

Additions and Corrections

PARKER. "The English Origin and Ancestry of the Parker Brothers of Massachusetts and Their Probable Aunt, Sarah Parker, Wife of Edward Converse," by Douglas Richardson, 153 (1999):81–96. The following additions were noted by Marian Parker Congdon (Mrs. Guilford Congdon):

153:87. Following a partial transcription of John^C Parker's will, dated 15 March 1580/1 and proved 29 May 1681, the article indicated that the subsequent history of his widow Margaret (____) Parker was not known and raised the question of an unlikely indictment in 1607. Margaret's will resolves these loose ends. As Margaret Parker of South Benfleet, widow, she signed her will 19 January 1592/3, and it was proved 9 September 1594. She named John son of John Parker my son of Great Burstead; Sarah daughter of John my son [this is the woman who probably married Edward Converse]; my son John; Anne daughter of John Robinson my son-in-law of South Benfleet, at marriage or 18; Anne Robinson; Joan Robinson, daughter of Joan Pepper; Amy Dore, daughter of Thomas Dore of Great Burstead [Margaret's granddaughter]; Joan Wilshere of Great Burstead, widow; Rebecca, the girl of my house; Dorothy, the wife of Hercules Robynson; John Marsh of South Benfleet; remainder to John Robynson, the executor (F. G. Timmison, *Essex Wills: The Bishop of London's Commissary Court, 1587–1599* [Chelmsford, England: Essex Record Office, 1998], 198). Many of the persons named are not identified and may provide clues to Margaret's family.

MIGHILL. "John² Mighill of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Connecticut," by Gale Ion Harris, 158 (2004):255–79, 364–79. The following corrections were noted by the author:

158:272. As Joanna Mighill, Joanna Miles married first at Pomfret 7 April 1778 Jonathan Waldo. He died 21 December 1788, and she married second Smith Johnson. She died 12 August 1818 in her 76th year (Waldo Lincoln, *Genealogy of the Waldo Family*, 2 vols. [Worcester, Mass.: Charles Hamilton, 1902], 1:167–68).

158:277. Delete the purported marriage for Margaret Mighill. The bride is correctly identified at 158:365.

SHAW. "The English Origin of Roger and Ann Shaw of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Hampton, New Hampshire," by Edgar Joseph Shaw, 158 (2004):308–18. The following corrections were noted by Bill Teschek:

158:318. Abigail Shaw was born 22 August 1671, and her younger brother, Edward Shaw was born 23 July 1685.

CARPENTER/BLISS. "Three John Carpenters: A Chain of Mistaken Identities," by Eugene Cole Zubrinsky, 159 (2005):43–53 (for first item, see also "To Say It Doesn't Make It So': Clues to the Probable Identity of the Wife of Jonathan² Bliss of Rehoboth, Massachusetts," by Eugene Cole Zubrinsky, 151 [1997]:31–37). All additions and corrections are by the author.

159:45. The author had concluded that the Martha Carpenter who died at Swansea on 22 March 1735 in her 73rd year was probably the daughter of Joseph³ and Margaret (Sutton) Carpenter. This couple's son Benjamin Carpenter (1657[8]–1727), however, married at Swansea, 27 November 1706, as his second wife, widow Martha Toogood. To which of these Marthas does the 1735 Swansea death date apply? An inquiry from Richard Clark, posing precisely this question, inspired the following reassessment.

Mary Lovering Holman assigns the same date of death to both women but confirms that Benjamin's widow Martha was living in 1727 by quoting from a statement dated 22 June [*sic*: July] of that year, in which Martha Carpenter expresses satisfaction with the settlement of her late husband Benjamin's estate; Martha took distribution of her share the following 15 August (Holman, *Stevens–Miller*, 1:266; H. L. Peter Rounds, comp., *Abstracts of Bristol County, Massachusetts, Probate Records, 1687–1745* [Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1987], 151, 152). This is compatible with the death eight years later of the ambiguously identified Martha Carpenter, whose calculated birth year of about 1663 makes her five or six years younger than Benjamin.

Ruth Story Devereux Eddy identifies the widow of Nathaniel Toogood and second wife of Benjamin Carpenter as Martha Bliss, daughter of Jonathan² Bliss of Rehoboth and his wife, Miriam Harmon [*sic*] (Eddy, "Nathaniel Toogood of Swansea and His Descendants," MS C 3864 [typescript, 1936], 4–5, R. Stanton Avery Special Collections Dept., NEHGS. There is no evidence of a Miriam Harmon in New England during this period. Bliss's wife was probably Rachel Puffer, daughter of George¹ Puffer of Braintree [*Register* 151:31–37; see also below]). Eddy's main supporting points are that (1) Martha Bliss's birth date, in April 1663 (confirmed by Rehoboth VRs, 1:5), fits perfectly with the age at death recorded for Martha Carpenter; (2) of Nathaniel and (second wife) Martha Toogood's four children whose births are recorded, the names of three—Rachel, Dorothy, and Samuel (the fourth was Martha)—are identical to those of three of Martha Bliss's siblings, and Dorothy was also Martha's paternal grandmother's name; and (3) the Bliss family "lived not far away" from the Toogoods.

The forename of Martha Bliss's mother was tentatively identified in 1997 as Rachel, based on her having had a daughter and four then known granddaughters of that name (through children Experience, Jonathan, Elizabeth, and Samuel) (see *Register* 151:34–35, 37). Adding Martha Toogood's daughter Rachel to the picture strengthens the mutually reinforcing probabilities that Martha's maiden name was Bliss and that her mother's forename was Rachel. Also noteworthy is that Martha Bliss's three younger siblings all married Carpenters: Jonathan³ and

Bethiah Bliss married Benjamin Carpenter's paternal uncle William³'s respective children Miriam and Daniel; Dorothy Bliss married James Carpenter, son of Benjamin's paternal uncle Samuel³ (Rehoboth VRs, 1:5, 6, 9, 49, 162 [not 94, as in Arnold, *Vital Record of Rehoboth*, 32], 163 [not 95]).

These facts strongly suggest not only that Benjamin⁴ Carpenter's second wife, Martha Toogood, was the daughter of Jonathan² Bliss—whose wife's forename can now be said with greater certainty to have been Rachel—but also that she was the Martha Carpenter who died at Swansea in 1735. That Joseph³ and Margaret (Sutton) Carpenter had a daughter Martha, on the other hand, appears to be merely an assumption, predicated upon the 1735 Swansea death record and the fact that the births of only four of Joseph's six surviving daughters are recorded. It is now evident that not one but both of the other two, born between 1661 and 1672, remain unidentified (see *Register* 159:45 n.16).

159:47, note 33. This note should read "Of Oliver Carpenter's many children, William (born Warwick 9 June 1701) was the eldest of only three whose births are recorded (de Forest, *Brady Ancestry* [note 3], 136–40; Arnold, *Vital Record of Rhode Island* [note 2], 1:1 [Warwick]:154, 5:1 [North Kingstown]:62). It is uncertain if William's mother, identified in his birth record as Sarah, was the mother of his elder brother John⁵ as well; however, Oliver's widow, recorded as the mother of his two youngest children and also named Sarah, was a different woman, whom he married in 1721 (*Vital Record of Rhode Island*, 5:1:62; see also the following article, page 59)."

CARPENTER. "Abiah³ Carpenter of Warwick, Rhode Island, and His Family," by Eugene Cole Zubrinsky, 159 (2005):55–68. All additions and corrections are by the author.

159:58–59. That Solomon Carpenter of South Kingstown was not the son of Abiah³ Carpenter but of his brother Samuel and the latter's wife, Sarah (Redway) Carpenter, is now certain. On 23 October 1707 Solomon Carpenter "of the Town of Kings Town . . . Rhoadisland" deeded Rehoboth land and commonage rights to "my Brother Sam[ue]ll Carpenter" and, in a separate transaction on the same day, to "my Brother James Carpenter" (Rehoboth Proprietors' Records, 3:167–68 [FHL 550,004, item 3]; Solomon's original signature appears in both documents). Samuel and James Carpenter, both of Rehoboth, were indisputably sons of Samuel and Sarah (Redway) Carpenter (Rehoboth VRs, 1:6, 44). Solomon Carpenter of South Kingstown was thus the one of that name born at Rehoboth on 23 December 1677 to the same couple (*ibid.*, 6).

159:60, note 24 (continued). On 14 12th month [February] 1739[40], Sarah Carpenter married, in a Quaker ceremony probably conducted at East Greenwich, John Reynolds, who was born there on 26 July 1717, the son of James and Sarah (_____) Reynolds (Arnold, *Vital Record of Rhode Island*, 1:2 [East

Greenwich]:142, 5:1 [North Kingstown]:38, 7:132, 139 [Narragansett Monthly Meeting, held several months per year at East Greenwich (*ibid.*, 7:iii–iv)]). Based on the date of John Reynolds's birth, Edward Rydahl Taylor proposes in a message to the author that the bride was not the first of two daughters named consecutively in the will of Oliver⁴ Carpenter of North Kingstown (as stated in note 24) but a granddaughter through the elder of his two namesake sons. This Sarah was born at East Greenwich on 2 October 1717, the daughter of Oliver⁵ Carpenter, who died there in 1727, and his wife Sarah _____ (Arnold, *Vital Record of Rhode Island*, 1:2:107; East Greenwich Probate, 1:67–69, 71). Taylor concludes that if it was she who married in 1739[40], then there is no basis for the author's inference in the aforementioned note that Oliver⁴ Carpenter's son John (b. say 1694 [*Register* 159:48]), rather than his daughter Sarah (birth date unknown), was likely his eldest surviving child.

That John Reynolds and the elder Oliver⁵'s daughter Sarah were both born in 1717 does not eliminate the possibility that he married the daughter of Oliver⁴: the latter man's last child, the younger Oliver⁵, was born in 1727 (Arnold, *Vital Record of Rhode Island*, 5:1:62). Persuasive evidence does exist, however, that Sarah (Carpenter) Reynolds was the daughter of the elder Oliver⁵. In a statement of acquittance, dated 23 February 1739/40 (nine days after their marriage), John Reynolds and wife Sarah of North Kingstown assert that Oliver Carpenter of Providence has paid them £80—their part of the estate of Oliver Carpenter of East Greenwich, deceased—and they discharge the Providence man of further obligation (Providence Deeds, 11:14). In a comparable document, dated 9 November 1741, Benjamin Carpenter of East Greenwich acknowledges receipt of £80 from his brother, Oliver Carpenter of Providence, to whom he quitclaims his interest in the estate of his deceased father, Oliver Carpenter, late of East Greenwich ("in that Part there of [*sic*] now Called West Grinwich") (*ibid.*, 11:15). Oliver⁴ died at North Kingstown and is not known to have had a son Benjamin (North Kingstown Probate and Town Council Records, 6:253, 254). His elder namesake son, on the other hand, died (as above) at East Greenwich, and the births of the latter man's children (whose mother was also named Sarah) are recorded there: Oliver⁶ was born on 24 October 1716, Sarah in 1717 (as above), and Benjamin on 5 October 1719 (Arnold, *Vital Record of Rhode Island*, 1:2:107). Oliver Carpenter of Providence, Sarah (Mrs. John) Reynolds of North Kingstown, and Benjamin Carpenter of East Greenwich were clearly these same three children of the elder Oliver⁵ Carpenter.

Since the Sarah Carpenter who married John Reynolds in 1739[40] was not Oliver⁴ Carpenter's daughter of that name—to whom the only recorded reference found is in her father's will (1727)—it is not possible to infer that the latter Sarah was probably younger than her brother John; the issue of their relative ages remains unresolved. (Narragansett Monthly Meeting records document the marriage on 6 1st month [March] 172[8]/9 of Sarah Carpenter and Robert Hall; both are described as being of North Kingstown [Arnold, *Vital Record of Rhode Island*, 7:132, 136]. The bride's religious affiliation and place of residence

suggest that she was Sarah [Okillea] Carpenter, widow of Oliver⁴ of North Kingstown, whom she had married at the Yarmouth [Massachusetts] Friends Meetinghouse in 1721; he died less than a year and a half before the Carpenter-Hall marriage, leaving widow Sarah with several minor children [see R. Dudley Kelley, "David Okillea of Yarmouth, Massachusetts, and Some of His Descendants," *Register* 151 (1997):141; North Kingstown Probate and Town Council Records, 6:249–51].)

NYE/BURGESS. "The Origins of Benjamin¹ Nye: Examining the Sources," by Ian Hilder, George R. Nye, and Jonathan A. Shaw, 158 (2004):347–60; 159 (2005):69–80. At 159:75, the existence of a daughter Deborah (Burgess) Fish is refuted by Robert E. Bowman, "Nathan and Deborah (Barrows) Fish of Falmouth, Massachusetts," *The American Genealogist* 80 (2005):53–55.

PARKER/HICKOK. "The Parentage of Lucinda Parker, Wife of Heman Hickok of Connecticut, New York, and Ohio," by Marjean Holmes Workman, 159 (2005):111–26. At 159:114, note 24 should read "Augustus G. Parker, *Parker in America, 1630–1910* (Buffalo: Niagara Frontier Publishing Co., 1911), 450."

TRERISE. "Some Additions to Torrey's Marriages: Trerise, Lynde, Bourne," by Jane Fletcher Fiske, 159 (2005):235–36. The following correction was noted by Jim Raywalt and by George Thomas:

159:235. Rebecca (Hurlstone) Trerise married Thomas Lynde in 1665, and it was she who died at Woburn in 1688.

HARRIS. "Arthur Harris of Duxbury, Bridgewater, and Boston, Massachusetts, With an Account of His Apparent Grandson, Thomas Harris of Plainfield, Connecticut," by Gale Ion Harris, 159 (2005):261–73, 349–59. At 159:262, line 12, read "Sarah ____ (whom the Haskells had identified as his only wife [see note 4])" for "the previously reported Sarah" (noted by Julie Otto while indexing).

JAMES. "New Information on William² James of Newport, Rhode Island, Mariner," by Marya C. Myers, 159 (2005):131–40, 274–81. The following addition is from the author:

159:275. Before the last paragraph, add the following: "The *Newport Mercury* of 27 February 1764, copied an item dated Philadelphia 9 February, reporting that Captain York had recently arrived in port. While at sea, latitude 34 degrees, longitude 64 degrees, he had come upon the sloop *Hester*, out fifteen days from Boston and bound for Jamaica, Samuel James, master, who "had lost a great Part of his Horses in a Storm (*Newport Mercury*, issue of 27 February 1764, p. 2)."

BAPTISMS AND MARRIAGES PERFORMED BY GEORGE RICHARDS OF THE CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN BOSTON, 1845–1851

by Michael J. Leclerc

The Rev. George Richards was born at New London, Connecticut, on 2 November 1816, son of Peter and Ann Channing (Huntington) Richards.^[1] He married in 1846 Anna Maria Woodruff,^[2] born at Woodbury, New Jersey,^[3] about 1824,^[4] daughter of Elias Decou and Abigail (Whitall) Woodruff.^[5] They had five surviving children, all born at Boston:^[6] *Josephine E. Richards*, born about 1848; *George Richards*, born about 1849;^[7] *Anna Woodruff Richards*, born 22 December 1851;^[8] *William Rogers Richards*, born 20 December 1853;^[9] and *Dickinson Woodruff Richards*, born 30 November 1859.^[10]

He was a Congregational minister who was called in 1845 from Yale University (where he was a tutor) to be associate pastor at the Central Church on Winter Street in Boston.^[11] He succeeded to the pastorate in August 1851 and remained there until April 1859.^[12] In 1860 he was installed as pastor of the Congregational Church in Litchfield, Connecticut, where he remained throughout the Civil War.^[13] On 3 January 1866 he was installed as pastor of the First Congregational Church in Bridgeport, Connecticut. He was dismissed from this

¹ Barbour Collection of Connecticut Vital Records, citing New London Town Records, 3:141 [includes parents' marriage], at the Connecticut State Library and available on microfilm. *The Huntington Family in America* (Hartford, Conn.: Huntington Family Association, 1915), 457, mistakenly shows his year of birth as 1818.

² *Statistics of the Class of 1840 . . . at Yale College* (New Haven, Conn.: Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor, 1871), 37–38.

³ Birth record of son Dickinson Woodruff Richards (see note 10).

⁴ 1870 U.S. Census, Bridgeport, Fairfield County, Connecticut, reel 96, p. 108.

⁵ She is not included as a child of her parents in Ceylon Newton Woodruff and Maurine R. Herod, *Woodruff Chronicles: A Genealogy*, 2 vols. (Glendale, Calif: Arthur H. Clark Co., 1967–71), 2:48, but it is evident she was their child, based on her age, place of birth, and the fact her parents had a son named Aaron Dickinson Woodruff.

⁶ Although no birth records have been found for the two oldest children, they were born in Massachusetts, according to the 1870 census (see next note) and their parents were living in Boston at the time of their births.

⁷ 1870 U.S. Census, Bridgeport, Fairfield County, Connecticut, reel 96, p. 108.

⁸ Massachusetts Registry of Vital Records, Births, 1851, 53:87.

⁹ *Ibid.*, Births, 1853, 74:67.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, Births, 1859, 116:22.

¹¹ The Central Church was also known as the Winter Street Church. Today it is known as the Central Congregational Church and is at the corner of Berkeley and Newbury Streets in Boston.

¹² *Central Congregational Church Year-Book September, 1905 to June, 1906* (privately printed), 8–9.

¹³ Alain C. White, comp., *The History of the Town of Litchfield, Connecticut 1720–1920* (Litchfield, Conn.: Enquirer Printer, 1920), 195.