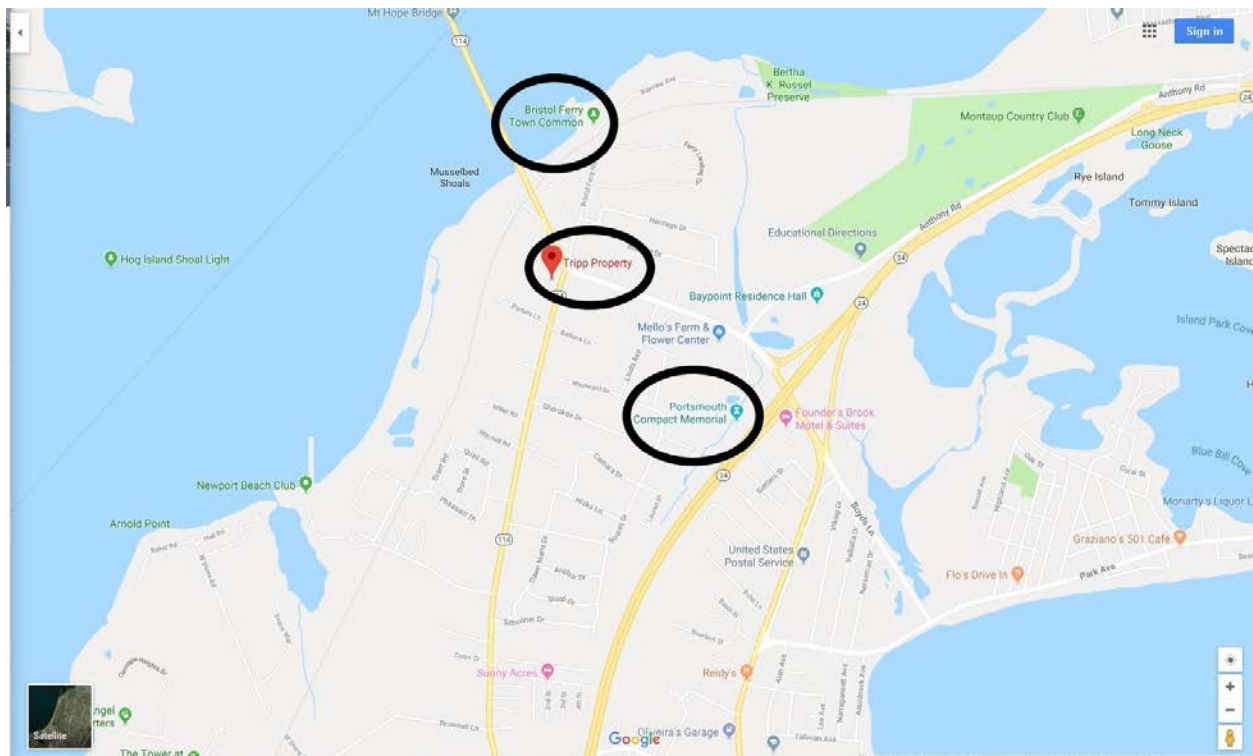


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New England Travel Posts, Portsmouth, Rhode Island

Portsmouth, Rhode Island is small and easy to get around. Unfortunately all the original 1600s housing has been destroyed, but you can traverse the roads almost as they were when John¹ Tripp was living. Founders Brook and the Ann Hutchinson Memorial (see photos on page 3) are off Boyd's Lane by the old Town Pond where the first settlements were made in 1638. The Portsmouth Historical Society Museum is open from 2-4 on Sundays in the summer. It is located at 870 East Main Road and Union Street. (<http://www.portsmouthhistorical.org>)



Circles from top to bottom show location of Bristol Ferry, original Tripp property, and Founders Brook Park.

Be sure and see the complete Land Grant Map (see photo on next page) while you are there. It is the size of my dining room table and was created by Edward West using the original land grants from 1638-1781.

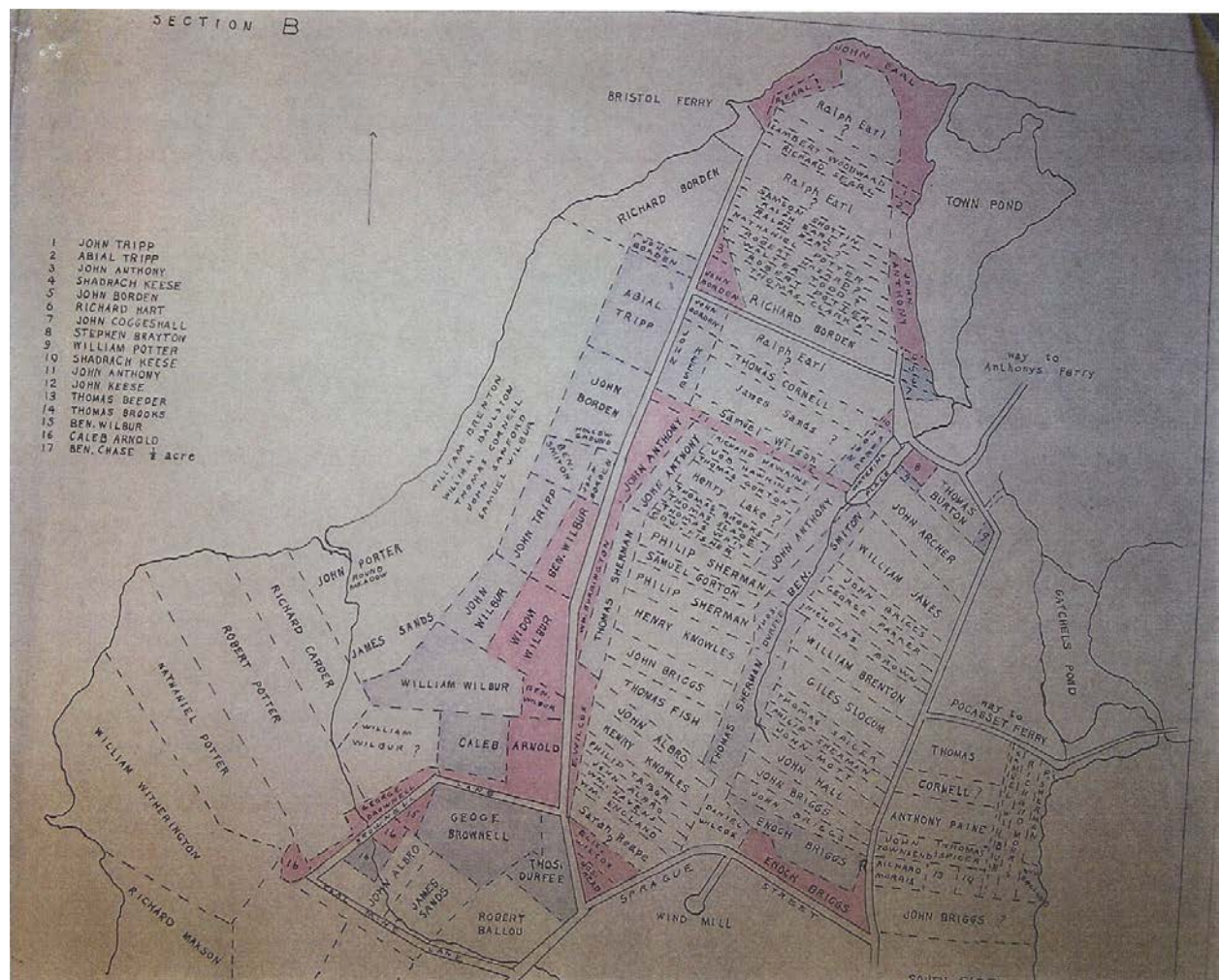
I don't know what remains of the Bristol Ferry Town Commons, located at the end of Bristol Ferry Road at Bayview, but it is worthy of a visit because the Tripps ran a ferry from there to Bristol in the early years. And the red dot on the Portsmouth map from Google is at about the same location as John's property on the Land Grant Map. I have no idea how Google knows!!

I only found one male Tripp, 1843-1923, in Portsmouth's RI Historical Cemeteries database. (rihistoriccemeteries.org) This is a little hard to understand, since John¹'s sons John², Peleg², and Abiel² lived there. But records show the grandsons spread out quickly from Portsmouth and there are over 275

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Tripp graves recorded in the RI Historical Cemeteries database. Maybe that is part of the answer, but more research needs to be done to understand why almost no male Tripp graves have been found in Portsmouth.

In his will, John requested burial in the West Field, and its location is shown on the large Land Grant map. If you are good with GPS, maybe you can locate the West Field. And, if you like old records, John's 1678 inventory is missing. His will was found misplaced in the Land Evidence Book, volume 1, page 160, but no inventory. The old records are at Town Hall, so happy hunting and good luck. I hope you find it!! See John's will at www.trippgenealogy.org under the Biography tab, page 40 of "John Tripp, 1611 – 1678: A Glimpse into our Founder's Life."



North West section of the original Land Grant Map by Edward West.

See more photos of Portsmouth, Rhode Island on the next page.

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Founders Brook at the Memorial Park.



Anne Hutchinson Plaque at the Memorial Park.

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Newport, Rhode Island

Forget the rich and famous mansions of Newport and start at the Newport Historical Society at the Brick Market on 127 Thames Street. There you will find a museum, shop, and a variety of guided historical colonial tours. If you want, you can purchase the “AIA Guide to Newport” featuring nine self guided tours. A must is a walk from the wharf to the Colony House at the end of Washington Square, the center for Rhode Island’s colonial government. When John¹ Tripp walked there as a Deputy and later as an Assistant on the Governor’s Council, the meeting place was just a modest, wooden, house-sized structure. In 1739 it was replaced with the current one as shown in the photo.



The Colony House, seat of colonial government, was built in 1739 and is located at the end of Washington Square.

And, of course, you can’t miss the John Tripp house, a stone ender, on 88 Washington Street on Tour Two in the AIA Guide. This house was built in Providence, RI, and probably belonged to Lott³ Tripp (John², 1). A massive fireplace was located inside at the stone end and the protrusion in the photo is a shelf for baking.

And very close by, also on Tour Two, is the Common Burying Ground on Farewell Street. This cemetery was laid out about 1665 and contains the graves of early Newport governors, merchants, and sea captains. Here there are 37 Tripp graves, namely Othniel³ Tripp (John²,1), a mariner, (see

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trippgenealogy.org under the Genealogy tab, “Additional Information about the Family of Othniel and Mary (Potter) Tripp” for his will and court records). Another is the unusual stone for William⁵ Tripp’s (Joseph⁴, Abiel³, 2, John¹) children, Wait and William as shown in the photo.



The John Tripp house now at 88 Washington Street in Newport.



Grave stone for William⁵ (Joseph⁴, Abiel³, 2, John¹) Tripp’s children, Wait and William.

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Westport, Massachusetts

If this is your first visit to Westport, Massachusetts, contact the Westport Historical Society at 25 Drift Road and let them help you, because many of the items of interest are on private property.

(www.wpthistory.org) The receptionist recently told a Tripp visitor that Westport is “Tripp Central”.

As a refresher, in 1652 a large track of land was purchased by Plymouth Elders called The Dartmouth Purchase. Portions were sold to investors who in turn sold it to many settlers from Portsmouth including our John¹ Tripp, “The Founder.” John¹ granted portions of his Dartmouth land to his sons Peleg², Joseph², and James². Peleg² sold his portion to his in-laws, but Joseph² and James² were among the first settlers at Westport, around 1670-1690. Their property was located on Drift Road where the Noquochoke Orchard is now. Both Joseph² and James² are thought to be buried in what is now called the Milk-Wait-Brightman cemetery, however no stones have been found marked “Tripp”. The cemetery, at 658 Drift Road, is on the border of Joseph’s land to the north and James’ to the south. There are two entrances one from the north and the other from the south. One entrance is shown in the photo.



The Milk-Wait-Brightman cemetery is located between what was Joseph² and James² Tripp’s homestead farms in Westport. Both Joseph² and James² are thought to be buried there, but no “Tripp” stones have been found.

James house is still standing, but in 1963 it was preserved and relocated to 675 Drift Road. The photo is the preservation paper work.

Massachusetts Historical Commission's paperwork to preserve James2 Tripp's house in Westport.

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son Daniel and grandson Tillinghast Tripp, and may be the location of Caleb's ship building wharf.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_National_Historic_Landmarks_in_Massachusetts Scroll down to Number 29, Paul Cuffee Farm to see the property and house.)

And I haven't even mentioned the historic self walking tours at the Head of Westport where many homes were owned by Tripp, sea captains, or that Westport itself is a living museum, or the Handy House, or Beech Grove Cemetery, or . . .



Ebenezer3 Tripp's 1700s cemetery on Adamsville Road in Westport.

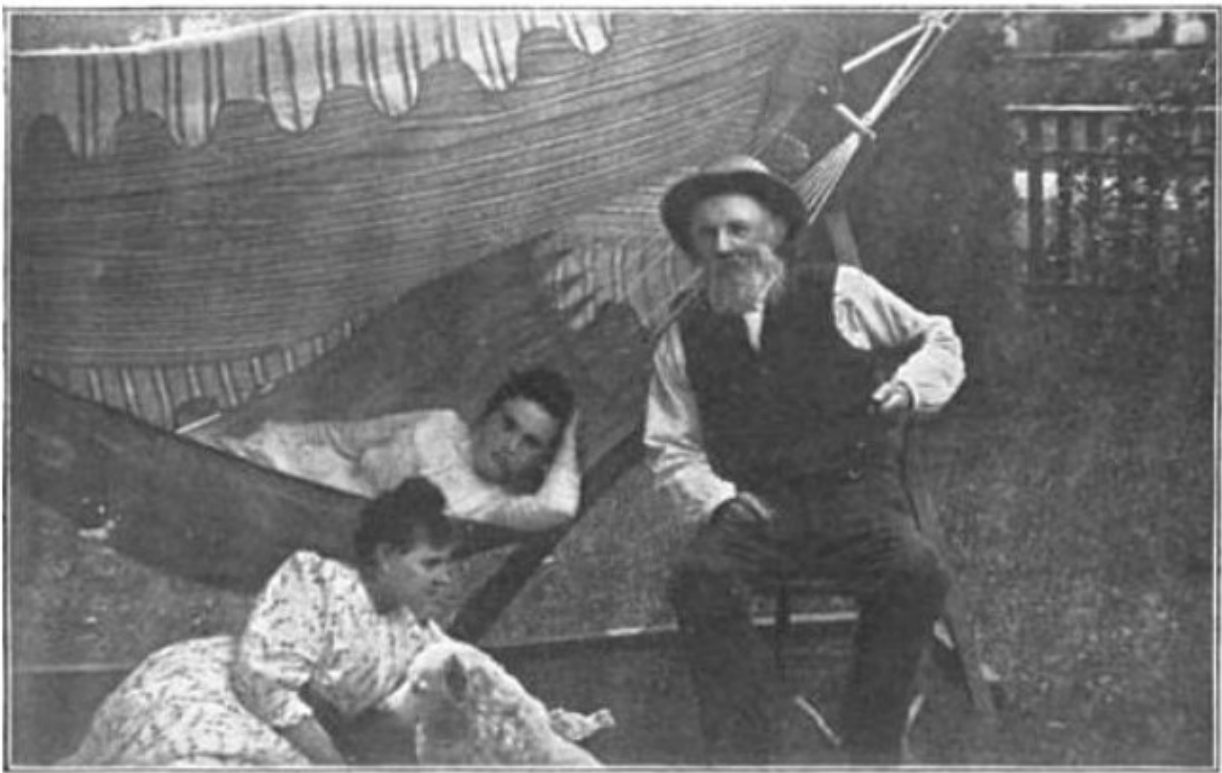


WALKING TOUR OF THE HEAD OF WESTPORT

Little Compton, Rhode Island and New Bedford, Massachusetts

Little Compton, Rhode Island is about 8.3 miles southwest of Westport, and New Bedford, Massachusetts is about 11 miles east of Westport. Both places have significance to the Tripp family. If you have found Ebenezer Tripp's cemetery on Adamsville Road, you are half way to Little Compton. There the Wilbor House, built in 1692, is the museum for the Little Compton Historic Society. The entire town commons is on the National Registry of Historic Places, and there are 57 historic cemeteries.

The state bird of Rhode Island is the Rhode Island Red. And, even though Captain William⁸ Tripp (Job⁷, George⁶, Stephen⁵, George⁴, John³, James², John¹) bred the first Malaysian rooster in Adamsville, Mass, the monument to the Rhode Island Red is in Little Compton. See the whole story at (blog.chickenwaterer.com/2014/08/rhode-island-red-chicken-history-breed.html).



Captain William Tripp Bred Chickens That Became The Rhode Island Red

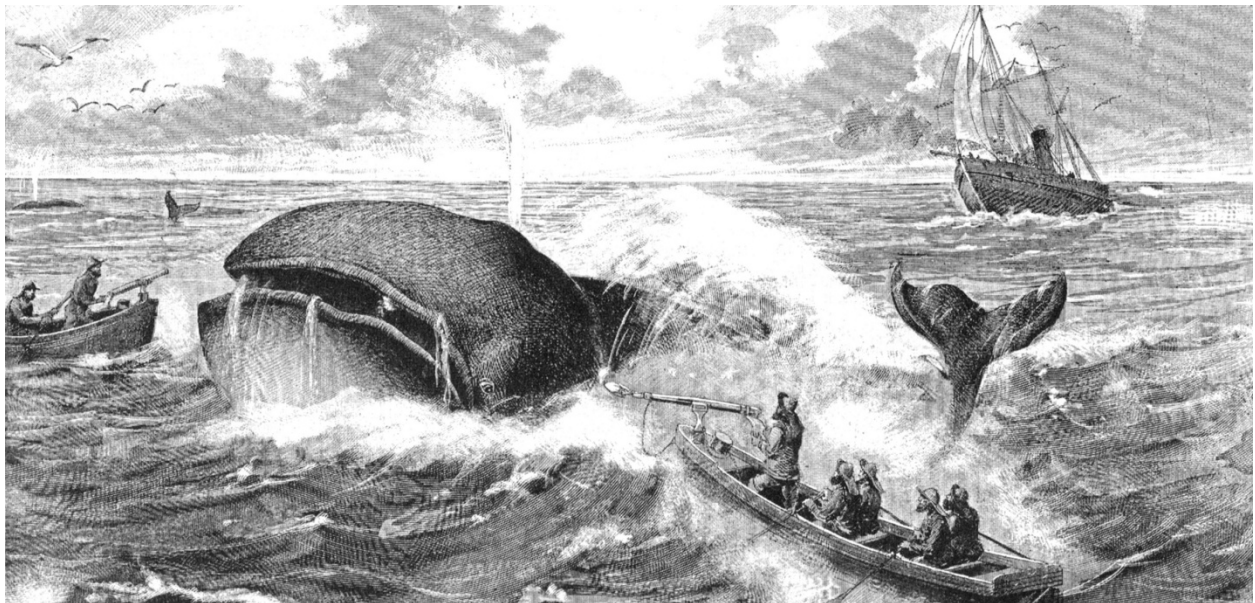
Plan at least a half day for visiting the New Bedford Whaling Museum where you find a model whaling ship, several whale skeletons, and plenty of education and fun for the whole family.

(www.whalingmuseum.org) Many of Joseph and James' descendants played a big role in New Bedford as sea captains during the height of the whaling industry. I want so badly to have time to research and identify our Tripp sea captains but don't have time right now. However, a quick search at (<https://whalinghistory.org>) for "Tripp" resulted in 53 voyages that included the name of Tripp master, the destination and return port, and amount of sperm oil. The search also yielded 672 crew members with the name of Tripp and gives their name, rank, height, and hair color. Not all of these are ours, but I recognize many of them.



"TO COMMEMORATE THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE RHODE ISLAND RED BREEDING FOWL WHICH WAS ORIGINATED NEAR THIS LOCATION. RED FOWLS WERE BRED EXTENSIVELY BY THE FARMERS OF THIS DISTRICT AND LATER NAMED 'RHODE ISLAND REDS' AND BROUGHT INTO NATIONAL PROMINENCE BY THE POULTRY FANCIERS. THIS TABLET IS PLACED BY THE RHODE ISLAND RED CLUB OF AMERICA WITH CONTRIBUTIONS OF RHODE ISLAND RED BREEDERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD ON LAND DONATED BY DEBORAH T. MANCHESTER. 1925"

And The New Bedford Public Library is the home of early Tripp research by George Randall, Paul Tripp, and others. As usual, please make additions and corrections to this post.



Many Tripp men from Westport and New Bedford were sailors in the whaling industry.

Scranton, Pennsylvania

Isaac⁴ Tripp (Job³, Peleg², John¹) was killed by Indians on 16 December, 1778. Following is a short refresher about his line of Tripps who descend from Peleg² (second son of John¹). By 1751, Job³ and his children had relocated from Portsmouth, Rhode Island to North Kingston, RI west of Newport on the mainland. According to land records from Warwick, RI and Pomfret, Connecticut, Job³'s second son, Isaac⁴ was prosperous.

About 1768, Isaac became an agent of the Connecticut Susquehanna Company tasked to approve, admit, and oversee proceedings of the first 40 settlers to Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania. This turned out to be a dangerous adventure because other land speculators from Pennsylvania also claimed ownership to Wyoming Valley, and it was inhabited by several tribes of Indians. Records show Isaac⁴ and some of his sons purchased large tracks of land there, built homes, and attempted to make friends with the Indians.

The actual Battle of Wyoming was an encounter during the American Revolutionary War between the Patriots vs. the Loyalists and their Iroquois supporters. It took place July 3, 1778 at Wyoming Valley, Pa. However, warring parties of Indians continued to raid the valley to steal, take prisoners, kill, and scalp the settlers until peace was reached with England.

During one of these raids Isaac⁴ Tripp was killed by Indians while assisting his son-in-law, Jonathan Slocum, feed their stock. Isaac's son-in-law, Jonathan, "was shot dead, Isaac wounded, speared, and tomahawked; both were scalped." (Miner)



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And in a slightly earlier raid, Isaacs' granddaughter, Frances Slocum, was captured by the Indians. Frances' mother is Ruth⁵ Tripp (Isaac⁴, Job³, Peleg², John¹). The pioneers endured many tragedies during the Wyoming massacre time period.

This post could go on forever, so you are on your own to read more in "Genealogy of the Tripp family, descended from Isaac Tripp, of Warwick, R. I., and Wilkes-Barre, Pa." by Arthur D. Dean at (<http://archive.org/details/genealogyoftripp00dean/page/n6>), pages 4 – 11, and "Frances Slocum: Abducted by Indians in Pennsylvania" at (www.womenhistoryblog.com/2012/11/frances-slocum.html). And, history buffs can read the whole history with all the gory details in the Miner and Maginiss books shown in the photos. By all means, visit the "Tripp House" in Scranton, Pennsylvania restored to commemorate the City's history through our cousin, Isaac Tripp. (<http://www.tripphouse.com>).

This is the last New England travel post for now.

