

# The Lively Experiment



Volume 5, Number 1

# Officers 2004-2007

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The  
Lively Experiment

A Biannual Publication of  
The Order of the First Families  
of Rhode Island and  
Providence Plantations  
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Dear Members:

It is always a pleasure to bring greetings as Governor General to the membership of our society. I am very pleased to say that we had a most enjoyable and successful annual meeting last fall in Little Compton and Newport, Rhode Island. My only regret is that we did not have more of our members with us for what is really our most important event each year!

Your officers and I look forward to having more of our membership with us for our next Rhode Island meeting. As of now, we have tentatively selected Friday and Saturday the first weekend in October 2004 (October 1st and 2nd). Please mark your calendars now and look for more specific information to arrive in the near future.

Once again, we will be having our Spring Fellowship Reception and Luncheon at the Washington Club in Washington, D.C. on Wednesday, April 21, 2004. We look forward to a good turn-out of our members for this always enjoyable occasion.

With my best wishes to all,

Peter Arrott Dixon  
Governor General

*The Lively Experiment* is looking for reporters and photographers to record the society's activities. Send your notes and snapshots to Editor, *The Lively Experiment*, 300 West Franklin Avenue, Apartment 401E, Richmond, VA 23220-4904.

## From the Editor

Every quarter I eagerly await the journals and newsletters that find their way into my mailbox. *RIGS Reporter*, the newsletter of the Rhode Island Genealogical Society, arrived as anticipated. Quite unexpectedly the announcement of "Legends Live Forever: A Conference for the Nation's Genealogists" came at the same time. Sponsored by the Federation of Genealogical Societies, the conference will be hosted by the Texas Genealogical Society and the Austin Genealogical Society. It will be held 8-11 September 2004 at Austin, Texas. Both the newsletter and the brochure mention conference activities pertinent to our endeavors in Rhode Island.

Two columns in the recent *RIGS* newsletter could be helpful to members and prospective members. "RI State Library Online" is written by Patricia Wyatt, past president of *RIGS* and current editor of the newsletter. In clear and considerable detail Cherry F. Bamberg answers questions in her column "FAQs-2nd Installment." For example:

- Q: How do you prove the identity of a spouse in Rhode Island?
- Q: I think my ancestor died in Rhode Island. How do I find out?
- Q: Where are Rhode Island wills?

Each of us has faced one or more of these questions from time to time—a good reason to become better acquainted with RI resources.

Why is the conference in Texas so important? Members and prospective members live there. Some speakers are New Englanders.

Michael LeClerc of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society will be discussing "Five Steps to Building a Web site for Your Society." James W. Warren of Minnesota will be covering the topic "Writing Your Family History in Small Manageable Pieces." These two speakers will be delivering talks for you who have a story, have done some research, have maybe shared it with kinfolk, and now wonder what to do next.

I have a great idea. Even if you can't attend the conference in Texas and learn more about publishing your family history, *The Lively Experiment* is here to help you.

**Do you want to know more about *RIGS*? Consider contacting them for membership information. Their address is Box 433, Greenville, RI 02828.**

Consider publishing with us. Think your story isn't good or professional enough? Let me assure you that it is! Consider that my associate editor is a professional. She will work closely with you and help you pull your article into shape. We can fill in the details from classic Rhode Island literature and call on RIGS volunteer researchers knowledgeable about the county where your ancestor lived.

We really look forward to the day when we have a backlog of good family histories and become a quarterly. In the meantime, here's what's in store for you in this issue.

Registrar General James Raywalt updates his article on Samuel Newman. Historial General Betty Westcott Acker contributes her notes from the annual meeting, along with photographs of members in attendance. Secretary General Carolyn Fish Lubker submits the minutes for the 2003 annual meeting. Robert L. French contributes his research on the famous Herodias.



### **Themes for Future Issues**

We are particularly interested in developing the following themes:

The Women of Rhode Island  
and Providence Plantations

Ministry and Religious  
Practices

### **Deadline for Submission of Articles**

5 July 2004

February 2005

### **Production Schedule**

August 2004

March 2005

### **Call for Articles**

We encourage you to submit articles for forthcoming issues. Meeting minutes, member information, and member queries will be printed regularly. Please transmit your articles and suggestions by e-mail, diskette (3-1/2" only), or typewritten copy (double-spaced). Address your e-mail to [sschlick@earthlink.net](mailto:sschlick@earthlink.net), using the subject line "Lively Experiment." Send a printout of your article along with your diskette or your double-spaced, typewritten copy to:

Editor

**The Lively Experiment**

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# Family Research

## People Who Joined Rev. Samuel Newman at Rehoboth Plantation

by James Raywalt

Following up on my article about the Rev. Samuel Newman of Rehoboth, MA, whose church and home lot were located in present-day Rumford, RI (*The Lively Experiment*, 4(4): 7-16), readers will no doubt find it helpful to see the complete list of people who joined Rev. Newman when he removed from Weymouth to Rehoboth. These people may qualify as *propositi* for OFFRI&PP. The First Covenant of Rehoboth Plantation bears the date 3d day of 5th month (July), 1644. It reads as follows, its text taken from John G. Erhardt, *Rev. & Mr. Samuel Newman, Pastor & Teacher of Seacuncke, Plimouth Colony and Rehoboth, Plimouth Colony* (Seekonk, MA, the author, 1979, 23):

This combination, entered into by the general consent of all the inhabitants, after general notice given the 23d of the 4th month.

We whose names are underwritten, being, by the providence of God, inhabitants of Seacunk,

intending here to settle, do covenant and bind ourselves one to another to subject our persons [torn off] (according to law and equity) to nine persons, any five of the nine which shall be chosen by the major part of the inhabitants of this plantation, and we [torn off] to be subject to all wholesome [torn off] by them, and to assist them, according to our ability and estate, and to give timely notice unto them of any such thing as in our conscience may prove dangerous unto the plantation, and this combination to continue untill we shall subject ourselves jointly to some other government.

The following list, complete and shown in alphabetical order for convenience, is taken from James N. Arnold, *Vital Record of Rehoboth, 1642-1896* (Providence, RI: Narragansett His. Pub. Co., 1897, Supp. 911):

John Allen  
Ralph Alin  
Edward Bennett

Thomas Bliss  
 Richard Bowen  
 William Cheeseborough  
 James Clark  
 Thomas Cooper  
 Ephraim Hunt  
 Peter Hunteorge Kendricke  
 Job Lane  
 Abraham Martin  
 Robert Martin  
 John Matthewes  
 Samuel Newman  
 Stephen Paine  
 Walter Palmer  
 John Perren  
 Zachary Rhoades  
 William Sabin  
 Edward Sale  
 Ralph Shepherd  
 Edward Smith  
 Henry Smith  
 William Smith  
 Robert Titus  
 Joseph Torrey  
 Alex Winchester  
 Richard Wright

In Volume II, page 5 of Dr. John  
 C. Erhardt (apparently a  
 different Erhardt), *Rehoboth,  
 Plymouth Colony, 1645-1692*, we  
 find the Draught of the Plaine  
 Lots:

the Ninth Day of the 4th  
 month (June), 1645. At a  
 meeting of the Townsmen  
 upon Publick notice given  
 the Same Day Lots ware  
 Drawn for the Greate Paline  
 as foloweth and to Begin

upon the west side and he  
 that is first upon the west side  
 shall be last upon the East.

Erhardt continues, stating that  
 "the lots were drawn by the  
 following persons (planters)," *er*  
 citing Volume 1, page 35 of  
 Rehoboth's records. Some names  
 appear in the original more than  
 once, but are listed here only  
 once. Again these names are  
 alphabetized for convenience.

Robert Abell  
 John Alin  
 Ralph Alin  
 Edward Benet  
 Thomas Bliss  
 John Bos[worth]  
 Richard Bowin [Bowen]  
 James Brown  
 John Brown  
 Richard Bullock  
 John Butten  
 Samll Butterworth  
 Willm Carpenter  
 Will Chesbrook  
 James Clarke  
 Thos Clifton  
 Thomas Cooper  
 Mr. Daget  
 John Fitch  
 Robert Fuller  
 Edward Gilman  
 Governor\*  
 Thomas Hitt  
 John Holbrook  
 Thomas Holbrooke  
 Obadiah Holmes  
 Mr. Howard

Ephraim Hunt  
 Peter Hunt  
 Richard Ingraham  
 George Kendrek  
 Job Lane  
 Abraham Marten  
 Isaak Marten  
 Robert Martin  
 John Mathews  
 John Meggs  
 John Millerd  
 Robert Morris  
 [Samuel] Newman  
 Stephen Paine  
 Walter Palmore  
 The Pastor\*  
 Edward Pattason  
 John Peck  
 Abraham Perey  
 John Perrin  
 Mathew Prat  
 John Read  
 Richard Right  
 Zechariah [Zachary] Roads  
 Willm Sabin  
 Edward Sale  
 Schoolmaster  
 Robert Sharpe  
 John Shepperd  
 Edward Smith  
 Henry Smith  
 Teacher\*  
 Joseph Torey  
 Robert Tytus  
 James Walker  
 widow Walker  
 Alex. Winchester

At a town meeting on the 31st  
 day of the 4th month (June),  
 1644 (three days before the

signing of the First Covenant),  
 lots were made to divide the  
 woodland between the plain and  
 the town. Fifty-eight shares were  
 drawn. Once again, the names  
 have been alphabetized for  
 convenience:

John Allin  
 Ralph Allen  
 Edward Bennett  
 Thomas Bliss  
 Richard Bowin [Bowen]  
 Mr. [John] Browne  
 James Browne  
 Samuel Butterworth  
 William Carpenter  
 William Cheeseborough  
 James Clark  
 Thomas Clifton  
 John Cooke  
 Thomas Cooper  
 Thomas Dunn  
 Edward Gilman  
 The Governor  
 Thomas Hitt  
 John Holbrook  
 Thomas Holbrooke  
 Obadiah Holmes  
 Ephraim Hunt  
 Peter Hunt  
 George Kendrick  
 Mr. [Rice] Leonard  
 Abraham Martin  
 Isaac Martin  
 Robert Martin  
 John Matthews  
 John Meggs  
 John Miller  
 Robert Morris

Mr. [Samuel] Newman  
 Stephen Paine  
 Walter Palmer  
 The Pastor's  
 Edward Patterson  
 Mr. [John] Peck  
 John Perren  
 Matthew Pratt  
 John Reade  
 Zachary Rhodes  
 William Sabin  
 The Schoolmaster\*  
 Edward Seale [Sale]  
 Ralph Shepherd  
 Edward Smith  
 Henry Smith  
 William Smith  
 John Sutton  
 The Teacher  
 Robert Titus  
 Joseph Torrey  
 James Walker  
 widow Walker  
 Mr. [Alexander] Winchester

Two names from this list are illegible, but they are likely Job Lane and Richard Wright, the only two signers of the covenant who are unaccounted for.

On the 4th day of the 11th month (January), 1645[/6], a list of "those Endabted to the Towne" was recorded. The names appearing therein, again alphabetized, are:

Mr. Allin  
 Ralph Allin  
 Edward Benet  
 Mr. Browne

Samuell Butterworth  
 Wm Cheesbrough  
 Mr. Cook  
 Thom Coop  
 Wm Develle  
 Mr. Fitch  
 Obadiah Holme  
 John Miller  
 Mr. Morris  
 John Read  
 Robert Sharpe  
 Goodman Smith  
 Robert Tytus  
 Robert Wheaton

Dr. John C. Erhardt, *ibid.*, page 14, citing Rehoboth records, Vol. 1, page 18, states: "On the 18th day of the 12th month (February), 1646/7, 'at a meeting of the towne it was agreed to draw lots for the new meadow and to be devided according to person and estate, only those that were under £150 estate to be made up to £150 (pounds). They were drawn as followeth.'" Again, the names are alphabetized.

Robert Abell  
 John Allin  
 Ralph Allin  
 Widow Bennett  
 Thomas Blisse  
 Richard Bowin [Bowen]  
 William Carpenter  
 Will Cheeseborough  
 Thomas Clyfton  
 John Cooke  
 Thomas Coop[er]  
 William Devill

John Dogget  
 John Fitch  
 Robert Fuller  
 Edward Gilman  
 Obadyah Hulmes  
 Peeter Hunt  
 Nicholas Ide  
 Richard Ingram  
 Georg Kendrick  
 Abraham Martin  
 Robert Martin  
 Isaak Mafrtines  
 John Mathewes  
 John Miller  
 Ademia Morris  
 Mr. [Samuel] Newman  
 Stephen Paine  
 Walter Palmer  
 Mr. [John] Peck  
 John Peram [Perren]  
 James Redewaie  
 Zakery Roades  
 Georg Robinson  
 William Sabin  
 Edward Sale  
 Robert Sharp  
 Edward Smith  
 Mr. Henry Smith  
 William Smith  
 Robert Titus  
 Joseph Tory  
 widow Walker  
 Robert Wheaton  
 Mr. Alexander Winchester  
 George Wright

Dr. John C. Erhardt, *ibid.*, page  
 24, citing Rehoboth records, Vol.  
 1, page 63.

Please note that the people on  
 these lists do not automatically  
 qualify as *propositi* for First  
 Families. Rather, the applicant  
 must prove the land owned by  
 their claimed ancestors is  
 physically located in present-day  
 Rhode Island, consistent with the  
 mission statement of First  
 Families. Applicants and  
 members may find it useful to  
 know that the settlement was  
 immediately adjacent to Ten  
 Mile River, with some home lots  
 abutting the river on its eastern  
 bank, and the town common  
 located to the north and east of  
 those lots.† From this  
 description, it is clear that not all  
 of the Rehoboth planters qualify  
 as *propositi*.

\* Land set off for the Governor,  
 the Pastor, the Schoolmaster, and  
 the Teacher would not be  
 conveyed to a specific person.  
 Rather, those parcels of land  
 would convey from one person to  
 the next person holding the  
 specific positions in the  
 community.

† The reader should remember  
 that Rhode Island is west and  
 south of Massachusetts. Within a  
 few acres of the eastern bank of  
 Ten Mile River is the border  
 separating Rhode Island from  
 Massachusetts.

# OnLine Research

NEW ENGLAND ancestors.org is the web site of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. For NEHGS members researching their Rhode Island and other New England ancestors, the online databases provide a wealth of information. If you are not a member of NEHGS and wish to become one, contact [www.nehgs.org](http://www.nehgs.org). The following databases pertaining to Rhode Island are available for research:

## **Cemeteries**

Cemetery Transcriptions from the NEHGS Manuscript Collections  
(All NE States)

Rhode Island Historical Cemeteries Database Index

## **Church Records**

Historical Catalogue of the Members of the First Baptist Church  
in Providence, Rhode Island

## **Court Records**

Bristol County, Rhode Island Divorces, 1819-1893

## **Probate Records**

Index to Providence, Rhode Island, Probate 1646-1899

Little Compton, Rhode Island, Wills, 1747-1875

## **Vital Records**

Alphabetical Index of the Births, Marriages and Deaths Recorded  
in Providence, Rhode Island

Vital Records of Jamestown, Rhode Island, 1671-1800

Vital Record of Rhode Island, 1636-1850

# Family History

## Herodias

by Robert L. French

Perhaps the most interesting of all ancestors is the "redoubtable and undoubtedly glamorous lady, Herodias Long, who played havoc with the domestic peace of several 17th-century Rhode Island households." George Andrews Moriarty used this description to introduce her in *Rhode Island History* (IX(1952):84-92). None of the information gathered in the intervening fifty or so years has diminished the validity of his description.

Herodias was born in England about 1623/4, but neither her parents nor her birthplace have been found. Certain clues point to a Bristol origin.

Moriarty refers to a bequest of £5 made to an "Odias" Long in a will belonging to John Aylesford and dated 26 January 1638/9. The will mentions land in Little Ockenbury, a plantation in the Barbados (Brown, *Somerset Wills*, IV:58). He also refers to Richard Long, an alderman of Bristol (Allyn Bailey Forbes, ed., *The Winthrop Papers* [Boston, MA: Northeastern University Press, 1943], IV:264).

In 1664, Herodias testified that after her father died, her mother

sent her to London where she was taken by one John Hicks, "...unknown to any of my friends, and by the said Hicks privately married in the underchurch of Paules, called St. Faith's Chapel, and in a little while thereafter, to my great griefe, brought to New England, when I was between thirteene and fourteene years of age, and lived two years and a halfe at Weymouth, twelve miles from Boston; and then came to Rhode Island about the year 1640."

Moriarty did not find the marriage record in 1952. However, a license was issued on 14 March 1636/7 that conforms to her statement that she was thirteen or fourteen years old (*A calendar of the marriage licence allegations in the Registry of the Bishop of London: 1597-1700* [London: British Record Society, 1937-40], 2:153).

On 14 September 1640, John Hicks became a freeman at Newport, Rhode Island. John and Herodias had two children: Thomas (b. abt. 1638) and Hannah (b. bef. 1642). Another much younger daughter, Elizabeth, was not Herodias's child.

About 1642, the marriage went terribly wrong. In later testimony given in 1664, Herodias alleged that John had gone away to the Dutch in 1642, taking her estate with him. She petitioned for a divorce and was granted one 3 December 1643.

On the 7th day, 1st month, 1644/5, John was before the court and bound for £10 to keep the peace for beating his wife, Harwood Hicks, and continue bound until his wife should come and give evidence concerning the matter. In 1655, John made his own petition to the Dutch magistrates for a divorce. Hicks stated his wife had run away with another man "about nine years ago...and had by him 5 or 6 children."

John Hicks was referring to George Gardiner, who had been admitted an inhabitant of Aquidneck, Rhode Island, on 20th day, 3rd month, 1638 (Howard M. Chapin, *Documentary History of Rhode Island* [Providence: Preston and Rounds, 1919], II:117). On 9 April 1639, Gardiner witnessed a deed from William Coddington to William Tyng of Massachusetts. On 1 May of the same year, he witnessed a note of Richard Collacot to William Coddington. The information suggests that George was Coddington's employee at that time. By December 1639, George

had been admitted a freeman of Newport (Chapin, *op. cit.*, 66). He passed the rest of his long life at Newport.

George Andrews Moriarty returns to the discussion of Herodias and George Gardiner, concluding that the oldest of their children was Benoni, who was born about 1644 (*The American Genealogist*, 21:191-9). Herodias and George had other children, as follows: Henry, George, William, Nicholas, Dorcas, and Rebecca.

At some point during their child-bearing years, George and Herodias became Quakers. They were not the plain, quiet Quakers in gray clothing, as described in history classes. They were the more fanatic variety who were so much persecuted in those days. These early Quakers outraged their neighbors by sometimes shedding their clothes when attending church, by refusing to participate in marriages and baptisms, and by committing such worldly offenses as traveling from town to town to preach, to proselytize and, even more offensively, to peddle goods at cut-rate prices. In *New England Judged, By the Spirit of the Lord, 1703* (London: T. Sowle, 52-3), George Bishop describes how Herodias was persecuted:

Harriet Gardner [*sic*] is the next, being the mother of

many children, and an inhabitant of Newport, in Rhode Island, who came, with her babe sucking at her breast, from thence to Weymouth, a town in your colony; where, having finished what she had to do and her testimony from the Lord, unto which the Witness of God answered in the people, she was hurried by the baser sort to Boston, in the 11th of the Third month, 1658, before your Governor, John Endicott; who, after he had entertained her and the girl—Mary Stanton, who came with her, to help bear her child—with much abusive language, he committed them both to prison, and ordered them whipped with ten lashes a-piece, which was cruelly laid on their naked bodies with a three-fold knotted whip of cords, and then were continued for the space of fourteen days longer in prison from their friends, who could not visit them....[The mother] kneeled down and prayed to the Lord to forgive you; which so reached and wrought upon a woman that stood by, that she gave glory to God and said, "That surely she could not have done this thing, if it had not been by the Spirit of the Lord."

By 1664, George Gardiner and Herodias had become estranged. At that time, four Royal Commissioners, who had accompanied the fleet that accepted the surrender of New Amsterdam in the fall of 1664, were instructed to meet with John Winthrop Jr., Governor of Connecticut, at the home of John Porter in Pettaquamscott. The commissioners held this meeting, called the New London Conference, to inquire into the original purchase of the land, partly in Rhode Island but in the vicinity of New London. The land purchase was in dispute because of the questionable legality of the original purchase and the conflicting claims of Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Herodias, who was in Pettaquamscott, took advantage of the commissioners' presence and asked them to intercede with the Rhode Island General Assembly and help her divorce George Gardiner. John Porter was also seeking to divorce his wife, Margaret, who was suing him for nonsupport. The commissioners referred the matters to the General Assembly, and the assembly sought testimony in the spring of 1665.

Robert Stanton, the father of the Mary Stanton mentioned in *Spirit of the Lord*, was asked whether "hee knew that ever

George Gardiner and Horod [*sic*], his reputed wife, were ever married according to the custom of the place." He answered that "he knew of noe other marridge, but onely one night being at his house both of them did say before him and his wife that they did take one another as man and wife."

On 3 May 1665, the assembly decreed the separation of the parties but decried the "pretended Marridge" and fined each party £20. The assembly reenacted the law of 1647 for such cases, with further additions, and declared that it should be strictly enforced.

At the same session, John Porter's wife, Margaret, piteously petitioned to have her husband forced to support her (Moriarty, *op. cit.*, 89). Mr. Porter complied, divorced his wife, and promptly married Herodias. She had apparently been with John Porter in Pettaquamscott for some time. Herodias and John Porter deeded the Pettaquamscott lands to her Gardiner sons. These sons took the Oath of Allegiance to Charles II on 19 May 1671.

On only one or two points do I quibble with Moriarty. He doubts that Rebecca was the youngest daughter of George Gardiner and Herodias, although he reports that she was reputed to be. I believe Rebecca was the

"sucking child" of 1658. Rebecca was probably the female child for whom Herodias sought custody during the 1665 divorce proceedings.

Their daughter Dorcas married John Watson before 7 November 1673 and probably would have been too old to be a suckling child in 1658. Dorcas died before 1702, and John Watson's second wife, Rebecca, joined in a deed from the Gardiner brothers to John Potter, the proceeds of which were to go to Thomas Hicks, son of John and half-brother to the Gardiners. If Rebecca had not been a Gardiner, she would not have been required to relinquish a claim.

John Hicks's daughter Elizabeth is mentioned but not named by Moriarty. I suspect that she was John's daughter by his second wife, Florence (Fordham) Carman, widow of John Carman and daughter of Rev. Robert Fordham. Elizabeth is supposed to have married Josiah Starr, son of Thomas and Rachel ( ) Starr. When Thomas Starr died, his widow, Rachel married John Hicks as his third wife. His daughter by a previous marriage married her son by a previous marriage.

# Annual Meeting

## Little Compton & Newport

by Betty Westcott Acker

Our annual meeting and fall assembly was held in Little Compton and Newport. I arrived at the Hamilton Village Inn in North Kingstown to find a very nice one-floor motel much like we all enjoyed in the old days. After the assembled members renewed friendships over cocktails in the Dixon's suite, we adjourned to Kempenaar's

Clambake Club in Middletown for more cocktails and dinner. The club is located on five acres of landscaped grounds about one mile from the beach. I would love to have seen it in the daylight.

Despite the pouring rain on Saturday morning, we gathered for a lovely drive to the Little Compton Historical Society. Incorporated in 1937 to preserve



*Wilbor House. Courtesy of Little Compton Historical Society.*

landmarks and identify historical sites, the society's main treasure is Wilbor House. Samuel Wilbor purchased his land parcel from the Sakonnet Indians in 1673. In 1680 he built a two-room house that was expanded and lived in by eight generations of Wilbors until after 1900.

Samuel Wibor, his wife, and their eleven children lived in the two rooms. The great room was where they cooked and ate. Samuel and his wife probably slept in that same room. The society believes the seven daughters slept in the second-

floor room, and the four sons slept in a cramped, little attic space.

In 1955, the society began its restoration of the property. Nearly all its original architectural details survived. The great room shows exposed corner posts, ceiling beams, and the original stone fireplace. Almost all the furnishings are loans or gifts from the people of Little Compton.

Also on the premises is the Barn Museum built in 1850. The farm's corncrib, however, dates to the early-18th century. When the society acquired the property, it



*17th Century Great Room. Courtesy of Little Compton Historical Society.*

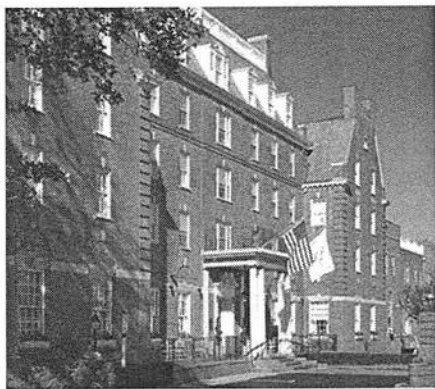
began to collect farm implements and display them there.

The society's luncheon was held at the Sakonnet Fish Company. I wasn't too sure about the setting until we arrived. Lunch in a fish company conjures all sorts of unappealing images. When I saw the beautiful upstairs room where we were to have lunch, I changed my mind completely. The setting and the food were wonderful! After lunch, Governor General, Peter Arrott Dixon, conducted the annual meeting.

Part of the group continued for a tour of the Great Friends Meeting House, built in 1699. It is the oldest surviving house of worship in Newport. This house was especially interesting; many OFFRI&PP members have at least one ancestor who worshipped there.

The reception for our final evening was in the Reading Room in Newport, across from the Viking Hotel. Dinner followed at the Viking Hotel.

Opened in 1926, the Viking Hotel is located in Newport's Historic Hill District and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Its auspicious beginning was the result of a community project begun by



*Viking Hotel. Courtesy of Viking Hotel*

such Newport luminaries as Cornelius Vanderbilt II, Alva Vanderbilt, and William Whetmore, who all owned homes there and wanted to lodge their distinguished guests in comfort and opulence. Cornelius Vanderbilt sold all the shares in the hotel in one day. They even had a contest to name the hotel. The name "Viking" was chosen because they believed the Vikings had visited Newport in 1000 CE, long before Columbus "sailed the ocean blue."

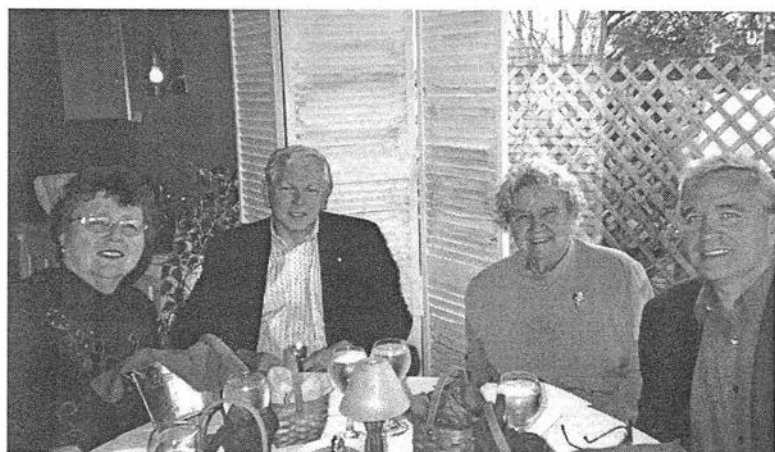
How I wish that all our members could be together for our next fall meeting in Rhode Island. The meetings are always so special.

## SNAPSHOTS FROM LITTLE COMPTON AND NEWPORT, 2003

Governor General Peter Arrott Dixon and his wife, Joan, were the charming host and hostess for the 2003 annual meeting and fall assembly. They are busy planning the spring luncheon and the 2004 annual meeting. Tentative plans have been made for 1-3 October 2004. Please save the date, and join them for a wonderful weekend of entertainment and fellowship.



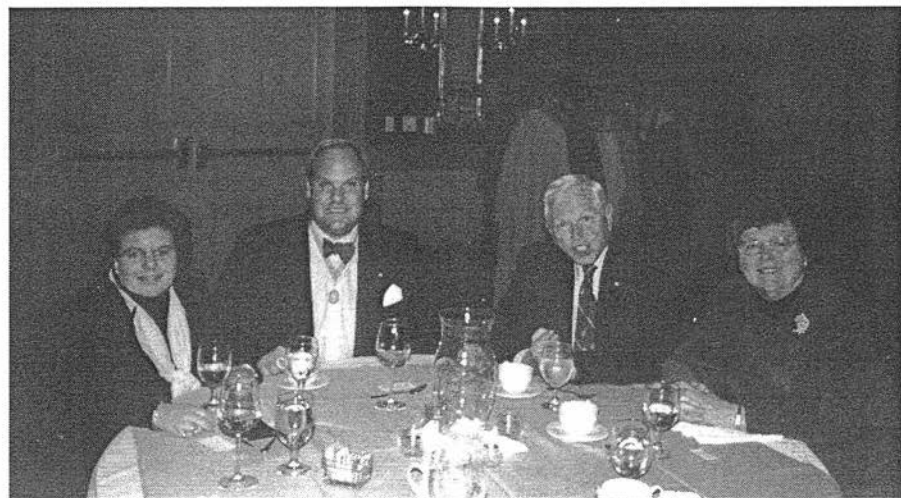
*Left to right: Robert H. Lubker, Carolyn Fish Lubker, Michael Lubker, and Thomas Mayhew Smith*



*Left to right: Ann McKown, Barrett Lee McKown, Ruth Griffin, and Michael Griffin*



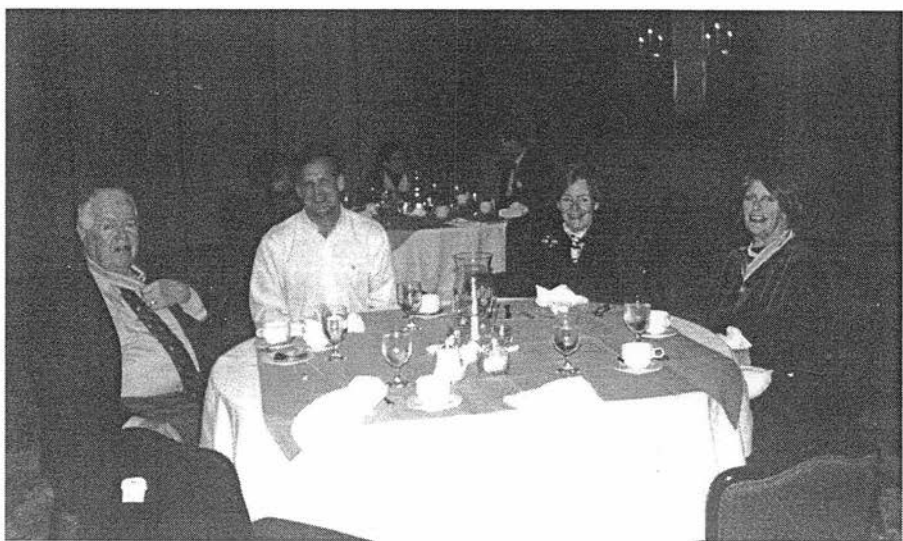
*Left to right: Betty Westcott Acker, Mary Ruth Northrop, Ann Palmer, Walter Olsen, and Elmer Hall Palmer*



*Left to right,:: Serena Sands, Robert Carter Arnold, Barrett Lee McKown, and Ann McKown*



*Left to right;: Guest, Alfred Simpson, Guest, and Neal Duncan*



*Left to right;: Peter Arrott Dixon, Guest, Guest, and Lilla McKnight Licht*

# Meeting Minutes

2003 Spring Luncheon  
Washington, DC

Governor General Peter Arrot Dixon called the annual meeting to order 4 October 2003 at Sakonnet Fish House, Portsmouth, RI. The time was 1:20 p.m.

Treasurer General Thomas Mayhew Smith reported the following balances in the society's accounts: \$7,000 in checking, \$11,000 in a Certificate of Deposit, and about \$18,000 in the treasury.

Registrar General James Raywalt was unable to attend because of illness.

The Governor General introduced Michael Sands, Chairman of the Membership Committee. Mr. Dixon then spoke about the need for those with changes of address or changes of email addresses to give them to Joan Dixon after the meeting. He also mentioned the new membership directory and advised members to put their names on the cover.

Mary Ruth Northrop, Editor of *The Lively Experiment*, reported that the magazine was a little late because of publication problems. She urged members to submit articles about their ancestors.

Governor General Dixon asked members to consider a vote to amend article IV, section 6, paragraph H of the society's bylaws. The proposed amendment would state: "The Chancellor General shall serve as Parliamentarian before the Order when called upon by the Governor General, the General Council, or the General Assembly." Mr. Dixon explained the reason for the change: The society does not need a lawyer to hold the position of Chancellor General. If the society needed to engage an attorney, it would need to retain one in the jurisdiction where the case was filed. A motion was made and seconded to accept the amendment as read. The motion was accepted unanimously by the membership.

Honorary Governor General Robert Carter Arnold read the Ancestral Roll.

Governor General Dixon stated that membership applications were available.

Robert Carter Arnold, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, read the report for the term of office for 2003-2005:

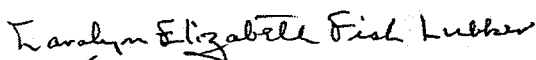
Governor General	Peter Arrot Dixon
Deputy Governor General	Harold Winthrop Sands
Secretary General	Carolyn Elizabeth Fish Lubker
Treasurer General	Thomas Mayhew Smith
Registrar General	James Kevin Raywalt
Chaplain General	Rev. D. Gene Patterson
Historian General	Betty Westcott Acker
Chancellor General	Marcia Holly Morgan
Editor, The Lively Experiment	Mary Ruth Northrop

A motion was made and seconded to accept the report of the nominating committee. The motion passed.

The Governor General asked for a vote of the members to accept the slate of officers as presented by the Nominating Committee. The vote was unanimous in favor of the slate as presented.

The annual meeting adjourned at 1:45 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,



Carolyn Elizabeth Fish Lubker  
Secretary General

# Member Forum



The member forum is meant to encourage communication between members researching their ancestors in Rhode Island and elsewhere. Queries and answers to queries will be posted here free of charge to members. If you would like to submit a query, please make sure it contains the following information:

- \* Full name of the person, with the SURNAME in CAPITAL letters, given name in lower case.
- \* Known dates of birth, death, and marriage for the person and family members.
- \* Most specific location known for this person.
- \* Person's spouse(s), parents, and children (if known).
- \* Your specific question.
- \* Your name and member number.
- \* Your correct address. If you wish to receive answers by e-mail, please include that address, too.

Submit your written queries to Editor, *The Lively Experiment*.  
Submit your e-mail queries to: [sschlick@earthlink.net](mailto:sschlick@earthlink.net)

Mrs. Jacqueline Frank (William H.) Strickland, Charter (Life) 73 corrects an error in *The Lively Experiment* [(3)1:18]. The article states Elizabeth Clarke, daughter of Honorable Latham Clarke, was married to "John Stanton Jr., son of John & Mary (Harndel) Cranston Stanton." John STANTON JR. was the son of Captain John Stanton Sr., who married twice:

(1) Mary Harndel, who was the daughter of John Harndel, b. 6 July 1647, Newport, RI (John Osborne Austin, *The Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island* [Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1978], 93); m. John Stanton Sr. 1667 (Richard Anson Wheeler, *History of the Town of Stonington* [Mystic, CT: Lawrence Verry, Inc., 1966], 601); d. betw, February 1685 and September 1687; named in her father's will of February 1685 (Marion W. Pearce, *Concerning the Stantons of Rhode Island*, 1935, 3-4).

The birth of the first child of the second marriage was 25 June 1688 (James N. Arnold, *Vital Record of Rhode Island* [Pawtucket, R.I.: Quintin Publications], (4):116).

(2) Mary CLARKE, daughter of Jeremiah and Frances (Latham-Dungan) Clarke, widow first of Governor John CRANSTON d. 12 March 1680; and second wife of Philip JONES of New York and Boston; bu. 2 October 1684 (Bertha W. Clarke, *A Stanton Harndel Line*, 3).

Captain John Stanton Sr. married first Mary Harndel and married second Mary (Clarke) (Cranston) Jones. The Registrar General has reviewed this information and concurs with Mrs. Strickland's findings.

---

Seeking birth and death dates for David Porter CONGDON, b. abt. 1817, possibly in VT or Orleans Co., NY; d. 1873 in Bristol, Elkhart Co., IN. On 28 August 1839 in Hartland, Niagara Co., NY, he married Delia Cecilia Humphrey (b. 2 March 1821, Orwell, Rutland Co., VT; d. aft. 1886 in Elkhart, Elkhart Co., IN), daughter of William Marcellus Humphrey and Maria Hall. Believe David Porter is connected to Congdons of Rhode Island who joined the westward migration in the early 1800s. Any leads appreciated.

Advise John J. Schlick (#125) at 2400 41st Street, NW, #504, Washington, DC 20007 or by email to [sschlick@earthlink.net](mailto:sschlick@earthlink.net)

# Member News

From James Kevin Raywalt  
Registrar General

## New Members

- 190 Michael Joseph Griffin  
(Life Member)  
479 Richards Avenue  
Portsmouth, NH 03801  
Ancestor: Samuel Wilbore
- 191 Robert Steven Havens  
(Life Member)  
4324 Promenade Way, #215  
Marina del Rey, CA 90292  
Ancestor: William Havens
- 192 Wayne Gordon Thurston  
113 South Parkway  
Groton, NY 13073  
Ancestor: John Coggeshall  
Email: thurstonwg@hotmail.com
- 193 Dorothy Vernelle Freeman  
Peterson (Mrs. David E.)  
(Life Member)  
5153 West 58th Place  
Los Angeles, CA 90056  
Ancestor: Richard Bowen  
Email:  
7520.2127@compuserve.com
- 194 Llewellyn Morgan Toulmin  
13108 Hutchinson Way  
Silver Spring, MD 20906  
Ancestor: William Freeborn(e)  
Email: stoulmin1@aol.com
- 195 Marjorie Fitch Waite Hassell  
(Mrs. Frank A.)  
85 Roger Williams Drive  
North Kingstown, RI 02852  
Ancestor: Robert Abell

- 196 Benjamin Charles Dowdey MD  
3636 Westbury Road  
Birmingham, AL 35223  
Ancestor: Stukley Westcott

## Flowers of the Field

- 138 Edward Dunn Havens Jr.  
(Life Member)  
d. 25 January 2003

## Supplementals

- 189 Wayne Jerome Rogers  
.1 Thomas Cornell  
.2 Thomas Lawton  
.3 Richard Pearce (Pierce)  
.4 John Tripp, Sr.  
.5 Thomas Fish  
.6 William Hall  
.7 Thomas Wait  
.8 John Greene  
.9 John Coggeshall
- 29 Florence Habeeb Cordell-Reeh  
.1 Caleb Carr
- 38 Danica Ann Cordell-Reeh  
.1 Caleb Carr
- 156 James Kevin Raywalt  
.3 Thomas Cornell

## Change of Address

- 5 John Hallberg Jones  
new email address  
John@GoodNewsProductions.us

166 John A. O'Malley  
200 East 90th Street, #2B  
New York, NY 10128

**Address Correction**

86 Darlene Ruth Hogg Stout (Mrs.  
Charles S.)  
(Charter Life Member)  
I-1 Woodward Avenue, Dunes  
Hilton Head, SC 29928

29 Florence Habeeb Cordell-Reeh  
150 Broadway, #1207  
New Orleans, LA 70118  
Telephone: 504-866-8069

177 Mary Anne Morgan Carter  
19385 Cypress Ridge Terrace,  
#1111  
Lansdowne, VA 20176-5171  
Email: Belvue2@aol.com

## Classified Ads

Do you belong to another hereditary society that might interest OFFRI&PP members? Do you have genealogical books you want to deaccession from your library? Are you looking for a genealogical book long out of print? Why don't you place an ad here? Advertisements are free for members and free to hereditary societies who reciprocate by printing advertisements for OFFRI&PP.

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Richmond, VA 23220-4904

Send your requests for more information or submit your ads by e-mail to: [sschlick@earthlink.net](mailto:sschlick@earthlink.net).

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of  
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of America

Founded April 6, 2003



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James Raywalt, Founding President  
7916 Quill Point Drive  
Bowie, MD 20720-4391  
Email: [Jraywalt@aol.com](mailto:Jraywalt@aol.com)

### **Calendar of Events**

Annual Meeting & Fall Assembly  
Tentatively 1-3 October 2004

Spring Luncheon, Washington, DC  
21 April 2004

### **Production Schedule**

September 2004  
March 2005

### **Deadline for Submission of Articles**

1 August 2004  
1 February 2004

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E-Mail: [sschlick@earthlink.net](mailto:sschlick@earthlink.net)

To hold forth  
a lively experiment  
that a most flourishing civil  
state may stand and best  
be maintained with  
full liberty in religious  
concernments.

-Roger Williams

# The Lively Experiment



Volume 5, Number 2

# Officers 2003-2005

## **Governor General**

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111 Duke Street  
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Wellesley, MA 02482-0016

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Ashburnham, MA 01430-1505

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## **Chancellor General**

Marcia Holly Morgan  
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Chevy Chase, MD 20815-5428

The  
Lively Experiment

A Biannual Publication of  
The Order of the First Families  
of Rhode Island and  
Providence Plantations  
Founded 16 October 1990

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Treasurer General

OFFRI&PP

5 High Street

Ashburnham, MA 01430-1505



**STATEHOOD  
FIRST DAY  
OF ISSUE  
BICENTENNIAL**

## **1990-2005 Fifteen Years of Fellowship**

**Luncheon: 20 April 2005**

**Place: The Washington Club, Washington, DC**

**Time: 11:30 a.m. Reception; 12:00 p.m. Luncheon**

**Featured Speaker: Lilla McKnight Licht**

**Topic: Samuel Gorton, Father of Liberty**

**Cost: \$45 per person**

## From the Editor

Greetings, fellow members! Thank you for my honorary membership in OFFRI&PP. Mary Ruth Northrop graciously offered me the chance to be the guest editor for this article. I thank her for the opportunity to address you and write about our hopes for the magazine.

Most of you have never met me, so I'll tell you about myself in genealogical terms. I am a Greek-American whose ancestors immigrated to America from Greece and Asia Minor at the turn of the century—turbulent times in that area of the world—in search of the same freedoms your Rhode Island ancestors sought. My lineage in Greece can be traced back as far as Orthodox Church records will permit. (Thank God for cousins who still live in the villages.)

Since I am related by marriage to three society members, I have become Aunt Mary's eager genealogy student, searching for information about my husband John's and his sister Monica's paternal ancestors. Aunt Mary has always been and will always be the expert on the Rhode Island side of the family. Through these three people, I have become interested in people whose ancestors were here hundreds of years ago, knowing how their upbringing compares or contrasts with mine.

As associate editor and designer of the magazine, I have been learning about Rhode Island colonists and their descendants. I hope to serve our organization faithfully by helping Mary publish Rhode Island research of interest to the society and to prospective members who visit various historical societies in search of ancestors.

Our magazine is growing beyond its regular distribution to members. Our mailing list includes among others the LOC, NGS, NEHGS, NSDAR, NSSAR, RIGS, and RIHS. These organizations serve many people who may be searching for Rhode Island ancestors. If our society wishes to attract new members, we ought to be thinking about what more we can do to raise the magazine's profile.

Our dreams are not grand or grandiose. We have a wealth of Rhode Island experts within our own society, some of whom have already published with us many times. I am referring to members like Lilla Licht, whose editorship benefited members and prospective members alike; Jim Raywalt, who is responsible for most of this issue, including the photography from the annual meeting; C. Owen Johnson; and Betty Acker. These members and a few others have been largely responsible for the magazine

content since its inception. Their relationship to the magazine is special and brings to mind an old Greek proverb: Honey is precious. If you partake of the jar too often, you will be left with nothing.

We owe it to our society and Rhode Island to disseminate up-to-date research on those who came before and continue to shape our lives today. But we should not continue to ask the same people again and again to do for us what we are unwilling to do for ourselves. To accomplish our goal, we need scholarly contributions from members like you. If you have notes and lineage charts for ancestors whose biographies have not appeared in these pages; if you have special, colonial Rhode Island stories sitting in a desk drawer awaiting the final touches; if you have only the germ of an idea for an article, contact us. Mary and I can guide you through the publication process, and we promise it will be a rewarding experience for you.

Perhaps the answer to this dilemma would be to publish once a year a combined magazine and membership roster. If time and available information permit, the society could publish a small supplemental issue—no more than five or ten pages—that would fold and slip into the annual issue.

This change in format deserves debate among members. Our magazine is an important resource to our membership, yet it claims only a small apportionment from

the treasury. Publishing once a year will lower the cost of producing the magazine; however, an annual will lower our profile in the genealogical community.

We are saying we cannot do without your contributions. Your input and ideas are vital to the magazine if it is to continue as a biannual publication. What do you think? Mary and I would love to hear from you.

Best regards,

Stephanie Soutouras Schlick

### **Deadline for Submission of Articles**

July 2005

### **Production Schedule**

To be determined

### **Call for Articles**

Please send your articles and suggestions by e-mail, diskette (3-1/2" only), CD, or type-written copy. Address your e-mail to [sschlick@earthlink.net](mailto:sschlick@earthlink.net), using the subject line "Lively Experiment." Send a printout along with media or your double-spaced, typewritten copy to:

Editor  
**The Lively Experiment**  
300 West Franklin Avenue  
Apartment 401E  
Richmond, VA 23220-4904

# Family History

## Pilgrims and Puritans: From the Viewpoint of Religion

by C. Owen Johnson, Esq.

(Reprinted by permission. Printed initially in two parts in the *Puritan Chronicle*, Issues 1 and 2, December 1986 and December 1987, for The Hereditary Order of the First Families of Massachusetts.)

Without at least a rudimentary knowledge of Christianity, it is impossible to understand American Colonial history. More perhaps than most nations, the United States owes its very foundation to the Christian religion. Although the first English settlement at Jamestown (in the Virginia Colony) was a commercial one, every school child in the country knows that the Pilgrims fled to Plymouth from a temporary sojourn in Holland to protect their right to worship God in their chosen manner and to maintain their English customs and traditions. As to the Puritans who soon followed them, most of us have only a vague notion of austere people clad in black who were intolerant of Baptists and Quakers.

The Huguenots or French Protestants fled the kingdom of Louis XIV, mostly settling in South Carolina. Lord Baltimore established Maryland as a refuge for persecuted Roman Catholics, as William Penn established

Pennsylvania as a refuge for persecuted Quakers, Scots-Irish Presbyterians and Palatinate Protestants. Following the execution of King Charles I (1649), his Cavalier followers fled to Virginia and to Charleston, South Carolina, via Barbados, where they were free to worship in their Anglican manner. Without the religious factor, American history would have followed a vastly different course.

Most of us think of the Christian Church as a solid monolith whose serenity was for the first time disturbed in the 1500s by the likes of Calvin and Luther. We could not be more in error. From the time of the Pentecost on, the Christian Church has been plagued with heresy and schism. In the Apostolic era itself, the question of whether the Gentiles could be admitted to the Church without first being circumcised was a cause of much dissension. It took the Council at Jerusalem to decide, about 50 AD, that Gentiles did not have to be circumcised, and this saved the Church from becoming just another sect of Judaism, such as the Sadducees, Pharisees, and Zealots.

There were ecumenical councils of the Church deciding theological

questions from that of Nicaea in 325 AD to the second council there in 787 AD. More than 1,000 years before Dr. Martin Luther nailed his 95 theses to the castle door at Wittenberg, the Monothelites left the Church, and today their Coptic Churches in Egypt and Ethiopia are as independent as the Lutherans. In 1054, the Eastern Church (or Orthodox Church as we know it today) separated from the Western Church under the Pope at Rome. The Roman Church believed the Pope acted as guarantor of the purity of the Church's doctrine and all Christians must, therefore, be in communion with him. The Eastern Orthodox noted there were many times when there were several claimants to the papal office and not even the Church's Saints agreed on which was the true Pope and which was Anti-Pope, so how was there any guarantee of the Church's doctrine in those times?

Before the Protestant Reformation, there were the Albigenses, the Waldenses, the Lollards, and the Hussites, all disagreeing in one way or another with the Church's doctrine. In matters of theological disputation, Luther, Calvin, and the other Reformation leaders were Johnnys-come-lately.

The Reformation in England under King Henry VIII was different from the Continental Reformation. In England, the Papacy was repudiated, the Bible was translated into English and made available to

the laity, and the monasteries were abolished. The Apostolic Succession of the Episcopate was preserved. On the continent, the reformed Churches broke with the historic Church to the extent of no longer requiring that its ministers receive ordination at the hands of a Bishop standing in the Apostolic Succession. Calvin himself believed in ordination by presbyters rather than by Bishops as he felt that such was in line with New Testament practice. Both in England and on the continent, the veneration of relics and the invocation of saints were denounced. The English Reformation was a moderate, Catholic reformation, the Continental Reformation a more radical, protestant reformation.

Roman Catholics had two recognized sources for Church dogma: (1) Tradition and (2) Holy Scripture. Protestants had only one source of Church dogma: Holy Scripture. Anglicans had a middle way: nothing could be required as dogma unless it was found, at least implicitly, in Holy Scripture. Protestants believed each individual believer decided the meaning of Holy Scripture, but the Church would use tradition in the interpretation of Scripture. Anglicans and Roman Catholics believed that since the Church decided the very canon of Scripture, the Church, and only the Church, could decide its meaning and not each individual believer.

After the deaths of King Henry VIII and his son, King Edward VI, Mary Tudor, daughter of Henry VIII by Catherine of Aragon, came to the throne, and England returned to the Papal fold. Many Protestants fled to Geneva where they studied Calvinism first-hand.

On their return to England on the ascension of Elizabeth I, the Puritans wished to move the Church of England further in a Protestant direction. The Word—or preaching—was emphasized over the Sacraments. The pulpit was given a central position in the church and the altar, which had become a small table, took a secondary position. The Puritans took the candles and the cross off the altar, stopped wearing vestments in the services, and forbade kneeling and the making of the sign of the cross—all to deny the doctrine of the Real Presence of Christ in the consecrated elements, and the so-called sacrifice of the Mass.

With the ascension of King Charles I and his appointment of William Laud as Archbishop of Canterbury, there was a confrontation between the Puritans and the Cavaliers. Many Puritans emigrated to Massachusetts. What sort of people were these Puritans?

When Rome fell in 476 A.D., civilization fell with it. Not only the commerce and manufacturing, but also the arts and sciences, lay dormant during the so-called “Dark

Ages”—the early part of the Middle Ages, which itself ended with the Conquest of Constantinople in 1453 by the Turks. During this eclipse of civilization, the power of the Pope at Rome had a steady accretion. There were no nations in our modern sense, but a feudal system over all of Europe. Government was lodged with a class of nobility. The king of England owned a great deal of France, and German kings were masters of large areas of Italy.

It was the Renaissance that renewed learning and commerce and manufacturing, and which caused me[n] to think more of this world and its treasures and less of the next world. It called forth the Reformation.

All over Europe, Christians were aghast at the worldly lives of high churchmen who lived in great palaces and were, in their life patterns, indistinguishable from kings and great nobles. The longbows of English yeomen defeated the flower of French chivalry at the battles of Crecy (1346) and Agincourt (1415). Kings slowly took power from the great nobles of their kingdoms and exercised it through bureaucracies of “new men” of middle-class origin. The War of the Roses (1455-1485) was the last gasp of feudalism in England. In the British House of Lords today, one struggles to find a title antedating Bosworth Field.

The religious orders had owned much of the land of Great Britain as a result of the pious bequests of dying magnates. After the dissolution of the monasteries in 1536, this land was granted by the king to the new men and formed the basis of great fortunes symbolized by the manor houses of the kingdom. The practice of primogeniture preserved these holdings by insuring that the eldest son received everything and the other sons had to shift for themselves. From these younger sons came the highest class of Puritan and Cavalier leaders. Differentiating the New England Puritan and the Southern Cavalier is not gentle descent, which they both had. The Puritan changed with the time and gleefully embraced commerce and manufacturing. If the Southern Cavalier made his fortune in trade, he ennobled his life by the purchase of a country seat as rapidly as a new man in Tudor times built a manor house and married a Plantagenet heiress.

In differentiating the Puritans and the Pilgrims, it has been customary to say that while the Puritans wanted to stay in the Church of England and purify it (by which they meant to strip it of the episcopacy and sacramental system), the Pilgrims wanted to leave the Church of England and start anew. While this distinction has merit, the end result for both was the New England Congregational Church,

which is light-years away from the essential Catholicism of the Anglican Communion. My guess would be that a Pilgrim might find it easier to become a Baptist or a Quaker than a Puritan, but possibly in the 19th century, a Puritan might become a Unitarian with somewhat greater ease than a Pilgrim.

A more valid distinction would seem to be that the Puritans came from socially better-circumstanced families, often armigerous, and had the university training missing among the Pilgrims. We might call the Puritans "conservatives" and the Pilgrims "liberals," possibly the reason why so many modern writers find the Pilgrims more appealing. What confuses people is that a sizable number of Puritans sympathized with Anne Hutchinson and Roger Williams and joined them in settling Rhode Island. There they mostly became Quakers and Baptists, the most radical of the Puritan sects, as the Presbyterians and Congregationalists were the most conservative.

Two things distinguished New England from the Middle Colonies and the South: (1) almost all New Englanders were English, and (2) few New Englanders were indentured servants who needed someone to pay their passage money from the Old World to the New. The Middle Colonies were always cosmopolitan, settled by Dutch, Finns, Swedes, Welsh, French Huguenots, and Germans. Increas-

ingly in the 18th century, the proportion of the English population decreased as slaves were imported and Scots-Irish and German immigrants arrived, mainly from Pennsylvania. Whereas at the close of the colonial era, less than 2 percent of New England's population was composed of negro slaves, southern colonies had varying percentages, all substantial, up to 70 percent of South Carolina's population.

New England was explicit in wanting only immigrants whose property and skills made them self-sufficient and not a burden to the community. Certainly a great majority of the Puritans were not members of the gentry, but of the best of English yeomanry.

One should never mistake a Puritan for a Quaker. Puritans were never pacifists. It is not accidental that the oldest military organization in the Western Hemisphere is the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, chartered in 1637, only seven years after Boston was founded. The greatest military leader in English history was the Puritan, Oliver Cromwell.

Dispensing with Anglican priesthood, Puritanism enjoined each man to work out his own salvation with fear and trembling. Each man had to read his own Bible to learn what God had in store for him. To read, he must be educated, and in the 1640s, Massachusetts led the way with free compulsory public

education. The Puritans did not want the blind leading the blind; they wanted an educated ministry. Within six years of the founding of Boston, they established America's first college and chose as its motto, "Veritas." Nearly 400 years later, when one speaks of Oxford, Cambridge, Heidelberg, and Bologna, one also speaks of Harvard.

While Catholicism has always championed monasticism, Puritanism has the family as its ideal. The oldest genealogical library in the United States is that of the New England Historic Genealogical Society in Boston. Its scholarly Register has appeared annually since 1847.

That the British monarchy today is a constitutional one, strictly limited in its power, is an achievement of English Puritanism. Not for nothing is New England called the "Nursery of the American Revolution." In their formative years, the words, "Parliament" and "Puritan" were interchangeable. The Puritan ideal was a society of free men—members of the church, gathered in town meetings to conduct the affairs of government.

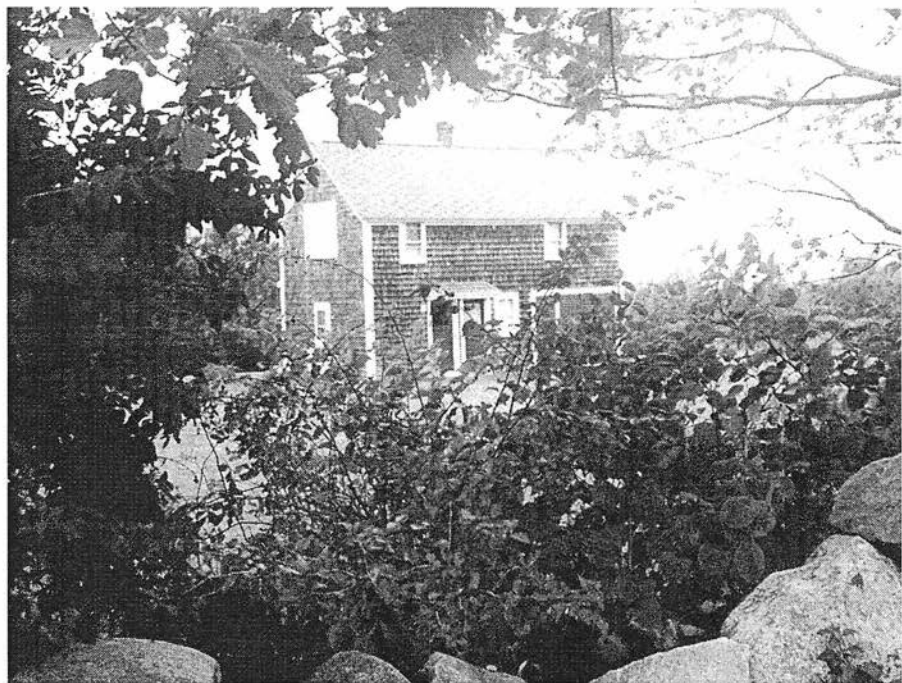
The "Fundamental Orders" of Connecticut, in 1639, is the first written constitution known to history to create a government. The government of Rhode Island was the first in Christendom to practice the modern principle of religious freedom. America's first printing press was set up in the Harvard

College Yard in 1639. America's first continuing newspaper began its publication in Boston in 1704.

One-time Harvard history professor Admiral Samuel Eliot Morison, in his *Oxford History of the American People*, writes, "Plymouth Colony was founded in 1620 by the Mayflower Pilgrims, but New Plymouth would long have remained a poor and isolated colony, and New England a mere string of trading posts and fishing stations, but for the great Puritan migration

of the 1630s." Admiral Morison, to me, summarizes Puritanism by his quote from George Chapman's play, *Eastward Ho* (Act I, scene 1, lines 143-46):

What'er some vainer youth  
may term disgrace;  
The gain of honest pains is  
never base;  
From trades, from arts, from  
valour, honor springs;  
These three are founts of  
gentry; yea, of kings.



*Home on Block Island, RI*

# Annual Meeting

## Block Island, RI

by Jim Raywalt

Members and guests had the opportunity to enjoy an excellent weekend of activities at the 15th Annual Meeting and General Assembly of First Families on October 1 and 2, 2004. The lovely communities of Narragansett and Wakefield and the ever-breathtaking views of Block Island not only provided a pleasant setting for our meeting but offered an opportunity for many attendees to tour what is without doubt one of the most lovely places in the country.

Sojourners began gathering Thursday evening, September 30, at the Larchwood Inn, which was

selected as the central point for the annual events. This early 19th-century historic home-turned-inn, located in the beautiful haven of Wakefield, is happily situated amid giant shade trees surrounded by a rock wall—a scene familiar to Rhode Islanders. The town's shopping and business district is located just a few short blocks away and made for a pleasant afternoon ramble in antique and gift shops.

The premiere event of the weekend, a dinner at the Coast Guard House on Friday, October 1, consisted of a choice of entrees—beef tenderloin, chicken, or fish—and accompaniments for twenty-three attendees. The restaurant's ambience stimulated an evening of enjoyable conversation for friends, both old and new.

The following morning began with a continental breakfast at the Larchwood Inn, followed by a ferry ride from nearby Point Judith across the sound to Block Island. On arrival, some participants took an organized tour to the Island Museum and the cemetery where



*View from the southeast cliffs,  
Block Island, RI*

many colonial ancestors rest. Others enjoyed a drive around the island, visits to lighthouses, and panoramic views from nearby cliffs.

Luncheon followed in the garden room of the Hotel Manisses, where 20 attendees enjoyed a choice of chicken or fish for their meal. The Order's business was conducted during lunch, after which our guest, Donald Littlefield, presented a brief dialog on one of Block Island's earliest families, the Rathbuns. He also gave our visiting group insight on numerous points of interest on the island. The close of our luncheon meeting included a quick photo session in the Hotel's lovely

outer garden, where Registrar General James Raywalt succeeded in rounding up the majority of those in attendance for a group photograph. Attendees then had the opportunity for additional touring before meeting the 5:00 p.m. return ferry.

The final official event of the weekend was dinner in the Larchwood Inn's dining room on Saturday evening, where we enjoyed chicken, fish, or the Inn's most-noted prime rib. The attendees then spent a delightful evening listening to an excellent presentation entitled "Pilgrims and Puritans: From the Viewpoint of Religion," by



*Garden at the Hotel Manisses*

Founding Governor General Owen Johnson (see Family History in this issue.)

Although the events of our Annual Meeting officially ended with dinner, many members were treated to after-dinner entertainment in the Larchwood Inn's pub where I shed my mantle as Registrar General and surprised the crowd by singing with the jazz band. Sunday morning also brought an opportunity for several of us to join Deputy Governor General and Mrs. Harold Sands at their home for brunch.

*Clockwise from upper right: Point Judith Light; garden fountain at the Hotel Manisses; sculpture in garden at Hotel Manisses.*



# Meeting Minutes

2004 Annual Meeting  
Block Island, RI

Hotel Manisses, Block Island, RI,  
October 2, 2004

Governor General Peter Arrott Dixon opened the business meeting at 1:15 p.m., following an excellent repast at the Hotel Manisses. The Registrar General was appointed Secretary Pro-tem. Twenty persons were in attendance—nine members of the Order and eleven guests. Four attendees were members of the Council.

The Governor General stated that Treasurer General Thomas Mayhew Smith was unable to attend the annual meeting. The Governor General noted that he, therefore, had no Treasurer's report to present.

The Governor General then noted that Secretary General Carolyn Fish Lubker was also unable to attend. He next called for a reading of the minutes of the last Annual Meeting. A motion was made, seconded, and carried to dispense with the reading of the minutes and adopt them as published.

Registrar General Raywalt was asked to revisit the two issues addressed at the April 2004 meeting in Washington, DC. He stated that the first item was the issue of the Order's obtaining rental space at the office of the DC Society Sons of the American Revolution for storage of the Order's files. He noted that, because of time



*Members and guests at the annual meeting. Courtesy of Jim Raywalt.*

restrictions, it was necessary to conduct this business at the April meeting; therefore, a motion had been made, seconded, and carried to rent appropriate space for the Order's files.

The second item of review, which was tabled until the Annual Meeting, was a discussion about making Stephanie Schlick an honorary member because of the amount of work she does on behalf of the Order in the production of our publication, *The Lively Experiment*. After a reading of the appropriate provisions in the by-laws by the Secretary Pro-tem, a motion was made, seconded, and carried to grant Mrs. Schlick honorary membership. Her membership number will be the next number consecutive with all other membership numbers.

The Governor General next noted that he would be planning next year's annual meeting to be held the first or second weekend in October.

The Governor General expressed regret that the Editor, Mary Ruth Northrop, could not attend. However, she did state to him that although the next issue of *The Lively Experiment* was late, it would be completed very soon.

The Registrar General asked that the group recognize and publicly thank Joan Dixon for her constant assistance and support to the Governor General.

The Registrar General then gave his report, a copy of which is appended hereto by reference and incorporated herein. A motion was made, seconded, and carried to accept the report as read.

Col. Palmer and Michael Northup, who was not present, were appointed as a committee to address the issue of placing small society markers at the gravesites of the many founders of Rhode Island. A motion was made, seconded, and carried to grant authority to the council to make final decisions with regard to any such placement based on the recommendations of the committee.

The Governor then called for the election of a Nominating Committee. The following individuals were elected and consented to serve: James Raywalt, Harold Sands, Thomas Bird, Elmer Palmer, and Steve Sands

Our featured speaker, Donald Littlefield, presented a brief discussion of the Rathbun family, one of the earliest families of Block Island. He then also discussed numerous points of interest on the Island for our visiting group.

There being no further business to conduct, the meeting was adjourned at 2:25 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

James Raywalt  
Secretary Pro-tem

# Member News

From James Kevin Raywalt  
Registrar General

## New Members

- 197 Capt. Nicholas Brown  
(Life Member)  
50 South Main Street  
Providence, RI 02903  
Ancestor: Chad Brown(e)
- 198 William Alfred Carpenter  
(Life Member)  
1202 Saugus Court  
Great Falls, VA 22066-2016  
Ancestor: William Carpenter  
(Rehoboth)
- 199 Nancy Ann Webber Davis  
(Mrs. Paul)  
(Life Member)  
14630 Futura Drive  
Sun City West, AZ 85375  
Ancestor: Samuel Wilbore
- 200 Laurie Ann Cornwell Aldinger  
(Mrs. Thomas L.)  
(Life Member)  
4159 Club Course Drive  
North Charleston, SC 29420  
Ancestor: John Coggeshall
- 201 Patricia Jane Scruggs Trolinger  
(Mrs. Donald C.)  
Ottawa Hill  
61300 East 110 Road  
Miami, OK 74354-4726  
Ancestor: Richard Borden
- 202 Sharyn Dianne Kelley Worrell  
(Mrs. Blaine P.)
- 2416 Oak Hill Road  
Lake Barrington, IL 60010-3898  
Ancestor: Maturin Ballou
- 203 Florence Jeanette Cutler Slater  
(Mrs. Charles A., Jr.)  
4830 Carsons Pond Road  
Charlotte, NC 28226-3206  
Ancestor: John Greene,  
Surgeon
- 204 Graham Denby Morey  
427 Avon Village Parkway, #212  
Avon, IN 46123-8223  
Ancestor: Richard Borden
- 205 Carla Lucille Whitehurst Odom  
(Mrs. Charles R.)  
(Life Member)  
1176 Cumberland Drive  
Colonial Heights, VA 23834  
Ancestor: John Tripp
- 206 Frank Arnold Hassell  
(Life Member)  
1520 Pelican Point Drive  
BA 155  
Sarasota, FL 34231-6725  
Ancestor: Roger Williams
- 207 Grace Wren Pollard Cornish  
(Mrs. James J. III)  
(Life Member)  
831 Hickory Drive SW  
Marietta, GA 30064-3607  
Phone: 770/422-7205  
Ancestor: Thomas Cornell

208 Donald Weston Darby Jr.  
(Life Member)  
1111 Chestnut Tree Road  
Honey Brook, PA 19344-9644  
Ancestor: William Freeborn

209 James Edward Mattern  
(Annual Member)  
2614 Aurelie Drive  
Escondido, CA 92025-7305  
Phone: 760/741-2319  
Email: mattlan@cox.net  
Ancestor: William Arnold

210 Karen Mae Lutz (Ms.)  
(Life Member)  
521 Mesa Lila Road  
Glendale, CA 91208-1040  
Phone: 818/249-6535  
Ancestor: John Coggeshall

211 Stephanie Soutouras Schlick  
(Mrs. John J.)  
(Honorary Member)  
2400 41st Street, NW  
Unit 504  
Washington, DC 20007

212 Ray Melvin Maxson  
(Annual Member)  
2506 Robin Hill Drive  
Charlotte, NC 28210  
Phone: 704/554-1574  
Email: raymaxson@csi.com  
Ancestor: Richard Maxson

213 Richard Eugene Willson  
(Annual Member)  
209 East Daisy Street  
Forest, OH 45843-1303  
Phone: 419/273-2865  
Email: richwillson@wcoil.com  
Ancestor: John Coggeshall

## Flowers of the Field

82 Walter Abner Woods  
(Charter Member)  
d. 2001

22 Doris Merchant Wiener  
(Charter Member)  
d. 9 August 2003

152 Carlton Benjamin White MD  
(Life Member)  
d. 18 March 2004

80 Robert Charles Lutz  
(Charter Member)  
d. 22 May 2004

Col. Donald Roderick Perkins  
(Founder-Life Member)  
d. 30 May 2004

These excerpts from Col. Perkins' obituary, printed in the *Las Cruces Sun-News* (7 June 2004, NM), describe only a few of Col. Perkins' accomplishments during his life:

Colonel Donald Roderick Perkins (US Army, Ret.) died on May 30, 2004 in Las Cruces, NM.

He was born 15 April in Peabody, MA, the son of Alfred Manchester Perkins and Ruth Antoinette Arth Perkins. The family moved to Las Cruces, NM in the 1940s. . . . His first military assignment was in Fulda, Germany in 1946. Col. Perkins' was assigned to Battery D, 5th Artillery, 1st Infantry Division, evacuating German war materials throughout 1947. . . . Until 1960 he served in various National



Guard assignments in New Mexico and Wisconsin. In 1961, Col. Perkins returned to active duty with the 32nd Infantry Division Artillery during the Berlin buildup. . . . Finally, after serving at Ft. Monroe, VA, Col. Perkins retired from the Army in May 1975. Col. Perkins received the Legion of Merit, Meritorious Service Medal, Army Commendation Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, National Defense Service Medal, WWII Victory Medal, Korean Service Medal with 3 Bronze Service Stars and the Department of the Army General Staff Badge, to name a few. He was inducted into the Officer Candidate School Hall of Fame at Ft. Benning, GA in 1981.

He belonged to several charitable and genealogical societies, including the Military and Hospitaller Order of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem, the Hospitaller Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights Templar and the Order of Constantini Magni. . . . He ran in the Boston and New York City Marathons and numerous

others. He was also an avid student of military history.

Graveside service, with full military honors as held at Arlington National Cemetery on July 26, 2004. . . .

In Salem, MA, on the grave marker of Col. Perkins' grandfather, Col. Frank Sutherland Perkins, are inscribed these words: Loyal Soldier, Beloved Officer, True Man. Like his grandfather, Col. Donald Perkins was all these.

172 Carl Whitford Morgan  
d. 2 June 2004

188 Kenneth Vance Olson  
(Life Member)  
23 July 2004

48 Margaret Amanda McNair  
Clarke  
(Charter Member)  
18 August 2004, age 105

Mrs. Clarke's family sent the following obituary, printed in Clearwater, Florida (date and publication unknown).



Margaret Amanda McNair Clarke, 105, of Clearwater, Florida, passed away peacefully on August 18, 2004 at her home at Regency Oaks in Clearwater.

Born in 1899 at her family farm, "Engleside," near West Sparta, NY, to Hugh Robinson McNair and Margaret Belle Culbertson, "Maggie" attended local school and Geneseo State Normal School (now SUNY Geneseo). After graduation she taught kindergarten for several years. She married William W. Clarke, Jr. of Philadelphia in 1922.

A lineal descendant of RI Colonial Governor William Arnold, she was a life member of First Families of Rhode Island. She also held life membership in other societies.

She was predeceased by her husband in 1987 and her younger son John in 2002. She is survived by her son William W. Clarke III of Palm Harbor, FL, 7 grandchildren and 10 great-grandchildren.

3 Barbara Jean Carver Smith  
(Charter Member)  
5 September 2004

16 Norma Lovett Gregory Flude  
(Charter Member)  
d. 26 November 2004

## Change of Address

170 Duncan Cairnes Ely  
64 Peniel Road  
Columbus, NC 28722-7450  
828/894-5050  
duncanely@hotmail.com

156 James Kevin Raywalt  
"Maplewood"  
300 North Hill Road  
Sutton, WV 26601-1206  
304/765-0321  
Jraywalt@aol.com

175 Samuel Stevens Sands Jr.  
13601 Mantua Mill Road  
Glyndon, MD 21071

114 William L. Simonds  
701 Pine Lake Drive  
Plano, TX 75025-3207

160 Ronald Eugene Yielding  
73-625 Catalina Way, #8  
Palm Desert, CA 92260-2961  
Phone: 760/779-1610

195 Marjorie Hassell &

206 Frank Arnold Hassell  
1520 Pelican Point Drive  
BA 155  
Sarasota, FL 34231-6725

# Member Forum



Queries and answers are posted free of charge to members. If you submit a query, please make sure it contains the following information:

- \* Full name of the person, with the SURNAME in CAPITAL letters, given name in lower case.

- \* Known dates of birth, death, and marriage for the person and family members.

- \* Most specific location known for this person.

- \* Person's spouse(s), parents, and children (if known).

- \* Your specific question.

- \* Your name and member number.

- \* Your correct address. If you wish to receive answers by e-mail, please include that address, too.

Submit your written queries to Editor, The Lively Experiment. Submit your e-mail queries to: [sschlick@earthlink.net](mailto:sschlick@earthlink.net).

**James Kevin Raywalt (#156)** submitted the following corrections to his articles on Samuel Newman:

1. In Vol. 4, No. 4, p. 10: The caption notes the publication date for Newman's *Concordance* as 1613.

The correct date is 1643.

2. In Vol. 5, No. 1, p. 8, col. 1: The seventh name shown should be Peter Hunt, followed by George Kendricke and Job Lane. A publication error caused the two names to be printed on one line.

**Betty Westcott Acker (#105)** submitted the following information pertinent to the Westcotts of Block Island, RI (culled from *The Genealogies of Rhode Island Families: From the New England Historical and Genealogical Register* (Vol. II, N-W, Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1989)

In the early 1800s, two of Stukeley Westcott's descendants went to Block Island.

1. Robert Westcott, b. 2 April 1668 the son of Robert Westcott of Warwick and Kingstown and grandson of Stukeley Westcott; d. without issue bef. 30 March 1723 at Block Island; m. 5 January 1713 Mary, the daughter of John Williams and Anna Alcock. He was deputy of New Shoreham from 1719-20.

2. Caleb Westcott (Josiah<sup>3</sup>, Jeremiah<sup>2</sup>, Stukeley<sup>1</sup>), b. 6

December 1716, the son of Josiah Westcott and Hannah Gardiner of Providence; m. 27 May 1739 his cousin Hannah, the daughter of George Gardiner of South Kingstown. He settled on Block Island where he and Hannah had the following children:

- a. Gardiner, b. 1744
- b. Ruth
- c. Mary, m. 6 February 1772 James Tefft Jr.
- d. Elizabeth, b. 1760; d. 1792; m. first Maj. Barber Peckham
- e. Hannah, m. 1760 Ezekiel Sheffield of New Shoreham; d. 1769

Caleb and Hannah may have had other children. A Caleb Westcott married Celina Dodge (b. 1820; d. 1888 at Block Island) and had seven children.

### Classified Ads

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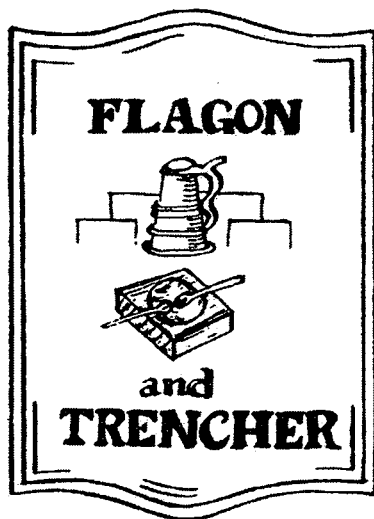
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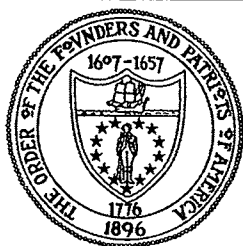
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James Raywalt  
Keeper of the Tavern Records  
300 North Hill Road  
Sutton, WV 26601-1206  
Email: [jraywalt@aol.com](mailto:jraywalt@aol.com)



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### **Calendar of Events**

Spring Luncheon, Washington DC  
20 April 2005

### **Production Schedule**

TBD

### **Deadline for Submission of Articles**

TBD

### **The Lively Experiment**

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Wash. DC 20007

To hold forth  
a lively experiment  
that a most flourishing civil  
state may stand and best  
be maintained with  
full liberty in religious  
concernments.

-Roger Williams