifts are recorded in the accession book will be found further on.

AMOS PERRY,
Librarian and Cabinet Keeper.

REPORT OF PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

The publication committee of the Rhode Island Historical Society begs leave to report :—

The "Publications of the Rhode Island Historical Society, New Series," have been issued quarterly during the year, as follows:—

No. 4, Vol. I., was issued in January, and contained articles on "Know-Nothingism in Rhode Island," the "Development of the Nominating Convention in Rhode Island," and "Early History of the Colonial Postoffice."

No. 1, Vol. II., was issued in April, and contained the address of the President, reports of committees, together with the proceedings of the annual meetings, etc.

No. 2, issued in July, was made up of an article entitled, "Slavery in Rhode Island, 1775-1776," by William B. Johnston, A. B.

No. 3, issued in October, contained "Rhode Island Manuscripts in the National Archives at Washington," "Military Records in National Archives," and a number of interesting communications, sketches and notes.

With this number a greater variety has been introduced, and the way opened for a larger freedom of investigation in genealogical and other matters.

The bills for printing the publications were :—

January, 1894, Number,	\$ 96 60
The April Number,	161 78
The July Number,	105 50
The October Number,	94 20
	<hr/>
	\$458 08

If we deduct the amount of the general appropriation for the annual report contained in No. 1, \$150, and credit the

subscriptions for 1894, \$171, and the amount received for advertisements, \$20, total, \$191, the entire cost for the year, in excess of the usual appropriation for the annual report, was only \$117.08.

And if we further deduct the cost of printing the January, 1894, number, \$96.60, as it was included in the last annual report, it leaves a balance of only \$20.48.

It will be remembered that in the report of this committee, presented two years ago, a resolution was presented that was adopted, instructing the committee to publish the four numbers for the year at a total cost not to exceed \$500.

The expense last year has proved to be within that limit.

The actual expense to the Society beyond what is always incurred for the annual report of proceedings, etc., is thus shown to be very small.

It remains for the Society to decide whether the quarterly shall be continued. The committee is ready to acknowledge its deficiencies, but hopes that the magazine has not wholly failed of its object, while the experience of the past may be helpful in the way of improvement.

An enlargement of the committee is recommended should it be decided to continue the "Publications."

The committee also recommends that, if continued, the "Publications" shall hereafter be issued at the expense of the Society, and that, upon payment of the annual tax, the members shall be entitled to receive the quarterly for the current year, without further charge.

The committee wishes to acknowledge its indebtedness to the Secretary, Mr. Perry, who has acted as the editor of the Publications for the Publication Committee, and who has devoted much time and care to the work.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES G. VOSE,	} <i>Publication Committee.</i>
AMASA M. EATON,	
WILFRED H. MUNRO,	
JOHN H. STINESS,	

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.

DR.

1894.			
Jan. 10.	Cash on hand,	.	\$ 19 79
1895.			
	State of Rhode Island,	.	1,500 00
	Income from Investment of Samuel M. Noyes and Henry J. Steere legacies,	.	1,416 18
	Taxes from 256 members,	.	768 00
	Taxes from 6 members, overdue,	.	18 00
	Fees from 28 members, admission,	.	140 00
	Interest from Life Membership Fund,	.	87 69
	Sale of books,	.	31 72
	Interest from Rhode Island Hospital Trust Com- pany Participation Account,	.	25 94
	Postoffice for mail matter,	.	2 54
	Subscriptions from the following for the purchase of Judge Staples' portrait from Mrs. Lin- coln:—		
	James M. Ripley,	.	\$10 00
	Sam'l W. Peckham,	.	10 00
	Amasa S. Westcott,	.	10 00
	Thomas Durfee,	.	10 00
	James Tillinghast,	.	10 00
	Benjamin N. Lapham,	.	10 00
	Charles Hart,	.	10 00
	Amasa M. Eaton,	.	5 00
			<hr/>
			75 00
			<hr/>
			\$4,084 86

CR.

1895.			
Jan. 8.	Salary of librarian,		\$1,200 00
	Salary of janitor,		360 00
	Library Committee,		1,180 34
	Fuel and gas,		291 86
	Postage, meetings and express,		451 98
	Building and grounds,		152 00
	Printing Proceedings for 1893-94,		161 70
	Mrs. Lincoln for portrait of Judge Staples,		75 00
	Cash on hand,		211 98
	Deposited in the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, \$211.98.		

 \$4,084 86

Providence, Jan. 8, 1895.

We have examined the above accounts and find them correct.

LEWIS J. CHACE,
 JAMES BURDICK,
 FERDINAND A. LINCOLN,
Audit Committee.

INVESTMENT FUND.

Legacy of Samuel M. Noyes,	\$12,000 00
“ “ Henry J. Steere,	10,000 00
“ “ John Wilson Smith,	1,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$23,000 00

Invested as follows :

Mortgages,	\$16,600 00
Bonds,	5,850 00
Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co.,	550 00
	<hr/>
	\$23,000 00

PUBLICATION FUND.

Legacy of Ira B. Peck,	\$1,000 00
“ “ William Gammell,	1,000 00
“ “ Albert J. Jones,	1,000 00
“ “ Julia Bullock,	500 00
“ “ Charles H. Smith,	100 00
Cash on hand,	197 70
	<hr/>
	\$3,797 70

Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co., participation acct., \$3,797.70.

\$3,600 restricted, only the interest to be expended for this department.

Providence, Jan. 8, 1895.

We have examined the above accounts and find them correct.

LEWIS J. CHACE,
 JAMES BURDICK,
 FERDINAND A. LINCOLN,
Audit Committee.

PUBLICATION FUND.

Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with Rhode Island Historical Society.

DR.

1894.		
Jan. 9.	Cash on hand,	\$3,330 50
April 14.	From Julia Bullock for this fund, only the interest to be used for the same,	500 00
Mar. 8.	From Charles H. Smith for this fund, only the interest to be used for the same,	100 00
May 15.	Interest from Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co., Participation account,	66 31
Nov. 10.	Interest from Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co., Participation account,	77 24
1895.		
Jan. 8.	One hundred and seventy-one subscribers for Publications,	171 00
	For advertising on covers,	20 00

Deposited in Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co., Participation account, \$3,797.70.

The income of \$3,600 can only be used for this department expenses.

\$4,265 05

CR.

1894.		
Jan. 26.	Standard Printing Co., for 1,000 copies,	\$96 60
April 12.	Standard Printing Co., for 700 copies, 500 title pages and contents,	105 50
Oct. 15.	Standard Printing Co., for 700 copies, 2 plates,	94 70
1895.		
Jan. 3.	Standard Printing Co., for 700 copies,	170 55
" 8.	Cash on hand,	3,797 70

\$4,265 05

Providence, Jan. 8, 1895.

We have examined the above accounts and find them correct.

LEWIS J. CHACE,
 JAMES BURDICK,
 FERDINAND A. LINCOLN,
Audit Committee.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with Rhode Island Historical Society.

DR.

1894.			
Jan.	9.	Cash on hand,	\$2,093 76
"	13.	William Butler Duncan,	50 00
"	17.	Charles H. Smith,	50 00
Feb.	28.	Rowland Hazard,	50 00
Mar.	8.	Thomas J. Hill,	50 00
"	8.	Elizabeth C. Hill,	50 00
"	9.	Horatio Rogers,	50 00
June	5.	Interest from Providence Institution for Savings,	\$21 84
		Mechanics Savings Bank,	20 04
			<hr/>
			41 85
Oct.	19.	Interest from Providence Institution for Savings,	\$21 80
		Mechanics Savings Bank,	23 74
			<hr/>
			45 54
Nov.	1.	Caroline Hazard,	50 00
			<hr/>
			\$2,531 15

CR.

1894.			
June	5.	Interest from Providence Institution for Savings,	\$21 84
		Mechanics Savings Bank,	20 04
			<hr/>
		Carried to general acct.,	\$41 85
Oct.	19.	Interest from Providence Institution for Savings,	\$21 80
		Mechanics Savings Bank,	23 74
			<hr/>
		Carried to general acct.,	45 54
1895.			
Jan.	8.	Cash on hand,	2,443 76
		Providence Institution for Savings, \$1,090 90	
		Mechanics Savings Bank,	1,352 86
			<hr/>
			\$2,443 76
			<hr/>
			\$2,531 15

Providence, Jan. 8, 1895.

We have examined the above accounts and find them correct.

LEWIS J. CHACE,
JAMES BURDICK,
FERDINAND A. LINCOLN,
Audit Committee.

NECROLOGY.

GEORGE CHAMPLIN MASON was born in Newport, July 17, 1820, and died in Philadelphia, January 31, 1894. He was the son of George Champlin and Abby Maria (Mumford) Mason, and the grandson of Dr. Benjamin and Margaret (Champlin) Mason, all of Newport, where the families of Mason and Champlin had resided since the middle of the eighteenth century. He was also descended from the families of Neau, Robineau and Ayrault, Huguenots, who came to this country on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and from the family of Grant of Inverness, Scotland.

In early life Mr. Mason was of feeble constitution and required great care and watchfulness on the part of his parents. He was educated in the schools of Newport, but often for long periods he had to be kept at home while his companions and schoolmates were engaged in study or in the amusements of youth. After leaving school he tried mercantile pursuits, first in Newport and then in the house of Arnold & Stearn — now Arnold & Constable — Canal Street, New York. After several years in their employ he proposed entering upon business on his own account in New York, but his health not permitting he returned to Newport. Not willing to be idle, and having a decided taste for art and literature, he devoted him-

self to study and sketching. His Father died in the winter of 1843, and in 1844 he sailed for Europe to study art and advance himself in painting. During the two years of his absence he worked hard, and with much self-denial, in the schools of Rome, Florence and Paris; having as fellow-students among the painters, William Morris Hunt, Cropsey, Terry and Henry Peters Grey, and among the sculptors, Crawford and Powers. Returning to America, Mr. Mason entered upon the career of an artist, painting usually architectural and landscape subjects. August 10, 1848, he married Frances Elizabeth Dean, daughter of Seth Hope Dean and granddaughter of Silas Dean of Newport.

At that time the encouragement for artists in the United States was feeble and far from remunerative. Ill health, aggravated by his sedentary life made some change necessary, and Mr. Mason, while still continuing to paint occasionally, entered upon the business of a real estate agent. He also purchased the Newport *Advertiser*, and for a year or more edited that journal. He became editor and part proprietor of the Newport *Mercury* in 1851, and published it until 1858. In 1854 he commenced to write letters on literary and general subjects to the Providence *Daily Journal* over the signature "*Aquidneck*." These letters were continued, with more or less regularity, almost to the time of his death, and the collection gives a graphic and pleasing history of the growth of Newport as a summer resort, with much valuable historical matter which otherwise would have been lost.

In 1858 Mr. Mason entered upon what proved to be his life work. At that time building in Newport began to feel the impetus of a constantly increasing number of "cottage residents," and Mr. Mason was frequently called upon to assist in the preparation of drawings and in the supervision of works. There was no resident architect in Newport, and the field seemed to promise a good opening to a man of talent. A taste for the noble and dignified in architecture had always been a distinguishing feature of his art work, and he took up the study of architecture and opened an office. There were no professional schools to aid him, but with determination to acquire skill and knowledge in the art, he worked, as all the older American architects, Upjohn, Strickland, Walter and others had done, to acquire by himself theoretical and practical knowledge. In this he succeeded. The results of his skill as an architect were recognized, and his time was constantly occupied with commissions, not only in Newport, but in various parts of New England and the Middle States. In 1871 he took his son, George C. Mason, Jr., into partnership, and between 1858 and the date of his death, more than one hundred and fifty dwelling houses, many of them of large and costly character, were erected by him and by the firm in Newport alone. The last work with which he was professionally connected was the United States Naval War College at Newport, erected 1891-92.

During all these years Mr. Mason found time to devote to what was ever his favorite occupation, historical literature. In 1876 he became a correspondent of

the New York *Evening Post*, contributing regularly to that journal over the signature "*Champlin*;" his last letter being published November 4, 1893, entitled, "Autograph Treasures." The editor of the *Post* thus summarized his labors in a notice of his death: "He was a master of his subjects, and wrote with the precision of a scholar in a smooth and agreeable style."

Besides this amount of journalistic work Mr. Mason also wrote and published a number of historical and art works, some of which have been received as standards in relation to the subjects of which they treat. Among them may be enumerated: His earliest work, now almost unknown, "Newport and Its Environs," 1849, a series of twelve lithographs drawn by himself; "Newport Illustrated," 1854, now in its third edition; "The Application of Art to Manufactures," 1858, a thick octavo with one hundred and fifty illustrations; "The Reunion of the Sons and Daughters of Newport," 1859; "George Ready, a Book for Boys," 1858; "Newport and Its Cottages," 1875; "The Old House Altered," 1878; "The Life and Works of Gilbert Stuart," 1879; "Reminiscences of Newport," 1884; "Annals of the Redwood Library," 1891; "Annals of Trinity Church," first series down to 1821, 1890; "Annals of Trinity Church," second series down to 1892, published since his death, 1894. He left behind him the finished manuscript of "Reminiscences of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, U. S. N.," and an unfinished work, a "History of the Artillery Company of the Town of Newport," besides many manuscripts and notes of great literary and historic value.

Besides professional and literary work, Mr. Mason was a man of great activity in all local and civic duties. Never holding political office and of a retiring nature, he was yet a man of clear mind, a safe and conservative adviser, and honored and respected by his townsmen. He was for forty years a vestryman of Trinity Church, and for thirty years its senior warden, retiring only when the weight of years compelled him to do so. At his suggestion and through his influence the Newport Historical Society was founded, and the first meeting held at his house in 1853. He was one of the founders of the Newport Hospital; its first secretary and a member of the board of trustees at the time of his death, the last member of the original board. A director of the Redwood Library from 1858 until his death, procurator for Newport of the Rhode Island Historical Society from 1879 until his death, and an honorary member of the Rhode Island State Society of Cincinnati. At the time of his death he was also president of the Newport Sanitary Protection Association.

Mr. Mason's life was full of usefulness. A courteous, refined, Christian gentleman; an honored citizen, and one whose whole aim and object in life was to do his duty and be worthy of the names of architect and gentleman. One who knew him well from boyhood thus wrote on hearing of his death: "He was scholarly, refined, a gentleman. Honest in all things, diligent and cheerful under circumstances which would have discouraged most men, he labored on, truthful

and hopeful, winning and holding the esteem of all and the love of those who knew him."

JULIA BULLOCK was born in Providence, November 10, 1814. That city always remained her home, and she died there May 22, 1894.

She was the youngest child of Richmond Bullock and Rhoda (Peckham) Bullock.

She received the largest part of her education at Mr. De Witt's school, a school for boys and girls, and at Mr. Kingsbury's school for girls.

Always eager to use her advantages and privileges, not only for her own gratification, but also in the service of others, she early took a class in the Sunday-school of the Seamen's Bethel on South Main Street, and taught there for many years with rare fidelity.

Afterwards she taught a Sunday-school class in the First Congregational Church. With the work of this church, of which she was a member, she became closely identified. The various charitable organizations which from time to time were started there always enlisted her warm sympathy and strong support.

In the religious life of the church, too, and of the communion of churches it represented, she had a constant interest, following the development of the Unitarian movement in America with enthusiastic loyalty.

Her sympathy was by no means confined to these channels of church life, however. Nearly every prominent charitable society and institution in Providence, and many outside the city and the State, received generous donations from her. But she gave so quietly

and unostentatiously, nearly always withholding her name, that it is difficult to trace her gifts.

Some idea of the extent of her generosity to such institutions may be gained from the fact that to one of these institutions alone, the Old Ladies' Home, it is estimated that she gave at least thirty thousand dollars.

Nor did she limit her desire to serve the needs of humanity to strictly charitable enterprises. Those who had at heart the cause of education, who sought to increase the interest of the community in good literature and good art, or to preserve the honorable and inspiring records of the past, found in her a ready listener.

The Historical Society is only one of these centres of public education which she helped to maintain and strengthen.

All this active benevolence, however, was evident only in the final results of what she did. As has been indicated, she very rarely talked of these things, and in most instances her agency in the good cause was not discovered until long after the gift was given.

THOMAS JEFFERSON HILL was born in Pawtucket, R. I., March 4, 1805, and died in Providence, July 24, 1894, in the ninetieth year of his age. He was the son of Cromwell and Cynthia (Walker) Hill. He attended school until he was fourteen years of age. He was then employed for two years in the shop of his father, who was a blacksmith. He then served an apprenticeship in the machine shop of Pitcher & Gay at Paw-

tucket, where he learned to manufacture cotton machinery. He remained with this firm as apprentice and journeyman about nine years, during the last four of which he took contracts and hired several men on his own account. He went to Providence, April 19, 1830, and took charge of the machine shop connected with the steam cotton manufactory on Eddy Street, then owned by Samuel Slater.

In 1834 the business of the machine shop was organized as a separate interest, and Mr. Hill became a partner in it, under the firm style of "The Providence Machine Company." He engaged, during the next ten or eleven years, in several enterprises, and in 1846 the old firm name was assumed. In 1847 he made for the Naumkeag Mill at Salem, Mass., his first fly-frames, and then, as in later years, gave personal attention to their manufacture. In 1850 he had business interests in Maine. In 1854 he purchased a cotton-factory at East Greenwich, R. I., and stocked it with new machinery, naming it "The Bay Mill." In 1863 he purchased the land since known as "Hill's Grove," and organizing a company, in 1867 built "The Rhode Island Malleable Iron Works." In 1875 a cotton mill was erected in the immediate vicinity, which he named "The Elizabeth Mill." From that time till his decease he was constantly engaged in business, and no one was better known than he for his integrity and upright dealing. For more than sixty years he was associated in various interests connected with the town and city where he so long resided.

He was president of the Lime Rock National Bank

for more than forty years, and a director in various other financial institutions. He was also a member of the Common Council of Providence for several years. He was always positive in his convictions, and expressed them plainly, believing it his duty to call things by their right names. He was genial and social in his relations with his fellow-men, taking a profound interest in matters pertaining to the public welfare. His attendance upon public worship was continued and regular, believing that the Lord's Day was a day of rest from worldly affairs. He held the opinion that it was not profitable for individuals or nations to violate the laws of God. As a member and officer of the Rhode Island Historical Veteran Association from its beginning, he took a lively interest in its proceedings, knowing, as he did, so much concerning the history of the city and State in which he had dwelt for more than fourscore years. He loved his home and delighted in meeting there his friends. Many have been his guests to whom his hospitality was freely extended. For those in his employ he had a kindly consideration, and the esteem which they had for him was attested by the numbers who were present in the church where the funeral services were held. There, too, was shown the respect which men in all ranks of society had for Mr. Hill. Words which fell from the lips of rich and poor alike, testified that one esteemed among men had departed this life. We can but feel that he has left an impress upon the world for good which will not soon be effaced. Mr. Hill was married, October 12, 1825, to Betsey Brown, daughter

of Sylvanus Brown of Pawtucket. Of their children, one, a daughter, survives him, who resides in New Bedford, Mass. Mrs. Hill died May 9, 1859. Mr. Hill married again, December 9, 1861, Olive L. Farnham of Canterbury, Conn. She died November 16, 1866. He married his third wife, Elizabeth Caroline Kenyon, August 9, 1869, who is now living in Providence. There also survive him six grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren. He was elected a resident member of the Rhode Island Historical Society in 1874, and became a life member in 1894. Mr. and Mrs. Hill contributed liberally to the fund for enlarging the Society's cabinet.

JOHN JAMES DE WOLF, M. D., son of Professor John De Wolf and Elizabeth James De Wolf, was born in Bristol, R. I., September 11, 1807.

After attending school in Bristol, he passed some years at the Norwich Military Academy in Vermont.

He took the full course at Brown University, leaving shortly before graduation to enter the Harvard Medical school at Boston, where he received the degree of M. D. in 1835, having received the honorary degree of A. M. from Brown University in 1833.

He practiced medicine in Bristol until 1845, when he removed to Providence, of which city he remained a resident until his death, which occurred at Bristol July 25, 1894.

One daughter and two sons survive him.

He became a member of this Society in 1881.

WILLIAM D. NISBET died in Providence, August 20, 1894. He was born in this city September 27, 1850, and was the son of William and Catherine Nisbet. His parents came from Scotland, and from them he inherited many excellent traits of character. The son received his education in the public schools, and after his graduation was for several years an accountant in the office of Amos D. Lockwood & Co. While in their employ he acquired such a reputation for ability, fidelity and unswerving integrity, that at the early age of thirty-six he was chosen to the responsible position of city auditor. This position by annual election he filled until his death. His duties were of a most exacting nature and demanded great firmness of character, unrelaxing watchfulness and invincible integrity. Faithfully, selfdenyingly and satisfactorily he discharged the duties of his office. He commanded the respect and confidence of his fellow-officials and the high regard of his fellow-citizens. His name was everywhere spoken as the synonym of moral uprightness and Christian virtue. On September 27, 1894, by vote of the City Council, a memorial service was held in the City Hall, at which, by request, Hon. Daniel R. Ballou, president of the Board of Aldermen, delivered an appropriate address commemorative of Mr. Nisbet's life, character and faithful service to the city. The proceedings were published in permanent form.

Mr. Nisbet was a communicant of the First Baptist Church, the church of his parents. He was deeply interested in its financial and spiritual prosperity, and active in all Christian and philanthropic endeavor.

His religious faith gave strength and beauty to his exemplary life.

He became a member of this Society in 1889.

CHARLES SABIN, son of Hezekiah and Ann (Entworth) Sabin, was born August 30, 1820, where the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company's building now stands, at the foot of Westminster Street. He was the youngest of a large family of brothers and sisters, and always lived in Providence, except for a few early years of business in New York City. For some years, in company with an older brother, he carried on the crockery business on the lot where he was born, but for the greater portion of his life he had not been engaged in active business. In 1842 he married Maria, daughter of Joel and Susanna (Houghton) Metcalf, who survives him. They had no children. Genial and retiring in disposition, he never held a public office or joined any of the numerous societies so popular now-a-days, but took rare comfort in his home life, setting a worthy example of old-time happiness not often met with in these later days. He was one of the older members of the Squantum Club, a familiar figure at its meetings, and will be greatly missed from the roll of its members. His tastes were those of an antiquarian, and having a retentive memory and great powers of observation, he became a recognized authority as to the venerable buildings of our city and their former occupants. He was a member of this Society from 1856 until his death, on December 1, 1894.

INSTITUTIONS, CORPORATIONS, AND COPARTNER- SHIPS FROM WHICH GIFTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

- American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.
- American Catholic Historical Society, Philadelphia.
- American Congregational Association, Boston.
- American Historical Association, Washington.
- American Numismatic and Archæological Society, N. Y.
- American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.
- Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.
- Arena Publishing Company, Boston.
- Boston Associated Charities, Boston.
- Boston Public Library, Boston.
- Brooklyn Eagle, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Brooklyn Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Brown University, Providence.
- Bureau of Ethnology, Washington.
- Butler Hospital, Providence.
- California Historical Society, San Francisco, Cal.
- California University, Berkeley, Cal.
- Canadian Institute, Toronto, Canada.
- Cayuga County Historical Society, Auburn, N. Y.
- Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago.
- Chicago Historical Society, Chicago.
- Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford, Conn.
- Coombs, H. M. & Co., Providence.
- Dedham Historical Society, Dedham, Mass.
- Essex County Historical and Genealogical Register, Ipswich, Mass.
- Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.
- Freeman, E. L. & Son, Providence.
- Grand Rapids Board of Trade, Grand Rapids, Mich.
- Hartford Theological Seminary, Hartford, Conn.
- Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
- Historical Department of Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa.
- Indian Rights Association, Philadelphia.
- Indiana Historical Society, Indianapolis, Ind.
- Iowa Department of State, Des Moines, Iowa.
- Iowa Geological Survey, Des Moines, Iowa.
- Iowa State Historical Society, Iowa City, Iowa.
- Laval University, Quebec, Canada.
- Leland Stanford, Jr., University, California.
- Lenox Library, New York.
- Long Island Historical Society, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Los Angeles Public Library, Los Angeles, Cal.
- Maine Genealogical Society, Portland, Me.
- Maine Historical Society, Portland, Me.
- Maine State Library, Augusta, Me.
- Manchester & Hudson, Providence.
- Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Md.
- Massachusetts Board of Public Reservations, Boston.
- Massachusetts Board Railroad Commissioners, Boston.
- Massachusetts Colonial Society, Boston.
- Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston.
- Massachusetts Society of Colonial Wars, Cambridge, Mass.
- Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, Boston.
- McMillan & Co., New York.
- Merchants Insurance Company, Providence.
- Michigan State Library, Lansing, Mich.
- Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro.
- New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston.
- New Hampshire Historical Society, Concord, N. H.
- New Hampshire State Department, Concord, N. H.
- New Haven Colonial Historical Society, New Haven, Conn.
- New London County Historical Society, New London, Conn.
- Newport People's Library, Newport.
- New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, New York.
- New York Historical Society, New York.
- New York Hospital Society, New York.

- New York Meteorological Observatory,
 New York.
 New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.
 New York State University, Albany, N. Y.
 New York World, New York.
 Ohio Archæological and Historical Society,
 Columbus, Ohio.
 Ohio Historical Society, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Old Colony Historical Society, Taunton,
 Mass.
 Oneida Historical Society, Utica, N. Y.
 Open Court Publishing Company, Chicago.
 Pawtucket Business Men's Association,
 Pawtucket.
 Pawtucket Times Publishing Company, Paw-
 tucket.
 Pennsylvania Historical Society, Philadel-
 phia.
 Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadel-
 phia.
 Providence City Government, Providence.
 Providence City Record Commissioners,
 Providence.
 Providence Journal Company, Providence.
 Providence Young Men's Christian Associa-
 tion, Providence.
 Providence Young Women's Christian Asso-
 ciation, Providence.
 Putnam's Sons, G. P., New York.
 Rhode Island College of Agriculture and
 Mechanic Arts, Kingston.
 Rhode Island Secretary of State, Provi-
 dence.
 Rhode Island Medical Publishing Company,
 Providence.
 Rhode Island Peace Society, Providence.
 Rhode Island Soldiers' and Sailors' Histor-
 ical Society, Providence.
 Rhode Island World's Fair Commissioners,
 Providence.
 Rhode Island State Board of Health.
 Rhode Island Women's Club, Providence.
 Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Co-
 penhagen, Den.
 Royal Historical Society, London, Hanover
 Square, W.
 Salem Public Library, Salem, Mass.
 Sampson, Murdock & Co., Providence.
 Smithsonian Institution, Washington.
 Southern California Historical Society, Los
 Angeles, Cal.
 Standard Printing Company, Providence.
 Tennessee State Board of Health, Nashville,
 Tenn.
 Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford,
 Conn.
 Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.
 Trustees of the Fiske Fund Prize Essays,
 Providence.
 Tuft's College, College Hill, Mass.
 United States Bureau of Education, Wash-
 ington.
 United States Civil Service Commission,
 Washington.
 United States Coast and Geodetic Survey,
 Washington.
 United States Department of the Interior,
 Washington.
 United States Department of State, Wash-
 ington.
 United States War Department, Washington.
 United States Geological Survey, Washing-
 ton.
 United States National Museum, Washing-
 ton.
 United States Treasury Department, Wash-
 ington.
 Vermont State Library, Montpelier, Vt.
 Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Va.
 Wisconsin State Historical Society, Mad-
 ison, Wis.
 Worcester Society of Antiquity, Worcester,
 Mass.
 Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

PERSONS FROM WHOM GIFTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

- Aldrich, Nelson W., Providence.
 Angell, James B., Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Anthony, Lewis W., Providence.
 Arnold, Stephen H., Providence.
 Austin, John O., Providence.
 Backus, Thomas, Providence.
 Balch, G. B., M. D., Yonkers, N. Y.
 Bartlett, Henry A., Washington.
 Baxter, James P., Portland, Me.
 Bennett, Charles P., Providence.
 Blanding, Christopher, Providence.
 Bradlee, Rev. D. C., Boston.
 Brayton, Charles R., Providence.
 Brinton, Daniel G., M. D., Philadelphia.
 Brown, D. Russell, Providence.
 Buck, William J., Jenkintown, Penn.
 Buffum, Miss Anne V., Providence.
 Burges, Walter S., Estate.
 Carpenter, Rev. C. C., Andover, Mass.
 Carpenter, George M., Providence.
 Carpenter, Miss Laura H., Wakefield, R. I.
 Carpenter, Miss Mary, Wakefield, R. I.
 Chapin, Charles V., M. D., Providence.
 Chase, Philip S., Providence.
 Clark, Franklin C., M. D., Providence.
 Clark, Rt. Rev. Thomas M., Providence.
 Coggeshall, Mrs. James H., Providence.
 Coster, Morris, New York.
 Cranston, George K., Providence.
 Cranston, Henry C., Providence.
 Cranston, James E., Providence.
 Danforth, Charles, Providence.
 Darling, Gen. Charles W., Utica, N. Y.
 Davis, Andrew McFarland, Cambridge, Mass.
 Davis, Henry R., Providence.
 Davis, William T., Plymouth, Mass.
 Dawson, Samuel E., Montreal, Canada.
 Denison, Rev. Frederic, Providence.
 Denton, Henry C., Providence.
 DePeyster, J. Watts, Tivoli, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
 Dewey, Melvil, Albany, N. Y.
 Dodge, James H., Boston.
 Draper, Daniel, New York.
 Drowne, Henry Russell, New York.
 Drowne, Henry T., New York.
 Drowne, Rev. Thomas S., Flatbush, N. Y.
 Dyer, Gen. Elisha, Providence.
 Eliot, Charles, Brookline, Mass.
 Ely, William D., Providence.
 Ernst, C. W., Boston.
 Estes, Charles, Warren, R. I.
 Everett, Richmond P., Providence.
 Farnham, J. E. C., East Providence.
 Fay, Frederick A., Bristol.
 Flint, Mrs. Alonzo, Providence.
 Folsom, Albert A., Brookline, Mass.
 French, A. D. Weld, Boston.
 Fretwell, John, Providence.
 Frost, Walter B., Providence.
 Gamwell, Edward F., Providence.
 Gardiner, Asa Bird, Garden City, N. Y.
 Goddard, Mrs. F. W., Providence.
 Gorton, Charles, Providence.
 Green, Arnold, Providence.
 Green, Samuel A., Boston.
 Greene, S. C., Cleveland, Ohio.
 Griffin, Stephen W., Coventry.
 Guild, Reuben A., Providence.
 Guild, Mrs. Reuben A., Providence.
 Ham, Benj. F., Providence.
 Hamilton, S. M., Brookland, D. C.
 Harris, William T., Washington.
 Hicks, Ratcliffe, New York.
 Hoadley, Charles J., Hartford, Conn.
 Holden, Fred. A., Washington.
 Hopkins, Charles W., Providence.
 Horton, Mrs. E. T., Martinez, Cal.
 Howard, Hiram, Providence.
 Howe, Rev. S. H., Norwich, Conn.
 Hubbard, Luther P., New York.
 Huling, Ray Greene, Cambridge, Mass.
 Jameson, J. F., Providence.
 Jecht, Richard, Gorlitz, Prussia.
 Jencks, Albert V., Providence.
 Jones, Charles E., Augusta, Ga.
 Jones, Augustine, Providence.
 Kelton, D. H., Montpelier, Vt.
 Knight, Jabez C., Providence.
 Koopman, Harry L., Providence.
 Landers, Albert C., Providence.
 Leach, Josiah G., Philadelphia.
 Lincoln, Mrs. James S., Providence.

- Little, Mrs. Alfred H., Pawtucket.
Marquand, H. G., New York.
McCabe, Anthony, Providence.
McCormick, William H., Providence.
Miner, Francis W., Providence.
Morris, Edward D., Providence.
Mosley, William H. T., Providence.
Mowry, William A., Hyde Park, Mass.
Mumford, Miss Sarah S., Providence.
Newell, W. W., Cambridge, Mass.
Nisbet, William D., Providence.
Noyes, Isaac P., Washington.
Olney, Frank F., Providence.
Olney, G. W., New York.
Packard, Mrs. Alpheus S., Providence.
Packard, Alpheus S., Providence.
Peck, George B., M. D., Providence.
Peckham, Samuel W., Providence.
Pegram, John C., Providence.
Peirce, Ebenezer W., Freetown, Mass.
Perry, Amos, Providence.
Perry, Rt. Rev. William S., Davenport, Ia.
Potter, Albert, M. D., Chepachet.
Potter, Miss Mary E., Kingston, R. I.
Rhodes, Edward S., Providence.
Rogers, Rev. Arthur.
Rose, Henry B., Providence.
Rugg, Rev. Henry W., Providence.
Sanford, Miss Laura G., Erie, Pa.
Scholfield, A. G., Providence.
Shedd, J. Herbert, Providence.
Sheldon, George, Deerfield, Mass.
Smith, Benjamin W., Providence.
Smith, Charles H., Providence.
Smith, Joseph J., Providence.
Smith, Mrs. Scott A., Providence.
Stone, L. M. E., Providence.
Swan, Robert T., Boston.
Swarts, Gardiner T., M. D., Providence.
Thurber, Charles H., Providence.
Thyng, J. T., Madison, Wis.
Tiepke, Henry E., Providence.
Tolman, W. H., New York.
Tooker, William Wallace, Sag Harbor, N. Y.
Traver, Delia E. H., Providence.
Turner, Henry E., M. D., Newport.
Voorhees, D. W., Washington.
Vose, Rev. James G., Providence.
Wadlin, Horace G., Boston.
Webb, Rev. Samuel H., Providence.
Weeden, Miss M. L., Providence.
Whitaker, Miss Frances A., Providence.
Wilbour, Mrs. Joshua, Bristol.
Wilson, E. H., Providence.
Wood, William G., Providence.
Work, Godfrey, Providence.
Wright, Carroll D., Washington.

ACTIVE MEMBERS—JANUARY, 1895.

ELECTED.

1874. Aldrich, Nelson Wilmarth
 1890. Allen, Candace
 1890. Allen, Edward S.
 1891. Almy, Herbert
 1875. Ames, William
 1885. Andrews, Elisha Benjamin
 1876. Angell, Edwin G.
 1893. Angell, Walter F.
 1880. Anthony, John B.
 1891. Armstrong, Henry C.
 1894. Arnold, Fred Augustus
 1889. Arnold, Fred. W.
 1889. Arnold, Newton Darling
 1874. Arnold, Olney
 1874. Arnold, Richard James
 1877. Arnold, Stephen Harris
 1890. Atwood, Charles H.
 1893. Backus, Thomas
 1881. Bailey, Richard Arnold
 1853. Bailey, William Mason
 1881. Baker, David Sherman
 1891. Ball, Nicholas
 1890. Ballou, William Herbert
 1884. Ballou, Latimer Whipple
 1891. Barker, Frederick Augustus
 1890. Barker, Henry R.
 1872. Barrows, Edwin
 1886. Barstow, Amos C.
 1890. Barstow, George E.
 1888. Bartlett, John Russell
 1879. Barton, William T.
 1889. Bartow, Evelyn Pierrepont
 1893. Bass, Miss Bertha
 1883. Bates, Isaac Comstock
 1894. Bates, William L.
 1894. Bicknell, Thomas Williams
 1858. Binney, William
 1889. Binney, William, Jr.
 1887. Blake, Eli Whitney
 1892. Blake, Elizabeth Vernon
 1890. Blodgett, John T.

ELECTED.

1878. Bogman, Edward Young
 1894. Bourn, Augustus Osborne
 1891. Bourn, George W. B.
 1881. Bradley, Charles
 1893. Briggs, Benjamin F.
 1894. Brown, Albert Waterman
 1883. Brown, D. Russell
 1883. Brown, H. Martin
 1893. Brown, Pardon Fenner
 1876. Bugbee, James H.
 1884. Bullock, Jonathan Russell
 1884. Burdick, James
 1891. Burgess, Edwin A.
 1891. Calder, Albert L.
 1859. Calder, George Beckford
 1876. Campbell, Horatio Nelson
 1894. Campbell, John P.
 1873. Carpenter, Charles Earle
 1874. Carpenter, Francis Wood
 1886. Carpenter, George Moulton
 1889. Catlin, Charles Albert
 1894. Chace, Henry Richmond
 1888. Chace, James H.
 1880. Chace, Jonathan
 1880. Chace, Julian A.
 1879. Chace, Lewis Jenkins
 1892. Chace, Mrs. Lucretia G.
 1868. Chace, Thomas Wilson
 1857. Chambers, Robert B.
 1884. Chapin, Charles Value
 1892. Chapin, William W.
 1883. Child, Charles H.
 1887. Claffin, Arthur W.
 1878. Clark, Thomas March
 1880. Coats, James
 1877. Codman, Arthur Amory
 1885. Collins, George Lewis
 1892. Colwell, Francis
 1890. Comstock, Louis H.
 1886. Comstock, Richard W.
 1891. Conant, Samuel Morse

ELECTED.

1872. Congdon, Johns Hopkins
 1892. Cooke, Henry W.
 1877. Cranston, George K.
 1874. Cranston, Henry Clay
 1881. Cranston, James E.
 1894. Cressy, Oliver S.
 1891. Crins, William H.
 1891. Cummings, John E.
 1876. Cushman, Henry I.
 1890. Danforth, Charles
 1886. Dart, Edward Merrill
 1891. Davis, Henry R.
 1894. Davis, John W.
 1887. Day, Albert C.
 1881. Day, Daniel
 1894. Day, Frank L.
 1894. Day, Henry G.
 1881. DeWolf, John James
 1886. Dews, Joseph
 1895. Dexter, Elizabeth Bridgham
 1893. Diman, John B.
 1881. Dixon, Nathan Fellows
 1877. Doringh, Charles H. R.
 1877. Dorrance, Samuel Richmond
 1888. Douglas, Samuel Tobey
 1882. Douglas, William Wilberforce
 1875. Dunnell, William Wanton
 1877. Durfee, Charles S.
 1849. Durfee, Thomas
 1890. Dyer, Elisha
 1894. Dyer, Oliver
 1873. Eames, Benjamin Tucker
 1886. Earle, Charles R.
 1856. Ely, James W. C.
 1891. Ely, Joseph Cady
 1862. Ely, William Davis
 1892. Farnsworth, John P.
 1891. Field, Edward
 1891. Fifield, Henry Allen
 1891. Fifield, Moses
 1890. Fiske, George McClellan
 1885. Fitzgerald, O. Edward
 1893. Flint, Susan A.
 1891. Foster, John
 1888. Foster, Samuel
 1881. Foster, William E.

ELECTED.

1892. Fredericks, William H.
 1855. Gammell, Asa Messer
 1875. Gammell, Robert Ives
 1884. Gammell, William
 1891. Gardner, Clarence T.
 1889. Gardner, Henry Brayton
 1889. Gardner, Rathbone
 1885. George, Charles H.
 1891. Gifford, Robert P.
 1894. Goddard, Elizabeth C.
 1881. Goddard, Moses Brown Ives
 1880. Goddard, Robert H. Ives
 1850. Goddard, William
 1883. Goodwin, Daniel
 1894. Von Gottschalck, Mary H. B.
 1891. Granger, Daniel L. D.
 1893. Granger, William S.
 1875. Grant, Henry Townsend
 1891. Grant, Henry T., Jr.
 1893. Greene, Charles William
 1893. Greene, Edward A.
 1876. Greene, Henry L.
 1893. Greene, Henry Whitman
 1887. Greene, Thomas C.
 1877. Greene, W. Maxwell
 1892. Gross, J. Mason
 1872. Grosvenor, William
 1887. Guild, Reuben Aldridge
 1894. Hale, Wendell Phillips
 1890. Hall, Mrs. Emily A.
 1882. Hall, Jenison C.
 1878. Hall, Robert
 1878. Harkness, Albert
 1874. Harrington, Henry Augustus
 1883. Harson, M. Joseph
 1889. Hart, George Thomas
 1892. Hayes, Henry W.
 1890. Hazard, George J.
 1888. Hazard, Rowland Gibson
 1881. Hersey, George D.
 1873. Hidden, Henry Atkins
 1874. Holbrook, Albert
 1892. Hopkins, Charles W.
 1874. Hopkins, William H.
 1887. Hopkins, William H., 2d
 1871. Hoppin, Frederick Street

ELECTED.

1889. Hoppin, William Jones
 1890. Howard, Hiram
 1891. Howe, Marc Antony DeWolf
 1885. Howland, Richard Smith
 1882. Hoyt, David Webster
 1889. Hudson, James Smith
 1882. Jackson, William F. B.
 1888. Jameson, John Franklin
 1867. Jencks, Albert Varnum
 1890. Jepherson, George A.
 1880. Jones, Augustine
 1889. Kelly, John B.
 1883. Kendall, Hiram
 1880. Kenyon, James S.
 1892. Kimball, Horace A.
 1876. Kimball, James M.
 1892. King, Henry M.
 1884. King, William Dehon
 1879. Knight, Edward B.
 1894. Koopman, Harry Lyman
 1883. Ladd, Herbert W.
 1890. Leete, George F.
 1892. Lincoln, Ferdinand A.
 1894. Lingane, David F.
 1878. Lippitt, Charles Warren
 1880. Lippitt, Christopher
 1891. Lord, Augustus M.
 1892. Luther, George Edmund
 1894. Macdougall, Hamilton C.
 1891. Manly, John M.
 1892. Mason, A. Livingston
 1877. Mason, Earl Philip
 1892. Mason, Edith B. H.
 1877. Mason, Eugene W.
 1877. Mason, John H.
 1894. Mathewson, Frank M.
 1891. Matteson, Charles
 1889. Matteson, George Washington Richmond
 1891. McGuinness, Edwin D.
 1891. Mead, William B.
 1883. Meader, Lewis H.
 1890. Metcalf, Alfred
 1876. Metcalf, Henry B.
 1875. Miller, Augustus Samuel
 1881. Miner, Francis Wayland

ELECTED.

1892. Mitchell, Thomas
 1892. Mott, Herbert
 1891. Moulton, David C.
 1890. Moulton, Edmund T.
 1880. Munro, Wilfred H.
 1880. Nichols, Amos G.
 1894. Nicholson, Samuel M.
 1894. Nicholson, Stephen
 1876. Nickerson, Edward I.
 1874. Nightingale, George Corlis
 1894. Nightingale, Samuel Arnold
 1890. Olney, Frank F.
 1879. Olney, George Henry
 1888. Packard, Alpheus S.
 1885. Page, Charles H.
 1889. Paine, Charles E. (C. E.)
 1894. Palmer, John S.
 1890. Parker, Edward D. L.
 1887. Peck, Walter A.
 1849. Peckham, Samuel Wardwell
 1875. Pegram, John C.
 1858. Perry, Amos
 1880. Perry, Marsden J.
 1874. Persons, Benjamin Williams
 1894. Pettis, George H.
 1891. Phillips, Gilbert A.
 1873. Phillips, Theodore Winthrop
 1878. Porter, Emory Huntington
 1891. Potter, Asa K.
 1887. Preston, Howard Willis
 1894. Remick, Augustus
 1889. Reynolds, William Job
 1891. Richards, Henry F.
 1891. Richmond, Caroline
 1877. Richmond, Walter
 1891. Ripley, James M.
 1881. Roelker, William G.
 1888. Rogers, Arthur
 1890. Rugg, Henry W.
 1877. Seagrave, Caleb
 1874. Shedd, J. Herbert
 1881. Sheffield, William Paine, Jr.
 1889. Sheldon, Charles Henry, Jr.
 1885. Sheldon, Nicholas
 1879. Shepley, George L.
 1894. Sisson, Henry Tillinghast

ELECTED.

- 1877. Slater, Horatio Nelson
- 1888. Smith, Benjamin West
- 1875. Smith, Edwin Augustus
- 1869. Southwick, Isaac H.
- 1885. Southwick, Isaac H., Jr.
- 1880. Spicer, William A.
- 1890. Spink, Joseph Edwin
- 1881. Spooner, Henry Joshua
- 1888. Stark, Charles Rathbone
- 1879. Stiness, John Henry
- 1881. Stone, Alfred
- 1891. Studley, Thomas E.
- 1886. Sturges, Howard O.
- 1894. Swarts, Gardner T.
- 1856. Taft, Royal Chapin
- 1883. Talbot, Frederick
- 1874. Taylor, Charles Frederick
- 1881. Thomas, Charles Lloyd
- 1890. Thornton, George M.
- 1891. Thurston, Benjamin F.
- 1889. Tillinghast, James
- 1891. Tourtellot, Amasa C.
- 1890. Tower, James H.
- 1891. Traver, Mrs. Adelia E. A.

ELECTED.

- 1875. Trippe, Samuel Gardner
- 1895. Tucker, William Packard
- 1874. Turner, Henry Edward
- 1885. Updike, Daniel Berkeley
- 1890. Vincent, Walter Borodel
- 1881. Vose, James Gardner
- 1861. Waterman, Rufus
- 1890. Webb, Samuel H.
- 1868. Weeden, William Babcock
- 1887. Welling, Richard Ward Greene
- 1891. West, George J.
- 1894. Weston, George Franklin
- 1890. Whitaker, Nelson Bowen
- 1889. White, Hunter Carson
- 1884. White, Stillman
- 1874. Whitford, George Washington
- 1884. Wilbour, Joshua
- 1891. Wilbur, George A.
- 1881. Williams, Zephaniah
- 1891. Wilson, Edmund R.
- 1888. Wilson, George Grafton
- 1890. Wolcott, Henry
- 1876. Woods, Marshall

LIFE MEMBERS — JANUARY, 1895.

ACTIVE.	LIFE.		DIED.
1867.	1872.	George T. Paine,	Providence.
1849.	1872.	Henry T. Beckwith,	Providence. 1893.
1866.	1872.	William Greene,	Warwick. 1883.
1836.	1872.	Rowland G. Hazard,	S. Kingstown. 1888.
	1872.	Holder Borden Bowen,	Providence.
	1872.	Amasa Mason Eaton,	N. Providence.
1857.	1873.	James Y. Smith,	Providence. 1876.
	1873.	Jarvis B. Swan,	Providence.
1870.	1873.	Benjamin G. Pabodie,	Providence. 1880.
	1875.	Albert G. Angell,	Providence. 1884.
	1876.	William Ely,	Providence.
	1877.	Hezekiah Conant,	Pawtucket.
1844.	1879.	Samuel G. Arnold,	Portsmouth. 1880.
	1879.	Amos D. Lockwood,	Providence. 1884.
	1879.	Royal Woodward,	Albany, N. Y. 1882.
1878.	1880.	Charles Gorton,	Providence.
1874.	1880.	John Pitman Walker,	Providence. 1887.
1841.	1880.	Alexander Duncan,	Scotland. 1889.
1877.	1883.	John T. Mumford,	Providence. 1891.
	1883.	Thomas Poynton Ives Goddard,	Providence. 1893.
1873.	1884.	Henry G. Russell,	Providence.
	1885.	William G. Weld,	Newport.
	1885.	John Nicholas Brown,	Newport.
	1885.	George Peabody Wetmore,	Newport.
	1885.	Harold Brown,	Newport.
	1886.	John W. Danielson,	Providence.
	1888.	Le Roy King,	Newport.
	1889.	Charles Fletcher,	Providence.
	1890.	Julia Bullock,	Providence. 1894.
	1890.	Joseph Davol,	Providence.
	1890.	Mary H. Knowles,	Providence.
	1890.	Joseph Banigan,	Providence.
	1890.	Walter Callender,	Providence.
	1890.	Arnold Green,	Providence.
	1890.	Lucian Sharpe,	Providence.
	1890.	John L. Troup,	Providence.
1881.	1892.	John Osborne Austin,	Providence.
1858.	1892.	Richmond P. Everett,	Providence.
1885.	1892.	George Gordon King,	Newport.
	1892.	Belinda Olney Wilbour,	Bristol.
	1894.	William Butler Duncan,	New York.
1882.	1894.	Charles H. Smith,	Providence.
1871.	1894.	Rowland Hazard,	Peace Dale.
1866.	1894.	Horatio Rogers,	Providence.
1874.	1894.	Thomas Jefferson Hill,	Providence. 1894.
1891.	1894.	Elizabeth C. Hill,	Providence.
	1894.	Caroline Hazard,	Peace Dale.

 HONORARY MEMBERS.

ELECTED.

1888.	James Burrill Angell, LL. D.,	Ann Arbor, Mich.
1895.	Charles Francis Adams.	Boston, Mass.

 CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

ELECTED.

1888.	James Tillinghast,	Buffalo, N. Y.
1888.	William Frederick Poole, LL. D.,	Chicago, Ill.
1888.	Samuel Smith Purple, M. D.,	New York.
1888.	Edward Amasa Park, D. D.,	Andover, Mass.
1888.	Abby Isabel (Brown) Bulkley,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
1889.	William Henry Watson, M. D.,	Utica, N. Y.
1890.	Rev. William R. Bagnall,	Middletown, Ct.
1890.	Franklin Pierce Rice,	Worcester, Mass.
1890.	William Harden,	Savannah, Ga.
1891.	Henry Fitz Gilbert Waters,	Salem, Mass.
1891.	William Warner Hoppin,	New York.
1891.	Isaac Pitman Noyes,	Washington, D. C.
1892.	Henry Herbert Edes,	Charlestown, Mass.
1893.	Clarence Winthrop Bowen,	New York.
1893.	Alfred Manchester,	Salem, Mass.
1894.	Laura G. Sanford,	Erie, Pa.
1894.	Charles Phelps Noyes,	St. Paul, Minn.
1895.	Oscar S. Straus,	New York.
1895.	Stanislaus Murray Hamilton,	Brookland, D. C.

For list of Honorary and Corresponding Members elected at previous dates, see Proceedings, 1887-88.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

William Simmons (Mercy (Pabodie) Simmons, Elizabeth (Alden) Pabodie) m., 1696, Abigail Church. They had: Mercy, 1697, m., as his second wife, James Bennett; William, 1699; Lydia, 1700, m. a Tillinghast; (Who was he? Where did they live and what family did they have?) Joseph, 1702; John, 1704; Abigail, 1706 (m., town records say, Job Palmer, of Stonington. Who was he, and where did they live and what family did they have? Hon. Richard Wheeler says there is no trace of them on town records); Rebecca, 1708 (m. a Bagger, or so it looks in the will. I want to know all I can about these); Mary, 1709, not m. in 1750; Benjamin, 1713; Ichabod, 1715; Peleg, 1718.

M. L. I. A.

Answer to Query (B), page 207, Vol. II.

Daniel Jackson was son of Samuel Jackson, of Boston, who married Ruth Tufts, 1722, Aug. 14.

Samuel Jackson was born in 1699 and died 1747, Nov. 2. His wife, Ruth Tufts, was born in 1701, and died 1778, Jan. 11.

The births of the fifteen children of Samuel and Ruth (Tufts) Jackson, and of the seven children of Daniel and Roby (Hawkins) Jackson are in possession of Mr. Charles Gorton, of Providence.

Dr. J. Chadsey, of Newark, N. J., writes that he has completed a Register of Heraldic Records of William Chadsey (and his descendants), who settled in North Kingstown in 1715. This will be a welcome addition to our R. I. family history.

EDITORIAL NOTES AND CULLINGS.

“FISKE'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR SCHOOLS” is upon the Editor's table, with recommendations of such a character as would utterly overshadow any appreciative remarks that might be offered here. The numerous cities, towns and states that have, within a brief space of time, introduced this work into their public schools, is a strong argument in its favor. The work speaks for itself and would be a valuable *vade mecum* in most of the families in this country.

“The Visit of Three Rhode Islanders to the Bay Colony in the Summer of 1651” is the title of a paper read before this Society on the fifth day of March last, by the Rev. Dr. H. M. King. These three visitors were Dr. John Clarke, Obadiah Holmes and John Crandall, members of the Baptist Church in Newport. They were deputed by the church to visit, as an act of Christian sympathy, William Witter, an aged and infirm member of the same church who lived at Swampscott, ten miles beyond Boston. Clarke was an eminent physician, and at the time pastor of the church at Newport. He was in some respects the peer of Roger Williams. Obadiah Holmes was his successor in the pastoral office for thirty years. They were arrested for holding service in Witter's house and taken to Boston. After a form of trial they were sentenced to be fined or whipped. The fines of Clarke and Crandall were paid by friends. Holmes was cruelly whipped.

The treasurer of the Society requests that attention be called to a resolution on page 12 to the effect that only life members and such active members as have paid their taxes for the current year are entitled to the quarterly publication.

The price of the quarterly to subscribers is one dollar a year in advance, or fifty cents for single numbers.

Facsimile of the original Civil Compact in its present condition in the City Hall. The letters and words that have been effaced by time are supplied in the copy below.

We whose names are here
desirous to inhabit in ye towne
providence do promise to subiect
in active or passive obedience. to all
such orders or agreements as shall be
made ^{for publick good of yr. body in an orderly way} by the major consent of the present
Inhabitants maisters of families Incor-
porated together into a towne fellowship and
others whom they shall admitt and
only in civill things /

Richard Scott
William Reynolds
John Field
Chad Brown
John Warner
George Rickard
Edward Cope
Thomas Angell
Thomas Harris
Francis Weeks
Benedict Arnold
Joshua Winsor

"We whose names are here under desirous to inhabit in ye Towne of Providence do promise to subject ourselves in active and passive obedience to all such orders or agreements as shall be made for public good of ye body in an orderly way by the major consent of the present Inhabitants maisters of families incorporated together into a towne fellowship and others whom they shall admitt unto them *only in civill things.*"*

* Their names were as follows: Richard Scott, William Reynolds, John Field, Chad Brown, John Warner, George Rickard, Edward Cope, Thomas Angell, Thomas Harris, Francis Weeks, Benedict Arnold, Joshua Winsor, William Wickenden.

Proceedings

413

PUBLICATIONS OF THE
RHODE ISLAND
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1895/6

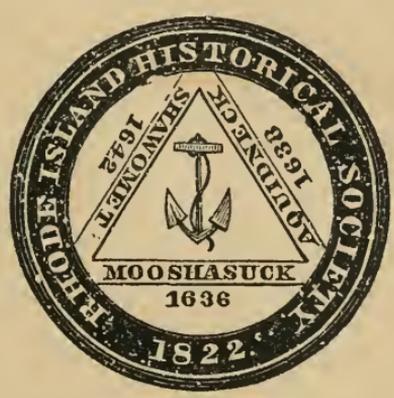
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APRIL, 1896

NO. 1

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Editor,
AMOS PERRY.

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Publication Committee :

JOHN H. STINESS,	AMASA M. EATON,
WILFRED H. MUNRO,	AMOS PERRY,
J. FRANKLIN JAMESON,	FRED A. ARNOLD.

This quarterly publication one dollar a year in advance; single numbers 50 cents each.

OFFICERS

OF THE

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

ELECTED JAN. 14, 1896.

President.

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Vice-Presidents.

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WILLIAM B. WEEDEN.

Secretary and Librarian.

AMOS PERRY.

Treasurer.

RICHMOND P. EVERETT.

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WILLIAM D. ELY,

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LEWIS J. CHACE, JAMES BURDICK,
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Procurators.

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Pawtucket,	SAMUEL M. CONANT.
North Kingstown,	DAVID S. BAKER.
Hopkinton,	GEORGE H. OLNEY.
Glocester,	ALBERT POTTER.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

1895-96.

At a meeting held Jan. 23, 1895, Hon. Thomas W. Bicknell, LL.D., read a paper entitled, "Rev. John Myles, the Associate of Roger Williams in the Matter of Religious Toleration."

February 5th, Col. T. L. Livermore, of Boston, read a paper entitled, "A Narrative of the Appomattox Campaign."

February 19th, the Rev. Dr. E. Benj. Andrews, President of Brown University, read a paper entitled, "Roger Williams, the Founder of Rhode Island."

March 5th, the Rev. Henry M. King, D. D., read a paper entitled, "A Summer Visit of Three Rhode Island Men to the Massachusetts Bay in 1651."

March 19th, the Hon. Edward L. Pierce, LL.D., read a paper entitled, "Personal Reminiscences of John Bright, Kossuth, Garibaldi and Mazzini."

At each of the above-mentioned meetings the Society extended its thanks to the speaker of the evening.

The first quarterly meeting for 1895 was held April 2d. The secretary read the record of the last annual meeting, and the librarian presented a report of additions to the library. Special mention was made of the receipt of the Earle, Rodman and Chadsey genealogies, and of the Watertown and Dedham town records.

On motion of Mr. A. V. Jencks, chairman of the nominating committee, Mr. Henry Clinton Clark was elected an active member.

Judge Stiness reported in behalf of a committee appointed at the annual meeting to memorialize the Commissioners of the State House in favor of having a statue of Roger Williams surmount the dome of the State House, which report was ordered to be recorded and placed on file. It was as follows :

To the Rhode Island Historical Society :

The committee appointed at the annual meeting to present to the State House Commission the resolution of this Society, expressing its opinion that a statue of Roger Williams should surmount the dome of the new State House, respectfully report: That on Saturday, Jan. 12, 1895, they met the commission at its rooms by appointment, and were most courteously received. They presented the resolution of the Society, with brief remarks setting forth some of the reasons on which it was based; whereupon the commission passed a vote of thanks to the Society for the interest it had taken in the matter, and some time was spent in an informal discussion of the subject. The commissioners assured your committee that the opinion expressed by the Society should receive due consideration. That it has met with popular favor is evident from the numerous articles approving it which have appeared in the public press.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN H. STINESS,
J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, } *Committee.*
CHARLES H. SMITH,

The secretary read an extract from a letter addressed to him by Gen. A. W. Greeley, of the War Department, Washington, in relation to the Rhode Island military rolls during the Revolutionary War, and also gave an abstract of a letter of Col. F. C. Ainsworth, who has charge of the Rhode Island military rolls in the War Department. These communications suggested the inquiry whether the national government has not better facilities for collecting and publishing the military records of this State during the Revolutionary War than the State itself. After an animated conference, decisive action was, on motion of Judge Stiness, deferred to an adjourned meeting to be held on the 16th instant.

On motion of Mr. William D. Ely, the following resolution was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That John Nicholas Brown, Esq., be respectfully requested to allow the Society to have copies made (either photographic or type-written) of the valuable documents which he purchased at the sale of the "Leffingwell Autographs." This Society considers these documents of highly material moment to Rhode Island history. They are of the first documentary authority,—and they relate to a very special epoch in the relations of Plymouth, Massachusetts Bay and Shawomet.

Resolved, That the chairman of the library committee make proper application to Mr. Brown, and have full authority to procure copies, to be made when the request of the Society is granted.

The adjourned quarterly meeting was held April 16th. Mr. Arthur May Mowry, of the Harvard Graduate School, read a paper entitled, "The Rhode Island Tariffs." Mr. Mowry received a unanimous vote of thanks for his valuable paper.

A letter from Col. F. C. Ainsworth, in relation to the publication of the Rhode Island military rolls during the Revolutionary War, was then read. At the conclusion of the reading, on motion of Mr. Charles H. Smith, the following resolution was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the Society will to the fullest extent coöperate with the National Government in the policy indicated in the letter of Col. F. C. Ainsworth, Chief of Record and Pension Office, to our secretary, dated March 29, 1895, and to this end the librarian is directed by and with the advice of the president and library committee, to loan to the United States Government any military papers in the possession of the Society.

The July quarterly meeting was held July 2d. The librarian presented his quarterly report.

The secretary read a letter from Miss Caroline Hazard, expressing interest in the Society, and her readiness to comply with a request that she should bring out a volume under the auspices of the Society on Friends in Narragansett. The communication was referred to the publication committee.

John Nicholas Brown, Esq., received the thanks of the

Society for a copy of his valuable manuscript, known as the Leffingwell Autographs.

Mr. Edward I. Nickerson read a letter addressed to the secretary of the Society from Mr. James Tillinghast, of Buffalo, N. Y., expressing a warm interest in the objects of this Society. In behalf of the nominating committee, Mr. Nickerson recommended the following-named persons for membership, viz. : Thomas Davis, Joseph Le Roy Harrison, George Parker Winship, Isaac Lewis Goff, Frederick Arnold Vinton, of Providence, Albert Potter, of Chepachet, and John Francis Adams, of Pawtucket, who were elected active members, and Hattie Budlong Chaffee and Esek Arnold Jillson, of Providence, and James Tillinghast, of Buffalo, were elected life members.

The importance of definite action to secure the publication of the Rhode Island muster and pay rolls of the Revolutionary War was discussed, and on motion, Messrs. Wilfred H. Munro, Edward Field and John T. Blodgett were appointed a committee to memorialize the General Assembly relative to the Rhode Island military records of the Revolutionary War.

The third quarterly meeting of the year was held October 1st. The librarian presented his quarterly report, in which he made special mention of a silver goblet taken from the schooner Gaspee, and given by Mr. David Fisher, of Kalamazoo, Mich.; a marble bust of Pauline Wright Davis, given by the Hon. Thomas Davis; and the electrotype of the old Town House of Providence, given by Mr. Charles H. Smith.

The librarian reported that much interest had been manifested to have the paper by Mr. Henry C. Dorr, entitled, "The Proprietors of Providence and their Controversies with the Freeholders," printed in a volume by itself, and that one member of the Society had placed in the hands of the treasurer \$50, which is just one-third of the sum required to secure 300 bound volumes of the paper.

On motion of Mr. A. V. Jencks, chairman of the nominating committee, the following-named persons were elected active members: Timothy Newell, Byron J. Lillibridge,

George Boardman Lapham and Anthony McCabe, of Providence ; William Ray Greene, of Washington, R. I., and Hosea Starr Ballou, of Brookline, Mass. ; Robert Rodman, of North Kingstown, was elected a life member, and David Fisher, of Kalamazoo, Mich., corresponding member.

On motion of Mr. Eaton, the thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. David Fisher for the highly prized gift of the goblet taken from the Gaspee.

On motion of Mr. William D. Ely, it was

Voted, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Mr. Edward Field for his personal care and attention in taking charge of the copying of the valuable Roger Williams letters of the Leffingwell collection, and for defraying the expenses connected therewith.

Mr. Charles H. Smith read the report of the committee appointed to consider the bequest of Dr. Charles W. Parsons to this Society. The report was accepted and ordered to be recorded and placed on file.

A resolution referred to in the report of the committee was then read by Mr. Smith, and after some explanation was unanimously adopted.

The following resolution was then read, and after explanations was unanimously adopted, and the secretary was instructed to record all the papers on which action had been taken during the evening relative to Dr. Parsons' bequest.

Resolved, That the bequest this day received from Thomas C. Greene, Esq., as the surviving executor of the will of the late Dr. Charles W. Parsons, be kept invested by the treasurer of this Society and be known hereafter as the Dr. Charles W. Parsons Improvement Fund.

October 15th, Hon. Horatio Rogers, President of the Society, read a paper entitled, "Mary Dyer, of Rhode Island, the Quaker Martyr that was hanged on Boston Common, June 1, 1660."

October 29th, Miss Ellen D. Larned, the historian of Windham County, Conn., read a paper entitled, "The Relations of Windham County and Providence."

November 12th, the Rev. E. H. Byington, of Newton, Mass., read a paper entitled, "The Early Puritan Ministers of New England."

November 26th, Miss Gertrude S. Kimball read a paper entitled, "The East India Trade of Providence from 1787 to 1807."

December 10th, Robert T. Swan, Esq., Commissioner of Records of the State of Massachusetts, read a paper entitled, "Some Observations on Public Records and Papers."

December 31st, Mr. Frank Greene Bates, a graduate and a Fellow of Cornell University, read a paper entitled, "Rhode Island and the Impost of 1781."

At each of these meetings the speaker of the evening received a vote of thanks from the Society.

The seventy-fourth annual meeting of the Society was held Jan. 14, 1896, the president in the chair.

The secretary read a summary of the records of the last quarterly meeting and of six subsequent meetings.

The librarian read his annual report, which was received and referred to the publication committee.

The secretary read a letter from the secretary of the Gaspee Chapter of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, requesting permission for the said society to keep in the cabinet a suitable receptacle for its records and to hold its meetings statedly in the cabinet. The request was granted, and the business connected therewith was referred to the library committee.

Mr. Albert V. Jencks, chairman of the nominating committee, made a report recommending the following named persons for membership, and these were accordingly elected, viz.: Elizabeth Anne Shepard, Alonzo Williams, Samuel N. Smith, Elisha H. Rhodes, James Fanning Noyes, Charles Leonard Pendleton, all of Providence, Willis H. White, of Hillsgrove, Nelson Jencks, of Woonsocket, Orray Taft, of Pawtuxet, Edward P. Taft, of Cranston, Thomas Jacob, of Pawtucket, were elected active members; and Charles Phelps Noyes, of St. Paul, Minn., was elected a life member.

The president of the Society, the Hon. Horatio Rogers,

read his annual address, which was received and referred to the publication committee.

The treasurer read his annual report, of which the following is a summary :

Receipts,	\$4,507 98
Expenses,	4,470 87
Cash on hand,	37 11
Investment Fund,	23,000 00
Publication Fund,	3,624 20
Life Membership Fund,	2,643 76
Dr. Charles W. Parsons Improvement Fund,	4,082 50

Mr. Edwin Barrows then read the annual report of the committee on grounds and buildings.

Mr. William D. Ely read the annual report of the library committee.

Rev. Dr. Vose read the annual report of the publication committee.

Mr. John O. Austin read the annual report of the committee on genealogical researches.

The annual report of the committee on necrology was made by Prof. W. H. Munro.

Mr. Charles H. Smith made a verbal report on behalf of the finance committee.

All the reports were received and referred to the publication committee.

The president stated that the next business was the election of officers, and he at the same time reminded members of his decision before announced to decline a reelection ; the Rev. Dr. Vose declined reelection as a member of the publication committee ; a letter written by the Rev. Dr. Andrews was read, declining reelection as a vice-president, and suggesting Mr. William B. Weeden as his successor.

The election was then held, and resulted as shown on pages 3 and 4.

On motion, a committee was appointed to draft and report resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Society towards its retiring president, the Hon. Horatio Rogers.

The following is a copy of the report rendered by the committee :

The committee appointed to prepare a suitable minute with respect to the retirement of the Hon. Horatio Rogers from the office of president, beg leave to report the following resolutions :

Resolved, That the hearty thanks of the Rhode Island Historical Society be presented to Gen. Horatio Rogers for his energetic and fruitful services as president of this Society during a term of nearly seven years ;

That the Society will always owe to General Rogers a debt of gratitude for his important share in causing the noteworthy advance which the Society has made during that period ;

That General Rogers carries with him into his voluntary retirement the best wishes of the Society, and their desires for his continued assistance and interest in their concerns.

(Signed) { J. FRANKLIN JAMESON,
 { JAMES G. VOSE,
 { JOHN W. DANIELSON.

The report was received and the resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the secretary was instructed to communicate a copy of them to Judge Rogers.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Gentlemen of the Historical Society:—

This seventy-fourth annual meeting finds our Society steadily progressing in its sphere of usefulness. The marked interest in historical matters that has characterized the last few years still continues unabated, and it is peculiarly gratifying that the history of our own State seems to command constantly increasing attention. This is particularly observable in the character of the papers read before the Society during the past year, when the number of Rhode Island subjects selected for treatment was unusually large. Books relating to the State, also, increase in number year by year, and it is hoped the day is not far distant when many unjust and distorted versions of Rhode Island history will be supplanted by truer and less prejudiced views.

During the last twelve months several volumes worthy of mention relating to the State have been issued from the press. One of the most important of these is the second volume of the Official Revision of the Adjutant-General's Report of 1865, containing a register of Rhode Island volunteers during the late Civil War. The two volumes of this work, containing with their indexes about 2,300 pages, were prepared by Gen. Elisha Dyer, until recently the Adjutant-General of the State, and reflect great credit upon him. Another distinctive Rhode Island work that has appeared during the year is the seventh volume of the "Vital Record of Rhode Island," edited by James N. Arnold, which volume contains lists of the births, deaths and marriages entered in the records kept by the Society of Friends of "Rhode Island, Narragansett, Smithfield, Kings Towne, Providence

and Swansey," and also lists kept by various clergymen in the State, of marriages performed by them.

The Record Commissioners of Providence during the past year have issued two volumes of Early Records of Providence, and also a volume entitled, "Fourth Report of the Record Commissioners relative to the Early Town Records," which embraces an Index to the Providence Town Records from 1642 to 1790, an Index to Paper Money Bank Mortgages, and an Index to Plats of Streets, Highways and Lands in and around Providence.

The most important work relating to Rhode Island, however, issued during the last twelve months, is the revision of the laws of the State, which will go into effect Feb. 1, 1896. Never in the same length of time have the laws of the State been altered to the extent that has occurred since the previous revision in 1882, and these alterations refer to many branches, including the practice of the courts, the laws relating to married women, to insolvency, to various rights of property, etc. In a former annual address I have adverted to the desirableness of having our early digest of laws reprinted, to the end that the origin, history and progress of our legislation might be easily traced, for now so scarce are copies that several hundred dollars are required to procure a set of such as money can buy, and some of them are hardly obtainable at any price. In the early portion of the past year Mr. Sidney S. Rider issued a *fac-simile* reprint of the very rare Digest of 1719, that being the first ever printed by the Colony of Rhode Island, and to his reprint he has added a valuable historical introduction, giving not only much information in regard to that particular digest, but also in regard to the folio digests which succeeded it, viz. : those of 1730, 1744, 1752, 1767 and 1772. The edition of the reprint was strictly limited to fifty copies and the price was thirty dollars a copy. The supplemental pages of the Digest of 1730 were so scarce that but two or three copies were known to be extant. Early in last December, Mr. Rider issued a *fac-simile* reprint of these likewise, embracing pages 211 to 283, inclusive, and coming down to the February session of 1736,

the edition consisting of only twenty-five copies, which sell at twenty-five dollars each. The same publisher has in preparation and nearly ready to issue, a limited edition of one hundred copies of the earliest digest of the laws of Rhode Island, the subscription price of which is forty dollars a copy. This digest was made in 1705, and is a codification of the laws from the first settlement of the colony. It has never before been printed, indeed it was not known to be in existence until about 1856, it having for a century and a half been hidden among the archives of the State.

Two of the most attractive books issued in regard to Rhode Island during the past or any other year, are entitled, "Among Rhode Island Wild Flowers," and "Early Rhode Island Houses, an Historical and Architectural Study," published by Messrs. Preston & Rounds. The former, a little book of but a hundred pages, by Prof. W. Whitman Bailey, of Brown University, appeared last summer, and gives some account of the wild flowers of Rhode Island. It has not been his purpose, the author tells us in his preface, to write a flora of the State, but rather in a familiar way, to call attention to the beauty of our indigenous plants and to record some of their haunts. This little book has been received with such favor that it is now in its third edition, and a perusal of it is heartily commended to all.

The other volume referred to, "Early Rhode Island Houses," appeared in the latter days of 1895, and it describes various old houses in the State still standing, which were erected prior to 1730. The authors of this most interesting work are Norman M. Isham, Instructor in Architecture in Brown University, and Albert F. Brown, also an architect. "Every house in the catalogue in Chapter IX.," say the authors in their preface, "has also been seen or examined either by ourselves or by Mr. Edward Field, Record Commissioner of the city of Providence, who has worked much with us and to whom our thanks are due, not only for his exploration but for the keenness with which he has run to earth the documentary evidence for the dates of the Providence houses." This volume is enriched with more than

sixty full-page illustrations, and is truly an historical and architectural study, forming a most valuable addition to the literature of Rhode Island.

During the twelve months that have just elapsed there have been, besides the four business meetings of the Society, twelve meetings for the reading of papers, and the list of subjects and authors of those papers, with the dates when they were read, is as follows, viz. :—

1. Jan. 23, 1895. "Rev. John Myles, the Associate of Roger Williams in the Matter of Religious Toleration," by the Hon. Thomas W. Bicknell.
2. Feb. 5, 1895. "A Narrative of the Appomattox Campaign," by Col. Thomas L. Livermore.
3. Feb. 19, 1895. "Roger Williams, the Founder of Rhode Island," by the Rev. Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews.
4. March 5, 1895. "A Summer Visit of Three Rhode Island Men to the Massachusetts Bay in 1651," by the Rev. Dr. Henry M. King.
5. March 19, 1895. "Personal Reminiscences of John Bright, Kossuth, Garibaldi and Mazzini," by the Hon. Edward L. Pierce.
6. April 16, 1895. "The Rhode Island Tariffs," by Mr. Arthur May Mowry.
7. Oct. 15, 1895. "Mary Dyer, of Rhode Island, the Quaker Martyr that was hanged on Boston Common, June 1, 1660," by the Hon. Horatio Rogers.
8. Oct. 29, 1895. "The Relations between Windham County and Providence," by Miss Ellen D. Larned.
9. Nov. 12, 1895. "The Early Puritan Ministers of New England," by the Rev. Dr. E. H. Byington.
10. Nov. 26, 1895. "The East India Trade of Providence from 1787 to 1807," by Miss Gertrude S. Kimball.
11. Dec. 10, 1895. "Some Observations on Public Records and Papers," by Robert T. Swan, Record Commissioner of Massachusetts.
12. Dec. 31, 1895. "Rhode Island and the Impost of 1781," by Mr. Frank Greene Bates.

During the year just closed one life member and five active

members have been removed from our Society by death. They are Le Roy King, Samuel W. Peckham, Wm. Jones Hoppin, Thomas E. Studley, Samuel G. Trippe and Prof. Eli W. Blake. A sketch of each of them will be found among the necrological notices in the printed proceedings of the Society.

The report of the librarian has so fully stated the condition of our literary and other treasures, and informed you of those to whose generosity we are indebted for donations, that I will pass on to other themes.

After the election of officers at the last annual meeting of this Society, it will be remembered, I announced that I should not again accept a reëlection as president. This action on my part proceeded from no insensibility to or lack of appreciation of the high honor conferred upon me by being called again and again to preside over this distinguished old Society, but for quite a period, long antedating my elevation to this honorable office, I have been impressed with the belief that the good of the Society would be best subserved by rotation in the office of president after a term of about five years, and, though I have occupied the position for six and a half years, yet such occupancy for the last twelve months was not due to my own wishes. During the seventy-four years of the existence of this Society it has had but seven presidents, the longest term of office having been twenty-one years and the shortest but two years. The first president, Gov. James Fenner, resigned after a term of eleven years, and the other presidents died in office, with the exception, of course, of the present incumbent. A not too protracted occupancy of the presidential office by any one person cannot fail, in my opinion, to freshen and renew interest in the Society by infusing new life and vigor into the leading position, for each new occupant will desire to make his term of office successful, and will put new thought and effort into the attainment of that end; and then, too, the very fact that so honorable a position would be attainable otherwise than through infrequent vacancies caused by the death of the occupant, would doubtless have a beneficial effect. I do not mean to advocate

an hard and fast rule to be laid down in the by-laws, which should invariably operate whatever the condition or exigencies of the Society for the time being at any given date might be, but I do believe it would conduce to the welfare of the Society should there be a tacit understanding, a kind of unwritten law, that the president should decline a reëlection after an occupancy of the office for five years, unless there should be some exceptional condition existing that would require a longer service for the generally acknowledged good of the Society. Entertaining such feelings as I do, therefore, you will not misconstrue my desire to retire from the position with which your partiality has honored me and which I have felt so much pride in occupying.

I trust you will not attribute to vanity some reference to what has been accomplished during my term as president of this Society, for I am fully mindful that but a very slender portion of credit is due to me for what belongs to the united efforts of all our members.

My immediate predecessor in office, Prof. William Gammell, died April 3, 1889, and I was elected to succeed him at the quarterly meeting in July of that year. At the time of his death about twelve thousand dollars had been subscribed for an addition to our cabinet building, but no further step towards the proposed alteration had been taken. The total cost of the addition, including furnishing, was but little short of \$20,000, and the amount expended in renovating the interior of the old part, including the vestibule, new windows, gallery across the north end, painting the exterior, etc., was something over one thousand dollars, so that the total sum laid out on the building was \$21,000. The permanent funds of the Society have been increased by will and other donations nearly thirty thousand dollars, and the General Assembly has increased its annual appropriation from \$500 to \$1,500. During my term of office, therefore, nearly forty thousand dollars, including the amount that has become available under the Noyes will, has been contributed to the Society, and in the last eight years more than fifty thousand dollars has found its way into our treasury, not including, of course,

either members' dues or the annual appropriation by the State. For three years the Society has issued a quarterly publication, and it is hoped and believed that this work is now on an enduring basis. A volume of the collections of the Society has been published. The books have been rearranged and properly classified and partially catalogued. The pictures have all been put in condition and rehung; and the other objects of interest have been arranged in a room by themselves, a new safe having been provided for articles of special value. The centennial anniversary of Rhode Island's adoption of the Federal Constitution was celebrated by the Society with much spirit in 1890, and a very interesting and pleasurable excursion to Salem was made by the Society in 1891. Finally, the Society, it is believed, is in a thoroughly sound and healthy condition; perfect harmony prevails, and an active interest in the objects and purposes of the Society exists.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of this Society is not far distant, and as the event would seem to be of sufficient importance to be marked by some special celebration, I would suggest that steps be speedily taken to insure a worthy observance of the occasion.

As decade succeeds decade, and the waning century gives place to a succeeding one, may this grand old Society go on performing its beneficent office of perpetuating the history of a State which must ever occupy a prominent position in the minds of men as the birthplace of the immortal principle of liberty of the soul.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.

		DR.	
1895.	Jan. 10.	Cash on hand,	\$211 98
1896.		State of Rhode Island,	1,500 00
		Interest from Investments of Samuel M. Noyes and Henry J. Steere legacies,	1,319 46
		Taxes from 282 members,	846 00
		Taxes from 9 members, overdue,	27 00
		Taxes from 3 members, 1896 and 1897,	9 00
		Fees from 14 new members,	70 00
		From Publication Account,	173 50
		Interest from Publication Fund,	132 90
		Sale of Publications,	35 50
		For advertising on covers of Publications,	22 50
		Interest from Life Membership Fund,	97 64
		Sale of books,	55 00
		From Charles H. Smith for printing the Old Town House in the Publication,	7 50
			\$4,507 98

CR.	
Salary of librarian,	\$1,200 00
Salary of janitor,	360 00
Library Committee,	1,356 70
Fuel and gas,	215 84
Postage, meetings and express,	452 42
Buildings and grounds,	119 86
Publications,	542 55
Insurance on contents of cabinet,	216 00
Standard Printing Co. (Old Town House),	7 50
Cash on hand,	37 11
	<hr/>
	\$4,507 98

Providence, Jan. 14, 1896.

We have examined the above accounts and find them correct.

LEWIS J. CHACE,
 JAMES BURDICK,
 FERDINAND A. LINCOLN,
Audit Committee.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.

DR.

1895.			
Jan.	8.	Cash on hand,	\$2,443 76
July	1.	James Tillinghast, of Buffalo, for membership,	50 00
	18.	Hattie Budlong Chaffee, for membership,	50 00
	25.	Esek A. Jillson, for membership,	50 00
Oct.	28.	Robert Rodman, for membership,	50 00
Nov.	2.	Interest for 1895, Jan. and July, Providence Institution for Savings,	\$44 04
		Mechanics Savings Bank,	53 60
			<hr/>
			97 64
			<hr/>
			\$2,741 40

CR.

1895.			
Nov.	2.	Interest from Providence Institution for Savings, and Mechanics Savings Bank, carried to general account,	\$97 64
1896.			
Jan.	14.	Cash on hand,	2,643 76
		Providence Institution for Savings,	\$1,090 90
		Mechanics Savings Bank,	1,552 86
			<hr/>
			\$2,643 76
			<hr/>
			\$2,741 40

Providence, Jan. 14, 1896.

We have examined the above accounts and find them correct.

LEWIS J. CHACE,
 JAMES BURDICK,
 FERDINAND A. LINCOLN,
Audit Committee.

PUBLICATION FUND.

Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.

DR.

1895.			
Jan. 8.	Cash on hand,		\$3,797 70
May 13.	Interest from Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co., Participation account,	\$66 45	
Nov. 12.	Interest from Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co., Participation account,	66 45	
			<u>132 90</u>
			\$3,930 60

CR.

1895.			
May 13.	Interest from Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co., carried to general account,		66 45
Nov. 12.	Interest from Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co., carried to general account,		66 45
1896.			
Jan. 7.	To pay Standard Printing Co., carried to general account,		173 50
14.	Cash on hand,		3,624 20
	The income of \$3,600 can only be used for the expenses of this department.		
			<u>\$3,930 60</u>

Providence, Jan. 14, 1896.

We have examined the above accounts and find them correct.

LEWIS J. CHACE,
 JAMES BURDICK,
 FERDINAND A. LINCOLN,
Audit Committee.

DR. CHARLES W. PARSONS IMPROVEMENT FUND.

*Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island
Historical Society.*

DR.

1895.			
Oct. 7.	Received from Thomas C. Greene, executor of the estate of Dr. Charles W. Parsons, . . .	\$4,000 00	
31.	Interest from Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co., . .	5 00	
Nov. 1.	Interest from coupon,	2 50	
1896.			
Jan. 1.	Interest on mortgage,	75 00	
			\$4,082 50

CR.

1895.			
Oct. 7.	Richmond, York River and Chesapeake Railroad Bond,	\$1,000 00	
Dec. 28.	Mortgage, secured by note,	3,000 00	
1896.			
Jan. 14.	Interest in City Savings Bank,	82 50	
			\$4,082 50

Providence, Jan. 14, 1896.

We have examined the above accounts and find them correct.

LEWIS J. CHACE,
JAMES BURDICK,
FERDINAND A. LINCOLN,
Audit Committee.

INVESTMENT FUND, JAN. 14, 1896.

Legacy of Samuel M. Noyes,	\$12,000 00
" " Henry J. Steere,	10,000 00
" " John Wilson Smith,	1,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$23,000 00

Invested as follows :

Mortgage, secured by note,	\$5,000 00
" " " "	3,000 00
" " " "	3,350 00
" " " "	2,300 00
" " " "	1,750 00
" " " "	1,750 00
Six bonds of Minneapolis Street Railway Co.,	5,850 00
	<hr/>
	\$23,000 00

PUBLICATION FUND.

Legacy of Ira B. Peck,	\$1,000 00
" " William Gammell,	1,000 00
" " Albert J. Jones,	1,000 00
" " Julia Bullock,	500 00
" " Charles H. Smith,	100 00
Cash on hand,	24 20
	<hr/>
	\$3,624 20

Invested as follows :

Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co., participation account,	\$3,624 20
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DR. CHARLES W. PARSONS IMPROVEMENT FUND.

	\$4,000 00
Invested as follows:	
Mortgage, secured by note,	\$3,000 00
Richmond, York River and Chesapeake Railroad Bond,	1,000 00
Cash in City Savings Bank,	82 50
	<hr/> \$4,082 50

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

	\$2,643 76
Providence Institution for Savings,	\$1,090 90
Mechanics Savings Bank,	1,552 86
	<hr/> \$2,643 76

Providence, Jan. 14, 1896.

We have examined the above accounts and find them correct.

LEWIS J. CHACE,
 JAMES BURDICK,
 FERDINAND A. LINCOLN,
Audit Committee.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN AND CABINET KEEPER.

To the Members of the Rhode Island Historical Society:—

It is a pleasure to report that marked progress was made during the year 1895 in the work devolving on your cabinet keeper and his assistants. The collections of the Society consist not only of books and pamphlets stored in one room, as was formerly the case, but of several collections of various kinds arranged in a dozen rooms, each one of which has a definite object and requires special care and attention.

The erection of the new building with its enlarged accommodations implied enlarged views, aims and purposes. It was a deliberate step upward and onward, betokening not rest and ease, but increased life and activity. Instead of the old building, thirty by fifty feet, we now have five times the floor room and ten times the accommodations that we had in our old quarters. This change involves an annual expenditure—not five or ten times greater than before, but at least twice as great. To illustrate, ten tons of coal kept the old building warm. Now forty tons are required. It costs not twelve times as much to put and keep in order twelve rooms as one room, but three times as much. To guard and protect the property placed in so many rooms necessitates additional clerical force. The Society's collections of various kinds are now nearly double what they were when the change was begun. So great and so general an interest has been lately awakened in the objects and pursuits for which the Society was founded that it can hardly go back or stand still; it is virtually pushed ahead. Three kindred societies occasionally hold meetings in its quarters.

The inquiries are repeated on every hand: "Who were my ancestors? Where did they live? Did they take part in establishing the liberties of this country or in promoting the cause of humanity?" Such inquiries, and the researches and investigations required to answer them, can hardly fail to elevate and ennoble the community. They constitute a means of education, if not a branch of it. The need of a strong, progressive institution devoted to historical and genealogical pursuits in these plantations was never more urgent than at this time. Unless this Society bestirs itself and moves on apace, another will arise and take the lead.

The Society is, in most respects, in much better condition than it ever was before. Yet it is, in one respect, sadly off. It has no adequate provision for defraying its current expenses or for publications and other enterprises that require ready cash. What should, or rather what shall, be done, is a question that merits careful consideration at this time. In attempting to answer it the Society may do well to avail itself of information as to the course pursued by the successful and efficient historical societies of the country. One fact is noteworthy; namely, that without exception, they early provided themselves with permanent funds or had funds provided for them, the incomes of which, together with taxes, enabled them, with industry and scholarship, to carry forward the work for which they were organized. They not only obtained funds, but they have from time to time enlarged their funds to meet pressing demands on their resources.

Look, for example, at the Massachusetts Historical Society, with its scholarly men and wise provision for usefulness by means of its publications. Look at the New York Historical Society; at the Pennsylvania; the Maryland; and at other noteworthy institutions in New England and the Middle States. Then look westward, where is the best, or one of the best, equipped historical societies in the country; namely, the State Historical Society at Madison, Wisconsin, which is soon to occupy a library building erected by the State of Wisconsin at an expense of \$180,000. That society receives annually from the same source an appropriation which, to-

gether with taxes on its members and the income of permanent funds, enables it to accomplish a work that reflects credit on itself, its State, and its country. Minnesota has an historical society at its capital, St. Paul, of which it may well be proud. The Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society has already published twenty-four large, well-bound volumes of its collections. The admirable volumes of these societies, especially of those first mentioned, may be seen upon the shelves of this cabinet. It is a good omen that the great western historical societies are often, if not generally, established soon after the recognition of their respective State governments. Interest in family and local history prevails extensively throughout the enlightened portions of our country, and this interest, increasing year by year, is a good omen for the cause of civilization on this continent.

Rhode Island, which has a large amount of valuable historical material that needs to be worked up and utilized, is deeply interested in this direction. This statement is attested by individual and social enterprise, and by repeated acts of the General Assembly, some of which date back many years.

This Society existed more than three-score years without any permanent fund and with but very limited financial resources. This may have been its own fault ; for when it awoke from its lethargy and called for the means to fulfil its mission, there was a generous response. Within a very brief period more than fifty thousand dollars were paid into its treasury, about one-half of which has been expended on its building and the other half constitutes a permanent fund, which gives promise of a better day. This response to an appeal for the cause of history can be interpreted only in one way. It indicates an interest that will sustain the cause if the cause be fairly presented and urged.

The following incident that occurred more than a dozen years ago has a direct bearing on our subject. A member of this Society made a special call, carefully looking through our old cabinet. On going out he expressed satisfaction, and quietly added : "Your Society needs funds." In reply the hope was expressed that he would remember it in his will.

His prompt response was: "Don't be misled by my remark. I am committed to a cause which I regard as in the direct interest of the people from whom I sprang. I think highly of this Society and shall continue my annual subscription to it (twenty-five dollars and his tax) so long as I live. This Society has, I know, many wealthy members, who are bound to look after it and provide for its wants." This worthy man, Henry L. Kendall, passed away less than six months after this conversation, leaving a gift of \$300,000 to the public library of Providence. A like gift to this Society would afford the means of extending the knowledge and influence of Rhode Island history widely over the State and the country.

Persons who understand the condition of this Society are of the opinion that in order to be able to accomplish its mission, it needs, in addition to its present resources, the income of \$100,000, and the income of double this sum could be advantageously expended. The bequests since made by Messrs. Noyes, Steere, Gammell, Parsons and others, and also the money directly contributed, did not come about until their need was made known and urged, and we have no reason to expect that the present needs of the treasury will be supplied until they are made known and urged.

The Society cannot efficiently carry forward its work without a good amount of cash, as well as of industry, intelligence and scholarship. Much of the credit of its publications is due to the generosity and enterprise of some of its members, whose names are now recalled with sentiments of gratitude and honor. The manuscript copy of Volume I. of its Collections (Roger Williams' Key) was obtained in Oxford, England, and furnished to the Society by Mr. Zachariah Allen, and the money to pay the printer's bills was secured by subscription.* Volume II. of its Collections (Gorton's Simplicity's Defence) was edited, and the expense incurred for its publication was looked after, by the Hon. William R. Staples. Volume III. (History of Narragansett) was copyrighted and paid for by its author, the Hon. Elisha R. Potter. Volume

* The manuscript copy and the subscription list are still preserved.

IV. (Callender's Historical Discourse) was edited and looked after by Prof. Romeo Elton. Volume V. (Annals of Providence) was printed and copyrighted by its author, the Hon. William R. Staples. Messrs. Allen, Staples, Potter and Elton merit special expressions of honor. We have the portraits of all, except of the last, Professor Elton. Cannot his portrait be secured? While eight volumes of Collections have been published under the auspices of the Society, only three of them were paid for out of its treasury.

The Society has always been cramped for means to prosecute its work. Whose fault it has been matters not. A plain statement of the case should remove the cause of the trouble. The following facts are worthy of note in this connection. Two valuable historical papers, each replete with interest and of sufficient size to constitute a volume by itself, are about ready for publication. The index of nine great volumes of our Rhode Island Manuscripts, bound uniformly under the Providence commission on early town records, is ready for the press. An index of four volumes of military Revolutionary records is also ready for the press. A general index of the Society's "Proceedings" will soon be finished. Many old documents of decided interest and value are ever at hand. A bibliography of Rhode Island is called for, needed, and would, we think, be soon undertaken and completed, if the means of printing it were provided. Valuable historical papers that have been read before the Society would be printed if the funds were provided. One of these discourses, "A Century of Lotteries in Rhode Island," by the Hon. John H. Stiness, is now being printed as a private enterprise. Another, which has much to do with a fundamental principle of this State—the Hon. Horatio Rogers' Life and Martyrdom of Mary Dyer—merits a prominent place among the Society's publications. One paper, by Miss Ellen D. Larned, on the early relations of Providence and Windham County, Conn., contains biographical sketches and historical notes of decided interest. Miss Gertrude S. Kimball's sketch of "The East India Trade of Providence from 1787 to 1807," calls up scenes and events of olden times. Mr. Arthur May Mowry's paper

on "The Rhode Island Tariffs," with cullings from the old records of the Providence Custom House, and Mr. Frank Greene Bates' paper on the Impost of 1781, are a few of the papers that have been recently read. Looking back over a period of more than sixty years, we find that many scholarly papers that treat of our local history have been read before this Society. But not a dollar can be drawn from our treasury in its present condition to print any of them or to undertake and carry forward an enterprise worthy of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Society.

To enlist in historical pursuits its most accomplished scholars, the Society should be able to print their productions. It is pleasant to report the formation of classes for the pursuit of local history in different sections of the State, and it will afford still greater pleasure to see plans carefully drawn up and adopted for the systematic prosecution of work of this kind. Two papers are wanted at this time to be read before this Society: Washington's visits to this State, the dates and scenes and occurrences thereof; Lafayette's visits here and scenes and occurrences thereof; the French who settled here after the Revolution.

In his last annual report the librarian stated that he had been permitted to engage for a brief period an experienced clerk to index certain manuscript volumes. As already indicated a beginning has been made of this kind of library work,—a kind of work which the Society cannot afford to discontinue or to interrupt. Without an index the Society's valuable collections of manuscripts can be of comparatively little use. The work of this kind that needs to be taken up next is the indexing of the eighteen volumes of the Moses Brown Papers. Then, it is hoped, the numerous other series of family papers will be treated in the same way.

The Society published for twenty-one consecutive years (1872 to 1892 inclusive) an annual publication entitled "Proceedings." A general index of this series will, it is expected, be completed about as soon as this report goes to press. If this index be printed it will be a convenience to students and will greatly enhance the value of this series of

publications. The index will refer to the year when each "Proceeding" was printed. An inquiry has of late been repeatedly addressed to the librarian as to how these "Proceedings" should be bound. The reply has been returned that they are bound by this Society in four volumes, made up thus: Volume I., 1872 to 1875; Volume II., 1876 to 1880; Volume III., 1881 to 1887; Volume IV., 1888 to 1892. They may just as well be bound in three volumes of about the same size.

Three volumes of the Society's quarterly publication have been issued from the press. In entering upon the fourth volume it may be well for its friends to counsel together and see if its character cannot be improved and its usefulness increased without incurring any additional expense. Those who have contributed articles for the columns of the publication are thanked and requested to continue their favors. There are, we think, many other members and friends of the Society who wield a facile pen, and can, if they will, do much to improve the character of this publication and promote its usefulness. They can annotate and prepare for the press original manuscripts, and keep the editorial drawer supplied with brief, pithy articles, from which selections may be made. Whether the desired improvement and usefulness shall be secured depends upon a general coöperation to this end.

Volumes I.* and II. were distributed by authority of the Society only to subscribers or to persons and societies that were entitled to them by exchange. Volume III. was sent to life members without exception, and to active members after the payment of their annual taxes. The cabinet keeper is impelled to state that laggard taxpayers caused last year inconvenience and loss of time in this office and trouble to our worthy treasurer, who has gratuitously performed the duties of his office for thirty consecutive years. An earnest

* The title-page of Volume I. was not printed until long after the volume was completed. Persons who desire a copy of this page will accompany their request for it with a two-cent stamp. To secure uniform binding of these volumes, covers have been gotten up by H. M. Coombs & Co., which are sold at twenty-five cents each, or three dollars a dozen.

appeal is hereby made for the prompt payment of the annual dues.

The librarian deems it his duty to call attention to a manifest tendency to ignore the difference between rights enjoyed by members of the Society and courtesies extended to non-members. Let this tendency go on and the reasons for joining the Society will be weakened, if they do not cease to exist. Any citizen of the State has the right to examine, under the rules of the Society, the newspapers belonging to the State and the other State property, of which the Society is the custodian. The rights are clearly defined and well understood. It is the interest and the pleasure of the Society to exercise a generous hospitality. Persons who have come here from a distance, spending most of their time for days and weeks together in this cabinet, are welcomed to its privileges. Members like to see their library useful, and wish to do what they consistently can to this end, but they may well protest, as some of them do, against having their rights as members confounded with the courtesies extended to non-members. Such a lack of discrimination, if not of common sense, was once manifested in the Providence Athenæum, but it was of short duration. Ours cannot become in any proper sense a free library unless its financial resources are vastly increased and its organization is greatly changed. Further on in this report statements will be made that have a direct bearing on this subject.

There were added to the Society's collections during the year 1895 :

Bound volumes.....	316
Pamphlets.	1,661
Miscellaneous articles.....	89
	<hr/>
Total number of additions.....	2,066
	<hr/> <hr/>

These additions are all recorded in the accession book as gifts or as obtained either by purchase or by exchange. Some gifts not embraced in the foregoing lists comprise packages of various kinds. For example, a package of news-

papers, issued during the Civil War, and of special interest on account of their record of certain remarkable events, was given by Mr. William D. Ely. Mr. H. L. Dempsey, postmaster at Stillwater, R. I., has sent a collection of old lottery tickets, a circular of an old boarding-school, an old deed, advertisements, etc.

The largest and most remarkable package has been received since the close of the last year, and an account of it properly belongs to the librarian's annual report to be rendered a year hence. It is mentioned here to call attention to a kind of historic material that is liable and likely to be treated as rubbish and sent to the junk shop to get rid of it and at the same time to get a few coppers for spending money. Some serious losses have resulted from this lack of due consideration. The records of the public schools of Providence, that had been kept during a long period, were stripped of their binding and made into paper during our late war. Two women of Providence, highly intelligent and respectable, told the librarian less than thirty years ago that they had each burnt a trunk full of papers, most of them of the Revolutionary period, for two reasons. One object was, to get possession of the trunks in which the papers were kept; and the other was, to be spared the trouble of waiting upon callers who wished to see the papers.

The package, or rather bag, of papers now under consideration, consists of hundreds if not thousands of papers and weighs probably two hundred pounds. These papers relate largely to the history of the town of Exeter, R. I. They extend along a period of more than a hundred years from the early part of the last century until the middle of this century. Some idea of their nature may be gained from the following statement.

Many of the papers are warrants to the sheriff for arrests, for attachment of property, for summoning witnesses and juries, etc. Some of the most valuable are tax-lists, assessors' lists and estimates, made between 1761 and 1823. Many are memoranda relating to the probate court of the town, such as inventories, petitions, orders, judgments, wills, etc. Some

plans and orders refer to the laying out of highways, driftways, etc. Some papers refer to indentures of apprentices, and there is a great quantity of small bills, notes, receipts and orders, together with some printed proxies, lists of voters and some accounts of votes cast on each side. The Society is indebted to Mr. John Nicholas Brown for this collection, which must prove of great value provided sufficient clerical force is secured to assort, classify, arrange and index the papers. In getting up the history of the town where these papers were collected their value can hardly be overestimated, and they are likely to shed light on outside family and local history.

In concluding this part of his report the librarian can testify from personal observation that there are yet remaining in several other town-clerk offices in the State similar collections, which are generally regarded as trash, and which some clerks, knowing or caring little about their worth, would rejoice to have taken away. In some offices these papers, bound and unbound, are so eaten by worms that it is difficult to read them. How to secure the preservation of the historic material still left in the town-clerk offices of the State is an inquiry in which the giver of this package and the members of this Society are interested.

The number of books, pamphlets and articles of various kinds recorded in the accession book during any one year is not a fair index of progress or of the lack of progress. The number is by no means so important as the quality, character or value as historic material. Much time has usually to be spent in assorting miscellaneous contributions and picking out what are worth preserving. Musty old papers are sometimes more valuable than splendidly bound volumes. Two manuscripts that look somewhat like the writing-books of school children have just been received. They are the records of baptisms and marriages kept by the late Rev. Doctors Benedict and Gano, and were given to the Society by one of their descendants, Mrs. O. A. Washburn. Permission to copy these statistics and insert them in Volume VIII.

of the Vital Statistics of the State, has been asked and granted.

Mr. Albert Holbrook has shown his usual skill, industry and generosity, bringing out engraved pictures of several historic dwellings, together with sketches of their proprietors and occupants.

Mr. James R. Dorrance gave to the Society last year a fine suit of clothes that would be recognized at a glance as belonging to the colonial period of this country. It was worn by Sion Arnold, of Warwick, in the year 1740. It has the old style silver shoe-buckles and knee-buckles, and placed, as it now is, on a dummy in the second story of the cabinet, gives a pretty clear idea of a well-dressed man who lived a century and a half ago. Bishop Clark's model of the old Narragansett Church, in which Dr. McSparran preached, attracts many persons up two flights of stairs to the museum.

While making this report the librarian was shown seven pamphlets printed in Providence about the time when the art of printing was introduced here,—pamphlets that will be of value in tracing the art of printing in this town. Many gifts were received during the year 1895 that merit special mention. Some of them were named in quarterly reports and in the quarterly publication.

One recent gift is a picture of Concord, Mass., engraved in 1836, when some aged citizens were there to verify its accuracy and point out places where scenes and events of thrilling interest occurred on the 19th of April, 1775. This framed picture was given to the Society by Rev. Dr. William P. Tucker, of Pawtucket.

A splendidly illustrated folio volume of more than four hundred pages, entitled "Ancient Egypt," is the gift of Mr. Thomas Spencer Mitchell, of Providence. Another folio volume of a still larger size, entitled "Sylva Britannica; or Portraits of Trees," was given by Mr. Samuel A. Nightingale, of Providence. Dr. Horatio R. Storer has given a "List of Medals and Tokens of Rhode Island," a paper read before the Newport Historical Society, Feb. 18, 1895, a work of decided interest and merit. Vol. VII., Vital Statistics of Rhode

Island, by James N. Arnold, is received. The final volume of this valuable series is awaited with interest.

We take pleasure in stating that two town histories are at this time being prepared for the press by members of this Society. Hon. Thomas W. Bicknell is revising and enlarging his history of the town of Barrington. Mr. Thomas Jacob is making researches and investigations, preparatory to writing a history of what is now the city of Pawtucket, with 32,577 inhabitants. It would give us pleasure to herald work of this kind going on in every part of the State.

ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

Attention is next invited to a volume whose title-page is as follows: "History of the Military Company of the Massachusetts, now called The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts. 1637-1888. By Oliver Ayer Roberts, Historian of the Company. Vol. I.—1637-1738. Boston, 1895." On the first inside page of the cover is a note of presentation to this Society from the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. Thus a military company of a neighboring State expresses its friendly sentiments towards this Society, whose business it is to record history. How is this? asks a friend who stands near by. It is just as it should be, is the reply. A kindly sentiment exists between that company and this Society, and they act accordingly. This library has a thick volume of manuscripts written by the first commander of that company. On the first page of that volume is that commander's autograph, of which the following is a *fac-simile*:

*Robert Mayne of Boston: New England his
Boobz 1643. Price. 60*

The company was formed just a year after Roger Williams began his settlement on the banks of the Mooshasuck River. Mr. Roberts, the historian, has performed his task in a way to reflect credit on his industry and scholarship, and on the

company which he represents. The volume is illustrated, and throws light on the history of many Massachusetts families and some Rhode Island families that came early from Massachusetts. The late Hon. Francis Brinley was three times commander of that company; viz., 1848, 1852, and 1858, and subsequently for several years a vice-president of this Society; also, ex-commander, Capt. Albert A. Folsom, is claimed here as a Rhode Islander, notwithstanding the fact that his present residence is in Brookline, Mass. With decided commingling of friendly interests the Ancients and Honorables may rest assured that their gift will be highly appreciated in these Plantations. We are informed in an introductory note that this publication will contain a record of about six thousand members and will probably be comprised in four volumes. This ancient company has, aside from its remarkable records, a literature of its own. The records already printed show that 224 sermons have been delivered before the company at so many different annual elections since 1637, by eminent divines, several of whom, including Bishop Clark and Dr. Woodbury, were Rhode Islanders. Of its 146 printed sermons this Society has ninety-five. An acute critic has expressed the opinion that these sermons are generally tinged with sentiments akin to Roger Williams' doctrine of soul liberty.

Some of the valuable additions to the library are placed in the genealogical-room, and are named among the additions to that room.

Lists of institutions and persons accredited in the accession book with having made gifts to the Society during the year 1895, are inserted near the close of this issue.

THE GENEALOGICAL-ROOM.

The following is a list of the additions that were made to this room during the year 1895 :

FAMILY GENEALOGIES.

- Coffin, Harriot. Early wills illustrating the ancestry of. pp. 86.
 Earle, Ralph, and his Descendants. 8vo, pp. 492.
 Fenner Genealogy. Nos. 1 and 2 (bound).

- Hadley, Moses and Rebecca Page, of Hudson, N. H. Record of the Descendants of. 8vo, pp. 80.
 Long Island Genealogies. 8vo, pp. 347.
 Rodman Family. Genealogy of the. 8vo, pp. 287.
 Searight Family in America. 8vo, pp. 228.
 Stanton, Thomas, of Connecticut, and his Descendants. Record of. 8vo, pp. 613.
 Tracy, Thomas (Lieut.), of Norwich, Conn. The Ancestors of. 8vo, pp. 100.

GENEALOGICAL WORKS.

- American Ancestry. Munsell, Vol. X. 8vo, pp. 208.
 American Genealogies. Index to 4th Ed. 8vo, pp. 282.
 Block Island Epitaphs. 12mo, pp. 66.
 New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. XLIX. 1895.
 Vital Records of Rhode Island. Arnold, Vol. VII.

PAMPHLETS.

- Adams, William, of Ipswich, Mass. Some Descendants of Badcock Family of Massachusetts.
 Chadsey, William, and his Descendants. MS.
 Merriam Family of Massachusetts.
 Packard, Samuel. Celebration of the 250th anniversary of the landing of Puffer Family of Massachusetts.
 Sawyer, William, of Newbury, Mass. Some Descendants of

THE NEWSPAPER-ROOM

Is, in an historical point of view, second to no room in the cabinet. Papers of comparatively recent date are consulted to establish titles to real estate, while those of an early period are fountains of information on a variety of subjects. A carefully prepared statement of the condition of several sets of early Rhode Island newspapers has been begun, and will constitute a part of the librarian's report a year hence. It is a painful fact that some injuries have been committed in the newspaper and genealogical rooms by unscrupulous visitors. Meanwhile, in his efforts to complete defective newspaper files and preserve all historic material, the librarian bespeaks the cordial coöperation of members and friends of the Society.

TWO IMPROVEMENTS SUGGESTED.

Two improvements might well be made and enjoyed at the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Society; namely, suitable seats in the auditorium and the renovation of the basement of the old cabinet. The basement of the new part of the cabinet is fireproof, and is in excellent condition, while the basement of the old cabinet remains substantially as it was built fifty-two years ago. During this long period the timbers have been seasoned and dried as if to invite a fire. The cost of these improvements has been estimated at about fifteen hundred dollars.

Respectfully submitted,

AMOS PERRY,

Librarian and Cabinet Keeper.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

The library committee, on this seventy-fourth annual meeting of the Society, beg leave to report:—

That the library has been open on week-days throughout the year, except during the month of August,—Mr. Amos Perry, secretary of the Society, being librarian. In August the library was opened every Saturday.

The accessions to the library of the Society, during the year, have been:—

Bound volumes.....	316
Pamphlets.....	1,661
Miscellaneous.....	89
Total	<u>2,066</u>

The expenditures of the committee on the library for the year, have been :—

Books and periodicals.	\$99 80
Bindery bills.....	64 50
Stationery.....	14 30
Cataloguing and indexing books and manuscripts..	721 10
Janitor and service of the cabinet.	457 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,356 70
	<hr/> <hr/>

For all special details and statistics, as to the acquisitions and operations of the library and cabinet, reference is to be had to the full and elaborate report of the librarian and cabinet keeper, to whose province they specially belong.

Your committee will merely state in general terms, that with the much more numerous visitors, and increased duties imposed by the new and enlarged cabinet, they have deemed it of the first necessity to maintain efficiency in the administrative service of the library, and develop the advantages and information it can furnish, as fully as possible under the straitened conditions imposed by the limited means at their command.

As vital to this, the work of cataloguing has been steadily pressed forward, and that of indexing the manuscripts and other volumes has not only begun, but considerably advanced.

The importance of a steady prosecution of this work, and larger means for bringing to clear and ready view, not only the names, but the subjects and character of all articles comprised within these manuscripts, cannot be too strongly stated or too strenuously urged on the members of the Society.

These indexes are essential to a knowledge of the contents of these manuscripts, which are no doubt the richest sources of new facts and information relating to the local history of the town and the State, which are in possession of the Society.

The students of history, and the members of the Society conversant with them, are the most emphatic in the assurance of their great intrinsic worth.

At no point do your committee see a more efficient place for working, or a richer mine of historic wealth awaiting discovery, than in these written volumes—so long and so much obscured.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM D. ELY,
HOWARD W. PRESTON,

Library Committee.

REPORT OF PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

The publication committee of the Rhode Island Historical Society beg leave to report that the four numbers of Volume III. have been issued with commendable promptness, and have met, as far as appears, with general approval.

Great credit is due to the editor, Hon. Amos Perry, who has spent much time and pains in preparing the numbers.

The printers' bills which have been paid and properly audited, are as follows:—

March 25, 1895, printer's bill, Vol. III., No. 1.....	\$120 00
July 8, 1895, " " " No. 2.....	133 15
Oct. 7, " " " No. 3.....	115 90
Jan. 8, 1896, " " " No. 4.....	173 50
	<u>\$542 55</u>

Credited for publications sold.....	\$35 50
Cash received for advertising.....	22 50

\$58 00

Total expended.....	\$542 55
Deduct for sales and advertising.....	58 00
	<hr/>
Total expenses.....	<u>\$484 55</u>

Due for advertisements.....\$10 00

The enclosed subscription list is also submitted, which will explain itself.

JAMES G. VOSE,
Chairman.

We, the subscribers, believing Mr. Henry C. Dorr's paper, entitled, "The Proprietors of Providence and their Controversies with the Freeholders," to be a contribution to the early history of the Providence Plantations worthy of being printed in a volume by itself, hereby agree to pay the treasurer of the Rhode Island Historical Society the sums affixed to our respective names to secure for that Society three hundred bound volumes of the said paper; the estimated cost being \$150.

Name.	Amount-
William Ames,	\$50 00 Paid.
Horatio Rogers,	10 00 Paid.
Charles H. Smith,	5 00 Paid.
G. M. Carpenter,	5 00 Paid.
Augustine Jones,	5 00 Paid.
Albert Holbrook,	10 00 Paid.
William G. Weld,	5 00 Paid.
John Nicholas Brown,	10 00 Paid.
Charles E. Carpenter,	5 00 Paid.
George C. Nightingale,	5 00 Paid.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON
GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

To the Rhode Island Historical Society:—

The committee on buildings and grounds respectfully report that the property of the Society in their charge is in good condition, and that the amount expended for maintenance during the past year is \$119.86.

For the committee,

I. H. SOUTHWICK, JR.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON
GENEALOGICAL RESEARCHES.

The committee on genealogical researches respectfully report: A steadily growing interest in family history is evidenced in several ways, notably in the many inquiries made personally and by letter. Our best work can perhaps be done in aiding these inquiries to the extent of our power. We renew our suggestion that members leave lists with the librarian of genealogical works that it is desired should be added. When the book itself is given, as frequently happens, the donor may rest assured that it is thoroughly appreciated. The card catalogue will show what works are owned, and how many are needed.

For the committee,

JOHN O. AUSTIN.

NECROLOGY.

THOMAS EARLE STUDLEY.

Thomas Earle Studley was born in Worcester, Mass., Oct. 29, 1836. His father's name was Zenas. He received his education in the public schools of his native city. When quite young he went to New York city, and was at first a salesman in the wholesale drug house of Lewis Lazell. Subsequently for several years he was connected with the banking house of Drexel & Morgan. A serious and almost fatal illness compelled him to relinquish this connection. After some time spent in regaining his health, he came to Providence in 1865, and for a few months was in the employ of the National Rubber Company. In 1866 he and his brother, Mr. J. M. Studley, became partners in a rubber house, under the firm name of A. C. Eddy & Studleys. The house had already had an existence of ten years, the original firm being Garfield & Eddy. For twenty-seven years he remained identified with the business, the firm being known more recently as Studley Brothers. He retired from the firm in 1893.

Mr. Studley was known and esteemed by a large circle of friends as a refined Christian gentleman. He was a man of strictest integrity in all his business relations, a public-spirited citizen, and a most genial neighbor and friend. By his agreeable and cultivated manners and by his upright character he won the esteem and confidence of all who knew him.

He was a member, at the time of his death, of the First Baptist Church, in which, as in other churches, he had been honored by election to official positions. He was elected to membership in this Society in 1891. He died suddenly, June 2, 1895, of heart disease, in New York city, whither he had gone on business two days before.

SAMUEL WARDWELL PECKHAM.

Samuel Wardwell Peckham was born in Providence, July 5, 1814, and died there June 29, 1895, the son of Thomas Peckham and Sarah Wardwell, both of whom belonged to old Rhode Island families. His father was born in Middletown, R. I., and was a descendant of the Peckhams who were among the first settlers of Aquidneck. His life was spent almost entirely in the service of his country in the custom houses in Bristol and Providence, principally in Providence, becoming finally collector of the port. Sarah Wardwell Peckham was the daughter of Captain Wardwell, of Bristol, R. I., a member of the well-known firm of Bourne & Wardwell, that did so much a hundred years ago to establish the prominence of Bristol as a commercial port. The Peckhams of Aquidneck were originally Quakers. But, in the change of belief that characterized that period, Thomas Peckham became a Unitarian, and his family of seven children were all brought up in that faith.

Samuel Wardwell Peckham entered Brown University at the age of fourteen, as was not unusual at that period. He was graduated in 1832 with the degree of A. M. He was the last survivor of the twenty-three members of his class. He taught school a few months after his graduation and then studied law in the office of Richard W. Greene, afterwards Chief Justice of this State. He was admitted to the bar in 1836. He was Justice and Clerk of the Court of Magistrates in this city from 1846 to 1853, and Justice of the Police Court from 1857 to 1867. During the summer of 1857 he was Clerk of the Municipal Court. But his studious habits and retiring disposition led him away from the active pursuit of his profession as an advocate before the courts.

For many years, however, he acted as a Master in Chancery. An examination of the records of our Supreme Court shows that during a period of more than thirty years many cases of the first magnitude were thus referred to him in the settlement of disputed questions in equity. In 1854 he served as one of the representatives from this city in the General

Assembly. Although urged by his many friends, prominent members of the bar and others, to allow his name to be presented as a candidate for election as a member of the Supreme Court, he refused his consent; nor, although urged by his friends, would he consent to accept a nomination as mayor. The sad manner of the death of his wife, Margaret Dunnell, daughter of Jacob Dunnell and Mary Wanton (Lyman) Dunnell, in 1849, only three years after their marriage, left a lasting imprint on his character. She died of small-pox, carried from a client who visited him in his office. His devotion to her memory through all these years, known only to those nearest and dearest to him, was made manifest to all upon his death by his gift to the Rhode Island Hospital of \$4,000 to establish a free bed in her name.

His hatred of slavery led him to join the Republican party when it was formed. Without taste for political life, he was, however, prevailed upon by his friends to serve his native city as alderman, and he was elected in 1875 and again in 1880 and 1881. His keen sense of honest management of funds held in trust by the city for the benefit of the poor led him to take a stand against the old custom of banquets for the members of the Board of Alderman and their friends at the quarterly meetings held at the Dexter Asylum. By his vigorous opposition he succeeded in securing the abolition of these banquets. There are instances in England of the extension of such customs until the income of the trust fund becomes largely diverted from the purposes of the founder, and is used for dinners like these or for other unwarranted purposes.

His love of belles-lettres led him to take an early interest in the Providence Athenæum, and through life he was its earnest supporter and friend. He was its librarian and a director from 1836 to 1838, and its secretary and a director from 1836 to 1845, and again from 1856 to 1857. He was elected a director in 1849 and served forty-one years as a member of its board of directors. Indeed, he remained constantly one of its directors, except during such years as he was ineligible, the rules of the Athenæum requiring a period of at least one year to intervene between reelections. In 1888 he

was elected president of the Athenæum, but declined the office with characteristic modesty. At the earnest solicitation of his friends he consented to serve as its president in 1889, and he was annually reëlected, dying in office. He was the last survivor of the first board of directors of this institution, elected in 1836. The annual reports of 1844, 1850, 1883 and 1886 were from his pen. The last is especially noteworthy, for it contains a historical account of the Athenæum, written at its semi-centennial by one who took part in its organization fifty years earlier.

His strong interest in educational matters led to his election as a member of the school committee of this city from 1845 to 1849, and again from 1855 to 1857.

Through life he wrote fugitive poems for his relatives and friends, many of which are especially dear to them through the associations connected therewith. It was one of the pleasures of his late years to gather these poems and to print them for private distribution. But he never could be induced to allow them to be published.

He was a great lover of music in its highest forms, and through life subscribed to the various movements designed, through the formation of musical societies and the rendition of operas, oratorios and symphonies, to promote in this community a better appreciation and knowledge of the highest form of art of this century.

Unlike most college graduates, he kept up his studies after graduation, and thus became familiar with French and German, extending also his knowledge of Latin and Greek. So profound was his love of learning that he took up the study of Hebrew when he was over sixty years old, and learned to read the Old Testament in the original. He was a keen observer of nature, and studied botany. Philosophy also had attractions for him, and theology as well. The extent and variety of his reading and acquisitions were known only to those who knew his inner life. To others he appeared a quiet gentleman of unostentatious tastes. He set himself high ideals and remained true to them through life. But had he been a little less retiring and seclusive, he would have

been better appreciated and the community would have exacted more of him.

Without the defects of the Puritan character, he illustrated its best qualities when combined with scholarship and a love of nature and art.

Although it may not have been realized by the world at large, by his death the community lost a man of sterling worth and strong character, a man like whom there were more. He was honored throughout his life for his strict integrity and uprightness. By his death the class of 1832 lost its last survivor, the bar lost its oldest member, and the Providence Athenæum lost the last survivor of its first board of directors.

THOMAS DAVIS.

[Thomas Davis was born Dec. 18, 1806, in Kilkenny, Ireland, and died July 26, 1895, in Providence, R. I., where he arrived in childhood and resided during the rest of his life. He survived his election as a member of the Society only a few days. Instead of a formal necrological notice the following reminiscences, from the pen of an intimate friend, Mr. John N. Arnold, are inserted.—ED.]

My first remembrance of Mr. Thomas Davis dates back about forty years, to the time when he lived in a cosy little cottage on Smith's Hill, before he moved to his more stately mansion at Davis Park.

Mrs. Paulina Wright Davis invited several of the art students to meet some of the recognized leaders of art and literature, and it was with considerable trepidation and many misgivings that we accepted the invitation. It was our first outing among those whom we had known by reputation as judges of everything pertaining to æsthetics, and we wondered how we should conduct ourselves under such trying circumstances. We knew also that Mr. Davis had thrown down the gauntlet to the slaveholders in Congress, and that his wife had presided over the first convention of women suffragists ever held on this continent, and while we felt tender-hearted towards the slaves and doubly so towards the

women, we were profoundly ignorant of the subjects as a matter of politics, and we were much concerned to know what to say if a question relating to those subjects should suddenly be propounded to us. As near as I can remember, Lewin, the wittiest of all, suggested that as Tom Robinson had the most brains and the poorest delivery, he should be shoved forward—in case such a calamity as a conversation upon male or female politics should be sprung upon us—to take the brunt of it, as by his rambling and somewhat incoherent manner of presenting his ideas, no one would understand what he was talking about, and his lack of lucidity would be mistaken for profundity of thought, and by this bright idea we should escape the charge of being ignorant of the questions which were then agitating the nation.

But it is the unexpected that happens. There was not a word of politics of any kind. Mrs. Davis welcomed us with a charm and a graciousness of manner that reduced our awkwardness to a minimum and placed us entirely at our ease. She was the antipodes of the typical woman's-rights woman, as depicted by the funny fellows of the press. Her dress was in exquisite taste, and she had the rare faculty of making a mixed company feel comfortable and at home. And withal she was a beautiful woman, of the intellectual type, as the marble bust by Paul Akers, a friend of Hawthorne's, whom he mentions in the "Marble Faun," now owned by the Historical Society, will testify. We passed a most delightful evening, and friendships were then formed which lasted through life.

I remember the interest with which I listened to a conversation between Sarah Helen Whitman and Mrs. Davis as to the relative merits of Hamlet and Macbeth; and time has not dimmed the picture stamped on memory's tablet, of Mrs. Whitman, then in the strength of her poetic power, with her most musical voice, typical of the sweetness and harmony of her inner nature, defending her ideal poet, Edgar A. Poe, from the unjust aspersions of his biographer, Dr. Griswold.

I alone am left of that evening's gathering. Charon has ferried them all across the Styx, and I am left standing on

the river's brink, listening for the dip and splash of the grim ferryman's oar.

It was about this time that Mr. Davis was credited with high political ambitions—possibly he had them, I was too young to take much interest in politics and cannot judge—but if he had high political ambitions they were subordinate to his ideas of right and justice. In those days the name of Abolitionist was not considered a winning shibboleth by the shrewd politician. In ante-bellum days, the road to political preferment was not through sympathy with the “underground railroad,” or by standing between the United States Marshal and the tattered, hungry, and footsore fugitive slave, struggling to escape from the fangs of the unleashed bloodhounds of the South.

In 1852 the Rhode Island Democrats nominated Mr. Davis to represent them in Congress. He refused to accept the position as their candidate upon the ground that he was not in accord with his party on the slavery question. But the committee urged him to stand, saying they would overlook his heresy on that point. He was elected in spite of his being an Abolitionist, proving his popularity with the masses as an honest man and one in whose integrity they could rely.

In May, 1854, Mr. Davis made a speech in the House of Representatives, which created a sensation at the time, and was largely quoted from by the newspapers, North and South. It was upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Helper, in his celebrated “Impending Crisis,” said of it: “One of the best speeches ever made on the Kansas question, a speech replete with irrefutable facts and arguments, the delivery of which at once distinguished him in Congress and throughout the country.”

A copy of this speech is now before me, from which I extract the following paragraph :

“No, no, gentlemen ; Northern politicians who tell you Abolition is dead, deceive you, if they are not themselves deceived. There is no death to Abolition but by the death of slavery. It still lives, and will survive all assaults ; it bears a charmed life ; it is a sentiment, and essence, and can never

die ; its home is in the purified hearts of all who love liberty, truth, and justice. It is the principle and power that has by degrees in the Old World, weakened or superseded feudalism, absolutism, monarchy, and aristocracy ; and can you suppose it will leave this worse than either, to grow and extend itself on this new continent ? Never ! never ! By a law more absolute and binding than either Constitution or Congress can make or execute, by the law of necessity and progress, it is doomed to a speedy destruction."

Brave words, these, in Washington in 1854. Charles Sumner—a few years later—was struck down in his seat by a bludgeon in the hands of Brooks, of South Carolina, and borne bleeding and senseless from the Senate chamber, for uttering ideas like these ; for in those days it was the habit of Southern statesmen to club Northern statesmen who were so imprudent as to suggest that slavery was not a divine institution, especially if they were so discourteous as to prove their suggestion by facts and figures. Only a few years before, Garrison, for similar sentiments, was dragged through the streets of Boston by a mob with a rope around his neck, and the State of Georgia (as he once told me) had offered \$5,000 for his head.

I fear the space allotted to me for this sketch is full, while as yet the more picturesque and salient events in the life of this unique personality are untold, events so rare and out of the common run that they would furnish good material for romances to a Stevenson or a Conan Doyle. But having dwelt upon the political side of his life, I will finish by relating an incident which was characteristic of his simplicity and lack of political cunning and tact. In a speech which he made in Providence he vouchsafed the prophecy that Garrison's name would be remembered long after Henry Clay's and Daniel Webster's should be forgotten. This, of course, was rank treason, and his enemies rang the changes upon it for years after, and no doubt it hurt him politically, but he thought it and he had to speak, and, after all, perhaps he was more than half right ; for even in these days who shall determine which is surrounded by the most admirers, the bronze

statue of Webster fronting the gilded dome, or the bronze statue of Garrison on Commonwealth Avenue.

When I think of Mr. Davis there are three lines that come uppermost in my mind, lines from his favorite Shakespeare, which admirably describe one of his strongest traits :

“ He would not flatter Neptune for his trident,
Or Jove for his power to thunder. His Heart's his mouth ;
What his breast forges, that his Tongue must vent.”

SAMUEL GARDINER TRIPPE.

Samuel Gardiner Trippe, son of Abner and Bethia Trippe, was born in Providence, June 9, 1819, and died Aug. 31, 1895. He was the youngest of nine children, and the last surviving member of his family. He was married March 2, 1844, to Lydia A. Winsor, who died July 22, 1891. Five children were born to them ; one only, a married daughter, survives.

He was an active business man until the railway accident at Quincy. While going from his summer home at Martha's Vineyard, Mass., to Boston, five years ago last August, he received a nervous shock, from which he never recovered.

In business he was connected with the Fletcher Manufacturing Company for a period of fifty-four years, serving as their Boston agent for upwards of thirty years, and during his long business career he also held many other positions of trust.

For many years he was an officer of the First Light Infantry, joining that regiment in his early manhood. He was one of the three detailed by Governor Sprague to bring home the bodies of four Rhode Island officers that were buried on the field after the first battle of Bull Run.

Mr. Trippe was of a benevolent nature, and his kindly assistance and private deeds of charity were so unostentatiously done that few except those who received their benefit will ever know of them. He possessed the qualities which go towards the making of a good citizen ; namely, honesty, industry, and intelligence.

He was the oldest member of the Vestry of St. John's Church, and was a frequent delegate to the Convocation of Providence, as well as to the Diocesan Convention. He was also a senior warden of Grace Episcopal Church, Vineyard Haven, Mass., for a term of years, until obliged to resign on account of ill health. Mr. Trippe became a member of this Society in 1875.

WILLIAM JONES HOPPIN.

William Jones Hoppin was born April 21, 1813, in Providence, where he died Sept. 3, 1895. He was the son of Thomas C. and Harriet D. Hoppin. He was the grandson of Col. Benjamin Hoppin, who took an active part in the Revolutionary War. He was also the grandson of Governor William Jones, a sketch of whose life, written by him, was printed in the "Proceedings" of this Society, 1875-76. Mr. Hoppin received his early training in the schools of Providence. He entered Yale College in 1828, remaining there for two years, and graduating at Middlebury College, in Vermont, in 1832. He received afterward two honorary degrees from Yale. He studied law with Judge Burges a short time, and then went to Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in 1835. That same year he sailed for Europe for the first time, remaining abroad some twenty months. On his return to this country, in 1837, he went to New York to live, and connected himself in the practice of law with the late Stephen C. Williams. He there acquired a large practice, and was entrusted with many important cases, being also trustee for several large estates, including that of the late William S. Wetmore. Senator George Peabody Wetmore was his ward until attaining his majority. Mr. Hoppin was one of the founders of the Century Club, in 1846, and president for two years of the Union League Club. He was the originator of the American Art Union, one of the early trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and of the New York Society Library. He was also connected with many other useful associations of an artistic, literary, and charitable nature,

which brought him into intimate relations with every good work for the advancement of the metropolis. He was one of the art jurors sent to the Paris Exposition of 1867, and in 1876 was appointed by President Grant First Secretary of the United States Legation, at London. He remained there for ten years, with Ministers Pierrepont, Welch, Lowell, and Phelps. In this position he became acquainted with all the leading personages in the artistic, literary, and political life of London. Since his return to the United States, in 1887, Mr. Hoppin has resided in Providence, and to the last has kept in close touch with current affairs. Although afflicted by many bodily infirmities, his mind was unclouded until the peaceful close of his life. He was never married, and out of a family of twelve brothers and sisters, only three survive him. He was a member of the New York branch of the Society of the Cincinnati, being descended from families famous in colonial and Revolutionary times. Mr. Hoppin was elected a corresponding member of this Society in 1874. On his removal to Providence in 1889 he became an active member, reading papers before the Society, and in other ways manifesting interest in the usefulness of the institution. Most of this article appeared in the Providence *Journal* at the time of Mr. Hoppin's death.

ELI WHITNEY BLAKE.

Professor Blake was born in New Haven, Conn., April 20, 1836; he died in Hampton, Conn., Oct. 1, 1895.

He was graduated at Yale in the class of 1857, being a member of D K E, the Skull and Bones, and other societies. After graduation he devoted a year to teaching in a private school at Unionville, Conn., and subsequently another year to study in the Sheffield Scientific School. Next he studied in Germany for three years and a half,—at Heidelberg under Bunsen and Kirchhoff, at Marburg under Kolbe, at Berlin under Dove and Magnus. He devoted his attention to both chemistry and physics; for although he became ultimately a physicist, it was his original intention to be a chemist. Upon his return, he was for a year

(1866-67) professor of chemistry and physics in the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College; for the year 1868-69, acting professor of physics in Columbia College, New York; and later, professor of physics and mechanic arts at Cornell University, then just opened. From 1870 to 1895 he was Hazard professor of physics in Brown University. It was in his term of service that the institution received from the late George F. Wilson a bequest of above one hundred thousand dollars, to be devoted to a physical laboratory. Wilson Hall, immediately erected, will long stand, a monument to the generous donor; but it is also a monument to Professor Blake, to whose able, unwearied, and conscientious labors are largely due its appropriate and convenient arrangements.

By nature Professor Blake had very strong mechanical and scientific tendencies. Indeed, they were in the blood; for he was grandnephew of Eli Whitney, whose cotton-gin was an epoch-making machine. He was son of Eli Whitney Blake, of New Haven, himself a scientific man, manufacturer, and an inventor.

Professor Blake was an indefatigable worker in the laboratory. He was there from morning to night. He pursued experimental study in every department of physics, oftenest with apparatus of his own designing and the product of his own hands. Of his scientific writings, the following are known to the writer:

1. *Stereoscopic Advertisements* (Am. Jour. Sci. and Arts, 1860, 30, 304).
2. *On the Presence of Rubidium and Cæsium in Triphylite* (*ib.* 1862, 33, 274).
3. *On a Method of Producing, by the Electric Spark, Figures Similar to Those of Lichtenberg* (*ib.* 1867, 49, 289).
4. *A Method of recording Articulate Vibrations by Means of Photography* (1878, *ib.* 3 S. 16, 54).
5. *The Human Ear-Drum* (Journal of Otology, Boston).

Professor Blake received the honorary degree of A. M. from the University of Vermont and State Agricultural School, and the degree of LL.D. from Brown University.

During his residence in Providence he performed his full share of service to the public, being a member of the Board

of Trustees of the Rhode Island Hospital; president of the Free Kindergarten Association; vestryman of St. John's Church; member of the Providence School Committee, and from time to time of other committees for securing public improvements. As a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, he frequently participated in its meetings and discussions, and was much interested in its advancement.

Owing to the ill health of a member of his family, he resigned his professor's chair, to take effect June, 1895; but before that date he was taken slightly ill himself, and he did not recover. His constitution was weakened by the continuous and confining labors incidental to his profession, and he died after an illness of about five months.

He was twice married, his second wife, Elizabeth Vernon Blake, surviving him. By his first wife, who was a sister of Prof. Ogden N. Rood, he leaves two children,—a son, Eli Whitney Blake, a brilliant young man, alumnus of Brown University (1888) and of the Harvard Law School (1891) and now of Syracuse, N. Y.,—and a daughter, Mrs. Barclay Hazard, of California.

Especially to those who knew Professor Blake, this cold, brief and formal notice of his career affords no true picture of the man himself; for in addition to mental powers of a high order he possessed exceptionally noble moral qualities.

His associates in Brown University recognized the clear and philosophical method by which he considered the many educational and practical questions which a university faculty must continually meet. His pupils could not fail to appreciate his intense and genuine interest in their advancement. His sincere devotion to truth led to a conscientiousness, a high sense of honor, and great moral courage,—beautiful elements of character which he wore like parts of himself, and in no sense as garments, to be put on and off. He was one of the most unselfish of men. He was the warmest and truest of friends. While he devoted little time to society, he was welcomed as a brilliant writer and talker, and as an affectionate and delightful companion. Pure in heart, knightly in conduct, he was thoroughly a Christian gentleman.

LE ROY KING.

Le Roy King was born in Rome, Italy, Feb. 22, 1857, and died in New York, Dec. 5, 1895. He was the second son of the late Edward and Mary Augusta (Le Roy) King, of Newport, R. I., and grandson of the first Dr. David King, of that city, who was the first physician to introduce vaccination in this State. He was also a descendant of Peter Stuyvesant, the last Dutch governor of New York.

His early life was spent in Newport, and at the age of thirteen he became a pupil of Dr. Coit's, at St. Paul's School. He entered Columbia College in 1873, graduating four years later, and in 1879 he was admitted to the bar. In 1881 he married Ethel, third daughter of Frederic W. Rhineland, of New York,—since which time, with the exception of occasional visits to Europe, he resided in Newport.

Brought up in the Episcopal Church, he was a devoted and loyal member, ever using his position and time for the glory and strength of the Church, and for the welfare of his fellowmen. For many years he was a vestryman, and for the past five years senior warden, of Trinity Church. He was often a delegate from that parish to the Diocesan Convention, and for three times represented this diocese as a delegate to the Triennial Convention of the Church.

He was always deeply interested in the local societies in Newport, and was president of the Redwood Library for nine years. He was also a trustee of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.

One who knew him well has said: "His life is the record of a simple and earnest devotion to duty, controlled by strong religious principle. In Newport, in the midst of the gayety of one of the most fashionable and attractive of American watering-places, he led a quiet, unostentatious, and useful life. He was, in the truest sense, a high-toned, Christian gentleman, keenly appreciative of everything noble and pure. His ideas and his manners were marked by gentle and considerate courtesy. The world is better for the life and example of Le Roy King. It is well for us to reflect upon that example. It will teach us that wealth and position need be no hindrance to an earnest Christian life, but that one who was endowed abundantly with what are esteemed earthly advantages, could use his opportunities for the good of others, and 'could keep himself unspotted from the world.'"

INSTITUTIONS, CORPORATIONS, AND COPARTNER- SHIPS FROM WHICH GIFTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

- American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.
 American Catholic Historical Society, Philadelphia.
 American Congregational Association, Boston.
 American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.
 Boston Associated Charities, Boston.
 Boston Public Library, Boston.
 Boston Record Commissioners, Boston.
 Brooklyn Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Brown University, Providence.
 Buffalo Historical Society, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Cayuga County Historical Society, Auburn, N. Y.
 Columbia College, New York.
 Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford, Conn.
 Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Conn.
 Coombs, H. M. & Co., Providence.
 Dedham Historical Society, Dedham, Mass.
 Essex County Historical and Genealogical Register, Ipswich, Mass.
 Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.
 Fairfield County Historical Society, Bridgeport, Conn.
 Halifax Historical Society, Halifax, N. S.
 Hartford Theological Seminary, Hartford, Conn.
 Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
 Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.
 Howard Memorial Library, New Orleans, La.
 Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, Ill.
 Indian Rights Association, Philadelphia.
 International News Company.
 Iowa Geological Survey, Des Moines, Iowa.
 Iowa Historical Department, Des Moines, Iowa.
 Iowa State Historical Society, Iowa City, Iowa.
 Irrepressible Society, Providence.
 Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
 Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, Ks.
 Lenox Library, New York.
 Libbie, C. F. & Co., New York.
 Los Angeles Public Library, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Louisiana Historical Society, New Orleans, Louisiana.
 Maine Historical Society, Portland, Me.
 Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Md.
 Massachusetts Board of Railroad Commissioners, Boston.
 Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor, Boston.
 Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston.
 Massachusetts Teachers' Association, Boston.
 McMillan & Co., New York.
 Michigan State Library, Lansing, Mich.
 Michigan University, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, Mo.
 Nebraska Historical Society, Lincoln, Neb.
 Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill.
 New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston.
 New Hampshire Historical Society, Concord, N. H.
 New Hampshire State Library, Concord, N. H.
 New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, N. J.
 New London County Historical Society, New London, Conn.
 New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, New York.
 New York Historical Society, New York.
 New York Mercantile Library Association, New York.
 New York Meteorological Observatory, New York.
 New York Society of Colonial Wars.
 New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.
 New York State University, Albany, N. Y.
 New York World, New York.
 Nova Scotia Historical Society, Halifax, N. S.
 Ohio Archæological and Historical Society, Columbus, Ohio.

- Ohio Historical and Philosophical Society, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Old Colony Historical Society, Taunton, Mass.
- Open Court Publishing Company, Chicago, Ill.
- Pawcatuck Valley Historical Society, West-erly, R. I.
- Pennsylvania Historical Society, Philadel-phia.
- Philadelphia Library Company, Philadel-phia.
- Philadelphia Peace Society, Philadelphia.
- Portland Library Association, Portland, Ore-gon.
- Providence Children's Friend Society, Provi-dence.
- Providence City Government, Providence.
- Providence Home for Aged Men, Providence.
- Providence Journal Company, Providence.
- Providence Public Library, Providence.
- Providence Record Commissioners, Provi-dence.
- Providence Soldiers and Sailors Historical Society, Providence.
- Providence Young Men's Christian Associa-tion, Providence.
- Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Kingston, R. I.
- Rhode Island Hospital, Providence.
- Rhode Island Medical Society, Providence.
- Rhode Island Peace Society, Providence.
- Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Providence.
- Rhode Island State Department, Providence.
- Royal Academy of Belles-Lettres and His-tory, Stockholm, Sweden.
- Royal Historical Society, London, Hanover Square, W.
- Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Co-penhagen, Denmark.
- St. Paul's Church, Des Moines, Iowa.
- Salem Public Library, Salem, Mass.
- Sampson, Murdock & Co., Providence.
- Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.
- Society of the Cincinnati, New York.
- Society of Colonial Wars, New York.
- Society of Colonial Wars, Illinois.
- Society of the Sons of the Revolution, Massa-chusetts.
- Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind.
- Standard Printing Company, Providence.
- Tennessee State Board of Health, Nashville, Tenn.
- Tufts College, College Hill, Mass.
- Union Congregational Church, Providence.
- United States Board of Geographic Names, Washington.
- United States Bureau of Education, Wash-ington.
- United States Civil Service Commission, Washington.
- United States Department of Agriculture, Washington.
- United States Department of the Interior, Washington.
- United States Department of Labor, Wash-ington.
- United States Department of State, Wash-ington.
- United States War Department, Washington.
- United States Treasury Department, Wash-ington.
- Wadlin, Horace G., Chief of Labor Bureau.
- West Virginia Historical Society.
- Western Reserve Historical Society.
- William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va.
- Wisconsin State Historical Society, Madi-son, Wis.
- Worcester Society of Antiquity, Worcester, Mass.
- Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.
- Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
- Yonkers Historical and Library Association.
- Yonkers, N. V.

PERSONS FROM WHOM GIFTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

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| <p>Aldrich, Nelson W., Providence.
 Angell, James B., Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Appleton, William S., Boston.
 Arnold, Fred Augustus, Providence.
 Arnold, H. T., Woodstock, Conn
 Arnold, Stephen H. Providence.
 Austin, John O., Providence.
 Balch, Edwın Swift, Philadelphia.
 Ball, Nicholas, Block Island.
 Barrows, George B., Providence.
 Barrows, Miss Hepsa Blake, Providence.
 Bennett, Charles P., Providence.
 Billings, Mrs. Anna, Providence.
 Billings, Mrs. Samuel, Jersey City, N. J.
 Bowen, Holder Borden, Providence.
 Bradlee, Rev. Caleb D., Boston.
 Brinton, Daniel G., M. D., Philadelphia.
 Brown, John Nicholas. Providence.
 Bucklin, Miss L. B., Providence.
 Burke, Benjamin F., Providence
 Burrage, Rev. Henry S., Portland, Me.
 Carpenter, Rev. C. C., Andover, Mass.
 Carpenter, Charles E., Providence.
 Carpenter, George M., Providence.
 Chadsey, J., M. D., Newark, N. J.
 Chapin, Wm. W., Providence.
 Chase, George W., Providence.
 Clark, Henry C., Providence.
 Clark, Rt. Rev. Thomas M., Providence
 Coe, Henry F., Boston.
 Coggeshall, Mrs. James H., Providence.
 Cranston, Henry C., Providence.
 Danforth, Charles, Providence.
 Daniels, H., Providence.
 Davis, Charles E., Boston.
 Davis, Mrs. Sarah A., Providence.
 DeMenil, Alexander N., St. Louis, Mo.
 Denison, Frederic, Providence.
 Dodge, James H., Boston.
 Dorrance, James R., Providence.
 Drowne, Henry T., New York.
 Drowne, Thomas S., Flatbush, N. Y.
 Dyer, Elisha, Providence.
 Eaton, Amasa M., Providence.
 Ely, William D., Providence.
 Everett, Richmond P., Providence.
 Feacing, A. C., Jr., Boston.</p> | <p>Field, Edward, Providence.
 Fisher, David, Kalamazoo, Mich.
 Flagg, Charles O., Kingston, R. I.
 Folsom, Albert A., Brookline, Mass.
 Freeman, Edward L., Providence.
 Fretwell, John, Providence.
 Frost, Walter B., Providence.
 Gamwell, Edward F., Providence.
 Green, Samuel A., Boston.
 Greene, Rev. Albert, East Providence.
 Greene, S. C., Cleveland, Ohio.
 Griffin, Stephen W., Washington, D. C.
 Gurley, Charles L., Washington, D. C.
 Harris, William T., Washington, D. C.
 Hassam, John T., Boston.
 Hazard, Rowland, Peace Dale, R. I.
 Hearn, George A., New York.
 Henry, E. L., New York.
 Hoadley, Samuel P., Lowell, Mass.
 Holbrook, Albert, Providence.
 Hopkins, C. W., Providence.
 Hoppin, William Warner, New York.
 Howland, Richard S., Providence.
 Hoyt, David W., Providence.
 Hoyt, Harold W., Providence.
 Huling, Ray Greene, Cambridge, Mass,
 Hunter, George F., East Providence.
 Jencks, Albert V., Providence.
 Jenks, Elisha T., Middleborough, Mass.
 Kelton, Dwight H., Montpelier, Vt.
 King, Henry M., Providence.
 Knight, Jabez C., Providence.
 Knowles, Edward Randall, Worcester, Mass.
 Knowles, Edwin A., Point Judith, R. I.
 Knowles, John P., St. Paul, Minnesota.
 Lapham, Oscar, Providence.
 Leupp, Francis E., St. Louis, Mo.
 Libbie, Charles F., New York.
 Lincoln, Frederick W., Boston.
 Martin, Frank B., Washington, D. C.
 Mead, William B., Providence.
 Meader, Lewis H., Providence.
 Mitchell, Thomas S., Providence.
 Morse, John G., Boston.
 Moseley, William H. T., Providence.
 Murray, William, Lowell, Mass.
 Nicholson, Samuel M., Providence.</p> |
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- Nightingale, Charles E., Providence.
 Noyes, Charles P., St. Paul, Minn.
 Noyes, Isaac P., Washington, D. C.
 Olney, Frank F., Providence.
 Olney, George W., New York.
 Parsons, Mrs. Ellen R., Providence.
 Pearce, Edward D., Providence.
 Peckham, Stephen F., Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Peckham, Thomas C., Providence.
 Peet, Stephen D., Ill.
 Peirce, Edward L., Dorchester, Mass.
 Pell, Howland, New York.
 Perry, Amos, Providence.
 Perry, John G., South Kingstown, R. I.
 Perry, Rt. Rev. William S., Davenport, Ia.
 Powell, J. W., Washington, D. C.
 Putnam, Eben, Salem, Mass.
 Rhodes, Edward L., Providence.
 Rider, Sidney S., Providence.
 Robinson, J. A., Providence.
 Rodman, Robert, North Kingstown, R. I.
 Rogers, Horatio, Providence.
 Sabin, Charles, Providence.
 Savage, John, Lowell, Mass.
- Sheldon, Mrs. Israel R., Pawtucket.
 Spencer, Gideon, East Greenwich.
 Steere, Charles L., Burrillville, Mass.
 Stetson, George R., Washington, D. C.
 Stevens, Benjamin F., Boston.
 Stone, Frederick D., Philadelphia.
 Storer, Horatio R., Providence.
 Swan, Robert T., Boston.
 Swarts, Gardner T., M. D., Providence.
 Tooker, William Wallace, Sag Harbor, Long
 Island, N. Y.
 Updike, Daniel, Berkeley, Boston.
 Walker, Henry, Boston.
 Webb, William Seward, New York.
 Weeden, William B., Providence.
 Wickes, W. B., Sharon, Mass.
 Wilbour, Mrs. Belinda W., Bristol, R. I.
 Wilson, George G., Providence.
 Wood, William H., Providence.
 Wood, Mark H., Barrington, R. I.
 Woodbury, Rev. Augustus, Providence.
 Worch, Mrs. W. F., Providence.
 Wright, Carroll D., Washington.

 ACTIVE MEMBERS—JANUARY, 1896.

ELECTED.

1895. Adams, John F.
 1874. Aldrich, Nelson Wilmarth
 1890. Allen, Candace
 1890. Allen, Edward S.
 1885. Andrews, Elisha Benjamin
 1876. Angell, Edwin G.
 1893. Angell, Walter F.
 1880. Anthony, John B.
 1891. Armstrong, Henry C.
 1894. Arnold, Fred Augustus
 1889. Arnold, Fred. W.
 1889. Arnold, Newton Darling
 1874. Arnold, Olney
 1877. Arnold, Stephen Harris
 1890. Atwood, Charles H.
 1893. Backus, Thomas
 1881. Bailey, Richard Arnold
 1853. Bailey, William Mason
 1881. Baker, David Sherman
 1891. Ball, Nicholas

ELECTED.

1895. Ballou, Hosea Starr
 1890. Ballou, William Herbert
 1884. Ballou, Latimer Whipple
 1891. Barker, Frederick Augustus
 1890. Barker, Henry R.
 1872. Barrows, Edwin
 1886. Barstow, Amos C.
 1890. Barstow, George E.
 1888. Bartlett, John Russell
 1879. Barton, William T.
 1893. Bass, Bertha
 1883. Bates, Isaac Comstock
 1894. Bates, William L.
 1894. Bicknell, Thomas Williams
 1858. Binney, William
 1892. Blake, Elizabeth Vernon
 1890. Blodgett, John T.
 1878. Bogman, Edward Young
 1894. Bourn, Augustus Osborne
 1891. Bourn, George W. B.

ELECTED.

1881. Bradley, Charles
 1893. Briggs, Benjamin F.
 1894. Brown, Albert Waterman
 1883. Brown, D. Russell
 1883. Brown, H. Martin
 1893. Brown, Pardon Fenner
 1876. Bugbee, James H.
 1884. Bullock, Jonathan Russell
 1884. Burdick, James
 1891. Burgess, Edwin A.
 1891. Calder, Albert L.
 1859. Calder, George Beckford
 1876. Campbell, Horatio Nelson
 1894. Campbell, John P.
 1873. Carpenter, Charles Earl
 1874. Carpenter, Francis Wood
 1886. Carpenter, George Moulton
 1889. Catlin, Charles Albert
 1894. Chace, Henry Richmond
 1888. Chace, James H.
 1880. Chace, Jonathan
 1880. Chace, Julian A.
 1879. Chace, Lewis Jenkins
 1892. Chace, Mrs. Lucretia G.
 1868. Chace, Thomas Wilson
 1857. Chambers, Robert B.
 1884. Chapin, Charles Value
 1892. Chapin, William W.
 1883. Child, Charles H.
 1887. Clafin, Arthur W.
 1895. Clark, Harry Clinton
 1878. Clark, Thomas March
 1880. Coats, James
 1877. Codman, Arthur Amory
 1885. Collins, George Lewis
 1892. Colwell, Francis
 1890. Comstock, Louis H.
 1886. Comstock, Richard W.
 1891. Conant, Samuel Morse
 1872. Congdon, Johns Hopkins
 1892. Cooke, Henry W.
 1877. Cranston, George K.
 1874. Cranston, Henry Clay
 1881. Cranston, James E.
 1894. Cressy, Oliver S.

ELECTED.

1891. Crins, William H.
 1876. Cushman, Henry I.
 1890. Danforth, Charles
 1886. Dart, Edward Merrill
 1891. Davis, Henry R.
 1894. Davis, John W.
 1887. Day, Albert C.
 1881. Day, Daniel
 1894. Day, Frank L.
 1894. Day, Henry G.
 1886. Dews, Joseph
 1895. Dexter, Elizabeth Bridgham
 1893. Diman, John B.
 1881. Dixon, Nathan Fellows
 1877. Doringh, Charles H. R.
 1877. Dorrance, Sam'l Richmond
 1888. Douglas, Samuel Tobey
 1882. Douglas, Wm. Wilberforce
 1875. Dunnell, William Wanton
 1877. Durfee, Charles S.
 1849. Durfee, Thomas
 1890. Dyer, Elsha
 1894. Dyer, Oliver
 1873. Eames, Benjamin Tucker
 1886. Earle, Charles R.
 1856. Ely, James W. C.
 1891. Ely, Joseph Cady
 1862. Ely, William Davis
 1892. Farnsworth, John P.
 1891. Field, Edward
 1891. Fifield, Henry Allen
 1890. Fiske, George McClellan
 1885. Fitzgerald, O. Edward
 1893. Flint, Susan A.
 1891. Foster, John
 1888. Foster, Samuel
 1881. Foster, William E.
 1892. Fredericks, William H.
 1855. Gammell, Asa Messer
 1875. Gammell, Robert Ives
 1884. Gammell, William
 1891. Gardner, Clarence T.
 1889. Gardner, Henry Brayton
 1889. Gardner, Rathbone
 1885. George, Charles H.

ELECTED.

1891. Gifford, Robert P.
 1894. Goddard, Elizabeth C.
 1881. Goddard, Moses Brown Ives
 1880. Goddard, Robert H. Ives
 1850. Goddard, William
 1895. Goff, Isaac L.
 1883. Goodwin, Daniel
 1891. Granger, Daniel L. D.
 1893. Granger, William S.
 1875. Grant, Henry Townsend
 1891. Grant, Henry T., Jr.
 1893. Greene, Charles William
 1893. Greene, Edward A.
 1876. Greene, Henry L.
 1893. Greene, Henry Whitman
 1887. Greene, Thomas C.
 1877. Greene, W. Maxwell
 1895. Greene, William R.
 1892. Gross, J. Mason
 1872. Grosvenor, William
 1887. Guild, Reuben Aldridge
 1894. Hale Wendell Phillips
 1890. Hall, Emily A.
 1882. Hall, Jenison C.
 1878. Hall, Robert
 1878. Harkness, Albert
 1874. Harrington, Henry Augustus
 1895. Harrison, Joseph Le Roy
 1883. Harson, M. Joseph
 1889. Hart, George Thomas
 1892. Hayes, Henry W.
 1890. Hazard, George J.
 1888. Hazard, Rowland Gibson
 1881. Hersey, George D.
 1873. Hidden, Henry Atkins
 1874. Holbrook, Albert
 1892. Hopkins, Charles W.
 1874. Hopkins, William H.
 1887. Hopkins, William H., 2d
 1871. Hoppin, Frederick Street
 1890. Howard, Hiram
 1891. Howe, Marc Antony DeWolf
 1885. Howland, Richard Smith
 1882. Hoyt, David Webster
 1889. Hudson, James Smith
 1882. Jackson, William F. B.

ELECTED.

1896. Jacob, Henry
 1888. Jameson, John Franklin
 1867. Jencks, Albert Varnum
 1890. Jepherson, George A.
 1880. Jones, Augustine
 1889. Kelly, John B.
 1883. Kendall, Hiram
 1880. Kenyon, James S.
 1892. Kimball, Horace A.
 1876. Kimball, James M.
 1892. King, Henry M.
 1884. King, William Dehon
 1879. Knight, Edward B.
 1894. Koopman, Harry Lyman
 1883. Ladd, Herbert W.
 1895. Lapham, George Boardman
 1890. Leete, George F.
 1895. Lillibridge, Byron J.
 1892. Lincoln, Ferdinand A.
 1894. Lingane, David F.
 1878. Lippitt, Charles Warren
 1890. Lippitt, Christopher
 1891. Lord, Augustus M.
 1892. Luther, George Edmund
 1894. Macdougall, Hamilton C.
 1891. Manly, John M.
 1892. Mason, A. Livingston
 1877. Mason, Earl Philip
 1892. Mason, Edith B. H.
 1877. Mason, Eugene W.
 1877. Mason, John H.
 1894. Mathewson, Frank M.
 1891. Matteson, Charles
 1889. Matteson, George Washing-
 ton Richmond
 1895. McCabe, Anthony
 1891. McGuinness, Edwin D.
 1891. Mead, William B.
 1883. Meader, Lewis H.
 1890. Metcalf, Alfred
 1876. Metcalf, Henry B.
 1875. Miller, Augustus Samuel
 1881. Miner, Francis Wayland
 1892. Mitchell, Thomas Spencer
 1892. Mott, Herbert
 1891. Moulton, David C.

ELECTED.

1890. Moulton, Edmund T.
 1880. Munro, Wilfred H.
 1895. Newell, Timothy
 1880. Nichols, Amos G.
 1894. Nicholson, Samuel M.
 1894. Nicholson, Stephen
 1876. Nickerson, Edward I.
 1874. Nightingale, George Corlis
 1894. Nightingale, Samuel Arnold
 1896. Noyes, James Fanning
 1890. Olney, Frank F.
 1879. Olney, George Henry
 1888. Packard, Alpheus S.
 1885. Page, Charles H.
 1889. Paine, Charles E. (C. E.)
 1894. Palmer, John S.
 1890. Parker, Edward D. L.
 1887. Peck, Walter A.
 1875. Pegram, John C.
 1896. Pendleton, Charles Leonard
 1880. Perry, Marsden J.
 1874. Persons, Benjamin Williams
 1894. Pettis, George H.
 1891. Phillips, Gilbert A.
 1873. Phillips, Theodore Winthrop
 1878. Porter, Emory Huntington
 1895. Potter, Albert
 1891. Potter, Asa K.
 1887. Preston, Howard Willis
 1894. Remick, Augustus
 1896. Rhodes, Elisha Hunt
 1891. Richards, Henry F.
 1891. Richmond, Caroline
 1877. Richmond, Walter
 1891. Ripley, James M.
 1881. Roelker, William G.
 1888. Rogers, Arthur
 1890. Rugg, Henry W.
 1877. Seagrave, Caleb
 1874. Shedd, J. Herbert
 1881. Sheffield, William Paine, Jr.
 1889. Sheldon, Charles Henry, Jr.
 1885. Sheldon, Nicholas
 1879. Shepley, George L.
 1894. Sisson, Henry Tillinghast
 1877. Slater, Horatio Nelson
 1875. Smith, Edwin Augustus

ELECTED.

1869. Southwick, Isaac H.
 1885. Southwick, Isaac H., Jr.
 1880. Spicer, William A.
 1890. Spink, Joseph Edwin
 1881. Spooner, Henry Joshua
 1888. Stark, Charles Rathbone
 1879. Stiness, John Henry
 1881. Stone, Alfred
 1886. Sturges, Howard O.
 1894. Swarts, Gardner T.
 1896. Taft, Edward Padelford
 1896. Taft, Orray
 1856. Taft, Royal Chapin
 1883. Talbot, Frederick
 1874. Taylor, Charles Frederick
 1881. Thomas, Charles Lloyd
 1890. Thornton, George M.
 1891. Thurston, Benjamin F.
 1889. Tillinghast, James
 1891. Tourtellot, Amasa C.
 1890. Tower, James H.
 1891. Traver, Adelia E. A.
 1895. Tucker, William Packard
 1874. Turner, Henry Edward
 1885. Updike, Daniel Berkeley
 1895. Vinton, Frederick Arnold
 1894. Von Gottschalck, Mary H. B.
 1881. Vose, James Gardner
 1861. Waterman, Rufus
 1890. Webb, Samuel H.
 1868. Weeden, William Babcock
 1887. Welling, Rich. Ward Greene
 1891. West, George J.
 1894. Weston, George Franklin
 1890. Whitaker, Nelson Bowen
 1884. White, Stillman
 1896. White, Willis H.
 1874. Whitford, Geo. Washington
 1884. Wilbour, Joshua
 1891. Wilbur, George A.
 1896. Williams, Alonzo
 1881. Williams, Zephaniah
 1895. Winship, George Barker
 1891. Willson, Edmund R.
 1888. Wilson, George Grafton
 1887. Wood, William H.
 1876. Woods, Marshall

LIFE MEMBERS—JANUARY, 1896.

ACTIVE.	LIFE.			DIED.
1867.	1872.	George T. Paine,	Providence.	
1849.	1872.	Henry T. Beckwith,	Providence.	1893.
1866.	1872.	William Greene,	Warwick.	1883.
1836.	1872.	Rowland G. Hazard,	S. Kingstown.	1888.
	1872.	Holder Borden Bowen,	Providence.	
	1872.	Amasa Mason Eaton,	N. Providence.	
1857.	1873.	James Y. Smith,	Providence.	1876.
	1873.	Jarvis B. Swan,	Providence.	
1870.	1873.	Benjamin G. Pabodie,	Providence.	1880.
	1875.	Albert G. Angell,	Providence.	1884.
	1876.	William Ely,	Providence.	
	1877.	Hezekiah Conant,	Pawtucket,	
1844.	1879.	Samuel G. Arnold,	Portsmouth.	1880.
	1879.	Amos D. Lockwood,	Providence.	1884.
	1879.	Royal Woodward,	Albany, N. Y.	1882.
1878.	1880.	Charles Gorton,	Providence.	
1874.	1880.	John Pitman Walker,	Providence.	1887.
1841.	1880.	Alexander Duncan,	Scotland.	1889.
1877.	1883.	John T. Mumford,	Providence.	1891.
	1883.	Thomas Poynton Ives Goddard,	Providence.	1893.
1873.	1884.	Henry G. Russell,	Providence.	
	1885.	William G. Weld,	Newport.	
	1885.	John Nicholas Brown,	Newport.	
	1885.	George Peabody Wetmore,	Newport.	
	1885.	Harold Brown,	Newport.	
	1886.	John W. Danielson,	Providence.	
	1888.	Le Roy King,	Newport.	1895.
	1889.	Charles Fletcher,	Providence.	
	1890.	Julia Bullock,	Providence.	1894.
	1890.	Joseph Davol,	Providence.	
	1890.	Mary H. Knowles,	Providence.	
	1890.	Joseph Banigan,	Providence.	
	1890.	Walter Callender,	Providence.	
	1890.	Arnold Green,	Providence.	
	1890.	Lucian Sharpe,	Providence.	
	1890.	John L. Troup,	Providence.	1896.
1881.	1892.	John Osborne Austin,	Providence.	
1858.	1892.	Richmond P. Everett,	Providence.	
1885.	1892.	George Gordon King,	Newport.	
	1892.	Belinda Olney Wilbour,	Bristol.	
	1894.	William Butler Duncan,	New York.	
1882.	1894.	Charles H. Smith,	Providence.	

ACTIVE.	LIFE.		DIED.
1871.	1894.	Rowland Hazard,	Peace Dale.
1866.	1894.	Horatio Rogers,	Providence.
1874.	1894.	Thomas Jefferson Hill,	Providence. 1894.
1891.	1894.	Elizabeth C. Hill,	Providence.
	1894.	Caroline Hazard,	Peace Dale.
	1895.	James Tillinghast,	Buffalo.
	1895.	Hattie Budlong Chaffee,	Providence.
	1895.	Esek A. Jillson,	Providence.
	1895.	Robert Rodman,	N. Kingstown.
	1896.	Charles Phelps Noyes,	St. Paul, Minn.
1875.	1896.	William Ames.	Providence.
1889.	1896.	Hunter Carson White,	Providence.
1873.	1896.	Charles Hart,	Providence.
1858.	1896.	Amos Perry,	Providence.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

ELECTED.		
1888.	James Burrill Angell, LL.D.,	Ann Arbor, Mich.
1895.	Charles Francis Adams,	Boston, Mass.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

ELECTED.		DIED.
1888.	James Tillinghast,	Buffalo, N. Y.
1888.	William Frederick Poole, LL.D.,	Chicago, Ill. 1894.
1888.	Samuel Smith Purple, M. D.,	New York.
1888.	Edward Amasa Park, D. D.,	Andover, Mass.
1888.	Abby Isabel (Brown) Bulkley,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
1889.	William Henry Watson, M. D.,	Utica, N. Y.
1890.	Rev. William R. Bagnall,	Middletown, Ct. 1892.
1890.	Franklin Pierce Rice,	Worcester, Mass.
1890.	William Harden,	Savannah, Ga.
1891.	Henry Fitz Gilbert Waters,	Salem, Mass.
1891.	William Warner Hoppin,	New York.
1891.	Isaac Pitman Noyes,	Washington, D. C.
1892.	Henry Herbert Edes,	Charlestown, Mass.
1893.	Clarence Winthrop Bowen,	New York.
1893.	Alfred Manchester,	Salem, Mass.
1894.	Laura G. Sanford,	Erie, Pa.
1894.	Charles Phelps Noyes,	St. Paul, Minn.
1895.	Oscar S. Straus,	New York.
1895.	Stanislaus Murray Hamilton,	Brookland, D. C.
1895.	David Fisher,	Kalamazoo, Mich.

For list of Honorary and Corresponding Members elected at previous dates, see Proceedings, 1887-88.

Pelatiah Mason ² (Sampson ¹). B 1669, April 1. M 1694, May 22. D 1763, March 29. Swanzey, Mass.		Hepsibeth Brooks ³ (Timothy ² , Henry ¹). B 1673. D 1727, Aug. 24.	
B	M	D	
B	D		
Esck Brown ³ (James ² , Chad ¹). B 1679, Mar. 8. M 1705, Nov. 29. D 1772, Dec. 10. Newport, R. I., Swanzey, Mass.		Mercy Carr ³ (Caleb ² , Caleb ¹). B 1683, Oct. 7. D 1776, Dec.	
James Mason ³ (Samuel ² , Sampson ¹). B 1685, March 16. M 1713, July 30. D 1755, Feb. Swanzey, Mass.		Rosc Haile ² (Richard ¹). B 1692, May 3. D 1748, March 7.	
John Mason. B 1716, Oct. 3. M 1738, Oct. 26. D 1801, June 27. Swanzey, Mass.		Zerviah Ormsbee. B 1718. D 1765, July 20.	
James Brown. B 1719, Nov. 21. M 1742, Feb. 19. D Swanzey, Mass.		Hannah Mason. B 1721, Sept. 22. D	
John Mason. B 1742, Nov. 12. M 1768, Feb. 4. D 1809, Mar. 15. Swanzey, Mass.-Thompson, Conn.		Rose Brown. B 1745, May 6. D 1826, Aug. 13.	

JAMES BROWN MASON.

Born 1775, Jan. 28. Died 1819, Aug. 31.
 Providence, R. I.

<p>Stephen Dexter ³ (John ², Gregory ¹). B 1689, April 15. M D 1758, Dec. 27. Providence, R. I.</p> <p>Susannah Whipple ³ (Joseph ², John ¹). B 1693, April 14. D 1776, Dec. 15.</p>	<p>Ebenezer Carpenter ⁶ (William ⁴, William ³, William ², William ¹). B 1694, June 5. M D 1737. Attleboro, Mass.</p> <p>Mehitable. B D</p>	<p>Ichabod Comstock ⁴ (Samuel ³, Samuel ², William ¹). B 1696, June 9. M 1722, Sept. 13. D 1775, Jan. 26. Smithfield, R. I.</p> <p>Zebiah Wilkinson ⁴ (Samuel ³, Samuel ², Lawrence ¹). B 1702, Oct. 2. D</p>	<p>John Jenckes ⁴ (William ³, Joseph ², Joseph ¹). B 1710. M D 1776, May. Smithfield, R. I.</p> <p>Rachel Lawrence. B D 1776⁺</p>
<p>Christopher Dexter. B 1728. M 1749, Sept. 28. D 1797, June 11. N. Providence, R. I.</p>	<p>Priscilla Carpenter. B 1728. D 1800, May 26.</p>	<p>Ichabod Comstock. B 1728, March 17. M 1760, April 11. D Smithfield, R. I.</p>	<p>Sarah Jenckes. B D</p>
<p>Lewis Dexter. B 1763. M 1793, Jan. 31. D 1824, Mar. 17. Smithfield, R. I.</p>	<p>Lydia Comstock. B 1766. D</p>		

LEWIS DEXTER.

Born 1794. Died 1867, July 22.

WILSON, HOOKER, RAWSON, ARTHUR AND BURRILL ALLIED
FAMILIES.

Rev. John Wilson, Jr., son of Rev. John Wilson of the First Church at Boston, married soon after the death of Rev. Thomas Hooker, 1647, Sarah Hooker, youngest daughter of Rev. Thomas Hooker, of Hartford, Conn. The Wilsons were settled at Dorchester.

Susannah Wilson, youngest child of Rev. John and Sarah (Hooker) Wilson, born, 1664 ; married, 1683, Rev. Grindall Rawson, son of Colonial Secretary Edmund Rawson, whose wife, Rachel Perne, was in some way related to Rev. Thomas Hooker.

Wilson Rawson, son of Rev. Grindall and Susannah (Wilson) Rawson (1692-1726), married, 1712, Margaret Arthur, of Nantucket (-1757).

Stephen Rawson, son of Wilson and Margaret (Arthur) Rawson (1722-1773), married,—? Elizabeth —?

Elizabeth Rawson, daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth () Rawson, married, 1768, James Burrill, of Providence, R. I.

This Elizabeth Rawson was a Gr.-Gr.-Gr.-Granddaughter of Rev. Thomas Hooker, and was Grandmother of Hon. James Burrill, U. S. Senate, who was therefore a Gr.-Gr.-Gr.-Gr.-Gr.-Grandson of Rev. Thomas Hooker, of Hartford, Conn.

Sarah Hooker married Rev. John Wilson, Jr., Dorchester, Mass.

Susannah Wilson married Rev. Grindall Rawson, Mendon, Mass.

Wilson Rawson, Mendon, married Margaret Arthur, Nantucket.

Stephen Rawson married Elizabeth —?

Elizabeth Rawson married James Burrill, Providence, R. I.

EDW. HOOKER,
289 Gates Avenue,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Providence, Feb. 5, 1896.

MY DEAR MR. PERRY: In the last number of the Publications of the Society there was printed a genealogical chart of Senator James Burrill and his wife Sally Arnold. As they were my great-grandparents, I happen to be able to send you the following additional data.

James Burrill, Senior, was born 1744 and died December 15, 1825. He lived in Lynn and Providence.

Ebenezer Burrill * was born February 6, 1702. He married Mary Mansfield, daughter of Geo. (or Gen.) Mansfield.

Elizabeth Rawson was born January 7, 1747, and died March 1 (not 11), 1811.

Stephen Rawson married Elizabeth Elliott.

Sarah Arnold was born November 22, 1777 (not 1778).

Jonathan Arnold was married to Molly Burr, January 19 (not June 19), 1763. He died February 1, 1793.

Molly Burr was born November 23, 1743 (not 1745).

David Burr lived in Hingham and Rehoboth. His father's name was Simon² (not Samuel²).

I limit the additional data to the three generations given in the chart, but could give more if desired. Members of the family own portraits of James Burrill, Senior, his wife Elizabeth, James Burrill, Junior, and his wife Sally.

THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN.

P. S. Dr. Jonathan Arnold was born December 13, 1741, O. S.

What Tillinghast was the father of Sarah Tillingast, who was born on the 26th day of February, 1728; was married to Lemuel Wyatt of Newport, R. I., on the 2d day of October, 1747, and died at Rehoboth, Mass., now East Providence, on the 22d day of October, 1804?

T. F. SPANGLER,
Zanesville, Ohio.

Ezra Ormsbee, born 1686, Aug. 15, son of Thomas Ormsbee, of Rehoboth, died 1763, at Warren, R. I.

What was his mother's name in full?

Had he a daughter Zerviah, who married Rev. John Mason?

Stephen Whipple, of Smithfield, R. I., married (for his second wife), about 1757, Anna Arnold. Who were her parents?

THE KINGSTON REDS.

The volume of Military Returns for 1777-1782, preserved at the State House, contains a report of the election of officers of "the independent company of King's County by the name of the Kingston Reds," which met at the Court House on "Little Rest Hill," the 21st day of April, 1778. The officers chosen were :—

Captain, John Waite.

First Lieut., Nathan Taylor.

Second Lieut., Samuel Eldredge.

Ensign, Gardner Tefft.

A similar return appears in 1779, 1780, and 1781.

I should be glad to know what service this organization rendered in the Revolution, and also whether it had an earlier origin than is indicated above.

RAY GREENE HULING,

Cambridge, Mass.

QUERY. What was the maiden surname of Esther . . . , born August 18, 1687 ; died July 26, 1744 ; who married (in Bristol, R. I.), November 8, 1705, Solomon Drowne (the eldest son of Leonard Drowne), born January 23, 1681 ; died October 9, 1730. Mr. Drowne's record states the marriage was in New Bristol at the house of Mr. Benjamin Jones, by Mr. John Sparough.

HENRY T. DROWNE,

35 Pine Street, New York.

ON OFFICE-SEEKING IN WASHINGTON'S ADMINISTRATION.

A considerable portion of an article on Office-Seeking in Washington's administration, by Gaillard Hunt, in the January issue of *The American Historical Review*, is devoted to Rhode Island appointments. Mr. Hunt prints letters from Governor John Collins, dated, Newport, May 24, 1790 ; from John Brown and John Francis, Providence, June 11, 1790 ; and from Henry Marchant, Newport, December 9, 1793, which support his opinion that in Rhode Island more than in

any of the other States, political or partizan influences were considered by President Washington in making the appointments. Mr. Hunt says: "For Rhode Island it would have been suicidal if the enemies of the federal government had received recognition. The State had given its adhesion to the Union at a late date and by a slender majority, and the 'antis' could not safely be given any opportunity of undoing the work which the Federalists had accomplished with so much difficulty."

The truth of this is admirably shown by the letter of Brown and Francis to the President: "Grait Exertions have been made and Very Large Sacrifises of Property by the Federals of this Place to change the Policy of this Government which for this Four Years Last past have been constantly opposing the adoption of the new constitution. . . . We sincerely Hope that none of those carrectors may be promoted to Aney office by Congress, Maney things we Doubt not have beene and will be said by Letter or otherwise frome the Principle carrectors among the Anties, thereby if Possable to Induce a beleave in the President that some of their Friends are Intitied to Promotion, but we Hope such Deception will not have its Desired Influence, . . . We now having so brite a Prospect before us, of Justice and Equity being Substituted by, in Lue of Fraud and Injustice being promoted Under the culler of Law, we Begg leave to take the Liberty of Recommending a core of Honest Faithfull and Vigilant Custom House officers for this Department Such as will cause Every Copper of the Revenew that shall become due by the Laws of Congress to be punctually, paid to the Treasury of the United States. . . ."

The other letters are equally interesting contributions to the history of the State during this period.

The New York *Nation* announces that the next volume of the *Calendar of Papers* in the English Public Record office, Colonial Series, will contain an abstract of the statement which Roger Williams wrote when an old man, in regard to the early history of the Providence Plantation.

Proceedings

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Editor,
AMOS PERRY.

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Publication Committee :

JOHN H. STINESS,	AMASA M. EATON,
WILFRED H. MUNRO,	AMOS PERRY,
J. FRANKLIN JAMESON,	FRED A. ARNOLD.

This quarterly is issued on the first of April, July, October and January, at \$1.00 a year; single numbers, 50 cents each.

OFFICERS

OF THE

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

ELECTED JAN. 14, 1897.

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Vice-Presidents.

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WILLIAM AMES.

Secretary and Librarian.

AMOS PERRY.

Treasurer.

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Pawtucket,	SAMUEL M. CONANT.
North Kingstown,	DAVID S. BAKER,
Hopkinton,	GEORGE H. OLNEY.
Glocester,	ALBERT POTTER.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

1896-97.

At a meeting held February 11th, 1896, John Eddy, Esq., read a paper on the burning of the Steamer Martha Washington, on the Mississippi River, in February, 1852.

February 25th, William B. Weeden, Esq., read a paper entitled, "Minorities and Municipal Government."

March 10th, Reuben A. Guild, LL. D., read a paper entitled, "The Federal Adelphi of Brown University, Tristram Burges and Francis Wayland."

March 24th, Norman M. Isham, A. M., gave an illustrated lecture on "The Old Houses of Colonial Rhode Island."

At each of the above-mentioned meetings the society extended its thanks to the speaker of the evening.

The first quarterly meeting for 1896 was held April 7th. The secretary read the record of the last annual meeting and of subsequent meetings, for the reading of papers, and the librarian presented his quarterly report. Special mention was made of the receipt of a copy of a set of resolutions passed by the colored citizens of Rhode Island, April 8th, 1871, in honor of services rendered by the Hon. Thomas Davis; and of the gift of a copy of the Digest of Rhode Island Laws, 1705.

The secretary laid before the society letters from our senators and representatives in Congress, and from the Hon.

Thomas B. Reed, promising to coöperate in securing an appropriation for printing papers in the Department of State, pertaining to the Federal period of our government. A letter from the secretary of the Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was also read, in which it was suggested that this society should appoint a committee to act in concert with a committee from that society in bringing before the commissioners of the new State House the names of citizens who are entitled to have their names enrolled on the walls of the new Capitol. The president was requested to appoint a committee of three for this purpose, and the said committee was subsequently made up as follows: Ex-Chief-Justice Durfee, and Messrs. William Paine Sheffield, Jr., and John O. Austin.

On recommendation of Mr. Albert V. Jencks, chairman of the nominating committee, the following were elected active members: Horace G. Miller, Christopher Rhodes, John Eddy, Egbert W. Simmons, Norman Morrison Isham, Robert Grieve, Josiah L. Webster, all of Providence; Emma Westcott Bullock, of Bristol; Henry L. Dempsey, of Smithfield; Benjamin F. Stevens, of Boston; and Murray E. Poole, of Ithaca, N. Y.

On motion of Mr. Charles H. Smith, it was voted that the president appoint a committee of five to act in behalf of the society in devising plans for the observance of the seventy-fifth anniversary of this institution; and the committee was subsequently made up as follows: Messrs. Horatio Rogers, Charles H. Smith, J. Franklin Jameson, William B. Weeden, and Amasa M. Eaton.

At a meeting held April 21st, Dr. Lewis G. Janes, A. M., president of the Brooklyn Ethical Association, read a paper entitled, "A forgotten Founder of our Liberties, Samuel Gorton, First Settler of Warwick, R. I., A Study in Colonial History."

The July quarterly meeting was held July 7th. The secretary presented his quarterly report.

The librarian then read his report in which special mention was made of the receipt of the second volume of "Biographies of Early Graduates of Yale College;" also of a volume entitled, "Messages and Papers of the Presidents of the United States."

The secretary read an account of a valuable collection of Rhode Island manuscripts belonging to Mr. George C. Mason.

On motion of Mr. Edward I. Nickerson, in behalf of the nominating committee, the following persons were elected active members; Joshua Melancthon Addeman, Albert Pardon Miller, Isaac Warren Sawin, John Fletcher Huntsman, Jonathan Goff Parkhurst, Rose Dimond Phinney Grosvenor, Fletcher Stone Mason, Henry Washington Wilkinson, Isaac Chase Greene, all of Providence.

Professor W. H. Munro, chairman of the committee of Rhode Island military records of the Revolutionary period, reported that the Secretary of State expected soon to have possession of the original rolls of the Revolutionary period now in the Massachusetts State House.

The president referred to the death of three members of the society during the last three months; viz., William G. Weld, Henry C. Cranston, and Rufus Waterman. A special appeal for funds to continue the work of indexing was then made.

The third quarterly meeting of the year was held October 6th. The records of the July meeting were read, followed by the report of the librarian, in which he stated that 149 bound volumes and 791 pamphlets had been received; also a piece of wood from Commodore Perry's flagship, and a cannon ball from Fort Sumter. Fifty-three volumes were bequeathed by the late Charles K. Newcomb; facsimile reprints of the Laws of Colonial Rhode Island, 1719 and 1730, were given by five members of the society, and the Century Dictionary was the gift of fifteen other members.

On motion of Mr. Albert V. Jencks, in behalf of the nominating committee, John Peirce of Providence, was elected a life member; and Joseph Albert Budlong, James L. Pettis, Charles Carney Mumford, Edgar Sheppard Thayer, Charles Parker Darling, all of Providence, and Edward Church Du-bois, of East Providence, were elected active members.

The reports of the standing committees were then read, followed by an address from the president, in which he referred to the death of William H. Hopkins of Providence, Nicholas Ball of Block Island, Arthur Codman of Bristol, George J.

West and George M. Carpenter of Providence; all members of the society. After speaking of the life-work and personal characteristics of these gentlemen, he offered a minute in honor of Vice-President Carpenter, to be entered upon the records, which minute was approved and adopted. References to the late Judge Carpenter were also made by Mr. Walter B. Vincent, Judge Rogers, and Messrs. Eaton, Perry, Angell and Blodgett.

MINUTE IN HONOR OF JUDGE CARPENTER.

With deep sorrow this society records the death of its first vice-president, the Honorable George Moulton Carpenter, late United States District Judge for the district of Rhode Island.

He became an active member of this society in April, 1885, and held the office of vice-president to the time of his death, which occurred at Katwyk, in Holland, July 31, 1896.

In the prime of life, a career of dignity and usefulness was suddenly brought to an untimely end. Trained to the profession of the law, he did not allow its claims to absorb his whole attention, but he developed a broad mind and a public spirit, ready with generous sympathy for all that gave promise to the general good. In early life, journalistic work served to give him facility in writing, with a crisp, clear style, and he held the pen of a ready writer. He was a lover and patron of art, a prominent member of associations to promote it, and he was well versed in heraldry and symbolism.

Born in Portsmouth, R. I., in April, 1844, he was most loyal to the honor and traditions of his native State, although most of his boyhood was spent in Massachusetts. He came to Rhode Island for his college education, graduating at Brown University in the class of 1864, after which he pursued the study of the law and was admitted to the bar of this State in 1867.

In 1882 he was called to the bench of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, and in 1885 he accepted the appointment to the federal court, in both of which positions he has left an honorable record.

To a natural taste for history he added the results of zealous

and discriminating study. He took a deep interest in the objects of this society throughout his membership, and gave several valuable addresses before it, among which were "Washington, the Founder of the Nation;" "The Reform of the Civil Service, Considered from the Party Standpoint;" and the philosophic address, delivered at the opening of this cabinet after its enlargement in 1891, on "Modern Historical Aims and Methods."

As a commissioner for the revision of the statutes in 1882, he gave special attention to the original design of the flag and seal of the State, and on many occasions the fruit of his research has been sought. Most important in this line has been his service as one of the commissioners of the City of Providence for printing the early town records, and his participation in this work has given him a lasting memorial as an historical student.

Independent in his views and firm in his convictions, he still, unlike many of his mould, was liberal to those who differed from him, when principle was not at stake.

The members of this society will cherish his memory as a courteous officer, a genial friend, a distinguished citizen, and an upright man.

The president stated that a member of the society, who was necessarily absent, had offered to give one hundred dollars towards a memorial fund to be known as the "George M. Carpenter Fund," the interest to be devoted to the purchase of books or to other objects for the benefit of the society. The project was approved, and Messrs. Blodgett, Field and Everett were appointed a committee to act for the Society in raising the fund.

October 20th, John Austin Stevens, Esq., read a paper entitled, "Evolutions of American Finance."

November 17th, Mr. George T. Paine read a paper entitled, "A Denial of the Charges of Forgery connected with the Schems' Deed to Roger Williams."

December 1st, Rev. George M. Bodge read a paper, illustrated by stereopticon views, entitled, "Arms, Methods and Events in Indian Warfare."

December 15th, the Hon. John Winslow, President of the New England Society of Brooklyn, N. Y., read a paper entitled, "The Battle of Lexington as looked at in London before Lord Mansfield and a Jury in the Trial of John Horne, Esq., for Libel on the British Government."

December 29th, the Rev. George A. Clark, D. D., read a paper on "Social Life in Virginia and Georgia."

At each of these meetings the speaker of the evening received a vote of thanks from the society.

The seventy-fifth annual meeting was held January 12th, 1897, the president in the chair.

The secretary read a summary of the last quarterly meeting and of five subsequent meetings.

The librarian presented his annual report, which was received and referred to the publication committee.

Mr. Albert V. Jencks made a report in behalf of the nominating committee, recommending the following-named persons for membership, and they were accordingly elected: Amelia S. Knight, Henry Howard, Joseph Ormsbee Earle, John Wilmarth Angell, William B. W. Hallett, Elmer Elston Hubbard, Frederic M. Sackett, all of Providence; Henry Francis Jenks and Edward C. Stiness of Pawtucket; Elizabeth Francis and Sally Francis of Warwick; and Stephen Ludlow Adams of Central Falls, were elected active members; Henry E. Turner, M. D., of Newport, honorary member; and Hon. John Winslow, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Hon. William A. Courtney of Charleston, S. C., corresponding members.

The president of the society, the Hon. John H. Stiness, read his annual address, which was received and referred to the publication committee.

The treasurer read his annual report, the summary of which is as follows:—

Expenses,	. . . . .	\$4,233 92
Receipts,	. . . . .	4,210 16
Advanced by Treasurer,	. . . . .	23 76
Investment Fund,	. . . . .	24,000 00

Dr. Charles W. Parsons Improvement Fund,	4,279	14
Publication Fund,	3,600	00
Life Membership Fund,	2,993	76
Special Fund,	115	00

Mr. William D. Ely read the annual report of the library committee.

Mr. Amos Perry read the annual report of the lecture committee.

Prof. W. H. Munro read the annual report of the publication committee.

Mr. Isaac H. Southwick, Jr., read the annual report of the committee on grounds and buildings.

The report of the genealogical committee, prepared by Mr. John O. Austin, was read by Mr. Isaac H. Southwick, Jr.

The election of officers was then held, and resulted as shown on pages three and four.

On motion of Mr. Isaac H. Southwick, Jr., it was voted :

That the committee on grounds and buildings is requested to consider the present condition of the cellar of the society's building, and the present method of heating the building, and to report thereon with such recommendations as to the committee may seem advisable.

On motion of Mr. James Burdick, it was voted :

That the thanks of the society be extended to Mr. Charles L. Pendleton for the gift of an admirable portrait of Harriet Beecher Stowe, by the eminent artist, Alanson Fisher.

On motion of Mr. George T. Paine, it was voted :

That the publication committee be and is hereby directed to continue the quarterly publication this year, at an expense to the society not to exceed five hundred and fifty dollars (\$550); each life member shall be entitled to a copy of this publication, and also each active member who has paid his tax for this year.

On motion of Mr. William B. Weeden, it was voted :

That the Secretary be and is hereby instructed to communicate to Mrs. Sarah K. Birckhead and her brother, William Dehon King, the thanks of the society for giving in the name of their lamented father, Dr. David King, Theodore Foster's Papers relative to the History of the State of Rhode Island, Vols. I. and II.

On motion of Mr. William D. Ely, it was voted :

1. That the publication committee be and is hereby authorized and instructed to publish the paper of Mr. Henry C. Dorr, on the "Controversy between the Proprietors and the Freeholders of Providence," as Volume IX. of the Society's Collections, together with such preface and index as are approved by Mr. Dorr.

2. That the thanks of the society be extended to Mr. Dorr for this valuable contribution to the early history of the Providence Plantations, and also to those members* of the society who defray the expense of this publication.

*Their names are on page 44, Volume IV. of the Quarterly, except that of the Hon. Thomas Durfee.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Gentlemen of the Historical Society:—

The year of this society which now comes to a close has not been unusually eventful. There has been no marked progress over preceding years, but the society has kept the even tenor of its way, maintaining its usual work and keeping fully up to its established standard of efficiency. In saying this it must be borne in mind that the scope of our work has greatly developed within the past few years. Our cabinet is no longer a mere storehouse of unclassified material. It is no longer opened only for occasional meetings. Its archives are no longer practically closed to the historical student, but, on the contrary, the policy for nearly twenty years has been to arrange and prepare them for their widest use. For this purpose the society was formed and here only can it be accomplished. There is no other public place within the State to which the student can go for the varied kinds of information here preserved, and it has been a wise policy on the part of the State, which, supplementing the public spirit of individuals, has made all this accessible. It is a public work for the public good, and in doing it, we, in an unofficial way, are serving the interests of the State. Such work is better done by an association, formed for the purpose, than by public officers, because its success depends largely upon personal interest and a combined labor of love. Since the daily opening and enlargement of our building, the standard of our society has been raised to so high a plane that we shall do well simply to keep it there, and we can hardly hope to improve much upon its methods for the present.

It will be seen by the treasurer's report that the income of the society has been somewhat less for the past than for the

preceding year. The income proper is at present, in round numbers, \$4,050, made up of \$1,500 from the State, \$1,550 from the several funds, \$950 from annual taxes, and about \$60 from the quarterly publication. The annual expenses are librarian's salary, \$1,200; assistants, about \$1,160; janitor, \$360; quarterly publication, \$550; coal, \$300; and sundries, \$650; amounting in all to about \$4,200, a little more than our income. Something ought also to be allowed for extraordinary expenses, such as insurance, for which we paid this year \$94.75, and for repairs. Our income, therefore, to maintain the present service, must be somewhat larger than it is. This may be easily accomplished by an increase of a hundred in our membership, or by the gift of funds.

We should not forget that the object of this society, as laid down in its charter, is that of procuring and preserving whatever relates to the topography, antiquities, and national, civil and ecclesiastical history of the State. This requires the coöperation of many, who may glean in widely scattered fields. It does not require that all our members, or even our most efficient helpers, shall be historical students or writers, for it is a work in which all can take part. Just in proportion as all classes are interested in doing it, will we be successful in gathering the memorials of our State. Let no one stand aloof or withhold his personal interest and aid, from the fear that he is not enough of an historical scholar to be an active member of the society, in the broadest sense of the term. If some be not scholars themselves, they may still prepare the way for those who some day will fittingly set forth the record, which they have thus made possible. The work of many in the fields is needed before the harvester gathers in the crop; many a miner digs the earth and breaks up the rock before the smelter can produce the lump of precious metal. The labor of one may be more conspicuous than another, but all are necessary to the full result. Members can arouse interest by a more general attendance at the regular meetings of the society; enliven them by bringing in what they may have gathered; and can make the meetings of greater use by suggestions of work, which they may think should be done. From a membership of

three hundred we ought to see a larger number at our quarterly meetings than have usually attended. Four meetings a year are not so many as to be a burden, and, in this, as in other matters, we must remember that in the multitude of counsellors there is strength. Speaking of the scope of the society, leads me to say that we are not a court to decide questions of history. We should, and do, investigate. There should be found in our number those who are most interested and best informed upon historical matters. But history is not an exact or completed science. Facts, which have long been hidden, are from time to time discovered, which throw a new light upon accepted theories or overturn received traditions. Indeed, it is our very business to seek such things, in order that the truth may be established. It must, therefore, be a very plain question, or a very bold man, when one can say that a disputed fact is absolutely settled by his *dictum*, even after a study with whatsoever care. At any rate, this is not our province. We do not assume to be a judicial coterie, to issue decrees upon historical controversies, never more to be brought in question. If we can help to inform the student and to aid in the settlement by anything which we have gathered and preserved, we have fulfilled our office. In saying this I do not seek to lower the high standard of character and usefulness which the society has all along maintained, but rather to impress upon all the members the fact that ours is the common and general work of the collector, and not the individual and special work of the assayer. From such a body it is always to be hoped that no statement will go forth that perverts history; yet equally is it to be hoped that it will not set itself up as an umpire of history. When disputes arise it should stimulate us to search and learn, but not to dogmatize; for the light under which we should act may not be the light of another time. I speak of this because both in and outside of our membership it has been suggested that the society should examine and definitely settle historical questions which have arisen, and because also of criticisms of the society for articles in our publications, and remarks made at meetings. It is well, therefore, to keep constantly in mind the true scope and purpose of the organization.

The society has always been glad to put forth in its Collections and Proceedings, not only original documents, but individual researches and opinions as well, in regard to Rhode Island history. The society does not thereby endorse or adopt them ; they are binding upon no member, nor do they purport to be final settlements of any questions. They are papers which the publication committee look upon as worthy of attention and which may be helpful by throwing light upon some question, or by stimulating fuller investigation on the part of others. In these ways is history served. Of course, there would be no desire to publish anything known to be false, or without a fair claim for foundation ; but our committees have never arrogated to themselves omniscience or infallibility, and so do not put forth anything as the end of controversy.

The Quarterly Publication proceeds along this line. Articles are published with which it can hardly be expected that all our members will concur ; and if it were not so, we should lose the varied lights which are needed to present a true picture. Light from one side only produces a silhouette ; but with light from all sides the camera of investigation gives the more satisfactory representation of all the features. All articles which bear upon our history are welcomed, as are the papers which are read at our meetings. If they are instructive and convincing, much is gained ; and if they are otherwise, this much is gained,—that we become satisfied that the views sought to be maintained are probably untenable.

Much space has been given in the Quarterly during the past year to the valuable paper by Mr. Henry C. Dorr, on Providence Proprietors and Freeholders. Mr. Dorr is an original investigator, thoroughly informed in our early history, a clear and delightful writer, the author of many papers relating to colonial times which are too valuable to be lost. The only way in which we could preserve this one in print was through the Quarterly, and it has been a pleasure to learn that the liberality of several members enables the society to publish the paper as a whole.

For the additions to the library and the matters of interest connected with it, I refer you to the reports of the librarian and

the library committee. An inspection of them will show that nearly the whole of their expenditures are for service in the cabinet. The assistants who are employed in cataloguing and indexing are often needed to aid visitors and members who come to consult some of our books or papers, and much of their time is thus taken. And this of course is necessary. Persons who come here would feel that there was a cold welcome if there was no one upon whom they could call for help. It is really an administration expense, and the amount which is left for the purchase and binding of books is pitifully small.

The past year has been unusually prolific of books relating to the history of the State, which not only deserve the attention of the members of this society, but a special reference to them on this occasion. It is a gratifying fact that most of them have been written by our own members, and were first produced as contributions to our meetings. Hardly had our late president, Judge Rogers, retired from his office in this society, which he had so highly honored, in January last, before he brought out a book entitled "Mary Dyer of Rhode Island, the Quaker Martyr that was hanged on Boston Common, June 1, 1660." It is a revision and enlargement of a paper which he read in October, 1895, with appendices of official documents and letters of Mary Dyer to the Massachusetts General Court. It recounts the sad story of persecution for religious faith and teachings, which marked and marred the early days of our sister-colony, in the plain and verified reality of its fanatical zeal. It makes one wonder that such things could be. It refutes, beyond question, the claim made by a Massachusetts clergyman some years ago, that Massachusetts "never persecuted either Baptists or Quakers for differing with them;" and that "it was not an unnatural, nor, under the circumstances, an inhospitable, desire, that these alien elements should go elsewhere." What can be thought of such a statement when the "elsewhere" meant the wilderness occupied only by savage tribes, and the other world from the end of a hangman's rope! So the same apologist* said that Roger Williams was "a nuisance

*"As to Roger Williams," Rev. Henry Martin Dexter, D. D.

which they had no alternative but to abate," and that the Quakers were rightly punished in the interest of civilized government. How strange that in Massachusetts these people should be such gross disturbers of public peace and morals, that their crimes could only be atoned by banishment and hanging, when in this colony they showed themselves to be quiet, moral, law-abiding people, producing a principle of government that has become the law of all the land and of all the enlightened world. Such statements are obviously untrue. As I said at another time, "Massachusetts needs no such vindication. Her magistrates were honest, sincere and conscientious men. Their course was consistent with their theory of government. If their course was ill-judged and narrow, as we now look upon it, the fault was not so much in the magistrates as in the times." The controlling spirits of Rhode Island were simply in advance of the age, and her people were necessarily misunderstood; and they suffered as such reformers usually have suffered. But in extenuation of Puritan bigotry, let there be no denial of historical facts.

"Revolutionary Defences in Rhode Island. An historical account of the Fortifications and Beacons erected during the American Revolution; with muster rolls of the companies stationed along the shores of Narragansett Bay," by Edward Field, Esq., is a valuable and interesting contribution to our history of the revolutionary period. This book also is the outgrowth of a paper read before us in January, 1886. The narrative is well written and shows painstaking investigation. Numerous illustrations add interest and clearness to the text. The lists of officers and soldiers, over 700 in number, many of which have not before been printed, will make it valuable as a book of reference to those who are seeking to trace the military service of their ancestors. And here let me express the hope that a thorough search of all the sources of information in this line may soon be made, and that all known lists may be brought together in one book. Something has been done in our publication, by printing lists furnished from the archives of the National Government, and others are to be found in books like Mr. Field's. But these are not all, and they are

scattered. It is a work which should be undertaken by the State or National Government, in memory of the patriots who aided our independence, and as a part of our history, which in duty and honor should be preserved. The numerous inquiries now made in this line show that such a work would not be labor lost.

Mr. Field has also edited "Tax Lists of the Town of Providence during the administration of Sir Edmund Andros and his Council, 1686-1689." It is a compilation of original documents in the archives of the city of Providence, which are curious and interesting, but which will, of course, chiefly be made use of for reference. Of one thing, however, we may be quite sure, that they must not be relied on too implicitly as an exact index of the wealth of the people named therein, unless a more accurate rating was secure than has been the case in recent years. The germ of the income tax is found in one of the laws printed, which provided that persons who by "the advantage of their arts and trades are more enabled to help bear the public charges than common laborers and workmen, such as butchers, bakers, brewers, victuallers, smiths, carpenters, tailors," etc., were to be rated for returns and gains proportionable with other men for the produce of their estates; and those disabled by sickness, lameness or other infirmity were exempted. Possibly Sir Edmund had some ideas about taxation which it would be well to look up.

As a sort of New Year's greeting, Mr. Field also gave us another book, entitled "The Colonial Tavern. A glimpse of New England Town Life in the 17th and 18th centuries."

I regret that I have not had the time to examine this book, but I doubt not that we shall all read it as soon as we can and with much interest.

All those who had the pleasure of listening to the delightful paper read last April, by Mr. Lewis G. Janes of Brooklyn, N. Y., on "Samuel Gorton, a forgotten founder of our liberties, First Settler of Warwick, R. I.," will be glad to know that this also has been published in book form. It is a scholarly and minute examination of his history and character, based upon his writings, and an exposition of his political and religious philosophy.

“New England Wild Flowers,” by Prof. W. Whitman Bailey, the accomplished botanist of Brown University, although not classed as historical, is a book which truly illustrates the land itself, of which Rhode Island is a part. It is a guide to the flora in the fields and woods and shady nooks of places where many of us spend our vacation days. His style, so familiar and welcome in his newspaper articles, is as charming as the flowers he writes about.

The Rev. Dr. King has brought out two books: one entitled “The Mother Church,” is a brief account of the origin and early history of the First Baptist Society in Providence; the other, entitled “A Summer visit of three Rhode Islanders to the Massachusetts Bay in 1651,” is an account of the visit of Dr. John Clarke, Obadiah Holmes and John Crandall, members of the First Baptist Society in Newport, R. I., to William Witter of Swampscott, Mass., in July, 1651, which resulted in punishment by imprisonment, fines and whipping. Many of us had the pleasure of listening to the paper when it was read before the society in March, 1895, which is an enlargement of a previous publication of the paper in Boston in 1880.

All of these books are published by Messrs. Preston & Rounds, of this city, in most attractive form and a print which is admirably adapted to the eyesight of historical students.

Mr. Sidney S. Rider has also published in his series of R. I. Historical Tracts, a sketch of Lotteries in this State, which I had the honor to read before this society some time ago, to which he very kindly made important additions.

He has also published a tract of his own, entitled “The Forgeries connected with the original deed given to Roger Williams by the Sachems.” In this tract Mr. Rider maintains, with his usual vigor, that the clause relating to lands extending from the Moshassuck and Wonasquatucket to the Pawtuxet River, which does not appear in the original deed, but which was ordered to be recorded as a part of it, upon evidence that it had been accidentally torn out, is a false and fraudulent interpolation.

In reply to this tract Mr. George T. Paine has published a paper, read by him before this society, taking the opposite

ground, in a well-put argument. It is impossible to decide between these two claims without a close and careful study, which the tracts will surely invite.

A volume entitled "Men of Progress," containing biographical sketches and portraits of men in Rhode Island, was published under the auspices of the New England Magazine, of Boston. I regret to say, that the work is disappointing. Confined almost wholly to subscribers, it is not to be compared for comprehensiveness and value with the Biographical Cyclopædia of Rhode Island, published in 1881. Purporting to be a publication of the New England Magazine, it gave promise of being something better than it is in scope, although the editorial work is well done.

"New England's Struggles for Religious Liberty," by the Rev. David B. Ford, is another book worthy of notice.

It is published by the American Baptist Publication Society, of Philadelphia, and, naturally, it has a somewhat strong Baptist flavor, although the author frankly admits that Roger Williams was a Baptist Church member, probably, only a few months, and that he was not banished from Massachusetts because he was a Baptist, but because he "broached and divulged divers new and dangerous opinions against the authority of the magistrates."

It tells of the struggle for religious liberty, chiefly in Massachusetts, down to 1833, when the constitution of that State was amended by giving to all religious societies the right to elect their own pastors, and providing that all sects should be equally under the protection of the law, without subordination to any other. Of course it deals largely with the history of Rhode Island, for how could it be otherwise? The stream must be followed to its source, and this author, like almost all of modern time, sees and acknowledges the fact that religious liberty under civil government had its origin, growth and establishment in the Colony of Rhode Island.

The act of the Massachusetts Council revoking conditionally the banishment of Roger Williams, seems likely to have as many discoverers as the American Continent; for this author claims to have been the first to call the attention of the Bap-

tist public to this document and the existence of the original manuscript, although he says it had been previously published in the Plymouth Colony Records, and by Dr. Ellis in "Puritan Age in Massachusetts."

"Welcome, Englishmen; or, Pilgrims, Puritans and Roger Williams vindicated, and his sentence of banishment ought to be revoked," is another Boston book, by the Rev. T. H. Merri- man, published by the Arena Publishing Co. I have not seen it, but, if the notice of the book in the *Providence Journal* of last Sunday be a fair one, it would seem to be something of a literary curiosity as well an historical record.

Time will not permit me to refer to other publications such as Vol. X. of the "Records of the Town of Providence;" ex-Chief-Justice Thomas Durfee's revised edition of the poem of his father, the late Chief-Justice Job Durfee, entitled "What Cheer; or, Roger Williams in Banishment;" the personal narratives published by the Soldiers and Sailors' Historical Society; and others; but these that I have mentioned are quite enough to verify the statement that the year has been unusually prolific in books relating to Rhode Island.

It is impossible at this time to note many of the events of interest in the city and State during the year, but some may be recalled which affect our well-known landmarks.

In this city there has been a variety of opinion as to the proper disposition of the railroad passenger station, when it should cease to be used for that purpose, after the new one is completed. Some urged its removal, so as to leave a large open square; some that it be used for a public market; and other uses were suggested. The question was settled by the ordeal of fire in February last, when the station was practically destroyed. It was built in 1848, and was a notable structure for its time. It was about a seventh of a mile in length, adapted to through and terminal traffic by independent companies, and so wisely planned as to serve the needs of our people for nearly half a century. Fifty years ago, I doubt if there was a depot in the country that could compare with it for beauty and convenience. We can never forget its admirable combination of the spacious central building with its two stately towers, and

the wings on either side, with their long colonnades and graceful arches, reaching to the turret-like buildings at the ends which served for offices. It seemed to be remarkable that a building, wholly of brick, could be so unique and imposing; but its beauty was wrought from the skill of the designer, Thomas Alexander Tefft. And it was still more remarkable that such success should be achieved by a young man, barely twenty-one years of age, and a freshman in Brown University at the time.

Large halls for public meetings were on the second floor of the central building, which are memorable to many of us for the annual exhibitions of the Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, and also for the speech of Abraham Lincoln, in one of them, at the great meeting in the Spring of 1860, the occasion of his only visit to the State.

In March last, Freemasons' Hall, at the corner of Pine, Dorrance and Eddy streets, was also destroyed by fire. While this was a comparatively new structure, built in 1884, it was substantial and impressive, an ornament to the locality, and a centre of interest to many of our citizens.

From these cases of destruction it is pleasant to turn to the record of construction of important public edifices.

The commodious new railroad station, with its elevated approaches, which will take away the dangerous grade-crossings in a busy centre, is well advanced and marks the beginning of improvement in the region of the old cove lands, the end of which we cannot forecast. As we look about there it is hard to realize that, a little more than a century ago, this space was flowed by tides, with channels deep enough for good-sized vessels, which were built upon its sides. In June, 1823, a committee of which our former president, Zachariah Allen, and Judge Staples, one of the founders of this society, were members, said in a report to the town: "To the man who knows that the first square-rigged vessel from this port sailed from the wharf nearly opposite the workhouse (above Smith's Bridge), and that then the river was easily navigable to that place, little need be urged to induce the adoption of some immediate and effectual measures on the subject."

But still the basin steadily grew smaller, though not always

beautifully less, by filling and encroachments, until, by an act of the General Assembly in May, 1845, the right was given to the city to allow a large part of it to be filled for railroad tracks and depots.

Then came the Cove Promenade, with its almost circular basin of water, which, it was thought, would make a pleasant park in the city's centre. And so it might have, if it had not been isolated by railroad tracks, which surrounded it.

In the winter of 1857-8, the city authorized the filling of the greater part of the remaining cove lands, to give employment to needy persons, who were out of work on account of the financial panic then prevailing. The great salt water cove had outlived its usefulness and it was literally buried. In its place we remember only a desert waste, an eyesore for many years. The land is now about to be brought into use, consolidating this portion of the city, and it is to be hoped that it may be done upon a wise and liberal plan.

On the brow of Smith's Hill, in full view of trains approaching the station, the white walls of the new State House are rising. On a commanding site, a majestic building, beautiful in design, surmounted by a stately dome, it will be an attractive landmark, a credit to our public spirit and a needed convenience for the business of the State. There has been some criticism as to its cost, but it must be considered that such a building is not only for present, but for future, use, and for many years. The same objection was made to the present State House in Providence county, which has served the State for nearly one hundred and forty years. In the "Annals of Providence," Judge Staples says: "The tradition is, that the building committee decided upon the erection of a much smaller edifice, and that the architect, better understanding or appreciating the wants of the colony, erected the present one, without consulting them, and that the difference was not discovered until it had so far advanced, that it would cost less to finish it than to pull down and begin anew. If so, the conduct of the architect may rightly be called a pious fraud." In the present case the distinguished gentlemen who compose the State House Commission planned liberally at the start and exhibited

their plan. It must have been known that it would be a costly structure when it was voted for, and I doubt whether those who criticise its cost would be willing to see the building very much curtailed. I am not aware that any decision has been made in regard to the suggestion of this society that the statue of Roger Williams be placed upon the dome of the new State House. The suggestion, however, has met with such general approval that I feel sure that the commissioners will give it as favorable a consideration as possible.

Incidental to the changes made in the cove lands is the widening of Washington street, which will henceforth be a thoroughfare, and so has been selected for the location of the new public library, which will be another new landmark when completed. When completed! Alas that there should be so much of uncertainty in that event. Compelled to seek another place, both for space and security for its valuable collection of books, the beginning of a new building could not longer be delayed. The income of its present funds is not enough to meet its necessary expenses, even with scant accommodation to the public, and so the trustees must limit the building, for the present, to the stack house for books, with a temporary waiting and reading room in front. They are painfully aware that the structure in this state of completion will not be ornamental, but it is the best they can do. A building less than they have planned would neither be worthy of the city nor adequate for its needs. Let us hope that the time is not far distant when the liberality of our public will make the structure complete and one of which we may be reasonably proud.*

The usual course of lectures on historical subjects has been maintained during the year. It is unnecessary to repeat the names and topics, as they appear in full in the report of the lecture committee. As a rule the papers have been of a high character, interesting, instructive and suggestive. We are

*Since the annual meeting, Mr. John Nicholas Brown has made a gift of \$200,000 to the Public Library, which will erect the building complete, outside of furnishings. For this noble example of public spirit the people of Providence, now and hereafter, will hold his name in gratitude and honor.

under obligation to those who have so kindly favored us, but our appreciation can best be shown by availing ourselves of the privileges thus offered. Very rarely will it happen that one who spends an evening in this way will not feel that he has been well repaid.

Invitations have been received from the Catholic Historical Society of the United States, to attend a reception to Cardinal Satolli; from the Chicago Historical Society, to the opening of its new building; and from the Columbia Historical Society of Washington, D. C., to a memorial meeting. The first two were duly acknowledged, but the latter was not received until after the date of the meeting.

Ten members have died during the year: Nicholas Ball, Henry C. Cranston, George M. Carpenter, Arthur Amory Codman, William H. Hopkins, James F. Noyes, M. D., Rufus Waterman, George J. West, John L. Troup, and William G. Weld. The last two were life members. As necrological sketches will be published with the proceedings of this meeting, I will not now speak of them at length. For seven years Judge Carpenter had been the first vice-president of the society. His active interest here, his wide historical information, his accuracy and clearness in imparting it, his genial companionship and his honorable character, make his removal one of peculiar loss. At the quarterly meeting in October, appropriate tributes were paid to his memory; a special minute was entered upon the records, and a committee to secure a memorial fund for the purchase of books, was appointed.

Thus are we admonished of the uncertainty of life and that those who would live for something more than themselves, and would do something for the common good, cannot safely delay.

“Life is not measured by the time we live.”

“We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.

We should count time by heart throbs. He most lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.”

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

*Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island
Historical Society.*

DR.

1896.			
Jan. 14.	Cash on hand,	.	\$37 11
1897.			
Jan. 12.	State of Rhode Island,	.	1,500 00
	Interest from Investments of Samuel M. Noyes, Henry J. Steere, John Wilson Smith, and William G. Weld,	.	1,319 69
	Taxes from 276 members,	.	828 00
	Taxes from 4 members, overdue,	.	12 00
	Fees from 30 new members	.	150 00
	From Publication Account,	.	24 20
	Interest from Publication Account,	.	126 42
	Sale of Publications,	.	46 50
	Advertising on covers of Publications,	.	16 00
	Sale of books,	.	7 00
	Interest from Life Membership Fund,	.	108 24
	Donation from a friend,	.	25 00
	Donation from a friend,	.	10 00
	Balance advanced by Treasurer,	.	23 76
			<hr/>
			\$4,233 92

		C.R.	
1897.			
Jan. 12.	Salary of librarian,		\$1,200 00
	Salary of janitor,		360 00
	Library Committee,		1,326 86
	Fuel and gas,		305 86
	Publications,		557 15
	Buildings and grounds,		140 16
	Postage, meetings and express,		343 89
			\$4,233 92

Providence, Jan. 11, 1897.

We have examined the above account and find it correct.

LEWIS J. CHACE,

JAMES BURDICK,

FERDINAND A. LINCOLN,

Audit Committee.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP ACCOUNT.

Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.

DR.

1896.			
Jan.	14.	Cash on hand,	\$2,643 76
	15.	For membership of Charles Phelp Noyes,	50 00
Feb.	5.	William Ames,	50 00
Mar.	5.	Hunter C. White,	50 00
	13.	Amos Perry,	50 00
	13.	Charles Hart,	50 00
May	1.	Benjamin F. Stevens,	50 00
Oct.	5.	John Peirce,	50 00
July	20.	Interest from Providence Institution for Savings and Mechanics Savings Bank,	108 24
			<hr/>
			\$3,102 00

Cr.

1896.			
July	20.	Interest from Providence Institution for Savings, and Mechanics Savings Bank, carried to gen- eral account,	108 24
1897.			
Jan.	12.	Cash on hand,	2,993 76
		Providence Institution for Savings,	\$1,090 90
		Mechanics Savings Bank,	1,902 86
			<hr/>
			\$2,993 76
			<hr/>
			\$3,102 00

Providence, Jan. 11, 1897.

We have examined the above account and find it correct.

LEWIS J. CHACE,
JAMES BURDICK,
FERDINAND A. LINCOLN,
Audit Committee.

PUBLICATION FUND.

Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.

DR.

1896.			
Jan. 14.	Cash on hand,	.	\$3,624 20
	Interest from the Rhode Island Hospital Trust		
	Co., April and November,	.	126 42
			<hr/>
			\$3,750 62

CR.

1896.			
Nov. 10.	Interest from Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co., for		
	April and November, carried to general account,		\$126 42
	Carried to general account,	.	24 20
1897.			
Jan. 12.	Cash on hand,	.	3,600 00

The income of \$3,600 can only be used for the expenses of this fund.

The amount is deposited in the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co.

\$3,750 62

Providence, Jan. 11, 1897.

We have examined the above account and find it correct.

LEWIS J. CHACE,

JAMES BURDICK,

FERDINAND A. LINCOLN,

Audit Committee.

DR. CHARLES W. PARSONS IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.

DR.

1896.			
Jan. 14.	Balance of account,	\$4,082	50
May 1.	Coupon from York River Railroad,	22	50
July 20.	Interest from City Savings Bank,	1	64
	2. Interest on mortgage,	75	00
Nov. 1.	Coupon from York River Railroad,	22	50
1897.			
Jan. 1.	Interest on mortgage,	75	00
			<hr/>
		\$4,279	14

CR.

1897.			
Jan. 12.	Cash on hand,	\$4,279	14
			<hr/>
		\$4,279	14

Providence, Jan. 11, 1897.

We have examined the above account and find it correct.

LEWIS J. CHACE,
 JAMES BURDICK,
 FERDINAND A. LINCOLN,
Audit Committee.

SPECIAL FUND.

Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.

DR.

1896.

Jan. 15. Received of the following persons, for the publication of the Henry C. Dorr paper entitled "The Proprietors of Providence, and their Controversies with the Freeholders:"

William Ames,	.	.	.	.	.	\$50 00
Horatio Rogers,	.	.	.	.	.	10 00
Albert Holbrook,	.	.	.	.	.	10 00
John Nicholas Brown,	.	.	.	.	.	10 00
Charles H. Smith,	.	.	.	.	.	5 00
George M. Carpenter,	.	.	.	.	.	5 00
Augustine Jones,	.	.	.	.	.	5 00
William G. Weld,	.	.	.	.	.	5 00
Charles E. Carpenter,	.	.	.	.	.	5 00
George C. Nightingale,	.	.	.	.	.	5 00
Thomas Durfee,	.	.	.	.	.	5 00

 \$115 00

CR.

1897.

Jan. 12. Cash on hand, \$115 00

 \$115 00

Providence, Jan. 11, 1897.

We have examined the above account and find it correct.

LEWIS J. CHACE,

JAMES BURDICK,

FERDINAND A. LINCOLN,

Audit Committee.

INVESTMENT FUND, JAN. 12, 1897.

Legacy of Samuel M. Noyes,	\$12,000 00
“ “ Henry J. Steere,	10,000 00
“ “ John Wilson Smith,	1,000 00
“ “ William G. Weld,	1,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$24,000 00

Invested as follows:

Mortgage secured by note,	\$5,000 00
“ “ “ “	3,000 00
“ “ “ “	3,350 00
“ “ “ “	2,300 00
“ “ “ “	1,700 00
“ “ “ “	1,750 00
Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co.,	1,050 00
Six bonds of Minneapolis Street Railway Co.,	5,850 00
	<hr/>
	\$24,000 00

PUBLICATION FUND.

Legacy of Ira B. Peck,	\$1,000 00
“ “ William Gammell,	1,000 00
“ “ Albert J. Jones,	1,000 00
“ “ Julia Bullock,	500 00
“ “ Charles H. Smith,	100 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,600 00
Deposited in the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co., partici- pation account,	\$3,600 00

DR. CHARLES W. PARSONS IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Invested as follows:

Mortgage secured by note,	\$3,000 00
Richmond, York River and Chesapeake Railroad Bond,	1,000 00
Cash in City Savings Bank,	279 14
	<hr/>
	\$4,279 14

Providence, Jan. 11, 1897.

We have examined the above account and find it correct.

LEWIS J. CHACE,
JAMES BURDICK,
FERDINAND A. LINCOLN,
Audit Committee.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN AND CABINET-KEEPER.

To the Members of the Rhode Island Historical Society:—

The seventy-fifth annual meeting of this society merits a better report than the writer can now give. After a membership of nearly forty years, and a regular attendance at the meetings of the society; after considerable service as secretary, librarian and cabinet-keeper, chairman of the lecture committee, editor of annual and quarterly publications, and as a collector of funds for the addition to the cabinet and other purposes, if the writer has not a pretty extensive and accurate knowledge of the history, condition, sphere of action, means of usefulness and pressing needs of the society it must be his fault. The history of the society during these almost seventy-five years directly concerns members to-day. From it they may and should draw lessons for their guidance in time to come.

The society was formed on the nineteenth of April, 1822,—just forty-seven years after the battles of Lexington and Concord. The need of such a society had been well considered, and the action taken was received with marked expressions of satisfaction. Judge Staples, who was secretary of the meeting that formed the society, and was long an efficient officer, published in May, 1839, an historical sketch of it in the "American Quarterly Register," Vol. XI., No. 4, page 362. This sketch contains some statements of decided interest to members. Many of the foremost citizens of the State at that time, promptly joined the society and coöperated in promoting its objects. There was for a time much enthusiasm, and it was expected that the society would soon become vigorous and strong.

Within about twenty years the first five volumes of its collections were published, and three of these are out of print. Though this was a period in its history which we now regard with pride and satisfaction, on account of these remarkable productions, the records show that the want of a home of its own, where its meetings could be held and its collections deposited, was severely felt. The opinion was expressed that, if the members were provided with a suitable building of their own, success and usefulness would be thereby secured. With this impression their energies were directed to this end. In 1844 (twenty-two years after the society was formed), their efforts were crowned with success. They had a building erected by Messrs. Tallman & Bucklin, whose bill amounted to \$4,750, which with another bill of \$510, for sundries, amounted to \$5,260.

The building was dedicated with due expressions of honor and gratitude, and congratulations were on that occasion cordially exchanged. Annual addresses were delivered for several succeeding years. Collections of books, pamphlets, manuscripts and newspapers were made, but they were not arranged with the view of being of practical use to students. The cabinet was not kept in order. Much rubbish was gathered and left with valuable historic material to await a general uprising of the society. The main part of the building, now called the auditorium, was not put in complete order till the summer of 1893, and the part of the basement under the old cabinet still needs renovation.

It is enough to say that the erection of the cabinet did not secure the desired and expected result. It was proved here, as it has been in other similar institutions, that without a good amount of cash and a display of industry, enterprise and scholarship on the part of members, the object of an historical society cannot be attained. Within a year the financial part of a report made by the president of one of the scholarly and efficient historical societies of this country was summed up substantially as follows: "Our property, aside from our collections, amounts approximately to half a million dollars. The income of this property is not sufficient to accomplish the en-

terprises which we have in view. The decision has therefore been made to raise this year \$200,000, in which effort general coöperation is invited."

This case is referred to to show the recognition elsewhere of a substantial financial basis, and of the spirit of enterprise that animates and must animate the members of every successful historical society the world over. One State historical society in the West has a library building that cost nearly \$200,000, and its library, clerical force and furnishings are on a corresponding scale of grandeur. These facts show that history has great attractions, and that there are people who are ready and willing to pay for it.

A NOTABLE DEMONSTRATION OF INTEREST.

It was stated to the writer, less than thirty years since, that while the Rhode Island Historical Society was inactive from the lack of enterprise and cash, there appeared in the lower house of our General Assembly a good number of intelligent and enterprising men, who, impressed with the importance of having the history of the State written up and made known to the people, succeeded in carrying through that body a bill appropriating ten thousand dollars to be expended by this society for that purpose. The bill was defeated in the Senate by persons who claimed to be as warmly interested for the cause of Rhode Island history as the advocates of the bill in the House. But they believed that the cause should be first taken up and pushed ahead by citizens in their individual and social capacity, and then should be encouraged and sustained by legislative action. This information came from the late Hon. Rowland G. Hazard, who was a warm friend of this society, and he stated at that time to the writer that if the members of this society and the citizens of the State should ever awake to the importance of Rhode Island history, he would contribute liberally to the cause. Remembering this statement, the writer sent the first subscription paper for the enlargement of the cabinet to him, and he subscribed the first thousand dollars for that object. And it is understood, without saying, that he has left a family that is ready to join with others in sustaining a movement that

will make this cabinet and its contents worthy of the society and of the State of Rhode Island.

The cabinet of this society served until a comparatively recent period, mainly as a place where collections were deposited and a few members met for counsel and the transaction of business. Meetings for the reading of papers were mostly held in public halls and churches. A change was inaugurated in 1879 and 1880. A woman was employed some time in taking an account of newspapers. The present librarian entered upon his duties on the first day of May, 1880. He was occupied most of the time during the rest of that year in classifying, arranging and knocking the dust out of books and pamphlets. There were then but few visitors at the cabinet. He was alone there for more than two years, and all the assistance he had, except from an efficient member of the library committee, for more than eleven years did not cost the society, at any time, over four dollars a week.

In October, 1891, the new cabinet was so near completion that the work of removal was begun. Then every book, pamphlet and object of whatever nature was removed from its old place, and the work of cataloguing had to be begun anew. Again, in 1893, the auditorium, comprising the old cabinet, was occupied nearly three months by masons, carpenters and painters, who not only interrupted library work, but caused an extra amount of it. Since October, 1891, the librarian has had a woman clerk, employed by the day, cataloguing; and since 1894, he has had another, also employed by the day, indexing manuscripts and books. Both of these clerks have been employed only a part of the time, for the lack of funds in the treasury to pay their salaries.

Though the library committee are authorized by the by-laws of the society to expend \$1,800 a year for the salary of clerks, the purchase of books, pamphlets and manuscripts; for the purchase of book cases, card cases, letter cases and museum cases; of cards for cataloguing, indexing and labeling; subscriptions for periodicals; expenses for stationery, etc., etc.; yet, owing to limited resources and the depleted condition of the treasury, they have been able to draw for all these purposes only from about \$1,100 to about \$1,300 a year.

The library needs a larger and more effective clerical force. Its valuable manuscripts and rare historical treasures require more care and attention than they receive.

There is a pressure brought to bear to secure the benefits of this library for everybody, without money and without price. This pressure must of course be somewhat repressed, though courtesy must be shown and the spirit of accommodation be duly cherished and manifested. Increased clerical force is needed, not only to aid visitors in their researches, but to increase the usefulness of the society by such an arrangement of its rare and valuable historic material as will render it available to students.

A NUMISMATIC DEPARTMENT.

In 1883, a citizen of a neighboring State, whose ancestral home was Rhode Island, offered the library a valuable collection of American coins, provided the librarian would give his opinion that they would be safe and useful in the cabinet. That opinion could not then be given and that collection was not secured.

The cabinet is to-day in a much better condition than it was in 1883, and it could be much improved at a small expense. A hundred dollars would complete a case in the museum, where coins, medals and rare historic memorials could be kept under lock and key; be freely examined by all visitors and thus become a means of instruction and education. Indeed, here are already coins, medals, and specimens of Colonial paper money that constitute the beginning of a numismatic department.

Gifts of various kinds have been received nearly in the ratio of the improvements that have been made in the cabinet. The library is probably to-day at least six times as large as it was when the present librarian took charge of it in 1880, and it is probably worth a hundred times as much to members and to the community as it was then; and it is safe to say that its value and usefulness can be readily increased a hundred fold, not by practising a niggardly economy that long prevailed, but by spending money freely for equipping the library, for clerical service, and by enlisting active coöperation in the work for which the society was organized.

GIFTS NOTED.

Hopeful signs appeared during the last year. Members made gifts to the library that show beyond question that they are interested in it. The following gifts are readily recalled by the writer. From Mr. Charles H. Smith was received Mr. Rider's forty-dollar facsimile Reprint, "Acts and Laws of Rhode Island, Digest of 1705."

From Col. William Goddard was received a twenty-five dollar facsimile Reprint of the Digest of 1730.

From the Honorables Edwin D. McGuinness, D. Russell Brown, and Henry R. Barker was received Mr. Rider's thirty-dollar facsimile Reprint of "Laws and Acts of Rhode Island, Digest of 1705."

From Messrs. John H. Stiness, E. I. Nickerson, Edward Field, Edwin G. Angell, Elisha Dyer, Marsden J. Perry, Egbert W. Simmons, Horatio Rogers, J. C. Pegram, Louis H. Comstock, Hunter C. White, Edwin Barrows, Howard W. Preston, Stephen Brownell, and Isaac C. Bates was received a superb edition of the "Century Dictionary," a work which is much consulted and highly prized.

From Mr. Samuel A. Nightingale was received a large and splendidly illustrated work entitled "Sylva Britannica."

Mr. Hosea Starr Ballou is not only the giver but the author and compiler of an admirably printed and well-bound octavo volume of 312 pages entitled "Hosea Ballou, 2d, D. D., First President of Tufts College: His Origin, Life and Letters, by Hosea Starr Ballou, Member of Rhode Island Historical Society, Virginia Historical Society, New England Historic Genealogical Society, and Société de l'Histoire du Protestantisme Français, Paris. Boston, 1896." This work is creditable to the industry and scholarship of its author, and the librarian is grateful for the privilege of placing it upon a shelf in the department of American Biography.

From the Hon. Horatio Rogers was received a copy of his paper read before the society, while he was president of it (October 15, 1895), entitled "Mary Dyer of Rhode Island, the Quaker Martyr that was hanged on Boston Common, June 1, 1660." This is an admirably printed volume of 115 8vo pages,

and constitutes No. 1 of Preston & Rounds's Rhode Island series of works.

From the actual president, the Hon. John H. Stiness, was received a copy of his paper entitled "A Century of Lotteries in Rhode Island, 1774-1844." This paper, read before the society in 1893, now appears as No. 3 of Mr. Rider's 2d series of Rhode Historical Tracts.

From the Rev. Dr. Henry M. King was received an admirably printed copy of his paper read before this society in 1895 entitled "A Summer Visit of Three Rhode Islanders to the Massachusetts Bay in 1651." This is a chapter of Rhode Island history of special interest.

From Mr. Albert Holbrook was received No. 1 of a work entitled "Men of Progress in Rhode Island, edited by Alfred M. Williams."

From Mr. Howard W. Preston was received a work entitled "Tax Lists of the Town of Providence during the Administration of Sir Edmund Andros and his Council, 1686-1689, etc., by Edward Field, A. B.," member of this society. This is a contribution to Rhode Island history which is highly appreciated.

From Mr. William B. Weeden was received an octavo volume of 900 pages entitled "The Fifth Army Corps (Army of the Potomac), by William H. Powell, with Maps and Illustrations. New York, 1896."

From Mr. Charles Hart was received a Genealogical History of Deacon Stephen Hart and his Descendants, 1632-1875.

From Charles V. Chapin, M. D., was received the Genealogy of the Greenleaf Family.

From the Hon. Rowland Hazard was received "The Hazard Family of Rhode Island."

The foregoing is probably a very imperfect list of bound volumes given by members of the society during the last year.

One of the best illustrated and admirably arranged genealogical works in the library was received from its author and compiler, Henry Melville, LL. B., of New York City. It is entitled "The Ancestry of John Whitney, who came from London and Settled in Roxbury, Mass., in 1635. New York, 1896." Royal 8vo, pp. 295.

From Yale University was received a most admirable work, entitled "Biographies and Annals, 1745-1763. By Professor F. B. Dexter." Second series. About 800 8vo pages.

Just as this report goes to press a book is received from its author and compiler, Mr. Robert Grieve, who is an active member of this society. The title page of the book is as follows:—

"An Illustrated History of Pawtucket, Central Falls and vicinity. A Narrative of the Growth and Evolution of the Community, by Robert Grieve. Published by the Pawtucket Gazette and Chronicle. Pawtucket, R. I., 1897."

Judging this work by the selections read at a meeting of this society, it will prove a valuable acquisition to our local history. Price \$10. It is hoped the sale of this volume will be such as to encourage authors and publishers to bring out the histories of other cities and towns in the State.

There ought to be a good history of each town and city in the State, and an earnest effort should be put forth to this end.

The library was enriched the past year by numerous contributions of various kinds, made by members and non-members. Hon. Henry L. Greene furnished an admirable sketch of the Rhode Island Guards, a military company chartered in 1842. This company was made up of citizens of Warwick, Coventry, and Cranston. Mr. Greene having been an officer of it, speaks with authority. The valuable paper read before this society last April, by Mr. Lewis G. Janes, entitled "Samuel Gorton, the first settler of Warwick, a forgotten founder of our liberties," was published by Messrs. Preston & Rounds, and is now upon our shelf.

One of the most striking works of art in the cabinet is the portrait of Harriet Beecher Stowe, a woman of National and world-wide reputation. This was added to our picture gallery by our associate, Mr. Charles L. Pendleton. It was painted by Alanson Fisher, a member of the National Academy of Design. The gift is accompanied with the original note of Professor Stowe,—the husband of Mrs. Stowe,—as follows:—

ANDOVER, MASS., DEC. 10, 1853.

I am better satisfied with Mr. Fisher's portrait of Mrs. Stowe

than with any other attempt of the kind which I have seen. Each feature is very exactly copied, and the general expression is pleasing, life-like and natural. On the whole, to my eye, it is a handsome picture, and a good likeness.

C. E. STOWE.

A fine marble clock, inscribed :—

“The gift of Mrs. A. Hugh Powell, late Mrs. John P. Walker. Mr. Walker once expressed the hope that when this clock ceased to be of service to his family, it might go to the Rhode Island Historical Society, as a perpetual memorial of his good wishes. Received May 11, 1896.”

One of the most valuable acquisitions, in an historical point of view, consists of two volumes of manuscripts entitled “Theodore Foster’s Collections of Papers relative to Rhode Island History.” The gift is accompanied with the following letter :—

To Hon. Amos Perry,
Secretary of the Rhode Island
Historical Society,
Providence, R. I.

DEAR SIR: I found in the library of my father, Dr. David King, two volumes of Foster Papers. A note in one of these volumes shows that they were presented to my father by one S. C. Newman, etc.

Within a few months I have learned that your society possessed many of these papers,—indeed, purchased Mr. Foster’s literary remains,—therefore, in concurrence with my brother, Wm. D. King, I ask your acceptance of these books, in the name of my father, for the Rhode Island Historical Society, in Providence.

Yours Respectfully,

SARAH K. BIRCKHEAD.

Jan. 6, 1897, New York City.
44 Park Avenue.

Our honored associate, Dr. Henry E. Turner, has been so interested in these volumes that he has copied them word for word, and letter for letter. The date of the purchase of Theodore Foster's Papers, by this society, referred to in the above letter, is September 27, 1833, and the price paid, \$300. See Vol. I, Record-Book, page 57.

The reception-book shows that 315 bound volumes were received during the last year; 1,489 pamphlets or unbound volumes, and 168 miscellaneous articles, including works of art, historic memorials and relics of olden times. These 1,972 various articles are recorded as given, purchased or obtained by exchange. If given, the name of the giver is recorded, and the names of all corporations and persons that made gifts are elsewhere printed.

CAREFUL RESEARCH NEEDED.

There is often more value in an old and defaced manuscript than in a new and elaborately bound volume. Some of our most valuable historic material was thrown into this cabinet years ago, we do not always know when or by whom, and the real value of much of it has been ascertained only within a brief period. It might never have been ascertained but for the uprising of people of intelligence who brought into the society new life, vigor, enterprise and scholarship. The work of culling over old papers found here in trunks, chests and bags, the work of assorting these papers and putting them in a condition to be consulted, is little more than begun at the present time. A three-bushel bag of manuscripts and documents of various kinds pertaining to the history of an important town in this State, from the middle of the 18th to the middle of the 19th century, must soon undergo the crucial process. To assort, arrange and index these papers is no small task.

The work of cataloguing and indexing, important and indispensable as it is, is by no means the most important and difficult work that has to be done in this cabinet. We have manuscript volumes of untold value that have been made up, within a few years, of loose papers found in different places in the cabinet and outside of it. For instance: the volume of Fenner papers and the eighteenth volume of the Moses Brown

papers have been made up this way. A good number of the papers constituting the society's four volumes of Revolutionary Rolls were gathered in this way. It is difficult to exaggerate the importance of collecting and putting in order to be utilized this kind of material,—a work to which the librarian has given much attention in the cabinet, and he has moved about the State much in the pursuit of it. For the lack of proper care and effort, many valuable historical papers have been left in private houses and finally burnt up; notably those of Col. John S. Dexter, Capt. Daniel S. Dexter, and United States Senator Elisha Mathewson of Scituate. Other valuable manuscripts are still in private hands and are liable to meet with the same fate. Of this class is the diary kept by the late Bennett Wheeler, who was long a prominent journalist and a postmaster of Providence.

THE GENEALOGICAL-ROOM.

According to custom, the librarian includes in his report a list of works added to the genealogical-room during the last year. The Hart, Hazard and Whitney genealogies, mentioned elsewhere, are omitted on this list, though they belong in this room.

- Warren Genealogy. By Theodore Warren.
 Mason, Sampson. Descendants of. Compiled by Owen Mason.
 Stiles Family (The) in America. By Henry R. Stiles.
 Townsend Family (The) of Lynn, in Old and New England. By Charles H. Townsend.
 Champion Genealogy (The). By Francis B. Trowbridge.
 Hassam, Hilton and Cheever Genealogies. By John T. Hassam.
 Hodges Family (The) of New England. Genealogical register of — By Almon D. Hodges, Jr.
 Thayer and Burton Ancestry. By George B. Thayer.
 Thayer, Rufus, and Pamela (Throop) Thayer. Descendants of — By Clarence F. Peirce.
 Chute Family. Genealogy and History of the — By William E. Chute.
 Parkhurst and Starr Families. Lineage Chart of the — Compiled by C. D. Parkhurst.
 Tift Genealogy (The). Compiled by Maria E. (Maxon) Tift.
 Allen, Walter, of Newbury, Mass., and some of his Descendants. By Allen H. Bent.
 Platt, John. Notes upon the ancestry of — By Franklin Platt.
 Rollo, Alexander. Genealogical record of the descendants of — John H. Rollo.

To facilitate researches in the genealogical-room, numerous family genealogies and town histories are needed, and a fund to secure them should be provided. Several volumes in this room need rebinding, particularly Savage's and Austin's Genealogical Dictionaries, and Arnold's Vital Statistics. Special acknowledgments are due Mr. Austin, not only for his publications, but for his valuable contributions to the society's quarterly.

THE NEWSPAPER-ROOM.

The librarian has prepared an extended list of newspapers needed to complete several series of old newspapers that were early procured by this society, and are to-day worth their weight in gold.

The two most liberal and generous givers of newspapers, printed in the last century, were Dr. Solomon Drowne, and Professor William G. Goddard. One record of the society, dated October 7, 1834, shows that the first fifty volumes of the *Providence Gazette* came from Dr. Drowne. Professor Goddard gave the society, soon after its formation, many very valuable volumes of newspapers collected by his father in the latter part of the last century, while he was engaged in newspaper enterprises in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore; and Professor Goddard's daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Shepard, has greatly added to his benefactions. Judges William R. Staples and Albert G. Greene devoted much time, during a long series of years, in collecting and depositing in this cabinet, old newspapers, and the results of their labors are now very manifest. James Eddy Mauran gave, as shown by our library committee's report of 1884-85, about thirty volumes of the *Newport Mercury*, issued between 1847 and 1879. Our associate, Mr. D. Berkely Updike, gave, as shown in the report of 1888-89, several volumes of the *Newport Mercury* that used to belong to his ancestors who resided in Washington and Kent counties. The first of these volumes was issued in 1796, and the last in 1824. During each year for a long series of years, the late Samuel W. Peckham sent to the cabinet a complete unbound volume of the *Newport Mercury*, in perfect order and as clean as if it had just come from the press.

The first mention of any act of the General Assembly in accordance with which the society could receive into its cabinet any newspapers belonging to the State, is found in the Revised Statutes of 1857, page 40. From this and from all the records of which we have any knowledge we are led to believe that all the newspapers in this cabinet that were printed either in the last century or in the first half of this century, belong to this society. The value of this historic material can hardly be overestimated. Accordingly, the librarian asks and claims coöperation and aid in his efforts to protect and preserve these historic treasures. While the society is, and always has been, liberal and generous in extending the privilege of consulting its library, it has a standing rule, that any person who is permitted to draw information from this source, should in any publication of the same give due credit to the society. This rule has been repeatedly violated of late, either from ignorance or from some other cause. Much harm results from disregarding property rights. Such abuses as clipping and defacing are known and deprecated.

There is need of a long-continued service of an accomplished clerk in the newspaper-room, and of a considerable sum of money to be spent in binding and re-binding volumes that belong to this department of our local history. More than a hundred volumes of leading New York, Boston and Providence newspapers, published at the period of the late war, need to be bound. These were bought and preserved by the late Lewis P. Child, at an expense of more than six hundred dollars (\$600), with the special purpose of serving the cause of history. Mr. Child dying suddenly, these volumes came into the possession of Ex-Mayor Jabez C. Knight, who gave them to this society. These volumes have been examined and missing numbers noted. They are stored, until they are bound, in the middle room on the west side, which is mainly devoted to the publications of the National government.

During the service of the actual librarian, an account of all the newspapers received from the State, has been kept by the Secretary of State, and also by the librarian in a book labeled "*State Property*." These volumes have been stamped as *State Property*, before being placed upon shelves where they are kept.

THE MUSEUM.

Progress has been made in arranging a great variety of historic material placed in the upper room on the west side of the cabinet, called the "museum." The lack of funds for suitable cases stands in the way of very desirable improvements. Persons who have added to this department will find their names in the list of givers on another page.

THE MAP AND CHART ROOM.

The map and chart room, in the northeast corner of the basement, is worthy of special mention. It has more than three hundred maps and charts, including several duplicates, all classified and arranged with a view to being consulted. Several additions were made last year. A list of the contents of this room has been made out, and is kept where it can be consulted.

THE DUPLICATE-ROOMS

are in the basement of the building. They contain, with some trash, a good amount of historic material which already yields some income, as shown by the report of the treasurer, and is destined to become more valuable and productive in the lapse of time. It is not deemed best to put them into market until a full list of them is made out and the work of cataloguing is further advanced in the rooms above.

KINDRED INSTITUTIONS RECOGNIZED.

The society shows its regard for the following kindred institutions by extending to them certain temporary accommodations :—

The Congregational Historical Society of Rhode Island.
 The Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.
 The Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.
 The Rhode Island Society of Colonial Dames.

Respectfully submitted,
 AMOS PERRY,
Librarian and Cabinet-Keeper.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

The library committee, on this seventy-fifth annual meeting of the society, beg leave to report:—

That the library has been open on all week-days (not holidays) throughout the year. During the month of August, instead of being open on Saturdays only (as for a year or two past), it was open every week-day, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., and this arrangement has met with general acceptance.

The accessions to the library of the society, during the year, have been as follows, viz:—

Bound volumes.....	315
Pamphlets and unbound volumes.....	1,489
Miscellaneous.....	168
Total... ..	<u>1,972</u>

The expenditures on the library, for the year, have been:—

Books and periodicals	\$89 46	
Bindery bills.....	29 05	
Stationery	16 87	\$135 38
Cataloguing and indexing books and manuscripts.....	731 00	
Other administrative service of the library and cabinet	460 50	
		<u>\$1,326 88</u>

For all special details and statistics, as to the new acquisitions to the library and cabinet, reference is to be had to the elaborate report of the librarian and cabinet-keeper, to whose province they peculiarly belong.

From the above statement it will be obvious that an effort has been made, in large measure, this year, to carry forward efficiently the work of cataloguing, and the indexing of manu-

scripts and other volumes, the paramount importance of which was stated in the report of last year.

Your committee regret this work has been so much hampered by want of funds; and what has been accomplished, it will be obvious, has only been by strict economy of expenditure in respect to other demands of the library.

A statement of progress in the work of cataloguing and indexing will be made in the librarian's report, as the oversight and direction of the details of this class of work necessarily devolve on him.

The prime importance and value of such indexes, when clearly and systematically made, not only as to names, but also as to subjects and dates, can hardly be overestimated.

They become the ready instruments of the student and historian, for the ascertainment and test of the truth and value of almost all historical statements.

How well would it be, in the present lively discussion of "The Town Evidence," if the investigator could know, and readily place his hand on every writing and statement, as to this document, in the mass of manuscripts in our possession, whether made by Williams, Harris, Arnold, Dexter, Olney, or other worthies, whose pens were as sharp, if not so prolific, as their tongues.

If it should seem that more might have been accomplished in this direction, it must be borne in mind that much of the librarian's time, as he states (and indirectly that of an assistant), is necessarily diverted from strict library work by the labor of editing the society's Quarterly and other occasional publications, and getting them, in proper season, through the press; all of which emphasizes the necessity of larger means and a larger force for the development of what the Society has, and the progress demanded of it on every hand.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM D. ELY,
HOWARD W. PRESTON,
AMOS PERRY,

Library Committee.

Providence, January 6, 1896.

REPORT OF THE LECTURE COMMITTEE.

During the past year, aside from four business meetings, there have been held ten meetings for the reading of papers, the list of subjects and authors of which, with the date when they were read, is as follows:—

Feb. 11. "The Burning of the Steamer Martha Washington on the Mississippi River in February, 1852," by John Eddy, Esq.

Feb. 25. "Minorities and Municipal Government," by William B. Weeden, Esq.

March 10. "The Federal Adelphi of Brown University, Tristram Burges and Francis Wayland," by Reuben A. Guild, LL. D.

March 24. An illustrated lecture on "The Old Houses of Colonial Rhode Island," by Norman M. Isham, A. M.

April 21. "A Forgotten Founder of our Liberties, Samuel Gorton, First Settler of Warwick, R. I. A Study in Colonial History," by Dr. Lewis G. Janes, A. M.

Oct. 20. "Evolutions of American Finance," by John Austin Stevens.

Nov. 17. "A Denial of the Charges of Forgery Connected with the Sachems' Deed to Roger Williams," by Mr. George T. Paine.

Dec. 1. An illustrated lecture, "Arms, Methods and Events in Indian Warfare," by the Rev. George M. Bodge.

Dec. 15. "The Battle of Lexington as looked at in London before Lord Mansfield and a Jury, in the Trial of John Horne, Esq., for Libel on the British Government," by the Hon. John Winslow.

Dec. 29. "Social Life in Virginia and Georgia," by the Rev. George H. Clark, D. D.

Respectfully submitted,

AMOS PERRY,

REUBEN A. GUILD,

WILLIAM B. WEEDEN,

Lecture Committee.

REPORT OF PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

*To the Rhode Island Historical Society, at its Annual Meeting,
January 12, 1897.*

The publication committee beg leave to report that the four numbers of the publications of the society have been issued, as usual, during the past year.

The bills for printing have been as follows :—

April 3, 1896, for No. 13.....	\$146 25
July 6, " " " 14.....	123 95
Oct. 3, " " " 15.....	122 10
Jan. 6, 1897, " " 16.....	155 85
Facsimile.....	9 00
	<hr/>
	\$557 15
Cr. by cash for advertising.....	16 00
	<hr/>
Net cost.....	\$541 15

The expense is somewhat larger than last year, but it is within the amount authorized by the society.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN H. STINESS, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

To the Rhode Island Historical Society:—

The committee on grounds and buildings report that the cost of maintenance of the property under their charge has been \$140.16, and that the property is in good condition.

Respectfully submitted for the committee,

ISAAC H. SOUTHWICK, JR.,
Chairman.

Providence, January 12, 1897.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GENEALOGICAL RESEARCHES.

The committee on genealogical researches respectfully report that the interest in this department continues to be strikingly manifested in many ways. An endeavour has been made by the presentation of ancestral charts in the society's Quarterly, to both give and gather genealogical information in the past year. It is hoped, during the present year, to interest many by giving abstracts of wills of people early resident in Bristol County, Mass., whose descendants now live to some degree in Rhode Island. Among the names included will be: Borden, Brown, Bucklin, Carpenter, Cornell, Durfee, Gladding, Hunt, Medbury, Ormsbee, Simmons, Sisson, Wardwell, Wheaton, etc.

For the committee,

JOHN O. AUSTIN.

NECROLOGY.

JAMES FANNING NOYES, M. D.

James Fanning Noyes, M. D., was the son of Robert F. and Sarah (Arnold) Noyes. He was born in South Kingstown, R. I., August 2, 1817, and died in Providence, February 16, 1896. He was descended from Rev. James Noyes, a Puritan, who came to America from England in 1634, and settled in Newbury, now Newburyport, Mass. Here, in 1647, the Noyes house was built, where the reverend gentleman, with his cousin, Rev. Thomas Parker, lived, teaching and preaching the doctrine of individual responsibility. Later, Rev. James Noyes, a son of the above, drew up the famous Saybrook platform, became an incorporator of Yale College and preached at Stonington, Conn., where he died in 1719.

Dr. Noyes received his earliest education in a home school kept by his sister Susan. When older he attended a school conducted by his father, in the winter, upon the old homestead farm. Later he went to the academy at Kingston, R. I., where his eldest brother had charge of the classical department. Finally he finished preparing for college at the Latin school for boys in Kingston, conducted by Rev. Thomas Vernon. When seventeen years of age he taught a public school at Natick, R. I. In 1842 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Joseph F. Potter of Waterville, Me. Later he took his first course of medical lectures at Harvard, also private instruction in auscultation and percussion, of the late Henry I. Bowditch of Boston. He graduated in March, 1846, from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He was soon appointed assistant physician for one year in the U. S. Marine Hospital at Chelsea, Mass. In 1849 he settled and began practice in Waterville, Me. In

1852 he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, entering into general practice with his former preceptor, Dr. Potter. Climate and failing health compelled him to leave Cincinnati, and in June, 1854, he went abroad expressly to study Ophthalmology under Jaeger and other celebrated professors. In 1856 he returned to Waterville, Me., where he had a large practice mainly in his specialty. In 1858 he again visited Europe. During this stay abroad he attended lectures and clinics of the most eminent instructors in his profession. In June, 1859, he returned to Waterville, resuming a large practice. During the war of the Rebellion he was commissioned by Gov. Washburn to examine volunteers for the Third Maine Regiment. In 1863 he settled permanently in Detroit, Mich. He brought from Europe the first ophthalmoscope and hypodermic syringe, which he bought in London. In Detroit he had a large and lucrative practice. In 1864 he was made an active member of the American Ophthalmological Society. In 1873 he was appointed Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology in the Detroit Medical College, and ophthalmic surgeon in a number of hospitals, holding these positions about ten years. He held the office of U. S. Pension Surgeon from 1876 till 1884. In 1889 he was appointed representative from the American Medical Association to the British Medical Association and similar bodies, for one year. For sanitary reasons he believed in cremation of the dead, and was made the first President of the Michigan Cremation Association in 1886.

In 1895 he donated a permanent free bed in the Rhode Island Hospital, and gave funds for building "Noyes Hall," a place for amusement, at Oak Grove Asylum, in Flint, Michigan. Besides societies previously mentioned, Dr. Noyes was an active member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Ophthalmological and Otological Society, Detroit Academy of Medicine, of which he was President in 1873, Michigan State Medical Society, Pioneer and Historical Society, the Rhode Island Historical Society, as well as a number of other societies. He was honorary member of several State medical associations. He made many contributions to medical literature.

He had a kind, sympathetic heart and a genial manner. He was firm in his convictions and independent in maintaining his positions. Since giving up his practice, he has traveled extensively. Recently he had his home in Providence with his nephew, Dr. Robert F. Noyes, making meanwhile many welcome visits to the cabinet of this society. One who knew him well has said: "As a man, as a patriot, as a citizen, and as a physician, his life presents material for profitable study and emulation."

WILLIAM GORDON WELD.

William Gordon Weld was born November 10, 1827, in Boston, where he died April 16, 1896. He traced his family line back to Captain Joseph Weld, who was born in England, about 1595. The latter's son, Edward Weld, came to this country and settled in Roxbury, Mass., in 1635. Mr. Weld entered, when twelve years old, the Boston Latin School, with the expectation of graduating at Harvard College in company with some relatives and friends. He was, however, taken from school into the counting-room of his father, William F. Weld, who was at the head of a commercial firm, and in due time the young man became an enterprising and successful merchant. He was always, however, more and better than a merchant. He was a man, and led a strong movement for the improvement and education of young people who did not enjoy his opportunities for instruction. At his death, a pupil of his at an evening school, which he taught gratuitously, gave a very touching account of his efforts to help those who were less fortunate than himself. Acquiring wealth and social position, he did not seek ease and comfort so much as usefulness. He became a life member of this society in 1885. One of his first acts was to place in the hands of the librarian an elegantly bound copy of "A Short Story of New England, by Rev. Thomas Weld of Roxbury, 1644." From that time till near the close of his life, he made occasional visits to the cabinet as he was on his way to and from the Butler Insane Asylum, of

which he was long an efficient trustee. On his last visit but one, he handed the librarian a five-dollar bill, saying, "Use this as you think best." This sum was added to the subscription for bringing out Mr. Dorr's last paper, and his name will be found on the subscription list, Vol. IV., page 44, of the Quarterly. He left to the society a bequest of one thousand dollars (\$1,000). On his last visit he looked over the list of members, examined the charter and by-laws, and commended the policy of keeping the cost of membership within the reach of persons of small means. He concluded his remarks by expressing the hope that instead of having only about three hundred and seventy names on its membership list, it should have a thousand members, increasing its income and enjoying its benefits. He was a member of the Arlington-Street (Unitarian) Society in Boston, and did much for the erection of the Channing Church and the Channing monument in Newport. His widow, who was the daughter of Charles Goddard, and his son, Dr. Charles G. Weld, survive him.

HENRY CLAY CRANSTON.

Henry Clay Cranston was born August 27, 1832, in Providence, where he died May 27, 1896. He pursued a full course of study at the Providence High School, then under the charge of the Rev. Dr. Henry Day and Professor Albert Harkness, and he graduated there at the age of fourteen years. He entered the law office of Charles F. Tillinghast and Charles S. Bradley, after which he learned the art of telegraphy. In 1848 the Rhode Island Magnetic Telegraph Company completed a telegraph line from Providence to Worcester, to connect with a line which had been previously established between New York and Boston. John W. Lane was its constructor and first operator, and after an office had been established in the Worcester passenger station, Mr. Cranston became Mr. Lane's first pupil, and upon the extension of the line to Pawtucket, Taunton, Fall River, and New Bedford, Mr. Cranston was sent to Fall River to take charge of that office. After this expe-

rience he entered the office of the *Providence Journal*, and was the first person in Providence to receive a President's Message by telegraph. In 1851 he was appointed clerk and assistant engineer of the commission under the Hon. John R. Bartlett, to establish the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. On his return he held several posts, and became in July, 1854, the cashier of the National Bank of Providence, being then the youngest cashier in the city. While serving as a cashier, Mr. Cranston was instrumental in raising the capital of his bank from one hundred and sixty thousand dollars (\$160,000) to five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000), and also in establishing the Equitable Fire and Marine Insurance Company. After leaving the bank, in 1864, he engaged with others in banking and brokerage business, and from 1878 carried on that business till his death. He took part in several prominent institutions and branches of business, among which are the following: Providence Telephone Company, the American Ship Windlass Company, the Old National Bank, the City Savings Bank, Providence Arcade Corporation, Rawson Fountain Company, Equitable Insurance Company, Rhode Island Safe Deposit Company, etc., etc. He was the fifth son of Barzillai and Irene (Guild) Cranston. On his mother's side he was connected with the Guilds and Everetts of Massachusetts, and on his father's side he belonged to one of the oldest and most distinguished families of the State. His ancestors, Governors John and Samuel Cranston, traced their ancestors back to the Royal Family of Great Britain. In 1858 he married a daughter of William P. Merriman. He left three daughters. He became a member of this society in 1874.

RUFUS WATERMAN.

Rufus Waterman died on the first day of June, 1896, at his residence in Providence, in the eightieth year of his age.

Mr. Waterman was a lineal descendant of Richard Waterman, one of the associates of Roger Williams in the settlement of Rhode Island and in the proclamation of those principles

which have made this commonwealth famous among the nations.

Born in Providence in the early part of the century, he received such mental training as was afforded by the best private schools then in existence in his native town, and afterwards spent four years at the well-known academy at Jamaica Plain, under the charge of Charles W. Greene. The late Dr. James H. Eldridge, of East Greenwich, was one of his companions at a school to which many distinguished men have been wont to refer with gratitude for thorough intellectual discipline and for the loving kindness of the gentle woman who surrounded the lives of lonely boys with somewhat of the sweetness of home and taught them lessons of truth and noble conduct.

Mr. Waterman early in life commenced his mercantile career with Peter Grinnell & Sons, extensive hardware dealers, in South Main street, and was subsequently with Jonathan Congdon & Sons, iron merchants. During his connection with Peter Grinnell & Sons, their store was burned to the ground, and it is a proof of the singular accuracy of Mr. Waterman's memory, that he made, for the insurance company, an inventory from recollection of the contents of shelves and drawers upon a whole side of the large shop. In 1838 he commenced business as an iron merchant with Charles H. Mason, under the firm name of Mason & Waterman. He subsequently carried on business alone, and then formed a partnership with Henry T. Cornett, which continued until Mr. Waterman retired in 1848 to assume a leading part in the management of the extensive business of the Providence Tool Company, of which he afterwards became treasurer. In connection with the late George H. Corliss and others, he organized and built the Providence Forge and Nut Company, whose works subsequently passed into the control of the Providence Tool Company.

The unfortunate ending of the brilliant prospects of this enterprising company of bold and able men proved disastrous to Mr. Waterman's fortunes, but it did not daunt his courage nor subdue his public interest and private enterprise.

His connection with the Union Oil Company, of which he was one time president and treasurer, continued for twenty years. He was for thirty-four years either director or president of the Exchange Bank, and for an even longer period a director in the Providence Institution for Savings. As one of the trustees of the Butler Hospital for the Insane, Mr. Waterman gave ample evidence of generous philanthropy and unselfish devotion to the wards of that great charity. No less than four of the annual reports of the trustees to the corporation were written by him in his clear and luminous style.

Aside from a personal charm which, with his highly developed sense of humour and fund of anecdote, made him a delightful companion, no characteristic of Mr. Waterman is more distinguishing than his public spirit. Its monuments are the improvement of Waterman street, the widening of North Main, Governor, Brook, Angell and many other streets, the laying out of the Blackstone boulevard and the embellishment of the cemetery, where his mortal remains are laid away amid scenes of tranquil beauty which seem prophetic of the peace into which his distant spirit has passed.

Mr. Waterman was twice married. In 1838 he married Elizabeth Bowen Greene, daughter of Franklin and Anna E. (Bowen) Greene. She died in 1848. Three sons survive this union, Henry, Richard and Rufus. In 1852 he married Emily Greene, sister of his first wife, who died without issue.

Mr. Waterman became a member of this society in 1861. He was much interested in its objects, and he made contributions of value to local history. A monograph, written by him, upon the historic homes of Potowomut evinces accurate research and is an attractive illustration of literary composition made delightful by the allied charms of humour and sentiment.

Gaiety is not inconsistent with seriousness of character and its presence should not be confused with that levity which is incapable of appreciating the commanding obligations of human life and its high and unchangeable relations to another existence. Of this truth the career of Rufus Waterman furnishes a happy illustration.

JOHN EBENEZER TROUP.

John Ebenezer Troup was born in Old Meldrum, County of Aberdeen, Scotland, May 1, 1829, and died in Providence, R. I., January 18, 1896. His parents were John and Isabel (Bannerman) Troup, both of whom passed away, leaving two sons and one daughter. Mr. Troup's school education ended when he was fourteen years old. He was first employed on a farm, and subsequently as a clerk in a commercial house in Aberdeen, and after several temporary positions he sailed in March, 1855, for America, and arrived in Boston, April 11 following. There he entered the dry-goods store of George Turnbull & Co., for which position he left his native land. In that position he remained till August, 1866, when he became a member of the great and successful firm of Callender, McAuslan & Troup, he having charge of the financial department. While he proved a loyal and patriotic citizen of this country, he did not forget his relatives and friends that remained at home. He found time and means to bestow blessings on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean. He loved good things, good men, and was ever ready to lend a helping hand to a good cause, illustrating this characteristic in many ways. He did not allow himself to become so absorbed in business as not to hear the calls of humanity and of his Maker. Since the above was written, the gift of \$2,500 to a most worthy object is announced. He became a life member of this society in 1891, and gave other substantial proof of his interest in the objects of the society. He married in 1867, Jane Graham, a daughter of Hugh Graham, of Wigstonshire, Scotland, who passed away in advance of himself, leaving an adopted daughter to occupy the homestead in this city.

GEORGE J. WEST.

George Joseph West was born in Providence in 1852, and died at Aughnacloy, Ireland, July 21, 1896.

The necrological notices of this society have generally dealt with the lives of members of Rhode Island or New England

ancestry. But, about half a century ago, a tide of emigration began to flow to our shores, bringing a new element, destined in the future to enter largely into the development of the State, and to influence its history.

George J. West was prominently of this element. He was the son of John and Catherine (Cavanagh) West, who came to Providence from Ireland in 1850. His father was a calico block printer in Dublin, Ireland, and becoming involved in the Revolution of 1848, was obliged to escape to France, and later arrived in this country. Like the sons of most emigrants, the conditions surrounding Mr. West were not favorable to the easy acquirement of an education. After attending the public schools for a time, he was obliged to begin the struggle for a living and learned the trade of a printer. He, however, early recognized the advantages of an education, and, possessing strong natural talents, was determined to secure it at any cost. He pursued his studies as best he could and finally arranged to enter Suffield Institute, at Suffield, Conn., where most of his expenses were liquidated by the services he rendered in various capacities. Dr. E. B. Andrews, now President of Brown University, was at that time an instructor in this school.

On leaving the Academy he entered Brown University, and graduated with the class of 1876. After completing his professional studies at the Boston University Law School, he began the practice of law in his native city in 1878.

He was a diligent and painstaking student, an industrious worker, and with forensic ability of no mean order, he soon acquired reputation as an advocate of superior ability.

Mr. West early took an active part in public affairs and was especially interested in education. He was an efficient member of the School Board, from 1888 until his death. He was a member of the Rhode Island Legislature in 1885-6, and was elected to the Common Council from the tenth ward in 1895-6. He was twice married. His first wife passed away a short time after their union. His second marriage was to Margaret Hyde of Providence, in 1881, by whom he had eight children. His health began to fail in the spring of 1896; he went with his

family to Europe in June, in search of rest and recuperation. While crossing the Irish Channel, in July, he contracted a cold, which in a few days developed with fatal result. His funeral, on the arrival of his remains in Providence, was attended by an immense concourse of citizens, generally members of the bench and bar, representatives of City and State governments, and various societies,—all testifying by expressions of sorrow, the high esteem in which he was held by the entire community. Mr. West became a member of this society in 1891, and gave substantial proof of his interest in its work.

GEORGE MOULTON CARPENTER.

George Moulton Carpenter, the eldest son of George Moulton Carpenter and Sarah Lewis Walcott, his wife, was born in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, April 22, 1844, and died suddenly, from apoplexy, at Katwijk aan Zee, in Holland, July 31, 1896.

He had left home a few weeks before his death, with some friends, for the purpose of taking a needed rest and visiting some places of interest across the sea. To within a brief hour of his death he seemed to be in the best of health, and until the very moment when he was stricken, his condition gave no alarm to his friends. He came from sturdy New England stock, both in the paternal and maternal line. His ancestor, William Carpenter, came to Boston from England in 1638, and his paternal ancestry occupied many positions of trust and confidence in early Colonial times, and was distinguished during the Revolution and in the War of 1812. The Walcott family, in the maternal line, was old and influential, and resided in Rhode Island for many generations. From his mother, Judge Carpenter undoubtedly received his great strength of character and very many of his most charming characteristics.

Judge Carpenter attended the public schools in New Bedford and Providence, and graduated from Brown University in 1864. He very early in his career exhibited in a marked degree that mental strength and vigor to which later in life his success at the

bar and upon the bench was largely due. He was admitted to the bar of Rhode Island in 1867, and practised his profession until April 20, 1882, when he took his seat upon the bench as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, and on January 1, 1885, was appointed, by President Arthur, Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Rhode Island, which last position he occupied at the time of his death. He was also, prior to taking his seat upon the bench of the State court, a member of the commission to revise the public laws of the State, being the revision of 1882. Throughout his life he never sought political preferment or official position, but he seemed to take great pride in his profession, and to regard the faithful discharge of its duties as the goal toward which he was best pleased to direct his steps. As a federal Judge, his duties were not confined to the United States District Court for the District of Rhode Island. For the greater part of the time he presided in the United States Circuit Court for the District of Rhode Island, and sometimes in the United States Circuit Court in Boston, and frequently sat in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit.

At the bar and upon the bench, Judge Carpenter was learned, fearless and impartial. He had a very retentive memory and his mind was always clear, rapid and vigorous.

He was a great reader in literature and upon general topics, and he had the faculty of swiftly getting at the substance of what he read and stowing it away for future use. His culture was real and thorough and he read for the love of knowledge. He was a great lover of order and his books and papers were always arranged and kept in the most systematic and careful manner, and he believed in preserving every thing that was likely to be of use or of interest. He served with great pleasure and satisfaction—although without compensation—as one of the Record Commissioners, to collect and preserve the old records of the town of Providence, and devoted a great amount of time to that work, thinking only of the good that he believed would result from it.

As a writer, he combined with taste and finish a clear, bold, terse and vigorous style of expression. He never commenced

to write until after he had carefully considered the method in which he would treat his subject, and then when he took his pen he wrote easily and rapidly. His *Eulogy on Masonry*, delivered at the laying of the corner-stone of Freemasons Hall, Providence, June 7, 1884; three papers read before the Rhode Island Historical Society, viz., *Washington, the Founder of the Nation*, April 30, 1889; *The Reform of the Civil Service Considered from the Party Standpoint*, March 25, 1890; *Modern Historical Aims and Methods*, November 3, 1891; an address delivered before the Southern New Hampshire Bar Association, February 22, 1895, on *The Cure of the Defective and Disorderly*; and a paper read before the A. E. Club of Providence, entitled *John Brown, the Last of the Prophets*,—are among some of his most able efforts, and well illustrate the ability and comprehensiveness with which he was able to write.

Judge Carpenter never married. He was, however, of a domestic temperament and enjoyed in a marked degree everything that pertained to a happy home life. For more than twenty years he had made his home with Walter B. Vincent, Esq., his former law partner; and he always spoke of him and his family as his dearest and best friends, and he seemed to find with them all the home comforts and happiness that he desired. He was fond of children, and his last act—doubtless the immediate cause of his death—was to help a little child, whose language he could not speak, build a mound of sand upon the shore of the North Sea. He was fond of dumb animals, who always seemed to feel his kindness toward them. He was ever ready to assist in charitable enterprises and always kind and generous to the poor and oppressed; but he never extolled his own virtues or desired any other reward than the enjoyment which his acts of kindness gave him. He was always sociable and companionable. He was dignified when the occasion required, but when judicial duties were laid aside, he was sprightly and entertaining in conversation and thoroughly enjoyed the society of his chosen companions. He was a noble man, liberal in all things, loyal and faithful to his friends, to whom he gave at all times his complete confidence.

One who knew Judge Carpenter for many years has well said :—

“The departed jurist had his limitations, doubtless, as we all have, but fortunate will that man be, of whom, when for him time shall have faded into eternity, his friends shall be able to recall as many attractive qualities and endearing traits as we rejoice to remember adorned the character of the one we here commemorate, and whose removal from earthly companionship has left a void in many hearts that cannot easily be filled.”

NICHOLAS BALL.

Nicholas, son of Edmund and Charity (Dodge) Ball, was born December 31, 1828, in Block Island, where he died July 31, 1896. He was a descendant of Hon. Peter Ball, of English lineage, who was prominent as a representative in the Colonial Legislature, and a prime mover in obtaining a pier harbor in 1735.

His educational advantages were scanty. He had but one year entirely given up to study. This was at the age of eight, and he studied faithfully, showing the bent of his mind in writing out solutions of arithmetical problems, varied by well-drawn pictures of full-rigged ships. The book containing these solutions and pictures is preserved and kept as an heirloom. At nine years of age he began his seafaring life as a cook, at six dollars a month, for the greater part of the year, with several months given up to study in the winter season. At fifteen he went to sea throughout the year. His father looked with so little favor upon his son's roving tendencies that he feared “Nicholas would never bring much honey to the hive.” In farming, or as a sailor, he showed the same persistent energy and faithfulness that characterized him as a boy and distinguished him in after life. His promotion at sea was rapid, and he was soon captain and owner in part of his boat.

As a sailor he made eighty-five voyages, beside numerous ocean trips when he went as passenger. Though constantly

away from home, his love of Block Island was ever his first thought as well as his wish to aid his dearly-loved isle by every possible improvement. He went to California in 1849 and was very successful in his mining operations there. Returning to Block Island in 1854, he engaged successfully in mercantile pursuits, was elected to the General Assembly twice as Representative, and twelve times as Senator. He served also as first assistant superintendent of life saving stations of this district and did much for the service and the condition of the surfmen. In 1874 he opened Ocean View Hotel. No Rhode Islander need be told of Mr. Ball's great services in securing to Block Island and to commerce the great government breakwater and harbor, the light-house at Southeast Point, two life-saving stations, a signal station, and a telegraphic cable to the mainland. He was a director of the New England Society of California Pioneers, and in revisiting the State received a hearty welcome. He began his longest journey in 1891, when, with Mrs. Ball, he went on a trip around the world.

In 1851 he married Eliza, daughter of Abraham and Sybil (Littlefield) Milliken. She died in 1870, leaving three children, two sons and a daughter. Subsequently Mr. Ball married Mrs. Almedia R. (Dodge) Littlefield.

As has been said by one competent to judge, "Mr. Ball did more for Block Island, and for its commercial advantage, than any other man."

ARTHUR AMORY CODMAN.

Arthur Amory Codman was born in Roxbury, now part of the city of Boston, July 14, 1863, and died at his beautiful home, the Chateau de Laufenberg, overlooking the Rhine, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany. He was a son of Henry Codman, a well-known and wealthy Boston lawyer, occupying a high position there, and having a country home at Roxbury.

Mr. Codman was educated in the schools of Boston, and as a young man received a commercial training in the house of William A. Ropes & Co., who were large importers of Russian goods. Later he entered the house of William Codman & Co.,

who were East India traders, the senior member of the firm being his cousin.

He married Miss Mary Belknap, of the old Boston family of Belknap, whose ancestor, the Rev. Jeremy Belknap, was the historian of New Hampshire, a very distinguished scholar, a graduate of Harvard, and one of the founders of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Two sons were born to him of this marriage, but both died before their father. Mrs. Codman still resides at her chateau in Germany.

Mr. Codman, although having for a number of years spent most of his time abroad, always retained strong interest in his native country, and especially in Rhode Island and Boston. He frequently wrote, under the name of "Blackstone," articles for the *Boston Transcript*. The history of Bristol and Mount Hope, where he resided for some time, was of especial interest to him, and this interest in local history led him naturally to genealogy, his researches into which brought him at one time to an acquaintance with the distinguished English student and scholar, Mark Anthony Lower. He gathered during his lifetime every book he could find on the subject of surnames, and some time ago began writing a book on this subject, a great amount of manuscript material for which is still at his chateau in Germany as he left it.

Mr. Codman was one of "Nature's noblemen" in the truest sense of the phrase, polite and courteous to everyone on all occasions. A modest, retiring gentleman, never obtruding himself upon the attention of people, but always drawing about him the company of the refined and educated. The esteem in which he was held in the little German village near which his estate was situated, is readily understood by the following incident: On the day when his remains were taken from his house to the railway station to be conveyed to America for interment, every store was closed, the bell in the old Catholic church tolled, and the entire population, headed by the burgomaster, followed the remains on foot.

He became a member of this society in 1877, and during his entire residence abroad he manifested a warm interest in the objects of this institution.

WILLIAM H. HOPKINS.

The following notice is taken from the *Providence Journal* of September 3, 1896.

William H. Hopkins, formerly the head of the coal firm of Hopkins & Pomroy, died at his home in Seekonk, just over the line in Massachusetts, early last evening. The deceased was one of the first in the State to enter the wholesale coal business, and throughout his life of eighty years he had shown himself a man of great business ability. He accumulated a considerable fortune. Latterly he had withdrawn from active business life, and conducted the large farm in Seekonk at which he breathed his last.

His death came after an illness of short duration. It was less than a week ago that he was stricken with typhoid pneumonia, but despite all efforts to arrest the progress of the disease he died at 8 o'clock last evening. The weakness incident to his advanced years rendered him incapable of withstanding the sudden attack. In his death, Providence loses one whose record is most honorable, both in public life and in business.

Mr. Hopkins was a native of this State. His parents resided at Portsmouth, and it was there he was born early in the present century. He did not remain long at the old home, but soon started out with that spirit of self-reliance that laid the foundation for his future success. He did not have the opportunities for early education that are possessed by the youth of the present day, but was essentially a self-made man. At the early age of twelve years he left home at his own desire and travelled cityward to make his fortune. He came to Providence, and from the beginning was able to support himself independently. After working for a number of concerns, he entered the jewelry business, but eventually found a promising opening in the coal business, which proved to be the turning point of his life.

After his debut in the trade in which he built up his fortune, he gradually established a business of large proportions that

became known throughout this section of the country, and he has since been recognized as a pioneer in that line. The large share of the coal trade that came to pass through the hands of his concern is attested by the extensive shipping arrangements and the showing that was made by the company along the river front. Mr. Hopkins became associated in the business with Gorham P. Pomroy, who is at present at the head of the Pomroy Coal Company.

In public life, the deceased served in both branches of the City Government, as a representative from his section of the city, and in State affairs he served both in the General Assembly and upon the Board of State Charities and Corrections. His term in the latter capacity was sixteen years. He was frequently mentioned for higher positions, but declined to enter any further into political affairs, although he wielded considerable public influence.

Eventually Mr. Hopkins retired to the quiet of his stock farm, and there he established a model place. He expended large sums in securing a fine herd of Jersey cattle, and although a large part of the herd was destroyed by fire about five years ago, he immediately replaced them with as fine a collection.

The deceased leaves three children, a daughter, Mrs. Earl H. Potter of this city, and two sons, Edgar A. and John H. Hopkins.

Mr. Hopkins became a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society in 1874.

CHARLES W. FREDERICKSON.

Charles W. Frederickson was elected a corresponding member of this society in 1868. He was born in Halifax, May 1, 1823, and died in Brooklyn, N. Y., January 29, 1897. He early came to New York where he became a printer. While thus engaged he acquired knowledge and tastes which enabled him, with financial resources, at a later period in life, to become an accomplished and successful collector of rare and choice books

and other works of art. He bought valuable editions of Shakespeare and early editions of Gray, Shelley, Byron, Charles Lamb and other poets. His wife, who was a daughter of the late Thomas Truesdell, of Providence, died only about one month before his own departure. In the museum of this society are several medals and family relics which he left at different times. What disposition is made of his collections, including portraits of himself and his wife, by Elliott, is not known to the writer. At the semicentennial of this society in 1872, a letter was read from Mr. Frederickson, in which he spoke of the gift of a medal of the period of George III., and expressed a warm interest in the objects of this society.

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INSTITUTIONS AND CORPORATIONS FROM WHICH GIFTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

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|---|--|
| <p>Adams, W. F. Company, Springfield, Mass.
Agricultural Experiment Station, Kingston,
R. I.
American Antiquarian Society, Worcester,
Mass.
American Catholic Historical Society, Phila-
delphia.
American Congregational Association, Boston.
American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.
American Historical Association, Washington,
D. C.
American Jewish Historical Society, Wash-
ington, D. C.
American Peace Society, Boston.
Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.
American Screw Company, Providence.
Andover Theological Seminary, Andover,
Mass.
Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of
Massachusetts, Boston.
Boston Public Library, Boston.
Boston City Record Commission, Boston.
Brown University, Providence.
Bostonian Society, Boston.
Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.
Buffalo Historical Society, Buffalo, N. Y.
California University, Berkeley, Cal.
Canadian Institute, Toronto, Canada.
Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago.
Coombs, Hollis M. & Co., Providence.
Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford,
Conn.
Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Conn.
Dedham Historical Society, Dedham, Mass.
Essex County Historical and Genealogical
Register, Ipswich, Mass.
Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.
Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md.
Freeman, E. L. & Son, Providence.
Hartford Theological Seminary, Hartford,
Conn.
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Home for Aged Men, Providence.
Iowa State Historical Society, Iowa City,
Iowa.
Iowa Historical Department, Des Moines,
Iowa.</p> | <p>Iowa Geological Survey, Des Moines, Iowa.
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, Kan.
Lackawanna Institute of History and Science,
Scranton, Pa.
Leland Stanford, Jr., University, Palo Alto,
Cal.
Lexington Historical Society, Lexington,
Mass.
Laval University, Quebec, Canada.
Louisiana Historical Society, New Orleans, La.
Longmans, Green & Company, New York
City.
Massachusetts State Board of Health, Boston.
Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston.
Massachusetts Railroad Commission, Boston.
Michigan State Library, Lansing, Mich.
Michigan State Board of Health, Lansing,
Mich.
Michigan University, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Milwaukee Public Library, Milwaukee, Wis.
Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, Mo.
New Haven Free Public Library, New Haven,
Conn.
Newport Historical Society, Newport, R. I.
Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln,
Neb.
New England Society of Brooklyn, N. Y.
New London County Historical Society, New
London, Conn.
Newport Mercury, Newport, R. I.
New York Genealogical and Biographical
Society, New York.
New York Meterological Observatory, New
York.
New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.
New York World Company, New York.
New York University, Albany, N. Y.
Ohio Archæological and Historical Society,
Columbus, Ohio.
Ohio Historical and Philosophical Society,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Open Court Publishing Company, Chicago.
Pawtucket Times Publishing Company, Paw-
tucket, R. I.
Pennsylvania Historical Society, Philadelphia.
Philadelphia Library Company, Philadelphia.</p> |
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- Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia.
 Printers Ink Publishing Company, New York.
 Providence Public Library, Providence.
 Providence Lying-in Hospital, Providence.
 Providence National Bank, Providence.
 Providence City Auditor, Providence.
 Providence Athenæum, Providence.
 Providence City Government, Providence.
 Providence City Record Commissioners, Providence.
 Providence Journal Company, Providence.
 Providence Home for Aged Men, Providence.
 Redwood Library, Newport.
 Rhode Island College of Agricultural and
 Mechanic Arts, Kingston, R. I.
 Rhode Island Record Commissioner, Providence.
 Rhode Island Peace Society, Providence.
 Rhode Island Secretary of State, Providence.
 Rhode Island Hospital, Providence.
 Rhode Island State Board of Health, Providence.
 Royal Historical Society, London, England.
 Royal Historical Society of Northern Antiquaries,
 Copenhagen, Denmark.
 Royal University of Norway, Kristiania.
 Rowell, George P., Publishing Company, New
 York.
 Royal Academy of Belles Lettres and History,
 Stockholm, Sweden.
 Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.
 Soldiers and Sailors Historical Society, Providence.
 State Agricultural College, Burlington, Vt.
 Standard Printing Company, Providence.
 Tennessee State Board of Health, Nashville,
 Tenn.
 Tufts College, College Hill, Mass.
 United States Geological Survey, Washington.
 United States Bureau of Ethnology, Washington.
 United States Commission of Education,
 Washington.
 United States Civil Service Commission,
 Washington.
 United States Department of the Interior,
 Washington.
 United States Department of Labor, Washington.
 United States Department of State, Washington.
 United States War Department, Washington.
 United States Treasury Department, Washington.
 United States Coast and Geodetic Survey,
 Washington.
 United States Navy Department, Washington.
 Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland,
 Ohio.
 Westminster Congregational Society, Providence.
 William and Mary's College, Williamsburg, Va.
 Worcester Society of Antiquity, Worcester.
 Wyoming Historical and Geological Society,
 Wilkesbarre, Pa.
 Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
 Yonkers Historical and Library Association,
 Yonkers, N. Y.

PERSONS FROM WHOM GIFTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

- Allen, Miss Candace, Providence.
 Ames, Mrs. William, Providence.
 Angell, Edward G., Providence.
 Angell, James B., Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Austin, John O., Providence.
 Barker, Henry R., Providence.
 Ballou, Hosea Starr, Boston.
 Barrett, Norris S., Philadelphia.
 Bates, Isaac C., Providence.
 Baker, Henry B., Providence.
 Bates, Frank G., Cornell University, Ithaca,
 N. Y.
 Barrows, Edwin, Providence.
 Bent, Allen H., Boston.
 Beckwith, Miss Abby G., Providence.
 Bennett, Charles P., Providence.
 Blake, Eli W., Jr., Syracuse, N. Y.
 Bodge, George M., Leominster, Mass.
 Brown, John N., Providence.
 Brownell, Stephen, Providence.
 Brooke, F. M., Philadelphia.
 Brinton, Daniel G., Philadelphia.
 Bingham, Hon. Henry, Littleton, N. H.
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 Buxton, G. Edward, San Diego, Cal.
 Bulkley, L. Duncan, New York.
 Carpenter, George M., Providence.
 Cheney, O. B., Lewiston, Me.
 Chapin, Charles V., Providence.
 Clark, Thomas M. Providence.
 Coggeshall, Mrs. James H., Providence.
 Collins, George L., Providence.
 Comstock, Lewis H., Providence.
 Crane, John C., Providence.
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 Danielson, John W., Providence.
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 Flower, B. C., Providence.
 Fortier, Alice, New Orleans.
 Folsom, Albert A., Brookline, Mass.
 Frost, Walter B., Providence.
 French, A. D. Weld, Boston.
 Gammell, Asa Messer, Providence.
 Gamwell, Edward F., Providence.
 Goddard, William, Providence.
 Green, Samuel A., Boston.
 Greene, Millen S., Westerly, R. I.
 Greene, W. Maxwell, Providence.
 Greene, Longmans, New York.
 Greene, S. C., Cleveland, Ohio.
 Greene, Henry W., Buttonwoods.
 Grieve, Robert, Providence.
 Greene, Henry L., River Point, R. I.
 Grosvenor, Mrs. William, Providence.
 Hazard, Rowland, Peace Dale, R. I.
 Haskins, D. G., Cambridge, Mass.
 Hale, Horatio, Clinton, Canada.
 Haskins, Charles F., Providence.
 Hart, Charles, Providence.
 Hassam, John T., Boston.
 Hicks, Ratcliff, New York.
 Hersey, George D., Providence.
 Howard, Henry, Providence.
 Holbrook, Albert, Providence.
 Hoppin, William W., New York.
 Hooker, Edward, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Jameson, J. Franklin, Providence.
 Jencks, Albert V., Providence.
 Jecht, Richard, Gorlitz, Prussia.
 King, Henry M., Providence.
 Knowles, Mrs. John P., Providence.
 Koopman, Harry L., Providence.
 Lapham, Oscar, Providence.
 Latham, Henry S., Smithfield, R. I.
 Landers, Albert C., Providence.
 Lippitt, Charles W., Providence.
 Libbie, Charles F., New York.
 Lincoln, Frederick W., Boston.
 Mason, Charles B., Warren, R. I.

- Mason, Fletcher S., Providence.
 McCabe, Anthony, Providence.
 McGuinness, Edwin D., Providence.
 Melville, Henry, New York.
 Moseley, William H. T., Providence.
 Mowry, Martin L., Burrillville, R. I.
 Mowry, Arthur M., Cambridge, Mass.
 Newcomb, Charles K., Providence.
 Nickerson, Edward I., Providence.
 Nightingale, Samuel A., Providence.
 Nightingale, Charles E., Providence.
 Noyes, Charles P., St. Paul, Minn.
 Noyes, Isaac P., Washington, D. C.
 Paine, George T., Providence.
 Parkhurst, C. D., Fort Monroe, Va.
 Peck, Mrs. Allen O., Providence.
 Peckham, Samuel W., Providence.
 Pepper, David, Philadelphia.
 Peirce, C. E., Pawtucket.
 Perry, Amos, Providence.
 Perry, Marsden J., Providence.
 Perry, William S., Davenport, Iowa.
 Pegram, J. C., Providence.
 Powell, Mrs. A. Hugh, Washington, D. C.
 Preston, Howard W., Providence.
 Pray, J. L., Toledo, Ohio.
 Remington, Mrs. E. R., Providence.
 Rider, Sidney S., Providence.
 Rogers, Horatio, Providence.
 Robinson, J. A., Providence.
 Rose, Henry B., Providence.
 Rowell, B. W., Boston.
 Sawyer, Miss Susan, Providence.
 Sackett, Frederic M., Providence.
 Sheffield, W. P., Newport, R. I.
 Simmons, Egbert W., Providence.
 Smith, Charles H., Providence.
 Smith, Orlando R., Jr., Westerly, R. I.
 Stiness, John H., Providence.
 Stryker, William, Trenton, N. J.
 Steiner, B. C., Baltimore, Md.
 Stevens, Benjamin F., Boston.
 Storer, Horatio R., Newport.
 Swan, Robert T., Boston.
 Swarts, G. T., Providence.
 Spining, Charles P., Chicago.
 Thayer, Burton, Hartford, Conn.
 Tift, William S., Buffalo.
 Tilley, R. H., Newport, R. I.
 Tooker, William W., Sag Harbor, N. Y.
 Tucker, William P., Pawtucket.
 Vincent, Walter B., Providence.
 Warren, Theodore, Warren, R. I.
 Webb, Samuel H., Providence.
 Wetmore, George Peabody, Newport.
 Winslow, William C., Boston.
 Winslow, John, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 White, DeWitt C., Providence.
 Wheeler, Charles S., Providence.
 Wilson, Samuel S., Providence.
 Wood, William G., Providence.
 Zimmerman, H. S., Harrisburg, Pa.

ACTIVE MEMBERS—JANUARY, 1897.

ELECTED.

1895. Adams, John F.
 1874. Aldrich, Nelson Wilmarth
 1890. Allen, Candace
 1890. Allen, Edward S.
 1885. Andrews, Elisha Benjamin
 1876. Angell, Edwin G.
 1897. Angell, John Wilmarth
 1893. Angell, Walter F.
 1880. Anthony, John B.
 1891. Armstrong, Henry C.
 1894. Arnold, Fred Augustus
 1889. Arnold, Fred. W.
 1889. Arnold, Newton Darling

ELECTED.

1874. Arnold, Olney
 1877. Arnold, Stephen Harris
 1890. Atwood, Charles H.
 1893. Backus, Thomas
 1881. Bailey, Richard Arnold
 1853. Bailey, William Mason
 1881. Baker, David Sherman
 1895. Ballou, Hosea Starr
 1890. Ballou, William Herbert
 1884. Ballou, Latimer Whipple
 1891. Barker, Frederick Augustus
 1890. Barker, Henry R.
 1872. Barrows, Edwin

ELECTED.

1886. Barstow, Amos C.
 1890. Barstow, George E.
 1888. Bartlett, John Russell
 1879. Barton, William T.
 1893. Bass, Bertha
 1883. Bates, Isaac Comstock
 1894. Bates, William L.
 1894. Bicknell, Thomas Williams
 1858. Binney, William
 1892. Blake, Elizabeth Vernon
 1890. Blodgett, John T.
 1894. Bourn, Augustus Osborne
 1891. Bourn, George W. B.
 1881. Bradley, Charles
 1893. Briggs, Benjamin F.
 1894. Brown, Albert Waterman
 1883. Brown, D. Russell
 1883. Brown, H. Martin
 1893. Brown, Pardon Fenner
 1896. Budlong, Joseph A.
 1876. Bugbee, James H.
 1896. Bullock, Emma W.
 1884. Bullock, Jonathan Russell
 1884. Burdick, James
 1891. Burgess, Edwin A.
 1891. Calder, Albert L.
 1859. Calder, George Beckford
 1876. Campbell, Horatio Nelson
 1894. Campbell, John P.
 1873. Carpenter, Charles Earl
 1874. Carpenter, Francis Wood
 1889. Catlin, Charles Albert
 1894. Chace, Henry Richmond
 1888. Chace, James H.
 1880. Chace, Jonathan
 1880. Chace, Julian A.
 1879. Chace, Lewis Jenkins
 1892. Chace, Lucretia G.
 1868. Chace, Thomas Wilson
 1857. Chambers, Robert B.
 1884. Chapin, Charles Value
 1892. Chapin, William W.
 1883. Child, Charles H.
 1887. Clafin, Arthur W.
 1895. Clark, Harry Clinton

ELECTED.

1878. Clark, Thomas March
 1880. Coats, James
 1885. Collins, George Lewis
 1892. Colwell, Francis
 1890. Comstock, Louis H.
 1886. Comstock, Richard W.
 1891. Conant, Samuel Morse
 1872. Congdon, Johns Hopkins
 1892. Cooke, Henry W.
 1877. Cranston, George K.
 1881. Cranston, James E.
 1894. Cressy, Oliver S.
 1891. Crins, William H.
 1876. Cushman, Henry I.
 1896. Darling, Charles G.
 1886. Dart, Edward Merrill
 1891. Davis, Henry R.
 1894. Davis, John W.
 1887. Day, Albert C.
 1881. Day, Daniel
 1894. Day, Frank L.
 1894. Day, Henry G.
 1896. Dempsey, Henry L.
 1886. Dews, Joseph
 1895. Dexter, Elizabeth Bridgham
 1893. Diman, John B.
 1881. Dixon, Nathan Fellows
 1877. Dorrance, Sam'l Richmond
 1888. Douglas, Samuel Tobey
 1882. Douglas, Wm. Wilberforce
 1875. Dunnell, William Wanton
 1877. Durfee, Charles S.
 1849. Durfee, Thomas
 1890. Dyer, Elisha
 1894. Dyer, Oliver
 1873. Eames, Benjamin Tucker
 1886. Earle, Charles R.
 1897. Earle, Joseph O.
 1896. Eddy, John
 1856. Ely, James W. C.
 1891. Ely, Joseph Cady
 1862. Ely, William Davis
 1892. Farnsworth John P.
 1891. Field, Edward
 1890. Fiske, George McClellan

ELECTED.

1885. Fitzgerald, O. Edward
 1893. Flint, Susan A.
 1891. Foster, John
 1888. Foster, Samuel
 1881. Foster, William E.
 1892. Fredericks, William H.
 1855. Gammell, Asa Messer
 1875. Gammell, Robert Ives
 1884. Gammell, William
 1891. Gardner, Clarence T.
 1889. Gardner, Henry Brayton
 1889. Gardner, Rathbone
 1885. George, Charles H.
 1891. Gifford, Robert P.
 1894. Goddard, Elizabeth C.
 1881. Goddard, Moses Brown Ives
 1880. Goddard, Robert H. Ives
 1850. Goddard, William
 1895. Goff, Isaac L.
 1883. Goodwin, Daniel
 1891. Granger, Daniel L. D.
 1893. Granger, William S.
 1875. Grant, Henry Townsend
 1891. Grant, Henry T., Jr.
 1893. Greene, Charles William
 1893. Greene, Edward A.
 1876. Greene, Henry L.
 1896. Greene, Isaac C.
 1887. Greene, Thomas C.
 1877. Greene, W. Maxwell
 1895. Greene, William R.
 1896. Grieve, Robert
 1892. Gross, J. Mason
 1872. Grosvenor, William
 1887. Guild, Reuben Aldridge
 1894. Hale, Wendell Phillips
 1890. Hall, Emily A.
 1882. Hall, Jenison C.
 1878. Hall, Robert
 1878. Harkness, Albert
 1874. Harrington, Henry Augustus
 1895. Harrison, Joseph LeRoy
 1883. Harson, M. Joseph
 1889. Hart, George Thomas
 1888. Hazard, Rowland Gibson

ELECTED.

1881. Hersey, George D.
 1873. Hidden, Henry Atkins
 1874. Holbrook, Albert
 1892. Hopkins, Charles W.
 1887. Hopkins, William H., 2d
 1871. Hoppin, Frederick Street
 1897. Howard, Henry
 1890. Howard, Hiram
 1891. Howe, Marc Antony DeWolf
 1885. Howland, Richard Smith
 1882. Hoyt, David Webster
 1889. Hudson, James Smith
 1896. Huntsman, John F.
 1896. Isham, Norman H.
 1882. Jackson, William F. B.
 1896. Jacob, Henry
 1888. Jameson, John Franklin
 1867. Jencks, Albert Varnum
 1890. Jepherson, George A.
 1880. Jones, Augustine
 1889. Kelly, John B.
 1880. Kenyon, James S.
 1892. Kimball, Horace A.
 1876. Kimball, James M.
 1892. King, Henry M.
 1884. King, William Dehon
 1897. Knight, Amelia S.
 1879. Knight, Edward B.
 1894. Koopman, Harry Lyman
 1883. Ladd, Herbert W.
 1895. Lapham, George Boardman
 1890. Leete, George F.
 1895. Lillibridge, Byron J.
 1892. Lincoln, Ferdinand A.
 1894. Lingane, David F.
 1878. Lippitt, Charles Warren
 1880. Lippitt, Christopher
 1891. Lord, Augustus M.
 1892. Luther, George Edmund
 1891. Manly, John M.
 1892. Mason, A. Livingston
 1877. Mason, Earl Philip
 1892. Mason, Edith B. H.
 1877. Mason, Eugene W.
 1896. Mason, Fletcher S.

ELECTED.

1877. Mason, John H.
 1894. Mathewson Frank M.
 1891. Matteson, Charles
 1889. Matteson, George Wash-
 ington Richmond
 1895. McCabe, Anthony
 1891. McGuinness, Edwin D.
 1891. Mead, William B.
 1883. Meader, Lewis H.
 1890. Metcalf, Alfred
 1876. Metcalf, Henry B.
 1896. Miller, Albert P.
 1896. Miller, Horace G.
 1875. Miller, Augustus Samuel
 1881. Miner, Francis Wayland
 1892. Mitchell, Thomas Spencer
 1892. Mott, Herbert
 1891. Moulton, David C.
 1890. Moulton, Edmund T.
 1880. Munro, Wilfred H.
 1895. Newell, Timothy
 1880. Nichols, Amos G.
 1894. Nicholson, Samuel M.
 1894. Nicholson, Stephen
 1876. Nickerson, Edward I.
 1874. Nightingale, George Corlis
 1894. Nightingale, Samuel Arnold
 1890. Olney, Frank F.
 1879. Olney, George Henry
 1888. Packard, Alpheus S.
 1885. Page, Charles H.
 1889. Paine, Charles E. (C. E.)
 1894. Palmer, John S.
 1890. Parker, Edward D. L.
 1896. Parkhurst, Jonathan G.
 1887. Peck, Walter A.
 1875. Pegram, John C.
 1896. Pendleton, Charles Leonard
 1880. Perry, Marsden J.
 1874. Persons, Benjamin Williams
 1894. Pettis, George H.
 1891. Phillips, Gilbert A.
 1873. Phillips, Theodore Winthrop
 1878. Porter, Emory Huntington
 1895. Potter, Albert

ELECTED.

1891. Potter, Asa K.
 1887. Preston, Howard Willis
 1894. Remick, Augustus
 1896. Rhodes, Christopher
 1896. Rhodes, Elisha Hunt
 1891. Richards, Henry F.
 1891. Richmond, Caroline
 1877. Richmond, Walter
 1891. Ripley, James M.
 1881. Roelker, William G.
 1888. Rogers, Arthur
 1890. Rugg, Henry W.
 1896. Sawin, Isaac F.
 1874. Shedd, J. Herbert
 1881. Sheffield, William Paine, Jr.
 1889. Sheldon, Charles Henry, Jr.
 1885. Sheldon, Nicholas
 1879. Shepley, George L.
 1896. Simmons, Egbert W.
 1894. Sisson, Henry Tillinghast
 1877. Slater, Horatio Nelson
 1875. Smith, Edwin Augustus
 1894. Snow, Lewis F.
 1869. Southwick, Isaac H.
 1885. Southwick, Isaac H., Jr.
 1890. Spink, Joseph Edwin
 1881. Spooner, Henry Joshua
 1888. Stark, Charles Rathbone
 1879. Stiness, John Henry
 1881. Stone, Alfred
 1886. Sturges, Howard O.
 1894. Swarts, Gardner T.
 1896. Taft, Edward Padelford
 1896. Taft, Orray
 1856. Taft, Royal Chapin
 1883. Talbot, Frederick
 1874. Taylor, Charles Frederick
 1896. Thayer, Edgar S.
 1897. Thayer, Edward
 1881. Thomas, Charles Lloyd
 1890. Thornton, George M.
 1891. Thurston, Benjamin F.
 1889. Tillinghast, James
 1891. Tourtellot, Amasa C.
 1890. Tower, James H.

ELECTED.

1891. Traver, Adelia E. A.
 1895. Tucker, William Packard
 1885. Updike, Daniel Berkeley
 1896. Vincent, Walter B.
 1895. Vinton, Frederick Arnold
 1894. Von Gottschalck, Mary H.B.
 1881. Vose, James Gardner
 1890. Webb, Samuel H.
 1896. Webster, Josiah L.
 1868. Weeden, William Babcock
 1887. Welling, Rich. Ward Greene
 1894. Weston, George Franklin
 1890. Whitaker, Nelson Bowen

ELECTED.

1884. White, Stillman
 1896. White, Willis H.
 1874. Whitford, Geo. Washington
 1884. Wilbour, Joshua
 1891. Wilbur, George A.
 1896. Wilkinson Henry W.
 1896. Williams, Alonzo
 1881. Williams, Zephaniah
 1895. Winship, George Barker
 1891. Willson, Edmund R.
 1888. Wilson, George Grafton
 1876. Woods, Marshall

LIFE MEMBERS—JANUARY, 1897.

ACTIVE.	LIFE.		DIED.
1867.	1872.	George T. Paine,	Providence.
1849.	1872.	Henry T. Beckwith,	Providence. 1893.
1866.	1872.	William Greene,	Warwick. 1883.
1836.	1872.	Rowland G. Hazard,	S. Kingstown. 1888.
	1872.	Holden Borden Bowen,	Providence.
	1872.	Amasa Mason Eaton,	N. Providence.
1857.	1873.	James Y. Smith,	Providence. 1876.
	1873.	Jarvis B. Swan,	Providence.
1870.	1873.	Benjamin G. Pabodie,	Providence. 1880.
	1875.	Albert G. Angell,	Providence. 1884.
	1876.	William Ely,	Providence.
	1877.	Hezekiah Conant,	Pawtucket.
1844.	1879.	Samuel G. Arnold,	Portsmouth. 1880.
	1879.	Amos D. Lockwood,	Providence. 1884.
	1879.	Royal Woodward,	Albany, N. Y. 1882.
1878.	1880.	Charles Gorton,	Providence.
1874.	1880.	John Pitman Walker,	Providence. 1887.
1841.	1880.	Alexander Duncan.	Scotland. 1889.
1877.	1883.	John T. Mumford,	Providence. 1891.
	1883.	Thomas Poynton Ives Goddard,	Providence. 1893.

ACTIVE.	LIFE.		DIED.
1873.	1884.	Henry G. Russell,	Providence.
	1885.	William G. Weld,	Newport. 1896.
	1885.	John Nicholas Brown,	Newport.
	1885.	George Peabody Wetmore,	Newport.
	1885.	Harold Brown,	Newport.
	1886.	John W. Danielson,	Providence.
	1888.	Le Roy King,	Newport. 1895.
	1889.	Charles Fletcher,	Providence.
	1890.	Julia Bullock,	Providence. 1894.
	1890.	Joseph Davol,	Providence.
	1890.	Mary H. Knowles,	Providence.
	1890.	Joseph Banigan,	Providence.
	1890.	Walter Callender,	Providence.
	1890.	Arnold Green,	Providence.
	1890.	Lucian Sharpe,	Providence.
	1890.	John L. Troup,	Providence, 1896.
1881.	1892.	John Osborne Austin,	Providence.
1858.	1892.	Richmond P. Everett,	Providence.
1885.	1892.	George Gordon King,	Newport.
	1892.	Belinda Olney Wilbour,	Bristol.
	1894.	William Butler Duncan,	New York.
1882.	1894.	Charles H. Smith,	Providence.
1871.	1894.	Rowland Hazard,	Peace Dale.
1866.	1894.	Horatio Rogers,	Providence.
1874.	1894.	Thomas Jefferson Hill,	Providence. 1894.
1891.	1894.	Elizabeth C. Hill,	Providence.
	1894.	Caroline Hazard,	Peace Dale.
	1895.	James Tillinghast,	Buffalo, N. Y.
	1895.	Hattie Budlong Chaffee,	Providence.
	1895.	Esek A. Jillson,	Providence.
	1895.	Robert Rodman,	N. Kingstown.
	1896.	Charles Phelps Noyes,	St. Paul, Minn.
1875.	1896.	William Ames,	Providence.
1889.	1896.	Hunter Carson White,	Providence.
1873.	1896.	Charles Hart,	Providence.
1858.	1896.	Amos Perry,	Providence.
	1896.	Benjamin F. Stevens,	Boston.
	1896.	John Peirce,	Providence. 1897.
	1897.	Elizabeth Francis,	Warwick.
	1897.	Sally Francis,	Warwick.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Below is a list of the honorary members of the society presumed to be living at this time, as no notice of their death has been received. The year of their election and the place of their residence are given as in the original record. The full list of honorary members and of the officers and standing committees of the society since its organization in 1822, was given in the "Proceedings of 1887-88," of which publication the society has but few copies. Of eighty-nine honorary members elected in the course of seventy-five years, only the following nine are believed to be now living. The first name on this list is that of a gentleman who has produced several works that are on our library shelves in the department of American history. The last name on the list is that of a citizen of this State whose efforts to encourage and facilitate the study of Rhode Island family history, entitle him to special honor and gratitude. All the names merit a like favorable comment.

ELECTED.**RESIDENCE.**

1868.	William Leete Stone,	New York.
1868.	George Hannah,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
1870.	Charles P. Daly,	New York.
1878.	K. Gislason,	Copenhagen, Den.
1880.	Carl Schurz,	Washington, D. C.
1886.	James Hammond Trumbull,	Hartford, Conn.
1888.	James Burrill Angell,	Ann Arbor, Mich.
1895.	Charles Francis Adams,	Boston.
1897.	Henry Edward Turner,	Newport, R. I.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Below is a list of the corresponding members of the society presumed to be now living, as no notice of their death has been received. The year of their election and the place of their residence are given as in the original record. The last full list of corresponding members was given in the "Proceedings of 1887-88." The first name on this list is that of the Hon. Henry Barnard, LL. D., who is regarded not only as the Nestor of American educators, but receives each year, from his native State, a thousand dollars as an expression of honor and gratitude for his services to the cause of public education. His eighty-sixth birthday was on the 24th of last January. The oldest person whose name is on the list is Major-General George Sears Greene, who was born in Warwick, R. I., and whose ninety-sixth birthday will be May 6th, 1897. The Greene family is regarded with special pride in Rhode Island.

Many of these members have changed their residences as well as their positions in life, and some of them may have entered upon another scene of existence yet unknown to the secretary of this society. Any person who will aid the secretary in correcting an error in the list will thereby confer a favor. Three names on this list are now on the active membership list with a postoffice address, Providence, R. I.

ELECTED.

		RESIDENCE.
1838.	Henry Barnard,	Hartford, Conn.
1840.	John Bagster,	London, England.
1849.	Comte de Circourt,	Paris, France.
1850.	George Sears Greene,	New York.
1858.	Thomas Stafford Drowne,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
1858.	John Ward Dean,	Boston.
1858.	Henry Crawford Dorr,	New York.
1859.	Caleb Davis Bradlee,	Cambridge, Mass.
1859.	Samuel Coffin Eastman,	Concord, N. H.
1859.	Henry Thayer Drowne,	New York.

ELECTED.

1859. William Stevens Perry,
 1867. Samuel Abbott Green,
 1867. Frederick Arnold Holden,
 1868. James Shrigley,
 1869. Ainsworth Rand Spofford,
 1869. Charles Jeremiah Hoadley,
 1869. J. Watts De Peyster,
 1869. Elbridge Henry Goss.
 1869. Solon Wanton Bush,
 1869. William Phineas Upham,
 1870. Samuel A. Briggs,
 1870. Charles Myrick Thurston,
 1870. Daniel Garrison Brinton,
 1872. Richard Eddy,
 1873. William Cothran,
 1873. Frederic Denison,
 1873. Edmund Farwell Slafter,
 1873. Benjamin Franklin DeCosta,
 1873. Israel Ward Andrews,
 1873. Albert Harrison Hoyt,
 1873. J. C. Holst,
 1873. J. G. Bowles,
 1874. William Whitwell Greenough,
 1875. Percy Daniels,
 1875. Thomas Fisk Rowland,
 1875. C. Mason Kinnie,
 1875. Benjamin Greene Arnold,
 1876. Phineas Bates, Jr.,
 1876. John S. Brayton,
 1877. Richard A. Wheeler,
 1877. Elmer Hewitt Capen,
 1878. Asa Bird Gardiner,
 1878. George Washington Cullum,
 1878. Robert Alonzo Brock,
 1878. John Austin Stevens,
 1878. Hiram A. Huse,
 1878. Heussein Tevfik,
 1878. Edward Floyd DeLancey,
 1879. Thomas Wentworth Higginson,
 1879. Ray Greene Huling,
 1879. Edward Mavier de Montjau,
 1880. Moses Coit Tyler,
 1880. James Grant Wilson,
 1880. Alfred T. Turner,

RESIDENCE.

Nashua, N. H.
 Boston.
 Washington, D. C.
 Philadelphia.
 Washington, D. C.
 Hartford, Conn.
 New York.
 Melrose, Mass.
 Boston.
 Salem, Mass.
 Chicago, Ill.
 New Rochelle, N. Y.
 Philadelphia.
 Gloucester, Mass.
 Woodbury, Conn.
 Mystic, Conn.
 Boston.
 New York.
 Marietta, Ohio.
 Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Christiana, Norway.
 Quebec, Canada.
 Boston.
 Worcester, Mass.
 Brooklyn, N. Y.
 San Francisco, Cal.
 New York,
 Boston.
 Fall River, Mass.
 Stonington, Conn.
 Somerville, Mass.
 West Point, N. Y.
 New York.
 Richmond, Va.
 New York.
 Montpelier, Vt.
 Constantinople.
 New York.
 Cambridge, Mass.
 Fitchburg, Mass.
 Paris, France.
 Ann Arbor, Mich.
 New York,
 Boston.

ELECTED.

		RESIDENCE.
1880.	James Mason Hoppin,	New Haven, Conn.
1880.	Thomas W. Bicknell,	Boston.
1882.	Carlton Albert Staples,	Lexington, Mass.
1882.	Wilfred H. Munro,	Suspension Bridge, N. Y.
1882.	Leander Cornelius Manchester,	Lowell, Mass.
1882.	Charles H. Denison,	San Francisco, Cal.
1882.	Charles Henry Hart,	Philadelphia.
1882.	Frederick Clifton Peirce,	Rockford, Ill.
1883.	Stephen Denison Peet,	Chicago.
1883.	Justin Winsor,	Cambridge, Mass.
1883.	John Thomas Scharf,	Baltimore, Md.
1884.	Abner Cheney Goodell, Jr.	Salem, Mass.
1884.	Adolphus Skinner Hubbard,	San Francisco, Cal.
1885.	Franklin B. Dexter,	New Haven, Conn.
1885.	Peter Butler Olney,	New York.
1885.	Richard Olney,	Boston.
1885.	William Augustus Mowry,	Boston.
1885.	Albert Alonzo Folsom,	Boston.
1885.	Samuel Briggs,	Cleveland, Ohio.
1886.	Ebenezer Weaver Peirce,	Freetown, Mass.
1886.	John Russell Bartlett,	Washington, D. C.
1887.	Eaton Whiting Maxcy,	Troy, N. Y.
1887.	John Winslow,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
1887.	George Alfred Raikes,	London, England.
1887.	James Phinney Baxter,	Portland, Me.
1888.	James Tillinghast,	Buffalo, N. Y.
1888.	Samuel Smith Purple,	New York.
1888.	Edwards Amasa Park,	Andover, Mass.
1888.	Abby Isabel (Brown) Bulkley,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
1889.	William H. Watson,	Utica, N. Y.
1890.	Franklin Pierce Rice,	Worcester, Mass.
1890.	William Harden,	Savannah, Ga.
1891.	Henry Fitz Gilbert Waters,	Salem, Mass.
1891.	William Warner Hoppin,	New York.
1891.	Isaac Pitman Noyes,	Washington, D. C.
1892.	Henry Herbert Edes,	Charlestown, Mass.
1893.	Clarence Winthrop Bowen,	New York.
1893.	Alfred Manchester,	Salem, Mass.
1894.	Laura G. Sanford,	Erie, Penn.
1894.	Charles Phelps Noyes,	St. Paul, Minn.
1895.	Oscar S. Straus,	New York.
1895.	Stanislaus Murray Hamilton,	Washington, D. C.
1895.	David Fisher,	Kalamazoo, Mich.
1897.	William A. Courtenay,	Charleston, S. C.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

SOME BRISTOL COUNTY (MASS.) WILLS.
ABSTRACT OF MAIN ITEMS.

JOHN CARY² (John¹) of Bristol. Will dated 1721, July 10; proved 1721, Aug. 4. He mentions wife Abigail, sons John (deceased), Eleazer, James, Benjamin, and Josiah, grandson John, son of son John deceased, Rebecca Liscomb, wife of John, Jr.

NOTE. His son John Cary³ married Damaris Arnold⁴ (Oliver³, Benedict², William¹).

JOHN GLADDING of Bristol, Mass. (now R. I.). Will dated 1718, Dec. 31; proved 1727, May 13. He mentions wife Sarah, eldest son John, daughter Susanna Millard, son William, children of daughter Elizabeth Willis, daughter Mary Williams, daughter Hannah Briggs, son Joshua.

NOTE. He married (1st) Elizabeth Rogers, 1666, July 17. He was of Newbury, Mass., before coming to Bristol.

UZAL WARDWELL² (William¹) of Bristol. Will dated 1728, Jan. 10; proved 1732, Sept. 7. He mentions wife Grace, six daughters—Mary Barker, Grace Gidding, Sarah Bosworth, Alce Gladding, Abigail Green, Hannah Crompton; sons—Uzal, James, Joseph, William, Benjamin.

NOTE. He married (1st) Mary Ring, 1664, May 3.

RICHARD SMITH of Bristol—1710, June 10. He having lately died intestate, the children united in giving a sufficient bond for "providing handsome and proper maintenance of their aged mother, Mrs. Joyce Smith." Division of real estate was made into five parts; viz., to Mercy Smith, widow, mother and guardian to children of oldest son (viz., Joseph)—Nathaniel, Samuel and Daniel Smith, and Hannah Eddy, widow.

JOHN BORDEN³ (John², Richard¹) of Swanzey, Mass. He died in 1719, but division of his estate was made 1735, Sept. 16, to widow, Sarah, now wife of John Earle, eldest son John, second son Joseph, youngest son Benjamin, daughter Elizabeth Wodell. A deceased daughter's part is alluded to as divided amongst the others.

JOHN MEDBURY of Swanzey, Mass. Inventory, 1694, May 17, £179 11s., shown by widow Sarah. Also, £70, being Sarah's land before marriage. Division of estate 1694, Nov. 6, to widow Sarah, and to children when of age; viz., eldest son John, second son Benjamin, third son Thomas, youngest son Nathaniel; daughters Hannah and Sarah.

NOTE. John Medbury's widow Sarah married Israel Harding.

SAMUEL LUTHER² (John¹) of Swanzey, Mass. Will 1714, May 2; proved 1716, Feb. 8. He mentions wife Mary, sons Samuel, Theophilus, Joshua, Ebenezer; daughters Mary Luther, Mehitable Cole, Susanna Luther, Martha Cole; grandson Martin Luther, etc.

WILLIAM SLADE of Swanzey, Mass. Will 1729, March 16; proved 1729, April 15. He mentions wife Sarah, sons William, Edward, Jonathan; daughters Sarah Soule, wife of Sylvanus, Mary Winslow, wife of John, Elizabeth Haile, wife of Barnard, Hannah Wheaton, wife of James, Martha Luther, wife of of James, Phebe Bowen, wife of Stephen, Lydia Baker, wife of Ebenezer.

NOTE. His wife was daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Borden) Holmes.

EDWARD SIMMONS of Swanzey, Mass. Will 1758, Jan. 9; proved 1758, May 2. He mentions wife Esther, son William, daughter Margaret Simmons, wife of Noble Simmons, daughter-in-law Mercy Simmons, widow of son Seth, and grandchildren Ebenezer, Sylvester, Brown, Seth, Lois, Deborah, Roba, and Elizabeth.

NOTE. His son Seth Simmons married Mercy Brown¹, 1737, Oct. 30 (Esek³, James², Chad¹), and had among other children, Sylvester, who married Elizabeth Brightman, 1765, April 4, and was the father of Captain Ebben Simmons who died at Providence, 1845, May 3.

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1897/8

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For Newport,	GEORGE GORDON KING.
Woonsocket,	LATIMER W. BALLOU.
Pawtucket,	SAMUEL M. CONANT.
North Kingstown,	DAVID S. BAKER.
Hopkinton,	GEORGE H. OLNEY.
Glocester,	ALBERT POTTER.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 1897-98.

At a meeting held January 26th, 1897, Mr. George W. Whitaker read a paper entitled, "A New Jersey Socialistic Community, in 1854."

February 9th, 1897, Mr. Robert Grieve read a paper entitled, "The First Settlers of Pawtucket, with an account of the Growth and Evolution of the Community."

A special business meeting, called by five members, was held February 23d. Mr. John T. Blodgett read the following report which was received, and action in accordance with its recommendations was taken by the society:—

Whereas, At a meeting of the Rhode Island Historical Society, held on the sixth day of October, A. D. 1896, John T. Blodgett, Richmond P. Everett and Edward Field were appointed a committee to receive subscriptions to a fund to be established as a memorial to the late George Moulton Carpenter, deceased, first vice-president of the society; and

Whereas, Said committee has duly considered the matter to them referred, and reported to said society; whereupon it is voted:—

That said report be received, accepted and placed on file, and that said committee is hereby authorized for and in behalf of the Rhode Island Historical Society to solicit and receive subscriptions for the establishment of a fund to be known as the "George Moulton Carpenter Publication Fund;"

That all amounts so received shall be paid over by said committee to the treasurer of said society for the use of three trustees, members of said society, to be appointed by the president, and to be known and designated as Trustees of the George Moulton Carpenter Publication Fund, and said amount so paid over shall be kept intact until it reaches the amount of one thousand dollars.

Whenever said fund shall amount to one thousand dollars, said trustees are hereby authorized to expend the sum of three hundred dollars in the printing and publication of such original ancient manuscripts belonging to said society as shall be recommended by said trustees and approved by the president of said society.

And it is further voted: That the volume or volumes so printed and published be sold at the cost of publication, and all amounts received from the sales thereof be turned over to said treasurer and credited to said publication fund; and to this end said trustees are authorized to solicit subscribers to the publications contemplated herein.

And it is further voted: That said trustees shall not undertake the publication of any such manuscript, or incur any expense chargeable to said fund from time to time, until such fund amounts to at least one thousand dollars.

On motion of Mr. Edward Field, it was voted:—

That whereas a joint resolution has been introduced into the Senate of the United States, by Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, "Providing for the printing of the names of heads of families and other detailed information as shown by the First Federal Census,"

Resolved, That the Rhode Island Historical Society regards this measure as favorable to the interests of our State and nation, and hereby instructs its secretary to communicate a copy of this resolution to the Senators and Representatives of this State in Congress, and request them to exert their influence in favor of the passage of said joint resolution.

At a meeting held February 23d, upon the adjournment of the business meeting above-mentioned, Col. Henry Walker, Commander of the A. and H. Artillery Company, of Massachusetts, gave a lecture upon "The Visit of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company to London."

March 9th, Mr. Alfred Stone read a paper, illustrated by stereopticon views, entitled, "Some Deceased Architects of Providence and their Works." The lecturer was requested to furnish a copy to be printed as soon as arrangements could be made to that end.

March 23d, William Wallace Tooker, Esq., read a paper entitled, "Indian Geographic Names, and why we should study them, illustrated by Rhode Island examples."

The first quarterly meeting of 1897 was held April 6th. The librarian presented his quarterly report. The secretary reported the receipt of letters from the Rhode Island Senators and Representatives in Congress, approving and engaging to support Senator Morrill's resolution for printing that part of the first National Census, 1790, which contained the names of heads of families.

On recommendation of Mr. Albert V. Jencks, chairman of the nominating committee, the following-named persons were elected active members: John Carter Brown Woods, Isaac Saunders Cole, Walter Burges Smith, Edward Carrington, Merton Alfred Cheeseman, Robert F. Noyes, Jennie M. Clarke, Theodore Francis Greene, Thomas Francis Black, George C. Nightingale, Jr., all of Providence; and Hugh J. Carroll, of Pawtucket, R. I.

Judge Rogers, in behalf of a committee appointed in October, 1896, reported that the president of the society, the Hon. John H. Stiness, would deliver a discourse on the nineteenth instant, in commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the society.

An invitation was received from the Hon. George Carmichael for the society to make a Field-Day in the last dwelling-place of the aborigines of the State, early in the following June. It was voted:—

That the society accepts with pleasure the invitation of Mr. Carmichael ;

That Messrs. Hunter C. White, James S. Kenyon and John T. Blodgett be and are hereby appointed a committee to make all needed arrangements for that occasion.

The library committee reported a lack of means for carrying on its work. Upon motion of Judge Rogers, a special plea for funds was authorized and urged.

On April 19th, the seventy-fifth anniversary of the society was observed in accordance with a vote passed at the quarterly meeting of April 6th. The president delivered an address on "Civil Changes in the State."

On June 4th, the field day appointed at the April quarterly meeting was spent by fifty or more members and friends of the society in a section of the State recognized as the last abiding place of the Niantic and Narragansett Indians, an especial object being to honor the memory of the sachem who befriended the founder of the State. The party was met at Shannock by the Hon. George Carmichael, and conducted across the Pawcatuck to his home overlooking the valley of that river where, according to tradition, the right to those fishing and hunting grounds was once decided by a fierce contest between the Narragansett and the Pequod Indians. The meeting was called to order by Vice-President Weeden. After listening to remarks and the reading of a poem it was adjourned to the Niantic Lodge, where addresses were made by Mr. Weeden, His Excellency Governor Dyer and the Hon. William P. Sheffield, Jr. These concluded the formal exercises of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the death of Canonicus.

The second quarterly meeting of the year was held on July 6th. The secretary read the record of the last quarterly meeting and of two subsequent meetings. He then laid before the society a report presented by Mr. Hunter C. White, chairman of the Field-Day Committee, giving an account of the thoroughly enjoyable excursion of June 4th, to the Narragansett country. The report was received and ordered on file, and the thanks of the society were tendered to the committee for their valuable services.

The librarian gave his quarterly report.

On recommendation of the nominating committee Rev. Alva Edwin Carpenter, of Warren, and Mr. Elijah Baxter, of Warwick, were elected active members. Douglas Brymner, LL. D., of Ottawa, Canada, was elected honorary member.

The death of four members of the society was announced; namely, Dr. Henry Edward Turner, of Newport; Messrs. William M. Bailey, Joseph C. Ely, and Prof. John Peirce, of Providence.

On motion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

That the thanks of the society be and they are hereby tendered to the president, the Hon. John H. Stiness, for the able and scholarly address delivered by him on the seventy-fifth anniversary of the society.

After some routine business the meeting adjourned.

On August 16th, action of the finance committee in regard to the transfer of a bond and mortgage was entered upon the records of the society.

The third quarterly meeting was held October 5th. The president, in calling the meeting to order, announced the death of Messrs. Thomas C. Greene and George B. Lapham.

The secretary read the record of the July quarterly meeting. The librarian presented his report, as usual, with allusion to the improvement made during the summer in the condition of the cabinet.

The librarian read a paper on "The Providence Gazette; its Publishers, Publication Offices and Editors."

On recommendation of the nominating committee, the following persons were elected active members: Francis Moore Dimond, William Arthur Leonard, Susan E. Slade, Thomas J. Griffin, Charles Henry Leonard, William Anthony Hoppin, Frank Roscoe Mitchell, Edwin P. Anthony, Floyd Williams Tompkins, Jr., all of Providence; Elizabeth Lyman Randolph, of Kingston, R. I.; Joseph Wood Freeman, of Central Falls, R. I.; and Charles Dyer Parkhurst, of Fort Monroe, Va.; El-

len D. Larned, of Thompson, Conn., was elected corresponding member.

On motion, it was voted :—

That the finance committee be requested to examine the receipts and expenditures of the society, and to report at the annual meeting a list of appropriations for the various purposes of the society which, in their opinion, would be proper for the ensuing year.

On motion, it was voted :—

That Messrs. George T. Paine, Wilfred H. Munro and Charles E. Carpenter be a committee to nominate, at the next annual meeting, officers and standing committees of the society for the ensuing year.

At a meeting held October 19th, Rev. William C. Winslow, D. D., read a paper entitled, "Governor Edward Winslow, the Diplomatist of the Plymouth and Massachusetts Colonies."

At a meeting held November 2d, Augustine Jones, LL. B., read a paper upon "Thomas Dudley, the Second Governor of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, as shown by Extracts from an unpublished Sketch of his Life."

November 16th, William B. Weeden, A. M., read extracts from an unpublished Diary and Memoir of Rev. Enos Hitchcock, D. D., a chaplain in the Revolutionary War, and pastor for twenty years of the First Congregational Society of Providence.

November 30th, Charles E. Carpenter, Esq., read a paper entitled, "Recollections of Steamboats in Narragansett Bay and Long Island Sound from 1831 to 1848."

December 14th, Hon. Nathan W. Littlefield gave a lecture, illustrated by stereopticon views, on "The Homes and Haunts of the Pilgrim Fathers in England and Holland."

December 28th, Rev. Edward O. Bartlett, D. D., read a paper upon "Sherman's March to and from the Sea."

The seventy-sixth annual meeting was held January 11, 1898, the president in the chair.

The secretary read the records of the last quarterly meeting and of six subsequent meetings.

The librarian read his annual report.

Letters acknowledging election were presented from Douglas Brymner, LL. D., Archivist of the Canadian Dominion, and Miss Ellen D. Larned, author of the History of Windham County, Conn.

Letters were read from Messrs. William B. Weeden and William Ames, stating that pressing engagements would prevent them from discharging the duties of the office of vice-president, and requesting the withdrawal of their names from the list.

A letter was also read from Mr. Richmond P. Everett who had served the society acceptably and gratuitously as treasurer for thirty-one years, declining re-election.

The nominating committee reported, proposing for active membership the following persons, who were elected: Abbie Smith Weld Rickard, Howard Fuller, George Frederick Frost, all of Providence; John Jencks, of Nayatt Point; Marcus Wilson Jernegan, of Edgartown, Mass.; Theodore C. M. Jencks, of Portland, Me.; Nathan W. Littlefield and Thomas Hamilton Murray, of Pawtucket.

The president of the society gave his annual address.

The treasurer read his annual report.

The following committees presented their respective reports which were received and referred to the publication committee: the committee on grounds and buildings; on the library; on lectures; on publication; and on genealogical researches.

A special committee appointed at the last quarterly meeting to nominate officers of the society for the ensuing year, made its report, and the officers so nominated were elected, as shown upon pages 3 and 4.

Certain technical irregularities in regard to the salary of the librarian for the last four years were pointed out, when, on motion, the action taken was legalized and the salary of the secretary and librarian was fixed at twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) a year.

At each of the meetings held during the year for the reading of papers, the thanks of the society were voted to the lecturer of the evening.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

In a society like this, it is seldom that the record of a single year can bring forth anything beyond the usual routine. The quiet work has gone steadily on of opening the cabinet for reference to the valuable material which is treasured here; of gathering what we could of interest and value; of arranging and indexing papers and their contents for ready use, and of creating and maintaining an interest in the history of our State. It is not an ostentatious work. It cannot be vaunted in great accomplishments, but, none the less, it needs to be pressed constantly and faithfully; for until this society was formed the history of this State was greatly neglected, and even now is neither as widely nor as fully known as it should be. Small as Rhode Island is it has been the place of great events, which, if fully known, would put the State in the foremost rank for historical importance. We need no idle boasting; we need only to make known the facts of the past and all men will agree with Bryce when he says, "This singular little commonwealth * * * * is of all the American States that which has furnished the most abundant analogies to the Greek republic of antiquity, and which best deserves to have its annals treated of by a philosophic historian" (1, 18, note). This is our duty, this is our work. To push it forward there must be general coöperation and general assistance.

I will not refer in detail to the work of the society, because it will appear in the several reports. It was a disappointment to me that absence from the State prevented my enjoying with you the delightful field-day which the society had last June. The 250th anniversary of the death of Canonicus, that grand old sachem of the Narragansetts, who could say, "I have

never suffered any wrong to be offered to the English since they landed; nor never will," was well worthy of commemoration. The historic places visited, once the scene and centre of the power of the Narragansetts, could but reawaken interest and recall events of great importance in the early days of the colony. Great credit is due to the committee who arranged the admirable programme and to the gentlemen and ladies who so courteously gave hospitality and welcome.

From the treasurer's statement it appears that the society is very much like most public societies which seek to keep up with the demands of the times,—its work keeps ahead of it. There was extra work to be done and the society has been enabled to do it by contributions from members amounting to \$420, which made up the deficiency. While all that could be reasonably asked for has thus been generously supplied by individual members, it would be much more dignified and satisfactory if all this could be done from the funds of the society. As I stated last year this can be brought about in two ways; by gifts, whose income will produce a few hundred dollars, or by an increase in membership so that annual dues will supply the need.

About the usual number of books have appeared during the year which relate to the history of Rhode Island. Early in the year Mr. Sidney S. Rider published, in his series of R. I. Historical Tracts, an essay, entitled "Soul Liberty, Rhode Island's Gift to the Nation. An inquiry concerning the validity of the claims made by Roman Catholics that Maryland was settled upon that basis before Roger Williams planted the colony of Rhode Island." Mr. Rider contends, with characteristic keenness and vigor, that, at most, all that can be accorded to Maryland is a certain degree of religious toleration, which is quite distinct from religious liberty. The argument is clear and convincing. It is based upon the charter and laws of Maryland, which show that religious liberty, whatever may have been the practice under them, was far from a fundamental and charter right, as in Rhode Island. Mr. Rider is in error in one of his statements, which, however, does not affect the strength of the

argument. Charles I., who gave the charter, was not a Roman Catholic, as stated in the tract, but the civil head of the Church of England. His wife was a Romanist and so also was Cecil Calvert, eldest son of Lord Baltimore, to whom the charter was granted. A clause in the charter gave the patronage and advowsons of all churches to the proprietor, together with the license to build churches, chapels and oratories to be dedicated and consecrated according to the ecclesiastical laws of England; and in a later clause, which gave the proprietor the right to have disputed points in the charter decided in his favor, was the proviso "that no interpretation thereof be made whereby GOD's holy and true Christian religion" or the allegiance due to the king should in anywise suffer by change, prejudice or diminution. As Henry Cabot Lodge says, in his history of the English colonies in America, "'GOD's true and holy religion,' in 1632, was, in England, the religion of Charles and Laud as distinguished from that of Rome or Calvin." The charter provided for the Church of England as the State Church with the right of advowson in the proprietor. It certainly gave no rights to Jews, Mohammedans or unbelievers, and it did not pretend to confine the government "only to civil things." Calvert, as a Romanist, had no wish to enforce a provision for the Church of England, because it would shut out his own church, and so, in the toleration necessary to allow Roman services, other beliefs were admitted also. In doing this he did much to build up the idea of religious liberty. But it was very far from the union of civil and religious liberty which was the statesmanlike creed of Williams. Here all forms of belief stood on an equal footing under the law. They had the right to exist, without discrimination, and were not simply permitted to exist by the good will, or other motive, of the ruling power. Some Roman Catholic writers have cited and relied upon Bancroft in support of their position that Maryland was the first colony to establish religious liberty, and Mr. Rider calls attention to the fact that Mr. Bancroft did make a statement of that kind, in the earlier editions of his history, but, upon studying into the matter more closely, he changed

his statement, in the centenary edition, in favor of Rhode Island. A comparison of his two views may be interesting. In the second edition of his history, published in 1837, at page 244, Mr. Bancroft said: "Calvert deserves to be ranked among the most wise and benevolent lawgivers of all ages. He was the first in the history of the Christian world to seek for religious security and peace by the practice of justice and not by the exercise of power; to plan the establishment of popular institutions with the enjoyment of liberty of conscience; to advance the career of civilization by recognizing the rightful equality of all Christian sects. The asylum of Papists was the spot, where, in a remote corner of the world, on the banks of rivers which as yet had hardly been explored, the mild forbearance of a proprietary adopted religious freedom as the basis of a state."

In this statement Bancroft clearly overlooked Rhode Island. Afterwards he made his summer home at Newport, and thus, no doubt, became more familiar with the early history of the colony; for it seems then to have been little known even to historical students. A sentence to be quoted later shows that it received little attention on account of the smallness of its territory. But when Bancroft came to know it, he revised his statement in very positive terms. In the last revision of his history, published by Appleton & Co., in 1882, he said: "Sir George Calvert deserves to be ranked among the wisest and most benevolent of lawgivers, for he connected his hopes of the aggrandizement of his family with the establishment of popular institutions; and, being a Papist, wanted not charity toward Protestants" (p. 158, vol. 1). "Of the Protestants, though they seem as yet to have been without a minister, the rights were not abridged. This enjoyment of liberty of conscience did not spring from any act of colonial legislation, nor from any oath as yet imposed by instructions of the proprietary. * * * * * Toleration grew up in the province silently, as a custom of the land" (p. 162). But of Roger Williams, in the same volume, he said: "He was the first person in modern Christendom to establish civil government on the doctrine of the

liberty of conscience ; the equality of opinions before the law.
* * * * Had the territory of Rhode Island been large, the world would at once have been filled with wonder and admiration at its history. The excellency of the principles on which it rested its earliest institutions is not diminished by the narrowness of the land in which they were for the first time tested. Let, then, the name of Roger Williams be preserved in universal history as one who advanced moral and political science and made himself a benefactor of his race" (pp. 255, 256). Substantially the same changes are to be found in his centenary edition of 1876.

"The Baptism of Roger Williams," by the Rev. Dr. King, of this city, a member of this society, has been published during the year. Its purpose is to refute the statement of the Rev. Dr. Whitsitt, president of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, that Roger Williams was probably not baptized by immersion. Although the book is devoted to this point it naturally recalls many things of interest in the life of Williams. It may be of denominational importance to know whether he was immersed or not, but the fact has little historical significance. As Dr. King candidly states, Williams was a Baptist only a few months (p. 97). He was a priest of the Church of England, but from what he regarded as the corruption of the Church and its ministry he came to think that the authority to administer sacraments was lost, and so he withdrew from the Church of England and sought, in the changes which he subsequently made, a new revelation of the way to Christ and God. He never lost his Christian faith, but only belief in his authority as a Christian priest. And so in his tract, "Christenings make not Christians," he says plainly that he abstained from baptizing Indians because he doubted his authority and commission to do it. His religious life gives evidence of his sincere conscientiousness and piety and of his firm hold of the rock of the Christian faith even in the midst of doubts about his orders. Although these doubts led him to be a separatist and kept him aloof from organized bodies of Christians, he was ever ready to combat the statements of any one

who spoke in derogation of the faith as he understood it, and from this fact, more than any other, he got the reputation of being contentious and disputatious.

In this connection it is proper to allude to another publication, the "Roger Williams Calendar," by Mr. John O. Austin, the well-known genealogist and member of this society. Although it is a calendar, it is of interest to students from the fact that on each page is an extract from the writings of Williams, and together they form a collection of gems as fine as could be made of selections from almost any writer. They show his culture as a scholar; his breadth in public affairs; his gentleness as a friend and neighbor; his sincerity as a Christian; and his nobleness as a man. It would have added greatly to the value of the book if the places where the quotations can be found had been noted. The writings of Williams being scattered and without index, it is often difficult to find the source of a particular passage.

The most important local production during the year was "An Illustrated History of Pawtucket, Central Falls and vicinity, a Narrative of the Growth and Evolution of the Community," by Robert Grieve, a member of this society; published by the Pawtucket Gazette and Chronicle. It is an interesting field. Lying outside of the early settlement of Providence, although within its territory, and so sharing but slightly in the absorbing events of the foundation of the colony, it gradually grew as a rural community and at length developed into a manufacturing centre, and became the birthplace of the great cotton spinning industry. It has thus worked out a history of its own, and Mr. Grieve has traced its growth logically, carefully and comprehensively.

We are also indebted to Mr. Grieve for an admirable sketch of Esek Hopkins, commander in chief of the American Navy, published in the *New England Magazine* for November, 1897. A brief account of Hopkins' career is also to be found in "The History of our Navy from its origin to the present day, 1775-1897, by John R. Spears;" published in four volumes by Scribner & Sons.

Esek Hopkins, brother of Gov. Stephen Hopkins, has been severely, and I think we may well say unfairly, criticized as the first commander in chief of the navy. Bancroft refers to him thus: "The unfitness of the highest officer in the naval service, as displayed in his management of a squadron which went to sea in the spring, had just been exposed by an inquiry, and, in spite of the support of the eastern states, he had been censured by a vote of congress; yet, from tenderness to his brother, who was a member of congress, a motion for his dismissal was obstructed, and a majority ordered the aged and incompetent man to resume the command which he was sure to disgrace" (Cent. Ed. 5, 410). This is a severe arraignment, but both Spears and Grieve show that it was unjust. Indeed the record of congress shows that he was censured for disobeying orders, in exercising his right as commander-in-chief, to determine where his squadron should go, and not for incompetency. He went for munitions with which to fight, and the marine committee seemed to think that he should go to fighting first.

The navy then consisted of eight merchant vessels which had been bought, of which two were ships, three brigs, two schooners and one sloop. All together they carried 114 guns, the largest of which was but a nine-pounder. Against this fleet the British had 112 ships; 3,714 guns, "of which force no less than 78 ships, carrying 2,078 guns, were either already on the American coast or under orders to go there" (Spears 1, 51). Of the British guns "at least 500 were 18-pounders or heavier."

Congress voted to build thirteen additional ships, which were apportioned to different states, but only the two apportioned to Rhode Island were built, so far as I have been able to learn.

It must also be borne in mind that neither officers nor seamen of the American navy had ever had any naval training or experience; that their ships were not built for warfare and that some of them proved to be unfit for service. To be called to such a command must have seemed like undertaking a hopeless task. Mr. Grieve also points out that privateering

was so much more profitable that it was almost impossible to get seamen for the naval service. But let us glance at what Hopkins did. He was directed to go in search of Lord Dunmore, who was giving trouble on the shores of Chesapeake Bay. Detained by ice, he sailed with six vessels, Feb. 17, 1776, but learning that a large quantity of supplies were stored at New Providence in the Bahamas, he resolved to capture them.

He accordingly went, conquered the forts, and took "a large amount of military stores, and over a hundred cannon" as well as a considerable quantity of powder and balls, "which were put on board the ships, and taking the governor, lieutenant-governor and a member of the council as prisoners, sailed for home" (Arnold 2, 369).

Overladen as his vessels were, he captured on his way home the schooner *Hawke*, of six guns, and the brig *Bolton*, of eight guns, and engaged the frigate *Glasgow*, of twenty-four guns, and compelled her to flee to Newport. He took her tender, but was too heavily laden to pursue the chase. All were safely taken to New London, April 7, 1776. For this he was thanked by congress, but, alas, even patriots are sometimes moved by politics and there was a strong anti-New England party in the Continental Congress. So a few weeks later he was charged with a disobedience of orders and censured. Effort was made to remove him but it did not succeed and he was directed to proceed to Providence and there to reassemble his ships. I cannot go into the details of events which followed; suffice it to say that Cooper and Spears both agree that his career was a creditable one; and a study of the conditions by which he was hampered and what he nevertheless achieved will satisfy any candid person that such a statement is at least a mild one. March 25, 1777, charges were again preferred against him by the marine committee and immediately he was suspended from office; without a hearing. In August it was voted that a copy of the charges be sent to him, and, refusing to obey the summons to answer charges which had been prejudged, Hopkins was dismissed from the service January 2, 1778. No one else ever held the title of commander-in-chief of the navy.

A bronze statue was erected to his memory last summer in the Hopkins burial ground, a part of his farm. The city now has it as Hopkins' Park and has begun to improve it. Thus, tardily, is his memory honored.

The date of his dismissal is given by Cooper in his "History of the Navy" as January 2, 1777. Following him Spears gives the same date and so does Mr. Foster in a note to his sketch of Stephen Hopkins (R. I. Hist. Tracts 19, part 2, p. 235). Arnold (Hist. R. I. 2, 380) and Mr. Grieve give the date January 2, 1778. Reference to the "Journal of Congress" shows this to be the correct date, and shows also the resolutions of March and August in regard to the charges.

It is easy to see how an error in a date may occur, even with the most careful writers; but there is another error in the book of Mr. Spears which should be corrected, because it is a recent repetition of the same error in Cooper's History. Both authors naturally and properly give an account of the destruction of the Gaspee, by way of prelude to the history of the navy, as the first important naval exploit in the colonies. In vol. 1, p. 9, Mr. Spears says: "Although there were a few fire arms in the boats, the crews depended for the most part on a liberal supply of round paving stones that they had carried for weapons of offence." "A sentinel, pacing to and fro, with some difficulty saw the approaching boats and hailed them. A shower of paving stones was the most effective if not the only reply he received and he tumbled down below precipitately. The rattle and crash of the paving stones on the decks routed the crew," etc. This is substantially the account which Cooper gives—somewhat embellished—but it is clearly without foundation. The only reference to paving stones, which I have been able to find, is in Dr. Mawney's account given in 1826, after more than fifty years had passed, in which he says that his boat took in staves and paving stones, but he does not say that they were used, and the way in which he says they approached and boarded the Gaspee, seems to be inconsistent with their use. The official report of Duddingston and the affidavits of the midshipman and deck watchman make no mention of any-

thing of the kind, and they certainly knew how they were attacked. Indeed the witnesses all agree that as the boats were hailed, Duddingston came on deck, drew his sword and, as some say, fired a pistol; that he was then fired upon and that he fell from his wound. The men in the boats at once boarded the vessel and its commander surrendered. A bombardment of a British war vessel with paving stones could hardly have been omitted in these statements if it had been a fact.

But the author makes another misstatement, which is also a repetition of Cooper. He says on page 6, that a man disguised as an Indian "invited all 'stout hearts' to meet him on the wharf at nine o'clock disguised as he was;" and on page 11, he says that as the "Commission of Inquiry failed to learn the names of the men, disguised as Indians, who had burned the Gaspé," another party "disguised as Indians just as Captain Whipple's men were when they fired the Gaspé — because Captain Whipple's men had successfully eluded the British detectives" — went aboard the Dartmouth and threw the cargo of tea into Boston harbor. Not a word of such disguise appears in the evidence. When hailed, the leader replied that he was the sheriff of Kent county. Duddingston speaks, in his account, of about a dozen who were in his cabin, who seemed to be merchants and masters of vessels. Midshipman Dickinson said: "Many of them appeared like men of credit and tradesmen and but few like common men." Some verses were put out at the time, one of which said:—

"That night about half after ten
Some Narragansett Indian men,
Being sixty-four, if I remember,
Which made the stout coxcomb surrender."

But I can hardly think that the author of so elaborate a work, extended to four volumes, elegantly printed and illustrated, written in an evident spirit of fairness and meant to be, what its name implies, "The History of our Navy," would rely upon doggerel as his foundations for a statement of facts. We must admit that it takes a good deal of romance out of the

story to omit the paving stones and Indians, but such is the office of history.

A most noteworthy book, although not historical, has recently been published by Warren R. Perce, Esq., a member of the Rhode Island bar, entitled "Genesis and Modern Science." It is a work of which we, as citizens, may well be proud. Its aim is to show that the Mosaic account of Creation and the Deluge is in accordance with the discoveries of modern science and, although given in general statement, is still strictly accurate in order and detail.

The book presents a diligence of investigation, a wide gathering of authorities, and an array of illustration that is both admirable and instructive. Combining the scientific spirit with the skill of a well-trained lawyer, his argument is fair, logical and convincing. He does not assume to have made new discoveries, but only to have made use of facts already known, or accepted, and thus to show that nothing short of revelation could have produced the concise and sublime statement which the Holy Bible gives of Creation. The Biblical account has generally been judged not by what it may mean, but by what it has been said to mean. We must consider, however, that the exegesis of the past must be weighed in comparison with what was known at the time. But truth is true under all conditions, and the agreement of the text with the accepted theories of science demonstrates the inherent accuracy of the account. Mr. Perce meets the matter with fairness and treats it with ability.

There have been other publications relating to Rhode Island, which I would be glad to refer to, but time will not permit.

I am most glad to be able to say that there is a growing interest in preserving the memory and appearance of famous places of Colonial times. Much has been done in England to preserve historic places, but too little has been done in this country. Places of note in early history have too often been made to give way to modern improvements and in many cases the site and its original appearance has been wholly lost.

The Rhode Island Chapter of the Society of Colonial Dames

has among its objects the preservation and restoration of such places as these.

As the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution have commemorated places of interest in the struggle for independence, so the Colonial Dames seek to commemorate those of an earlier date. Two places have been taken in hand by them during the year. One is Slate Rock. If any place in the country deserves to be honored, surely it is the first landing place of Roger Williams in his settlement of Providence. I do not hesitate to say that his landing here was of vastly greater significance to the country and to the world than the landing of the Pilgrims. They came to found a colony where they could worship GOD and administer their affairs in their own way, as a religious community, and where everybody who came to them should conform to their ways and tenets. There was to be no freedom except for themselves and those who agreed with them. It was a simple transplanting of the European idea of government that there must be uniformity of belief and practice. All else was heresy and must be punished as a violation of the law of GOD and man. But when Roger Williams stepped upon the shores of Providence there stood for the first time upon a free soil, an embodiment of the principle of a government "only in civil things." That principle had doubtless been thought of by others before, but here it was here to be put to a "lively experiment." Here it was to grow and develop and spread its influence by example, until the government of the whole country should take pattern from the model and all civilized nations should learn also to adopt it. Where in all this broad land has any event taken place which surpasses that one in importance. One would think that such a place would be guarded as a sacred and honored spot. The event has been commemorated in the seal of the city; the tradition of it has been preserved and the salutation of the Indians, "What Cheer," has been kept in memory. There are doubtless many who remember that less than fifty years ago, the cove which made in from the Seekonk river, and into which Slate Rock jutted, seemed to be bordered by the shore

and rock in its ancient state. It looked like a natural landing place and the only one in that vicinity along the unchanged shore. To-day, overwhelmed by the necessity of the lay out of a street and an adjacent tier of house lots, the cove has been straitened to the river line, filled in by a promiscuous dump and the rock is covered and hid from view. Excepting a few fragments which have been thrown off in blasting trenches for sewer, gas and water pipes, no part of the rock is visible. The fragments, however, were secured by the ladies of the Colonial Dames, placed in a square, bounded by Power, Gano, Williams and Roger streets, which had been set apart on the What Cheer Plat by Gov. James Fenner, just over the site of Slate Rock, and enclosed with an iron fence. Otherwise the square remained unimproved, if not neglected, until last spring, when they petitioned to have the streets around it laid out, graded and curbed, so that the place might have a more respectable appearance. They accomplished their purpose, the credit for which is chiefly due to the energy and persuasiveness of Mrs. A. Livingston Mason, a member of this society.

It is fair to consider for a moment the only objections that I know of to the proposed honoring of the spot. There are two: First, that we have no proof that this was the place where Roger Williams first landed; and second, that it was but a temporary landing place, at the most, and therefore lacks significance.

The beginnings of great enterprises seldom seem at the time to be of sufficient importance to be made a matter of record, and yet they are often preserved by tradition. Roger Williams probably had little thought of the great part he was to play in the world's history, when he crossed the Seekonk to find a settlement for himself and his friends outside of the jurisdiction claimed by the colonies of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay. He did not then see that he was starting a great work, even though he fully realized that he was moved by a great principle. The simple incident therefore of stepping ashore for a conference with welcoming Indians, would not be likely so to impress him that he would make or leave a record of it. But the

fact has come down to us through all our Colonial history that he did so land and was greeted with the "What Cheer" of friendly natives, the first words of cheer which he had heard in many months, and that the conference which took place led to the location and settlement which immediately followed. It was therefore an event of great importance, for it was the beginning of Providence.

Mere tradition is often unreliable, but, when it is supported by facts and memorials, it is as conclusive as a written record. Is there, then, anything to confirm the tradition of the landing at Slate Rock and the greeting of "What Cheer." A very brief examination will satisfy us that there is.

In vol. 1, of the Early Records of the Town of Providence, p. 109, we find the copy of a deed of land, given by the town to William Arnold, in which a piece of land is described as "lying upon the neck of the town upon a point over against Wachamoquott to the land called What Cheare * * * * and the salt river that floweth up to Pautucket, compassing about the east and south parts of said land." This deed bears date as early as 1641, only five years after the settlement of Providence and shows that the locality was then called What Cheer which is now known by the same name.

The linking of the name with the locality at that early time, practically contemporaneous with the event, is, of itself, convincing proof of the truth of the tradition.

But further, in the "revised list of lands and meadows as they were originally lotted, from the beginning of the Plantation of Providence in the Narragansett Bay in New England unto the (then) inhabitants of the said Plantation," as given in the Appendix to Hopkins' "Home Lots to the Early Settlers of the Providence Plantation," taken from the original record, which, as he says, "bears evidence of having been carefully written by Roger Williams," it appears that in the division of six-acre lots by the riverside, beginning at Mile End Cove (near Fox Point), six acres, "with What Cheare," was set off to Roger Williams. It is not known when the original division was made, nor, indeed, when it was revised. But in the record

of a deed given by Roger Williams to James Ellis dated, "7, 9, 1657," he recites: "I have purchased this plantation of the natives partly by the favor which I had long before with the sachems gotten at my cost and hazard and partly with my own monies paid them in satisfaction for the settling of the said Plantation in the midst of ye barbarians round about us and whereas for the name of GOD and public good and especially for the receiving of such as were troubled elsewhere about the worship of GOD, I freely parted with my whole purchase unto the township or commonalty of the then inhabitants; and yet reserved to myself the two Indian fields called 'Whot Cheare' and Saxifrax Hill as having peculiarly satisfied the owners of those fields for them, beside my general purchase of the whole from the sachems, and also planted both those fields at my first coming as my own peculiar, with mine own hand, and whereas the town of Providence by their deputies, then called 5 disposers, Wm. Field was one, long since laid out unto me ye foresaid field called What Cheare and adjoined my six acre lot unto it," etc. In this deed three things are worthy of note: first, that Williams planted this lot from his first coming; second, that he bought it as a separate purchase from the land bought of the sachems; and third, that the town of Providence laid it out to him and adjoined his six-acre lot to it.

There must have been some peculiar interest in that lot "called What Cheer;" otherwise Williams would not have travelled so far from his home lot, on North Main street, to plant it, nor would he have bought it separately from the rest. There must, too, have been a sentiment about it in the hearts of his townsmen, which recognized his peculiar claim to it when they, who appear to have been as greedy of land as men are nowadays, set it off to him and adjoined his six-acre lot to it. It was not reserved in the deed and probably they thought it was conveyed with the rest of the land to them; otherwise their setting it off to Williams could mean nothing. But why should he have desired to buy it or why should they set it off to him as an addition to the allotment and have given the name of What Cheer to this six acres unless it was linked with their

first friendly greetings in setting foot upon these shores. If the tradition be true, all this is natural and reasonable ; but if not, it would be unaccountable. Instead of tradition giving the name to the place, a note to the poem "What Cheer" by the late chief justice Job Durfee says : "We are probably indebted to the name which Williams gave to the field for the preservation of this tradition." From that time to the present the locality has borne the name of "What Cheer." The tradition has never been denied, or doubted even, to my knowledge, except as to the exact spot, and this sufficiently appears from the location in the evidence referred to and the conformation of the place, as many of us know it to be. Very few facts which occurred more than two centuries and a half ago can be verified so strongly as this, and I see no reason why there should be any doubt about it. The place then should be preserved as a memorial for future generations. It was laid out as a square in the What Cheer Plat of the Gov. Fenner estate, and the Colonial Dames now desire to put it in order and to erect a monument there. They propose a cairn, to which each city and town may contribute a stone, bearing its name and possibly some other inscription. It will be simple, but impressive and appropriate. The men of this society, nay more, of the city and State ought to give them all the needed aid to carry out their laudable purpose.

In this connection allow me also to call attention to another effort for historical preservation, which Mrs. Mason is engaged in. Just out of Newport stands Whitehall, the American home of Dean Berkeley, afterwards Bishop of Cloyne. When he left Newport he gave Whitehall, with one hundred acres of land, to Yale College, and also his library of over eight hundred volumes. Edward Everett Hale says that Berkeley's benefactions to Yale were larger than John Harvard's were to Harvard. The house itself is no longer inhabited and is rapidly going to decay. Yale College leased the farm to a resident of Newport for 999 years, and funds have been raised to buy the unexpired term or a portion of the lease, which has now over 700 years to run. It will cost about \$3,000 to put the house in

complete order and as nearly as possible into its original form. About half of this sum has been raised. It is proposed to make the society of Colonial Dames the custodian of the property, which will include the house, garden and orchard, where fruit trees planted by Berkeley are still standing.

Another memorial event took place in Warren, May 25th, in the erection of a bronze tablet to commemorate the erection of the First Baptist Meeting House and parsonage in Warren, which was burned by the British, May 25, 1778. The parsonage, where the Rev. James Manning lived, was the home for three years of Rhode Island College, now Brown University, and in the meeting house was held the first commencement.

An account of the event and the full text of the tablet will be found in the Publication for July 1897.

Last summer the Daughters of the Revolution in Woonsocket commemorated the erection of a beacon on Cumberland Hill during the revolution, and the battle of Rhode Island was celebrated at Newport, but I cannot now refer to these interesting events in detail.

The inevitable change has gone on in our list of membership. During last year death has removed one life member, nine active members, two honorary members, and five corresponding members; due notices of whom will, it is presumed, be furnished by our committee on necrology.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.

DR.

1898.		
Jan. 11.	State of Rhode Island,	\$1,500 00
	Interest from Investments of Samuel M. Noyes, Henry J. Steere, John Wilson Smith, and William G. Weld,	1,259 44
	Taxes from 291 members,	873 00
	Fees from 29 new members,	145 00
	Interest from Life Membership Fund,	121 88
	Interest from Publication Fund,	126 00
	Sale of Publications,	21 75
	Sale of Books,	70 75
	On account of Mortgage,	50 00
	Special account of Dorr Papers,	13 50

The following subscription paper placed in the hands of the Treasurer by the Librarian, shows whence these contributions came, and their object.

With view of enabling the Rhode Island Historical Society to classify, arrange, and index its valuable historical manuscripts, we the subscribers agree to pay the sum of twenty-five dollars (\$25) in 1897, and the same in 1898, on condition that twelve or more such subscriptions be secured:—

William Ames,	\$25 00
J. W. Danielson,	25 00
Frank F. Olney,	25 00
H. Conant,	25 00
James Coats,	25 00

Henry G. Russell,	\$25 00	
Olney Arnold, for two years,	50 00	
Alfred Metcalf,	25 00	
Walter Callender,	25 00	
Rowland Hazard,	25 00	
F. W. Carpenter,	25 00	
Joseph Banigan,	25 00	
John Nicholas Brown,	25 00	
Charles Warren Lippitt,	25 00	
The following members contributed the sums affixed to their names without any record on the above paper :—		
R. H. I. Goddard,	25 00	
Richard B. Comstock,	10 00	
Henry R. Chace,	10 00	420 00
		<hr/>
		\$4,601 32

CR.

1897.			
Jan. 11.	Treasurer for cash advanced,		\$23 76
1898.			
Jan. 11.	The expenditures of the Library Committee for the year 1897,	\$1,638 26	
	Of this amount there is chargeable to the State Appropriation, \$1,283 50		
	To the General Treasury is chargeable for books, stationery, etc.,	354 76	1,638 26
	Salary of the librarian,		1,200 00
	Postage, meetings and express,		389 38
	Buildings and grounds,		123 35
	Fuel and gas,		269 28
	Publications,		542 25
	Janitor,		360 00
	Paid on mortgage,		50 00
	Balance of account (borrowed),		5 04
			<hr/>
			\$4,601 32

Providence, Jan. 11, 1898.

We have examined the above accounts and find them correct.

LEWIS J. CHACE,
 JAMES BURDICK,
 FERDINAND A. LINCOLN,
Audit Committee.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP ACCOUNT.

*Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island
Historical Society.*

DR.

1897.			
Jan.	12.	Cash on hand,	\$2,993 76
Feb.	6.	Elizabeth Francis,	50 00
	6.	Sally Francis,	50 00
Apr.	5.	William Goddard,	50 00
Aug.	23.	Interest from Providence Institution for Savings, for January and July, 1897,	44 04
	23.	Interest from Mechanics Savings Bank for Janu- ary and July, 1897,	77 84
			<u>\$3,265 64</u>

CR.

Aug.	23.	Interest from Providence Institution for Savings, for January and July, 1897, carried to general account,	44 04
	23.	Interest from Mechanics Savings Bank, for Janu- ary and July, 1897, carried to general account,	77 84
1898.			
Jan.	11.	Cash on hand,	3,143 76
			<u>\$3,265 64</u>

Providence, Jan. 11, 1898.

We have examined the above accounts and find them correct.

LEWIS J. CHACE,
JAMES BURDICK,
FERDINAND A. LINCOLN,
Audit Committee.

PUBLICATION FUND.

*Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island
Historical Society.*

DR.

1897.			
Jan. 12.	Cash on hand,	.	\$3,600 00
May 10.	Interest from R. I. Hospital Trust Co., participa- tion account,	\$63 00	
Nov. 10.	Interest from R. I. Hospital Trust Co., participation account,	63 00	126 00
			<u>\$3,726 00</u>

The income can only be used for expenses of this fund.

CR.

1897.			
May 10.	Interest from R. I. Hospital Trust Co., carried to general account,	.	\$63 00
Nov. 10.	Interest from R. I. Hospital Trust Co., carried to general account,	.	63 00
1898.			
Jan. 11.	Cash on hand,	.	3,600 00
			<u>\$3,726 00</u>

Providence, Jan. 11, 1898.

We have examined the above accounts and find them correct.

LEWIS J. CHACE,
JAMES BURDICK,
FERDINAND A. LINCOLN,
Audit Committee.

DR. CHARLES W. PARSONS IMPROVEMENT FUND.

*Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island
Historical Society.*

DR.

1897.		
Jan. 12.	Cash on hand,	\$4,279 14
May 10.	Interest from City Savings Bank, due Jan. 1, 1897,	3 62
10.	Coupon from York River Railroad, due May 1, 1897,	22 50
July 1.	Interest on mortgage,	75 00
Nov. 10.	Coupon from York River Railroad, due Nov. 1, 1897,	22 50
10.	Interest from City Savings Bank, due July 1, 1897,	5 64
1898.		
Jan. 5.	Interest on mortgage,	75 00
		<u>\$4,483 40</u>

CR.

1898.		
Jan. 11.	Cash on hand,	\$4,483 40
		<u>\$4,483 40</u>

Providence, Jan. 11, 1898.

We have examined the above accounts and find them correct.

LEWIS J. CHACE,
JAMES BURDICK,
FERDINAND A. LINCOLN,
Audit Committee.

SPECIAL ACCOUNT.

*Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island
Historical Society, for the Publication of the
Henry C. Dorr Paper.*

DR.

1897.			
Jan. 12.	Cash on hand,	.	\$115 00
			<hr/>
			\$115 00

CR.

1897.			
Apr. 16.	Standard Printing Co.,	.	\$59 00
16.	Akerman Co.,	.	42 50
21.	Balance of account carried to general account,	.	13 50
			<hr/>
			\$115 00

Providence, Jan. 11, 1898.

We have examined the above accounts and find them correct.

LEWIS J. CHACE,
JAMES BURDICK,
FERDINAND A. LINCOLN,
Audit Committee.

SPECIAL FUND.

*Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island
Historical Society.*

GEORGE MOULTON CARPENTER MEMORIAL FUND.

DR.

1897.					
Mar. 16.	Walter F. Angell,	.	.	.	\$ 5 00
16.	Horatio Rogers,	.	.	.	25 00
18.	Hezekiah Conant,	.	.	.	10 00
20.	Hunter C. White,	.	.	.	5 00
22.	Newton D. Arnold,	.	.	.	25 00
29.	Nicholas Sheldon,	.	.	.	10 00
Apr. 5.	Walter Callender,	.	.	.	10 00
5.	Lucian Sharpe,	.	.	.	20 00
8.	William B. Weeden,	.	.	.	25 00
May 31.	Rowland Hazard,	.	.	.	25 00
Sept. 30.	Charles H. Smith,	.	.	.	50 00
					<hr/>
					\$210 00

CR.

1898.					
Jan. 11.	Cash on hand,	.	.	.	\$210 00
					<hr/>
					\$210 00

Providence, Jan. 11, 1898.

We have examined the above accounts and find them correct.

LEWIS J. CHACE,
JAMES BURDICK,
FERDINAND A. LINCOLN,
Audit Committee.

INVESTMENT FUND, JAN. 11, 1898.

Legacy of Samuel M. Noyes,	\$12,000 00
“ “ Henry J. Steere,	10,000 00
“ “ John Wilson Smith,	1,000 00
“ “ William G. Weld,	1,000 00
From general account,	50 00

\$24,050 00

Invested as follows:

Mortgage secured by note,	\$5,100 00
“ “ “ “	3,350 00
“ “ “ “	3,000 00
“ “ “ “	2,300 00
“ “ “ “	1,750 00
“ “ “ “	1,650 00

45 shares Blackstone Canal National Bank,	1,050 00
Six bonds Minneapolis Street Railway Co.,	5,850 00

\$24,050 00

PUBLICATION FUND.

Legacy of Ira B. Peck,	\$1,000 00
“ “ William Gammell,	1,000 00
“ “ Albert J. Jones,	1,000 00
“ “ Julia Bullock,	500 00
“ “ Charles H. Smith,	100 00

\$3,600 00

Deposited in the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co., partici- tion account,	\$3,600 00
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LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND, \$3,143 76

Deposited in Providence Institution for Savings, \$1,090 90	
“ “ Mechanics Savings Bank, 2,052 86	\$3,143 76

DR. CHARLES W. PARSONS IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Invested as follows :

Mortgage secured by note,	\$3,000 00
Richmond, York River and Chesapeake Railroad Bond,	1,000 00
Cash in City Savings Bank,	483 40
	<hr/>
	\$4,483 40

GEORGE MOULTON CARPENTER MEMORIAL FUND, \$210 00

Deposited in the Industrial Trust Co., \$210 00

Providence, Jan. 11, 1898.

We have examined the above accounts and find them correct.

LEWIS J. CHACE,
 JAMES BURDICK,
 FERDINAND A. LINCOLN,
Audit Committee.

Expenses,	\$4,601 32
Receipts,	4,596 28
Balance of account (borrowed),	5 04
Investment Fund,	24,050 00
Dr. Charles W. Parsons Improvement Fund,	4,483 40
Publication Fund,	3,600 00
Life Membership Fund,	3,143 76
George Moulton Carpenter Memorial Fund,	210 00

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN AND CABINET-KEEPER.

It is a pleasure to report progress in the work under the special direction of the librarian and cabinet-keeper of this society. This cabinet can no longer be likened to a tomb. Its doors are stately open and its privileges are enjoyed by many persons who find here valuable original sources of information no where else to be had.

The society has a special mission which is coming to be better understood. It is carrying forward, however slowly, a work the value of which will, by and by, be appreciated. Its correspondence on historical subjects with our own citizens and with people and institutions in various parts of our country and abroad, is effecting good for the cause to which it is devoted. It is communicating information and exerting in various ways an influence calculated to make our people more intelligent and patriotic and our State more respected. In its enterprises the librarian regrets that labors and burdens are not more generally shared by various members of the society. He needs more time for the discharge of his special duties as librarian. In addition to what he has had to do as a member of the lecture committee, as a member of the necrological committee, publication committee, library committee and as editor of the quarterly publication, he certainly ought not to have to collect funds and give attention to the finances of the society; yet he has had to do much in this direction or look on and see the society stand still or go backward. It is easy to spend the money, and in this all are ready to join; but to raise it, here is the difficulty—“*Hoc opus, hic labor est.*”

No institution in the State is more dependent on the good

condition of its treasury than this society. For the lack of proper financial resources that should have been early provided, the society long remained in a feeble condition. While cramped for means it did something for which we are now grateful, but it failed to accomplish the high purposes for which it was founded. It left much of its history to be written by outsiders and then complained that it was not correctly written. It suffered original historical documents to be sold and carried out of the State, for the lack of a little ready cash. The large collection of Major-General Nathanael Greene's manuscripts which the writer of this report once saw admirably arranged in the home of Prof. George W. Greene, at East Greenwich, have all been sold and scattered, when from \$3,000 to \$5,000 would have secured them for Gen. Greene's native State. The late George C. Mason's six folio volumes of miscellaneous papers, many of them original, curious and valuable, were all sold and carried off because \$1,000 could not be raised to keep them here. The only extant copies of the *Newport Mercury*, published while that city was under British rule in the Revolutionary period, were sold out of the State and are now the property of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. Other valuable historical papers have been destroyed, sold or lost for the lack of an efficient and well-sustained historical organization. The question is still up for consideration whether Rhode Island citizens are ready to act together for the cause of Rhode Island history.

A few years ago the Historical Society got out of its old rut and entered upon a new period of existence. It acquired through its treasury, enlarged accommodations for activity and usefulness, which, however, can be secured only by increased means. No words are needed to show that to secure the various objects of this society, funds must be liberally supplied. As well try to sustain a good judiciary or a good system of public education without funds as try to get up and sustain a good historical society without ample means. The experiment has been tried and failed.

Original historic material has a market value and can be secured only by means of money and effort, and still further

outlay is often required to make it available for historical purposes. This society had a long time ago a large amount of valuable historic material, which, however, without being repaired, classified, arranged and indexed, benefited curiosity hunters and traders about as much as veritable students of history. There are parts of the world where history has no attractions. There are states in this Union where pains are not taken to make and preserve public records. These are not the states in which New England people would prefer to settle and live. One of the most hopeful signs in our great West is that the people there form historical societies about as soon as their state governments are organized, and to-day some of the most efficient and best-equipped historical societies in our country are found in the West. They are buying up historic material for the want of which we may be found in the dark.

The by-laws of our society authorize the library committee to draw from the treasury \$1,800 a year, but no argument is required to prove that the committee cannot draw from the treasury what is not there.

Early last year the finance committee announced a falling off of the income of the society, and that even the pitiful sum that had been at the disposal of the committee could not be allowed. A retrograde movement seemed thus inaugurated. An injunction was virtually put upon progress. In such a plight it was clear that the librarian's already inadequate force would have to be made still more inadequate. In this dilemma pertinent facts in the case were reported at the April quarterly meeting of the society, when on motion it was voted that a special plea for funds be authorized and urged. However disagreeable and onerous the task, it was undertaken by the librarian. The treasurer will give in his report a detailed statement of what was done. It is sufficient to say here that \$420 was put into the treasury. The society was thus saved from a serious retrograde movement and it was helped to what it is hoped will prove a higher life and increased usefulness. Its efforts to promote the cause of Rhode Island history were thus backed up and sustained in a way that can hardly fail to awaken a spirit of gratitude and encourage other members to put forth

efforts to the same end. "If the society is worth sustaining at all," said the subscribers to this fund, "it is worth sustaining well," and most of them expressed pleasure in making their contribution to this end, together with the hope that the number of like contributions would be greatly increased. There is still opportunity for other names to be added to the list.

Another way of helping the treasury and promoting the usefulness of the society is to enlarge the membership list which has upon it to-day the names of upwards of 300 annual or active members and upwards of 60 life members. The whole number might, with proper efforts, be raised to 500, and this would, in the opinion of the librarian, be better than raising the tax to five dollars a year.

With the encouragement named above, not only have the stated duties of the librarian and his assistants been performed, but new enterprises of importance have been undertaken and accomplished.

The full set of the *Providence Gazette*, the first newspaper published in Providence, and sustained for more than three score years, has been repaired and rebound at considerable expense.

PORTSMOUTH TOWN RECORDS.

All that remains of the ancient volume of the town records of Portsmouth (the first capital of the United Towns) has been carefully copied by a person who is regarded as admirably qualified for that task. The copy has been supervised by the librarian and interested members, and, it is hoped, will be printed under the direction of a competent commission appointed by the State. The copy has upwards of 800 letter-sheet pages and from 130,000 to 140,000 words. A very full index will be required.

Additions have been made to the society's valuable historical manuscripts, to its genealogies, town histories, newspapers, historical sketches of various kinds, works of art, maps, charts, and objects whose appropriate place is in the museum.

The supervision of the various parts of the cabinet since its enlargement, requires, even for its preservation, no small amount of watchfulness and care on the part of the cabinet-

keeper and his assistants. It is understood that the most useful and successful historical societies the world over are those that guard and protect their possessions. To this end judicious rules must be established and maintained. Valuable gifts will not be made to a society unless there is confidence that they will be kept for the benefit of coming generations. This society has had some bitter experience. It has met with losses for the lack of proper supervision. Neatness, order and security are indispensable.

The cabinet is numerously visited not only by members, but by persons from places far and near. The society usually holds here fifteen meetings a year and three other kindred societies are also allowed to hold their meetings here. With these and other like interruptions and counter influences, it is often difficult to show that cleanliness is here regarded as akin to godliness, and that order is regarded as Heaven's first law.

Professor Goode of the Smithsonian Institution has expressed the opinion that meetings and assemblies should not be allowed in libraries or museums, unless all valuable articles are protected from light-fingered visitors. Here is a matter worthy of consideration and certain incidents within the knowledge of the librarian impress the subject on his mind at this time.

The following outline of work done in and around the cabinet last August when doors were daily kept open only from 10 to 1 o'clock (instead of 9 to 4) will give an idea of the pains that are taken to maintain here neatness and order :—

Painting the fence and repairing the front door steps; painting front hall and east office floor, and oiling west office floor; removing all the books and pamphlets from shelves and boxes, dusting the books and boxes and washing the shelves; removing all the specimens from the shelves and cases in the museum department and cleaning the same; taking down all the newspapers in the newspaper-room, dusting them, and washing the shelves; washing the paint and all the windows in the cabinet; a partial clearing and cleaning up of the basement of the building and also covering with asphalt the boiler and steam pipes; dusting the portraits in the picture gallery and oiling the floor of that room; reseating chairs that could not other-

wise be used; cleaning out gutters around the roof of the building.

In his last annual report the librarian announced the receipt of a great quantity of historical manuscripts and documents of various kinds pertaining to one of the towns of this State. The papers were crowded together, helter skelter, in a three-bushel bag, and weighed nearly 200 pounds. They were probably so packed with the view of being sent to a junk shop, and perhaps they were so sent to be manufactured again into paper. The contents of the bag attracted the attention of a dealer in curious, artistic and historic material, and finally came under the eye of our esteemed associate, Mr. John Nicholas Brown, who, after consulting with the librarian, gave them to this society.

At the time of making his last annual report the librarian had had no opportunity to definitely examine the papers and gain a good idea of their character and worth as historic material. During the last year the papers have received such attention from him as was consistent with his duties in other directions.

The papers have all been pressed, classified and arranged as shown below. How many of them, if any, are original official papers, and how many, if any, are duplicates or loose notes, he has no means of ascertaining. An inquiry is suggested by the facts to which our attention is here directed, whether an effort should not be made to preserve and utilize all public records for the cause of local history. Will not our town and city clerks who are not only among our most intelligent citizens, but have a practical knowledge of the objects sought, the methods to be pursued and the difficulties to be encountered, enlist in this enterprise? Its object is worthy of their ambition. Efforts for its accomplishment would do them honor and would benefit their towns and their State.

Knowing that Prof. Henry B. Gardner of Brown University, who is one of our members, has examined a large collection of manuscripts in this cabinet with the view of shedding light on the subject of taxation, the librarian suggests that he or some other well-qualified person be invited to make a report on these papers, suggesting what, if any, action should be taken thereon.

Neither a town clerk's office nor a historical cabinet should be made an *omnium gatherum*. Yet that is the tendency. On the other hand, loose historical papers should be neither scattered nor destroyed. Town clerk offices may and should become a means of education. Those in charge of them are librarians as well as clerks and should insist on the neatness, order and classification that will render their offices attractive, interesting and instructive. They must have suitable quarters and other facilities for their work. They should visit each other's offices and have an association for mutual suggestion and counsel. Their towns and the whole State would be benefited thereby.

The town and city clerks are recognized by this society as co-workers in the cause of history. They are the custodians of records and documents without which their respective towns and cities and the State would be poor indeed. About five years ago the secretary of this society addressed to them inquiries in regard to the nature, extent and condition of the records of which they had charge. A summary of these replies was printed in No. 2 of this society's quarterly publication (Vol. I.). Their courtesy in replying to his inquiries was gratefully acknowledged. This society's quarterly (first five volumes) has been sent to the town and city clerks of the State, with the request that they send to the society (in return) a copy of their respective annual tax-books. Most of them have complied with this request. A few have not been heard from. If these few cannot make the return asked for, will they not communicate directly with the secretary, to the end that there be a good understanding among workers in the same cause? The publications of the society are intended for the offices of town and city clerks, and not for them in their personal capacity.

EXETER TOWN PAPERS.

The loose papers presumed to have come from the town clerk's office of Exeter, R. I., have been classified and arranged in parcels with the following headings:—

Town Meeting Records, 1764-1862.

Town Meeting Warrants, 1831-1863.

Town Council Records, 1788-1858.

Highway Orders, 1814-1866.

Reports and Plats of Highways, at various times.

Bonds, 1740-1841.

Deeds, 1744-1839.

Indentures, 1760-1850.

Tax Books, 1733-1844 (2 bundles).

Tax Lists.

Two Wills.

Lists of Ratable Estates.

A Few Military Papers, three or four of which are of the Revolutionary period.

Miscellaneous Letters.

Letters to Jonathan Arnold, 1796-1803.

Lists of Names (date and objects unknown).

Probate Papers, Writs, Executions, Citations, etc., 1780-1862 (4 bundles).

Town Treasurer's Accounts and Bills (3 bundles).

A Mass of Miscellaneous Papers.

A case in some respects like the one referred to above occurred in Providence more than half a century ago, when the city clerk of Providence sent to this cabinet "four bags of documents—loose papers," that were regarded as an incumbrance in his office. An account of this transaction may be found in the Third Report of the Record Commissioners of Providence. As this society's main interest in old records and documents is to have them preserved and available for historical purposes, it will, no doubt, cheerfully give up the foregoing papers whenever an Exeter town record commission shall apply for them. The papers have already been consulted for genealogical purposes.

Since the foregoing part of this report was written, the librarian has learned from authentic sources of other town clerk offices that contain quantities of loose, unclassified and unassorted papers that are, under present circumstances, an incumbrance from which the clerks and the towns would gladly be relieved. One of our members, a native of Exeter, who has done much valuable historical work (Compiler of Town Lots of Providence) has shown here the copy of a map, which he made many years ago, of what were once called "the vacant lands of East Greenwich," lands that now constitute the town

of West Greenwich. The original map, now torn, worn and most of it illegible, is labeled thus:—

A True copy taken according to the best of my judgment this 10th day of the 12th month called February Anno Domini 1726-7.

(Signed)

WILLIAM HALL, *Surveyor*.

What is to be done? Insects are in some of the offices eating up the old records. Of this the librarian can testify from personal observation. A few of our members have visited all the town clerk offices in the State and can give an account of some of them when they were in private houses and also since better accommodations have been provided.

It is a matter of gratitude that we have with us some persons who are interested in collecting and preserving historical documents like the plat named above. This outline map, of what is now an old town, was drawn 170 years ago, and the copy which has been shown here was made by the son of a man who was many years the town clerk of West Greenwich.* We hope there may be found connected with other town clerk offices persons who will render like valuable service to the cause of history.

In the librarian's reception book are recorded as received during last year 410 bound volumes; 952 unbound volumes and pamphlets, and 221 miscellaneous articles. The 1583 acquisitions thus recorded were obtained either by gift, exchange or purchase.

Works of art have been added to our collections which, though classed as miscellaneous articles, are means of instruction and attract the admiring gaze of all. The contributions

*Caleb Benjamin Tillinghast, the accomplished librarian of the Massachusetts State Library, and an adopted son of Harvard University, was born in West Greenwich, and represents that one of the special privileges of his life is to visit his early home in a town not yet despoiled of its forests and delightful rural scenery. Pardon Elisha Tillinghast, a member of this society, and one of the Justices of our Supreme Court, came from the same town, and received in 1890 the honorary degree of A. M. from Brown University.

which seem to us of special interest and importance are original historical manuscripts relating to the early period of these Plantations.

It gives us pleasure to report that there are in this library in addition to several sketches on definite subjects by Moses Brown, fourteen folio volumes of Moses Brown Papers, arranged in chronological order; three volumes of Moses Brown Miscellaneous Papers, and one volume of genealogical and historical papers. There has been lately given to the library another lot of Moses Brown Papers, some of which are of interest and value, and all of them coming through good hands from the old homestead will receive a cordial welcome among their old companions. These papers which are the gift of the family of the late Samuel Austin, are:—

About 100 deeds and inventories of Thomas Angell, his descendants and persons with whom they were connected.

A ledger dating from 1722.

Toll-Book No. 2 of Central Bridge, dating from 1808.

Original letters from William Harris, Gov. John Cranston, and others.

In looking over the papers above referred to, the librarian is led to believe that of all the persons born in these Plantations, Moses Brown was among the most remarkable for what may be termed *historic instinct* and for successful efforts to promote the cause of Rhode Island history.

The following titles are gleaned from the librarian's reception book for the year 1897. Though these titles may not indicate a tenth part of the additions to the library last year that are worthy of special mention, they are all that can be furnished in the brief time and space at our command. Some of the titles represent several volumes of much value, as for example, the first seven volumes of the "National Cyclopedia of American Biography," the gift of the two sons of the late Gov. William Hoppin. We have even the quarterly publications of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, the Pennsylvanian Historical Society, and other worthy institutions.

"The Arch-priest Controversy," Vol. I., 1896, by Thomas G. Law. Gift of the Camden Society, London, England.

"Theodore Foster's Collection of Papers," Vols. I. and II. Gift of the family of the late Dr. David King, of Newport.

"Acts and Resolves of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, 1692-1780," Vol. VI. Gift of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

"Genealogy of the Coffin Family." Gift of W. S. Appleton, Boston.

"Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolutionary War," Vol. III. Purchased.

"History of Amherst, Massachusetts, 1731-1896." Purchased.

"The Home Squadron under Commodore Conner, in the Mexican War." Gift of P. S. P. Conner, Philadelphia.

"Famous Givers and their Gifts." Gift of its author, Mrs. Sarah K. Bolton, Brookline, Mass.

"Book of the Navy. A General History of the American Marine." Gift of Henry T. Drowne, New York.

"Pedigree of the Raikes Family," formerly of Kingston-upon-Hull. Gift of Lieut.-Col. G. A. Raikes, London.

"History of Pawtucket, Central Falls and Vicinity," by Robert Grieve. Gift of Henry R. Canfield, Pawtucket, R. I.

"A Brave Black Regiment,—the 54th Massachusetts." Obtained by exchange.

"Genealogy of the Bowens of Woodstock." Purchased.

"History and Genealogy of the Potter Family." Gift of Wm. H. Potter, Kingston, R. I.

"Early History of Brown University," by R. A. Guild. Purchased.

"Vital Statistics of Gorham, Me." Purchased.

"Vital Statistics of Rehoboth." Gift of Charles H. Smith.

"History of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, Vol. II., 1637-1888." Gift of the Company.

"The Quarter Centennial Celebration of the Presidency of James Burrill Angell, LL. D., 1871-1896." Gift of President Angell, Ann Arbor, Mich.

"The Grant Conspiracy," by John A. Logan. Gift of William W. Chapin.

"The Colonial Tavern," by Edward Field. Purchased.

"The Three Signers from Delaware," by H. G. Conrad. Gift of Norris S. Barratt, Philadelphia.

"The Uxbridge Academy, with a brief history of J. Mason Macomber." Gift of its author, William A. Mowry.

"Accounts of George Washington with the United States, 1775-1783." Gift of Isaac P. Noyes, Washington, D. C.

"Year Book Connecticut Society Sons of the American Revolution, 1895-1896." Purchased.

"Genealogy of the Richmond Family." Gift of Charles Blake.

"Register Massachusetts Society Sons of the American Revolution." Gift of Henry D. Warren, Boston.

"History and Biographical Papers of Delaware," Vols. I., II. Gift of Delaware Historical Society.

"History of the Kimball Family," Vols. I., II. Purchased.

"Records of the Town of Duxbury, 1642-1776." Purchased.

"History of the Town of Concord," by Lemuel Shattuck. Purchased.

"The New England States," by William T. Davis, 4 volumes. Gift of Henry Howard.

"Genealogy of the Balch Family in England and America." Gift of Dr. Charles V. Chapin.

"Allen's Letters, The Burd Papers," by Lewis Burd Walker. Purchased.

"The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents," Vols. VI., VII., VIII., IX, X. Purchased.

"New York in the Revolution as a Colony and a State." Gift of James A. Roberts, Comptroller, Albany, 1897.

"Reports of the Canadian Archives," 5 volumes. Gift of Douglas Brymner, Ottawa, Canada.

"History of the Converse Family of Massachusetts." Gift of Dr. William B. Mead, Providence.

"Worcester Town Records, 1841-1844." Gift of Worcester Society of Antiquity.

"Saco Valley Settlements and Families." Purchased.

"Hand-Book on Cotton Manufacturing," by James Geldard. Purchased.

"Births, Marriages, Baptisms and Deaths in Coventry,

Conn." Gift of its compiler, Susan W. Dimock, South Coventry, Conn.

"Memoir of Robert C. Winthrop, 1809-1894." Gift of Robert C. Winthrop, Jr., Boston.

"Memorial of Rev. William Shailer, D. D., of Portland, Me." Gift of E. H. S. Moxley, Bristol, R. I.

"Genealogical and Historical Sketches of the Allen Family of Dedham, Mass." Gift of its author, F. Allen Hutchinson, Lowell, Mass.

"Two Compton Boys," by Augustus Hoppin. Purchased.

"The American Genealogist Catalogue of Family Histories," by Munsell, Albany, 1897. Purchased.

"Signers of the Mayflower Compact," parts 1 and 2. Purchased.

A Picture of Paul and Virginia worked in silk, and a piece of the silk dress worn by the wife of Com. Abraham Whipple on the occasion of a ball given in honor of Count de Rochambeau. Gift of Mrs. J. B. Turner, Kalamazoo, Mich.

"The National Cyclopedia of American Biography," 7 volumes. Gift of Wm. W. Hoppin, New York, and F. S. Hoppin, Providence.

"The Naval War of 1812." Purchased.

"The King Genealogy." Purchased.

"Archives of Maryland. Correspondence of the Council of Safety, 1777-1778." This is the 16th volume, imperial 8 vo., of a deeply interesting and valuable series of papers. Gift of Maryland Historical Society.

Volume of War Envelopes inlaid by Albert V. Jencks, Providence.

"Random Notes on the Government of Rhode Island." Gift of its author, William P. Sheffield.

"Municipal London; or, London Government as it is, and London under a Municipal Council." Gift of A. A. Folsom, Boston.

"The New England Primer. A History of its Origin and Development." By Paul Leicester Ford, 1897. Purchased.

"The Regicides: A Tale of Early Colonial Times." Purchased.

"Genealogy of the Family of Solomon Drowne, M. D., of Rhode Island," by Henry T. Drowne. Gift of Henry R. Drowne, New York City.

"The Battle of Lexington as Looked at in London. A Discourse by Hon John Winslow." Gift of its author.

"The Roger Williams Calendar," by John Osborne Austin. Gift of its author.

"A Chapter of Revolutionary History; Washington at Valley Forge." Gift of its author, Benjamin F. Stevens.

"Brief Sketch of the Hutchinson Family of New Hampshire." Gift of its author, Frank A. Hutchinson, 1896.

"Phineas Pratt and Some of His Descendants," 1897. Gift of its compiler, Eleazer F. Pratt.

"The Williams Family of Groves and Lappan," 1897, by John F. Williams.

"History and Genealogy of the Houghton Family," 1897.

"Massachusetts Historical Society Proceedings, 1896-1897." Second Series, Vol. XI.

"Louisbourg in 1743," by Prof. George M. Wrong. Gift of Toronto University.

"John and Phæbe Deuel Allen," by Charles J. North, 1897 MS. Gift.

"Descendants of John and Samuel Perry," MS. Gift.

"John Curtis and Family of Roxbury, Mass.," by Howard R. Guild, 1897. Gift of its author.

"Genealogy of Jeanie Torrey," MS.

"Ancestry and Descendants of Sir Richard Saltonstall." Compiled and given by R. M. Saltonstall, 1897.

"Family History in the Line of Joseph Convers, 1739-1828," by John J. Putnam. Gift of Dr. W. Mead.

Publications of the Prince Society. "John Checkley; or, the Evolution of Religious Tolerance in Massachusetts Bay," by Rev. Edward F. Slafter, D. D. Gift of Albert A. Folsom.

The list of institutions and persons whence gifts have been received will be found further on.

AMOS PERRY,

Librarian and Cabinet-Keeper.

NECROLOGY.

HENRY WHITMAN GREENE.

Henry Whitman Greene was born in Warwick, R. I., in that part of it now known as Old Buttonwoods, March 1, 1814. He was named for his maternal grandfather, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War at Newport. He came of hardy Rhode Island yeoman ancestry, of which he was always proud. He was the eighth in the line of descent from John Greene, one of the founders of Warwick. His opportunities for education came from the old-fashioned district school aided by about three years' attendance at a private school in Providence. He was married, in 1842, to a daughter of Jeremiah Dexter, who survives him. He was much given to hospitality and often entertained at his rural home the highest officials of the State. The summer before he died he was presented by distinguished friends in grateful recognition of his hospitality and sterling virtues with a gold-headed staff suitably inscribed. He was proud of the estate on which he lived, it having never been conveyed by deed since its original purchase from the Indians. The house in which he died was erected in 1687 and it had in it many valuable relics, one of which was a staff made of malacca wood, having for a handle a whale's tooth on which was engraved the year in which the house was built. This cane was brought from England by his ancestor, James Greene, on his return from a visit there. His visitors and callers were many, and all that he had of interest connected with his home he freely showed them, calling their special attention to the fire-place made to receive great logs, which in early years were sometimes drawn into the kitchen by horses. He related many ludicrous incidents connected

with this old kitchen and fire-place. He became a member of this society in 1893, and thereafter manifested interest in its objects by repeated visits and gifts. He died without issue, January 20, 1897.

ALBERT HOLBROOK.

Albert Holbrook was the son of Abel and Sally (Hopkins) Holbrook of Providence, where he was born February 5, 1813, and died January 29, 1897. He lost his mother at six years of age and his father at twelve. He worked as a mason on various buildings in Providence from 1825 to 1833. He then entered the employ of manufacturers of raw-hide loom pickers, which position he held from 1833 to 1842, when, on the retirement of his employers, he and his brother entered upon that business under the firm name of A. & C. W. Holbrook. Mr. Holbrook's brother retiring from the firm in 1868, he took into partnership three of his sons. In 1878 he withdrew from active partnership, but retained a personal interest in the conduct of the business till the close of his life. Adverse circumstances, misfortunes and deprivations did not prevent his acquiring elevated tastes and mental discipline that served as sources of enjoyment in advanced years. He acquired force of character which, despite his diffidence and gentle manners, was impressed on those around him. When released from business cares and responsibilities he entered upon a field of research and inquiry which had not before attracted much attention among his associates. His series of articles in the *Providence Journal* on North-End families, scenes and events were read with interest. In the historical cabinet he has deposited many sketches, some of which are admirably illustrated. From the time he joined this society, in 1874, he became deeply interested in its appropriate work, contributing not only essays and historical papers but financial support. He made an index of all the marriages, births and deaths he could find in *The Providence Gazette*. To accomplish this task he did not ask for the loan of a volume of the *Gazette*,

but came to the cabinet as he had opportunity for successive months, and the librarian's first knowledge of the work was when he received a copy as a gift to the library. Mr. Holbrook's contributions to the cause of family history in this State are well known. He was married January 8, 1838, to Abby Olney Angell, who was born June 23, 1811, and died December 24, 1886. They had five sons, three of whom survive.

JOHN PEIRCE.

John Peirce was born in Providence, August 6, 1836. He fitted for college in the University Grammar School, and was graduated from Brown University in the class of 1856. Among his classmates were General Thomas Ewing, of Ohio; Charles B. Goff, Ph. D., of Providence; U. S. Senator N. P. Hill, of Colorado; President James MacAllister, of the Drexel Institute, Philadelphia; and Richard Olney, lately U. S. Secretary of State. He was Professor of Chemistry in Brown University, but he resigned his professorship at the end of two years. He was not a teacher, but an investigator. His large private fortune gave him ample opportunities for study, and his researches covered a very wide field. He was an unusually fine mathematician and was also remarkable for his knowledge of chemistry (textile and pharmaceutical) and of biology. He was especially familiar with the domain of physics, and for many years devoted much time to the study of electricity. He was the first to suggest the word "telephone," and he invented many improvements in telegraphy. A great collector of books, he was a free distributor, as well; his gifts flowing in a steady stream to the Brown University Library. One of the quietest and least-assuming of men, he was also one of the most benevolent. In 1894 he received the degree of Doctor of Science from Brown University and was also made a trustee of the same institution. Prof. Peirce manifested an interest in the Rhode Island Historical Society by the gift of books, by assisting in printing historical documents, and by becoming a

life member of it in 1896. He died in Providence, March 3, 1897, honored and lamented by a wide circle of friends.

CALEB DAVIS BRADLEE.

Caleb Davis Bradlee was a good representative of an old Boston family. His maternal great-grandfather, after whom he was named, was the Hon. Caleb Davis, who was a deacon in the old Hollis-Street Church, the first speaker of the House of Representatives after the adoption of the Constitution, and one of the electors of George Washington as the first President of the United States. His paternal grandfather, Nathaniel Bradlee, was one of the Boston Tea Party and an active participant in the struggle for independence. Mr. Bradlee was born in Boston, August 24, 1831, and was the youngest and last survivor of eight children. He passed his boyhood under the pastorate of the Rev. John Pierpont in the Hollis-Street Church. He graduated at Harvard, in 1852, and pursuing theological studies there and elsewhere, became a settled minister in 1854. He had three or four pastorates in or near Boston, and died May 1, 1897. A Christian gentleman, industrious and scholarly, he devoted his means and energies to the cause of learning and humanity. This society, of which he was elected a corresponding member in 1859, received from him, as gifts, volumes of sermons, pamphlets and poems, and since his death has received from Rev. Alfred Manchester, his biographer, a volume entitled, "In Memoriam: Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, D. D." The first and last stanzas of a poem received from Dr. Bradlee, many years since, read thus:—

"Count up the joys, and not the pains ;
Think not of losses, but of gains ;
Keep the clouds back, gaze at the sun ;
Thus life will smoothly with you run."

"But only let us wait and pray,
Then out of night will come the day ;
And pearls long hid from human sight,
Will crown our brows with holy light."

WILLIAM MASON BAILEY.

Among the oldest and most prominent citizens of Providence who passed away in 1897, was William Mason Bailey. He was born November 24, 1815, in Whitman's Block, near what is now known as Turk's Head. He lived nearly eighty-one years in the community in which all his interests were centered and to which his long life was devoted. Educated at what was then the leading private school of Providence (where the Boston Store now stands), he entered at an early age the counting-room of Samuel B. Mumford, a well-known South Water-Street merchant of those days, becoming at his death the trustee of his estate, and retaining this trust for over forty years. About this time he married Harriet, the youngest daughter of Thomas Brown, and established himself in mercantile business, in which he continued under several firm names until about the year 1860, when he became interested in cotton manufacturing and was Treasurer of the Scituate Mfg. Co. during the profitable years of the War of the Rebellion. Upon the election of James Y. Smith as Governor of the State, in 1863, he became patriotically interested in politics and the preservation of the Union, and being elected to the General Assembly in 1864 was made chairman of the finance committee, which in those days was a position of trust and responsibility. After the close of the war he retired from active commercial affairs, but continued to devote himself to the management of large estates and corporations with which he had long been identified, one of them being the West Providence Land Co., which was the first Real Estate Company incorporated in Rhode Island, he being its treasurer from 1853 until he died, May 6, 1897.

During the last twenty-five years of his life he was prominently connected with many leading real estate improvements in the city. He was a commissioner for the building of the City Hall, was frequently called upon to act as executor, referee, trustee, and assignee, and his good judgment was relied upon by many. His integrity was unquestioned and his devotion to all interests intrusted to his care untiring,

and in the various real estate and other records of Providence, during the period of his business life, few names will be oftener or more creditably found. Of seven children born, five survive him, three sons and two daughters. He became a member of this society in 1853, and contributed many historical papers that constitute a part of a valuable collection of Rhode Island manuscripts.

HENRY EDWARD TURNER.

Henry Edward Turner was elected an honorary member of this society at its annual meeting in 1897. He was the first resident of the State ever thus honored. This step was taken to emphasize the society's appreciation of his services to the cause of history in the State. He became an active member in 1874, and from that time till his death he spared no pains to promote the best interests of the society and of the cause to which it was devoted. He read his first paper before the society February 16, 1875, on the importance of collecting, classifying, and arranging the genealogical statistics of the State. This paper was printed in the Proceedings and led to the immediate formation of a standing committee on genealogical researches of which he was the chairman till his death. He read four other papers before the society, all of which were printed. He was born June 15, 1816, in the Gov. Greene House in Warwick, and died in Newport, June 2, 1897. He was a grandson of Surgeon Peter Turner of the Revolutionary army, and the blood of some of the best families in the State coursed through his veins. To speak of him as a physician, as a member of the Cincinnati society, the medical society and other like institutions could add nothing to his honor or dignity as a man. He loved his home and his family. His highest enjoyment was there where, amid a dearly loved circle, his generosity and hospitality were unbounded. His eldest son, of the same name, who succeeded him as a member of the Cincinnati society, has since passed away. His widow, one daughter, and one son survive him, with an imperishable record

of service rendered to the cause of history and humanity in his native State.

JOSEPH CADY ELY.

Joseph Cady Ely was born March 24, 1849, in Providence, where he died June 21, 1897. He graduated at Brown University in 1870, and at Harvard Law School in 1872. Mr. Ely was descended from Nathaniel Ely, one of the earliest English settlers of the Massachusetts Colony, who was made a freeman in Cambridge, Mass., in 1635, and who, with a hundred others, accompanied by Rev. Thomas Hooker, made the first settlement of Hartford, Conn., in 1636. He removed to Norwalk in the same State in 1659, and to Springfield, Mass., in 1695. Mr. Ely's father was James W. C. Ely, M. D. (Brown University, 1842), who was the son of Rev. Richard M. Ely, of Windsor, Vt., and his mother was Susan Backus, who was the daughter of Lieut.-Gov. Thomas Backus, of Killingly, Conn. It will thus be seen that Mr. Ely came of an ancestry that would naturally result, under proper training and with liberal education, in producing such a man as he was—of a deeply religious nature with a breadth and catholicity of spirit not confined to the limits of a narrow sectarianism, and a life consistent with the high ideals which he had formed and one worthy of the transcendent dignity of human nature. Fond of art, a competent and sympathetic critic of architecture, sculpture and painting, he was also a devoted lover of music, and, at the same time, rose to eminence in the profession in which he took high rank as a practitioner in equity, real estate, conveyancing, and consultation in large affairs of business. Of him it could never be said that he tried to pervert justice or that his skill was employed to make the worse appear the better part. In 1890 he was appointed a member of the commission to revise the laws of Rhode Island, and his arduous labors in that work, and the subsequent annoyances connected therewith, no doubt, shortened his life. He was a member of the school committee, 1885-86; was a member of the Rhode Is-

land Historical Society; of the Unitarian Club, and its President for two years; of the Board of Directors of the Providence Athenæum, and its President for nearly two years; of the First Congregational Church, and its President for two years; and of the American Bar Association. He married, November 6, 1877, Alice Peck, of Norwich, Conn., and had three children, Alice Louise (deceased), Ruth, and Robert B. The two latter and his widow survive him.

THOMAS CASEY GREENE.

Thomas Casey Greene, a grandnephew of the famous soldier of the Revolution, died July 11, 1897, at his residence in East Greenwich, where he was born September 28, 1826. His parents were Capt. Nathaniel Greene, a fearless and skillful navigator, and Abby Casey, daughter of Capt. Wanton Casey, a soldier of the Revolution and the ancestor of a line of heroic men whose names are famous in the military and naval history of the republic. Mr. Greene was prepared for college by Rev. James Richardson and Rev. Nathan Williams, in East Greenwich, and entered Brown University in January, 1843, graduating in 1846. Among his classmates were his lifelong friend Chief Justice Duffee, Judge Dickman, of Ohio, Samuel Sullivan Cox, and many other men who will ever be mentioned with the respect due to exalted character and eminent public services. His legal education commenced in the office of the late Joseph Winsor, at East Greenwich, and was completed in that of his uncle, the late Hon. Richard Ward Greene, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island. Admitted to the bar in April, 1849, for several months he was prevented by impaired health from entering upon the practice of the profession, to which he had given conscientious study, and which he was destined to adorn by the faithful performance of all its obligations, by the most scrupulous honour, and by abilities which are recognized by his associates and by his clients as of a high order. In 1850, Mr. Greene formed a partnership with William E. Peck and opened an office in College Street. His

association with Mr. Peck continued for about eight years, after which he passed two years in the office of his uncle, the late Hon. R. W. Greene, and is presumed to have enjoyed ample opportunities for labour and practice. In 1860, Mr. Greene opened an office by himself, and till his withdrawal from the active practice of his profession, when stricken by mortal illness, he had no pastime. Mr. Greene had little taste for the controversies of the forum and rarely appeared in Court, except as associate counsel with advocates who in such contests found scope for their oratorical gifts. He was not a fluent or magnetic speaker, but his statements of legal points were always forcible and judicial. His reputation as a master of probate law and as an authority upon the law of real estate was conceded by his legal brethren, who regarded him also as a remarkably well-read lawyer and a man of unsullied personal character. May 17, 1855, Mr. Greene married Miss Margaret Cushing Ladd, of Massachusetts, who survives him, together with two children, Margaret, wife of Rev. George Francis Greene, and a son, Samuel Ward Greene. In private life, Mr. Greene was respected for his steadfast adherence to high and commanding principles and for the warm and generous qualities of his nature. Modest and retiring in his disposition, he was a welcome guest wherever he was known, and in that circle of which he was the central figure he was the object of devoted affection. The long and wasting disease, which finally ended his useful life, admonished him of the coming of the inevitable hour, which had no terrors for a man whose whole life had been a preparation for the life everlasting. Mr. Greene became a member of this society in 1881.

GEORGE BOARDMAN LAPHAM.

George Boardman Lapham was born in Providence, January 19, 1842, and died in East Providence, August 4, 1897. He was the youngest of a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters. One sister, the last of the family, survived

him but a few months. His father, Levi S. Lapham, who was born in Smithfield, R. I., married Nancy Gerry, of Franklin, Mass., a descendant of Elbridge Gerry, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The present Postmaster-General of the United States, James A. Gary, is closely connected with the Lapham family. Mr. Gary's father and Mrs. Nancy Lapham were brother and sister. Mr. Lapham was educated in the public schools of Providence. After graduating there he engaged in the business of piping or gas fitting. At the call of his country (April 16, 1861) he enlisted in Company G, 1st R. I. D. M., and was made a sergeant. He was in the battle of Bull Run and returned with his regiment after its term of service had ended. He enlisted again August 29, 1861, as a private in Company E, 4th U. S. Infantry, for three years, at the expiration of which time he was honorably discharged. There is no need to recite the number of battles in which Mr. Lapham was engaged as a soldier; to name the honors that were bestowed on him as a member of the Grand Army; as a member of the Police Association of Providence; as a skillful and industrious mechanic; and as a fellow-mortal journeying towards a higher state of existence. He was known and appreciated in each position. He sought and obtained, in 1895, membership in this society, to bring himself by means of its library into a more direct association with worthy ancestors and men whose virtues he felt bound to cultivate. A widow and two sons survive him.

JAMES HAMMOND TRUMBULL.

James Hammond Trumbull was elected an honorary member of this society in 1886. He was born in Stonington, Conn., December 20, 1821, and died in Hartford, Conn., August 5, 1897. He received the degree of A. B. from Yale in 1842; the degree of A. M. in 1850, and LL. D. in 1887; the degree of A. M. from Harvard in 1874; and L. H. D. from Columbia in 1887. He was a member of the American Acad-

emy; honorary member of the Massachusetts Historical Society; and member of the National Academy of Science. He was distinguished his life long for his knowledge of the aboriginal languages of this country. He produced highly prized works illustrative of Indian words and names, and thus rendered most valuable service to the cause of history in New England. He also rendered important assistance in getting up the historical and geographical part of the Rhode Island State Census of 1885, by explaining the meaning of many Indian words that are found in our State.

JUSTIN WINSOR.

Justin Winsor was elected a corresponding member of this society in 1883. On the 20th day of February, that year, he read a paper here, entitled, "Historical Relations of Latitude and Longitude." He illustrated his subject in a very interesting way by means of maps and charts which he brought with him from Cambridge. He took occasion to urge the importance of cartology as a means of acquiring and imparting a good knowledge of various branches of history. The method of study which he pursued and recommended doubtless had much to do with his remarkable success as a librarian, historian, and scholar. He was born in Boston, June 2, 1831, and died in Cambridge, October 22, 1897. He prepared for college at the Boston Latin School and entered Harvard in 1849. Before completing the studies of his senior year he went abroad and enjoyed the privileges of Paris and Heidelberg. He received his bachelor's degree from Harvard in 1868; he received LL. D. from Michigan University in 1887; and in 1893, LL. D., from Williams College. He was librarian of the Boston Public Library nine years and of Harvard College twenty years. His services to the cause of history and literature need not be rehearsed here. The fruits of his learning and industry are in all the leading libraries of the country.

GEORGE EDWARD LUTHER.

George Edward Luther died in Providence, October 28, 1897. He was the son of Nathan Luther, at one time Postmaster of Attleboro, Mass., and was born in that town, July 22, 1850. He was educated in the public schools of his native place, but left home at a comparatively early age in order that he might enter upon a business career. For several years he was employed by the firm of Sackett, Davis & Co., having become a resident of Providence in 1880. Afterwards, having formed a company under the firm name of G. E. Luther & Co., he became one of the best-known and most-prominent of the manufacturing jewelers of Providence. He was also a director of the Merchants Insurance Co. He was always active in church work, and was a deacon in the Beneficent Congregational Church. In his public and private benefactions he was as generous as he was unostentatious, and he was, moreover, greatly esteemed by his employees for his uniform kindness and courtesy. He became a member of this society in 1892, and was much interested in its objects.

NATHAN FELLOWS DIXON.

Nathan Fellows Dixon, third son of that name in Rhode Island and United States political history, was born in Westerly, August 28, 1847. His father was always a power in the State of Rhode Island, and was for many years a member of Congress. His grandfather, after having served for seventeen years in the lower house, took his seat in the United States Senate in 1839. Nathan F. Dixon, 3d, prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and entered Brown University in the class of 1869. After graduating from Brown and taking a course in the Albany Law School, he began the practice of law in Westerly. In 1877 he was made United States District Attorney, and was appointed for a second term

in 1881. From 1885 to 1889 he represented Rhode Island in the United States Senate. Before his election to the Senate he had been a member of the National House of Representatives, having been chosen to serve during the unexpired term of Jonathan Chace, resigned. He was interested in many business enterprises in Westerly, and made the interests of his birth-place his own, thereby following closely the path in which his father and grandfather had trod. To the influence they had exerted in Rhode Island politics he owed his first political preferment. To his own unflinching and dignified courtesy, not less than to his distinguished ability, his subsequent success was due. He died November 8, 1897. He became a member of this society in 1881.

HENRY CRAWFORD DORR.

Henry Crawford Dorr was elected a corresponding member of this society in 1858. He was the youngest and last survivor of seven children of Sullivan and Lydia (Allen) Dorr, whose records are as follows: 1. Thomas Wilson, b. Nov. 5, 1805, d. Dec. 27, 1854; 2. Allen, b. May 29, 1808, d. Oct. 28, 1889; 3. Anne Allen, b. Feb. 7, 1810, d. March 1, 1884 (wife of Moses B. Ives); 4. Mary Troop, b. Oct. 16, 1811, d. Feb. 14, 1869 (wife of Chief Justice Samuel Ames); 5. Sullivan, b. Aug. 4, 1813, d. Nov. 13, 1884; 6. Candace Crawford, b. Oct. 5, 1815, d. Feb. 23, 1886 (wife of Edward Carrington); 7. Henry Crawford, b. Dec. 20, 1820, d. in New York City, Nov. 12, 1897. He received the degree of A. B. from Brown in 1839, and LL. B. from Harvard in 1841. Not long after the latter date, Mr. Dorr became a resident of New York City and kept an office there as a lawyer till his death. He was best known in life for his researches and writings relative to the early history of the Providence Plantations. He took up these studies while quite young, and pursued them under great disadvantages. He read before this society eleven papers,

each having for its object to set forth some part of the history to which he was devoted.

ASA KING POTTER.

Asa King Potter was born August 7, 1820, on the old Potter homestead in Cranston, from which had gone forth five generations of men and women, steadfast and honorable in the quieter walks of life. He was a direct descendant of Roger Williams, whose great-granddaughter, in 1735, married Major Benjamin Potter. Mr. Potter's early life was spent on the farm where he received the ordinary country schooling, supplemented by a course of study at an academy. After a time he came to Providence and secured a position in a wholesale grocery on Canal Street. Later he entered the employ of Greene, Anthony & Co. Soon after an opportunity presented itself in the furniture business. With a capital of one thousand dollars he entered upon a business career which he followed for fifty years, keeping pace with the great changes which marked this long period of commercial activity. June, 1856, he became a member of the First Congregational Church, taking an active part in both Sunday school and church work. Filling various church offices, he was at the time of his death senior deacon. He early became a member of the Marine Corps of Artillery, and later (1891) a member of this society. With these exceptions he formed no ties outside of his family and business. Quiet and unostentatious, loving his home and seeking no public office, he leaves no record for the public eye; but to those who knew him intimately, to the church whose interest he promoted, to the poor whom he befriended, to the family with which his life was so closely connected,—a great loss has come, lessened only by his example of calm resignation to the inevitable and of firm faith in the life to come.

“Christian faith calmed in his soul
The fear of change and death.”

He died November 13, 1897.

THOMAS STAFFORD DROWNE.

Thomas Stafford Drowne was elected a corresponding member of this society in 1858. He was the second son of the late Henry B. Drowne of this city. He was born at Fruit Hill, R. I., July 9, 1823. He was prepared for college in the seminary established in that village, in 1835, by his father and his father's family. He and his elder brother studied and recited together in that quiet place till 1841, when he became a student of Brown University, from which he received the degree of A. B. in 1845. He graduated in the General Theological Seminary, New York, in 1848. He was, during the remainder of his life, engaged in the services of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the vicinity of New York City. He was the secretary of the diocese of Long Island from its organization onward. His longest residence was in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was assistant rector of Trinity Church for about ten years, and of St. Paul's for seventeen years. His other posts of labor were at Garden City and at Flatbush. Fidelity to duty was a distinguishing characteristic. He possessed refined tastes, made architecture a special study, and was honored for scholarly attainments and manly conduct. The two brothers, Henry and Thomas, who were pupils of the writer of this notice more than sixty years ago, led a life in accord with its early promise. Though differently constituted, they were essentially alike in their aims and purposes. They took part in similar institutions. They discussed together geographical, historical, philosophical, political, and theological subjects, and delighted in helping each other as well as those around them. Dr. Drowne's discourses and essays are appropriately catalogued in this society's library. He died November 10, 1897, in Colchester, Conn., whither he had gone for his health, and his brother died just one month later. A widow (Georgiana Morgan) and three children survive him. His eldest son, Thomas Stafford Drowne, Jr., received from Columbia College the degree of A. B. in 1877, and of LL. B. in 1879, and is a lawyer in New York City.

HENRY THAYER DROWNE.

Henry Thayer Drowne was elected a corresponding member of this society in 1859. He was born in Woodstock, Conn., March 25, 1822, and died in New York City, December 10, 1897. He was a grandson of Solomon Drowne, M. D., who was a surgeon in the Continental Army and a graduate of Brown University, and for many years a professor in that institution. Mr. Drowne was worthy of the family and State to which he belonged. He compiled and printed, in 1879, a genealogical sketch of the branch of the Drowne family to which he belonged. In 1861 he was one of the founders (with Messrs. Vinton, Curtis, Arnold, Russell, and others) of the "Society of the Sons of Rhode Island in New York." His earliest recollections and most cherished memories were of this State. Having pursued an elevated course of study at Fruit Hill (North Providence, R. I.), he removed, in 1841, to New York City, where, as a clerk or president of a large insurance company, as a member or officer of half a dozen distinguished institutions, he led a life of usefulness and honor, and, dying, his memory is cherished by many warm friends. This society has especial reason to honor his memory. He collected in New York many valuable books, and some manuscripts for its library, and spared no pains to promote the well-being of the society. He was a member of the R. I. Society of the Cincinnati; a corresponding member of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain; and of several historical societies of this country. He possessed antiquarian tastes and left a valuable collection of antiquarian documents and curiosities. He was married, in 1851, to Miss Sarah Rhodes Arnold (daughter of George C. Arnold of this city) who, with one son, Henry Russell Drowne, and two brothers, survives him. His remains are deposited beside those of his father (Henry B. Drowne) in Swan Point Cemetery. The two brothers, Henry and Thomas Drowne, escorted the writer of this sketch to their home at Fruit Hill more than sixty years ago, and from that time till their death, within thirty days of each other, remained his cherished friends.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

The library committee, on this seventy-sixth annual meeting of the society, beg leave to report :—

That the library has been open on all week-days (not holidays) through the year,—the arrangement for opening during the month of August, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., having met with general acceptance.

The additions to the collections of the society, during the year, have been as follows, viz. :—

Bound volumes.....	410
Pamphlets and unbound volumes.....	952
Miscellaneous: manuscripts, works of art, etc., for the library and museum.....	221
Total.....	<u>1,583</u>

The committee submit the following statement of their expenditures, for 1897 :—

Books and periodicals.....	\$136 87
Stationery and typewriter	186 84
Fittings for library and cabinet.....	31 05
Cataloguing and indexing, classifying and copying town records	725 00
Book-bindery bills	91 50
Administrative service	467 00
	<u>\$1,638 26</u>

The report of the librarian and cabinet-keeper must be referred to for special details and statistics of the work done, and

as to the new acquisitions to the museum and library,— these being under his special charge.

From the foregoing statements, it is obvious that the work of 1897, in cataloguing and indexing books, manuscripts, and other collections has been vigorously continued during the year which has just closed. In addition to the regular work, a mass of manuscripts, documents, records and miscellaneous papers, relating to the town of Exeter, and sent to the society by Mr. John Nicholas Brown, have been examined, and a general classification of them made, under the care and oversight of the librarian, the results of which are described, in more detail, in his report.

Still further, after several unsuccessful efforts, the "Ancient Volume" of the town records of Portsmouth has been obtained, for the purpose of copying it, and the copy is to-day complete, making a manuscript of 800 pages. The copying of this valuable record, the oldest town record of the State, is also special work, on lines laid down by the society, and encouraged by the State, as an important branch of the appropriate work of the society. It can hardly be questioned, that its completion will be marked, not only with approval by the State, in a publication which its great age and historic value deserves, but by an outspring of interest in other towns, as to their ancient records. Next to those of Newport, the records of Warwick hold a prominent place. These, embracing the minor collection (called, according to the historian Arnold, "the d——d file"), are doubtless marked by a sharpness of view and strength of expression which would stamp on every reader's mind a living picture of the Shawomet settlers and their troublous times.

The committee would urge the importance of larger additions to the library, — while they call attention to the value of unremitting work on the manuscript volumes, and the need of a complete index to them all, showing the various subjects of which they treat.

In conclusion, they congratulate the society on the increased interest shown in it and its doings, during the past year,— evinced, both by the many applicants who have joined its ranks,

and by the generous contributions of numerous members, in aid of its most pressing wants and work.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM D. ELY,
HOWARD W. PRESTON,
AMOS PERRY,

Library Committee.

Providence, January 11, 1898.

REPORT OF THE LECTURE COMMITTEE.

Twelve papers were read last year before the society in accordance with arrangements made by the lecture committee, this not including the address of the president on the seventy-fifth anniversary of the formation of the society. The following table shows when and by whom the papers were read, and their respective subjects:—

Jan. 26. Mr. George W. Whitaker, subject, "A New Jersey Socialistic Community, in 1854."

Feb. 9. Mr. Robert Grieve, "The First Settlers of Pawtucket, with a brief survey of the Growth and Evolution of the Community."

Feb. 23. Col. Henry Walker, of Boston, "The Visit of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, to London."

March 9. Mr. Alfred Stone, an illustrated lecture, on "Some of the Deceased Architects of Providence and their Works."

March 23. Mr. William Wallace Tooker, "Indian Geographical Names, and why we should study them," illustrated by Rhode Island examples.

Oct. 5. Mr. Amos Perry, "The Providence Gazette: its Publishers, Publication Offices and Editors."

Oct. 19. Rev. William C. Winslow, D.D., "Governor Edward Winslow, the Diplomatist of the Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay Colonies."

Nov. 2. Augustine Jones, LL. B., "Thomas Dudley, the Second Governor of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, as shown by extracts from an unpublished sketch of his life."

Nov. 16. William B. Weeden, A. M., "Extracts from an unpublished Diary and Memoir of Rev. Enos Hitchcock, D. D., who was a Chaplain in the Continental Army, and for twenty years pastor of the First Congregational Society of Providence."

Nov. 30. Mr. Charles E. Carpenter, "Recollections of Steamboats in Narragansett Bay and Long Island Sound, 1831 to 1848."

Dec. 14. Hon. Nathan W. Littlefield, "The Homes and Haunts of the Pilgrim Fathers in England and Holland," illustrated by stereopticon views.

Dec. 28. Rev. Edward O. Bartlett, D. D., "Sherman's March to and from the Sea."

A report of the secretary of the society, printed in 1890, contained a chronological list of 339 lectures and papers that had been read before the society under an appropriate committee up to that time. In the seven years elapsed since then, 81 papers have been read, which added to 339 on the old list make up a total number of 420 lectures. According to the records, John Howland delivered the first lecture before the society, November 18, 1835, entitled, "Personal Recollections and Anecdotes of Revolutionary Scenes and Events; and Rev. Edward O. Bartlett, D. D., gave the last lecture, entitled, "Sherman's March to and from the Sea."

AMOS PERRY,
REUBEN A. GUILD,
WILLIAM B. WEEDEN,
Publication Committee.

REPORT OF THE PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

The publication committee begs leave to report that the quarterly publication (Vol. V.) has been issued in accordance

with prescribed rules. This volume is not quite so large as Vol. IV. It has, however, more illustrations than any previous volume, for aid in obtaining which a grateful acknowledgment is hereby made. The value of the publication can, in the opinion of the committee, be increased by such aid as members can readily extend. Mr. John O. Austin is especially thanked for looking after the genealogical department of the quarterly.

The April number of last year contained ninety pages, and the cost was \$168.35, while the average number of pages was only sixty-five, and the average cost only \$135. In order that so great a disparity may be avoided in the size and cost of the issues, brevity is needful, especially in the necrological notices, which should rarely, if ever, exceed one printed page.

Following is a list of the bills audited by the committee and paid by the treasurer:—

April 5, 1897, for publication No. 17.....	\$168 35
June 25, " " " " 18.....	107 75
Oct. 4, " " " " 19.....	101 75
Nov. 2, 1897, plates for illustrations	7 25
Dec. 31, 1897, for publication No. 20	145 15
Dec. 31, 1897, Mary M. Angell, for indexing Vol. V.	12 00
Total cost	<u>\$542 25</u>

JOHN H. STINESS,

for the Committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

The committee on grounds and buildings reports that the amount expended for maintenance during the past year has been \$123.35, and that the property of the society is in good condition.

Respectfully submitted,

ISAAC H. SOUTHWICK, JR.,

Chairman.

Providence, January 11, 1898.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GENEALOGICAL RESEARCHES.

The committee on genealogical researches respectfully report that the interest in this department is steadily increasing, as evidenced in ways previously noted. It is observed with much satisfaction that under the advice of the State Record Commissioner, a start has been made at North Kingstown in repairing and rebinding the damaged probate records. It is understood to be the policy of the commissioner to encourage all the towns to place their oldest records in thorough order, and then to institute a uniform system of card indexing throughout the towns of the State. This will greatly facilitate the work, not only of the genealogical student, but of the public generally who have occasion for various reasons to consult probate records, deeds, etc.

Another matter for especial congratulation is the work of the librarian of the Connecticut Historical Society, in giving in the last report of that association a tabulation of the various changes in probate districts in that State, thus making possible a clear insight into what has been a field of perplexity to genealogists.

The publication during the year, in the Rhode Island Historical Society's quarterly, of Bristol county (Mass.) wills, has been continued, and some more of these abstracts are yet to be given, which it is hoped will prove as acceptable as those already published.

Your committee feel most deeply the loss of their chairman, Dr. Henry E. Turner, who has done so much in the cause of genealogy, as well as in other good works.

For the committee,

JOHN O. AUSTIN.

INSTITUTIONS AND CORPORATIONS FROM WHICH GIFTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

- Adams, W. F. Company, Springfield, Mass.
 American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.
 American Catholic Historical Society, Philadelphia.
 American Congregational Association, Boston.
 American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.
 American Historical Association, Washington, D. C.
 American Jewish Historical Society, Washington, D. C.
 American Peace Society, Boston.
 American Ship Windlass Co., Providence.
 Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.
 Andover Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass.
 Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, Boston.
 Atlantic Medical Weekly, Providence.
 Boston Public Library, Boston.
 Boston City Record Commission, Boston.
 Bostonian Society, Boston.
 Brown University, Providence.
 Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.
 Buffalo Historical Society, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Bunker Hill Monument Association, Boston.
 Butler Hospital, Providence.
 California University, Berkeley, Cal.
 California Society, Sons of the American Revolution, San Francisco.
 Camden Society, London, Eng.
 Canadian Institute, Toronto, Canada.
 Citizen Publishing Company, Philadelphia.
 Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford, Conn.
 Connecticut Quarterly Publishing Co., Hartford, Conn.
 Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Conn.
 Dart & Bigelow, Providence.
 Dedham Historical Society, Dedham, Mass.
 Essex County Historical and Genealogical Register, Ipswich, Mass.
 Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.
 Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md.
 Freeman, E. L. and Son, Providence.
 Hartford Theological Seminary, Hartford, Conn.
 Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
 Home for Aged Men, Providence.
 Indian Rights Association, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Iowa State Historical Society, Iowa City, Iowa.
 Iowa Historical Department, Des Moines, Iowa.
 Iowa Geological Survey, Des Moines, Iowa.
 Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
 Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, Kan.
 Lackawanna Institute of History and Science, Scranton, Pa.
 Leland Stanford, Jr., University, Palo Alto, Cal.
 Lexington Historical Society, Lexington, Mass.
 Louisiana Historical Society, New Orleans, La.
 Longmans, Green & Company, New York City.
 Los Angeles Public Library, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Massachusetts State Board of Health, Boston.
 Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston.
 Massachusetts Railroad Commission, Boston.
 Massachusetts State Library, Boston.
 McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Michigan State Board of Health, Lansing, Mich.
 Michigan State Library, Lansing, Mich.
 Milwaukee Public Library, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, Mo.
 New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, Boston.
 New Haven Free Public Library, New Haven, Conn.
 Newport Historical Society, Newport, R. I.
 Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln, Neb.
 New England Society of Brooklyn, N. Y.
 New London County Historical Society, New London, Conn.
 Newport Mercury, Newport, R. I.
 New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, New York.
 New York Meteorological Observatory, New York City.
 New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.

- New York State University.
 New York World Company, New York City.
 Ohio Archæological and Historical Society,
 Columbus, Ohio.
 Ohio Historical and Philosophical Society,
 Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Old Eliot Historical Society, Eliot, Me.
 Open Court Publishing Company, Chicago, Ill.
 Pennsylvania Historical Society, Philadelphia.
 Philadelphia Library Company, Philadelphia.
 Printers Ink Publishing Company, New York
 City.
 Providence Public Library, Providence.
 Providence Lying-in Hospital, Providence.
 Providence City Auditor, Providence.
 Providence Athenæum, Providence.
 Providence City Government, Providence.
 Providence City Record Commissioners, Prov-
 idence.
 Providence Journal Company, Providence.
 Providence Home for Aged Men, Providence.
 Providence Marine Society, Providence.
 Redwood Library, Newport, R. I.
 Rhode Island College of Agricultural and Me-
 chanic Arts, Kingston, R. I.
 Rhode Island Hospital, Providence.
 Rhode Island Peace Society, Providence.
 Rhode Island School of Design, Providence.
 Rhode Island Secretary of State, Providence.
 Rhode Island State Board of Health, Prov-
 idence.
 Royal Historical Society, London, Eng.
 Royal Historical Society of Northern Anti-
 quaries, Copenhagen, Den.
 Royal University of Norway, Kristiania, Nor-
 way.
 Royal Academy of Belles Lettres and History,
 Stockholm, Sweden.
 Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.
 Soldiers and Sailors Historical Society, Prov-
 idence.
 Sophia Little Home, Providence.
 State Agricultural College, Burlington, Vt.
 Standard Printing Company, Providence.
 Tennessee State Board of Health, Nashville,
 Tenn.
 Texas State Historical Association, Austin,
 Texas.
 Travelers Record, Hartford, Conn.
 United States Bureau of Ethnology, Washing-
 ton, D. C.
 United States Civil Service Commission,
 Washington, D. C.
 United States Coast and Geodetic Survey,
 Washington, D. C.
 United States Commission of Education,
 Washington, D. C.
 United States Department of the Interior,
 Washington, D. C.
 United States Department of Labor, Washing-
 ton, D. C.
 United States Department of State, Washing-
 ton, D. C.
 United States Navy Department, Washington,
 D. C.
 United States Treasury Department, Wash-
 ington, D. C.
 United States War Department, Washington,
 D. C.
 Westchester County Historical Society, White
 Plains, N. Y.
 Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleve-
 land, Ohio.
 William and Mary's College, Williamsburg, Va.
 Women's Alliance of the First Cong'l Church,
 Providence.
 Worcester Society of Antiquity, Worcester,
 Mass.
 Wyoming Historical Society, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
 Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
 Yonkers Historical and Library Association,
 Yonkers, N. Y.

PERSONS FROM WHOM GIFTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

- Allen, Charles B., Providence.
 Angell, James B., Ann Arbor, Michigan.
 Anthony, Gardner C., Boston.
 Appleton, W. S., Boston.
 Austin, John O., Providence.
 Austin, Samuel, Family of the late
 Backus, Thomas, Providence.
 Baker, David S., Providence.
 Barnwell, James G., Philadelphia.
 Barratt, Norris S., Philadelphia.
 Barrows, Hepsa B., Attleboro, Mass.
 Battey, Charles H., Providence.
 Beckwith, Robert L., Providence.
 Bennett, Herbert P., Bristol, R. I.
 Billings, Miss Anna Y., Providence.
 Blake, Charles, Providence.
 Bolton, Sarah K., Brookline, Mass.
 Brown, Francis H., M. D., Boston.
 Brymner, Douglas, Ottawa, Canada.
 Camfield, Henry R., Pawtucket, R. I.
 Chapin, Charles V., Providence.
 Chapin, William W., Providence.
 Chace, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis J., Providence,
 Chase, Philip S., Providence.
 Clark, Franklin C., Providence.
 Clark, Thomas M., Providence.
 Cochrane, John, New York City.
 Colwell, Francis, Providence.
 Conner, P. S. P., Philadelphia.
 Crandall, William T., Providence.
 Dean, Arthur D., Scranton, Pa.
 Dempsey, Henry L., Stillwater, R. I.
 De Peyster, J. Watts, Tivoli, Dutchess Co.,
 N. Y.
 Dimock, Mrs. Susan W., So. Coventry, Conn.
 Dodge, James H., Boston.
 Drowne, Henry R., New York City.
 Drowne, Henry T., New York City.
 Durfee, Charles S., Providence.
 Edes, Henry H., Cambridge, Mass.
 Ely, William D., Providence.
 Everett, Richmond P., Providence.
 Folsom, Albert A., Brookline, Mass.
 Foster, Samuel, Providence.
 Frost, Walter B., Providence.
 Goodell, Abner C., Salem, Mass.
 Gorton, Charles, Providence.
 Gough, Joseph, Johnston, R. I.
 Green, Samuel A., Boston.
 Greene, Edward, New York City.
 Greene, George S., Morristown, N. J.
 Greene, Henry L., River Point, R. I.
 Grieve, Robert, Providence.
 Griffin, Stephen W., Coventry, R. I.
 Griswald, Julius E., Portland, Me.
 Guild, Reuben A., Providence.
 Hall, Mrs. Emily A., Providence.
 Hammond, Mrs. John, New York.
 Hart, George T., Providence.
 Hazard, Rowland, Peace Dale, R. I.
 Henshaw, Daniel, Providence.
 Holden, Frederick A., Hyattsville, Md.
 Hoppin, F. S., Providence.
 Hoppin, William W., New York City.
 Howard, Henry, Providence.
 Hoyt, Albert H., Boston.
 Hoyt, David W., Providence.
 Huling, Ray Greene, Cambridge, Mass.
 Hussey, George B., Providence.
 Hutchinson, Frank A., Lowell, Mass.
 Jecht, Richard, Gorlitz, Prussia.
 Jencks, Albert V., Providence.
 Jernegan, Marcus W., Providence.
 King, Henry M., Providence.
 Kohler, Max J., New York City.
 Koopman, Harry L., Providence.
 Lippitt, Charles Warren, Providence.
 Little, Robert E., Providence.
 Manchester, Alfred, Salem, Mass.
 Mason, William C., Woonsocket, R. I.
 McCrady, Edward, Charleston, S. C.
 McGuinness, Edwin D., Providence.
 Mead, William B., Providence.
 Miller, Albert P., Providence.
 Miller, Charles K., Chicago, Ill.
 Moseley, William H. T., Providence.
 Mowry, William A., Hyde Park, Mass.
 Moxley, Mrs. E. H. S., Bristol, R. I.
 Newell, Timothy, Providence.
 Noyes, Isaac P., Washington, D. C.
 Olney, Geo. W., New York City.
 Paine, George T., Providence.
 Pearce, Edward D., Providence.
 Peck, George B., Providence.

- Peckham, Eliza and Sarah, Providence.
 Peet, Stephen D., Chicago, Ill.
 Perry, Amos, Providence.
 Perry, William Stephens, Davenport, Iowa.
 Peirce, Robinson, Jr., Providence.
 Pratt, Charles H., Boston.
 Pratt, Franklin S., Boston.
 Potter, William H., Kingston, R. I.
 Raikes, G. A., London, Eng.
 Richards, C. A. L., Providence.
 Richardson, James, Providence.
 Rider, Sidney S., Providence.
 Roberts, James A., New York City.
 Rockwell, Elisha H., Providence.
 Rowell, B. W., Boston.
 Sackett, Frederic M., Providence.
 Saltonstall, Richard M., Boston.
 Shedd, J. Herbert, Providence.
 Sheffield, William P., Newport, R. I.
 Shepard, Mrs. Elizabeth, Providence.
 Smith, Charles H., Providence.
 Smith, Frank, Dedham, Mass.
 Snow, Louis F., Providence.
 Spencer, Gideon, Providence.
 Stoeckel, Carl, Norfolk, Conn.
 Swan, Robert T., Boston.
 Swarts, Gardner T., Providence.
 Steward, J. F., Chicago.
 Stockwell, Thomas B., Providence.
 Taft, Royal C., Providence.
 Taibe, William N., Providence.
 Terry, James, New Haven, Conn.
 Thurber, Charles H., Providence.
 Thurston, L. A., St. Joseph, Mich.
 Tiepke, Henry E., Providence.
 Tooker, William Wallace, Sag Harbor, N. Y.
 Turney, Henry E., Newport, R. I.
 Turner, Mrs. J. B., Kalamazoo, Mich.
 Traver, Mrs. William H., Providence.
 Wadlin, Horace, G., Boston.
 Wall, Caleb A., Worcester, Mass.
 Warren, Henry D., Boston.
 White, DeWitt C., Providence.
 Whitten, W. W., Providence.
 Wilbour, Joshua, Bristol, R. I.
 Wilbur, Pardon, Providence.
 Winslow, John, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Winthrop, Robert C., Boston.
 Woodbury, Mrs. Augustus, Concord, N. H.
 Young, Nicholas B., Providence.

ACTIVE MEMBERS—JANUARY, 1898.

ELECTED.

1895. Adams, John F.
 1897. Adams, Stephen F.
 1897. Addeman, Joshua M.
 1874. Aldrich, Nelson Wilmarth
 1890. Allen, Candace
 1890. Allen, Edward S.
 1885. Andrews, Elisha Benjamin
 1876. Angell, Edwin G.
 1897. Angell, John Wilmarth
 1893. Angell, Walter F.
 1897. Anthony, Edwin P.
 1880. Anthony, John B.
 1891. Armstrong, Henry C.
 1894. Arnold, Fred Augustus
 1889. Arnold, Fred. W.
 1889. Arnold, Newton Darling
 1874. Arnold, Olney
 1877. Arnold, Stephen Harris

ELECTED.

1890. Atwood, Charles H.
 1893. Backus, Thomas
 1881. Baker, David Sherman
 1895. Ballou, Hosea Starr
 1890. Ballou, William Herbert
 1884. Ballou, Latimer Whipple
 1891. Barker, Frederick Augustus
 1890. Barker, Henry R.
 1872. Barrows, Edwin
 1886. Barstow, Amos C.
 1890. Barstow, George E.
 1888. Bartlett, John Russell
 1879. Barton, William T.
 1893. Bass, Bertha
 1883. Bates, Isaac Comstock
 1894. Bates, William L.
 1894. Bicknell, Thomas Williams
 1858. Binney, William

ELECTED.

1897. Black, Thomas F.
 1892. Blake, Elizabeth Vernon
 1890. Blodgett, John T.
 1894. Bourn, Augustus Osborne
 1891. Bourn, George W. B.
 1881. Bradley, Charles
 1893. Briggs, Benjamin F.
 1894. Brown, Albert Waterman
 1883. Brown, D. Russell
 1883. Brown, H. Martin
 1893. Brown, Pardon Fenner
 1896. Budlong, Joseph A.
 1876. Bugbee, James H.
 1896. Bullock, Emma W.
 1884. Bullock, Jonathan Russell
 1884. Burdick, James
 1891. Burgess, Edwin A.
 1891. Calder, Albert L.
 1859. Calder, George Beckford
 1876. Campbell, Horatio Nelson
 1894. Campbell, John P.
 1898. Carpenter, Alva E.
 1873. Carpenter, Charles Earl
 1874. Carpenter, Francis Wood
 1897. Carrington, Edward
 1897. Carroll, Hugh J.
 1889. Catlin, Charles Albert
 1894. Chace, Henry Richmond
 1888. Chace, James H.
 1880. Chace, Jonathan
 1880. Chace, Julian A.
 1879. Chace, Lewis Jenkins
 1892. Chace, Lucretia G.
 1868. Chace, Thomas Wilson
 1857. Chambers, Robert B.
 1884. Chapin, Charles Value
 1892. Chapin, William W.
 1883. Child, Charles H.
 1887. Claffin, Arthur W.
 1895. Clark, Harry Clinton
 1878. Clark, Thomas March
 1897. Clarke, Jennie M.
 1880. Coats, James
 1897. Cole, Isaac S.
 1885. Collins, George Lewis

ELECTED.

1892. Colwell, Francis
 1890. Comstock, Louis H.
 1886. Comstock, Richard W.
 1891. Conant, Samuel Morse
 1872. Congdon, Johns Hopkins
 1877. Cranston, George K.
 1881. Cranston, James E.
 1894. Cressy, Oliver S.
 1891. Crins, William H.
 1876. Cushman, Henry I.
 1896. Darling, Charles P.
 1886. Dart, Edward Merrill
 1891. Davis, Henry R.
 1894. Davis, John W.
 1887. Day, Albert C.
 1894. Day, Frank L.
 1894. Day, Henry G.
 1896. Dempsey, Henry L.
 1886. Dews, Joseph
 1877. Dorrance, Sam'l Richmond
 1888. Douglas, Samuel Tobey
 1882. Douglas, Wm. Wilberforce
 1897. Dubois, Edward Church
 1875. Dunnell, William Wanton
 1877. Durfee, Charles S.
 1849. Durfee, Thomas
 1890. Dyer, Elisha
 1894. Dyer, Oliver
 1873. Eames, Benjamin Tucker
 1886. Earle, Charles R.
 1897. Earle, Joseph O.
 1896. Eddy, John
 1856. Ely, James W. C.
 1862. Ely, William Davis
 1892. Farnsworth, John P.
 1891. Field, Edward
 1890. Fiske, George McClellan
 1885. Fitzgerald, O. Edward
 1893. Flint, Susan A.
 1891. Foster, John
 1888. Foster, Samuel
 1881. Foster, William E.
 1892. Fredericks, William H.
 1897. Freeman, Joseph Wood
 1898. Frost, George F.

ELECTED.

1898. Fuller, Howard
 1855. Gammell, Asa Messer
 1875. Gammell, Robert Ives
 1884. Gammell, William
 1891. Gardner, Clarence T.
 1889. Gardner, Henry Brayton
 1889. Gardner, Rathbone
 1885. George, Charles H.
 1891. Gifford, Robert P.
 1894. Goddard, Elizabeth Cass
 1881. Goddard, Moses Brown Ives
 1880. Goddard, Robert H. Ives
 1895. Goff, Isaac L.
 1883. Goodwin, Daniel
 1891. Granger, Daniel L. D.
 1893. Granger, William S.
 1875. Grant, Henry Townsend
 1891. Grant, Henry T., Jr.
 1897. Green, Theodore F.
 1893. Greene, Charles William
 1893. Greene, Edward A.
 1876. Greene, Henry L.
 1896. Greene, Isaac C.
 1877. Greene, W. Maxwell
 1895. Greene, William R.
 1896. Grieve, Robert
 1897. Griffin, Thomas J.
 1892. Gross, J. Mason
 1872. Grosvenor, William
 1887. Guild, Reuben Aldridge
 1894. Hale, Wendell Phillips
 1890. Hall, Emily A.
 1878. Hall, Robert
 1897. Hallett, William B. W.
 1878. Harkness, Albert
 1874. Harrington, Henry Augustus
 1895. Harrison, Joseph LeRoy
 1883. Harson, M. Joseph
 1889. Hart, George Thomas
 1888. Hazard, Rowland Gibson
 1881. Hersey, George D.
 1873. Hidden, Henry Atkins
 1892. Hopkins, Charles W.
 1871. Hoppin, Frederick Street
 1897. Hoppin, William Anthony

ELECTED.

1897. Howard, Henry
 1890. Howard, Hiram
 1891. Howe, Marc Antony DeWolf
 1885. Howland, Richard Smith
 1882. Hoyt, David Webster
 1889. Hudson, James Smith
 1896. Huntsman, John F.
 1896. Isham, Norman M.
 1882. Jackson, William F. B.
 1888. Jameson, John Franklin
 1867. Jencks, Albert Varnum
 1897. Jenckes, Henry T.
 1898. Jenckes, Theodore C. M.
 1898. Jenckes, John
 1890. Jepherson, George A.
 1898. Jernegan, Marcus Wilson
 1880. Jones, Augustine
 1889. Kelly, John B.
 1880. Kenyon, James S.
 1892. Kimball, Horace A.
 1876. Kimball, James M.
 1892. King, Henry M.
 1884. King, William Dehon
 1897. Knight, Amelia S.
 1879. Knight, Edward B.
 1894. Koopman, Harry Lyman
 1883. Ladd, Herbert W.
 1890. Leete, George F.
 1897. Leonard, William
 1895. Lillibridge, Byron J.
 1892. Lincoln, Ferdinand A.
 1894. Lingane, David F.
 1878. Lippitt, Charles Warren
 1898. Littlefield, Nathan Whitman
 1891. Lord, Augustus M.
 1891. Manly, John M.
 1892. Mason, A. Livingston
 1877. Mason, Earl Philip
 1892. Mason, Edith B. H.
 1877. Mason, Eugene W.
 1896. Mason, Fletcher S.
 1877. Mason, John H.
 1894. Mathewson, Frank M.
 1891. Matteson, Charles

ELECTED.

1889. Matteson, George Washing-
ton Richmond.
1895. McCabe, Anthony
1891. McGuinness, Edwin D.
1891. Mead, William B.
1883. Meader, Lewis H.
1890. Metcalf, Alfred
1876. Metcalf, Henry B.
1896. Miller, Horace G.
1875. Miller, Augustus Samuel
1881. Miner, Francis Wayland
1892. Mitchell, Thomas Spencer
1897. Mitchell, Frank R.
1892. Mott, Herbert
1891. Moulton, David C.
1890. Moulton, Edmund T.
1880. Munro, Wilfred H.
1895. Newell, Timothy
1880. Nichols, Amos G.
1894. Nicholson, Samuel M.
1894. Nicholson, Stephen
1876. Nickerson, Edward I.
1874. Nightingale, George Corlis
1897. Nightingale, Geo. Corlis, Jr.
1894. Nightingale, Samuel Arnold
1897. Noyes, Robert F.
1890. Olney, Frank F.
1879. Olney, George Henry
1888. Packard, Alpheus S.
1885. Page, Charles H.
1889. Paine, Charles E. (C. E.)
1894. Palmer, John S.
1890. Parker, Edward D. L.
1897. Parkhurst, Charles D.
1896. Parkhurst, Jonathan G.
1887. Peck, Walter A.
1875. Pegram, John C.
1896. Pendleton, Charles Leonard
1880. Perry, Marsden J.
1874. Persons, Benjamin Williams
1891. Phillips, Gilbert A.
1873. Phillips, Theodore Winthrop
1878. Porter, Emory Huntington
1895. Potter, Albert
1887. Preston, Howard Willis

ELECTED.

1897. Randolph, Elizabeth L.
1894. Remick, Augustus
1896. Rhodes, Christopher
1896. Rhodes, Elisha Hunt
1891. Richards, Henry F.
1891. Richmond, Caroline
1877. Richmond, Walter
1898. Rickard, Abbie S. W.
1891. Ripley, James M.
1881. Roelker, William G.
1888. Rogers, Arthur
1890. Rugg, Henry W.
1897. Sackett, Frederic M.
1896. Sawin, Isaac F.
1874. Shedd, J. Herbert
1881. Sheffield, William Paine, Jr.
1885. Sheldon, Nicholas
1898. Shepard, Elizabeth A.
1879. Shepley, George L.
1896. Simmons, Egbert W.
1894. Sisson, Henry Tillinghast
1897. Slade, Susan E.
1877. Slater, Horatio Nelson
1875. Smith, Edwin Augustus
1897. Smith, Walter R.
1894. Snow, Louis F.
1869. Southwick, Isaac H.
1885. Southwick, Isaac H., Jr.
1890. Spink, Joseph Edwin
1881. Spooner, Henry Joshua
1888. Stark, Charles Rathbone
1879. Stiness, John Henry
1881. Stone, Alfred
1886. Sturges, Howard O.
1894. Swarts, Gardner T.
1896. Taft, Edward Padelford
1896. Taft, Orray
1856. Taft, Royal Chapin
1883. Talbot, Frederick
1874. Taylor, Charles Frederick
1896. Thayer, Edgar S.
1897. Thayer, Edward
1881. Thomas, Charles Lloyd
1890. Thornton, George M.
1891. Thurston, Benjamin F.

ELECTED.

1889.	Tillinghast, James
1891.	Tourtellot, Amasa C.
1890.	Tower, James H.
1891.	Traver, Adelia E. A.
1895.	Tucker, William Packard
1885.	Updike, Daniel Berkeley
1896.	Vincent, Walter B.
1895.	Vinton, Frederick Arnold
1894.	Von Gottschalck, Mary H. B.
1881.	Vose, James Gardner
1890.	Webb, Samuel H.
1896.	Webster, Josiah L.
1868.	Weeden, William Babcock
1887.	Welling, Rich. Ward Greene
1894.	Weston, George Franklin

ELECTED.

1890.	Whitaker, Nelson Bowen
1884.	White, Stillman
1896.	White, Willis H.
1874.	Whitford, Geo. Washington
1884.	Wilbour, Joshua
1891.	Wilbur, George A.
1896.	Wilkinson, Henry W.
1896.	Williams, Alonzo
1881.	Williams, Zephaniah
1895.	Winship, George Barker
1891.	Willson, Edmund R.
1888.	Wilson, George Grafton
1897.	Woods, John Carter Brown
1876.	Woods, Marshall

LIFE MEMBERS—JANUARY, 1898.

ACTIVE.	LIFE.		DIED.
1867.	1872.	George T. Paine,	Providence.
1849.	1872.	Henry T. Beckwith,	Providence. 1893.
1866.	1872.	William Greene,	Warwick. 1883.
1836.	1872.	Rowland G. Hazard,	S. Kingstown. 1888.
	1872.	Holden Borden Bowen,	Providence.
	1872.	Amasa Mason Eaton,	N. Providence.
1857.	1873.	James Y. Smith,	Providence. 1876.
	1873.	Jarvis B. Swan,	Providence.
1870.	1873.	Benjamin G. Pabodie,	Providence. 1880.
	1875.	Albert G. Angell,	Providence. 1884.
	1876.	William Ely,	Providence.
	1877.	Hezekiah Conant,	Pawtucket.
1844.	1879.	Samuel G. Arnold,	Portsmouth. 1880.
	1879.	Amos D. Lockwood,	Providence. 1884.
	1879.	Royal Woodward,	Albany, N. Y. 1882.
1878.	1880.	Charles Gorton,	Providence.
1874.	1880.	John Pitman Walker,	Providence. 1887.
1841.	1880.	Alexander Duncan,	Scotland. 1889.
1877.	1883.	John T. Mumford,	Providence. 1891.
	1883.	Thomas Poynton Ives Goddard,	Providence. 1893.
1873.	1884.	Henry G. Russell,	Providence.
	1885.	William G. Weld,	Newport. 1896.
	1885.	John Nicholas Brown,	Newport.

ACTIVE.	LIFE.			DIED.
	1885.	George Peabody Wetmore,	Newport.	
	1885.	Harold Brown,	Newport.	
	1886.	John W. Danielson,	Providence.	
	1888.	Le Roy King,	Newport.	1895.
	1889.	Charles Fletcher,	Providence.	
	1890.	Julia Bullock,	Providence.	1894.
	1890.	Joseph Davol,	Providence.	
	1890.	Mary H. Knowles,	Providence.	
	1890.	Joseph Banigan,	Providence.	
	1890.	Walter Callender,	Providence.	
	1890.	Arnold Green,	Providence.	
	1890.	Lucian Sharpe,	Providence.	
	1890.	John L. Troup,	Providence.	1896.
1881.	1892.	John Osborne Austin,	Providence.	
1858.	1892.	Richmond P. Everett,	Providence.	
1885.	1892.	George Gordon King,	Newport.	
	1892.	Belinda Olney Wilbour,	Bristol.	
	1894.	William Butler Duncan,	New York.	
1882.	1894.	Charles H. Smith,	Providence.	
1871.	1894.	Rowland Hazard,	Peace Dale.	
1866.	1894.	Horatio Rogers,	Providence.	
1874.	1894.	Thomas Jefferson Hill,	Providence.	1894.
1891.	1894.	Elizabeth C. Hill,	Providence.	
	1894.	Caroline Hazard,	Peace Dale.	
	1895.	James Tillinghast,	Buffalo, N. Y.	
	1895.	Hattie Budlong Chaffee,	Providence.	
	1895.	Esek Arnold Jillson,	Providence.	
	1895.	Robert Rodman,	N. Kingstown.	
	1896.	Charles Phelps Noyes,	St. Paul, Minn.	
1875.	1896.	William Ames,	Providence.	
1889.	1896.	Hunter Carson White,	Providence.	
1873.	1896.	Charles Hart,	Providence.	
1858.	1896.	Amos Perry,	Providence.	
	1896.	Benjamin F. Stevens,	Boston.	
	1896.	John Peirce,	Providence.	1897.
	1897.	Elizabeth Francis,	Warwick.	
	1897.	Sally Francis,	Warwick.	
1850.	1897.	William Goddard,	Providence.	

HONORARY MEMBERS—JANUARY, 1898.

ELECTED.		RESIDENCE.
1868.	William Leete Stone,	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
1868.	George Hannah,	352 W. 28th St., N. Y.
1870.	Charles P. Daly,	New York.
1878.	K. Gislason,	Copenhagen, Den.
1880.	Carl Schurz,	Washington, D. C.
1888.	James Burrill Angell,	Ann Arbor, Mich.
1895.	Charles Francis Adams,	Boston.
1897.	Douglas Brymner,	Ottawa, Canada.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS—JANUARY, 1898.

ELECTED.		RESIDENCE.
1838.	Henry Barnard,	Hartford, Conn.
1840.	John Bagster,	London, England.
1849.	Comte de Circourt,	Paris, France.
1850.	George Sears Greene,	New York.
1858.	John Ward Dean,	Boston.
1859.	Samuel Coffin Eastman,	Concord, N. H.
1859.	William Stevens Perry,	Nashua, N. H.
1867.	Samuel Abbott Green,	Boston.
1867.	Frederick Arnold Holden,	Washington, D. C.
1868.	James Shrigley,	Philadelphia.
1869.	Ainsworth Rand Spofford,	Washington, D. C.
1869.	Charles Jeremiah Hoadley,	Hartford, Conn.
1869.	J. Watts De Peyster,	New York.
1869.	Elbridge Henry Goss,	Melrose, Mass.
1869.	Solon Wanton Bush,	Boston.
1869.	William Phineas Upham,	Salem, Mass.
1870.	Samuel A. Briggs,	Chicago, Ill.
1870.	Charles Myrick Thurston,	New Rochelle, N. Y.
1870.	Daniel Garrison Brinton,	Philadelphia.
1872.	Richard Eddy,	Gloucester, Mass.
1873.	William Cothran,	Woodbury, Conn.
1873.	Frederic Denison,	Mystic, Conn.

ELECTED.

RESIDENCE.

1873.	Edmund Farwell Slafter,	Boston.
1873.	Benjamin Franklin DeCosta,	New York.
1873.	Albert Harrison Hoyt,	Cincinnati, Ohio.
1873.	J. C. Holst,	Christiania, Norway.
1873.	J. G. Bowles,	Quebec, Canada.
1874.	William Whitwell Greenough,	Boston.
1875.	Percy Daniels,	Worcester, Mass.
1875.	Thomas Fisk Rowland,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
1875.	C. Mason Kinnie,	San Francisco, Cal.
1876.	Phineas Bates, Jr.,	Boston.
1876.	John S. Brayton,	Fall River, Mass.
1877.	Richard A. Wheeler,	Stonington, Conn.
1877.	Elmer Hewitt Capen,	Somerville, Mass.
1878.	Asa Bird Gardiner,	West Point, N. Y.
1878.	Robert Alonzo Brock,	Richmond, Va.
1878.	John Austin Stevens,	New York.
1878.	Hiram A. Huse,	Montpelier, Vt.
1878.	Heussein Tevfik,	Constantinople.
1878.	Edward Floyd DeLancey,	New York.
1879.	Thomas Wentworth Higginson,	Cambridge, Mass.
1879.	Ray Greene Huling,	Fitchburg, Mass.
1879.	Edward Mavier de Montjau,	Paris, France.
1880.	Moses Coit Tyler,	Ann Arbor, Mich.
1880.	James Grant Wilson,	New York.
1880.	Alfred T. Turner,	Boston.
1880.	James Mason Hoppin,	New Haven, Conn.
1880.	Thomas W. Bicknell,	Boston.
1882.	Carlton Albert Staples,	Lexington, Mass.
1882.	Wilfred H. Munro,	Suspension Bridge, N. Y.
1882.	Leander Cornelius Manchester,	Lowell, Mass.
1882.	Charles H. Denison,	San Francisco, Cal.
1882.	Charles Henry Hart,	Philadelphia.
1882.	Frederick Clifton Peirce,	Rockford, Ill.
1883.	Stephen Denison Peet,	Chicago.
1883.	John Thomas Scharf,	Baltimore, Md.
1884.	Abner Cheney Goodell, Jr.,	Salem, Mass.
1884.	Adolphus Skinner Hubbard,	San Francisco, Cal.
1885.	Franklin B. Dexter,	New Haven, Conn.
1885.	Peter Butler Olney,	New York.
1885.	Richard Olney,	Boston.
1885.	William Augustus Mowry,	Boston.
1885.	Albert Alonzo Folsom,	Boston.
1885.	Samuel Briggs,	Cleveland, Ohio.
1886.	Ebenezer Weaver Peirce,	Freetown, Mass.
1886.	John Russell Bartlett,	Washington, D. C.

ELECTED.		RESIDENCE.
1887.	Eaton Whiting Maxcy,	Troy, N. Y.
1887.	John Winslow,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
1887.	George Alfred Raikes,	London, England.
1887.	James Phinney Baxter,	Portland, Me.
1888.	James Tillinghast,	Buffalo, N. Y.
1888.	Samuel Smith Purple,	New York.
1888.	Edwards Amasa Park,	Andover, Mass.
1888.	Abby Isabel (Brown) Bulkley,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
1889.	William H. Watson,	Utica, N. Y.
1890.	Franklin Pierce Rice,	Worcester, Mass.
1890.	William Harden.	Savannah, Ga.
1891.	Henry Fitz Gilbert Waters,	Salem, Mass.
1891.	William Warner Hoppin,	New York.
1891.	Isaac Pitman Noyes,	Washington, D. C.
1892.	Henry Herbert Edes,	Charlestown, Mass.
1893.	Clarence Winthrop Bowen,	New York.
1893.	Alfred Manchester,	Salem, Mass.
1894.	Laura G. Sanford,	Erie, Penn.
1894.	Charles Phelps Noyes,	St. Paul, Minn.
1895.	Oscar S. Straus,	New York.
1895.	Stanislaus Murray Hamilton,	Washington, D. C.
1895.	David Fisher,	Kalamazoo, Mich.
1897.	William A. Courtenay,	Charleston, S. C.
1897.	Ellen D. Larned,	Thompson, Conn.

A GLANCE AT A FORTHCOMING BOOK.

AN OBSCURE NAME BECOMES "CLEARE."

It is interesting to note that the copy of the ancient Portsmouth Records, recently made for this society, the publication of which is now under consideration, removes doubt as to several names which appear at the beginning of the book among the signatures to the compact of April 30, 1639.

Arnold's History of Rhode Island (pages 133 and 134, foot notes) questions the correctness of the renderings given by Bartlett's Colonial Records as "John Sloffe," "George Chare" and "John Mow." Of another name Arnold says, decidedly: "W. T. Havens should be Wm. Havens, as afterward appears on the records. Middle names were not in use in that age."

As substitutes for Sloffe, Chare and Mow he suggests *Goffe*,

Shaw and *More*, remarking that these names "occur often on the records, and are perpetuated in a very numerous descent at this day on the island, while the names as printed are nowhere else to be found or traced."

The careful analysis and comparison demanded of the modern copyist confirm Arnold's interpretation of "More" and "Wm. Havens" (more strictly, Heauens), but they leave no doubt that "Sloffé" is distinctly written. In the case of "Chare" the *h*, found to be unlike any other *h*, finally resolves itself into *l* and an *e* of the style used in the word "Spiser" upon the same page. The apocryphal "Chare" becomes "Cleare," and even without other evidence the investigator would be convinced. But the next step is naturally to consult the index to the Colonial Records. This refers to the Newport Records, page 91, for "George Cleer," who is there registered in the "Catalogue of such [persons] who, by the Generall consent of the Company were admitted to be Inhabitants of the Island now called *Aqueedneck* * * *" This list, entered on record the 1st of the 8th month, 1638, comprises fifty-nine names, among which are those of "John Sloffe," "John More" and "Wm. Heavens."

Perhaps we shall never find any further trace of George Cleare and John Sloffe. But, at least, we now know that they existed, and the thirty-one men who on April 30, 1639, bound themselves "into a Civill body Politicke" at Pocasset, have henceforth not only their local habitation, but their rightful names.

K. H. A.

QUERY—COL. HARGILL.

A Rhode Island regiment under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher Hargill participated at the capture of Havana, in 1762. When and where was Colonel Hargill born, and when and where did he die?

A. A. FOLSOM.

Brookline, Mass., March 14, 1898.

LEAP 13

**WHY THOMAS BRAM
WAS FOUND GUILTY.**



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