

## NORTH AND SOUTH KINGSTOWN, RHODE ISLAND



And yet – in fact you need only draw a single thread at any point you choose out of the fabric of life and the run will make a pathway across the whole, and down that wider pathway each of the other threads will become successively visible, one by one.

– Heimito von Doderer, *DIE DÄIMONEN*



1635

The largest group in the [Rhode Island](#) area at the time was the [Narragansett](#), of the Algonquin network of related peoples whose habitat stretched from what is now southern Canada to present-day North Carolina. They numbered approximately 7,000 (counting the Niantic as by this point having become by intermarriage part of the Narragansett) and occupied the district from Warwick southward along Narragansett Bay to the present towns of [South Kingstown](#) and Exeter. They may have held many of the islands in the bay as well as territory within the present bounds of [Providence](#) and [Warwick](#). Narragansett leadership rested in the hands of two hereditary chief sachems, Canonicus and his nephew Miantonomi. Other portions of the region were populated by other Algonquin groups, some of them such as the Nipmuc, the Cowesett, and the Shawomet allied with the Narragansett and some of them allied instead with the Wampanoag.

1675



December 18, Wednesday: The army of the United Colonies came together. They bivouacked that night during a bitter snowstorm, in an open field without blankets near [South Kingstown](#).

“KING PHILLIP’S WAR”

The Reverend [Roger Williams](#) wrote Governor John Winthrop, Jr. that it was necessary to attack the [Narragansett](#) because they were “barbarous men of Bloud.” He had taken pains to consult with God and had been listening to the “mind and voice of the most high amongst us,” and had assured himself that those among the [Quakers](#) who were “contrary” to war were simply mistaken as to God’s will.

READ EDWARD FIELD TEXT

THE QUAKER PEACE TESTIMONY

Near a native stonework known as “Queen’s Fort” on the border of Exeter and [North Kingstown](#) in [Rhode Island](#), said to have been the stronghold of sachem Quaipein and her adherents, on this day the native named Peter who would betray the native fort in the Great Swamp Fight was captured by the English.



## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

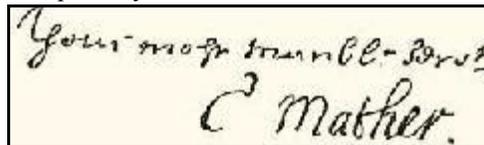
## NORTH KINGSTOWN

December 19, Sunday (Old Style): Forces of the United Colonies assaulted a sanctuary which the [Narragansett](#) tribespeople had set up in order to avoid turning over their wives and children to the whites as hostages, in the "Great Swamp," a swamp in what is now [South Kingstown, Rhode Island](#). In an attempt to assimilate this battle to the battle which ended the Pequot War, which had occurred in a swamp near Fairfield on July 13, 1637, both of these battles would come to be referred to as "The Great Swamp Fight." This particular slaughter would excite a rather crude piece of doggerel:

'Tis fear'd a thousand Natives young and old,  
Went to a place in their opinion cold.

**"KING PHILLIP'S WAR"**

The bloody-minded Reverend [Cotton Mather](#) would remember this Great Swamp Fight as the tailgate party at which the [Narragansett](#) tribe had been "Berbikew'd," his spelling. (Get a clue: he was a Puritan and the land had been purified. –What could possibly be offensive about ethnic cleansing?)



It had been at 5 AM that the white soldiers had formed up after their night in the cold snow without blankets, and set out toward this [Narragansett](#) stronghold. They had arrived at the edge of the Great Swamp, an area around [South Kingstown](#), at about 1 PM. The Massachusetts troops in the lead were fired upon by a small band of native Americans and pursued without waiting for orders. As the natives retreated they came along across the frozen swamp to the entrance of the fort, which was on an island of sorts standing above the swamp, and consisted of a triple palisade of logs twelve feet high. There were small blockhouses at intervals above this palisade. Inside, the main village sheltered about 3,000 men, women, and children. The Massachusetts troops had been enticed to arrive at precisely the strongest section of the palisade where, however, there was a gap for which no gate had yet been built. Across this gap the natives had placed a tree trunk breast height, as a barrier to check any charge, and just above the gap was a blockhouse. Without waiting for the Plymouth and Connecticut companies, the Massachusetts soldiers charged the opening and swarmed over the barrier. Five company commanders were killed in the charge but the troops managed to remain for a period inside the fort before falling back into the swamp. The Massachusetts men, now joined by Plymouth, gathered themselves for a 2d charge. Meanwhile, Major Treat led his Connecticut troops round to the back of the fort where the palisade had not been finished. Here and there the posts were spaced apart and protected only by a tangled mass of limbs and brush. The men charged up a bank under heavy fire and forced their way past the palisade. As they gained a foothold inside, the second charge at the gap also forced an entrance and the battle raged through the Indian village. It was a fight without quarter on either side, and was still raging at sunset when Winslow ordered the wooden lodges put to the torch. The flames, whipped by the winds of the driving



## NORTH KINGSTOWN

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

snowstorm, spread quickly. Winslow decided that the army had to fall back to the shelter of Smith's Trading Post in Coccumscossoc ([Wickford](#)), where some resupply ships might have arrived. The English gathered their wounded, the worst being placed on horseback, and fell back toward Wickford. It would not be until 2 AM that the leading units would stumble into the town. Some, losing their way, would not get shelter until 7 AM. This three-hour battle was the end of the Narragansett Campaign. The English suffering 20 killed and 200 wounded (80 of whom who later die from their wounds, there being 40 English corpses interred in one common trench in Wickford) and the [Narragansett](#) likewise suffered high casualties although about a thousand did escape.

At least one armed white man who was killed while attempting to kill others was a [Quaker](#) and an officer:



"The usual interpretation of the actions and inactions of the Rhode Island government has been that its members were inhibited by the pacifist scruples of the Quakers among them. Historians have not cited, nor have I found, evidence upon which to base this belief.... Such reading back of later Quaker understandings of the peace testimony obscures not only other wartime motives but the nature of the peace testimony as it was understood in that particular time and place. Third, in many respects the government activities do not appear to have been constrained. ... There were Quakers who bore arms during the war. Captain Weston Clarke, who was sent to relieve Warwick, Lieutenant Robert Westcott, who was killed in the Great Swamp Fight, and Abraham Mann of Providence, who was wounded are three examples."



– Meredith Baldwin Weddle, *WALKING IN THE WAY OF PEACE: QUAKER PACIFISM IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY*. England: Oxford UP, 2001, pages 172-173, page 204

**THE QUAKER PEACE TESTIMONY**

(Presumably Friend Robert Westcott, like the Reverend [Roger Williams](#), had taken pains to consult with God and had been listening to the "mind and voice of the most high amongst us," and had assured himself that [Quakers](#) who were "contrary" to war were simply mistaken as to God's will! —You must lie in your blood, you "barbarous men of Bloud"!)

(Presumably, since Friend Abraham Mann of [Providence](#) who was wounded during the Great Swamp Fight was a white man, he was then tenderly cared for by the [Quaker](#) caretakers on [Aquidneck Island](#), who tenderly cared for those who had been wounded in the fight, if they were white men!)

While the [Narragansett](#) were not completely crushed there can be no question that the Great Swamp Fight was the turning point in the war. If the tribe had been able to join the [Wampanoag](#) at full strength in the spring the war would have lasted much longer. The Narragansett would have a few more victories in 1676, would burn [Rehoboth](#) and [Providence](#), and in March would ambush Captain Michael Pierce, but for all practical purposes they were out of the war.



In the course of this single race battle with the English, the [Narragansett](#) would lose almost 20% of its entire population, and massacre and starvation would soon be killing off most of the remainder. By 1682 fewer than 500 would remain of the original estimated 10,000 souls who had existed as of 1610. After 1682 this remnant would be allowed by the English to settle with the Eastern Niantic on a reservation at Charlestown RI. The Narragansett tribal registry currently list over 2,400 members, most of whom reside in [Rhode Island](#).<sup>1</sup>



## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

## NORTH KINGSTOWN

Most contemporary accounts of this second of the “great swamp fights” have been based upon a couple of letters by the white army’s chaplain, the Reverend Joseph Dudley, and one by Captain James Oliver, commander of the 3d Company of the Massachusetts regiment:



*May it please your Honnr Mr Smiths 15, 10, 75*

*I am comanded by the Generall to give your Honnor account of our proceeding since our last frm Pautuxet in the Sabath evening we advanced the whole body from Mr Carpenters with Intent to surprise Ponham & his Party at about 10 or 12 Miles Distance having information by oue Warwick scouts of his seat but the darkness of ye Night Diffucutly of our Passage & unskillfulness of Pilots we passed the whole night & found ourselves at such Distance yet from ym yt we Diverted & Marched to Mr Smiths, found our sloops from Seaconck arrived since which by ye help of Indian Peter by whom your Honnor had the Information formerly of ye number & resolution of ye Naragansetts, we have burned two of their towns viz; Ahmus who is this summer come down amongst them & ye old Queens quarters consisting of about 150 Many of them large wigwams & seized or slayn 50 Persons in all our prisoners being about 40 Concerning whom the generall prayes your advice concerning their transportation and Disposall all which was performed without any loss save a slight wound by an Arrow in Lieut. Wayman’s face, the whole body of them we find removed into their great swamp at Canonicus his quarters where we hope with the addition of Connecticut, when arrived we hope to coop them up, this day we Intend the removall or spoyle of yr Corn & hope to Morrow a March toward them, our soldiers being very chearful are forward noywithstanding great Difficulty by weather & otherwise, abovsd Peter whom we have found very faithful will Make us believe yt yr are 3000 fighting Men many unarmed Many well fitted with lances we hope by cutting off their forage to force them to a fayre battle In ye Mean time I have only to present the Genralls humble service to your & to beg you Intense prayers for this so great Concern and remayn your*

*Honnors Humble Servant Jos: Dudley*

*Goodale nor Moor arrived we fear want of shot*

*My humble service to Madam Leveret Brother and Sister Hubbard & Dudley*

*Amongst our Prisonrs & Slayn we find 10 or 12 Wampanoags*

1. In [Rhode Island](#) especially, after the population disaster of “[King Phillip’s War](#)”, many native women would form new households with black men. Rhode Island would be boasting the largest black population in New England and a significant proportion of these blacks would be free, so in many cases this was their best available option. These unions would result in a new category of person, the “mustee,” who was considered to be a native American by himself or herself but not by the “white people” who were *de facto* making all such distinctions. You may therefore run into some hot arguments if you cite these population statistics, from whites who will attempt to insist to you that “it’s all just a bunch of n-----s making pretenses,” quote unquote. (You’ll have to live in Rhode Island for awhile, and argue cases of land title and cases of casino gambling, to get the full flavor of this.)



## NORTH KINGSTOWN

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

*Mr Smith's, 21, 10, 1675*

*May it please your honour*



*The coming of the Connecticut force to Petaquamscott, and surprisal of six and slaughter of five on Friday night, Saturday we marched towards Petaquamscott, though in snow, and in conjunction about midnight or later, we advanced: Capt. Mosley led the van, after him Massachusetts, and Plimouth and Connecticut in the rear; a tedious march in the snow, without intermission, brought us about two of the clock afternoon, to the entrance of the swamp, by the help of Indian Peter, who dealt faithfully with us; our men, with great courage, entered the swamp about twenty rods; within the cedar swamp we found some hundreds of wigwams, fortified in with a breastwork and flanked, and many small blockhouses up and down, round about; they entertained us with a fierce fight, and many thousand shot, for about an hour, when our men valiantly scaled the fort, beat them thence, and from the blockhouses. In which action we lost Capt. Johnson, Capt. Danforth, and Capt. Gardiner, and their lieutenants disabled, Capt. Marshall also slain; Capt Seely, Capt. Mason, disabled, and many other officers, insomuch that, by a fresh assault and recruit powder from their store, the Indians fell on again, recarried and beat us out of, the fort, but by the great resolution and courage of the General and Major, we reinforced, and very hardly entered the fort again, and fired the wigwams, with many living and dead persons in them, great piles of meat and heaps of corn, the ground not permitting burial of their store, were consumed; the number of their dead, we generally suppose the enemy lost at least two hundred men; Capt. Mosely counted in one corner of the fort sixty four men; Capt. Goram reckoned 150 at least; But, O! Sir, mine heart bleeds to give your honor an account of our lost men, but especially our resolute Captains, as by account inclosed, and yet not so many, but we admire there remained any to return, a captive women, well known to Mr. Smith, informing that there were three thousand five hundred men engaging us and about a mile distant a thousand in reserve, to whom if God had so pleased, we had but been a morsel, after so much disablement: she informeth, that one of their sagamores was slain and their powder spent, causing their retreat, and that they are in a distressed condition for food and houses, that one Joshua Tift, an Englishman, is their encourager and conductor. Philip was seen by one, credilbly informing us, under a strong guard.*



## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

## NORTH KINGSTOWN



*After our wounds were dressed, we drew up for a march, not able to abide the field in the storm, and weary, about two of the clock, obtained our quarters, with our dead and wounded, only the General, Ministers, and some other persons of the guard, going to head a small swamp, lost our way, and returned again to the evening quarters, a wonder we were not prey to them, and, after at least thirty miles marching up and down, in the morning, recovered our quarters, and had it not been for the arrival of Goodale next morning, the whole camp had perished; The whole army, especially Connecticut, is much disabled and unwilling to march, with tedious storms, and no lodgings, and frozen and swollen limbs, Major Treat importunate to return to at least Stonington; Our dead and wounded are about two hundred, disabled as many; the want of officers, the consideration whereof the Genreal commends to your honer, forbids any action at present, and we fear whether Connecticut will comply, at last, to any action. We are endeavoring, by good keeping and billeting oue men at several quarters, and, if possible removal of our wounded to Rhode Isalnd, to recover the spirit of our soldiers, and shall be diligent to find and understand the removals on other action of the enemy, if God please to give us advantage against them.*

*As we compleat the account of dead, now in doing, The Council is of the mind, without recruit of men we shall not be able to engage the main body.*

*I give your honor hearty thanks  
for your kind lines, of which  
I am not worthy  
I am Sir, your honors  
humble servant  
Joseph Dudley*

*Since the writing of these lines, the General and Council have jointly concluded to abide on the place, notwithstanding the desire of Connecticut, only entreat that a supply of 200 may be sent us, with supply of commanders; and, whereas we are forced to garrison our quarters with at least one hundred, three hundred men, upon joint account of colonies, will serve, and no less, to effect the design. This is by order of the council.*

*Blunderbusses, and hand grenadoes, and armour, if it may, and at least two armourers to mend arms.*



## NORTH KINGSTOWN

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

Narragansett 26th 11th month 1675



After a tedious march in a bitter cold that followed the Dec. 12th, we hoped our pilot would have led us to Ponham by break of day, but so it came to pass we were misled and so missed a good opportunity. Dec. 13th we came to Mr Smith's, and that day took 35 prisoners. Dec 14th, our General went out with a horse and foot, I with my company was kept to garrison. I sent out 30 of my men to scout abroad, who killed two Indians and brought in 4 prisoners, one of which was beheaded. Our army came home at night, killed 7 and brought in 9 more, young and old. Dec 15th, came in John, a rogue, with pretense of peace, and was dismissed with this errand, that we might speak with Sachems. That evening, he not being gone a quarter of an hour, his company that lay hid behind a hill killed two Salem men within a mile from our quarters, and wounded a third that he is dead. And at a house three miles off where I had 10 men, they killed 2 of them. Instantly, Capt. Mosely, myself and Capt Gardner were sent to fetch in Major Appleton's company that kept 3 miles and a half off, and coming, they lay behind a stone wall and fired on us in sight of the garrison. We killed the captain that killed one of the Salem men, and had his cap on. That night they burned Jerry Bull's house, and killed 17. Dec. 16th came that news. Dec 17th came news that Connecticut forces were at Petasquamscot, and had killed 4 Indians and took 6 prisoners. That day we sold Capt. Davenport 47 Indians, young and old for 80l. in money. Dec 18th we marched to Petaquamscot with all our forces, only a garrison left; that night very stormy; we lay, one thousand, in the open field that long night. In the morning, Dec. 19th, Lord's day, at 5 o'clock we marched. Between 12 and 1 we came up with the enemy, and had a sore fight three hours. We lost, that are now dead, about 68, and had 150 wounded, many of which recovered. That long snowy cold night we had about 18 miles to our quarters, with about 210 dead and wounded. We left 8 dead in the fort. We had but 12 dead when we came to the swamp, besides the 8 we left. Many died by the way, and as soon as they were brought in, so that Dec. 20th we buried in a grave 34, next day 4, next day 2, and none since. Eight died at Rhode Island, 1 at Petaquamscot, 2 lost in the woods and killed Dec. 20, as we heard since; some say two more died. By the best intelligence, we killed 300 fighting men; prisoners we took, say 350, and above 300 women and children. We burnt above 500 houses, left but 9, burnt all their corn, that was in baskets, great store. One signal mercy that night, not to be forgotten, viz. That when we drew off, with so many dead and wounded, they did not pursue us, which the young men would have done, but the sachems would not consent; they had but ten pounds of powder left.



## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

## NORTH KINGSTOWN



*Our General, with about 40, lost our way, and wandered till 7 o'clock in the morning, before we came to our quarters. We thought we were within 2 miles of the enemy again, but God kept us; to him be the glory. We have killed now and then 1 since, and burnt 200 wigwams more; we killed 9 last Tuesday. We fetch in their corn daily and that undoes them. This is, as nearly as I can, a true relation. I read the narrative to my officers in my tent, who all assent to the truth of it. Mohegans and Pequods proved very false, fired into the air, and sent word before they came they would so, but got much plunder, guns and kettles. A great part of what is written was attested by Joshua Teffe, who married an Indian woman, a Wampanoag. He shot 20 times at us in the swamp, was taken at Providence Jan'y 14, brought to us the 16th, executed the 18th. A sad wretch, he never heard a sermon but once these 14 years. His father, going to recall him lost his head and lies unburied.*

*A list of Major Saml Apleton souldjers yt were slayne & wounded the 19th Decemb. '75, at the Indians fort at Naragansett*

*In the Company of killed wounded*

*Major Appleton 4 18  
Capt. Mosely 6 9  
Capt. Oliver 5 8  
Capt. Davenport 4 11  
Capt. Johnson 4 8  
Capt. Gardiner 7 10  
Capt. Prentice 1 3*

*31 67*

*Of the officers, Capts. Davenport, Johnson, and Gardiner were killed, and Lieutenants Upham, Savage, Swain, and Ting were wounded.*

*Of the Connecticut troops 71 were killed.*

*Capt. Gallup- 10  
Capt. Marshall- 14  
Capt. Seeley- 20  
Capt. Mason- 9  
Capt. Watts- 17*

[Edward DeWolf](#) was one of the volunteers who surrounded the Swampy Fort, to whom the State of Connecticut granted the township of Narragansett, now Voluntown, as a reward for their services (however, presumably he continued to reside in Lyme).



**NORTH KINGSTOWN**

**SOUTH KINGSTOWN**

**1676**

The English began moving into the vacated [Narragansett](#) lands and the surviving tribespeople submitted to what would prove to be long periods of indenture to colonial families. Those [Narragansett](#) tribespeople who had survived the war were merging with a small neighboring group, the Niantic, with whom their dominant families had extensively intermarried. The combined population eventually would come to be termed [Narragansett](#). Neither [Rhode Island](#) nor Connecticut would exercise much control over the affairs of this now powerless tribe and it would be allowed to remain on more-or-less unwanted land between [Kingston](#) and [Westerly](#) under the hereditary leadership of a lineage of [Narragansett](#)/Niantic sachems.

**“KING PHILLIP’S WAR”**

“HUCKLEBERRIES”: The largest Indian huckleberry party that I have heard of is mentioned in the life of Captain Church who, it is said, when in pursuit of King Phillip in the summer of 1676, came across a large body of Indians, chiefly squaws, gathering whortleberries on a plain near where New Bedford now is, and killed and took prisoner sixty-six of them – some throwing away their baskets and their berries in their flight. They told him that their husbands and brothers, a hundred of them, who with others had their rendezvous in a great cedar swamp nearby, had recently left them to gather whortleberries there, while they went to Sconticut Neck to kill cattle and horses for further and more substantial provisions.

Old Dartmouth suffered greatly in the race war. All was lost except one or two outlyi [NEW BEDFORD MA](#) of John Russell, known as Russells’ Garrison.



## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

## NORTH KINGSTOWN

The Pennacook's region had been the Merrimack River valley of southern and central New Hampshire, including parts of northeastern Massachusetts and southern Maine. At this point, however, they found themselves forced to abandon the lower Merrimack. While some Pennacook villages would continue along the upper Merrimack until 1730, most of the tribe would move north to the Abenaki in Maine or the Sokoki (Western Abenaki) at St. Francois du Lac in [Québec](#).

Here are the names of the praying native American villages as per D.E. Leach's map of Massachusetts and Connecticut *circa* 1676, as recorded in 1957:

- Ashquoash
- Chabanakongkomun
- Hassanemesit
- Magunkaquog
- Manchage
- Menamesit
- Nashobah on Nagog Pond near Nashoba Hill in Littleton
- [Natick](#)
- Paquoag
- Peskeompscut
- Punkapaug
- Senecksig
- Wamesit at the juncture of the Concord and Merrimack Rivers
- Washaccum to the southeast of Mount Wachusett

This Nashoba was the 6th of the Praying Indian towns and was made up of 10 families amounting to about 50 souls. [Ralph Waldo Emerson](#) would mention that at the instance of the Reverend [John Eliot](#), in 1651, the desire of the Christian native Americans to continue to reside near Concord "was granted by the General Court, and Nashobah, lying near Nagog Pond, now partly in Littleton, partly in Acton, became an Indian town, where a Christian worship was established under an Indian ruler and teacher.... Such was, for half a century, the success of the general enterprise, that, in 1676, there were five hundred and sixty-seven praying Indians, and in 1679, twenty-four Indian preachers, and eighteen assemblies."<sup>2</sup>

**"KING PHILLIP'S WAR"**

**"HUCKLEBERRIES"**: Early in August, in a favorable year, the hills are black with them. At Nagog Pond I have seen a hundred bushels in one field – the bushes drooping over the rocks with the weight of them – and a very handsome sight they are, though you should not pluck one of them. They are of various forms, colors and flavors – some round – some pear-shaped – some glossy black – some dull black, some blue with a tough and thick skin (though they are never of the peculiar light blue of blueberries with a bloom) – some sweeter, some more insipid – etc., etc., more varieties than botanists take notice of.

2. This has nothing to do with Fanny Wright's Nashoba settlement of former slaves in western Tennessee.



## NORTH KINGSTOWN

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

~~March 26, Sunday: American attacks were staged on the English settlements at Longmeadow, Marlborough, and Simsbury. Mendon and Wrentham were evacuated. Although the citizens of Marlborough had become war refugees, it was decided that due to the strategic location a garrison of soldiers would need to maintain themselves in a fortified house there.~~

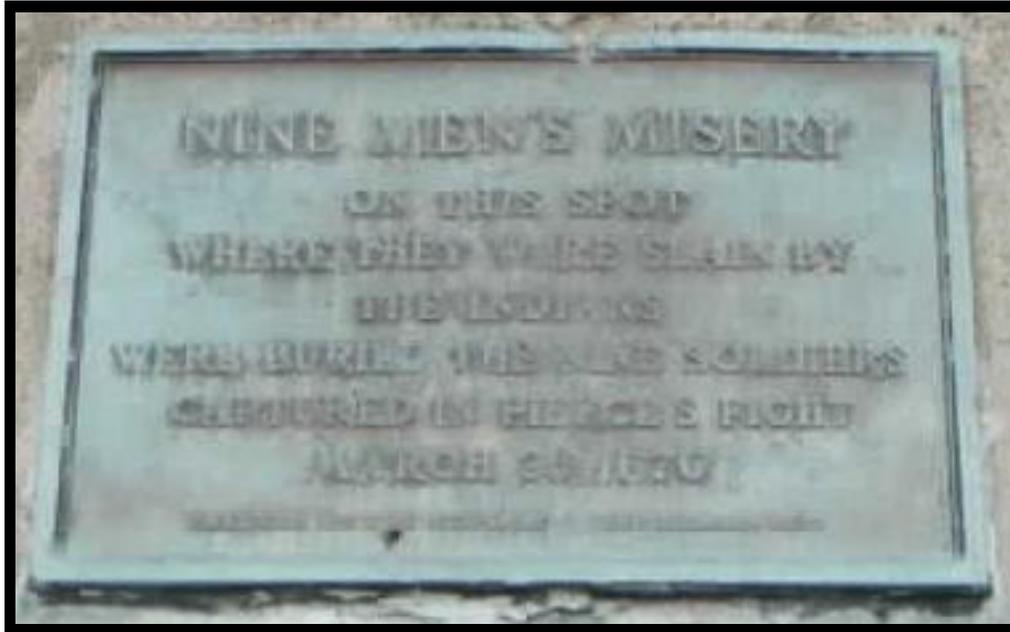
### “KING PHILLIP’S WAR”

After the Plymouth force had staged its assault on the principal village of the [Narragansett](#) in the Great Swamp near [South Kingstown, Rhode Island](#), the surviving Narragansett –who had to this point been neutral– of necessity had joined with the surviving Wampanoag. That Great Swamp Fight had taken the lives, by some accounts, of some 300 braves and almost 400 women and children. During the following spring the merged groups were seeking their vengeance. Captain Michael Peirce of Scituate led a detachment in pursuit of Miantonomi’s son, the sachem Canonchet, at Quisnicket near [Pawtucket](#), but within the original limits of Bristol County (this happened near what is now Lincoln Woods Park in [Lincoln, Rhode Island](#)). They had marched to Taunton, and then along the Old Seacunke Road to [Rehoboth](#) (East Providence), and then had come north along the east side of the Seekonk. On this day a war party led by chief sachem Canonchet successfully ambushed and overwhelmed Captain Pierce’s company of approximately 63 or 65 Englishmen and 20 native Cape Cod auxiliaries on the banks of the [Blackstone River](#) in present-day [Central Falls](#) somewhere near

**SOUTH KINGSTOWN**

**NORTH KINGSTOWN**

Lonsdale, at a ford in the river in a heavily wooded area.<sup>3</sup> Several of the native American guides from Cape Cod were able to escape alive by various subterfuges. Actually, it seems the American natives lost more warriors in this fight than the English. Supposedly, nine of the white warriors were captured and would be conveyed to a spot in [Cumberland](#) that now goes under the name “Nine Men’s Misery,” and there killed.<sup>4</sup>



A messenger had been sent to [Providence](#) for aid, before the ambush, but had been, according to tradition, too pious to interrupt a church service in progress when he arrived. After he had waited outside the church for hours while the long service proceeded, his message was too late the relief force being able only to bury the scalped bodies. (A few days later Canonchet would be captured and executed.)

3. It would appear that at least some of the white soldiers who were cut down fighting back-to-back in that “double-double ring” were [Quakers](#) who had abandoned their Peace Testimony for the duration of the race war — because Benjamin Tompson would memorialize them as such in his canto “New-Englands Tears For Her Present Miseries”:

Here Captious ones, without their Queries lie,  
 The Quaker here, the Presbyterian by.  
 The Scruple dormant lies of thee and thou,  
 And most as one to Deaths dominion bow.

Among the fallen fighters whom we imagine probably to have been armed Quakers were:

- Friend Stephen Wing, Jr. of Sandwich
- Friend Samuel Bourman or Bowerman of Barnstable
- Friend John Sprague of Duxbury

**THE QUAKER PEACE TESTIMONY**

4. According to Sidney Rider the common accounts of the episode are based mainly on legend. For instance, the [Cumberland](#) monument, which happens to be the first ever erected to American white fighters, states that these victims were the “pursued,” as if they had been seeking to avoid this, when actually they were very much the pursuers and had been out looking for a fight. The location now identified by this name on the grounds of the Edward J. Hayden library on Diamond Hill Road is highly questionable as having any relation to the events as they actually happened. Bicknell reports that the skulls of the nine victims were found in the 1960s in the basement of the Rhode Island Historical Society on Brook Street in [Providence](#), where they had been stored after being recovered in an 1800s antiquarian dig.

Among the skulls, that of Benjamin Buckland of Rehoboth was easy to identify, because he (like headman *Taoyateduta* in Minnesota in a subsequent race war) had a double set of teeth.



## NORTH KINGSTOWN

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

1681

In Boston, the General Court began to allow [Baptists](#) to worship together.

Valentine Wightman was born in [North Kingstown, Rhode Island](#). He was a descendant of the Edward Wightman who had been burned at the stake at Lichfield, England after denouncing the practice of infant baptism. After being ordained as a [Baptist](#) minister in Rhode Island, in 1705 the Reverend Wightman would remove to Groton, Connecticut to establish the 1st Baptist church in that colony, and then in 1712 go on to New-York to establish the 1st Baptist church there as well. Returning to Connecticut, he would aid in the creation of Baptist congregations in Stonington, Waterford, and Lyme. After the Great Awakening, he would die on June 9, 1747. His son the Reverend Timothy Wightman and grandson the Reverend John Gano Wightman would carry on after him.

1695

Judge Samuel Sewall donated 500 acres of land from the Pettaquamscutt Purchase in [Narragansett](#) Country, for the support of a schoolmaster at [Kingston, Rhode Island](#).

1699

26, 4th mo.: The New England [Yearly Meeting](#) of the Religious Society of [Friends](#) dissociated itself from the wealthy [Quaker](#) of Salem, Friend Thomas Maule, who had in 1695 issued a pamphlet TRUTH HELD FORTH in which he had suggested that God was so displeased at the Puritan persecution of his people the Quakers that He was unleashing [witches](#) and Indians to punish New England.

The New England [Yearly Meeting](#) of the Religious Society of [Friends](#) established a [Rhode Island](#) Quarterly Meeting, headquartered in [East Greenwich](#) and consisting of three Monthly Meetings:

- Dartmouth Monthly Meeting.
- [Rhode Island](#) Monthly Meeting.
- Narragansett (which became [Greenwich](#)), held for a time at Kingston and hence sometimes referred to as “Kingston Meeting,” but in 1700 relocated to “the New Meeting in East Greenwich,” where it remained until in 1707 the Quarterly Meeting directed that it should be held at [Providence](#), Greenwich, [Kingstown](#), and East Greenwich alternately, which was the case until in the 4th mo. of 1718 Providence Monthly Meeting was set off and established by Quarterly Meeting. In 3d. mo. 1743 it was again divided, and the new grouping was named “Kingston Monthly Meeting” — this became South Kingstown Monthly Meeting, headquartered at Hopkinton.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

SOUTH KINGSTOWN

NORTH KINGSTOWN

1701

In [Kingston](#), [Rhode Island](#), [Quaker](#) meetings for worship began.

1707

Spring: In [Rhode Island](#), after the wife of a [slaveholder](#) of [Kingstown](#), Thomas Mumford, was found murdered, one of the family's slaves was found dead on the shore at Little Compton. It was presumed that this black man had thrown himself into the bay "by reason he would not be taken alive." When the body was brought into the harbor of [Newport](#), the assembly ordered that the head, legs, and arms be cut from the torso and the parts "hung up in some public place, near to town, to public view and his body to be burnt to ashes that it may, if it please God, be something of a terror to others from perpetrating the like barbarity for the future."



READ EDWARD FIELD TEXT

1712

The [Huguenot](#) refugee businessman [Gabriel Bernon](#), who had since 1706 been residing in [Providence](#), [Rhode Island](#), at this point relocated to [Kingston](#). He would be instrumental in setting up a branch office of the Church of England there: St. Paul's Episcopal church. During this year, at age 68, he remarried, with Mary Harris (she was 24 years of age and would produce one son and several daughters, the last one while her hubby was in his late 70s).

1718

[Gabriel Bernon](#) relocated from [Kingston](#), [Rhode Island](#) back to [Providence](#). He would reside there, his wanderings at an end, until his death in 1736.

1723

August 5, Thursday: Thomas Phillips of [North Kingstown](#), [Rhode Island](#) wrote to [Gabriel Bernon](#) in [Providence](#) in regard to the preaching schedule of the Reverend James MacSparran.

William Duce and James Butler, who had been highwaymen and footpads, were [hanged](#) on the Tyburn gallows outside London.<sup>5</sup>



## NORTH KINGSTOWN

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

However hardened some men may appear during the time they are acting their crimes and while hopes of safety of life remains, yet when these are totally lost and death, attended with ignominy and reproach, stares them in the face, they seldom fail to lay aside their obstinacy; or, if they do not, it is through a stupid want of consideration, either of themselves or of their condition.

William Duce, of whom we are now to speak, was one of the most cruel and abandoned wretches that ever went on the road. He was born at Wolverhampton, but of what parents, or in what manner he lived until his coming up to London, I am not able to say. He had not been long here before he got in debt with one Allom, who arrested him and threw him into Newgate, where he remained a prisoner upwards of fifteen months; here it was that he learnt those principles of villainy which he afterwards put in practice.

His companions were Dyer, Butler, Rice and some others whom I shall have occasion to mention. The first of December, 1722, he and one of his associates crossing Chelsea Fields, overtook a well-dressed gentleman, a tall strong-limbed man, who having a sword by his side and a good cane in his hand they were at first in some doubt whether they should attack him. At last one went on one side and the other on the other, and clapping at once fast hold of each arm, they thereby totally disabled him from making a resistance. They took from him four guineas, and tying his wrists and ankles together, left him bound behind the hedge. Not long after he, with two others, planned to rob in St. James's Park. Accordingly they seized a woman who was walking on the grass near the wall towards Petty France, and after they had robbed her got over the wall and made their escape. About this time his first acquaintance began with Dyer, who was the great occasion of this poor fellow's ruin, whom he continually plagued to go out a-robbing, and sometimes threatened him if he did not. In Tottenham Court Road, they attacked a gentleman, who being intoxicated with wine, either fell from his horse, or was thrown off by them, from whom they took only a gold watch. Then Butler and Dyer being in his company, they robbed Mr. Holmes of Chelsea, of a guinea and twopence, the fact for which he and Butler died. Thinking the town dangerous after all these robberies, and finding the country round about too hot to hold them, they went into Hampshire and there committed several robberies, attended with such cruelties as have not for many years been heard of in England; and though these actions made a great noise, yet it was some weeks before any of them were apprehended.

On the Portsmouth Road it happened they fell upon one Mr. Bunch, near a wood side, where they robbed and stripped him naked; yet not thinking themselves secure, Duce turned and fired at his head. He took his aim so true that the bullet entered the man's cheek, upon which he fell with the agony of pain, turning his head downwards that the bullet might drop out of his mouth. Seeing that, Butler turned back and began to charge his pistol. The man fell down on his knees and humbly besought his life. Perceiving the villain was implacable, he took the advantage

5. LIVES OF THE MOST REMARKABLE CRIMINALS WHO HAVE BEEN CONDEMNED AND EXECUTED FOR MURDER, THE HIGHWAY, HOUSEBREAKING, STREET ROBBERIES, COINING OR OTHER OFFENCES / COLLECTED FROM ORIGINAL PAPERS AND AUTHENTIC MEMOIRS, AND PUBLISHED IN 1735 / Edited by Arthur L. Hayward



## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

## NORTH KINGSTOWN

before the pistol was charged to take to his heels, and being better acquainted with the way than they, escaped to a neighbouring village which he raised, and soon after it the whole country; upon which they were apprehended. Mead, Wade and Barking, were condemned at Winchester assizes, but this malefactor and Butler were removed by an *Habeas Corpus* to Newgate.

While under sentence of death, Duce laid aside all that barbarity and stubbornness with which he had formerly behaved, with great frankness confessed all the villainies he had been guilty of, and at the place of execution delivered the following letter for the evidence Dyer, who as he said, had often cheated them of their shares of the money they took from passengers, and had now sworn away their lives.

The Letter of William Duce to John Dyer

It is unnecessary for me to remind you of the many wicked and barbarous actions which in your company and mostly by your advice, have been practised upon innocent persons. Before you receive this, I shall have suffered all that the law of man can inflict for my offences. You will do well to reflect thereon, and make use of that mercy which you have purchased at the expense of our blood, to procure by a sincere repentance the pardon also of God; without which, the lengthening of your days will be but a misfortune, and however late, your crimes if you pursue them, will certainly bring you after us to this ignominious place.

You ought especially to think of the death of poor Rice, who fell in the midst of his sins, without having so much as time to say, *Lord have mercy on me*. God who has been so gracious as to permit it to you, will expect a severe account of it, and even this warning, if neglected, shall be remembered against you. Do not however think that I die in any wrath or anger with you, for what you swore at my trial. I own myself guilty of that for which I suffer, and I as heartily and freely forgive you, as I hope forgiveness for myself, from that infinitely merciful Being, to whose goodness and providence I recommend you.

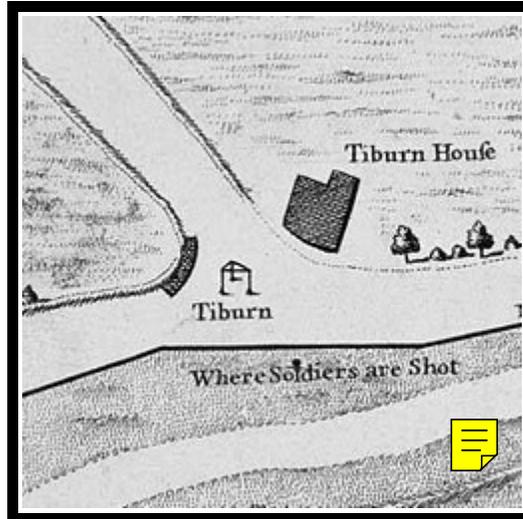
WILLIAM DUCE

He also wrote another letter to one Mr. R.W., who had been guilty of some offences of the like nature in his company, but who for some time had retired and lived honestly and privately, was no longer addicted to such courses, nor as he hoped would relapse into them again. At the time of his execution he was about twenty-five years of age, and suffered at Tyburn on the 5th of

**NORTH KINGSTOWN**

**SOUTH KINGSTOWN**

August, 1723.



James Butler was the son of a very honest man in the parish of St. Ann's, Soho, who gave him what education it was in his power to bestow, and strained his circumstances to the utmost to put him apprentice to a silversmith. James had hardly lived with him six months when his roving inclination pushed him upon running away and going to sea, which he did, with one Captain Douglass

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

## NORTH KINGSTOWN

in a man-of-war.

The IDLE 'PRENTICE Executed at Tyburn.



Here he was better used than most young people are at the first setting out in a sailor's life. The captain being a person of great humanity and consideration, treated James with much tenderness, taking him to wait on himself, and never omitting any opportunity to either encourage or reward him. But even then Butler could not avoid doing some little thieving tricks, which very much grieved and provoked his kind benefactor, who tried by all means, fair and foul, to make him leave them off. One day, particularly, when he had been caught opening one of the men's chests and a complaint was thereupon made to the captain, he was called into the great cabin, and everybody being withdrawn except the captain, calling him to him, he spoke in these terms.

*Butler, I have always treated you with more kindness and indulgence than perhaps anybody in your station has been used with on board any ship. You do, therefore, very wrong by playing such tricks as make the men uneasy, to put it out of my power*



## NORTH KINGSTOWN

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

*to do you any good. We are now going home, where I must discharge you, for as I had never any difference with the crew since I commanded the Arundel, I am determined not to let you become the occasion of it now. There is two guineas for you, I will take care to have you sent safe to your mother.*

The captain performed all his promises, but Butler continued still in the same disposition, and though he made several voyages in other ships, yet still continued light-fingered, and made many quarrels and disturbances on board, until at last he could find nobody who knew him that would hire him. The last ship he served in was the *Mary*, Capt. Vernon commander, from which ship he was discharged and paid off at Portsmouth, in August, 1721.

Having got, after this, into the gang with Dyer, Duce, Rice and others, they robbed almost always on the King's Road, between Buckingham House and Chelsea. On the 27th of April, 1723, after having plundered two or three persons on the aforesaid road, they observed a coach coming towards them, and a footman on horseback riding behind it. As soon as they came in sight Dyer determined with himself to attack them, and forced his companions into the same measures by calling out to the coachman to stop, and presenting his pistols. The fellow persisted a little, and Dyer was cocking his pistol to discharge it at him, when the ladies' footman from behind the coach, fired amongst them, and killed Joseph Rice upon the spot.

This accident made such an impression upon Butler that though he continued to rob with them a day or two longer, yet as soon as he had an opportunity he withdrew and went to hard labour with one Cladins, a very honest man, at the village called Wandsworth, in Surrey. He had not wrought there long, before some of his gang had been discovered. His wife was seized and sent to Bridewell in order to make her discover where her husband was, who had been impeached with the rest. This obliged him to leave his place, and betake himself again to robbing.

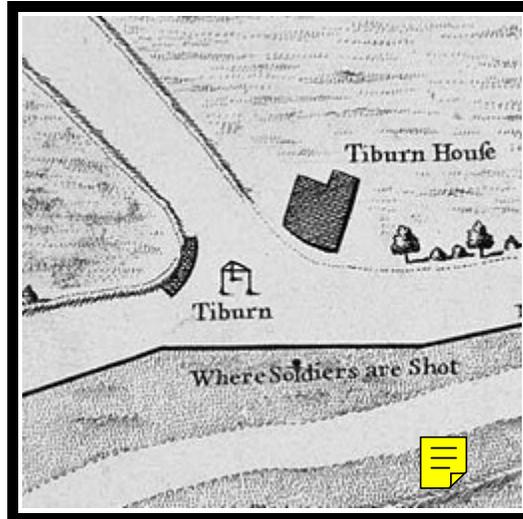
Going with his companions, Wade, Meads, Garns and Spigget, they went into the Gravesend Road, and there attacking four gentlemen, Meads thought it would contribute to their safety to disable the servant who rode behind, upon which he fired at him directly, and shot him through the breast. Not long after, they set upon another man, whom Meads wounded likewise in the same place, and then setting him on his horse, bid him ride to Gravesend. But the man turning the beast's head the other way, Meads went back again, and shot him in the face, of which wound he died.

When Butler lay under sentence of death he readily confessed whatever crimes he had committed, but he, as well as the before-mentioned criminal, charged much of his guilt upon the persuasions of the evidence Dyer. He particularly owned the fact of shooting the man at Farnham. Having always professed himself a Papist, he died in that religion, at the same time with the

**SOUTH KINGSTOWN**

**NORTH KINGSTOWN**

afore-mentioned criminal, at Tyburn.



**1725**

9th 5th mo.: The Quaker quarterly meeting noted on November 9, 1725 that:

We received an epistle from the last yearly meeting on Rhode-Island, informing that they having approved of the proposal for building a meeting-house in the town of Providence, and think proper to raise and contribute the sum of £100 towards the same, and desires this quarterly meeting to contribute the sum of £80 of said hundred, which this meeting proportions as follows, viz.

The monthly meeting of <u>Rhode-Island</u> ,	the sum of	\$52
The Monthly meeting of Dartmouth,		10
The monthly meeting of <u>Greenwich</u> and <u>Kingston</u> ,		8
The monthly meeting of Nantucket,		10
		-----
		£80

And send their several proportions as soon as conveniently they can to Samuel Aldrich, Benjamin Smith and Thomas Arnold, of Providence, and make return to the next quarterly meeting.



## NORTH KINGSTOWN

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

1743

Edmund Packover asserted that more than 5,000 [Friends](#) were present at this year's New England [Yearly Meeting](#) of the [Religious Society of Friends](#).

The [South Kingstown, Rhode Island](#) Monthly Meeting of the [Religious Society of Friends](#) was in this year set off from the [Greenwich RI](#) Monthly Meeting (meetings for worship had been being held in South Kingstown since 1701). This new monthly meeting would sometimes be referred to as Narragansett Monthly Meeting.

1744

Dr. Alexander Hamilton of Annapolis, [Maryland](#) visited [Kingston](#) and [Newport](#) on his way to [Boston](#), and would chat about this visit in his GENTLEMANS PROGRESS: THE ITINERARIUM OF DR. ALEXANDER HAMILTON 1744 (a trivial publication which the [Redwood Library](#) would of course be eager to add to its accumulation).

[CAMBRIDGE HISTORY OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LITERATURE](#)

A local innkeeper having explained to this swell that he might get his ass in a sling if he attempted to travel in [Rhode Island](#) on the Sabbath –there being nothing in [Kingston](#) he considered worthy of his attention– he hung around all day “having nothing to do and no books to read, except it was a curious HISTORY OF THE NINE WORTHIES (which we found in Case’s library) a book worthy of that worthy author Mr. Burton, the diligent compiler and historian of Grub Street.” Yawn.

1755

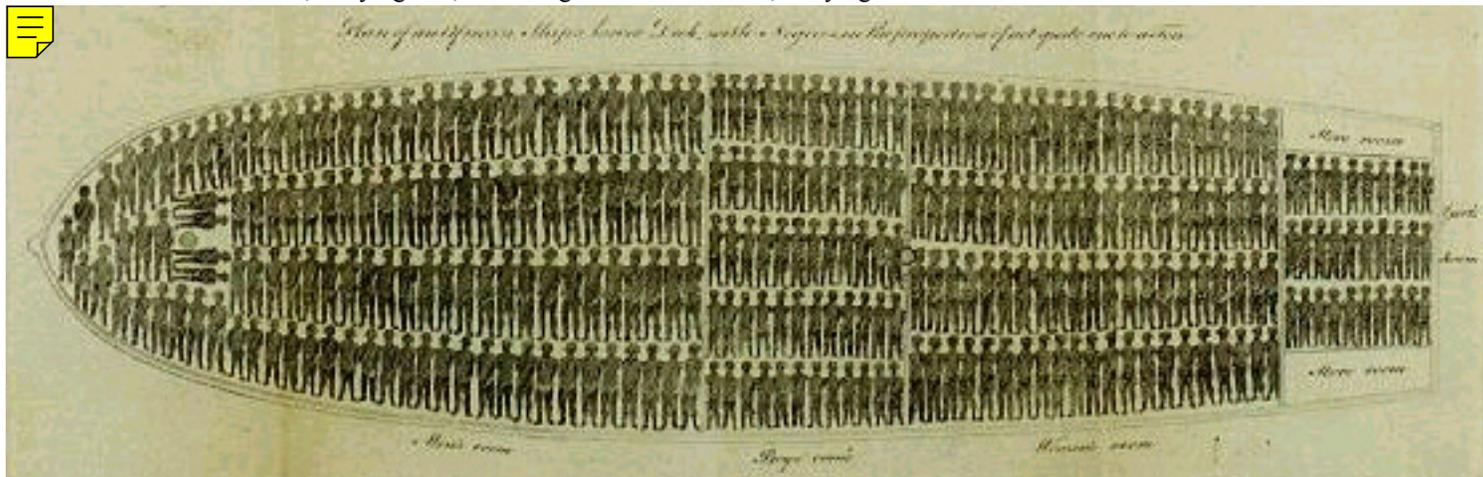
December 3, Wednesday: Gilbert Stuart was born at [North Kingstown, Rhode Island](#) (or, possibly, in Newport).

**SOUTH KINGSTOWN**

**NORTH KINGSTOWN**

**1757**

In [Rhode Island](#) harbors during this year, it has been estimated by Alexander Boyd Hawes, some 8 vessels were being fitted out for the [international slave trade](#). If an average cargo of [slaves](#) was 109—as we have estimated on the basis of a number of known cargos— then a total of 872 souls were transported during this year in Rhode Island bottoms alone. Examples from this year include the Rhode Island sloop *Dolphin*,<sup>6</sup> carrying a cargo of 80 slaves, the sloop *Gambia*, carrying a cargo of 140, the schooner *Sierra-Leone*, carrying 70, the snow *Two Brothers*, carrying 150, and a brig of unknown name, carrying 70.



A Quaker clerk turned over the blank volume in which the Friends Monthly Meeting of [South Kingstown](#) had been keeping since 1740 a record of its white births, white deaths, white marriages, and white removals, and upside down and backward in the back, began something very different from all that white stuff. What was begun upside down and backward at the end of the volume was — a record of the [manumissions](#) of the black slaves of these white [Rhode Island](#) Quakers. We learn that the 1st local [Quaker](#) to manumit a slave was Friend

6. Thomas Robinson was part owner of the [hero](#) *Dolphin*. He was a [Quaker](#) in good standing, of [Newport](#).



## NORTH KINGSTOWN

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

Richard Smith of Groton, Connecticut, who in this year manumitted an 18-year-old named Jane.

Name of slave	Owned by	Date of emancipation
Jane	Richard Smith	1757
Pegg	Stephen Richmond	27th 12th mo 1773
Phillis and her two children Casper and Judith	John Knowles	1st 11th mo 1773
Richard	Jeremiah Browning	27th 9th mo 1773
Israel	William Robinson	15th 1st mo 1780
Dick	John Congdon	29th 12th mo 1783
Luce } Jack } Fan }	William Congdon	29th 3d mo 1784
	Barshebe Knowles	24th 7th mo 1783
	Robert Knowles	
	Joseph Knowles	
Cuff, otherwise Cuff Knowles	John Congdon	
	Charles Congdon	
	Hannah Knowles	
Job	William Peckham	4th 8th mo 1786
Rose	William Peckham	24th 8th mo 1786

Friend Richard explained that the “Negrow Girl” in question had been become the property of his wife, Friend Abigail Gardner Smith, by the will of her father Stephen Gardner, “in Order to be a Slave all her Days According to the common Cuftom of Slavery.” The document is so totally eloquent in its lengthy expression of antislavery sentiments that I will copy it all here:

*I Richard Smith of Groton<sup>7</sup> in the County of New London and Colony of Connecticut upon Confideration and Knowing it Required of me I have written this in Order to Shew the reafon and make it manifest to mankind why that I Difcharge & Sett free my Negrow Girl named Jane at Eighteen Years of Age Daughter of Sarah which is now in Slavery with her Other Children among the Heirs of Stephen Gardnor of Norwich Deceafed this Girl Jane was Given to my Wife Abigail<sup>8</sup> by her Father Stephen Gardnor by will in order to be a Slave all her Days According to the common Cuftom of Slavery. But the falling into my hand by my Wife and the Lord by his free Goodnefs having Given me a clear Sight of the Cruelty of makeing a Slave of one that was by Nature as free as my Own Children and no ways by any Evil She had Committed brought her Self into Bondage and Slavery and therefore can no ways be Gilty of Slavery, and to argue because her Mother was made a Slave being by force and Violence brought Out of her Own Land against her mind and Will and Deprived of What She had there & made a Slave of her Should be a Sufficent Reafon that her posterity Should be oprest in bondage with Slavery. I see no Justice for it nor mercy in so Doing but Vi<sup>o</sup>lent Opprefsing the Inocent without Cause For this thing of Servants it hath pleased God to Sett before me in a Clear manner the case*

7. Friend Richard Smith of Groton deceased 28 of 8 mo 1800 “in the 96th year of his age.”

8. Friend Abigail Smith of Groton deceased 15 of 6 mo 1799.



## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

## NORTH KINGSTOWN

*of Servants and Especially the Unreasonableness of these matters and mistresses who profess to be the followers of Christ how they will buy & Sell and be partakers in making merchandise in Great Babylon of the Slaves that in the bodies of men and women and of these Strangers as Indians & Negroes that are taken out of their own*

*Country*

*[page]*

*Country or taken in War one among another and sent out which when brought here [word marked out] in stead of being Released*

*are sold into Slavery all their days and their posterity after them they being never so innocent in robbing of any and these masters and mistresses that buy them or other ways by their parents have them, all this while profess themselves to be the followers of Christ or Christians and yet how they will plead the reasonableness of keeping them in Slavery and their posterity after them But when they have pleaded all they can and used the best arguments they have, it is only to have their work done with ease & they to be great and to be Lord over their fellow creatures, because they have power & authority to oppress the helpless by a customary Law of the Nations to keep them in bondage under Slavery, quite renouncing and rejecting and hating to obey the Law & command of their great Lord and Master Christ as they call him who charge them saying Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that man should do to you do ye even so to them for this if the Law and the prophets said Our Great Lord Matt. 7 & 12. Now if it should be asked of any of these masters or mistresses if they in like manner with these children should be carried away unto any strange people in the world and be sold into Slavery whether they would be willing to serve a strange nation in Slavery & their children after them and be deprived of what they enjoyed in their own Country (for this is the case) I suppose their answer would be no nor any of our children upon any account: no not if it were in a Christian Land as they call this well then how can any of them plead the reasonableness of keeping any of them in Slavery with their posterity and would set them free in a reasonable time as they themselves with their children would be willing to be done by according to Christ's words above mentioned for by Nature all nations are free one from the other and the apostle saith God is no respecter of persons, the apostle likewise saith that God hath made of one blood all Nations of men to dwell on all the face of the Earth Acts 17 & 26*

*So*

*[new page]*

*So that by Nature & blood we are no better in God's sight than they and it is plain that Christ taught a doctrine that was to relieve oppressed and to unbind heavy burdens and let the innocent prisoner go free, and hath commanded*



## NORTH KINGSTOWN

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

us to love our *Enemys*, and to entertain *Stranger*, & not to opprefs them in *Bondage* with *Slavery* and said, he came not to *Defstroy* mens *Lives* but to save them *Luke 9 & 56* So that the way that brings them into *Slavery* is forbidden by *Chrift* for by war violence & stealth and tradeing in them is the way by which they are first Ordered to go into *Slavery*, and they that buy them or other ways have them and keep them in *Slavery* as they do there *Beafts*, for to do there *Labour* & not to *Releive* them and set them free, are partakers of the same evil, Therefore I Leave this as a faithfull *Teftimony* in the fear of the living *God* against all such wicked proceedings, and upon true *Confideration* of what is above written I hereby Declare that now at this *Time* that my *Negrow* *Girl* *Jane* hath arrived to *Eighteen* Years of *Age* that fhe Shall now go out *Free* from *Bondage* and *Slavery* as free as if she had been free born and that my *Heirs* *Executors* or *Administrators* fhall have no power over her to make a *Slave* of Her or her *pofterity* no more than if she had been [word lined out] free born, for I freely give her her freedom now at the arrival of the afores<sup>d</sup> age which is now fullfilled in this prefent Year 1757 as witnefs my hand

Richard Smith

Some time after I had written this *Discharge* I had it in *Confideration* which way was proper to make it manifest & secure and it appeared to me very proper to lay it before *Friends* at the preparative meeting, as buifinefs to the *Monthly* Meeting, to see if the *Monthly* Meeting would think proper that it might be put on *Record* or would forward *Untill* I might Know what might be done by *Friends* on this acc<sup>t</sup> for this thing hath had weight on my mind ever since this

Girl

[new page]

Girl was put into my hands to prove me in this part of *Self Denial* whether I would be faithfull or not [flourish] Now my *Friends* to tell you plainly some Years before this my *Intent* was to have bought some *negrow* *Slaves* for to have done my work to have saved hireing of help But when I was about buying them I was forbidden by the same power that now caufes me to set this *Girl* at *Liberty* for the matter was set before me in a *Clear* manner more *Clear* than what mortal man Could have done, and Therefore I believe it is not write for me to *Think* or *hide* in a thing of so great *Concernment* as to give my *Confent* to do to others *Contrary* to what we our selves would be willing to be done unto our selves if we were in *Slavery* as many of them are at this dayh & under such mafters and miftrefses too as would be willing to be called *Chrifts* true followers and make a large profefsion of some of his *Truths* but if we truly *Confider* *God* will have no part kept back for he call for *Juftice* and *mercy* and his *Soul* Loathes the *Oppressing* of the *Inocent* and poor & helpless and such as have none to help



## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

## NORTH KINGSTOWN

*and will afsuredly avenge their caufe in Righeoufnefs  
 These things I have found on my mind to lay before  
 Friends as a matter worth due [word lined out] Confideration  
 and so lay it before this meeting as Buifinefs [flourish]  
 Richard Smith [flourish]*

We note that the 1st draft of the [Declaration of Independence](#), in taking the King of England to task for having insisted on the continuation of the international slave trade (“He has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty in the persons of a distant people who never offended him, capturing and carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur a miserable death in their transportation thither. This piratical warfare, the opprobrium of infidel powers, is the warfare of the Christian King of Great Britain. Determined to keep open a market where men should be bought and sold, he has prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or to restrain this execrable commerce.”<sup>9</sup>), may be better understood by referring back to the debate in this year over banning the importation of [slaves](#) into Virginia. In this year, the question of a ban on the further importation of new slaves did come before the House of Burgesses, and it was not a debate over benevolence or over human rights. The primary sponsors of such a ban were the large planters of the Northern Neck region of Virginia, including the family of Richard Henry Lee, while the main opposition to it came primarily from smaller planters closer to the frontier, many of them affiliated with the John Robinson faction. Not long after this debate began, the legislators abandoned the possibility of a total ban and the discussion turned toward imposing a 10% tariff or head tax on newly imported Africans as a means of raising revenue to defray Virginia’s expenses for the Seven Years’ War. We do have some evidence that this situation in Virginia was then discussed with the British government, for after Francis Fauquier would become governor of Virginia, the topic would come up in his correspondence with the Board of Trade. Fauquier would on June 2, 1760 mention that this proposal had been made by some “old settlers who have bred large quantities of slaves and who would make a monopoly of them by a duty which they hoped would amount to a prohibition.” In council on December 10, 1770, [King George III of England](#) would direct them not to thus interfere with the importation of new slaves from Africa — but this was not cruelty offsetting a colonial benevolence, for in this debate, the first consideration had been the business of making money, the second consideration had been the business of making money, and the third consideration had been the business of making money.

### INTERNATIONAL SLAVE TRADE

1762

When Robert Hazard II died as the largest slaveholder in [South Kingstown, Rhode Island](#), his son Thomas Hazard III, a [Quaker](#) abolitionist, declined to inherit these [slaves](#).<sup>10</sup>

9. Although the sentences in question are confidently asserted to have been authored by [Jefferson](#), and confidently asserted to have been stricken from the draft by others, I know of no evidence to support any such speculation.

10. Please do not assume that this means that anyone became free.



## NORTH KINGSTOWN

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

1764

November 5, Monday: “Pope’s Day” in [Boston](#). As usual, gangs of toughs from Boston’s North End were battling it out with gangs of toughs from Boston’s South End, for possession of each other’s offensive effigies of the Catholic Pontiff. However, on this Pope’s Day, in the struggle in the streets, the carriage containing one of the Pope effigies rolled over the head of a boy. Here is an excerpt from the diary of John Rowe (1715-1787):<sup>11</sup>

*A sorrowful accident happened this forenoon at the North End. the wheel of the carriage that the Pope was fixed on run over a Boy’s head & he died instantly. The Sheriff, Justices, Officers of the Militia were ordered to destroy both S<sup>o</sup> & North End Popes. In the afternoon they got the North End Pope pulled to pieces. they went to the S<sup>o</sup> End but could not Conquer upon which the South End people brought out their pope & went in Triumph to the Northward and at the Mill Bridge a Battle begun between the people of Both Parts of the Town. The North End people having repaired their pope, but the South End people got the Battle (many were hurt & bruised on both sides) & Brought away the North End pope & burnt Both of them at the Gallows on the Neck. Several thousand people following them, hallowing &c.*

Hey, these good Protestant Bostonians hadn’t mean to hurt anyone, they had merely wanted to ridicule and offend Boston’s Catholics and defend the honor and reputation of their own neighborhoods, was all. Perhaps, we may assume, the dead five-year-old child had himself been a Protestant, an acolyte caught in the act of assimilating the imperatives of cultural chauvinism and religious prejudice.

### TIMELINE OF ACCIDENTS

Elisha Reynolds Potter (Senior) was born in [Little Rest](#) (now [Kingston](#)), [Rhode Island](#). He would learn the blacksmith’s trade and engage in agricultural pursuits, serve as a private on the side of the insurgents in the Revolutionary War, attend Plainfield Academy, study law, be admitted to the bar about 1789, and commence practice in South Kingstown Township. He would be elected in 1793 to the Rhode Island House of Representatives, and would serve as speaker in 1795 and 1796. He would be elected in 1796 as a Federalist to the 4th federal Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Benjamin Bourn, and would serve during the 5th federal Congress until his resignation in 1797. He would go again to the Rhode Island House of Representatives in 1798 and would serve as speaker in 1802 and from 1806 to 1808. He would be elected to the 11th, 12th, and 13th federal Congresses (March 4, 1809-March 3, 1815). He would go again to the Rhode Island House of Representatives in 1816 and would serve until 1835, except for the year 1818 during which he would make an unsuccessful bid to become the state governor.

11. It was from this sort of hearty warfare between arbitrary groups, I would suggest, that the American system of political parties has evolved. The concept that one ought to belong to the political party which espoused the attitudes with which one agreed, and ought to change parties if one’s attitudes happened to change, seems to be a later finesse on the spirit of faction, which originated in an attitude of “Let’s see who pushes, and who gets pushed.”



## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

## NORTH KINGSTOWN

1768

The [South Kingstown](#) monthly meeting of the Religious Society of Friends petitioned the [Rhode Island](#) general assembly for a law against the sort of “Disorderly People Black Tawnies & others” who had been disrupting the annual gatherings of [Quakers](#) there. By “Tawnies,” presumably, these white people meant the local reservation [Narragansett](#). The legislature obligingly provided them with such a there-oughta-be-a-law.

1769

The [South Kingstown](#) monthly meeting of the [Religious Society of Friends](#) was the first group of [Quakers](#) in [Rhode Island](#) to take the issue of abolitionism in New England to the New England Quarterly Meeting of the Quakers, and then to the New England Yearly Meeting. The Yearly Meeting for 1769 would appoint a committee that, in the following year, would report back a recommendation that Friends [manumit](#) all [slaves](#) owned by them, excepting only the very old and the very young — and the Yearly Meeting for 1770 would act positively upon this recommendation.

1770

In the previous year the [South Kingstown, Rhode Island](#) monthly meeting had taken the issue of abolitionism in New England to the New England [Yearly Meeting](#) of the [Religious Society of Friends](#), which had appointed a committee to study the matter and report back in the following year. At this year’s meeting, the committee recommended that all New England [Quakers manumit](#) all [slaves](#) owned by them, excepting only the very old and the very young. The Yearly Meeting embraced this recommendation.<sup>12</sup>

Up in the northern reaches of the [Rhode Island](#) colony, in [Cumberland](#), motherless [Friend Jemimah Wilkinson](#), age 18, was very happy that this was happening. She was decidedly opposed to human slavery. However, apparently without as much parental guidance as she needed, she was also being caught up emotionally in the religious re-awakening that was following the visits of the Reverend George Whitefield to New England. She would be becoming involved with the New Light [Baptists](#) of Ledyard, Connecticut, known also as “Rogerenes.” Her attendance at such meetings would lead in August 1776 to her being [disowned](#) by her Quaker meeting, the [Smithfield, Rhode Island](#) monthly meeting of the [Religious Society of Friends](#) — and then she would in effect transform herself into a New-Age “channeler” for a spirit from the Other World, and create her own religious climate centered around her own person and her own personal whims.<sup>13</sup>



12. For the benefit of non-[Quakers](#), I need to point out what this means. It means that there was not one single Friend who was so troubled by this as to stand in its way!

**SOUTH KINGSTOWN**

**NORTH KINGSTOWN**

**1773**

1st day 11th month, 14th year of the Reign over England of King George the Third: Friend John Knowles of the [South Kingstown, Rhode Island](#) Monthly Meeting of the [Religious Society of Friends](#) manumitted his Negrow Woman named Phillis and her two children the One named [Ceafar? Casper?] the other Judith. The [enslaved](#) mother became immediately and unconditionally free while the two children were to be bound to be apprenticed until they reached proper age.

Name of slave	Owned by	Date of emancipation
Jane	Richard Smith	1757
Pegg	Stephen Richmond	27th 12th mo 1773
Phillis and her two children Casper and Judith	John Knowles	1st 11th mo 1773
Richard	Jeremiah Browning	27th 9th mo 1773
Israel	William Robinson	15th 1st mo 1780
Dick	John Congdon	29th 12th mo 1783
Luce Jack Fan	William Congdon	29th 3d mo 1784
Cuff, otherwise Cuff Knowles	Barshebe Knowles Robert Knowles Joseph Knowles John Congdon Charles Congdon Hannah Knowles	24th 7th mo 1783
Job	William Peckham	4th 8th mo 1786
Rose	William Peckham	24th 8th mo 1786

13. Examples of this sort of religious misconduct have always abounded. There has been, for instance, in our own time, “Judge” J.F. Rutherford of the Watchtower Bible and Tract Society who channeled bigtime by receiving the concealed true meanings of Scripture direct from God as the occasion arose, and there has been the bestselling Jane Roberts, a housewife from upstate New York who was channeling “Seth,” and there has been the touring-circuit phenomenon J.Z. Knight who was channeling a Cro-Magnon warrior who identified himself as “Ramtha,” and of course, there has been the indefatigable and terminally enthusiastic Shirley MacLaine. The spiritual entities channeled have been variously assigned inventive names such as Ashtar, Aurora, Bashar, Emmanuel, Jesus, K17, Kuthumi, Lazarus, Lily, Mafu, Mary, Mentor, Merlin, Monka, Phebius, Ra, Ramtha, St. Germaine, Zolar, Zoosh — and in this indicated early instance in a Quaker or Baptist context, “Divine Spirit.” (You know the old one about how many legs a dog has, if you call its tail a leg, the answer being four and the reason being that calling a tale a leg doesn’t make it a leg? Well, in this context, calling self-privileging by the name “Divine Spirit,” in very much the same manner, doesn’t evade the sin of self-privileging.)



## NORTH KINGSTOWN

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

1774

Friends were beginning to encourage one another to bring their African-American servants to meeting for worship, to see to their education, and to arrange special meetings for them.

The New York [Yearly Meeting](#) of the Religious Society of Friends was beginning to ban its members from owning [slaves](#) but Friend [Elias Hicks](#) was noting “a great unwillingness in most of them to set their slaves free.” In his Jericho meeting for worship on Paumanok Long Island in this year, he spoke for the first time.

The New England [Yearly Meeting](#) appointed a committee to recommend new laws that would “tend to the abolition of [slavery](#).” Friend Thomas Hazard III of the [South Kingstown](#) monthly meeting, and Friends Moses Farnum and Thomas Lapham of the [Smithfield](#) monthly meeting, were on this committee.

1775

During the American Revolution there were some Americans who considered it necessary to guard the shoreline of the mainland, and [Nantucket Island](#), against seizure of property by British foraging parties based on [Aquidneck Island](#) in [Narragansett Bay](#). We don't know how effective this fighting was in protecting American property from the British, but Quakers of course refused to contribute to the cost of such protection, and therefore there were 496 cases of seizure of the goods of peace-testimony Quakers in [Rhode Island](#) by local revolutionary authorities. In 1778 the property thus distrained from members of New England [Yearly Meeting](#) by local American authorities amounted to £2,473, while in 1779 the total distraint rose to £3,453. For instance, here are some of the revolutionary seizures made of property of ancestors of [Quaker](#) families of [Providence](#) monthly meeting:

- In 1775, local revolutionary authorities seized a dictionary belonging to Friend Thomas Lapham, Jr. of [Smithfield](#).
- In 1775, local revolutionary authorities seized 5 pairs of women's shoes belonging to Friend Paul Green of [East Greenwich](#).
- In 1776, local revolutionary authorities would seize the fire tongs of Friend Stephen Hoxsie of [South Kingstown](#), as he was the guardian of John Foster but John had not mustered during an alarm.
- Between 1777 and 1782, local revolutionary authorities would seize 7 cows, 5 heifers, and 2 table cloths belonging to Friend Simeon Perry of South Kingstown.
- In 1777, local revolutionary authorities would seize a mare worth £30 belonging to Friend John Foster of South Kingstown.
- In 1777, local revolutionary authorities would seize 3 felt hats belonging to Friend John Carey of [East Greenwich](#).
- In 1780, local revolutionary authorities would seize a silver porringer belonging to Friend Isaac Lawton of [Portsmouth](#).
- Between 1780 and 1782, local revolutionary authorities would seize 29 boxes of spermaceti candles, 20 yards of white linen sheeting, 14 yards of kersey, 16 sides of sole leather, a 3-year-old heifer, and 2 stacks of hay belonging to Friend [Moses Brown](#) of [Providence](#).
- In 1781, local revolutionary authorities would seize 9 sheep and 2 steers belonging to Friend Amos Collins of South Kingstown.



## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

## NORTH KINGSTOWN

- In 1781, local revolutionary authorities would seize 2 ox chains and an ax belonging to Friend George Kinyan of [Rhode Island](#), because he had not been appearing at militia trainings.

In addition to property seizures, in three cases a Quaker man who refused to participate in militia activities would be jailed. One of these men was Friend David Anthony of [East Greenwich](#). In each case the Friends would conduct an investigation to determine whether the person had acted in the spirit and manner of Friends, and if he had, would go to the General Assembly at [Providence](#) to petition the “tender consciences” of the lawgivers for his freedom.

Not all [Rhode Island](#) Quakers refused to participate in the civil unrest of the period but those who did participate in any way were always rigorously and promptly [disowned](#). Between 1775 and 1784, the New England [Yearly Meeting](#) of the [Religious Society of Friends](#) would disown a total of 147 Quakers who had become involved in one way or another with the civil disruption. Among those [disowned](#) was, upon his own request, Major General [Nathanael Greene](#). (Less tolerance, in fact, was shown for those who deviated from the Peace Testimony than for those Friends who continued to hold slaves.)

[THE QUAKER PEACE TESTIMONY](#)

1776

February: At the women’s meeting for business of the [Religious Society of Friends](#) at [Smithfield, Rhode Island](#), “Lower house Preparative Meeting [[Saylesville](#)] informing that Patience Wilkinson hath had an illegitimate child<sup>14</sup> and also that [Jemimah Wilkinson](#) but seldom attends Friends Meetings nor makes use of the plain Scripture Language, This Meeting appoints Lydia Wilkinson and Mary Olney to Labor with them for said offenses and Report to this meeting in the 4th month next.”<sup>15</sup>

[QUAKER DISOWNMEN](#)

October: At the women’s meeting for business of the [Religious Society of Friends](#) at the upper meetinghouse in [Smithfield](#), “*Lydia Wilkinson continued to enform [sic] Patience and [Jemimah Wilkinson](#) of their being disowned from Friends and report to this Meeting.*”

There was, meanwhile, an outbreak of typhus in [Rhode Island](#), that evidently came with the *Columbus*, a ship of war carrying prisoners. As a girl, Friend Jemimah Wilkinson had experienced evangelical sermons by the Reverend George Whitefield and had been inspired by the female leader Ann Lee (“Mother Ann”) of the Shakers. At about the age of 18, she had become involved with the New Light [Baptists](#) or “Rogerenes” of Ledyard, Connecticut. At this point, while suffering under the spiritual distress of being [disowned](#) by her monthly meeting of the Society and contemplating the long road of atonement and spiritual rectification that would be necessary before such a disownment could be erased, probably while in Ledyard, as a victim of the typhus epidemic she fell into a prolonged coma — and upon reviving, she would proclaim that her soul had gone to Heaven and had been replaced in her body by “Spirit of Life.” God had sent this apparition to inhabit her body in order to warn earthly creatures of His impending wrath. Discontinuing the use of the name “Jemimah Wilkinson” and denominating herself instead “Publik Universal Friend,” she would preach, attired in something suggestive of men’s rather than of women’s clothing, through Connecticut and Rhode Island. The

14. Eventually Patience Wilkinson would marry, in upstate New York, with a son of Judge William Potter of [South Kingstown, Rhode Island](#).

15. We may presume that this Friend Lydia Wilkinson would have been a close older relative who might succeed in placing herself *in loco parentis* for these motherless teenage girls.

preserved image we have of her portrays her while attired in a rather standard clerical gown and collar over her men's clothing:



For a time her friend [Moses Brown](#) had been taken by her pretensions, but at the point of her disownment, he was able to stand aside. Here is the account of this by the Los Angeles newsman and storyteller Charles Rappleye on page 187 of his recent *SONS OF PROVIDENCE: THE BROWN BROTHERS, THE SLAVE TRADE, AND THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION* (NY: Simon & Schuster, 2006) — an account in which he has exaggerated some of the details (such as the precise number of hours that she was uncommunicative, and the conceit that she had been “pronounced dead”) and gotten other details bass-ackward (for instance suggesting that she had been opposed to war when in fact she and her family were at odds with the Quaker Peace Testimony, sending a number of the Wilkinson sons to Washington’s army):

Moses’ quest for meaning drew him to another homegrown mystic during the early days of the war, a tall, striking woman named Jemima Wilkinson. As deep and stoic as was Job Scott, Wilkinson was extravagant. She called herself “the Public Universal Friend,” and mesmerized audiences for hours by proclaiming moral convictions she said were acquired by revelation, or simply by delivering from memory lengthy quotations from the Bible. Some of her contemporaries considered her a charlatan, but she had genuine charisma, and won a following among powerful people in Rhode Island, including several prominent judges. Moses knew Wilkinson from her youth. Her father, a Quaker farmer, was a cousin to Israel Wilkinson, the ironworker long associated with the Browns, and also to Stephen and Esek Hopkins, connections that ensured her entrée to the elite families of Rhode Island. Jemima was intrigued early on by a variety of religious doctrines, including those of the New Light Baptists and the Quakers, but her transformation took place in 1776, when she contracted a case of typhus. Beset with fever and delirium, she was pronounced dead, but she arose after thirty-six hours, and proclaimed her own resurrection. In the following months, Jemima Wilkinson renounced her former worldly identity and began holding ad hoc prayer meetings in country glades or borrowed meetinghouses. She preached a sort of radical strain of Quakerism, damning war, slavery, and matrimony in sermons that often ran over two hours. Her traveling services evolved into a sort of religious circus, featuring appearances by devotees who dubbed themselves Prophet Daniel and Prophet Elijah and who mimicked Wilkinson by professing visions and delivering messages from on high.

SOUTH KINGSTOWN

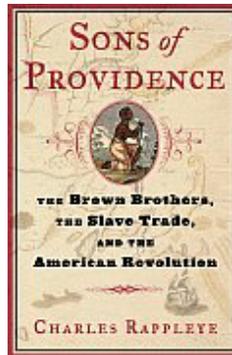
NORTH KINGSTOWN



## NORTH KINGSTOWN

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

Moses was intrigued by Wilkinson and attended several of her meetings. He was impressed with her knowledge of the Bible, but more than that, Moses was drawn to her story of divine inspiration. From the time of his own revelation, while walking home from Anna's grave, Moses looked for similar signs of God's active hand. Another adherent was Moses' uncle Elisha Brown, who attended several of her meetings and, convinced "that she was a messenger from God," invited her to his home, where they spent several evenings discussing her message and the controversy she caused among Rhode Island Quakers. Fortunately for Moses, however, he could not accept her as a prophet, and when the New England Meeting formally ostracized Wilkinson and barred attendance at her meetings, Moses was able to watch the proceedings with a sense of bemused detachment.



Jemimah would establish congregations at New Milford, Connecticut, and at Greenwich, Rhode Island. She did nothing to restrain enthusiastic followers who acclaimed her as the Messiah, and occasionally a stone would be thrown at her.

A memorandum of the introduction of that fatal Fever, called in the year 1776 the Columbus fever, since called the Typhus... The ship called *Columbus* which sailed out of [Providence](#) in the state of Rhode Island, being a ship of war, on her return brought with her prisoners this awful and alarming disease of which many of the inhabitants in Providence died. On the fourth of the tenth month it reached the house of Jemima Wilkinson, ten miles from Providence... A certain young woman, known by the name of Jemima Wilkinson, was seized with this mortal disease. And on the 2nd day of her illness was rendered almost incapable of helping herself. And the fever continued to increase until fifth day of the week, about midnight she appeared to meet the shock of Death; which (released) the Soul.

What was it she preached? –Generally, she favored celibacy and plainness of dress, and opposed slavery. As an intellectual record it's not all that impressive. She totally bought into the Puritan vision of the inherent depravity of humankind. Various [Quakers](#), especially those favorable to the American cause in the Revolution, would follow her in approximately a similar manner to the manner in which the Shakers followed Mother Ann Lee. The [Religious Society of Friends](#) would be disowning a number of these Friends as they made themselves guilty by association. Although her brother Stephen Wilkinson and sisters Mercy Wilkinson, Betsey (?) Wilkinson, and Deborah Wilkinson followed Universal Friend in her relocation to upstate New York, her father Jeremiah Wilkinson, who had admittedly at times served as her escort but had never been a convert, and her brother Jeremiah Wilkinson, eventually would resume association with the [Smithfield](#) Friends.



Jemima Wilkinson was born in Cumberland, Nov. 19, 1752, and is,



## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

## NORTH KINGSTOWN



without doubt, the most singular as well as celebrated female character Rhode Island has ever produced. When she was about eighteen years of age, she became very much impressed with matters of a religious nature. A great religious excitement prevailed about this time in the county of Providence, and soon spread itself all over the State, through the efforts and preaching of George Whitefield. Jemima became very much interested and a great change came over her life. From a gay, spirited girl she became a sort of recluse, and spent her time in the study of the scriptures and deep meditation.

In 1775 she was stricken with a severe fever, and during her illness she pretended to have a vision from on high, and received a call, as she was pleased to term it, to go out and preach to the sin-burdened world. She arose suddenly one night, demanded her clothes, and appeared to be in a trance. The next Sabbath she preached her first sermon under the old oak tree we have mentioned in another part of this work. Her words made a decided sensation upon her hearers. She styled herself the "People's Universal Friend," and ever afterward was known by that appellation. She travelled through the country preaching her peculiar doctrine and soon surrounded herself with many devoted followers. For some six years she made her home at Judge Potter's, in [Kingstown](#). The Judge was a wealthy land-holder and became one of her most devoted admirers. When others began to desert her and cry her down as an imposter and a selfish, scheming woman, the Judge became all the more infatuated, and no means were spared to sustain her cause and protect her from the calumnies of her enemies. Wherever she went, the Judge was her companion, and when she finally resolved to leave her native State and settle in the wilds of western New York, Mr. Potter was among the most prominent advocates of this movement.

He at last became embarrassed financially, and his fine estate was sold, and in his old age he was compelled to live in straitened circumstances, a victim of infatuated devotion to this artful adventuress. She claimed for herself supernatural powers, and great crowds often congregated to witness some of her wonderful performances. She several times attempted to raise the dead, and her failures were attributed to want of faith in those who had assembled to witness the verification of her pretended supernatural powers. She removed with a few followers to Yales County, N. Y., and settled at a place which they called New Jerusalem. Here she spent the remainder of her eventful life, and died July 1, 1819. After her death her followers remained for several years and kept up their peculiar organization.

The history of this woman has been written by several different parties, and the fallacy of her pretended inspiration received the verdict it so justly merited. And yet, that she was a woman possessed of more than ordinary abilities and some admirable traits of character it would be more than folly to deny. She lived in an age when ignorance and superstition in matters of religion were more prevalent than now, and it is not strange that she drew to her faith many good and honest people. Experience teaches that there is no creed without its believers and no delusion without its dupes. The saying that "murder will out" is accepted as truth, and the excitement attending the



## NORTH KINGSTOWN

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

supposed celestial powers of this artful woman was shrewdly turned to account, and avarice preyed upon credulity. A great revolution is silently making its way through the world by the developing influences of education, the freedom of thought and the press, and will end in promoting the highest interests of the race, and remove forever the last vestige of religious superstition and fanaticism.



The Old Baptist Church at Abbott's was situated on the east side of the Lanesville road, upon the site now [1878] occupied by D.A. Thompson's house. It was built about the year 1700. It was a wooden structure, two stories high, with a large gallery. Its size was 30 x 60 feet, and it was torn down in 1825. Under an oak-tree that stood in front of this church, the celebrated Jemima Wilkinson made her first speech, and was listened to with attention.

The Baptist Catholic Society was chartered January, 1797. It held its meetings during warm weather in the shade of the old oak-tree at Lonsdale. These meetings were discontinued about 1860.

The old oak-tree in Lonsdale is an historical relic of the past. It is held in great veneration by the citizens of the place, and an iron railing has been placed around it. The tree is supposed to be three hundred years old, but is now [1878] rapidly going to decay. It is said, by good authorities, that these trees are one hundred years maturing, they flourish another hundred, and decay in the third and last hundred years.

([Friend Jemimah Wilkinson](#) was not the only American woman to begin cross-dressing in this year. In Middleborough, Massachusetts, the mind of a 16- year-old indentured servant, Deborah Sampson, was becoming "agitated with the enquiry — why a nation, separated from us by an ocean ... [should] enforce on us plans of subjugation." Sampson would resolve to make herself into "one of the severest avengers of the wrong" and through flattening her breasts with a bandage would enlist in the Revolutionary army as a common soldier. She was at this point also involved with the New Light [Baptists](#), although she would get in trouble with them and be expelled, and although she would be detected in the army and discharged. She would then transform herself more completely and competently, into the Revolutionary soldier Robert Shurtleff, for 17 months an enlisted man in the 4th Massachusetts Regiment of the Continental Army. She would suffer war wounds in an encounter with a Tory militia while on a scouting expedition in the New York countryside but, at a later point, would fall ill with a fever and be discovered again to be of the female persuasion. With "chastity inviolate" — but of course they checked this out— she would receive a revolutionary veteran's pension. Her grave in Rockridge Cemetery is marked as that of "a revolutionary soldier." She married, so after her death her husband received the monetary equivalent of a revolutionary veteran's widow's pension.)



## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

## NORTH KINGSTOWN

1778

January 8, Thursday: Pardon Crandall was born in [Westerly, Rhode Island](#), the son of Christopher Crandall, grandson of James W. Crandall, great-grandson of Joseph Crandall, great-great-grandson of Joseph Crandall, and great-great-great-grandson of John Crandall, and would die on July 20, 1838 in Canterbury, Connecticut. He would get married with Esther Carpenter on December 19, 1799 in Hopkinton, Rhode Island. I have as yet been unable to generate any record of involvement with any [Quakers](#) on the part of this family of origin (the records of the [South Kingstown](#) Monthly Meeting, pre-split, would be the logical place, since that meeting was set off in 1743 and continued to 1842 and was the only record-keeping meeting anywhere near Westerly), although we do know that their daughter [Prudence Crandall](#) would be educated at the [Yearly Meeting School](#) boarding school of the New England [Yearly Meeting](#) in [Providence](#).

May 25, Sunday: A British force of 500 men, including Hessian troops, marched through [Warren](#) and down the main street of [Bristol, Rhode Island](#) (now known as Hope Street), setting fire to many buildings and taking several citizens as prisoners to [Newport](#). The posh residence of the family of Captain [Mark Anthony DeWolf](#) at the south corner of Burton and Hope streets was one of the 19 torched (the DeWolfs had fled to a farm in Swansea). Most of the houses burnt were the barracks of American troops or homes of prominent “rebels.” (Bristol now boasts the oldest continuous 4th-of-July celebration in America. First staged in 1785, it was begun by Bristolians who had taken part in the revolution.)

CELEBRATING OUR B-DAY

After the failure of the American drive to recapture [Newport, Rhode Island](#), [Jemimah Wilkinson](#), who had become known as “The Universal Friend,” and some of her associates, obtained General John Sullivan’s permission and the British commander’s permission to pass through the military lines and pay a visit to



## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

## NORTH KINGSTOWN

England. It has been suspected that her agenda was to pay an evangelical visit to King George III.



This agenda would fail of accomplishment, but she would succeed in winning over Judge William Potter of [South Kingstown, Rhode Island](#). He would in 1780 create a sanctuary for her and her little group of admirers on his estate at [Little Rest](#) (now [Kingston](#)).

Universal Friend would be going on preaching trips escorted by her father. Eventually her father would be replaced at her side, first by Judge Potter and then by her cadre of women friends. Her caravan –usually 12, riding two by two behind her spirited horse with her seated on a stunning white leather and blue velvet saddle– would find its way to Philadelphia and Worcester in Pennsylvania. Meetinghouses would be established, initially in South Kingston at the home of Judge Potter and then also in New Milford, Connecticut.<sup>16</sup>

The town of Acton was keeping tabs on how much the revolution was costing them:

4 men	<a href="#">Rhode Island</a>	2¼ months	May and June	at £6=£24
4 men	Northern Army	4 months	Aug. to Dec.	at £24=£96
4 men	Northern Army	1½ months	Oct. and Nov.	at £9=£36
4 men	Cambridge	5 months	Nov. to April	at £12=£48
6 men	Cambridge	3 months	April to July	at £7¼=£43½

A full estimate of the services cannot be made. This town had the honor of furnishing several officers during the revolutionary war. Lieutenant Colonel Francis Faulkner and Captain Simon Hunt were in the battle at White Plains, and at other times were also engaged in actual service. The constitution was adopted by more than two thirds of the votes of the town.<sup>17</sup>

16. We are tempted to disrespect such a person as a mere self-deluded religious poseur — but in all fairness, if we do so there are any number of posturing males, cut from the same broadcloth, even today on the tube, whom we should also “diss.”

17. [Lemuel Shattuck](#)’s 1835 [A HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF CONCORD:...](#). Boston: Russell, Odiorne, and Company; Concord MA: [John Stacy](#)  
(On or about November 11, 1837 [Henry Thoreau](#) would indicate a familiarity with the contents of at least pages 2-3 and 6-9 of this historical study.)

1780

Judge William Potter had manumitted his slaves and was providing a sanctuary for “The Universal Friend” ([Jemimah Wilkinson](#)) and her band of followers at “the Old Abbey” on his estate at Little Rest (the village of [Kingston](#)) about a mile to the north of [South Kingstown, Rhode Island](#). To house his guests he made such large additions to his already large mansion (14 new rooms) that he was obliged to undertake a mortgage he would not be able to maintain. According to a record that has survived, the Judge’s daughter Susannah Potter “died in the arms of The Friend.” Dr. Joshua Babcock of [Westerly](#), a friend of Benjamin Franklin, had become one of her followers. She remained on friendly terms with [Stephen Hopkins](#), former governor of Rhode Island, a cousin. (She was also related to [Esek Hopkins](#), first commodore of the American navy.) She had influence among the [Quakers](#) of Cape Cod. Since she was not an advocate of the Quaker Peace Testimony, she was able to speak at a “Free Quaker” meeting of the disowned Friends, in Philadelphia.



THE QUAKER PEACE TESTIMONY

Jemimah came to be known not only as “The Universal Friend” but also, inside her band of disciples, as “Beft-Friend.” Upon one occasion in New Milford, Connecticut, she would proclaim a 30-day fast on bread and water — and her disciples would obey. (What are beft-friends for? :-)

1781

March 6, Tuesday: According to the journal of [Friend Thomas B. Hazard](#) or Hafsard or Hasard of [Kingstown, Rhode Island](#),<sup>18</sup> “General Washington went to Newport this day. The town was illuminated.” Presumably Washington and his escort of 20 soldiers had arrived over the old Pequot trail out of Connecticut and had crossed over to [Newport](#) on the ferry.

People were trying to kill each other at Wetzell’s or Whitsall’s Mills and at Wiboo Swamp in South Carolina. (I wish they’d learn to stop doing that.)

In England, Erasmus Darwin and the widowed Elizabeth Pole were wed. She was wealthy, so during this month they would move from Lichfield to her grand home, Radburn Hall near Derby.



This of course meant that Dr. Darwin would no longer be able to attend the monthly meetings of the Lunar Society at the Soho House in Birmingham — that his future contacts with these friends would be through correspondence.

THE LUNAR SOCIETY OF BIRMINGHAM



18. He was a blacksmith and sometimes rode to [Quaker](#) meeting with his wife on the same horse — and sometimes she would fall off but “not hurt herself much.” He was called “Nailer Tom” because of the nails he trimmed from scrap iron, and in order to distinguish him from a relative known as “College Tom,” from another relative known as “Shepherd Tom,” and from his own son who —because he had fits— was known as “Pistol-Head Tom.”



## NORTH KINGSTOWN

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

1783

April 25, Friday: According to the journal of [Friend Thomas B. Hazard](#) or Hafsard or Hasard of [Kingstown, Rhode Island](#), also known as “Nailer Tom,”<sup>19</sup> there had been a great firing of cannon on account of the “Dickrelashon of Peece.”

1783. The news of the restoration of peace, and the acknowledgment of our independence, was celebrated with great pomp, April 22. There was feasting and training, a sermon and an oration, canon-firing, bell-ringing and flag-displaying, from morning till night; and fire-works and a brilliant illumination terminated the joyful demonstration in a blaze of splendor.

24th day 7th month: In [South Kingstown, Rhode Island](#), [Bathsheba? Barshebe?] Knowles, Robert Knowles, Joseph Knowles, Jr., John Congdon, Charles Congdon, and Hannah Knowles [manumitted](#) an [enslaved](#) Mustee or Molatto Man known by the name of Cuff Otherwife Cuff Knowles.

Name of slave	Owned by	Date of emancipation
Jane	Richard Smith	1757
Pegg	Stephen Richmond	27th 12th mo 1773
Phillis and her two children Casper and Judith	John Knowles	1st 11th mo 1773
Richard	Jeremiah Browning	27th 9th mo 1773
Israel	William Robinson	15th 1st mo 1780
Dick	John Congdon	29th 12th mo 1783
Luce } Jack } Fan }	William Congdon	29th 3d mo 1784
Cuff, otherwise Cuff Knowles	Barshebe Knowles Robert Knowles Joseph Knowles John Congdon Charles Congdon Hannah Knowles	24th 7th mo 1783
Job	William Peckham	4th 8th mo 1786
Rose	William Peckham	24th 8th mo 1786

19. He was called “Nailer Tom” because his trade was the cutting of nails from scrap iron, and in order to distinguish him from a relative known as “College Tom,” from another relative known as “Shepherd Tom,” and from his own son who –because he had fits– was known as “Pistol-Head Tom.”

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

## NORTH KINGSTOWN

29th day 12th month: [Friend](#) John Congdon of [South Kingstown, Rhode Island](#) manumitted a Negro Lad Named Dick about 14 years of age and pledged that for the meanwhile he would provide for instruct and direct him. "During his Infancy," until the age of 21, Dick the former [slave](#) was to play the role of apprentice.

Name of slave	Owned by	Date of emancipation		
Jane	Richard Smith	1757		
Pegg	Stephen Richmond	27th 12th mo 1773		
Phillis and her two children Casper and Judith	John Knowles	1st 11th mo 1773		
Richard	Jeremiah Browning	27th 9th mo 1773		
Israel	William Robinson	15th 1st mo 1780		
Dick	John Congdon	29th 12th mo 1783		
Luce } Jack } Fan }	William Congdon	29th 3d mo 1784		
Cuff, otherwise Cuff Knowles			Barshebe Knowles	24th 7th mo 1783
			Robert Knowles	
	Joseph Knowles			
	John Congdon			
	Charles Congdon			
	Hannah Knowles			
Job	William Peckham	4th 8th mo 1786		
Rose	William Peckham	24th 8th mo 1786		

1784

Beginning of the New England [Yearly Meeting](#) boarding school at [Portsmouth, Rhode Island](#). The committee that ran this school was made up of two members from each monthly meeting. Classes were held in a small upper room at the Portsmouth Meetinghouse and the students boarded among the families of local [Friends](#).<sup>20</sup> The master of the school was Isaac Lawton, who had been Clerk of the New England Yearly Meeting. Among the initial crop of 30 students were:

- Obadiah Brown, a son of [Moses Brown](#)
- Jonathan Lapham of [Smithfield](#) Monthly Meeting

20. The [Quaker](#) school accepted non-Quaker children, so long as they would continue to abide by the Quaker rules.

## NORTH KINGSTOWN

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

- Abraham Borden of [South Kingstown](#) Monthly Meeting<sup>21</sup>



21. This effort would endure for four years, until 1788. After a hiatus of two decades, in 1808, Friend [Moses Brown](#) would revive this school board, and after more than another decade of planning, the school would begin anew in 1819, this time atop College Hill in [Providence](#).)

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

## NORTH KINGSTOWN

This school would be discontinued due to cash flow problems after but four years of operation, in 1788, and would for decades exist only as a concept in a storage box. However, this original attempt in 1784 in Portsmouth would enable the present school to utilize the numerals “1784” on its logo, as a sort of slogan (you see, they’re not really saying that their school began in the Year of Our Lord 1784 — they are merely reciting these four digits, in the same way that their present sports audiences recite their sports slogan “Go Quakes!” without actually making any reference to the Religious Society of Friends). You will notice that they are also superimposing these four anonymous digits on a sketch of a building that would be constructed not in 1784 but some 35 years later, in 1819, and not in Portsmouth but in Providence after they had been out of existence for several decades except as a nice concept:



(Of course, it would be arguably more honest for them to be using the numerals “1819” on their logo — but as we all are aware, an excess of honesty is not always a winning policy. Go Quakes!)



## NORTH KINGSTOWN

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

29th 3d month: [Friend](#) William Congdon of [South Kingstown, Rhode Island](#) manumitted his [slave](#) Negro man named Jack. He also freed toddler Negro girls named Luce and Fan (until the age of 18, the girls were to be considered as apprentices).

Name of slave	Owned by	Date of emancipation		
Jane	Richard Smith	1757		
Pegg	Stephen Richmond	27th 12th mo 1773		
Phillis and her two children Casper and Judith	John Knowles	1st 11th mo 1773		
Richard	Jeremiah Browning	27th 9th mo 1773		
Israel	William Robinson	15th 1st mo 1780		
Dick	John Congdon	29th 12th mo 1783		
Luce } Jack } Fan }	William Congdon	29th 3d mo 1784		
Cuff, otherwise Cuff Knowles			Barshebe Knowles	24th 7th mo 1783
			Robert Knowles	
	Joseph Knowles			
	John Congdon			
	Charles Congdon			
	Hannah Knowles			
Job	William Peckham	4th 8th mo 1786		
Rose	William Peckham	24th 8th mo 1786		

### 1785

August 23, Tuesday (or 20, Saturday): [Oliver Hazard Perry](#) was born at the Old Perry Homestead in [South Kingstown, Rhode Island](#), of parents who have been characterized, among those inclined to be charitable, as "[Fighting Quakers](#)."<sup>22</sup>

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

22. A Quaker fighting is like a chicken pissing — if it pisses it must be something else wearing a chicken suit.

The family product who had broken with the Peace Testimony had been Christopher Raymond Perry, who at the age of about 16 during the Revolution had donned the scarlet-and-gold uniform of the "Kingstown Reds." He gunned down one of his neighbors, Friend Simeon Tucker of Matunuck, Rhode Island, who had refused to contribute to the war effort, whereupon he fled the town. In other words, Oliver Hazard Perry's ancestor was not so much a Fighting Quaker as he was a murderer and a fugitive. Captured by the British, he languished aboard the prison ship *Jersey* and then among the Scotch/Irish at Newry on the northern coast of Ireland before breaking his parole and escaping disguised as an English sailor — but had improved upon the occasion to the point at which after the war he was able to reappear at the Perry family home, his sins forgiven, with a Scots/Irish bride, Sarah Wallace Alexander.

### PERRYS OF RHODE ISLAND

**SOUTH KINGSTOWN**

**NORTH KINGSTOWN**

1786

24th day 8th month: [Friend](#) William Peckham of [South Kingstown, Rhode Island](#) manumitted his [enslaved](#) almost-15-year-old Negro Girl Named Rofe and 12-year-old Negro Boy Named Job. Rofe would serve as an apprentice until age 18, and Job until age 21.

Name of slave	Owned by	Date of emancipation
Jane	Richard Smith	1757
Pegg	Stephen Richmond	27th 12th mo 1773
Phillis and her two children	} John Knowles	1st 11th mo 1773
Casper and Judith		
Richard	Jeremiah Browning	27th 9th mo 1773
Israel	William Robinson	15th 1st mo 1780
Dick	John Congdon	29th 12th mo 1783
Luce	}  William Congdon	29th 3d mo 1784
Jack		
Fan		
Cuff, otherwise Cuff Knowles	} Barshebe Knowles	24th 7th mo 1783
Job	William Peckham	4th 8th mo 1786
Rose	William Peckham	24th 8th mo 1786

1787

October 31, Wednesday: [Friend Moses Brown](#) and four other [Quakers](#) prevailed at a meeting of the General Assembly in [South Kingstown, Rhode Island](#). By a vote of 44 over 4 their long-sought ban on participation in the [international slave trade](#) was enacted. Governor John Collins and his ten assistants quickly signed this into effect.

"An act to prevent the slave trade and to encourage the abolition of [slavery](#)." This act prohibited and censured trade under penalty of £100 for each person and £1,000 for each vessel. Bartlett, INDEX TO THE PRINTED ACTS AND RESOLVES, p. 333; NARRAGANSETT HISTORICAL REGISTER, II. 298-9.

ANTISLAVERY

W.E. Burghardt Du Bois: In 1652 Rhode Island passed a law designed to prohibit life slavery in the colony. It declared that "Whereas, there is a common course practised amongst English men to buy negers, to that end they may have them for service or slaves forever; for the preventing of such practices among us, let it be ordered, that no blacke mankind or white



## NORTH KINGSTOWN

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

being forced by covenant bond, or otherwise, to serve any man or his assignes longer than ten yeares, or untill they come to bee twentie four yeares of age, if they bee taken in under fourteen, from the time of their cominge within the liberties of this Collonie. And at the end or terme of ten yeares to sett them free, as the manner is with the English servants. And that man that will not let them goe free, or shall sell them away elsewhere, to that end that they may bee enslaved to others for a long time, hee or they shall forfeit to the Collonie forty pounds."<sup>23</sup>

This law was for a time enforced,<sup>24</sup> but by the beginning of the eighteenth century it had either been repealed or become a dead letter; for the Act of 1708 recognized perpetual slavery, and laid an impost of £3 on Negroes imported.<sup>25</sup> This duty was really a tax on the transport trade, and produced a steady income for twenty years.<sup>26</sup> From the year 1700 on, the citizens of this State engaged more and more in the carrying trade, until Rhode Island became the greatest slave-trader in America. Although she did not import many slaves for her own use, she became the clearing-house for the trade of other colonies. Governor Cranston, as early as 1708, reported that between 1698 and 1708 one hundred and three vessels were built in the State, all of which were trading to the West Indies and the Southern colonies.<sup>27</sup> They took out lumber and brought back molasses, in most cases making a slave voyage in between. From this, the trade grew. Samuel Hopkins, about 1770, was shocked at the state of the trade: more than thirty distilleries were running in the colony, and one hundred and fifty vessels were in the slave-trade.<sup>28</sup> "Rhode Island," said he, "has been more deeply interested in the slave-trade, and has enslaved more Africans than any other colony in New England." Later, in 1787, he wrote: "The inhabitants of Rhode Island, especially those of Newport, have had by far the greater share in this traffic, of all these United States. This trade in human species has been the first wheel of commerce in Newport, on which every other movement in business has chiefly depended. That town has been built up, and flourished in times past, at the expense of the blood, the liberty, and happiness of the poor Africans; and the inhabitants have lived on this, and by it have gotten most of their wealth and riches."<sup>29</sup>

The Act of 1708 was poorly enforced. The "good intentions" of its framers "were wholly frustrated" by the clandestine "hiding and conveying said negroes out of the town [Newport] into the country, where they lie concealed."<sup>30</sup> The act was accordingly strengthened by the Acts of 1712 and 1715, and made to apply to importations by land as well as by sea.<sup>31</sup> The Act of 1715, however, favored the trade by admitting African Negroes free of duty. The chaotic state of Rhode Island did not allow England

23. RHODE ISLAND COLONIAL RECORD, I. 240.

24. Cf. letter written in 1681: NEW ENGLAND REGISTER, XXXI. 75-6. Cf. also Arnold, HISTORY OF RHODE ISLAND, I. 240.

25. The text of this act is lost (COLONIAL RECORD, IV. 34; Arnold, HISTORY OF RHODE ISLAND, II. 31). The Acts of Rhode Island were not well preserved, the first being published in Boston in 1719. Perhaps other whole acts are lost.

26. E.g., it was expended to pave the streets of Newport, to build bridges, etc.: RHODE ISLAND COLONIAL RECORD, IV. 191-3, 225.

27. RHODE ISLAND COLONIAL RECORD, IV. 55-60.

28. Patten, REMINISCENCES OF SAMUEL HOPKINS (1843), page 80.

29. Hopkins, WORKS (1854), II. 615.

30. Preamble of the Act of 1712.

31. RHODE ISLAND COLONIAL RECORD, IV. 131-5, 138, 143, 191-3.



## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

## NORTH KINGSTOWN

often to review her legislation; but as soon as the Act of 1712 came to notice it was disallowed, and accordingly repealed in 1732.<sup>32</sup> Whether the Act of 1715 remained, or whether any other duty act was passed, is not clear.

While the foreign trade was flourishing, the influence of the Friends and of other causes eventually led to a movement against slavery as a local institution. Abolition societies multiplied, and in 1770 an abolition bill was ordered by the Assembly, but it was never passed.<sup>33</sup> Four years later the city of Providence resolved that "as personal liberty is an essential part of the natural rights of mankind," the importation of slaves and the system of slavery should cease in the colony.<sup>34</sup> This movement finally resulted, in 1774, in an act "prohibiting the importation of Negroes into this Colony," – a law which curiously illustrated the attitude of Rhode Island toward the slave-trade. The preamble of the act declared: "Whereas, the inhabitants of America are generally engaged in the preservation of their own rights and liberties, among which, that of personal freedom must be considered as the greatest; as those who are desirous of enjoying all the advantages of liberty themselves, should be willing to extend personal liberty to others; – Therefore," etc. The statute then proceeded to enact "that for the future, no negro or mulatto slave shall be brought into this colony; and in case any slave shall hereafter be brought in, he or she shall be, and are hereby, rendered immediately free...." The logical ending of such an act would have been a clause prohibiting the participation of Rhode Island citizens in the slave-trade. Not only was such a clause omitted, but the following was inserted instead: "Provided, also, that nothing in this act shall extend, or be deemed to extend, to any negro or mulatto slave brought from the coast of Africa, into the West Indies, on board any vessel belonging to this colony, and which negro or mulatto slave could not be disposed of in the West Indies, but shall be brought into this colony. Provided, that the owner of such negro or mulatto slave give bond ... that such negro or mulatto slave shall be exported out of the colony, within one year from the date of such bond; if such negro or mulatto be alive, and in a condition to be removed."<sup>35</sup>

In 1779 an act to prevent the sale of slaves out of the State was passed,<sup>36</sup> and in 1784, an act gradually to abolish slavery.<sup>37</sup> Not until 1787 did an act pass to forbid participation in the slave-trade. This law laid a penalty of £100 for every slave transported and £1000 for every vessel so engaged.<sup>38</sup>

32. RHODE ISLAND COLONIAL RECORD, IV. 471.

33. Arnold, HISTORY OF RHODE ISLAND, II. 304, 321, 337. For a probable copy of the bill, see NARRAGANSETT HISTORICAL REGISTER, II. 299.

34. A man dying intestate left slaves, who became thus the property of the city; they were freed, and the town made the above resolve, May 17, 1774, in town meeting: Staples, ANNALS OF PROVIDENCE (1843), page 236.

35. RHODE ISLAND COLONIAL RECORD, VII. 251-2.

36. BARTLETT'S INDEX, page 329; Arnold, HISTORY OF RHODE ISLAND, II. 444; RHODE ISLAND COLONIAL RECORD, VIII. 618.

37. RHODE ISLAND COLONIAL RECORD, X. 7-8; Arnold, HISTORY OF RHODE ISLAND, II. 506.

38. BARTLETT'S INDEX, page 333; NARRAGANSETT HISTORICAL REGISTER, II. 298-9. The number of slaves in Rhode Island has been estimated as follows: –

In 1708, 426. RHODE ISLAND COLONIAL RECORD, IV. 59.

In 1730, 1,648. RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL TRACTS, No. 19, pt. 2, page 99.

In 1749, 3,077. Williams, HISTORY OF THE NEGRO RACE IN AMERICA, I. 281.

In 1756, 4,697. Williams, HISTORY OF THE NEGRO RACE IN AMERICA, I. 281.

In 1774, 3,761. RHODE ISLAND COLONIAL RECORD, VII. 253.

## NORTH KINGSTOWN

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

1790

Although slaves were gradually being [manumitted](#) in [Rhode Island](#), they were commonly becoming merely the servants of their previous owners. For instance, when a child was born free in this year to [slaves](#) in [North Kingstown](#), on a farm near the “Devil’s Foot Rock,” he would nevertheless be bound under the law as an involuntary servant until the age of 21. He would grow up with his slave mother and two “free” siblings but would retain little memory of his father, a slave on another farm in the neighborhood. By the convention of the time he would take the family name of his mother’s owner, Giles Pearce,<sup>39</sup> and would be known as [Cato Pearce](#).<sup>40</sup>



39. Giles Pearce is not recorded as owning [slaves](#) but according to the census his relative Joshua Pearce of [North Kingstown](#) held two slaves in 1782, four in 1790, and three in 1800. Presumably the four in 1790 were Cato, his mother, and his two siblings, and the three in 1800 were Cato and his two siblings after his mother had run away — and presumably Joshua, an elderly man, was allowing his younger relative Giles to make use of their services.

40. A BRIEF MEMOIR OF THE LIFE AND RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE OF CATO PEARCE, A MAN OF COLOR: TAKEN VERBATIM FROM HIS LIPS AND PUBLISHED FOR HIS BENEFIT (Pawtucket, Rhode Island, 1842).

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

## NORTH KINGSTOWN

May 24, Monday-29, Saturday: During this year, the 1st US national census would be reporting 68,824 people in [Rhode Island](#), 6,380 of whom were in [Providence](#).

The governing figures in the state had been defying the instructions of the nascent federal government and instead of staging a representative convention of delegates had conducted a democratic popular referendum on the new US constitutional document. Since this referendum had been boycotted by the Federalists, it had defeated the constitution by a vote of 2,708 over 237. Finally, however, in mid-January 1790, the requisite convention of delegates had been called together, and an initial inconclusive convention had been held in [South Kingstown](#) on March 1-6, and a second convention of delegates was staged in [Newport](#) on May 24-29, and a ratification tally of 34 votes over 32 votes was obtained when [Providence](#) threatened to secede from the state and unite itself either with Connecticut or with Massachusetts — and, finally, on May 29th, by the slimmest of margins, two votes, Rhode Island became the 13th of the original 13 states to ratify [the Constitution](#):



The Reverend [Isaac Backus](#) had offered to his friends for consideration a Bill of Rights for incorporation somehow into the document. His 2d item read as follows:

As God is the only worthy object of all religious worship, and nothing can be true religion but a voluntary obedience unto His revealed will ... every person has an unalienable right to act in all religious affairs according to the full persuasion of his own mind, where others are not injured thereby....

Might it be said that, in holding out in this way against a new federal union between slaveholding colonies and nonslaveholding colonies, these Rhode Island [Quakers](#) were anticipating the civil war which would destroy so many American lives three or four human generations into the future? (By way of radical contrast, the people in the other American colonies were in effect saying to them, “Hey, don’t let a little thing like human slavery bother you so much!”) Well, you could say that if you believe that Rhode Islanders are by their very nature pure of heart. However, some historians have alleged that the issue can be better understood by observing the Watergate rule, “follow the money” — Rhode Island, they suggest, had needed to uphold state sovereignty in order for its paper money to retain value.

### RATIFICATIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

<b>December 8, 1787</b>	<b>Delaware</b>	<b>YES= 30</b>	<b>NO= 0</b>
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## NORTH KINGSTOWN

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

December 12, 1787	Pennsylvania	YES= 46	NO= 23
December 18, 1787	New Jersey	YES= 38	NO= 0
January 2, 1788	Georgia	YES= 26	NO= 0
January 8, 1788	Connecticut	YES=128	NO= 40
February 6, 1788	Massachusetts	YES=187	NO=168
April 28, 1788	Maryland	YES= 63	NO= 11
May 23, 1788	South Carolina	YES=149	NO= 73
June 21, 1788	New Hampshire	YES= 57	NO= 47
June 25, 1788	Virginia	YES= 89	NO= 79
July 26, 1788	New York	YES= 30	NO= 27

### JOINING LATER IN ADHERENCE TO THE US CONSTITUTION: 12 & 13

November 21, 1789	North Carolina	YES=194	NO= 77
May 29, 1790	Rhode Island	YES= 34	NO= 32

### READ THE FULL TEXT

1790. A State convention at Newport, in May, voted, to adopt the Federal Constitution; and this State came into the Union, the last of the original thirteen; and the event was commemorated by great public demonstrations of joy. The population of the town was 6380. President Washington again visited this town, with several distinguished public men in his suite. His arrival was announced by a discharge of artillery and the ringing of bells. A procession of citizens was formed, and he was conducted to the Golden Ball Inn, kept by Henry Rice, now the Mansion House. He was complimented by a public dinner, at which three hundred citizens attended. A very respectful and cordial address was made to him by a Committee appointed by the town, to which he suitably replied, and departed in the evening.

June 14, Monday: The federal Congress created the [Rhode Island](#) custom districts of [Providence](#) and [Newport](#). These two districts handled all ship traffic connecting with nine Rhode Island ports, in the Providence district, [Providence](#) and [Pawtuxet](#), and, in the Newport district, [Newport](#), [North Kingstown](#), [East Greenwich](#), [Westerly](#), [Bristol](#), [Warren](#), and Barrington.

### READ EDWARD FIELD TEXT

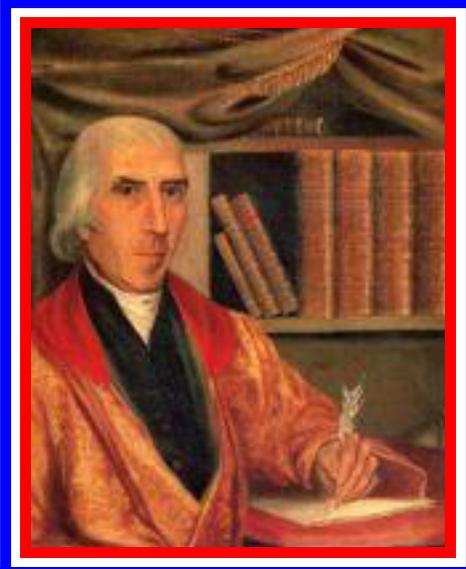
1792

At Providence the Congdon and Carpenter iron works was established.

1792. Weybosset Bridge was rebuilt, with a draw to admit vessels into the cove. It was fifty-six feet in width, ornamented with handsome balustrades, and furnished with six lamps. The town was aided in raising funds for its erection by the grant of a lottery, which was called the Great Bridge Lottery.

In Kingston, or Little Rest, a new jail built of stone replaced an older jail structure on the other side of the road.

The Reverend Jedidiah Morse provided an impression of Rhode Island as he encountered it.



REVEREND JEDIDIAH MORSE

1794

April 10, Thursday: Matthew Calbraith Perry was born in South Kingstown, Rhode Island.<sup>41</sup>

41. Edward Perry of Sandwich MA, a great-great-great-grandfather of Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry, named as son in the will of Edmund Freeman, was probably the son by a previous husband named Perry of his mother, who was Edmund Freeman's 2nd wife. He was probably descended from Abraham PREBLE who was of Scituate MA in 1637 and married Judith Tilden, daughter of Nathaniel Tilden. His wife Mary Freeman (who may have been daughter of that Edmund Freeman or of Edward Freeman) gave birth to Samuel Perry in about 1664, and probably there were other children as well. Samuel Perry was of Newport, Rhode Island, and got married on December 12, 1678 with Mary Miller. Their daughter Mehitable was born on April 30, 1680, their son (?) Jaciel was born on May 6, 1682. He remarried on May 9, 1690 with Mary Tucker, daughter of Henry Tucker of Sandwich MA (the family generally considered her to have been from Dartmouth MA) and they had James Perry, Edward Perry, Samuel Perry (born 1695), Simon Perry, and Benjamin Perry. He died at Kingston in 1716.



## NORTH KINGSTOWN

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

2d day 9th month: The [Quaker](#) families of Friends Peter and Martha Davis and Friend Joseph Healy (Healey) lived near Hopkinton, [Rhode Island](#). Friend Peter had been born in like 1712 and had become quite elderly while Friend Joseph was a widower with ten children, still in his 40s. Joseph had become a Quaker by conviction. Peter's 1st wife Content had been born in like 1717 and had died in 1781. His 2d wife Martha had been born in like 1721. After Friend Peter had married this 2d wife, she had begun bearing children despite being in her 60s. At some point for some reason it began to be suspected that there was an ongoing sexual liaison between fecund Martha and this nearby lonely widower. Therefore, on this day Friend Joseph Healy legally bequested, upon two daughters of Friend Martha Davis of Wefterly named Mary (born the 11th day of 4th month, 1782 with the mother at the age of about 61 and the daughter at this point 11 years of age, who in the future would be known as Mary Davis Healy) and Martha (born the 4th day of 3rd month, 1790 with the mother at the age of about 69 and the daughter at this point 4 years of age, who in the future would be known as Martha Healy), the princely sum of £300. Furthermore, Friend Joseph was declaring that this woman, although she was married to another man, Friend Peter Davis, and although she was decades older than him, had the standing of "his intended wife." Furthermore, he was "about to Intermarry With the afore said Martha Davis Mother to the aforesaid two Children Infants aforesaid" — yes, Intermarry, an unusual word choice. Further, "all their said Ten Children" were going to be considered "Eql in their portions in the Whole of the Estate" — and so were any additional children that might in the future be born to their union.

Were any more children born of this union? Yes, incredibly, this Quaker record book ([South Kingstown Monthly Meeting, Births, Deaths, Marriages 1740-1820](#), on file in the records of the New England Yearly Meeting stored at the Rhode Island Historical Society on Hope Street in Providence, Rhode Island) shows that a Peter Davis Healy was born to Joseph and Martha on the 11th day of the 8th month, 1795 — when Martha had reached the age of about 74— and then, incredibly, a Hannah Healy was born to Joseph and Martha on the 3d day of the 10th month, 1798 — when Martha had attained the ripe old age of about 77 (birth and death dates are routinely recorded elsewhere in this same volume)!<sup>42</sup>

Friend Peter Davis would die on the 22d day of the 12th month 1812 at more than 100 years of age and his body would interred in the burying ground of the Friends in Richmond alongside the bodies of his 1st wife Content and his 2d wife Martha (Friend Joseph Healy is not buried in this graveyard, but in Hopkinton).

*KNOW all men by thefe preafants that I Jofep Healy of Hopkinton in the County of Wafhington yeoman am holden and firmly bound unto Mary Davis & Martha Davis Infants and Daughters of Martha Davis of Wefterly in the County afore said in the penal Sum of Three Hundred pounds Lawful money to be paid to the Said Mary Davis and Martha Davis the Infants aforesaid or to their Certain attorney Heirs Executors Administrators or afsigns for the Which payment Well and truly to be maid I bind my Self my heirs Executors and Administrators and Every of them firmly by thefe prefents Sealed With my Seal Signed With my hand and Dated this Second Day of the Ninth Month in the Year of our Lord one Thoufand Seven Hundred and Ninety four 1794 [flourish]*

42. Searching the internet for records of the oldest woman known to have a baby, I have found a record of a 66-year-old woman from Romania, Adriana Iliescu. However, she gave birth in 2004 by C-section and had undergone fertility treatment for nine years before becoming pregnant by artificial insemination (the baby weighed only three pounds at birth, and required intensive care). Previously, the oldest known woman to give birth had been a 65-year-old Indian woman, Satyabhama Mahapatra from Nayagarh in Orissa, who gave birth in 2003 after being impregnated with an egg from her 26-year-old niece that had been fertilized by her husband.

If this doesn't seem plausible, then perhaps there is another woman, a younger one, named Martha Davis, who somehow has gone unrecorded. A possibility would be that this Martha Davis was a daughter of Friend Peter Davis with his 1st wife, Friend Content Davis — except that there is no such child on the record. Another possibility would be that the Davis family had a young Narragansett female slave back in the kitchen, that they had assigned the name "Martha Davis" or "Indian Martha" or something, a person whose existence nobody really wanted to acknowledge — the word "intermarry" would fit in with this last possibility.



## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

## NORTH KINGSTOWN

*THE CONDITION of the above Obligation is Such that Whereas the said Jofeph Healy is about to Intermarry With the afore said Martha Davis Mother to the aforesaid Two Children Infants aforesaid Who have agreed that What Eftate they have both Rail and perfonal Shall be occupied and improved by the said Jofeph Healy and the said Martha Davis his Intended Wife During their Natural Lives if they think beft and as the said Jofeph Healy hath Eight Children and the said Martha Davis alfo the before named two it is agreed that all their said Ten Children and if they Shall have any More Shall be made Equal in their portions in the Whole of the Eftate of the said Jofeph Healy and of the said Martha Davis his intended Wife With What they may Add Except the Houfe hold goods viz What She now hath and What he now hath her part if any remains after their Dearths to be and belong to her Children only and his part of the houfehold Goods if any Shall remain after his Dearth to be and belong to his Children only*

*NOW if the said Jofeph Healy his Heirs Executors or administrators Shall Well and truly keep and perform said agreement at all times both before and at his deceas then the above obligation Shall be Void and of no Effect but in Default thereof to be and Remain in full force and virtue in Law [flourish]*

*Jofeph Healy {seal}*

*Signed and Sealed in preafants of [flourish]*

*Jofeph Collins }*

*Simeon Perry }*

*It is Concluded that the above Written bond be Recorded in friends book of Records belonging to South Kingston Monthly Meeting for the advantage of the above Named Two Children in Case the original Should be Loft or Miflayed  
Jofep Healy*

**1796**

March 10, Thursday: [Cato Pearce](#) would remember that when he was about 6 his mom “ran away from her master,” Giles Pearce, leaving him and two others (one a 10-month infant) behind. The children would never see her again: “I ’member she told me to be a good boy and she would bring me somethin’ when she came back.” On this day the [North Kingstown, Rhode Island](#) slavemaster placed an ad in a [Providence](#) newspaper, the [United States Chronicle](#), offering a \$10 reward for his [slave](#) woman’s capture and return:

RAN-AWAY from the Subscriber, in North Kingstown, County of Washington, on the 5<sup>th</sup> instant, A NEGRO WOMAN, about 27 years of Age, 5 feet 4 inches high, and walks with her Head very upright, had on when she went away, a dark Flannel Short Gown, and a Petticoat, a white Petticoat, a Man’s Gray Gown, and a napped Felt Hat partly worn. Whoever will return said Negro to her Master, shall receive the above Reward, and all necessary Charges, paid by JOSHUA PEARCE, in North Kingstown, near the Devil’s Foot.



## NORTH KINGSTOWN

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

1802

 Rowland Hazard (1763-1835) purchased a half interest in Benjamin Rodman's fulling mill on the Saugatucket River in Peace Dale in [South Kingstown](#), [Rhode Island](#).

1803

 An addition was made to [Kingston](#), [Rhode Island](#)'s stone jail.

In this year or in the following one, the mulatto [Robert Voorhis](#) went to work in the packet trade, on ships sailing up and down Long Island Sound between [Providence](#) and [New-York](#).

[HERMITS](#)

1805

 In [Rhode Island](#), Henry Smith was Acting Governor. The Douglas Turnpike, now Route 7, was chartered to run from [Providence](#) to [Smithfield](#). Rowland Hazard installed a carding machine at his fulling mill on the Saugatucket River in Peace Dale in [South Kingstown](#) (this marked the beginning of the Narragansett [Cotton](#) Manufacturing Company).

A new community to be known as "Slatersville" was developed by the partnership of Almy and Brown at Buffam's Mills on the Branch River two miles upstream from the Blackstone River. John Slater purchased the land from the Buffams for \$6,035 and enlarged the mill pond, adding to the mill, store, and worker housing.

[SAMUEL SLATER](#)

1807

 Judge William Potter sold the remainder of his interest in his mansion and estate "Little Rest" (later to be known as [Kingston](#)), [Rhode Island](#) to his relative Elisha R. Potter, and relocated to Genesee in upstate New York.

1808

This was the year of the formation of the African Benevolent Society of [Newport, Rhode Island](#), and also the African Society for Mutual Relief of [New-York](#). It was at about this point that, in [North Kingstown](#), [Cato Pearce](#), who had almost reached the age of 18 at which his master Joshua Pearce might have been permitted to prepare manumission papers under the state’s gradual emancipation procedures, felt that instead he needed to run away from his master’s farm. Venturing to the city of [Providence](#), he obtained employment from a Captain Bailey on board the schooner *Four Brothers*.

Bailey’s vessel was bound for Wilmington, North Carolina with a return voyage to [Boston](#), but when suddenly the first mate “fell ill,” they needed to put in to shore at [Wickford](#), Rhode Island.

We got into Wickford on a Sunday; and at the very time my master happened to be out a fishing. He knew it was the vessel I went in, and came on board and took me on shore. He took all my wages, and gave me a floggin’.

This “falling ill” aboard the *Four Brothers* off Wickford would have been, of course, no coincidence. The white master Joshua Pearce must have, by making inquiries at the docks in Providence, learned what ship had hired his man Cato. He would have passed a message via another ship captain –white men sticking together– and Captain Bailey would have had his first mate feign this sudden illness that caused the putting ashore exactly where the white master was waiting. Cato Pearce would of course receive, instead of freedom, a flogging.

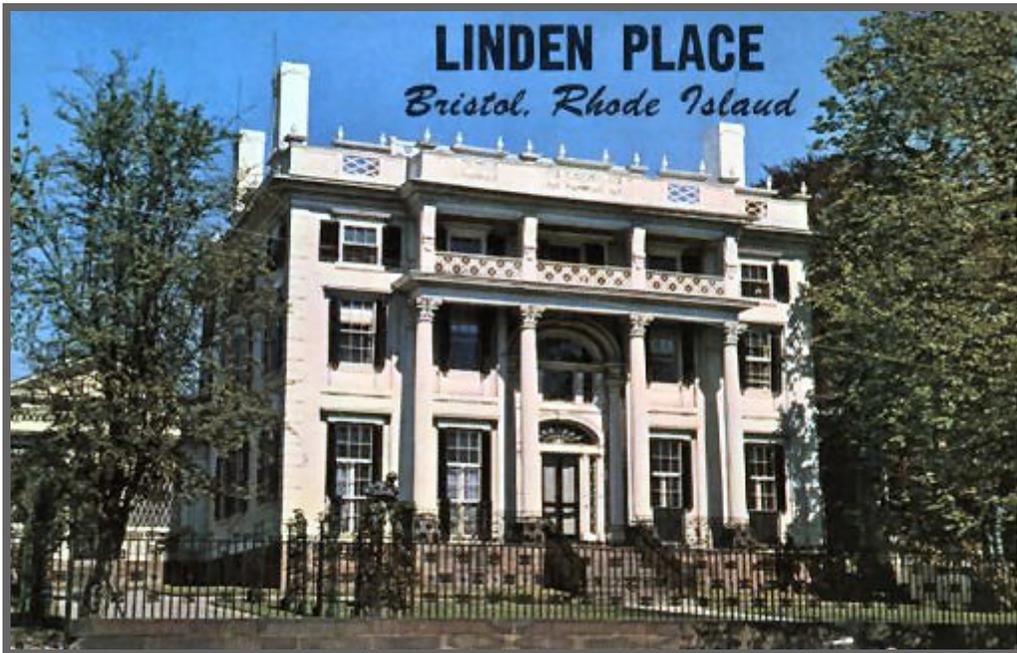


Plus, his master was of course entitled to seize all his wages.

1810

➡ At Rowland Hazard’s fulling mill on the Saugatucket River in Peace Dale in [South Kingstown, Rhode Island](#), son Isaac P. Hazard (1794-1879) arrived to work with his father for the betterment of the Narragansett Cotton Manufacturing Company.

➡ Here’s a story of one side of Narraganset Bay, versus the other side! On the east side of the bay in this year General [George DeWolf](#) was erecting “Linden Place” in Bristol as his homestead, using the profits of his large slave plantation in the Caribbean to make this a fine specimen of the finest architecture tastes of the period. His homestead, designed by Russell Warren, is distinguished by a fine portico with lofty Corinthian columns, and an old-fashioned ornamental balustrade of intricate pattern surrounds the roof. In the following year he would purchase adjacent land, to enlarge the grounds. Here in 1817 he would be able to entertain none less than President James Monroe in a manner befitting his position. Hoo-hah!



Meanwhile, on the west side of the Narraganset Bay, a couple of years after being caught as a runaway and flogged, [Cato Pearce](#) ran away again. He only had a year to go until under [Rhode Island](#) law he would no longer be required to serve his master without pay, but he ran away anyway — could he have been fearing that his master would sell him south into life slavery just before he attained his majority, or, could he have been fearing that despite technically becoming a free man, he would not be able to be actually free as a black man in the Rhode Island of that era? At that time there were only a few more than a hundred slaves left in South County, but the situation there for people of color did not seem markedly improved. This time he determined to try crossing the border into Massachusetts, because slavery had there in all its forms been outlawed, and hired himself out as a farmhand to a white family in [Rehoboth](#).

I went into Rehoboth, Mass., and hired out to a man by the name of Samuel Lyon. He was a dreadful wicked man, and while livin’ with him I became more wicked and hard than ever. He had rum as plenty almost as water, and I got to drinkin’ badly. I loved

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

## NORTH KINGSTOWN

with him about three years. He died while I lived with him. His death was dreadful. I think he lay on his sick bed almost a fortnight. He cried bitterly for mercy – mercy, and told his folks that he was going to hell. He said he could n't be saved. Oh, he said, my feet and legs are in hell. He die in that dreadful state; and the last words that came from his lips were, "O Lord, gone!" I used to stand and look at him in this dreadful state, but I dare not go into the room. I then made up my mind that I would try to do better.

A few years later Cato would sign on as a crewmember aboard a schooner belonging to a Captain Rogers of New London, Connecticut, on a cruise to the Caribbean and then London. During a storm at sea he would try to pray, only to be told by the mate that "he would n't have d----d niggers praying on board. He cuffed me, pinched my ears, and told me if he caught me praying again he would tie me over the windlass." On his return in about 1815, after spending his wages, he would hire himself out to James Rhodes of [Providence](#).



By that time there would be only seven persons still enslaved in South County.



## NORTH KINGSTOWN

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

1811



June 20, Thursday: Elisha Reynolds Potter, Junior was born in [Little Rest](#) (now [Kingston](#)) as a son of Elisha Reynolds Potter, Senior (1764-1835), a member of the federal House of Representatives. He would attend the Kingston Academy and would then graduate from [Harvard College](#) in 1830, would study law, and would in 1832 be admitted to the [Rhode Island](#) bar and would establish a law practice in South Kingstown Township. He would rise to be the state's adjutant general during 1835-1836, would become a member of the state's House of Representatives during 1838-1840, would be elected as a Law and Order Party candidate to the 28th federal Congress (March 4, 1843-March 3, 1845) where he would serve as the chairman of its Committee on Revisal and Unfinished Business, would be an unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1844 to the 29th federal Congress, would serve in the state senate during 1847-1852 and during 1861-1863, would be the state's Commissioner of Public Schools from 1849 until his resignation in 1854, and finally would become an associate justice of the state's Supreme Court from March 16, 1868 until his death in Kingston on April 10, 1882. His grave is in the Potter family burial ground in Washington County, Rhode Island.

Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

*5 day 20 of 6 Mo// This day I expect will finish our attention to friends at this time. They have mostly gone off this morning -some staid to Meeting - All or foreign friends were present, in the public Meeting - In the last Preparative Benjm White spake with much power calling us to faithfulness - This eveng - My H & myself were in at J Earls, & R Mott preached, & I am free to say that I believe he was in a better state of Mind than I was -*

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RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

## NORTH KINGSTOWN

1812

 September 28, Monday: According to the journal of [Friend Thomas B. Hazard](#) or Hafsard or Hasard of [Kingstown, Rhode Island](#), also known as “Nailer Tom,”<sup>43</sup> there was a “Ginneral Muster” on this day at Exeter, Rhode Island.

The Count von Rumford’s will was witnessed by, among others, the *Marquis de Lafayette*. He left his watches to Humphry Davy and Daniel Parker and the bulk of his estate he divided among his daughter Sarah, whom he had once abandoned, [Harvard College](#), which he had never attended, and the United States Military Academy of an army he had once betrayed.<sup>44</sup> In his dotage he was writing an article “On the Salubrity of Warm Bathing” while occupying his time playing solo bridge and chess and riding around Paris in a carriage dressed entirely in white. He was also scribbling on the *magnum opus* by which he was to be remembered,

43. He was called “Nailer Tom” because his trade was the cutting of nails from scrap iron, and in order to distinguish him from a relative known as “College Tom,” from another relative known as “Shepherd Tom,” and from his own son who –because he had fits– was known as “Pistol-Head Tom.”

44. It would be the sheerest surmise, and probably inaccurate, to infer that Benjamin Thompson had had any second thoughts about any of his activities.

“The Nature and Effects of Order,” from which we have most fortunately been spared.<sup>45</sup>



**Sarah, Countess of Rumford, as of 1797**

Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

*2nd day 28th of 9th M / The times a[re] serious & gloomy. The War has involved us in many miseries which I think thicken every day, where or how the many of the inhabitants of this town are to get even the common necessaries of life the coming Winter is hid in dark uncertainty  
I feel not a little depressed at the prospect as respects my self, but hope to be enabled to place my confidence in HIM who*

45. After his death, his daughter Sarah, angry at not having been allowed to marry and at having been forced all those years to attend an old father, decorated her home with portraits of his mistresses and used the manuscript pages to start fires in his fireplace.



## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

## NORTH KINGSTOWN

*is not now less in power, than in the days of famine formerly*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 December 6, Sunday: According to the journal of [Friend Thomas B. Hazard](#) or Hafsard or Hasard of [Kingstown, Rhode Island](#), also known as “Nailer Tom,”<sup>46</sup> “The British Ship Macedonia, a prize to the U.S. Frigate United States got into [Newport](#)” on this day.

Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

*1st day 6 of 12 M / To me pretty good meetings. C R spake a few words in the mornng & again in the Afternoon H Dennis also was concern'd in testimony H Dennis Dined with us & before meeting brother JR came in & set with us. we soon fell into silence & H addressed him in a remarkable manner – My H went to meeting in the Afternoon - Sister Ruth took care of the child the while, & set the eveng with – brothe Isaac also called*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

1813

 At the Hazard fulling mill on the Saugatucket River in Peace Dale in [South Kingstown, Rhode Island](#), a power loom went into operation. Later, the Narragansett Cotton Manufacturing Company would allege that this was the 1st power loom to be operated successfully in America.

In Waltham, the Boston Manufacturing Company mill was built (this is now the Francis Cabot Lowell housing complex).

Also, in Waltham, the Boies Paper Mill was purchased, and was converted by Francis Cabot Lowell into a [cotton](#) textile mill.

Phineas Whiting and Josiah Fletcher began a [cotton](#) mill near the present day Lower Locks of Lowell MA.

46. He was called “Nailer Tom” because his trade was the cutting of nails from scrap iron, and in order to distinguish him from a relative known as “College Tom,” from another relative known as “Shepherd Tom,” and from his own son who –because he had fits– was known as “Pistol-Head Tom.”



## NORTH KINGSTOWN

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

A WEEK: Already, as appears from the records, "At a General Court held at Boston in New England, the 7th of the first month, 1643-4." – "Wassamequin, Nashoonon, Kutchamaquin, Massaconomet, and Squaw Sachem, did voluntarily submit themselves" to the English; and among other things did "promise to be willing from time to time to be instructed in the knowledge of God." Being asked "Not to do any unnecessary work on the Sabbath day, especially within the gates of Christian towns," they answered, "It is easy to them; they have not much to do on any day, and they can well take their rest on that day." – "So," says Winthrop, in his Journal, "we causing them to understand the articles, and all the ten commandments of God, and they freely assenting to all, they were solemnly received, and then presented the Court with twenty-six fathom more of wampom; and the Court gave each of them a coat of two yards of cloth, and their dinner; and to them and their men, every of them, a cup of sack at their departure; so they took leave and went away." What journeyings on foot and on horseback through the wilderness, to preach the Gospel to these minks and muskrats! who first, no doubt, listened with their red ears out of a natural hospitality and courtesy, and afterward from curiosity or even interest, till at length there were "praying Indians," and, as the General Court wrote to Cromwell, the "work is brought to this perfection, that some of the Indians themselves can pray and prophesy in a comfortable manner." It was in fact an old battle and hunting ground through which we had been floating, the ancient dwelling-place of a race of hunters and warriors. Their weirs of stone, their arrowheads and hatchets, their pestles, and the mortars in which they pounded Indian corn before the white man had tasted it, lay concealed in the mud of the river bottom. Tradition still points out the spots where they took fish in the greatest numbers, by such arts as they possessed. It is a rapid story the historian will have to put together. Miantonimo, – Winthrop, – Webster. Soon he comes from Montaup to Bunker Hill, from bear-skins, parched corn, bows and arrows, to tiled roofs, wheat-fields, guns and swords. Pawtucket and Wamesit, where the Indians resorted in the fishing season, are now Lowell, the city of spindles and Manchester of America, which sends its cotton cloth round the globe. Even we youthful voyagers had spent a part of our lives in the village of Chelmsford, when the present city, whose bells we heard, was its obscure north district only, and the giant weaver was not yet fairly born. So old are we; so young is it.

1817

➔ After his bad experience of trying to pray aboard ship and being flogged with a rope end over the windlass, [Cato Pearce](#) had left the service of James Rhodes and hired out as a farm hand in [Westerly, Rhode Island](#). At about this point he sought work aboard a sloop in nearby New London, [Connecticut](#). The captain of the vessel, learning that most of Cato's work experience was agricultural, got him into his small carriage and took him out to the plantation in [Little Rest](#) (now [Kingston](#)) of Representative Elisha Reynolds Potter, Senior, one of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations's wealthiest plantation masters, who would soon be running for governor. He was hired by these Seventh Day [Baptists](#) and would have "a pretty good time with them," except that they would be urging him to "keep the Seventh Day," that is, to observe the Lord's Day on a Saturday. Mistress Mary (Perkins? Mawney?) Potter, a lady from East Greenwich married to Elisha Reynolds Potter, Senior, encouraged any religious observance even if it was not on the 7th day of the week, and so Cato requested of her that he be allowed to keep the Sabbath on a 1st Day, at a Sunday church service three miles away. She said that she would permit this, conditional on his having done his chores. At this worship service, with a congregation that apparently was made up mostly of white people, he was asked to speak, and did so, and was well received. He then asked if he could preach again, at their next worship service, and this offer was accepted.



Overjoyed, back at his duties at the farm, Cato informed Mistress Potter that he "had got meetin' 'pointed to preach," and she expressed her approval of this religiosity. That week he would go "into the woods to study what I should say, and sound it out there; and swing my hands." Then, at the next Sunday worship, his preaching engagement was a resounding success, and he was asked to preach again. He used some farm wages to purchase white gloves, white stockings, and a breast pin, to improve his appearance while preaching, and Mistress Potter volunteered to tack some ruffles onto his white shirt. Elisha Reynolds Potter, Sr. himself drove Cato in a wagon to the service in Groton, Connecticut. However, when they arrived, some white men outside



## NORTH KINGSTOWN

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

the meetinghouse did not recognize him as the expected preacher, and told him to go away. Managing to make his way into the building, he made contact with his waiting host, and his preaching was again a success.

Perhaps at this point Cato was overwhelmed, for he did not preach again for awhile. Then, one day, Mistress Potter, being aware that there was a service planned at her father's house in East Greenwich, sent him on an errand there. Arriving, he was invited by the worshipers to say a few words, and did so. However, he did not feel called to continue this preaching, so he went to pray by himself to the Lord.

At this point, as Cato describes in detail, he was visited by the Lord and suddenly found himself able to read the Bible even though he was illiterate. The Lord had forgiven his sins.

I felt so happy I shouted; I couldn't lay a-bed; and I got up and told Mrs. Potter, and she got up and called the folks; and we had a wonderful time. I felt so happy in the mornin' I couldn't work that day; and I went round and told the neighbors – and in the evening we had a meetin', and had a wonderful time. Then we had meetin's every night; and the Lord was with us and begun a good work, and many souls were converted to God.

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

## NORTH KINGSTOWN

[Cato](#) determined that he needed to be baptized, but could not decide which church to join. At this point his work on the Potter plantation ended and he sought work in Windham County, Connecticut, near the [Rhode Island](#) border. One time, at Killingly, his employer and other whites took him to a Congregational meetinghouse for a Sunday service, so that he could try it out and see if it was congenial to him. His white employer ushered him to the separate box for black attendees, but this was so far away from the pulpit that he found he could hardly hear the preacher, who was in any event preaching not spontaneously from the spirit, but from written notes. He was offended at this segregated seating and referred to it as the “nigger pews.”



Above, “The Negro Pew, or ‘Free’ Seats for black Christians,” in the *AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANAC FOR 1840* (New-York, 1840). In the North in the 1st part of the 19th Century, in Protestant churches, African-Americans were often relegated to segregated, inferior seating (unlike Catholic churches, where they were not even permitted inside the building).

Finally, [Cato](#) got himself baptized by the Chestnut Hill [Baptist](#) Church in Killingly, Connecticut. He preached “both nights and Sundays” at various meetings in the area, including several at his white employer’s house. In the spring, however, he had to stop his preaching and obtain new employment.



## NORTH KINGSTOWN

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

1819

➡ At the Hazard fulling mill on the Saugatucket River in Peace Dale in [South Kingstown, Rhode Island](#), where a power loom was in operation, Rowland Hazard retired. The Narragansett Cotton Manufacturing Company came under the direction of his sons Isaac P. Hazard and Rowland Gibson Hazard, who would rename the company as “IP&RG Hazard.”

[Zachariah Allen](#) invented the 1st hot-air house heating system.

➡ Her father Friend Benjamin Rotch having lost his whale-oil fortune, [Eliza Ware Rotch Farrar](#) was sent across the big pond from her father’s estate near Milford Haven in England to be brought up by her [Quaker](#) grandparents in [New Bedford](#), Massachusetts (she would be among those “New Lights” disowned as too liberal by the Monthly Meeting there, who would of necessity become [Unitarians](#)).

Read about this “New Light” controversy:

### THE “NEW LIGHTS”

It is commonly proclaimed that it was in this year that [Prudence Crandall](#) was accepted as a member of the [Religious Society of Friends](#). I have, however, been unable to locate any reference in the secondary literature to any primary document that might tend toward substantiating such an allegation. Also, suspiciously, I have been unable to determine in what monthly meeting of the society she was accepted as a member (there is no record at the meeting nearest her family’s home, the [South Kingstown, Rhode Island](#) Monthly Meeting, or at the monthly meeting in [Providence](#) where she would seven years later begin school — in fact there seems to be no extant positive confirmation of her having been present at any Quaker meeting for worship anywhere at any time).

1820

➡ For some two decades the US customs collector at [Bristol, Rhode Island](#) had been a brother-in-law of [James DeWolf](#) who had a major investment in the illicit [international slave trade](#), an official who could be counted on not to interfere with the importation of generations of fresh slaves from Africa into the United States of America. In this year, however, that convenient arrangement came to an end. —No more [slaves](#) were to be disembarked in broad daylight at this New England port!

The African Freedmen’s Society of [Providence](#) had become the Bethel African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church. At first the Bethel group had met in the homes of members and in the meetinghouse of the [Religious Society of Friends](#) at the corner of North Main Street and Meeting Street (when the white [Quakers](#) were not in the building, the black folks were of course allowed to sit anywhere they pleased, even downstairs rather than in the building’s dilapidated “pigeon loft”; the unused segregated seats would be torn out in a building

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

## NORTH KINGSTOWN

renovation in 1822). Such churches were disapproved of by the white community, but as one meeting place



had been removed by the authorities, it had been replaced by another, and sometimes two or three. In the previous year members of the local black community had met at the 1st [Baptist Church](#), the nation's oldest Baptist church, to discuss their need for an African Meeting House. In this year the African Union Meeting and School House Society's new facility was erected at Meeting Street and Congdon Street (this currently houses the Congdon Street Baptist Church). At this point the congregation purchased a lot on top of College Hill on Meeting Street, and they would be constructing a building on this lot in 1866. (In 1961 the building would have become so shaky that the congregation would sell the plot to Brown University in order to purchase their current Bethel Church on Hope Street at the intersection of Rochambeau Avenue.)

Early in this decade [Rhode Island](#)'s black citizens would be being stripped of their hard-won voting rights, and segregated in the public schools. White rioters would be destroying property in [Providence](#)'s "Hard-Scrabble," the 1st separate black neighborhood, off what is now North Main Street near University Heights.

At about this point, down in [Little Rest](#) (now [Kingston](#)), [Rhode Island](#), [Cato Pearce](#) was being hired as a farm worker by Elisha Reynolds Potter, Senior, at his farm homestead. (Potter was a state Representative who had recently run unsuccessfully for Governor, and his political attitudes might be said to be somewhat to the right of unreconstructed since he favored, for instance, that the bankrupt be thrown in debtors' prison; the son Potter, Junior would attempt to follow in his father's political footprints, with a more liberal bent, but would have his

**NORTH KINGSTOWN**

**SOUTH KINGSTOWN**

greatest success as a scholar.<sup>47)</sup>



The efforts of [Cato](#) to make a personal contribution were being supported by, among others, two white men, elders in the Quidnesset [Baptist](#) Church of [North Kingstown](#), William Northrop and Thomas Cole.

(It seems clear that there was a reason why Cato could not affiliate with the Quakers of North Kingstown, in his desire to preach. Although Quaker practice would have allowed him to rise during silent worship and speak, in fact it seems there were only a couple of men attending the Quaker meeting in that town at that time, and they weren't offering words to each other but simply sitting in silence.)

It was in about this year that the significant event occurred, which would cause us to retitile Cato Pearce's 1842 autobiography, when it eventually came to be republished, as "JAILED FOR PREACHING." The event is of significance to us not so that we can experience a sense of outrage, senses of outrage being easy enough to arrange, but so that we can get an approximation of what real human life amounted to in southern Rhode Island during the early years of the 19th Century. It is noteworthy, for instance, that despite the fact that Joshua Pearce, Cato's former master, had beaten him as a child, and despite the fact that as a young man he had had the first mate of Captain Rogers's schooner lay him over the capstan and go after him with the end of a rope, in these goings-on in about 1820 the plantation manager Elisha Potter did not actually put into play the horse-

47. For instance, EARLY HISTORY OF NARRAGANSETT WITH AN APPENDIX OF ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS MANY OF WHICH ARE NOW FOR THE FIRST TIME PUBLISHED. Providence RI, 1935



## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

## NORTH KINGSTOWN

whip he held in his hand. It had been used as a prop, to threaten but not to inflict injury. Most likely, by this point in time the tenor of life on the former slave plantations of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations had changed somewhat. It had become socially unacceptable for a white man to thus administer lashes to a now-“free” person of color. The reason why Cato was put in jail was, Potter needed to resolve upon some alternative punishment. Thus it was that, rather than risk social disapprobation by whipping Cato, Potter “got the officer — the jailer — and put [Cato] in jail.” Cato had committed no crime and Potter held no official town or state government post such as sheriff or judge, that would legally permit him to commit a person to incarceration; nevertheless, Potter’s informal power in the community was so great that he could use it to have the local jailer take a free man into the jailhouse merely for having failed to abide by his wishes. And Potter felt no inhibitions about treating a free black man the way Cato’s slave parents would have been treated by their white masters.

When Mr. Potter had done his breakfast he come out with his horse-whip in his hand. Says he, “Why wa’nt you here last night to do the chores.” I told him I hired some body. He said he wouldn’t have him on his place. He said he hired me. He said he didn’t understand why I went away to preach. Says he, “I won’t have no nigger preachers — I’ll horse-whip you;” and he swore. Says I, “Don’t strike me, Mr. Potter....” Well he said they had a good minister there, and they wouldn’t have no nigger preachers, and said he would put me where he could find me. So he went and got the officer — the jailer — and put me into jail.

Cato was incarcerated in the jail for “two nights and parts of two days....” Fortunately, the county court was in session.

Sheriff Allen and a number of the great men came in to visit them that was in prison, and asked me what I was put in for. I told ‘em for preachin’ — but yet I couldn’t help weepin’. [One of the visitors] said, “You won’t stay here but a few minutes — he had done perfectly wrong — we will have you out in a few minutes.” Then they gave me some money and went out and told Elisha Potter they would give so long to take me out [or] they was goin’ to prosecute him if he didn’t. About half an hour after that, I could see Elisha Potter through the grate, comin’ up the back side and in the back way, and [he] got the jailer to talk with me while he stood down to the bottom of the stairs. And the jailer took me in another room and told me that Mr. Potter said I might go every Saturday night and stay till Monday mornin’ and have meetins where I was a mind to. I told the jailer I had nothin to do with Elisha Potter. “If he had put me in here, amen — if I have got to stay here and die, amen to it: I have nothin’ to do with him. I never have stole nor cheated nor done any thing wrong to him.... I said I hadn’t nothin’ ‘gainst Elisha Potter: I loved him as well as ever. At that Elisha Potter come up stairs and said I had better go to work — he liked me well, and I might go to meetin’ when I was a mind to. I told him I didn’t calculate to work for him any more. Then he told me to go and git my things, and I come out.

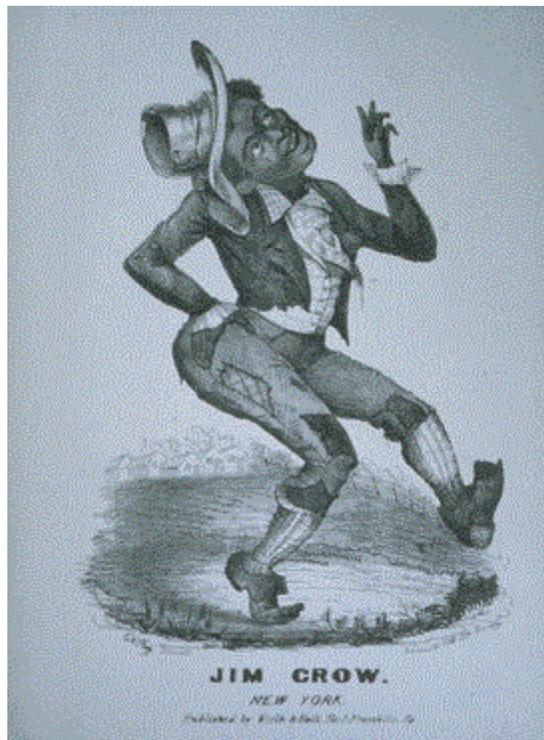
**NORTH KINGSTOWN**

**SOUTH KINGSTOWN**

We notice that the situation in Rhode Island had even changed to such a degree by this point in time that once prominent whites visiting Little Rest learned of Potter jailing Cato, they became so upset that they threatened to prosecute Potter, the most important personage by far in that entire district. Then, it was an act of repentance and humility for Potter to invite Cato to continue to work for him and to offer that in the future he would have the weekend off to attend Sunday services. Then, it was an act of dignity as well as independence, that Cato rejected the offer, wanting “nothin’ to do” with Elisha Potter in the future.

A joke broadside was circulating in Boston on the anniversary of the abolition of the [international slave trade](#). One of the jokes was in the form of a toast offered by a black man:

De day, one of does great nashumnal hepox will call fort de sensumbility and de herhaw of good feelum of ebery son and daughter of Africa in dis world, and good many udder place beside....



**ME HAPPY SO ME SING**



December 31, Sunday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

*1st day 31st of 12 M 1820 / Here endeth the last day of the Year. – At Meeting this forenoon our aged friend D Buffum delivered a testimony in Gospel Authority & shone bright on the last day of the Year. The Meeting was large. – Left Meeting in the Afternoon to attend the funeral of Thos E Hazard an old acquaintance.<sup>48</sup> he died at his House at [South Kingstown](#) & was brought to [Newport](#) & buried in the Easton burying ground near the beach. –*

**RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS**

48. This was not the “Nailer Tom” Hazard who wrote the famous journal, but one of the other Thomas Hazards of South Kingstown.



## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

## NORTH KINGSTOWN

1824



The drummer known as “King Charley” or “Carolus Africanus Rex” or “Charley of the Pinkster Hill,” who once presided over [Pinkster](#) Day in [New York](#), died at a reputed age of 125 years.

Negro Election Day would, until 1841, be an annual event in [Rhode Island](#). In the document below, we see that the Rhode Island politician Elisha Reynolds Potter, Senior of [Little Rest](#) (now [Kingston](#)), who in 1818 had made an unsuccessful bid for state governor and was at this point serving in the state House of Representatives, involved himself to a degree in this celebration.

This reminisce by Jonathan P. Helme is from the Providence [Journal](#) for October 31, 1874 and is headlined “Recollections of Little Rest (Now Kingston) Hill, and its Surroundings Some Fifty Years Ago”:

Among the servants of the late E.R. Potter, was one by the name of John Potter. In those days it was the custom of the colored population of the State to elect each year a governor, and on one occasion John was the elect. The governor was installed in June and the headquarters were at Fulling Mills, as it was then called, now Apponaug. On the occasion of his installation, Mr. Potter told his servant John to take the best horse in his stable, as he had a number, among them a fine span of large bays, for his journey to Apponaug, about twenty miles. He selected one of the span, a noble large horse, and with the assistance of Mr. John T. Nichols [sadler in Little Rest], his horse was beautifully caparisoned. Early on the morning of the day, the governor elect, mounted on his splendid steed, dressed in fine style, viz., blue coat, short waist, swallow tail, with a profusion of guilt [sic] buttons, red sash, black pants, put inside of a pair of boots, with white tops, and a handsome pair of silver-mounted spurs, together with a white hat, a large black plume with a red top, completed his regimentals. There were quite a number of our citizens assembled to see the governor elect start for the capital. He was met by a very large delegation of his colored fellow citizens about half way between Greenwich and Apponaug, with a band of music, consisting of three drums and two fifes (in those days the French horns, key bugles, etc..., were not known.) As soon as his appearance was noted, the band struck up “Hail to the Chief;” both sides of the road were lined with spectators, the ladies waving their ‘kerchiefs, and the gentlemen their hats, while the governor with hat in hand bowed to the populace, his head nearly touching his horse’s head. On his entrance to the village, the band played “Washington’s March.” If any one had told the governor on this occasion, as a slave once told a heroic Roman general, that with all this pomp and show he “was nothing but a man,” he would have spurned him from his sight.

...About this time Mr. E.R. Potter was urgently solicited to accept the nomination for Governor of this State. He declined, stating as one of his reasons, that one Governor in a family was sufficient.



## NORTH KINGSTOWN

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

We remember this Elisha Reynolds Potter, Senior of Little Rest, don't we? He was the guy who, some four years earlier, back in about 1820, had made the serious error of having his employee [Cato Pearce](#), a black Rhode Islander, thrown in the local jail merely for going off on a Sunday to preach — an error for which he needed to apologize, and for which he did in fact attempt to apologize. So, what do we have here, in about 1824, when we see this guy helping another of his black employees, John Potter, prepare for the important local Pinkster event?

Was this brass-balled, bull-necked politico still, in 1824, trying to make amends? Was he trying to make himself more racially sensitive? Was he learning to “go along and get along”? (It does warm one's heart, to hear of this sort of thing.)

1825

➡ According to Christian McBurney, the settlers in a locality in [Rhode Island](#) that had up to this point been called “Little Rest” created confusion for all time when in this year they decided to refer to their locality as the village of [Kingston](#) [*sic*]. Christian explains that this “Kingston” is a mere village while [South Kingstown](#) [*sic*] is the larger town, or township, of which this village is a part. South Kingstown has a number of such villages (e.g., Wakefield, Peace Dale, West Kingston).

1827

➡ October 12, Friday: Daniel Stedman of [South Kingstown](#), a neighbor of “Nailer Tom” Hazard, recorded in his journal that “a black man by the [name] of [Cato Pearce](#) in Evening had a meeting at Wakefield to Mr. Ray Allen's.” (Ray Allen was a white man, a [Baptist](#), residing in Wakefield/South Kingstown/Peace Dale, [Rhode Island](#).)<sup>49</sup> It is known that [Cato](#) preached at evangelical meetings not only in Wakefield but also in [Newport](#) and Hopkinton, and on [Block Island](#).

1828

➡ The two Hazard brothers of the IP&RG Hazard cotton cloth company at the mill on the Saugatucket River in Peace Dale in [South Kingstown](#), [Rhode Island](#) were joined by a third brother, Joseph Peace Hazard (1807-1892). Henceforth their firm would be known as “RG Hazard & Co.”

49. DANIEL STEDMAN'S JOURNAL, introduced and transcribed by Henry Clay Oatley, Jr., ed. by Cherry Fletcher Bamberg (Greenville RI: Rhode Island Genealogical Society, 2003).

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

## NORTH KINGSTOWN


 October 1, Wednesday: Founding of the University of London on Gower Street in London (afterward, this would be known as University College). [Professor George Long](#) of the University of Virginia had returned to England to become professor of Greek there (until 1831, when he would become editor of the Quarterly Journal of Education). The Long family would reside in Jacksons Lane, Highgate, to the west of Hornsey and would have three female servants, a coachman, and a gardener. With them from America they had brought one of the family slaves, Jacob Walker, who in England would be assigned the role “M.S.” (male servant), and it is not known whether it was Jacob who was that coachman, or that gardener.

In [Newport, Rhode Island](#), Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

*4th day 1st 10th M 1828 / Today Joseph S Tillinghast from N Bedford on his way to NYork Hudson &c called & dined with us & took letters for John whom he expects to see next first day. – he went in the Steam Boat Connecticut this Afternoon. –*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

There’s a sketchy painting above the case that holds the Torah scrolls at the [Touro Synagogue](#) in [Newport](#). It is a painting of the short names used, in the Hebrew language, for the Ten Commandments that Moses received from YHWH on Mount Sinai. I don’t have any better photo of the crude painting in question, which also depicts three golden crowns, than this one, for your edification,



**NORTH KINGSTOWN**

**SOUTH KINGSTOWN**

but here is a modern representation of the Hebrew characters in question. Read them from right to left:



One of the stories that grew up in Newport over the years had to do with those three golden crowns we can see so nicely depicted at the top of that painting. The story was that the synagogue building had been saved from being trashed during the occupation of the town in Revolutionary War years, when so many of the buildings in the abandoned town were being stripped for kindling to keep the occupying British soldiers warm, because the soldiers presumed that this building must have something to do with the King of England.

Another of the stories that grew up was that this painting, since it is, allegedly, “so fine,” must have been by the famous painter Gilbert Stuart, who resided in nearby [North Kingstown](#). However, it is not listed as one of his known works, nor do we know that he ever painted anything even remotely like this.

As anyone who reads Hebrew who now visits this Newport [tourist trap](#) can look up and plainly see, the character that is shown in this painting as the third letter, in the captions of the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th Commandments in the left column, is not correct! Four of the ten labels have been reduced to nonsense! If that painting had been hanging up there above the case of Torahs while the building was being used for Jewish



## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

## NORTH KINGSTOWN

worship services during the 18th Century, why would it have been that none of the members of this congregation, and none of the honored Jewish visitors to this synagogue, ever informed anyone of this error in the painting, and why would it have been that nobody went and fetched a ladder and some oil paint and climbed up there and touched over the linguistic error with a few simple dabs? This is what the character does look like  (the artist did get the character right when he painted it in the 6th Commandment, at the top of the left column!), and this is what it might have been made to look like with a few more dabs of paint, had anyone known to correct that painting: 

Granted, the Marranos<sup>50</sup> who created this synagogue had been living a submerged life as pretend Christians<sup>51</sup> since the Inquisition in Spain in Portugal, and granted, they had only just gotten back into the process of recovering their cultural roots — but surely some of them must have known enough Hebrew to be able to recite the Ten Commandments! So, why didn't they correct this painting?

We discover in the records of the General Assembly of Rhode Island, that on this date the sum of \$12.<sup>00</sup> was paid to the clerk for the town of Newport, Benjamin Baker Howland, who was treasurer of the Newport Savings Bank and a local historian and artist, as reimbursement for a painting of the captions in Hebrew of the Ten Commandments.<sup>52</sup> Clearly, Mr. Howland had as little actual knowledge of Hebrew as any other deacon of the local 1st Baptist Church. This painting of his had been created as a mere piece of esoterica, only marking this structure as having formerly been in use as a synagogue, and there would be no opportunity to discover and correct its error — since in point of fact, during the decades of the 1830s, 1840s, and 1850s, there would be no religious services whatever in the structure — since in point of fact, there were no longer any Jews residing in Newport.

JUDAISM

Maybe, as a deacon in the 1st [Baptist](#) Church, this Howland should have stuck to designing Christian T-shirts

50. Marrano = a Spanish or Portuguese Jew of the late Middle Ages who converted to Christianity, especially one forcibly converted but adhering secretly to Judaism.

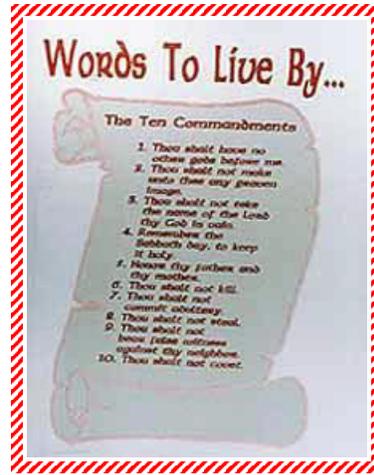
51. For instance, for the first twenty or so years of his life, the President of this congregation, [Aaron Lopez](#), had been living in Portugal as a Christian by the name of Duarte Lopez. He had been under such deep cover that he and his wife, who was always called "Anna" in Portugal, had had their wedding ceremony in a Catholic church. It was only after they were safely in Rhode Island that they were able to live openly under their given names Aaron and Abigail.

52. This is a "Mayflower" family and as you might imagine, there have been any number of Benjamin Howlands. A Benjamin Howland (1755-1821), had been a Democratic legislator in Rhode Island legislature, and had from 1804 to 1809, as a Jeffersonian Republican, served as one of the US Senators from Rhode Island. This clerk Benjamin Baker Howland of 1828 was not the son of this Senator Benjamin Howland who died in 1821. He was, instead, the son of Henry Howland and Susan Baker Howland, and had been born in Newport on December 11, 1787. At an early age he had been thrown upon his own resources, and having a taste for drawing and painting, had begun the study of portraiture under Robert Feke. In September 1825 he had succeeded Charles Gyles as town clerk of Newport, and soon afterwards became probate clerk. For many years he would be reelected without opposition, and he would serve his community as clerk until 1875. He died on October 20, 1877 and there is now a portrait of him in the mayor's office.

**NORTH KINGSTOWN**

**SOUTH KINGSTOWN**

for sale to the summer tourists:



So it is clearly false, that the British troops of occupation spared the wood in this building because they saw those three golden crowns and thought of their monarch. The painting in question wouldn't come into existence for another two human generations! More probably, the reason why this building was spared was that some British officer came along and said to himself "Now here's a nice brick building, neat and spacious, with a raised platform at one end of a columned hall, to properly set off my desk and chair — I think this is the one I'll have for my headquarters."

And Gilbert Stewart? Give me a break, take a close look at the actual painting and recognize that a child could have painted something like this on the basis of a paint-by-the-numbers kit purchased at the K-Mart.

The preposterous stories that once circulated about this synagogue painting present an interesting example of the dangers posed by pseudohistorical accretion tendencies.

1829

 September 29, Tuesday: Sarah F. Brown was born to William Brown and his wife Sarah of [North Kingstown, Rhode Island](#). This would be one big six-footer girl, weighing in at close to 200 pounds, the only big mamma around in this antebellum period who to my present knowledge could top even Sojourner Truth five feet eleven inches.

Table of Altitudes



Yoda	2' 0"
Lavinia Warren	2' 8"
Tom Thumb, Jr.	3' 4"
Lucy (Australopithecus Afarensis)	3' 8"
Hervé Villechaize ("Fantasy Island")	3' 11"
Charles Proteus Steinmetz	4' 0"
<a href="#">Mary Moody Emerson</a> per FBS (1)	4' 3"
Alexander Pope	4' 6"
Benjamin Lay	4' 7"
Gary Coleman ("Arnold Jackson")	4' 8"
<a href="#">Queen Victoria with osteoporosis</a>	4' 8"
<a href="#">Queen Victoria as adult</a>	4' 10"
Margaret Mitchell	4' 10"
length of newer military musket	4' 10"
Charlotte Brontë	4' 10-11"
Harriet Beecher Stowe	4' 11"
Laura Ingalls Wilder	4' 11"
a rather tall adult Pygmy male	4' 11"
<a href="#">John Keats</a>	5' 0"
Clara Barton	5' 0"
Isambard Kingdom Brunel	5' 0"
Andrew Carnegie	5' 0"
Thomas de Quincey	5' 0"
Stephen A. Douglas	5' 0"
Danny DeVito	5' 0"
Immanuel Kant	5' 0"
<a href="#">William Wilberforce</a>	5' 0"
Mae West	5' 0"
Mother Teresa	5' 0"
Deng Xiaoping	5' 0"
Dred Scott	5' 0" (±)
Captain William Bligh of HMS <i>Bounty</i>	5' 0" (±)



## NORTH KINGSTOWN

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

<a href="#">Harriet Tubman</a>	5' 0" (±)
<a href="#">Mary Moody Emerson</a> per FBS (2)	5' 0" (±)
<a href="#">John Brown of Providence, Rhode Island</a>	5' 0" (+)
Bette Midler	5' 1"
Jemmy Button	5' 2"
Margaret Mead	5' 2"
R. Buckminster "Bucky" Fuller	5' 2"
Yuri Gagarin the astronaut	5' 2"
William Walker	5' 2"
<a href="#">Horatio Alger, Jr.</a>	5' 2"
length of older military musket	5' 2"
the artist formerly known as Prince	5' 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "
typical female of Thoreau's period	5' 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "
Francis of Assisi	5' 3"
Voltaire	5' 3"
Mohandas Gandhi	5' 3"
Sammy Davis, Jr.	5' 3"
Kahlil Gibran	5' 3"
Friend Daniel Ricketson	5' 3"
The Reverend <a href="#">Gilbert White</a>	5' 3"
Nikita Khrushchev	5' 3"
Sammy Davis, Jr.	5' 3"
Truman Capote	5' 3"
Kim Jong Il (North Korea)	5' 3"
Stephen A. "Little Giant" Douglas	5' 4"
Francisco Franco	5' 4"
President <a href="#">James Madison</a>	5' 4"
<a href="#">Iosif Vissarionovich Dzugashvili "Stalin"</a>	5' 4"
Alan Ladd	5' 4"
Pablo Picasso	5' 4"
Truman Capote	5' 4"
Queen Elizabeth	5' 4"
<a href="#">Ludwig van Beethoven</a>	5' 4"
Typical Homo Erectus	5' 4"
typical Neanderthal adult male	5' 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "
Alan Ladd	5' 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "
<i>comte de Buffon</i>	5' 5" (-)
<a href="#">Captain Nathaniel Gordon</a>	5' 5"
Charles Manson	5' 5"
Audie Murphy	5' 5"
Harry Houdini	5' 5"



## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

## NORTH KINGSTOWN

Hung Hsiu-ch'üan 洪秀全	5' 5"
Marilyn Monroe	5' 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "
T.E. Lawrence "of Arabia"	5' 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "
average runaway male American slave	5' 5-6"
Charles Dickens	5' 6? "
<a href="#">President Benjamin Harrison</a>	5' 6"
<a href="#">President Martin Van Buren</a>	5' 6"
<a href="#">James Smithson</a>	5' 6"
<a href="#">Louisa May Alcott</a>	5' 6"
<a href="#">Johann Wolfgang von Goethe</a>	5' 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "
<a href="#">Napoleon Bonaparte</a>	5' 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "
Emily Brontë	5' 6-7"
<a href="#">Henry Wadsworth Longfellow</a>	5' ?"
average height, seaman of 1812	5' 6.85"
Oliver Reed Smoot, Jr.	5' 7"
minimum height, British soldier	5' 7"
<a href="#">President John Adams</a>	5' 7"
<a href="#">President John Quincy Adams</a>	5' 7"
<a href="#">President William McKinley</a>	5' 7"
"Charley" Parkhurst (a female)	5' 7"
<a href="#">Ulysses S. Grant</a>	5' 7"
<a href="#">Henry Thoreau</a>	5' 7"
the average male of Thoreau's period	5' 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "
<a href="#">Edgar Allan Poe</a>	5' 8"
President Ulysses S. Grant	5' 8"
President William H. Harrison	5' 8"
President James Polk	5' 8"
President Zachary Taylor	5' 8"
average height, soldier of 1812	5' 8.35"
President Rutherford B. Hayes	5' 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "
President Millard Fillmore	5' 9"
<a href="#">President Harry S Truman</a>	5' 9"
President Jimmy Carter	5' 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "
<a href="#">Herman Melville</a>	5' 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "
Calvin Coolidge	5' 10"
Andrew Johnson	5' 10"
Theodore Roosevelt	5' 10"
Thomas Paine	5' 10"
Franklin Pierce	5' 10"
<a href="#">Abby May Alcott</a>	5' 10"





## NORTH KINGSTOWN

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

Reverend <a href="#">Henry C. Wright</a>	5' 10"
<a href="#">Nathaniel Hawthorne</a>	5' 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "
Louis "Deerfoot" Bennett	5' 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "
<a href="#">Friend John Greenleaf Whittier</a>	5' 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "
President Dwight D. Eisenhower	5' 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "
<a href="#">Sojourner Truth</a>	5' 11"
President Grover Cleveland	5' 11"
President Herbert Hoover	5' 11"
President Woodrow Wilson	5' 11"
President Jefferson Davis	5' 11"
President Richard M. Nixon	5' 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "
<a href="#">Robert Voorhis the hermit of Rhode Island</a>	< 6'
<a href="#">Frederick Douglass</a>	6' (-)
Anthony Burns	6' 0"
<a href="#">Waldo Emerson</a>	6' 0"
<a href="#">Joseph Smith, Jr.</a>	6' 0"
David Walker	6' 0"
Sarah F. Wakefield	6' 0"
Thomas Wentworth Higginson	6' 0"
President James Buchanan	6' 0"
President Gerald R. Ford	6' 0"
President James Garfield	6' 0"
President Warren Harding	6' 0"
President John F. Kennedy	6' 0"
President James Monroe	6' 0"
President William H. Taft	6' 0"
President John Tyler	6' 0"
John Brown	6' 0 (+)"
President Andrew Jackson	6' 1"
<a href="#">Alfred Russel Wallace</a>	6' 1"
President Ronald Reagan	6' 1"
Venture Smith	6' 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "
<a href="#">John Camel Heenan</a>	6' 2"
Crispus Attucks	6' 2"
President Chester A. Arthur	6' 2"
President George Bush, Senior	6' 2"
<a href="#">President Franklin D. Roosevelt</a>	6' 2"
President George Washington	6' 2"



## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

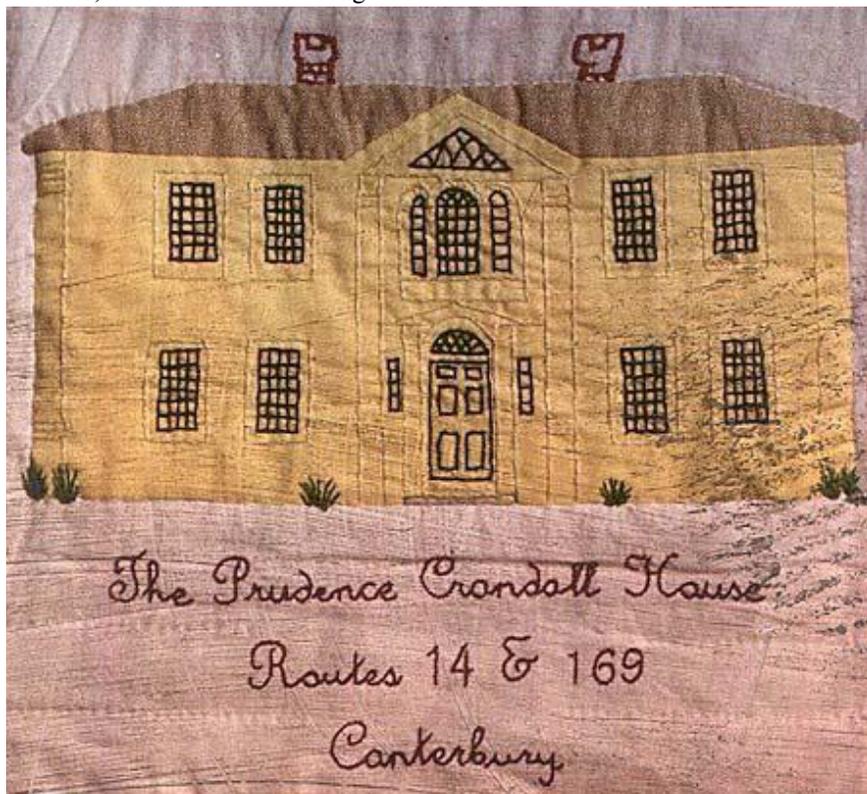
## NORTH KINGSTOWN

Gabriel Prosser	6' 2"
Dangerfield Newby	6' 2"
Charles Augustus Lindbergh	6' 2"
President Bill Clinton	6' 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "
President <a href="#">Thomas Jefferson</a>	6' 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "
President Lyndon B. Johnson	6' 3"
Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.	6' 3"
Richard "King Dick" Seaver	6' 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "
President Abraham Lincoln	6' 4"
Marion Morrison (AKA John Wayne)	6' 4"
Elisha Reynolds Potter, Senior	6' 4"
Thomas Cholmondeley	6' 4" (?)
<a href="#">Franklin Benjamin Sanborn</a>	6' 5"
Peter the Great of Russia	6' 7"
<a href="#">Giovanni Battista Belzoni</a>	6' 7"
<a href="#">Thomas Jefferson</a> (the statue)	7' 6"
Jefferson Davis (the statue)	7' 7"
Martin Van Buren Bates	7' 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "
<a href="#">M. Bihin, a Belgian exhibited in Boston in 1840</a>	8'
Anna Haining Swan	8' 1"



1832

→ Fall: Sarah Harris (whom Prudence Crandall described as “a respectable young woman and a member of this church”) was a friend of Marcia Davis Harris (whom Prudence described as “a nice colored girl” and as “my family assistant”), and had attended the public school in Canterbury, Connecticut. Her skin tone was so light that in fact had she chosen to go elsewhere she could easily have passed for white, but locally she was well known to be the daughter of Charles Harris, a black agent for William Lloyd Garrison’s Liberator. At this point she was 19 years of age. Tuition in Crandall’s boarding school “for young ladies and little misses” in Canterbury Green was a mere \$18 per term, which was seen by her family as affordable. Well understanding the enormity of their request, they asked that their daughter be admitted for “a little more learning.” The parents of the lily-white students (not the young ladies themselves, you note, but their parents) exploded in bitter invective, and withdrew their daughters.



Sarah was just about white enough to pass (here she is as an older woman), white enough in fact to have gotten into the local public school, but guess what — that wasn’t white enough to be acceptable as a young lady at a finishing school — because her cultural destiny was intended to be to marry a man of color, not to marry a

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

## NORTH KINGSTOWN

white gentleman:



(Later on, after Sarah had married with the blacksmith George Fayerwether III, a man of color as was intended for her, her 1st infant would be christened with the name Prudence Crandall Fayerwether. In 1853 this family would move into a cottage in [Kingston, Rhode Island](#) that had been built by George Fayerwether III's father — a structure now in the Historic Register.)

NORTH KINGSTOWN

SOUTH KINGSTOWN

1833

November 28, Thursday: Sarah Harris got married with George Fayerwether III of [Kingston, Rhode Island](#).

Exploring in South America, [Charles Darwin](#) rode through Las Pietras, returning toward Montevideo.

1834

When a little girl was born to Sarah Harris Fayerwether and George Fayerwether III of [Kingston, Rhode Island](#), of course they named the infant [Prudence Crandall](#) Fayerwether in honor of their friend and benefactor.

1835

September 26, Saturday: Elisha Reynolds Potter, Senior died in [South Kingstown, Rhode Island](#). His grave is in the Potter family burial ground in Washington County.

(This datapoint helps us understand how [Cato Pearce](#)'s book A BRIEF MEMOIR OF THE LIFE AND RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE OF CATO PEARCE, A MAN OF COLOR: TAKEN VERBATIM FROM HIS LIPS AND PUBLISHED FOR HIS BENEFIT could be printed in [Pawtucket](#). By the point at which this small book describing the misconduct was put into circulation, 1842, the important citizen had been out of circulation for at least six years.)

In the Teatro San Carlo of [Naples](#), Lucia di Lammermoor, a drama tragico by Gaetano Donizetti to words of Cammarano after Scott, was performed for the initial time. The composer reported that "It has pleased, and pleased very much."

1839

September 4, Wednesday: According to the journal of [Friend Thomas B. Hazard](#) or Hafsard or Hasard of [Kingstown, Rhode Island](#), also known as "Nailer Tom,"<sup>53</sup> there had been "strange [Northern lights](#) last night."



AURORA BOREALIS

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

## NORTH KINGSTOWN



Sept 4th [Wednesday of WEEK] As we shoved away from this rocky coast, before sunrise, the smaller bittern, the genius of the shore, was moping along its edge, or stood probing the mud for its food, with ever an eye on us, though so demurely at work, or else he ran along over the wet stones like a wrecker in his storm-coat, looking out for wrecks of snails and cockles. Now away he goes, with a limping flight, uncertain where he will alight, until a rod of clear sand amid the alders invites his feet; and now our steady approach compels him to seek a new retreat. It is a bird of the oldest [Thalesian](#) school, and no doubt believes in the priority of water to the other elements; the relic of a twilight antediluvian age which yet inhabits these bright American rivers with us Yankees. There is something venerable in this melancholy and contemplative race of birds, which may have trodden the earth while it was yet in a slimy and imperfect state. Perchance their tracks, too, are still visible on the stones. It still lingers into our glaring summers, bravely supporting its fate without sympathy from man, as if it looked forward to some second advent of which he has no assurance. One wonders if, by its patient study by rocks and sandy capes, it has wrested the whole of her secret from Nature yet. What a rich experience it must have gained, standing on one leg and looking out from its dull eye so long on sunshine and rain, moon and stars! What could it tell of stagnant pools and reeds and dank night fogs! It would be worth the while to look closely into the eye which has been open and seeing at such hours, and in such solitudes its dull, yellowish, greenish eye. Methinks my own soul must be a bright invisible green. I have seen these birds stand by the half dozen together in the shallower water along the shore, with their bills thrust into the mud at the bottom, probing for food, the whole head being concealed, while the neck and body formed an arch above the water.

Thoreau's smaller bittern, the Green Heron, like all members of the heron family, catches its food with quick stabs of its bill. It does not probe the mud as do many species of shorebird. Since Green Herons often feed in still, shallow water, reflections may have caused Thoreau to think their bills were thrust into the mud. It must be remembered that Thoreau had no optical equipment at this time to aid his observations. -Cruikshank, Helen Gere. THOREAU ON BIRDS (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1964)



Sept 4th Wednesday. Hooksett east bank 2 or 3 miles below the village, opposite mr. Mitchels.

On Thursday, Thoreau and his brother halted at a point east of Uncannunuc Mountain near Manchester, New Hampshire. They hung their tent and buffalo robes in a farmer's barn to dry and then continued on foot up the Merrimack until it became the Pemigewasset and then the Wild Amonoosuck to its very fountainhead. This part of the adventure is not included in the book. However, Thursday morning as the brothers lay in their tent listening to the rain, they found such enjoyment in birds as those who never venture into a wet world can never know. -Cruikshank, Helen Gere. THOREAU ON BIRDS (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1964)

53. He was called "Nailer Tom" because his trade was the cutting of nails from scrap iron, and in order to distinguish him from a relative known as "College Tom," from another relative known as "Shepherd Tom," and from his own son who -because he had fits- was known as "Pistol-Head Tom."



## NORTH KINGSTOWN

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

A WEEK: The small houses which were scattered along the river at intervals of a mile or more were commonly out of sight to us, but sometimes, when we rowed near the shore, we heard the peevish note of a hen, or some slight domestic sound, which betrayed them. The lock-men's houses were particularly well placed, retired, and high, always at falls or rapids, and commanding the pleasantest reaches of the river, -for it is generally wider and more lake-like just above a fall,- and there they wait for boats. These humble dwellings, homely and sincere, in which a hearth was still the essential part, were more pleasing to our eyes than palaces or castles would have been. In the noon of these days, as we have said, we occasionally climbed the banks and approached these houses, to get a glass of water and make acquaintance with their inhabitants. High in the leafy bank, surrounded commonly by a small patch of corn and beans, squashes and melons, with sometimes a graceful hop-yard on one side, and some running vine over the windows, they appeared like beehives set to gather honey for a summer. I have not read of any Arcadian life which surpasses the actual luxury and serenity of these New England dwellings. For the outward gilding, at least, the age is golden enough. As you approach the sunny doorway, awakening the echoes by your steps, still no sound from these barracks of repose, and you fear that the gentlest knock may seem rude to the Oriental dreamers. The door is opened, perchance, by some Yankee-Hindoo woman, whose small-voiced but sincere hospitality, out of the bottomless depths of a quiet nature, has travelled quite round to the opposite side, and fears only to obtrude its kindness. You step over the white-scoured floor to the bright "dresser" lightly, as if afraid to disturb the devotions of the household, -for Oriental dynasties appear to have passed away since the dinner-table was last spread here,- and thence to the frequented curb, where you see your long-forgotten, unshaven face at the bottom, in juxtaposition with new-made butter and the trout in the well. "Perhaps you would like some molasses and ginger," suggests the faint noon voice. Sometimes there sits the brother who follows the sea, their representative man; who knows only how far it is to the nearest port, no more distances, all the rest is sea and distant capes, - patting the dog, or dandling the kitten in arms that were stretched by the cable and the oar, pulling against Boreas or the trade-winds. He looks up at the stranger, half pleased, half astonished, with a mariner's eye, as if he were a dolphin within cast. If men will believe it, *sua si bona norint*, there are no more quiet Tempes, nor more poetic and Arcadian lives, than may be lived in these New England dwellings. We thought that the employment of their inhabitants by day would be to tend the flowers and herds, and at night, like the shepherds of old, to cluster and give names to the stars from the river banks.

CAT



## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

## NORTH KINGSTOWN

[The full Latin expression that goes with “*sua si bona norint*” is “*O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint*,” which means “O more than happy, if they only knew their advantages,” and was used by [Virgil](#) to describe those who led the rustic bucolic agricultural life. We can say, therefore, that Virgil is a presence not only in Thoreau’s WALDEN, but also in A WEEK.]

1841

December: During this month [Frederick Douglass](#) would be traveling about [Rhode Island](#) out of [Providence](#), speaking



at various regional antislavery conventions such as in [East Greenwich](#), in [Newport](#), and in [South Kingstown](#), in protest of [Thomas Wilson Dorr](#)'s party's People's Constitution.

This People's Constitution would be accepted in the referendum, despite or in part because of its racism,

**SOUTH KINGSTOWN**

**NORTH KINGSTOWN**

by a landslide vote of 13,944 over 52.



**READ EDWARD FIELD TEXT**

December 21, Tuesday: In protest of the racist Dorr constitution, [Frederick Douglass](#) spoke on this day and the following one at the Regional Anti-Slavery Convention in [Kingston, Rhode Island](#).





**NORTH KINGSTOWN**

**SOUTH KINGSTOWN**

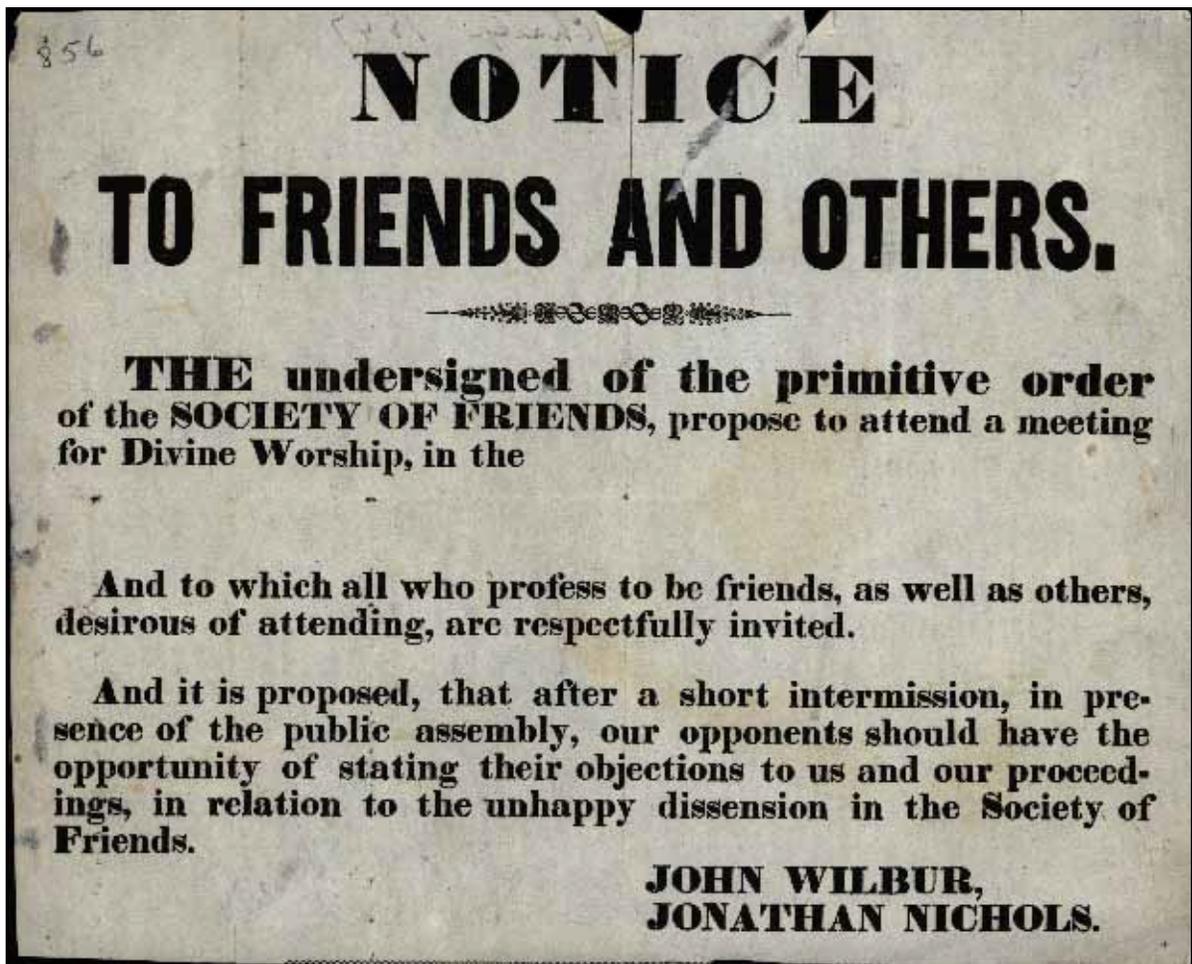
**1842**

The [Quaker](#) monthly meeting of [South Kingstown, Rhode Island](#) was suspended due to religious dissension. In 1845 it would divide into a majority group and a minority group, Wilburites versus Gurneyites (conservative followers of Friend John Wilbur of Hopkinton versus liberal followers of English traveling minister Friend Joseph John Gurney). In 1847 divided worship would resume — until 1881 when the local Wilburite meeting would be laid down (discontinued), and 1899 when the local Gurneyite meeting would also be laid down.

In [Providence, Rhode Island](#), the [Yearly Meeting School](#) used \$5,000 of the money from the last will and testament of [Friend Moses Brown](#) to purchase two tracts of land of about ten acres each.

1843

January: Although the teachings of Friend [John Wilbur](#) were sustained by a large majority of his [Quaker](#) neighbors in [South Kingstown, Rhode Island](#), that monthly meeting had been dissolved and its members added to the Greenwich, Rhode Island monthly meeting. At this point this monthly meeting formally [disowned](#) him, and its decision would subsequently be confirmed by the Friends quarterly meeting and then by the New England [Yearly Meeting](#). His supporters would form an independent yearly meeting, the members of which would be known as "Wilburites."



1845

In about this year an oil portrait was made on canvas by Edward Dalton Marchant of Elisha Reynolds Potter, Junior (1811-1882) of [South Kingstown, Rhode Island](#).



## NORTH KINGSTOWN

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

At the facilities of the R.G. Hazard & Co [cotton](#) cloth company on the Saugatucket River in Peace Dale in [South Kingstown, Rhode Island](#), one of the buildings burned (it would be rebuilt).

Between this point and 1850 ownership of the Machine Shop property at [Saylesville](#) passed from the Olney family to Elisha Godfrey and Steven Clark. Ultimately, Clark would pass his interest on to Arnold Moffett of Attleboro, Massachusetts.

The [Quaker](#) monthly meeting of [South Kingstown, Rhode Island](#), which had in 1842 been suspended due to religious dissension, at this point divided itself into a Gurneyite group and a Wilburite group. In 1847 divided worship would resume — until 1881 when the local Wilburite meeting would be laid down (discontinued), and 1899 when the local Gurneyite meeting would also be laid down.

This would seem to be a relevant endpoint at which to insert into the database, the accumulated contents of this meeting's marriage record, and birth and death record, for the Towns of South Kingstown, Charlestown, [Westerly](#), Hopkinton, and Richmond:

### Marriages

#### A

Anthony, Sarah, and Joseph Irish, 2 mo., 7, 1754.

#### B

Babcock, Jonathan, of [South Kingstown](#), son of Jonathan and Esther, of Stonington, Connecticut; and Ruth Rodman, of Benjamin and Hannah, of [South Kingstown](#); 1 mo., 29, 1795.

Babcock, Hezekiah, of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, son of Caleb and Waite, of [South Kingstown](#); and Dorcas Peckham, of William and Mercy, of [South Kingstown](#); 1 mo., 28, 1813.

Babcock, John, son of Hezekiah and Dorcas, and Mary P. Perry, of William S. and Lois; all of [South Kingstown](#), 9 mo., 25, 1856.

Borden, Elizabeth, and Stephen Perry, 6 mo., 2, 1763.

Borden, Sarah, and Joshua Rathbun, 10 mo., 30, 1766.

Borden, Martha, and Peter Davis, 10 mo., 16, 1782.

Boss, Solomon B., son of Jabez and Sarah, and Catherine Knowles, of Robert an Lucy Anna, all of [South Kingstown](#), 5 mo., 25, 1813.

Bowen, Elizabeth, and John Collins, 3 mo., 15, 1744.

Bradley, Joshua, of New London, Connecticut, son of Joshua and Sarah, and Dorcas Rathbun, of [Acors?] and Lydia, of Stonington, Connecticut, 1 mo., 1, 1801.

Bragg, Anna, and William Wilbur, 6 mo., 3, 1790.

Bragg, Temperance, and Ethan Foster, 3 mo., 12, 1801.

Brayton, Preserved, son of Stephen, deceased, and Hannah, of [Rehoboth](#), Massachusetts; and Patience Greene, of David and Mary, of [North Kingstown](#), 5 mo., 18, 1758.

Browning, Thomas, of Charlestown, son of John and Anne, of [South Kingstown](#); and Anne Hoxsie, of Solomon and Mary, of Richmond, 6 mo., 2, 1767.

Browning, Anne, and Simeon Perry, 4 mo., 29, 1776.

Browning, Eunice, and Othniel Foster, 11 mo., 10, 1803.



## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

## NORTH KINGSTOWN

Browning, Jeremiah 3d, of Stonington, Connecticut, son of Jeremiah and Sarah, and Martha Foster, of John and Ruth, of Stonington, 11 mo., 12, 1805.

Browning, Amie, and Samuel Sheffield, 9 mo., 13, 1829.

Brown, Hannah, and John D. Williams, 10 mo., 3, 1822.

Brown, Anna, and Thomas Williams, 9 mo., 12, 1826.

Brown, Sarah W., and Francis H. Rathbun, 9 mo., 24, 1832.

Brown, William F., of Betterments, Otsego Co., New York, son of Joseph and Mary of this place; and Elizabeth N. Collins, of Lewis and Lydia, deceased, of Hopkinton, 10 mo., 7, 1839.

### C

Carr, Joanna, and Benjamin Hazard, 5 mo., 12, 1814.

Carr, George W., of Jamestown, son of Benjamin, deceased, and Elizabeth, and Sarah Foster, of Othniel and Eunice, of [South Kingstown](#), 4 mo., 4, 1838.

Chase, Stephen Abbott, of New Market, N. H., son of Abijah and Mary, of Essex, Massachusetts; and Anna Atmore Robinson, of James and Mary, of [South Kingstown](#), 7 mo., 26, 1830.

Collins, John, of John, of Charlestown, and Elizabeth Bowen, of Dan and Mehitabel, 3 mo., 15, 1744.

Collins, Joseph, of Hezekiah and Catherine, of Hopkinton, and Bathsheba Hoxsie, of Solomon and Mary, of Richmond, 3 mo., 8, 1764.

Collins, Catherine, and Benjamin Hoxsie, 2 mo., 7, 1782.

Collins, Joseph, Jr., of Joseph and Bathsheba, and Hannah Sheffield, of Samuel and Elizabeth; all of Hopkinton, 2 mo., 5, 1789.

Collins, Abel, of Stonington, of Abel and Thankful, and Mary Wilbur, of Thomas and Mary, of Hopkinton, 10 mo., 14, 1790.

Collins, Solomon, of Hopkinton, of Joseph and Bathsheba, and Sarah Perry, of Stephen and Elizabeth, deceased, of [Newport](#), 3 mo., 8, 1792.

Collins, Isaac, of Stonington, of Amos and Thankful, and Mary Collins, of Joseph and Bathsheba, 3 mo., 15, 1792.

Collins, Mary, and Isaac Collins, 3 mo., 15, 1792.

Collins, Lydia, and John Wilbur, 10 mo., 17, 1793.

Collins, Ruth, and John H. Kenyon, 11 mo., 8, 1804.

Collins, Deborah, and Peter Collins, 11 mo., 12, 1807.

Collins, Peter, of Hopkinton, of Joseph and Bathsheba, and Deborah Collins, of Abel and Mary, of North Stonington, 11 mo., 12, 1807.

Collins, Lewis, of Jabez and Sarah, and Lydia Kenyon, of George and Martha; all of Hopkinton, 12 mo., 5, 1811.

Collins, Hannah, and William Earle, 10 mo., 28, 1812.

Collins, Thankful, and Peleg Kenyon, 3 mo., 3, 1814.

Collins, Dinah, and Asa Sisson, 5 mo., 27, 1818.

Collins, Phebe, and Job Monroe, 11 mo., 25, 1818.

Collins, Isaac, of Hopkinton, of Isaac and Mary, and Rachel Kenyon, of George, deceased, and Rachel, 2 mo., 13, 1823.

Collins, Timothy C., of Abel and Mary, of North Stonington, and Mary Ann Gardiner, of Peleg and Hannah, of [South Kingstown](#), 10 mo., 2, 1823.



## NORTH KINGSTOWN

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

- Collins, Sarah, and Joseph Greene, 4 mo., 28, 1824.
- Collins, Catherine E., and John H. Knowles, 10 mo., 4, 1827.
- Collins, Catherine, and William Earle, 9 mo., 22, 1829.
- Collins, Elizabeth N., and William F. Brown, 10 mo., 7, 1839.
- Collins, Ephraim C., of Hopkinton, of Isaac and Mary, and Mary Foster, of Othniel and Eunice, of [South Kingstown](#), 4 mo., 6, 1836.
- Collins, Luke, of Brookfield, Madison Co., N. Y., son of Hezekiah and Mary, of this place; and Elizabeth Foster, of Ethan and Temperance, 5 mo., 13, 1841.
- Collins, Abel Francis, and Electa Jane Collins; married at New Hartford, N. Y., 1 mo., 11, 1844.
- Collins, Electa Jane, and Abel F. Collins, 1 mo., 11, 1844.
- Collins, Thankful, and John Spencer, 3 mo., 2, 1848.
- Collins, Mary A., and Nathaniel Hawkes, 1 mo., 29, 1856.
- Collins, Charles G., of Hopkinton, of Lewis and Lydia F., and Mary S. Knowles, of John H. and Catherine E., 3 mo., 10, 1859.
- Collins, Anna Elizabeth , and Frederic Augustus Dalton, 8 mo., 9, 1877.
- Congdon, Martha, and Jonathan Hoag, 4 mo., 25, 1768.
- Congdon, John, of William and Freeloove, and Alice Knowles, of Joseph and Bathsheba; all of [South Kingstown](#), 12 mo., 21, 1780.
- Congdon, Charles, of William and Freeloove, and Sarah Knowles, of Joseph and Bathsheba; all of [South Kingstown](#), 11 mo., 14, 1782.
- Congdon, Sarah, and Simeon Perry, 5 mo., 30, 1787.
- Congdon, John, of [South Kingstown](#), of William and Freeloove, and Sarah Kenyon, of George and Martha, 11 mo., 7, 1799.
- Congdon, Joseph, of Joseph and Susannah, and Deborah Rodman, of Benjamin and Hannah; all of [South Kingstown](#), 2 mo., 6, 1807.
- Congdon, Ann, and Thomas Wilbur, 11 mo., 23, 1825.
- Cross, Dorcas, and Joshua Gardiner, 2 mo., 10, 1803. p. 70 - 72:

## D

- Dalton, Frederic Augustus, of [Providence](#), of Hiram A., and Maria S., of New York City; and Anna Elizabeth Collins, of Peter H. and Ruth Ann, of Hopkinton, 8 mo., 9, 1877.
- Dalton, Lizzie Maria, and Isaac Sutton, 8 mo., 23, 1880.
- Davis, John, of Peter and Mary, of [Westerly](#), and Patience Palmer, of William and Mary, of Stonington, 9 mo., 26, 1747.
- Davis, Lydia, and William Palmer, 12 mo., 8, 1749.
- Davis, Benjamin, of Peter and Mary, of [Westerly](#), and Mehitable Moon, of Robert and Ann, of Exeter, 1 mo., 23, 1752.
- Davis, Peter, of [Westerly](#), and Martha Borden, widow of Abraham, late of [Westerly](#), deceased, 10 mo., 16, 1782.
- Davis, Martha, and Joseph Healey, 9 mo., 11, 1794.
- Davis, Lois, and William S. Perry, 7 mo., 4, 1821.
- Dockray, John, of [Newport](#), son of Benjamin, of Wigton, England, County of Cumberland; and Mary Robinson, of William and Abigail, of [South Kingstown](#), 2 mo., 17, 1757.



## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

## NORTH KINGSTOWN

Dockray, John Bigland, of John and Mary, and Mercy Peckham, of William and Mercy; all of [South Kingstown](#), 11 mo., 8, 1809.

Dye, Richard, of Richmond, of John and Thankful, and Zerviah Rogers, of Thomas and Elizabeth, 12 mo., 5, 1782.

Dye, Samuel, of Richmond, of John and Thankful, and Anna Rogers, of Thomas and Elizabeth, deceased, 1 mo., 20, 1785.

### E

Earle, William, of Swansey, Massachusetts, of Caleb and Hannah, and Hannah Collins, of Amos and Thankful, of Stonington, 10 mo. 28, 1812.

Earle, William, of Swansey, Massachusetts, of Caleb and Hannah, both deceased; and Catherine Collins, of Jabez and Sarah, deceased, of Hopkinton, 9 mo., 22, 1829.

Eldred, Emma L., and George E. Perry, 10 mo., 6, 1879.

### F

Foster, Card, of John and Margery, of [Westerly](#), and Sarah Mumford, of John and Judeth; both of Exeter, 8 mo., 4, 1750.

Foster, John, of Card and Sarah, of Richmond, deceased, and Ruth Hoxsie, of Stephen and Elizabeth, of Richmond, 4 mo., 4, 1776.

Foster, Sarah, and James Sheffield, 1 mo., 15, 1795.

Foster, Ethan, of Stonington, of John and Ruth, and Temperance Bragg, of Hopkinton, of Nicholas and Sarah, of Easton, N. Y., 3 mo., 12, 1801.

Foster, Othniel, of Stonington, of John and Ruth, and Eunice Browning, of Jeremiah Jr., and Sarah, of this place, 11 mo., 10, 1803.

Foster, Martha, and Jeremiah Browning, 11 mo., 12, 1805.

Foster, Elizabeth, and Thomas Perry, 11 mo., 10, 1808.

Foster, Ethan, of Groton son of John and Ruth, of Charlestown; and Mary Wilbur, of William and Anna, of Hopkinton, 6 mo., 3, 1824.

Foster, Thomas, of Ethan and Temperance, and Phebe Wilbur, of John and Lydia; all of Hopkinton, 11 mo., 15, 1827.

Foster, Judith, and John Peckham, 10 mo. 28, 1828.

Foster, Mary Ann, and George Shove, 11 mo. 30, 1833.

Foster, Mary, and Ephraim C. Collins, 4 mo., 6, 1836.

Foster, Ethan Jr., of [Westerly](#), of Ethan and Temperance, of Hopkinton; and Anna A. Wilbur, of John and Lydia, of the latter place, 10 mo. 24, 1837.

Foster, Sarah, and George W. Carr, 4 mo., 4, 1838.

Foster, Elizabeth, and Luke Collins, 5 mo., 13, 1841. Fry, James N., of Northbridge, Massachusetts, of Jonathan and Amime, of Bolton, Massachusetts; and Mary Elizabeth Munroe, of Job and Phebe C., of North Stonington, 11 mo. 22, 1847.

### G

Gardiner, Abigail, and Richard Smith, 4 mo., 21, 1744.

Gardiner, Joshua, of Stonington, of Abiel, deceased, and Ruth, and Dorcas Cross, of John and Susannah, of [South Kingstown](#), 2 mo., 10, 1803.

Gardiner, Mary Ann, and Timothy C. Collins, 10 mo., 2, 1823.



## NORTH KINGSTOWN

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

Gardiner, Joshua, of Joshua and Dorcas, of Stonington, and Elizabeth Wilbur, of Isaac and Susanna, of Hopkinton, 11 mo., 10, 1825.

Gardiner, Susan, and Gideon Wilbur, 11 mo., 13, 1828.

Gifford, William, of John and Dinah, of [Westerly](#), and Martha Wilkinson, widow of John, of Charlestown, 3 mo., 9, 1745.

Gorton, Elizabeth, and Nathan Spencer, 3 mo., 30, 1785.

Greene, Patience, and Preserved Brayton, 5 mo., 18, 1758.

Greene, Waite, and Stephen Kilton, 12 mo., 20, 1764.

Greene, Joseph, of Jamestown, of Joseph and Abigail, both deceased; and Sarah Collins, of Jabez and Sarah, of Hopkinton, 4 mo., 28, 1824.

### H

Hadsall, James, of Joseph, of [Westerly](#), and Rachel his wife, deceased; and Content Worden, of Peter, deceased, and Rebecca, 8 mo., 12, 1752.

Hawkes, Nathaniel, of Ezra and Hannah, of Jackson, Waldo Co., Maine; and Mary A. Collins, of Timothy C. and Mary Ann, of [South Kingstown](#), 1 mo., 29, 1856.

Hazard, Thomas, of Robert of Boston Neck, and Elizabeth Robinson, of William, 3 mo., 27, 1742.

Hazard, Thomas, of Benjamin and Mehitable, deceased, and Hannah Knowles, of Joseph and Bathsheba; all of [South Kingstown](#), 10 mo., 2, 1783.

Hazard, George, of Richard and Susannah, both deceased, and Sarah Knowles, of John and Susannah, deceased, 8 mo., 30, 1786.

Hazard, Benjamin, of Thomas B. and Hannah, of [South Kingstown](#), and Joanna Carr, of Peleg and Sarah, of Hopkinton, 5 mo., 12, 1814.

Hazard, William R., of Rowland and Mary, of [South Kingstown](#), and Mary Wilbur, of John and Lydia, of Hopkinton, 10 mo., 2, 1828.

Hazard, Sarah, and Amos C. Wilbur, 1 mo., 4, 1838.

Healey, Christopher, of Hopkinton of Joseph and Rachel, and Alice Sheffield, of Samuel and Elizabeth, 12 mo., 12, 1793.

Healey, Joseph, of Hopkinton, of Joseph and Prudence, of Greenwich, and Martha Davis, of William, deceased, and Mary, of [Westerly](#), 9 mo., 11, 1794.

Healey, Peter D., of Hopkinton, of Joseph and Martha, deceased, and Elizabeth Read, of Martin and Abigail, of [South Kingstown](#), 6 mo., 3, 1819.

Hoag, Jonathan, of Portage, Dutchess Co., N. Y., and Martha Congdon, of James, late of Charlestown, 4 mo., 25, 1768.

Hoxsie, Benjamin, of Charlestown, son of John, of [Westerly](#), and Sarah Knowles, of Robert and Ann, of Charlestown, 9 mo., 19, 1741.

Hoxsie, Benjamin, of Charlestown, of John, of [Westerly](#), and Mary Stanton, of Thomas and Mary, of Charlestown, 11 mo., 16, 1752.

Hoxsie, Martha, and George Kenyon, 3 mo., 16, 1758.

Hoxsie, Mary, and Thomas Wilbur, 7 mo., 27, 1761.

Hoxsie, Barnabus, of Stephen and Elizabeth, of Richmond, and Elizabeth Wilbur, of Thomas and Edge, deceased, 12 mo., 8, 1763.



## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

## NORTH KINGSTOWN

Hoxsie, Bathsheba, and Joseph Collins, 3 mo., 8, 1764.  
Hoxsie, Anne, and Thomas Browning, 6 mo., 2, 1767.  
Hoxsie, Ruth, and John Foster, 4 mo., 4, 1776.  
Hoxsie, Dorcas, and Zebulon Weaver, 11 mo., 6, 1777.  
Hoxsie, Mary, and John Knowles, 1 mo., 1, 1778.  
Hoxsie, Benjamin, of Charlestown and Catherine Collins of Hopkinton, 2 mo., 7, 1782.  
Hoxsie, Peter, of Richmond, of Solomon, deceased, and Mary, and Sarah Rathbun, widow of Joshua 3d, deceased, 12 mo., 30, 1784.  
Hoxsie, Stephen, of Barnabus and Elizabeth, of Richmond, and Anna Kenyon, of George and Martha, of Hopkinton, 2 mo., 17, 1791.  
Hoxsie, Hannah, and Simeon Perry, 2 mo., 6, 1794.  
Hoxsie, Esther, and John Warner Knowles, 2 mo., 5, 1801.  
Hoxsie, Joshua, of Richmond, of Barnabus and Elizabeth, and Elizabeth Kenyon, of George and Martha, of Hopkinton, 4 mo., 5, 1804.  
Hoxsie, Elizabeth, and Joshua Rathbun, 10 mo., 18, 1804.  
Hoxsie, Lydia, and Thomas Rodman Knowles, 9 mo., 6, 1810.

### I

Irish, Joseph, of Jedediah and Mary, of [Westerly](#), and Dorcas Sheffield, widow of Nathan, late of [South Kingstown](#), 10 mo., 1, 1748.  
Irish, Job, of Jedediah and Mary, of [Westerly](#), and Mary Weaver, of Thomas, deceased, and Mary, of this place, 5 mo., 3, 1753.  
Irish, Joseph, of Jedediah, of Stonington, and Sarah Anthony, of [South Kingstown](#), 2 mo., 7, 1754.

### K

Kenyon, George, of Thomas and Catherine, and Martha Hoxsie, of Solomon and Mary, all of Richmond, 3 mo., 16, 1758.  
Kenyon, Mary, and John Taylor Nichols, 1 mo., 18, 1787.  
Kenyon, Solomon, of George and Martha, of Hopkinton, and Eunice Sheffield, of Elisha and Lydia, of [South Kingstown](#), 3 mo., 5, 1789.  
Kenyon, Anna, and Stephen Hoxsie, 2 mo., 17, 1791.  
Kenyon, George, of Hopkinton, of George and Martha, and Rachel Sheffield, of Elisha and Lydia, of [South Kingstown](#), 11 mo., 14, 1793.  
Kenyon, Sarah, and John Congdon, 11 mo., 7, 1799.  
Kenyon, Catherine, and Woodman Wilbur, 12 mo., 8, 1803.  
Kenyon, Elizabeth, and Joshua Hoxsie, 4 mo., 5, 1804.  
Kenyon, John H., of George and Martha, of Hopkinton, and Ruth Collins, of Amos and Thankful of Stonington, 11 mo., 8, 1804.  
Kenyon, Lydia, and Lewis Collins, 12 mo., 5, 1811.  
Kenyon, Peleg, of Solomon and Eunice, and Thankful Collins, of Isaac and Mary; all of Richmond, 3 mo., 3, 1814.



## NORTH KINGSTOWN

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

- Kenyon, Rachel, and Isaac Collins, 2 mo., 13, 1823.
- Kenyon, John T., of Solomon and Eunice, and Sarah S. Wilbur, of John and Lydia; all of Hopkinton, 5 mo., 13, 1824.
- Kenyon, Bathsheba, and Isaiah Ray, 1 mo., 13, 1828.
- Kenyon, Mary C., and William A. Sherman, 4 mo., 28, 1841.
- Kilton, Stephen, of [Providence](#), and Waite Greene, of David and Mary, of [North Kingstown](#), 12 mo., 20, 1764.
- Knowles, Sarah, and Benjamin Hoxsie, 9 mo., 19, 1741.
- Knowles, Susannah, and William Underwood, 11 mo., 19, 1743.
- Knowles, Joseph, of Robert and Ann, and Bathsheba Seager, of John and Alice; all of [South Kingstown](#), 10 mo., 11, 1753.
- Knowles, Ann, and Jonathan Reynolds, 12 mo., 11, 1755.
- Knowles, Robert, of John, and Catherine Rodman, of Benjamin; all of [South Kingstown](#), 10 mo., 31, 1774.
- Knowles, John, of Richmond, of John and Hannah, deceased, and Mary Hoxsie, of Stephen and Elizabeth, 1 mo., 1, 1778.
- Knowles, Alice, and John Congdon, 12 mo., 21, 1780.
- Knowles, Sarah, and Charles Congdon, 11 mo., 14, 1782.
- Knowles, Robert, of Joseph and Bathsheba, and Lucy Anna Rodman, of Benjamin and Hannah; all of [South Kingstown](#), 11 mo., 21, 1782.
- Knowles, Hannah, and Thomas Hazard, 10 mo., 2, 1783.
- Knowles, Sarah, and George Hazard, 8 mo., 30, 1786.
- Knowles, John Warner, of [South Kingstown](#), of Robert and Catherine, and Esther Hoxsie, of Barnabus and Elizabeth, of Richmond, 2 mo., 5, 1801.
- Knowles, Hannah, and John Knowles, 4 mo., 14, 1803.
- Knowles, John, of Richmond, of John, deceased, and Mary, and Hannah Knowles, of Robert and Lucy Anna, of [South Kingstown](#), 4 mo., 14, 1803.
- Knowles, Thomas Rodman, of Robert and Catherine, of [South Kingstown](#), and Lydia Hoxsie, of Barnabus and Elizabeth, of Richmond, 9 mo., 6, 1810.
- Knowles, Catherine, and Solomon B. Boss, 5 mo., 25, 1813.
- Knowles, John H., of Richmond, of John and Hannah, and Catherine E. Collins, of Hopkinton, of Isaac and Mary, 10 mo., 4, 1827.
- Knowles, Mary S., and Charles G. Collins, 3 mo., 10, 1859.

## M

- Mitchell, Joseph, of Nantucket, of George and Phebe, and Elizabeth Ray, of Isaiah and Mary, of Hopkinton, 6 mo., 8, 1841.
- Moon, Sarah, and Card Foster, 8 mo., 4, 1750.
- Moon, Mehitable, and Benjamin Davis, 1 mo., 23, 1752.
- Munroe, Job, of John and Parthenia, of Plainfield, Connecticut, and Phebe Collins, of Abel and Mary, of Stonington, 11 mo., 25, 1818.



## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

## NORTH KINGSTOWN

Munroe, Mary Elizabeth, and James N. Fry, 11 mo., 22, 1847.

### N

Nichols, John Taylor, of [South Kingstown](#), of Andrew, and Anne, and Mary Kenyon, of George and Martha, of Hopkinton, 1 mo., 18, 1787.

Nichols, Sarah Ann, and William H. Perry, 11 mo., 9, 1854.

Niles, Hannah, and Benjamin Rodman, 3 mo., 29, 1753.

### P

Palmer, Patience, and John Davis, 9 mo., 26, 1747.

Palmer, William, of William and Mary, of Stonington, and Lydia Davis, of Peter and Mary of [Westerly](#), 12 mo., 8, 1749.

Palmer, Elizabeth, and Rowland Robinson, 7 mo., 26, 1756.

Parker, James, of George, deceased, and Elizabeth of West Greenwich, and Elizabeth Sherman, of Ezekiel and Margaret of Richmond, 2 mo., 1, 1763.

Parke, John, of Nathaniel, of Preston, Connecticut, and Patience Wage, of Joshua, deceased, 3 mo., 30, 1767.

Peckham, Sarah, and Acors Rathbun, 2 mo., 12, 1794.

Peckham, Alice, and Rowland Rathbun, 10 mo., 14, 1801.

Peckham, Mercy, and John Bigland Dockray, 11 mo., 8, 1809.

Peckham, Dorcas, and Hezekiah Babcock, 1 mo., 28, 1813.

Peckham, John, of Little Compton, of Isaac and Phebe, deceased, and Judith Foster, of Charlestown, of John and Ruth, 10 mo., 28, 1828.

Perry, James, of James, of [South Kingstown](#), and Mercy Potter, of John, deceased, 3 mo., 3, 1750.

Perry, Alice and Sylvester Robinson, 12 mo., 18, 1755.

Perry, Stephen, of Charlestown, of Samuel, deceased, and Elizabeth Borden, of Abraham, of [Westerly](#), 6 mo., 2, 1763.

Perry, Simeon, of Charlestown, of Samuel and Susannah, both deceased, and Anna Browning, of [South Kingstown](#), widow of Thomas, and daughter of Solomon and Mary Hoxsie, of Richmond, 4 mo., 29, 1776.

Perry, Simeon, of Charlestown, of Samuel and Susannah, both deceased, and Sarah Congdon, widow of John and daughter of Joseph and Mary Hoxsie, 5 mo., 30, 1787.

Perry, Sarah, and Solomon Collins, 3 mo., 8, 1792.

Perry, Simeon, of Charlestown, of Samuel and Susannah, and Hannah Hoxsie, of Richmond, of Stephen and Elizabeth, 2 mo., 6, 1794.

Perry, Thomas, of Simeon and Anna, of Charlestown, and Elizabeth Foster, of John and Ruth, of North Stonington, 11 mo., 10, 1808.

Perry, William S., and Lois Davis, both of [South Kingstown](#), 7 mo., 4, 1821.

Perry, William H., of William S. and Lois, and Sarah Ann Nichols, 11 mo., 9, 1854.

Perry, Mary P., and John Babcock, 9 mo., 23, 1856.

Perry, George E., and Emma L. Eldred, 10 mo., 6, 1879.

Potter, Mercy and James Perry, 3 mo., 3, 1750.

### R



## NORTH KINGSTOWN

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

- Rathbun, Joshua, of Joshua, of [Westerly](#) and Sarah Borden, of Abraham, 10 mo., 30, 1766.
- Rathbun, Acors, and Lydia Robinson, of John, 11 mo., 9, 1775.
- Rathbun, Sarah, and Peter Hoxsie, 12 mo., 30, 1784.
- Rathbun, Acors, of Joshua and Sarah, of Stonington, and Sarah Peckham, of William and Mercy, of So. Kingstown, 2 mo., 12, 1794.
- Rathbun, Dorcas, and Joshua Bradley, 1 mo., 1, 1801.
- Rathbun, Rowland, of Acors and Lydia, of Stonington, and Alice Peckham, of William and Mercy, of So. Kingstown, 10 mo., 14, 1801.
- Rathbun, Lydia, and John H. Weaver, 11 mo., 10, 1803.
- Rathbun, Joshua, of Acors and Lydia, of Stonington, and Elizabeth Hoxsie, of Peter and Sarah, of Richmond, 10 mo., 18, 1804.
- Rathbun, Francis H., of Rowland, of [Smithfield](#), and Sarah W. Brown, of William and Ann, of So. Kingstown, 9 mo., 24, 1832.
- Ray, Isaiah, of Alexander and Elizabeth, and Bathsheba Kenyon, of George and Martha, deceased, all of Hopkinton, 1 mo., 31, 1828.
- Ray, Isaiah, of Alexander and Elizabeth, and Susan C. Wilbur, of John and Lydia, of Hopkinton, 3 mo., 4, 1841.
- Ray, Elizabeth, and Joseph Mitchell, 6 mo., 8, 1841.
- Read, Elizabeth, and Peter D. Healey, 6 mo., 3, 1819.
- Reynolds, Jonathan of John and Hannah, of Exeter, and Ann Knowles, of Robert and Ann, of [South Kingstown](#), 12 mo., 11, 1755.
- Robinson, Elizabeth, and Thomas Hazard, 3 mo., 27, 1742.
- Robinson, Abigail, and John Wanton, 10 mo., 8, 1752.
- Robinson, Sylvester, of [South Kingstown](#), of William and Abigail, and Alice Perry, of James and Anna, 12 mo., 18, 1755.
- Robinson, Rowland, of [Westerly](#), of John and Elizabeth Palmer, of William, of Stonington, 7 mo., 26, 1756.
- Robinson, Mary, and John Dockray, 2 mo., 17, 1757.
- Robinson, John, of Hopkinton, and Sarah Weaver, daughter of Peter Davis, of [Westerly](#), 6 mo, 3, 1773.
- Robinson, Lydia, and Acors Rathbun, 11 mo., 9, 1775.
- Robinson, Anna Atmore, and Stephen Abbott Chase, 7 mo., 26, 1830.
- Rodman, Benjamin, of [South Kingstown](#), of Thomas, and Hannah Niles, of Jamestown, of Nathaniel, 3 mo., 29, 1753.
- Rodman, Catherine, and Robert Knowles, 10 mo., 31, 1774.
- Rodman, Lucy Anna, and Robert Knowles, 11 mo., 21, 1782.
- Rodman, Ruth, and Jonathan Babcock, 1 mo., 29, 1795.
- Rodman, Deborah, and Joseph Congdon, 2 mo., 6, 1807.
- Rogers, Zerniah, and Richard Dye, 12 mo., 5, 1782.
- Rogers, Anna, and Samuel Dye, 1 mo., 20, 1785.

## S



## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

## NORTH KINGSTOWN

- Seager, Joseph, of John and Alice, of [South Kingstown](#), and Mary Taylor, of William and Ann, of said town, 11 mo., 24, 1750.
- Seager, Bathsheba, and Joseph Knowles, 10 mo., 11, 1753.
- Sheffield, Dorcas, and Joseph Irish, 10 mo., 1, 1748.
- Sheffield, Dorcas, and Woodman Wilbur, 4 mo., 6, 1769.
- Sheffield, Sarah, and Thomas Wilbur, 1 mo., 15, 1784.
- Sheffield, Hannah, and Joseph Collins, 2 mo., 5, 1789.
- Sheffield, Eunice, and Solomon Kenyon, 3 mo., 5, 1789.
- Sheffield, Rachel, and George Kenyon, 11 mo., 14, 1793.
- Sheffield, Alice, and Christopher Healey, 12 mo., 12, 1793.
- Sheffield, James, of Hopkinton, son of Samuel and Elizabeth, and Sarah Foster, of John and Ruth, of Richmond, 1 mo., 15, 1795.
- Sheffield, John, of James and Sarah, of Richmond, and Anna Wilbur, of William and Anna, of Hopkinton, 6 mo., 28, 1820.
- Sheffield, Samuel, of Richmond, son of James, deceased, and Sarah, and Amie Browning, of Christopher and Martha, of [South Kingstown](#), 9 mo., 13, 1829.
- Sherman, Elizabeth, and James Parker, 2 mo., 1, 1763.
- Sherman, William A., of Fall River, of Lot, deceased, and Isabella, and Mary C. Kenyon, of Peleg and Thankful, of Hopkinton, 4 mo., 28, 1841.
- Shove, Josiah, of Mendon, Massachusetts, son of Nathaniel and Hannah, late of Dighton, Massachusetts; and Sarah Wilbur, of Hopkinton, of William Sheffield and Louis [sic], 9 mo., 22, 1818.
- Shove, Calvin, of Thomas and Hannah, of Uxbridge, Massachusetts, and Sarah T. Wilbur, of William and Anna, of Hopkinton, 9 mo., 23, 1823.
- Shove, George, of [Smithfield](#), of Thomas B., and Hannah, of Uxbridge, Massachusetts; and Mary Ann Foster, of Ethan and Temperance, of Hopkinton, 11 mo., 30, 1833.
- Sisson, Asa, of North [Providence](#), of Joseph and Ruth, of Seakonk [sic], Massachusetts; and Dinah Collins, of Jabez and Sarah, of Hopkinton, 5 mo., 27, 1818.
- Smith, Richard, of James, of Groton, Connecticut, and Abigail Gardiner, of Stephen, late of Warwick, Connecticut, 4 mo., 21, 1744.
- Spencer, Nathan, of East Greenwich, of William and Margaret, and Elizabeth Gorton, of John, of [South Kingstown](#), 3 mo., 30, 1785.
- Spencer, John, of [Westerly](#), of Fones and Sarah of East Greenwich; and Thankful Collins, of North Stonington, daughter of Abel and Mary A., 3 mo., 2, 1848.
- Stanton, Mary, and Benjamin Hoxsie, 11 mo., 16, 1752.
- Sutton, Isaac, of [Providence](#), of Aaron and Mary, and Lizzie Maria Dalton, of Hiram A., and Maria S., of New York City, 8 mo., 23, 1880.

### T

Taylor, Mary, and Joseph Seager, 11 mo., 24, 1750.

### U



## NORTH KINGSTOWN

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

Underwood, William, of [South Kingstown](#), of William, deceased, of [Newport](#); and Susannah Knowles, of Henry, deceased, of [South Kingstown](#), 11 mo., 19, 1743.

### W

Wage, Patience, and John Parke, 3 mo., 30, 1767.

Wanton, John, of Gideon and Mary, of [Newport](#), and Abigail Robinson, of William, deceased, and Abigail, of [South Kingstown](#), 10 mo., 8, 1752.

Weaver, Mary, and Job Irish, 5 mo., 3, 1753.

Weaver, Sarah, and John Robinson, 6 mo., 3, 1773.

Weaver, Zebulon, of Thomas, deceased, and Sarah, of [Westerly](#), and Dorcas Hoxsie, of John, late of [Newport](#), deceased, and Mary, 11 mo., 6, 1777.

Weaver, John H., of Hopkinton, of Zebulon and Dorcas, and Lydia Rathbun, of Stonington, of Acors and Lydia, 11 mo., 10, 1803.

Wilbur, Thomas, of Hopkinton, son of William and Esther, of Little Compton; and Mary Hoxsie, of Solomon and Mary, of Richmond, 7 mo., 27, 1761.

Wilbur, Elizabeth, and Barnabus Hoxsie, 12 mo., 8, 1763.

Wilbur, Woodman, of Thomas and Edith, deceased, of Hopkinton, and Dorcas Sheffield, of same town, daughter of Nathan and Dorcas, deceased, 4 mo., 6, 1769.

Wilbur, Thomas, Jr., of Hopkinton, of Thomas and Mary, and Sarah Sheffield, of William and Lois, of [South Kingstown](#), 1 mo., 15, 1784.

Wilbur, William, of Thomas and Mary, of Hopkinton, and Anna Bragg, of Nicholas and Sarah, of Easton, Albany Co., N. Y., 6 mo., 3, 1790.

Wilbur, Mary, and Abel Collins, 10 mo., 14, 1790.

Wilbur, John, son of Thomas and Mary, of Hopkinton, and Lydia Collins, of Stonington, daughter of Amos and Thankful, 10 mo., 17, 1793.

Wilbur, Isaac, son of Thomas and Mary, of Hopkinton, and Susanna Wilcox, of Elisha and Elizabeth, of Exeter, 10 mo., 15, 1794.

Wilbur, Mary, and Jabez Wing, 1 mo., 30, 1799.

Wilbur, Woodman, of Thomas and Edith, of Hopkinton, and Catherine Kenyon, of George and Martha, of this town, 12 mo., 8, 1803.

Wilbur, Sarah, and Josiah Shove, 9 mo., 22, 1818.

Wilbur, Anna, and John Sheffield, 6 mo., 28, 1820.

Wilbur, Sarah T., and Calvin Shove, 9 mo., 23, 1823.

Wilbur, Sarah S., and John T. Kenyon, 5 mo., 13, 1824.

Wilbur, Mary, and Ethan Foster, 6 mo., 3, 1824.

Wilbur, Elizabeth, and Joshua Gardiner, 11 mo., 10, 1825.

Wilbur, Thomas, of Swansey, Massachusetts, son of John and Lydia, of Hopkinton, and Ann Congdon, of John and Sarah, of the latter town, 11 mo., 23, 1825.

Wilbur, Phebe, and Thomas Foster, 11 mo., 15, 1827.

Wilbur, Mary, and William R. Hazard, 10 mo., 2, 1828.



## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

## NORTH KINGSTOWN

Wilbur, Gideon, of Hopkinton, of Isaac and Susannah, and Susan Gardiner, of Joshua and Dorcas, of Stonington, 11 mo., 13, 1828.

Wilbur, Anna A., and Ethan Foster, 10 mo., 24, 1837.

Wilbur, Amos C., of [South Kingstown](#), son of John and Lydia, of Hopkinton, and Sarah Hazard, of So. Kingstown, daughter of Benjamin and Joanna, 1 mo., 4, 1838.

Wilbur, Susan C., and Isaiah Ray, 3 mo., 4, 1841.

Wilcox, Susanna, and Isaac Wilbur, 10 mo., 15, 1794.

Wilkinson, Martha, and William Gifford, 3 mo., 9, 1745.

Williams, John D., of [South Kingstown](#), son of David and Mary, of [Newport](#), and Hannah Brown, of William and Ann, of [South Kingstown](#), 10 mo., 3, 1822.

Williams, Thomas of Troy, N. Y., son of John and Jane, both deceased, of [South Kingstown](#); and Anna Brown, of [South Kingstown](#), daughter of William and Ann, 9 mo., 12, 1826.

Wing, Jabez, of Smithfield, and Mary Wilbur, widow of Thomas, of Hopkinton, 1 mo., 30, 1799.

Worden, Content, and James Hadsall, 8 mo., 12, 1752.

### Births and Deaths

#### B

Babcock, Peleg, born 4m. 29, 1742, died 6m. 7, 1826.

Babcock, Esther Hazard, (his daughter) born 5m. 24, 1772, died 4m. 25, 1819.

Babcock, Susan Perry, (his daughter) born 1mo. 28, 1787, died 5m. 3, 1824.

Babcock, Lucy, (his daughter) died 4m. 14, 1813.

Babcock, Ruth Hannah, of Jonathan and Ruth, 11m. 26, 1795.

Babcock, Ruth, wife of Jonathan, died 12m. 16, 1795.

Babcock, Dorcas Gardiner of Hezekiah and Dorcas, 2m. 26, 1816.

Babcock, William Peckham, of Hezekiah and Dorcas, 4m. 28, 1818.

Babcock, Hezekiah, of Hezekiah and Dorcas, 10m. 31, 1820.

Babcock, Adam, of Hezekiah and Dorcas, 12m. 24, 1822, died at [Providence](#), 10m. 26, 1872.

Babcock, John, of Hezekiah and Dorcas, 5m. 23, 1831.

Babcock, Hezekiah Sen. died 3m. 4, 1870.

Babcock, Dorcas (Peckham of William,) his wife, died 10m. 22, 1859.

Babcock, Waite, widow of Caleb and mother of Hezekiah, died 4m. 12, 1836.

Babcock, Lucy, of Peleg and Lucy, died 4m. 14, 1813.

Babcock, Lois Elma, of John and Mary, 9m. 6, 1857.

Babcock, John Edward, of John and Mary, 10m. 7, 1858.

Babcock, William H., of John and Mary, 12m. 15, 1864.

Bicknell, Mary Alma, of Japheth and Julia, 2nd wife, 4m. 6, 1830.

Bicknell, Julia Ann, of Japheth and Julia, 2nd wife, 5m. 17, 1832.

Bicknell, Japheth, died 9 m. --- 1831.



## NORTH KINGSTOWN

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

Bicknell, Ruth, wife of Japheth, died age 49 years, 3m. 5, 1824.

Bradley, Joshua, born 4m. 30, 1775.

Bradley, Dorcas, his wife, born 12m. 29, 1782.

Bradley, Lydia, of Joshua and Dorcas, 6m. 15, 1803.

Bradley, Mary, of Joshua and Dorcas, 6m. 6, 1805.

Bradley, Sally M., of Joshua and Dorcas, 5m. 6, 1807.

Bradley, Joshua T. C., of Joshua and Dorcas, 4m. 4, 1809.

Bradley, Deborah, of Joshua and Dorcas, 5m. 6, 1811.

Bradley, Abby Ann, of Joshua and Dorcas, 6m. 13, 1813.

Bradley, Clarinda W., of Joshua and Dorcas, 10m. 13, 1815.

Bragg, Daniel, of Nicholas and Sarah, 4m. 22, 1769.

Bragg, Temperance, of Nicholas and Sarah, 4m. 28, 1771.

Bragg, Benjamin, of Nicholas and Sarah, 7m. 2, 1773.

Bragg, Isreal, of Nicholas and Sarah, 3m. 24, 1775.

Bragg, Isreal, of Nicholas and Sarah, died 10m. 27, 1783.

Bragg, Sarah, of Nicholas and Sarah, 8m. 21, 1777.

Briggs, Prudence Autum [sic], died aged 70 years, 1786.

Boss, Lucy Anna, of Solomon B. and Catherine, 6m. 27, 1814.

Bowen, Mehitable, widow of John, died aged 92 years wanting 8 days, 11m. 15, 1792; buried 18th. in Friends burial yard Hopkinton.

Browning, Jeremiah Jr., born 9m. 7, 1758.

Browning, Sarah, his wife, born 10m. 10, 1762.

Browning, Jeremiah 3d of Jeremiah and Sarah, 10m. 23, 1783.

Browning, Eunice, of Jeremiah and Sarah, 7m. 26, 1785.

Browning, Robert, of Jeremiah and Sarah, 9m. 17, 1788.

Browning, Sarah, of Jeremiah and Sarah, 3m. 29, 1791.

Browning, Catherine, of Jeremiah and Sarah, 4m. 21, 1793.

Browning, Peter Yarnall, of Jeremiah and Sarah, 5m. 7, 1795.

Browning, Anna, of Jeremiah and Sarah, 4m. 8, 1797.

Browning, Hannah, of Jeremiah and Sarah, 5m. 21, 1799, died 1m. 18, 1805; buried 20th. in Friends' burial yard Hopkinton.

Browning, Christopher, born 9m. 25, 1758, died 11m. 3, 1840.

Browning, Amie, (his daughter) born 5m. 24, 1804, died 2m. 8, 1845; wife of Samuel Sheffield.

Browning, Elizabeth, (his daughter) born 7m. 28, 1795.

Bull, Hannah, of Ephraim and Patience, 7m. 26, 1727.

Bull, Ephraim, of Ephraim and Patience, 7m. 6, 1729.

Bull, Jerah, of Ephraim and Patience, 11m. 15, 1731.



## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

## NORTH KINGSTOWN

Bull, Joseph, of Ephraim and Patience, 12m. 28, 1733.  
Bull, Hannah, of Ephraim and Patience, 3m. 9, 1736.  
Bull, Henry, of Ephraim and Patience, 5m. 4, 1738.  
Bull, Thomas, of Ephraim and Patience, 9m. 7, 1740.  
Bull, Thomas, of Ephraim and Patience, 12m. 19, 1742.  
Bull, Patience, of Ephraim and Patience, 6m. 13, 1745.  
Burdick, Willie Lincoln, born 3m. 20, 1865.

### C

Carr, Sarah, 5m 29, 1765, died 7m, 16, 1817.  
Carr, Mary, of Sarah, 8m, 4, 1790, died 4m 18, 1833.  
Carr, Myra, of Sarah, 3m, 14, 1792.  
Carr, Sarah, of Sarah, 9m, 9, 1793.  
Carr, Joanna, of Sarah, 7m, 1, 1795.  
Collins, Susannah, wife of John, of Charlestown, died aged 68 years, 11m. 8d; 1m. 14, 1753.  
Collins, Samuel, of John and Susannah, of Charlestown; died 8m. 13, 1753. Accidentally struck overboard of a sloop in Egg Harbor and buried there.  
Collins, John of Charlestown, died aged 75 years 3m. 9d.; 10m. 20, buried 21, 1755, in Charlestown.  
Collins, John of Stonington, son of John and Susannah of Charlestown, died aged 63 years, 10m. 1, 1778; buried in Friend's burial yard Hopkinton.  
Collins, Samuel, of John and Mehitabel, of Stonington, died aged 26 years; 6m. 3, 1779; buried in Friend's burial yard Hopkinton.  
Collins, Hezekiah, 8m. 1707, died 10m. 10, 1775.  
Collins, Catharine (Hoxsie) his wife, d, aged 83 years; 5m. 13, 1801.  
Collins, Joseph, 4m. 18, 1738, died 9m. 26, 1827.  
Collins, Bethsheba, his wife, 5m. 14, 1740, died 1m. 27, 1823.  
Collins, Hezekiah, of Joseph and Bathsheba, 1m. 15, 1765.  
Collins, Solomon, of Joseph and Bathsheba, 3m. 17, 1766.  
Collins, Joseph, of Joseph and Bathsheba, 10m. 8, 1767.  
Collins, William, of Joseph and Bathsheba, 1m. 10, 1770.  
Collins, Beriah, of Joseph and Bathsheba, 1m. 25, 1772.  
Collins, Mary, of Joseph and Bathsheba, 5m. 1, 1774.  
Collins, Peter, of Joseph and Bathsheba, 2m. 1, 1776.  
Collins, Catherine, of Joseph and Bathsheba, 7m. 6, 1778.  
Collins, Catherine, of Joseph and Bathsheba, died, 8m. ---, 1779.  
Collins, Joshua, of Joseph and Bathsheba, 6m. 1, 1780.  
Collins, John, (born Charlestown) of John and Mehitabel, 2m. 2, 1745.  
Collins, Susannah, (born Charlestown) of John and Mehitabel, 12m. 5, 1746.



## NORTH KINGSTOWN

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

- Collins, Amos, (born Charlestown) of John and Mehitable, 5m. 16, 1749.
- Collins, Benjamin, (born Charlestown) of John and Mehitable, 7m. 5, 1751.
- Collins, Samuel, (born Charlestown) of John and Mehitable, 4m. 24, 1754.
- Collins, Sarah, (born Charlestown) of John and Mehitable, 12m. 6, 1756.
- Collins, Abigail, (Stonington), of John and Mehitable, 4m. 6, 1760.
- Collins, Stephen, (Stonington), of John and Mehitable, 2m. 6, 1763.
- Collins, Ruth, (Stonington), of John and Mehitable, 7m. 20, 1765.
- Collins, Timothy, (born Stonington), of Amos, 5m. 25, 1768.
- Collins, Abel, (Hopkinton), of Amos, 5m. 2, 1770.
- Collins, Isaac, (Stonington), of Amos, 12m. 13, 1771.
- Collins, Amos, (Stonington), of Amos, 2m. 20, 1773.
- Collins, Susannah, (Stonington), of Amos, 3m. 12, 1775.
- Collins, Timothy, of Amos, died 3m. 25, 1776.
- Collins, Lydia, (Stonington), of Amos, 4m. 29, 1778.
- Collins, William, (Stonington), of Amos, 3m. 26, 1780.
- Collins, John, (Stonington), of Amos, 11m. 19, 1781.
- Collins, Ruth, (Hopkinton), of Amos, 5m. 2, 1784.
- Collins, William, (Stonington), of Amos, died 5m. 11, 1785.
- Collins, Hannah, (Stonington), of Amos, 8m. 29, 1786.
- Collins, Nancy, (Stonington), of Amos, 5m. 2, 1789, died 9m. 11, 1790. The above who died buried in Friend's burial yard Hopkinton.
- Collins, Amos W., died aged 72 y. 9m. 14, died 12m. 22, 1845.
- Collins, Lucy F., his wife, born 2m. 1, 1810, died 3m. 21, 1863.
- Collins, Abel James, of Amos W. and Lucy F., died 5m. 12, 1840.
- Collins, Jonathan Fry, of Amos W. and Lucy F., died 4m. 18, 1848.
- Collins, Mary Amie, of Amos W. and Lucy F., died 11m. 18, 1849.
- Collins, Giffard, of Jabez, 7m. 25, 1776.
- Collins, Dinah, of Jabez, 10m. 17, 1777.
- Collins, Lewis, of Jabez, 3m. 7, 1779.
- Collins, Sarah, of Jabez, 10m. 14, 1780.
- Collins, Catherine, of Jabez, 4m. 21, 1783.
- Collins, Susanna, of Jabez, born 3m. 17, 1785, died 2m. 17, 1812.
- Collins, Martha, of Jabez, 8m. 12, 1787.
- Collins, Catherine, of Hezekiah and Mary, 1m. 24, 1789.
- Collins, Hezekiah, of Hezekiah and Mary, 12m. 10, 1790.
- Collins, Elizabeth, of Hezekiah and Mary, 8m. 26, 1792.



## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

## NORTH KINGSTOWN

Collins, Joseph, of Joseph Jr., 2m. 13, 1790.  
Collins, Beriah, of Joseph Jr., 3m. 25, 1792.  
Collins, Sheffield, of Joseph Jr., 7m. 24, 1793.  
Collins, Job, of Joseph Jr., 12m. 25, 1794.  
Collins, Hannah, of Joseph Jr., 8m. 22, 1796.  
Collins, Rhoda, of Joseph Jr., 8m. 19, 1798.  
Collins, Bathsheba, of Joseph Jr., 6m. 5, 1800.  
Collins, Elizabeth, of Joseph Jr., 3m. 24, 1802.  
Collins, Peter, of Joseph Jr., 5m. 16, 1804.  
Collins, Obediah, of Joseph Jr., born 8m. 16, 1807, died 3m. 2, 1808 buried in Friend's burial yard Hopkinton.  
Collins, Deborah, of Abel and Mary, 9m. 30, 1791.  
Collins, Ira, of Abel and Mary, 3m. 3, 1793.  
Collins, Phebe, of Abel and Mary, 8m. 25, 1794.  
Collins, Mary Wilbur, of Abel and Mary, 6m. 7, 1796.  
Collins, Timothy Clarke, of Abel and Mary, 1m. 4, 1799.  
Collins, Abigail, of Abel and Mary, 3m. 12, 1801.  
Collins, Amos, of Abel and Mary, 3m. 8, 1803.  
Collins, Thankful, of Abel and Mary, 3m. 8, 1803.  
Collins, Gulielma, of Abel and Mary, 6m. 22, 1805.  
Collins, Abel, of Abel and Mary, 1m. 22, 1809.  
Collins, Ira, (died) of Abel and Mary, 3m. 10, 1793.  
Collins, Abigail, (died) of Abel and Mary, 7m. 00, 1834. [sic]  
Collins, Gulielma, (died), of Abel and Mary, 7m. 4, 1845.  
Collins, Abel, died aged 64y, 4m. 19; died 9m. 17, 1834. The above children born in Stonington.  
Collins, Elizabeth, of Solomon and Elizabeth, 12m. 8, 1792.  
Collins, Solomon, of Solomon and Elizabeth, 8m. 18, 1796.  
Collins, Hezekiah, of Solomon and Elizabeth, 9m. 27, 1798.  
Collins, Stephen Perry, of Solomon and Elizabeth, 6m. 3, 1800.  
Collins, Sarah, of Solomon and Elizabeth, 7m. 22, 1802.  
Collins, William C., of Isaac and Mary, 5m. 31, 1793.  
Collins, Nancy, of Isaac and Mary, 1794 [born], died in Hopkinton 12m. 7, 1879.  
Collins, Thankful, of Isaac and Mary, 8m. 31, 1795.  
Collins, Amos, of Isaac and Mary, 3m. 29, 1797.  
Collins, Mary, of Isaac and Mary, 3m. 23, 1799.  
Collins, Isaac, of Isaac and Mary, 12m. 20, 1801.  
Collins, Catherine Eliza, of Isaac and Mary, 1m. 28, 1803.



## NORTH KINGSTOWN

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

- Collins, Joseph, of Isaac and Mary, 12m. 27, 1805.
- Collins, Ephraim, of Isaac and Mary, 4m. 12, 1807.
- Collins, John W., of Isaac and Mary, 8m. 15, 1811.
- Collins, Charles Willetts, of Isaac and Mary, 5m. 22, 1813.
- Collins, Thomas J., of Isaac and Mary, 3m. 7, 1815. The five eldest of the above children born in Stonington, the others Richmond.
- Collins, Isaac, died, 1m. 3, 1841.
- Collins, Mary J., died 12m. 3, 1863.
- Collins, Bathsheba, died 10m. 8, 1847.
- Collins, William C., died 8m. 17, 1832.
- Collins, Mary, died 5m. 9, 1853.
- Collins, John W., died 10m. 5, 1873.
- Collins, Joseph, died 8m. 12, 1874.
- Collins, Mary, wife of Dr. Isaac, died 12m. 3, 1863.
- Collins, Amos, died, 5m. 22, buried 25, 1796.
- Collins, Thankful, his wife, died, 7m. 30, buried 31, 1831. Both buried in Friend's burial yard Hopkinton.
- Collins, Timothy, born 1m. 4, 1799, died 5m. 5, 1867.
- Collins, Mary Ann, his wife, born 11m. 15, 1800, died 11m. 19, 1863.
- Collins, Mary Ann, of Timothy and Mary Ann, 12m. 24, 1825, died, 2m. 19, 1847.
- Collins, Abel Clarke, of Timothy and Mary A., 8m. 17, 1828.
- Collins, Peleg G., of Timothy and Mary A., 8m. 17, 1828.
- Collins, Hannah Clarke, of Timothy and Mary A., 10m. 15, 1831.
- Collins, John, of Timothy and Mary A., 4m. 23, 1836, died, 2m. 29, 1847.
- Collins, Lydia W., of Lewis and Lydia, 8m. 21, 1812, died, 1m. 3, 1833.
- Collins, Mary D., of Lewis and Lydia, 6m. 25, 1814, died, 3m. 29, 1815.
- Collins, Sarah Ann, of Lewis and Lydia, 4m. 2, 1816, died, 8m. 10, 1853.
- Collins, Eliza N., of Lewis and Lydia, 11m. 6, 1817, died (wife of William Brown), 1m. 1, 1840.
- Collins, George Lewis, of Lewis and Lydia, 12m. 31, 1820, died in [Providence](#), 8m. 10, 1853.
- Collins, Charles Gilbert, of Lewis and Lydia, 7m. 4, 1828.
- Collins, Lydia, wife of Lewis, died aged 58y. 00m. 27d., 4m. 13, 1834.
- Collins, Catherine Hosena (Gifford), wife of Hezekiah, died aged 83 years, 5m. 13, 1801.
- Collins, Samuel, of Hezekiah and Catherine H., died aged 61y. 11m. 25., 7m. 29, 1811.
- Collins, Abel Francis, born 1m. 22, 1809.
- Collins, Electa Jane, his wife, (born New Hartford, New York), 8m. 22, 1818.
- Collins, Clarkson Abel, of A. F. and E. J., 12m. 16, 1853.
- Collins, Francis Wendall, of A. F. and E. J., 6m. 2, 1845. [sic]



## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

## NORTH KINGSTOWN

Collins, Abel Chalkley, of A. F. and E. J., 3m. 27, 1857.  
Collins, Peter Hoxsie, of Peter and Deborah, 6m. 5, 1809.  
Collins, Mary D., of Peter and Deborah, 12m. 25, 1810, died, 7m. 9, 1873.  
Collins, Hannah Dennis, of Peter and Deborah, 8m. 16, 1812, died, 5m. 19, 1842.  
Collins, Abel T., of Peter and Deborah, 5m. 12, 1814.  
Collins, Joseph W., of Peter and Deborah, 8m. 24, 1816.  
Collins, Anna Maria, of Peter and Deborah, 3m. 21, 1821.  
Collins, Edward William, of Peter and Deborah, 4m. 16, 1826.  
Collins, Peter Sen., died aged 63y. 6m. 27d., 8m. 18, 1839.  
Collins, Deborah his wife, (daughter of Abel), died aged 66y. 1m. 27 d., 11m. 26, 1857.  
Collins, Peter H., born 6m. 5, 1809.  
Collins, Ruth Ann, his wife, born 6m. 12, 1814.  
Collins, Wm., Thurston, of Peter H., & Ruth A., 8m. 29, 1848.  
Collins, James Robinson, of Peter H. & Ruth A., 8m. 3, 1850.  
Collins, Anne Elizabeth, of Peter H. & Ruth A., 8m. 2, 1858, died, 11m. 26, 1878.  
Collins, George W., of Isaac, 4m. 15, 1824.  
Collins, Gilbert, of Isaac, 10m. 1, 1826, died 11m. 14, 1826.  
Collins, Charles R., of Isaac, 10m. 6, 1830, died 3m. 7, 1831.  
Collins, William C., of Isaac, 10m. 20, 1832.  
Collins, Mary E., of Isaac, 5m. 12, 1836.  
Collins, Peleg G., born 5m. 17, 1828.  
Collins, Mary W., his wife, born 6m. 2, 1826.  
Collins, Hannah Clarke, of P. G. & M. W., 7m. 1, 1852.  
Collins, Charles Atherton, of P. G. & M. W., 9m. 30, 1853.  
Collins, Alfred Gardiner, of P. G. & M. W., 3m. 18, 1855.  
Collins, Ella Winslow, of P. G. & M. W., 4m. 11, 1857.  
Collins, Mary Winslow, of P. G. & M. W., 12m. 16, 1858.  
Collins, Lillian Gardiner, of P. G. & M. W., 5m. 3, 1862.  
Collins, Sarah Stanton, of P. G. & M. W., 5m. 25, 1864.  
Collins, Peleg Clarke, of P. G. & M. W., 12m. 14, 1868.  
Collins, Charles A., of P. G. & M. W., died 12m. 23, 1854.  
Collins, Abel, born 5m. 17, 1828.  
Collins, Mary Tabor, his wife, born 10m. 11, 1835.  
Collins, Francis Wendall, of Abel and Mary T., 2m. 6, 1845. [sic]  
Collins, Alice Victoria, of Abel and Mary T., 9m. 17, 1855.  
Collins, Mary Anna, of Abel and Mary T., 12m. 13, 1864.



## NORTH KINGSTOWN

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

Collins, Mary Anna, of Abel and Mary T., 4m. 18, 1877.  
Collins, Francis Winfield, of Abel and Mary T., 12m. 12, 1878.  
Collins, Thomas Foster, of Ephraim, 6m. 6, 1837.  
Collins, Abel James, of Amos W. and Lucy F., 5m. 12, 1846.  
Collins, Mary A., wife of Abel, and daughter of Thomas and Mary Wilbur; died aged 85y. 3m. 11d., 2m. 20, 1858, and buried in Hopkinton.  
Collins, Deborah, died 11m. 26, 1857.  
Collins, Mary Wilbur, died aged 65y. 2m. 10d., 8m. 17, 1861.  
Collins, Abby R., of Abel and Mary A., died 7m. 6, 1834.  
Collins, Abel, died in his 65th years, 9m. 17, 1835.  
Collins, Lydia F., 2nd wife of Lewis, died, 1m. 5, 1862.  
Collins, Lewis, died, 6m. 11, 1848.  
Collins, Gilbert Lewis, of Charles G. & Mary S., 8m. 31, 1860.  
Collins, Mary Lydia, of Charles G. & Mary S., 12m. 15, 1862.  
Collins, Catherine Elvira, of Charles G. & Mary S., 5m. 26, 1865.  
Congdon, John, born 11m. 21, 1752, died 9m. 27, 1831.  
Congdon, Alice, his wife, born ....., died 5m. 26, 1798.  
Congdon, Sarah, his wife, born 5m. 30, 1767.  
Congdon, Hannah, of John and Alice, born 1m. 19, 1782, died 2m. 13, 1782.  
Congdon, Mary Alice, of John and Sarah, 9m. 12, 1800.  
Congdon, Sarah Ann, of John and Sarah, 5m. 29, 1803.  
Congdon, Bathsheba, of Charles and Sarah, 9m. 23, 1783.  
Congdon, William, of Charles and Sarah, 12m. 10, 1785.  
Congdon, Mary, of Charles and Sarah, 3m. 23, 1789.  
Congdon, Joseph, of Charles and Sarah, 5m. 26, 1792.  
Congdon, Charles, of Charles and Sarah, 8m. 2, 1794.  
Congdon, Sarah, wife of Charles, died, 3m. 3, 1796.  
Congdon, Freelove, wife of William, of [South Kingstown](#), died, 8m. 17, 1812.  
Cook, Rebecca, died, 3m. 18, buried 20, 1792.

### D

Davis, Content, wife of Peter, died in her 64th year, 1m. 4, 1781.  
Davis, Martha, wife of Peter, died aged 88 years, 4m. 12, 1809.  
Davis, Peter, died aged 100y. 11m. 5d., 9m. 22, 1812, buried 24. All the above buried in Friend's burial yard Hopkinton.  
Davis, Lois, 6m. 13, 1796.  
Davis, Moses, died 12m. 27, buried 29, 1815.



## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

## NORTH KINGSTOWN

Dockray, Mary, wife of John B., died at [South Kingstown](#), 3m. 12, 1814.  
Dockray, Mercy, (Peckham of William), wife of John B., died, 11m. 29, 1850.  
Dockray, John Bigland, Jr., of John B. and Mercy, of [South Kingstown](#), 4m. 24, 1813.  
Dockray, William Peckham, of same parents, 1m. 14, 1815.  
Dockray, Mercy, of same parents, 10m. 23, 1819.  
Dockray, James Perry, of same parents, 5m. 18, 1820.  
Dye, Samuel, of John and Thankful, 2m. 26, 1757.  
Dye, Richard, of John and Thankful, 10m. 18, 1760.  
Dye, Elizabeth, of John and Thankful, 2m. 8, 1765.  
Dye, Jonah, of John and Thankful, 6m. 15, 1770.  
Dye, John, of John and Thankful, 10m. 7, 1776.  
Dye, William, of John and Thankful, 10m. 21, 1781.  
Dye, Stephen, of John and Thankful, 8m. 1, 1784.  
Dye, Richard, of John and Thankful, 6m. 15, 1786.  
Dye, Thankful, of John and Thankful, 2m. 4, 1790.  
Dye, Russell, of John and Thankful, 5m. 16, 1792.  
Dye, Elizabeth, of John and Thankful, 3m. 16, 1795.  
Dye, Daniel, 5m. 28, 1771.  
Dye, Elizabeth Nichols, 2m. 9, 1776.  
Dye, Andrew, 3m. 19, 1778.  
Dye, James, 1m. 10, 1780.  
Dye, Rachel Nichols, 3m. 12, 1782.  
Dye, Daniel, of Samuel and Anne, 10m. 4, 1785.  
Dye, Elizabeth, of Samuel and Anne, 4m. 30, 1788.  
Dye, George, of Samuel and Anne, 11m. 22, 1790.  
Dye, Deborah, of Samuel and Anne, 10m. 4, 1794.

### F

Foster, Martha, born Richmond, of Card & Sarah, 7m. 8, 1751.  
Foster, Judeth, born Richmond, of Card & Sarah, 11m. 6, 1752.  
Foster, John, born 8m. 18, 1755; died, 9m. 27, 1825.  
Foster, Ruth, [no dates given]  
Foster, Sarah, of John and Ruth, 3m. 22, 1777.  
Foster, Ethan, of John and Ruth, 8m. 15, 1779.  
Foster, Othniel, of John and Ruth, 6m. 13, 1782.  
Foster, Martha, of John and Ruth, 12m. 22, 1785.  
Foster, Elizabeth, of John and Ruth, 6m. 18, 1788.



## NORTH KINGSTOWN

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

Foster, Judeth, of John and Ruth, 12m. 1, 1790.

Foster, John, of John and Ruth, 2m. 13, 1793, died, 11m. 3, 1833.

Foster, Temperance, of Thomas and Phebe, 3m. 9, 1829, died, 1861.

Foster, John Wilbur, of Thomas and Phebe, 9m. 1, 1830.

Foster, Ethan Bragg, of Thomas and Phebe, 1m. 26, 1832.

Foster, Thomas Wilbur, of Thomas and Phebe, 3m. 20, 1834.

Foster, George Garfield, of Thomas and Phebe, 9m. 20, 1835.

Foster, Lydia Wilbur, of Thomas and Phebe, 10m. 19, 1837, died, 1861.

Foster, Phebe Hannah, of Thomas and Phebe, 6m. 7, 1840, died, 5m. 10, 1862.

Foster, John, of Ethan and Temperance, 9m. 24, 1802.

Foster, Thomas, of Ethan and Temperance, 4m. 22, 1804.

Foster, Elizabeth, of Ethan and Temperance, 3m. 15, 1806.

Foster, Ethan, of Ethan and Temperance, 6m. 5, 1808.

Foster, Mary Ann, of Ethan and Temperance, 9m. 1, 1812.

Foster, Sarah W., of Ethan and Temperance, 1m. 12, 1815. Two eldest of above born in Richmond, the others not stated.

Foster, John, Jr., born 9m. 25, 1802.

Foster, Pelina, his wife, born 5m. 17, 1819.

Foster, John H., of John and Pelina, 6m. 5, 1839.

Foster, Charles, of John and Pelina, 10m. 28, 1840.

Foster, Eunice, of Othniel and Eunice, 11m. 26, 1804, died 2m. 31, 1808.

Foster, Sarah, of Othniel and Eunice, 7m. 25, 1807.

Foster, Ruth Anna, of Othniel and Eunice, 2m. 14, 1809.

Foster, Jeremiah, of Othniel and Eunice, 7m. 3, 1811.

Foster, John B., of Othniel and Eunice, 3m. 30, 1813.

Foster, Mary, of Othniel and Eunice, 1m. 26, 1815.

Foster, George, of Othniel and Eunice, 8m. 30, 1816.

Foster, Elizabeth, of Othniel and Eunice, 4m. 15, 1818.

Foster, Stephen Hoxsie, of Othniel and Eunice, 2m. 1, 1820.

Foster, Martha, of Othniel and Eunice, 1m. 29, 1823.

Foster, Lydia Mitchell, of Othniel and Eunice, 7m. 27, 1824.

Foster, Dorcas Peckham, of Othniel and Eunice, 10m. 26, 1827.

Foster, Mary, (formerly Wilbur), died, 9m. 8, 1831.

Foster, Ruth, widow of John and daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth Hoxsie, died aged 86 years and about 9 months;  
9m. 9, 1836.

Foster, Ethan, died 8m. 5, 1838.

## G



## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

## NORTH KINGSTOWN

Gardiner, Abiel, born 1m. 20, 1727, died 1m. 8, 1801.  
Gardiner, Hannah, born 4m. 10, 1760, died 6m. 13, 1839.  
Gardiner, Joshua, born 4m. 12, 1762.  
Gardiner, Dorcas, his wife, born 12m. 22, 1767.  
Gardiner, Joshua, of Joshua and Dorcas, 12m. 25, 1803.  
Gardiner, Abiel, of Joshua and Dorcas, 12m. 25, 1804.  
Gardiner, Susannah, of Joshua and Dorcas, 4m. 2, 1807.  
Gardiner, John W., of Joshua and Elizabeth, 1m. 9, 1829.  
Gardiner, Abbie Wilbur, of Joshua and Elizabeth, 1m. 21, 1838.  
Gardiner, Mary Ann, of Joshua and Elizabeth, 9m. 8, 1839.  
Gifford, Hannah, of William and Martha, 2m. 16, 1746.  
Gifford, Jabez, of William and Martha, 12m. 5, 1747.  
Gifford, William, of William and Martha, 1m. 28, 1750.  
Greene, Sarah, born 1m. 14, 1793.  
Greene, Elizabeth, born 9m. 19, 1805.

### H

Hazard, Sarah, of Thomas (of Robert) and Elizabeth (Robinson of William), born 11m. 10, 1747, died, 5m. 26, 1753.  
Hazard, Robert, of same parents, 10m. 17, 1753.  
Hazard, Thomas, of same parents, born 11m. 13, 1755, died 3m. 15, 1756.  
Hazard, Thomas, 2nd, of same parents, born 11m. 15, 1758.  
Hazard, Sarah, wife of George, died, aged 26y. 10m.; 4m. 12, 1783; buried in old Meeting-house yard So. Kingstown.  
Hazard, Benjamin, of Thomas (of Benj'n), and Hannah, 11m. 4, 1784.  
Hazard, Thomas, of same parents, 5m. 8, 1787.  
Hazard, Hannah, of same parents, 11m. 14, 1791.  
Hazard, Isaac Senter, of same parents, born 3m. 27, died 29, 1795.  
Hazard, Isaac Senter, 2nd, of same parents, born 5m. 10, died 11, 1796.  
Hazard, Thomas, of Robert and Sarah, died in his 78 year, 8m. 26, 1798.  
Hazard, Sarah, of Benjamin and Joanna, 9m. 11, 1815.  
Hazard, Hannah, of Benjamin and Joanna, 6m. 9, 1817.  
Hazard, Esther, died in her 47 year, 4m. 21, 1819.  
Hazard, Mary Abbie, of Jonathan Nichols and Mary (Congdon), his wife, 4m. 29, 1828.  
Hazard, Anna Congdon, of same parents, 3m. 19, 1830, died, 7m. 10, 1832.  
Hazard, Sarah Congdon, of same parents, 12m. 28, 1831.  
Hazard, Anna Congdon 2nd, of same parents, 1m. 26, 1834, died, 10m. 11, 1835.  
Hazard, John Congdon, of same parents, 3m. 31, 1836.  
Hazard, Rowland, of same parents, 4m. 20, 1838.



## NORTH KINGSTOWN

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

Hazard, George, died, 8m. 1, 1825.  
Hazard, Sarah, his wife, died, 10m. 31, 1834.  
Hazard, Alice R., died, 1m. 1, 1837.  
Hazard, Mary R., died, 3m. 26, 1837.  
Hazard, Jane, died aged 73y. 4m. 11d., 4m. 13, 1862.  
Hazard, Thomas B., died 9m. 28, buried 30, 1845.  
Healey, Mary Davis, of Martha, 4m. 11, 1782.  
Healey, Martha, of Martha, 3m. 4, 1790.  
Healey, Hannah, of Christopher and Alice, 10m. 28, 1794, died, 9m. 28, 1796.  
Healey, Samuel, of Christopher and Alice, 4m. 28, 1796.  
Healey, Elizabeth, of Christopher and Alice, 6m. 6, 1797.  
Healey, Peter Davis, of Joseph and Martha, 8m. 11, 1795.  
Healey, Hannah, of Joseph and Martha, 10m. 3, 1798. above children born in Hopkinton.  
Healey, Joseph S., 2m. 21, 1799.  
Healey, Rachel, 8m. 30, 1800.  
Healey, Thomas, 12m. 10, 1802.  
Hoxsie, Martha, of Solomon and Mary, 3m. 2, 1735.  
Hoxsie, Mary, of Solomon and Mary, 7m. 9, 1736.  
Hoxsie, Bathsheba, of Solomon and Mary, 3m. 14, 1740.  
Hoxsie, John, of Solomon and Mary, 6m. 29, 1742.  
Hoxsie, Peter, of Solomon and Mary, 11m. 17, 1744.  
Hoxsie, Anne, of Solomon and Mary, 1m. 15, 1747.  
Hoxsie, Solomon, of Solomon and Mary, 6m. 00, 1751. [sic] above children born in Charlestown.  
Hoxsie, Barnabus, of Stephen and Elizabeth, 9m. 1, 1735.  
Hoxsie, Stephen, of Stephen and Elizabeth, 3m. 8, 1738.  
Hoxsie, Elizabeth, of Stephen and Elizabeth, 5m. 13, 1740.  
Hoxsie, Edward, of Stephen and Elizabeth, 11m. 9, 1742, died, 9m. 4, 1750.  
Hoxsie, Hannah, of Stephen and Elizabeth, 11m. 7, 1744.  
Hoxsie, Samuel, of Stephen and Elizabeth, 6m. 13, 1747.  
Hoxsie, Ruth, of Stephen and Elizabeth, 11m. 4, 1749.  
Hoxsie, John, of Stephen and Elizabeth, 5m. 28, 1752.  
Hoxsie, Edward, of Stephen and Elizabeth, 11m. 11, 1754.  
Hoxsie, Mary, of Stephen and Elizabeth, 3m. 23, 1757.  
Hoxsie, Gideon, of Stephen and Elizabeth, 9m. 9, 1759.  
Hoxsie, Presberry, of Stephen and Elizabeth, 1m. 14, 1762. The eldest of the above born [Westerly](#), the next six Charlestown, the rest Richmond.



## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

## NORTH KINGSTOWN

- Hoxsie, Elizabeth, wife of Stephen, died age 59 years, 10m. 25, 1778.
- Hoxsie, Benjamin, of Benjamin and Sarah, 1m. 14, 1743.
- Hoxsie, Bathsheba, of Benjamin and Sarah, 9m. 13, 1744.
- Hoxsie, Sarah, of Benjamin and Sarah, 8m. 22, 1746.
- Hoxsie, Ann, of Benjamin and Sarah, 6m. 3, 1748. above children born in Charlestown.
- Hoxsie, Dorcas, of John and Mercy, of [South Kingstown](#), 5m. 18, 1749.
- Hoxsie, Editha, of Barnabus and Elizabeth, 7m. 31, 1764.
- Hoxsie, Stephen, of Barnabus and Elizabeth, 1m. 00, 1768. [sic]
- Hoxsie, Enock, of Barnabus and Elizabeth, 7m. 27, 1769.
- Hoxsie, Elizabeth, of Barnabus and Elizabeth, 4m. 1, 1772.
- Hoxsie, Esther, of Barnabus and Elizabeth, 5m. 21, 1772 [sic], died, 4m. 10, 1778.
- Hoxsie, Joshua, of Barnabus and Elizabeth, 4m. 8, 1776.
- Hoxsie, Esther, of Barnabus and Elizabeth, 5m. 7, 1782.
- Hoxsie, Lydia, of Barnabus and Elizabeth, 6m. 22, 1788.
- Hoxsie, Barnabus, died, 4m. 11, 1799.
- Hoxsie, Elizabeth, his wife, died, 4m. 12, 1799. buried in one grave in Friends burial yard Richmond.
- Hoxsie, Solomon, of Peter and Sarah, 10m. 14, 1784, died, 11m. 3, 1793; buried in Friend's burial yard Richmond.
- Hoxsie, Elizabeth, of Peter and Sarah, 10m. 22, 1787.
- Hoxsie, Solomon, died, 3m. 23, 1781, buried near his house Richmond.
- Hoxsie, Stephen, died aged 80y. 00m. 26d.; 10m. 24, 1793, buried 27, in Friend's burial yard Richmond.
- Hoxsie, Elizabeth, of Stephen and Anna, 1m. 12, 1792.
- Hoxsie, Thomas W., of Stephen and Anna, 9m. 8, 1794.
- Hoxsie, William B., of Stephen and Anna, 10m. 25, 1795.
- Hoxsie, Stephen, of Stephen and Anna, 8m. 31, 1797.
- Hoxsie, Anna, of Stephen and Anna, 10m. 7, 1799.
- Hoxsie, George, of Stephen and Anna, 10m. 14, 1801.
- Hoxsie, Martha, of Stephen and Anna, 9m. 30, 1803.
- Hoxsie, Edith, of Stephen and Anna, 10m. 23, 1805.
- Hoxsie, Edward, of Stephen and Anna, 1m. 7, 1808.
- Hoxsie, Solomon Kenyon, of Stephen and Anna, 9m. 9, 1811.
- Hoxsie, John Woodman, of Stephen and Anna, 8m. 3, 1815.
- Hoxsie, Benjamin, died at [Westerly](#), aged 78 years lacking 1m. 11d.; 1m. 14, buried 16, 1795.
- Hoxsie, Mary, died, aged 90 years and about 5 months, buried 20th. near where she lived; 3m. 18, 1797.
- Hoxsie, Joshua, Jr., of Joshua and Elizabeth, 4m. 12, 1805, died, 7m. 16, 1806.
- Hoxsie, Solomon W., of Joshua and Elizabeth, 8m. 11, 1806.
- Hoxsie, Edith Ann, of Joshua and Elizabeth, 6m. 23, 1809.



## NORTH KINGSTOWN

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

Hoxsie, Rowland K., of Joshua and Elizabeth, 4m. 1, 1811.  
Hoxsie, Gideon K., of Joshua and Elizabeth, 2m. 19, 1815.  
Hoxsie, Eliza N., of Joshua and Elizabeth, 2m. 26, 1818.  
Hoxsie, Peter, died, 8m. 1, 1819.  
Hoxsie, Sarah, (supposed widow of Peter), died aged 79y. 3m. 2.; 3m. 29, 1828.  
Hoxsie, John, died, 3m. 19, 1833.  
Hoxsie, Anne, widow of Stephen, died, 1m. 23, 1838.  
Hull, Joseph, of Joseph and Susanna, 8m. 14, 1714.  
Hull, Susanna, of Joseph and Susanna, 2m. 20, 1716.  
Hull, Mary, of Joseph and Susanna, 12m. 19, 1718.  
Hull, Experience, of Joseph and Susanna, 6m. 21, 1722, died 10m. 31, 1748.  
Hull, Susanna, wife of Joseph, died in her 62nd year, 7m. 25, 1748.  
Hull, Joseph, died aged 67y. 4m. 10d.; 3m. 24, 1791 buried 26th, in Friend's burial yard near Tower Hill, [South Kingstown](#).

### I

Irish, Benjamin , of Joseph and Dorcas, of [South Kingstown](#), born 3m. 16, 1750.  
Irish, Mary, of same parents, 6m. 24, 1751.  
Irish, Dorcas, wife of Joseph, of [South Kingstown](#), died, 7m. 24, 1752.  
Irish, Dorcas, of Joseph and Sarah, 7m. 20, 1755.  
Irish, Assa [sic], of Joseph and Sarah, 7m. 20, 1755.  
Irish, Amos, of Joseph and Sarah, 5m. 20, 1757. above children born in [South Kingstown](#).  
Irish, Benjamin, of Job and Mary, 11m. 1, 1753.  
Irish, Elizabeth, of Job and Mary, 2m. 20, 1756.  
Irish, Lydia, of Job and Mary, 5m. 4, 1759.  
Irish, Jedediah, of Job and Mary, 3m. 3, 1762.  
Irish, Mary, of Job and Mary, 10m. 19, 1765.  
Irish, Peter Davis, of Job and Mary, 7m. 14, 1768. the first four of the children born [South Kingstown](#), the next Pomfret, the last Stonington.  
Irish, Mary, wife of John, of Stonington, died in her 75 year buried 15th. in Friends burial yard [Westerly](#); died 4m. 13, 1799.

### K

Kenyon, George, 2m. 4, 1733, died 12m. 8, 1819.  
Kenyon, Martha, his wife, 5m. 2, 1735, died 11m. 22, 1818.  
Kenyon, Mary, of George and Martha, 3m. 25, 1759.  
Kenyon, Catherine, of George and Martha, 3m. 25, 1759.  
Kenyon, Martha, of George and Martha, 11m. 15, 1760.  
Kenyon, Thomas, of George and Martha, 2m. 57 [sic], 1762.



## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

## NORTH KINGSTOWN

Kenyon, Solomon, of George and Martha, 2m. 27, 1762.  
Kenyon, George, of George and Martha, 4m. 23, 1764.  
Kenyon, Bathsheba, of George and Martha, 11m. 20, 1765.  
Kenyon, Sarah, of George and Martha, 5m. 30, 1767.  
Kenyon, Gideon, of George and Martha, 5m. 16, 1770.  
Kenyon, Anne, of George and Martha, 4m. 6, 1772.  
Kenyon, Elizabeth, of George and Martha, 1m. 31, 1774.  
Kenyon, Lydia, of George and Martha, 3m. 17, 1776.  
Kenyon, Bathsheba, of George and Martha, 4m. 9, 1778.  
Kenyon, John H., of George and Martha, 5m. 24, 1780.  
Kenyon, Martha, of Solomon and Eunice, 2m. 27, 1790.  
Kenyon, Peleg, of Solomon and Eunice, 2m. 24, 1892. [sic]  
Kenyon, Solomon, of Solomon and Eunice, 5m. 19, 1793.  
Kenyon, Catherine, of Solomon and Eunice, 4m. 20, 1795.  
Kenyon, George C., of Solomon and Eunice, 11m. 26, 1797.  
Kenyon, Elisha, of Solomon and Eunice, 7m. 29, 1799.  
Kenyon, Elisha, of Solomon and Eunice, died, 8m. 9, 1799.  
Kenyon, John T., of Solomon and Eunice, 1m. 11, 1801.  
Kenyon, Eunice, of Solomon and Eunice, 2m. 9, 1805.  
Kenyon, Elwood, of Solomon and Eunice, 4m. 21, 1807.  
Kenyon, Lydia, of Solomon and Eunice, 11m. 29, 1809.  
Kenyon, Lydia, of Solomon and Eunice, died, 1m. 30, 1810.  
Kenyon, Thomas Elwood, of Solomon and Eunice, 4m. 21, 1807. the first seven of the above children born in [South Kingstown](#), the others in Richmond.  
Kenyon, Mary, of Gideon and Sarah, 11m. 30, 1793.  
Kenyon, Sarah, of Gideon and Sarah, 1m. 7, 1796.  
Kenyon, Martha, of Gideon and Sarah, 4m. 22, 1798.  
Kenyon, Martha, of Gideon and Sarah, died, 5m. 15, 1829.  
Kenyon, Deborah, of Gideon and Sarah, 4m. 9, 1800.  
Kenyon, Gideon H., of Gideon and Sarah, 4m. 9, 1802.  
Kenyon, Gideon H., of Gideon and Sarah, died, 5m. 24, 1810.  
Kenyon, Catherine, of Gideon and Sarah, 5m. 16, 1804.  
Kenyon, Elijah, of Gideon and Sarah, 6m. 21, 1807.  
Kenyon, Gideon, of Gideon and Sarah, 2m. 19, 1811.  
Kenyon, George S., of George and Rachel, 1m. 23, 1795.  
Kenyon, Elisha, of George and Rachel, 12m. 30, 1796.



## NORTH KINGSTOWN

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

- Kenyon, Lydia, of George and Rachel, 8m. 25, 1799.
- Kenyon, Elizabeth, of George and Rachel, 9m. 17, 1802.
- Kenyon, Rachel, of George and Rachel, 4m. 20, 1804.
- Kenyon, Mary, of George and Rachel, 7m. 27, 1806.
- Kenyon, David, of George and Rachel, 11m. 28, 1808.
- Kenyon, Abel Collins, of George and Rachel, 10m. 3, 1811. the first four of the above children born [South Kingstown](#), the next two Hopkinton, the two last Richmond.
- Kenyon, Rowland, of John H. and Ruth, 11m. 21, 1805, died, 9m. 14, 1807.
- Kenyon, Rowland, 2nd, of same parents, 8m. 2, 1808, died, 5m. 30, 1814.
- Kenyon, Mary Ann, of the same parents, 9m. 19, 1810.
- Kenyon, Julina, of the same parents, 5m. 17, 1814.
- Kenyon, John H., of the same parents, 4m. 20, 1816.
- Kenyon, Eunice, died, 9m. 13, 1819.
- Knowles, John, born 5m. 25, 1720, died 2m. 9, 1793. buried in Friend's burial yard Richmond.
- Knowles, Susanna, his wife, born 7m. 1724, died 9m. 1767.
- Knowles, Sarah, of Robert and Ann, 3m. 9, 1722.
- Knowles, William, of Robert and Ann, 8m. 13, 1725.
- Knowles, Robert, of Robert and Ann, 12m. 27, 1727.
- Knowles, Joseph, of Robert and Ann, 1m. 16, 1730.
- Knowles, Ann, of Robert and Ann, 8m. 20, 1737.
- Knowles, Robert, son of John, born 6m. 16, 1749.
- Knowles, Catherine, his wife, born 12m. 29, 1753.
- Knowles, John Warner, of Robert and Catherine, 1m. 31, 1776.
- Knowles, Elizabeth, of Robert and Catherine, 4m. 13, 1784.
- Knowles, Thomas Rodman, of Robert and Catherine, 12m. 19, 1786.
- Knowles, Catherine Fry, of Robert and Catherine, 1m. 15, 1790.
- Knowles, Benjamin, of Robert and Catherine, 9m. 1, 1792.
- Knowles, Ruth, of Robert and Catherine, 6m. 29, 1796.
- Knowles, Alice, of Joseph and Bathsheba, 10m. 24, 1754.
- Knowles, Robert, of Joseph and Bathsheba, 8m. 29, 1758. above children born [South Kingstown](#).
- Knowles, Bathsheba, wife of Joseph, died aged near 68 years; buried 31st., in new meeting house yard [South Kingstown](#); 1m. 29, 1800.
- Knowles, Joseph, died aged 79 years wanting 9 days, 3m. 7, 1809.
- Knowles, Mary (Hoxsie), wife of John, died, 3m. 23, 1757.
- Knowles, Susanna, of John and Mary, 6m. 2, 1779.
- Knowles, John, of John and Mary, 3m. 2, 1781.
- Knowles, William, of John and Mary, 4m. 25, 1783.



## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

## NORTH KINGSTOWN

Knowles, Daniel, of John and Mary, 6m. 25, 1785.  
Knowles, Stephen, of John and Mary, 7m. 27, 1787.  
Knowles, Elizabeth, of John and Mary, 1m. 19, 1789.  
Knowles, John, died, 8m. 24, 1791; buried 25, in Friend's burial yard Richmond.  
Knowles, William T., born 5m. 22, 1758, died 8m. 20, buried 22, 1803; in Friend's burial yard, Richmond.  
Knowles, Avis, his wife, born 3m. 8, 1758.  
Knowles, Avis, of William T. and Avis, 12m. 5, 1791.  
Knowles, Sarah, of William T. and Avis, 1m. 22, 1793.  
Knowles, John, of William T. and Avis, 4m. 12, 1794.  
Knowles, Benjamin, of William T. and Avis, 8m. 28, 1796.  
Knowles, Jonathan, of William T. and Avis, 9m. 6, 1797.  
Knowles, William, of William T. and Avis, 1m. 21, 1799.  
Knowles, Susanna, of William T. and Avis, 5m. 12, 1801.  
Knowles, George, of William T. and Avis, 6m. 4, 1802.  
Knowles, Amie, born 2m. 15, 1769, died 7m. 23, 1850.  
Knowles, Elizabeth, died, 2m. 1, 1785; buried at Friend's burial yard, Tower Hill.  
Knowles, Hannah, of Robert and Lucy Anna, 10m. 14, 1783.  
Knowles, Henry, of Robert and Lucy Anna, 1m. 27, 1786.  
Knowles, Bathsheba, of Robert and Lucy Anna, 4m. 19, 1788.  
Knowles, Alice, of Robert and Lucy Anna, 7m. 8, 1790.  
Knowles, Catherine, of Robert and Lucy Anna, 7m. 20, 1792.  
Knowles, Anna, of Robert and Lucy Anna, 7m. 30, 1795.  
Knowles, Benjamin Rodman; of above parents, 8m. 15, 1797.  
Knowles, Sarah, of above parents, 6m. 10, 1799.  
Knowles, Jonathan, of William, 9m. 14, 1797.  
Knowles, George, of William, died aged 13m.; 7m. 14, 1803.  
Knowles, Elizabeth, of John W. and Esther, 1m. 5, 1802.  
Knowles, Barnabus, of John W. and Esther, 8m. 30, 1804.  
Knowles, Deborah, of John W. and Esther, 10m. 19, 1805.  
Knowles, John H., of John and Hannah, 7m. 1, 1804.  
Knowles, Solomon R., of John and Hannah, 9m. 3, 1807.  
Knowles, Sarah, of John and Hannah, 1m. 9, 1810.  
Knowles, Mary, of John and Hannah, 3m. 9, 1813.  
Knowles, Calvin, of John and Hannah, 5m. 22, 1816.  
Knowles, Robert R., of John and Hannah, [no date given - could be twin to next child]  
Knowles, Anna Almy, of John and Hannah, 9m. 6, 1821.



## NORTH KINGSTOWN

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

Knowles, Horace Browning, of John and Hannah, 1m. 27, 1824.  
Knowles, John, of John, died, 11m. 30, 1864.  
Knowles, Hannah, his wife died, 12m. 31, 1871.  
Knowles, John Hoxsie, born 7m. 1, 1804.  
Knowles, Catherine E., his wife, died, 12m. 2, 1880.  
Knowles, William Collins, of John H. and Catherine E., 7m. 12, 1828.  
Knowles, Robert, died in his 61st. year, 2m. 1, 1810; buried in Friend's burial yard Richmond.  
Knowles, Henry A., of Henry and Susanna, 2m. 21, 1811.  
Knowles, Abraham, of Henry and Susanna, 1m. 10, 1813.  
Knowles, Susanna, of Henry and Susanna, 5m. 7, 1815.  
Knowles, Mary, of Henry and Susanna, 9m. 13, 1816.  
Knowles, Abraham, of Henry and Susanna, died, 7m. 18, 1814. above children born in [South Kingstown](#).  
Knowles, Catherine, died, 3m. 24, 1825.

### M

Munroe, Phebe, of Collins, died aged 59 years 6 1-5 m. [sic] buried in Friend's burial yard Hopkinton; died 12m. 3, 1854.  
Munroe, Thankful, 3m. 28, 1855.

### N

Nichols, Martha, born 10m. 24, 1741.  
Nichols, John Taylor, of Andrew and Anne, 9m. 3, 1764.  
Nichols, John Taylor, of Andrew and Anne, died, 1m. 20, 1835.  
Nichols, Andrew, of Andrew and Anne, 1m. 3, 1766.  
Nichols, Elizabeth, of Andrew and Anne, 9m. 10, 1768.  
Nichols, William, of Andrew and Anne, 11m. 22, 1770.  
Nichols, Elizabeth, of Andrew and Anne, 8m. 29, 1773.  
Nichols, Susanna Neau, of Andrew and Anne, 7m. 17, 1796.  
Nichols, Andrew, of Andrew and Anne, 6m. 28, 1808.  
Nichols, Rachel, died aged 88 y. 7m. 3d., and buried in Friend's burial yard; died, 5m. 15, 1792.  
Nichols, John, of Andrew and Rachel, died aged 64 years; 9m. 17, 1800; buried in Friend's burial yard.  
Nichols, Mary, wife of John Taylor Nichols, died 12m. 9, 1841, aged 82 years.  
Nichols, John Taylor, Jr., died aged 73 years, 2m. 17, 1870.  
Nichols, Andrew, died aged 82 years, 9m. 4, 1841.  
Nichols, Mary, his wife, died aged 80 years, 4m. 1, 1844.  
Nichols, Elizbeth, died at her birth, buried next day. [no date given]  
Nichols, William, died 1m. 27, 1853, buried the 30th.



## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

## NORTH KINGSTOWN

Nichols, Elizabeth, died 11m. 27, buried 30, 1882. The burials of the above family were in the Friend's burial yard near Tower Hill.

### O

Oatley, Mary, died aged 83y. 5m. 24d., was buried near house in lower meeting house lot [South Kingstown](#), died 5m. 20, buried 22, 1786.

### P

Parker, Catherine, died aged 77y. 11m. 19d., 11m. 14, 1781, buried in Friend's burial yard Tower Hill.

Peckham, Sarah, of William and Mercy, 11m. 28, 1777.

Peckham, Alice, of William and Mercy, 1m. 19, 1780.

Pekcham, William, of William and Mercy, 11m. 4, 1781.

Peckham, Mercy, of William and Mercy, 7m. 11, 1783.

Peckham, Dorcas, of William and Mercy, 2m. 7, 1787.

Peckham, Perry, of William and Mercy, 6m. 30, 1789.

Peckham, Elizabeth, of William and Mercy, 11m. 9, 1792.

Peckham, Elizabeth, of William and Mercy, 3m. 1, 1878 [sic - year of death?]

Peckham, Mary, of William and Mercy, 3m. 27, 1795.

Peckham, Mary, of William and Mercy, died, 1m. 27, 1827.

Peckham, William, died aged 68 years, 5m. 19, 1820.

Peckham, Mercy, his wife, died, 7m. 24, 1810.

Peckham, Dorcas, widow of William, died, 4m. 15, 1831.

Peckham, Elizabeth, wife of Peleg, died, 9m. 12, 1788.

Peckham, Mary, died, 10m. 1, 1827.

Perry, Mary, of James and Alice, 8m. 25, 1719.

Perry, James, of James and Alice, 8m. 27, 1728.

Perry, Alice, of James and Anna, 5m. 20, 1736.

Perry, Jonathan, of James and Anna, 7m. 2, 1738.

Perry, Samuel, of James and Anna, 12m. 24, 1739.

Perry, Alice, wife of James, died, 12m. 7, 1731.

Perry, Thomas, of Simeon and Anne, 12m. 7, 1776.

Perry, Hoxsie, of Simeon and Anne, 5m. 10, 1778.

Perry, Sarah, of Simeon and Anne, 8m. 17, 1780.

Perry, Solomon, of Simeon and Anne, 6m. 25, 1782.

Perry, Anne, wife of Simeon and daughter of Solomon Hoxsie, deceased, died, 10m. 27, 1785.

Perry, Elizabeth, wife of Simeon, died aged 35y. 10m., buried 22, near house in Hopkinton, died, 6m. 20, 1778.

Perry, Martha, of Stephen and Elizabeth, died, 4m. 2, 1789, buried near house in Hopkinton.

Perry, Sarah, wife of Simeon of Charlestown, died 6m. 1, 1792.



## NORTH KINGSTOWN

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

Perry, Simeon of Charlestown, died, 12m. 2, 1802.  
Perry, Hannah, widow of Simeon, died 4m. 10, 1817.  
Perry, William S., born 3m. 1, 1799, died, 8m. 4, 1862.  
Perry, Lois, his wife, born 6m. 13, 1796.  
Perry, Edward Burrough, of Wm. S. & Lois, 3m. 3, 1822.  
Perry, Francis Howgall, of Wm. S. & Lois, 9m. 5, 1824.  
Perry, Lois Anthony, of Wm. S. & Lois, 7m. 6, 1827.  
Perry, Mary Peckham, of Wm. S. & Lois, 3m. 29, 1829.  
Perry, William Henry, of Wm. S. & Lois, 5m. 1, 1831.  
Perry, Robert Barclay, of Wm. S. & Lois, 11m. 23, 1833.  
Perry, Robert Barclay, of Wm. S. & Lois, died 9m. 12, 1854.  
Perry, Preserved, of Wm. S. & Lois, 1m. 22, 1837.  
Perry, Preserved, of Wm. S. & Lois, 9m. 19, 1841. [sic - died??]  
Perry, Susan Amie, of Wm. S. & Lois, 5m. 2, 1840.  
Perry, Susan Amie, of Wm. S. & Lois, died 9m. 23, 1841.  
Perry, Susan Amie, 2nd, of Wm. S. & Lois, 9m. 4, 1843.  
Perry, Charles, of Thomas and Elizabeth, 9m. 27, 1809.  
Perry, Anna, of Thomas and Elizabeth, 9m. 2, 1812.  
Perry, Thomas, of Thomas and Elizabeth, 6m. 6, 1814.  
Perry, William Henry, born 5m. 1, 1831.  
Perry, Sarah Anna (Nichols), his wife, born 6m. 15, 1836, died, 5m. 29, 1880.  
Perry, Elizabeth, his wife, born 6m. 4, 1837.  
Perry, George E., of William H. and Sarah, 8m. 26, 1855.  
Perry, William F., of William H. and Sarah, 3m. 12, 1857.  
Perry, Herbert Burton, of William H. and Sarah, 1m. 28, 1859.  
Perry, Elvira Maria, of William H. and Sarah, 5m. 14, 1861.  
Perry, Daniel Edward, of William H. and Sarah, 10m. 31, 1863.  
Perry, Albert Henry, of William H. and Sarah, 11m. 14, 1865.  
Perry, John Branch, of William H. and Sarah, 11m. 14, 1867.  
Perry, Sidney Howard, of William H. and Sarah, 11m. 5, 1869.  
Perry, Lois Anna, of William H. and Sarah, 10m. 19, 1871.

## R

Rathbun, Joshua, of Joshua (deceased) and Sarah, 8m. 25, 1767.  
Rathbun, Abraham Borden, of same parents, 11m. 10, 1769.  
Rathbun, Acors, (born Stonington), of same parents, 1m. 23, 1772.  
Rathbun, Benjamin Bagnall, of same parents, 3m. 17, 1774.



## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

## NORTH KINGSTOWN

- Rathbun, Rowland R., of Acors and Lydia, 9m. 1, 1776.
- Rathbun, Mary, of Acors and Lydia, 8m. 27, 1778, died in her 5th year.
- Rathbun, Joshua, of Acors and Lydia, 10m. 4, 1780.
- Rathbun, Dorcas, of Acors and Lydia, 12m. 29, 1782.
- Rathbun, Lydia, of Acors and Lydia, 11m. 29, 1785.
- Rathbun, Lydia, wife of Acors, died, 8m. 14, 1788. died at Stonington Point, buried with her father and mother in Hopkinton.
- Rathbun, Sarah, of Abraham B. and Deborah, 7m. 21, 1793.
- Rathbun, Joshua, of Acors and Sarah, 11m. 24, 1794, died 1m. 24, 1795.
- Rathbun, William, of Acors and Sarah, 2m. 18, 1796.
- Rathbun, Sarah, of Acors and Sarah, 11m. 11, 1797.
- Rathbun, Solomon, of Acors and Sarah, 6m. 30, 1799.
- Rathbun, Wells, of Acors and Sarah, 2m. 12, 1801.
- Rathbun, Deborah, wife of Abraham Borden Rathbun, of [South Kingstown](#), died aged 27y. 6m. 10d., buried 29th. in Friend's burial yard Hopkinton, died, 5m. 16, 1795.
- Rathbun, Solomon Hoxsie, of Joshua and Elizabeth, 10m. 19, 1805.
- Rathbun, Sarah, of Joshua and Elizabeth, 8m. 15, 1807.
- Rathbun, George, of Joshua and Elizabeth, 10m. 27, 1810.
- Rathbun, George, of Joshua and Elizabeth, died, 4m. 19, 1812.
- Rathbun, George Fox, of Joshua and Elizabeth, 6m. 10, 1813.
- Rathbun, Peter Hoxsie, of Joshua and Elizabeth, 11m. 4, 1815.
- Rathbun, Mary Alice, of Joshua and Elizabeth, 3m. 4, 1818.
- Rathbun, Rowland Robinson, of above parents, 9m. 11, 1822.
- Ray, Bathsheba, 2nd wife of Isaiah, died, 10m. 20, 1838.
- Read, Elizabeth, 2m. 16, 1796.
- Richmond, Stephen, born 8m. 3, 1704, died 6m. 26, 1787.
- Richmond, Anne, born 9m. 1, 1706, died, 5m. 12, 1785, married John Hoxsie.
- Richmond, Jane, of Cyrus and Phebe, 4m. 7, 1733.
- Richmond, Cyrus, of Cyrus and Phebe, 3m. 6, 1737.
- Richmond, Phebe, of Cyrus and Phebe, 8m. 25, 1739.
- Richmond, Abigail, of Cyrus and Phebe, 5m. 16, 1743.
- Richmond, Mary, of Cyrus and Phebe, 5m. 15, 1745.
- Robinson, William A., (born Huntington, New Jersey) 10m. 18, 1797.
- Robinson, Dorcas (Brown), his wife, (born Danby, Vermont) 3m. 26, 1807.
- Robinson, Mary Atmore, of William A. and Dorcas, 8m. 28, 1829.
- Robinson, James, of same parents, 5m. 19, 1831.
- Robinson, Edward Hadwin, of same parents, 1m. 16, 1833.



## NORTH KINGSTOWN

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

Robinson, Caroline, of same parents, 6m. 8, 1834.  
Robinson, Anne Atmore, of same parents, 5m. 30, 1837.  
Robinson, William Atmore, of same parents, 5m. 7, 1841. above children born in [South Kingstown](#).  
Robinson, Rowland, of James and Mary A., 5m. 29, 1806.  
Robinson, Sylvester C., of James and Mary A., 11m. 19, 1808, died at Salem, Massachusetts, 3m. 2, 1883.  
Rodman, Robert, of Samuel and Penelope, 9m. 28, 1745.  
Rodman, Daniel, of Samuel and Penelope, 3m. 4, 1747.  
Rodman, William, of Samuel and Penelope, 9m. 19, 1748.  
Rodman, Catherine, of Samuel and Penelope, 5m. 9, 1751.  
Rodman, Penelope, of Samuel and Penelope, 5m. 9, 1751. above children born in [South Kingstown](#).  
Rodman, Catherine, of Benjamin and Hannah, 12m. 29, 1753.  
Rodman, Mary, of Benjamin and Hannah, 12m. 16, 1755.  
Rodman, Anne, of Benjamin and Hannah, 12m. 11, 1757.  
Rodman, Lucy Anna, of Benjamin and Hannah, 4m. 28, 1760.  
Rodman, Ruth, of Benjamin and Hannah, 8m. 12, 1763.  
Rodman, Deborah, of Benjamin and Hannah, 8m. 5, 1766. above children born in [South Kingstown](#).  
Rodman, Abigail, wife of Thomas of [South Kingstown](#), died aged 78 years 5 months, and buried 19th. in the Friend's burial yard near Tower Hill, died, 1m. 16, 1761.  
Rogers, Anna, 1m. 28, 1764.  
Rogers, Zerniah, 4m. 29, 1765.

## S

Seager, Hannah, of John Jr. and Elizabeth, 11m. 12, 1746.  
Seager, Alice, of John Jr. and Elizabeth, 3m. 16, 1748.  
Seager, John, of John Jr. and Elizabeth, 7m. 18, 1749.  
Seager, Samuel, of John Jr. and Elizabeth, 7m. 19, 1740. [sic]  
Seager, John, of John Jr. and Elizabeth, 1m. 14, 1743. [sic]  
Seager, Elizabeth, of John Jr. and Elizabeth, 1m. 23, 1755.  
Seager, John, of John Jr. and Elizabeth, died, 2m. 18, 1750.  
Seager, John Jr., died, 9m. 24, 1754.  
Seager, Elizabeth, wife of John Jr., died, 3m. 3, 1755. above children born in [South Kingstown](#).  
Seager, Rebecca, born 3m. 13, 1762, died, 2m. 11, 1850.  
Sheffield, Hannah, 12m. 15, 1770.  
Sheffield, James, 1m. 27, 1773, died 6m. 10, 1825.  
Sheffield, Alice, 8m. 8, 1775.  
Sheffield, Joshua, 12m. 1, 1777.  
Sheffield, Samuel, 10m. 1, 1780.



## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

## NORTH KINGSTOWN

Sheffield, Elizabeth, 6m. 2, 1783.  
Sheffield, John, 6m. 7, 1786.  
Sheffield, Mary, 11m. 5, 1788.  
Sheffield, James, born 1m. 27, 1773, died 6m. 10, 1825.  
Sheffield, Sarah, his wife, 3m. 22, 1777.  
Sheffield, John, of James and Sarah, 7m. 20, 1796.  
Sheffield, Ruth, of James and Sarah, 9m. 3, 1798.  
Sheffield, Samuel, of James and Sarah, 11m. 4, 1803.  
Sheffield, Card Foster, of James and Sarah, 2m. 28, 1816.  
Sheffield, John, died at Richmond, aged 31 years 3 months, 10m. 19, 1827.  
Sheffield, Eunice, of John and Ann, 3m. 4, 1821.  
Sheffield, Edward, of John and Ann, 3m. 22, 1823.  
Sheffield, Edward, of John and Ann, died, 3m. 2-- , 1823.  
Sheffield, Edward K., of John and Ann, 10m. 31, 1824.  
Sheffield, Mary P., of John and Ann, 1m. 25, 1826.  
Sheffield, Mary P., of John and Ann, died, 10m. 19, 1826.  
Sheffield, Martha, of Samuel and Amie, 11m. 8, 1830.  
Sheffield, Elizabeth, of Samuel and Amie, 12m. 19, 1833.  
Sheffield, James, of Samuel and Amie, 1m. 18, 1838.  
Sheffield, Amie Knowles, of Samuel and Amie, 9m. 17, 1835.  
Sheffield, Samuel Christopher, of Samuel and Amie, 2m. 2, 1845.  
Slocum, Jonathan, 3m. 10, 1808.  
Smith, Mehitable, of Richard and Abigail, 7m. 20, 1745.  
Smith, Abigail, of Richard, of Groton, Connecticut, died, 6m. 15, 1799.  
Smith, Richard, of Groton, Connecticut, died, 8m. 28, 1800.

### T

Tripp, Ann, of Lot and Susannah, 7m. 11, 1743.  
Tripp, Mary, of Lot and Susannah, 6m. 11, 1745.  
Tripp, Lot, of Lot and Susannah, 5m. 18, 1747.  
Tripp, Joseph, of Lot and Susannah, 3m. 5, 1750.  
Tripp, Joseph, of Lot and Susannah, died, 9m. 25, 1752.  
Tripp, Experience, of Lot and Susannah, 11m. 4, 1752.  
Tripp, Experience, of Lot and Susannah, died, 12m. 10, 1752.  
Tripp, Experience, 2d, of Lot and Susannah, 2m. 22, 1754.  
Tripp, Tabitha, of Lot and Susannah, 8m. 29, 1755.



## NORTH KINGSTOWN

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

Tucker, Joshua, born 9m. 4, 1750, died, 2m. 19, 1832.

### W

Watson, Jeffrey, born 8m. 30, 1786, died, 1m. 6, 1838.

Watson, Elizabeth, his wife, born 8m. 19, 1794.

Watson, Ezekiel, of Jeffrey and Elizabeth, 12m. 17, 1812.

Watson, Dorcas G., of Jeffrey and Elizabeth, 3m. 9, 1814.

Watson, Elizabeth B., of Jeffrey and Elizabeth, 5m. 30, 1821.

Watson, William T., of Jeffrey and Elizabeth, 4m. 27, 1824.

Watson, Elizabeth B., of Jeffrey and Elizabeth, died, 8m. 2, 1837.

Watson, Hannah, widow of Ezekiel, born 6m. 5, 1767, died, 2m. 5, 1832.

Waud, Eliza, of Eliphalet, 5m. 12, 1807.

Weaver, Anne, of Zebulon and Dorcas, 10m. 1, 1778.

Weaver, John Hoxsie, of Zebulon and Dorcas, 5m. 3, 1780.

Weaver, Ruth, of Zebulon and Dorcas, 12m. 24, 1781.

Weaver, Zebulon, of Zebulon and Dorcas, 9m. 26, 1783.

Weaver, Lydia, of Zebulon and Dorcas, 11m. 3, 1785.

Weaver, Joshua, of Zebulon and Dorcas, 2m. 21, 1788.

Weaver, Dorcas, of Zebulon and Dorcas, 8m. 7, 1792.

Wilbur, Woodman, born 10m. 13, 1743, died, 7m. 24, 1825. Buried in Friend's burial yard Hopkinton.

Wilbur, Dorcas, [no dates listed]

Wilbur, Esther, 12m. 17, 1769.

Wilbur, Thomas, of Thomas and Mary, 5m. 7, 1762.

Wilbur, William, of Thomas and Mary, 6m. 10, 1765.

Wilbur, Solomon, of Thomas and Mary, 2m. 11, 1768.

Wilbur, Isaac, of Thomas and Mary, 6m. 2, 1771.

Wilbur, Mary, of Thomas and Mary, 11m. 9, 1772.

Wilbur, John, of Thomas and Mary, 7m. 17, 1774.

Wilbur, Dorcas, died, 1m. 1, 1770.

Wilbur, Thomas Burgeuss, of William and Anna, 3m. 7, 1791, died, 3m. 25, 1795; buried in Friend's burial yard Hopkinton.

Wilbur, Mary, of William and Anna, 4m. 25, 1792.

Wilbur, Sarah Greene, of William and Anna, 2m. 10, 1794.

Wilbur, Ann, of William and Anna, 6m. 4, 1797.

Wilbur, William, of William and Anna, 5m. 30, 1799.

Wilbur, Hannah S., of William and Anna, 4m. 14, 1805.

Wilbur, Thomas, of Isaac and Susanna, 12m. 8, 1795.



## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

## NORTH KINGSTOWN

- Wilbur, Isaac, of Isaac and Susanna, 6m. 7, 1798.
- Wilbur, Isaac, of Isaac and Susanna, died, 7m. 19, 1799.
- Wilbur, Elizabeth, of Isaac and Susanna, 5m. 22, 1800.
- Wilbur, Gideon, of Isaac and Susanna, 4m. 6, 1803.
- Wilbur, Abbie, of Isaac and Susanna, 3m. 20, 1806.
- Wilbur, Alice, of Isaac and Susanna, 2m. 8, 1809.
- Wilbur, Daniel, of Isaac and Susanna, 1m. 22, 1812.
- Wilbur, Isaac Peckham, of Isaac and Susanna, 2m. 3, 1815.
- Wilbur, Mary Ann, of Isaac and Susanna, 1m. 11, 1818. the first of the above children born Richmond, the second [South Kingstown](#), the rest Hopkinton.
- Wilbur, Thomas, of John and Lydia, 1m. 16, 1795.
- Wilbur, Amos Collins, of John and Lydia, 11m. 25, 1796.
- Wilbur, Lydia, of John and Lydia, 8m. 23, 1798.
- Wilbur, Phebe, of John and Lydia, 5m. 29, 1800.
- Wilbur, Susan Cole, of John and Lydia, 4m. 12, 1802.
- Wilbur, Sarah S., of John and Lydia, 5m. 4, 1804.
- Wilbur, Mary, of John and Lydia, 10m. 2, 1806. above children, eldest born Stonington, the next four Hopkinton, two youngest not stated.
- Wilbur, Thomas, died, 8m. 3, 1796, buried in Friend's burial yard Hopkinton.
- Wilbur, Solomon, died, 5m. 17, buried 18, 1779.
- Wilbur, Thomas, of Thomas and Mary, died aged 39y. 4m. 18d.; buried 28, died, 3m. 26, 1821. both of the above buried in Friend's burial yard Hopkinton.
- Wilbur, John, of John and Lydia, 7m. 4, 1809.
- Wilbur, Hannah Collins, of John and Lydia, 8m. 19, 1811.
- Wilbur, Ruth, of John and Lydia, 12m. 24, 1813.
- Wilbur, Ruth, of John and Lydia, died, 8m. 5, 1814.
- Wilbur, William Hale, of John and Lydia, 3m. 10, 1816.
- Wilbur, Anna A., of John and Lydia, 4m. 20, 1818.
- Wilbur, Elizabeth Walker, of John and Lydia, 1m. 16, 1821.
- Wilbur, Isaac, died aged 54y. 5m., 2m. 11, 1825, buried in Friend's burial yard Hopkinton.
- Wilbur, Isaac Gardiner, of Gideon and Susan, 3m. 15, 1830.
- Wilbur, Benjamin Knowles, of Gideon and Susan, 7m. 8, 1832.
- Wilbur, Benjamin Hammond, of Gideon and Susan, died, 1m. 4, 1878.
- Wilbur, Susan Howland, of Gideon and Susan, 11m. 7, 1835.
- Wilbur, Susan Howland, of Gideon and Susan, died, 1m. 17, 1878.
- Wilbur, Benjamin T., died, 3m. 6, 1879.
- Wilbur, Hannah Collins, of John and Lydia, died aged 21 y. 00m. 3d.; 6m. 21, 1832.



## NORTH KINGSTOWN

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

Wilbur, Lydia, of John and Lydia, died aged 38y. 9m. 21d., 6m. 14, 1837.

Wilcox, Susanna, 11m. 27, 1773.

Wilkinson, Mary, of John and Martha, 3m. 16, 1735.

Wilkinson, William, of John and Martha, 10m. 14, 1736.

Wilkinson, Dinah, of John and Martha, 9m. 14, 1738.

Wilkinson, Mary, of John and Martha, 12m. 16, 1740.

Wilkinson, John, of John and Martha, 3m. 9, 1742.

Wilkinson, Mary, of John and Martha, died, 1m. 28, 1738.

Wilkinson, Mary, 2nd, of John and Mary, died, 1m. 6, 1750. two youngest of the above born in Charlestown.

Williams, Caroline Smith, of John Dockray and Hannah (Brown) 3m. 24, 1826, died, 1m. 27, 1838.

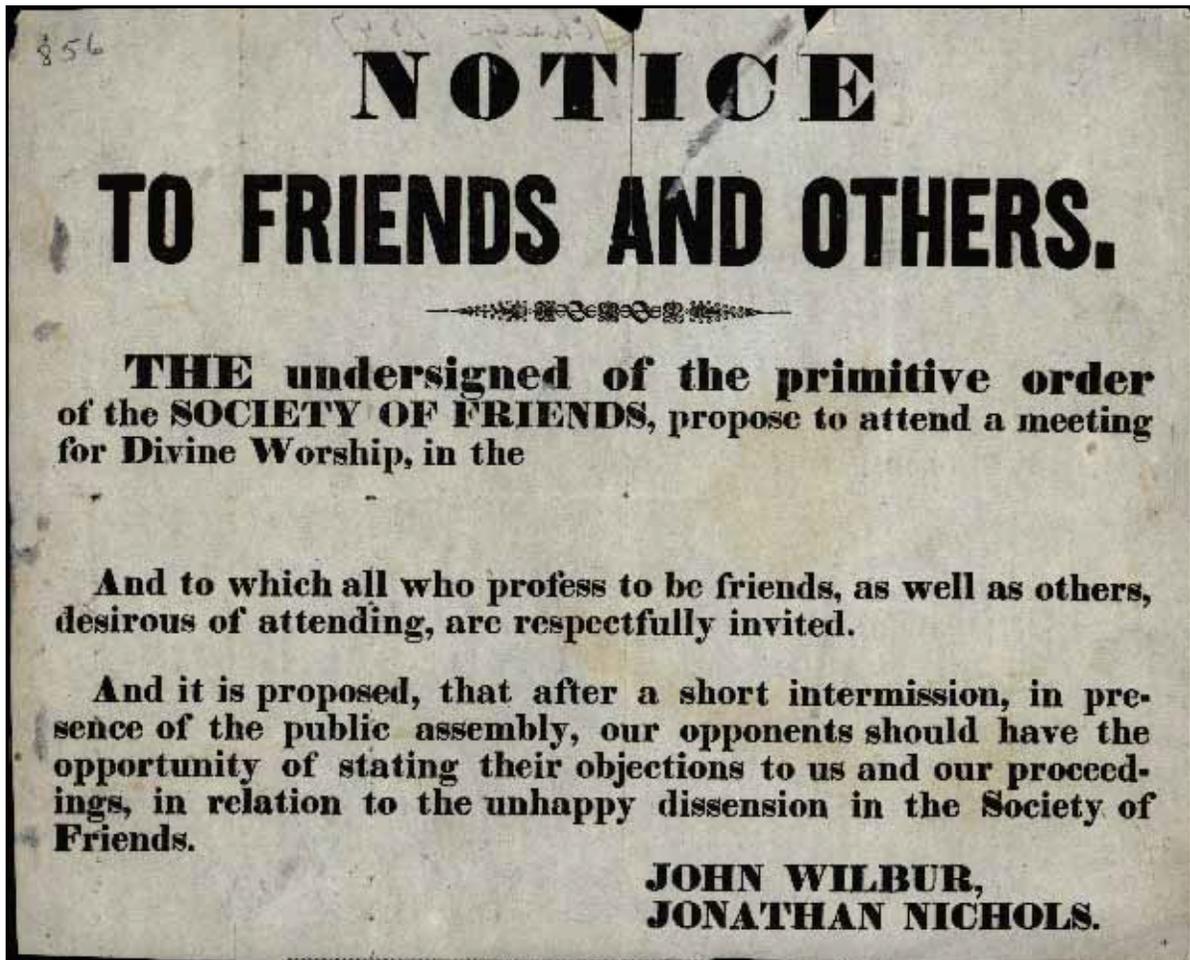
Williams, Edward Brown, of same parents, 2m. 2, 1828.

Williams, Charles, of same parents, 12m. 22, 1833.

Williams, John Dockray, of same parents, 12m. 22, 1835.

Wing, Mary, widow of John, and formerly wife of Thomas Wilbur, died, 8m. 4, 1827, buried in Friend's burial yard Hopkinton.

The [Providence](#) Monthly Meeting of the [Religious Society of Friends](#) was split by the great Wilburite schism of 1844, having to do with the message of Friend [John Wilbur](#), a [Rhode Island](#) farmer and traveling Friend (minister). At the New England [Yearly Meeting](#) they [disowned](#), not only Friend John, but his entire monthly meeting as well. (These separated Friends formed a separate body which they called the “New England Yearly Meeting of Friends” to distinguish it from the “Yearly Meeting of Friends for New England,” or simply “the smaller body” in distinction from “the larger body,” the Gurneyite bolsheviks –adherents of the English evangelical Friend [Joseph John Gurney](#)– claiming 8,136 adherents, the Wilburite mensheviks claiming only 629. One group, the Wilburites, became the Providence Monthly Meeting of North Providence/Pawtucket. This meeting would be laid down in 1881, its members joining to [South Kingstown](#) Monthly Meeting and worshipping until 1892 as the Pawtucket Worship Group.)



As the [Yearly Meeting School](#) affiliated with the Gurneyite grouping, letting the Wilburites depart, its enrollment plunged to 55 resident young scholars.

Friends Olney Thompson and Lydia Thompson came to the school as superintendents.



## NORTH KINGSTOWN

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

### Superintendents.

1819-1824.	Purinton, Matthew and Betsy.
1824-1835.	Breed, Enoch and Lydia.
1829-1835.	Gould, Stephen and Hannah, Asst. Supts.
1835-1836.	Davis, Seth and Mary.
1837.	Breed, Enoch and Lydia.
1838-1839.	Rathbun, Rowland and Alice.
1840-1844.	Wing, Allen and Olive.
1845-1846.	Thompson, Olney and Lydia.
1847.	Congdon, Jarvia and Lydia.
1847-1852.	Cornell, Silas and Sarah M.

The Monthly Meeting of the [Religious Society of Friends](#) on [Nantucket Island](#) declared itself to be a Wilburite meeting, following the teachings of Friend [John Wilbur](#) in regard to the ongoing divine inspiration provided by an Inner Light. With the Gurneyite split among the [Quakers](#), some of the former members of the disbanded [Hicksite](#) meeting on [Nantucket Island](#) joined this new Gurneyite meeting.

**READ ALL ABOUT IT**

**1846**

August 7, Friday: “The [potatoes](#) all about [Kingstown](#) are rotting.”

**RHODE ISLAND**

In one area between Dublin and Cork in [Ireland](#), travelers could smell the rotting [potatoes](#) even from the public highway.

**IRISH POTATO FAMINE**



## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

## NORTH KINGSTOWN

1847

The [Quaker](#) monthly meeting of [South Kingstown, Rhode Island](#), which had in 1842 been suspended due to religious dissension, and had in 1845 divided itself, at this point resumed the worship of God as one Gurneyite group and another Wilburite group. This would be the local situation until 1881, when the local Wilburite meeting would be laid down (discontinued), and 1899 when the local Gurneyite meeting would also be laid down.

1848

The RG Hazard & Co cotton cloth company on the Saugatucket River in Peace Dale in [South Kingstown, Rhode Island](#) incorporated itself as the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company.

1850

July 23, Tuesday: A letter from [South Kingstown, Rhode Island](#):

We have begun to cart in today & we are also in the midst of haying having got in 30 loads but there are at least 70 more to get in & two of my men have mutinied & gone off drunk ... but we have eight Irishmen & five natives left – How could the work of the country be done but for the Emerald Islanders?

IRISH

September 6, Thursday: In [South Kingstown, Rhode Island](#), “The [potato](#) rot is making great havoc here.”

IRISH POTATO FAMINE



Sept. 6: What a generation this is! It carries some brains in its hat with a couple of spare cigars on top of them– It carries a heart in its breast and a lozenge in its waistcoat pocket  
John Garfield brought me this morning (Sep. 6th) a Young Great Heron Ardea Herodias which he shot this morning on a pine tree on the North branch– It measured 4 ft 9 inches from bill to toe–& 6 ft in alar extent–and belongs to a different race from myself and Mr Frost. I am glad to recognize him for an American citizen.  
In the twilight when you can only see the outlines of the trees in the horizon–the Elm tops indicate where the houses are. I have looked afar over fields and even over distant woods and seen the conspicuous graceful sheaflike top (head) of an elm which shadowed some farm-house. From the N W? part of Sudbury you can see an elm on the Boston road–on the hill top in the horizon in Wayland 5 or 6? miles distant. The elm is a tree which can be distinguished farther off perhaps than any other. The wheel wright still makes his hubs of it–his spokes of white oak his felleys of yellow oak which does not crack on the corners.– In England ’tis said they use the ash for felleys.

1855

A fire at the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company in [South Kingstown, Rhode Island](#) destroyed several buildings containing the firm's equipment for the manufacture of "Negro cloth" for the Southern market.<sup>54</sup> Henceforth the company would specialize in the manufacture of shawls and cassimeres for white women.

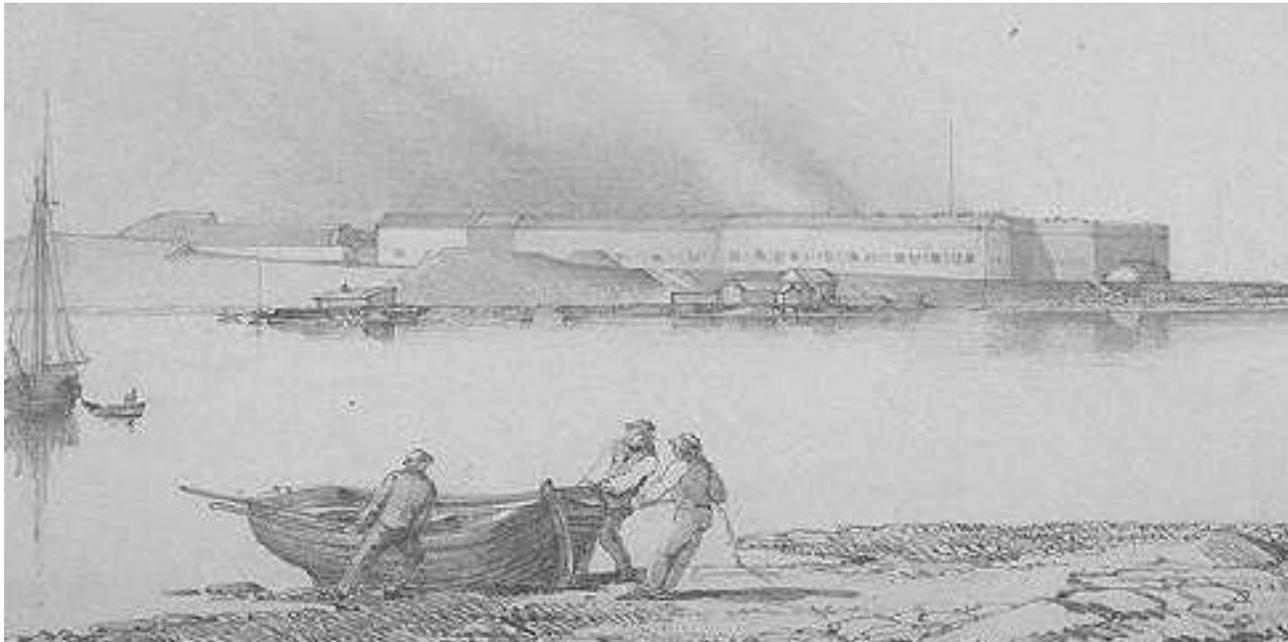
Such items of common use are seldom preserved for the historical record. One such shawl, however, has been located, and is now on exhibit at the Museum of Primitive Art and Culture in South Kingstown. It is of finely woven woolen worsted fabric of a combed, velvety feel, and is about 60 inches square. It has a Z-twist fringe. Such shawls were produced in natural colors such as charcoal and beige. The sheep who grew the wool for this manufacturing activity were at Narragansett Pier. Since one such shawl would be presented to President Abraham Lincoln and he would wear it frequently, the shawls are now referred to as "Lincoln shawls." Here is a current figurine of Lincoln with his Peace Dale shawl draped around his shoulders as was his habit:



54. Inquiring minds want to know: precisely how cheap and precisely how sturdy would cloth have needed to be in that era, to have been categorizable as such, "Negro cloth" — cloth provided by white slavemasters at their expense, so that their slaves might fashion garments to decently conceal their bodies and thus avoid offending the sensitivities of the masters?

1857

Completion of construction of Fort Adams guarding Newport Harbor, at 60 acres with 468 cannon the second largest along our nation's coastline. Of course, cheap desperate Irish labor had been utilized to cut and move and position the stone that had been required. This sketch of the fort, and of three Rhode Islanders, had been done about seven years earlier:



The Great Meetinghouse of the Friends in Newport, Rhode Island was again enlarged.

The old stone jail of Kingston, Rhode Island was again added to, with iron bars embedded within the new walls. Originally the sheriff's family had occupied the ground floor and the cells had been upstairs. In the new arrangement, the sheriff's family occupied the front of the building and, in the two-story annex, the bottom portion was used for criminals who needed to be seriously locked up, while the upper portion was used for the housing of debtors. In one of the cells upstairs, for instance, there was some decorative painting around the edges of the ceiling.

1860

September 30, Sunday: In North Kingstown, Rhode Island, Daniel Browning killed his 69-year-old mother Content Browning. There are comments in the record about insanity in this family of color. In 1836 the father of the family, James Browning, had killed a man named Cato Room — and when this father died, he was still in gaol as a consequence of this killing.



September 30, Sunday: Frost and ice.



## NORTH KINGSTOWN

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

1881

The [Quakers](#) of [South Kingstown, Rhode Island](#) had since 1845 been divided into a Gurneyite group and a Wilburite group. At this point, however, the local Wilburite meeting was laid down (discontinued). In 1899 the local Gurneyite meeting would also be laid down.

1899

The [Quakers](#) of [South Kingstown, Rhode Island](#) had since 1845 been divided into a Gurneyite group and a Wilburite group, but in 1881 the local Wilburite meeting had been laid down (discontinued). At this point the local Gurneyite meeting also was laid down.

1930

[Caroline Hazard](#) edited a [Quaker](#) ancestor's diary, as NAILER TOM'S DIARY OTHERWISE THE JOURNAL OF [THOMAS B. HAZARD](#) OF [KINGSTOWN, RHODE ISLAND](#), 1778 TO 1840 (Boston: The Merrymount Press).

1956

An association calling itself Friends of Butler purchased advertisements, asking that the general public contribute to keeping [Butler Hospital](#) for the Insane in [Providence, Rhode Island](#) in operation. There was a printed coupon. Some 1,200 citizens responded.

[PSYCHOLOGY](#)

The folks in [Kingston, Rhode Island](#) decided that they no longer greatly needed to use their old stone jailhouse as a jail (today the Pettaquamscutt Historical Society uses the building for display of its somewhat eclectic collection of antique items).



## SOUTH KINGSTOWN

## NORTH KINGSTOWN



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"It's all now you see. Yesterday won't be over until tomorrow and tomorrow began ten thousand years ago."

- Remark by character "Garin Stevens"  
in William Faulkner's INTRUDER IN THE DUST



Prepared: October 31, 2013

# ARRGH AUTOMATED RESearch REPORT

## GENERATION HOTLINE



This stuff presumably looks to you as if it were generated by a human. Such is not the case. Instead, upon someone's request we have pulled it out of the hat of a pirate that has grown out of the shoulder of our pet parrot "Laura" (depicted above). What these chronological lists are: they are research reports compiled by ARRGH algorithms out of a database of data modules which we term the Kouroo Contexture. This is data mining. To respond to such a request for information, we merely push a button.



**SOUTH KINGSTOWN**

**NORTH KINGSTOWN**

Commonly, the first output of the program has obvious deficiencies and so we need to go back into the data modules stored in the contexture and do a minor amount of tweaking, and then we need to punch that button again and do a recompile of the chronology – but there is nothing here that remotely resembles the ordinary “writerly” process which you know and love. As the contents of this originating contexture improve, and as the programming improves, and as funding becomes available (to date no funding whatever has been needed in the creation of this facility, the entire operation being run out of pocket change) we expect a diminished need to do such tweaking and recompiling, and we fully expect to achieve a simulation of a generous and untiring robotic research librarian. Onward and upward in this brave new world.

First come first serve. There is no charge.  
Place your requests with <Kouroo@kouroo.info>.  
Arrgh.