

THOMAS AND ALICE ASHTON ANGELL OF PROVIDENCE



1617

[Alice Ashton](#) was born in about this year in St. Albans, Herts, England to James Ashton and Alice Honeychurch Ashton.

1618

May 1, Tuesday: [Thomas Angell](#) was born in St. Albans, Herts, England.

1631

The Reverend [Roger Williams](#) and the Reverend John Eliot arrived at a New World where all male church members in the Bay Colony were becoming eligible to vote, and where, for impiety, in this year Philip Ratcliff's ears were being severed (so how can someone's ears be impious, did they wiggle during worship, or what?).

When [Thomas Angell](#) came with the Reverend [Williams](#) on the ship *Lyon* under Captain William Pierce (Captain William Peirce? Captain A. Pearce?), sailing from London to Boston, he was about thirteen years of age and was bound in service to the Reverend as an apprentice or servant. (Another source says he was instead the servant of Richard Waterman.) After a couple of months in Boston the two went to Salem, where they would remain until their departure for [Providence, Rhode Island](#) in 1636.

THOMAS ANGELL

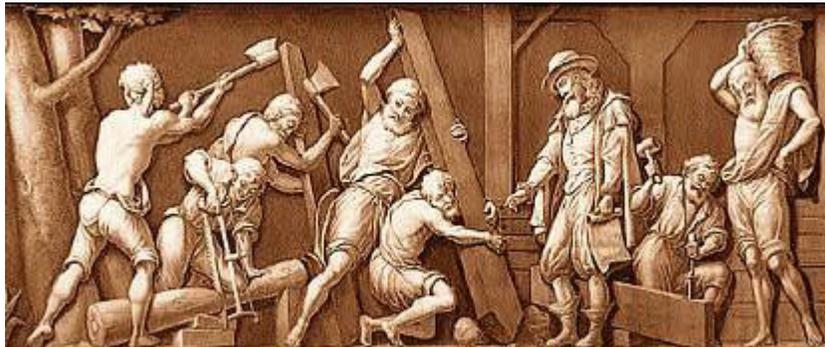
ALICE ANGELL

LOCATIONS OF RHODE ISLAND HISTORY

PEOPLE CONNECTED WITH RHODE ISLAND

1636

Thomas Angell went to Providence, Rhode Island where the Reverend Roger Williams, William Haris [Harris], John Smith, Joshua Verin, and Francis Wicks composed the first white settlers of Providence



(ANNALS OF PROVIDENCE, pages 20-21). Each of these received a lot of land. Thomas Angell’s lot was where the 1st Baptist Church and High School and Angell Street are now situated, fronting on what was then the Towne Road but is now termed North Main Street. According to COLONIAL RECORDS, Volume 1, page 14, Angell was one of the six Commissioners from Providence to make the laws for the Colony. The first rules of government were signed by 13 men, among them Thomas Angell.



In 1844 when this history of this town began to be portrayed for the benefit of its citizens, here is the manner in which its history would be made to appear:



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1636. First settlement of the town, by Roger Williams and his companions, viz. William Harris, John Smith (miller), Joshua Verin, Thomas Angell and Francis Wikes.

The tract of land which constituted the town of Providence, which then extended to the present limits of the county, was purchased by Mr. Williams for a valuable consideration, as appears from a deed made to him, and signed by the two [Narragansett](#) chiefs, Connanicus and Meauntunomie, 1639, which was in confirmation of a parol grant made two years prior to that date. These lands were in 1661 parcelled out in equal proportions to the rest of the Company, by Mr. Williams. Soon after this, "the Town street was laid out, which is now known as North Main and South Main streets. To each member of the Company were assigned a home lot and a six acre lot; and the home lot of Mr. Williams was in the vicinity of what is now St. John's Church." The spring of fresh water, where it is believed these pilgrims first stopped, is a little southerly from the church, in the rear of the large brick block of Nehemiah Dodge,



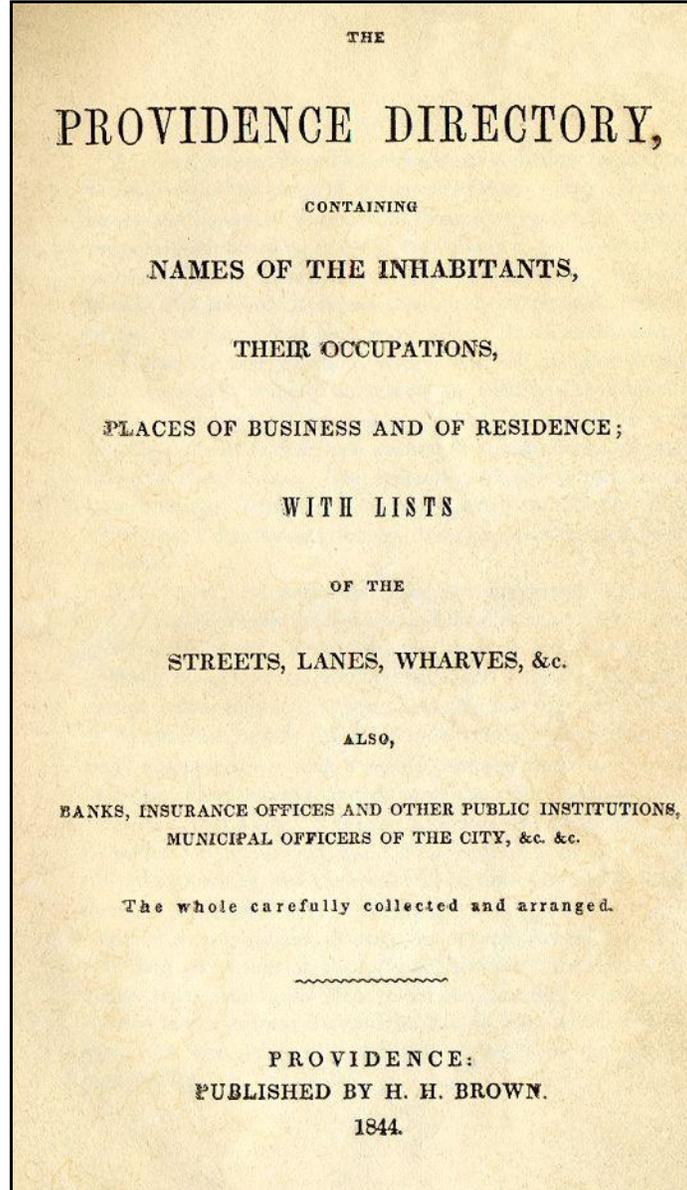
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on the westerly side of North Main st.





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June: The Reverend [Roger Williams](#), under banishment from Salem, and the group that went into exile with him, crossed to the other side of the Seekonk estuary to avoid any complication with the Plymouth Colony before founding a settlement what would be the [Rhode Island](#) Plantation. This was the first sizeable European settlement on Narragansett turf (preceding by a couple years the Antinomian settlement on [Aquidneck Island](#)).

ANTINOMIAN CONTROVERSY

The Reverend Williams’s negotiation with this tribe was timely, since the beginning of English settlement in Connecticut was provoking a serious confrontation with the Pequot. The Reverend selected the name [Providence](#) for this new settlement in gratitude “for God’s merciful providence to me in my distress” in causing the local [Narragansett](#) headman to grant permission to use this site. When he landed, the natives greeted him in English as a friend with the famous “What cheer, nehtop!”



The landing site of the Reverend Williams in Providence is now commemorated by a column at the corner of Gano Street and Williams Street. The plaque states that the waterline was in 1836 right there, despite the fact that the waterline is presently quite a ways downslope from this city plot (the slate outcropping upon which the Reverend set his foot now being buried a number of feet underneath fill material). The site of his home, at the corner of North Main Street and Canal Street along the Moshassuck River, is now the Roger Williams National Memorial. He always would have the friendship of Governor John Winthrop though circumstances, consistent with the honor of both, would enforce a long and sad separation. As the Colonial agent in London, or chief Magistrate here, the Reverend would be equal, discreet, and disinterested to his death in April 1683.

1638

[Thomas Angell](#) was mentioned in the will of his father James Angell (*circa* 1584-before 1638).

HDT

WHAT?

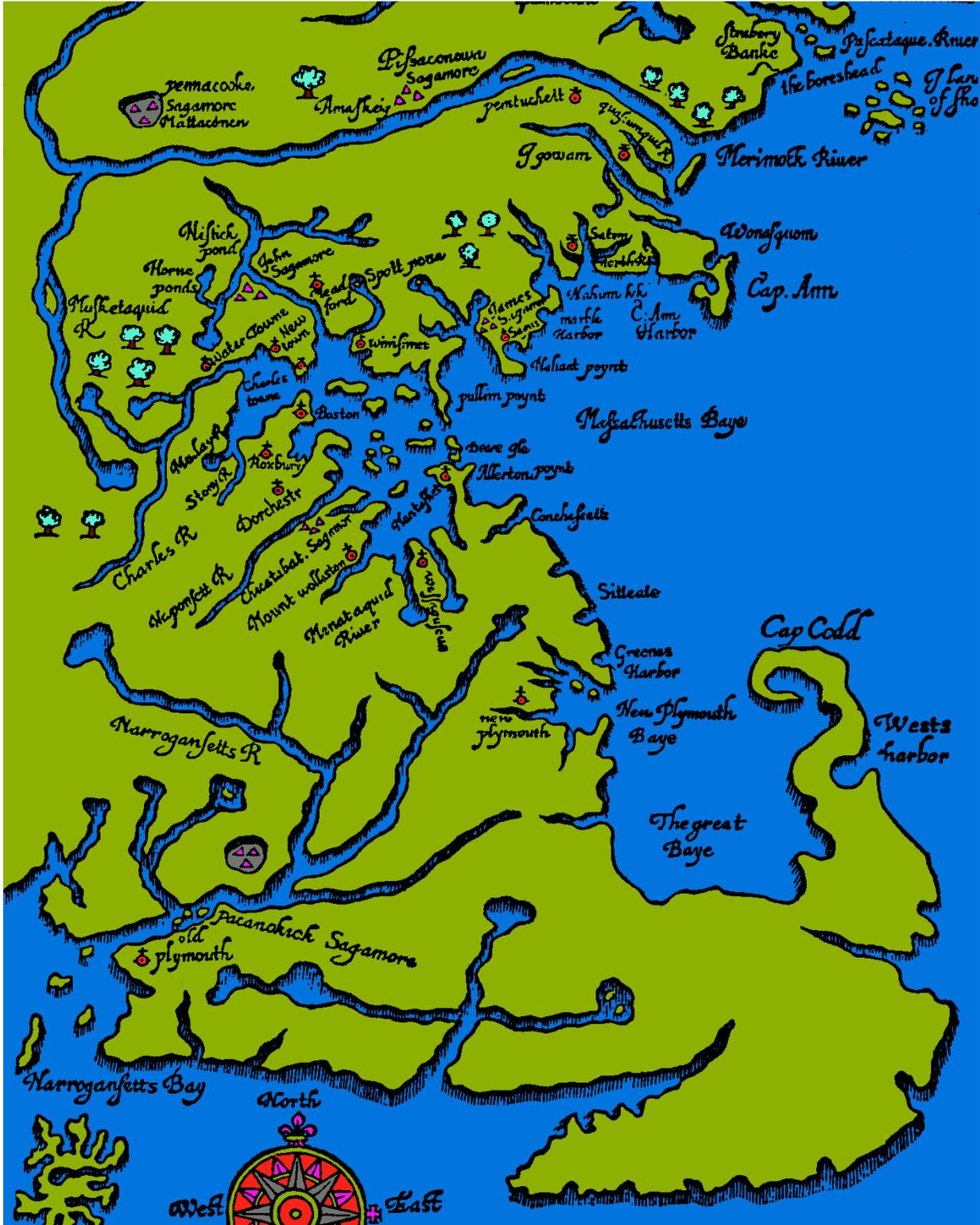
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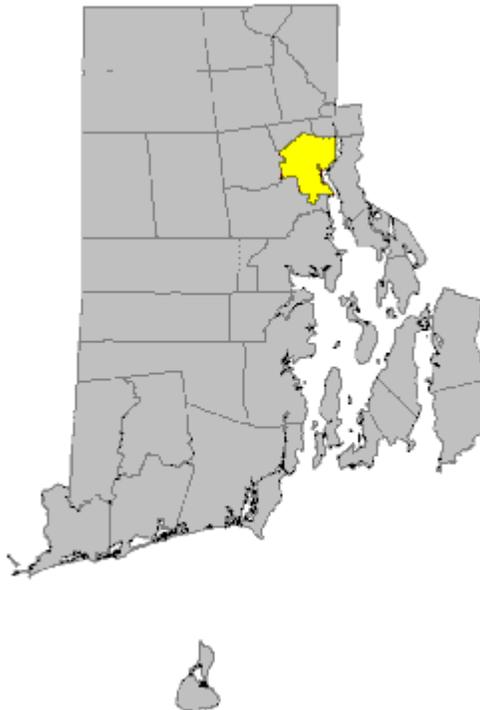
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1640

July 27: [Thomas Angell](#) made his curious circular mark as one of the dozen signers of an Oath of Allegiance (if he was not illiterate, he was at least unable to write) and as one of the 39 signers of an agreement for a government for [Providence, Rhode Island](#).¹



1640. Until this year, the government was purely democratic. A town government was now organized, by the appointment of five Disposers, whose duties were to settle all differences between individuals, to dispose "of lands, and also of the town's stock and all general things," and by the further appointment of "one to keep record of all things belonging to the town and lying in common," which answered to the more modern office of Town Clerk. In this first delegation of power, the inhabitants provide for the preservation of "liberty of conscience."

1. A note about the conventions associated with recording the marks of people who "made their mark" rather than attempting to sign their name: We commonly record such, when we transcribe, in the following formats: "Thomas X Angell" or "Thomas Angell X." That is merely a convention and is not intended to suggest that the actual mark made by the individual on that piece of paper had been some big X-mark. Angell's "mark," for instance, actually was a curious circular one.



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1643

April 10: [Thomas Angell](#) and Alice Ashton, the daughter of James Ashton and Alice Honeychurch Ashton, were wed in [Providence, Rhode Island](#).

1646

August 27: Robert West filed a complaint against [Thomas Angell](#) for having, in July when some of West's swine entered Angell's property, trapped them and attacked them with a pitchfork. Angell had killed a sow and had bruised some of the pigs "black as a shoe." Angell was ordered to pay damages for the dead sow and for the value of her skin, which he had torn with his pitchfork.

PROVIDENCE
RHODE ISLAND

1650

[Thomas Angell](#) was a member of the Town Council in [Providence](#) and surveyor and commissioner, and one of six jurymen.

The settlers in [Rhode Island](#), who had not yet been able to reimburse [Roger Williams](#) with the agreed sum of £100 for his trip to England to secure them their charter, at this point needed to persuade him to return to England and appear before the Committee on Plantations and represent their interests. To get him again to go, they pledged that they would indeed pay this three-year-old debt, and would pay in addition another £100. They would not, however, be able to advance him any money for the voyage and for his family to live on during his absence, so Williams at this point sold his trading house. During his stay in England, in order to earn money to support himself, he would need to teach Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, and Dutch.

READ EDWARD FIELD TEXT

1652

December: Hugh Bewitt had been found guilty of high treason by the Court of Trials and had appealed to the Court of Commissioners. [Thomas Angell](#) was one of the six [Providence, Rhode Island](#) commissioners of the General Assembly to decide upon Bewitt's appeal. They acquitted him, sparing him the punishment reserved for traitors.



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1653

25 3mo: [Thomas Angell](#) was appointed as a commissioner to meet with the [Warwick RI](#) commissioners regarding Captain Underhill and [William Dyer](#) and the manner and means of making war upon the Dutch. Due to the merchant trade up and down the coast, there were several intermarriages between Dutch and [Providence](#) colonists. This did not prevent the Council of State from directing the people to annoy the Dutch and forbidding them to send provisions. In one of the most aggressive responses from a New England colony, [Rhode Island](#) voted cannon and small arms and 20 volunteers be sent to the English on Paumanok Long Island.



THOMAS ANGELL

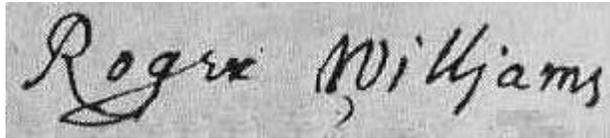
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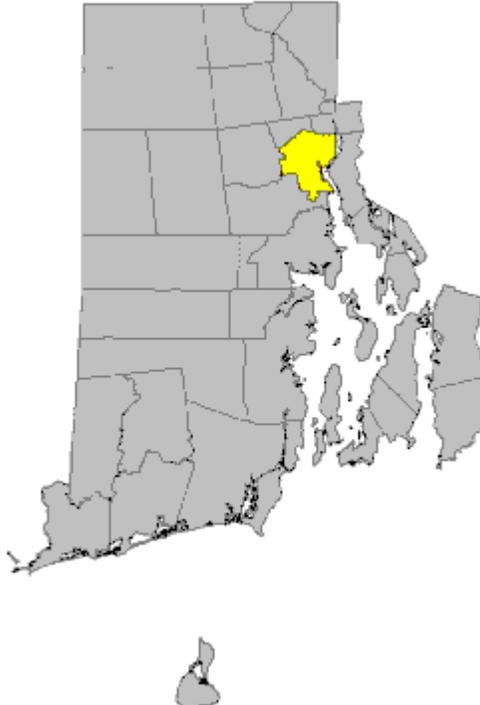
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1657

March 13: The Reverend Roger Williams brought a presentment against William Harris, William Wickenden, and Thomas Angell, charging them as ringleaders in the new division in the Providence, Rhode Island colony. Harris was charged with high treason as a result of his pronouncements upon liberty, which apparently differed somewhat from the view of Williams (he had sought to speak in the defense of “some simple, harmless people”



who had consciences that forbade them to fight, or to take oaths), but this charge was dropped. The three men appeared in court and three times an appeal was made for the prosecutor to come forward, but Williams did not come and no other appears to take his place, so the men were dismissed and the case was forwarded to England. The divisiveness in question was a matter of teachings on the nature of liberty, Angell apparently being a strong adherent of Harris’s views rather than an originator of the concepts involved.



1657. William Harris was put under 500 pounds bond on a charge of High treason, made by Mr. Williams. He was never tried.

All the papers, however, were probably lost at sea, and the subject was never again revived.



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4 3mo 1651 [*sic*, more likely 1657]: In [Providence, Rhode Island](#), [Thomas Angell](#) was a juror at an inquest upon the body of Margaret Goodwin, in which the jury determined that “the terribleness of the crack of thunder on the second of the third month, 165[], or the coldness of the night, being she was naked did kill her.”



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1654

In about this timeframe [Thomas Angell](#) acted as constable for the town of [Providence](#) in the precedent-setting case of Richard Chasmore, also known as “Long Dick” (the man’s offense was that he had knowingly harbored [Quakers](#)), in which [Rhode Island](#)’s sovereignty over its citizens versus the authority of the Massachusetts Bay Colony was tested. It wasn’t that they themselves had any love for Quakers, it was merely that they resented the implication that the Reverend [Roger Williams](#) was the only man in Rhode Island with any power, and took exception to the presumption of the Massachusetts Bay Colony authorities that they had authority even while standing on Rhode Island land. By stonewalling during this altercation, Thomas Angell and his four deputies withstood the implied challenges of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Some Particular Baptists who had recently emigrated from England organized the worship group of [Chad Brown](#) in [Providence, Rhode Island](#) as a [Baptist](#) church.²

1659

[Thomas Angell](#) was again one of [Providence, Rhode Island](#)’s six jurymen.

1659. On the accession of Charles II. a commission was ordered by the General Assembly to be sent to Mr. Clark, in England, to procure a renewal of the charter from that monarch.

In the town records we can find entries certifying that “the head of a wolfe” was presented to the town clerk. Sometimes such proofs of conquest would be “set up in a public place in the town.” In this year the town of [Providence](#) was soliciting the elimination of a troublesome wolf by offering to pay out to the successful hunter the collected inducement of “a halfe penny a head for each hend of cattel, they who kill the wolfe to gather it upp.”

2. According to an article “Was [Roger Williams](#) Really a [Baptist](#)?” published by the Baptist Publishing House of Texarkana TX, by Professor of Church History Louis F. Asher of the Baptist Missionary Association Theological Seminary, “evidence is lacking to show that the group at Providence constituted a [Baptist](#) church before about 1654, at which time a Baptist church was organized by some Particular Baptists who had recently migrated from England.” The historian of the First Baptist Church In America, Professor Stanley Lemons, however, disagrees with this evaluation, and points out that it is one made by “Particular Baptists” and spread around by the “Bible Baptist Association.” According to this Rhode Island viewpoint, the work of Dr. Asher, “a now-deceased professor at a tiny, splinter Baptist seminary in Texas,” is not to be relied upon.

We may note that according to this Particular Baptist claim, this occurrence was fully a dozen years after the Reverend [Roger Williams](#) had disentangled himself from this worship group in 1642. In this dispute, some Baptists assert that it was the Reverend Williams who was the **very first American Baptist** pastor! (Well, whatever the interpretation, it is a fact that he did not minister in the white building that presently proclaims itself to be the first Baptist church in America — which magnificent structure he would never see because it would not be erected on Mr. Angell’s house lot **for more than a century**! The assertion that this is the First Baptist Church In America, the FBCIA, only works if one is willing to parse the term “This Church” as an abbreviation for “The Continuing Congregation Associated Now With This Building.”)



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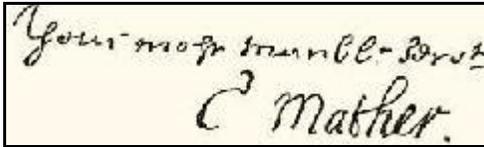
1675

December 19, Sunday: 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



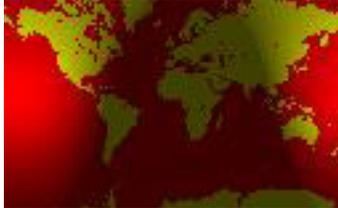
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Winslow ordered the wooden lodges put to the torch. The flames, whipped by the winds of the driving



snowstorm, spread quickly. Winslow decided that the army had to fall back to the shelter of Smith’s Trading Post in Coccomscossoc ([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



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(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](#).³



3. 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.)



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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





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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.



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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.



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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 amy 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, ho 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 we 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 let.



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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*



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1676

March 29: At the beginning of King Philip's War, [Providence](#) had been neutral and this neutrality had been respected by the Wampanoag. However, whites from Providence and another [Rhode Island](#) town had joined the United Colonies army as it marched had through on its way to the "Great Swamp Fight" in which so many [Narragansett](#) and Wampanoag had been killed, and after which so many had starved because their winter supplies had burned. On this day, therefore, with only some 30 whites of the 500 residents of [Providence](#) remaining in the vicinity, the English settlement was raided. Only one man and one woman were killed during the general torching of the empty houses of the town. The man was named Wright. This resident had trusted in the power of the BIBLE to save him, and had remained in his house clutching this book. The native American torch party, encountering this intransigence, "ripped him open, and put his BIBLE in his belly." The woman was a [Quaker](#): Friend Elizabeth Sucklin. All the other 30-odd remaining residents had taken refuge in garrison houses and these garrison houses were not attacked. "Elizabeth Sucklin was preparing to goe from Her own Hous to A Fort but delaying they Killed Her." "The House of John Smith where the Town records were Kept, was burnt with about 26 Others, but the Record was mostly thrown into the Mill Pond, afterward carried to Newport for Safety and brought back the 27th of April next year 1677." The native attackers did not torch the house that had been erected by Samuel Whipple on the north side of Abbott Street to the east of the Town Street that is now North Main, possibly because they were aware that it had been being used for religious meetings. Allegedly, during this general torching, an exceedingly strange meeting took place. The Reverend [Roger Williams](#), age 77, allegedly walked out into the forest, with his home and 71 other homes in smouldering ashes behind him (another source says 54 houses were torched, another that 27 were torched: whatever, we know that of the entire town, only two houses survived), and allegedly he remonstrated with the [Narragansett](#)



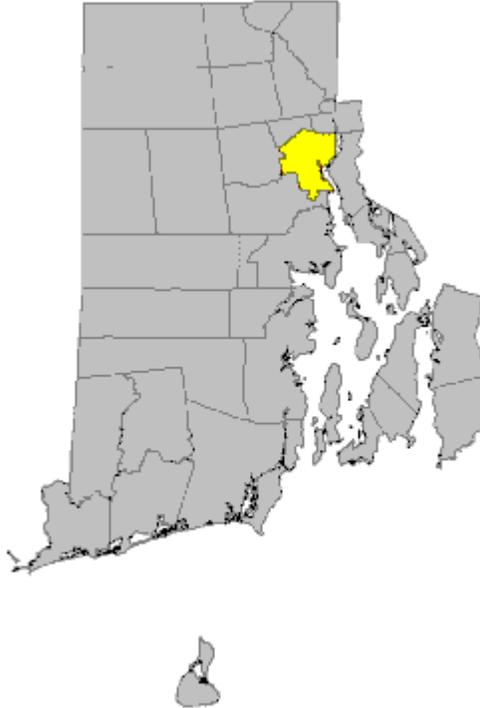
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warriors.



To their claim that

“God was [with] them and Had forsaken us for they had so prospered in Killing and Burning us far beyond What we did against them,”

the famous Reverend allegedly responded

“God had prospered **us** so that wee had driven the Wampanoag with Phillip out of his Countrie....”





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In other words, we have here really does amount to a couple of strange strangenesses:

1stly, we have here a purported historical record of an encounter in which we might have presumed the incautious reverend was going to get his incautious ass murderized whereas nothing of that sort occurred;

2dly, we have here a record of a bunch of guys supposedly more influenced or less influenced by Christianity, who all seem to be presuming equally as they stand around at the forest margin, chit-chatting about deep theology, that whatever best succeeds in this world *ipso facto* constitutes human righteousness!

“KING PHILLIP’S WAR”
WAMPANOAG

~~_____~~
June 5, Monday: At the annual town meeting of [Providence, Rhode Island](#), five men, among them [Thomas Angell](#), were asked to decide what to do with the surviving [Narragansett](#) and [Wampanoag](#). Although some had urged that they be executed, or sold as life slaves in a distant land, what these commissioners recommended was that they be reduced to servitude for a number of years, according to their present ages.

“KING PHILLIP’S WAR”

1676. Thirty houses were burnt by the Indians. The war commenced the year previous, and the master-spirit who moved all the tribes was the famous king Philip. He was killed in battle this year, and peace was restored.

According to the diary of Samuel Sewall,

Monday, June 5. Mr. Hutchison chosen Capt., Mr. Turin, Lieut., Mr. Bendal, Ensign of the Artillery.

August 14: The fortified trading post of Thomas Clarke and Thomas Lakes at Arrowsic was destroyed.

According to the ANNALS OF PROVIDENCE, surviving [Narragansett](#) and [Wampanoag](#) captives were being offered for sale of their labor in [Providence, Rhode Island](#) by a list of slavetraders which startlingly includes some famous names, and were being offered into this temporary human slavery at remarkably affordable prices:

A town meeting was held before Thomas Fields’s house, under a tree, by the water side, on the 14th of August, 1676. A committee was appointed to determine in what manner the Indians should be disposed of. They reported as follows:

Inhabitants wanting, can have Indians at the price they sell at the Island of Rhode Island or elsewhere. All under five, to serve until thirty, above five and under ten, till twenty eight; above ten to fifteen, till twenty seven; above fifteen to twenty, till twenty six; from twenty to thirty, shall serve eight years; all above thirty, seven years.



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We whose names are underwritten, being chosen by the town to see to the disposal of the Indians now in town, we agree that Roger Williams, N. Waterman, T. Fenner, H. Ashton, J. Morey, D. Abbot, J. Olney, V. Whitman, J. Whipple, sen.; E. Pray, J. Pray, J. Angell, Jas. Angell, T. Arnold, A. Man., T. Field, E. Bennett, T. Clemence, W. Lancaster, W. Hopkins, W. Hawkins, W. Harris, Z. Field, S. Winsor, and Capt. Fenner, shall each have a whole share in the product. I. Woodward and R. Pray, three fourths of a share each. J. Smith, E. Smith, S. Whipple, and T. Walling each half a share.

Signed,
[Roger Williams](#)
Thomas Harris, sen.
[Thomas Angell](#)
Thomas Field
John Whipple, Jr.

We have an additional document dating to this period, on this same topic:

To Anthony Low, five Indians, great and small eight pounds
To James Rogers, two, for twenty bushels of Indian corn
To Philip Smith, two, in silver, \$4.10
To Daniel Allen, one, in silver, \$2.10
To C. Carr, one, twelve bushels of Indian corn
To Elisha Smith, one, in wool, 100 lbs.
To Elisha Smith, one for three fat sheep

“KING PHILLIP’S WAR”

1694

September 2: [Thomas Angell](#) died in [Providence, Rhode Island](#).

September 18: In [Providence, Rhode Island](#), the will of [Thomas Angell](#) was proved.

This Day the last will & Testatment of Thomas Angell (deceased) beareing date ye 23 May 1685, hath been Examined; the which was some time since Exhibited; James Angell the Exsecutor made Oath unto ye same Tho: Olney Nathaniell Waterman & Ep: Olney as witnesses made oath to the sd will; The said will is this day approved.

Here followeth the Record of the last will & Testamt of Thomas Angell of Providence, deceased:

“Be it knowne unto all People by these presents That I Thomas Angell of Providence in the Colloney of Rhoad Island & Providence Plantations in New England being now very Aged & not knoweing how soone it may please God to Remove me out of this world, and least any discontent or discord should arise after



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my departure concerning what Estate I shall leave behind; & being desirous that what I do leave may be Enjoyed according as my mind is it should be, Do now whilst I am in some measure of strength and whilst I am of sound & Perfect memory, make ordaine & appoynt this to be my last will & Testament: first I do make voyd & null all & Every other will by me made at any tie formerly either by word or writeing & this will & Testament only to stand in force. Item, I do give & bequeath unto my son John Angell my sixty acres of land lieing within the Townshipp of PRovidence aforesaid in my Right of the first devision, And also my sixty acres of land in the fifty acre of second devision adjoyneing to the same, & lieing & being neare the place Caled Cauncaunjawatchuck to be unto him, his Heirs & Assignes forever. As also the one halfe of my Right of Commoning within the said Providence Townshipp so farr west as the seven mile line, that is to say for Commoning or feeding of Cattell cutting of Timber or firewood or any use wch Commoning is Considered in, saveing onely makeing Claime to any devision of land thereby; that shall not be; As also together with the said halfe Righ[t] of Comon, the one halfe of my Right of lands & Commoning I do give & bequeath which lieth on the west side of the seven mile line, unto my said son John Angell to be unto him his Heirs & Assign for[e]ver together with all & every their Appurtenances. Item, I Do give & bequeath unto my son James Angell my dwelling house which standeth in the aforesaid Providence Towne next unto the streete, and my house lott or home share of land whereon the said house standeth, together with my other house lott or home share of land to it adjoyneing, as also all my meadowes, & my Twenty acres of land lieing on Wayboysett side of the water neere the Cove Called Hawkins his Cove; And my six acres of land lieing in that Tract of land Called the neck where the Cove or salt Creeke called Bailies Cove lieth neere unto the said six acres of Land; As also my Tenn acres of land, lieing in the valley bordering upon the Northerne side of the River Called Wanasquatuckett, And not farr from Thomas Olney of Providence aforesaid his orchard & meadowes lieing upon the said River; And also halfe my Right of Comoning within the Plantation of Providence aforesd so farr West as the seven mile line, with all the lands which are yet devideable, or may yet, or hereafter be devided or laid out on the East side of the seven mile line unto a whole Purchase Right of Common: As also the one halfe of all my lands & Common within the Townshipp of Providence aforesaid lieing on the west side of the seven mile line: All which said lands meadowes & common, with my aforesd dwelling house together with my Barne, & all other my houseing (the house which I now dwell in only Excepted) to be unto my said son James Angell, to him his Heirs & Assignes forever, together with all & every their Appurtenances. Item, I Do give & bequeath unto my son James Angell my dwelling house which standeth in the aforesaid Providence Towne next unto the streete, and my house lott or home share of land whereon the said house standeth, together with my other house lott or home share of land to it adjoyneing, as also all my meadowes, & my Twenty acres of land



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lieing on Wayboysett side of the water neere the Cove Called Hawkins his Cove; And my six acres of land lieing in that Tract of land Called the neck where the Cove or salt Creeke called Bailies Cove lieth neere unto the said six acres of Land; As also my Tenn acres of land, lieing in the valley bordering upon the Northerne side of the River Called Wanasquatuckett, And not farr from Thomas Olney of Providence aforesaid his orchard & meaddowes lieing upon the said River; And also halfe my Right of Comoning within the Plantation of Providence aforesaid so farr West as the seven mile line, with al the lands which are yet devideable, or may yet, or hereafter be devided or laid out on the East side of the seven mile line unto a whole Purchase Right of Common: As also the one halfe of all my lands & Common within the Townshipp of Providence aforesaid lieing on the west side of the seven mile line: All which said lands meaddowes & common, with my aforesd dwelling house together with my Barne, & all other my houseing (the house which I now dwell in only Excepted) to be unto my said son James Angell, to him his Heirs & Assignes forever, together with all & every their Appurtenances. Item, I do give & bequeath unto my daughter Anphillis Smith & unto my daughter Mary Arnold, & unto my daughter Deborah sabeere, & unto my daughter Alice whipple, & unto my daughter Margery whipple unto Each of them two shillings in silver Money to be paid unto them by my Executor hereafter & Executrix hereafter Named: Item, I do give & bequeath unto my loveing wife Alice Angell my now dwelling house wherein I now dwell to be unto her for her use duiring the time of her Widdowhood; and in Case shee Marrey not, then for the sd house to be unto her duiring the terme of her naturall life with a small plot of land adjoyneing to the said house for a little Garden; As also before the said house Conveniency of yard Room As also free Egresse & Regress for her to pass & repass as shee may have Ocation through any of the afore devised lands: But in Case my said wife do Marrey then at the day of her marriage shall the said house & small Plot of land come into the hands of my said son James Angell with ye Privelidges aforesaid to be unto him his Heirs & Assignes forever, but in case she marrey not, then shall the said house & sd small Plot of land with the said Privelidges Come into the hands of my said son James Angell after the decease of his mother to be unto him & his Heirs & Assignes forver; And that my sd son James angell shall keepe the said house in such Repare as may be Comfortable for his said mother to dwell in duiring the time of her makeing use thereof as aforesaid. I do also give unto my wife one milch Cow to be her owne, & that the said Cow shall be by my sd two sons (viz) John Angell & James Angell constantly, both summered & wintered for the use of my said wife, & when the said Cow by Reason of Age or other thing which may make her unfit for milke doth faile, then shall my said son James take that said Cow himselfe & put another in its Roome, & so in Case any Causalty befalls at any time what cow is so for my sd wife her use as afore Exprest then shall my said son James still put another Milch Cow in its Roome; the which sd Cow shall be at my sd wife her dispose, Either if shee marrey or at her death; And



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that my said two sons John Angell & James Angell their Heirs Executors Administrators & Assignes shall yearly pay unto my said wife (their mother) sixteene shillings in money untill shee marrey, & in case shee marrey not, then duiring the terme of her naturall life; the which said sixteen shillings shall yearely be the one halfe paid by my said son John & the other halfe by my said son James. And that my said two sons John Angell & James Angell their Heirs, Executors, Administrators & Assignes shall take Care & shall provide for the Comfortable maintenance of my said wife duiring the terme of her [Widdowhood, & if she marrey not, then duiring the terme of her] naturall life; And that such Care shall by them be taken & such Provision by them be made that my said wife may sufficiently, suteably & Comfortably be kept & maintained both in health & in sickness with sutable tendance & all other nessesareys as her Condition shall Constantly Require; the which Charge shall be Equally borne by my said two sons: But in Case my sd two sons shall neglect or faile, or Either of them their Heirs Executors Administrators or Assignes shall Neglect or faile of the performance thereof, then shall a third part of the defective party their lands afore devised be unto my said wife for her use & Profitt during the terme of her widdowhood, if shee marrey not, then during the terme of her naturall life: The which Third part of the said lands shall be the third part of ye same which may be most Advantageous to my said wife. I do also give & bequeath unto my said wife all my household goods to be her owne & at her owne dispose; That is to say all my Bedds bedding, Cloathing both woollen linnen, & all sorts of vessells both Iron, Brass, Pewter, wood & all other things to the house belonging which are Nessesary for house keepeing which may be Counted household goods: Table linnen as well as other is included; as also if any moneyes be left at my decease, the same I do give unto my said wife. Item, I do give & bequeath unto my son James Angell all my Cattell of all sorts only Excepting one Cow which I have before disposed of to my wife; As also unto my said son James Angell I do give all my Toolles of what sort soever & all other my Estate both Moveable goods and Chattells not before disposed of: And unto my said son James I do give to him his Heirs & Assignes forever all other my lands Rights Interests & Titles whatsoever not before disposed of. And I do make ordaine Constitute & appoynt my loveing wife Alice Angell my lawfull Executrix & my son James Angell my lawfull Executor, both Joyntly, unto whome I do give all my debts unto me from any Person due, & they to pay all debts from me to any person due; & to see that my body be decently buried & to Execute & performe this my will according [to] My true meaneing & intent therein, And I do desire and appoynt my loveing friends & neighbours Nathaniell Waterman & Thomas Olney to be the overseers of this my Will.

In witness of the Premises I do hereunto set my hand & Seale the Twenty & third day of may in the yeare one Thousand six hundred Eighty & five.

The marke of X Thomas Angell.



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Signed & Sealed in the presence of us Thomas Olney, Nathaniell Waterman, Epenetus Olney.

Be it knowne unto all People by these presents that I the aforesd Thomas Angell do Add this as a Coddicill to my aforesaid will: That is, I do also give & bequeath unto my said son John Angell, unto him his Heirs & Assignes for ever my Ten acres of land which was unto me laid out in luie of my Right of my share of Meaddow in the second or fifty acre devisiion, it lieing & Adjoyneing to my afore specified lands neere Cauncaunjawatchuck; The which sd Ten acres of land was forgotten before when the other lands was disposed of: In witness whereof I do hereunto set my hand the Twenty & third day of May in the yeare one Thousand six hundred Eighty & five.

The marke of X Thomas Angell.

Signed in the presence of us, Thomas Olney, Nathaniel Waterman, Epenetus Olney."

James Angell Executor to the abovsd will appeared this day before the Towne Councill of Providence being the 18th day of September 1694 & made oath unto the said will: Thomas Olney: Nathaniel Waterman & Epenetus Olney, the 18th of September 1694 appeared before the Towne Councill of Providene & attested upon Engagemnt unto the abovesd will as Witnesses.

The 18th of September 1694 the Towne council of Providence have Examined & do approve the aofresd will: Attests Joseph Jencks Assistant Steven Arnold Assistant, Joseph Williams Assistant. Recorded August ye 15th 1711 P Tho: Olney Clerk.

Herefolloweth a Record of ye Inventory of the Estate of ye deceased Thomas Angell of Providence.

The Inventory of the Estate of ye deceased Thomas Angell, Taken & made the 21 of January 1694/1695 as followeth:

- A great Coate
- 2 Cotten shirts
- 1 Dowlas shirt
- 1 old much worne Flannill shirt
- A west coat & a P of Breeches
- a P of Drawers & 2 old Coates
- 1 Hatt, old & out of fashion
- P of Old stockins
- 2 yardes of homespun Raw Cloath
- T more old Cloathes little worth
- 3 old Bolsters, not fethers, & 2 pillowes & an old straw bed
- A very old flock bedd much worne & light a fether bed & boslter
- A Fether bed & boulster
- An old Boulster & 3 old Pillowes
- 1 P of Cotten & linnen sheets, & one P of all linnen sheetes
- 4 P of Two sheetes
- 1 shirt, old
- 1 P of fine Pillow bears
- 5 Pillow beers



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- 5 Napkins
- 4 Towells & a small Table cloath
- 2 Pillow beeres
- 1 P of Blancketts
- 1 Rugg called a smooth Rugg
- 1 Coverlidd
- 1 P of Old Blanketts
- 1 olde worne out Rugg
- 3 old linnen Cloths that things were wrapt in
- 3 old Blanketts
- 2 Basens & a Pewter Platter
- 2 Chamber Potts
- 1 leakey 2 pint Potts old & 1 halfe pint pot
- 2 old Pewte small dishes 2 Poringers 2 spoones
- An old small Bason & Porringers, sausers & 2 old spoons
- 2 old Bell mettle Possnetts, a Brass Candle stick
- a Brass Morat & Pestle
- An old Brass Chafeing dish & a Brass skillet no frame, worne out & pacht
- 4 Indian woodden dishes, 2 Trayes & a boule
- 1 old Turned boule, a dish, a platter & a skim dish
- 3 old brass Kittells, little better then old Brass
- 1 old lanthorne & a kallebash bottle
- 1 old Runlett
- 1 old Earthern Pott a Pann & small dish
- 1 small Iron Pott & small old Iron Kettle
- 1 Frying Pann
- 1 Tramill & an eetch hooke, an old Grid Iron, a P of pot hookes, a P of Thongs, a slice handle, & a spitt & P of bellowes
- 6 Glass Pint bottells
- 4 long neckt Glass bottels
- 3 Old spoones
- An old Lookeing Glass
- 2 Pokett handkercheifs 3 Neckcloaths
- 2 Callico Neckcloaths
- 7 linnen Capps
- 1 Pillow beere
- 3 beddsteds
- 3 chests & a box & another box with drawers
- 1000 of Pinns
- 5 chaires
- Old Tubbs & such lumber
- 1 old draught chaine
- In money 5 pounds
- A Table
- A Joint forme
- A settle

The sum Totall, Error Excepted, amounts to 43 pounds, 13s., 4d.



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This abovesd Inventory is a true & just apprisall of ye Estate of sd Thomas Angell of what was brought to our view: Taken & made the day & yeare abovesd by us Nathaniell Waterman, Tho: Olney: The 12t of Februarey 1694/5, James Angell Executor to ye last will of ye deceased Tho: Angell hath made Oath to the trueth of sd Inventory above written, & also Tho: Olney & nathll: waterman. Recorded August ye 20th 1711: P Tho: Olney Clerk.

December 24: Alice Ashton Angell, born and baptized about February 1, 1617/1618 in St. Albans Abbey, Hertfordshire, England, wed to Thomas Angell on April 10, 1643 in [Providence, Rhode Island](#), widowed there less than four months before, died and was buried in Providence, Rhode Island.

Here Followeth the Record of the last will & Testament of Alice Angell of Providence (deceased).

Be it knowne unto all People by these presents That I Alice Angell of the Towne of Providence in the Narraganset Bay in New England (widow) being now very weake of Body but (through mercy) of sound & Perfect memory do make this to be my last will & Testament. I do give & bequeath unto my foure daughters (viz) Anphillis Smith, deborah Sabeer, Alice Whipple and Margery Whipple all my weareing Apparreill both Woollen & linnen Equally to be devided amongst them, & more over to my Daughter Deborah Sabeer I give one Chamber Pott & two wooden Trayes which formerly belonged to my son Hope, & also I give unto my daughter Alice Whipple one Trunke & a Deske which my mother gave to me; Item I do give & bequeath to my son James Angell five Pounds in money. Item, All the Remainder of my goods not before disposed of I do give unto my Two sons (to witt) John Angell & James Angell Equally to be betweene them two devided; And I do make ordaine & appoynt my son James Angell to be my Executor who shall see that my Body be decently buried and performe this my will according to my true Meaneing & intent therein, In witness whereof I do hereunto set my hand & seale the one & Twentyeth day of October Anno: One Thousand six hundred ninty & foure.

And farther my will is, that Each of my foure daughters aforesd shall have so much of my Pewter as may be for a Remembrance of me. memorandum the three lines & the piece of line blotted out was allowed of by ye Testator, it being something mistaken by the scribe & should not have been there.

The marke of X Alice Angell.

Signed & Sealed in the presence of Tho. Olney, Nathaniell Waterman, Epenetus Olney.

James Angell Executor to the Will on the other side of this Paper Written: & Tho. Olney & Nathaniell Waterman & Epenetus Olney witnesses to the said will, have the 15th day of January 1694/5 given Engagement unto the sd Will. The sd will hath the 15th of January 1694/5 been Examined by the Towne Councill of Providence. Attests Tho. Olney Towne Clarke. Recorded August ye 18th 1711 p Tho. Olney Clerk. Herefolloweth ye Record of the Inventory of the Estate of ye deceased Alice Angell of Providence. The Inventory of the Estate of ye deceased Alice



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Angell: Taken & made January ye 21: 1694/5.

- weareing Apparrill
- 7 white linnen square Neckcloathes
- 2 blue neckcloathes
- 3 Capps
- 8 Capps & Cofes, white linnen
- 6 head dressings & four Cross Cloathes
- 4 P of Gloves & a Poket handkercherf
- Other small weareing linnen old & worne
- 2 blue Aprons, 1 Greene apron, & one homespun one
- 2 wast Coats
- 3 Petty Coates
- a fine shift & 2 old ones
- sevrall other coats, 1 P of bodyeases & other Apparrill old & much worne
- 1 P of new stockings & other stokins & shooes
- 5 Pounds in Money
- A Trunke & a Deske
- 3 Old bolsters, not fethers, 2 pillowes, & an old straw bed
- A very old flock bedd much Worne & light
- A Fether bed & bolster
- A Fether bed & bolster
- An old boster & 3 old Pillowes
- 4 P of Tow sheets
- 1 P of fine Pillow beers
- 5 Pillow beers
- 5 Napkins
- 4 Towells & a small Table Cloath
- 2 Pillow beers
- 1 P of Blancketts
- 1 P dutch Blancketts
- 1 Rugg Called a smooth Rugg
- 1 Coverlidd
- 1 P of old Blancketts
- 1 old worne out Rugg
- 3 old linnen Cloathes that things were wrapt in
- 3 old Blancketts
- 2 basens & a Pewter Platter
- 2 Chamber potts
- 1 leakey quart pot, 2 pint pots old, & 1 halfe pint pott
- 2 old Pewter small dishes, 2 Poringers, 2 spoones
- An old small bason & Poringers a saucer & 2 old spoons
- 2 small old Bell Mettle posnetts, a brass Candlestick a brass morter & Pestle
- An old brass Chafeing dish & a brass skillet, no frame worne out & Patcht
- 4 Indian woodden dishes, 2 Trayes & a boul
- 1 old Turned boul, a dish, a platter & a skim dish



THOMAS ANGELL

ALICE ANGELL

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- 1 old Runlet
- 1 old Earthern pot, a Pann & small dish
- 3 old brass Kittles, little better than old brass
- 1 small Iron Pott & small old Iron Kittle
- 1 Frying Pann
- 1 old warming pan
- 1 Tramill, an Eech hooke, an old Grid Iron, a P of Pott hookes, a P of Tongs, a slice handle & a spitt & P of bellows
- 6 Glass pint bottles
- 4 long necked bottles of glass
- 3 old sponnes
- An old lookeing Glass
- 1 Pillo beers
- 3 bed steds
- 5 Chests, a box, & antoher box with drawers
- 1000 of Pinns
- 5 Chaires
- Old Tubbs & such Lumber
- A Table
- A Joynt forme
- A settle

The sum Totall, Errors Excepted, amounts to 46 pounds, 5s., 2d. The abovesd Inventory is a just appriseall of ye Estate of sd Alice Angell; of what was brought to our vew, Taken & Made ye day & yeare abovesd by us Tho: Olney, Nathaniell Waterman. The 12t day of ffebruary 1694/5 James Angell the Executor of the deceased Alice Angell hath made oath to the truth of ye Inventory above written; And also Tho: Olney & Nathaniell Waterman. Recorded August ye 21: 1711 P Tho: Olney Clerk.



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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: June 15, 2013



THOMAS ANGELL

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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



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button.

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.