

Additions and Corrections

2022 ARTICLES. “New England Articles in Genealogical Journals in 2022,” by Henry B. Hoff, 178 (2024):293–302. On 302, the article by Kathryn Downs Wolff is titled “The Hard Family of England and Derby...” (not “Hart”). The surname listed on p. 294 should also be “Hard” and not “Hart.”

BENT. “William⁷ Trowbridge, alias William Bent (1791–1853) of Framingham, Massachusetts, and Sherbrooke, Nova Scotia,” by George R. Nye, 171 (2017):199–210, 327–340. The following items were submitted by the author.

At 206, the 1945 account given by Mrs. Norman Hubley included the sentence “Her [Mary Jordan’s] people came from Maryland, when the Loyalists immigrated to N.S.”; footnote 53 here points out that “No trace has been found of the Peter Jordain family in Loyalist records of Maryland.” However, in fairness to Mrs. Hubley, she may have had in mind Mary Jordain’s mother’s family, who were certainly Loyalists who immigrated to Nova Scotia (albeit from Georgia and not Maryland). Peter Jordain’s wife Margaret Crawford was a daughter of Capt. Edward Crawford, a Loyalist from Georgia who immigrated to Nova Scotia in 1784.^[1]

At 332, the parents of Richard David Stevenson are given as Andrew and Bathsheba (Campbell) Stevenson, based on a transcription of a Stevenson family Bible. However, according to the death certificate of this Bathsheba (called “Barshabee Stevenson”), for which her daughter Mrs. Wallace E. Illsley (Emmaline Amelia Stevenson) was informant, her parents were Daniel Collings and Ann Goodspeed.^[2] The 25 June 1852 marriage of “Andrew Stephenson of Restrok and Bersheba Collins of the Parish of St. Marys” was recorded in York, New Brunswick; the parties signed their names “Andrew Stevenson” and “Bersheba Collings.”^[3] So, the mother of Richard David Stevenson was Bersheba/Barsheba Collings, not Bathsheba Campbell.^[4]

At 338, Richard Webber has pointed out that Anna Bell (or “Annabell”) Mitchell, first wife of [6.i] William James McIntosh, was legally named Margaret Ann Mitchell. The marriage of “James William McIntosh” [*sic*] (age 21, bachelor, carriage maker, born in Sherbrooke, parents George [ship carpenter] and Sarah) and “Margaret A. Mitchell” (age 22, spinster, born in Sherbrooke, parents Alex. [shoemaker] and Margaret J.), both of Sherbrooke,

¹ For relevant citations and links, see the entries for Edward Crawford (Crawford-23160) and Margaret (Crawford) Jordain (Crawford-23159), both managed by James Cox, on WikiTree.com.

² Nova Scotia Death Registrations, 1924, file 106, no. 109.

³ York, New Brunswick marriage records, 2:53 (FSL DGS 5418868, image 358).

⁴ The FindaGrave.com entry for Andrew Stevenson calls him “Andrew Campbell Stevenson Sr.” in the prose, but the name on his gravestone is merely “Andrew Stevenson” (memorial no. 174249705). Similarly, the name of his wife is given there as “Basheba Mae Collings Stevenson”; the name on the gravestone shared with her husband says merely “Basheba his wife” (memorial no. 133368927).

took place 18 August 1874 in Guysborough County, Nova Scotia.^[5] From a transcription of the notes in Alexander Hector Mitchell's Bible provided by Webber to the author, on 11 January 1849 this Alexander married Margaret Jane McDaniel (both of Caledonia St. Mary's); and one of their children was Margaret Ann, who was born 18 December 1851. She perhaps inherited the nickname "Annabell" from her paternal grandmother Annabell (McQuarrie) Mitchell.

BERNARD. "Bernard of Epworth, co. Lincoln," by G. Andrews Moriarty, 113 (1959):189–192. John C. Brandon submitted the following.

At 192, the wife of immigrant Masakiell Bernard (called Musachiell Bernard in his *Great Migration* sketch)⁶ was named Mary _____, from a 1635/6 passenger list (Musachiell Bernard of Batcombe, Somerset, clothier, age 24, wife Mary Bernard age 28, and children John Bernard age 3 and Nathaniell age 1).⁷ However, the marriage of "Mizechiel Bernard & Anne Butcher" was recorded 10 June 1630 in East Harptree, Somerset.⁸ The will of Anne's father "John Boucher of Coley in the parish of Eastharptry Clothier beinge sicke in bodie" (signed "John Butcher") was dated 25 Oct. 1631 and proved 21 Sept. 1632; in it he named deceased wife "Johane Boucher," son-in-law Hugh Peard, clerk,⁹ grandchild John Bernard, son-in-law Masachiell Bernard (executor), grandchild John "Boucher," grandchild "William Boucher the sonne of my sonne in lawe Charles Boucher,"¹⁰ daughter Mary Peard, daughter Grace "Boucher," and "daughter Bernard"; overseers were son-in-law Hugh Peard and kinsman John Morgan; witnesses were Richard Bernard,¹¹ Samuel Oliver,¹² Charles Butcher, Henry Whiting, and Hugh Peard.¹³ So, either the name of Masakiell Bernard's wife in the passenger list was incorrect, or else Mary was his second wife; his son John at least was by his marriage to Anne Butcher.

Also at 192, Rev. Richard Barnard had two children prior to Besekiell (who was bp. 18 Oct. 1602 in Worksop, Notts.). "Bengallevel the son of Richard Bernard preacher of the word" was bp. in Epworth, Lincolnshire, 11 May

⁵ Nova Scotia Archives, Marriages 1874, book 1814, p. 59, no. 61.

⁶ Robert Charles Anderson, George F. Sanborn Jr., and Melinde Lutz Sanborn, *The Great Migration: Immigrants to New England, 1634–1635*, 7 vols. (Boston, 1999–2011) [hereafter *Great Migration 1634–1635*], 1:261–263.

⁷ Page 190, citing John Camden Hotten, *The Original Lists of Persons of Quality...* (London, 1874), 283. This passenger list also appears in *Register* 25 (1871):13–15.

⁸ E. Dwelly, ed., *Dwelly's Parish Records*, vol. 1 *The First Portion of the Bishop's Transcripts at Wells...* (London: 1913) [hereafter *Somerset PRs*], 455.

⁹ Hugh Peard was the vicar of West Harptree, bordering East Harptree.

¹⁰ It would seem that Charles Boucher/Butcher was the husband of John's daughter Grace. The will of "Charles Boucher of East Harptry in the County of Somerst. Clothier" names (among others) wife Grace, son William, and brother-in-law Mr. Hugh Peard (Prerogative Court of Canterbury [PCC] 55 May; PROB 11/304 folios 12–13; dated 14 Aug. 1658 and proved 19 April 1661).

¹¹ Almost certainly Masakiell's father Rev. Richard Bernard.

¹² "Mr. Samuel Olyver" was in Batcombe, Somerset, in 1629; Richard Bernard was rector there (*Somerset PRs*, 64).

¹³ PCC 92 Audley (PROB 11/162 folio 212).

1600;¹⁴ Richard also apparently had a son named Cannanuel Bernard, born about 1601, who graduated from Oxford and was also a rector.¹⁵

[*Editor's note*] At 190, "[Richard Bernard's] early patrons...sent him to Cambridge, where he, apparently, took his B.A. at Christ's College in 1594/5, and certainly his M.A. in 1598. He returned to Epworth, and in 1598 published an edition of Terence..." According to *Alumni Cantabrigienses*, doubtless the source of the information concerning his education, Richard Bernard received his B.A. 1594–5 and M.A. 1598 and was living at Epworth in 1598.¹⁶ Perhaps the reason that Moriarty expressed a lack of certainty regarding the B.A. was the three-year gap between that degree and the M.A., but if so, it would seem that he chose the wrong degree to be certain of. According to the Clergy of the Church of England Database, "Richardus Barnard" was ordained a priest 3 June 1596 and held at that time the degree of Master of Arts.¹⁷ The window in which he must have married was thus between 1596 (when he graduated) and 1599 (when his wife was pregnant with their first known child), and probably somewhere between Cambridge and Epworth. Given those constraints, the following marriage record seems promising: on 5 July 1597 in Grantchester, Cambridgeshire, "Mr. Richardus Barnard et Maria Bullinbrook de Cantubrigia matrimonio coniuncti" (Mr. Richard Barnard and Mary Bullinbrook of Cambridge were joined in marriage).¹⁸

FINNE-WOODBURY. "Identifying Judith Finne and the Early Family of William² (*William*¹) Woodbury of Stepney, Middlesex, England, and Beverly, Massachusetts," by Charla Woodbury, James Hamlin, and "Gene" Preston, 176 (2022):138–148. Author Preston noted the following:

At page 143 we wrote, "John Rayment took the oath of fidelity in Beverly on 3 December 1677," citing *Records and Files*, 6:102, 401, and noting "the list at 401 reports the name 'John Rayment, husbandman,' but the record at 102 includes 'John Rayment, sr,' in a group of 'freemen who had also taken the oath of fidelity.'" However, 6:102 took place two years earlier (12 Dec. 1675) than

¹⁴ Registers of Epworth, Lincolnshire (images on FindMyPast.co.uk).

¹⁵ George Walter Chamberlain, *History of Weymouth Massachusetts*, vol. 3 of 4 (Boston, 1923), 77: "Cannanuel, b. near 1601; matriculated at Exeter College, Oxford, 17 Dec. 1619, ae. 18; graduated there 21 Feb. 1622–23; rector at Pitney Lortey, Somerset, 1624, and at Huish Episcopi in 1625." Joseph Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses...1500–1714...*, vol. 1 (Oxford, 1891), 114, adds to that information that Cannanuel Bernard was "of Somerset, 'cler.fil.'" (son of a clerk/minister). Solidifying this identification, in a letter of May 1619 Rev. Richard Bernard mentioned going at Lent "to Oxford to have a son admitted into a college" (John Ingle Dredge, *The Writings of Richard Bernard, of Epworth, Worksop, and Batcombe* [Horncastle, 1890], 24). *Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society*, 37 (1891): 93–95, records several instances of entries in the registers of Pitney made by Cannanuel Bernard over the course of his 43 years as rector there, including the 16 Dec. 1649 baptism of "Richard Bernard the sone of Cannanuel Bernard and Dorothy his wife, being the 20th child betwixt them lawfully begotten."

¹⁶ John Venn and J. A. Venn, *Alumni Cantabrigienses...*, part 1 to 1751, vol. 1 (Cambridge, 1922), 141.

¹⁷ Clergy of the Church of England Database (TheClergyDatabase.org.uk), person no. 55182; citing SRO, D/D/Vc 40 (Consignation Book): 1639.

¹⁸ Register of Grantchester, Cambridgeshire (FSL DGS 8069108, image 28). Besides being in the right place at the right time, the honorific "Mr." is consistent with the groom being a priest and a university graduate.

6:401 (3 Dec. 1677); so we made the wrong claim. It was actually this John's son who was the husbandman who took the oath in 1677; the immigrant's name has not been found on any of the dated lists identifying those who took either oath. John Rayment, Sr., was a Beverly selectman (implying his freemanship) in 1670; and the 1675 record on page 102 indicates he had by then taken both oaths.

GOBLE-WOODS. "Alice Goble, the First Wife of Nathaniel² Woods of Groton, Massachusetts," by Allan Gilbertson, 172 (2018):101–106. Christopher Challender Child noted the following:

At page 105, the father of Nathaniel² Woods is given incorrectly as Thomas¹ Woods. Earlier, at page 101, his father is correctly noted as Samuel¹ Woods.

HALSTEAD. "Letters to Ezekiel and Edna (Halstead) (Bailey) Northend of Rowley, Massachusetts, in 1650 and 1652," by Scott Andrew Bartley, 173 (2019):147–154. Randy A. West, FASG, noted the following:

Nathan¹ Halstead of Concord, Massachusetts, died in Dedham, Massachusetts, on 3 February 1643[/4] [p. 153]. The following findings of a coroner's jury give the cause of death of this immigrant:

I Michael Metcalfe Constable of Dedham [*torn*] my office haue called these men together whose n[ames] ar[e] vnder written as a Corroners Quest to Consider of y^e death of Nathan Halstead who was found dead in s[ai]d towne ... These men testifie as followeth That y^e said Nathan Halstead being at the house of Theophilus Cushion [Cushing]^[19] the 1 day of this present month: told them that he was entended to come to Dedham that day: and Charles riuier being frozen. a hat & a stafe was discouerd vpon the Ice the parties about s[ai]d searching the riuier there about found the s[ai]d nathan dead in the riuier wherby we Conclude that he came to his death by y^e p[ro]vedence of God.^[20]

HOWSE-LOTHROP. "Religious and Political Radicalism in London: The Family of Thomas Howse, with Massachusetts Connections, 1642–1665," by Craig L. Dalley, 170 (2016):25–44.

On page 41, the author noted that Hannah Howse, the first wife of Rev. John¹ Lothrop, "d. in England before 24 April 1634, when her husband was released from prison." Hal Bradley has found the record of her burial in the register of St. Mary at Lambeth, on the same date as John Lothrop's release: "Hannah the wife of John Lawthropp minister."^[21] Randy West, FASG, suggests that the timing was not coincidental—John was probably released in order to attend his wife's funeral.

¹⁹ For a sketch of Theophilus¹ Cushing see Robert Charles Anderson, *The Great Migration Begins: Immigrants to New England, 1620–1633*, 3 vols. (Boston, 1995): 1:501–502.

²⁰ Massachusetts Archives Collection, vol. 38B, no. 239 (FSL DGS 7702973, image 463). This document also resolves the question of whether Nathan Halstead moved to Dedham (Mary Lovering Holman, *Ancestry of Charles Stinson Pillsbury and John Sargent Pillsbury*, 2 vols. [Concord, N.H., 1938], 2:863) or was just visiting (Robert Charles Anderson, "Focus on Immigration," *Great Migration Newsletter*, 17 [2008]:27–30, at 30).

²¹ Register of Saint Mary at Lambeth, Lambeth Road, 1538–1670 (*London, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1538–1812*, Ancestry.com), image 738.

ROBINSON. “The Increase³ Robinson Family of Taunton, Massachusetts,” by Marion Vermazen, 176 (2022):273–285. The author submitted the following addition: at 277, the exact date that William Robinson married Naomi Dean was 1 Feb. 1738.^[22]

ROLL OF ARMS. “A Roll of Arms Registered by the Committee on Heraldry: Twelfth Part,” 179 (2025):96–115, 203–216, 306–328.

At 307 (footnote 121) the Roll number of John Freke is 847 (not 864); at 309 the Roll number of Richard Bellingham is 259 (not 258).

Also at 309, Susan Williams brought to the editor’s attention the fact that Susan(na) Bellingham, wife of Philemon Pormort, was in fact not a sister of Gov. Richard Bellingham. The identity of her parents, William and Anne (____) (Willech/Willick/Willix) Bellingham of Alford, Lincolnshire, was established by Victor Channing Sanborn, “The Lincolnshire Origin of Some Exeter Settlers” *Register* 68 (1914):64–80 (esp. 79–80). She was instead a half-sister of Balthazar Willix of Exeter, New Hampshire, for whom see the same reference as well as the immediately following item by Virginia Hall, “The Daughters of Balthazar Willix of Exeter” (pp. 81–82), and Frank W. Hackett, “Balthazar Willix” *Register* 50 (1896):46–48.^[23] William Bellingham of Alford, the father of Susan(na) (Bellingham) Pormort, was bur. there 2 Sept. 1606,^[24] having left a will dated 25 Aug. 1606, naming his wife Anne and daughter Susan. The William Bellingham who was the father of Gov. Richard Bellingham died intestate before 11 July 1620, when administration of his estate was given to his eldest son Richard.^[25] Note that this also corrects the statement in Philemon Pormort’s *Great Migration* entry that his first wife was a sister of Gov. Richard Bellingham.²⁶ For more on this family, see **WILLIX** below.

²² From a book owned by Increase³ Robinson, containing a handwritten family list for William Robinson and Naomi Dean: *A Christian Dictionary: Opening The significations of the chiefe Words dispersed generally through Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament...* (London, 1647), 5th edition; donated to American Ancestors by Avis Hayden. This volume has “Increase Robbisons His Book” and “Mr Inceas Robinsons his Book” written in old script on the flyleaf and a family listing on a subsequent page, which starts “I Was married To Neomi Dean february furst 1738,” going on to list their children with birthdates and times, and the death of their son William.

²³ Philemon and Susan(na) (Bellingham) Pormort and the latter’s connection to Balthazar Willix were also treated in Sibyl Noyes, Charles Thornton Libby, and Walter Goodwin Davis, *Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire* (Portland, Me., 1928–1939; repr. Boston, 2012), 563, 759.

²⁴ Register of Alford, Lincolnshire (images on FindMyPast.co.uk; image 56 of 72).

²⁵ Charles Hervey Townshend, “Bellingham Sketch” *Register* 36 (1882):381–386, esp. 382. As pointed out by “G. Huntington” about 2021 on WikiTree.com under the entry for the governor’s father (Bellingham-173), that William Bellingham was seemingly still alive in 1615, from the “Bellingham of Manton and Bromby” pedigree in A[rthur] R[oland] Maddison, *Lincolnshire Pedigrees*, 4 vols. (London, 1902–1906), 1:117–118 (esp. 118): “William Bellingham of Manton and Bromby, aet. 60 in 1615. Admⁿ 11 June [sic] 1620.” William’s father’s entry reads as follows: “John Bellingham of Bromby, aet. 22 in 1558; died 26 Jan. 1615–16. Inq. P.m. 11 Nov. 1616.” Given that John’s father Richard Bellingham was recorded as having an inquisition *post mortem* 4 Nov. 1558, the inference is that John’s age in 1558 came from his father Richard’s I.P.M.; and William’s age in 1615 [sic] from his father John’s I.P.M.

²⁶ *Great Migration 1634–1635*, 5:491–494, esp. 493 (under “Associations”). Though not so cited, this entry was the source for the incorrect assertion in the Roll.

WALLIS. “The John Wallis Family of Cape Ann, Massachusetts,” by John Bradley Arthaud, 152 (1998):286–310, 391–414, 153 (1999):29–51, 183–206, 293–318. Stephen Anderson brought the following issue and evidence to the attention of the editor.

At 152:296–298, Josiah² Wallis is given three wives—first Elizabeth _____ (married by 1693, apparently died by 1696), second Mary Standford, daughter of Robert (married by 1696, died 1703), and third Sarah _____ (married 1706, died after 1749)—with children by all three of them. Josiah’s children with his first wife Elizabeth were Mary Wallis (wife of Paul Dolliver) and Sarah Wallis (wife of Jacob Sawyer), both of whom were baptized at Beverly, Massachusetts, on 25 Feb. 1693/4. The authority cited for this baptism (and indeed the only source noted for the existence of this first wife Elizabeth) is the *Vital Records of Beverly*, which has the following in the “Births” section (under “Wallis”): “Mary, d. Josiah and Elizabeth, bp. Feb. 25, 1693–4”; and “Sarah, d. Josiah and Elizabeth, bp. Feb. 25, 1693–4.”^[27] After both entries, the abbreviation “C. R. I.” indicates that the source for these baptisms was the records of the First Parish Unitarian Church.

However, a 1741/2 deed explicitly claims that the mother of Mary (Wallis) Dolliver was Mary (Standford) Wallis, daughter of Robert Standford: “Philip Baily of Glocester in the County of Essex in the Province of Massachusetts Bay...Fisherman and mary my wife Ann Doliver Sarah Doliver and Paul Doliver all Children of Paul Doliver of the Town & County afores[ai]d Fisherman and Mary his Wife Who was Daughter of Josiah Wallis and Mary his wife which mary his Wife was Daughter of Robert Stanford of Casco Bay Now called Falmo[uth] in the county of York which mary our mother and mary our Grandmother and our Great Grandfather the said Robert Stanford are all Deceased...” sold and quitclaimed to Jacob Sawyer of Falmouth their right to the property of Robert Stan(d)ford in Falmouth for “the sum of thirty Pounds Bills of Publick Credit.”^[28] The fact that the property in question was quitclaimed and not merely sold implies as well that Jacob Sawyer had some right to that property, which in turn would lead to the conclusion that his wife Sarah Wallis was also a descendant of Robert Standford.

Given the clear evidence from the 1741/2 deed that the mother of Mary (Wallis) Dolliver (and most likely Sarah [Wallis] Sawyer) was Josiah Wallis’s putatively-second wife Mary Standford, an examination of the evidence for Josiah Wallis having a first wife named “Elizabeth” is necessary. As noted above, the sole source for her existence is the 25 Feb. 1693/4 double baptism of Mary and Sarah, daughters of Josiah and Elizabeth Wallis, in Beverly’s First Parish Church, collected into the “Births” section of the published Beverly VRs. The records of the First Parish Church of Beverly (initially Congregational, then Unitarian) were published several times before being included in the published VRs in 1906–7, and it was doubtless from one of these publications that the data were drawn for the VRs. The first such publication was in serial form in

²⁷ *Vital Records of Beverly Massachusetts to the End of the Year 1849*, 2 vols. (Topsfield, 1906–7), 1:354–355.

²⁸ York County, Maine, deeds, 25:16r (FSL DGS 8297475, image 356): dated 10 March 1741/2 and recorded 7 Feb. 1744/5.

Putnam's Historical Magazine, this particular entry appearing in 1898: “[1694] 25. Feb. Mary and Sarah, of Josiah and Elizabeth [blank] Wallis.”^[29] This was followed by a corrected version, also published serially (this time in the *Essex Institute Historical Collections*), this entry appearing in 1901: “February 25 1693/4 Baptized Mary & Sarah daughters of Josiah [and Elizabeth] Wallis.”^[30] The *Putnam's* entries were collected together and published as a whole in 1903, and the *Essex Institute* entries in 1905. In each case the entry in question reads as it originally appeared serially—with brackets around “and Elizabeth” in the 1905 work^[31] and around “blank” in the 1903 work.^[32] It would seem that Augustus A. Galloupe, who in all of these cases was credited with annotating the baptismal entries, had added the first name of the mother to this entry, his “correction” in the 1901/1905 version being placing her name in square brackets in order to make the reader aware that it was not in the original text.^[33] Fortunately, we don’t need to guess about what was in the original entry, as the original records of the First Church are still extant. An image of the entry in question was obtained, reading as follows: “february 25 1693/4 Mary & Sarah daughters of Josiah Wallis.”^[34] It is not clear why Galloupe thought that Josiah Wallis had a wife named “Elizabeth,” but we must conclude that she did not exist, barring any future discovery to the contrary. And, given the evidence of the 1741/2 deed, the mother of Josiah’s first two daughters was his apparently first wife Mary Standford.

WILLIX. “The Lincolnshire Origin of Some Exeter Settlers,” by Victor Channing Sanborn, 68 (1914):64–80 (esp. 79–80). See under **ROLL OF ARMS** above for an introduction to this family.

On page 80 Sanborn says that “Balthasar Willick of Alford...was perhaps a protégé of Peregrine Bertie, Lord Willoughby d’Eresby. The oldest son of this Balthasar was evidently named Peregrine in honor of Lord Willoughby.... Nowhere else in Lincolnshire or in England have I found the name of Willick. It has a Flemish sound. Peregrine Bertie....from 1582 to 1590 was almost constantly abroad on diplomatic or military service, mainly in Holland and the Low Countries....It may well be that Lord Willoughby attached to himself the Flemish youth, Balthasar Willech, and brought him to England on one of his numerous visits. This...might account for the leaseholds which Balthasar Willech of Alford acquired from his lord.”

²⁹ *Putnam's Historical Magazine*, n.s., 6 (1898):88.

³⁰ *Essex Institute Historical Collections*, 37 (1901):348.

³¹ *Records of the First Church in Beverly, Massachusetts 1667–1772 / Copied by William P. Upham / The Baptismal Records Annotated by Augustus A. Galloupe / Reprinted from the Essex Institute Historical Collections* (Salem, 1905), 112.

³² *The Register of Baptisms of the First Church in Beverly 1667–1710 With Annotations by Augustus A. Galloupe* (Boston, 1903), 28.

³³ These baptismal entries are replete with such additions, all of which apparently made their way into the birth records in the published Beverly VRs. It would behoove anyone relying on this source for baptismal entries from this church to check which information is bracketed in the more careful 1905 work.

³⁴ *Records of the First Parish in Beverly*, p. 165, held by the Beverly Historic Society, known as Historic Beverly (MSS #036, box 1) (with thanks to Jonathan Schuster, Museum Generalist for Historic Beverly).

Two recent discoveries confirm part of Sanborn's theory, with some adjustments. The "Annals index 1518–1608" on the website of the Royal College of Physicians "summarises the appearances in the first two annals volumes...of individuals who were examined, licenced, elected as fellows, or prosecuted by the RCP during the period covered."^[35] From this list, "Balthasar Willick" was "[a]ccused of practising without a licence" in 1590; "[o]riginally from Meissen (Germany), he was banned by the Comitia from practising medicine."^[36] Shortly after this occurrence, Balthazar got married in London; his marriage record appears, slightly differently, in two extant registers of St. Botolph Aldgate, London. The more substantial and earlier entry reads as follows: "Balthazar Wilek a surugion [surgeon] ^or vesitian [physician]^ being a High Jaman [German] and ap[er]tayning unto the Lord Willabie and An[n] skipper alias Gotes a widow being both of the p[ar]ishe of Litle St Bartholomew in smithfield weare wedid the xiiijth Day of December an[n]o 1590 By vertue of a lysence from the office of [blank] being dated the [blank] of December an[n]o predicto."^[37] So, it would seem that Lord Willoughby indeed brought this man from the continent to England (most likely as a physician), though he originated in Meissen, Germany, rather than in Flanders. The identity of his wife Anne Skipper *alias* Gotes, widow, who would go on to have at least two children who immigrated to New England, has not yet been determined.

WOODBURY. "William¹ Woodbury of Salem and Beverly, Massachusetts," by David Curtis Dearborn and John Bradley Arthaud, 175 (2021):207–222, 348–360, 176 (2022):70–92.

At 176:90, Sarah⁴ (Woodbury) Osborne is shown to have died in Boston in 1734. Ben P. P. Moseley III found her death noted in the *New England Weekly Journal* (Boston, Mass.), 2 Sept. 1734, p. 2: "On Friday last, Died here... Madam Osborne, Consort of the Hon. John Osborne, Esq; one of His Majesty's Council for this Province."^[38] Author Dearborn interprets this death date as 30 August 1734 in the Old Style (Julian) calendar in use at the time, which would translate to 10 September 1734 in the New Style (Gregorian) calendar in use today.

³⁵ For a more complete description and link to the index, visit history.rcp.ac.uk/blog/indexing-rcp-annals.

³⁶ Citing MS4143 vol. 2, f. 84v, with a date of 17/07/1590 (not clear if this is intended to be 17 July 1590 or 17 Sept. 1590). This information and reference also appear in the entry for this man on WikiTree.com (Willech-1).

³⁷ Register of St. Botolph Aldgate, London, 1590–1591 (images on Ancestry.com; image 6 of 144). This marriage also appears in the 1558–1625 register (image 1134 of 1187), under Jan. 1590[1]: "Balthazar Wilkes stranger and Anne Skipper The seavententh."

³⁸ Imaged and indexed in *Early American Newspapers, Series 1*.