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PROCEEDINGS^B

OF THE

Rhode Island Historical Society,

1881-82.



It is deemed proper to say that in publishing annual or other stated addresses the Society must not be necessarily considered as approving the sentiments or historical views advanced in those addresses.

By order of the Committee on Publication.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Rhode Island Historical Society,

1881-82.



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1882.

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OFFICERS

OF THE

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

ELECTED JANUARY 10, 1882.

President,

ZACHARIAH ALLEN.

Vice Presidents,

WILLIAM GAMMELL,

FRANCIS BRINLEY.

Secretary,

AMOS PERRY.

Treasurer,

RICHMOND P. EVERETT.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Nominations,

Albert V. Jenks,

William Staples,

W. Maxwell Greene.

On Lectures,

Amos Perry,

Dr. Charles W. Parsons,

William Gammell.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
1881-82.

At a meeting held January 27, 1881, a resolution was adopted authorizing the printing of the Proceedings for the past year, and appropriation was made for the cost of the work. The Library Committee were charged with its execution.

A paper was read by Mr. William S. Liscomb on the Loss and Recovery of the Writings of the Greek and Latin Authors.

At a meeting held February 8, Professor William Gammell made touching mention of the death of one of the members of the Society, Professor J. Lewis Diman.

Following these remarks, Professor Gammell read a paper on the Monroe Doctrine, its Origin and History.

At a meeting held February 22, a paper was read by Hon. Rowland Hazard, on the Credit Mobilier of America.

At a meeting held March 8, a paper was read by Mr. William P. Sheffield, Jr., on the Narragansett Sachems.

At a meeting held March 22, a paper was read by Dr. Charles W. Parsons, on the Medical School formerly

existing in Brown University, its Professors and its Graduates.

At a meeting held April 2, a paper was read by Professor Moses Coit Tyler, on the Traits of American Literature during the period of the Revolution.

Quarterly meeting, April 5. A report was presented by the Library Committee of its labors during the past quarter. Appropriations were made for the purchase of a file of the *Providence Daily Journal*, 1856-1880, for binding the same, and for the purchase of a furnace for heating the building. The following gentlemen were elected Resident members: Rev. Comfort Edwin Barrows, of Newport; Robert S. Andrews, of Bristol; Dr. John J. DeWolf, of Providence; and Nathan F. Dixon, Jr., of Westerly. Professor William Gammell presented the following minute concerning the death of Professor J. Lewis Diman:—

MINUTE.

JEREMIAH LEWIS DIMAN, D. D., died at his residence in Providence, February 3, 1881, at the age of forty-nine years and nine months. A native of Bristol, a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1851, he studied theology at Andover, Mass., and was settled as a clergyman in Fall River, Mass., and also in Brookline, Mass. In 1864 he came to reside in Providence as Professor of History and Political Economy in Brown University, and here he performed the most conspicuous services of his life. He was elected a member of this Society in 1866, and has made frequent contributions to its literary exercises. As a teacher of history, and a scholar of large and varied attainments, he rose to a position and acquired a renown which reflected distinguished honor not only on the University in which he was a Professor, but also on the City and State, in both of which he was regarded as a favorite citizen.

It may be truly said of Professor Diman that he did more than any other member of this Society has ever done to promote a taste for historical studies, and to encourage others to pursue them. He did this not only as the occupant of the academic chair, which he so worthily filled, but by the readiness and success with which, through many years, he gave lectures at the Friends' School in this city, at the State Normal School, and to several private classes which were formed for the purpose of pursuing the study of history under his guidance. He also edited with annotations several volumes, and delivered addresses of singular eloquence and effect, on several anniversaries connected with the annals of Rhode Island. A graceful writer, an eloquent public speaker, a persuasive minister of religion, an accomplished and beloved professor, he has been removed from life just as he was beginning to bear the ripened fruits of his gifted intellect, his diversified culture, and his manly and well-rounded character. His early death has brought bereavement and sorrow to every institution with which he was connected, and to every social circle in which he moved.

At a meeting April 19, a paper was read by the President. Zachariah Allen, on the Suffrage Movement of 1842 in Rhode Island.

At a meeting May 3, a paper was read by the Rev. J. C. Stockbridge, D. D., on the Reception in England of the News of the Surrender of Cornwallis.

Quarterly meeting, July 5. The Library Committee presented a report of their doings during the past quarter.

A portrait of our late President Samuel G. Arnold was presented by Mrs. Louisa G. Arnold.

A portrait of Thomas F. Carpenter was presented by sundry members whose names appear in a subsequent portion of these Proceedings.

A portrait of John H. Mason was presented by Mrs. William F. Fales.

A marble bust of John B. H. Leonard was presented by William M. Bailey.

The following gentlemen were elected Resident members: Messrs. George W. Danielson, Joseph A. Shaw, Thomas A. Richardson, Jr., Frederick M. Sackett, Joseph C. Johnson, Daniel Day, and Charles Bradley, all of Providence; and James N. Arnold, of North Kingston. The following resolution was adopted:—*Resolved*, That no person be hereafter elected a Resident member of this society except upon a written or printed application signed by the candidate and recommended by a member of the society. Blank applications were ordered, and the Committee on Nominations directed to carry the resolution into effect.

An informal conversation was held concerning the publication of a volume of collections. Horatio Rogers was elected to the place on the Committee on Publications made vacant by the death of Professor J. L. Diman. A resolution was adopted directing certain internal improvements, and a joint special committee was elected, consisting of the committee on Building and Grounds and the Library Committee, to carry out the plan. The report of this joint committee appears in full in these Proceedings.

Quarterly meeting, October 4. The bequest of Mr. Joseph J. Cooke, to the Society, of five thousand dollars in books to be purchased at the sale of Mr. Cooke's library, was announced. The Library Committee and the Joint Special Committee on Internal Improvements made reports of their doings. A painting of a portion of Providence contained in the certificate of membership of John Updike in the Providence Marine Society, was presented. It is described in the report of the Library Committee. The following gentlemen were elected Resident members: Rev. A. J. F. Behrends, Rev. James G. Vose, John H. Mason, Francis W. Miner, and Oliver S. Cressy, all of Providence; Daniel H. Greene, of East Greenwich; David S. Baker, Jr., of North Kingston; and William G. Roelker, of Warwick.

A resolution, offered by Sidney S. Rider, was adopted, urging the importance of interesting the inhabitants of towns to erect suitable Historic Landmarks in certain localities, to perpetuate the history in connection with the locality. Several such places were indicated, particularly the place of burial of the forty dead who were brought from the bloody field of the Great Swamp fight and buried at Cawcum-squisick, now the village of Wickford. A committee was appointed to urge the execution of the project.

At a meeting Nov. 15, a paper was read by Claudius B. Farnsworth, Esq., of the Burial Grounds of Rhode Island, and their legal status and probable permanence.

At a meeting November 29, a paper was read by Abraham Payne, Esq., on the Separatists of Windham County, Connecticut.

At a meeting December 12, a paper was read by the president, Zachariah Allen, on the Advent and Dispersion of the Huguenot Settlers in Rhode Island.

At a meeting December 20, a paper was read by Henry C. Dorr, Esq., on the Hindrances to the Early Growth and Development of the Town of Providence.

The sixteenth annual meeting, January 10, 1882. The usual annual reports were presented, and will be found in other parts of these Proceedings. The following gentlemen were elected Corresponding members: Rev. Carlton A. Staples, of Lexington, Mass; Rev. Leander C. Manchester, Lowell, Mass.; John F. Miller, Washington, D. C.

A portrait of the late President, Albert Gorton Greene, was presented by his daughter, Mrs. Mary C. G. Eastman, of Concord, N. H.

A portrait of Capt. Thomas Cole was presented by Mrs. James E. Cranston.

A portrait of Dr. Lewis L. Miller was presented by Albert V. Jenks.

The Joint Committee on Internal Improvements presented

a report of the operations, and received the thanks of the Society.

A resolution to print the Proceedings, and making an appropriation therefor was passed, and the Committee on Publications charged with its execution.

A proposition to amend the Constitution for the purpose of increasing the amount of the annual tax was introduced. It was to the effect that each resident member shall, on his admission, pay an admission fee of ten dollars, and thereafter such tax or taxes as the Society may impose, not exceeding five dollars in any one year.

A resolution was introduced to have the Cabinet closed on Saturday afternoons. It was referred to the Library Committee.

The list of Donors to the Society appears in another part of these Proceedings, and in the report of the Library Committee more or less detail is given to these matters. Aside from these, it may not be improper to note the fact announced at this meeting of the gift of valuable books by Samuel M. Noyes, Esq.

The following gentlemen were elected resident members: David W. Hoyt, Rev. William F. B. Jackson, Alexander Farnum and Oliver B. Munroe, all of Providence.

The Society elected its officers for the year ensuing; the result appears in another portion of these Proceedings.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The close of another year has matured a fresh harvest of historical events for us to gather and bind into sheaves to be garnered here. Our duties are so quiet and secluded, that the busy population around us are scarcely aware that their words and actions are subjected to vigilant notice and recorded for future generations. Reporters for journals hover around to note daily incidents as they occur, and even the sunbeams, with photographic fidelity, record a smile or a tear; while the telegraph and steam power swiftly transfer a knowledge of passing events throughout the world, to excite human sympathies.

With the improved facilities for diffusing knowledge of passing events, and the rapid accumulation of the records of them, our historic labors become greater every year. After providing a repository for collections of manuscripts and books, next follows the task of arranging them in classified order and of cataloguing them for facility of reference. Then comes a necessity for keeping the rooms open daily, and of providing an intelligent custodian. This has been rendered more indispensable by the increased interest in genealogical researches into family relationships.

To meet these increasing demands a sub-division of the labors of our Society into several departments has been required, each with a special duty to be performed, and each charged with the responsibility of making a report annually of their labors and success.

It is the special duty of the presiding officer, in an annual address, to give a summary of the proceedings of the Society; of the work they have done; of the success that has rewarded their labors; and of the difficulties that are still to be overcome.

The increase of the number of members of the Society is an evidence of the increased interest in historical investigations. During the past year forty new members have been admitted by the recommendation of the Nominating Committee, and have duly qualified themselves by payment of the usual admission fees.

The annual report of the Treasurer exhibits the present financial condition of the Society. An extraordinary increase of receipts from the admission of new members has somewhat improved the income; but the continual demand for greater expenditures to meet new wants presses upon us. More especially is there a necessity for obtaining more room for the rapidly increasing pamphlets and volumes that already fill the shelves. More than one hundred and fifty ponderous volumes of newspapers are piled away in the gallery, and are not readily available for reference. The recent acquisitions of numerous valuable portraits of distinguished citizens have entirely covered the vacant spaces on the walls. These premonitions warn us that for the success of our labors increased accommodations are required, either by the enlargement of the present building, or preferably by the erection of a new and spacious edifice, adapted for the future accumulations of historic treasures. May we not hope that some munificent individual may construct a suitable cabinet and lecture room as a *memorial hall* to perpetuate the remembrance of a departed friend, like the adjacent college memorial hall?

For establishing a Portrait Gallery of Rhode Island people, what more appropriate place and custody can there be than a well arranged historical Cabinet, under the custody of officers specially appointed for preserving them with the records of the State, and with free access in all future time! The Portrait Department has been recently enlarged extensively by accessions of photographic pictures and engraved portraits of numerous Rhode Islanders and of others, which certainly constitute the most attractive and interesting ob-

jects in our Cabinet. There is a natural desire to see how our ancestors looked, as well as to read their thoughts and actions. More especially is this interest felt on beholding the most beautiful of nature's works in the charms of our female ancestors. I am tempted here to repeat the suggestions in the last annual address for awakening increased interest in this subject. To preserve vivid memorials of existing members of society, and "to catch the living manners as they rise," it is specially desirable to include in our Cabinet the portraits of the estimable women who adorn and grace modern social life. To accomplish this purpose the King of Bavaria has collected in a national gallery the portraits of the most beautiful women of the kingdom. This gallery has taken precedence of all the other picture galleries for admiration and interest. Inspired with emulative zeal, our great showman, Mr. Barnum, has recently proposed to pay thirty thousand dollars for a portrait of the most beautiful woman in America. The handsomest man he estimates at less than half price for exhibition to an admiring world.

By preserving family portraits in our historical Cabinet, instead of keeping them secluded in private parlors, numerous descendants in after times may have free access to view them and contemplate the charms of their grandmothers here historically perpetuated.

By keeping the rooms open daily, improved facilities are now offered for pursuing historical and genealogical researches. Nearly a thousand names of different visitors are inscribed on the register in the Cabinet. People from all parts of the State now have free access for examining the State documents and papers deposited here.

For keeping the rooms open daily, and for binding and otherwise arranging the papers, the aid of the annual appropriation from the State of five hundred dollars is applied.

Members of the legal profession often come here to consult files of newspapers for verifications of facts and dates here preserved from their first publication. A lack of funds

has prevented more extensive usefulness in purchasing historical encyclopedias and works on local histories.

The department of Rhode Island history has received special attention from the Library Committee, and now contains many publications relating to this State, and as far as available, the works published or written by natives of the State. To encourage fresh zeal in historical researches, it may be well to notice the increased attention to historical publications in adjacent States. In Maine the Historical Society has enlarged the sphere of its usefulness by establishing special committees in each county of the State for collecting local statistics. A new Historical Society has been instituted at Fredericton, in New Brunswick, and another at Charlottetown, in Prince Edward's Island.

While our collections of historical papers and pamphlets have been gradually increasing, and much labor has been bestowed in arranging and cataloguing them, there appears to have been a decline in the efficiency of the Society in publishing valuable and interesting papers during the past sixteen years, since the printing of volume vi. of the Rhode Island Historical Collections. The Library Committee have seen fit to permit extracts from the Foster Collection of Papers to be published by others. The Committee on Publications recommended last year the publication of selected papers relating to the times of Governor Cranston, and also selections from the diary of Ezra Stiles, to constitute volume vii. of our collections.

The functions of the Publishing Committee are regarded as a most important duty for gleaning and presenting to the public historic events worthy of preservation. In this connection it is gratifying to recognize the zeal and efficient labors of one of the members of our Society, Mr. Sidney S. Rider, who has collected the details of various historical events and printed them in several volumes denoted "Rhode Island Historical Tracts." While noticing how much an individual member has accomplished, we feel that more

might have been accomplished by the united labors of all our members within the period of the past sixteen years.

During the last year there have been twelve meetings of the Rhode Island Historical Society for hearing public addresses, and also four business quarterly meetings. The discussions of the subjects presented to the members, after the reading of the papers, have proved instructive and interesting. Were meetings sometimes held for debating popular historical events or questions, they might prove instructive.

In closing the review of events of the past year, we cannot fail to remember our associates who have passed away. A darkness seemed to shroud us for a time on the sudden withdrawal of a luminary of historic science, J. Lewis Diman, professor of history. The greatness of our loss has been impressed on our minds by the eulogies of his useful labors. Our progress has often been aided by his advice and assistance, and cheered on by his pleasant smiles. An eminent hero of national history, General Burnside, has been withdrawn from our circle. After filling the measure of martial fame, numerous eulogies and State honors have consecrated his sudden death with all the tributes that a mourning people could bestow on a favorite warrior and statesman. Another warm friend of the Rhode Island Historical Society was withdrawn on the demise of Mr. Arba B. Dike. A recently admitted member, Mr. Robert S. Andrews, is also gone from us, with fresh expressions of promised future usefulness on his lips. Mr. Joseph J. Cooke, another deceased member, has not forgotten the interests of our Society, by a legacy of books from his valuable library. These may hereafter be available as a residuary donation. Our sympathy is excited by the sudden accidental death of another benefactor, Mr. C. Fiske Harris, in the cold waters of a northern lake. While the departure of these associates deprive us of their further assistance, we are thereby urged to increased activity in accomplishing the work here set before us, e'er we

are also called hence to be no more seen. Our combined labors will leave memorials of useful services in collecting and arranging in classified order valuable papers and historic works, and memorials of men of ancient times. For thus treasuring up historic lore for the benefit of posterity, they will remember us for the work we have done, as we remember the work done by our ancestors.

The recent celebration of the centennial of the achievement of our forefathers in capturing the British army at Yorktown, and the reception of the descendants of the French allies who joined with them to aid in obtaining our national independence, was a pleasant demonstration of the grateful remembrance of sympathetic friendship. The memory of the services in our cause of Baron von Steuben was also revived; but the invitation of Germans who were not his descendants was deemed by our French guests somewhat inappropriate, while remembering that the mercenary German soldiers were our foes in the field, and constituted nearly half of the British army, and mainly contributed to prolong the struggle for seven perilous years. But magnanimously forgetful of ancient animosities or ignorant of historic facts, they were cordially received as honored guests by the present generation of the American people, who forgivingly raised and honored the British flag on the very field at Yorktown, where it was stricken down by their forefathers and their French allies. With a similar generous impulse our Providence people once honored an old Hessian soldier by exalting him to a seat in a barouche among the revolutionary heroes in a procession on the Fourth of July, because he deserted, after being captured in fighting against us, and enlisted in the American army.

In closing this brief notice of historic events and labors, we realize how little has yet been done in analyzing and truthfully describing the early history of New England in connection with the treatment of the first settlers of the colony of Rhode Island. The histories of New England

have all been written by descendants of the Puritans, who persecuted non-conformists to their peculiar ecclesiastical and civil form of colonial government. Only one side of the New England controversies has been hitherto set forth. It remains for us, as members of the Rhode Island Historical Society, to bring forward and duly explain the principles of religious and civil liberty, which were originally adopted and established by our forefathers in opposition to the barbarous and tyrannical systems of social government practised in ancient times.

It has never been duly explained why the colony settled by the persecuted people of Massachusetts beyond the borders of their jurisdiction in Rhode Island, should have been continually subjected to hostile aggressions from the four other colonial corporations of New England; and why they combined to form the confederacy, long denoted "The Four United Colonies of New England," with the special exclusion of the single little colony of Rhode Island, as a lone star in the constellation of the five New England Colonies.

The common answer given to this question as to the cause of this hostility has been a difference of religious opinions. A more strict and careful investigation will show that the worldly interests of the directors of the Joint Stock Corporation of the Massachusetts Bay Company influenced their actions; for the founder of Rhode Island was indicted, tried, and condemned to banishment for denying the right of magistrates in the Bay Company to take the lands of the Indians without compensating the owners. This doctrine of christian justice was directly subversive of the pecuniary interests of the Corporation under the royal charter, which was deemed to be a free grant of all the lands in America included within their charter bounds, for constituting the capital stock of the Company, to be divided as shares of profits. The maritime adventurers had no other capital stock than the value of the lands, and the christian doctrine of justice to the natives, preached by Williams, would be

entirely subversive of their pecuniary interests, if they were to pay for the Indian lands.

In an historical address, John Quincy Adams affirmed that this doctrine, preached by Roger Williams, was treason to the colony, and a justification for his banishment.

To sustain their right to seize the Indians, the Joint Stock Corporation of the Massachusetts Bay Company found it profitable to adopt the Jewish Scriptural laws, which enjoined the extermination of the heathen as of "the cursed race of Ham." For denying this doctrine, as opposed to the precepts of christian justice, peace, and good will to men, Williams was also accused of blasphemy by the ministers, who undertook the duty of Judges under the Jewish laws, to be executed by civil magistrates, and thus combined the powers of Church and State. For this improvement they assumed superior purity in religion and the descriptive title of "Puritans."

The true character of the Puritan settlers of New England is described in the History of the United States by Mr. George Bancroft, in the following words:—

"The maritime adventurers of those early days, joining the principles of bigots with the boldness of heroes and pirates, considered the wealth of the countries they might conquer as their lawful plunder; and the inhabitants, if christians, their subjects—if infidels, their slaves."

In accordance with these principles, the early Puritan settlers of New England considered all non-conformists in religious and civil principles of government to be infidels, and, if christians, their subjects—if infidels, their slaves.

Mr. Bancroft truly describes the maritime adventurers who obtained royal charters "to sail over the seas and take possession of any lands not occupied by christian people," to use the words contained in the original royal charters, to be joint stock corporations, on a par with modern corporations formed for gaining profits. He says: "Experience shows that corporations, whether commercial or proprietary,

are the worst sovereigns. Gain being their object, corporate ambition is deaf to mercy and insensible to shame." They showed no mercy to the natives of America, and no shame in robbing them of food and of their lands; as the Pilgrims did, on their first encounter with them—as described by a writer—"after their arrival, they thankfully fell on their knees, and then fell upon the aborigines."

For early taking up the christian doctrine of justice to the natives, Roger Williams states, "My soul's desire was to do good to them." In denying the right of European kings to take possession of America, Williams appears to have originated the present Monroe doctrine.

After experiencing the evils of the Puritan system of combining the power of Church and State, Williams resolved to found a new colony on the basis of the entire separation of the power of ecclesiasties from the civil power. Finding it impossible to reform the Puritan colonists to practice the christian principles of justice toward the benighted natives, he undertook to establish these principles by founding a new colony. To obtain means for paying for their lands, he mortgaged his house in Salem, negotiated with his friend Massasoit, and enlisted emigrants to accompany him. The directors of the Bay Company being desirous of getting the Indian lands, and, as stated by Winthrop, learning his intentions, at once determined to frustrate his design by sending him back to England in a vessel then ready to sail; as they previously had sent back two brothers, Brown, for non-conformity with their religious and civil forms of government. Williams was indicted for "denying the authority of the magistrates," and condemned to banishment. He fled in midwinter to the hospitable Massasoit, and commenced a settlement in the spring, which he named Providence. Others followed him. In 1644 he obtained a royal charter containing the express condition of paying for the plantations to the satisfaction of the natives, and of allowing perfect freedom in all religious concerns.

These principles were subversive not only of the proposed profits of the Bay State Company, whose capital, as they construed their charter, consisted of the lands included in their boundaries, but were also subversive of the ruling power of the ministers, who really controlled the government.

To suppress and exterminate such a revolutionary colony, the surrounding colonies of Massachusetts, Plymouth, Hartford and New Haven formed a coalition under the title of "the Four United Colonies of New England," with special exclusion of Williams's new colony, and prohibition of intercourse. Williams was obliged to go to England by the way of the Dutch colony in New York, to get his royal charter; and his colonists to go to the same foreign colony to obtain the necessaries of life, including arms for self-defence.

From the first settlement of Rhode Island, the other colonies manifested unrelenting hostility, and made frequent attempts to seize the Indian lands within its jurisdiction. The colony was saved only by the paramount power and protection of the home government. It appears that the lone colony sought at one time protection from the sister colonies, and prevailed on the colonial corporations of Hartford and New Haven to join with them in a letter to the Massachusetts Bay Company, asking them to conciliate the natives by kind treatment, instead of considering them "as the cursed race of Ham, to be rooted out." Winthrop records that an answer to this letter was refused, "because they would hold no intercourse with the Rhode Islanders." In commenting on this conduct, Judge Savage, an eminent historian of Massachusetts, made the following remarks: "This is the most exalted triumph of bigotry; for Papists, Jews, Turks and Atheists are admitted as good parties to civil contracts, but non-conforming Protestant brethren, of unimpeachable piety, are excluded for differing from us in unimportant points of doubtful disputations."

It was this mercenary spirit of the directors of the Mas-

sachusetts Bay Company for gaining possession of the Indian lands that Mr. Bancroft referred to as causing them to be "deaf to mercy and insensible to shame," and to become "the worst governors." This grasping spirit was the cause of nearly all the difficulties and troubles which for many years distressed and nearly ruined the early settlers of Rhode Island. To justify their hostile proceedings, the adverse Puritan colonists, assuming their Jewish code to be purer than the beneficent Christian code, traduced the characters of the non-conformists as heathen; so that it becomes now necessary to vindicate the motives of our forefathers in establishing their colony on the basis of civil and religious freedom. For this reason I am induced to add a sketch of the hostile aggressions of the surrounding colonists, for the purpose of seizing the Indian lands,—gain being the object of their corporate ambition."

To accomplish this purpose, the early settlers of Massachusetts employed Humphrey Atherton to get the lands of the Natick Indians, under Eliot, near Boston. They subsequently employed him elsewhere, for his skill and efficiency in this business. The leading directors of the Four United Colonies—Governors Dudley Stoughton, John Winthrop, Jr., and others—formed a joint stock company, under the name of the "Atherton Company," to share the profits of getting and selling Indian lands. To obtain a large tract of Narragansett lands at Warwick, the color of a title was obtained from an Indian named Pomham. To sustain his power against his superior Narragansett Sachem, Miantinomo, a fort was built at Warwick Neck. But this plan was thwarted by Samuel Gorton and Randall Holden, who purchased the land of the true Sachem, and made a settlement thereon. It became necessary to oust these settlers by some ostensible form of civil process. There being no valid claim against the settlers for debt, recourse was had to accusing them of blasphemy under the rigid laws which the ministers were accustomed to decide upon under the union

of Puritan Church and State. In this way the members of the Bay Company used their official influence to subserve their individual profits. Atherton employed forty armed men, half of them Indians, to march through Providence, and bring the accused to Boston for trial for their lives on alleged charges of "blasphemy in a wilderness where there were none to hear," as noticed by Mr. Palfrey in his *History of New England*. They put arms into the hands of Indians to kill the Rhode Islanders, whom they besieged two days; and, as narrated, "riddled their English flag with bullets." This flag was hoisted by Gorton to manifest his claim to the rights of a British subject. But there was allowed no security of writ of habeas corpus in Massachusetts during an hundred years, until ordered by Queen Anne, in Virginia; and the jurors were by law all members of the Puritan Church. Only about one-sixth of the people were freemen, and the common people lived in subjection to an absolute tyranny of the Directors of the Colonial Corporation and of the ministers allied with them, in a union of Church and State. Winthrop and others of some distinction would not come to live under a Board of Directors of a Joint Stock Company in New England until they were assured of being themselves governors, judges, or other rulers.

Gorton and his associates were imprisoned two years in Boston, and escaped execution for blasphemy only by two votes. Then, it is recorded, they went about the streets, and so inflamed the people by proclaiming the wrongs inflicted on them, and the seizure and sale of their cattle and furniture for expenses, that they were ordered to depart in two days under penalty of death for disobedience.

The possession of the Pequot lands in Connecticut was readily obtained by declaring war against them, and holding their lands by the right of conquest, after burning more than seven hundred men, women and children in a fort, and else-

where killing all the men they could find, but saving the women and children to profit by the sale of them as slaves.

The possession of the Mohegan lands was obtained by inducing the Sachem, Uncas, to make aggressions on the Narragansett Sachem, Miantinomo, by promises of aid. In the war which followed, Miantinomo was inveigled into a conference, wherein he was captured and delivered over to the commissioners of the Four United Colonies at Hartford. After obtaining him as a captive, they could find no excuse for putting him to death; and, to avoid the responsibility, they referred his case for decision to a convention of ministers in Boston, as the Roman governor Pilate did to the chief priests in Jerusalem. Under their Jewish code, (quoting the precedent of Agag) they speedily sentenced him to be executed.

Winthrop states, Miantinomo was killed near Hartford by a blow on the back of his head with a hatchet.

Then the Connecticut settlers came in with their claims for rendering assistance to Uncas, and obtained payment in his lands. Trumbull states, "Mr. Leffingwell obtained nearly the whole township of Norwich for his services."

To punish the treachery of Uncas, the successor of Miantinomo, Pessicus, after giving notice to the commissioners of the Four Colonies, declared war against Uncas. For this hostility to their "friend and ally, Uncas," Pessicus was fined 2000 fathoms of wampum. Being unable to pay this debt, Humphrey Atherton was sent by the commissioners of the Four Colonies, with twenty armed men, to enforce the payment. As stated in Arnold's history of Rhode Island (vol. i., p. 199), "Atherton forced his way, pistol in hand, into the wigwam, and, seizing the Sachem by the hair, dragged him out, threatening instant death if any resistance was offered." The debt was settled by Pessicus giving a mortgage of all his lands to the commissioners of the Four Colonies, who transferred it to the Atherton Company for 735 fathoms of wampum. In this unlawful way

the Atherton Company obtained, in 1650, their iniquitous claim to the whole Narragansett country, by foreclosing the mortgage for non-payment. This Company maintained their claim with the powerful influence of the rulers of the Four United Colonies to back them against the feeble Rhode Island colony. The manifest illegality of their title prevented sales during the long struggle, until the Company took advantage of the arrival, in Boston, of some strangers—French refugees—after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Then the Atherton Company, under their new title of "Proprietors of the Narragansett Country," inveigled forty-five families of Huguenots, ignorant alike of land titles and of the English language, into the purchase of 5,000 acres of this land in a locality in East Greenwich still known as Frenchtown. The apparent official respectability of the members of the Company appears to have disarmed the strangers of all suspicion of fraud, although the illegality of the title had been decided by Royal Commissioners in 1664. A final decision by another Royal Commissioner, Sir Edmund Andross, against the legality of the Atherton claim in 1688, ruined the colony of Huguenots in Rhode Island, and caused them to become exiles a second time. Their sufferings by the merciless wrongs and chicanery of the Puritan colonial directors equalled those inflicted by the Catholics.

The profit of getting the Indian lands induced the Governor of the Hartford colony, John Winthrop, Jr., to strive to procure a share of it for his own colony. As appears by examining the Colonial Records of Connecticut (Appendix, page 581), Governor Winthrop proposed going to England to obtain an extension of the original charter to include Rhode Island and the New Haven colony under the Hartford grant. Accordingly, the following instructions were officially given to him:—"The bounds we do present to be in our patent (if it may be obtained), are, eastward to Plymouth line; northward to the limits of the Massachusetts

colony; and westward to Delaware Bay, or at least to Hudson's river."

This proposed an attempt to include the whole of the colony of Rhode Island and of New Haven in the patent to be given to John Winthrop, Major John Mason, S. Willis, Matthew Allyn and others.

This enlargement of the Hartford charter on so munificent a scale, it appears, Winthrop proposed to obtain on pretence of renewing the old charter, with the boundary lines so altered as to scoop in New Haven and Rhode Island, with all their appurtenant Indian lands. Accordingly, Winthrop went to England, and in April, 1662, actually obtained a new charter, with the king's signature and the broad seal, including the territory of the New Haven colony, and more than half of the territory of the Rhode Island colony,—to the surprise alike of the New Haven and Rhode Island colonists. The New Haven colonists bitterly opposed this transfer of their charter privileges during three years, until overpowered; but the Rhode Island colonists manfully and successfully resisted the aggression many years.

It appears that Winthrop found the agent of Rhode Island in England, who resisted the validity of the new Connecticut charter on the ground of fraud in obtaining it. The account of the mode which Winthrop adroitly adopted to include New Haven and the greater part of Rhode Island in his new charter in 1662, is authentically disclosed by letters recently discovered, describing the details, and first published in Arnold's History of Rhode Island, pages 378 to 383, vol. i. The original suggestion of the fraud appears in the letter signed by the managers of the Atherton Company, and stipulating for a division of the spoil. Another letter, signed by Winthrop himself, acknowledged that he "added as an explication, after the words 'Narragansett river,' contained in the original charter, the words, '*commonly called Narragansett Bay.*'" This interpolation changed the bounds twenty-four miles further east, so as to include all the Nar-

ragansett lands. Another letter, signed by John Scott, the agent employed in England by Winthrop, describes how he bribed "certain potent gentlemen" to have the charter passed under the king's signature and the great seal without scrutiny.

The fraud being immediately detected by Mr. John Clarke, the Rhode Island agent in London, so strenuous an opposition was made, that Winthrop, to get clear of the opprobrium, signed an agreement with Clarke to allow the old charter bound of Rhode Island by the Pawcatuck river to remain as the true bound. This agreement was disputed by the Connecticut rulers, as being beyond the authority of Winthrop; but nevertheless, he ever afterward confirmed his agreement, though in vain.

To counteract the fraudulently reissued charter, John Clarke obtained also a later reissue of the Rhode Island charter, confirming the original bound by the present Pawcatuck river, which still constitutes the western boundary of Rhode Island.

On receiving their reissued charter, the directors of the Hartford Colonial Corporation sent soldiers and civil officers to take possession, who were resisted, ejected, and imprisoned by the vigorous Rhode Island Governor, Samuel Cranston.

For many years a border contest was kept up on this debatable Narragansett land. It was not until 1728 that the final decision of the claim was made by the king in council, in favor of Rhode Island, after a prolonged struggle to maintain a fraud by corporation directors, who were "insensible to shame."

In describing these aggressions, Arnold observes: "The attempts of the Atherton Company and others to accomplish their fraudulent purposes, manifest a baseness that cannot easily be surpassed."

It is to be remembered that this conduct of the directors of the Four Colonial Corporations does not implicate the

character of the common people living under their government, any more than the knavery of modern political leaders involves the character of the subordinate people; for the private individuals of New England have ever continued to manifest extraordinary intelligence, toiling industry, and private virtues, which have made "the wilderness to blossom as the rose," and elevated the human race.

Against these repeated wrongs and aggressions, Williams expostulated with the leaders in the following appeal:—

"In the sight of God you will find this depraved appetite for obtaining land to be among the great vanities and shadowy dreams of a fleeting life in this wilderness; as if men were here in want and necessity for land, like hungry and thirsty seamen on a starving voyage. Land is one of the gods of New England, for which the Most High will punish transgressors."

"Your intrusion upon us, as being weaker, is unneighborly and unchristian, as well as contrary to all English laws."

To sustain their independence and rights, the lone colony continued to struggle manfully against the hostile aggressions of their rapacious neighbors. Relying on the justice of their cause, and on the paramount power of the British government to enforce their chartered rights, and to protect their individual rights as British subjects under the national constitution, rather than on their own feeble power, the colonists continued to remonstrate against the lawless acts from which they suffered. To investigate the Connecticut and Atherton claims, soon after Winthrop obtained his interpolated charter, Sir Robert Carr and other Royal Commissioners were sent out in 1663, after the new charter was received by the Rhode Island colony. They reaffirmed the original charter bound of the Pawcatuck river, instead of the Narragansett Bay shore, and also declared the Atherton claim illegal on account of having been obtained by threats under duress. They confirmed the rights of citizenship to the Narragansett tribe, and their allegiance, with all due

forms and ceremonies, and received their country as the King's Province. They then transferred the jurisdiction to the colony of Rhode Island.

In 1676, a tribe of Wampanoag Indians on the border of Plymouth, driven to desperation by wrongs, commenced resistance under the lead of Metacoment, better known as King Philip, who averred he desired not to live when he had no longer a country. While the Narragansetts were remaining peaceable fellow-subjects with the Rhode Island settlers, the Massachusetts Indians commenced ravaging the country and killing the people in the year 1676. It has been estimated that this reaction against the injustice of the Puritans caused the loss of more than 1400 lives of the settlers, and an incalculable loss of property, directly and indirectly, by wasting the interior of the country and retarding the prosperity of New England. Until this reaction occurred, the Rhode Island settlers had lived with their families among the Narragansetts in friendly relationship. Suddenly, without giving notice to the Rhode Island people, the Four United Colonies sent an army into the colony, and commenced killing the Narragansetts, their fellow-subjects, in direct violation of the royal charter, and of their rights of protection guaranteed to them. As said by Arnold, in his history of Rhode Island, "this was an unscrupulous disregard of the rights and welfare of a sister colony, which was inexcusable, for a notice was an easy act of friendly courtesy." He adds:—"But friendly feelings were strangers to the confederated Puritans, by whom heretics and heathen were classed together as beneath the range of christian fellowship."

The sudden desertion of Rhode Island after the onslaught was the manifestation of a similar spirit, by leaving the colonists without protection, a prey to the fury of the exasperated Indians, and Providence to be burned by them. A previous prohibition of the sale of arms to the Rhode

Island colonists indicated an intention to leave them defenceless, to be destroyed.

Taking advantage of the desolation they had caused, the directors of the United Colonies resumed attempts to take possession of the vacated lands in the Narragansett country. To annul the decision of the Royal Commissioners against the claim of the Atherton Company and Connecticut in 1664, a petition for a new hearing was presented to the Royal Council in 1683, and granted. The selection was made mostly from members of the Atherton Company and friends, including the ever-active Joseph Dudley, William Stoughton, and John Winthrop, Junr. Edward Randolph was appointed Secretary, being qualified by experience as a Royal Commissioner sent over in 1676 to enquire into the state of the colonies. They speedily reversed the award made by the previous Royal Commissioners in 1664, and confirmed the validity of the Atherton and Connecticut claim for the Narragansett lands.

The next step necessary for the claimants was to obtain the executive and judicial powers to enforce this decree. It appears that Randolph, from previous investigations, had reported on the lawlessness of the colonists, on their mutual jealousies and hostility to the Rhode Island settlers, and also to the Indians taken under the royal protection. He strongly favored the consolidation of the colonies under one president or viceroy appointed by the king, corresponding with the Dominion of Canada and the East Indies. He referred in one of his letters to the pliancy and ready subserviency of Joseph Dudley to make his way in the world, and procured his appointment as President of the New England Colonies in 1685. Two years later the appointment of Judge of King's Province was obtained from James II. by Dudley. Clothed with this executive and judicial power, Joseph Dudley had now gained nearly absolute control over the Rhode Island colony, and its dismemberment seemed to be certain. But such gross injustice stimulated

the colonists to greater resistance than ever before, and such refusals to submit to the royal authority, that Randolph reported to the Royal Council that nothing short of a revocation of the charters of the colonial corporations would reduce them to obedience. Investigations were instituted, and writs of *quo warranto* were issued from the Court of King's Bench in London, and Sir Edmund Andros was appointed, in June, 1686, to be President of the New England Colonies. His long experience as agent of the Duke of York, in his colony taken from the Dutch, had inspired confidence in his ability and fidelity. He came out with the writs of *quo warranto*, to take away the charters of all the New England Colonies for the abuse and disregard of their charter rights and lawlessness, and to enforce the observance of English laws. His advent was hailed with great satisfaction by the Rhode Island colonists, for he came with power to interpose the shield of the English laws to protect British subjects from the lawless aggressions of the surrounding colonists. His official conduct toward the Rhode Island colonists was courteous and kind. He did his duty in asking for the charter, without persistently requiring the delivery of it. He immediately directed his secretary, Randolph, to forbid the taxation of the people of New England for the support of the established Puritan church, declaring that the Puritans had no more right to tax Episcopalians than the Episcopalians had to tax the Puritans for the support of their ministers. This decree was so perfectly in accordance with the fundamental principle of religious liberty which was the glory of the Rhode Island charter, that it gave assurance to the colonists, as did also the decree of James II., establishing religious freedom in 1688. This decree was a death-blow to New England Puritanism, from which it never fully recovered. For his stand in favor of religious freedom, Governor Andros was denounced by the Puritan ministers with bitter invectives, and denoted a destroyer of religion and monster of tyranny.

He investigated anew the claims of the Atherton and of the Connecticut claims to the Indian lands, and declared them both unlawful,—thus reversing Governor Dudley's decision, and confirming the charter bounds and rights of the Rhode Island colony. His timely arrival and support of the charter rights and individual rights of the colonists under the Magna Charta as the palladium of the liberty of Englishmen, established the civil and religious freedom of Rhode Island, then a lone colony amid hostile surrounding colonies.

Governor Andros went to Hartford with a troop of horsemen to take away their fraudulently obtained charter, which was saved by hiding it in the hollow of a decaying oak tree, thereafter rendered famous as "the charter oak."

Governor Andros also attempted to reduce to systematic order the loose and irregular proceedings of the New England Probate Courts, and the records of marriages and births, which were kept on the fly leaf of family bibles; but the fees charged by clerks rendered this attempted improvement unpopular. He displayed energetic zeal by personal exposure to a winter campaign against the Indians in Maine, who had attacked the border settlers, and were supplied with arms by Boston traders, as historically stated.

But his services in New England were brought to a sudden close on the abdication of James II. He was recalled, and a mob in Boston caused his temporary imprisonment. Quite as sudden a downfall befel the hitherto successful Joseph Dudley, who had been chiefly instrumental in wronging and troubling the Rhode Island colonists. While he was in the King's Province, actively engaged in the disposal of the Indian lands, of which he for a short time had obtained possession, it is narrated, a party from Providence went out and seized him and carried him to Roxbury in Massachusetts. There he was for a time imprisoned, on charges of misconduct.

After inveigling the colony of forty-five families to settle on the Indian lands in Rhode Island, he succeeded in simi-

larly inveigling another colony of thirty families of Huguenots to purchase of him a tract of Indian lands in Oxford, Mass., taken from the Nipmuck tribe without compensation. By his fraudulent management in withholding the acknowledgment and delivery of the deed of the land for twenty-seven years, as appears by the Suffolk records in Boston, this Huguenot colony was also necessitated to disperse, like the Huguenot colony in Rhode Island.

The preceding outlines of Rhode Island's early history are now sketched, as previously stated, for the special purpose of inducing members of the Historical Society to further investigate the wrongs and sufferings of our ancestors in their long-continued struggles for establishing the principles of civil and religious freedom which they originated. The time has arrived when the other side of the question of their characteristic principles of religious liberty should be vindicated from the calumnies that have been continually heaped upon them as heretics,—as impressively affirmed by an historian of the United States, Mr. Bancroft: "Had the magnitude of the Rhode Island territory corresponded with the importance of the principles it maintained, the world would have been filled with wonder at the phenomena of its early history."

NOTE.—The characters of the three principal Puritan governors, who were copartners in the Atherton Company, and who were the most active leaders in seizing and selling the Indian lands, and wronging the Rhode Island colonists and the Huguenot colonists, are truthfully portrayed by Mr. Palfrey, in his *History of New England*, (vol. iii., ch. 9). He describes William Stoughton as "the shadow and echo of Joseph Dudley,—the chief tools of the barbarous and infamous administrators of the laws." The royal agent, Randolph, affirmed:—"Dudley will cringe and stoop to anything to make his fortune in the world. He may be gained, if his Majesty will promote him. Appreciating this usefulness, I take all occasions for hinting his merits." This was done so successfully by Randolph, that Dudley and his compeer, Stoughton, obtained the appointments of President and Vice President of the New England Colonial Council, under Sir Edmund Andros, after the revocation of the charters, from 1686 to 1689. Palfrey states:—"William Stoughton was a rich atrabilarious bachelor, not unconscientious after his own dreary way, and one of those men to whom it seems natural to favor oppressions and insolent pretensions, and to oppose every movement for freedom and humanity as an impertinent affront. His power was not in a superior intelligence, but in a dogged will." "To gain royal favor, he took the lead in urging submission by the people, and in judicially enforcing the very principles of royal taxation without representation, which afterwards caused the revolt of the colonies. In the case of the refusal of a committee of the town of Ipswich to pay a tax imposed by the

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY.

The Library Committee beg leave to submit the following summary of their operations during the past year:—

Mr. Amos Perry was appointed Librarian, which position he has held during the year, receiving from us a salary drawn from the funds appropriated by the State. Under his care the Library has been opened every day during the past year—legal holidays excepted, and with the exception of a two-weeks intermission during the month of August.

For the purpose of meeting the requirements of the State (General Statutes, chap. 19, section 12), a key to the Library was placed in the hands of the Treasurer, Mr. Richmond P. Everett, and thus access could have been obtained at any time to the files of newspapers deposited with us, for the purpose of obtaining legal evidence.

The work of the Librarian was directed, during the first six months of the year, to the finishing of the arranging of

royal governor, because it was not legally assessed by an Assembly appointed by the freemen, it is recorded that an application for a writ of *habeas corpus*, under the Magna Charta rights of Englishmen, was denied by Judge Dudley," who said, in open court, "you must not think your rights as Englishmen follow you to the ends of the earth. You have here only the privilege not to be sold as slaves." He reigned despotically in New England.

Governors Dudley, Stoughton, and Winthrop of Connecticut, at one time reduced the colony of Rhode Island to such a state of subjection to the Atherton and Connecticut claims to the Narragansett country, that the arrival of Andros to supersede them at a critical moment, saved the colony from dismemberment. The fate of the colony was held in a balance against the claim of the Huguenot colony under Dudley's sale, and was decided by Andros against the Huguenots. The latter were ruined, and the former was thus saved.

With such men for rulers as were these Puritan leaders, "actuated by corporate ambition, and desire of gain, deaf to mercy and insensible to shame," it is not surprising that a distinguished son of Massachusetts, Nathaniel Hawthorne, should have expressed his feelings in the following impressive words:—"While thanking God for having given us such ancestors, each successive generation may thank Him not less fervently for being removed one step further from them in the march of ages."

such books, as were considered as particularly relating to Rhode Island, upon the shelves prepared by us for them, and finishing the making of a card catalogue of them. Work on this section of the Library ceased about the end of June. To hold the card catalogue we obtained a case of drawers with rods, and caused a stand to be made upon which to place it.

During the year we prepared and printed a list of books needed in the Library. This is the third one issued by this Committee. It was sent to each member by the Treasurer. A few books were obtained by means of this device, but upon the whole the returns were not satisfactory. Your Committee can but feel, that with these printed lists before them, the members of this Society could, with the least possible effort, fill every gap in the Library.

Notwithstanding this disappointment, the Library has not remained without accessions, and many books may now be found on your shelves, which a year ago did not adorn them. Herein we specify a few:—Caldwell's Life of Gen. Greene; President Maxey's Remains; Wayland's Limits of Human Responsibility; The Trial of Gorton for murder of Sprague; Cushing's History of Newburyport; History of Grafton, Mass.; Munro's History of Bristol; The Bristol Centennial Volume; The Literary Journal, edited by our late President, Albert G. Greene; Duplicate copies of the Digest of Rhode Island Laws for 1730 and 1745; Knight's History of the Six Principle Baptists; The volume of Memorial Biographies published by the N. E. Genealogical Society; Sarah Helen Whitman's Poems; The Memoir of Eleanor Eldredge (of which it is said more than thirty thousand copies were sold in this neighborhood, yet this is the first one which has ever found its way into our Library). The file of the *Providence Journal*, to which allusion was made in our last annual report, has been obtained by means of the appropriation of twenty-five dollars, made by the Society. It has been carefully collated, number by number, and was found to be

complete from October, 1857, to December, 1880, with the exception of two days. This set has been substantially bound by means of the appropriation of seventy-five dollars made by the Society. It is now in the Library, and exactly fills the gap heretofore existing in our file of that important local newspaper. We can but feel that this acquisition is of great importance. It gives the Society a set of this paper absolutely their own, without reference to or including the volumes which the State by law deposits with the Society. It can never be taken from us. Continuing our notes of accessions, we find Tustin and Fessenden's History of Warren; Memoirs of Jefferson, Sidney Willard and John Howard Payne; McDonald's History of Methodism in Providence; Felt's Ecclesiastical History of New England; Drake's Book of the Indians; Ray's Contributions to Mental Pathology; a copy of the Des Barres Chart of Narragansett Bay, 1776; an English Map of New England of 1774. This is the only map upon which can be found the Weecapaug line in the southwestern corner of the State, and to which reference is had in the early Indian deeds. This valuable map was obtained by exchange. The recently published Biographical Cyclopedia of the Eminent Men of Rhode Island, the gift of one of our members, and a great many other books specially connected with the ends which the Society holds in view.

The Society is the recipient of the gift of two fine historical works from Samuel M. Noyes, Esq., of Providence. The first of these is a French work with the following title: "Tableaux historiques de la Revolution Française, ouvrage orné de gravures avec des Discours. 3 v. folio, Paris, 1791-1804." This magnificent work on vellum paper contains 222 engravings on copper, in the finest style of the art. A historical description accompanies each plate. These accounts were written by the Abbe Fauchet, Chamfort, Ginguené and Pagés, names eminent in the literature of France. The work contains about 150 engravings of

scenes and events, and 66 portraits of actors in these times. It contains the Five Constitutions, the Concordat, the Proclamation of the Peace, the Oaths of Napoleon as Consul for life, and the *Senatus Consultum* organized under the Constitution. Some copies, of which this is one, contained the ceremonies at the coronation of the Emperor Napoleon. They are of extreme scarcity.

The second of the works given the Society by Mr. Noyes is a Spanish work, entitled, "Summary of Laws of the Kingdoms of the Indies, ordered to be printed by his Catholic Majesty, Don Carlos II. 4 vols. folio, Madrid, 1756." This copy is the second edition. Brunet says both editions are exhausted, and are sufficiently dear, and this is considered the best of all the editions. The work is invaluable in the study of the early history of the Spanish American colonies. The gift of two works of such sterling worth to the Society by Mr. Noyes, deserves our formal thanks.

In the line of Genealogy, we have received the Memoirs of the Wilkinson Family, the Briggs Family, and the Genealogy of one line of the Hopkins Family,—this latter by one of our members, Mr. Albert Holbrook. The Austin Family Genealogy has been prepared by one of our members, John O. Austin, and a copy given us. One branch of the Eddy Family (which is, unfortunately, not full, so far as the Rhode Island families are concerned) has been sent to us. The Wetmore Family, and the Root Genealogy, certain portions of the Olney Family, the Titus Family, and the Tilley Family, also appear among our accessions.

The past year has been a memorable one to the Society in its acquisitions of portraits, views of Providence on canvas, and a marble bust by a Rhode Island artist, Mr. Annable. These things are of such interest and importance as to warrant something more than a passing notice. We beg to enumerate :

A fine life size bust in marble, of John Burroughs Hopkins Leonard, sculptured by George O. Annable; a bio-

graphical notice of Mr. Leonard appears in the Genealogy of the Hopkins Family, Providence, 1881, p. 44. Mr. Leonard died in Providence, March 17, 1853. But few specimens of the work, in marble, of Mr. Annable exist. Mr. Annable now resides in Brooklyn, New York.

A fine portrait in oil of our late President, Governor Samuel Greene Arnold, size 24 x 30, painted by Miss M. Louise Chapin, and presented to the Society by the widow. Gov. Arnold was President of this Society from 1868 to 1880, inclusive.

A fine portrait in oil of the late Thomas F. Carpenter, a member of the Rhode Island bar. He died July 14, 1854; painted by James S. Lincoln, size 24 x 30. It was the gift of the following gentlemen: B. F. Thurston, C. S. Bradley, A. Payne, E. R. Potter, H. A. Hidden, G. H. Browne, J. C. Hidden, Einrich Rein, H. Pitman, J. M. Ripley, Charles Hart, B. N. Lapham and Thomas Durfee.

A fine portrait in oil of Dr. John H. Mason, a prominent physician and druggist in Providence; he died June 24, 1855; artist unknown. Given to the Society by Mrs. William G. Fales. Size of the picture, 25 x 30.

A fine portrait in oil of Governor James Fenner, the first President of this Society, size 27 x 33, copied by Miss M. Louise Chapin from the portrait by Lincoln, at the State House. It was the gift of sundry of our members, viz.: Henry T. Beckwith, Sidney S. Rider, Henry W. Gardner, Thomas Durfee, Henry J. Steere, Newton Dexter, Arthur F. Dexter, and William S. Slater. Governor Fenner was President of this Society from its formation in 1822 to 1833. He died in Providence, April 17, 1846.

A fine portrait in oil of Albert Gorton Greene, late President of this Society, painted by James S. Lincoln, size 27 x 33. The gift of Mrs. Mary C. G. Eastman, daughter of Mr. Greene, now a resident of Concord, N. H. Mr. Greene was President of the Society from 1855 to 1868. He died January 3, 1868.

An oil painting, certificate of membership of John Updike, of the Providence Marine Society. Mr. Updike was the first President of that Society. Painted by Thomas Young, size $16\frac{1}{2} \times 22$, son of Samuel Young, and brother of the late Edward R. Young, of this city. The painting is an exceedingly fine one. It presents a view of the town about 1798, and is the earliest existing view. It was subsequently engraved by William Hamlin, and used by the Marine Society as its general certificate of membership. It was presented to the Society by George Updike.

An oil painting. View of the Town of Providence, 1829, size 24×30 , painted by George W. Harris. Presented to the Society by John Gorham.

All these paintings were given with frames, or money was given with which to purchase frames, all of which has been done. Besides these pictures the Society has received many engraved portraits either of members, or the ancestors of members which can be found suspended in various parts of the cabinet. With the acquisition of the portrait of Mr. Greene, our gallery of portraits of our past Presidents is complete.

In this connection it may not be improper to make mention of Robert Feke, the artist of the Callendar portrait, now owned by this Society. Mr. Tuckerman, in his *Book of the Artists*, (p. 47,) speaks of him as being the earliest colonial painter who had any proper training in art," and that he was the artist of this picture which became the property of Henry Bull, but when or how it came into the possession of this Society we have not learned. Further accounts can be found in the *Historical Magazine*, v. 3, p. 348, and v. 4, pp. 20 and 280, first series, 1859 and 1860.

In clearing the left hand ante-room, a large number of roller maps were found stacked in a corner in a most inaccessible way. These were all cleaned and re-rolled, and placed in map racks prepared in the gallery for their reception. Each compartment holds four maps of unequal length,

each compartment is numbered, (there are 24 of them,) and each map is likewise numbered, and a manuscript catalogue is in preparation.

A fine portrait, 22 x 25, of Captain Thomas Cole, painted by Thomas Young, given to the Society by Mrs. James E. Cranston, of Providence.

Capt. Cole entered the Rhode Island regiments at the outbreak of the Revolution and served with distinction on many fields. After the death of Col. Greene, the various portions of detached regiments were united under Col. Jeremiah Olney, and Capt. Cole was selected to command a company in that regiment.

The record of exchanges will exhibit all our operations in that line, we have sent a large number of packages (23) to our correspondent societies, and we have sent five copies to as many societies, of Mr. Holbrook's Genealogy of the Hopkins Family, which the author gave to the Society for that purpose. The packages which we sent consisted mainly of the Acts and Resolves of the General Assembly for the past three years. To a few of the important (10) of our correspondents we sent some other legislative reports placed in our keeping by the State for this purpose.

The Library Committee were charged during the past year with one other duty. They were, by a unanimous vote, passed on the 26th of January, last, charged with the duty of editing and publishing the Proceedings of the Society for the year just then finished. An appropriation of one hundred and seventy-five dollars was made to defray the cost. The work was completed and distributed on the 10th March, following, in forty-three days, at a cost of (\$145.86,) one hundred and forty-five dollars and eighty-six cents. A helio-type reproduction in fac simile of the Civil compact entered into by the first settlers was introduced into the proceedings. This expense we had not at first contemplated, but the importance of the document induced us to insert it. The whole cost, was however, confined within the figures above named.

and the sum of \$29.14 was left unused in the Treasury. Of the paper purchased for the execution of this work, five reams and seven-twentieths was not required. It was sold at what it cost, viz. : \$21.40, and the proceeds applied to the improvements made during the current year under the direction of the joint committee, as appears in the report of that committee.

The attention of your committee, in the course of their labor on the "Proceedings" was called to the dilapidated condition of the first civil compact drawn by Roger Williams to be signed by the new comers, whereupon they addressed the following communication to the Mayor of the city :

PROVIDENCE, May 2d, 1881.

TO HIS HONOR THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE:—

SIR: The Library Committee of the Rhode Island Historical Society, having recently learned of the condition of the earliest book of records of the Town of Providence, feel it to be their duty to call your attention to its character and condition, and to state what in their judgment is necessary to be done in order to preserve it. This book contains, besides its records of titles and transfers of real estate the original agreement under which the second comers to the settlement joined the First Proprietors and were by them admitted to become inhabitants. It was the establishment of a government, a pure democracy wherein men bound themselves to be obedient to the majority of masters of families *only in civil things*. The entire separation of church from State was made and perfect religious liberty guaranteed. This document, written by the hand of Roger Williams, the Founder of this State, stands at the top of the first page of this book and bears the signatures of thirteen of the second comers. As to its present condition, it is entirely removed from its binding, it now having no covers whatever. Its leaves are misplaced, ragged and torn. Its first and most valuable leaf is torn entirely asunder. The name of one of the signers has been torn apart, and is now illegible, and some words have been torn from the edges in sundry places. It has seemed to us that unless immediate measures are taken to preserve this unique and precious volume from further ruin that it will soon be among the things of the past. Hereon Roger Williams with his own hand wrote the doctrine of Religious Liberty, a principle which has since become the corner-stone of every civilized government on earth, but which, when he wrote it, was a thing unknown to men. This, we say, deserves preservation at our hands. Our remedy is, that each of these precious leaves be inlaid in paper of the

strongest and most durable texture, by a workman cunning in this art, of whom there are several in this country. Every irregular edge and every letter to be carefully preserved as now, and then that the volume be strongly, even elegantly bound. This can all be done without removing the volume from the City Hall where it now is, to be kept over night, and at a cost which is small as compared to the intrinsic worth of the precious relic. Thus will be preserved to our remotest posterity this memento of the wisdom and foresight of our ancestors.

SIDNEY S. RIDER,	} Library Committee of the Historical Society.
HORATIO ROGERS,	
THOMAS DURFEE,	

A resolution was passed by the City Council authorizing the Recorder of Deeds to carry out the work as delineated. He put himself in communication with your committee, and arrangements have been made with the most skilful workman in this country to come here and perform the work.

The number of visitors to the Cabinet is constantly increasing. Since the formation of this committee a year and three-quarters since, the number has reached to nearly a thousand names; and now, since we have respectable and quiet quarters for them, we may naturally hope for a much larger increase, and we confidently expect that by the collection and preservation of these historical materials, and the arranging and placing of them within the reach of such as are able to use and study them; and now, by putting our Cabinet into such shape that students can read and study in it—that ultimately a much higher plane of historical study will be developed among us, and where there is now one such student, there will then be twenty.

The accessions to the Library, some of which have been mentioned in a former portion of this report, have been, whether considered in the aggregate number, or in detail, of very great consequence. If considered in the aggregate, it will be seen, by reference to our former Proceedings, that with a single exception they have never been equalled. The exception was in the year 1878, when a single individual presented to the Society 3,350 pamphlets, envelopes,

and other things. By these reports, it appears that the number of accessions for 1875 was 2,649; for 1876, 1,819; for 1877, 1,300; for 1878, 5,858; for 1879, 3,025; while for the current year the number has reached 3,600. This aggregate number, of course, includes objects of every kind: paintings, bust, engravings, maps, charts, books, pamphlets, curiosities, etc., etc., as have all such previous enumerations. A careful examination of the Record of Accessions will have to be made to obtain a thorough knowledge of the nature of these additions; but any such examination will disclose the fact, that, considered in relation to their usefulness in completing a Rhode Island Library, they have not, in the recent history of our Society, been equalled, and never surpassed.

In the matter of binding books, little has been done other than in the case of the set of *Providence Journals* as herein set forth. A few books are now in the hands of the binders, but are unfinished, and do not therefore come within this report.

For the past six months, the labors of the Librarian have been confined practically to the sorting of the collection of Rhode Island Pamphlets, and to the making of a card catalogue. We regret to say that but little has been accomplished; probably less than two hundred cards have been prepared, and it is yet practically impossible to find any Rhode Island Pamphlet unless one happens to know where it is.

The Library Committee, for various purposes, have expended the following sums:—

For a file of <i>Providence Journal</i> , 1857–1880,	-	\$25	00
Binding same,	- - - - -	75	00
Numbering shelves,	- - - - -	2	00
Printing Proceedings,	- - - - -	145	86
Drawers and stand for catalogue,	- - - - -	25	38

Binding books (Brownell's voucher),	-	-	\$85	37
Engraving two seals,	-	-	6	00
Painting new wood-work,	-	-	5	01
Blank acknowledgments for Gifts,	-	-	27	50
Printing list of books wanted,	-	-	4	50
Printing Rules and Orders of Business,	-	-	3	50
Scrap Book for Portraits,	-	-	3	50
A Librarian's Record,	-	-	4	50
A Treasurer's Account Book,	-	-	5	00
Sundry small items for the use of the Librarian and Secretary,	-	-	33	86
Restoring two paintings of Providence,	-	-	19	00
Two frames for same,	-	-	5	75
Hanging a map,	-	-		85
				<hr/>
			\$477	58

The sum necessary for these expenditures was obtained in the following manner:—

Standing appropriation of the Society,	-	-	\$100	00
Subscription of Mrs. John Carter Brown,	-		30	00
Appropriation of Society for publication of its Proceedings, less amount unused,	-	-	145	86
Appropriation for purchase of file of the <i>Journal</i> ,			25	00
Appropriation for binding same,	-	-	75	00
Subscription of Smith Owen,	-	-	10	00
Subscription of Henry T. Beckwith,	-	-	5	00
Received from an exchange of a set of Colonial Records,	-	-	10	00
Received from a sale of a copy of the Works of Job Durfee	-	-	2	00
Received from the sale of $5\frac{7}{10}$ reams printing paper,			21	40
Received from sale of five numbers Historical Magazine,	-	-	2	00

Received from sales, by F. J. Sheldon, of sundry useless articles, - - - - -	\$9 00
Unexpended balance of subscriptions for Fenner portrait, - - - - -	13 00
Horatio Rogers, one-half of balance required, -	14 66
Sidney S. Rider, one-half of balance required, -	14 66
	\$477 58

Such, then, has been the results of the labors of the Library Committee. Their efforts have been always in the direction of order and method; they have endeavored to introduce system into every department of their work. In the matter of accessions they have endeavored to obtain such things as were *needed*, and could be obtained. To say that they have met with many disappointments, is to recite the history of every human effort, but, notwithstanding all such things, they claim for the Society a year of solid progress—a progress creditable alike to the Society and to every individual member of it. Let us, then, relax not our efforts, but unite all the forces which as a Society we possess, and thus enable him who shall write the history of the Society during the coming year to chronicle another period of splendid progress.

SIDNEY S. RIDER,
HORATIO ROGERS,
THOMAS DURFEE,

Library Committee.

Providence, January 10, 1882.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GENEALOGICAL RESEARCHES.

The Standing Committee on Genealogical Researches, has the honor to report—

That although the past year is marked by no great sensations in their department, there are very encouraging evidences of rapidly growing interest in all that relates to family histories of our citizens, and that a large amount of thoroughly good work is being accomplished, which will eventually, and probably in rapidly increasing progression, be placed at the disposal of the public.

It is perhaps not desirable that this process should be hurried, as, although all such publications are in some measure useful to students, the more thoroughly matured are vastly more so. Every year is now producing some creditable works, and the last is not without gratifying indications of progress.

Your Committee, nevertheless, take leave to again urge all the members of the Society to cultivate this department of our duties with unrelenting assiduity, and to be constantly vigilant in preserving from decay and destruction all old documents of however little importance they may seem, (and even those not old will one day be so,) and provide, if possible, for their deposit in the archives of the Society. We hold this work to be no more than a discharge of an obligation we have solemnly assumed toward the public and the State, in compensation for the privileges of our incorporation.

We take leave, also, to urge upon the Society and its friends who may be liberally disposed, the importance of securing for our library, all the current literature on this

subject. Inasmuch as most other historical publications are accessible in other libraries, in which very little of this kind would appear. We especially advise that the set of the magazine issued by the New York Genealogical Society be completed if possible.

We also call your particular attention to the projected systematic publication of the Parish Registers of England, which cannot but be of vital interest to all citizens of America who trace, by any line, from English ancestry. We believe that the possession of this work when complete, would contribute very essentially to the tone and character of our cherished Institution, and vastly enhance its future usefulness.

We have the pleasure to congratulate the Society on the progress and promise of our favorite pursuit, and respectfully submit this our annual report.

HENRY E. TURNER,
WILLIAM A. MOWRY,
Committee.

January 10, 1882.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION.

The Committee on Publication respectfully report—

That in accordance with a resolution passed at the last annual meeting directing them to designate such papers as in their judgment are suitable to be included in the next volume to be published of the Society's collections, would recommend, as desirable for the contents of said volume, Comer's Diary, suitably annotated, and such materials relating to the Revolutionary period, as may be drawn from the Hopkins and other manuscripts belonging to the Society.

The Diary of Rev. Mr. Comer, if printed, would be sought for by a numerous class of readers in Rhode Island and elsewhere, while the transcripts from Revolutionary documents will prove valuable and interesting contributions to the military and naval literature of a highly important period in the history of the State. A strong desire has been long felt and expressed that another volume of the Society's Collections should be published. This is also the wish of your Committee. They believe, that with the sanction of the Society, a volume may be produced, the sales of which would soon re-imburse the cost of publication, and leave a respectable surplus. Three Annual meetings the Committee on Publication have recommended the printing of a seventh volume of the Society's Collections. They now renew the recommendation, and wait the Society's decision.

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
EDWIN M. STONE,
Committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BUILDING AND GROUNDS.

The Committee on Building and Grounds respectfully report that the expenditures made by the Committee during the year 1881, are as follows, as per vouchers on file with the Treasurer will appear :

1881.

January 11.	Paid John A. Howland, for repairing the furnace, - - -	\$9 50
“ 12.	Paid W. S. Hogg, for care of grounds and clearing sidewalk of snow, from July 1 to December 31, 1880, -	37 20

1882.

January 2.	Paid W. S. Hogg, for care of grounds and sidewalk, from January 1, 1881 to January 1, 1882, - - -	\$22 30
		<u> </u>
		\$69 00

The first two items in this report are for work done in 1880, the bills for which were presented for payment subsequent to the last annual meeting.

For the Committee,

ISAAC H. SOUTHWICK.

Providence, January 10, 1882.

REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE ON MARKING THE BURIAL PLACE OF
MEN SLAIN IN THE GREAT SWAMP FIGHT.

The Committee who were charged with taking measures to secure some appropriate memorial for the spot in North Kingston on which were buried the bodies of some of the white men who were slain in what is known as the "Great Swamp Fight," have given some attention to the matter. They find that the proposal of such a memorial is favorably regarded by the proprietor of the land in question, and also by many citizens of the town who live in the vicinity. The latter express the opinion that the town will ere long take some action for carrying into effect the views and wishes of this Society. The Committee will continue to give attention to the matter, and will take such further measures for promoting it as may appear to them to be necessary. It

will, however, probably require a little time to call attention to it, and to create such local interest as may be needed to secure the result.

Respectfully submitted,

W. GAMMELL,

For the Committee.

Providence, January 10, 1882.

REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

At the quarterly meeting of this Society in April last, attention was called to the necessity for a new furnace, and an appropriation of one hundred dollars for that purpose was asked and granted.

At the quarterly meeting in July following, nothing having been done in the matter, a change in the location of the furnace was suggested, together with certain other internal improvements. These suggestions gave rise to some discussion, which finally resulted in the adoption of the following resolution:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Society, the following improvements, viz., a removal back of the inner doors, new curiosity cases, water closet and conveniences, new furnace and change of position, are all desirable and necessary, and that the Committee on Building and Grounds, together with the Library Committee, are hereby authorized to solicit the funds necessary for the accomplishment of the changes, and to make the changes during the present summer, if possible."

The first meeting of this Joint Committee was held on the 17th September. An informal conversation took place in

regard to the work proposed; and in regard to the furnace, it was resolved to obtain the opinions of the most experienced builders and architects on the matter. With this object the Committee adjourned, to meet again in one week. It met on the 24th September, and, acting on the opinions of seven of the most experienced builders, resolved to place the new furnace as nearly in the center of the building as possible, to place two registers in the main room instead of one as heretofore, and to place one small register in each ante-room, where none had before been. The Joint Committee at this meeting organized by the election of Chief Justice Durfee as chairman, and Sidney S. Rider as Secretary. Two members—Messrs. Royal C. Taft and Sidney S. Rider—were appointed to contract for a furnace, and to attend to the setting of it. This sub-committee entered into a contract with Mr. Freeborn Coggeshall to place a new Lawson Portable Furnace, with a fire-pot diameter of twenty-four inches, as nearly in the center of the cellar as possible, in a pit of suitable depth, well bricked and cemented, with four hot-air pipes, leading, two into the main room, and one into each of the ante-rooms, registers for these pipes to be set in soapstone—every beam covered with tin where it seemed to be required—and a new cold-air passage constructed, taking the air from the southerly side of the building, underground, and well bricked. The old furnace, with all the debris, was to be removed, and the cellar bottom filled and cemented.

The work by Mr. Coggeshall was executed in the most complete and thorough manner. From the moment of the signing of the contract to the receipt of the bill for the work, not a word of explanation, or direction, or fault-finding, was uttered. Mr. Coggeshall did all that he agreed to do, and more than he agreed to do, for he sent a carpenter to repair the place where the old register had been, which he was not bound to do.

The objects sought for in this change of position in the

furnace were, first, a material reduction in the heat of the chimney, which passes directly back of many of our choicest books and pictures; second, a better dissemination of heat; third, the drying of the damp air of the cellar, and all this with a considerable saving of fuel.

The second important change proposed was the removal back of the two inner doors. The vestibule of this building was a most awkward and useless waste of room. If the two outer doors were open, it necessitated the locking of the two ante-rooms, or of exposing their contents, as well as the contents of the vestibule itself, to the depredations of every passer by. If the doors were closed, then the passage was simply a dark entry; and finally, no one could enter or leave the main room without disturbing the meeting; and under any arrangement, the two ante-rooms were used as simply lumber rooms, whose contents, covered with the dust of years, were completely inaccessible.

The problem before us was to transform these ugly features into things of beauty and utility. With this end in view, we caused the two inner doors to be removed, and placed so much nearer the front doors as to throw the doors of the two ante-rooms, and also a large portion of the vestibule, practically into the main room. These two inner doors were then hung on double-acting butts, enabling the doors to be swung either outward or inward noiselessly. Substantial shelving for books was then placed upon two sides of the left-hand ante-room, and an old cabinet which had long been practically unused in the opposite room was removed into the left-hand room. This cabinet was then filled with Indian relics and other curious things. We then caused to be built two new cases for curiosities, to be placed, one on each side of the passage which formed the old and useless vestibule. These cases are closed with doors of glass and cherry, shallacked, and with locks upon each. The new wood-work, and the old, was newly painted. Gas jets were found necessary or convenient on either side of the

new doors, and three such have been added. A linoleum floor cloth, neat in appearance, was placed on the floor of this new vestibule, thus rendering it attractive, and deadening the sound of entering or of departing footsteps.

For the purposes of order and convenience, we have caused to be made a case for holding keys. Each key in the building will herein be kept, on its proper hook, with numbers attached to each, and a written chart explaining where each belongs. This case has been placed in the left-hand ante-room.

For the accomplishment of this work, we have required the sum of four hundred and forty-three dollars, which has been expended in the following manner:—

EXPENDITURES.

A. A. White, for key numbers—Voucher No. 1,	\$2 50
S. P. Read & Co., carpenter's work, “ “ 2,	50 15
D. W. Allen, painting, “ “ 3,	10 33
Tillinghast Brothers, floor cloth, “ “ 4,	10 35
Seth M. Vose, hanging pictures, “ “ 7,	1 35
Robinson Peirce, carpenter's work, “ “ 8,	97 09
Spencer P. Read, key case, “ “ 9,	6 66
Charles Law, gas fixtures, “ “ 12,	12 95
F. Coggeshall, furnace, “ “ 13,	250 00
Graining key case and card, - - - -	2 00
Total expenditures, - - - -	<u>\$443 38</u>

To meet these expenditures there was, first, an appropriation of one hundred dollars, which was supplemented by a liberal subscription from sundry individuals, as follows:—

Appropriation by the Society, - - - -	\$100 00
W. E. Foster, contribution, - - - -	2 00
Simon Henry Greene, - - - -	5 00
William Goddard, - - - -	25 00
Mrs. Anna A. Ives, - - - -	25 00

Sullivan Dorr, - - - - -	\$20 00
William Grosvenor, - - - - -	25 00
Amos D. Lockwood, - - - - -	25 00
George K. Crauston, - - - - -	5 00
James E. Cranston, - - - - -	5 00
Henry Lippitt, - - - - -	20 00
Henry J. Steere, - - - - -	25 00
William Gammell, - - - - -	25 00
Caleb Seagrave, - - - - -	10 00
Charles E. Carpenter, - - - - -	5 00
Thomas Durfee, - - - - -	25 00
Nelson W. Aldrich, - - - - -	25 00
Rowland Hazard, - - - - -	25 00
Mrs. H. G. Russell, - - - - -	25 00
B. F. Thurston, - - - - -	5 00
Edward A. Greene, - - - - -	10 00
S. R. Dorrance, - - - - -	5 00
Sidney S. Rider, balance, - - - - -	1 38
Total receipts, - - - - -	<u>\$443 38</u>

Thus we have accomplished all the improvements at first suggested, saving only a water-closet and its accompanying conveniences. These we hope at some future day to obtain. These considerable improvements have been paid for without trenching upon the funds of the Society beyond the amount originally appropriated, of one hundred dollars.

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

Secretary of the Committee.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS OF THE
PROCURATORS.

REPORT OF ERASTUS RICHARDSON, OF WOONSOCKET.

The chief historical event at Woonsocket during the past year was the destruction of the Friends' Meeting-House by fire, on the morning of the 12th of May, 1881. This building was one of the most interesting edifices in the State. Many of its timbers were hewn and placed in position by the earliest settlers of these regions. Recruits for the French and Indian War and prisoners from Gen. Burgoyne's army have reposed within its peaceful precincts. The mother of Nathaniel Greene, and still later a signer of the Declaration of Independence, have bent in silent prayer within its sacred walls. Here, the first free school in New England was successfully inaugurated; here, before the Declaration of Independence was written, went forth grand protests against human slavery; here, a subscriber to that immortal document was punished for refusing to manumit his slaves; here, for upwards of a century was the religious and educational centre of the region now comprised within the counties of Providence and Worcester; here, from the villages and the farms throughout the length and breadth of the Blackstone valley assembled the men and women to whom our State is so largely indebted for its present noble fame.

So great was the influence exerted by this Society that it was with extreme difficulty in colonial times, that other Christian denominations could exist in its vicinity. Previous to the Revolution a Baptist meeting-house stood a short distance to the south. Among its pastors was Rev. Jonathan Sprague. But its life was short. It was taken down,

many of its timbers were removed to Cumberland, and now form a part of the "Elder Ballou Meeting-House." A portion of its steeple was used as an out-building on the farm of the late Mark Aldrich.

It would delight me to speak of the noble, devout and self-sacrificing men and women whose sweet words have ascended to heaven from this sanctuary, their names are to us as household words. But on this occasion I must confine myself to a brief account of the venerable structure from which so much good has emanated.

The following are extracts from the Records of the Society :

"10th Mo., (December) 9th, 1719. Whereas this meeting has had a matter in consideration about building a meeting-house at Woonsocket, on the burying-ground lately purchased, have concluded to build a meeting-house twenty feet square, and John Arnold is appointed to build the same."

"10th Mo., (December) 10th, 1727. It is concluded by this meeting that a small meeting-house be built adjoining to the meeting-house at Woonsocket."

"11th Mo., (November,) 1774. The committee to consider what form to build the Meeting-House report: 'We have met and considered thereon, and it is our judgment that a house thirty-four feet in length, thirty-two in width, eighteen and a half feet in height, be built of wood, at the east end of the highest part of the House now standing there, and move and repair the said highest part, and make it as convenient as may be for apartments for both men and women to transact their church affairs in, in the winter. Nevertheless, we submit it to the Monthly Meeting.' The report was accepted and Ezekiel Comstock, Jabez Wing and William Buffum were appointed a committee to build and repair said house according to the above directions."

"12th Mo., (December,) 1775. The account of building and repairing Woonsocket Meeting-house, was accepted, which amounts £294 6s. 1*d.* L. M., and the Preparative

Meetings are desired to contribute towards the same and send up to the Treasurer of this Meeting."

"12th Mo., (December,) 1846. The Committee appointed to enlarge and repair the Meeting-House, report: that it has been enlarged by adding twenty feet in the middle of the main building, the old part at the west end being removed. The building is now fifty-four feet long by thirty-two wide, with a porch eighteen feet by eight, and is now clapboarded and shingled, with new windows and frames, and is painted outside and inside with two coats of paint. The whole cost of which is \$1,166.00, which has been raised by subscription and is therefore without charge, either to the Quarterly or Monthly Meeting. In conclusion, the Committee deem it proper to remark, that it is in a great degree owing to the laudable efforts of our aged friend, Moses Farnum, in originating the work, and to his munificent contribution to the necessary funds for its accomplishment, that we are indebted for the present commodious and convenient house.

"On behalf of the Committee,

"JOHN OSBORNE."

The foregoing is all that I have been able to gather relative to the building of the meeting-house.

The following quotation from a letter written by Eliza Osborne, a lady to whom I am under many obligations for assistance in historical studies, will a little further illustrate its history:—

"I have been informed that the yearly meeting was held in this house for two years, while Newport was in possession of the British forces. I am sure it was, in the year 1781, having learned the fact from reading the journal of a friend travelling in the ministry. I suppose the records of the yearly meeting would decide the question."

REPORT OF DR. CHARLES H. FISHER, OF SCITUATE.

My opportunities for collecting historical material during the year 1881 have been very limited. Indeed I may say my duties have been so exacting of my time as to cut off, in a great degree, my opportunity for inquiry and for search for historical material. I have been able to collect only as follows :—

1. A Spelling Book of 148 pages, published in Providence in 1781. Printed by Bennett Wheeler for Caleb Greene.

2. Elements of Useful Knowledge, by Noah Webster, and printed for Increase Cook in 1806, in two volumes, comprising 432 pages.

3. A volume of 126 pages, octavo, entitled, "Letters to Hon. Caleb Strong, Governor of Mass.," by Rev. Samuel Whelpley, upon the topics of War, Capital Punishment, etc., and printed by Miller & Hutchens, in 1818.

4. A volume of the U. S. *Telegraph* extra, comprising thirteen numbers of a political campaign paper published in Washington, D. C., in 1832, illustrative of the times and doings of Wirt, Calhoun, John Quincy Adams, and others.

5. A portrait of Masonry and Anti-Masonry, as drawn by Richard Rush, J. Q. Adams, Wm. Wirt, etc., 60 pages, published in Providence at the *Advertiser* office in 1832.

6. The Charter, and Acts and Laws of His Majesty's colony of Rhode Island. Folio. Newport, 1730.

7. The Charter, and Acts and Laws of His Majesty's colony of Rhode Island. Folio. Newport, 1744-5.

I do not see my way clear in regard to opportunities for accomplishing much during the present year, but shall feel the same interest that I have heretofore.

REPORT OF REV. E. H. PORTER, PROCURATOR FOR PAWTUCKET.

I have not been able to attend a single meeting of the Society since I became a member of it, and on this account have not imbibed its spirit sufficiently to be a very valuable procurator during the year of my appointment.

The field ought to be a rich one in historical material. But I have lately been able to procure a few town documents, and I have no doubt very full, if not complete, sets may be obtained with more thorough search.

I herewith present to the Society—

1. A complete set of Pawtucket Town Reports since the consolidation in 1874.
2. A set of Pawtucket Tax Books from 1868.
3. North Providence Tax Books, 1870-3.
4. Pawtucket School Committee Reports, 1873-1881.
5. North Providence School Committee Reports, 1851, '2, '5, '6, '8, '69, '71, '74.

 REPORT OF GEORGE C. MASON, OF NEWPORT.

“During the past year, the work of collecting historical facts and the preservation of old documents connected with the history of Newport and the State, has been followed up with the same patient care, by the few persons in this vicinity who are alive to the importance of making such collections. In this work they have been ably seconded by the *Newport Historical Magazine*, which is extending its influence, and is already recognized as a valuable publication.

One of the leading historical events of the past year was the visit of the French Delegation to the United States to take part in the centennial celebration at Yorktown, in October last; after which interesting event they accepted an invitation to visit Rhode Island, and were warmly welcomed, both in this city and in Providence. Unfortunately, during

their stay in Newport, the weather was not propitious, but this did not wholly prevent their visiting many places of interest in and around the city.

Another event of interest was the dedicating to public worship a new Church edifice, to commemorate the birth and good works of William Ellery Channing, who was born in Newport in 1780. The occasion brought together a large number of persons from abroad, who were deeply interested in the movement to pay such a mark of respect to the memory of one whose name has become so widely known.

The old place of worship of the Unitarian Society has been sold. It will probably be removed from its present site and devoted to some secular use. The structure itself is one that should interest every Rhode Islander. It was built by the Congregational Church. The first pastor of the Church was the Rev. Nathaniel Clap, who was ordained in 1720, and continued over the Society up to the time of his death in 1745. The Rev. Samuel Hopkins, D. D., was the pastor of the Society from 1770 to the time of his death in 1803; and it was during his ministry that the Rev. George Whitefield visited Newport. While here, Mr. Whitefield preached once in this edifice, once in the Church on Clarke street—then the Second Congregational Church, over which the Rev. Ezra Stiles presided, and which is now owned by the Central Baptist Society—and once in Elder Thurston's meeting-house. He also preached in the open air, in a field adjoining Dr. Hopkins's Church, to a large concourse of people.

In the rear of the Church there are a number of graves, including that of Governor Benedict Arnold. Whatever may befall the Church edifice, this resting-place of the dead will probably never be disturbed."

REPORT OF WILLIAM J. MILLER, OF BRISTOL.

"I desire to communicate a fact that has come to my knowledge, as to the time of the death of the Indian Chief

Massasoit. Historians generally fixed the time as the summer or early autumn of 1661. In my "Notes concerning the Wampanoag Tribe of Indians," on page 30, following the best information I could then gather, I said:

"Massasoit died in 1661. Published documents prove him to have been alive in May, 1661, and very probably so late as September of that year. In a letter from Roger Williams, of the date of December 13, 1661, he refers to Massasoit as being dead. He writes: 'Ausamaquin, the Sachem aforesaid, also deceased.'"

On page 32, I mention the bestowal of the English names of Alexander and Philip, by the Plymouth Court, upon Wamsitta and Pometacom, sons of Massasoit, at their request.

The Hon. John Daggett, of Attleboro, Mass., in a letter to me, referring to the death of Massasoit, says: "I have the means of approximating very nearly to the date. It was customary among the Indians, (in this vicinity, at least,) on the death of one of the family, to change their names or their habitations, or both. On the happening of the death of Massasoit, his sons requested the Plymouth government to bestow new names on them, in compliance with this custom.

"This *fact* is mentioned by the old historians, but not the *date*. Fortunately, a *record* was made by the Plymouth government, which I will here copy for you:—

"'June 6th, 1660. At the earnest request of Wamsitta, desiring that, in regard his father is *lately* deceased, and he being desirous, *according to the custom of the natives*, to change his name, that the court would confer an English name upon him, which accordingly they did, and therefore ordered that for the future he shall be called Alexander Pockanoket, and, desiring the same in behalf of his brother, they have named him Phillip—that is, Phillip Pockanoket.'" Mr. Daggett adds that this record changes the conjectural date of Massasoit's death, and reconciles some discrepancies

depending on the time. It follows, "that the good Massasoit's death occurred a *short time previous to June 6, 1660.*"

I think the matter is worthy of notice, as "correcting history."

Mr. Loring B. Coggeshall, who owns and resides upon the "Narrows" farm in this town, about a mile north of Mount Hope, proposes to plant a young oak tree upon Mount Hope in place of the one "set out" by the Rhode Island Historical Society on the 24th of August, 1876, to commemorate the two hundredth anniversary of the death of King Philip, and which failed "to take root." He takes an interest in all matters pertaining to our early Indian history, and says he will carefully nurse the tree, and endeavor to make it live and thrive.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

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

1881.			
July 28.	Interest from Life Membership Fund, January and July, 1882.	\$36	64
Jan. 10.	Balance on hand, - - - - -	900	00
			\$936 64

There is on deposit in the Providence Institution
for Savings, this date, Jan. 1882, (\$900.00).

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

1881.			
Jan. 10.	Balance of account, - - - - -	\$900	00
1882.			
July 25.	Interest, Providence Institution for Savings, January and July, 1881, - - - - -	36	64
			\$936 64

RICHMOND P. EVERETT, *Treasurer.*

The undersigned have compared this account with the vouchers and find it correct.

H. T. BECKWITH,
JOHN P. WALKER,
LEWIS J. CHACE,

Audit Committee.

PROVIDENCE, January 10, 1882.

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

1882.

Jan. 10.	Taxes from 193 members, at \$3,	-	-	-	\$579 00
	“ “ members overdue,	-	-	-	42 00
	“ “ two members for 1882,	-	-	-	6 00
	Admission fees 40 members, at \$5,	-	-	-	200 00
	Collections for services of the Secretary in the Cabinet, from —				
	Henry J. Steere,	-	-	-	\$50 00
	Henry T. Beckwith,	-	-	-	50 00
	A. B. Dike,	-	-	-	50 00
	Rowland Hazard,	-	-	-	50 00
	James M. Clark,	-	-	-	25 00
	Henry L. Kendall,	-	-	-	25 00
	William Gammell,	-	-	-	25 00
	A. D. Lockwood,	-	-	-	25 00
	Edwin G. Angell,	-	-	-	15 00
	H. Conant,	-	-	-	15 00
	Smith Owen,	-	-	-	15 00
	N. W. Aldrich,	-	-	-	10 00
	Cash, B. W. Persons,	-	-	-	5 00
	Cash, John A. Brown,	-	-	-	5 00
	Cash, Christopher Lippitt,	-	-	-	5 00
	H. T. Beckwith, to Treasurer,	-	-	-	10 00— 380 00
	Collections for the payment of Akerman & Co., bill Jan. 10, 1881, (collected by S. S. Rider):				
	Mrs. Anna Ives,	-	-	-	\$25 00
	Mrs. J. C. Brown,	-	-	-	25 00
	Mrs. H. G. Russell,	-	-	-	25 00
	Dr. C. W. Parsons,	-	-	-	25 00
	William Goddard,	-	-	-	20 00
	George T. Paine,	-	-	-	19 00
	J. J. Cooke,	-	-	-	5 00— 135 00
	Interest from Life Membership Fund,	-	-	-	36 64
	Sale of books,	-	-	-	17 00
	Collection from S. S. Rider and H. Rogers, for improvement of Cabinet, January 5, 1882,	-	-	-	8 02
	Cash advanced by Treasurer to pay bills,	-	-	-	56 57
					<hr/>
					\$1,460 23

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

1881.			
Jan. 14.	Cash paid Treasurer for money advanced by him		
	January 10, 1881, - - - - -		\$48 93
1882.			
Jan. 10.	Printing, meetings, postage and express, -		219 18
	Building and grounds, - - - - -		69 00
	Proceedings for 1880 and 1881, - - - - -		145 86
	Fuel, gas and janitor, - - - - -		150 01
	Library Committee, - - - - -		100 00
	Secretary, for services in the cabinet, - -		380 00
	Akerman & Co., bill, binding, - - - - -		134 25
	Internal improvements in the cabinet, - -		100 00
	Files of Providence <i>Journal</i> , - - - - -		25 00
	Magazines, - - - - -		13 00
	Binding files of Providence <i>Journal</i> , - -		75 00
			<hr/>
			\$1,460 23

RICHMOND P. EVERETT, *Treasurer.*

The undersigned have examined the above account, comparing it with vouchers and find it correct.

H. T. BECKWITH,
JOHN P. WALKER,
LEWIS J. CHACE,

Audit Committee.

PROVIDENCE, January 10, 1882.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

FROM WHICH GIFTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

- Am. Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.
 Am. Philosophical Soc., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Astor Library, New York City.
 Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass.
 Boston Public Library, " "
 Brooklyn, New York, Church of the Saviour.
 Brown University, Providence, R. I.
 Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.
 Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Conn.
 Chicago Historical Society, Chicago, Ill.
 Chief Engineer War Department, Washington, D. C.
 Delaware Historical Soc., Wilmington, Del.
 Department of War, Washington, D. C.
 Department of Interior, " "
 Department of Agriculture, " "
 Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.
 Fiske Fund, Trustees of, Providence, R. I.
 First Church, Boston, Mass.
 Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Ga.
 Iowa State Library, Des Moines, Iowa.
 Iowa Churchman, Davenport, Iowa.
 Kansas Historical Society, Topeka, Kan.
 Little Compton, R. I., United Congregational Church.
 Royal Historical Society, 22 Albemarle st., W. London, England.
 Long Island Historical Soc., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Old Residents' Historical Association, Lowell, Mass.
 Mass. Historical Soc., Boston.
 Maine Historical Society, Portland, Me.
 Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Md.
 Massachusetts State Library, Boston.
 Michigan State Library, Lansing, Mich.
 Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Min.
 Monthly Index, New York City.
 New England Publishing Co., Boston, Mass.
 N. E. Historic Genearl Soc., Boston, Mass.
 New Jersey Hist'l Society, Newark, N. J.
 New Mexico Hist'l Soc., Santa Fe, N. M.
 New York Historical Society, N. Y. City.
 N. Y. Meteorolog'l Observatory, N. Y. City.
 Nova Scotia Hist'l Society, Halifax, N. S.
 Oneida Historical Society, Utica, N. Y.
 Pennsylvania Hist'l Soc., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Providence Athenaeum.
 Providence Children's Friend Society.
 Providence Public Library.
 Prov. Women's City Missionary Society.
 Providence, City of.
 Quebec Historical Society, Quebec, Canada.
 Redwood Library, Newport, R. I.
 Rhode Island Hospital, Providence.
 R. I. State Board of Health, Providence.
 R. I. Soldiers' and Sailors' Hist. Soc., Prov.
 Rhode Island, State of.
 San Francisco Mercantile Library Association, San Francisco, Cal.
 Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.
 Society for the Preservation of Norwegian Antiquities, Kristiania, Norway.
 State of Rhode Island, Providence.
 Southern Historical Society, Richmond, Va.
 St. John's Church, Providence, R. I.
 United States Coast Survey, Prov., R. I.
 Vermont State Library, Montpelier, Vt.
 Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Va.
 Weymouth Hist'l Soc., Weymouth, Mass.
 Wisconsin Hist'l Soc., Madison, Wis.
 Worcester Soc. of Antiq'y, Worcester, Mass.
 Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, Wilkes Barre, Pa.
 Yale College Library, New Haven, Conn.

PERSONS

FROM WHOM GIFTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

Adams, George J.,	Providence.	Caldwell, Rev. S. L.,	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Allen, Crawford C.,	"	Capen, Rev. E. H.,	Somerville, Mass.
Allen, Zachariah,	"	Carpenter, George M., Jr.,	Providence.
Andrews, Albert L.,	"	Cartée, Cornelius Soule,	Charlest'n, Mass.
Angell, Albert N.,	"	Caswell, Dr. Edward T.,	Providence.
Anthony, Henry B.,	"	Cowley, Charles,	Lowell, Mass.
Anthony, Mrs. Sarah W.,	"	Chace, Professor George I.,	Providence.
Aplin, Charles,	"	Chace, Lewis J.,	"
Arnold, Miss Cornelia,	Newport.	Cheever, John H.,	"
Arnold, Isaac N.,	Chicago.	Choate, J. H.,	New York City.
Arnold, Mrs. Samuel G.,	Newport.	Clarke, James M.,	Providence.
Austin, John Osborne,	Providence.	Clark, Bishop Thomas M.,	"
Babcock, Henry H.,	New Haven, Conn.	Clark, Dr. F. C.,	"
Bailey, William M.,	Providence.	Cleveland, Cyrus,	New York City.
Bailey, William M., Jr.,	"	Combs, Hollis M.,	Providence.
Baker, Edwin,	"	Corliss, William,	"
Barstow, Amos C.,	"	Cranston, George K.,	"
Bartlett, John R.,	"	Cranston, James E.,	"
Beckwith, Henry T.,	"	Cudmore, P.,	Faribault, Minnesota.
Behrends, Rev. A. J. F.,	"	Cullum, George W.,	U. S. A., N. York City.
Bicknell, Thomas W.,	Boston.	Dailey, Mrs. Albert,	Providence.
Bird, Francis W.,	Walpole, Mass.	Dean, C. W.,	Fall River, Mass.
Bishop, Robert R.,	Boston.	De Costa, B. F.,	New York City.
Blake, Charles,	Providence.	Denison, Frederic,	Providence.
Blodget, Samuel C.,	"	Devlin, John,	Pawtucket.
Blood, Rev. L. W.,	Thompson, Conn.	Dorrance, Samuel R.,	Providence.
Bradlee, Rev. C. D.,	Boston.	Dow, Arthur W.,	Ipswich, Mass.
Brewster, Rev. J. M.,	Providence.	Doyle, Miss Sarah E.,	Providence.
Brinley, Francis,	Newport.	Drowne, Mrs. Henry B.,	"
Brock, R. A.,	Richmond, Va.	Drowne, Henry T.,	New York City.
Brown, Miss Adeline,	Providence.	Drowne, Rev. T. Stafford,	Garden City, New York.
Browne, William E.,	"	Drown, Mrs. J. K.,	Providence.
Bullock, Miss Julia,	"	Dunster, Dr. Edward S.,	Ann Arbor, Mich.
Burnside, Ambrose E.,	Bristol.	Dunster, Samuel,	Attleboro Falls, Mass.
Burrough, George A.,	Providence.	Durfee, Thomas,	Providence.
Burrough, Frank M.,	"	Eastman, Samuel C.,	Concord, N. H.
Buttré, J. C.,	New York City.	Eastman, Mrs. Samuel C.,	"
Butts, John-W., Jr.,	Providence.	Eaton, John,	Washington, D. C.
Cady, Rev. Jonathan,	"	Ely, Mrs. William D.,	Providence.
Calder, George B.,	"		

- Everett, Richmond P., Providence.
 Fales, Mrs. William C., Warren.
 Farnsworth, Claudius B., Pawtucket.
 Fisher, Dr. Charles H., Providence.
 Fisher, Dr. N. A., "
 Folsom, Albert A., Boston.
 Foster, William E., Providence.
 Gammell, Professor William, "
 Goddard, William, "
 Gorham, John, "
 Gorham Manufacturing Com'py, "
 Green, Dr. Samuel A., Boston.
 Greene, Mrs. Cornelia E., Providence.
 Greene, F. V., U. S. A., Washington, D. C.
 Greene, George H., Lansing, Mich.
 Greene, George W., East Greenwich.
 Greene, Simon Henry, River Point.
 Greene, William R., Providence.
 Grosvenor, Miss Alice, "
 Guild, R. A., "
 Gulliver, Mrs. Mary, Pawtucket.
 Hall, Mrs. George W., Providence.
 Hammond, Thomas S., "
 Harkness, Thomas, "
 Harlan, Dr. C., Wilmington, Del.
 Hart, Charles, Providence.
 Hart, Charles Henry, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Hartshorn, Miss C., Providence.
 Hazard, Rowland, "
 Hazard, Rowland G., Peace Dale.
 Hazard, Thomas R., Newport.
 Hersey, Dr. George D., Providence.
 Hinckley, Frederick A., "
 Hoadley, Charles J., Hartford, Ct.
 Holbrook, Albert, Providence.
 Holmes, Miss M., "
 Homer, Joseph W., "
 Hopkins, Charles W., "
 Horton, Seth L., "
 Hough, Dr. Franklin B., Lowville, N. Y.
 Howland, John A., Providence.
 Hubbard, L. P., Sec'y N. E. Society, New York City.
 Hunnewell, H. H., Boston.
 Huling, Ray Greene, Fitchburg.
 Hurd, G. L., Providence.
 Jackson, Rev. Mr., "
 Jackson, Miss Phebe, "
 Jenks, Prof. J. W. P., Middlebury, Mass.
 Jewett, S. L.
 Johnson, C. Ben., Wilkesbarre, Pa.
 Johnson, Rev. Elias H., Providence.
 Johnson, Joseph C., "
 Johnson, William S., "
 Jones, Charles C., Jr., Savannah, Ga.
 Kendall, P. Redfield, Rutland, Vt.
 Knowles, John P., Providence.
 Latour, L. A. Huguet, Montreal, Canada.
 Laurie, Rev. Thomas.
 Lee, William H., New York City.
 Lester, J. Erastus, Providence.
 Little, Mrs. Sophia L., "
 Livermore, Rev. S. T., Bridgewater, Mass.
 Lockwood, Mrs. Amos D., Providence.
 Long, John D., Boston.
 Lonsdale, John F., Providence.
 Lyman, Daniel W., "
 Lyman, Mrs. Roland, Lowell, Mass.
 Macullar, Parker & Co., Boston.
 Manchester, Rev. Alfred, Providence.
 Mauran, James E., Newport.
 McCrillis, Aaron B., Providence.
 Meader, John J., "
 Metcalf, Jesse, "
 Miller, John F., Washington, D. C.
 Miller, Stephen B., Hudson, N. Y.
 Monroe, Bennett J., Bristol.
 Monroe, J. Albert, Providence.
 Morgan, H. H., St. Louis, Mo.
 Mowry, Jabez C., N. Smithfield.
 Mowry, William A., Providence.
 Miller, Frederick, "
 Nickerson, Sparrow H., "
 Noyes, Samuel Miller, "
 Olney, George H., "
 Olney, James H., "
 Pabodie, B. Frank, "
 Pabodie, Mrs. Lucy B., "
 Padelford, Miss Maria L., "
 Paine, Mrs. Amasa, "
 Parish, Jeremiah S., "
 Parsons, Dr. Charles W., "
 Peckham, Samuel W., "
 Peet, Rev. Stephen D., Clinton, Wis.
 Pendleton, Rev. William H., Wakefield.
 Perry, Amos, Providence.
 Perry, John G., Wakefield.
 Perry, Bishop W. Stevens, Davenport, Iowa.
 Peters, A. H., Boston, Mass.
 Pierce, Ebenezer, Freetown, Mass.
 Phillips, Dr. Henry, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Plummer, Israel, Providence.
 Preble, George Henry, U. S. A., Brookline, Mass.
 Read, James H., Providence.
 Reid, J. A. & R. A., "
 Rein, Einrich, "
 Richards, Rev. C. A. L., "
 Richardson, Erastus, Woonsocket.
 Rider, Sidney S., Providence.
 Rhode Island M. E. Grand Royal Arch Chapter, William R. Greene, G'd Sec., Providence.
 Rhode Island Young Men's Political Club, Providence.
 Rogers, Rev. Charles, London, Eng.

- Roof, Rev. J. P., Providence.
 Russell, Charles H., New York City.
 Sampson, Davenport & Co., Providence.
 Scholfield, A. G., " "
 Schönayvilder, Professor, Gorlitz, Prussia.
 Sharpe, Lucian, Providence.
 Shay, Joseph A., " "
 Sheridan, Gen. Philip H., Chicago, Ill.
 Shove, Samuel, Providence.
 Simmons, J. B., New York City.
 Slafter, Edmund F., Boston.
 Smith, C. Morris, Providence.
 Smith, H. F., Pawtucket.
 Southwick, Isaac H., Providence.
 Spencer, J. L., " "
 Stanley, Rev. Edward S., " "
 Staples, Rev. Carlton A., Lexington, Mass.
 Steere, Henry J., Providence.
 Steere, Mrs. Maria P., " "
 Steere, Thomas, " "
 Stockbridge, Rev. John C., " "
 Stockwell, Thomas B., " "
 Stone, Rev. Edwin M., " "
 Symonds, Mrs. Jacob, " "
 Taylor, Rev. Jeremiah, " "
 Temple, Mrs. Olive G., " "
 Tibbitts, Mrs. Mary R., Providence.
 Tilley, R. Hammatt, Newport.
 Titus, Rev. Anson, Jr., Weymouth, Mass.
 Tobey, Mrs. Dr., Providence.
 Traver, Mrs. Dr. Wm. H., " "
 Turner, Alfred T., Boston, Mass.
 Updike, George, Providence.
 Vail, Bishop Thomas H., Topeka, Kansas.
 Vallett, J. G., Providence.
 Waldron, David A., " "
 Wales, Samuel A., " "
 Walker, John P., " "
 Webb, Rev. S. H., " "
 Webster, Albert, Boston, Mass.
 Weeden, Mrs. Caroline, Cumberland Hills.
 Weeden, Stephen R., Providence.
 Whitcher, Rev. W. F., " "
 Whitman, Mrs. A. C., Fiskeville.
 Williams, N. Bangs, Providence.
 Winthrop, Robert C., Brookline, Mass.
 Wodell, Eli, North Westport, Mass.
 Wolcott, Rev. Samuel, Cleveland, O.
 Woodbury, Rev. Augustus, Providence.
 Wood, Mark H., Barrington, R. I.
 Young, Rev. Edward J., Cambridge, Mass.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.—1882.

ELECTED.

1881. Adams, George J.
 1874. Addeman, Joshua M.
 1874. Aldrich, Nelson W.
 1822. Allen, Zachariah
 1875. Ames, William
 1876. Angell, Edwin G.
 1836. Anthony, Henry B.
 1880. Anthony, John B.
 1875. Aplin, Charles
 1881. Arnold James N.
 1874. Arnold, Olney
 1877. Arnold, Stephen H.
 1881. Austin, John Osborne
 1853. Bailey, William M.
 1881. Bailey, Richard Arnold
 1881. Baker, David S., Jr.
 1872. Barrows, Edwin
 1881. Barrows, Rev. Comfort E.
 1831. Bartlett, John R.
 1876. Barton, Robert
 1879. Barton, William T.
 1881. Behrends, Rev. A. J. F.
 1858. Binney, William
 1873. Blodget, Walter
 1878. Bogman, Edward Y.
 1881. Bradley, Charles
 1846. Bradley, Charles S.
 1880. Brayton, William D.
 1870. Brinley, Francis
 1875. Brown, John A.
 1857. Brown, Welcome O.
 1876. Bugbee, James H.
 1881. Bull, Isaac M.
 1878. Bull, Samuel T.
 1878. Burroughs, Frank M.

ELECTED.

1880. Burrows, Daniel
 1859. Calder, George B.
 1880. Campbell, Daniel G.
 1876. Campbell, Horatio N.
 1873. Carpenter, Charles E.
 1874. Carpenter, Francis W.
 1874. Caswell, Edward T.
 1857. Chambers, Robert B.
 1880. Chandler, William H.
 1872. Channing, William F.
 1879. Chace, Lewis J.
 1880. Chace, Jonathan
 1880. Chace, Julian A.
 1868. Chace, Thomas W.
 1873. Claffin, George L.
 1880. Clarke, E. Webster
 1878. Clarke, James M.
 1873. Clarke, Sam W.
 1880. Clarke, Samuel
 1878. Clark, Thomas M.
 1879. Clarke, William E.
 1880. Coats, James,
 1877. Codman, Arthur
 1879. Colt, LeBaron B.
 1879. Colt, Samuel P.
 1872. Congdon, Johns H.
 1874. Cranston, Henry C.
 1877. Cranston, George K.
 1881. Cranston, James E.
 1881. Cressy, Oliver S.
 1879. Cross, William J.
 1876. Cushman, Henry I.
 1881. Danielson, George W.
 1881. Day, Daniel
 1874. Day, Daniel E.

ELECTED.

1881. DeWolf, Dr. John J.
 1879. DeWolf, Winthrop
 1881. Dixon, Nathan F.
 1877. Doringh, Charles H. R.
 1877. Dorrance, Samuel R.
 1851. Doyle, Thomas A.
 1875. Dunnell, William Wanton
 1877. Durfee, Charles S.
 1849. Durfee, Thomas
 1838. Dyer, Elisha
 1873. Eames, Benjamin T.
 1878. Elliott, Albert T.
 1856. Ely, James W. C.
 1862. Ely, William D.
 1858. Everett, Richmond P.
 1874. Fairbrother, Henry L.
 1878. Farnsworth, Claudius B.
 1882. Farnum, Alexander
 1876. Fay, Henry H.
 1878. Fisher, Charles H.
 1881. Foster, William E.
 1881. Furse, Edmund
 1855. Gammell, Asa Messer
 1875. Gammell, Robert Ives
 1844. Gammell, William
 1875. Gardner, Henry W.
 1880. Goddard, Francis W.
 1881. Goddard, Moses B. I.
 1850. Goddard, William
 1878. Godding, Alvah W.
 1858. Gorham, John
 1875. Grant, Henry T.
 1881. Greene, Daniel H.
 1878. Greene, Edward A.
 1876. Greene, Henry L.
 1874. Greene, Simon Henry
 1877. Greene, W. Maxwell
 1879. Greer, David H.
 1872. Grosvenor, William
 1872. Grosvenor, William, Jr.
 1878. Hall, Robert
 1881. Ham, Benjamin W.
 1879. Hammond, Benjamin B.
 1878. Harkness, Albert
 1874. Harrington, Henry A.

ELECTED.

1877. Hartshorn, Joseph C.
 1871. Hazard, Rowland
 1881. Hersey, George O.
 1873. Hidden, Henry A.
 1873. Hidden, James C.
 1874. Hill, Thomas J.
 1881. Hinckley, Frederic A.
 1874. Holbrook, Albert
 1874. Hopkins, William H.
 1871. Hoppin, Frederick S.
 1880. Hoppin, William W.
 1880. Howard, Albert C.
 1843. Howland, John A.
 1882. Hoyt, David W.
 1882. Jackson, Rev. W. F. B.
 1867. Jenks, Albert V.
 1879. Jillson, Charles D.
 1881. Johnson, Joseph C.
 1874. Johnson, William S.
 1879. Johnson, Elias H.
 1880. Jones, Augustine
 1867. Keene, Stephen S.
 1873. Kendall, Henry L.
 1880. Kenyon, James S.
 1876. Kimball, James M.
 1879. Knight, Edward B.
 1869. Lester, John Erastus
 1879. Lincoln, John L.
 1880. Lippitt, Christopher
 1878. Lippitt, C. Warren
 1872. Lippitt, Henry
 1881. Liscomb, William E.
 1881. Littlefield, Alfred H.
 1873. Lyman, Daniel W.
 1877. Mason, Charles F.
 1877. Mason, Earl Philip
 1877. Mason, Eugene W.
 1877. Mason, George C.
 1881. Mason, John H.
 1876. Matteson, Charles
 1878. Mauran, Edward C.
 1878. Mauran, James E.
 1867. Meader, John J.
 1876. Metcalf, Henry B., Pawt'ket.
 1875. Miller, Augustus S.

ELECTED.

1873. Miller, William J.
 1881. Miner, Francis W.
 1876. Moulton, Sullivan
 1873. Mowry, William A.
 1874. Mowry, William G. R.
 1877. Mumford, John P.
 1877. Munro, Bennett J.
 1882. Monroe, Oliver B.
 1880. Nichols, Amos G.
 1876. Niekerson, Edward I.
 1874. Nightingale, George C., Jr.
 1880. Noyes, Samuel M.
 1879. Olney, George H.
 1862. Ormsbee, John Spurr
 1878. Owen, Smith
 1870. Pabodie, Benjamin F.
 1874. Paige, Charles F.
 1847. Parsons, Charles W.
 1875. Parsons, Henry L.
 1877. Pearce, Edward D., Jr.
 1849. Peckham, Samuel W.
 1875. Pegram, John C.
 1880. Peirce, J. Lewis
 1858. Perry, Amos
 1880. Perry, Marsden J.
 1874. Persons, Benjamin W.
 1873. Phillips, Theodore W.
 1878. Porter, Emery H.
 1880. Potter, Elisha R.
 1880. Potter, Charles L.
 1876. Rawson, Henry M.
 1874. Richardson, Erastus
 1881. Richardson, Thomas A., 2nd
 1877. Richmond, Walter
 1878. Rider, Sidney S.
 1881. Roelker, William G.
 1866. Rogers, Horatio
 1878. Russell, Levi W.
 1856. Sabin, Charles
 1881. Sackett, Frederick M.
 1877. Seabury, Frederick N.
 1877. Seagraves, Caleb
 1881. Shaw, Joseph A.
 1875. Sherman, William O.

ELECTED.

1874. Shedd, J. Herbert
 1881. Sheffield, William P., Jr.
 1879. Shepley, George H.
 1876. Sherman, Robert
 1880. Simmons, W. Seabury
 1877. Slater, Horatio N., Jr.
 1876. Slater, William S.
 1875. Smith, Edwin A.
 1873. Smith, Henry F.
 1869. Southwick, Isaac H.
 1874. Spencer, Gideon L.
 1876. Spencer, Joel M.
 1880. Spicer, William A.
 1881. Spooner, Henry J.
 1877. Stanhope, Frederick A.
 1869. Staples, William
 1878. Starkweather, Joseph U.
 1868. Steere, Henry J.
 1879. Stiness, John H.
 1880. Stockwell, Thomas B.
 1881. Stone, Alfred
 1848. Stone, Edwin M.
 1881. Swinburne, Henry H.
 1856. Taft, Royal C.
 1874. Taylor, Charles F.
 1878. Tillinghast, James
 1877. Thayer, Thatcher
 1881. Thomas, Charles L.
 1873. Thurston, Benjamin F.
 1881. Tilley, R. Hammett
 1875. Trippe, Samuel G.
 1874. Turner, Henry E.
 1881. Vose, Rev. James G.
 1874. Wales, Samuel H.
 1861. Waterman, Rufus
 1878. Watson, Arthur H.
 1868. Weeden, William B.
 1868. Westcott, Amasa S.
 1881. White, Zebulon L.
 1874. Whitford, George W.
 1881. Williams, Zephaniah
 1877. Wilson, George F.
 1876. Woods, Marshall.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Jan. 16, 1872.	George T. Paine,	Providence.
Jan. 17, 1872.	Henry T. Beckwith,	"
Feb. 21, 1872.	William Greene,	Warwick.
April 3, 1872.	Rowland G. Hazard,	South Kingston.
April 25, 1872.	Holder Borden Bowen,	Providence.
July 11, 1872.	Amasa M. Eaton,	North Providence.
Jan. 29, 1873.	James Y. Smith,*	Providence.
July 11, 1873.	Jarvis B. Swan,	"
Jan. 26, 1874.	Benjamin G. Pabodie,*	"
April 12, 1875.	Albert G. Angell,	"
Jan. 29, 1876.	William Ely,	"
April 11, 1877.	Hezekiah Conant,	Pawtucket.
Jan. 14, 1879.	Samuel G. Arnold,*	Portsmouth.
July 8, 1879.	Amos D. Lockwood,	Providence.
Oct. 16, 1879.	Royal Woodward,	Albany, N. Y.
Jan. 7, 1880.	Charles Gorton,	Providence.
June 21, 1880.	John P. Walker,	"
July 8, 1880.	Alexander Duncan,	Scotland.

* Deceased.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

ELECTED 1882. FOR PREVIOUS LIST, SEE PROCEEDINGS FOR 1880-1.

Rev. Carlton A. Staples,	Lexington, Mass.
Rev. Leander C. Manchester,	Lowell, Mass.
John F. Miller,	Washington, D. C.

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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



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