

Lawyer and Lumberman—John and Jonathan, Sons of Captain
John Whipple, With Notes on Their Sisters

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Abstract

This treatise reviews documentation sources and historical literature on the first and last sons of Captain John Whipple of Providence Rhode Island, and their immediate descendants. The western movement across the American frontier by later representative descendants of each chronicles the continued influence of these families on subsequent generations. This is the third in a series of articles included in a book presently being written by the authors on the life of Captain John Whipple and his descendants.

(See: <http://www.whipple.org/charles/louquisset.index.html> and <http://www.whipple.org/charles/yeomenandprinces/index.html> for previous articles). This is a work in progress. Comments, additions, and documented corrections are solicited. Send to brcgenealogy@yahoo.com and/or charles@whipple.net. The next article in the series will feature Captain John and Sarah Whipple.

The Children of Captain John and Sarah Whipple

As discussed in previous articles and continued herein, five of Captain John and Sarah Whipple's eight sons established homes on inherited "north woods" properties that had not as yet experienced the civilizing effect of the European ax and plow. The property of each was located to the north or northwest of Providence, a small settlement of between 200 to 300 persons, along the four principle rivers that flow past it into the Narragansett Bay. In the 1670s, Eleazer and William had to travel eight miles or so up the meandering Moshassuck River to its headwaters to establish farms at what became the Limerock Settlement. Samuel received land at that same location, although it appears that he lived and died nearer in to Providence. Specifically, at the time of his death, he resided in the former Roger Mowrey house located on the Pawtucket Road about one-and-one half miles north of the freshwater spring that had, only a few years before, compelled The Reverend Roger Williams to stake a claim to that parcel of untouched wilderness. Samuel's farm was located on the banks of the Moshassuck River next to the newly established town graveyard. Early on, David relocated from his Moshassuck farm, six miles north of Providence, to the Blackstone River, approximately two miles to the east. Benjamin established a home next to the Woonasquatucket River, roughly three miles to the north and west of Town Street. Jonathan's property, slightly more than two miles to the northwest of his birthplace, was beside the slow-moving waters of the West River. John Junior and Joseph lived and died within the environs of Town Street, as did their sisters. Sarah married the son of the village miller, Mary a son of the local Baptist minister. Abigail first married the son of the local lime manufacturer, who owned the first

operation of its kind in the colonies. She then married into a family soon to become politically prominent. The approximate locations of the residences of most second generation Whipples are known, with those of Samuel, Eleazer, and Jonathan yet viewable in photographic form.

Eleazer and William, as well as their immediate descendants, realized considerable financial success by developing the rich deposits of limestone on their farms. David and his family immediately became involved in the newly developing and financially profitable boat-building trade on the Blackstone River. Along with his agricultural and lumber businesses, Jonathan owned a wharf on the salt-water side of Providence, as did John Junior, Benjamin, Samuel, and Joseph, they becoming part of Providence's slowly developing import/ export business. This latter enterprise, in which Joseph particularly excelled, allowed him to become one of the wealthiest men in Providence, and was the springboard to high political office at the colony's capitol in Newport. It was John Junior who took up the mantle of public service that his father had modeled for his children. In addition to serving in the paid position of town clerk for many years, as well as representative to the colony's General Assembly at Newport, he was a successful attorney and innkeeper. Joseph, Eleazer, and Samuel also served as representatives at Newport, as did Captain John's sons-in-law. As far as it is known, the single occasion where the names of John and his children (daughters through their husband's names) appear on the same document was a 29 October 1684 tax list of 109 taxpayers. John, John Junior, Samuel, Eleazer, and Epenetus Olney paid 5 shillings, the rest about 1 shilling each.¹

It is generally agreed that the Whipples moved to Providence from Dorchester, Massachusetts in order to enjoy religious freedom. Unquestionably, they shared in the unique religious diversity of their new community, and as such, became part of a privileged few on earth to enjoy such freedom at that time. Of the 11 children, Joseph became a communicant in the Anglican Church. John Junior, it is believed, was in later life a member of the Society of Friends, as were his sisters, Sarah and Abigail, and his brother Samuel. The remaining children likely were Baptist. The religious preference of Captain John and Sarah Whipple though unknown had to have been Baptist, Quaker, or irreligious.

As exemplified in the Whipple family, most of the settlement's citizens were members of the Baptist or Quaker communions, and due to this the absence of a central parish church, with its ubiquitous graveyard, was part of their everyday experience. With the added religious bias against the use of grave markers, the nativity and necrology dates of most of the colony's earliest residents likely will not be retrieved. "Whether through poverty or want of skill, or the early diffusion of Quaker ideas, no inscriptions were set over the earlier graves. This primitive custom of sepulture outlasted three generations."² Because of the separation of church and state, churches of several denominations were built throughout Rhode Island. However, each was small and none had a cemetery because families, following a separatist tradition, buried their dead in family plots. "These small family cemeteries are private burial grounds that belong to and are the responsibility of the descendants. Most of them were reserved out of the deed when the farm was sold with words like 'I reserve my family burial ground 4 rods by 4 rods with rights of pass and repass forever.' ...Most are abandoned, overgrown, and generally decaying."³

Due to the above circumstances, the graves of only three of the 11 Whipple children are yet viewable: Samuel and Joseph in the North Burial Ground, and Eleazer in his family burial plot at Limerock.⁴ The headstones of William and family were moved from their family plot at Limerock and taken to the Moshassuck Cemetery about three miles to the southeast, where a common monument now stands in their stead. The headstones of John Junior and Jonathan, as well as their sisters, the subjects of this present study, long have since disappeared or never were made. Even then, the descendants of Captain John and Sarah Whipple are fortunate that their gravestones and those of three of their children were preserved for future generations.

John Whipple Junior
Lawyer and Innkeeper

John Whipple Junior, the oldest child of Captain John, was christened at Dorchester, Massachusetts, 1 November 1641, and died at Providence Rhode Island, 15 December 1700.⁵ He married Mary Olney, the daughter of Thomas Olney and Marie Ashton, at Providence, Rhode Island, 4 December 1663, she dying in 1676. To this couple three children were born:⁶

1. Mary Whipple (4 Mar 1664/5 – 12 Mar 1739/40)
2. John Whipple (2 Oct 1666 – AFT Jan 1723/24)
3. Elnathan Whipple (2 Jan 1675/76 - AFT Aug 1753)

Following the death of his first wife, John married Rebecca Brown Scott, the widow of John Scott and daughter of John Brown of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, at Providence, Rhode Island, 15 April 1678. To this union two children were born:

1. Deliverance Whipple (11 Feb 1678/9 – 5 Jan 1765)
2. Dorothy Whipple (1680 - 19 Sep 1728)

“Rebecca’s first husband, John Scott, was said to have been killed by an Indian while standing in the doorway of his own house at Pawtucket Ferry in 1677...It appears that the entire Quaker Moshassuck settlement went to Newport during that struggle (King Philip’s War) and that John Scott and his family returned too soon for safety. The widow remained in Providence...and there married...John Whipple, Jr., who was one of the prominent men in Providence colony, and had held nearly every office in town, from constable to town clerk and moderator of the Town Meeting...The youngest child of John and Rebecca Scott, who was about six years old when his father died, lived with his mother in John Whipple’s house. He became Major Silvanus Scott, and early in life entered into the politics of the town, becoming nearly as prominent in his generation as his stepfather had been before him. (Silvanus was given part of the land in the Louquisset that John Whipple Junior inherited from his father in 1663. Silvanus subsequently sold the land to David Whipple, his stepfather’s brother.) He married, about 1692, Joanna, daughter of Joseph and Esther Ballard Jenckes. His wife was a sister of Governor Jenckes so noted...”⁷ Silvanus’ daughter, Sarah, married Governor Stephen Hopkins in 1726.⁸ As

seen later, the second wife of Governor Hopkins was the granddaughter of Sarah Whipple Smith, John Junior's sister. John, the brother of Silvanus, who likewise grew up in the Whipple home, married a daughter of Edward Wanton. This Wanton family furnished five colonial governors, and is known as the "Fighting Quakers." John Scott's father, Richard, was "the first convert in Providence... of George Fox, (founder of the Quaker religion) and the persistent enemy of Williams. It is singular that the bitterest foes of Williams, and who gave him annoyance equal to any which he had experienced from the elders of 'the bay' were those in closest contact (they lived next door) with him."⁹ The fact that Quakers seldom married outside the faith gives credence to the assertion that John Junior may have been a member of the Society of Friends at that time.

In 1635, Thomas Olney, the father of John Junior's first wife, a resident of St. Albans, Old England, came to Salem, Massachusetts where he early became associated with those who accepted the views of The Reverend Roger Williams, and on 12 March 1638, was banished from the colony with a number of others. On 8 October 1638, he was one of the twelve men to whom Williams deeded equal shares with himself in the Providence Plantations. He thus became one of the "Original Thirteen Proprietors of Providence."¹⁰ In 1652, he, along with a minority of members, separated from the First Baptist Church in Providence in order to establish his own church that, among other ideas, continued to teach the doctrine of predestination. His church lasted for some 70 years.¹¹ His son, Thomas Junior, was minister there for several years. One wonders whether members of the John Whipple family might not have been communicants in this church instead of the larger and better-known congregation.

The John Whipple Junior and Mary Whipple-Olney Inns

The two families were undoubtedly close, even to the point of witnessing marriages between two of their children. Mary, Captain John and Sarah's second daughter, married Thomas Olney's second son, Epenetus, on 9 March 1665. Epenetus and John Junior owned competing taverns in Providence, "Taverns continued to be places of great resort especially before the building of the county court house in 1729. Those of Whipple and Epenetus Olney were famous..."¹² It would seem that John Junior's inn was the more luxurious of the two. "Even at this early date a competitor had entered the field, and a rival hostelry now offered the town-meeting not house-room only, but 'fire roome and fireing and Candle at all their Towne Meetings and Council meeteings,' nor does it admit of doubt that the inner man might also be warmed and comforted should the necessity arise. This enterprising competitor was no other than John Whipple Junior. John Junior kept a tavern for many years on Mill Street and a brother, Joseph, was also at one time a licensed innkeeper within the town of Providence."¹³ It is thus seen that at least three of Captain John Whipple's children (John Junior, Joseph, and Mary Whipple-Olney) were actively involved in that business for many years.

John Junior started his tavern by special request of the town, because its citizens were not adequately being provided for,¹⁴ three years before his father's death. Apparently John Senior's tavern, established in 1674,¹⁵ no longer operated and likely had not for several years. This is understandable, considering the devastation of the Indian war of 1675-76 and the long years of recovery needed to rebuild and repopulate the town. When John Senior died in 1685, "he left a large property in land, but the means at his

disposal ‘for entertainment of strangers’...was scanty. He had one feather bed, seven pewter platters, five pewter porringers, three old spoons, and (three chairs and a decayed old warming pan)...”¹⁶ According to testimony given to the town council by John Junior involving his brother Samuel’s niece, Howlong Harris, Captain John Whipple was apparently living with him by the year 1681.¹⁷ Most of what has been penned about the so-called “prominent” Captain John Whipple Inn, located at 369 North Main Street, should have been attributed to his children’s taverns—John Junior’s in particular, built approximately two blocks to the north on Mill Street. It is known that John III who inherited this tavern in the year 1700 continued as its owner it for several years. The second brother to establish an inn, in 1710, was Joseph: “...Colonel Joseph Whipple, who at one time kept an inn on Mill Street, but is better known of local fame as a well-to-do merchant, and colonel of the militia raised on the mainland in 1719.”¹⁸

The Olney tavern’s address was just around the corner from Mill Street on Olney Lane. Mill Street led northward from Town Street across from the Whipple property to the gristmill located on the falls of the Moshassuck River. Sarah Whipple, Captain John’s oldest daughter, and her husband John Smith Junior owned this mill. Sarah Whipple-Smith and her husband also owned the nearby sawmill: “The Proprietors granted to John Smith, the son of the old miller...the land next south of the gristmill for a sawmill... The inns and the ‘gaol [jail] house’ were... not far away, and the mill was thus the centre of the old agricultural town.”¹⁹

“Throughout the colonial times, the inns of Olney... and of Whipple, while it lasted, were the centers of any unusual excitement, and the principal scenes of public events. Thus, 23d September 1696, the Town Meeting reciting an act establishing an annual fair in Providence, appointed places for setting it up. ‘Stalls for the goods shall be in the highway against William Turpin’s land, and in the highway at Epenetus Olneys house, near the stocks,’ (paid for by John Junior’s brother Samuel)---no doubt an effectual persuasive to honest dealing---‘and one in the highway against John Whipple’s house,’ ...Captain William Hopkins (the second husband of John Junior’s youngest sister Abigail) was appointed ‘clarke of the Market’ for the fair. Similar orders were made in 1697 and 1698.”²⁰

Mary and Epenetus Olney, who were married 9 March 1665/66, and their children (Mary, James, Sarah, Epenetus, John, Mercy, Thomas, and Lydia) lived in their tavern house in Providence until their deaths in 1698;²¹ at which time, their son James who maintained the business until his death in 1744, inherited the property. Epenetus Junior and family lived in North Providence on Fruit Hill near the farm of Benjamin Whipple, his mother’s brother.²² Mary Whipple-Olney’s descendants became some of Rhode Island’s and New England’s most respected industrialists, professionals, and statesmen. The oldest house in Centerdale, Rhode Island, built in 1701, was that of Epenetus Olney Junior.²³ The destinies of the Whipple and Olney families were intertwined for many years.

John Whipple Junior House

In the Last Will and Testament drawn by Captain John Whipple in 1682 and proved 27 May 1685, John Whipple Junior was bequeathed the sum of only twelve pence, “excepting thirty acres which I gave unto my son John at the northwest end.”²⁴

This refers to a deed for a house and land drawn up some 22 years earlier, 23 November 1663. Within two weeks of receiving this property, John Junior married and moved in to his new house.

The photograph below is of the northeast corner of Main and Star Streets. The house and land that was deeded to John Junior was located approximately where the south end of the apartment building now stands. The house would have faced south (to the right of the photograph) with its front door leading out on to Star Street. William Arnold, father of the man from whom Captain John bought the property, had apparently built an expensive house on this corner. In 1650, he was taxed five pounds, twice the sum of any other owner on the street.²⁵ The land immediately to the right of Star Street is now the parking lot of St. John's Episcopal



John Whipple, Jr. 1663 Property

Church and the Diocese of Rhode Island. Colonel Joseph Whipple, John Junior's brother, was the leading contributor to the building of the church in 1722. Whipple Hall, the first permanent public school in Providence, was located at the top and to the left of Star Street on Benefit Street, just to the left of the distant red sign in the photograph.

The enrolment of A deede, signed and sealed by John Whiple Senior. As followeth: Know all men by these presentes, That I John Whiple Inhabitant of the Town of providence in the Nanhiggansick Bay in New England (senior). Have ffreely given, granted, and confirmed; and by thes presentes doe ffreely give grant make over, and conffirme unto my sone John Whiple a howse lott, or home share of land which fformerly belojnged unto William Arnold (Now inhabitant of Pautuxett) with all the howsing ffencing,ffruite Trees standing upon the said land or appertaineing thereunto: only Excepting so much of the East part of said lott which belongeth unto Thomas Olney...Also the aforesaid Lott, or sharae of land containeth in breadth Eight poles according unto sixteene ffoote & a halfe to the pole: Also Two shares of Meaddow lying in one percell, they being in Esttmation six Acrs (more or less) the which shares of meadow are scituated lying and being at the south End of the Meadow commonly called the great Meaddow; and on the East side of the fresh river called Moshosick River...I bought of M'Benedict Arnold Now of Newport on Roade Jland: Also six acres of upland lying within the Tract of land called the Neck, and neere unto the Now dwelling howse of Arthur Ffener...Also sixty acrs of land lieing an being neere unto, or about the place commonly called by the name of Louquasquassuck and lieing a crosse the north East End of a percell of land or ffarme which I the said John Whiple due possess as my owne proper Right...I doe here unto putt my hand and seale, Signed John Whipple. Enroled, May the 14th 1667: by me Thomas Olney Jun': Clarke of the Towne of providence: by, & with the Townes order."²⁶ The Thomas Olney mentioned in the deed "only excepting so much of the east part of said lot which belongeth unto Thomas Olney," deeded his part of the lot to the young couple at the same time. The Whipple-to-Whipple deed can yet be viewed in the library of the Rhode Island Historical Society. It is interesting that John Junior and Mary were married in the same year that Rhode Island received its Charter, which unlike the other American colonies guaranteed freedom of religion, from the new king of England (whose father had been beheaded by Oliver Cromwell). The Whippl

like their recently adopted frontier homeland, were entering a new and challenging stage of life. As seen in the deed, John Junior and his bride moved into the former house of William Arnold, ancestor of the notorious Revolutionary War trader, Benedict Arnold.

Roger Williams and John Whipple Junior

Within less than a decade of arriving in Providence with his parents, at about the age of 18 or 19, John Junior became a major participant in a protracted, on-going legal battle to acquire Indian land. His primary opponent in a battle of words and legal machinations was none other than The Reverend Roger Williams, the colony's founder. Indeed, it has been noted that John Junior was considered by the much-revered Williams to be one of his most formidable foes, particularly in the battle of words.

In brief, the youthful John Junior allied himself with his wife's father, William Olney; his brother Samuel's wife's uncle, William Harris; and William Arnold, his sister Abigail's second husband's uncle. These men were the leaders of a consortium of the earliest settlers called "Proprietors," who had for years sought to extend the plantation's boundaries westward for some 20 miles, allowing them to create vast land holdings exclusively for themselves.²⁷ Roger Williams, always the champion of the Indians, opposed this plan. The ensuing legal wrangling lasted well into the next century, long after the combatants had died.²⁸

By virtue of two extant letters that Williams wrote to John Whipple Junior (others are known to have been exchanged between them) on 8 July 1669 and 24 August 1669, something is learned of John Junior's personality and character, at least from Williams' point of view. In the August letter, after discussing the inaccuracy of John Junior's unflattering pronouncements against him, and alluding to why the youth had been precipitously drawn under the supposed nefarious influence of his relatives, Williams next addressed the issue of John Junior's own mental and spiritual inadequacies:

"...Further, since You seeme so fair and innocent in Your owne eye, I pray you to consider Your face impartially...in the Glasse of these 2 or 3 particulars.

"1. First in all our Towne meetings is it not notoriously knowne that You are so far from being Swift to heare and slow to speake (according to Gods command unto us:) that what ever is propounded or by whomsoever You are the first that lets fly upon it, and betweene Your selfe and Some other begins Dispute and Contention that other Neighbours (though able, ancient, and experienced) scarce find an Interim to utter their Thoughts in the Case and Busines. Whether this be out of quicknes of your mind, or Weaknes of Judgmt; Out of an Itch of Contention, or Self Conceitednes and pride, let Your Selfe and others Consider it. However I am sure it is not the Badge and Character of a Sober and Peaceable Townsman, least of all a humble Christian.

"2. Secondly How can you be an innocent and peaceable Christian, when Your Selfe (above others of William Harris' disciples) Continually and Voluntarily thrust in your Selfe amongst Your Adversaries, though you declaime agnst their Persons, Meetings and practices, and You to them be as welcome as Water into a Ship or a Moskeeto to the face or bozome, and have gaind your Selfe The title of one William Harris' spies and Promoters...If it be a dutie for all of your partie to crosse and contend with your Adversaries why doe they all Neglect their Dutie?...how can you Wash your Hands amongst your neighbours in the Bason Of Puritie and Christian Innocencie? It is

clear, that you beare up your selfe upon the Gentlenes and Patience of your Adversaries... for they have not feared the presence of any of William Harris's promoters, though no other good can be expected from their presence but Contention, Provocation; further Alienations, and catching hold of all Advantages, according to William Harris's his Machivilliam Maxime 'All Advantages angst Adversaries.'

"If you came as a Messenger from the other Partie with messages or Proposals for Peace and Accommodation, and leave Your Adversaries alone to Consult upon them and upon an Answer, what an Instrument and Angel of peace might be between them...how far is this from Christianitie, Yea from common prudence and Civilitie?"

"Lastly if my case were Yours and I were such a Companion, Councillor, and Conferderate of William Harris and such a Spie and Promoter of his Covetuous and ambitious ends so take notice of an cried out on by the Barbarians (Indians) for such Monstrous Stealing of their Countrey I know not how to escape that Thunderbolt Psalm, 50..." "Now I humbly beseech the most holy and Eternall God to...punish William Harris and you...and beg of him to heale our Breaches, and for his Names Sake to spring us Some Providences of Love and peace amongst us. Your unworthy neighbour, RW."²⁹

This appears clearly to be a one-sided vilification of the character of an obviously gifted and highly motivated young man. From another perspective, by carrying out the example set by his father to supplant the wilderness, John Junior clearly exemplified those familial traits that soon enlarged the extended family's ownership of much of Providence and northern Rhode Island. There is no denying that his dual personality traits of a driving ambition and thirst for land appears in others of the Whipple family, particularly in his younger brother Joseph and family, who by the early 1700s were much-admired owners of some of the town's most highly valued property.³⁰

From this perspective, the sons of Captain John Whipple became self-made men, not unlike many others in the English colonies who were determined to take advantage of every opportunity that increased their status and wealth. However, it was this very quality of acquisitiveness in John Junior, and his allies, that Roger Williams vilified in the above letters. Although the ultimate outcome (11 February 1712)³¹ of the lawsuits went against the Harris, Arnold, Olney, and Whipple family syndicate, a great deal of land still came into the possession of their descendants. In the case of the Whipple family, several descendants moved into the generally disputed areas of Cranston, Scituate, and Warwick, living there for several generations under such names as Rice, Carder, Arnold, Harris, Rhodes, and Whipple.³² In fairness, later historians note that Harris was concerned, with good reason, about the intent of Massachusetts men as well as syndicates of land speculators to take over much of the Narragansett and possibly end Rhode Island's existence as a separate colony. His motives were not entirely selfish. It should be noted that Williams himself became quite wealthy by selling land.³³ "Near the end of his life... Williams lamented the bitter land dispute and his own role in it."³⁴

The War of 1675-76

One event that caused a serious delay in the final disposition of the litigation was an Indian uprising during the years 1675/76. Though the conflict lasted barely 18 months, all but a handful of Providence's 300 to 400 inhabitants fled to Aquidneck Island for safety while much of their town burned to the ground. The colony had forbidden

servitude of Indians since 1674, but the incensed settlers were not willing to abide by that law so soon after the war. Hundreds were auctioned off as bondservants under the direction of a committee of five men: Roger Williams, Thomas Harris, Thomas Field, Thomas Angell, and John Whipple Junior. By early 1677 the committee, which now was composed of Arthur Fenner, William Hopkins, and John Whipple Junior, had concluded its work. “Wee whose names are here unto Subscribed having employed Arther Ffenner, William Hopkins, and John Whipple Junior to make Sale of a Company of Indians to us belonging as by Act of the Comittey doth Appeare, they having made Sale of the Same, and received a part of the pay for the Same, and having proportioned Each man his share of what they have received the which amovnted to Sixteene shillings and fower pence hafle peeny the which sayd svmm wee say wee have received, and Doe hereby fully Acquitt and disschareg the above named persons of the same as witness our hands this first day of January one thovsant, Six hvndred, Seventy and Seven.”³⁵ Whipples who received part of the proceeds were John Senior and his sons Samuel and Eleazer. Actually, the only Whipple brothers who appear never to have been mentioned in such awards in 1676-77 were William and David. Even the 12-year-old Jonathan was listed.³⁶

John Whipple Junior played an important role in preserving the town’s records. “By the time the good people of Providence had sold off their Indian prisoners, reinstated their house-hold goods so far as that was practicable, and settled down once more to a quiet life on the Towne Street...their first thought was for the preservation their ‘Town Books and Records (saved by Gods mercifull Providence from fire and water).’ Accordingly four men, who had held the position of town clerk (including John Junior), were appointed to ‘view and search the papers, what is wanting or Lost, and make report to the Towne.’ This was done in October 1677, and the records were in due course delivered to the then town clerk, Daniel Abbott.”³⁷

This transfer actually took place almost a year later. “We whose names are here under subscribed, being empowered by an order of this town as before said, have this 23rd day of August 1678 received of John Whipple Jr. the former town clerk, all the said books, papers, parchments, and writing herein before mentioned and particularized, which belong to the town. And do there of in the town’s behalf fully, clearly, and absolutely acquit and discharge the said John Whipple Jr. of and from all papers that concern this town. In witness whereof we do here unto set our hands this day and year above said. Signed, Roger Williams & Daniel Abbott.”³⁸

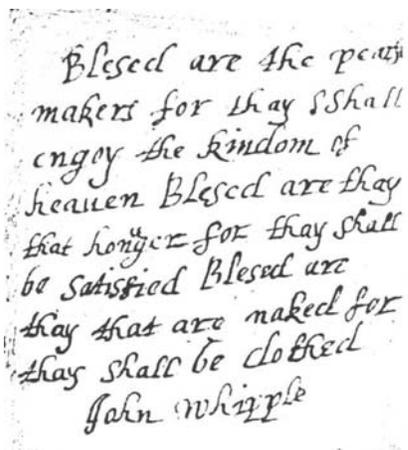
An Influential Entrepreneur

The distinction of being the first resident of Providence to receive a grant of land on the west side of Town Street next to the cove and river, for the purpose of constructing a warehouse and wharf, has historically been awarded to Pardon Tillinghast in the year 1680. However, John Junior received permission from the town a year earlier to erect such a structure “...adjoyneth to the south part of Ware howse lot formerly laid out to John Whipple ffather of the said Now John Whipple (deceased)...” See the 27 January 1703/04 entry below for details of the transaction. Although the descriptor “wharfe” was not specifically used, there would have been no use for a structure of that size, twice that of Tillinghast’s, unless commodities in significant amounts were being imported/exported for sale. As noted below, John’s warehouse was kept busy buying and selling for his

clients and those of others. He was listed as one of Providence's leading merchants during the decade of the 1680s.³⁹ He subsequently sold this property to his brother Benjamin, 6 March 1692/93.

In addition to owning the equivalent of a modern hotel/motel,⁴⁰ like his father before him, in the days when the holder of such a position was one of the most important public functionaries, John Junior was one of Providence's leading attorneys.⁴¹ In reality, the two professions were symbiotic: "A tavern keeper in these primitive days immediately radiated influence and power. His place of business was like a club center or exchange...a permanent parliament in perpetual session, and minute regulation of town affairs was conceived and worked up in these friendly debates. As the Assembly, Courts, Town, and council meetings always sat in central taverns, the landlord often became the oracle of his neighborhood. Sometimes chief of local militia and representative in the Assembly, he enjoyed prominence which in Massachusetts belonged to the Puritan minister."⁴²

It would seem that the profession of the law was similarly profitable, as evidenced in several references to John Junior's practice. At a time when newspapers were unheard of and back fence discussions carried the news of the day, scandal, slander, and gossip often filled the air and occasionally went on record. "On 27 August 1684, Samuel Bennett was obliged to retain John Whipple, Jr., an attorney, to defend him against the suit of Bridget Price. In September, Bridget declared that the said Bennett charged her with being a thief and a vagabond." Even far-away Boston furnished him considerable tort business, for a "Thomas Clarke in his pewtour's shop there, had an altercation with one Mary Brattle. He followed her to Providence where he arraigned her through the busy attorney Whipple"⁴³ In his role as an attorney, John Junior played a role in a later important occurrence in early town history. Joshua Verin was one of the five who came in the traditional canoe with The Reverend Roger Williams on the first recorded voyage in 1636. He received a home lot in the division and settled in Providence. However, he immediately became involved in a liberty of conscience conflict that forced him to return to Salem, Massachusetts. Years later, he addressed a request to the town council to maintain his status as one of the original proprietors and retain his property in Providence. Captain John Whipple and others were able to prevail in his favor in the ensuing adjudication. Subsequently, although an absentee owner, Verin was allowed to keep his land. "In 1674 he was represented by John Whipple Junior who held a power of attorney, he (Verin) having gone to Barbados to reside."⁴⁴



Blessed are the peacemakers for they shall enjoy the kingdom of heaven Blessed are they that hunger for they shall be satisfied Blessed are they that are naked for they shall be clothed John Whipple

The practice of the corporate side of the legal profession likewise appears to have been a profitable aspect of his busy schedule. Shortly before his death, John wrote to the town council on behalf of a client enquiring as to whether “rivers belonging to the town are common and free to sett up any mill or mills, or Contrary to law so to do.”⁴⁵ The General Assembly, in 1707, ruled that towns could determine the use of rivers, coves, etc., providing that they avoided abrogating property rights. “The Quakers usually confined their business to other Friends: at Providence John Whipple (Junior) acted for those in Boston, Bridgewater, Plymouth Colony, Rehoboth, and

Newport. He bought rum through Daniel Gould on Rhode Island, and in turn looked after forwarding a trunk full of goods Edward Shippen wanted delivered to Newport. Frequently, too, a correspondent in a distant place made ‘my good friend John Whipple’ his ‘Lawfull Attorney’ to collect money or goods or estates due; Stephen Paine of Rehoboth used Whipple to recover what was owed to him from the estate of Leonard Smith of Providence in 1670.⁴⁶ The above has led some to think that John Junior may have been a convert to the Society of Friends.⁴⁷

In 1672, John Junior and his brother-in-law, Thomas Olney Junior, were recipients of a letter from George Fox, the founder of that newly formed Christian sect, imploring the colony to continue to allow freedom of religion and speech. Fox had for two years been traveling in the colonies, and in that year spent the summer in Rhode Island. “Just before his departure he wrote a singular paper to Thomas Olney, jr. and John Whipple, jr., at Providence known as ‘George Fox’s instructions to his friends,’ which was answered with unseemly severity, the following year, by Olney, in a lengthy article entitled ‘Ambition Anatomised’.”⁴⁸ It has never entirely been explicated why the letter was addressed to them in particular, unless they held positions of authority or were able to promulgate its message in some way. John Junior was at the time serving in his third consecutive year as town clerk, and Thomas Olney Junior was the long-time minister of a Baptist Church in Providence, former town clerk, and town council member. It seems also, at least at that time, that John Junior was still a Baptist. The above is a portion of a document thought to have been written and signed by John Whipple (Junior).

John Whipple Junior in Early Town Records

In addition to the numerous times John Whipple Junior was elected to town and colony offices,⁴⁹ he appeared in Providence Town records on several other occasions. The following is a summary of a chronological listing as extracted from *The Early Records of the Town of Providence*, 21 Volumes (Providence: Snow & Farnham, 1892-1915). Individual entries are noted with the volume number and page.

2 May 1666

John Whipple Junior listed as a freeman. (XV:73)

27 October 1666

Neighbours I desire that you grant me Leave, for to comon my cattle, and cut wood for fireing, Timber for building and fencing upon your:common. John Whipple Junior (XV:113)

May 1669

To be payd unto John whiple Junior for attending at a gennerall Assembly (a deputy for the Towne of providence) at a Court of Election held in May in the yeare 1669, for 14 dayes...(XV:125)

29 July 1670

Recorded a deed, as town clerk, transferring ownership of William Arnold property to Henry Fowler (XV:131)

19 October 1670

John Whipple Junior and John Whipple Senior chosen to Serue upon a Grand Jury at a Generll:Curt of Tryalls to be held at newport...(XV:129)

27 October 1670

To the Towne my desire is that I may be Received a purchaser, John Whipple Junior (XV:130)

19 March 1671/72

John Whippull commissioned to collect certain monies for the absent Mr. Joseph Torrey (XV:133)

3 June 1671

John Whipple Junior, along with his father and brothers Samuel and Eleazer, were taxed. (XV:135)

3 June 1672

Ordered that the Towne Counsell shall receive from John Whipple Junior: and give him a ffull discharge for such wrightinges or Bookes as they receive of him...(XV:139)

16 October 1672

The Town of Providence paid John Whipple Jun. Over 5 £ in back wages for “runeing of a line in the yeare 1663; serveing as Towne Serjant in 1669; for attending a Deputy 1669; for attending a duputy in 1672 (XV:140)

7 January 1674

The town council voted & Granted vnto John Whipple Junr in the behofe of Joshua Veren...that the sayd John whipple may haue all such Lands as are dew to the said veren Layd out to him for the vse of the said veren...(IV:18)

12 April 1674

The town council voted that Joshua Veren hath no Right in this towne of prouidence and therfor denye John Whipple to draw a paper for the deuiding of any Land in the Behalf of the sayd Joshua Veren.(IV:34)

1 June 1674

John Whipple Jr. chosen to ade to the Generall officer to make vp the Towne Counsell (IV:7)

13 June 1674

John Whipple Junr witnessed a deed between William Carpenter and John and Joane Shelton.

24 May 1675

Granted vnto John ffield that he may Chang 5 acres of Land: and pay his Chang mony...voated that whereas John Whipple Junr prefered 50 shilings in the behalf of joshua Veren the towne haue voated that the towne Conclud that the said veren hath no Right to Land in this towne therefor Refuse to Except of said veren his mony. (IV:43)

1 June 1675

John Whipple:Jun and seven other men signed an agreement to mine for silver (XV:147)

X June 1675

John Whipple junior and Richard Arnold Chosen survaiores to Layout Land on the East side of the seauen mile Line. (IV:52)

15 August 1676

Five men including John Whipple Junior were appointed to a committee to decide the rules for dividing out Indian slaves (XV:152)

18 December 1676

Stepen Payne made John Whipple his lawfull attorney. (XV:159)

14 January - 25 December, 1678

John Whipple, Jr., performed eight marriages. (IX:188-9)

6 August 1679

Rebekkah and John Whipple Junior signed an agreement with Alexander Bolkcom to lease the land of her former husband John Scott, deceased. The lease was to end when her son, Silvanus Scott, reached the age of 21 years. (XV:194-95)

6 June 1680

To the town whereas there is many weighty matters which Conserne ye Counsell, and in the multitude of Counsell there may be safety, I do desire ye Towne would be pleased to add to ye Counsell two person more, which may be so added by Election... that we may have as large an Number as any other Towne in ye Colony. Signed, Your ffriend, Joh: Whipple: Jun

16 June 1680

John Whipple Jun taxed for himself and the orphans of John Scott (XV:208)

14 October 1680

Whereas my husband is by a providence now a Captive in Turkey...do hereby appoint John Whipple of Providence (jun) my true & Lawfull Atturney...Susan Harris (XV:215)

17 December 1680

Jonathan Whipple and John Whipple Junior witnessed the sale of a horse to William Herndon (XV:217)

21 January 1681

In his Majestys name Charles ye Second Ectt: to require you [John Whipple as sergeant] to arrest ye bodey of one sephor stanly...(XV :220)

7 September 1681

...I Walter Rhodes of prouidence...doo atherise my wel.belued firend John Whipple Junior to bee my Lawfull Aturney...(XV:233)

7 October 1681

Edward Bennett and Thomas ffenner ki[] a woulfe ...and Delivered [] according to order of this Towne...John Whipple Clerke (IX:200)

8 November 1681

...Joseph Williames Did take up a stray mare upon ye Eight day of November: 1681, of a Browne Couler and Doct, with a starr in her forehead, and made proclamation of ye same according to law. Entered upon record ye Day and ye year before, me John Whipple Clerke. (IX:195)

1 December 1681

That Thomas patey of providence Did take uup a Stray Beast...being a steere, and as he judgeth about a yeare old ...John Whipple, Clerke

8 February 1682

This discharge on ye other side was Delivered to yr Towne in ye face of the Towne meeting febrvary the eight: 1682: As Attest John Whipple junr Clerke (XVII:10)

1 July 1682

Stephen Sabeere of ye Towne of Newport in ye Collony afosd or his ordr to receive of ye Generall Treasurer Weston Clark forty shillings...Wittnes us John Whipple junr; Edward Smith (XVII:7)

28 January 1683/4

My request is whereas there is an order formerly made in this towne; of a Grant of a purchase right of land to be layd out n this Towne for ye use and Benniffitt of a Schoole; which hath nott bene yet done, my Humble request is that the same may be fulfilled or accomplished according to the tenour of the sayd order, Jon Whipple Junr (XVII:27)

April 1683

Benjamin Whipple brought the head of a wolf to John Whipple, Clerke, for recording. (IV:56)

April 1683

John Haukins brought the head of a wolf to John Whipple, Clerke, for recording. (IV:57)

27 April 1683

Honord Gentelmen, wee humbly Conceive: ye: it is in the power of our Towne, to Regulate all such things, as ar Amiss in our towne...And whereas there are Divers persons, (to will Indians) Come into our Towneshipp: And doe both hunt, and ffish, without any Liberty of our Towne, the which is Contrary to a knowne Law of our Towne made unpon Matture Consideration, and Whereas wee judge, or at least are willing to Alow all such Indians as have served with ye English in our Towneshipp, here to Abide.

And have ye same priveledgs in them Respects with uss, But not thereby to harbore any others with them, to Infringe our Rights, Therefore pray of ye Towne a full order to ye Contratrary, or elce wee must provide other ways for ours, and the Colloney's peace...Your Loueing: Neighbors: and Townes Men: Joseph Jenckes, Edward Smith, John Whipple Junr, Eleazer Whipple, and Samuel wilkeson. (XVII:19)

May 1683

James Matuson brought the head of a wolf to John Whipple, Clerke, for recording. (IV:57)

10 June 1683

Attest John Whipple: Junr: Clerke of ye Towne of Providence (XVII:20)

31 July 1683

Whereas at or Towne Meeting July: ye: 27th: 1683: It was ordered by sayd Towne that I should receive of John Whipple junr late Towne Clerke all such books, records, writeings, and papors what soe Euer: as belong to ye Towne now in ye hands of ye sayd John Whipple: And Deliver them to the now Towne Clerke Thomas Olney: and Whereas the sayd John Whipple having this last day of July 1683: Delivered up all such Books, Records, writetings, papors and parchments... (XVII:22)

27 January 1684

To ye Towne mett Jan: ye: 27th 1684 whereas there was at ye last Towne meetiing an order for any receiveing: ye: 25: rate: these are to signifie to ye Towne now mett, That upon my further Consideration: see Causse fully to De Cline the same: and leave it to some other. Yors to serve: Jon Whipple jun:10 (XVII:25)

20 June 1684

The Depotion of John Whipple Junr of providence...Aged forty fower yeares or thereabouts and David Whipple, of sayd Towne & Collony aforesayd, Aged twenty nine years or thereabouts...That upon ye first day of June, one Thousand Six hundred and Eighty fower: these Deponants Saw and heard Thomas Tery of ffretowne in his majestys Collony of new plymouth at The hovse of Alixander Bolkom in providence there tender the Delivery of a deed signed by Jabesh Cotterell, to Tho King, and Samuel Thrashar...(XVII:36-7)

27 August 1684

Knowe all men by these presents that I Samuell Bennett, senr, nowe Liueing in este Greenwich...appoynte my well beloued and trustye ffreind John Whipple Junier of providence in sd Collonye, my lawefull atturnye...(XVII:40)

September, 1684

Court of Tryalls held at Newport...Whereas by Bridgett price, Single woman, plaintiff inhabeting at East Green witch in ye kings province, an Action of slander & Defamation was Comenct against Samuell Benjett, John Whipple, Journ Attorney (XVII:42)

29 October 1684

Rate levied upon ye inhabetants of ye Towne of Providence...John Whipple junr:
00-05-08 (XVII:47)

24 November 1684

The Depotion of John Whipple of ye Towne of providence Aged forty five years: testifieth as followeth: That upon ye twenty fowerth day of November: 1684 being in ye shopp of Thomas Clarke: /peutour/ in boston where came in to sayd shopp: one called Mary Brattle, and Demanded of sayd Clarke ye key of a house of office and ye sayd Clarke Denied to Deliver it, to sayd Brattle, whereupon sayd mary Brattle gave sayd Clarke very Taunting speeches: where upon sayd Clarke called sayd Brattle prateing hossey: where upon sayd Brattle called sayd Clarke Beggars Bratt, and Cheate: and sayd she'd kept a better man to wipe her shoes, the sayd Clarke speaking very mildly and patiently all the while: she alsoe Called ye sayd Clarke Rascal, the ye sayd Clarke bid her gett out of his shopp for yov are a pratteing hossey for you had need to have had a hundred pound Bestooed upon you at a boardeing Scoole: to learn manner & breeding: then shee sayd Brattle called sayd Clarke Rouge and soe went out of ye shopp: This this Deponant, sayth is truth: and further sayth nott. Jon Whipple testimony abovte Tho:Clarke (XVII:53-4)

27 January 1685/6

Wheras there was an order for a rate by ye Collony and Levie of ye same by ye Towne, out of which sd rate Eliaz whipple: and Jon Wilkenson was to have tenn pounds pr mann, ye which sd rate was to have bene payd, in march last past...was Twelve months, ye which is not yet Done nor any part of...These are to signify to ye Towne mett that the abovesayd Eliazur Whipple, and John Wilkenso or Either of them will receive Each of thaire shaires therein...Yors John Whipple (XVII:70)

27 April 1685

I desire yyt yov wovld Grant mee liberty as others have had, that I may have ye bounds of ye six Acres of land belonging to the heires of John Throckmorton Deceased, revised by ye Towne surveior or sorveiors: paying ye Charge:: Yoers John Whipple in: behalfe of John Throckmorton and them Conserved: (XVII:58)

3 August 1685

Lickewise I doe in his maijesties naime, warne you, that you Cause ye freemen of yor towne to meet together, And in yor said towne meeting to Chuse so many Able discreet men of ye towne, to be yor deputies...Att ye house of mr John whiple. (XVII: 62)

3 November 1685

Neighbors My Request is that you would Consider ye Townes bennefit in stating of som Comon Continually so to remaine & also to Confirme...Jo:Whipple jr(XVII:64)

27 January 1686/7

I desire to know if it may be, The Bounds of ye Towne of providence southerly, pautuxett Right Excepted, that I may know how much money to pay, and how much for a Towne Right, to defray ye Charge, to Answer if need Require, or make out before his Excelency sir: Edmund Andros what if ye Townes Claime, and I shall pay my Dve, Jon Whipple (XVII:77)

31 May 1687

As allso you Thomas olney John whiple as grand Jury men...(XVII:89)

8 July 1687

I doe Authorise & appoint mr John Whipple to Receive the whole Excise of all sortes of Drinke that shall be sould within the Towneshipp of prouidence by Retaile...(XVII:90)

16 July 1687

John Whipple is admitted allowed & lycenced...To keepe a Comon Ale house & victualling house & Entertainemt for Lodgers & travilers, & horsemeate & for retaileing of wine Brandy Rum beare or Ale; or any other sort of strong drinke whatsoever: By law to bee retailed: For the space of one whole yeare...To the best of his power shall: not suffer: or allow any misrule or disorder to bee...(XVII:91)

29 August 1687

There is a warrant Come for the Callinge of a Towne Meeting...at ye hovse of Jon Whipple. In order to the leaving of a rate upon ye Inhabetance, for ye support of his majestys Government (XVII:97)

1 September 1687

A List of Names of those Rated in Providence...Jon Whipple 0-07-06 (XVII:102)

20 October 1687

John Whipple & William Turpin ...haue bin thought fit ...to keepe ordinary or houses of Entertainement....all proceedings made or intended to bee made against them on that account Doe cease at wch Cort they may apply for renewall of their seuerall Lycences...(XVII:105)

31 October 1687

Rate made...for ye payeing of Joseph woodward for takeing and bringing up ye Child of Thomas Waters...John Whipple 00-03-09..By us Tho:Olney; John Whipple, William hawkings (XVII:106, 111-12)

13 December 1687

Doe appoint you, the said John Whipple, to keepe a Publicke house of Entertainement: in the aforesaid: Towne: At the house where you now dwell: & not elsewhere; For victualling Lodging & Entertaineing of strangers & travilers; Both for people & horses; & for what other people the Law allows Entertainement for; The which shallbee for the space of one yeare next...said Towne of Providence Lycence & Liberty to

victuall Lodge and sell out drinke by Retaile Either beer ale wine or Rum or any other sort of strong drink whatsoever...(XVII:113-14)

6 March 1688

Wee whose Names are here Vnderwritten his majesties Justice of the Peace of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations Sitting in Generall Quarter sessions in Rochester...Lycence Admitt and allow John Whipple of Providence a victualler to Keep A common Ale house ordinary or Victaling house for one whole year next ensueing Provided that the said John Whipple doe not suffer any vnlawfull Games to be vsed in his Said House butt doe vse and maintaine Good Order and Rule within the same...(XVII:115-16)

Samrell whipell Constabell or Ephram Pierce constabells...are required in his majesties name to atiche the body..of Nicholas brown and bring him befor me ...to ansr the Complent of John whippell in ane[] att not exciding fowrttie shillings for so doing you [] shall be your warrant...(XVII: 120)

August 1688

A List of Names of those who were Rated in Providence to a Country Rate...John Whipple 0-5-0

3 March 1690

John Whipple junr witnessed a deed of sale between Joseph Smith and John Keene (IV:106)

27 May 1690

You ar her by in their Majstis names Requiered to giue timly notis vn to all the free inhabitantes of this towne to meet to gether at the dwelling house of Mr John Whippes at nine of the Cloke in the morning ...to make Chois of Constabelles and town Counsell men and all other towne ofisers...(XVII:133)

4 July 1691

ReQuiar you to atache ye bodey & for want thereof the goods of John Boorman Some time Resadent...Giuen vnder my hand this 4th day of July 1691 at ye house of John Whippell...Stephen Arnold, assistant (XVII:136)

21 September 1691

Requiered to atache the body of John haiden and take bond Retornabell aCordinge to law...at a Coourte of maiestratts helld in prouideince ...at the house of Mr John Whippels(XVII:139)

16 December 1691

Whar as theris Complaint made of on william jaratt that is Com in to this towne of prouidence with his famely with out the aprabation of said towne thes ar therefore in thair majs names to Requier you John whippele jurr towne sargant to giue notis and

Requier all the Councell men of saide towne...to meet to gether at the hous of mr John whippeles the twenty first day of this Instant december...(XVII:141)

6 March 1692

Whereas there is one william Ashley who formerly dwelt at the town of wells...haveing Removed himselfe & his family into this towne of Providence, where he hath been Entertained by Abraham Hardin in his house. ..he then proposed to ye towne for admittance, the towne haveing this day Considered his bill & Considering the Capacitye as the said Ashely is in have by this preasant act voated & declared that they doe not grant the said Ashley into our sd towne neither doe they take any speede to Remoove him out of the towne, But in Case the sd Ashley doe fall to eant or be chargeable, then je shall be Relieved by him or them whome ye law detirmine shall Relieve Poore people...John Whipple Protest against ye abovesd Voate (IX:3)

6 March 1692

Know yee that the sd John Whipple for & in Consideration of a valuable sum of silver money in hand already Well & truely payd unto him by Benjamin Whipple (his brother)...It beareing the denomination of a Waare house lott...(IV:163-5)

5 June 1693

Ordered that Dan: Williams, Nath Mawrey & Silas Carpentr: who are Chosen Constables be by the Majestrats Summonsed in to Come before the town meeting by adjornment at ye house of Jon Whipple on fryday ye 16th instant to give their Engagemt to their office (XI:5)

10 October 1693

Voated that for this year untill next Towne Election the Councill shall meete upon the second Tuesday in Each month: about 10 of ye Clock in ye day at Jon Whipples house (X:11)

22 May 1694

John Whipple witnessed a deed between Thomas Greene of Warwick and Robert Westgate of Providence (IV:158-9)

September 1695

I Present & indict Joseph Latham, Robert Kilton, William Harris, Richard Harris, Eliezer Whiple junr., Samuell Bartlet, & Cornelius Walling, all of the Towne of Providence...for the Comiting of an outrage at the house of John Whipple of said Providence upon the Eleventh of September in the yeare 1695 in the Night time, by cutting a Hatt, & a Shoo, & a paire of Stockins belonging to one Joseph Bugben of Woodstock, who that night lodged at the house of the said John Whipple, which act of theirs is Contrarey to the peace of our Sovereigne Lord the King, & against his Crowne & Dignity. John Whipple. (XVII:156)

8 October 1695

I William haris abousaid do make my parsonall aperance att he next Courtt of goall deliury to be held att newportt...for that thar is strong suspition that I did vpon the Eleunth of septembar: 1695 latt in the hoous of mr John whipples Comitt an out Radg by Cutting a hatte and a shoo: and a pair of stokings of on Joseph bugbues...(XVII:158)

27 January 1696/7

Joseph Whipple hath desired of the Towne that they would Grant him a small pece of land lieing on the north side of his lot where his now dwelling is...southwestern corner of the said Joseph Whipple's land next to John Whipple's land...(XI:30)

17 April 1699

I, Alexander Bryan of Milford in ye Colloney of Conecticut for & in Consideration of ye sum of fifty pounds in silver mony Received of Mr John Whipple...all ye lands to Mr John Throgmorton in Providence...(IV: 232)

18 November 1699

John Whipple junior and Tho: Olney senr witnessed a document executed by William Hawkins, setting free a Negro man named Jack, whom he had purchased from William Mackollin in 1695. (IV:72)

27 January 1700

The town of prouidence to met at the house of John Whipples...(XVII:178)

28 May 1705 referring to a 1674 action

Samuell Whipple of providence being of full age testifieth & saith that his Brother John Whipple he vnderstood had A Letter of Aturny from Joshua Verin to Challenge his deponent Asked Richarde Scott of sd towne whether he had bought all sd Verins Rights in Comon sd scott answered that he had bought his home Lote & his shere of salt medoe & farder this deponaant saith that sad scott said that he though he had bought allsd Verins Right in providenc but vpon search of his deed he found he had bought no more than his hows Lote & his medoe & Clamed no more than his deed mentioned...(XVII:206)

John Whipple Junior, Esq., died 15 December 1700, and was most likely buried next to his first wife in a family burial plot on their household lot on Town Street. Whether his remains were subsequently moved, like his parents, to the town's common burial ground has never been shown. He and his wives are not listed in the records, which began in 1848, of the North Burial Ground. "Existing gravestones...mark only 18 burials here by 1725...There undoubtedly were unmarked burials, but without records we have no way of knowing how many. An educated guess would be that ten percent of the burials were marked with gravestones. This would indicate that there were 180 or more by 1725."⁵⁰ It is known that the majority of reinterments did not occur until toward the middle of the 1700s; consequently, there is almost near certainty that John Junior's remains lie near his parents (since their homes were next to each other, likely shared a common burial plot, and bodies thus removed at the same time) and brothers, Joseph and Samuel, somewhere in Sections A or B of the most ancient part of the cemetery. "John

Whipple was licensed to keep an ordinary. His south windows looked down upon the 'Whipple burying ground' in the adjoining field."⁵¹

John Whipple III

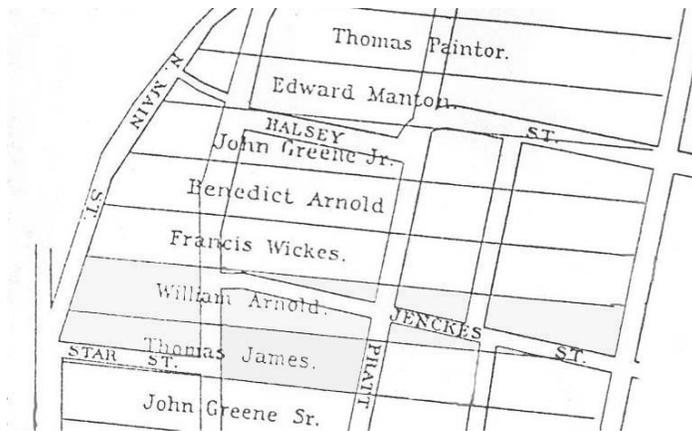
At the meeting of the Providence Town Council, 7 January 1701, "Rebeckah Whipple widow of the deceased John Whipple presented unto the Council a paper signed by John Whipple & sealed...as witnessed by ffoure pesons (viz)..." One of the witnesses was Joseph Whipple, his brother. After subsequent reading of the will, "John Whipple the son, & heir apparent...hath this day made objections against the said will by...reason that it is an Illegall instrument...he having Rendred [his] reasons for the same to the council." The Town Council took depositions and heard testimony on February 11, and March 11 and 12. Finally, on April 8, it ruled the proffered will to be bogus and consequently invalid. The ruling was based on the reasoning the John Junior, being blind, did not know the actual contents of the will, he apparently having been read a variant version after the fact. When asked by four witnesses, at a later date, whether the will was his actual intent it not having been read or heard by them either, John Junior replied affirmatively. Thus neither the deceased nor the witnesses had read the piece of paper presented to the Council on 7 January. In addition to this, two individuals testified that John Junior had told them personally that it was not his will to disinherit his son, but being blind, "he must doe as others (his wife and daughters?) have him doe..." When asked directly if he wanted to disinherit his son, "John Whipple answered no, no that is not my desire..."⁵²

By the date of the next town council session, 22 April, all parties to the litigation had resolved their differences: "Differences have happened among relatives of deceased-now all considering that to bring it to law would be greatly troublesome to all parties, and great charge, and would cause animosities of spirit and alienation of affection-an agreement was made. To John Whipple, the homestall, dwelling house, barn, and certain lands. To Mary Carder, Elnathan Rice, Deliverance Whipple and Dorothy Rhodes, certain land. Movable estate to go one-third to widow, and the rest in five parts to five children..."⁵³ John III also inherited seven acres from his grandfather Thomas Olney at this time.

As part of the "certain land" above, John III apparently owned his father's property in the Louquisett meadows. John III sold part of this to his uncle Eleazer Whipple: "...I give (to my son Job) 120 acres in the district of Louquisset Woods and from part of the land bought from my cousin (nephew) John Whipple."⁵⁴

By virtue of the agreement above, John III inherited the property, originally deeded to his father in 1663, seen below.⁵⁵ He in turn sold the land to his uncle Colonel Joseph Whipple in 1705.⁵⁶ The remainder of the original Captain John Whipple property, extending from the lot (each being about 125 feet in width) of Francis Wickes northward to that of John Green Junior, had been willed to Colonel Whipple in 1685, who in turn willed it to his son John in 1746. "Beyond Scot, along nearly the whole east side of the present 'Constitution Hill' there was scarcely a house. The steep hill-side behind it did not invite purchasers. In 1659, came John Whipple, from Massachusetts. He purchased nearly the whole tract eastward of that part of the Town street."⁵⁷ The only street at the time was Main Street, or "Towne Streete," as it was then called. In the year 1798, this

entire area from Star Street northward was still owned by John Whipple, S. Whipple, J. Whipple, and Joseph Whipple.⁵⁸ Note that the additional streets shown in the drawing below were constructed years later.



It is a conundrum why John III's sisters and stepmother would go to such lengths to have him disinherited. He does not appear in town records until late. He apparently was not living in Providence as of 15 April 1687. At that time, the village drew up a list of 27 men who were fit to serve in the militia. John III was not listed, although his father, seven uncles, and two cousins

were.⁵⁹ The cousins were Samuel Junior and Thomas, sons of Samuel, and were yet teenagers, while he was 21 years of age. On at least one occasion, seven months before his father's death, John III characterized himself, at age 34, as destitute. In response to a request, he was answered, "In Consideration of the Condition of the said John Whipple that he is destitute of land & in want of land to improve for a lively hood the Towne doe grant the said John Whipple Tenn Acres of land."⁶⁰

What character flaws could have led to such a fiscal state? Records show that immediately following the death of his father, he attempted to confiscate the property of his deceased uncle Benjamin Whipple, leaving his cousins, who were yet children, and their mother destitute.⁶¹ Not only this, due to an apparent flaw in Captain John's 1682 will, the inherited properties of three other of his uncles were challenged as well. Uncharitably, this forced them, in 1708, to buy off John III's claims for an undisclosed sum of money: "...And lest that any inconveniency or Trouble Should at any time arise by ye Meanes of any PerSon or PerSons Whatsoever Making Claime to any of the lands or Said house in Said Will Given and DeviSed unto any of ye abouve Named PerSons through any apprehension or Conjecture of any defect in Said Will, as they May, SuppoSe for want of Words or formality any Wayes; ffor the prevention therof, & the ye Said lands and HouSe by the Said Will...Be it knowne unto all PerSons to whome thsE presents Shall Come That I John Whipple Now of the Towne of Providence...son of John Whipple & Mary his Wife, formerly of Sd Providence but now deceased. My ffather the Said John Whipple being Eldest son to John Whipple the above Sd TeStator; ffor. & in ConSideration of a Competent Sum of Money in hand to me Well & truly paid by ye above JoSeph Whipple, Samuell Whipple, & ye Heirs of the Sd Benjamin Whipple, & Jonathan Whipple, all of Sd Providence, the Receipt whereof I doe owne & acknowledge; have RemiSed, ReleaSed, RelinquiShed, & forever quitt claimed.. .to their full & ReaSeable PoSseSsion & being..."⁶² That he makes a pointed reference to the fact that he was "now of the town of Providence" seems to indicate that he had resided somewhere else prior to receiving the ten acres described above. He appears to have returned to his childhood home just in time to claim an immense inheritance.

The controversy over the birth of his (or his wife's) first son sheds an added degree of clarity as to the effects of John III's behavior on others. Though it is speculative, he could have lived a significant part of his adult life in another colony until at least the mid 1690s. As seen, he was not listed in Providence military records of 1687, and in December of 1688 his wife gave birth to a child in Taunton, Massachusetts. This child was born approximately one month after his marriage to Lydia Hoare, 9 November 1688. "In volume 44 of the *American Genealogist* appears an article entitled, Job Whipple of Providence, RI, by H. Minot Pitman, FASG of Bronkville, NY. The gist of the story is that Job Whipple was born prior to the marriage of his purported father, John Whipple and his mother, Lydia Hoar. Mr. Pittman says Job was born in Taunton, probably 25 December 1688...oddly there is no record in Taunton for the birth of a Job Hoar or Whipple. The vital records of Providence, giving the dates of birth and marriage for Job Whipple were not entered in the book (Vol.1 p.11) until the month of November 1719. The entry was probably made from information given by Job himself to the clerk and reads: 'Job Whipple, the son of John Whipple of Providence' ... The facts are further supported by an indenture of apprenticeship to be found in the rebound volume now known as, 'Third Town Book B,' made between Job Liddeason (Lydia's son) John Whipple, Jr. and Lydia his wife, all of Providence on the one party and John Sayles of Providence... This shows that at the time Job had not taken the Whipple name. As apprenticeships usually began at about the age of 7 years and lasted until the age of 21 years, Job was probably born 25 December 1688."⁶³

Could John III's relatives have been disenthralled at this treatment of his wife and son, and other such aberrant behavior? Due to cultural strictures of the time, he likely would not have married Lydia had the unborn child not been his. It is difficult to understand why he, if he had loved and respected his wife, would yet have allowed her child to live through life bearing the stigma of being considered a bastard, and she even worse. Such would have hurt a great many people and caused much embarrassment to his father and sisters.

Unquestionably, this treatment of their daughter and grandson would have been an egregious affront to the Hoare family. Lydia was the daughter of Ensign Hezekiah Hoare, Esq., one of the original purchasers of Taunton, Massachusetts, who had served under Captain Miles Standish in the Dutch wars. They were the politically prominent and wealthy part owners of the first iron works in the colonies. The family lived on "Hoare's Lane" in Taunton. It traced its ancestry to 1093 England and its founding ancestor, Sir William Le Hoar. The castle and estate of Pole Hoar had ever since remained the property of the family of Hezekiah's cousin, Sir Philip Hoar.⁶⁴ The Hoare family likely maintained at best a rather strained relationship with the John Whipples, as would the families of his uncles, and his own sisters. His was not the first instance in which the only son of a rich and powerful father was unable to measure up to familial expectations.

John Whipple III appeared in Providence Township records on several other occasions. The following is a chronological listing of a summary of these taken from *The Early Records of the Town of Providence, 21 Volumes*, (Providence: Snow & Farnham, 1892-1915). Individual entries are noted with the volume number and page.

Note that there were at least four adult John Whipples living in Providence in the early to mid 1700s. In the year 1700, John III was 34 years old; his son was eight. John III's cousin, Captain John Whipple, known as the "bonesetter," and a Justice of the

Peace, the oldest son of Joseph, was 15 years old. John Whipple of North Providence, son of Benjamin, had just been born. Town records only infrequently clearly differentiate them. Numerous entries merely state that an indeterminate "John Whipple" served as a jurymen or committeeman, and such. Consequently, the authors have attempted to make discriminations based on known historical data and particularity of circumstances at the time.

It is assumed that until the year 1705/06, the year that John son of Joseph became of age, entries refer to John III, particularly in the matter of town council meetings at his house/tavern. It is apparent that John III took over ownership, and the council continued to meet in the same location as it had during the late 1690s. Entries that mention the office of Justice of the Peace, or sea-faring commerce, as well as his father, siblings, and in-laws, were assigned to John, son of Joseph. John, son of Benjamin, in the few cases he is mentioned, appears in connection with locations in North Providence and his sibling and in-laws. We have not been able to locate any John IV entries at this time.

30 March 1696

Indenture of Job Lideasson by John Whipple (IV:156-58)

27 April 1700

Whereas John Whipple hath desired if the Towne that they would accomodate him with a percell of land lieing under the Southeasterne part of the hill Called the Wine mill hill to the quantetye of about Tenn acres, In Consederation of the Condition of the said John Whipple he is destitute of land & in want of land to improve for a livelihood the Towne doe grant unto the said John Whipple Tenn acres of land (XI:55)

27 July 1702

...And the said three persons (Tho:ffield senr; Elisha Arnold, and Tho:Olney senr) being desireous to have the knowledge of what Each mans Estate is that so they may make as Equall a levie as may be, Doe hereby give Notice to all the inhabitants of this Towne to bring in writeing, a true, full,& Exact account...to the sd three men at the hous of John Whipple (XVII:180-81)

27 January 1703/04

Whereas there was some time about the yeare 1689 a lot of land Called a waare howse lot laid out being forty foote square unto the then John Whipple, & in scituate lieing & being in the Towne of Providence, on the west side of the highway, or Towwne streete over against the dwelling house of sd John Whipple...the which sd was laid out & Rattified in the aforementioned Place, where, by the surveur laid out; the Time afore specified, laid out by me Tho:Olney Surveior.

Whereas at a Towne Quarterly meeteing ye January 27th: 1703/04 the Towne of Providence upon some Consideration did allow unto the now John Whipple so much land in sd Providence Towne as would make forty foote square, if laid out square; The which sd land some few dayes after the grant, Was by the Towne Surveior laid out unto the now John Whipple...adjoyneeth to the south part of a Waare howse lot formeely laid out to John Whipple ffather of said Now John Whipple (deceased)...(IV:172)

21 March 1703

John Whipple witnessed a deed between Phebe Ffenner and Gideon Cruffurd. (IV:172).

26 March 1703

All the purchasers and proprietors of the Lands on the west side of the seven Mile Lign to meet to Geether Att the hous of John Whipple in this Town of providence on tusday the third day of Aperil 1705 by teen of the Clock In the morning then and there to rescue An Count of there Commitinars or trustees implied by said propieters to treet with the Gentlemen of warwick Concerning the souharn Lign of our plantation (XVII:203)

12 July 1703

...we giue notice to all ye free men in the township of providence to meete together on the 27th of this instant july at the hows of John whipples (XVII:185)

12 January 1704

...there is a great need for the building & Erecting a bridge ouer providence River (subscribers) John Whipple. (XVII:198)

6 April 1704

To all People to whome this Deede of sale shall come...know yee that I the said John Whipple for and in consideration of the sum of three pounds in silver Money, in hand already well& truly paid unto Me by Jonathan Whipple...a small Grassey Island, Containeing by Estemation about one acre...in the Northerne part of the salt water harbour...(IV:58-62)

17 May 1704

Samuel Williams, mariner, of Salem, Essex County, Mass. Bay, sold to John Whipple (Innkeeper): for twelve pounds, all the rights of lands formerly belonging to Joshua Verin, except the house lot of about 5 acres, and one share of meadow, which is salt marsh of about three acres lying along the south side of the Wanasquatucket. All other lands which belonged to Joshua Verin, uplands, meadows, groves, coppes, all Right in Common, to John Whipple. They were given to Samuel Williams by deed of gift from Joshua Verin. (XIV:276-78)

4 July 1704

...to Arest the body of Benjamin Dayly...and him in ssafe Custety to keep vnteel hee put in baiel...to make his persoanall Aperance before A Court of Majestrats held for her Majestie Att the hous of John Whipple... (XVII:189)

14 July 1704

...wee see Caues to Ajoyrne this Court Vntll the 25th of this instant at the hows of john whipples...(XVII:193)

22 July 1704

...Required to arrest the body of Jacob Clarke of Providence ...& him in safe Custody keep until he give in bind before the magistrates of sd town on the twenty fifth of instant July at the house of John Whipples...(XVII:179)

2 October 1704

David Sheppey, junr; of this Towne of Providence gave notice that he had taken up a stray Mare...Aprised Jon;Whipple & James Walling at 1 lb, 16 s (IX:185)

27 April 1705

...to be a town meeting at the house of John Whipple (XVII:204)

9 June 1705

The Towne council of Providence is warned to meete to Gether Att the house of John Whipple on Tuesday of this instant June by ten of the Clock (XVII:207)

21 July 1705

John Whipple (Ordinary keeper) sold to Joseph Whipple: for eight pounds thirty and eight, my dwellinghouse and all my outhousing, together with all my lands adjoining which are standing in Providence in the row of houselots lying on the east side of the salt water harbor (XX:171-72)

4 October 1705

To Richard Waterman Henry Harris & Joseph Mory Constables for the Towne of Providence with his Majests Colony of Rhode Island & ct Greeting. These are to Require you in his Majests Ann Quene of England &ct to go persons whose names are in ye Rate bill or list which I have herewith sent you & Demand of Each person the sum of money that is set to there Respectiue names... and if any Person Refuse or neglect to pay his or there proportion of sd Rate when demanded then you are here by Empowered & Required to detan on ye Estates of such Person...John Whipple & ye Estate of Deliuereance Arnold, & Dortihy Rhoads 00-11-06. (XVII:212)

24 December 1707

John Whipple (Tavernkeeper) sold to Joseph Whipple: for seventy and eight pounds and fourteen shillings and nine pence, 164 acres on the northern side of the Wanasquatucket and about five miles northwest from the salt water harbor in Providence (original right of Joshua Verin) and about a ninety one acres on the western or southern side of the Wanasquatucket and about four miles WNW from the salt water harbor (original right of John Throckmorton and Joshua Verin) (XX:235-36)

23 August 1708

John Whipple, son of John Whipple junr., & Mary his wife, was borne at Providence upon the 2nd day of October, it being the 3th day of ye weeke, & in ye year 1666. Copied out of Providence Records August 23, 1708. Tho: Olney, Clerk. Ffor John Whipple (XVII:242-43)

27 May 1709

John Whipple sold to Frelove Crawford: for 8 pounds, 5 shillings, John Whipple gave to Frelove Crawford full right of Common, or undivided lands, on the eastern side of the Seven Mile line in Providence, originally the right of Joshua Verin (deceased), with timber, wood, stones, herbage, grass, water, and watercourses, mine, mineral. Providence Land Evidence, Book 2:135, City Hall-Division of Archives and History Providence, Rhode Island.

September 1709

The Declaration and Complaint of Roger Burlingame Junr Of the town of Providence in the colony And Above said husbandman Against John Whipple of the town and Colony above said Now a Late Vintner in an Action of Debt by one Bond obsisatoriey as writ Beararing Date 18 Day of May in the Eight Year of hes Madests Reign Anno Domin: 1709 Dept and Dammage Six Pounds Currant Silver Money at Eight Shillings per ounce. Now the Plaintiff Complaineth that the Above named Dfendant Did on the nineteenth Day of march 1797/98 isgne seal and Diliver To the Plaintiff one obligation for the full and Just sum of Six Pounds of Currant Silver money of new England at fifteen penny weight with Condition their Vuder written to Pay or Caus to be the Platiff the Sum of three Pounds of like money on or before the fistr Day of Nouevember...the Plaintiff in fs't saith that the Deffendant hath wholly neglected or Refuse to Pay the Above said three pounds. Although often Requested therunto and Doth still neglect or Refuse to Pay the same whith foreseth the Plaintiff to Bring this his Action of Debt for the Resouery of the Whole obligaitn as Justly forfeited. And Prays this Honred Court and Gentlmen of the Jurey for Justice and relief in the Case...(XVII:268)

22 March 1709/10

...Court of Magestrats to be held at ye Hous of John Whipple...(XVII:268)

7 August 1710

At a Councill metting called by Warrant, Granted unto John Whipple liberty to keepe a publike house of Entertainment for entertaineing of People & Retaleing of drinke; but by license. (X:113)

15 December 1711

John Whipple, son of John Whipple, gave notice that he had taken up a stray hors of Colour white Eare marked, with a halfe penny Cut out of ye left Eare (IX:171)

24 June 1714

John Whipple, son of ye deceased Jon Whipple junr; Gave Notice that hee had taken up a stray horse of Colour, a bay a Gelding Branded in the off buttock...the hinder feete white at the Edge of ye hoofe, no Eare marke (IX:165)

27 January 1723/24

...The verdict of this Jury is that the said Joseah owen was Killed Accidently by meanes of Josiah owen seniour his Carrte Whele Runing ouer his head...Witness our hands...John Whipple, John Whipple Junr. [and twelve other men] (IX:41-2)

In addition to Job, John Whipple III and Lydia Hoare had nine other children, including John IV and Hezekiah. Hezekiah was born 17 February 1701 in Providence and there married Katherine Olney 14 July 1723. Katherine's maternal great grandfather was The Reverend Roger Williams through his daughter Mary. Also, Saylesville, Rhode Island was named for her mother's father, John Sayles.⁶⁵ Their son Christopher was born 19 March 1736. Christopher married Mary Proud at Providence on 27 July 1765. He died before 3 December 1796, and she on 13 July 1820 at Providence. They had four children, three of whom died young, and Captain Christopher⁶ Whipple (Christopher⁵, Hezekiah⁴, John³, John², John¹), born 5 March 1773 at Providence.⁶⁶ He died 29 September 1807.

Robert Farquarhar Whipple
Pioneer New York Descendant of John Whipple Junior

Job Liddeason Whipple married Lydia Harding 2 December 1713⁶⁷ at Providence and there had four children, including Elijah and John. John (1718-1767) was in Glocester Township, Rhode Island before 1742, where his 10 children, including seven sons, were born. Jonah (22 October 1761- 6 January 1843), his youngest child, moved to Gilmanton, New Hampshire before 1793, then Quebec, Canada, Sheffield, Vermont, then to Chateaugay, New York. Jonah Whipple and his wife, Hepsibeth Melvin, had seven children, including Nathan, Jonathan, Daniel, and John J.

Jonathan Whipple was born in the year 1800 in Stanstead, Quebec, Canada and died in 1892. He and his wife, Lucinda Kentner, had nine children, including William, who was born in Chateaugay, New York 13 January 1841 and died there 21 October 1927. William and his wife, Mary Ward, had eight children including Jasper⁹ Whipple (William⁸, Jonathan⁷, Jonah⁶, John⁵, Job⁴, John³, John², John¹), who was born in Reese, Michigan 9 March 1883 and died there 10 February 1966.⁶⁸

Jonah's third son, Daniel, was born in Gilmanton, New Hampshire, and died in Chateaugay, New York 1 August 1885. He and his wife, Agnes McClatchie, had nine children, including four sons: James (1835-1923), who died in Rogue River, Oregon; William (1839-1888), who died in Wadena, Minnesota; John (1849-1924), who died in Hartford, Connecticut; and Alfred (1853-1926).⁶⁹

John J. Whipple, Jonah's youngest son, was born in Sheffield, Vermont and married Esther Bickford 20 December 1828. Six of their children were sons. He apparently moved back to Canada before his marriage, as least four of his children (Daniel, Ida, Gordon, and John), several grandchildren, as well as his wife were born there. John J's grandson, Ira John⁹ Whipple (John⁸, John J⁷, Jonah⁶, John⁵, Job⁴, John³, John², John¹) was born in Hatley, Quebec, and moved to Iowa around the year 1885 where he married his second wife, Hattie Dunbar. He died at Cheyenne, Kansas 25 January 1940. This couple had three children: Dallas, who was born in Stratton, Colorado, and died in Parsons, Kansas 14 September 1956; Alan (1890-1946), who lived and died at Stratton, Colorado, as did his five children; and Ethel, who married William Armknecht and lived out her life at Colorado, Springs, Colorado, dying there in 1952.⁷⁰



Robert F. Whipple

Robert Farquarhar⁸ Whipple (Nathan⁷, Jonah⁶, John⁵, Job⁴, John³, John², John¹) was the son of Nathan Whipple of Gilmanton, New Hampshire. Nathan, Jonah Whipple's oldest son, moved with his father's family to Chateaugay, New York, where he died in 1873. "He married Rachel Farquhar, daughter of Robert and Barbara Farquhar. She was a full blood Scott and came to America with her parents when she was 15 years old. The Farquarhars were very zealous Scotch Presbyterians and Rachel brought her family up in the faith. When Robert F. converted in a Methodist revival meeting and joined that church his mother emphatically declared that he had started on the direct road to hell.

Robert Farquhar Whipple, son of Nathan and Rachel Whipple, was born at Chateaugay, N.Y., April 2, 1840 and died at Brockport, N.Y., Jan. 10, 1914. He married Lucy C. Stevens, daughter of Linus and Susan Witherell Stevens, Jan. 1, 1861. She was born July 28, 1840, and died at Brockport, N.Y., Feb. 16, 1914...[They] began their married life at Chateaugay N.Y., but in the spring of 1862 moved to Fort Jackson N.Y. where they lived until 1872 when Robert began his life work as a Methodist Episcopal Minister...At that period it was the custom to move Methodist Ministers ever year or two..."

In a thirteen-year period he served seven churches in the state of New York. "At the conference in April 1885 he assumed a supernumerary (retired) relation...Early in the summer he moved to Black River, N.Y. where he bought a lot and built a house on West Street, which he sold later. In 1886 he resumed his ministerial work..." In the next twenty years he served seven more churches in the state of New York. "He retired from active ministry and moved to Brockport, N.Y. and bought a small fruit farm, where he was living at the time of his death, January 10th, 1914. He was educated in the Common Schools and the Chateaugay Academy. He learned the shoemakers trade and was very expert, especially in the manufacture of 'Mens Fine Boots' for dress wear. He followed that occupation until he entered the ministry. He was a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities. Robert and Lucy were the parents of five children including Charles, Robert, and Fred.

"Fred E. Whipple was born at Chateaugay, N.Y., Dec.22, 1861. He married Elsie J. Humes...of Harrisville, N.Y. May 19, 1883. They had two children, Lucia and Harlan F. Whipple. "Fred and Elsie Whipple began housekeeping at Black River, N.Y. soon after they were married. In 1886 he built a house on Maple Street in that village where they lived until 1906. On March 12, 1883 he bought a small store...which proved to be a poor venture and he sold out and engaged as clerk with Poor & Son. This store retained him as manager when he entered a co-partnership with A.W. Hadsell and ran the store under the name Whipple & Hadsell until it burned Feb.19, 1890 in the disastrous fire which wiped out the entire business section of the village. On Oct. 1st 1890 he engaged as office manager with Dexter's Sons, chair manufacturers at Black River. In 1907 he was assistant manager (of F.W. Woolworth Co.) at Lorain, Ohio and that fall was transferred to Cleveland, Ohio, in that same capacity, where he remained until 1908 when he was

made manager of the store at Oil City, Pa., where he remained until resigned from the syndicate on Jan. 1, 1915. On Feb. 25, 1915 he...opened a novelty store which he ran as F.E. Whipple & Company. On May 1st 1918, he accepted the position of cashier of the First National Bank of Harrisville, N.Y. Fred E. Whipple was always active in civic affairs. He was a zealous worker for the incorporation of the village of Black River in 1890, and the incorporation of the fire department in which he served 12 years, in the establishing of the Black River High school and the cemetery association. He was village clerk for several years and village president for two years (1903-05).”⁷¹

“My connection to the Job Whipple family is through Charles Wesley Whipple, the brother of Fred Whipple. Charles was my grandfather and resided in McConnellsville, NY where he was a furniture-maker. His son, Robert J. Whipple, born May 15, 1914 is my father. Dad was born and raised in upstate New York where numerous Whipples lived. He went to medical school at Cornell University and became a Navy doctor during WW II, seeing action on both destroyers and aircraft carriers in the Pacific. He was sitting in the officer’s mess having a cup of coffee when a Kamikaze crashed through the flight deck of the USS Shangri-La. Retiring from the Navy in 1965, he became West Coast Medical Director for Metropolitan Life Insurance Company until his retirement in 1977. He died in Concord, California 15 August 2001.

“My dad married Gwendolyn Hunt of Semora, NC and had two children; Barbara, born September 25, 1945, who is a professional photographer in Houston, Texas, and me Ronald J.¹¹ Whipple (Robert¹⁰, Charles⁹, Robert⁸, Nathan⁷, Jonah⁶, John⁵, Job⁴, John³, John², John¹) born February 12, 1947. I was a Navy pilot, Alaskan bush pilot, and am currently serving as Manager of Flight Safety Operations for American Eagle Airlines in Dallas, Texas where I reside with my wife, Gwendolyn (Lee) whom I married September 2, 1982, and two sons, Eric J. Whipple, born March 21, 1986, and Glenn J. Whipple, born July 14, 1988. Children by previous marriages include Kelly Jean Whipple, Kristopher Whipple, born February 3, 1976, and Josephine Whipple born January 12, 1982 who graduated from West Point Military Academy May 28, 2004.”⁷²

Sarah Whipple-Smith

Sarah Whipple, oldest of the Whipple daughters, married into another of the founding families of the town. Immediately upon immigrating to Providence with her family in 1659, she married John Smith Junior, son of her father’s former neighbor in Dorchester, Massachusetts. John Smith Senior’s home in Massachusetts was at Ponkapog, in the southern foothills of the Blue Mountains. His name appears on the records of Dorchester in connection with a small tract of land “about the mill.” Captain John Whipple lived near this same mill, and is thought to have played a role, as an indentured servant, in its construction for Israel Stoughton in 1634.⁷³

Smith was exiled after the Massachusetts General Court ordered that, “John Smyth salbe sent within theis 6 weekes out of this jurisdiction for dyvers dangerous opinions, wch hee holdeth, & hath divulged, if in the meane tyme he removes not himselfe out of this plantation.” He immediately joined Roger Williams, William Harris, Joshua Verin, Thomas Angell, and Francis Wickes as they fled through the wilderness to the mouth of the Moshassuck River. Williams stated on 17 November 1677, “I consented

to John Smith, Miller, at Dorchester [banished also] to go with me.” He was given the exclusive right to operate a gristmill on north Mill Street as long as he provided satisfactory service in grinding corn for the townsmen. He served as Town Clerk in 1641 and died in 1647. Below is a photo of the commemorative plaque that marks the location of the Smith gristmill. It is located approximately 100 yards northwest of where Mill Street crosses the Moshassuck River, and on the north side of the present Girl Scouts of America Building.

“Long before jail or meeting-house, the Town mill was the earliest institution of the Plantations. It received much careful oversight from the Town meeting...The mill fixed the centre of the town at the North end, and long kept it there. Around and near it, those who were able, set their houses, and it became not merely the nucleus of population, but the place of public rendezvous and exchange. It served the same purpose as the meeting-house in early Massachusetts, or as the newspaper and insurance offices of later days...it took part in many a sturdy encounter of the Baptist, the Gortonian, and the Quaker...During one hundred and eighty years the Town Mill fulfilled its office, and was one of the last memorials of primitive times. It was destroyed at last, by the Blackstone canal...”⁷⁴

Sarah Whipple and John Smith Junior inherited the Smith mill property, started a



Site of Sarah Whipple-Smith Mill

nearby sawmill on their own, and carried on the family businesses along with their 10 children (John, Sarah, Alice, Mary, Joseph, Benjamin, Israel, Daniel, Elisha, and William). Sarah died after 21 May 1688 and her first husband in 1682.⁷⁵ The mill stayed in possession of the family for several generations.⁷⁶ The entire Sarah Whipple-Smith family is thought to have

been members of the Society of Friends. And as noted, Sarah’s granddaughter, Anne Smith, married Stephen Hopkins in 1755, a few months before he became governor of Rhode Island at a Friend’s Meetinghouse in Smithfield.⁷⁷

Jonathan Whipple Lumberman and Husbandman

Lieutenant Jonathan Whipple, youngest child of Captain John, was born in 1664 at Providence Rhode Island, and died at Providence 8 September 1721. He was married to Margaret (Margary) Angell about the year 1690. She died after 1703. Margaret and Jonathan had seven children:⁷⁸

1. Jonathan Whipple (22 Feb 1691/92 – 6 Aug 1741)
2. Thomas W. Whipple (26 Feb 1693/94 – 13 Oct 1770)
3. Sarah Whipple (ABT 1696 – Bef 8 Sep 1721)
4. Margaret Whipple (- Aft 31 Dec 1726)
5. Paratine Whipple
6. Mary Whipple (- Aft 1725)

7. Alice Whipple

The marriage of Jonathan and Margaret is the second occasion where the children of Captain John and Sarah Whipple married into the same family. (Margaret Angell's older sister, Alice, had married Eleazer Whipple, Jonathan's older brother.)⁷⁹ Jonathan's father-in-law, Thomas Angell, and mother-in-law, Alice Ashton, were born in Old England. Thomas Angell came from London as a servant or apprentice of The Reverend Roger Williams as a boy of 12 or 13, and moved to Providence with him some five years later. On 27 July 1640, he was one of thirty-nine signers of the agreement to found a government at Providence. He held several town offices, despite being illiterate (or at least unable to write), including membership on the town council and commissioner. His name appeared on several documents along with the names of the Whipple brothers, including the 5 June 1676 Providence town meeting, where five men were chosen to settle the question of what to do with the surviving Indians subsequent to King Philip's War. As one of the five, Thomas Angell subscribed to the decision that they should be placed in servitude for a number of years, according to their present ages. Other colonies were not so generous, either killing their vanquished foes or selling them to slavery in distant lands.⁸⁰ It should also be noted that Jonathan's oldest brother John Junior's mother-in-law was Marie Ashton, Jonathan's mother-in-law's sister.

Through his father's last will and testament Jonathan received "twenty-five acres on which he now dwelleth. Also, I give unto my son Jonathan, one division of land which is ordered by the town to be laid out between the 'seven mile line' and the 'four mile line' and papers already drawn for." In an addendum to the will, Jonathan also received "one of his rights of land and common, on the west side of the 'seven mile line,' to be unto him, his heirs and assigns forever; and that that was his mind when the said will was written. However, it was omitted in part by the scribe of the said will."

As seen below, Jonathan sold this latter property to his brother, Joseph, about ten years later. He subsequently bought over 150 acres of land (in addition to the one



Jonathan Whipple House

division, usually 100 acres, of land between the four-mile line and the seven-mile line) over the years nearer to his homestead, including 10 acres from his cousin, James Dexter, on 20 September 1701, "which is described in the deed as laying about one and a half miles Northerly from the salt water or town harbor, bounded on the south and west sides, by the river called the West river, and on the north by his own lands, which evidently was the land that was given to him by his father, by will, where he then lived."⁸¹ Jonathan built the house opposite, at 238 Lexington Avenue, about the year

1701.⁸² The photograph was taken about the year 1925. This and those of his brothers, Samuel and Eleazer, are the only known images of houses built or lived in by any of the first two generations of Rhode Island Whipples.

By virtue of having access to almost unlimited virgin stands of timber, and living so close to the town's salt-water harbor, Jonathan and three others applied for land to build a wharf. On 19 May 1707, the town council ruled that "they shall have the vse of a percell of land by the salt water side in the Towne, that is to say from the Towne street west ward to the sea Chaniell for the vse of laying Timber, Boards, or other matter for transportation... and of loadeing of Boates..." This enterprise was an obvious success, for as noted herein his descendants were for over a century actively involved in the "Jonathan Whipple Sawmill" on the West River.⁸³ There is no direct mention of it in his last will and testament. In that document, as throughout his lifetime he was consistently referred to as "yeoman" or "husbandman," although the lumber business undoubtedly was a major source of income:

I Jonathan Whipple of the Towne of Providence in the Colony of Rhoad Jsland and Providence plantation in New England: yeoman: being sick and Weake of body but of sound and dissoposeing mind and member praise be given to God for the Same; Doe make this my Last Will and Testament: in manner and forme following: first and principally I Commit my spirit into the mercifull hands of Almighty God my creator and my body I commit to the Earth to be decently buried after the discession of my Executors hereinafter named and as to the outward and worldly Esstate the Lord hath Lent mee in this present world: I Give and bequeathe as followeth

Jmprimis: my will is that my son Thomas Whipple shall pay unto his Brother Jonathan Whipple the Sum of five pounds in Good and Lawfull Bills of publick, Creadit or Currant money of New England.

2nly my will is And I doe hereby Give and Bequeathe unto my two Sons Jonathan Whipple and Thomas Whipple: all my lands both devided and undevided which are scituate Lieing and being with the Township of Provident aforesaid that I heave not before disposed of by deedes of Gift: To be Equally devided betwixt them my aforesaid two sons Jonathan Whipple and Thomas Whipple and to be unto them their Heirs Executors administrators and assigns To have and To hold with the previledges and appurtinanses their unto belonging forever

Jtem I Give and bequeathe unto my son Jonathan Whipple my Cane

Jtem I Give and bequeath unto my two sons Jonathan Whipple and Thomas Whipple: my wareing Apparrill to be Equally devided betwixt them

Jtem I Give and bequeath unto my Loveing Wife Anna Whipple one third parte of all my housing: and one third parte of my homestead Lands orchard and appurtinanses their unto belonging: and aloes one third part of all my moveable Goods and Esstate to be for her use during the term of her naturall Life providing shee Remaine a widow: Butt in Case shee marrey then for the sd moveable Esstate to goe to my Executors for them to dispose of amongst my Children as they shall see Cause.

Jtem I Give and bequeathe unto my daughter Alice Whipple the sum of twenty pounds to be paid to her by my Executors in Goods merchandize or publick Bills of Creadite and to be Leavied out of my Esstate.

Jtem I Give and bequeathe unto my daughter Parrataine White the Sum of five pounds to be paid to her by my Executors in Bills of Creadite or moveable goods as they may be Raise out of my Esstate

Jtem I Give and bequeathe unto my daughter Mary Haman the Sum of ten pounds to be paid to her by my Executors Jn Bills of Creadite marchandize or moveable Goods as it Can be Raises out of my Estate

I Give and bequeath unto my Grandson Jonathan Haman my Gun And my Will is that what silver money I have shall be Equally devided amongst my wife and all my Children Each to have an Equal parte thereof And my will further is and I doe here by order that my daughter Alice Whipple shall have the Liberty of dwell in my dwelling house during the term of her Naturall Life provided shee Remaine single and unmarried. And my will is that after all my debts Legaces funeral charges and other Expences are duely paid: then what after Remaines of my moveable Esstate Jf any there be shall be Equally divided and I doe freely Give it unto and amongst my five daughters namely Sarah Irons Marjary Barnes Parrataine White Mary Hamman and Alice Whipple to be Equally devided amongst them.

And I doe name Ordaine and Apoynt my two sons Jonathan Whipple and Thomas Whipple my sole Executors to this my Last Will and Testament to Receive and pay all my debts: and Execute this my Last Will and Testament according to the true Jntent and meaning therof: and also to take Care to provide things sensory for my Wife provided shee Remaine a widow after my decease Jf what I have Given her be not sufficient: Jn witness whereof I doe here unto sett my hand and seale this fifth day of september Jn the year of our Lord one thousand seaven hundred and twenty one. Jonathan Whipple, his mark.⁸⁴

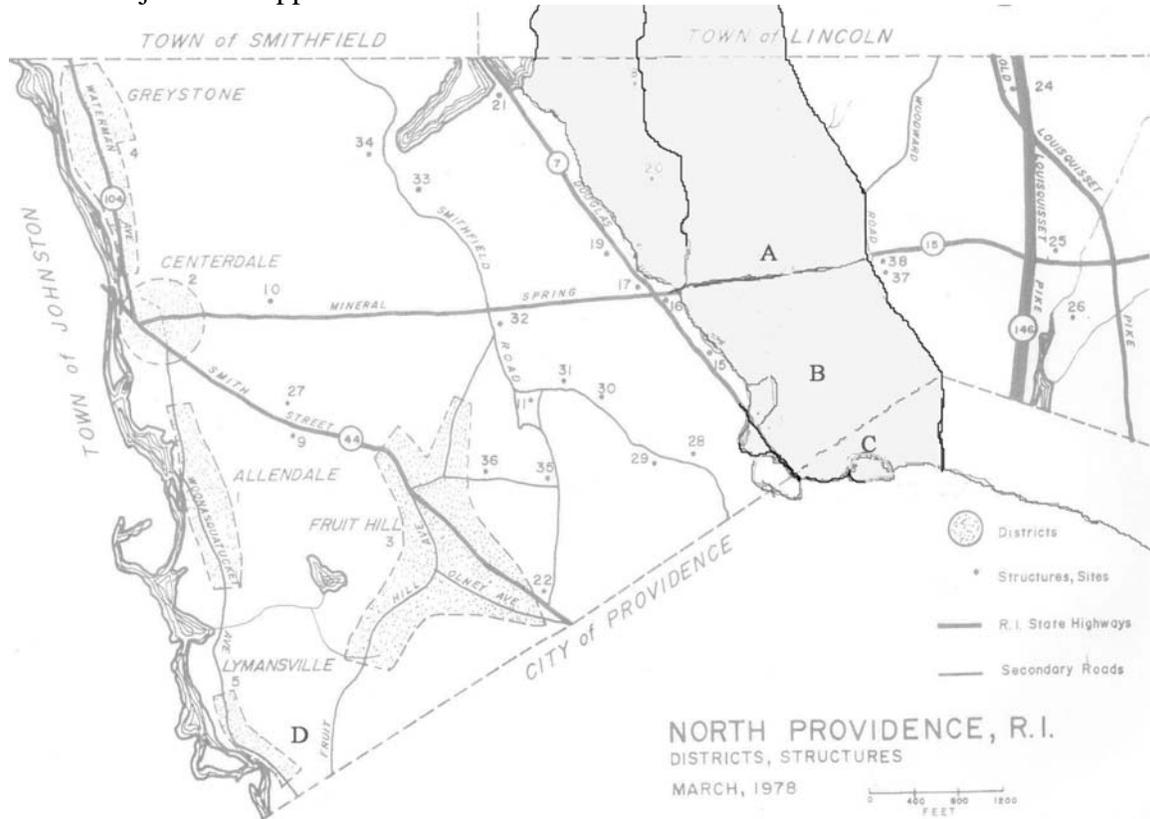
Enumerated as part of his inventory of movable goods was one Negro boy valued at 47 pounds, the most expensive item in the inventory of approximately 220 pounds. Jonathan, it would seem, was a slave owner. His second wife Anna, who died four years later, willed all of her possessions valued at just over 105 pounds to her stepdaughter Mary Haman.⁸⁵

As noted above, “Jonathan Whipple at his decease gave his land or farm to two sons, viz: Jonathan and Thomas, to be equally divided between them. This farm or land is situated in what is now the town of North Providence, a little north of the Waunscot factory, and has been retained in the name ever since the first settlement of the country. At this place there has been four Thomas Whipples lived in succession, and it has always been understood by them that they were a distant connection to those Whipples who live at Fruit Hill.”⁸⁶ The 300-acre property of Jonathan’s brother, Benjamin, was located approximately one mile southwest at Fruit Hill. This property, and that added by Benjamin’s descendants, abutted the Woonasquatucket River on the west and was within a stone’s throw of Jonathan’s property on the east at the West River. Benjamin Senior’s house, built in 1684 but no longer standing, was located just west of Fruit Hill Avenue near its intersection with the Providence line about one block from the river. Its present day address would have been on Metcalf Street.⁸⁷ Richard⁴ Whipple (Daniel³, Benjamin², Benjamin¹) sold what was left of the original property, 80 acres or so, soon after his father’s death in 1792 and moved to Massachusetts.

The Whipples of Wanskuck

The map below shows the approximate limits of the land of Jonathan and his sons. As was to be expected, later descendants of both brothers purchased nearby properties to add to the combined estates, so that in time their properties stretched from Smithfield Township (now Lincoln) on the north to Providence on the south. The letter “A” indicates the approximate location of Jonathan Senior’s house, shown above, built around the year 1701. The letter “B” denotes a house built by Thomas Senior, in 1719, as shown on a map drawn in the year 1835.⁸⁸ It is assumed that Jonathan Junior inherited his father’s old house. The southeast portion (lower right) of the “Whipple Estate” was sold to the Wanskuck Company as late as the 1880s and 1890s, thus ending approximately

220 years of Whipple ownership. The letter “C” indicates Whipple’s Pond, the adjacent Whipple house, and the Jonathan Whipple 1772 (or earlier) Sawmill. The North Providence Township line extended further to the south in the early years; thus in Jonathan’s day the south portion of his property was not within the city limits of Providence as shown on the map below. The letter “D” shows the approximate location of the Benjamin Whipple Senior house.



“Wanskuck appears in Providence records as early as 1655. The name, also spelled Wanscott, Wenscott, or Wenscutt in old documents and still pronounced with a final ‘t’ by present-day residents, is an Indian word perhaps meaning ‘low lands,’ an apt designation for this territory bracketed by steep hillsides (see USGS map). The area was part of a section of the Providence ‘north woods’ set off as a separate town in 1765. Residents petitioned to have the new municipality called ‘Wenscutt’ but officials insisted that it be called North Providence (the Wanskuck vicinity was reannexed to Providence in 1874).“ In 1772 the North Providence town council authorized the layout of a road through Wanskuck ‘...leading by Jonathan Whipple’s sawmill.’ That highway, known for many years as Old Sawmill Road, is now Veazie Street, and the sawmill stood near the Veazie Street Bridge over the West River. Though the mill is gone, a gambrel roof, center-chimney dwelling still standing at 9 Houghton Street, behind the Steere Mill, may well be the old Whipple homestead... With this road system in place, water privileges along this section of West River were opened to development. In March 1811 Providence merchants...purchased a tract of land with a mill privilege on West River, downstream

from the Whipple land and sawmill. The company foundered, however, and in 1816 and 1817 various creditors brought suits against the partners for repayment of debts... “The Wanskuck Company continued to prosper through the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. In 1882 it purchased the Whipple Estate further up West River, site of the old eighteenth-century sawmill and a late cotton mill established by 1835 and known as Thomas Whipple’s Factory. Two years later the Steere Worsted Mill was built on the Whipple property.”⁸⁹



On the above map, the letter “A” is Whipple’s Pond. Letter “B” was the location of Jonathan Whipple’s sawmill. Letter “C” represents the location of the former Whipple Cotton Factory. Letter “D” is the Thomas Whipple house at 9 Houghton Street. The National Register’s description of this house is as follows: “Houghton Street 9 (late 18th or early 19th century): A one and one-half story, flank-gambrel-roof, shingled dwelling with a massive brick center chimney, a 4-bay façade, and front entrance in a small 1-story ell on the west side, and an entrance in the east side. The property from Whipple’s Pond to Veazie Street, occupied in part by this house and the Steere Mill (see entry at 81 Wild Street), belonged to the Whipple family for more than a century prior to its acquisition by the Wanskuck Company in 1882. By 1772 Jonathan Whipple was operating a sawmill here on the West River near a newly established road which is the present Veazie Street. This house may date from that period or earlier, and was certainly standing by the time

Thomas J. Whipple was operating a factory near the site of Steere Mill in the early 19th century.”⁹⁰ It is likely that Jonathan III built the Houghton Street house as well as the sawmill. The house on Houghton Street was no longer standing in March 2004 when the present authors tried to locate it.

Also seen on the map is the Roger Williams Baptist Church designated by the letter “E”. The Whipples played a part in its founding and prosperity: “...The entrance tower contains a belfry with pairs of louver-filled pointed arches on each side, and each end of the tower transept has a single, large pointed-arch window with ‘Roger Williams Baptist Church’ in bronze lettering applied in a line undulating over each window. The congregation’s inception dates before 1865, with the organization of Sunday school that met first in a private home, then in a room at the Thomas Whipple Mill (formerly near the site of the Steere Mill, now demolished). In 1866 the Metcalf family donated the triangular plot at the corner of Veaszie Street and Woodward Road to the congregation...”⁹¹

A portion of the Whipple estate located at 383 Woodward Road, north of Wanskuck Park in North Providence reveals more of the extent of the original Whipple Estate. “This property was an empty lot through the 1890s, when ...purchased it from devisees of the estates of Thomas and James M. Whipple...”⁹² As discussed later, the Whipple property was sold off because there was no one left. After the death of Thomas J. Whipple in 1868, his brother James continued to maintain the estate. However, James, who died in 1885, never married, and the sons of Thomas had long since left the area.

Jonathan Whipple in Early Town Records

Lieutenant Jonathan Whipple appeared in township records on several other occasions. The following is a chronological listing of a summary of these taken from *The Early Records of the Town of Providence, 21 Volumes* (Providence: Snow & Farnham, 1892-1915). Individual entries are noted with the volume number and page.

16 August 1676

Wee whose names are hereunto Subscribed haveing Right with Some others to a percell of Indians which came in at two seaverall times, doe Committ them or sole many of them as shall be putton board to the Care of mr Auther ffenner william Hopkins, and John whipple Jvnr to make Sale and Delivery thereof, and to defray such Charges out of the product thereof, as shall Arise by the sayd Indians, and after reasonable Sattisfaction to the above named made, to make return of the remainder of the product of the sayd Indians to the Company Conserved. Signed by Roger Williams, Eleazer Whipple, Benjamin Whipple, Jonathan Whipple: Saml Whipple and eight others. ((XV:155-156)

7 December 1680

Knowe all men by these presents that I William Hernton of ye Towne of providence...haue sold unto Andrew Edmund: A Horse of a light Gray... witnessed by The Marke Jonathan X Whipple and John Whipple: Junr (XV:217)

28 May 1681

Memorand: That Jonathan whipple did Take vp into his Care & Custody a Certain Bay-colour, Saddle-gauld, haveing a white strake and Branded on ye neere shoulder... (IX:200)

27 April 1682 To the Towne mett the 27th:of Aprill1682.

Forasmuch as I understand that Mr. Dexter hath prefered a bill to the Towne concerning some Landes Lieing upon the west river which he maketh claime unto although some ppart of the said Land hath by the Towne sirveior benn Laid out unto me, I desire the Towne To Consider what land mr Dexter there hath, & how it is Bounded; that if the boundes by him cann be made apeare, & Layd out by the Towne Order; which if he cannot so doe, then I know no reason why I should be Molested upon that which by the Townes sirveior was Laid out unto me, And no other can shew boundes unto, to make claime by, but only their bare word; neighbours I desire your consideration, upon the matter that so I may not be wrongfully put beside my right. Your neighbor, Jonathan Whipple (XVII:1)

Last munday in may: 1682

The names of such, as took their Engagements of Eleageance ...before Joseph Jiencks: Asist. Jonathan Whipple and thirty-seven others. (IV:55)

29 October 1684

Rate levied upon ye inhabetants of ye Towne of Providence: Jonathan Whipple
00-01-06 (XVII:46)

24 June 1685

To the Towne of prouidance met this 24th of ye 6th mounth 85 frieds my Request is that you would let me take up 10: ackers of land I hauing land due to me your fried: Jonathan Whipple. (XVII:61)

1 September 1687

A List of Names of those Rated in Providence:
Jonathan Whipple 0-02-08 (XVII:100)

31 October 1687

A Rate made & Proportioned against the inhabetants of ye towne of Providence for ye payeing of Joseph woodward for takeing & bringing up ye Child of Thomas Waters & to pay for ye pound & other things.
Jonathan Whipple 0-01-00 (XVII:108)

August 1688

A List of Names of those who were Rated in Providence:
Jonath: Whipple 0-2-0 (XVII:124)

27 January 1693/94

Whereas Jonathan Whipple formerly gave in Bond to the Towne to secure the Towne from what charge might accrue to ye Town by reason of his entertaining of one

Joshua Barsam. But forasmuch as the Towne is Certifued that th sayd Joshua Barsham is no wayes at any time moew likely to be chargeable to ye towne the towne doe therefore declare the sd Bond now to be anull & Voyd, & that hte Clarke may at his Convenient time deliver up the ye sd Bond unto Jonathan Whipple. (XI:8)

16 June 1693

Know yee. That the said Jonathan Whipple for & in Consideration of a valuable sum of money and other Currant pay of this Countrey in hand already well & truly payd unto him by Joseph Whipple of the towne of Providence aforesaid (Coopper)...all that his proper Right & Title which his ffather John Whipple (deceased) by his last Will and Teastament gave unto him in all the lands within the Townshipp of said Providence which lye on the West side of the line Called & known by...the Name of the Seven Mile line; That is to say one Right of land, as in his sayd ffather his last Will and Testament it is exprest... (XIV:230-231)

10 June 1695

Know ye that the sd Samuell Comstock for & in consideration of the Sum of Twenty & five poundes of Currant Siver Money in hand already well and Truly payd unto him by Jonathan Whipple...a parcel of land Containeing by Estemation Sixty acres (be it more of less) with all ye Meaddow grounds also...(XIV:240-242)

17 March 1696

Know ye that the sd James Browne for & in consideration of a valuable Sum of Currant & passable pay of this Coloney in hand already well and Truly payd unto him by Jonathan Whipple...a parcel of Meaddow land Containeing by Estemation about three acres...(XIV:252)

8 April 1697

Whereas Jonathan Whipple hath desired of ye Towne to have ye Way Turned which was layd through his land which he bought of Sam: Comstock & hee to be all charge about it; & also to make ye way good over ye brooke & else where passable, the matter is left with ye surveior according as he approves it so it shall be allowed. (XI:32)

27 March 1699

I Daniell Browne for & in Consideration of the sum of Nine poundes & five shillings of Currant silver money of New England unto me in hand payd by Jonathan Whipple of Providence...a Certaine piece of land containeing by Estemation fforty six acres... (IV: 175-176)

20 September 1701

I the said James Dexter for & in consideration of the sum of Eight pounds silver money in hand already well & truly paid unto me by Jonathan Whipple...a percell of land Containeing by Estemation Tenn acres...(IV: 216-219)

17 February 1703/04

It is Granted unto Jonathan Whipple that he may Change about 3 acres or foure acres, or there abouts of his land, at the place, or land which hee bought of Samuell Comstock & to take it up in some other Place where it may be convenient (XI:82)

16 March 1703/4

Laid out unto Jonathan Whipple seven acres of land... (IV:57-88)

6 April 1704

I the said John Whipple for & in Consideration of the sum of three pounds in silver money, in hand already well & truly paid unto Me by Jonathan Whipple (Husbandman) inhabitant of the aforesd Towne of Providence...a small Grassey Island, Containeing by Estemation about halfe one acre, of Land (be it more or less) & is scituate...in the Northerne part of the salt water Harbour which lieth before said Providence Towne... (IV:58-60)

28 April 1705

Jonathan Whipple witnessed a deed of gift between John Angell and his son Daniel Angell (XIV:297)

4 October 1705: Rate levied by the Towne of Providence:

Jonathan Whipple 00-12-06 (XVII:211)

27 January 1706

“I Jonathan Whipple in Consideration of ye Sum of Six Pounds and Six shillings in hand already Well and truly paid unto me by David Angell...a percell of Meaddowland Containeing by Estemation five acres...” (XX:240-246)

10 My 1706

The said Jonathan Whipple of the sd Towne of Providence (Husbandman) for and in Consideration of the Sum of Three pounds and Ten Shillings already well and Truly paid...by Josph Smith...a percell of Meaddowland Containeing by Estemation about three acres... (XX:98-99)

19 May 1707

It is Granted unto tho: Onley junior, Joseph Smith, Willm Olney & Jonathan Whipple that they shall have the vse of a percell of land by the salt water side in the Towne, that is to say from the Towne streete west ward to the sea Chaniell for their vse of laying Timer, Boards, or other matter for transportation, & also liberty there to make some buttment for the Conveniency of loadeing of Boates...(XI:116)

27 October 1707

Whereas Daniel Angell hath desired to Exchange five acres of Meadow with ye Towne the which lieth upon ye Western side of that branch of Wanasquatucket River which runneth downe by ye place called ye Keyes, & also lieth a little way downe ye streame from sd keys, the which meadow formerly belonged to Mr. Joseph Williams of sd Providence, & by sd Mr. Williams sold unto Jonathan Whipple, & by sd Jonathan

Whipple sold unto sd David Angell; the exchange is by the Towne Granted; so that the said Meadow shall be & is now Common land upon sd Exchange & free for any of ye Purchassers or Proprietors of sd Providence to take up who have Meadow unto them due to take up. (XI:121)

11 January 1710/11

Phillipp Lillinghast...for and in Consideraiton of the Sum of five Punnds Current Silver money in hand already well and truly paid unto Mr Jonathan Whipple...Tenn acres of land which is yet lieing in the Common. (XX:425-26)

27 Jan 1710/11

Gentelmen wee the subscribers heare unto haueing under stood that there is a Bridg building or at least some progress made in order thereunto, ouer ye passege at wayBossett & Considering all ought to haue ye Benefitt thereof it may be thought most Best ye yourselues would take it into Consideration for ye most Best & most profittable way to performe ye same that it may be most best for all that are therein Concerned. Signed by Jonathan Whipple and seven others (XVII:277-8)

19 June 1710

Whereas there hath been a bill this day Exhibitted to ye Towne by Jonathan Whipple desireing of them that the High way which was laid out to goe over ye west River at ye place called Dexters new Meaddow & so through his land northward may be removed and laid out Eastward of his land...& the aforesd way laid formerly out through Jonathan Whipple's land shall Returne to him againe. (XI:148-9)

23 January 1713

This day Margery Burdin, Widdow of the deceased Joseph Burdin presented to the Counsell an Inventory of her said deceased husband Joseph Burdin his estate...William Olney & Jonathan Whipple junior who made the Inventory...the two bondsmen to be bound with herselfe for the true performance thereof are Jonathan Whipple Senr: & Mercy Burden: of them the Councell do accept (X:135)

29 September 1721

It is voated and ordered that Richard Waterman Clerke shall grant a Letter of Administration vnto Jonathan Whipple and Thomas Whipple vpon the mouvable Esstate of their Honrd father Mr Jonathan Whipple, deceased, and to take there Bonds In behalf of the Councill. Vpon the Reading att the Councill Bord the Last will and Testament of Mr. Jonathan Whipple deceased: It was demanded of his widdow Mrs Ann Whipple if she had any thing to object against the pooueing the will: she Replied no seene it was her husbands will shee did accept Prouided shee might have what shee brought with her Where upon the executors declared they were willing shee should. (XII:26)

The Family of Jonathan Whipple Junior

It is assumed that Jonathan Whipple Junior was, like his father, a lumberman and farmer. He was born in 1691/92 and died at the age of 49 or 50, on 6 August 1741. He married Amy Thornton 24 October 1717 in Providence. To them three children were born, Mary, Amy, and Jonathan III.

Jonathan Whipple III, born 8 December 1723, was forced to take over the family businesses at the age of 17 when his father died at a relatively young age. Anne Smith, his wife, was born in 1719 and died 29 October 1810. She was the daughter of Edward Smith and Mercy Mowrey. Her paternal great grandfather was Thomas Angell, and her maternal great grandfather was Roger Mowrey. Both were prominent men in early day Providence history. Their descendants married into the extended Whipple family on several occasions.

As shown previously, Jonathan III was the owner of a sawmill by 1772, which apparently had existed for several years. The photo below was taken at the intersection of Veazie Street and the West River, the location of the sawmill that was likely founded by his grandfather in the late 1600s. It is not known how prosperous his business enterprises were but according to the number of recorded real estate transactions, he and his family owned large sections of timberland as far north as Smithfield Township. Jonathan Whipple III died 5 November 1805. In his last will and testament he bequeathed to his wife Anne “the use and improvements, rent and profits of all my estate, real and personal, for and during the term of her natural life.” To his daughter Vashti he gave “money and furniture.” His son Eleazer received “one dollar, he having received by deed a full portion and share” of the extensive estate. His grandson, Jonathan Randall, son of William Randall, was given the homestead farm of 60 acres in North Providence and Smithfield, and cattle, horses, sheep, one feather bed, silver spoons, brass kettle, etc. The will was not to be in force until the decease of my wife.”⁹³

In the deed for a full share above, Jonathan bequeathed to “my son, Eleazer Whipple yeoman, about 90 acres with the Dwelling house, barn, corn crib, and other buildings—sixteen rods of land Viz, four rods square at the Burying Place within the afore described premises which I reserve for Burying Ground.” The boundaries for the property were “ajoining the Joseph Whipple (son of Benjamin Junior) house, Joseph Whipple home farm, my other lands.”⁹⁴ The deed was attested to by Oliver Angell and Christopher Brown.



Sawmill Location on West River

As noted, Vashti Whipple married William Randall and bore him seven children. They lived on a farm near her father. She and her entire family were buried in the North Burial Ground in Providence.

Eleazer Whipple, the son of Jonathan III, was born about 1750 and died 3 August 1825. It is supposed that he worked with his father and eventually took over the ownership of the sawmill and farms. However, no mention of a sawmill was made in his father’s last will and testament. He married Deborah Cushing 19 December 1781.⁹⁵

Deborah was born about 1745, died 2 February 1827, and was buried beside her husband. She was the daughter of Elijah Cushing a descendant of William Cushing who came to "Hingham in New England" in 1638 at the age of 50. He was "progenitor of many eminent descendants," dying in 1660.⁹⁶ The 1805 will, when Eleazer was 55 years old, makes no mention of possible Eleazer children. That Eleazer and Deborah apparently were childless may be the reason that Henry Whipple, in his 1873 book, knew nothing of Jonathan Junior descendants.

The burial sites of Lieutenant Jonathan Whipple and his oldest son are unknown. Jonathan Whipple III was buried in the Admiral Esek Hopkins Cemetery, as was his son Eleazer. On July 7, 1891, the Providence City Council voted to move the Hopkins Cemetery to make way for Admiral Esek Hopkins Square. In August 1900, 102 graves (23 marked) were thus moved from the Hopkins Cemetery to the North Burial Ground in Providence. It took nine years after the vote to actually move them.⁹⁷

The Thomas Whipple Senior Family

The four consecutive Thomas Whipples, referred to earlier, who lived on the property for approximately 175 continuous years, began with the second son of Lieutenant Jonathan Whipple, Thomas Senior, who was born 26 February 1693/94 and died 13 October 1770, intestate. He was buried in the Thomas Whipple lot, Wanskuck Section, Providence. On 5 January 1767, Thomas was adjudicated to be mentally incompetent: "Thomas Whipple of No Prov is deemed non corpus mentis and not of sufficient discretion to manage his estate and transact his secular affairs."⁹⁸ The Town Council appointed John Comstock of North Providence, Esq., as guardian. Thomas married Naomi Dexter 18 April 1720. Naomi Dexter (1698-1777) was the granddaughter of Stephen Dexter and Abigail Whipple Dexter Hopkins, the youngest daughter of Captain John Whipple. On her mother's side of the family, she was the great granddaughter of Thomas Harris, who accompanied The Reverend Roger Williams to America in 1631. Thomas and Naomi were parents of nine children, including one son, Thomas Junior.

Thomas Junior was born 8 July 1725 and died 30 December 1777. He was, like his parents, buried in the Whipple Lot. He was married to Anne (Amy) Harris, who died after 21 July 1789. They had ten children, including Nicholas, Christopher, George, Henry, and Thomas III. Thomas' will was dated 4 December 1777, and included among the many bequests to his wife Anne, his sons Christopher, Nicholas, Thomas, Henry, and George, and his daughters Abigail Smith, Anne, Sarah, Dorcas, and Amey Whipple: "To my Son Christopher Whipple, all that part of my Homestead Farm that I purchased of Jabez Whipple...dwelling house, corn crib, old grist mill, one half of 20 acre wood lot lying in Smithfield...and one desk that was my father Thomas Whipple's, and one gun called the old gun...Unto my son George Whipple the lower part of my meadow nigh the place called the old saw mill...Unto my two younger sons Thomas Whipple and Henry Whipple all the remainder part of my farm what I have not disposed of in this will, Together with the dwelling house, Barn Crib, Cider House, and all other building thereon standing and to be equally divided between them..."⁹⁹ Ann Whipple, relict and widow of Thomas Whipple, on 21 June 1779, refused to accept the terms of the last will and testament of her late husband.¹⁰⁰

Nicholas was born 25 March 1751 and died 25 May 1828. He married Prudence Olney 31 July 1774. Nicholas and Prudence moved, in 1775, to Pomfret, Connecticut, where they lived out the rest of their lives. Nicholas Whipple Junior was born 7 September 1776 and died 20 April 1855. He was buried at Rensselaer County, New York. He was listed in the 1825 New York census as a resident of Fairfield, Herkimer County. He was employed as overseer of highways for that county in 1845. The son of Nicholas Junior was Willoughby⁷ Whipple (Nicholas⁶, Nicholas⁵, Thomas⁴, Thomas³, Jonathan², John¹), who was born in Fairfield, New York in February of 1833, and is listed as a student in School District 7 of Herkimer County in 1848. He was living in Salisbury, Herkimer County in 1858. His son was Clayton Whipple, who died at the age of 25 in 1895. Willoughby Whipple died 25 March 1902.¹⁰¹

Christopher had one child, Abigail, and lived on a part of the homestead farm east from where his father lived. George settled in the Township of Burrillville, Rhode Island, married Dorcas Brown, and had one son, John, who was born in 1828 and died 14 October 1917. He was buried in the Harrisville Cemetery, Hill Road, Burrillville.

Thomas III was born 17 September 1766, died 7 September 1843, and was buried beside his father and mother. He was 11 years old when his father died. Thomas lived and died on the homestead farm that his father and grandfather had developed. He married Lydia Humphrey, 7 June 1790, they becoming parents to seven children, including James, born 1809, who never married, and Thomas J. Whipple. Thomas III was the founder and owner of a cotton mill located on the West River. In his last will and testament he left to his son Thomas “certain part of my homestead farm in No Prov, Cotton Mill, water privilege, privilege of flywings, machinery, tools, other articles in Cotton Mill.” To his son James he bequeathed “all the remaining part of my farm, woodlot in Smithfield, stock of cattle, horses, etc.” He left various articles to his daughters Martha Whipple, Ann Whipple, Amey Arnold, Sarah Loring, and Julia Barney.¹⁰²

Thomas Jefferson Whipple was born 30 November 1801, died 14 May 1868, and is buried in the North Burial Ground in Providence.¹⁰³ According to Henry E. Whipple,



Thomas J. Whipple Headstone

he lived about half a mile west of the Wainscott Woolen Mill in North Providence and owned a cotton or woolen mill west of his house. His wife was Susan Cowing. Thomas and Susan had seven children, including five sons, two of whom (George and Henry) had sons. George W. Whipple moved to Chicago, Illinois and is known to have had one son Frederick George Whipple; John C. Whipple was unmarried; Charles Mortimer Whipple, the father of Lois, died in 1907; Albert Whipple died as a child; and Henry Franklin Whipple, born 18 November 1849, died 23 January 1936, and was buried in the Harmony Cemetery, Glocester, Rhode Island. He married Adelaide Carter and had two children, Sylvia and Elliott⁸ Whipple (Henry⁷, Thomas⁶, Thomas⁵, Thomas⁴, Thomas³, Jonathan², John¹), Elliott Whipple married Nettie Horton 5 June 1907 in Rhode

Island. Their children, Russell and Virginia, both died in Yakima, Washington in the late 20th century.¹⁰⁴

All four Thomas Whipples were buried in the Thomas Whipple Lot in the Wanskuck Section of North Providence. This cemetery could not be found when the Rhode Island Historical Cemeteries Project tried to find it. There is an article concerning its desecration in the 6 March 1910 edition of the *Providence Journal*. Thomas J. Whipple, and immediate family, were subsequently reinterred in the North Burial Ground.

In the end, the descendants of Captain John Whipple, who bequeathed his 1665 proprietor right of land located “one and one-half miles northwest of the Great Salt Cove” to his youngest son, sold the remains of their ancestral estate on the West River between the years 1882 and the 1890s. Thus was terminated the over 230-year presence of the Jonathan Whipple family in the Wanskuck. The great-great great grandchildren of Lieutenant Jonathan Whipple thus began their own twentieth century odysseys in other parts of the state and nation.

Abigail Whipple and Governor Stephen Hopkins

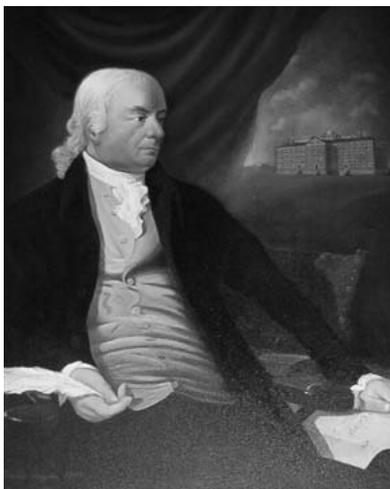
Abigail Whipple Dexter Hopkins, youngest daughter of Captain John, died in Providence 19 August 1725. The date and place of her birth are unknown. It has historical been placed at Providence about 1660. This arbitrary nativity assignment assumes that since records of her christening in Dorchester have not been found, she must have been born after the family’s move to Providence. This places her birth four years subsequent to her brother David’s christening in 1656, which is inconsistent with the ordinal positioning of her siblings.¹⁰⁵ As will be discussed in the next article in this series, it may well be that her parents had been adjudicated anathema in Massachusetts society by the time of her birth in 1657/58, thus obviating her christening. It is known that the Whipples sold their property in Dorchester less than one month after Massachusetts passed a law, 19 October 1658, which required Quakers to absent the colony on pain of death.¹⁰⁶ Abigail is thought to have married Stephen Dexter in 1672, highly unlikely had she been born in 1660. Her husband was born 1 November 1647 and died in 1679. They were the parents of two children, John and Abigail.

Stephen and his father, Gregory, began “burning lime” in the mid-1660s on their property immediately west of the farms of Abigail’s brothers William and Eleazer, and her sister-in-law Mary Harris Whipple’s father’s family at Limerock, about eight miles north of Providence. These families eventually went into the lime-manufacturing business together. Gregory Dexter was mentioned in a letter from Roger Williams to John Winthrop Junior, Governor of Connecticut, 19 August 1669. Part of the letter reads, “Sir I have encouraged Mr. (Gregory) Dexter to send you a Limestone and to salute You with this inclosed. He is an intelligent man, a Master Printer of London, and Conscionable (though a Baptist)...Sir if there be any occasion of Your Selfe (or others) to use any of this stone, Mr. Dexter hath a lusty Teame and lustie Sons and a very willing heart being a Sangwine Cheerfull Man to doe Your Selfe or any service upon very honest and cheap Considerations...”¹⁰⁷ “This limestone had been dug up at “Dexter’s Lime Rocks” on Hackleton’s Rock between the Moshassuck and Blackstone rivers in present Lincoln... Just how soon the Dexter limestone began to be hauled in carts to Boston is now

uncertain, but by the early eighteenth century it was a common occurrence on the Post Road.”¹⁰⁸

In explaining why the village of Limerock was placed on the National Register of Historic Places, the Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission stated, “The monopoly which the Dexters, Whipples, Harrises, Jenckesses, and Mowreys held for so long over the industry... kept Limerock a close community; the interconnections among these families were labyrinthine and contributed to the social and physical stability of the village.”¹⁰⁹ Gregory Dexter died in the year 1700, Stephen in 1679;¹¹⁰ however, his son John and several more generations kept the Dexter family in the lime manufacturing business for another century and a half.¹¹¹

After the death of her husband, Abigail married Captain William Hopkins in 1682, their son being Major William Junior. William Junior’s son was Governor Stephen Hopkins. William Hopkins Senior’s father, Thomas, came to New England with his sister Frances Man, and their uncle William Arnold in 1635. He followed Roger Williams in 1636 from Plymouth to Providence. He at first was assigned to a home share of land situated near the south end of the town, it being the fourth lot south of what is now known as Powers Street. He later moved to a location west of the Pawtucket River, about ten miles north of his first assigned home lot. At his death in 1684, his son Captain William inherited the Pawtucket property and subsequently passed it on, in 1723, to his son Major William. Major William Hopkins, in turn, sold a portion of it to Colonel Joseph Whipple on 22 August 1724, a plot of land estimated to contain 80 acres. On 19 October 1728, he mortgaged “his dwelling house” to Colonel Whipple and soon removed to Scituate, as he was a resident there by 10 April 1733. In these deeds he was called a carpenter.¹¹² Joseph Whipple was Abigail Whipple’s younger brother. The young Dexter widow apparently met William Hopkins Senior while he lived on the Pawtucket farm of his parents, since her first husband’s property was also located in the Pawtucket (Louquisset) area. They appear to have moved to Towne Streete in Providence immediately after their wedding. The portrait of Stephen Hopkins below hangs elevated above the fireplace in the Corporation Room in University Hall (the building in the portrait) of Brown University. The caption reads Stephen Hopkins, First Chancellor of Brown University, 1764-1783.



“He was the first Chancellor of Brown, a chief justice and four-time governor of the state. He even signed the Declaration of Independence, but after Stephen Hopkins died in 1785 no one was too sure what the ol’ guy looked like. In fact, for nearly two centuries he was mistaken as someone else, a mistake that was only corrected about 20 years ago when a new painting of the colonial statesmen was hung in the State House... The mix-up began when ‘Signers of the Declaration of Independence,’ the famous painting by 18th-century artist John Trumbull showing all of the signers of the historic document, mistakenly identified Hopkins as John Dickinson, the representative from Pennsylvania. Trumbull painted the work between 1788 and 1795... When Trumbull was ready for Hopkins, the

Rhode Islander was dead. It is believed that a relative of Hopkins became the stand-in for Trumbull's original painting...In 1819, Congress approved funding for a large engraving of the painting for the Capitol Rotunda. At that time, Trumbull mistakenly concluded that Dickinson- a Quaker pictured wearing a Quaker's hat – was Hopkins, who also was a Quaker. It was a mistake easily made, since the painting contained 47 individuals... Trumbull's sketch of Hopkins' relative remained undiscovered for nearly 200 years, when an art historian spotted the discrepancy in the 1970s. John Hagen, the artist responsible for correcting the 200 year old faux pas and revealing Hopkins' true likeness, has put the finishing touches on a second Hopkins portrait that will hang in the Corporation Room of the University Hall...¹¹³

“Knowing nothing of armed ships, he (Adams) made himself expert, and would call his work on the naval committee the pleasantest part of his labors, in part because it brought him in contact with one of the singular figures in Congress, Stephen Hopkins of Rhode Island, who was nearly as old as Franklin and always wore his broad-brimmed Quaker hat in chamber. Adams found most Quakers to be ‘dull as beetles,’ but Hopkins was an exception. A lively, learned man...he suffered the loss of three sons at sea, and served in one public office or other continuously from the time he was twenty-five. The old gentlemen loved to drink rum and expound on his favorite writers. The experience and judgment he brought to the business of Congress were of great use, as Adams wrote, but it was in the after-hours that he ‘kept us alive.’ His custom was to drink nothing all day, nor ‘til eight o’clock in the evening, and his beverage was Jamaica spirits and water...Hopkins never drank to excess, according to Adams, but all he drank was promptly converted into wit, sense, knowledge, and good humor.”¹¹⁴

“Hopkins was a grand figure who had seen a lot in life. You can't miss him in the painting. He's at the back with his broad-brimmed Quaker hat on. In after hours he loved to drink rum and expound his favorite writers. ‘He read Greek, Roman, and British history, and was familiar with British poetry,’ wrote John Adams, ‘and the flow of his soul made his reading our own and brought recollection in all we had read...’¹¹⁵

Hopkins reputation as an extraordinarily intelligent and well-read person in the Continental Congress has been traced to his roots in the home of his childhood. His father, Major William Hopkins Junior, the only child of Captain William and Abigail Whipple Hopkins, lived in Cranston, a suburb of Providence, where Stephen was born in 1707. His mother was Ruth Wilkinson daughter of Samuel Wilkinson and Plain Wickenden.¹¹⁶ The Wilkinson farm in Smithfield was near the farms of Abigail's brothers Eleazer, William, and David and that of her deceased first husband, Stephen Dexter. “His grandmother, Abigail, was a daughter of Captain John Whipple, very prominent in plantation life about 1660-1685. The best instruction of all came from his mother, and it was thorough and comprehensive. His grandfather, William, taught him mathematics and surveying. (Actually, all four grandparents lived into the 1720s, thus conceivable made a direct contribution to Stephen's personality and intellectual development.) Although his formal early education was limited, yet he excelled in the practical branches of mathematics, particularly surveying.”¹¹⁷ It would appear that Abigail was quite assertive, opinionated, and outspoken when compared to typical women of that time. She objected to the town council that she was forbidden to vote, and almost single-handedly caused the Providence town council to change its scandalous policy of taxing “poore widows of low condition.”¹¹⁸

In 1731, Hopkins early began making trips to Newport to participate in the philosophical society, as one of its youngest members, founded by George Berkeley. His cousin, Captain Joseph Whipple Junior, his grandmother Abigail's brother's son, was a fellow member of the society, and served as deputy governor of Rhode Island from 1753 to 1756, as did his son Joseph III, from 1749 until 1754.¹¹⁹ Hopkins helped found the first library in Providence in 1750; he himself cataloged its first collection. He helped found Providence's first newspaper in 1762. Indeed, the intellectual vigor of his mental powers enabled him to eventually surmount the lack of formal educational opportunities, and his ardent pursuit of knowledge, at length, placed him among the distinguished men of his day.

As noted, after mortgaging their farm to his uncle Joseph Whipple, his parents moved to Scituate, a few miles west of Providence, when Stephen was a young man, where his father earned his living as a farmer. For several years Stephen followed the same trade. It was while living there that he was chosen town clerk, and afterward elected a representative from that village to the general assembly at Newport, where he became speaker in 1741. He became a justice of the peace, and subsequently a justice of one of the courts of common pleas. Then, in 1733, at the age of 27, he became chief justice of the court in that district.

He moved back to Providence in 1742 where he erected a house in which he continued to reside for the rest of his life. The house is still standing at the corner of Benefit and Hopkins Street and is on the National Register of Historic Places. The memorial plaque below, on one corner of the house, commemorates his life and work. At Providence, he immediately entered the mercantile trading and ship building businesses, as well as engaged in what the British considered to be illegal smuggling. He was a partner with the Brown brothers (for whom Brown University is named) in that regard, co-owning an iron foundry with them. Hopkins served as the first Chancellor of that same school in 1764. The Brown brothers, Nicholas, Joseph, John, and Moses, exchanged the profits from these iron products in their slave trading business. At about the time of the Revolutionary War, they employed about 75 men. Then during the war the foundry produced guns and ammunition.

Subsequent to his move to Providence, Hopkins was often moderator of the town council and represented the town almost constantly in the general assembly at Newport, and was its speaker in 1744 and 1749. He became Chief Justice of the Superior Court in 1751, and in 1754 was a delegate to the Albany convention in New York where he voted for Benjamin Franklin's plan for the union of the colonies.

Ten years later, as governor of the colony, Hopkins wrote a pamphlet in defiance of England's intent to impose a tax on sugar. Called, 'The Rights of Colonies Examined,' it was one of the first assertions of colonial rights. He asked, "Can it possibly be shown that the people in Britain have a sovereign authority over their fellow subjects in America? All laws and all taxation that bind the whole must be made by the whole. Thus early in the quarrel with the mother country, Rhode Island raised the cry no taxation without representation."¹²⁰ This pamphlet was widely distributed in America, bringing Hopkins instant fame throughout the colonies.

In summary of his Rhode Island political career, Hopkins served in the general assembly from 1732 until 1752 and 1770 to 1775, and was its speaker in 1738 to

1744 and in 1749. He was elected governor ten times 1755-56, 1758-61, 1763-64, and 1767, and appointed chief justice of the Superior Court in 1751.

While attending the Continental Congress, where he served from 1774 until 1776, Hopkins helped to draft the Articles of Incorporation and served on the committee responsible for the development of the Continental Navy. He persuaded the Congress, in 1775, to outfit 13 armed vessels and to commission them as the Navy of the united colonies. He saw to it that Rhode Island received a contract to outfit two of these. He



Hopkins Monument

was able to get his brother, Esek, commissioned as Commander-in-Chief. His brother-in-law Abraham Whipple, the great grandson of his grandmother Abigail's brother Samuel, was then appointed Commodore of the Navy. Abraham and Esek had received their maritime training on slave ships owned by the Brown family. Admirably, Hopkins, along with Moses Brown was primarily responsible for securing action against slavery. In 1774, the Rhode Island general assembly passed an act prohibiting the importation of slaves. He also led the fight in the Continental Congress to ban slavery. At the time he signed the Declaration of Independence, Hopkins was almost 70 years old and of poor health due probably to a paralytic stroke. He had to guide his writing hand with his other hand, while stating that "My hand trembles, but my heart does not." Due to his deteriorating medical condition

he resigned in September of 1776. He continued to serve his state during the year that followed and even attended several New England political conventions. In 1780, however, he left politics all together.

Stephen Hopkins, Esq., Governor of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, died 13 July 1785. The state of Rhode Island erected a monument to him in the North Burial Ground on which, with other commendations, is inscribed these words, "His name is engraved on this immortal record of the Revolution, and can never die."¹²¹

End Notes

¹ *Early Records of the Town of Providence, 21 Volumes* (Providence: Snow & Farnham, city printers, 1892-1915) XVII:44-47 [hereinafter ERP].

² Henry C. Dorr, *The Planting and Growth of Providence. Rider's Tract #15* (Providence: Sidney S. Rider, 1882) 46.

³ John E. Sterling, designer. Rhode Island Cemetery Database. Rhode Island Cemetery Transcription Project, 1990-2001. On Computer at the Rhode Island Historical Society Library, 121 Hope Street, Providence, RI. 02906. Project Coordinator Comments.

⁴ The Eleazer Whipple cemetery has been abandoned, and uncared for, for many years. Large trees and other plant life are literally destroying it. Few inscriptions can be read, although Eleazer's name can yet be seen with difficulty on his headstone, which is lying flat on the ground. The cemetery is hidden behind a

seven-foot wooden fence and barn about 30 yards west of the 900 block of the Great Road, across the street from the Lincoln Central Elementary School. Personal observation of the authors in June 2004.

⁵ *Records of the First Church at Dorchester 1636-1734*, reads, John Whipple “9 1 1641.” A note in the book indicates that these dates are from the Quaker calendar and the above translates to 9 March 1641. However, non-members of the church could not have their children baptized or christened. Sarah was added to membership on 29 October 1641, thus her John could then be baptized immediately thereafter. In Robert C. Anderson, *The Great Migration Begins, Immigrants to New England, 1620-1633* (Boston: NEHGS, 1995) 1972-73, the date of his baptism is given as 1 November 1641, “three days after his mother joined the church” quoting *Dorchester Church Records*, 154.

⁶ John O. Austin, *Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island* (Albany, NY, 1887, reprint edition, Baltimore: Genealogical Publication Company, 1978) 221. Also: Henry E. Whipple, *A Brief Genealogy of the Whipple Families Who Settled in Rhode Island* (Providence: A. Crawford Greene, 1873). Also: James N. Arnold, *Vital Record of Rhode Island, 1636-1850* (Providence: Narragansett Historical Publishing Company, 1892). Vital statistics on the children and grandchildren of John and Sarah Whipple are taken from the above and numerous publications that quote from them. To view more recent information consult www.whipple.org, Weldon Whipple, Webmaster.

⁷ Stephen F. Peckham, “Richard Scott and His Wife Catharine Marbury, and Some of Their Descendants,” *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, 60:174, April, 1906

⁸ *The Pioneer Mothers of America: A Record of the more Notable Women of the Early Days of Country, and Particularly of the Colonial and Revolutionary Periods* the (New York: G.P. Putnam’s Sons, 1912) 3:86-88

⁹ Dorr, 39.

¹⁰ *The Olney Family in History of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations* (New York: America Historical Society, 1920) pp. 408-409.

¹¹ Sydney V. James, *Colonial Rhode Island, A History* (New York: Charles Scribner’s Sons, 1976) 42.

¹² William B. Weeden, *Early Rhode Island A Social History of the People, 1636-1790* (New York: The Grafton Press, reprint, Bowie, Md. Heritage Books Inc.) 220.

¹³ Gertrude Kimball, *Providence in Colonial Times* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, MDCCCXCII) 126. It is doubtful that he would have started his tavern had his father disapproved. See also, ERP, VI:115

¹⁴ ERP, VII:5-6, VI: 29 & VI:115. John Junior, perhaps because his inn was not finished being built, refused a request to establish an inn the year before. As a condition of approval, the town council required that it be made available for all of its meetings. The town used John’s inn long after his son, John III, took possession.

¹⁵ ERP, IV:8

¹⁶ Kimball, 127.

¹⁷ ERP, XV:231-33. From this entry is learned that John Junior smoked a pipe and liked to drink rum first thing in the morning.

¹⁸ Kimball, 128. Joseph renewed his license as late as 1732.

¹⁹ Dorr, 50.

²⁰ Dorr, 190-191.

²¹ ERP, VI:216 & X:45.

²² Preliminary Survey Report, Town of North Providence, Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission, April 1978, 3

²³ Frank C. Angell, *Annals of Centerdale* (Central Falls, RI: E.L. Freeman, 1909) 24. The house was located on Falco Street. It remained standing until 1898 when it was demolished.

²⁴ Horatio Rogers, George Moulton Carpenter, and Edward Field, Record Commissioners. *The Early Records of the Town of Providence*, Volume 6, Being Part of the Will Book Number 1, otherwise called the First Book for Providence Towne Council Perticulior Vse (Providence: Snow and Farnham City Printers, 1894)126-28. Also, pages 129-30. A deposition of Thomas Olney that he had gone to Captain John Whipple, at his request, and obtained clarification of some of the bequests. In the latter, John Junior was given an additional 30 acres in the Louquisset.

²⁵ Carl Bridenbaugh, *Fat Mutton and Liberty of Conscience: Society in Rhode Island, 1636-1690* (Providence: Brown University Press, 1974) 38.

²⁶ ERP, III:97-100. Also see: John Whipple to John Whipple Junior Deed, 23 November 1663, *Rhode Island Historical Society Manuscript, Mss 9003*, I:12. It took four years for the deed to be recorded.

²⁷ William G. McLoughlin, *Rhode Island* (New York: W.W. Norton, 1978) 14

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- ²⁸ Arnold died in 1677, Olney in 1682, Williams in 1683, and Harris in 1680. Harris sailed for London in 1679, was captured by pirates and taken to Algiers where he was auctioned off to the highest bidder. He wrote to his family that he would be killed if not ransomed. The letter concluded, "Tell John Whipple (Jr) that all the affidavits and protests against the only executions I pray may be sent to the sign of the peelee in Wentworth Street near Spittlefields in London to John Stokes living there to remain there for me." He was released but died in London three days after arriving there. Irving B. Richman, *Rhode Island, Its Making and Its Meaning*, 1636-1683 (New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1908) 482-483. See also: *Collections of the Rhode Island Historical Society*, (Providence: Rhode Island Historical Society, 1902) X:324-325
- ²⁹ Glenn W. LaFantasie, ed., *The Correspondence of Roger Williams* (Providence: Brown University Press/University Press of New England, 1988) II:603-604. Also, *Rhode Island Historical Society Mss*, V:13-15.
- ³⁰ Floy S. Hyde, *Captain John Whipple of Rhode Island, 1616-1685* (Mountain View NY: Privately Published, 1984) 10-11
- ³¹ Richman, 485.
- ³² See: genweb.whipple.org/d0312/I368.html and subsequent related entries for the vital statistics and migration patterns of John Junior's descendants. Also: http://www.whipple.org/descendants/john366_6.pdf
- ³³ Clifford Alderman, *The Rhode Island Colony* (Crowell-Collier Press, 1969) 46. See McLoughlin, 32 for an opposing opinion as to his wealth.
- ³⁴ Sydney V. James, *The Colonial Metamorphoses in Rhode Island: A Study of Institutions in Change* (Hanover, NH: University Press of New England, 2000) 74. Harris received several of the 13 shares supposedly at the expense of rest of Providence and northern Warwick. John Junior's children and the families of their eventual spouses obviously shared in the Harris largess.
- ³⁵ *ERP*, XV:161
- ³⁶ *ERP* XV:155-156
- ³⁷ Kimball, *Providence in Colonial Times*, 123
- ³⁸ *Collections of the Rhode Island Historical Society* (Providence: Knowles and Vose Printers, 1843) 103-107. This account enumerates a list several pages in length. Sixty-five leaves were missing from Book 1 and twenty from Book 2. Without doubt the information contained in the destroyed 85 pages contained memoranda concerning the first settlers, their antecedents, family connections and such. How much more would be known about the Whipples had the war not happened?
- ³⁹ Bridenbaugh, 139
- ⁴⁰ *ERP*, VII:5-6. On 16 June 1682, John received permission to "keep a publick house of Entertainment for victualling & lodging & selling of drinke for the Entertaining of strangers & Travellers, both people & horses, and what other persons the law allowes Entertainment for. He was to be closed on the first day of the week, and after nine o'clock. He was not allowed to harbor undesirables or take stolen goods. He was to "keepe good & wholesome diet fit for travelers, wholesome beer & other drinkes at reasonable rates." His bond was set at tenn pounds. The town council continuously met at his place of business, as did the Rhode Island General Assembly in 1690.
- ⁴¹ The General Assembly passed an act for the licensing and encouragement of "one or two houses for ye entertainment of strangers in every town." In May 1661, it was enacted that, "Forasmuch as it appears that there is great complaint by reason that there is no place or places for strangers to be entertained, it shall be unlawful for any person to retail wine of liquors, unless such person will also provide at least one bed and victuals, under penalty of ten shillings..." See, *Rhode Island Colonial Records*, I:280, 313, 441. Richard Mowrey, in 1655, had been appointed to keep a tavern that was apparently no longer operating at this time.
- ⁴² Weeden, 42, 220
- ⁴³ Weeden, 107.
- ⁴⁴ Richard Bayles, *History of Providence County, Rhode Island* (New York: W.W. Preston & Company, 1891) 143
- ⁴⁵ James, *The Colonial Metamorphoses*, 127. See also: *Providence Town Papers*, 169 Volumes, 2nd Series 5:01070, John Junior to the town of Providence, nd.
- ⁴⁶ Bridenbaugh, 96
- ⁴⁷ The well-publicized "Letter of John Whipple on the Baptist Church" was not located. "I found the folder for this letter, but there was nothing in it but a Warwick deed between two other parties. I had the same problem last year. The technician and I checked the cross-references. They were all for the same folder, so the reference is correct. The librarian affirmed, "The letter is either lost or misplaced." Personal observation of Barbara Carroll, 5 March 2004

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- ⁴⁸ Samuel Green Arnold, *History of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations* (Providence: Preston & Rounds, 1894) 361
- ⁴⁹ Austin, 221. He was town clerk for seven years, town moderator, assistant to the governor for four years, as well as a representative to the Rhode Island General Assembly in Newport for six years, in addition to serving as town sergeant.
- ⁵⁰ John E. Sterling, *North Burial Ground, Providence, Rhode Island, Old Section, 1700-1848* (Providence: Special Publication 5, Rhode Island Genealogical Society, 2000) xiii
- ⁵¹ Dorr, 184
- ⁵² *ERP*, X:55-64.
- ⁵³ Austin, 221. See also: *ERP*, V:235-240. Also, *Providence Records*, Old Book, II: 307. The home stall that John III received was “originally the home lot of William Arnold ...and one-half of the adjoining home lot on the south (the home lot of Thomas James), purchased by John Whipple, Jr. of Alexander Bryant...” Charles Hopkins, *The Home Lots of the Early Settlers of the Providence Plantations* (Providence: 1886) 24
- ⁵⁴ *Providence Record of Deeds*, 2:426. Dated 27 April 1710. It was common at the time to use the term cousin to refer to anyone of close relations. Eleazer’s father, Captain John Whipple, did not have a known brother, which is the only circumstances that could have led to a Whipple “cousin.”
- ⁵⁵ As previously noted, John and Mary were deeded half their property from her father. *ERP* VI:64. “I doe give unto my son in law John Whipple to possess...my right in the house Lott, or home share of land where he now dwelleth, the which Right is two acres of the East End thereof, As also my right of five acres of land which I bought of mr. Roger Williams...After the decease of my son-in-law John Whipple, Revert and belong unto John Whipple the son of my said son in law & my Daughter Mary...” John’s children, Mary, John, and Elnathan were also given certain cattle in the will. John Junior added additional property immediately to the south of the 1663 deed, “three home lots known as the Throckmorton land & purchased in copartnership with Maj. John Dexter. These three lots were originally laid out to Thomas James, John Green, & John Smith.” See, Henry R. Chace, *Part of the Whipples in Early Providence, R.I. City History*, 4.
- ⁵⁶ *ERP*, XX:171-72. “I John Whipple (Ordinary Keeper) sell to Joseph Whipple...my dwellinghouse and all my outhousing, together with all my lands adjoining which are standing in Providence in the row of houselots lying on the east side of the salt water harbor, 21 July 1705.
- ⁵⁷ Dorr, 40.
- ⁵⁸ Henry R. Chace, *Owners and Occupants of the Lots, Houses and Shops in the Town of Providence Rhode Island in 1798* (Providence: Livermore & Knight Company, 1914) Plate VI. On this map, the Whipple School, which was financed by Col. Joseph Whipple in the mid 1690s, stands immediately to the east of the Whipple property across from Benefit Street. The old Baptist meeting house was located immediately west across Main Street. The properties of other Whipples were also located near by on Main Street and on Mill Street.
- ⁵⁹ *Publications of the Rhode Island Historical Society, New Series*, Vol. 7, Number 4, January 1900. 233-34
- ⁶⁰ *ERP*, XI:55.
- ⁶¹ *Rhode Island Historical Society Manuscripts*, 1:109. See also: on line at <http://www.whipple.org/charles/yeomanandprinces/index.html>.
- ⁶² *ERP*, XX:274-275. John III in turn sold his father’s property on Main Street to his uncle Joseph according to *ERP*, XX:171-72.
- ⁶³ Philip J. Currier, *Currier Family Records of U.S.A. and Canada* (Concord, NH: Capital Offset Company, 1990) IV:10-11. See also: James N. Arnold, *Vital Records of Rhode Island, 1636-1850*, Volume 2, Providence, Part 1 (Providence: Narragansett Historical Publishing Company, 1892) p 256. Two entries are given with birth dates 26 December 1690 and 26 December 1692, (both in Taunton). He is also listed in Bristol County, Volume 6, Part 1, with birth 26 December 1690. Job’s sister Mary and brother John IV were born in 1690 and 1692 respectively, precluding the 1690 and 1692 dates for him.
- ⁶⁴ Norton T.Horr, *A Record of Descendants of Hezekiah Hoar of Taunton, Massachusetts* (Cleveland, Ohio: Privately Published, 1907).
- ⁶⁵ Arnold, Volume 2, Part 1: 198, 235, 256. Also, Gen.Web/Whipple.org/d0197/I16158.html
- ⁶⁶ Arnold, Volume 2, Part1:256
- ⁶⁷ Arnold, Volume 2, Part 1:157
- ⁶⁸ Email from Raymond F. Whipple whip69@concast.net to Weldon Whipple at www.whipple.org, 5 November 2003

⁶⁹ Fred E. Whipple, *Whipple Family Genealogy* (Privately Published, c1932) Transcribed by Ron Whipple at ronfox13@comcast.net, and sent to Weldon Whipple 16 December 1998.

⁷⁰ Email from Elizabeth Whipple at gewhipple@home.com to Weldon Whipple at www.whipple.org 14 February 2001. John J. Whipple was, "one of the original settlers in Ayer's Cliff, Quebec."

⁷¹ Fred E. Whipple, 18-22.

⁷² Email from Ronald J. Whipple at ronfox13@comcast.net to the authors 7 June 2004.

⁷³ If Smith had worked at the Stoughton Mill, this would have likely been the first time that John would have seen the consequences of religious bigotry in his new home.

⁷⁴ Dorr, 48-50

⁷⁵ *ERP*, VI:37. "Sarah Smith (widow) hath this day [10 April 1682] preferred unto ye Councill a written paper for ye Councill to view and approve for her deceased husbands will. And also a paper as an Inventory of his Estate." His movable estate was listed as £90, 01 s. On 21 May 1688, Richard Arnold and Sarah Smith are this day Openly Published in way of Marriage in ye Open town meeting no person objects, *ERP*, VIII:175.

⁷⁶ Charles W. Farnham, *John Smith The Miller, of Providence Rhode Island: Some of His Descendants*, (Baltimore: Genealogies of Rhode Island Families from Rhode Island Periodicals, 1983) 2:6. Also, on line at <http://www.fortunecity.com/marina/mudhouse/2435/id74html>. Extracted from these sources and liberally summarized.

⁷⁷ *Pioneer Mothers or America*, 3:88-89

⁷⁸ See End Note 4

⁷⁹ Austin, 221-223. Also: on line at www.whipple.org/charles/louquisset/index.html.

⁸⁰ James Savage, *Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1990) I:57. See also: Dean Crawford Smith, *The Ancestry of Emily Jane Angell 1844-1910*, NEHGS, Register (Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Society, 1992) 107, 121-125.

⁸¹ Henry E. Whipple, 45

⁸² Thomas E. and Barbara Greene, *Images of America, North Providence* (Hanover NH: Arcadia Publishing, 1996) 111. The photo was taken around the year 1925. The house was torn down in the year 2003. There are now four new houses on the land. Citation for the 238 address: Benjamin family entry, Joseph H. Armstrong compiler, *North Providence, Johnston, and Smithfield Street Directory*, (Joseph H. Armstrong, Cranston, Rhode Island, 1941) 80. Likewise, Benjamin Whipple's house on Metcalf Street has only recently disappeared.

⁸³ *ERP*, XI:116. Jonathan had previously bought a small grassy island of about one-half acre, probably also for the export of lumber, in the Providence Harbor from his nephew John Whipple III, *ERP*, IV:58-60. Throughout the 1700s and 1800s lumber was one of Rhode Island's major exports.

⁸⁴ *ERP*, XVI:185-194

⁸⁵ *ERP*, XVI:367-372

⁸⁶ Henry E. Whipple, 45

⁸⁷ Thomas E. and Barbara Greene, 83. "The area known as Lymanville was first settled by Benjamin Whipple, who built a house c1684 on what is now Metcalf Avenue. The farm that the Whipple family owned extended from the Woonasquatucket River to the site of the St. James Episcopal Church on Fruit Hill Avenue. [A distance of about 1½ miles]. On November 9, 1807, Daniel Lyman of Newport purchased an 80 acre farm off Fruit Hill Avenue from William F. Megee, who had purchased the property from Richard Whipple, great grandson of Benjamin Whipple."

⁸⁸ Thomas E. and Barbara Greene, 110.

⁸⁹ Robert O. Jones, Senior Historic Preservation Planner. *National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form*, 1983 (Washington D.C., US Department of the Interior, National Parks Services) 1,2 & 6.

⁹⁰ Jones, 12

⁹¹ Jones, 26

⁹² Jones, 27

⁹³ Will of Jonathan Whipple, Probate Book #1, North Providence, A-4:220-224, Pawtucket City Hall, Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

⁹⁴ Deed of gift 20 March 1783. Jonathan Whipple Deed, Records of Deeds and Mortgages, No. 2, Part 1, p. 146. North Providence, Pawtucket City Hall, Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

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- ⁹⁵ James N. Arnold, Vital Records, Vol. 2, Part IV, 19 December 1781. "Eleazer, of Jonathan, of North Providence, and Deborah Cushing, of Elijah, dec., of Pembroke Me., married at Smithfield, by Elder Ezekiel Angell." 43.
- ⁹⁶ James S. Cushing, *The Genealogy of the Cushing Family, An Account of the Ancestry and Descendants of Mathew Cushing Who Came to America in 1638* (Montreal: Perrault Printing Company, 1905) 189. It was stated that Elijah Whipple was from Pembroke Maine, and was deceased by the time of his daughter's wedding to Eleazer Whipple. However this town, on the Canadian border, was not settled until after the Revolutionary War. More likely he was from Pembroke, Massachusetts where several Cushings were known to reside in the 1700s.
- ⁹⁷ John Sterling, designer. Rhode Island Cemetery Database, Providence, Browse Cemetery Data, Cemetery PVO23, Admiral Esek Hopkins, Rhode Island Cemetery Transcription Project, 1990-2001. On computer at the Rhode Island Historical Society Library, 121 Hope Street, Providence, RI, 02906.
- ⁹⁸ Thomas Whipple Guardianship, Council and Probate Book A, North Providence, A1:44, Pawtucket City Hall, Pawtucket, Rhode Island.
- ⁹⁹ Thomas Whipple Will, Council and Probate Book A, North Providence A1:154-157, Pawtucket City Hall, Pawtucket, Rhode Island.
- ¹⁰⁰ Council and Probate Book A, North Providence A:194, Pawtucket City Hall, Pawtucket, Rhode Island.
- ¹⁰¹ Letter to Blaine Whipple 14 January 1992, transferred to the authors, sent by Glenn Woodward of North Pole, Alaska, which traced his ancestry from Captain John Whipple.
- ¹⁰² Thomas Whipple Will, Council and Probate Book #5, North Providence A-8:227-31, 5 July 1843, Pawtucket City Hall, Pawtucket, Rhode island. Part of the bequeath to his daughter Martha was located on "Constitution Hill." Their ancestor, Captain John Whipple, had property on this same hill in 1661.
- ¹⁰³ Four generations of Thomas Whipples, and other family members, were buried in a family burial plot called the Thomas Whipple Burial Lot, Wanskuck Section, North Providence. This cemetery could not be located when the Rhode Island Cemeteries Project tried to find it. An article on its desecration can be viewed in the 6 March 1910 issue of the *Providence Journal*. The remains of Thomas J. Whipple, and immediate family, were moved to the North Burial Ground around the year 1900.
- ¹⁰⁴ Henry E. Whipple, 45-47
- ¹⁰⁵ Henry E. Whipple does not give the date 1660, nor does Austin, 223. Anderson, 1973, gives the date of 1658.
- ¹⁰⁶ Suffolk Land Records, Deeds, 14 Volumes (Boston: 1630-1906) 3:204-05. Rufus M. Jones, *The Quakers in the American Colonies* (New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 1966) 76. See also Mcloughlin, 36. "Beginning in October 1656, Massachusetts passed the first of a series of laws inflicting harsh penalties on Quaker and Quaker sympathizers. Starting with imprisonment, fines, and banishment, these laws subsequently included whipping, branding, ear cropping, and tongue boring. The final step, in 1658, was a law ordering death by hanging."
- ¹⁰⁷ LaFantasie, II:591
- ¹⁰⁸ Bridenbaugh, 87
- ¹⁰⁹ *Lincoln Rhode Island, Statewide Historical Preservation Report*, P-L-I. RI Historical Preservation Commission, January 1982:15. See also, on line at <http://www.whipple.org/charles/louquisset/index.html>
- ¹¹⁰ Dorr, 30. "Stephen Dexter died in 1678, and his widow, Abigail Dexter, was appointed his administratrix 5th January, 1679. In her inventory of his effects, she expresses her sense of the degeneracy of the times, or a lofty contempt of the vanity of the world by an entry of "a frying pan, a skillet, and other trumpery."
- ¹¹¹ S.C. Newman, *Dexter Genealogy: Being a Record of the Families Descended from Rev. Gregory Dexter* (Providence: A. Crawford Greene, 1859) 14
- ¹¹² The Pane-Joyce Genealogy in http://babbarge.clarku.edu/djoyce/gen/report/rr08/rr08_490.html, 4-9-04.
- ¹¹³ Glenn Hare, "Can't Remember the face, But The Name is Familiar," *George Street Journal* of Brown University, 26 February 1999, Vol. 23:191
- ¹¹⁴ David McCullough, *John Adams*, (New York: Simon & Schuster, 2001) 100
- ¹¹⁵ David McCullough, 32nd Annual Jefferson Lecture in the Humanities, Ronald Reagan International Trade Center, Washington, D.C., 5 May 2003. From personal notes of the author taken at the lecture.
- ¹¹⁶ Israel Wilkinson, *Memoirs of the Wilkinson Family in America* (Jacksonville, Illinois: Davis and Penniman, 1869) 48
- ¹¹⁷ Weeden, 229
- ¹¹⁸ *ERP*, XV:230-31

¹¹⁹ On line at: www.whipple.org/charles/yeomenandprinces/index.html

¹²⁰ James, 323

¹²¹ In addition to the above references, the biography of Stephen Hopkins was extracted and summarized from several standard texts and journal articles.