

## GENEALOGY.

(NOTE: The following is a reprint of the Brown genealogy of 1851, upon which the Chad Brown Memorial is based, and to which reference has been made in the preface. It furnishes an interesting example of the earlier genealogical work, and, though familiar to some of the older members of the family, is unknown outside of a very limited circle. A few trifling errors have been corrected, but with this exception the pamphlet is printed as originally written. The researches of the past few years have brought to light many forgotten facts, and supplied information which was inaccessible to the preceding generation. This will account for apparent discrepancies between the Brown genealogy and the Chad Brown Memorial. )

(all dates mentioned here previous to 1752 are in Old Style, to which 11 days should be added in order to agree with the New Style. )

The name of Brown, so numerous everywhere, was duly represented among the first settlers of Providence. Out of one hundred and one original proprietors, there were four of the name, Chad, John, Daniel and Henry Brown. Of these, we have of John and Daniel no account; they may, perhaps, have been related to Chad, their names being the same as those of two of his sons, but it is certain that Henry Brown was of a different family. He was the ancestor of the Browns who formerly lived on Providence Neck, so-called, including Richard Brown, who died in 1812, aged 100 years and 12 days, and others. The spelling of the name, it may be remarked, has like many others been varied. At the first settlement of the country and for some years after, it was in most cases spelt with a final E (Browne); but that has since been dropped by nearly all who bear the name, including those embraced in this account. The following is a brief sketch of Chad Brown.

Chad Brown came from Salem to Providence in 1637, (the year after Roger Williams) with his wife Elizabeth and his son John, and was an elder of the Baptist Church in Providence; whether the first pastor of the church, as Moses Brown says, or the first after Roger Williams, has been a disputed point. He held various appointments in the community and was a man of excellent character, as described by Hague in his Hist. Discourse First Baptist Church, as follows: "Contemporary with Roger Williams, he possessed a cooler temperament, and was happily adapted to sustain the interests of religion just where that great man failed. Not being affected by the arguments of the Seekers, he maintained his standing firmly in a church which he believed to be founded on the rock of eternal truth, even "the word of God, which abideth for ever". We know only enough of his character to excite the wish to know more, but from that little it is clear that he was highly esteemed as a man of sound judgment, and of a Christian spirit. "

Often referred to as the arbitrator of existing differences, in a state of society where individual influence was needed as a substitute for well digested laws, he won that commendation which the Saviour pronounced when he said "blessed are the peace makers, for they shall be called the children of God. "

In 1640 we find that Robert Cole, Chad Brown, William Harris and John Warner were the committee of Providence Colony who reported to them their first written form of government, which was adopted and continued in force until the arrival of the first charter, and to this report or agreement, which is given In Staples' Annals of Providence, Chad Brown's name is the first signed, followed by about forty others; and in 1643 he and three others were a committee of the Providence people who wrote a letter to the governor of Massachusetts, though ineffectually at the time, to settle the controversy that existed between that Colony and the Warwick settlers. He died about A. D. 1665, and was buried at first where the Town House now stands, which was on his home lot, but his remains were afterwards removed to the North burial ground, where a stone marks his grave.

### THOMAS ANGELL.

According to tradition he was the son of Henry Angell of Liverpool, born about 1618. When a lad of twelve he went to London and the same year accompanied Roger Williams to New England. They emigrated in the ship a "Lyon" from Bristol, December 1, 1630, arrived in Boston February 5, 1631, and were in Salem as early as the next April. He is spoken of as a "Young lad living in the family of Roger Williams". He was with Roger

Williams in Seekonk, and was one of his five companions when, in search of a new site, in the early summer of 1636, they pursued their way by boat from the landing at State Rock, to the shore of the Moshassuck River, where they commenced the settlement of Providence.

he received a grant of land, signed the first compact, and the agreements for a form of government in 1640. From 1652-55 he served as Commissioner, Juryman, Constable and in the latter year was admitted Freeman. In 1676, after the close of King Philip's war he was on the Indian Committee to regulate the terms under which the services of the captives were to be sold. He died in 1694, and his widow Alice in 1695.

They had eight children: John, Anphillis, Mary, Deborah, Alice, James, Hope and Margaret. To his son James who married Sept. 3, 1678, Abigail, daughter of the Rev. Gregory Dexter, he gave in his will his "dwelling house next unto the street, with lot where house standeth, another lot adjoining," etc. This was his Home Lot and also the Home Lot of Francis Weston, acquired by purchase. The land remained in the family until 1774, when John Angell, son of James, sold the portion of it now occupied by the First Baptist Church to William Russell, who transferred it the same year to the First Baptist Society. (see "Home Lots of the Early Settlers", by C. W. Hopkins, Providence, 1886.) The descendants of Thomas Angell and Chad Brown are closely allied by frequent intermarriages. The Angell Genealogy, by Avery F. Angell, was published in Providence in 1872.

#### THOMAS ARNOLD.

Thomas Arnold, half brother of William, baptised April 18, 1599, married his first wife in England. He came to America in 1635, and settled at Watertown, Mass., but afterwards removed to Providence where he purchased lands at the north end of the town. He was admitted Freeman in 1658, was Deputy from 1666-72 and was in the Town Council in 1672. His death occurred in September, 1674. Off the three children by his first wife, Susannah, the youngest was the only one who survived infancy. She was married April 7, 1654, to John Farnum. The second wife of Thomas Arnold was Phebe, daughter of George and Susanna Parkhurst of Watertown. They had six children, four of whom became the heads of families, viz: Richard, John, Eleazar and Elizabeth. Richard married Mary Angell, daughter of the first Thomas, and had a great grandson, Thomas, who married Mary Brown. Elizabeth was married Nov. 22, 1678, to Samuel Comstock (Samuel, William of England). One of her grandsons, Samuel Comstock, married Anna Brown, daughter of Elder James.

#### GREGORY DEXTER.

Gregory Dexter was born in Olney, Northampton County, England, in 1610. He was a printer and stationer in London, where he was also connected with the Baptist Ministry. He was in Providence about 1638, and had a lot assigned to him. In July 27, 1640, he and thirty-eight others affixed their signatures to an agreement for a form of government. Roger Williams' "Key to the Indian Language" was printed at his establishment in London in 1643. An original copy of this book is in the library of Brown University. He was Commissioner, Town Clerk, President of Providence and Warwick; was admitted Freeman in 1655, and served as Deputy from 1664-66. He was an able and successful preacher, and was ordained as the fourth pastor of the First Baptist Church in 1654. The banks of the Moshassuck River witnessed many baptism scenes as results of his ministry. Roger Williams alludes to him as "a man of education and a noble calling and versed in military affairs". His services as an accomplished printer were frequently in requisition in Boston, "To set in order the printing office there." His home lot, a short distance east of the junction of North Main and Benefit, bounded on the north by Dexter's Lane, now Olney Street, was the most northerly of the fifty-two lots of the first division. In 1663, he acquired by purchasers the Home Lot of Matthew Waller, which adjoined his own, on the South. His first habitation, a log house destroyed by the Indians in 1676, was replaced by a second, built in better style. This was demolished about 1800 to give way to the structure which now occupies the site. He died in 1700 the age of ninety. His wife, Abigail Fullerton, survived him, dying after 1706. They had four children, Stephen born Nov. 1, 1647; James, born May 6, 1650; John, born Nov. 6, 1652, and Abigail, born September 24, 1655, who was married, September 3, 1678, to James Angell, son of the first Thomas.

#### JOHN AND WILLIAM FIELD.

John Field, of Providence, signed the first compact of 1637, and the agreement of 1640; the latter document has also the signature of William Field. The Home Lot of John, on the Towne Street, adjoined that of William on the South. William's house stood nearly on the site of the Providence Bank, a building erected by Joseph Brown in 1774 and occupied by him as a residence. In the time of King Philip's war the William Field house was garrisoned, and escaped the conflagration of March, 1676, remaining until 1772, when it was purchased by Joseph Brown. John and William Field were large landowners in Rhode Island, and the latter gave his name to Field's Point, the homestead of later generations, where eight hundred acres were included in his possessions. William Field married Deborah-- and died in 1665 without issue. Thomas Field, his nephew, who may have been the son of John, became his heir.

The history of the early Fields is somewhat obscure. It is believed, though positive proof is lacking, that John and William Field were brothers, sons of William, and grandsons of Sir John Field, the astronomer of Ardsley, a village between Wakefield and Bradford in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Hubertus de la Feld, the progenitor of the English Fields, who is said to have accompanied William the Conqueror to England, traced his family back to the Chateau de la Feld, near Colmar, a town south west of Strasbourg in Alsace, where the counts of that name had been seated for centuries. The Cathedral of Strasbourg received many benefactions at their hands, and into the chantries they founded, several of the family were interred. The arms of the Yorkshire Fields, "Sable, a chevron between three garbs argent" were confirmed to Sir John in 1558, and an additional crest granted in recognition of his service to science. "A dexter arm issuing out of clouds, proper, fesswise, habited gules, holding in the hand, also proper, a sphere or."

John Field of Providence (name of wife not known) died in 1686, having four children: Hannah, the eldest married James Mattewson and had a daughter Isobel, wife of John Brown. Ruth, the youngest child married January 7, 1669, John Angell, son of Thomas. Their daughter, Mercy, born 1675, married Benjamin Smith. Thomas Field, nephew and heir of William, married Martha Harris, daughter of the first Thomas. She inherited by will the Home Lot of her father, which was separated from that of John Field, on the South, by the home lot of Joshua Winsor. Of their six children, the descendants of their son, William Field, were in two instances allied to the Browns by married. He was born June 8, 1682, died Nov. 1, 1729; married Mary--and had eight children, the eldest of whom, Martha Field, married Joseph Brown. Charles Field, the youngest, born February 6, 1614, married Wait Dexter. Their daughter, Wait Field, married John Brown, eldest son of Deputy Governor Elisha. The Field genealogy, a pamphlet of 65 pages, was printed in Providence in 1878, compiled by Mrs. Harriet A. Brownell.

#### THOMAS AND WILLIAM HARRIS.

It is conjectured, in the absence of positive proof, that Thomas and William Harris, brothers, were born in Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, South Wales. They sailed, in company with Roger Williams, in the ship Lygon, from Bristol, England, December 1, 1630, and landed at Nantasket\*\*, February 5, 1631.

\*\*Nantucket??

THOMAS HARRIS signed the compacts of 1637 and 1640, was admitted Freeman In 1655, and served frequently as Commissioner, Juryman, Deputy and as member of the Town Council. In his capacity of surveyor he laid out lands, and was a member of the committee appointed in 1665 to run the seven mile line. It would seem that he had the courage of his convictions for on a visit to Boston in 1658, when he publicly denounced the "pride and oppression" of the people and warned them of that "dreadful, terrible day of the Lord God which was coming upon them", he was arrested, imprisoned and twice punished with stripes. (See Bishop's a "New England judged". )

His Home Lot, on the Towne Street, adjoining to that of Joshua Winsor on the South, became, in 1691, the property of Thomas Field, who married Martha Harris, youngest daughter of Thomas. He married Elizabeth -- and died June 7, 1686, leaving a son Thomas and two daughters, Mary and Martha. Thomas Harris married Elnathan daughter of Richard and Mary (Clarke) Tew and had a son William born May 16, 1673, who married Abigail --. Their daughter, Dorcas Harris, born May 16, 1704, married Daniel Smith. The latter were the parents of Sarah Smith, wife of John Brown, merchant.

WILLIAM HARRIS: born 1610, was one of the five companions of Roger Williams in the canoe when they left Seekonk to found the new settlement of Providence. In 1638 he received a grant of land from Roger Williams (the seventh named in the initial deed), was one of the twelve original members of the First Baptist Church in 1639, and signed the agreement of 1640. His Home Lot on the Towne Street, midway between what are now Bowen and Cushing Streets became the property of Daniel Brown, who sold it in 1705 to Daniel Williams. Serious disagreements soon arose between William Harris and Roger Williams in regard to the Pawtuxet Purchase and the treatment of the Quakers, whose cause Harris espoused. The controversy in regard to the Pawtuxet Purchase, which was marked by the most bitter invective on both sides, extended over a period of many years and was finally settled after the death of Harris in accordance with the views to which he had so tenaciously clung.

He possessed strong intellectual ability, a powerful will, and extensive and accurate knowledge of the law. As an agent of the Pawtuxet Proprietors, he visited England three times, in 1663, 1675 and 1679. In December of the latter year he again embarked for England in the same interests on the ship Unity, Captain Condy. A month later the vessel was captured by an Algerine corsair and he, with others, was sold into bondage in Algiers. After more than a year's slavery, he was ransomed by the payment of £ 1,200, to which sum Connecticut, in whose service we had engaged, contributed nearly £300. On his release he traveled through Spain and France to London, arriving in March, 1681. Worn out by the hardships he had experienced, he died three days afterward, at the house of his friend John Stokes, In Wentworth Street, near Spitalfields, London. His widow, Susannah, survived him but a short time.

Of their five children, Andrew, the eldest, born In 1635, married December 8, 1670, Mary, daughter of Richard and Mary (Clark) Tew. Their eldest child, Mary, became the wife of Elder James Brown. Toleration Harris, youngest child of William and Susannah, married Sarah Foster, and had a daughter, Mary, who married her cousin Obadiah Brown, son of Elder James.

#### OBADIAH HOLMES.

Obadiah Holmes was born in Preston, Lancashire, England, in 1607, of parents who, to use his own words, "were faithful in their generation and of good report among men, and brought up their children tenderly and honourably. " Three of their sons were educated at the University of Oxford. It is known that he had a brother, Robert, and sisters who lived in the parish of Manchester. He married Katherine -- about 1636, and soon after emigrated to New England. He was in Salem, Mass., in 1639, where he had two acres granted, being one of the "glassmen" or manufacturers of glass. His daughter Martha, and sons Obadiah and Samuel, were baptised in Salem between 1640 and 1644. He removed to Rehoboth, Mass., in 1646, and from thence about 1650 went to Newport, Rhode Island. This last removal was in consequence of a change in his religious views, he having left the Congregational Church and joined the Baptists. With eight others, after many conflicts, he separated from the church of the Rev. Samuel Newman in Rehoboth. They were all re-baptised and formed a new organisation, of which Mr. Holmes was chosen pastor. In Rhode Island he purchased and settled upon a tract of land formally belonging to the Hutchinsons, in the eastern part of the township of Newport, now Middletown.

The farm consisted originally of four hundred acres and included the third beach. It is not now in possession of his descendants, having been sold in recent years, and in a neglected and unimproved state is rented to tenants, who occupy the plain farm house which stands upon the site of the building he erected, and upon the original cellar walls. A portion of the old mansion was removed to one side, where it is in use as a carriage house. The mile long ditch built by Obadiah Holmes to drain the land can still be plainly traced. This farm reached its highest state of cultivation in the time of John Holmes, grandson of all Obadiah, and son Jonathan. He was the last male of the Holmes family on the Island, and died at an advanced age in Newport. His sister, Martha Holmes, was married May 3, 1692, to Phillip Tillinghast (Pardon). Their daughter, Anne Tillinghast, became the wife of a first cousin, Nicholas Power, son of Nicholas and Mercy (Tillinghast) Power. The latter were the parents of all Elizabeth Power, wife of Joseph Brown.

In 1651 occurred the event which gave immortality to the name of Obadiah Holmes, as the first martyr to religious liberty in the the colony. In July of that year, he, in company with John Crandall and John Clarke,

arrived in Lynn, Massachusetts, on a visit to William Witter, an aged member of the church in Newport. The following Sunday, as Mr. Clark was preaching to a small assembly in the house, he was arrested with his companions and the next day all were sent to prison in Boston. Mr. Clark was tried for the crime of preaching the gospel and administering the sacrament while under sentence of excommunication, of disclaiming against the sprinkling of the infants, and similar charges. July 31, sentence was passed. Mr. Holmes was fined £ 30, Mr. Clarke £ 20, and Mr. Crandall £ 5, in default of this fine they were to be publicly whipped. Elder Clarke's fine was paid by his friends and Elder Crandall was released on bail but Elder Holmes preferred to submit to punishment, rather than to acknowledge that he was in the wrong. He was kept in prison until September, when he received the infliction of thirty stripes. The sentence was executed with such severity that those who, in after years, saw the scars upon his back (which he was wont to call the marks of the Lord Jesus), expressed a wonder that he should survive. In the manuscripts of Gov. Joseph Jenckes it is recorded "that in many days, if not some weeks, he could take no rest but as he lay upon his knees and elbows." He was advised to make his escape by night, and says, "I departed, and the next day after, while I was on my journey, the constables came to search at the house where I lodged, so I escaped their hands, and was by the good hand of my Heavenly Father brought home again to my wife and eight children. The brethren of our town and Providence having taken pains to meet me four miles in the woods, where we rejoice together in the Lord. "

In 1652 he was chosen pastor of the First Baptist Church in Newport, succeeding the Rev. John Clarke in the ministry, and so continued till his death, which occurred on the 15th October, 1682, into the 76th year of his age. He was buried in his own field on the the Middletown Farm, and a smallstone erected to his memory. This enclosure, which was used by several generations as a burying place is still intact. His wife did not long survive him and was buried by his side, where a stone, with the inscription of her name, but not the date of her death, marks the spot. Her character has been handed down by tradition as one of the most amiable of women, and one who has secured, in an eminent degree, the affection of her husband, as appears by his address to her, still extant in manuscript. Many of his writings have been preserved, among which are the thirty-five articles of his religious belief, and various addresses to his wife, his children, the church and the world. Obadiah Holmes was admitted Freeman in 1656, was Commissioner from 1656-58 and was frequently a member of the General Assembly.

Of his eight children, four sons and four daughters, six became heads of families, and his grandchildren numbered forty. His eldest son, Obadiah, removed to Cohansey, New Jersey, where he was for twelve years a judge of the Court in Salem County. The Holmes posterity multiplied so rapidly that their number was estimated in 1790 at not less than five thousand. His name was held in such reverence that there were few families among his descendants in which an Obadiah was wanting, and in Rhode Island at the present time most of the possessors of that name traced their lineage to this one ancestor. His surname was originally Hullme, and his will, dated April 9, 1681, now in possession of Henry Bull Esq., of Newport, bears that signature.

In the reading room of the Long Island Historical Society, Brooklyn, stands a pendulum clock in good running order, with this inscription: " This Clock was Presented by John H. Baker Esq., of Brooklyn, in May, 1869, to the Long Island Historical Society. This Clock has been running for over 200 years. It was brought to this country from London in 1639 by the Rev. Obadiah Holmes, at whose death it passed to his oldest (living) son, Jonathan, then to Jonathan's son, Joseph, who left it to his son, John Holmes, who was the great grandfather of the donor. "

Mary Holmes, eldest child of Obadiah and Katharine, became the wife of John Brown. (For a more extended account of Obadiah Holmes, consult Benedict's History of the Baptists. )

#### ZACHARIAH RHODES.

Zachariah Rhodes was born in 1603, in the southern part of England. He was a settler in Rehoboth, Mass., where his estate was rated in 1643 at £50. July 3, 1644, he, with twenty-nine others, signed the Seekonk Compact. He afterwards removed to Pawtuxet Rhode Island, where he became a large landholder. His name occurs frequently in the public records as Freeman, Commissioner, Constable, Juryman, Deputy and as a member of various committees. He was Town Treasurer in 1665, and was also in the Town Council. He

married Joanna, daughter of William and Christian (Peake) Arnold, and had eight children. Of these, four sons and two daughters married and left numerous descendants. His death occurred in the spring of 1667, when he was drowned "off Pawtuxtet shoare". His wife survived him many years and died after 1692.

Malachi Rhodes, second son of Zachariah, married Mary Carder and had a daughter Mary who became the wife of Richard Brown, son of Henry. The son, William Brown, born June 3, 1705, married Susannah Dexter, and had a daughter, Freelove, who was married to James Brown, son of Deputy Governor Elisha.

Rebekah Rhodes, third daughter of Zachariah, was early left a widow by the death of her husband, Nicholas Power. She married second, Daniel Williams, son of Roger, and had seven children. Of these, a son, Roger, born May 1680, had a daughter, Rebecca Williams, who married David Thayer. The latter were the parents of Williams Thayer, who married Sarah Adams, and had a daughter Harriott, who became the wife of the Hon. Patrick Brown, of Nassau, New Providence. By the marriage of their daughter, Sophia Augustus, to John Carter Brown, a descendant in the sixth generation of Rebekah Rhodes and her first husband, Nicholas Power, the two lines of the posterity of Rebecca Rhodes were re-united.

John Rhodes, fourth son of Zachariah, born In 1658, married Waite, daughter of Resolved and Mercy (Williams) Waterman, and had a son, William Rhodes, born July 14, 1695, who married December 18, 1721, Mary, daughter of Nehemiah and Rachel (Mann) Sheldon. Their eldest child, Waitstill Rhodes, born February 8, 1722, married Jeremiah Brown, son of Elder James and, second, George Corlis.

#### JOHN SMITH, THE MILLER.

The birth place and parentage of John Smith are unknown. He was born in 1695 and married, probably in England, Alice -- whose family name has not been preserved. He was an early settler in Dorchester, Mass., where, September 3, 1635, "For divers dangerous opinions which he holdeth and hath divulged" sentence of banishment was passed upon him. In the early summer of 1636, in company with Roger Williams and four others, he left Seekonk, where they had commenced to build and plant, and, embarking in a canoe, sought a new site on the shore of the Moshassuck River. They selected a spot a little below and to the westward of the present St John's Church and there, determined to form of a new settlement, which Roger Williams, in grateful commemoration of their escape from the land of prosecution, named Providence. Many years after, November 16, 1677, it was declared by Roger Williams "I consented to John Smith, Miller, at Dorchester (banished also) to go with me. " The Home Lot assigned him adjoined that of Widow Reeve on the north, near the present site of St. John's Church. The earliest mill grant in Rhode Island was made March 1, 1646, to John Smith, when it was agreed at a monthly court meeting "That he should have the valley where his house stands, in case he set up a mill, as also excepting sufficient highways. " He was to pay the cost of the wooden stampers that had been imported from England by the colonists, amounting to about £100. The offer was accepted and the mill built at the lower falls of the Moshassuck, thus fixing the business center of the town at that locality, where it long remained. The town agreed to permit no other grist mill to be built. In 1647 he had laid out to him "Ten acres where mill now standeth, six acres of meadows land and six acres of Wainscote". Part of this land was granted him as purchaser and part for building the mill.

The precise time of his death is not known. In 1649 the mill grant, on certain conditions, was confirmed to Alice Smith, widow, and John Smith, her son, administrators of the estate of John Smith, Miller, late deceased. The land grant is mentioned as 150 acres. Widow Smith was taxed £2.10 September 2, 1650. Nothing further is known of her history. They had two children, John Smith and Elizabeth, who married Shadrack Manton, son of Edward.

John Smith (2) continued the mill, was Ensign, Juryman and Deputy. From 1672-76 he filled the office of Town Clerk. In the latter year, his house, opposite the mill on the west side of the Moshassuck, was burnt by the Indians in King Philip's war. The town records, partially burnt, were saved from total destruction by being thrown into the mill pond, from which they were subsequently rescued. He married Sarah Whipple, daughter of the first John and had seven sons and three daughters. His death occurred in 1682 and two of his young sons died soon after. Five sons and the daughters married and the grandchildren numbered 65.

John Smith (3), Miller, was the last of that title. His son John Smith(4), the Fuller, died before him, May 24, 1719, leaving an infant child, Martha, who became the wife of Elisha Brown, youngest son of Elder James. John Smith (3) died April 20, 1737. His mother, Sarah Whipple, born In 1642, was probably married about 1660 and, as he was her eldest child, it is reasonable to suppose that his age exceeded 75 years. Of his seven children, five were living at the time of his death. In his will, made February 10, 1724, (codocil August 2, 1734), he entrusted to the care of his wife, Hannah, the "Two small children Hannah and Prince". His older children had long since been married. His granddaughter Martha Smith eighteen years of age, had married a month previous to his death. It is, therefore, believed that Hannah was a second wife, but of this no proof is known to exist, and no conjecture has been made as to the name of the first wife. Hannah survived her husband twenty-two years and in her will, proved September 29, 1757, gave her estate to "son Prince and daughter Hannah", making no mention of the older children.

Benjamin Smith, son of John (2), born about 1672, married Mercy Angell and settled on a farm in the southwestern part of Smithfield. Of their twelve children, three only are here mentioned. Daniel, born June 27, 1697, married Dorcas Harris. On the Smith map, Daniel is put down as the owner of Lot No. 2 on Charles Street, forty ft. by 79 ft., adjoining on the South the " D. Hill House", from which it was separated by a gangway twenty feet wide. It is possible that his residence may have been here. Mary Smith, born August 3, 1704, married Daniel Whipple and had a daughter, Mercy, who married Israel Sayles. Abigail, born June 10, 1714, married Jonathan Arnold.

The grist mill property descended from father to eldest son for four generations. John Smith (3), Miller, ran the mill from 1682-1731, a period of nearly fifty years. On August 6 of the latter year, he deeded to his son, Philip Smith, Miller, with other property, his corn mill, fulling mill etc.. Philip continued the occupation of his father but a short time as he died in 1734, leaving the mill property to his son Charles who carried on the business for twenty years longer, until his death in 1754. He left no legitimate child and his inheritance was afterwards recovered by his first cousin, Martha (Smith) Brown, wife of Elisha Brown, at a Superior Court held at Providence March 1754. This estate comprised the greater part of what was then known as Charlestown, formally the Home Seat of John Smith, Miller.

Martha (Smith) Brown died September 1, 1760, leaving six sons, all minors. In her will dated July 1, 1760, occurred the following items: "Imprimis, I give and devise unto my said Husband, Mr. Elisha Brown, the Issues and Profits of one full half of all my Mills, Stream and Dam thereunto belonging, During the full Term of his Natural Life. Tho' perhaps the Law would cast the whole upon him by my death." After giving to her younger sons small house lots designated by numbers, which can still be identified by means of the Smith Map, she thus concludes: "I Give and Devise unto my Son John Brown, his heirs and assigns for ever, all the Residuam of said Estate Devolved upon me by the death of my Said Cousin Charles Smith, that remained unsold, and not therein disposed of, to be by him entered upon as soon as he attains the full age of Twenty-one years, at which age my Will is that all my other Sons should enter on their respective rights hereby given them, and not before. "

John Brown, eldest son of Martha, died in 1775, leaving an only child Martha who inherited his property. The mill was kept in operation until about 1827, when, on account of the construction of the Blackstone Canal, the part of the building containing the grinding machinery was taken down. The town of Providence had several times claimed an interest in this estate, on the grounds that the original grant was conditioned upon a continuance of the grist mill by the proprietors, for the benefit of the inhabitants of the town. This claim the owner, Mrs. Martha B. Howell, disputed. In 1829, suit was brought against her by the town for the recovery of the property. Deep interest and much anxiety was awakened on the part of owners, by purchase, of parts of the Smith property upon Smith's Hill and vicinity, who feared that their titles might become invalid. But after trial by eminent counsel, the court decided that the town had no claim to the property. The present owner of the mill site is Mrs. Martha B. Burrough, daughter of Waity (Howell) Walker and granddaughter of Martha (Brown) Howell.

Beside John Smith, Miller, there were four other early settlers, who bore the same name, viz: John Smith, Mason; John Smith, of Newport; John Smith, of Prudence Island; John Smith, of Warwick. The Smith family was still further represented by Christopher Smith, Edward Smith and Richard Smith.

#### RICHARD TEW.

Richard Tew, son and heir of Henry, of Maidford, Northampton County, England, emigrated to New England and in 1640, with his wife, Mary Clarke, daughter of William, and settled at Newport, now Middletown. He was admitted Freeman in 1655, and served frequently as Commissioner, Assistant, Deputy and as a member of various committees. He became a Quaker and, according to tradition, died about 1673, in London, whither he had gone to look after some property. Of their four children, two only are here mentioned, Elnathan and Mary. Elnathan born Oct. 15, 1644, married Thomas Harris, son of the first Thomas, and had a son, William Harris, born May 11, 1673, who married Abigail --. Their daughter, Dorcas Harris, became the wife of Daniel Smith. The latter were the parents of Sarah Smith, wife of John Brown, merchant. Mary Tew, born August 12, 1647, married Andrew Harris, son of the first William, and had a daughter Mary, wife of Elder James.

#### RICHARD WATERMAN.

Richard Waterman, born about 1590, emigrated from England in 1629, and settled in Salem, Massachusetts. In 1638 he removed to Providence where he received a grant of land, and was the eleventh named in the initial deed. He was one of the original members of the First Baptist Church, and one of the signers to the agreement of 1640. In 1643 he and ten others purchased land in Warwick of Miantonomi, and suffered, in common with his associates, many indignities from the interference of Massachusetts. He was the owner of two adjoining home lots on the Towne Street - one by grant and the other by purchase in 1651, from Hugh Bewit of the Ezekiel Holliman Home Lot. The western front of his own lot now forms a portion of the grounds of the First Baptist Church. He was admitted Freeman in 1655, and afterwards served as Commissioner, Juryman and Warden. He died in October, 1673, and was buried on that part of his estate which now forms the southeast corner of Benefit and Waterman Streets. A granite monument, erected in 1840 by a descendant in the six generation, marks the spot.

The family name of his wife, Bethia, is not known. They had four children: (1) Mehetable, married Arthur Fenner; (2) Wait, married Henry Brown; (3) Nathaniel; (4) Resolved, married in 1659, Mercy Williams, daughter of Roger. Their youngest child, Wait Waterman, born about 1668, married John Rhodes. The latter were the parents of William Rhodes, born July 14, 1695, who married Mary Sheldon.

#### JOHN WHIPPLE.

John Whipple, born in England about 1617, was in Dorchester as early as 1632, in service of Israel Stoughton. Some two years after 1637 he married Sarah --, who was born in Dorchester about 1624. It was in 1637 that he received a grant of lands at Dorchester Neck. In 1658 he sold his homestead and land, and the following year removed with his family to Providence, where he was received as a purchaser. In 1667 he was in possession of the Home Lot of John Greene Snr., south of the present Star Street. At an earlier date he purchased the Home Lot of Francis Weeks, where he erected the old "Whipple Tavern" on Constitution Hill, midway between Benefit Street and the junction of North Main and Mill Streets. As he was by traded a carpenter, it is supposed that he was the builder of this house. His license to keep an ordinary dated from 1674. He took the oath of allegiance in 1666, and served several years as Deputy. He was one of those who "Staid and went not away", in King Philip's war, and so had a share in the disposition of Indian captives, whose services were sold for a term of years.

He died May 16, 1685, and his wife survived him but a short time. They were, at first, buried on his own land, but there remains were afterwards removed to the North Burial Ground, where stones, with inscriptions to the memory all "Capt. John Whipple" and "Mrs. Sarah "hipple"" mark their resting place. They had eleven children, eight sons and three daughters, who all became heads of families. The grandchildren numbered seventy-three. The posterity of John Whipple and Chad Brown are united by numerous intermarriages. Sarah Whipple, second child of John, born in 1642, married John Smith, Miller. Samuel Whipple, born in 1644,

third child of John, married Mary Harris, daughter of the first Thomas. Their grandson, Daniel Whipple, son of Thomas, married his second cousin, Mary Smith, a granddaughter of Sarah (Whipple) Smith, and daughter of Benjamin Smith. Mercy Whipple, daughter of Daniel and Mary, married about 1748, Israel Sayles. Mary Whipple, fifth child of John, born in 1648, married Epenetus Olney, son of the first Thomas. Their son Epenetus, married Mary Williams, daughter of Daniel and granddaughter of Roger. Paris Olney and Mercy Windsor, great grandchildren of Epenetus, married and were the parents of Mary Ann Olney, who married Clarke Sayles. Abigail Whipple, another child of John, married Steven Dexter, and second, William Hopkins, son of the first Thomas. Her great granddaughter, Sarah Hopkins, a descendant of Martha (Brown) Jenckes, was married in 1761 to Commodore Abraham Whipple. Joseph Whipple, tenth child of John, born in 1662, married Alice Smith, daughter of the first Edward and granddaughter of Thomas Angell. Their daughter, Susannah, born April 14, 1693, married Steven Dexter, a grandson of Sarah (Whipple) Smith. Some years since a Whipple Genealogy was published in Providence.

#### ROGER WILLIAMS.

No authentic account has been preserved of the birth place and parentage of Roger Williams. According to tradition, he was born in Wales about the beginning of the 17th century. In the parish church of Gwinear, Cornwall, England, is recorded the baptism of Roger, second son of William Williams, gentleman, July 24, 1600. Conclusive evidence connecting this account with the founder of Rhode Island is wanting. In Elton's Life of Williams, it is stated that he was the son of William Williams, born in 1606, in Conwyl Cayo, a small town in Carmarthenshire, Wales. But no proof has been produced to support this theory, which is founded upon a record in the archives of Oxford University. He was a protege of Sir Edward Coke, who sent him in 1621 to Sutton's Hospital (afterwards the Charterhouse). He entered Pembroke College, Cambridge, in 1625, and in 1627 took the degree of Bachelor of Arts. For a short time he was a clergyman of the Church of England, but soon abandoned it and, with his wife, Mary, emigrated at the close of the year 1630 to New England, arriving in Boston February 5, 1631. Gov. Winthrop speaks of him as "A young minister, godly and zealous, having precious gifts".

After a brief pastorate in Salem, in which he incurred the hostility of the authorities by his religious opinions, he went to Plymouth where he preached as assistant pastor for two years. Returning to Salem in 1635, he resumed his ministerial laborers, and became, after the death of the Rev. Mr. Skelton, the pastor of the church. His teachings not being in harmony with the views of the Massachusetts settlers, he was summoned to Boston for trial and on Oct. 9, 1635, sentence was pronounced by the General Court as follows-

"Whereas, Mr. Roger Williams, one of of the elders of the Church of Salem, hath broached and divulged divers new and dangerous opinions against the authority of magistrates; as also writ letters of defamation, both of the magistrates and churches here, and that before any conviction, and yet maintaineth the same without any retraction, it is therefore ordered that the said Williams shall depart out of this jurisdiction within six weeks now next ensuing, which, if he neglects to perform, it shall be unlawful for the Governor and two of the magistrates to send him to some place out of this jurisdiction, not to return any more without release from the Court."

He received permission to remain until the following spring, but, in the meantime, as he continued to promulgate his opinions, the Court resolved to send him to England. Anticipating their messenger, he left his home and "was sorely tossed for fourteen weeks in a bitter winter season, not knowing what bed or bread did mean." He purchased of Massasoit lands on the eastern shore of the Seekonk River, and had planted his corn for the season when, being informed by Gov. Winslow that he was within the bounds of Plymouth colony, he, with five companions, William Harris, John Smith, the Miller, Joshua Verin, Thomas Angell and Francis Wickes, set out on new explorations. Embarking in a canoe, they landed at Slate Rock to exchange greetings with the Indians, and then pursued their way to the site of the new settlement on the Moshassuck River, which, in grateful remembrance of "God's merciful Providence unto him in his distress," Roger Williams named Providence. "I design it might be a shelter for persons distressed for conscience", he said. The lands which he acquired by purchase of Canonicus and Miantonomi, Sachems of the Narragansetts, he generously divided equally among twelve of his associates. "Reserving only unto himself," as he afterwards testified, "One Single Share Equal unto any of the Rest of that number." The Memorandum or "Initial Deed" from Roger Williams

of these lands to his "loving friends", executed by him in 1638, was afterwards confirmed by him in 1661. Succeeding settlers were admitted into the fellowship, and by the payments of 30 shillings each, formed a common fund of £30, which Roger Williams received, not as an equivalent for the land, but as a "loving gratuity, it being far less than what he had expended."

Subsequent events in the life of the founder of Rhode Island, which are, in a great measure, the history of the Colony, may be traced in the Memoirs of his life, which have been written by James D. Knowles (Boston, 1833); William

Gammell (Boston, 1846); Romeo Elton (London, 1852). See also "As to Roger Williams and his "Banishment" from the Massachusetts Colony", by Henry M. Dexter D. D., 1876; "Footprints of Roger Williams", by R.A. Guild, Providence, 1886; Oration by the Hon. Thomas Durfee, L L D., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, delivered at the Municipal Celebration of the City of Providence, June 23, 1886.

The precise date of the death of Roger Williams is not known. It occurred early in the year 1683, and he was buried "with all the solemnity the Colony was able to show" in the orchard on his Home Lot, the present site of the Dorr Mansion, on Benefit Street. His house was erected near the spring where he landed, on the hillside below the orchard, now Howland Street. His wife Mary, whose maiden name is believed to have been Warnard, is supposed to have survived him. They had six children: Mary, born August 1633, in Plymouth; Freeborn, born October, 1635, in Salem; Providence, born September 1638, in Providence; Mercy, born July 5, 1640; Daniel, born February, 1642; Joseph, born December 12, 1643. Of these, the eldest son died unmarried in his forty-eighth year. The others married into the Sayles, Hart, Waterman, Winsor, Rhodes and Olney families, and the grand children numbered 31. Mary Williams married about 1650, John Sayles, and had six children, of whom the second child, John Sayles, born August 17, 1654, married Elizabeth --. They were the parents of Richard Sayles, who married Mercy Phillips and had six children, all sons. Israel Sayles, the third son, of Sayles Hill, Smithfield, married about 1748 Mercy Whipple and had twelve children. Of these, Ahab married Lillis Steere and Mary married Esek Brown.

Mercy Williams, married about 1659, Resolved Waterman, son of the first Richard. She married second, January 2, 1677, Samuel Winsor, son of the first Joshua. Of the five children by the first marriage, Wait Waterman, the youngest, born about 1668, married John Rhodes. Their daughter Waitstill Rhodes, married Jeremiah Brown, and second, George Corlis. By the second marriage of Mercy Williams, there were three children, of whom Samuel Winsor, the eldest, born November 18, 1677, married Mercy Harding, and had nine children. Their daughter, Martha Winsor, married Robert Colwell. A younger daughter, Hannah Winsor, married James Olney. Paris Olney, grandson of Hannah, and also grandson of Martha (Brown) Jenckes, married Mercy Winsor, a descendant of both Mercy and Daniel Williams. Mary Ann Olney, daughter of Paris, married Clark Sayles, son of Ahab, and a great grandson of Martha (Williams) Colwell, through her granddaughter, Lillis Steere.

Joshua Winsor, son of Mercy Williams, born May 25, 1682, married Mary Barker and, second, Deborah Harding. John Winsor, son of the second wife, married Mary Smith (Solomon 4, Benjamin 3, John 2, John (the Miller) 1), and second, Phebe Dexter, widow of William. Of his twenty children, Ruth, the fifth child, born May 8, 1751, married Ezekiel Brown, son of Colonel Chad. Daniel Williams married December 7, 1676, Rebecca Power, widow of Nicholas, and had seven children. Married Williams, the eldest, married Epenetus Olney. Of their nine children, Martha and Freeborn were the two youngest. Martha Olney married Steven Angell and had a great granddaughter, Catharine Angell, wife of Gov. Samuel W. King. Freeborn Olney married her second cousin, Joshua Winsor, son of Joshua and Mary (Barker) Winsor. Mercy Winsor, wife of Paris Olney, was there granddaughter. Roger Williams (Daniel 2, Roger 1) married May 1, 1729, Elizabeth Walling, and had two children, both daughters, the youngest of whom, Rebecca, born April 20, 1735, became the wife of David Thayer.

#### JOSHUA WINSOR.

This surname, said it to have been derived from the winding shore of the Thames River at Windsor, England, has been abbreviated from Windleshore or Windshore to Winsor. Joshua Winsor was among the first settlers

in Providence, where he signed the compacts of 1637 and 1640. His Home Lot, which adjoined that of John Field on the south, became, in 1691, the property of Gideon Crawford, from whom Crawford Street obtained its name. Nothing is known of the wife of Joshua Winsor, aside from the record of her death in February 1655. They had five children, one son and four daughters. Samuel, the eldest child, born 1644, married January 2, 1667, Mercy Waterman, widow of Resolved and daughter of Roger Williams, and had three children: Samuel, Hannah and Joshua. Of these, Samuel, born November 18, 1677, married Mercy, daughter of Abraham and Deborah Harding and had a family of seven daughters and two sons. He was ordained Pastor of the First Baptist Church in 1733 and preached until his death in 1758. The following year, his son Samuel, the youngest child, born Nov. 1, 1722, succeeded to the pastorate. Joseph, the eldest son, born October 4, 1713, removed to Gloucester, Rhode Island, where in 1763, he was ordained pastor of the Baptist Church and so continued until his death in 1802, in the eighty-ninth year of his age. He was buried on his farm on Winsor Hill. He had five sons and six daughters, all of whom married and left numerous descendants. Judge Samuel Winsor, the youngest son, inherited his father's homestead, and resided there until his death. The Winsor geology, a small pamphlet by Olney Winsor, was printed in 1837.

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