

JOSEPH² CARPENTER (*WILLIAM*¹) OF WARWICK, RHODE ISLAND,
AND MUSKETA COVE, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK

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JOSEPH² CARPENTER (*William*¹ of Providence, *Richard*^A) was born about 1638 (aged 26 in 1664), probably at Providence Plantation (not 1635, in England), and died intestate between 15 or 17 February 1682[3] and 15 March 1683/4 at Musketa Cove (then a plantation in Oyster Bay Township; now the town of Glen Cove, Nassau County), Long Island, Province of New York. He married first, probably at Rehoboth, Plymouth Colony, ca. 1658 (not on 21 April 1659), **HANNAH³ CARPENTER**, born at Weymouth, Massachusetts Bay Colony, on 3 2nd month [April] 1640 and died not long before 8 June 1673, probably at Musketa Cove, daughter of William² and Abigail (Briant) Carpenter of Rehoboth. Joseph married second, probably at Oyster Bay, by 2 September 1674, **ANN WEEKES**, baptized at New Amsterdam (now New York City), Colony of New Netherland, on 9 July 1651 and died at Musketa Cove after 24 4th month [June] 1713 (perhaps by 12 6th month [August] 1713), daughter of Francis and Elizabeth (_____) Weekes of Salem and Dorchester, Massachusetts; Providence, Rhode Island; New Amsterdam; Gravesend, Long Island; and Oyster Bay (NEHGR 159:64n47, 67–68; PrTR 6:138, 141, 144, 147–48; PubRIHS 4:197; TAG 70:201, 204; RILE 1:47, 50–51; NYChR 29; WMM-MM A:24; FMM-VR 78; OBTR 1:99, 411–12, 640–41, 642–44, 2:702; see also BIRTH, DEATH, MARRIAGES, and COMMENTS sections, below; [Hannah³ sketch](#), DEATH and COMMENTS). [Sources are cited in full in KEY TO SOURCE NOTES, at the end of this sketch. The format below is patterned loosely after that used by Robert Charles Anderson in his *Great Migration* series.]

BIRTH: On 3 May 1656, Joseph² Carpenter witnessed a deed of Pawtuxet (Providence) land from his maternal uncle Stephen Arnold to Joseph's father, William¹ Carpenter (PrTR 1:44–45). It has been supposed that Joseph was then an adult and thus was born about 1635, prior to his parents' emigration from England (see, for example, Carpenter [1901] 8–9, 30, 31; Arnold Mem 9, 52; RI Roots 13:75). It is wrong, however, to assume that Joseph was an adult when he witnessed the deed. Witnesses as young as fourteen (the *age of discretion*) are found in early New England records. When on 9 February 1657 Joseph, his brother Ephraim, and sister Lydia witnessed a deed of land at Pawtuxet (Warwick) from an Indian sachem to their father, at least two and probably all three siblings were minors (see WarTR2 80–81; RESIDENCES, below). The most reliable approximation of Joseph's birth date is based on a deposition that he and Benjamin Smith gave on 16 October 1664 (HP 72–73). Its description of Joseph as "Aged 26 yeeres" implies a

birth year of about 1638 and Providence as his probable birthplace (see [William¹ of Providence sketch](#), RESIDENCES). For a detailed discussion of this and related issues—the immigration of William¹ Carpenter of Providence (ca. 1636, as a single man) and his marriage to Elizabeth Arnold (ca. 1637, probably at Providence)—see [William¹ of Providence sketch](#), IMMIGRATION, which incorporates and supplements NEHGR 159:67–68.

DEATH: On 22 November 1682, Joseph Carpenter, on behalf of Samuel Till(i)er, paid £20 to John Robbins (OBTR 1:128–29). Two Musketa Cove proprietors’ records, respectively dated 13 and 15 February 1682/[3], indicate that Joseph was then still living (OBTR 1:640–41). (Both follow on the same page a record dated 28 December 1682.) Three others, apparently recorded at or very near the same time as the foregoing ones, probably extend by two days the 15 February date, the latest on which Joseph is known with certainty to have been alive: all three are dated 17 February 1682 [probably 1682/3] (OBTR 1:642–44). On 15 March 1683/4, William¹ Carpenter of Providence added to his will a codicil in which his son Joseph is described as deceased (PrTR 6:138–48, at 147–48).

According to Daniel H. Carpenter, “[t]he records show that in September 1683, Ephraim Carpenter was absent from Musketa Cove, having gone to Rhode Island apparently on business connected with the death of his brother Joseph, who had died a little while earlier in 1683” (Carpenter [1901] 315n [see also 42]). While Joseph’s death apparently did occur in 1683—perhaps by September (see below)—the records do not show what author Carpenter claims. A record listing Oyster Bay inhabitants (including those at Musketa Cove) and their respective estates, dated 29 September 1683, ends with a statement signed by Edmund Wright, deputy constable: “The Inhabytants being at this time sikly and not sending in their lists, According to order, the ouersears, *ye Constable being Absent at roadislond* did laye A valewation upon Euery mans Eastate to ye best of there vnderstanding According to law” (emphasis added) (OBTR 1:691–92). Having been elected the previous 2 April, the Oyster Bay constable at this time was John Weeks (OBTR 1:264). The nearest Ephraim Carpenter came to being Oyster Bay constable was on 2 April 1681, when Caleb Wright was named to that office, and Ephraim became deputy constable for the plantation at Musketa Cove (OBTR 1:240–41). Thus it was John Weeks, not Ephraim Carpenter, who was “Absent at roadislond” in September 1683.

The Musketa Cove proprietors’ records dated 13 and 15 February 1682/[3], respectively, and one of the three dated probably within days of them (see above) refer to Joseph² as “Sr:” or “Sen:” (OBTR 1:640–41, 642–44). The term *Senior* was not generally applied to the elder of two same-named males of a locality until the younger one reached adulthood. The references to Joseph Sr. therefore suggest that Joseph²’s namesake son had come of age by mid-February 1682/3. The record dated 15 February 1682/[3] appears to make a distinction between Joseph Sr. and his son Joseph: the town orders that a road separating the home lots of Joseph Carpenter and Nathaniel Coles shall be laid out by Joseph Carpenter Sr. and Robert Coles (OBTR 1:640). The aforementioned list of inhabitants—a virtual census of Oyster Bay freeholders as of 29 September 1683—names only one Jo-

seph Carpenter, with no generational indicator, raising the possibility that Joseph² had died by then, leaving Joseph³ (child no. iii, below) and the latter's uncle Ephraim as the only Carpenter freeholders then in Oyster Bay Township.

MARRIAGES: The secondary literature's oft-repeated date of Joseph²'s marriage to Hannah Carpenter, 21 April 1659, is highly suspect. Supporting evidence is never presented, nor has any been found. It is, moreover, the date on which the will of Hannah's father, William² Carpenter of Rehoboth, was proved at Plymouth, presumably upon presentation by her mother, as "Exequitric" (PCPR 2:1:80, 83; MD 14:231, 233). Initial confusion and subsequent repetition have thus given Hannah's marriage a widely accepted date that actually pertains to another event—one that would have absented her mother (and probably one or more brothers) from Rehoboth on the alleged date of the marriage.

References in the will of William² Carpenter of Rehoboth to "Cozen Carpenter" and "my brother Carpenter"—presumably Joseph² and his father, William¹ of Providence, respectively—have given rise to claims that Joseph and Hannah were first or second cousins. Recent [Y-DNA test results](#) virtually eliminate either possibility, however, showing with 95 percent certainty that the couple's nearest common Carpenter ancestor preceded their respective fathers by between two and twenty generations (Carpenter Cousins; [William¹ of Providence sketch](#), COMMENTS). The term *cousin* was used broadly at this time, often to denote *kinsman*, or relative by marriage. *Brother* was sometimes used similarly: in two letters written in 1636 to his namesake son, for example, Massachusetts Governor John Winthrop calls the stepfather of the younger Winthrop's then wife, Elizabeth Reade, "my brother [Hugh] Peter" (WP 269, 275; Davis 212–13, 215; NEHGR 88:301). The quoted phrases almost certainly reflect relationships created by the couple's having married *before* the partially dated will was made, no later than 10 December 1658 (see [William² of Rehoboth sketch](#), WILL/ESTATE).

Joseph's having remarried by 2 September 1674 is implied in a deed of that date in which he, "of Muskeata Cove neer Oyster Bay on Long Island[,] . . . Formerly Inhabitant on the south of Pawtuxet River within . . . Warwick . . . For mony . . . paid . . . me by my uncle Stephen Arnold of Pawtuxet within . . . Towne-shipp of Providence . . . with . . . consent of my Father William Carpenter . . . of . . . Pawtuxet . . . sell[s] . . . unto . . . uncle Stephen Arnold, . . . one halfe of all my . . . Lands . . . on the South side of . . . Pawtuxet river, Exceptinge only my dwellinge house, lott and pasture and meddow adjoyninge to it"; also mentioned is "Hannah [*sic*], my now wife" (RILE 50–51). The deed is signed by Joseph Carpenter, William Carpenter Sr., and—by the mark *A*—"Ana" Carpenter (Carpenter [1901] n.p. [376 (facsimile of original deed)]; RILE 51). That An[n]a was not Joseph's first wife, Hannah (of which Anna was a variant), is evident in the fact that Hannah had been literate and would not have signed by mark (see [Hannah³ sketch](#), EDUCATION). Francis Weekes's will and a codicil thereto, dated 25 June 1687 and 3 February 1688/9, respectively, identify his daughter Ann as the widow of Joseph Carpenter (OBTR 1:412, 2:702).

RESIDENCES: Providence Plantation; Warwick (Pawtuxet section), Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations (ca. 1658); Musketa Cove (probably late 1668: Joseph was of Pawtuxet on 7 November and of Musketa Cove on 30 November). It was presumably when Joseph married Hannah³ Carpenter that they left the homes of their respective families of origin—his at Providence (Pawtuxet section), hers at Rehoboth—and settled on the southern, Warwick side of the Pawtuxet River, which at its mouth bisects the village that is its namesake (WarTR1 162–63, 176–77; WarTR2 153–54; RILE 50–51; OBTR 1:42–43, 629–32, 641, 2:682–83; NEHGR 159:56n4; PawWeb; Carpenter [1901] 31–32). To view an old photograph of Joseph Carpenter’s Musketa/Glen Cove house (no longer standing), click [here](#) (see Glen Cove 9).

OCCUPATION: Miller and planter (RILE 50–51; NYColDocs 606; OBTR 1:629–30; Glen Cove Hist; Carpenter [1901] 31, 33). D. H. Carpenter states that Joseph had a corn mill at Warwick when he was an inhabitant there (see Carpenter [1901] 31). In fact, the mill—in which he sold his half-interest to his uncle Stephen Arnold in 1674, with complications ensuing—was on the north side of Pawtuxet Falls, in the township of Providence; John Sweet had the corn mill at Warwick (RILE 50–51; PrTR 15:141–43, 144, 146, 147; WarTR1 157, 160). At Musketa Cove, “Carpenter and his friends . . . constructed a saw mill and a gristmill across what is now known as Glen Cove Creek. The harbor was ideal for shipping lumber to New York City and the creek was dammed to provide power for the mills. Their goal was [to] furnish New York City with lumber for the construction of housing. The site for the saw mill had many congenial conditions—a fine stream, opportunity for a short dam, and easy access to navigable water at high tide. . . . The lumber produced by the saw mill found a ready market in New York City. By 1679, two years after Carpenter's purchase from the Indians was officially ratified by the colonial New York government, the mill was producing nine different thickness[es] of boards and timber, as well as tile laths, shingle laths, wainscot, ‘feather-edged’ boards for paneling, and custom-cut walnut for cabinet-making” (Glen Cove Hist).

FREEMAN: Although there is no record of Joseph’s having been admitted a freeman in either Rhode Island or New York, that status (comparatively easily achieved in Rhode Island) was a prerequisite to his being chosen for public office at Warwick (see [Abiah3 Carpenter sketch](#), FREEMAN). It is therefore virtually certain that he had been admitted a freeman of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations by 1662 (see OFFICES, below).

EDUCATION: He signed his deeds and other documents (see WarTR2 81; RILE 47, 51; OBTR 1:43–655 passim).

OFFICES: Warwick: juror, Court of Trials, 1662; grand juror, 1666; constable, 1667. Oyster Bay: appointed by Court of Sessions to arbitrate property-line dispute, 1678; on committee to receive deed of Unqua Neck from Indians, 1678[/?] (RICT 2:5 [date], 8, 42 [date], 45; WarTR1 162–63, 176–77; OBTR 120–21, 129–30).

CHILDREN: Numbers i–iv born probably at Pawtuxet (Warwick), vi–viii at Musketa Cove; birth order uncertain.

With first wife:

- i. HANNAH³ CARPENTER, b. between ca. 1659 (parents m. ca. 1658) and say 1661/2, living Musketa Cove 19 March 1719/20 (husband's will); m. Musketa Cove or vicinity before 17 Feb. 1682[/3?] (probably by 14 Jan. 1681[/2?]), WILLIAM THORNYCRAFT, b. probably Warwick, d. Musketa Cove between 6 April 1720 (sold land) and 19 Dec. 1728 (will proved), son of Thomas and Jean? (_____) Thornycraft of Warwick (by 1647) and Maspeth Kills, Newtown (now Elmhurst, Queens Co.), L.I. (NYWills 11:80; MARRIAGE, above; WarTR1 1–296 passim [215, 217]; WarTR2 29, 141, 251, 252, 329; Cock–Cocks–Cox 357; OBTR 1:378, 6:654; NYGBR 64:31, citing NTR [1:]158).

On 17 February 1682 [probably 1682/3], William Thornycraft conveyed “twenty Accars of Land unto *his father in Law* Joseph Carpenter . . . for and in Consideration of fifty Accars of Land in hand and reseaved, of *his father* Joseph Carpenter” (emphases added) (OBTR 1:643; Carpenter [1901] 45 omits portion of quoted passage following ellipsis points). On the same date, Carpenter, in an exchange of fifty-acre lots with Nicholas Simkins, obtained the parcel he gave to Thornycraft, abutting the twenty acres his son-in-law gave him in return (OBTR 1:642–44). Thornycraft's right to the twenty acres of woodland he traded to Joseph Carpenter had been granted to him on 14 Jan. 1681[/2?] by a deed from the five Musketa Cove proprietors, including Carpenter (OBTR 1:639–40). It is doubtful that this grant to Thornycraft—also including “A sartin peece or parsell of Land whare hee now Inhabitts and Builtt upon for A home Lott as within fenc Allredy InClosed” and a parcel of upland—would have been made until he had married (in which case he need not have been twenty-one to receive it). The lots Thornycraft and Carpenter exchanged were adjacent and thus presumably of comparable quality. From this, the transfers' transaction date, and a gift of land made by Joseph Carpenter probably four days (rather than a year and four days) earlier (see no. ii, below), it is reasonable to conclude that the thirty acres Thornycraft gained from the trade was a marriage settlement from his father-in-law. The will of William Thornycraft Sr. of Musketa Cove, dated 19 March 1719/20 and proved 19 Dec. 1728, names wife Hannah; sons William, Joseph, and Thomas; and daughters Hannah Washburn, Elizabeth Pellam (Pelham), Mary Thorneycraft, Jane Carpenter [m. cousin Silas, son of William (no. iv, below)], and Phebe Thorneycraft; the witnesses were Mary Carpenter, Thomas Pearsall, and Joseph Carpenter (NYWills 11:80, 85).

- ii. THOMASIN/TAM(A)SIN CARPENTER, b. between ca. 1659 and say 1662/3, living Madnan's Neck, Hempstead (now Great Neck, North Hempstead), L.I., 30 Jan. 1710, 9 Anne [regnal year], i.e., 30 Jan. 1710/11; m. Musketa Cove or vicinity before 13 Feb. 1682[/3], as his second wife, JOHN WILLIAMS, d. Madnan's Neck shortly before 4 April 1705 (widow granted letters of adm.), son of Robert and Sarah (Washburn) Williams of Hempstead and Lusum (Jericho, in Oyster Bay) (HempTR 2:395–97; OBTR 1:187–88, 272, 458–60, 625–27, 641; Cock–Cocks–Cox 371; NYWills 1:118, 403–4; TAG 36:62; Washburn Gen 95–99, citing HempCTR 78–83).

The evidence that Thomasin (Mrs. John) Williams was Joseph and Hannah Carpenter's daughter is circumstantial: On 13 Feb. 1682[/3], Joseph Carpenter Sr. conveyed by a deed of gift to John Williams, a cordwainer (shoemaker) “now Residing on ye same place[,] foure Accars of Land . . . on ye north side of the highway Against my now dwelling house” (OBTR 1:641). Taken together, the nature of the transfer, the lot's location and Williams's prior occupation of it, and a similar transaction made by Carpenter probably four days (rather than a year and four days) later

(see no. i, above) strongly suggest that the gift was a marriage settlement. On 13 May 1686, John Williams of Madnan's Neck sold to Joseph Carpenter fifty acres at Matinecock, "w[i]thin ye pattend & Township of Oysterbay"; John and Tamsun Williams signed the deed by mark (OBTR 1:483–84). Letters of administration on the estate of John Williams of Madnan's Neck, deceased, were granted to wife Tamasan on 4 April 1705; his estate inventory was exhibited by Thomasan Williams, administratrix, on 15 Sept. 1705 (NYWills 1:322, 403–4, 16:35 [corrections]). On 19 March 1705/6, Tamson Williams of Madnan's Neck, widow, purchased fifty acres of woodland in Oyster Bay (OBTR 3:188–90). "Tamisen Williams the widow & Relick [*sic*] of John Williams of madnans neck," purchased 300 acres of woodland on the Byram River in Rye, Westchester Co., N.Y., on 20 May 1707 (not 12 May 1706) (WeLR C:430; NYGBR 51:254; Carpenter [1901] 47 [12 May 1706]). On 30 Jan. 1710/[11], the town of Hempstead quitclaimed to Thomasin Williams of Madnan's Neck, widow, 66½ acres "in her full and peaceable posesion being" (HempTR 2:395–97).

D. H. Carpenter says that Thomasin "was probably named for her great-aunt 'Tomazin'" who "came over in 1635 . . . [and] is believed to have been an elder sister of William of Providence" (see Carpenter [1901] 45–46, 46n). This statement is presumably based on the tenuous assumption that because a Carpenter woman of that forename, origin unknown, and a Thomas Carpenter from William's English home were recorded as emigrants about a week apart, all three [*sic*] must be closely related. On 13 April (not 15 May) 1635, Tomazin Carpenter, aged 35, was enrolled at London as a passenger for New England on the *Susan & Ellen* (Hotten 57 [13 April], 59; Carpenter [1901] 5 [15 May]). Thomas Carpenter of Amesbury [in Wiltshire], carpenter, was among those who registered at Southampton "in and aboute" 6 April 1635 for passage to New England on the *James* (PRO/TNA CO1/8/183–85, at 185; Coldham 133–34; NEHGR 14:332–33 and Carpenter [1901] 5 erroneously have 5 April). The *Susan & Ellen*'s passenger list gives no indication of Tomazin's origin, however, and nothing more is known of her—or of Thomas, under that name. Thomas was in fact probably the eventual William¹ of Providence, who arrived in New England in the year stated by D. H. Carpenter but under circumstances far different from those he describes (see Carpenter [1901] 5, 9, 46n; NEHGR 159:67–68; [William¹ of Providence sketch](#), IMMIGRATION). But if Tomazin was closely related to William of Providence or anyone else from Amesbury, it is reasonable to suppose that she, too, was from that vicinity. In that case, one would expect her and so-called Thomas of Amesbury to have sailed together or at least to have embarked from the same port. That they did neither renders what was never more than a possibility all the more remote. Ironically, Joseph's daughter Thomasin may well have been named after a slightly more-distant aunt on the other side of his family: his maternal grandfather, William¹ Arnold, had a sister Thomasine/Tamzen, who remained in England (NEHGR 33:427–28, 69:67).

- iii. JOSEPH CARPENTER, b. between ca. 1659 and 9 July 1663 (perhaps by 13 Feb. 1661/2), d. Musketa Cove between 9 Sept. 1687 (quitrent payment) and 6 Jan. 1691 [probably 1691/2]; m. by 1685 (1st known child b. 16 Oct.) (OBTR 2:337, 350–51).

That records dated in mid-Feb. 1682/[3] call his father Joseph "Sr:" or "Sen:" suggests that Joseph (Jr.) was by then of age (OBTR 1:640–41; DEATH, par. 3, above). He was certainly so by 9 July 1684, when he and his mother were named administrators of his father's estate (Hist Mss 130). He was "late deceased" when a "memorandum" of the birth, on 16 Oct. 1685, of his "Eldest son and Heire," Joseph, was recorded at the top of a page also containing a record dated 6 Jan. 1691 (OBTR 2:350–51).

The identity of Joseph's wife is at best uncertain. The wife Ann(e) that D. H. Carpenter attributes to him was probably his stepmother, Ann (Weekes) Carpenter (see Carpenter [1901] 44; OBTR 1:644–47, 2:127–29, 650–51). Hinshaw gives Joseph³'s

namesake son's mother as Anne, but while his main sources are original Quaker records, he supplements them with others, some secondary (see Quaker Gen 1, 398). Joseph⁴'s Musketa Cove birth record does not name his mother, and the otherwise informative Quaker record of his death names neither parent (see OBTR 2:350; Carpenter [1901] 64n and Hazard Index, both citing WMM-VR A:159). It is therefore probable that Hinshaw's identification of Joseph⁴'s mother as Anne derives ultimately from the D. H. Carpenter volume. (Note, however, that the younger Joseph's first daughter was named Ann [Quaker Gen 398; Carpenter [1901] 66, 93].) D. H. Carpenter's further supposition concerning Joseph³'s wife—having previously thought she was a daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Weekes) Simpkins, “we now think she was daughter of Thomas Thornycraft and sister to William Thornycraft”—is unsupported, as is the assertion of another author (whose Carpenter section builds upon Carpenter [1901]) that she was probably Mary Thornycraft (see Carpenter [1901] 44; Cock–Cocks–Cox 357).

Joseph³ had a second son, Thomas, who is said by D. H. Carpenter to have been born on 16 Aug. 1687 (OBTR 3:344–45 [1708 quitclaim, Joseph to “my Brother Thomas”]; Carpenter [1901] 44 [b. 15 Aug.], 67; Haviland Gen 110). Seeming to confirm this is the 1 Jan. 1859 account by Sarah C. Field (1797–1879) of a family record then in her possession or that of her mother, Jane (Haviland) Field (1765–1860), giving Thomas's birth date as “8 mo., 16th day, 1687” (Haviland Gen 186). Prior to 1752, however, the eighth month was not August but October (as consistent with the latter's Latin origin). Without informing the reader of his translations, D. H. Carpenter expresses with named months many dates that are actually recorded with numbered ones (including all those from Quaker records). Because his conversions of pre-1752 numbered-month dates are mistakenly based on modern reckoning, they are consistently off by two months. Note, however, that Thomas's corrected birth date, 16 October 1687, contains the same day and month as his brother Joseph's (see above). So while the October date is more reliable than the August one, the former should nevertheless be regarded with some caution. Thomas certainly had been born by 26 Nov. 1687: he and brother Joseph sold land to their uncle Nathaniel on 26 Nov. 1708 (OBTR 3:310–12).

The aforementioned family record gives the date of Joseph³'s son Thomas's marriage as “10 mo., 14th day, 1708” [14 Dec. (not Oct.) 1708] (Haviland Gen 110 [Oct.], 186 [10 mo.]; see also Carpenter [1901] 67 [Oct.]). While his wife is identified therein only as Hannah, several secondary sources have her as Hannah Alsop, daughter of Thomas [*sic*] and Hannah (Underwood) Alsop (see, for example, Haviland Gen 110; Carpenter [1901] 67). This is doubly incorrect, however: First, the secondary literature has long accepted (albeit without documentation) that Hannah Underwood married the immigrant Richard Alsop; the earliest Thomas Alsop was their son, born in 1687 (also Thomas Carpenter's birth year), who married Susannah Blackwell (GMB 3:1862, 1863; Alsop Gen 3, 4; Underhill Gen 65). And second, Richard and Hannah Alsop's daughter Hannah married Joseph Sackett (Alsop Gen 2 [Richard Alsop will (transcr.), naming dau. Hannah Sackett], 4; Underhill Gen 66). There was a marriage between a Thomas Carpenter, son of Joseph, and a Hannah Alsop, daughter of Richard, but it occurred in 1777 (Quaker Gen 398; Hazard Index, citing WMM-VR A:250). The identity of Hannah, wife of the subject Thomas Carpenter, is unknown.

- iv. WILLIAM CARPENTER, b. by 3 Sept. 1666 (freeholder by 3 Sept. 1687), living Oyster Bay Township 5 Aug. 1734; m. ELIZABETH _____ (OBTR 2:337, 3:429–31, 5:623–25; Carpenter [1901] 49n, 73).

On 13 May 1720, William sold his 81-acre Musketa Cove farm, “Reserveing to my Self Three Acres” (OBTR 3:429–31). On 8 May 1722, with son Silas (about whom more below), William purchased 375 acres on the Byram River at North Castle and Rye, Westchester Co., N.Y., of which William was then “in posses-

sion” (Carpenter [1901] 49n, 73, both citing WeLR G:215–17). Subsequent records put William on Long Island in 1728/9 and in Oyster Bay Township from 1730/1 to 1734 (NYWills 11:85 [William Jr. of Long Island (implies presence at same place of Wm. Sr.)], 3 Jan. 1728/9]; OBTR 4:366–68 [William Jr., 5 March 1730/1], 5:75 [William Jr., 5 Aug. 1734], 623–25 [William Sr., 2 April 1734]).

William sold his farm (see above) “with ye ffree will and Consent of my Wife Elizabeth Carpenter,” who added her signature (by mark) to his (OBTR 3:431). D. H. Carpenter calls it “a *possibility* amounting to a *probability*” (his emphases) that Elizabeth was the daughter of William’s uncle Ephraim Carpenter and says that she died about 1743 (Carpenter [1901] 50); he fails to support either assertion, however. G. W. Cocks says that Elizabeth’s parentage is “not certainly known, but may have been Moses and Elizabeth (Weeden) Mudge, then of Musketa Cove, who had a dau. Elizabeth, b. 28/12 mo. (Feb.) 1674” (Cock–Cocks–Cox 358, 385). Note that this is expressed as no more than a possibility. There is, moreover, no known basis for the assertion that Moses and Elizabeth Mudge had a daughter Elizabeth, let alone that she was born on the date stated (which is not to say that either is necessarily false). An Elizabeth Mudge was born at Northampton, Mass., 10 Oct. 1673 and another at Charlestown, Mass., 12 March 1674, but their respective parents and husbands are not those of the same-named woman mentioned by Cocks (see Mudge Gen 46, 49; TAG 81:25; Charlestown Gens 2:693). In the most recent and authoritative account of Moses Mudge and his family, Gale Ion Harris, FASG (citing an unpublished typescript by Harry Macy Jr., FASG) presents Mudge’s issue as consisting of two sons and no daughters (see TAG 81:18–30, at 24 [24n38 corrects Mudge Gen 48]). Elizabeth (Mrs. William) Carpenter’s maiden name is unknown. And in any case, since the one known record in which her forename appears as William’s wife is dated in 1720 (see above), it is not certain that she was the mother of his children.

The will of William’s son Silas Carpenter of North Castle, dated 3 Jan. 1728/9 and proved 13 Feb. 1728[9], names wife Jane [his cousin, dau. of William and Hannah (Carpenter) Thornycraft (see no. i, above)]; daughters Hannah and Phebe; sons William, Timothy, and Silas; and executors [brother-in-law] William Craft [formerly Thornycraft], [brother] William Carpenter Jr., both of Long Island, and wife Hannah [*sic*]; witnesses include [uncle] Nathaniel Carpenter (no. v, below) (NYWills 11:80, 85 [*Silas* transcr. as *Giles*]). The will of William’s son Joseph Carpenter of Oyster Bay, dated 25 Feb. 1727[8?] and proved 21 March 1727/8, names wife Abigail [nee Robbins]; sons Joseph and John; and executors “my wife and her brother, John Robbins” (NYWills 11:101).

- v. CAPT. NATHANIEL CARPENTER, b. Pawtuxet (Warwick) or Musketa Cove say 1668, d. North Castle 25 2nd mo. [April (not Feb.)] 1730; m. Musketa Cove 5 Nov. 1690, TAMAR COLES, b. 18 May 1673, d. probably before 4 May 1722, dau. of Robert and Mercy (Wright?) Coles (OBTR 1:652–53, 655, 2:101–3, 4:153, 155; FMM-VR 220; MacDonough–Hackstaff 455; Carpenter [1901] 53n).

Nathaniel is said to have been probably the first white child born at Musketa Cove (see Carpenter [1901] 43, 50). This, however, is based on the unsupported assertion that he was born in the summer of 1668 and the questionable assumption that both parents had settled on Long Island by then (see Carpenter [1901] 50; OBTR 2:682; RESIDENCES, above). On 16 April 1719, Nathaniel and Tamar Carpenter sold to Thomas Pearsall all but 10 acres of their Musketa Cove farm. When on 4 May 1722 Nathaniel (without Tamar’s signature) sold Pearsall the remaining piece, the grantor was “of north Casell Near Rye” (OBTR 4:152–55; Carpenter [1901] 53n, 54).

The record of Nathaniel’s death calls him “Juner,” but the only other man of that name known to have been residing then at North Castle was his son, who died in late 1758 (see FMM-VR 220; Quaker Gen 63; NYWills 5:274; Carpenter [1901] 85). An item in the 1 Jan. 1759 issue of the *New-York Mercury* is often said online to refer to the elder Nathaniel but in fact concerns the estate settlement of his recently deceased

son. Naming “Captain Nathaniel Carpenter, deceas’d, of North-Castle, in Westchester County, and Province of New-York,” the notice was placed by Caleb Fowler and Caleb Green, “Executors, in said County” (Hist Newspapers). The latter two men were brothers-in-law of the younger Nathaniel, whose will names them as executors (NYWills 5:274; Carpenter [1901] 85–86).

D. H. Carpenter gives Joseph and Hannah a sixth child: Hannah, “born 1672–3, married Jacob Hicks in 1690” (Carpenter [1901] 43). A few secondary sources state that the maiden name of Jacob Hicks’s wife was Carpenter, but not all give her parentage, and none present supporting evidence (see, for example, Mott Gen 372; Shotwell Gen 237, 280; Cornell Gen 383; Seaman–Husband 84). In his will, dated in 1751, Jacob Hicks’s bequests to wife Hannah include “all the goods she brought with her when married” (NYWills 5:93–94). The quoted phrase implies that Hannah (whatever her maiden name) was not Hicks’s first wife and probably married him long after his children were born (at Hempstead between 1702—making a 1690 marriage date unlikely [see above]—and about 1718) (see Colonial Fams 3:1330). More to the point, the Carpenter daughter whom D. H. Carpenter is unable to identify by forename but correctly describes as having married William Thornycraft is almost certainly the woman whom Thornycraft’s will calls “my wife Hannah” (see Carpenter [1901] 43; NYWills 11:80; child no. i, above).

With second wife:

- vi. ANN CARPENTER (unconfirmed), b. say 1676; m. SAMUEL? (not Joseph) WEEKS (see Carpenter [1901] 43; Cock–Cocks–Cox 357, 385, 386; GM 279; Davol–Willeys 191; Weeks 213–14).
- vii. CAPT. BENJAMIN CARPENTER, b. say 1676?/1680?, d. Oyster Bay between 2 Dec. 1729 (will) and 13 April 1730 (will proved); m. Musketa Cove ca. 1704 (1st child b. 15 Sept. 1705), MERCY/MARCY COLES, b. 24 March 1683/4, living Oyster Bay 2 Dec. 1729 (Benjamin’s will), dau. of Robert and Mercy (Wright?) Coles (OBTR 1:652–53, 654, 655, 3:349–50; Carpenter [1901] 43 [Benj. b. 1680], 55 [b. ca. 1676]; NYWills 11: 128; MacDonough–Hackstaff 455). Among children named in Benjamin’s will is a son Robert, not named in the secondary literature.
- viii. JOHN CARPENTER, b. by ca. 1683 (father’s death), living Musketa Cove 4 June 1759; m. Westbury (Quaker Meeting House), Hempstead (now Old Westbury, in North Hempstead and Oyster Bay), 12 6th mo. [August (not June)] 1713, MARTHA FEAKE, b. Killingworth, Oyster Bay, 27 8th mo. [October] 1688, dau. of John and Elizabeth (Prior) Feake (Carpenter [1901] 58 [m. June], 59–60 [citing orig. Oyster Bay recs., 10:410]; FMM-VR 78, 125; GMB 1:658, citing NYGBR 87:107–8).

COMMENTS: That Joseph’s first wife, Hannah, had died by 8 June 1673 is deduced from his deed of that date, in which he, “of Muskeeto Cove In Longe-Island,” conveys to “my Brother in Law Abyah Carpenter of Pawtuxet in Rhode-Island Collony . . . Lands and Commonage [there] which Fell to me by my wife . . . from her father”; Hannah is not a cosignatory (RILE 1:47). (For bequests to Hannah from her father, William² Carpenter of Rehoboth, see PCPR 2:1:80–81 or MD 14:231–32 [transcr.])

On 10 and 27 December 1692, Musketa Cove proprietors Nicholas Simkins, Robert Coles, and Nathaniel Coles, “w[i]th ye consent of ye Overseers & Administrat[o]rs of ye Deceased

Joseph Carpenter and Daniel Coles,” divided certain lands among themselves and the estates of the two deceased proprietors. In the first of these divisions, “The fourth Lott” went to the estate of Joseph Carpenter, represented by Ann Carpenter, who signed, as she had in 1674 (see MARRIAGES, above), with the mark *A* (OBTR 1:644–47, 2:127–29). On 19 September 1703, “upon the Request of Anne Carpenter the Relict or widdow of Joseph Carpenter Deceased of the Township of Oysterbay,” Simkins and Coles brothers Robert and Nathaniel quitclaimed to her “the fourth Lott of Land Lying In the Neck Within the Limitts of Musketacove pattent” (OBTR 2:650–51). At a Quaker monthly meeting held at Jericho [in Oyster Bay Township] on 24 4th month [June] 1713, “John Carpenter [son] of Joseph Carpenter deceased and of Ann his wife, and Martha Feak Daughter of John Feak of Matiniconck [village of Oyster Bay] & of Elizth his Wife dec^d appeared & declared their intentions of Marriage” (WMM-MM A:24). It is possible, though by no means certain, that Ann had died by 12 6th month [August] 1713, the date of her son John’s marriage (see FMM-VR 78; child no. viii, above). By Quaker custom, all adults present at the ceremony sign the wedding certificate (presented to the newlyweds), typically beginning with the bride and groom’s parents. Ann’s name, however, is not among those of the first sixteen witnesses (there were “Ten Others”), copied into the Flushing Monthly Meeting record of the event (FMM-VR 78). Note, however, that although the bride’s father, John Feake, lived until 1724, his name is also missing from the record (FMM-VR 218).

In a testamentary deed to his son Daniel, dated 29 January 167[2/]3, Francis Weekes mentions wife Elizabeth (OBTR 1:99). While there is no direct evidence that Elizabeth was Ann (Weekes) Carpenter’s mother, Ann’s older, only known sister was also named Elizabeth (baptized at New Amsterdam on 31 March 1647 with her three quadruplet brothers) (NYChR 22). And in 1655, Elizabeth Weekes, under power of attorney, sold husband Francis’s property in Gravesend (now in Brooklyn) (Daval–Willets 190). Without explanation, an important (though hardly infallible) nineteenth-century Rhode Island source gives the forename of Ann’s mother as Alice (see Austin 36); in light of the above, however, this seems unlikely.

Several secondary sources assert, without proof, that Francis Weekes’s wife Elizabeth’s maiden name was Luther (see, for example, LIGens 323; Cock–Cocks–Cox 295, 354, 383; Davol–Willets 190–91; Carpenter [1901] 35). The earliest known Elizabeth Luther in New England, however, was more than twenty years younger than Ann Weekes. The daughter of Samuel² Luther of Swansea, Plymouth Colony, she was born there on 2 February 1672 (see SwVR A:5). Since Samuel² Luther, the eldest known child of John¹ Luther, was himself born about 1636, it is likely that an unrecorded older sister Elizabeth would also have been too young to have been Ann’s mother (see NEHGR 48:443, 70:30). A recent genealogy published “under patronage of The Luther Family Association” concludes a detailed discussion of this matter by saying that “[c]ontinued research has not produced any further evidence that the Elizabeth Luther who married Francis Weeks has any connection with our Captain John Luther line” (Luther Gen 37). The most authoritative Weekes genealogy goes further: “It has been reported that the wife of Francis

Weekes was Elizabeth Luther. The late George W. Cocks, in the Cocks [g]enealogy, said that she was a daughter of Samuel Luther, of Swansea, R.I. [*sic*], &c. Mr. Clarence A. Torrey, of Dorchester, Mass., a professional genealogist and a descendant of Francis Weekes, says: ‘I feel doubtful about the Luther line. Capt. John Luther’s known children were born after 1634. Elizabeth, wife of Francis Weekes, was born, it is supposed, about 1620. I have never seen proof that her name was Luther’” (Weekes Gen 25–26). In his posthumously published *New England Marriages Prior to 1700*, the aforementioned Clarence Almon Torrey lists Francis Weekes’s marriage without a surname for his wife, despite his having included in his source notes for this item several volumes that give her maiden name as Luther (Torrey [CD]).

On 13 July 1663, Joseph Carpenter, [brother-in-law] Abiah Carpenter, Benjamin Smith, and Mr. Henry Reddock, all of “Pautuxett in Warwicke,” asked that the Warwick Court of Trials transfer their prosecution “concerning a Riot” to the General Court of Trials held at Portsmouth the following October (WarCT 230; RICT1 2:22; NEHGR 159:58).

D. H. Carpenter describes the land that Joseph Carpenter bought from the Matinecock Indians on 24 May 1668 as comprising about 3,000 acres, but this is inaccurate (see Carpenter [1901] 32, also n.p. [374 (map)]). (Neither the original deed nor a copy is extant, but the date of purchase is mentioned in several subsequent records [see OBTR 1:65–67, 322–23, 641–42, 2:65].) Joseph granted a share of his acquisition to brother-in-law Abiah Carpenter on 30 November 1668, describing the latter’s portion as twenty acres and “a fifth parte of Three Square Miles” (all of which Abiah deeded back to him about six months later) (OBTR 1:42–43, 49, 629–30). The Indians’ acknowledgement of the sale to Joseph, dated 7 November 1668, describes it more precisely: “[W]e the Indian Proprietors of Matinicock upon Long Islan . . . do acknowledg to have . . . sould . . . unto Joseph Carpenter of Potuxen of Rhoad Island Colony . . . a certaine parcell of Woodland containing a hundred acres, lying upon the North side of Musketoee Cove, w[i]th a square myle of timber & grazing, on the North side of this hundred acres, & also a square myle of timber and grasing on the South side of the said Cove, the meadows & all the Creeke Thatch excepted, lying . . . about the said Cove, & also a square myle of timber & grasing at the head of the said Cove, ioyning to the said hundred acres” (OBTR 2:682–83). This and other records make it clear that Joseph had actually acquired only one hundred acres, with the privilege of harvesting timber from and grazing animals upon the remaining three square miles. On 6 March 1670 [probably 1670/1], he conveyed a one-fifth interest in land and privileges to each of four others (see below) (OBTR 1:65–67, 2:65).

On 27 February 1675 [probably 1675/6], the inhabitants of Musketa Cove and “Mattinicock” [Oyster Bay plantation] petitioned colonial authorities “for a preference in purchasing land near them” (Hist Mss 34; OBTR 2:683). Governor’s Council minutes dated 17 May 1676 describe what followed: “The *Matinicock* Indiyans being sent for, The Governor proposes the buying of their Land, and particularly of three parcels of Land of a mile square each, about *Muskitoe Cove*, of which the Inhabitants have already the herbage and

trees. They aske an Extravagant Rate. Att length come to an Agreement for six hundred Guilders [equivalent to £50] Seawant [wampum]" (NYColDocs 720; OBTR 2:684; Money). The Musketa Cove patent, issued by Governor Edmund Andros on 29 September 1677, describes the tract—laid out to Joseph Carpenter, Nicholas Simkins, and Coles brothers Nathaniel, Daniel, and Robert—as “Contayning in all one Thousand & Seven hundred Acres as by ye Returne under ye hand of ye Surveyors doth & maye appeare” (OBTR 1:309–10 [also 635]). In return, the five patentees are to pay “Yearly and every Yeare unto his Royall Highness use as a Quitrent one Bushel of good Winter Wheat unto Such officer or officers as Shall be empowered to receive the Same.” The patent thus brought Joseph Carpenter’s actual land holdings at Musketa Cove from 16 acres (one-fifth of 100, minus 4 acres he had sold to Moses Mudge in 1674) to 356 acres (one-fifth of 1,800, minus the aforementioned 4 acres) (OBTR 1:322–23).

Also on 29 September 1677, a separate patent was issued to Joseph Carpenter and six others, “as patentees for and on ye behalf of themselves and their Associates the Freeholders & Inhabitants of [Oyster Bay]”; the annual quitrent was to be “one Good fatt lamb on ye 25th Day of March” (OBTR 1:307–8). On 9 September 1687, Joseph Carpenter [son of the patentee], “in behalfe of the Town of Oysterbay for Quit Rents doe,” paid provincial authorities “Three Lambs being for Quit Rent for three Years to ye 25th of March Last past” (OBTR 2:337).

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: See, for example, Howard Chapin, “Early House Lots in the Town of Warwick,” *Rhode Island Historical Society Collections* 12:4(Oct. 1919): 129–36; Robert Reed Coles and Peter Luyster Van Santvoord, *A History of Glen Cove* (Glen Cove, 1967); Don D’Amato, “Conimicut Village,” online at warwickhistory.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&id=42&Itemid=95; Oliver P. Fuller, *The History of Warwick, Rhode Island* (Providence, 1875) (caveat [below]); *Harris Papers*, Collections of the Rhode Island Historical Society, vol. 10 (Providence, 1902); Antonia Petrash, Carol Stern, and Carol McCrossen, “History of Glen Cove,” online at glencove.library.org/local-history/history-of-glen-cove. The Fuller volume is useful but contains inaccuracies: Joseph’s mother, Elizabeth (Arnold) Carpenter, for example, is omitted from an account of the family of William¹ Arnold, to whom is attributed a nonexistent son Thomas (p. 16); William¹ Arnold and William¹ Carpenter of Pawtuxet village, Providence, are mistakenly listed with Robert Coles and Benedict Arnold as residents of the Warwick part of the village (p. 137).

KEY TO SOURCE NOTES:

Alsop Gen

Douglas Leffingwell, *Alsop Genealogy, Being a Brief Account of the Descendants of Richard Alsop . . .* (Conn., 1928)

- Arnold Mem Elisha Stephen Arnold, *The Arnold Memorial: William Arnold of Providence and Pawtuxet, 1587–1675, and a Genealogy of His Descendants* (Rutland, Vt., 1935)
- Austin John Osborne Austin, *The Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island*, rev. ed. (Baltimore, 1969)
- Carpenter [1901] Daniel Hoogland Carpenter, *History and Genealogy of the Carpenter Family in America, from the Settlement at Providence, R.I., 1637–1901* (Jamaica, N.Y., 1901)
- Carpenter Cousins Carpenter Cousins Y-DNA Project website, maintained by John F. Chandler (13 March 2008 update); see [discussion of Carpenter descendant-groups 2 \(Providence\) and 3 \(Rehoboth\)](#)
- Charlestown Gens Thomas Bellows Wyman, *Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown, in the County of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1629–1818*, 2 vols. (Boston, 1879)
- Cock–Cocks–Cox George William Cocks, *History and Genealogy of the Cock–Cocks–Cox Family: Descended from James and Sarah Cook of Killingworth upon Matinecock, in the Township of Oysterbay, Long Island, N.Y.*, 2nd ed. (New York, 1914)
- Coldham Peter Wilson Coldham, *The Complete Book of Emigrants, 1607–1660* (Baltimore, 1987)
- Colonial Fams Herbert F. Seversmith, *Colonial Families of Long Island, New York and Connecticut*, 5 vols. (Washington, D.C., 1939–1958)
- Cornell Gen John Cornell, *Genealogy of the Cornell Family: Being an Account of the Descendants of Thomas Cornell of Portsmouth, R.I.* (New York, 1902)
- Davis Walter Goodwin Davis, *Massachusetts and Maine Families in the Ancestry of Walter Goodwin Davis*, vol. 3, Neal–Wright (Baltimore, 1996)

Davol–Willets	Josephine C. Frost, <i>Ancestors of Frank Herbert Davol and His Wife, Phebe Downing Willits</i> (New York, 1925)
FMM-VR	Flushing, Long Island, Monthly Meeting [of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers)], Vital Records 1640–1796 [Family History Library (FHL), Salt Lake City, film #17,376, item 1]; all Flushing Monthly Meeting records are catalogued at Friends Historical Library of Swarthmore College and in Hazard Index as New York Monthly Meeting (Pre [i.e., pre-Separation])
Glen Cove	Joan Harrison, <i>Glen Cove</i> (Charleston, S.C., c2008); digital images online at http://books.google.com
Glen Cove Hist	Antonia Petrash, Carol Stern, and Carol McCrossen, “History of Glen Cove,” online at glencovelibrary.org/local-history/history-of-glen-cove
GM	Robert Charles Anderson, <i>The Great Migration: Immigrants to New England, 1634–1635, Volume VII T–Y</i> (Boston, 2011)
GMB	Robert Charles Anderson, <i>The Great Migration Begins: Immigrants to New England, 1620–1633</i> , 3 vols. (Boston, 1995)
Haviland Gen	Josephine C. Frost, <i>The Haviland Genealogy</i> (New York, 1914)
Hazard Index	“James E. Hazard Index: The Records of New York Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends,” database of Friends Historical Library of Swarthmore College, online at www.swarthmore.edu/Library/friends/hazard/index.html
HempCtR	Hempstead Court Proceedings, 1657–1660, at the Office of the Town Clerk, North Hempstead, Long Island, New York
HempTR	<i>Records of the Towns of North and South Hempstead, Long Island, New York [1654–1880]</i> , 8 vols., ed. Benjamin D. Hicks (Jamaica, N.Y., 1896–1904)

Hist Newspapers	Historical Newspapers 1690–1977 (digital images), online at GenealogyBank.com (subscription website)
Hist Mss	E. B. O’Callaghan, ed., <i>Calendar of Historical Manuscripts in the Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, N.Y.</i> , pt. 2 (Albany, 1866; repr. 1968)
Hotten	John C. Hotten, ed., <i>The Original Lists of Persons of Quality . . .</i> (London, 1874)
HP	<i>Harris Papers</i> , Collections of the Rhode Island Historical Society, vol. 10 (Providence, 1902)
LIGens	Mary Powell Bunker, <i>Long Island Genealogies</i> (Albany, 1895)
Luther Gen	Leslie L. Luther and George A. Luther, <i>The Luther Genealogy: A History of the Descendants of Captain John Luther . . .</i> (orig. Leslie L. Luther, <i>The Luther Family in America</i> [1976]; ed., rev., and additionally comp. by George A. Luther) (Rockport, Maine, 2001)
MacDonough–Hackstaff	Rodney MacDonough, <i>The MacDonough–Hackstaff Ancestry</i> (Boston, 1901)
MD	<i>The Mayflower Descendant</i> , vol. 1 through present (1899–1937, 1985–)
Money	“Money Substitutes in New Netherland and Early New York,” online at www.coins.nd.edu/ColCoin/ColCoinIntros/NNWampumCharts.html
Mott Gen	Thomas C. Cornell, <i>Adam and Anne Mott: Their Ancestors and Descendants</i> (Poughkeepsie, N.Y., 1890)
Mudge Gen	Alfred Mudge, <i>Memorials: Being a Genealogical, Biographical and Historical Account of the Name of Mudge in America, from 1638 to 1868</i> (Boston, 1868)
NEHGR	<i>The New England Historical and Genealogical Register</i> , vol. 1 (1847) through present
NTR	Newtown, Long Island, Town Records

- NYChR *Baptisms from 1639 to 1730 in the Reformed Dutch Church, New York*, Collections of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, vol. 2 (New York, 1901); improved version online at http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~rbillard/na_baptisms_1639-1730.htm
- NYColDocs *Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York*, vol. 14 [Berthold Fernow, ed., *Documents Relating to the History of the Early Colonial Settlements, Principally on Long Island*] (Albany, 1883); digital images online at <http://books.google.com> (as of 5/4/08, listed as *Documents Relative* [sic] *to the Colonial History of the State of New York*)
- NYGBR *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, vol. 1 (1869) through present
- NYWills [William S. Pelletreau], *Abstracts of Wills on File in the Surrogate's Office, City of New York*, 17 vols., New-York Historical Society Collections 25–41 (New York, 1893–1909); digital images online at <http://books.google.com>
- OBTR *Oyster Bay Town Records*, 8 vols., ed. John Cox (New York, 1916–1940); vol. 1 (digital images online at <http://books.google.com>) includes Musketa Cove Proprietors' Book
- PawWeb Pawtuxet-related websites: "Pawtuxet Village History" (with map), online at <http://pawtuxet.com/pvhistory.htm>; "Pawcatuck, Pawtucket, Pawtuxet: Three Places in Rhode Island?" online at www.whipple.org/docs/paws.html; "Pawtuxet-Pawtucket," at www.bucklinsociety.net/Pawtucket_Pawtuxet.htm
- PCPR Plymouth Colony Probate Records [Wills and Inventories, 1633–1686], vols. 1–4 [FHL film #567,794]
- PRO/TNA Public Record Office, The National Archives, London, England; images of *James* passenger list (ref. CO 1/8, pp. 183–85) available for purchase online at www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/ → Shop online → Order copies of documents

PrTR	<i>The Early Records of the Town of Providence</i> , 21 vols. (Providence, 1892–1915)
PubRIHS	<i>Publications of the Rhode Island Historical Society: New Series</i> , 8 vols. (1893–1900); digital images online at http://books.google.com
Quaker Gen	William Wade Hinshaw and Thomas Worth Marshall, <i>Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy</i> , vol. 3, New York and Long Island (Ann Arbor, Mich., 1940)
RICR	<i>Records of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in New England</i> , 10 vols., ed. John Russell Bartlett (Providence, 1856–1865)
RICT	<i>Records of the Court of Trials of the Colony of Providence Plantations, 1647–1670</i> , 2 vols. (Providence, 1920–1922)
RILE	<i>Rhode Island Land Evidences, Volume I, 1648–1696</i> (Providence, 1921)
RI Roots	<i>Rhode Island Roots</i> , vol. 1 (1975) through present
Seaman–Husband	Mary Thomas Seaman, <i>Links in Genealogy: Memorial of Samuel Hicks Seaman and His Wife Hannah Richardson Husband</i> (New York, 1921)
Shotwell Gen	Ambrose Milton Shotwell, <i>Annals of Our Colonial Ancestors . . . the Shotwell Family in America . . .</i> (Lansing, Mich., 1897)
SwVR	Swansea, Massachusetts, Vital Records [FHL film #903,395, item 5]
TAG	<i>The American Genealogist</i> , vol. 9 (1932) through present
Torrey [CD]	Clarence Almon Torrey, <i>New England Marriages Prior to 1700</i> [CD-ROM] (Boston, c2001); source notes included
Underhill Gen	Josephine C. Frost, ed., <i>Underhill Genealogy: Descendants of Capt. John Underhill</i> , vol. 2 (New York? 1938)

WarTR1	<i>The Early Records of the Town of Warwick</i> (Providence, 1926)
WarTR2	<i>More Early Records of the Town of Warwick, Rhode Island</i> , ed. Cherry Fletcher Bamburg and Jane Fletcher Fiske (Boston, 2001)
Washburn Gen	Mabel T. R. Washburn, <i>Washburn Family Foundations in Normandy, England, and America</i> (Greenfield, Ind., 1953); digital images at HeritageQuest Online (subscription website)
Weekes Gen	Frank Edgar Weeks, <i>Genealogy of Francis Weekes . . .</i> (Kipton, Ohio, 1938) [FHL film #1,429,817, item 2]
Weeks	Robert D. Weeks, <i>Genealogy of the Family of George Weekes, of Dorchester, Mass., 1635–1650</i> (Newark, N.J., 1885)
WeLR	Westchester County, New York, Deeds, vols. C–D [FHL film #589,694]
WMM-MM	Westbury, Long Island, Monthly Meeting [of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers)], Men’s Minutes [FHL film #18,033]
WMM-VR	Westbury Monthly Meeting, Vital Records (as abstracted in Hazard Index)
WP	<i>Winthrop Papers, Volume 3, 1631–1637</i> , ed. Allyn Bailey Forbes (Boston, 1943)

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