

163:256. The document in which Gabriel Whelden's wife was named as Jane was dated 5 August 1637, not 15 August 1637 (see note 20).

163:258. Note 28 should mention separately the name of Philip "Wheeldin," a landowner in Basford in 1609 (Stephanos Mastoris and Sue Groves, transcr. & ed., *Sherwood Forest in 1609: A Crown Survey by Richard Bankes*, Thoroton Society Record Series, vol. 40 [Nottingham, 1997], #1038).

163:260. On line 2 omit "presumably in Massachusetts." Corey, *History of Malden* [note 10], 158, suggests that Margaret was related to the Rev. Marmaduke Matthews of Yarmouth and Malden. However, Clarence A. Torrey, *New England Marriages Prior to 1700*, CD-ROM (Boston: NEGHS, 2001), shows her as Margaret _____.

163:260. Nathan J. Rogers noted that "Ralph Welden" and his daughter mentioned in note 39 must have been Ralph¹ Wallen and his daughter Mary, despite the date of adjournment being later than Ralph Wallen's supposed death (for which see *The American Genealogist* 67 [1992]:47-53).

PARTRIDGE-GOVE. "Hannah Partridge, Wife of Edward² Gove of Hampton, New Hampshire," by Marian S. Henry, 164 (2010):15-22. Robert Livingston noted that Edward Gove died 29 March 1691, and that the contents of notes 49 and 50 were reversed (both on p. 21). On p. 22 the author's email address should read *mariansue@frontiernet.net*.

CARPENTER-VERIN. "The Immigration and Marriage of William¹ Carpenter of Amesbury, Wiltshire, and Providence, Rhode Island," by Eugene Cole Zubrinsky, 164 (2010):36-40, and "The Verin Family of Salem, Massachusetts," by John B. Threlfall, 131 (1977):100-12. The following revisions are by the author of the former article. It is asserted at 164:37 that immigrant John Greene first settled at Boston. (A fellow passenger of William Carpenter and Joshua Verin on the *James* in 1635, Greene was probably, like Verin, a first-comer to Providence; both had come from Salisbury, Wiltshire.) Cited as the principal source for this is Robert Charles Anderson, *The Great Migration: Immigrants to New England, 1634-1635, Volume III, G-H* (Boston: NEHGS, 2003), 141-42 (all volumes in this series hereafter *GM*). The following passage (citing Boston Town Records, 1:9) appears on the latter page: "On 21 March 1635/6, 'Mr. Greene' was one of several men whose 'former granted allotments [in Boston] were not built upon . . . and therefore that they are free to be otherwise disposed of.'" This seems to be the basis for concluding that Greene first resided in Boston and went from there to Providence (see *GM* 3:141-42). It also presumably underlies the statement at 131:101 that "excepting Greene, these families [the Verins and other Salisbury families in their group on the *James*] settled at Salem." It is now evident, however, that (as the Boston record hints) Greene's presence in Boston was quite brief, and like the others, he quickly took up residence in Salem.

In a letter to Gov. Winthrop dated at Providence “this 2nd of present weeke” (estimated as 31 July 1637), Roger Williams recounted the circumstances surrounding controversial statements made “at Salem this last week” by his Providence neighbor John Greene (Glenn W. LaFantasie, ed., *The Correspondence of Roger Williams*, 2 vols. [Providence, R.I.: Rhode Island Historical Society, 1988], 1:108–10; see also *GM* 3:146). Greene had been in Salem “to take order about the sale of his howse etc. comming away an ancient acquaintance meetes him (Ed. Batter) and questions whether he would come and live there againe” [Edmund Batter was a *James* passenger from Salisbury].

All the men formerly of Salisbury, Wiltshire (seven miles from Amesbury), whose grouping on the *James* passenger list begins three names below that of “Thomas” (i.e., William) Carpenter, can now be located at Salem soon after arriving in Massachusetts (for the others, see *GM* 1:69, 204, 438–39; 6:250–51, 345, 359–60). It is widely recognized, moreover, that almost all early Providence settlers had come from Salem. We may therefore assume (which the Carpenter article does not) that William Carpenter’s first New England residence was probably in Salem also. His absence from surviving Salem town and church records is a condition shared by John Greene and, ironically, Roger Williams.

BLAKE. “Humphrey Blake (1494?–1558) and His Descendants in New England and South Carolina: Blake, Richards, Selleck, Torrey, and Wolcott,” by Clifford L. Stott, 164 (2010):63–74. Michael J. Wood pointed out that note 373 (p. 73) should have included the manuscript number (1141) and description (Visitation of Somerset 1623).

TRAILL. “Identification of Miss Bell Traill of Kirkwall, Orkney, as Isabella (Traill) Tate of Boston, Massachusetts, with a Royal Descent,” by Ralph E. Wadleigh, Jr., 164 (2010):145–52. Lines 3–4 at the top of p. 152 should read: “Smythe of Braco, who d. 28 April 1655, leaving a will in which he left to his stepdaughter, Jean Halcro, her mother’s diamond ring and two bracelets, and to her and her sister Sibilla a ‘furnished’ bed.”

HARRIS-FOSTER. “The Brothers William² and Daniel² Harris of Middletown, Connecticut,” by Gale Ion Harris, 164 (2010):165–74 at 172. Delete the phrase in the sketch for Elizabeth Harris, carried over from the *Foster Genealogy* cited in note 64, stating that her widower, Edward¹ Foster, married Ann Hills. Ann’s husband of the same name was a different person who was living as late as 1726, long after Elizabeth’s husband died at Guilford in 1712 (Manwaring, *Early Connecticut* [note 41], 2:78–79; Donald Lines Jacobus and Edgar Francis Waterman, *Hale, House, and Related Families, Mainly of the Connecticut River Valley* [Hartford, Conn.: Connecticut Historical Society, 1952; repr. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1978], 607–08). The author thanks William D. Carr of Ballston Lake, New York, for pointing out this error.