



**SAYLES**  
AND  
**ALLIED FAMILIES**



**GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL**

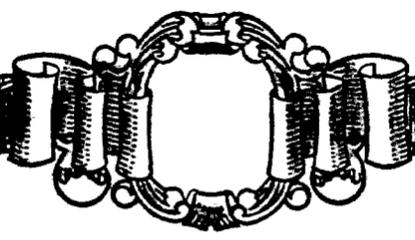
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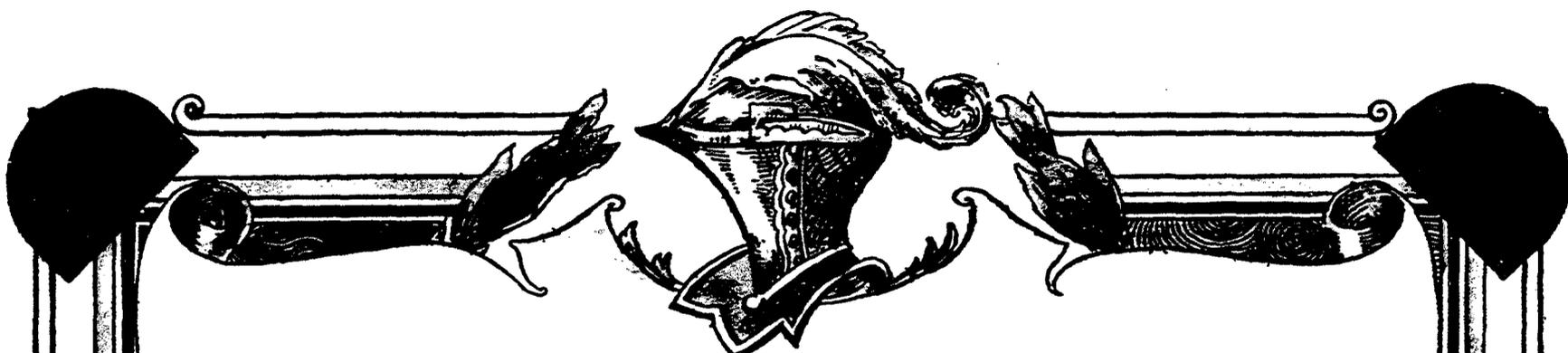
**MARY DORR (AMES) SAYLES**

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BY  
**THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Inc.**  
NEW YORK  
1925







# DEDICATION

To the memory of

**Frank Arthur Sayles,**

to the distinguished ancestry  
whence he was descended, and  
to the notable colonial families  
that were joined with his  
through his marriage, this vol-  
ume is dedicated by his wife,

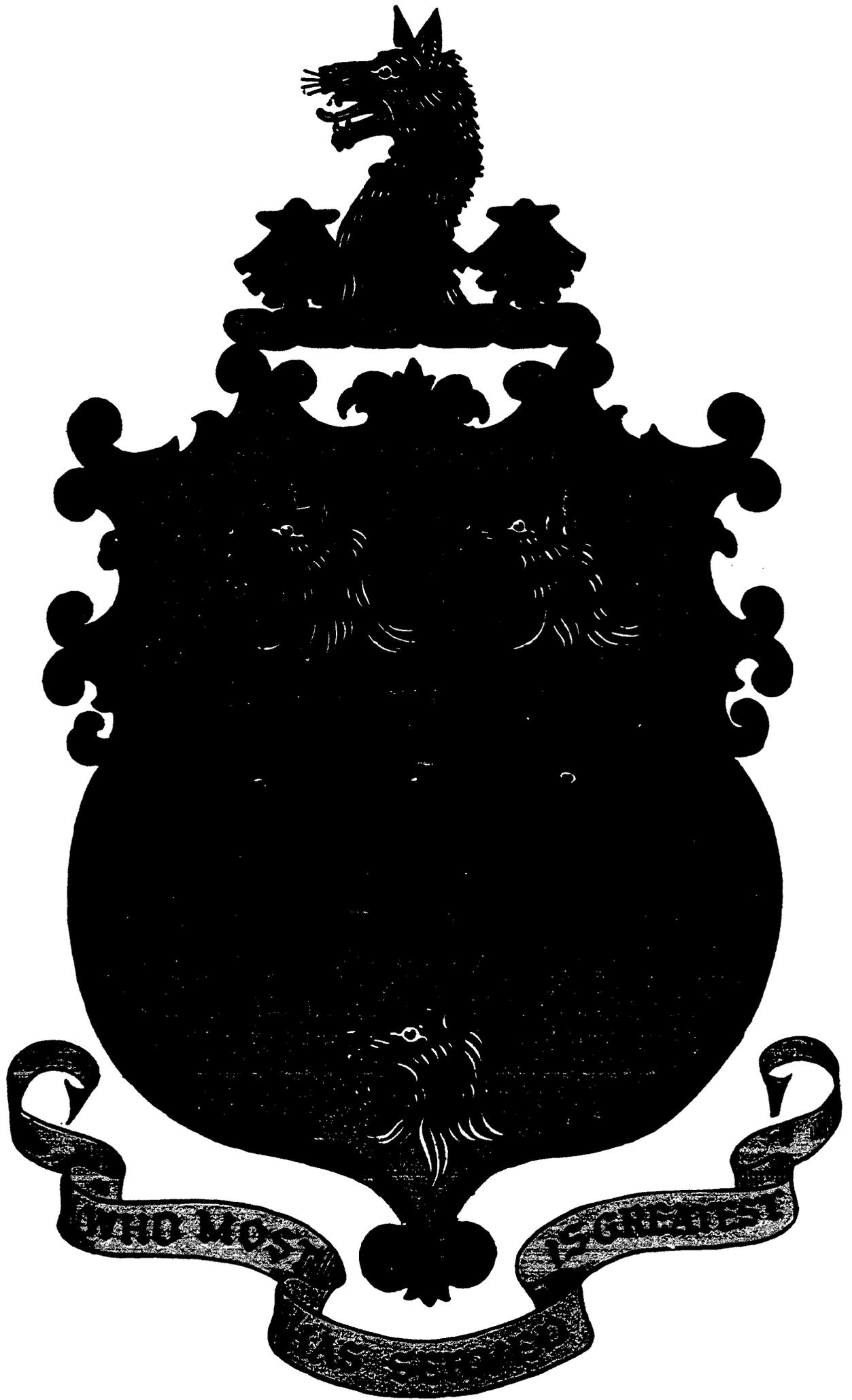
**Mary Burr (Ames) Sayles**





# THE SAYLES LINE





SAYLES



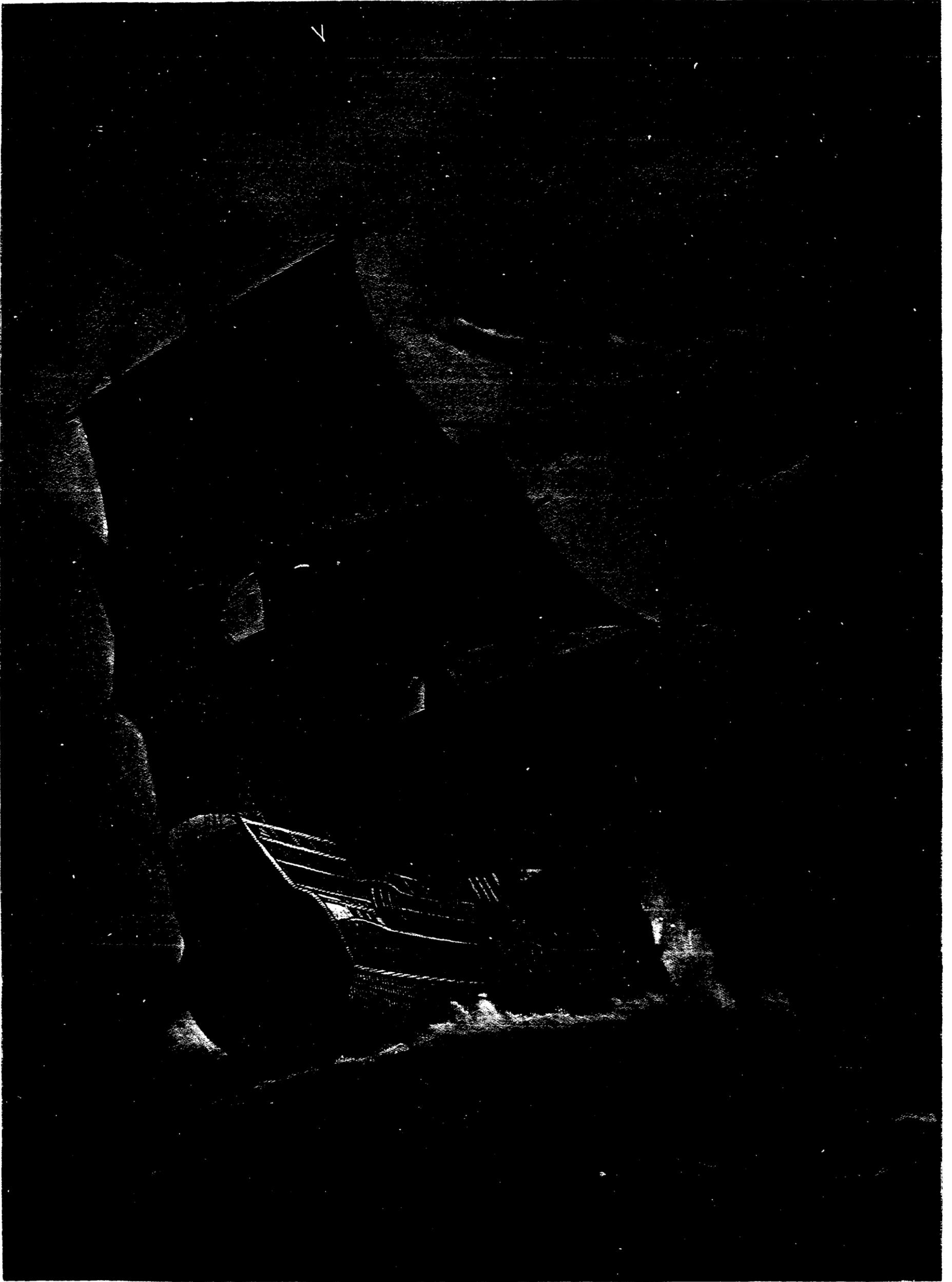
## SAYLES ARMS

*Arms*—Argent, on a fess cottised engrailed azure between three wolves' heads erased sable, as many griffins' heads erased or.

*Crest*—In front of a wolf's head couped sable, gorged with a collar gemel or, three escallops gold.

*Motto*—Who most has served is greatest. (This motto is given only in English.)





THE MAYFLOWER



## Sayles



**N**O MORE distinguished name than that of Sayles occurs in the history of the State of Rhode Island in the annals of its business, financial and industrial development in the last century. From the first days of Rhode Island's existence as a colony the name has carried a prestige and influence in large affairs which subsequent generations have not allowed to wane. In the career of the late Frank Arthur Sayles, prematurely cut off at the height of its gigantic achievement and usefulness, we have an example of inspired strength welding together structures of men and minds for great industrial advancement, combined with the resourcefulness and inventive genius of the New England intellect, such as occurs but few times in a century. Frank A. Sayles took undisputed place as one of the greatest captains of industry of the twentieth century, and his reputation was world-wide.

The Sayles family in Rhode Island dates from the year 1651, when the first mention of the name of the progenitor, John Sayles, appears on the records of the Colony. That he had been here for at least a short period prior to that date is evident from the fact that about 1650 he married Mary Williams, daughter of Roger Williams. They were the progenitors of a family which has figured largely in the affairs of Colony and State from the very beginning. Although not numerous, their descendants have been divided into several clearly defined branches, according to the localities in which they have resided.





EMBARKATION OF THE PILGRIMS



The surname is of ancient English origin, and considerable interest attaches to its derivation. It is local in source, and signifies literally "at the hurdles," *sayles* being the Old English word for hurdles, or the upright stakes in a hurdle. Charles Wareing Bardsley, M. A., in his "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames," in tracing the origin of the name says: "The only instances I can find, ancient or modern, are in County York. The name has remained there at least five hundred years." From this fact we cannot go far astray if we claim Yorkshire as the home of the early Sayles ancestors.





LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS



## I

JOHN SAYLES, immigrant ancestor and founder, was born in 1633, and is first recorded in Providence Plantations, January 27, 1651, when he purchased a house and lot of John Throckmorton. On May 12, 1652, he bought land of Ralph Earle, near West River. In the following year, 1653, already risen to a position of prominence in Colonial affairs, he was chosen assistant to the Governor. In 1655 he was admitted a freeman, and in 1653, 1655, 1657, 1659 was commissioner. From 1655 to 1657 he served the town of Providence as clerk; member of the General Council, 1658; warden, 1648; treasurer, 1653, 1657, 1659, 1661, 1662. On May 26, 1660, he sold William Hawkins a piece of property, which indicates how vast were his holdings in the early colony. On that date he conveyed all rights in land lying between Pawtucket and Pawtuxet rivers, "beginning at the end of seven miles upon a west line from the hill called Foxe's Hill (the town of Providence having the same for a boundary), and so to go up the streams of those rivers until the end of twenty miles from the said Foxe's Hill." On February 19, 1665,



he had lot twenty-four in a division of lands. On May 31, 1666, he took the oath of allegiance. He served on the grand jury in 1669-71, and in 1669-1670-71-74-76-77-78, was a deputy to the Rhode Island General Assembly. On May 4, 1670, he and three others were appointed to audit the Colony's accounts. On June 24, 1670, he sold to Stephen Arnold, a thirteenth of the island, called the vineyard, at Pawtuxet, "which my father-in-law Mr. Roger Williams gave me." In 1670-71 he was a member of the Town Council. On August 21, 1671, he and Thomas Roberts were appointed to prize and transport the horse belonging to the town of Rhode Island, and to deliver it to Joseph Torrey in payment for debts due from the town. On May 24, 1675, he drew lot eighteen in the division of lands. His last appearance on the public records is on July 1, 1679, when he was taxed one shilling, three pence.

John Sayles married, about 1650, Mary Williams, daughter of Roger Williams, who was born at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in August, 1633.

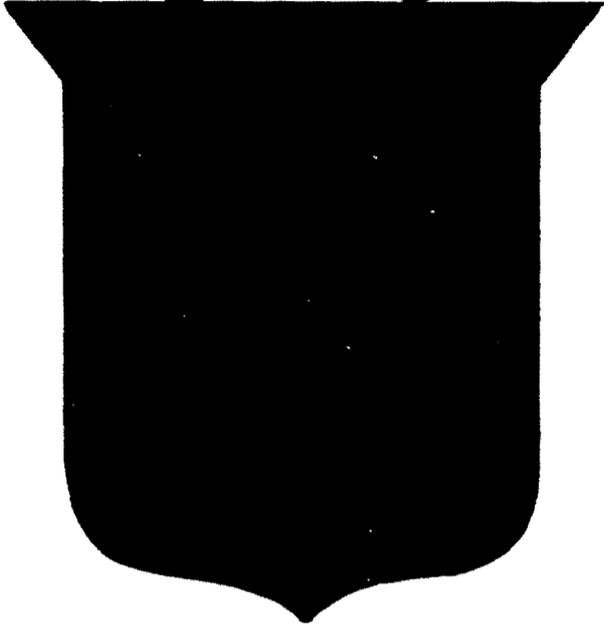


## II

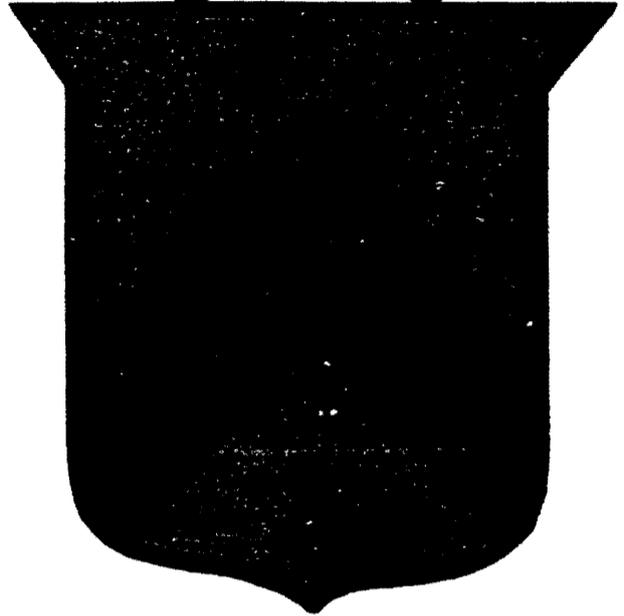
JOHN (2) SAYLES, son of John (1) and Mary (Williams) Sayles, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, August 17, 1654. He was admitted a freeman, May 3, 1681, and in 1688 served on the grand jury. On January 23, 1694, he had laid out to him thirty-five acres, "which land he had of his grandfather Mr. Roger Williams." In 1694 he was chosen to the office of deputy to the General Assembly, and again in 1706. On August 14, 1710, he was licensed to keep an inn and sell liquor. John Sayles died on August 2, 1727. His will, dated September 14, 1726, and proved August 21, 1727, bequeaths to his sons: Thomas, Richard and John, and his daughter Mary. The gravestones of John Sayles, his wife Elizabeth, and son Daniel are still to be seen in the old graveyard west of the railroad tracks, nearly opposite the foot of Earl Street.

John (2) Sayles married Elizabeth Olney, born January 31, 1666, daughter of Thomas Olney. She died November 2, 1699.

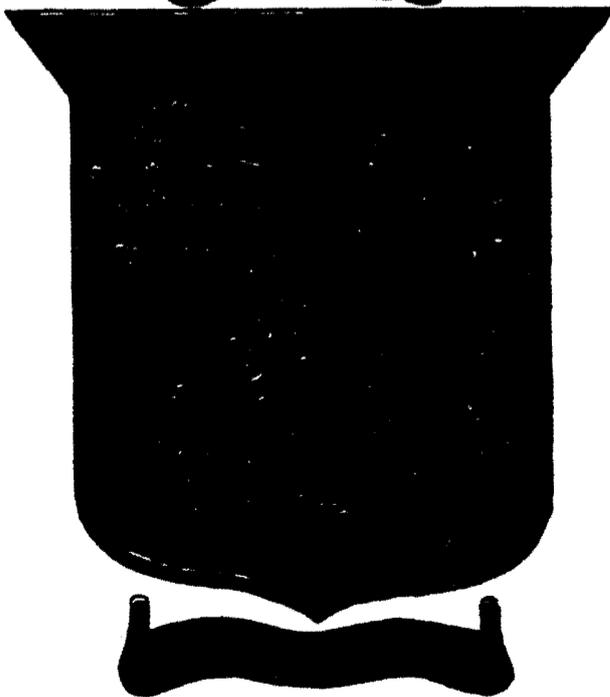




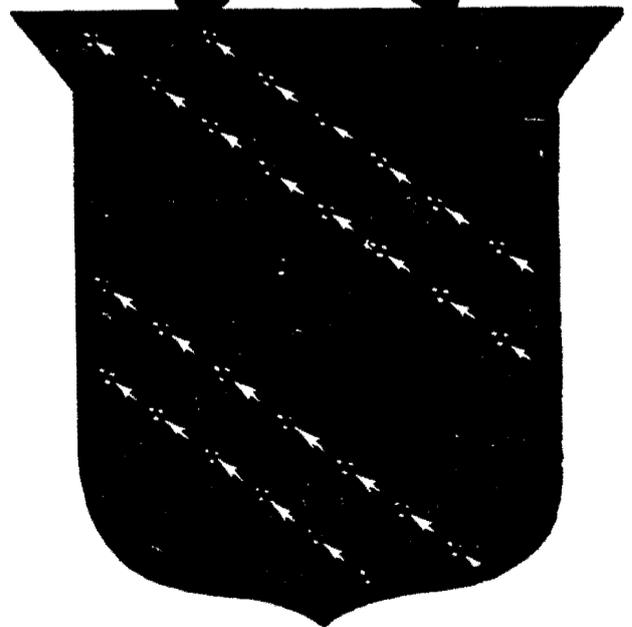
Mullins



Inman



Steere



Rhodes



### MULLINS.

*Arms*—Azure, a cross moline or, quarter pierced of the field.

*Crest*—A Saracen's head affrontee coupé below the shoulders proper, wreathed about the temples azure and or.

### INMAN.

*Arms*—Vert, on a chevron or, three roses gules, slipped and leaved of the first.

*Crest*—On a mount vert, a wyvern proper ducally gorged and lined or.

### STEERE.

*Arms*—Per pale sable and gules, three lions passant, argent.

*Crest*—Out of a mural crown per pale gules and sable, a lion's gamb erect argent, armed gules.

*Motto*—*Tu ne cede me.* (Yield not thou to me.)

### RHODES.

*Arms*—Argent, a lion passant guardant gules, between two acorns in bend azure, cotised ermines.

*Crest*—A cubit arm holding a branch of acorns, all proper.



## III

CAPTAIN RICHARD SAYLES, son of John (2) and Elizabeth (Olney) Sayles, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, October 24, 1695, and died in Smithfield after May, 1775. In 1731 he was town clerk of Providence. There is a record of his delivering the two children of his wife by a former marriage to their grandfather, Maturin Ballou, September 25, 1742. He removed, in 1731-32, to Smithfield, a stronghold of the Rhode Island Friends, and some of his children joined the Society of Friends. His brothers also settled in Smithfield, and became very prominent citizens. Richard Sayles held the rank of ensign in the Second Providence Company, Second Regiment of Militia of the Main Land, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725. He was a lieutenant in the same company in 1725 and 1726, and captain in 1729. In 1731, 1733, he was captain of the Smithfield Company. He was deputy for Providence to the General Assembly of Rhode Island, in 1730, and deputy for Smithfield in 1738. On February 21, 1750, Richard Sayles deeded a



house lot of two and three-quarter acres to his son Richard, and on July 5, 1757, deeded land to his sons, Jonathan and Gideon, including the homestead.

Captain Richard Sayles married (first), November 24, 1720, Mercy Phillips, daughter of Richard and Sarah (Mowry) Phillips. He married (second), May 14, 1738, Alice Arnold, of Smithfield, widow of David Arnold, and daughter of Maturin and Sarah Ballou. He married (third), January 10, 1742, Susannah Inman, widow of John Inman, and daughter of James and Susanna (Whitman) Ballou.



## IV

CAPTAIN ISRAEL SAYLES, son of Captain Richard and Mercy (Phillips) Sayles, was born March 17, 1726, and died April 22, 1801. He was a farmer, and an unusually skilled mechanic. For many years he was president of the Town Council of Glocester. He held the rank of lieutenant in the First Company of Glocester, Providence County Regiment, in 1754, and was captain of the same in 1754, 1755, and 1756. In 1757 he was enlisting officer for Glocester. Israel Sayles served in the Revolutionary War as a member of Captain Hopkin's company, Colonel Lippitt's regiment, and according to report, under General Sullivan.

Captain Israel Sayles married Mercy Whipple, daughter of Daniel and Many (Smith) Whipple.



## V

AHAB SAYLES, son of Captain Israel and Mercy (Whipple) Sayles, was born October 17, 1760, and died April 17, 1849. His homestead lands were between Pascoag and Chepachet, on the line which in 1806 was made the boundary line between Burrillville and Glocester. The family mansion was then situated in Burrillville instead of in Glocester as formerly.

Ahab Sayles married, in January, 1786, Lillis Steere, daughter of Samuel and Martha (Colwell) Steere, and member of an old Rhode Island family. She was born August 17, 1766, and died March 9, 1854.



On the 6<sup>th</sup> of September 1620, in the Mayoralty of Thomas Townes, after having already entered a record and court records by divers Friends were arriving, in the Pilgrim Fathers, and in the Plymouth in the Mayflower, in the Presence of the City, in the NEW PLYMOUTH and in the Foundation of the NEW ENGLAND STATES. The ancient Quay where they landed was a very ancient one, and afterwards but the Site of their Embarkation is marked by a Stone bearing the name of the MAYFLOWER, in the pavement of the quay. This Tablet was erected in the Mayoralty of J. T. Lord 1891, to commemorate their Departure, and the visit to the City in July of that Year of a number of their Descendants and Representatives.



Engr. by Campbell N.Y.

COMMEMORATIVE STONE AND TABLET ON THE BARBICAN,  
PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND



## VI

CLARK SAYLES, son of Ahab and Lillis (Steere) Sayles, was born in Glocester, Rhode Island, May 18, 1797. He was educated in the local schools, and as a youth was an omnivorous reader. At the age of eighteen years he entered the employ of Mr. Elias Carter, a master-builder of Thompson, Connecticut. He later went to Georgia, where he was employed in building the Burke County courthouse. Returning, he assisted in building the Congregational Church edifice at Milford, Massachusetts. Finally establishing himself independently, he erected a residence for his brother, Nicholas Sayles. He again went to Georgia, where for a time he constructed dwellings for planters, and completed a large hotel at Waynesborough. On his return from the South he built the meetinghouse in Greenville, Smithfield, Rhode Island. In the spring of 1822 he removed to Pawtucket, and settled as a master builder. Among the contracts which he was awarded during the ensuing period were houses for David Wilkinson, the adding of the middle section of the First Baptist Church edifice, the building of the First Congregational Church edifice in Pawtucket, which he also planned, a church in North Scituate, and one in Attleboro, Massachusetts.

In addition to this work, he also engaged in the coal and lumber busi-

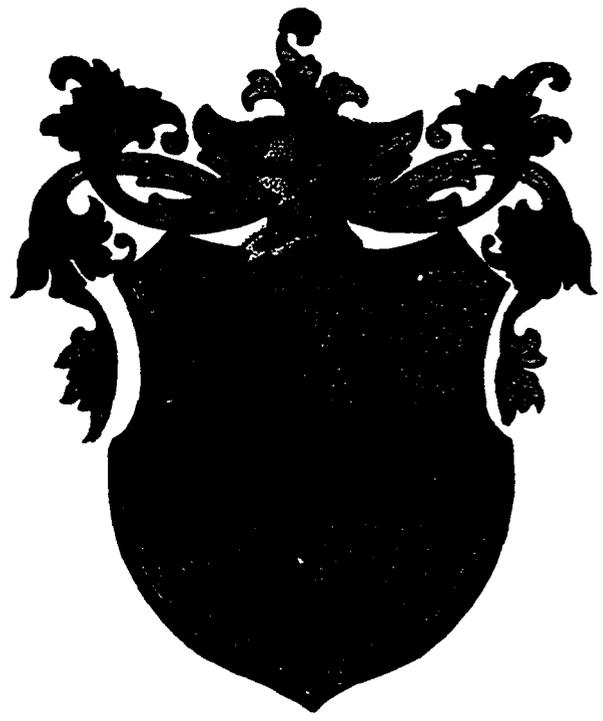


ness, and was the first man to introduce coal into Pawtucket in vessels. Mr. Sayles associated himself in business with Mr. Daniel Greene, and in the financial panic of 1829 the firm of Clark Sayles & Company assumed to a great disadvantage, as the issue proved, the business interests of Mr. Greene, who had failed. Mr. Sayles was chosen director of the New England Pacific Bank, and was one of the two of its thirteen directors who did not fail. Chosen president of the bank as successor to Dr. Asa Messer, Mr. Sayles stood at the head of the institution for seventeen years, and, "by most skillful financiering," brought the bank through all its difficulties. In 1837, closing most of his large business interests in Pawtucket, he again went South and engaged in the wholesale lumber trade for the firm of which he was head, and also as agent of another company, operating steam sawmills, one on an island at the mouth of the Altamaha River, and one on the Savannah River, opposite the city of Savannah. He was occupied in this way for about twenty years, but finally returned to Pawtucket. He did not again enter business for himself, but assisted his sons, William Francis and Frederic Clark Sayles, in purchasing materials and in the construction of the buildings added to their extensive Moshassuck Bleachery, in Lincoln, Rhode Island. He was also general superintendent in the erection of the beautiful Memorial Chapel in Saylesville, near the bleachery.

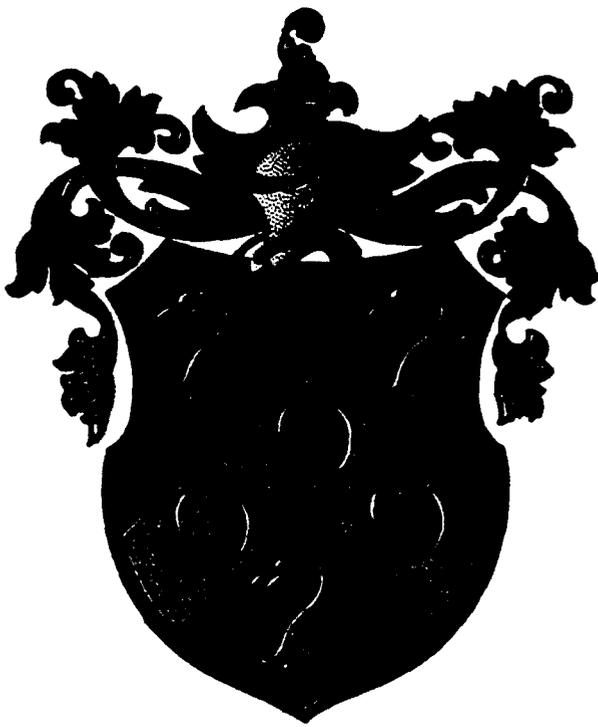




Williams



Olney



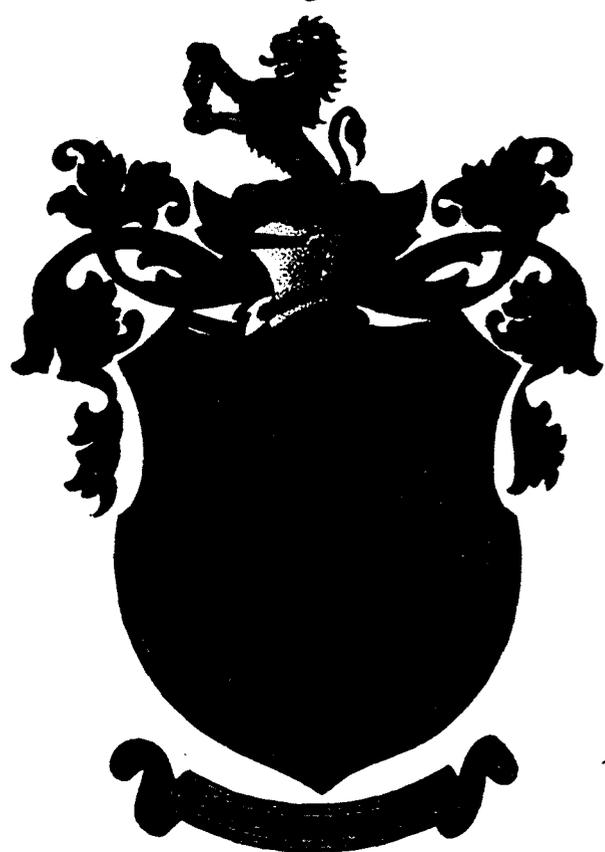
Whipple



Angell



Winsor



Freeman



### WILLIAMS.

*Arms*—Azure, a lion rampant surrounded by nine pheons or.

### OLNEY.

*Arms*—Argent, on a fess between three crosses crosslet fitchée sable as many crescents of the field.

### WHIPPLE.

*Arms*—Sable, on a chevron between three swans' heads erased argent, as many crescents of the field.

### ANGELL.

*Arms*—Or, five fusils in fess azure, over all a bendlet gules.

*Crest*—On a mount vert a swan argent, ducally gorged or, beaked and legged gules.

### WINSOR.

*Arms*—Per saltire azure and or, two cinquefoils in fess and three cross crosslets in chief and as many in base counterchanged.

*Crest*—A unicorn's head erased or, charged with an annulet between four crosses crosslet azure.

*Motto*—*Je ne change qu'en mourant.* (I change only when I die.)

### FREEMAN.

*Arms*—Azure, three lozenges or.

*Crest*—A demi-lion rampant gules holding in the paws a lozenge or.

*Motto*—*Liber et audax.* (Free and bold.)



In 1832 Mr. Sayles became a member of the Congregational church, and was prominent in the stand against slavery, and for temperance, educational and moral reform. In politics he was an Old-line Whig, and was finally identified with the Republican party. Contemporary record tells us that "Mr. Sayles was a strong, energetic, independent, incorruptible man." He stands out preëminently as one of the strong, admirable, constructive figures of business life in Rhode Island in the latter half of the nineteenth century.

Clark Sayles married, December 25, 1822, Mary Ann Olney, born June 21, 1803, daughter of Paris and Mercy (Winsor) Olney, and a descendant of Thomas Olney, founder of the family in America, who was one of the thirteen original proprietors of Providence Plantations. Thomas Olney came from Hertford, England, in the ship "Planter," and settled in Salem, Massachusetts; he was one of the founders of Providence, with Roger Williams. From him the line descends through Epenetus Olney, who married Mary Whipple; Epenetus Olney, Jr., who married Mary Williams; James Olney, married Hannah Winsor; Emor Olney, married Amey Hopkins; Paris Olney, married Mercy Winsor. Clark and Mary Ann (Olney) Sayles were the parents of five children, three of whom died young. The sons, *William Francis*, mentioned below, and the late Hon. Frederic Clark Sayles, both rose to commanding positions in the industrial and business life of Rhode Island.





*Wm. F. Gray Co.*



## VII

WILLIAM FRANCIS SAYLES, son of Clark and Mary Ann (Olney) Sayles, was born in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, September 21, 1824. He received his early education in the Fruit Hill Classical Institute, under Mr. Amos Perry; the Seekonk Classical School, under Mr. Stanton Belden; and for two years was a student in Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts.

In 1842 he began his business life as bookkeeper for the firm of Shaw & Earle in Providence. He was afterwards salesman, and eventually was placed in charge of the financial affairs of the concern. In December, 1847, he bought at public auction the Moshassuck Bleachery, which is situated about two miles west of Pawtucket. For some time the plant had been used as a print works. Mr. Sayles began immediately to erect additional buildings and converted the plant into a bleachery for shirtings and sheetings, having a capacity of two and a half tons daily. In 1854, despite the



fact that he had entered the business without experience and with small capital, he had increased the capacity of the works to about four tons a day. About three-fourths of all the finer cotton goods came to his bleachery. The water of the Moshassuck River, for which the bleachery is named, is well adapted for the purpose of the plant, but the additional advantage of a fountain of water from a hundred springs, enclosed in a wall some three hundred feet in circumference, has been added. In June, 1854, the entire plant was destroyed by fire, but Mr. Sayles immediately set himself to work to rehabilitate his loss, and the establishment was rebuilt on even a larger scale than the old. The new plant had a capacity of six tons a day, and from year to year additions have been made until the daily output is now expressed in terms of hundreds of thousands of yards. The buildings cover an area of thirty acres and are models of architecture for buildings of this kind and class, substantially built of brick. The surrounding grounds are



tastefully laid out and carefully kept. The works are lighted by electricity, and are well equipped with fire apparatus and with every convenience for safe-guarding the life and comfort of the workmen. Mr. Sayles was a pioneer in providing for the welfare and health, comfort and happiness of his men, and the most harmonious relations always existed between him and his employees. He was a prime mover in the establishment of a school district for the village, and on the first Sunday of June, 1860, he organized a Sunday school, and as its superintendent devoted himself to the work during the remainder of his life. The village which grew about the bleachery has come to be called Saylesville, and now has a population of more than two thousand, with stores, post office, and all the attributes of a model manufacturing community. In 1863 Mr. Sayles admitted to partnership his brother, Frederic C. Sayles, with whose coöperation the business was constantly enlarged.



In 1873 William F. and Frederic C. Sayles, to meet the religious needs of the growing community of Saylesville, and to raise a suitable memorial "to the memory of their deceased children," erected a beautiful chapel of Westerly granite, in the Gothic style. The following names are inscribed on marble tablets on the interior walls at each side of the pulpit: "Louisa Marsh Sayles, and Nannie Nye Sayles, children of William F. and Mary W.," on the west side; and "Benjamin Paris Sayles, son of Frederic C. and Deborah C.," on the east side. In 1877 William F. Sayles erected a tower on the corner of the church as a memorial to his deceased son, William Clark Sayles, who died in the previous year while a student in Brown University. A few years later, Mr. Sayles, with his brother, erected, at a cost of \$30,000, a large hall for the use of those in their employ, containing a library and reading room, and a room for the association of firemen in the bleachery and for other social purposes. One writer said of the village a generation ago what is just as true to-day in a larger sense:



The Moshassuck Bleachery, with its numerous substantial buildings, the neat appearance of the tenement houses around it, the elevated grounds on either side of the winding stream, which gives the valley its name, the pleasant homes of the permanent residents, the chapel, the school house, the public hall, the absence of drinking saloons and the concomitance, the peaceable and orderly character of the people, give to Saylesville its enviable reputation as the model manufacturing village of Rhode Island.

In 1877 William F. and Frederic C. Sayles built the Moshassuck Valley Railroad, which connects their village with the Woodlawn station of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. The senior partner became president of the road, and his brother treasurer. This spur track greatly facilitated the transportation of goods to and from the bleachery and opened up an opportunity for indefinite expansion of business. Between Woodlawn and the bleachery, the firm established an extensive business in the Lorraine Mills, in manufacturing ladies' dress goods of the finest quality, especially French cashmeres. At Lorraine another model village grew up about this industry, and the firm erected a chapel there, pursuing the same generous policy which they had followed at Moshassuck.



Mr. Sayles was prominently identified with many of the foremost business and financial institutions in the State of Rhode Island. He was president of the Slater National Bank of Pawtucket, and a director of the Third National Bank of Providence. He was a large stockholder in numerous manufacturing industries, and was president of the Slater Cotton Company of Pawtucket, of which he was founder. He was a director of the Ponemah Mills, of Taftville, Connecticut, the largest cotton manufacturing business in the State, and one of the largest in New England. He was president of the Stafford Manufacturing Company of Central Falls, and a stockholder in numerous mill corporations in Massachusetts.

In politics, Mr. Sayles was a Republican. He served two terms as State Senator from Pawtucket, and proved a wise and efficient legislator. For many years he was president of the trustees of the Pawtucket Free Public Library. In 1878, in memory of his son, William Clark Sayles, Mr. Sayles gave to Brown University the sum of \$50,000 for the erection of a memorial hall. The gift was subsequently increased to \$100,000, and on June 4, 1881, Sayles Hall was dedicated. In 1879 Mr. Sayles was elected to the board of trustees of Brown University, and held that office until his death, May 7, 1894. In his younger days he served in the State Militia, and was lieutenant-colonel of the Pawtucket Light Guard. During the Civil War he gave earnest and loyal support to the government, contributing freely from his wealth for many patriotic purposes.

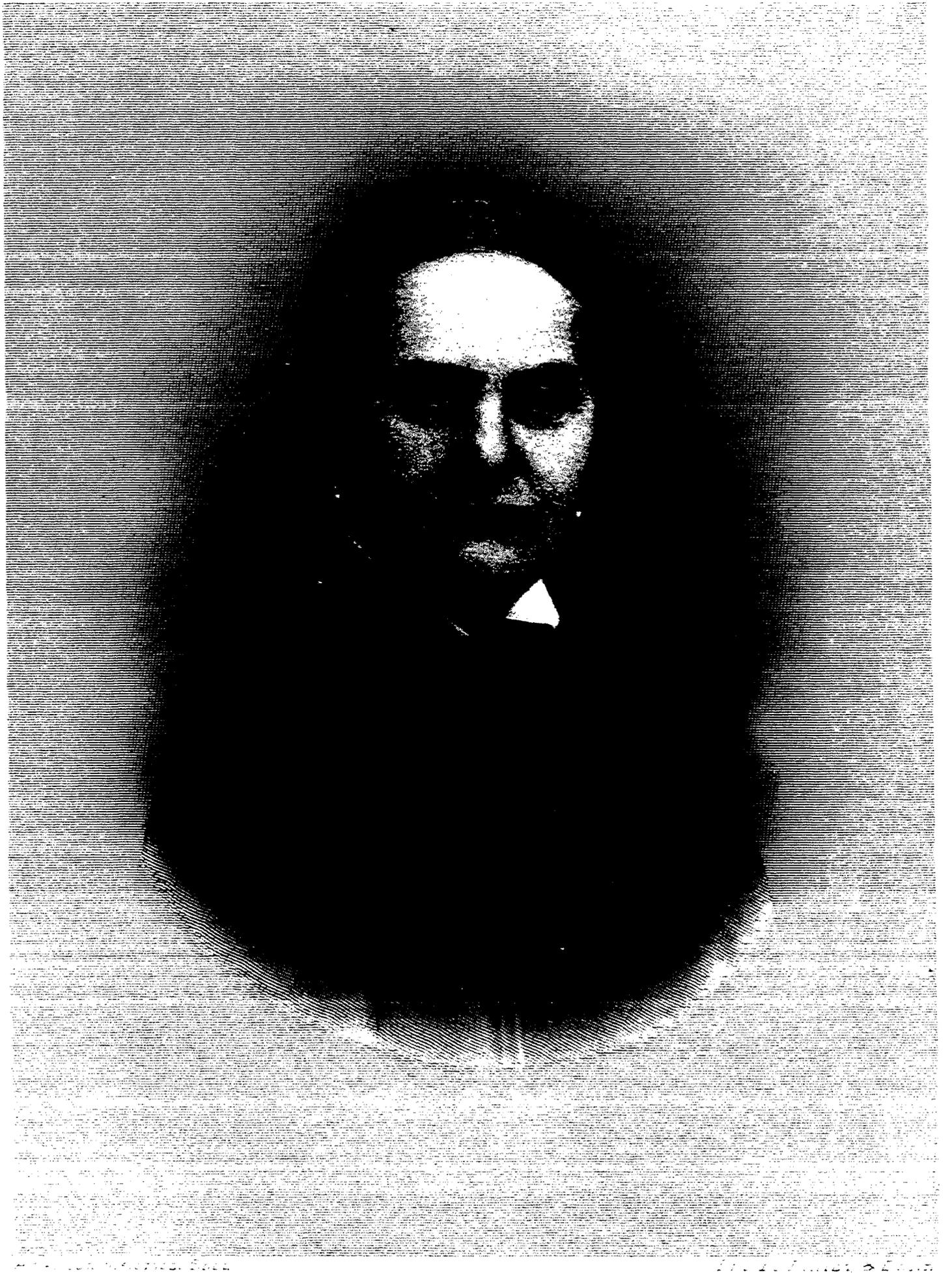


In 1870-72 he erected a beautiful mansion overlooking the cities of Pawtucket and Providence. Here he collected a fine library and many works of art. He was fond of literature and the arts, and traveled extensively in this country and abroad. A contemporary wrote of him:

Active and public-spirited as a citizen, upright, and honorable in all his dealings with his fellowmen, he won and retained the respect and confidence of the community in which he always resided. From the beginning of his business career, he believed in the principle of hard, persistent work and honesty of purpose as the only sure ground of success. Acting upon this belief he succeeded by his own unaided exertions in raising himself from the position of a clerk in a commercial house to the possessor of an ample fortune. Endowed with a sympathetic nature, and bestowing substantial aid where deserved, he strove always to make the applicant depend upon himself rather than on others. While from his door none were turned away empty, his charities were of the practical kind, and calculated to confer permanent aid, as well as to relieve present necessity. His convictions of right and duty were decided and firm, and uncompromisingly maintained, and though a positive man, he viewed the faults of others with charity, his creed being:

“That mercy I to others show  
That mercy show to me.”





*Mary Wilkinson (Fessenden) Fayles*

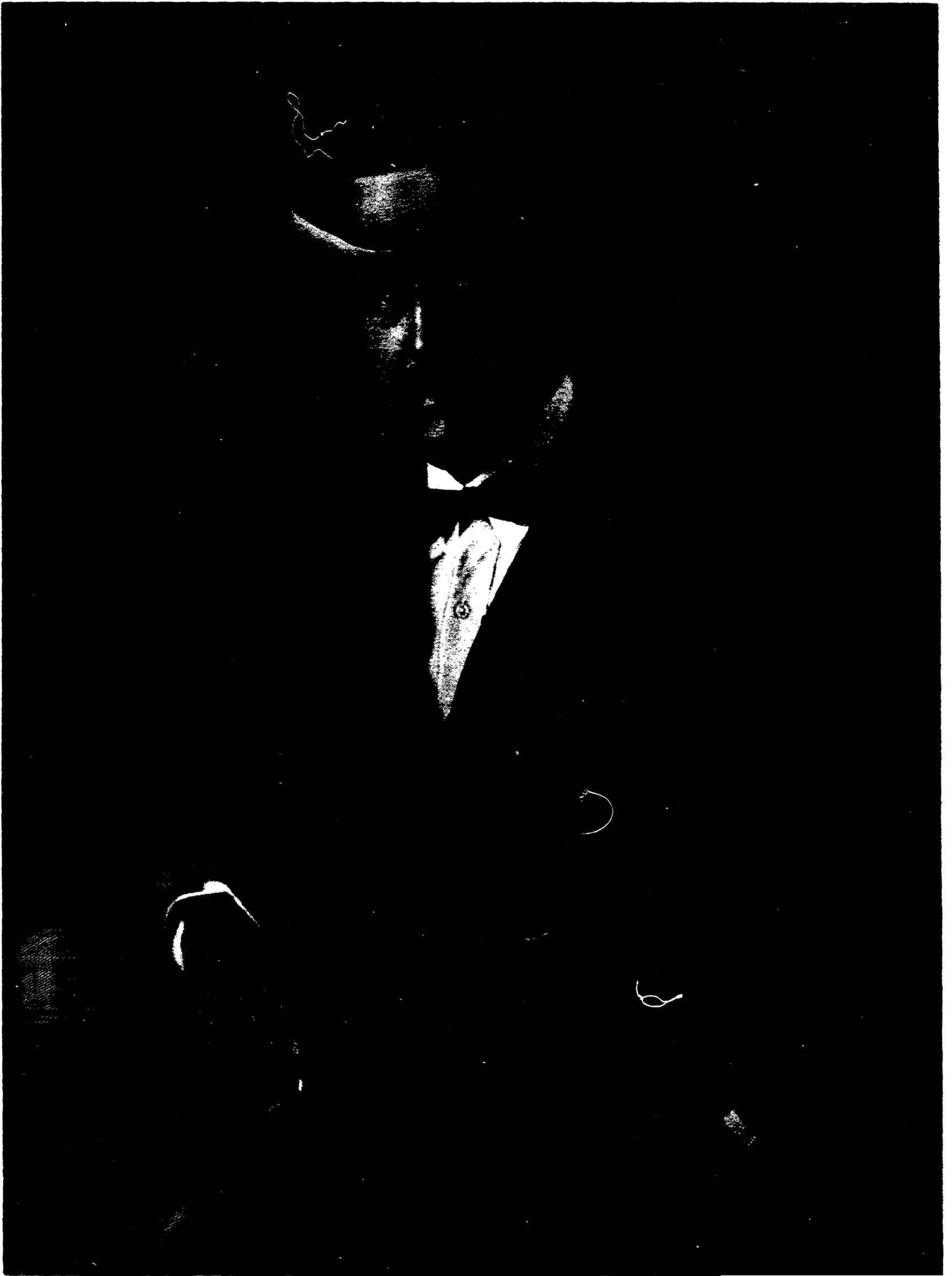


He attended and generously contributed to the work of the Central Congregational Church in Providence, but was non-sectarian in his beliefs.

William Francis Sayles married, October 30, 1849, Mary Wilkinson Fessenden, who was born October 24, 1827, and died September 20, 1886. She was the daughter of Hon. Benjamin Fessenden, of Valley Falls, Rhode Island, and Mary (Wilkinson) Fessenden, his wife. Their children were:

1. Mary Fessenden.
2. Louise Marsh.
3. William Clark.
4. Martha Freeman.
5. *Frank Arthur*, mentioned below.
6. Nancy Nye.





*J. A. Scyles*



## VIII

FRANK ARTHUR SAYLES, son of William Francis and Mary Wilkinson (Fessenden) Sayles, was born December 14, 1866, in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. He was educated in preparatory schools, and was graduated from Brown University in the class of 1890. He entered immediately into his father's bleaching industries, and devoted the period ensuing between his graduation and the death of William F. Sayles to learning the business in all its departments. On the death of his father, Frank A. Sayles inherited the Sayles Finishing Plants at Saylesville and Phillipsdale, and the Moshassuck Valley Railroad. He inaugurated at once the policy of expansion and progressive development which within a short period made the Sayles bleaching industries the most noted of their kind in the world. He was a man of inventive as well as executive genius, and to the advancement of the Sayles industries brought the valuable gift of familiarity with mechanical and scientific affairs, as well as his ability as an organizer and director. Broad of vision, thoroughly cognizant of every changing phase of the vast enterprises which he directed, devoting himself to his work with a singleness and intentness of purpose which admitted of no distractions, he reared on the foundations laid by his father and uncle a business which has no peer in Europe or America to-day, and stands as monument to his intellectual and creative strength.





SALEHOLME



His interests, although confined largely to the field of woolen and cotton manufacture, were wide and diversified. Rhode Island industries, which he operated and of which he was president included the Sayles Finishing Plants at Saylesville and Phillipsdale, above mentioned; the Hamlet Textile Company of Woonsocket and Pawtucket; the Slater Yarn Company of Pawtucket; and the River Spinning Company of Woonsocket. He was president and principal stockholder of the Lorraine Manufacturing Company, and of the Slater Trust Company of Pawtucket. It has been estimated that fully ten thousand persons were employed in the plants which he controlled. Other business enterprises in which he was heavily interested were the French River Textile Company of Mechanicsville, Connecticut, of which he was president, and the Ponemah Mills at Taftville, Connecticut, of which he was president and member of the board of directors. He was a director in the following corporations: The Blackstone Valley Gas and Electric Light Company; the Castner Electrolytic Company, director and vice-president; the Chase National Bank, of New York City; the Moshassuck Valley Railroad; the Norfolk Southern Railroad Company; the Putnam (Connecticut) Light and Power Company; the United Gas and Electric Company; and the Wauregan Mills. He rendered invaluable service along industrial lines throughout the World War. Part of his service was devoting his plants at Woonsocket, Valley Falls and Phillipsdale to the bleaching of cotton linter, used in the manufacture of explosives; the weekly output of these plants was 2,500,000 pounds.



Throughout his entire career, Mr. Sayles was a generous supporter of worthwhile charities and benevolences, giving freely and liberally for the alleviation of suffering and for the advancement of the arts, education, religion, and civic interests. His gifts to war charities were very great and were exceeded by no resident of Pawtucket. Other notable gifts made possible the Pawtucket Memorial Hospital which Mr. Sayles erected and presented to the city in memory of his mother and sister. He also endowed the Sayles Memorial Hospital with \$75,000.

Mr. Sayles was no seeker after public honors. His life, away from the cares of his great business interests, was essentially simple. He had no fraternal connections and cared little for social life. In his leisure hours he shunned the artificialities and pretenses of modern life, reverting to the simple, homely interests and pleasures of the preceding generation. He was a lover of outdoor life and of horses. Of magnetic personality, brilliant in mentality, yet unostentatious, he numbered among his friends some of the foremost men of the State and Nation, men who valued and loved him for the cultured, kindly gentleman and man of affairs that he was. His funeral was carried out with the impressive and dignified seriousness and freedom from pomp and affectation with which he had lived his life.



Willy



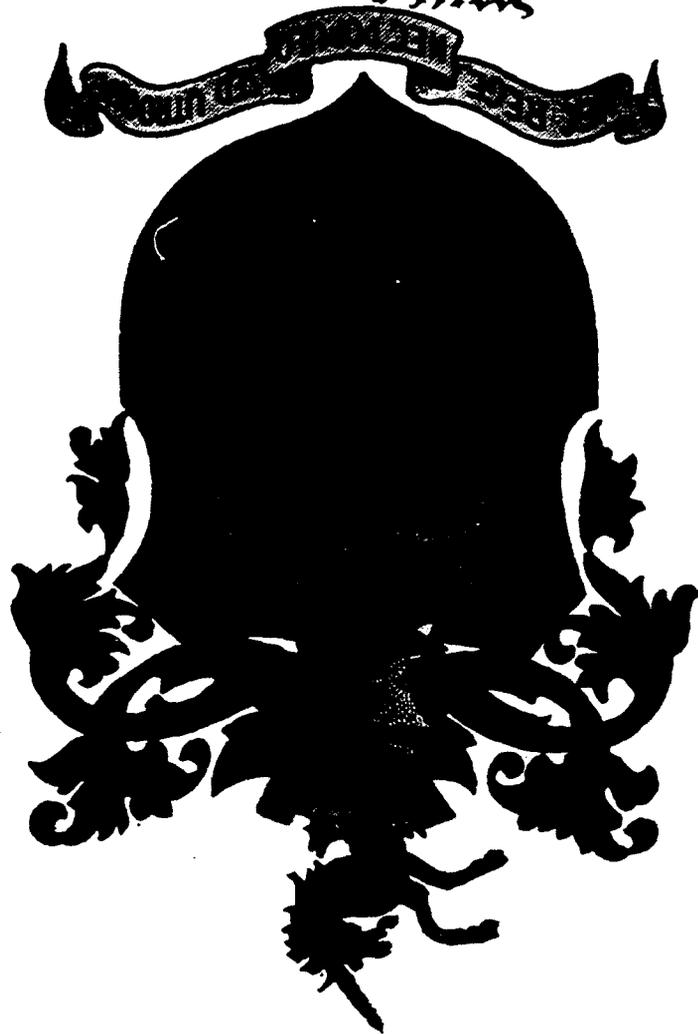
Arnold



John



William





## WILKINSON.

(Matthews, 1901, 330. Lawrence Wilkinson, Lieutenant in army of Charles I; settled in Providence, R. I., 1645. William Wilkinson, Westerly, R. I., died 1723. Both had the same arms.)

*Arms*—Azure, a fess ermineois between three unicorns passant argent.

*Crest*—Out of a mural crown gules a demi-unicorn ermineois erased of the first, armed and maned or.

*Motto*—*Nec rege nec populo, sed utroque.*

## HOPKINS.

(Matthews, 1901, 325. John Hopkins, who came from England with Rev. Thomas Hooker, 1628; admitted Freeman at Cambridge, Mass., 1635; settled at Hartford, Conn., 1636; died 1654. Stephen Hopkins, Plymouth, Mass., 1620. Both have the same arms.)

*Arms*—Sable, on a chevron between three pistols or. three roses gules.

*Crest*—A tower sable, in flames proper.

*Motto*—*Piety is peace.*

## ARNOLD.

(Arnold. Matthews, 1908, 254. William Arnold, born at Leamington, England, 1587; came to Providence, R. I., 1636; son of Thomas Arnold, of Melcomb Regis, Dorsetshire.)

*Arms*—Gules, a chevron ermine between three pheons or.

*Crest*—A demi-lion rampant gules, holding a lozenge or.

*Motto*—*Mihi gloria cessum.*

## TILLY.

*Arms*—Argent, a wivern with wings endorsed sable.

*Crest*—The head of a battle axe issuing from the wreath.



Mr. Sayles had a notable Colonial ancestry, being descended from many of the early Rhode Island families, distinguished in the annals of the Colony. He traced his line from Roger Williams, the founder of Rhode Island, by six different descents, through the Sayles, Winsor and Olney families. He was descended from Thomas Olney, one of the thirteen original proprietors of Providence Plantations, through three lines; from John Whipple, commander of an expedition against the Indians in King Philip's War, 1675-76, by four lines; and from Thomas Angell and Joshua Winsor, two of the thirteen signers of the first written compact of the Providence Plantations, by three lines each.

The well known Field, Arnold, Jenckes, Mowry, Inman, Wickenden, Rhodes and Wilkinson names were also duplicated by the frequent intermarriages of that era. Other notable Rhode Island ancestry included the Hopkins, the Chad Brown, the Obadiah Holmes, the Harris, Barker, Randall, Scott and Smith families, showing that the Sayles' family record was closely interwoven with a large part of early Rhode Island history. Through his maternal ancestry, Mr. Sayles was descended from John Howland and John Tilley, of the "Mayflower."



Cape ancestry of note included the Newcomb, Bourne, Skiff, Chipman, Freeman, Otis, Bacon, Russell and Mayo families, while other Massachusetts lines included the Colton, Marshfield, Chapin, Johnson, Marsh, Wilson, Hobart, Adams, Wright, Moody, and Collins families. Branches straying into Connecticut were the Rev. Thomas Hooker, the Newton and Talcott lines.

Members of all of these families performed distinguished Colonial service. Indeed, it is worthy of notice that Mr. Sayles claimed over eighty Colonial ancestors, whose services have been recognized and entered in the different hereditary societies, three of whom were Colonial Governors, or Presidents.



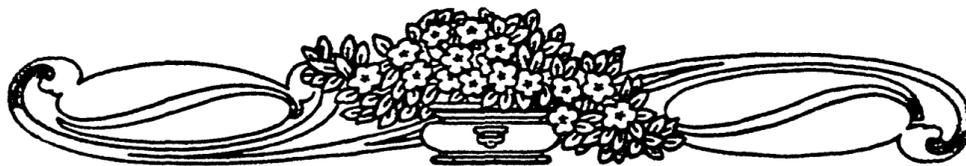
He was a member of the Rhode Island Society of Colonial Wars, by right of such services, and although he was not affiliated with the Sons of the American Revolution, he claimed six Revolutionary heroes.

Frank Arthur Sayles married, June 9, 1892, Mary Dorr Ames, daughter of Commander Sullivan Dorr Ames, of the United States Navy, and Mary Townsend (Bullock) Ames, his wife. (See Ames VII.) They were the parents of the following children:

1. Mary Ames, born October 13, 1893; married Neville Jay Booker, of New York, June 8, 1918; one child, Mary Sayles, born January 1, 1921.
2. Martha Freeman, born July 18, 1896; married Paul Coe Nicholson, of Providence, June 23, 1917; they have two children: Paul Coe Nicholson, Jr., born October 12, 1918, and Martha Sayles Nicholson, born October 5, 1922.
3. William Francis, born April 23, 1901, died March 21, 1902.
4. Nancy, born April 12, 1905.
5. Hope, born February 21, 1907.

Mrs. Sayles resides at Saleholme, the Sayles Mansion, in Pawtucket.

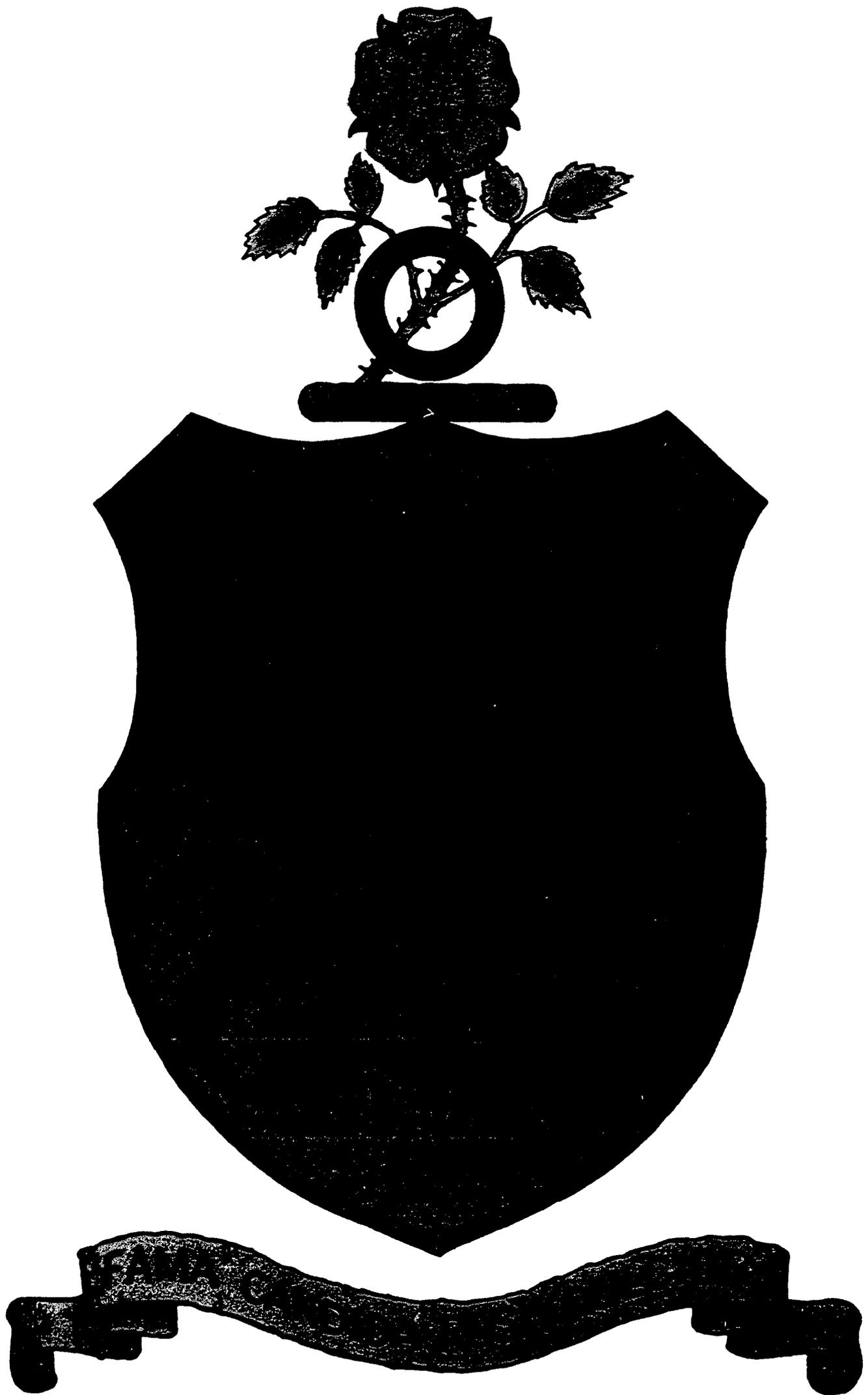
Frank A. Sayles died in New York City, March 9, 1920, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Neville Jay Booker.





# THE AMES LINE





Ames



## AMES ARMS

*Arms*—Argent, on a bend cottised between two annulets sable, quatrefoil between two roses of the field.

*Crest*—A rose argent slipped and leaved proper, in front thereof an annulet or.

*Motto*—*Fama candida rosa dulcior.*





**SIGNING OF THE COMPACT**

IN THE CABIN OF THE MAYFLOWER. 1620



## Ames



THE family of Ames is said to have been originally of Bruton in Somersetshire, England.\* Here a certain John Ames, or Amyas, the first progenitor of whom there seems to be positive knowledge, was buried in the year 1560. Some of his descendants eventually came to America in 1638 and 1640, and settled in Duxbury and Braintree, Massachusetts, and later removed to Bridgewater.

With this Duxbury and Bridgewater family, the Providence Ames have no known connection. Whether the Providence line actually traces back to John Ames, of Bruton, in Somersetshire, yet remains to be proved. Judge Samuel Ames, of Providence, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, was fifth in descent from Robert Ames, of Andover and Boxford, Massachusetts.

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\*The early spelling of the name was Eames. Also found Emes, Emms, Emmes, Eamms, and Amaes.





PLYMOUTH ROCK



## I

ROBERT AMES probably came from Boxford, England. He settled in Boxford, Massachusetts, and undoubtedly resided near the Andover line, as several of the births of his oldest children are recorded on the Andover town records. His home estate was in the West Parish. He was one of the committee chosen by the town of Rowley and the village of Rowley (afterwards Boxford), to establish the dividing line between the two towns, July, 1685. In December, 1689, he was one of those chosen to meet with the Topsfield committee to settle the line between that town and Boxford. This committee evidently did not accomplish its object, as another committee was appointed for the same purpose in March, 1695. In 1692 Robert Ames was selectman for Boxford.

Robert Ames married, in 1661, Rebecca Blake, eldest daughter of George Blake, of Gloucester, Massachusetts, who afterwards settled in Boxford. In 1692 she was arrested as a witch and condemned, but after seven months' imprisonment she was included in the general reprieve of July 22, 1693, a strong reaction and protest against the amazing and incredible superstition of those days having set in. A full account of her trial is given in the "History of Boxford, Massachusetts" (1880), by Sidney Perley, pp. 120-123. Robert and Rebecca (Blake) Ames had eight children, of whom the third was *Robert*, mentioned below.



## II

ROBERT (2) AMES, son of Robert (1) and Rebecca (Blake) Ames, was born February 28, 1667-68, in Andover, Massachusetts. He married, April 20, 1694, in Boxford, Bethiah Gatchell, of "Seconke," of whose parentage nothing is known. Robert Ames was a husbandman and lived in Boxford, where two children were born. He resided in Boston between 1695 and 1700, where the births of three children are recorded. The first child on the Boston records was *Samuel*, through whom the line descends. The actual date of death of Robert Ames has not been found.



# IN YE NAME OF GOD, AMEN.

We whose names are underwritten, the loyal subjects of our dread fovereigne Lord, King James, by ye grace of God, of Great Britaine, France and Ireland, King, defender of ye faith, etc., having undertaken for ye glory of God and advancement of ye Christian faith, and honour of our King and countrie, a voyage to plant ye first Colonie in ye Northerne parts of Virginia, doe by these presents solemnly, and mutuallly, in ye presence of God, and of one another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body politik for our better ordering and preservation and furtherance of ye end aforesaid, and by vertue hereof to enacte, constitute and frame such just and equal lawes, ordinances, acts, constitutions and offices from time to time, as shall be thought most meete and convenient for ye generall good of ye Colonie, unto which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witness whereof we have hereunder subscribed our names at Cape-Codd ye 11 of November, in ye year of ye raigne of our fovereigne Lord, King James of England, France and Ireland, ye eighteenth, and of Scotland ye fiftie-fourth. Ano Dom. 1620.

1. John Carver,
2. William Bradford,
3. Edward Winslow,
4. William Brewster,
5. Isaac Allerton,
6. Myles Standish,
7. John Alden,
8. Samuel Fuller,
9. Christopher Martin,
10. William Mullins,
11. William White,
12. Richard Warren,
13. John Howland,
14. Stephen Hopkins,

15. Edward Tilley,
16. John Tilley,
17. Francis Cooke,
18. Thomas Rogers,
19. Thomas Tinker,
20. John Rigdale,
21. Edward Fuller,
22. John Turner,
23. Francis Eaton,
24. James Chilton,
25. John Crackston,
26. John Billington,
27. Moses Fletcher,
28. John Goodman,

29. Degory Priest,
30. Thomas Williams,
31. Gilbert Winslow,
32. Edmund Margeson,
33. Peter Brown,
34. Richard Britteridge,
35. George Soule,
36. Richard Clarke,
37. Richard Gardiner,
38. John Allerton,
39. Thomas English,
40. Edward Dotey,
41. Edward Lister,



## III

SAMUEL AMES, son of Robert (2) and Bethiah (Gatchell) Ames, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, February 24, 1695. He was a resident of Andover by 1719, where a child by his first wife, Abigail (Spofford) Ames, of Rowley, was born. She died June 25, 1719, and he married (second), January 13, 1720-21, Hannah Stevens, of Andover.

Samuel Ames was in Lexington in 1722, when he bought land; at Natick by 1729, where a child was born; at Andover again by 1734; and at Groton by 1756. He was a housewright, also called "yeoman" in some of the deeds. He died between the date of his will, February 13, 1782, and April 20, 1784, when it was probated. His wife was living in 1782, but the date of her death has not been ascertained.



## IV

NATHAN AMES, son of Samuel and Hannah (Stevens) Ames, was born in Natick, Massachusetts, April 27, 1729. He was a resident of Andover and of Groton, Massachusetts. He was called "of Westford" in 1791, but he probably lived in the extreme eastern part of Groton next to the Westford line.

Nathan Ames married (first), in Groton, April 19, 1763, Deborah Bowers, daughter of Samuel and Deborah (Farnsworth) Bowers, of Groton. She was born in Groton, September 2, 1746, and died there, April 8, 1782, and he afterwards married again. He died March 7, 1791, aged sixty-one years, in Groton. By his first wife he had nine children, of whom the second was *Samuel*, mentioned below.



54.

set by them done (this their condition considered) might  
be as firme as any patent; and in some respects more sure.  
The forme was as followeth.

In y<sup>e</sup> name of god Amen. We whose names are underwritten,  
the loyal subjects of our dread soueraigne Lord King James,  
by y<sup>e</sup> grace of god, of great Britaine, France, & Ireland King,  
Defendor of y<sup>e</sup> faith, &c.

Haueing undertaken, for y<sup>e</sup> glorie of god, and aduancements  
of y<sup>e</sup> Christian <sup>faith</sup> and honour of our King & Country, a voyage to  
plant y<sup>e</sup> first Colonie in y<sup>e</sup> Northern parts of Virginia. God  
by these presents solemnly & mutually in y<sup>e</sup> presence of god, and  
one of another, Couenant, & combine our selues together into a  
Ciull body politicke; for <sup>our</sup> better ordering, & preservation & fur-  
therance of y<sup>e</sup> ends aforesaid; and by vertue hereof to enacte,  
constitute, and frame such just & equall Lawes, ordinances,  
Acts, constitutions, & offices, from time to time, as shall be thought  
most meete & conuenient for y<sup>e</sup> generall good of y<sup>e</sup> Colonie: vnto  
which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witness  
whereof we haue hereunder subscribed our names at Cap-  
Codd y<sup>e</sup> .11. of Nouember, in y<sup>e</sup> year of y<sup>e</sup> raigne of our soueraigne  
Lord King James of England, France, & Ireland y<sup>e</sup> eighteenth  
and of Scotland y<sup>e</sup> fiftie fourth. An: Dom. 1620.]

After this they chose, or rather confirmed in John Carver (a man  
godly & well approued amongst them) their gouernour for that  
year. And after they had provided a place for their goods, or  
comon store, (which were long in unloading for want of boats,  
foules of y<sup>e</sup> winter weather, and sickness of diuers) and begun  
some small cottages for their habitation; as time would admit  
they made and consulted of Lawes, & orders, both for their  
Ciull & military gouernments, as y<sup>e</sup> necessitie of their condi-  
tion did require, still adding therunto as vrgent occasion  
in severall times, and <sup>as</sup> cases did require.

In these hard & difficult beginnings they found some discontents  
& murmurings <sup>arise</sup> amongst some, and mutinous speeches & carriage  
in other; but they were soon quelled, & ouercome, by y<sup>e</sup> wis-  
dom, patience, and just & equall carriage of things, by y<sup>e</sup> gou-  
ernour and better part with cleaue faithfully together in y<sup>e</sup> maine.  
But that which was most sadde, & lamentable, was, that in 2  
or 3. moneths time halfe of their company dyed, especially  
in Jan: & february, being y<sup>e</sup> worst of winter, and wanting  
houses & other comforts; being infected with y<sup>e</sup> Gueuid &



## V

SAMUEL (2) AMES, son of Nathan and Deborah (Bowers) Ames, was born in Groton, Massachusetts, February 7, 1766. He married, in Boston, Massachusetts, September 8, 1801, Anne Checkley, born August 13, 1785, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, daughter of John Webb and Anne (Bicker†) Checkley, of Philadelphia. John Webb Checkley was on Governor Mifflin's staff (Pennsylvania) during the Revolution. He belonged to one of the old Puritan families, whose members took a prominent part in the early Colonial history of Massachusetts. The original form of the name is asserted to be Chichele, which passed through many modifications until the present form of Checkley, as used by the emigrant ancestor, Colonel Samuel Checkley, of Boston, and was finally established in America. Colonel Samuel Checkley was born at Preston Capes, England, October 14, 1653. He came to America, arriving in Boston, August 3, 1670. Here he married, in 1680, Mary Scottow, daughter of Ensign Joshua Scottow, and became the progenitor of the American family of his name.

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†Name also found "Bichler" and "Biehler."

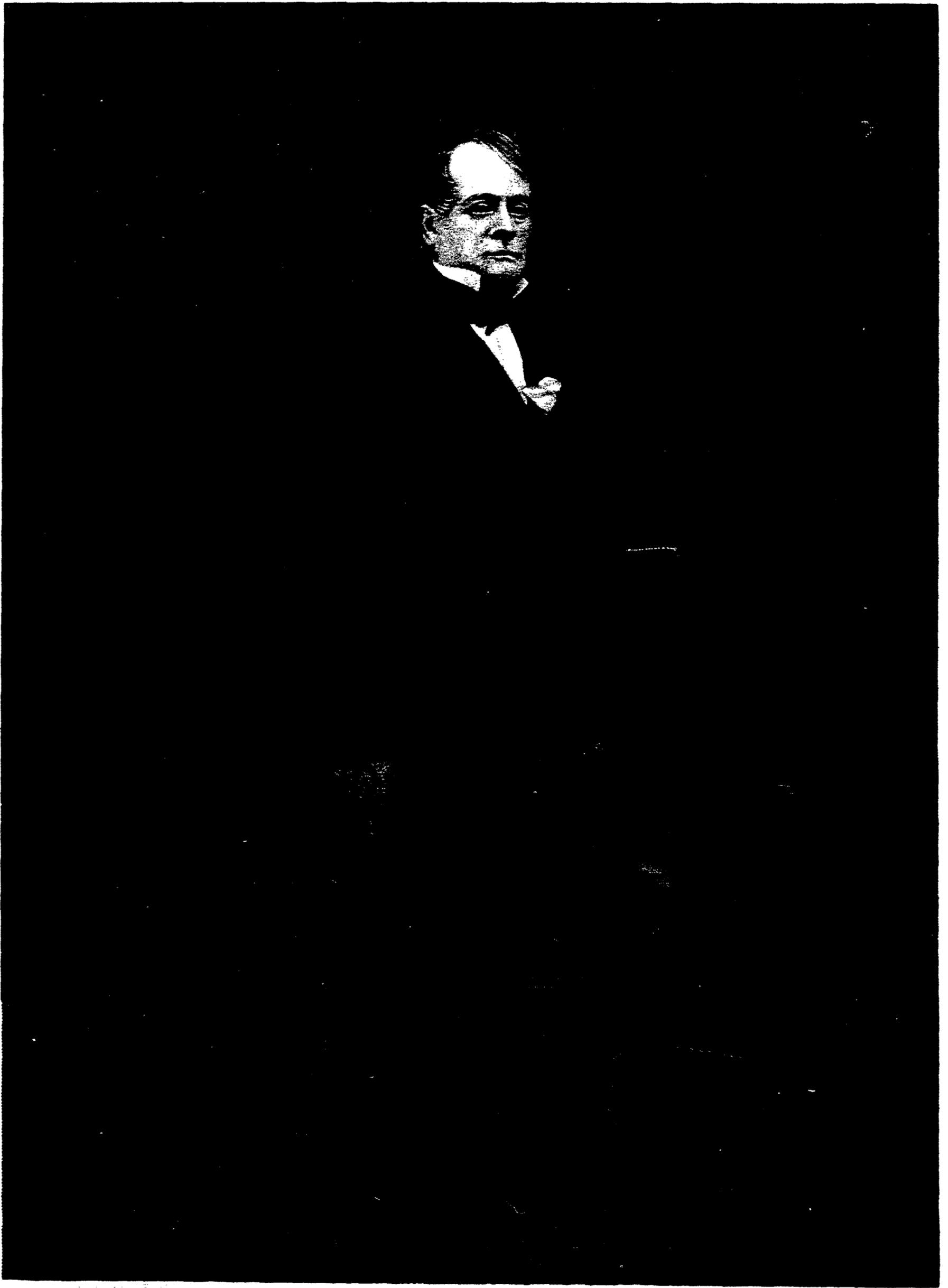


Samuel Ames removed to Providence with his brother, Asa, where they were shopkeepers. On March 11, 1795, a petition is recorded in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, Probate Files, wherein Samuel and Asa Ames, of Providence, shopkeepers, acknowledge a receipt of money from the estate of their grandfather, Samuel Bowers. (See ante under Nathan Ames.)

The children of Samuel and Anne (Checkley) Ames were:

1. *Samuel*, mentioned below.
2. John Checkley.
3. John Checkley.
4. Frank.
5. William.
6. Ann Checkley.
7. Sophia Bichler (or Biehler).
8. Elizabeth Lothrop.





*Judge Samuel Ames.*



## VI

HON. SAMUEL (3) AMES, of Providence, son of Samuel (2) and Anne (Checkley) Ames, was born there, September 6, 1806. He received his early education in Providence, after which he was prepared for college at Phillips (Andover) Academy, Massachusetts. Entering Brown University, he pursued his studies with distinction and was graduated in the class of 1823, at the age of seventeen years. Among the classmates of Judge Ames at Brown were: Judge Edward Mellen, of Massachusetts; William R. Watson; George Prentice, of the "Louisville Journal"; and Dr. Henry Seymour Fearing, of Providence.

After his graduation, Samuel Ames immediately entered upon the study of law in the office of the Hon. S. W. Bridgham, also attending for a year the lectures delivered by Judge Gould at the law school in Litchfield, Connecticut. In 1826 he was admitted to the Rhode Island bar, and opened an office in Providence, Rhode Island, where he at once began the practice



of his profession. He soon became well known as an able advocate, and his fluency and earnestness of style gained for him a wide reputation as a popular orator. In political campaigns he was a most effective speaker, and in the exciting times of 1842 and 1843, when political affairs in Rhode Island were undergoing a tremendous upheaval, his voice was conspicuous and frequently heard. He became quartermaster-general of the State in 1842, and served also in the City Council. He was a member of the General Assembly for many years. His influence throughout the entire period of disturbance was most marked and beneficial to his native State, being always staunch and firm on the side of law and order. In 1844 and 1845 he was elected speaker of the Assembly, and became prominent as a leader in all debates. His practice, which was a most successful one, was wide and far-reaching, extending into the Federal courts and winning for him distinguished honors and emolument.



In 1853 he was appointed by the Legislature as State representative, to adjust the boundary between Rhode Island and Massachusetts; and in 1855 he was one of the commissioners for revising the statutes of Rhode Island, the work being conducted chiefly under his supervision and finished in 1857. In 1855 he received also his degree of LL. D., and in May, 1856, the year following, he was elected by the General Assembly to the office of chief justice of the Supreme Court, being appointed at the same time reporter of the court. His Reports, contained in the four volumes, IV to VII, inclusive, are "remarkable for their clearness, their learning, and their conformity to the settled principles of jurisprudence," and remain as a monument to the ability and industry of their author.



He was also the author, in collaboration with Joseph K. Angell, of an elaborate treatise, entitled "Angell and Ames on Corporations," which has ever since been regarded as a standard work on corporations and has passed through many editions. In 1861 Judge Ames was one of the delegates from Rhode Island to the Peace Convention held in Washington, before the outbreak of the Civil War, the other members of the delegation being William H. Hoppin, Samuel G. Arnold, George H. Browne, and Alexander Duncan. It was, however, by his labors on the bench and his rare qualities as an accomplished lawyer and erudite judge that his name will be preserved to posterity.

Judge Ames held the office of chief justice of the State of Rhode Island, to which he had been appointed in 1856, for a period of nine years, covering the troublous times of the Civil War, and on November 15, 1865, owing to failing health, he was constrained to tender his resignation. He died a few months afterward, very suddenly, in Providence, the city of his birth and center of his life's activities, December 20, 1865, having but recently entered upon his sixtieth year. He was a man no less distinguished for his social qualities than for his legal and political services, and for his excellence as a man of learning and letters. He was a contributor to the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, of which he was elected a corresponding member in 1845, and in whose cause he manifested keen interest.



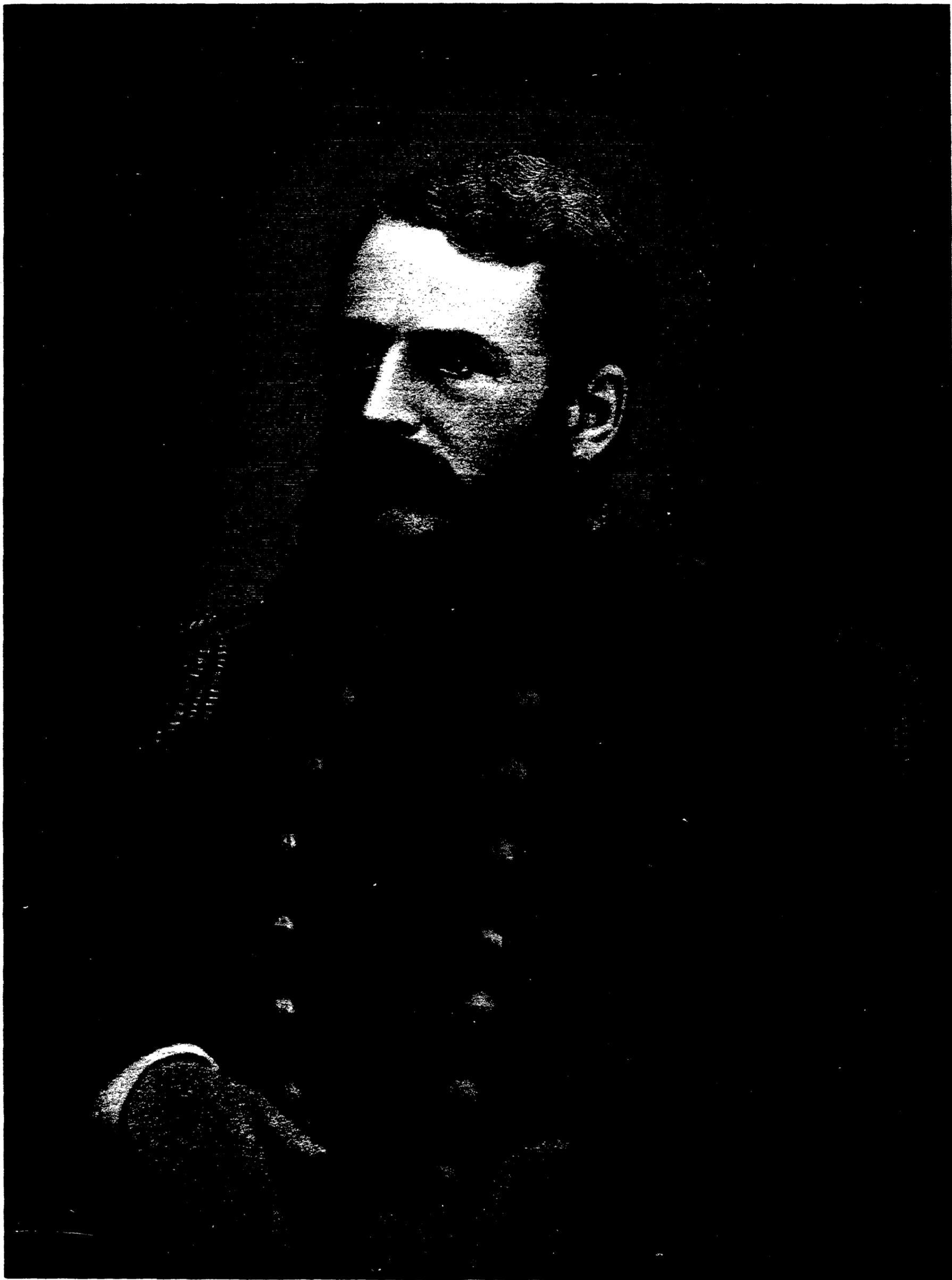
Judge Ames married, June 27, 1839, Mary Throop Dorr, a daughter of Sullivan and Lydia (Allen) Dorr, of Providence, and sister of Thomas Wilson Dorr, leader of the famous rebellion of 1842 (see Dorr), during which Judge Ames, notwithstanding the connection, distinguished himself by his patriotism and wisdom of conduct, standing always on the side of the constitution. It may be said of his wife's brother, however, who, though subversive of law and order, was a brilliant and accomplished man even before his leadership of the suffragist party, that, "but for the menace of civil war the suffrage would never have been extended," and made universal as it was in 1843, at the close of the brief and easily suppressed rebellion. Thomas Wilson Dorr, convicted of high treason, was pardoned within three years, and finally restored to his civil rights in 1852; time dealt leniently with him after all.



Judge Ames, who was survived by his widow, left four sons and one daughter. Two other children died in infancy. Two of these sons became prominent figures in public affairs, and distinguished themselves in both military and civil life. The children of Judge Samuel and Mary Throop (Dorr) Ames were:

1. *Sullivan Dorr*, mentioned below.
2. Colonel William Ames, born in Providence, the old home of the family, was a short time before his father's death in command of the heavy artillery, and served with much honor in the campaigns of Virginia and South Carolina during the Civil War, attaining the rank of colonel. He was a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1863, and received the degree of A. M. by special vote in 1891. He was a leading manufacturer in Providence, having been connected with Allen's Print Works for the four years subsequent to the Civil War; he was also interested in many large enterprises, and was an officer and director in several. He was a member of the Rhode Island House of Representatives, and was a leading Republican, and belonged to a number of clubs both in Providence and New York. Colonel Ames married (first) Harriette Fletcher Ormsbee, of Providence; (second) Anne Ives Carrington, widow of Gamaliel Lyman Dwight, of Providence.
3. Edward C., a well-known lawyer of Providence, now deceased.
4. Mary Bernon, wife of William Gordon Reed, of Cowesett.
5. Samuel, Jr., prominent Providence lawyer, now deceased.





*Commander Sullivan Dorr Ames, U. S. N.*





*Mary Townsend (Bullock) Ames*



## VII

COMMANDER SULLIVAN DORR AMES, son of Judge Samuel and Mary Throop (Dorr) Ames, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, July 16, 1840. He served with distinction with the Rhode Island troops during the Civil War, rising to the rank of lieutenant. In 1865 he was commissioned as an executive officer of the "Colorado," attached in that year to the Mediterranean squadron. From this time until shortly before his death, November 22, 1880, he was active and prominent in United States naval affairs.

Commander Sullivan Dorr Ames married, February 21, 1870, Mary Townsend Bullock, daughter of William Peckham Bullock, of Providence, and Phila Feke (Townsend) Bullock, of Newport, his wife. Their children were:

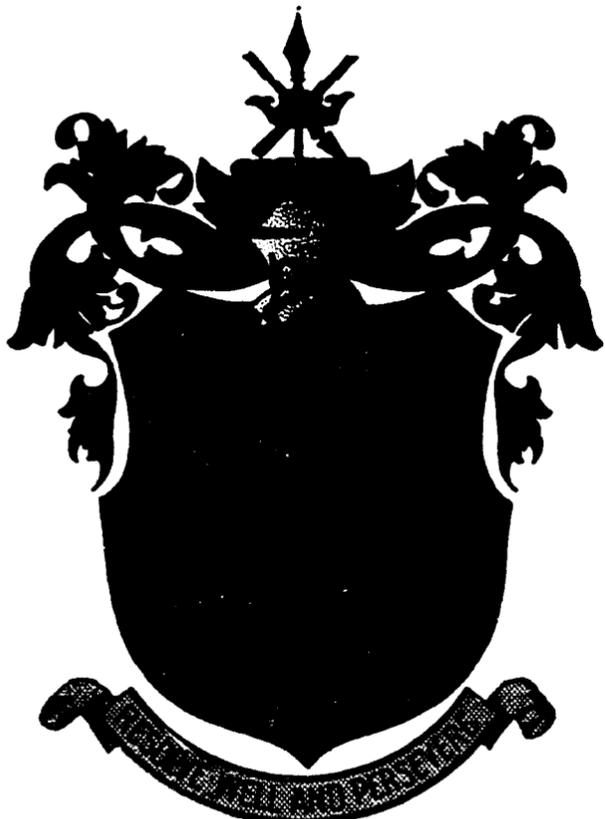




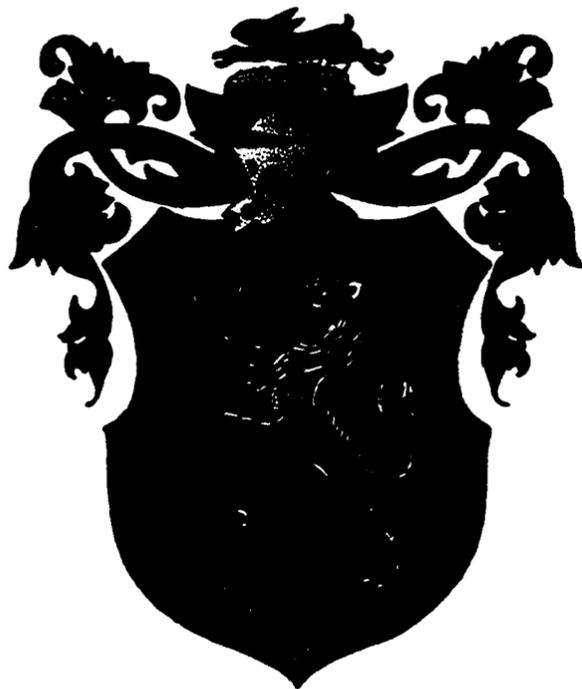
Bullock



Townsend



Richmond



Winthrop



Gorton



Harris



### BULLOCK.

*Arms*—Gules, a chevron ermine between three bulls' heads cabossed argent, armed or.

*Crest*—Five Lochaber axes sable, encircled by a ribbon or.

*Motto*—*Nil conscire sibi.*

### TOWNSEND.

*Arms*—Azure, a chevron ermine between three escallops or.

*Crest*—A stag trippant proper.

### RICHMOND.

*Arms*—Argent, a cross patonce azure between four mullets gules.

*Crest*—A tilting spear headed or, broken in three parts, one piece erect, the other two in saltire, enfiled with a ducal coronet of the last.

*Motto*—Resolve well and persevere.

### WINTHROP.

*Arms*—Argent, three chevrons crenellee gules, over all a lion rampant sable, armed and langued azure.

*Crest*—A hare proper running on a mount vert.

### GORTON.

*Arms*—Gules, ten billets or, a chief indented of the last.

*Crest*—A goat's head erased argent ducally gorged or.

### HARRIS.

*Arms*—Or, three hedgehogs azure.

*Crest*—A hedgehog or.

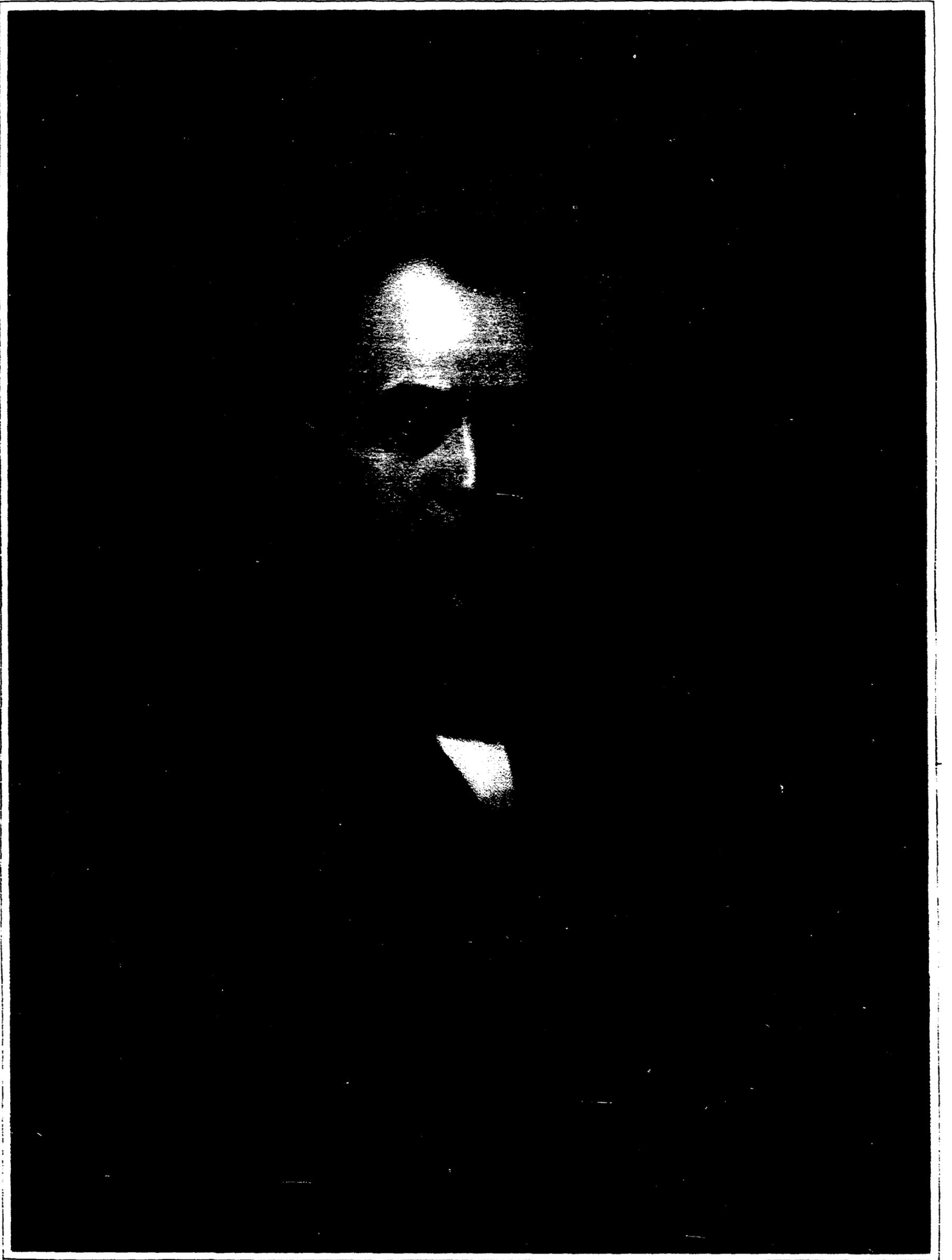


1. Mary Dorr, born January 16, 1871, who became the wife of the late Frank A. Sayles, of Pawtucket. (See Sayles VIII.)
2. Sullivan Dorr, born January 5, 1878, died February 22, 1903.

The Ames line thus runs back from Mrs. Frank A. Sayles as follows:

- VIII. Mary Dorr (Ames) Sayles, of Providence and Pawtucket.
- VII. Sullivan Dorr Ames, of Providence.
- VI. Hon. Samuel (3) Ames, of Providence.
- V. Samuel (2) Ames, of Groton, Massachusetts, and Providence, Rhode Island.
- IV. Nathan Ames, of Andover and Groton, Massachusetts.
- III. Samuel Ames, of Boston, Andover, Lexington, Natick, Andover, and Groton, Massachusetts.
- II. Robert (2) Ames, of Andover, Boxford, and Boston, Massachusetts.
- I. Robert Ames, of Andover and Boxford, Massachusetts.





*Thomas Wilson Dorr*



Turning from the direct Ames descent, many interesting Colonial lines are found in the ancestry of Mrs. Frank A. Sayles.

In common with her husband she traces descent from many prominent Rhode Island families, touching Mr. Sayles' ancestry on a number of lines, as the Whipple, Smith, Barker, Holmes, Angell, and Field families.

A line replete with historical associations is that of Dorr. There is no other name in Rhode Island history which has more dramatic interest. The family is not one of the founder families of Rhode Island, although closely allied by marriage with several of the most influential and notable in the State, but the name is written indelibly for all time, not only in the history of the State but of the Nation, through the immortal deeds of Thomas Wilson Dorr, the apostle of civil equality and universal manhood suffrage (q. v.).





# THE DORR LINE



## DORR ARMS

*Arms*—Per pale gules and azure, three stag-beetles with wings extended or.

*Crest*—A demi-tiger azure holding between the feet an escallop or.





Dorr



Crawford



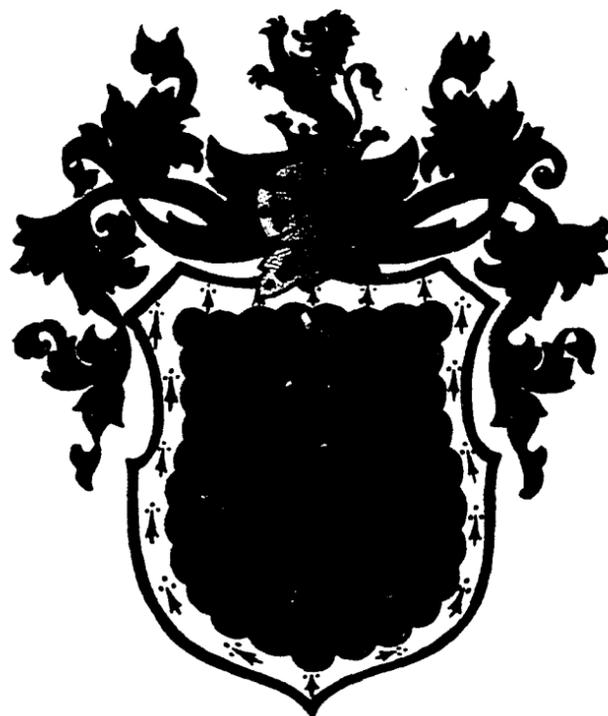
Allen



Bernon



Howland



Alden



### DORR.

*Arms*—Per pale gules and azure, three stag-beetles with wings extended or.

*Crest*—A demi-tiger azure holding between the feet an escallop or.

### CRAWFORD.

*Arms*—Quarterly, 1st and 4th gules, a fess chequy argent and azure, for Lindsay. 2nd and 3rd or, a lion rampant gules, debruised of a ribbon in bend sable, for Abernethy.

*Crest*—An ostrich proper holding in his beak a key or.

*Supporters*—Two lions sejant guardant gules.

*Motto*—*Endure fort.*

### ALLEN.

*Arms*—Sable, a cross potent or, over all a bend argent, in chief sinister a bezant.

*Crest*—An Indian full length facing, in the dexter hand a bow, in the sinister an arrow.

### BERNON.

*Arms*—Azure, a lion rampant or, armed and langued gules.

*Supporters*—Two bears proper.

*Motto*—*Virtuter a stirpe traho.*

### HOWLAND.

*Arms*—He beareth sable, two bars argent, on a chief of the second three lions rampant of the first, and for his crest, on a wreath of his colors a lion passant sable, ducally gorged or. By the name of Howland.

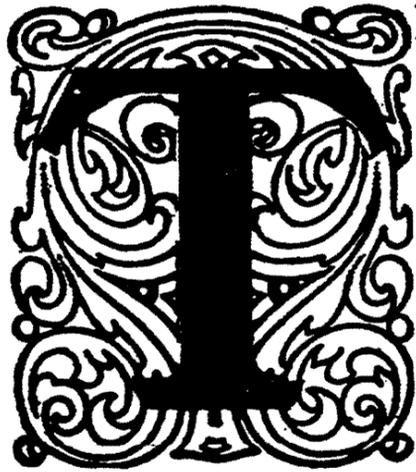
### ALDEN.

*Arms*—Gules, a bezant between three crescents argent within a bordure engrailed ermine.

*Crest*—Out of a ducal coronet per pale gules and sable, a demi-lion or.



# Dorr

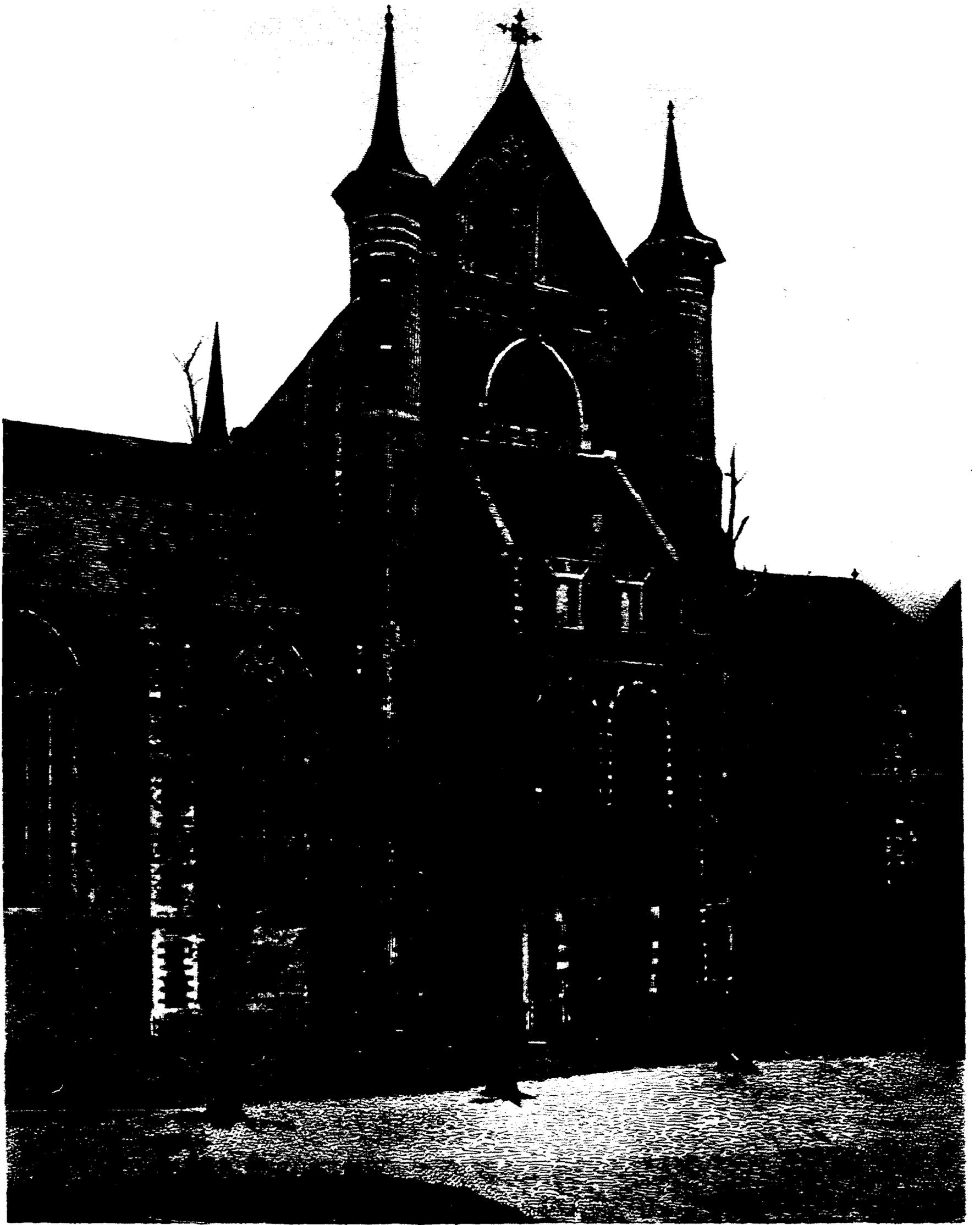


THE Dorr family was founded in Massachusetts about 1670, settling in Roxbury, Massachusetts. The first of whom anything is definitely known was Edward Dorr, who swore fidelity at Pemaquid in 1674, and from there removed to Boston and Roxbury. He died in Roxbury, February 9, 1733-34.

## II

EBENEZER DORR, son of Edward Dorr, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, January 25, 1687-88, and continued to reside there. He was ensign by 1726-27, and captain of militia in 1732. He married (first), February 16, 1709-10, Mary Boardman, of Cambridge, daughter of Aaron Boardman and wife Mary. He died in Roxbury, February 25, 1760, aged seventy-two years.





ST. PETER'S CHURCH, LEYDEN, HOLLAND.



## III

EBENEZER (2) DORR, son of Ebenezer (1) and Mary (Boardman) Dorr, was born February 2, 1712-13, in Roxbury, Massachusetts. He married, March 5, 1735, Amy Plympton, of Medfield, daughter of Lieutenant Joseph and Priscilla (Partridge) Plympton. He served in the Revolutionary War as a member of the Committee of Correspondence and Safety. He died in Roxbury, August 8, 1782, in his seventieth year, and was buried in the Eustis Street Cemetery, the first burial place in Roxbury, where his father also was interred.

Ebenezer and Amy (Plympton) Dorr had thirteen children, of whom one son died in infancy. Seven of their sons served in the Revolution, one son dying in Mill Prison.

## IV

EBENEZER (3) DORR, son of Ebenezer (2) and Amy (Plympton) Dorr, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, March 20, 1738-39. He became a character of picturesque importance in the history of the early days of the American Revolution. On the same night that Paul Revere struck out on his midnight ride to Lexington and Concord across Cambridge Common,





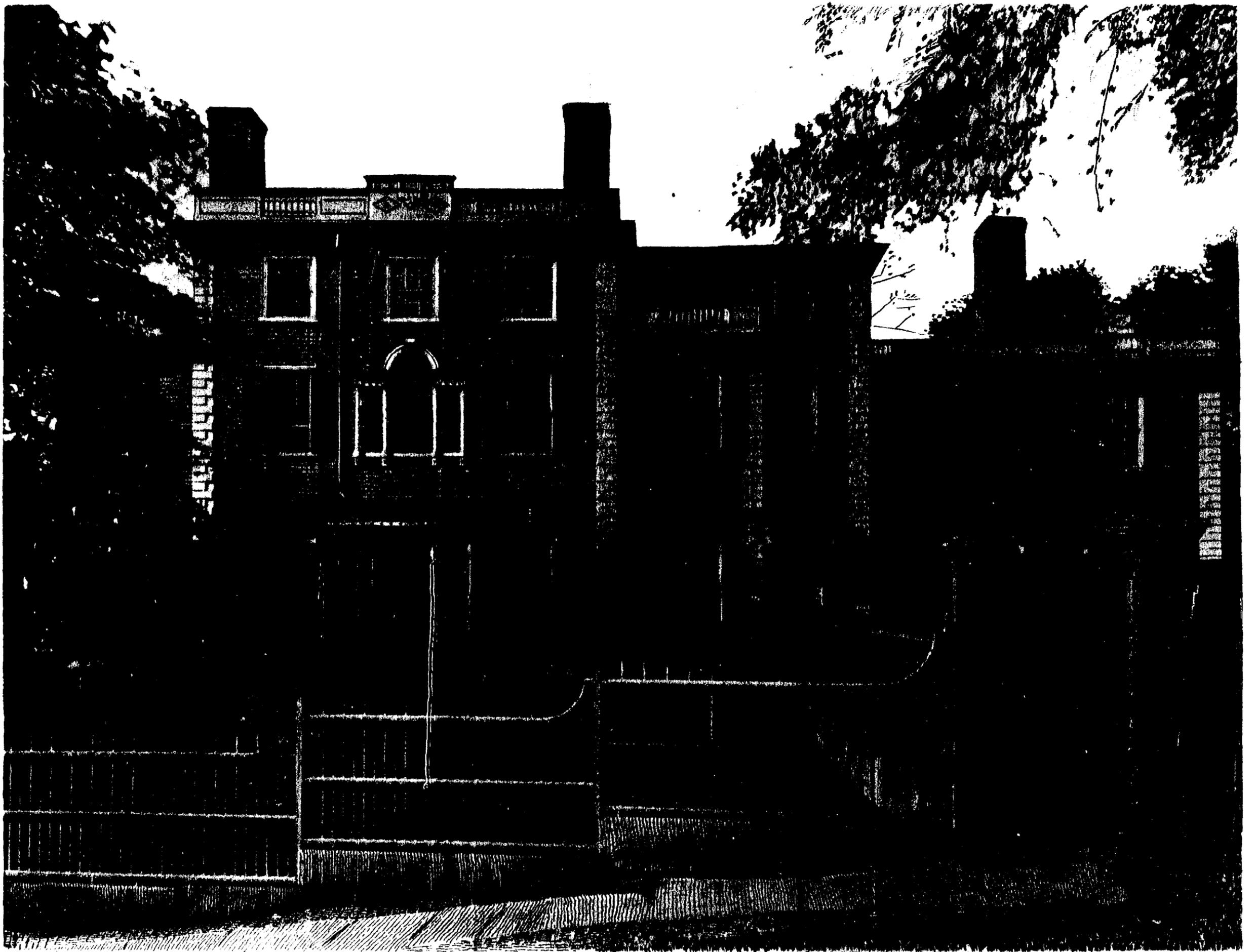
ST. PETER'S CHURCH, LEYDEN, HOLLAND.



Ebenezer Dorr, mounted on a jogging old horse with saddle bags dangling behind him, and with his face concealed by a large flapping hat, looking very much like a country doctor, or indeed a peddler (as he was afterwards mentioned in history), rode out over Boston Neck, through Roxbury and Lexington, rousing the country folks up and "To Arms." He reached Lexington at the same time as his compatriot, Paul Revere, bearing dispatches from General Warren that the British were on the way to destroy military stores at Concord. Soon after leaving Rev. Jonas Clark's house in Lexington, Dorr and Revere were captured by a reconnoitering party of British, but alarmed by the ringing of the country church bells, the enemy released him, and the two patriots dashed on to Concord. (See article on Sullivan Dorr, "The Biographical Cyclopaedia of Representative Men of Rhode Island, Providence, 1881.")

Ebenezer Dorr married (first), January 7, 1762, Abigail Cunningham, of Boston, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Wheeler) Cunningham. He was a resident of Boston at the time of the birth of his son, *Sullivan*, mentioned below.





SULLIVAN DORR HOUSE

PROVIDENCE, R.I.



## V

SULLIVAN DORR, son of Ebenezer (3) and Abigail (Cunningham) Dorr, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 20, 1778. At about twenty years of age he went to Canton, China, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and amassed a considerable fortune. Returning to his native country, he took up his residence in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1805, where between 1809-10 he built the "Dorr Mansion," now one of the historic landmarks of Providence. We are told that he was a man of remarkable system, punctilious in all his engagements, industrious and prudent, of the highest integrity, and of scrupulous fidelity to all his obligations. He did not flatter, he did not deceive. After devoting many years to mercantile pursuits, he was chosen, in 1838, to succeed Hon. Richard Jackson as president of the Washington Insurance Company. Twenty years of his life were devoted to the interests of this corporation, which, under his faithful administration, achieved success, and eventually took the highest rank among institutions of a similar character in Providence. He was a trustee of Brown University from 1813 to the end of his life.





*Ann Crawford Allen*





From the collection of the

*Lydia (Allen) Dorr*



Sullivan Dorr died in Providence, March 3, 1858. "No man among us," said the "Providence Journal," "enjoyed or deserved a higher reputation for the sterling qualities that make up a manly character. Inflexibly honest, courteous in his manners, kind in his feelings, he was respected by all who knew him, and beloved by all who knew him well."

Sullivan Dorr married, October 14, 1804, Lydia Allen, daughter of Zachariah and Ann (Crawford) Allen, of Providence. Their children were:

1. Thomas Wilson, 1805-54, previously mentioned.
2. Allen.
3. Ann Allen, married Moses Brown Ives.
4. *Mary Throop*, mentioned below.
5. Sullivan Dorr.
6. Candace Crawford, married Edward Carrington.
7. Henry Crawford.





American Historical Society

Ames, Mary Throop (Dorr)

*Mary Throop (Dorr) Ames*



## VI

MARY THROOP DORR, daughter of Sullivan and Lydia (Allen) Dorr, and sister of Thomas Wilson Dorr, was born October 16, 1811, and died February 14, 1869. She married, June 27, 1839, Hon. Samuel Ames, of Providence. (See Ames VI.)

The family lines of Fenner, Waterman, Bernon, Harris, Tew, Bullock, Richmond, Peckham, Weeden, Greene, Clarke, Almy, Easton, Coggeshall, Borden, Pearce, and Gorton, from whom Mrs. Frank A. Sayles can claim descent, are all worthy of mention, but the achievements of these families are too well known matters of Rhode Island history to need special mention in this chronicle.

Mrs. Sayles is descended from eleven of the "Mayflower" Pilgrims, through the Bullock, Bosworth, and Richmond connections on her mother's side: namely, John Howland, John Tilley and daughter, Elizabeth (from whom, also, Mrs. Sayles was descended), John (1) Billington and wife, Eleanor, Francis (2) Billington, Thomas Rogers, John Alden, William Mullins and wife, Alice, with his daughter, Priscilla, who became the wife of John Alden.



Draven



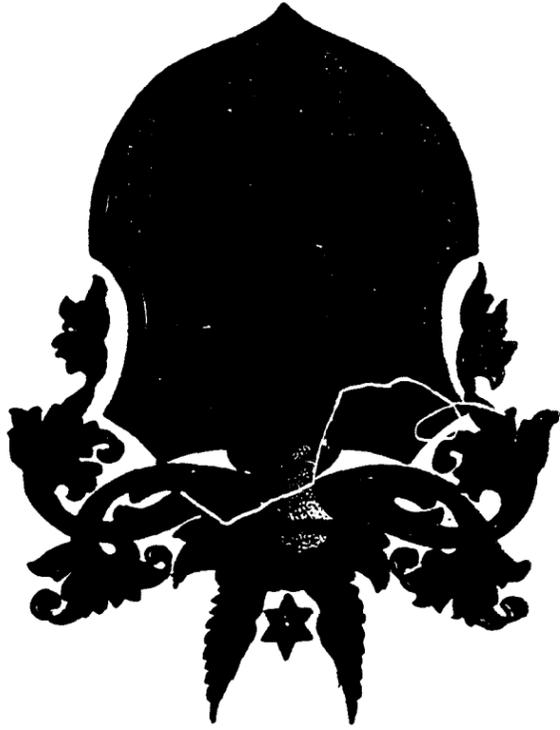
Madon



Hergham



Mad



Westerman



Ferner





### FENNER.

*Arms*—Vert, on a cross argent, between four eagles displayed of the second a cross formee gules.

*Crest*—An eagle displayed argent, membered or.

### WATERMAN.

*Arms*—Paly of six argent and gules, three crescents counterchanged.

### TEW.

*Arms*—Argent, three pallets gules, on a chief or four mullets of the second.

*Crest*—A spur-rowel between two wings azure.

### PECKHAM.

*Arms*—Ermine, a chief quarterly or and gules.

*Crest*—An ostrich proper.

*Motto*—*Tentanda via est.*

### WEEDEN.

*Arms*—Argent, two bars gules, in chief three martlets sable.

*Crest*—A martlet sable.

*Motto*—*Credo, and Spes mea Christus.*

### GREENE.

*Arms*—Azure, three bucks trippant or.

*Crest*—A buck's head or.

*Motto*—*Virtus semper viridis.*



She is a descendant in the sixth generation from Gabriel Bernon, a French Protestant refugee from LaRochelle, France, whose pedigree can be traced in a direct line to Raoul de Bernon, of LaRochelle, who married, about 1300, Charlotte de Tailmont, and claimed descent from the Dukes of Burgundy.

A curious and distinctly interesting ancestry comes through the Webb family on the maternal line of Judge Samuel (3) Ames.

The Webb family goes back to Sir Alexander Webb, of Gloucestershire, England, born 1474, a general in the armies of Kings Henry VII and VIII.

His first child was Henry Webb, who married the daughter of Sir Robert Arden, of Warwickshire, England. From them descended Christopher Webb, of Braintree, who came to this country before 1645, the emigrant ancestor of all the Webbs in America.

The third child of Sir Alexander Webb was Abigail, who married Richard Shakespeare, the grandfather of William Shakespeare, the greatest of English poets and dramatists. This is a side issue, but possesses interest.



auragk



Rehsabbon

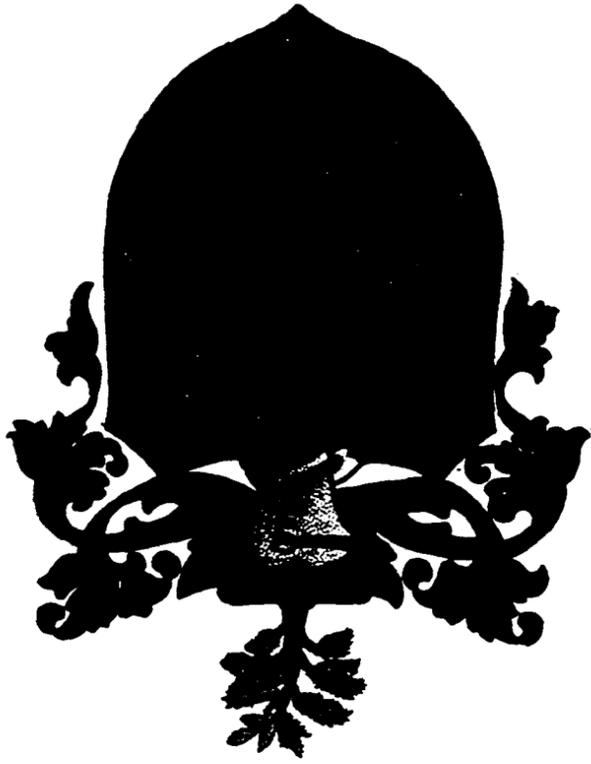
gorden



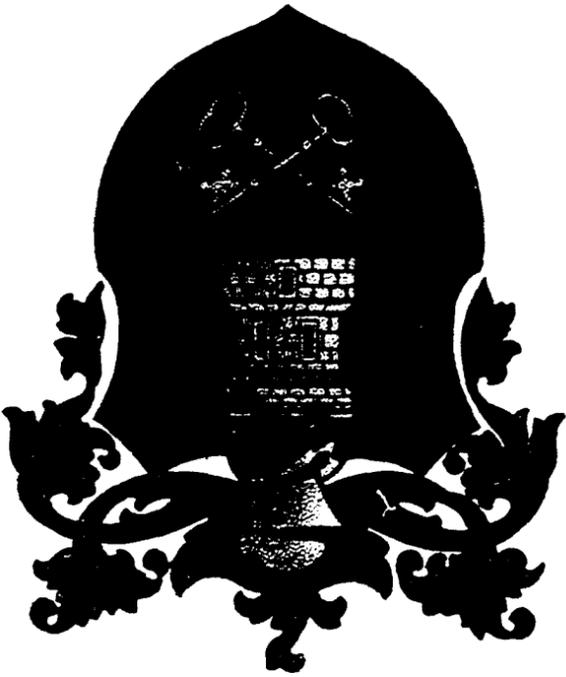
Waston



huyk



Clarke





### CLARKE.

*Arms*—(Bullock) Gules, a chevron ermine between three bulls' heads, cabossed argent, armed or.

*Crest*—Five Lochaber axes sable, encircled by a ribbon or.

*Motto*—*Nil conscire sibi.*

### ALMY.

*Arms*—Or, a turret in chief and cross keys in base proper.

### EASTON.

*Arms*—Per chevron gules and or, three sea-dragons, ducally crowned, counter-changed.

*Crest*—A yew tree proper.

### COGGESHALL.

*Arms*—Argent, a cross between four escallops sable.

*Crest*—A stag lodged, sable attired or.

### BORDEN.

*Arms*—Azure, a chevron engrailed, ermine, two bourdens or pilgrims' staves proper in chief and a crosslet in base or.

*Crest*—A lion rampant above a scroll argent on its sinister foot holding a battle-axe proper.

*Motto*—*Palma virtuti.*

### PEARCE.

*Arms*—Vert, on a bend cotised or, an annulet sable.

*Crest*—A demi-pelican or, vulning herself proper, crowned gules.



The mother of Christopher Webb, the emigrant, was Mary (Wilson) Webb, daughter of Sir Thomas Wilson, who had a most distinguished career. Born 1525, he was educated at Eton and Kings College, Cambridge, and became private tutor to the sons of the Duke of Suffolk. In 1553 he withdrew to the Continent upon the accession of Queen Mary, who ordered him to return to England to be tried as a heretic. This he refused to do and was arrested and imprisoned and tortured by the Inquisition at Rome, but was released, upon the death of the Pope, when the populace broke open the prison of the Inquisition. Later he returned to England and became private secretary to Queen Elizabeth, upon her accession to the throne in 1558. He was member of Parliament in 1563, ambassador to the Netherlands, 1576, Privy Councillor and Secretary of State, 1577, and dean of Durham, 1579-80. He died June 16, 1581, in London.

Other interesting genealogical lines lead to Long Island and Connecticut and bring into view the Feake, Fones, and Underhill families.





*Robert Feke.*



Of the former, Lieutenant Robert Feake was the most noted representative, being an historic founder of Massachusetts Bay Colony, afterwards removing to Greenwich, Connecticut. His wife was Elizabeth (Fones) Winthrop, widow of Henry Winthrop, of London, her cousin. The mother of Elizabeth Fones was Anna Winthrop, sister of Governor John Winthrop, of Massachusetts.

Another ancestor who took an important part in Colonial affairs was Captain John Underhill, who resided successively in Boston, Massachusetts; Dover, New Hampshire; Stamford, Connecticut, and at various towns on Long Island. He, also, was an historic founder of Massachusetts Bay Colony, 1630, and was governor of Dover and Exeter, New Hampshire, 1641. Under the government of Nieuw Netherland he became one of the "Eight Men" in 1645.

The father of Captain John Underhill was John Underhill, of England, a soldier under Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicestershire, accompanying him to the Netherlands in the war against Spain, 1585.

It would be too long a task to mention the names of all those from whom Mrs. Sayles claims descent, whose Colonial services, both civil and military, entitle them to honorary recognition by the hereditary societies.

By virtue of such services, Mrs. Sayles is a member of the National Society of Colonial Dames in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the same, of the Hereditary Order of Descendants of Colonial Governors, and of the Daughters of the American Revolution.



