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# Somerset County Historical Quarterly

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SOMERVILLE, NEW JERSEY

SOMERSET COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

PUBLISHERS

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ANDREW D. MELLICK, JR., AUTHOR OF "STORY OF AN OLD FARM."

—From Photo taken about 1880.

# SOMERSET COUNTY HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

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VOL. I

SOMERVILLE, NEW JERSEY, JANUARY, 1912

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## INTRODUCTORY WORDS

No HISTORICAL Society in New Jersey is, at the present time, publishing a general or local magazine of history. The State Society at Newark—a splendidly equipped organization, now of 907 members and possessing a library of nearly 30,000 volumes—irregularly publishes its "Proceedings," which contains most valuable historical papers and other matters, but no state or county periodical affords a regular medium for such historical, biographical and genealogical facts as are constantly being gleaned, or can be obtained, in all parts of this wonderfully interesting field of research—New Jersey. We do not attempt it, except for Somerset County and near vicinity.

The older generation is passing away; its members of half a century past could have thrown a flood of light upon Revolutionary and post-Revolutionary times in Somerset had such a magazine as this QUARTERLY been hitherto established. Soon there will only exist a generation whose knowledge of ancient affairs must be at second, third or fourth-hand. Even the older tombstones in our many ancient farm and churchyard cemeteries are crumbling, and, unless soon transcribed, cannot be read. Some of the older church records are also not in a good state of preservation, and should be copied and published while it is possible to do it.

The County formerly embraced much more to the south of it than now, including all of present New Brunswick, and all of Princeton to the north of Nassau street, and in these places, as well as others in the County, there were stirring deeds of grand men in the olden days. This County was also the scene of some of the earliest immigrations from Holland, England, Scotland and Germany, after the short-lived Dutch government of New Amsterdam (New York City) and Brooklyn had come to an end, and this stock was among the best the world then possessed. The fertile valley of the Raritan attracted to it, over two hundred years ago and afterward, heads of families and men of noble blood in their veins, the most of whom were of the finest type of manhood, vigorous of mind, charming in their manners, full of zeal for the church, brave to

a fault, and patriotic to their new government to the core; and with this foundation there began here a history of men and events to which no past chronicles have done full justice. It is time *we* do justice to them, so that our children and children's children shall know of them as of an open book.

Somerset County, as we all know, was long the special centre of the Revolutionary struggle. Many, but not all, of its fascinating incidents have been published in one form or another, although many of them appeared in newspapers that are no longer accessible to the general public. Occasionally new records of that struggle, in the shape of letters or old diaries, are found, and these should be printed where present readers residing in this vicinity, or belonging here but residing elsewhere, may peruse and preserve them.

It is late to begin the records, but the QUARTERLY, if properly sustained, will bear its share in the effort, which the Somerset County Historical Society, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Middlebrook Camp Ground Association, the Revolutionary Memorial Society, and similar patriotic societies have recently taken up with enthusiasm and vigor.

The only similar publication ever attempted in Somerset, so far as we recall, was *Our Home*, published by the present Editor of the QUARTERLY in 1873. It contained 576 pages of important matter, historical chiefly, but also literary, and covered in its field the two counties of Somerset and Hunterdon, although published at Somerville. This volume is now scarce, a second-hand copy being occasionally picked up by purchasers for about ten dollars. Aside from this some noted Somerset authors have published works which more or less bear upon the early history of the County, but few of these had such a general local circulation that they can now be found without a search.

Rev. Dr. E. T. Corwin's "Historical Discourse," prepared for the Centennial anniversary of the Millstone Reformed Church (in 1866), was probably the pioneer in elaborate local history. It confined its limits to a sketch of the region of which Millstone was the centre, but it was exhaustive and invaluable. Rev. Dr. Abraham Messler wrote more upon the history of the Reformed churches and their pastors in Somerset, in his "Memorial Sermons and Historical Notes," (published in 1873), than any other man, and he followed this with his "Centennial History of Somerset County" (in 1878), which reflected great credit upon his assiduity and widely extended knowledge of County affairs. This has since been reprinted under the title of "First Things in Old Somerset" (in 1899). Various churches have also, by their pastors, or interested persons, put out small volumes or pamphlets relating to the history of

those churches; for examples, Basking Ridge, Readington, Peapack, Lamington, Second Reformed Church of Somerville, Middlebush, Franklin Park, South Branch, etc. The last to appear was that of Franklin Park (formerly Six-Mile Run), in 1911.

The most extensive work ever published relating to the County was that by J. P. Snell in 1881, "History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties." He took great pains to get at the facts of history and biography in each township, and, while the publication was for gain and not "from patriotism"—since Mr. Snell was not to the manor born—it is replete with most valuable information that can be found nowhere else. And his writings were painstaking in the extreme; there is rarely a mistake in a name, date or fact stated.

Among other local historians who have put out monographs on one subject or another, the best known, perhaps, is Rev. T. E. Davis, formerly of Bound Brook, now of Washington, D. C., whose "First Houses in Bound Brook" and similar pamphlets show that he knew the true from the false in his historical quest, and that he wrote with great carefulness as to the facts. The late Ralph Voorhees was another such writer, and the store we have of County, especially of Dutch family knowledge, was mightily increased by his active and genial pen. The most facile and, as to style, accomplished historian of Somerset as to Revolutionary times was the late Andrew D. Mellick, Jr., of Plainfield, an account of whose life appears in this number of the *QUARTERLY*.

There are also many outside works which treat to some extent of early events or persons in Somerset. Steele's "Historical Discourse" (1867), concerning the First Reformed Church at New Brunswick is one. Littell's "First Settlers of Passaic Valley" (1851) is another. Chambers' "The Early Germans of New Jersey" is a most valuable record. Then there are Thatcher's "Military Journal," (1775-1783); the "Historical Collections of New Jersey" (1846); the "New Jersey Historical Society Proceedings" (1846 and onward); the "New Jersey Archives," now of some thirty volumes; "Minutes of the Provincial Congress and Council of Safety" (published in 1879); "Minutes of the Council of Safety, 1777" (published in 1872), and a large number of books on the Revolution or on General Washington, all of which throw light on incidents in Somerset. The future historians of this County must consult all these general or local works, and the current newspaper files, to obtain a full and accurate knowledge of local affairs from the time the County was organized in 1688 to the period when those now living can recall important events from their own memories. And may we not hope that they may find added information in the handsome pages of the *QUARTERLY*, now begun under the auspices of the Somerset County Historical Society?

**THE ORIGINAL AND PRESENT BOUNDARY LINES OF SOMERSET COUNTY**

BY HON. JAMES J. BERGEN, SOMERVILLE, N. J.

THE COUNTY of Somerset was created by an act of the Provincial Assembly on May 14th, 1688, and its boundaries are therein recited as follows:

“Beginning at the mouth of the Bound Brook where it empties into the Raritan River, and to run up the said brook to the meeting of Bound Brook with Green brook, and from the said meeting to run a northwest line into the hills; and upon the southwest side of the Raritan River to begin at a small brook where it empties itself into the Raritan about seventy chains below the Bound Brook, and from thence to run upon a southwest line to the uttermost line of the province, to be divided from the said county of Middlesex, and thereafter to be deemed and taken a county of this province, and that the same county be called the county of Somerset.”

This description shows that there were but three boundary lines named. One was the Bound Brook on the east; another a line from the junction of the Bound Brook with the Green brook to run in a northwest line into the hills; and the third began in what is now Franklin township, on the river bank, seventy chains below the mouth of the Bound Brook, and from thence in a southwest line to “the uttermost line of the province.”

This line ran southwesterly to the dividing line between East and West Jersey, for, as the act was passed by the Provincial Assembly for East Jersey, the expression, “the province” was manifestly intended to mean the Province of East Jersey, as defined by the Keith line, for the Lawrence line had not then been established. The description included within the boundaries of Somerset a part of what is now Middlesex County. No western boundary was given, nor was there any legislation providing for the creation of a municipal government, or authority given to select and appoint officers.

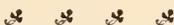
On January 21, 1710, an act was passed changing the boundaries and making them more definite. As described, the line began where the Bound Brook enters into the Raritan River and followed the river to the mouth of a stream called Lawrence brook, some distance below Albany street in the city of New Brunswick. The line then followed the course of the brook northwesterly, until it met “the great road that leads from Inians Ferry to Cranberry brook;” from thence it ran southwesterly to “Sanpinck Brook;” then down that brook to the division line of the province; from thence it followed the division line to the Essex county line; then easterly along that line to the Green brook, and then down the Green brook and Bound Brook to the beginning. Under this act the whole of the present city of New Brunswick was set over to Somerset.

On March 15th, 1714, the boundary line between Somerset and Middlesex was again changed, and it was made to begin where the road crosses the river Raritan at Inians Ferry, and to follow the road leading towards the Falls of the Delaware, until it reached the eastern division of the Province of East Jersey. By this change all of the city of New Brunswick lying south of the "great road" to the Falls of the Delaware, being Albany street, was taken from Somerset and returned to Middlesex. Inians Ferry was located at the foot of Albany street, and took its name from the owner and manager of a ferry across the Raritan at that point.

On November 24th, 1790, "the middle of the main six rod road as established by law from the ferry at the city of New Brunswick, formerly called Inians Ferry, to the boundary line of the county of Hunterdon, on the road to Trenton," was declared to be the boundary line between Somerset and Middlesex.

In 1850, the boundary line between Somerset and Middlesex was again changed, and so much of the county of Somerset as lies southerly of the Mile Run brook, between the Raritan River and the stage road, was set off to the county of Middlesex.

Other acts have been passed at different periods, some for the better defining of the county lines, and others making radical changes, but beyond the taking of a portion of Somerset County to create, in part, the county of Mercer, no appreciable part of our territory has been set off to another jurisdiction.



## WASHINGTON'S CAMP ON THE MIDDLEBROOK

BY REV. T. E. DAVIS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

DURING THE winter of 1777 Washington and his army were encamped at Morristown. Lords Howe and Cornwallis with the British army were at New Brunswick.

As the spring opened, the American Commander was anxiously watching the movements of the British generals, for it was evident that they were about to make some important movement.

Early in May, Washington was informed that the British forces had been largely increased, by enlisting every loyalist possible, and by large rewards to deserters from the American army. News also came that the British were building a portable bridge which could be laid on boats. From this information Washington concluded that the enemy was preparing to move forward across the Delaware, to reach Philadelphia if possible.

That he might be near to watch their movements and prevent them,

the American Commander moved his army from Morristown May 28, 1777, to encamp on the Middlebrook. This first camp was in Washington Valley, about a mile from the present village of Martinville, and three miles from Bound Brook. Three strong earth forts were here thrown up, guarding the entire valley. One was near the Middlebrook, which is still in a good state of preservation on the farm lately owned by Mr. Kennedy Bolmer. The second fort was in the center of the valley, and the third near the road from Martinsville to Pluckemin. Both of these forts are now entirely destroyed. A fort was also built on the hill opposite Chimney Rock, to guard the road leading through the narrow mountain gorge winding along the Middlebrook. Cannon were also planted on the hill summit looking toward the valley of the Raritan.

The entire army under Washington numbered 8,398 men, including cavalry, artillery and infantry. Of these, 2,660 were on the sick or disabled lists, so that the real strength of the army was only 5,738 men. The British army in New Brunswick numbered about 17,000 effective men.

Lord Howe's plan undoubtedly was to march through New Jersey, cross the Delaware, and attempt to capture Philadelphia. This, however, he hesitated to do, fearing a rear attack from Washington's forces. So he endeavored to tempt the American General to engage in battle on the plains, and with such an object in view, on June 13, he divided his army in three detachments, one remaining at New Brunswick; another marching at midnight to Millstone, and the third moving at the same time on to Middlebush. At these places earthworks of considerable strength were thrown up. On the morning of June 14, Washington discerned the movements of the enemy during the past night, and immediately gave orders to move his army to the high slope on the south side of the mountain east of Chimney Rock. The whole army was drawn up in battle line and thus continued for five days, the troops sleeping on their arms at night. Lord Howe used every effort to induce Washington to leave his strong position and meet him in battle on the plain, but the American General, conscious of his superior position but inferior numbers, would only "fight where he stood."

On the night of June 19, Lord Howe seeing that the Americans would not leave their mountain stronghold, returned with the two divisions of his army to New Brunswick. During these five days Washington was almost constantly in the saddle, riding from point to point on the mountain summit, to discover if possible any new movements of the enemy.

Three days after leaving Millstone and Middlebush, on June 22, the British army left New Brunswick and retreated to Amboy. Here they

made a bridge of boats over the Kill Von Kull, across which the army began moving to Staten Island. But Washington with his eagle eye saw the new movements of the British, and he moved three brigades of his army from Middlebrook to New Market. Gen. Howe made a sudden change in his plans. His troops were recalled from the Island on the night of June 25, and in two columns made a rapid march toward Westfield. From this place they separated hoping to surround Washington and thus cut off his retreat to the mountains, compelling him to fight on the plains. But the British plans were thwarted. They were constantly meeting with squads of the American militia which poured deadly volleys into the British ranks.

The sound of this firing was understood by Washington, and without delay he moved his main force back to its former strong position on the heights of Middlebrook.

The British division under Cornwallis attacked the advance part of the American army under Gen. Stirling, and after a severe skirmish defeated and drove them back to the mountain.

Lord Howe seeing that he had failed in his plans and not daring to attack Washington in his secure position on the mountain side, retreated from New Jersey, crossing to Staten Island and leaving the state entirely in possession of the American army on June 30.

As there was no further need of holding the position at Middlebrook, Washington with his army moved to Pompton Plains on the 2d day of July, 1777. The army was encamped in Washington Valley from May 28 to June 14, and on the east side of the mountain from June 14 to July 2. The first camp at Middlebrook therefore continued for 35 days. During this whole encampment Washington occupied a tent with his army, as he writes in a letter to John Augustine Washington, his brother.

In a letter to Maj. Gen. Arnold, June 17, 1777, from this camp he says :

“The main body of our army is encamped at Middlebrook. The position here is very strong and with a little labor which will be bestowed upon it will be rendered a great deal more so. The passes in the mountains are for the most part extremely difficult, and cannot be attempted with any degree of propriety. Our right is our most accessible and weakest part, but two or three redoubts will render it as secure as could be wished. My design is to collect all the force that can properly be drawn from other quarters to this post, so as to reduce the security of the army to the greatest possible certainty, and to be in a condition of embracing any fair opportunity that may offer to make an advantageous attack upon the enemy. In the mean time I intend by light bodies of militia to harass them and weaken their number by continual skirmishes.”

The British army leaving New Jersey destroyed all these plans of Washington and no doubt kept him from making Camp Middlebrook the strongest fortification in the State.

No less than twenty-five letters written by Washington during this period, with the headlines Middlebrook, or Headquarters at Middlebrook, are now published.

#### SECOND ENCAMPMENT AT MIDDLEBROOK

About the middle of November, 1778, Washington made the following arrangements for the winter encampment of the entire army: Nine brigades on the west side of the Hudson River. Six brigades on the east side of the river and at West Point. Three brigades in the vicinity of Danbury, Conn. Clinton's brigade of New York troops and some detached regiments and corps at Albany and at different parts of the frontier. The New Jersey brigade at Elizabethtown. The rest of the army of seven brigades consisting of the Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania troops at Middlebrook. This disposition of the troops for the winter, Washington writes, "appears to me to be the best calculated to conciliate as far as possible these several objects: The protection of the country; the security of the important posts in the highlands; the safety, discipline and easy subsistence of the army. To have kept the troops in a collected state would have increased infinitely the expense and difficulty of subsisting them, both with respect to forage and provisions. To have divided them into smaller cantonments would have made it far less practicable to maintain order and discipline among them, and would have put them less in a condition to control and prevent offensive operations on the side of the enemy."

In this same letter he says: "The whole army, one brigade and the light corps excepted, is now in motion to the place of the respective cantonments for winter quarters." He also writes: "If no unexpected interruption happens, the whole will be over the 30th instant." This letter is written from Headquarters, Fredericksburg, Nov. 27, 1778. We can then set the time as Nov. 30th, 1778, when the troops encamped for the second time at Middlebrook.

Washington did not come with the army. He was called to Elizabethtown on Dec. 3d and the night following received the news that the British had proceeded in force up the Hudson River as far as Kings Ferry. At four o'clock the next morning, Dec. 5th, he started for Middlebrook. After going a few miles he was met by an express with the information that the enemy had moved down the river to New York, so he returned to Elizabethtown, remaining there until Dec. 11, when he came to Middlebrook.

Washington had been strongly urged to turn the command of the army at Middlebrook over to Gen. Greene and to spend the winter in Philadelphia. But as a matter of duty he resisted the invitation, preferring the privations and discomforts of camp life to the comfort and enjoyments of the Capital City, in order that the affairs and needs of the army could receive his constant care and attention.

Mrs. Washington soon joined her husband and spent the entire winter at his headquarters in the Wallace House. This house had been built only that year and was not yet entirely finished. It is still standing in the village of Somerville, near where the road to Raritan crosses the Central Railroad.

Gen. Greene had his headquarters at the house of Derick Van Veghten on the Raritan, near the present station at Finderne; Mrs. Greene, a lady of brilliant qualities and great beauty, being with him.

Gen. Steuben was at the Staats house on the south side of the Raritan near South Bound Brook. Other prominent officers were located at Van Horn's near Bound Brook, and Dumont's near Somerville.

The encampment at Middlebrook was in three parts. Nearly all of the local historians place one division on the south of the Raritan and west of the road leading to Weston. Washington makes no mention of any such camp. He says one division "is on this side of Van Veghten's bridge on high grounds;" (this was the camp known as Mt. Pleasant, northwest of the present Finderne station) "the other two parts are upon the mountains over Bound Brook." The entire force of the army in camp at Middlebrook was from eight to ten thousand. At Pluckemin, Gen. Knox had an artillery corps of forty-nine companies, with sixteen hundred and seven men and sixty cannon. Washington had only eight or ten cannon at Middlebrook.

The condition of the army was much better than at any previous time. There was scarcely any sickness during the whole encampment. Washington himself writes to LaFayette, March 8, 1779: "Our troops are in a more agreeable and fertile country than they were in last winter; and they are better clad and more healthy than they have ever been since the formation of the army." Again he writes: "I have never *until now* seen the army otherwise than half naked." On the 23d of January, in this same year, Congress had voted the sum of one hundred dollars to every soldier who had enlisted for the war previous to that date. The different states offered large bounties for every newly enlisted soldier, to which Congress added the sum of two hundred dollars, a suit of clothes each year, and one hundred acres of unappropriated land. Provision was also made for pensions to those who should be disabled in the service, or relief for their families in case of death before their term of enlistment

should expire. New Jersey voted two hundred and fifty dollars to each new recruit in addition to the bounty offered by Congress.

These acts of the states and nation revived the drooping hopes of the soldiers, and made the winter in Camp Middlebrook vastly different from that spent the year previous in Valley Forge.

The weather also was unusually mild. Dr. Thatcher, one of the Surgeons of the army, in his "Journal" makes this note:

"We have passed a winter remarkably mild and moderate; since the tenth of January we have scarcely had a fall of snow, or a frost, and no severe weather. At the beginning of April the weather was so mild that vegetation began to appear; the fruit trees were budded on the 1st, and in full blossom on the 10th."

For two months the army at Camp Middlebrook lived in canvas tents. About the first of February the log huts were completed, and both officers and soldiers were made comfortable for the rest of the winter. These huts were made of the trunks of trees cut into the necessary lengths, and were dove-tailed together. The crevices between the logs were filled with a plastering of clay. The roof was made of smaller logs and covered with hewn slabs. The chimney was made of the branches of trees and covered within and without with clay plaster to protect it from fire. The doors and windows were formed by sawing away a part of the logs of proper size and moved on wooden hinges.

These huts were in straight lines and formed a regular and compact village. The officers' huts were situated in front of the line according to their rank. These were occupied by three or four officers and contained two rooms. The huts for the soldiers had but one room which was occupied by ten or twelve men, their beds being placed one above the other on the side of the wall, filled with straw, and each soldier having one blanket.

Judging from the meagre descriptions of the uniforms worn by the soldiers, Camp Middlebrook must have presented a very showy appearance on parade or review day. One Pennsylvania regiment "wore blue coats lined with white, ruffled shirts, red flannel leggings and caps trimmed with fur." Another Pennsylvania regiment had "brown coats faced with red, with red cuffs and capes, and cocked hats with white loopings." The men of another Pennsylvania regiment wore "long blue coats faced with red and buff, and small round hats with black feathers." The 3d Virginia regiment was uniformed in "light-drab coats with pale-blue facings, green vests and linen overalls." The 6th Virginia wore "black coats faced with red, white waistcoats, linen shirts and overalls;" while the coats of the 13th Virginia were "blue cuffed and faced with yellow." The 5th Maryland regiment wore "brown coats faced with red,

swanskin vests, oval brass buttons, brown broadcloth breeches;" while the 6th Maryland appeared in "gray coats, faced with green." Lee's light horse cavalry wore "cocked hats, green coatees, (coats with short flaps) faced with white waistcoats and black breeches.

PROMINENT MEN AT CAMP MIDDLEBROOK

It may be interesting to recall the names of some of the prominent men at Camp Middlebrook:

Gen. Nathaniel Greene, who was a great favorite of Washington, and a brave and distinguished soldier.

Gen. Anthony Wayne, "Mad Anthony" as he was often called because of his daring and sometimes rash courage.

Gen. William Alexander, known to history as Lord Stirling, one of Somerset county's noble sons of whose Revolutionary record his fellowmen may well be proud.

Gen. William Smallwood, commanding the Maryland troops, afterward Governor of Maryland.

Gen. William Woodford, in charge of the Virginia brigade, who was afterward captured by the British and died in New York.

Gen. Lachlan McIntosh, who was highly esteemed by the Commander-in-Chief as "a soldier of great merit and worth."

Gen. Thomas Sullivan, who was commander of the American forces at the battle of Butts Hill, which LaFayette described as the "best contested battle of the war," when the British were driven from the field at the point of the bayonet.

Gen. John De Kalb, a noble Frenchman who espoused the cause of American Liberty and gave his life in its defense at the battle of Camden, falling at the head of his army and dying from the effects of eleven wounds.

Gen. Frederick William Steuben, a native of Germany, exerted a wonderful influence over the army at Camp Middlebrook, in the teaching of military tactics and discipline.

The brave young Frenchman, Gen. Gilbert Motier de LaFayette, visited Washington on this camp ground, and took dinner with a family living in the vicinity. Not being prepared for the unexpected visitor, the meal consisted only of pork and beans, but the courteous officer replied to their apologies that it was the most enjoyable meal he had ever eaten.

There were many young men at Camp Middlebrook, who afterward became noted in the army and the nation.

Col. Alexander Hamilton, though only twenty-two years of age, was on Washington's staff and acted as his secretary. "He held the

pen of the army and for dignity of manner and eloquence of style, Washington's letters are unrivalled in military annals."

Col. Tench Tilghman was another of Washington's most trusted aides. Throughout the whole war he was the confidential friend of the Commander-in-Chief.

One of the most popular of all the young men at Middlebrook was Major Harry Lee, better known as "Light Horse Harry." He was in command of the cavalry. At the time of the encampment at Middlebrook he was only 22 years old, but had already won renown on the battlefield. He was afterward Governor of Virginia and Member of Congress from that state. He was the father of Gen. Robert E. Lee, who surrendered the Confederate Army to Grant at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865. After the death of Washington, Harry Lee was appointed by Congress to deliver an oration on the services of that great man. In this oration he uttered that famous phrase, "First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen." Harry Lee with several of his brother officers had their quarters at Philip Van Horn's. This house is still standing at Gateville, north of the mill.

Col. Stephen Moylan, the dashing Irish soldier commanding the First Pennsylvania Dragoons, was also at Van Horn's, September 30, 1778, he had married Mary Van Horn, one of the daughters of Philip, who was known as the "Belle of Middlebrook."

Alexander Scammel was the Adjutant General of the American Army while at Middlebrook. He was to have married an estimable young lady from Connecticut, Miss Abigail Bishop. The breaking out of the war prevented their union. She would not marry a soldier, and although he wrote many appealing letters, she was firm in maintaining her position that only on condition of his leaving the army should he win her hand. With keen regret this young patriot announced his decision in a letter written from Camp Middlebrook: "My fixed determination has ever been since hostilities commenced to continue in the army so long as my bleeding country demanded my services, and to prefer my country's good to every self-interested consideration." This brave soldier only two years after, at the siege of Yorktown, was captured by the Hessian dragoons and severely wounded after his capture. He died from his wounds a few days after.

Col. William Colfax was one of the prominent young officers at Middlebrook. He was only 21 years old at this time, but had already won distinction at Bunker Hill and in other battles. In the fall of 1779 he was given by Washington the command of his "Life Guard." This consisted of men from all states and regiments who had been selected with the greatest care as to their moral character, personal appearance and

military knowledge. It was considered a great honor to be a member of Washington's "Life Guard." Col. Colfax was the grandfather of Hon. Schuyler Colfax, ex-Vice-President of the United States.

Many other names of prominent men at Camp Middlebrook might be mentioned whose deeds are worthy of a nation's remembrance.

#### GREAT EVENTS AT CAMP MIDDLEBROOK

Many important events transpired during this encampment. A grand parade and review of the army took place near Bound Brook on May 2d, 1779. This was in honor of two European court representatives, M. Gerard, the French Minister, and Don Juan de Miralles, a distinguished Spaniard who had been sent to the United States by the Governor of Havana. Great preparation had been made for this review. People gathered from far and near to witness this grand military exhibition. A grand stand had been erected from which the visitors could view the army as it passed before them.

After the review the generals with their staffs and visitors, sixty in all, rode through Bound Brook, crossing the Queen's Bridge to Steuben's headquarters in the Staats house. Here the General had a bountiful repast in waiting for his guests in a large field tent.

May 14th there was another grand parade of the army. This was in honor of a band of Indians who had come to visit Washington, and to whom the Commander deemed it good policy to show this attention and favor.

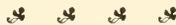
On the 20th of April there was another large gathering of the people and troops. Five of the soldiers had been condemned to death for desertion and robbing the inhabitants. A detachment of troops formed a circle around the gallows, and the criminals were brought in a cart, sitting on their coffins with ropes around their necks. While in this awful situation, three of them received a pardon from Washington. The other two were obliged to suffer the severe penalty of death. While at Camp Middlebrook, Washington planned the campaign against the Indians, which was led by Gen. Sullivan in the month of May. The Jersey Brigade under Gen. Maxwell, which had been stationed at Elizabethtown, took a prominent part in this campaign.

At the beginning of June, Washington received information that the British were about beginning some important enterprise on the Hudson River. Orders were at once given for the troops to leave their camp at Middlebrook and march by way of Morristown to the Highlands. On June 2nd and 3rd the whole encampment began to move, Washington himself leaving with the last of the army on June 3.

Thus this last camp at Middlebrook was from November 28th, 1778, to June 3rd, 1779, a period of six months and five days.

#### THE STARS AND STRIPES AT MIDDLEBROOK

The Washington Camp Ground Association has obtained an appropriation from the Legislature of New Jersey authorizing the expenditure under the supervision of the Adjutant-General, President of the Senate and Speaker of the Assembly, of ten thousand dollars for the design and erection of a suitable monument on the Camp Ground at Middlebrook, to commemorate the spot as the place where "the American flag was promulgated to the army." The two established facts are that Congress, in session at Philadelphia, on June 14, 1777, adopted the Stars and Stripes as the national flag; and that at the same time and for eighteen days afterward Washington and his army were at Camp Middlebrook. The inference, which amounts in the judgment of the members of the Association and others to be undebatable, is, that Washington must have first used the present American flag, as the official flag of his country, at Camp Middlebrook. The news would have reached the Camp, in ordinary course by courier, in a couple of days. It could not be otherwise, it is argued, than that, before July 2, when he began to break camp, he would use the new and official emblem of his country's liberties. The fact that no actual record of it has been discovered does not militate against the conclusion. This subject, I am informed, is likely to be treated in another number of the QUARTERLY by one who has given the matter study, and so it is unnecessary to pursue it in this article; but, naturally, the erection of the monument will turn the eyes of the nation to the Camp Ground, which is already hallowed by so many stirring associations.



#### THE INDIANS OF CENTRAL NEW JERSEY

FROM UNPUBLISHED MSS. OF THE LATE ANDREW D. MELLICK, JR.

INNUMERABLE HIGHWAYS and byways, roads and lanes, and five great iron railways now traverse the region bounded by the Watchung Hills and Staten Island Sound, the Raritan River and Newark Bay. This is the White Man's imprint. But before he, with his restless, progressive energy, had penetrated the vast solitudes of the wilderness; before his axe had smitten a single tree; before his footsteps had crumpled a single one of the damp leaves which each autumn since the Flood had been mantling the earth's surface, his predecessors—those mysterious people, the Aborigines—had faintly traced through the hoary woods two paths

seemingly as prophecies or forebodings of the future roads and streets of civilization's day.

One of these was the soft impress of the moccasined feet of the Lenni Lenapè, made while on their frequent way to the Lenni-Wiktuck, or Delaware river. It is at present embalmed in the old turnpike crossing the state, the most ancient highway in New Jersey; a road that before the Pilgrims had landed on Plymouth Rock was centuries older than were its flacking oaks, chestnuts and hickories. This Indian path started at what is now Elizabethport, and, plunging into the forest, extended by way of where was later Rahway, Woodbridge and Piscataway to a point on the Raritan, opposite where Albany street, in New Brunswick, now terminates. Here the Red Men at low water forded the river, or at higher tides paddled across in their bark canoes. Passing up the present line of Albany street, the footpath traversed the woods with but little deviation till it reached the Delaware, just above where now is the capital of the state. This was the main artery of Indian travel.

Early in the Seventeenth Century other than the forms of dusky warriors were to be seen passing along this ancient highway. Over this path, which had never been pressed by human feet save by those of the soft-stepping, stealthy savage, strode burly Dutchmen, wearing hats of generous brim, broad belts and stout leather jerkins; the smoke from their pipes, fragrant with the odors of the best Virginia, mingling with the breath of the woods and exuberant herbage. The Hollanders had settled New Amsterdam. Sailing in their high-pooped shallops through the Kill von Kull (the creek of the bay), they landed on the west shores of the Achter Koll (the back bay), and found this Indian trail a most convenient route to their settlement on the Delaware. Later on, when the English had captured New Amsterdam, they, too, discovered that the natives had marked out an excellent line for a road across the Jerseys; and a road it has been from that day to this.

This trail was intersected by others, the most important being the one by which the Monseys and more northern tribes found their way to the sea. Commencing at a point on the Delaware river, near where New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania converge, this trail, known as the Minnisink Path, ran southeasterly, entering what is now Union county at the base of the Summit hills, and, continuing by way of Springfield and through the valley at Plainfield, then a prolific wilderness teeming with waste fertility, it stretched to a point on the Raritan about three miles above its mouth. In a lawsuit of 1747 the affidavit of one John Worth, who was born in Woodbridge in 1674, recites that this Minnisink Path "crossed the Country up pretty nigh by John Laing's

Place." This enables us to locate it as crossing Park avenue in Plainfield not far from the site of the present race-course. On the Monmouth side of the Raritan it followed the south bank of the river and the shore of the lower bay, continuing along where is now the village of Middletown, and so onward, over the pleasant rises and gentle declivities of land, until, turning at the base of the hemlock heights of the Highlands, it descended the margin of Claypit creek, and reached the river which the Red Man had named "Nauvesing" (Navesink; "the place of good fishing").

At certain seasons of the year many Indians were to be seen stalking in single file through the labyrinth of the woods along this Minnisink Path on their way to the sea in search of their favorite food, clams. It was their custom to gather large quantities on the seashore and cook them in pits, paved with stones that had been heated with burning sticks. The clams were then placed in these pits and covered with seaweed, brush and earth to confine the heat. The Long Island clam-bake of to-day had its origin in the Indian's feasting on this succulent food.

So it is that, in opening our story, the first view unfolded to the eye is that of the wastes and solitude of Nature still unacquainted with the light of civilization. Their quiet is unbroken save by the tread of the proud and untamed child of the forest, as he steals along under the impending boughs of these narrow trails, all unconscious of the dawn of a new era which is to fall upon him with a blighting power, robbing him of his congenial home and the lonely hills, leafy valleys and gently flowing streams of New Jersey.

The origin of the Indian is lost in hopeless obscurity. For a time it was supposed that they were Aborigines. For many years it was debated whether they were descended from the Jews, the Welsh, the Mongols or the Malays. Recent archæological excavations tend to make plain that they were not, like the trees, indigenous to the soil, but owned the land as conquerors of a dispossessed people. Parkman groups the Indians found east of the Mississippi into three great families: the Iroquois, the Algonquin and the Mohican, each speaking a language of its own, varied by numerous dialectic forms. The last group embraced the Southern Confederacy of the Creeks, the Choctaws, and the Chickasaws, with which this narrative has nothing to do. The two great northern families, the Iroquois and Algonquin, we are interested in from the fact that the New Jersey Indians were of the latter family, while the former were their dread enemies, and ultimately their conquerors. These Iroquois were better known as the "Five Nations of the North," and comprehended the Mohawks, the Oneidas, the Onondagas, the Cayugas and the Senecas. After the advent of the English there was added another nation, the

Tuscaroras from the Carolinas, who, being disturbed by the increase of the settlements, removed to New York and joined the Confederacy, which was subsequently known as the "Six Nations." These people stood first among all Indian tribes in native ferocity, in the knowledge of war, in eloquence and in the policy of savage government. They dwelt within the present limits of the state of New York, whence, through its inland rivers and oceans, they found thoroughfares for their roving warriors to attack and subjugate all the Indian tribes from Maine to the Carolinas, and from the Jerseys to the Western prairies. Their ferocious valor was not only a terror to the Indian race, but the early settlements of the French and English colonists quailed before the ferocity of this fierce people and suffered from the desolating fury of their savage onsets. This family of the Six Nations formed, as it were, an island in the vast expanse of Algonquin population, extending from Hudson Bay on the north to the Carolinas on the south; from the Atlantic on the east to the Mississippi and Lake Winnipeg on the west. The Algonquins embraced about a quarter of a million souls, divide into many tribes, among which were the Delawares, Mohegans, Monseys, Micmacs, Illinois, Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Sacs, Foxes, Miamis and Ojibwas.

It is claimed by all Indian traditions that the clans found occupying New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania when white settlement began was a parent stem of all the other Algonquin tribes. They were called by the English the Delawares, by the French the Loupes, and by themselves the Lenni-Lenapè, or "original men." When the Dutch and English colonists penetrated New Jersey they found the conical wigwams of the Lenapè grouped in small villages on the banks of the rivers and their tributary streams, occupied by a peaceable people given in a small way to agriculture, but depending mainly on fishing and the chase for their sustenance. Just previous to the arrival of the Europeans, the Delawares had been subjugated by their enemies the Iroquois, who, to make their humiliation enduring, had forced them to pay a yearly tribute in wampum, to assume the name of "women," and to abandon the use of arms. This was most fortunate for our forefathers, who had taken upon themselves the work of subduing this wilderness. The New Jersey colonists knew nothing of the terrors suffered by those who had made their settlements on the banks of the St. Lawrence, or among the warlike tribes of New England. No Philip of Mount Hope burst from the forest with his bold and crafty Narraganset warriors; no Sassacus with his treacherous Pequots, smeared with warpaint, fell suddenly upon the settlements carrying terror and death in his track. Our Jersey settlers had no fear of the scalping knife or of the terrible war cry of the Indian braves, for the Iroquois in reducing the Delawares to submission had forced them to

forego the right of war, and the humble Lenapès were only too willing to accept the hand of friendship and live in concord with their white neighbors.

So long as the Delawares remained under the immediate eye of the Six Nations they continued to be an humble, subjugated people. But, as time went on and encroachments of the White Man forced them to sell their lands and remove westward, their native bravery revived, and, on finding themselves somewhat beyond the reach of the dangerous confederation, they again became defiant. On the breaking out of the French War they resumed the use of arms, allying themselves with France, as opposed to the Six Nations, who had espoused the cause of England. And when that war was over, in the fateful year of 1763, there were Delawares among the "red devils" of the Ottawas, Ojibwas and Pottawatomies, who, under the valiant Pontiac, beleaguered Detroit. It was a Delaware brave, Shingas ("Turtle's Heart"), who endeavored by treachery, under the guise of friendship, to obtain possession of Fort Pitt, before the general Indian attack against that post began. That same year it was Delaware scalping parties who ravaged the frontier of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, destroying the settlements, and butchering men, women and children with unparalleled fury. But for nearly a hundred years after the coming of the White Man into East Jersey, the Indians proved to him rather a comfort than a menace, thanks, as has been shown, to conditions that were most opportune both in time and character.

The happy and comfortable relations as stated to exist between the Whites and the Indians refer more especially to the English settlements lying west and south of Achter Koll, or Newark Bay. The Dutch, from the time of their first establishing a trading post on Manhattan Island in 1613, had a most unfortunate comprehension of the character of the natives, and their consequent treatment of the tribes inhabiting the west banks of the Hudson engendered irritation and ill-feeling, resulting in outbreaks and massacres, for which the Dutch were largely responsible. The Indians inhabiting Middle Jersey, sympathizing with the misfortunes of their brethren living adjoining the Dutch settlements of Manhattan, retaliated somewhat in the early days upon such Hollanders as used this Indian trail when on their way to the Delaware. In October, 1655, Penneket, one of the minor sachems of the Achter Koll region, delivered to the Agents of Governor Stuyvesant, at Pavonia, opposite Manhattan, twenty-eight Dutch captives, reporting that twenty others remained west of Newark Bay waiting to be redeemed. Thus it was that the Dutch by their conduct toward the Indians had made it unsafe for settlers to venture into the interior of what was afterwards New Jersey, and it was not

till the coming of the English in 1664 that the White Man gained a permanent foothold in this region.

It has been estimated that, when New Jersey came under the domination of the English, there were about two thousand Indians within the Province. The clan or tribe of the Delawares roaming the country north of the Raritan were the Naraticongs, though the Whites gave them the name of the stream which the natives had called "the forked river," or Raritan. Their dress was a blanket, or skin, thrown over the shoulders, deerskin fastened with thongs about the legs, and the feet covered with mocassins of the same material, so dressed as to be soft and pliable, being ornamented with quills and wampum beads. The Secretary of the New Netherlands, Cornelius Van Tienhoven, writes in 1650, that—

"The district inhabited by a nation called Raritangs is situated on a fresh water river that flows through the centre of a lowland which the Indians cultivated. . . . This is the handsomest and pleasantest country that man can behold. It furnished the Indians with abundance of maize, beans, pumpkins and other fruits. . . . Through this valley pass large numbers of all sorts of tribes on their way north and east. This land is, therefore, not only adapted for raising grain and rearing all descriptions of cattle, but also very convenient for trade with the Indians." ("Doc. History of New York").

The tribes mentioned as passing in large numbers through the Raritan valley on their way north followed an Indian path that diverted from the Minnisink Path near where it crossed the first trail mentioned as running east and west. This third path extended northerly by way of the present village of New Market, through where is now Bound Brook, and so on up the Raritan and its north branch to its headwaters.

When white settlement began there were comparatively few natives in this part of the Province. An old pamphlet in the Philadelphia Library, printed in 1648, by Beauchamp Plantagenet, Esq., says that there were "twelve hundred Indians under two Raritan Kings on the north side, next to Hudson's river." He says further that "the seat of one of these Raritan Kings, called by the English, Mount Ployden, was twenty miles from Sandhay sea, and ninety from the ocean, . . . a square rock two miles compass, one hundred and fifty feet high, a wall-like precipice, a strait entrance easily made invincible, where he keeps two hundred for his guards, and under is a flat valley, all plain to plant and sow." Numerous efforts have been made to locate this Mount generally on some of the rocky projections that ornament the facade of the Watchung hills, or Pickel's mountain, but, as described, it probably only existed in the imagination of the author of the pamphlet. O'Callaghan, in his "History of New Netherlands," states that the haunts of the tribe

had been originally on the headwaters of the Raritan, but that some thirty years after these Indians were first known to Europeans they were repeatedly harassed by the Saukhicans, (one of the eight different Indian names for the Mohawks). Consequently they moved farther down the river, making a treaty of amity with the Dutch and establishing their principal seat where is now Piscataway township, Middlesex county, and here were living their two chiefs, Canackawack and Thingorawis, when, in 1667, they conveyed to the whites their lands in that vicinity.

There is abundant evidence going to show that the natives were of a friendly character, and proved of great service to the settlers in supplying them with game, skins and furs, as well as wooden dishes, baskets and rude implements. Gawen Laurie, in writing from Perth Amboy to a friend in London in 1684, recites that the colonists had found but few natives in East Jersey, who had small towns in some places far up in the country. "They plant a little Indian corn, shoot deer and other wild beasts and fowl for their food. They have kings among themselves to govern them, and, as far as religion, they have none at all." In an account published by the Twenty-four Proprietors in 1682, it is stated that "the Indian natives in this country are but few comparative to the neighboring colonies; and those that are there are so far from being formidable or injurious to the planters and inhabitants that they are really serviceable and advantageous to the English . . . not only in taking deer and catching fish and fowl fit for food, but in killing bears, wolves, foxes and other vermin, whose skins and furs they bring the English, and sell at less than the value of an Englishman's time in taking them."

The Indian policy of the English settlers, both under the Lords Proprietors, Berkeley and Carteret, and the Twenty-four Proprietors, were humane and kind. The natives were very jealous of their rights as owners of the soil, and settlers were not permitted to take possession of lands without first having satisfied the Indian claims thereto. But as these native conveyances often covered large areas of territory without being precise as to definite boundaries, consequent disputes were not infrequent. The same John Worth who informed us as to the location of the Minnisink Path near Plainfield has preserved for posterity an account of one of these complexities arising from Indian real estate transactions. It is to be found in a record of a suit "between Daniel Cooper and John Crain and others" in 1741, which recites as follows:

"John Worth, aged about 73 years, says he was born in Woodbridge: says, that when he was very young, he remembers a great combustion between the Indians and the people of Woodbridge and Piscataway, the

Indians alleging that the English cut their trees, mowed their meadows and took their lands from them; and that they threatened to burn the houses of the people that had settled in Piscataway; that the Indians denied that the lands they had sold to Elizabethtown people extended so far as Piscataway; that after the combustion the people of Woodbridge and Piscataway agreed to purchase what the Indians said was not before purchased; that he thinks he remembers the people going out to meet the Indians in order for the purchase, and thinks he remembers their returning and heard them say (he thinks) on their return from the purchasing and very often since, that the Indians had gone with them to some place about Kents Neck, where the Indians said they had sold before, and no farther: and that the Indians with their King before them went up along the Raritan river, in sight of it till they came to Bound Brook, then went up Bound Brook to Cedar Brook, then up along Cedar Brook some distance, and marked a corner and struck off to Minnisink Path and marked trees along, and then went and marked along Minnisink Path to Kents Neck again; and the Indians pointing towards Woodbridge said that was on that side of Minnisink Path they had sold before; and, pointing to the other side of the path, said that which we have now gone around is what we have now sold you."

What a picture is here presented of the olden time! But little is left for the imagination in bringing before the mind's eye this conciliatory procession of our ancestors and their savage neighbors. In fancy we will join this motley throng as they make their devious way through a country now so familiar to us all. The rendezvous is on the timbered bluffs overlooking the broad reaches of the Raritan at a point where the Minnisink Path crosses that stream, about three miles above its mouth. We may suppose it to be a bright summer morning of the year 1677. While the cool night dews are still dripping from the trembling leaves of the damp forest, and the myriads of birds are yet singing their early matins, the journey begins. In advance, with solemn dignity, strides the Sachem of the tribe, plumed and painted, and tricked out as the importance of the occasion requires in all his savage finery. Following at a respectful distance march the Indian braves, mostly tall, strong men, with dark, grim countenances and a gait and bearing of peculiar stateliness. Some are crested with hawk and eagle plumes; others exhibit but a single fluttering scalplock on their shaven heads, while the black hair of others hangs about the brows or flows loosely over the ears. With blanket hanging from the shoulder, hatchet in hand, and bow and quiver at back, these early Red Men, yet unaffected by the habits of Europeans, differed as widely from the reservation Indian of to-day as does a showman's lion from one at liberty in the wilds of an African jungle. Following close behind are the settlers, a mixed assemblage. Among them forest rangers and interpreters, clad in buckskin frocks and deerskin leggins; sturdy yeoman with linsey shirts and leathern breeches; and the

magistrates and more important citizens, whose plumed hats, broad-skirted coats, and bewigged heads proclaim their personal dignity. A strange pagentry for these wooded solitudes.

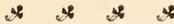
Moving along, almost silently, keeping the glimmering waters of the river in sight, the party ascends the stream; now penetrating the cool recesses of the woods, through tangled thickets and over prostrate trunks; now emerging into verdant, treeless intervals, startling into flight the browsing deer. Occasionally the green uniformity of meadow and forest is relieved by a few clustering Indian lodges, where papooses swing from the branches of trees, and the patient squaws, turning the black mould of the rich meadows with their rude implements of stone, plant their meagre hoard of maize and beans. A few birch canoes drawn beneath the overhanging bushes that skirt the river's brink give an added picturesqueness to this woodland scene of wild primeval beauty.

Anon the mouth of the stream is reached, which a few years later gave its name to the village of Bound Brook. Here the marching column turns its back on the Raritan, and follows the banks of this stream (called by the Indians "Sacunk," sluggish) for two miles to the conflux of Cedar brook, where stands the solitary wigwam of Metapesan, Indian chief. In the year 1681 this lodge was mentioned as a point in the northern boundary of an area embracing the site of Bound Brook that was conveyed to Governor Philip Carteret by two Raritan Indians, Konackama and Queromack. The direction is now eastward along the banks of Cedar brook, but the progress through the matted foliage is slow as the great trees here press in solid phalanxes to the margin of the stream. The thick gloom of the woods continue for several miles through where now is New Market, and on to the present site of South Brooklyn, where natural meadows again become a feature of the landscape. Cedar brook heads between Netherwood and Scotch Plains. Together with the line of the Central Railroad as its base it forms almost a complete triangle, with South Brooklyn at the apex. As this is its nearest point to the Minnisink Path, we may presume it to be here that the Indian guides, turning southward, blazed their way through the forest, reaching that native thoroughfare somewhere near "Oak Tree." We cannot suppose that these savages paused here to consider the mutability of human affairs. How ignorant were these simple Red Men, as they turned their faces southward, of the changes that time would bring to these peaceful Raritan and Plainfield valleys. In place of the quietness of the woods, unbroken save by the twitter of the birds and the rustle of the leaves in the branches, were to be the rattle of the railroad and the busy hum of human industry, rising from the populous city and vil-

lages to be founded on the ruins of the forest that had been theirs and their fathers' home from time unknown.

The return to the starting place on the Raritan is rapidly made, for, though river and brook no longer serve as guides, their places are well taken by the Minnisink Path. Still, as our chronicler tells us that the Indians "marked the trees along this trail," we may conclude that the centuries of moccasin footfalls could have left but a faint trace as the path wandered through the mysterious depths, in and out among the giant trees, and amid the multitudinous foliage. As the party proceeded mile after mile, with no human being met, with no human dwelling in sight, the white contingent, at least, must have been without imagination, if not moved and impressed by the strange beauty of their surroundings. As they journeyed through the cool and silence of the darkling wood, we may well believe that each soul,

"Might not resist the sacred influence  
Which, from the stilly twilight of the place  
And from the gray old trunks, that high in heaven  
Mingled their mossy boughs and from the sound  
Of the invisible breath, that sway'd above  
All their green tops, stole over him and bowed  
His spirit with the thought of boundless power  
And inaccessible majesty."



### THE AUTHOR OF "THE STORY OF AN OLD FARM"

BY A. VAN DOREN HONEYMAN, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE REALLY great historical work upon the events in Somerset County in Colonial and Revolutionary days is the now continent-wide known one whose title is above given. It is one of those fascinating, forceful, accurate, almost exhaustive books which are seldom to be obtained, and, when perused, never to be forgotten. Merely to state that its style is charmingly pellucid is not sufficient of itself to describe its intrinsic merits. It has the true literary candor as well as finish on every page; it was produced in the most painstaking way and under the most peculiar of physical infirmities; it was at once looked up to, when it appeared, in England and in America, as authoritative and most illuminating as to the events of which it treated. Yet it purported to be but the history of a family, and of an "Old Stone House;" all the events that gave it its sweep and swing, its State and National importance, being the events that clustered around the period when Somerset County was an infant, when Washington crossed through and encamped in it, and when the ancestors of the author made a happy home for themselves among the hills of Bedminster township. A mere family history, one would suspect, in looking

at the genealogical records of the last hundred pages, or in perusing the first few chapters; but what a gold mine of information—biographical, social, religious, historical—it unfolds to the eye of the intelligent reader concerning every kind of local event from about 1735 to a century later!

The author of "The Story of an Old Farm" was not Somerset born, though his father and grandfather were born in Bedminster township, in the now famous "Old Stone House," in which his great-grandfather also resided, and which his great-great-grandfather built about 1752. By ancestry and by affection Mr. Mellick was, until the day of his death, a most patriotic son of "Old Somerset," and could he have known, before his departure to the Better Country, what lustre his monumental historical work would have cast upon his ancestral home and its vicinage, he must have said, after the fashion of Simeon of old, that he was now ready to "depart in peace."

The biography of Mr. Mellick will still remain to be written after the all-too-short sketch in the following article. His was a busy, intense, energetic business and intellectual life until he met with the mishap at the early age of thirty-six, which forced him for the remainder of his days to the invalid's couch; and then it became a sweetly serene, strangely joyful, uniquely useful life, the memory of which will never depart out of the consciousness of those friends who admired him for his many gifts and loved him for his numerous virtues.

Andrew D. Mellick, Jr.—descending on his mother's side from Edward Fuller,<sup>1</sup> who came over on the "Mayflower," and, on his father's side, from one of those staunch German families, traceable back in the original name of Mœlich to about the year 1500, which came over with other Palatinates to New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia about the time Washington was born—first saw the light in the city of New York, on October 23, 1844. His father, Andrew D., who was born in Somerset County as above stated, in early life resided in New Brunswick, where he was a partner in the mercantile house of James Bishop & Co., served in the Common Council, and was director in the State Bank.

1. The descent of Andrew D., Jr., from the "Mayflower" Pilgrims is, in an abbreviated form, as follows: 1. Edward Fuller, of Kent, England, who died at Plymouth, Mass., 1621. 2. Samuel Fuller, born in England, 1610, who died in Barnstable, Mass., 1683. 3. Hannah Fuller, born 1636, died at Piscataway, N. J., 1685; married to Nicholas Bonham. 4. Mary Bonham, born 1661, died at Piscataway, 1742; married Edmund Dunham. 5. Benajah Dunham, born 1684, died at Piscataway, 1742. 6. John Dunham, born 1705, died at Piscataway, 1740. 7. John Dunham, born 1740, died at Piscataway, 1823. 8. James Dunham, born 1768, died at Piscataway 1835. 9. Abigail Dunham, born 1793, died at Little Falls, N. J., 1881; married Simeon Ayres of New Brunswick. 10. Elizabeth Dunn Ayres, born 1821, died at Plainfield, 1897; married Andrew D. Mellick. 11. Andrew D. Mellick, Jr. As will be seen the marriages are only stated when necessary to account for the change in name, but the full record is known, with authorities for the same.

In 1844, previous to his son's birth, he removed to New York City, eleven years later going to Bergen Point, N. J. In the latter place he was active in laying out and developing the present city of Bayonne. An energetic, but quietly religious man, in appearance more of the old school than of the new, he is well remembered by the writer during the period of his sunset days spent in Plainfield, where Andrew D., Jr., also made his home. His wife was Elizabeth Dunn Ayres, daughter of Simeon Ayres of New Brunswick, and Abigail Dunham. A most charming sketch of this Abigail Dunham was published a few years ago. Mrs. Mellick, Andrew D.'s mother, was in many ways an exceptional woman; in her youth vivacious and happy in temperament, and in her older years full of cheerfulness and hope, of calmness and serenity, untiring in her efforts for others, and with the strongest of family feeling and affection. She died in February, 1897, and had brought up well four sons and four daughters.

Young Andrew had an excellent common school education, but only that, so that, as to the development of his intellectual faculties to maturity it may be said with entire truthfulness that he was self-made. Whether he ever desired to attend college or not does not appear, but in any event this door was not open, as he went into business in the employ of his father far earlier than most boys; it is said at sixteen. From then until he was about twenty-six he was interested, a portion of the time, with his father in the oil well business, which had sprung up in Western Pennsylvania, and was otherwise variously engaged.

Then, when the New Jersey Land and Improvement Company under John Taylor Johnston and Col. Andrew D. Hope started its development of lands along the line of the New Jersey Central Railroad, he established the firm that was perhaps more widely known in Central New Jersey than any other firm dealing in real estate. The firm was called A. D. Mellick, Jr. & Brother—his brother James being in the partnership—and they soon had on their hands an enormous business, which was aided by liberal and judicious advertising. After a couple of years of great success the panic of 1872 struck all concerned in New Jersey real estate a heavy blow, and the firm found themselves involved in the carrying of a large quantity of valuable but unproductive and unsalable land which, could they have held it, might in time have enabled them to reap large returns. The crisis left them nearly penniless.

Then it was that the true manliness and honor of Mr. Mellick shone forth in gratifying colors. He deliberately sat down to the hardest kind of toil—in the real estate business by himself—and endeavored to pay off the claims against the firm, in the meantime making frugality and the strictest economy his guiding principles; and this occupied him until

January, 1878, when he was called into the well-known law offices of Coudert Brothers, of New York city, as the representative of their large real estate interests. They knew of his abilities, and soon made good use of them. He was sent repeatedly to the far West to investigate and report upon grants of land of great value. One of these reports, which the writer has seen, made in 1880, was on the Pablo Montoya Grant, then owned by Wilson Waddingham, of San Miguel county, New Mexico, and is as full, succinct and clear as any expert of long experience could have made. It contained about 655,000 acres, and every feature of soil, climate, productions, water, etc., were carefully noted. This was the occasion when he met with the accident to be referred to presently.

While with Coudert Brothers he saw the possibilities in his possessing an accurate knowledge of the law, and, although older than those young men who usually study Blackstone, he applied himself to it diligently every night. Without opportunities such as students receive in a law office, since his daily duties were wholly in the real estate field, he persevered, and soon he obtained his parchment as a regular member of the New York Bar.

At the same time Mr. Mellick was also an active member of the New York State National Guard, which he joined in 1870. On January 20, 1873, he was appointed Quartermaster, with rank of Captain, of the Third Brigade and First Division of the National Guard. Subsequently he served as Major on the staff of General Varion, of the same Brigade.

Not to digress from our narrative, it may interest some to know that the military spirit had previously been in the family in the Civil War (as it had, indeed, in Revolutionary times), for his brother, Simeon A., two years his senior, went to the front at the age of eighteen. The latter had been a member of the famous Seventh Regiment, and when that Regiment made its stirring march down Broadway, New York City, to go to the seat of war, he had desired to accompany it, but his father objected, because of his youth. Within two days, however, the young man was so imbued with the prevalent patriotic feeling that he returned to his parents and declared he must go and fight for his country. So he went, enlisting in the New York Mounted Rifles, being one of the first hundred men in the Volunteer Cavalry who went to Virginia. His position was that of Second Lieutenant, but he was soon advanced to the Captaincy, ranking as senior Captain of his Regiment, and yet was not nineteen years of age. On July 31, 1862, he died in Virginia of swamp fever, after active service at and about Fortress Monroe, Yorktown and Norfolk. His brother, Andrew D., Jr., was with him at his death, in response to a summons, and brought his body back north for burial. So died for his country a brave and gallant officer, greatly lamented by

his comrades and commander, who sent to his family testimonials to his courage and fidelity in most flattering terms.

But to return to the subject of this sketch. In 1882 he made a journey to Europe, crossing to Havre. He visited Paris, Strasbourg, Baden, Heidelberg, Weisbaden and the Rhine, Belgium, Holland, and, finally, England, bringing home with him a note-book which he had subsequently beautifully rewritten and handsomely illustrated, and which is not only intensely interesting as to its comments on many things abroad, but which constitutes a much handsomer book of travel than can be purchased in print.

Soon after his return, while making the investigation near Las Vegas, New Mexico, of the value and title of a large tract of land, as has been stated, he was violently thrown from a pony, and this seems to have been the superinducing cause which, later, made him a confirmed invalid, although previously he had had slight symptoms which the accident accentuated. While under treatment during the year following he was advised by a physician in Colorado that he had *locomoter ataxia*, in a form well understood by the medical fraternity to be incurable. Doubting the diagnosis, he laid his case before a specialist in New York City, who confirmed the Western physician's opinion. Thus he was suddenly confronted with the knowledge that, in all human probability, he must gradually become helpless and pass weary years in hopeless suffering, to end only in death.

To the usual man of his active brain, vigorous outdoor life, keen love for society and for travel, this news would have proved a crushing blow. His decision was immediate not to repine over the inevitable and not to make of his future life, long or short as it might be, a mere existence; and this was the touchstone to his true character. He resolved to give up work, endeavor, if possible, to maintain his general health, and to so keep his mind occupied that he could be as useful as possible to his family and his fellows.

He did not at once, however, give up his New York position, but struggled on with it for several years, although his fatal disease was making slow progress. His residence after 1873 was in New York City, where he lived with a near relative, and this continued until 1885.

The photograph of him which is reproduced in this number as a frontispiece was taken about the year 1880, and is a most faithful representation of him, as, day by day, he reclined upon his couch, amid his favorite books, and, without ability to use hands or limbs, retained that wonderful mind which enabled him to write so delightfully, by dictation, to his friends, and to the press, and to weave the "Story," of which the particulars are soon to be stated.

In full health he had enjoyed the use of a facile pen and had contributed many newspaper articles to the Newark "Daily Advertiser," Danbury "News," New York "Times," "Graphic" and "Evening Post," as well as various other journals. As early as 1874 he had been writing occasional verses and both earlier and later newspaper articles on such themes as "The New Jersey Suburbs," "A 'Kilin' Frolic in Southern Ohio," "Cuba in Winter," "On the Seashore," "A Visit to Niagara Falls," etc.; generally, as will be noticed, concerning places he had visited in his Western journeys, or when resting in the faint hope that he would recover. Perhaps the best of his letters of travel were from Europe after his second visit there, published in New York and Newark newspapers. Then he gravitated to historical subjects, and many were the contributions of merit he wrote, some of which, slightly changed to suit new conditions, were afterward incorporated in "The Story of An Old Farm." Some of these were published in "The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography," and some in the "Magazine of American History." Every now and then an article would relate to some event in Somerset County, his ancestral home, which he could never forget, and would always praise. His descriptions of men or things were invariably graphic, his language flowing, attractive and winning.

In 1887 he began to gather facts concerning the Mœlich family, and his previously wide historical reading soon led him into such an enlargement of it that, by 1889, he was enabled to publish the large octavo volume by which he is known as an author of great merit both in this country and abroad. "The Story of an Old Farm," to quote his own language in a letter to an Iowa correspondent—

"Was undertaken to enliven what would otherwise have been dreary hours. It has brought to a sick man that best of all medicine—content; satisfied vague longings for emotion and excitement, and has been an incentive for him to gladly welcome each coming day. During the entire time the writing of the book was under way no visits could be made to localities, libraries, the rooms of historical societies, or to individuals. Information not obtained from books was only to be had by extensive and prolonged correspondence, necessitating the dictating of over two thousand letters. In addition, not only did the body of the work grow by dictation, but the copious notes, covering two thousand folio pages, made from reading the books enumerated in the bibliography in the appendix, were preserved in like manner. This was the more difficult because of its never being possible to foretell what special pains or ailments each day would claim for its own. Consequently the regular services of an amanuensis could not be made available, reliance being had on the kind, but chance, offices of parents, sisters and friends, when they had the necessary time at their disposal."

The work was printed at Somerville, and the writer of this article

was happy to have the opportunity to assist the author with his proof-sheets. Previous to the publication of the work letters poured in upon him from those who knew him, and had heard of the volume upon which he had been so assiduously engaged, or who had otherwise been informed of its general nature, each one subscribing in advance for the "Story" when it should appear. Unusual as it may seem, he had four hundred such subscriptions in hand before the volume issued from the press. When it appeared it was evident at once that he had gathered fresh information concerning New Jersey in the Colonial and Revolutionary period of great value, and had woven into one harmonious whole a "Story" that was as valuable as it was charming. He had ransacked—by agents and by friends who had gladly answered his numerous letters—scores of the leading libraries of the country for information, as the "Bibliography" printed at the close of the volume proves. He had dictated over two thousand letters to secure material from living historians and those who, from knowledge or tradition, could or might solve all kinds of intricate historical and biographical problems. He had carefully preserved in five scrapbooks hundreds of clippings from the press; had made notes on his readings and from the answers to his letters, in large notebooks totalling 1,329 pages: had secured original documents before the Revolution to a much later date, which gave facts concerning and autographs of hundreds of leading men of those times; and had also gathered together a genealogy of his ancestors and relatives in the Mœlich, Melick, Mellick, etc., line, that would, of itself, have occupied most men of leisure for a decade or two. From all this mass of material was evolved the *magnum opus* with which his career of authorship was well crowned.

This book was not slow in gaining a reputation. Perhaps the first high authority to pronounce upon it was the "Saturday Review," of London, which said: "We have had more than one good volume lately on life and manners of the last century in what are now the United States; but Mr. Mellick's 'Story of an Old Farm' is perhaps the most entertaining and instructive of all, as it is unquestionably the most exhaustive." The New York "Tribune" declared that "in a loyal Jerseyman it ought to inspire pride as well as pleasure." The "Evening Post" said "it was so interesting and valuable to the general reader and historian that we sincerely hope it will attain, as it deserves, a second edition." Said the "Mail and Express:" "There is not a dull page in his book." The "Magazine of American History" declared it was "charmingly readable." The Philadelphia "Ledger" said its narrative had "picturesque individuality." Even the staid London "Athenœum" declared that its readers "would have their patience and industry rewarded."

In a brief time letters began to pour in from many historians and writers of our country, each stating in his own language what peculiar pleasure the book had given him, not only for its historical fullness, but for its fascinating style. Bishop Vincent declared it was "as entertaining as fiction," and the veteran historian, William L. Stone, was "amazed at the great research it displayed." I could quote without limit from similar letters, many of which came from most unexpected sources; and one may be sure that words of high praise from such men as Edward Everett Hale, Justice Joseph P. Bradley, Benjamin F. Lossing, President Scott of Rutgers, Rev. Dr. Van Dyke, and such as they, cheered many a subsequent lonely hour in the author's life.

The marvel is not more that the book was written so well, as that it could be written at all. Every line had been taken down, like the mighty epic of the blind Milton, by other hands, for, as stated before, the author could not hold the pen; every sentence had been dictated from a bed of suffering.

The writer does not know of any other book just like this "Story of an Old Farm." Around the history of a single family it has gathered all the particulars of the history of a century of not only our county, but much of the state and nation. One cannot take up its first chapter without desiring to hasten to the end of the book before laying it down. The scene opens, as every reader knows, with the Peapack stage starting from Somerville. The horses are harnessed and the inmates ready to pass over ten miles of historic ground to Old Bedminster. Other writers would have begun with the condition of Germany at the time of the emigration of Mr. Mellick's earliest ancestor. There would have been genealogy in the opening chapter. Here there is first a bit of travel, plenty of good cheer, a delightful *bonhomie* and an aroma of charming literary culture. Not until the third chapter are we taken back to the Fatherland, to the ancestral spot upon the Rhine, and soon the local narrative flows steadily and with ever increasing interest. On every page, not the faults but the virtues of our ancestors are brought out in pleasing pictures, and, one by one, there troop across the stage of action those great men, with Washington at the head, who made American Independence possible and American Christianity a certainty. That the author was not averse to believing the hated Hessians in reality "not wild beasts in human guise, but mild, humane and simple-minded men," (as the "Tribune" in its review of the book remarked), proves his heart was in love with mankind, and, happily, in this case at least, it is beginning to be conceded that he has corrected the prejudices of older historians toward those men who were engaged against their will to war, and who were compelled to serve King George of England by the commands of their Ger-

man landgraves and princes. The whole subject of the manners and customs of Colonial days in New Jersey, the movements of the Continental army in this state, the camp life and the battles of Washington and his generals, are delineated, not in the usual manner of previous historians, but as if the whole were a moving panorama. Each person in the scene is instinct with life, and every heroic deed and social pleasure of our Revolutionary sires have been electrified into new life by the bright genius of the author.

It is noteworthy that, although the book was published over twenty-two years ago, it has had a continuously increasing sale, so that during the past year more copies have been sold than during any previous year since its publication.

Notwithstanding that outside of the book to which I have referred the publications of Mr. Mellick were only in brief newspaper articles, he kept up during his whole illness a large correspondence which was both of a literary and of a friendly nature. He was one of the best letter-writers of the day. His style was uniformly as good in those letters as in his historical sketches.

He was the Historian General of the Sons of the American Revolution of New Jersey. Of this Society he was a most painstaking and efficient officer, although never able to attend a meeting. It was while he was serving in this capacity that he bethought him that another one of the famous houses in New Jersey, where Washington had spent anxious days and had made his headquarters, was in danger of passing into hands that might destroy it, and it would be a fine opportunity for the Sons of the American Revolution to do something for themselves, for posterity and for Somerset County by effecting its purchase. And so it happens that the preservation of the "Wallace House" in Somerville became, as the President of the Society, afterward formed to buy that dwelling and its accompanying grounds, wrote to his sister after Mr. Mellick's death, "one of his pet schemes." A letter from him, dated Jan. 18, 1893, now lies before me, in which he laid the whole matter before Hon. John Whitehead, the President of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and gave succinctly its history. This letter has such interest that it is quoted from in another department of this number of the *QUARTERLY*. But he did more than this; he wrote letters far and near to awaken an interest in the scheme, urging that the time was ripe for such an acquisition, and he urged the matter most strenuously. The result was that the Revolutionary Memorial Society was organized, although not until more than a year after his death, and the house secured from destruction or change for future generations to visit and enjoy. Whatever of interest now or hereafter may attach to the

"Wallace" house as one of Washington's important preserved headquarters must gather also around the name of the author of "The Story of an Old Farm," for, without his energetic activity in the matter it is not probable this valuable token of Washington's presence in Somerset County would now be in the hands of a patriotic Association.

Previous to this, and as early as 1883, he pointed out in one of the leading New York dailies that the Revolutionary hero, Nathan Hale, one of the earliest martyrs in that city to American liberty, had no monument there, commemorating that event and his fame; and in 1893 one was erected in City Hall Park. Doubtless if we knew all the facts there might be narrated many more instances in which progressive suggestions from him as to commemoration of old sites and events have borne fruit.

Not feeling that his literary work was ended, during the last year of his life much time was taken up in the preparation of what was intended to be a complete history of the city of Plainfield, from the earlier Indian settlement in this locality to the close of the Civil War. Of this work, the first part, (that relating to the Indians), was about completed, but subsequent chapters had not been formulated. That portion of this "history" which treats of the Indians of the Raritan and Plainfield valleys is given in the preceding article, and is its first publication.

He was also at work upon a genealogy of the Ayers family, to which his mother belonged, and had gathered together numerous notes on the Dunham family, likewise connected with his own.

Mr. Mellick was an omnivorous reader. There was little in the general range of human knowledge about which he did not possess some information. He liked philosophy. He cared in his later years little for poetry, except of the finest; he was too practical. Historical works were his chief delight. After American, English and French history had the greater charms. The twelve large volumes of Froude's "History of England" had been read through aloud to him during his last year, and he expressed the highest appreciation of their literary merit, though fully conscious of the prejudices of their author. With works of fiction by noted authors he was also fully acquainted, though this class of reading was only a pastime; he reserved his more serious moments for deeper works. His favorite novelist was, perhaps, Anthony Trollope, and it was delightful to hear him argue why Trollope's works had in them meat upon which more readers ought to feast. Anything appertaining to English customs and English life interested him, and, for this reason, he liked many of Hardy's works. He was a great admirer of Robert Louis Stevenson and had the pleasure of receiving from him a pleasant letter written from Stevenson's Samoan home. He had also a remarkable memory, which

was exact, and delightful to those who read to him, and his own running comments were as good as a copious commentary.

And, as might be supposed, Mr. Mellick was a lover of the old names rather than the new, in connection with places of real historic interest. He wrote with much feeling of the impropriety if not impertinence of those who, having no regard for the Past, would change a name simply for the sake of change, or to honor some modern personage. One of his strong newspaper letters on this general topic was occasioned by the effort made at one time by some of the townspeople of Pluckemin to change its name to "Linwood." "The New Jersey West Line Railway," he wrote, "makes a survey through the village, and hardly have the surveyors left it behind in their march of 'Westward, ho,' when straightway the residents, fearing that the first travelers on the new road will not be pleased with their homely old name, call a meeting, and, after much talk, the fiat goes forth: Pluckemin is to be Pluckemin no more! and the great city of the future rejoices in the name of 'Linwood.'" He then argued the point with great deftness, and showed clearly that, for the very reasons they gave for the change, the name "Pluckemin" would attract strangers when the new name would "mean nothing." Happily, the old name was never actually abandoned, but still remains. It was also at approximately the time when the old sign on the Central Railroad of "Scotch Plains" was changed to "Fanwood," and other meaningless names were given to various places in New Jersey, whose original titles were historic and based upon historic facts; and all these transmutations he roundly scored.

I am sure it was no secret to all who knew him well that he loved and leaned upon his devoted mother, and for his unmarried sister, who cared for him with loyal attendance through all his sickness, he had an extravagant regard; one beautiful to behold. It was for her that he took the "Story of an Old Farm," after it was published, and interleaved every page with rare engravings and old manuscripts, making a three-volume edition, which, as he had them bound, is probably the most valuable historical book in the possession of any one in New Jersey. Some of the documents in this work are simply priceless. The printed dedication to the interleaved volumes puts his own brotherly soul in the following words:

"This 'extra illustrated' copy has been compiled for you in a genuine impulse of gratitude and love; . . . a gift to more than a sister—to a friend, often tried and never found wanting. I do myself honor thus to recall all that you are and have been to me."

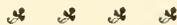
In politics he was always a Republican, but his high ideals led him,

during his later years, to distrust all political parties and to care much more for men than party measures. He was a thorough believer in Civil Service reform and in all reforms which were known to be genuine and not mere cant. If there was anything that he hated, it was sham and hypocrisy.

It is said to be an anomaly to find a genuinely healthy mind and wholesome soul joined to an unsound body. His was a case where intellect and strength of will triumphed over disease and achieved a greater victory than Death gained over him when his spirit joined the Immortals. During a decade and a half of years of bodily suffering, at innumerable times most intense, he invariably carried in his soul and on his face the sweet, calm, conquering philosophy of those best of ancient Athenians who held with Socrates: "There can no evil befall a good man, whether he be alive or dead, nor are his affairs uncared for by the gods."

Though not a church member, he was a quiet believer. He seemed to feel the Church, as broken up into sects, too narrow for him; he certainly loved its leading principles, and among his intimate friends and his family there is no question that he felt profoundly convinced of the reality of genuine religion and believed with all his soul in the fatherly oversight and care of his Maker. In one of his notebooks he had carefully copied a poem, which thus concludes—and he is known to have referred to it as one of his favorites:

"God rules at last, I find, as prophets tell,  
And proves it in His person. Straight thy cell  
Smiles with an unexpected loveliness.  
A prison!—and yet from door and window-bar  
I catch a thousand breaths of His sweet air:  
Even for me His days and nights are fair.  
He shows me many a flower and many a star,  
And, though I mourn, and He is very far,  
He does not kill the hope that reaches there."



### BASKING RIDGE IN REVOLUTIONARY DAYS

EXTRACTS FROM A LADY'S PUBLISHED RECOLLECTIONS

IN THE YEAR 1821 Mrs. Eliza Susan Quincy, wife of Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Boston, who afterward became Mayor of that city, having previously served in Congress, and from 1829 to 1845 was President of Harvard University, wrote out, at the request of her family, her recollections of events in the Revolution, when she was a young girl. It was published many years after, and now is a volume difficult to find, much less to secure. The following passages in it relate to the vicinity of Basking

Ridge, this County, and well deserve reproduction here. Some further statement concerning her parents will be found in the department of "Miscellaneous Notes and Comments" in this number of the QUARTERLY.

[1776] "Alarmed by the approach of the British army, our family [John Morton's] fled to Springfield, seven miles distant, where they remained several weeks in a house with five other families, who were also fugitives. My father then sought a safer situation, and purchased a house and farm at Basking Ridge, fifteen or twenty miles from Elizabethtown; and conveyed thither all the furniture and effects brought from New York. Mr. and Mrs. Kemper [the writer's grandparents] removed to Germantown [New Germantown], fourteen miles farther inland, in the neighborhood of many of their countrymen.

"Basking Ridge was in a retired, pleasant situation, enclosed by some high land called 'the Long Hills.' It was a secure place from the British, and at times in the centre of the American army. The headquarters of Washington were at Morristown, only seven miles distant. A hospital was located on Mr. Morton's estate. It was a long, low, log building, situated on a rising ground in a meadow; a brook ran in front of it, and supplied the inmates with water for cooking and washing. Dr. Tilton, the director of the medical department, with Dr. Stevenson, Dr. Coventry, and other physicians, had rooms in my father's house; and a small school house was converted into an apothecary's shop. This arrangement continued more than two years, and the society of these gentlemen was very agreeable.

"Across the high road was a fine spring—excavated and lined with boards—making a kind of cistern four or five feet square. Over a small brook which ran from it was what was called a 'spring house,' for milk and butter, under the shade of some large trees. The barns were also on that side of the road, farther up the hill, on the top of which the church, the burial ground and a school house were situated near a wood of oak trees. At the foot of the hill below the garden another brook flowed through a meadow; and beyond it was a grove of trees, not thick but shady. In this brook and about it my sister and I often played, building dams across it to have the pleasure of seeing the water fall over them. . . .

"The country people near Basking Ridge were not generally kind or hospitable to the exiles from New York; but there were many honorable exceptions. Among these were our excellent neighbors, the families of Mr. Lewis and Mr. Southard. The lower classes in New Jersey did not enjoy the advantage of the common schools of New England; and they were too ignorant and selfish even to understand the peculiar hardships

endured by those who were driven from their homes and exposed to severe suffering for the same cause in which they were engaged. Jealousy is often excited in ordinary minds by any degree of superiority. It was a common taunt among the most ignorant and uncivilized that any article complained of was good enough for 'the Yorkers,' or for 'the quality,' as they termed the exiles, whom they envied, even in their unhappy circumstances, for their superior advantages of education and manners.

"It was supposed they had brought a great deal of money and property with them from New York. Their clothes were their most coveted possessions. My mother was often obliged to part with any article of dress fancied, and enormous prices were asked for all provisions. As the war lasted seven years, even the most common implements of convenience and industry, such as needles, pins, etc., became extremely scarce and valuable. There was, for instance, only one darning-needle of the size to carry yarn among the families in our neighborhood; and it was sent from house to house and valued as a treasure. One day my mother imprudently intrusted it to my little brother to carry to a friend, with many charges to go straight and be careful. These were soon forgotten, and the precious darning-needle was lost. After the dismay at such an accident had subsided, a strict search was made along the path taken by the delinquent, and the darning-needle was at length discovered, sticking in a stump by the side of the road where he had placed it while he stopped to play. Great were the rejoicings at its recovery, and it was never again intrusted to such a youthful messenger.

"The house at Basking Ridge was of two stories, situated on the high road, about half way down a hill. On one side, therefore, the parlor windows were even with the ground: on the other was a high porch with seats, the steps of which led to the second story. I remember seeing 'the Doctors,' as we used to call them, sitting on the porch, through which they entered their apartments without incommoding the family. In front was a small court-yard enclosed with pales; and on the side down the hill an excellent garden. It was a comfortable, convenient house, and the furniture, plate, books, pictures and mirrors brought from New York gave it the appearance of a gentleman's residence.

"At the distance of half a mile from my father's residence, in two farm houses, lived the family of Elias Boudinot, who had retired thither from his elegant seat in Elizabethtown. He had an only daughter, about seventeen; and his sister, Mrs. Hetfield, and her family resided near him.

"Dr. Kennedy, the clergyman of Basking Ridge, was educated as a physician; and having afterwards studied divinity he skillfully practiced both professions. He was a Scotchman; a man of uncommon good sense; 'an Israelite, indeed, in whom there was no guile;' and being one

of our nearest neighbors his society and ministry were considered a great privilege.

"The seat of Lord Stirling, called by the country people 'the Buildings,' was two miles distant. Designed to imitate the residence of an English nobleman, it was unfinished when the war began. The stables, coach house and other offices, ornamented with cupolas and gilded vanes, were built round a large paved court behind the mansion. The front, with piazzas, opened on a fine lawn descending to a considerable stream called 'the Black River.' A large hall extended through the centre of the house. On one side was a drawing room, with painted walls and a stuccoed ceiling. Being taken there when a child, my imagination was struck with a style and splendor so different from all around. The daughters of Lord Stirling, called Lady Mary and Lady Kitty (afterwards Mrs. Watts and Mrs. Duer), the Misses Livingston (afterwards Mrs. Kane and Mrs. Otto), and other cultivated and elegant women domesticated in the family, made an impression I can never forget, for they were all very pleasing and kind to me.

"Lord Stirling's family was of Scotch origin. His mother, Madam Alexander, owned a large establishment in New York, acquired property by trade, and sent her son to Scotland for his education. He returned, married Miss Livingston, and, when he inherited his fortune, claimed a Scotch title, and affected the style of life of a nobleman. When the Revolution began he took the side of the Colonies, held the commission of a General in the American army under Washington, and died in 1783. He left no son to inherit his title and estates; and thus ended his plans and prospects.

"Ten years afterwards, I again visited 'the Buildings;' but what a change had taken place! The family had removed, the house was tenanted by a farmer, and the hall and elegant drawing-room, converted into granaries, were filled with corn and wheat, and the paved courtyard with pigs and poultry. The stables and coach house were going to ruin; and through the door of the latter, which was falling off the hinges, I saw the stage-coach of the fashion of Sir Charles Grandison's day. It was ornamented with gilded coronets, and coats-of-arms blazoned on the panels, and the fowls were perching and roosting upon it.

"The families I have enumerated and visitors from Morristown and the neighborhood formed a delightful society, and much was enjoyed in the midst of exile, anxiety and alarm. The constant excitement of their situation made up for inconvenience and distress. The American troops were constantly passing and repassing, and the house frequently full of officers, who were always received and treated with

hospitality and kindness. All was freely given—shelter, food, forage for their horses, relief for the sick and wounded.

“The residence of Mr. Morton’s family upon the high road and near headquarters exposed them to great expense, fatigue and labor. They were frequently obliged to bake three or four times in one day; for as soon as one batch of bread was taken from the oven a party of hungry soldiers would pass by, to whom it would be given, and another and another prepared. These also would be called for, and bestowed in the same manner, together with beer, cider and whatever provisions the house afforded. But it was all generously given; the owner thinking himself amply repaid by the information he received of passing events, in which he took so deep an interest. General Washington and his suite were often my father’s guests. Among the stores brought from New York were two pipes of Madeira wine, which often contributed to the refreshment of the beloved chief.

“The capture of General Lee, on the 13th of December, 1776, occurred soon after the settlement of our family at Basking Ridge. He had come from the American Camp at Morristown, and put up for the night at Mrs. White’s tavern, not half a mile from our house—up the hill beyond the church. My father, who was always attentive to every officer of the army, called on General Lee, and invited him to breakfast the next day. He accepted; but, as he did not appear at the appointed time, Mr. Morton became impatient, and walked up the hill to meet his expected guest. On the way he encountered many of the country people running in great consternation, exclaiming, ‘The British have come to take General Lee!’ My father hurried on, and saw Lee, without hat or cloak, forcibly mounted and carried off by a troop of horse; and, as he had but few attendants, little resistance was attempted. One of his men, who offered to defend him, was cut down and wounded by the sabres of the horsemen. He was brought down to our house, where he was taken care of until he was carried on a litter to a surgeon at Mendham; and after three months he recovered, and came to thank my mother for her kindness to him.

“Information of the unguarded situation of General Lee at Basking Ridge was given by a countryman to Colonel Harcourt of the British army, who, with a body of cavalry, had been sent from New Brunswick to watch movements. A detachment of seventy light horse surrounded the house where Lee staid, before he had any intimation of their approach and carried him off in triumph. The terror of the inhabitants of Basking Ridge was very great; they feared the army of the enemy was upon them, and could hardly believe the troops were gone as soon as they heard

they had come. At that time, however, they remained undisturbed, except by their own apprehension.

"The British army never penetrated to Basking Ridge; but there were repeated alarms of their approach with fire and sword; and the children were often sent in wagons to cottages among the hills several miles distant—considered places of safety. On one of these occasions I was sent at night, with my sister and a little brother, to a Mr. Goble's, in the woods. We were placed on our beds in the wagon, and, well covered up, as it was very cold, were driven by Belfast (a colored servant), who cheered and encouraged us in our darksome expedition. At our place of refuge we were received very kindly by the good woman of the cottage, who gave us some bread and milk, and spread our beds on the floor. But great was my astonishment at her arrangements for her own children. They raised some boards in the corner of the only room in the house, under which there was a bed of dried leaves, where they were placed, and covered with their clothes and a blanket. This alarm proved groundless; and when my parents, who had remained at home, came for us the next morning, and beheld the steep and dangerous road we had passed over in the night at the risk of our lives, they rejoiced to find us in safety, and our hosts were liberally rewarded.

"By another of these reports that the British were advancing, which caused our family to disperse, one of our servants was much alarmed; and her thoughts being equally divided between terror at the approach of the enemy and the care of her clothes, she put on so many gowns and petticoats, and so loaded herself with the remainder, that her flight could be neither fast nor far. She only reached the middle of the burial-ground on the hill, where she sank down, overcome with apprehension and the weight of her apparel; and mistaking one of the family, who was passing quickly, for a British soldier, she called out, 'O sir! take all I have, but spare my life.' She was soon happily undeceived, and assisted home again with her property unharmed: and great was the amusement her adventure excited in all who heard it, after their own fears were dissipated. . . .

[1779-'83]. "Mr. Martin was an old man who carried the mail between Philadelphia and Morristown, and was called 'the Post.' He used to wear a blue coat with yellow buttons, a scarlet waistcoat, leathern small-clothes, blue yarn stockings, and a red wig and cocked hat, which gave him a sort of military appearance. He usually traveled in a sulky, but sometimes in a chaise or on horseback, according to the season of the year or the size and weight of the mail-bag. Mr. Martin also contrived to employ himself in knitting coarse yarn stockings while driving, or rather jogging along the road, or when seated on his saddle-bags on horse-

back. He certainly did not ride *post*, according to the present meaning of that term. Between Basking Ridge and Philadelphia and Princeton, he was the constant medium of communication and always stopped at our house to refresh himself and his horse, tell the news, and bring packets. . . .

"When my mother returned from Philadelphia, I was sent with one of my brothers to stay with Mrs. Kemper at Germantown [New Germantown], to attend the school of Master Leslie, who, though a good man, was very severe in his discipline. His modes of punishment would astonish the children of the present day. One of them was 'to hold the blocks.' They were of two sizes. The large one was a heavy block of wood, with a ring in the centre, by which it was to be held a definite number of minutes by his watch, according to the magnitude of the offence. The small block was for the younger children. Another punishment was by a number of leathern straps, about an inch wide and a finger long, fastened to a handle of wood, with which he used to strap the hands of the larger boys. To the girls he was more lenient.

"To give us some idea of geography and astronomy, Master Leslie used to employ his snuff-box and sundry little balls of yarn, to represent the solar system, and this completely puzzled and confused my brain. I knew he would not tell a falsehood; but to make me believe that the sun stood still, and we whirled around it, required a clearer explanation. He succeeded, however, in elevating himself in our opinion.

"And still he taught; and still our wonder grew,  
That one small head could carry all he knew."

"A few days after the burning of Springfield, (June, 1780), my father and mother collected all the clothing and every article which could be spared from their own stores or those of their neighbors, and went to offer relief to the sufferers. The inhabitants of that ill-fated town, although in such distress, were in good spirits. They were already beginning to collect materials for temporary shelter, and were raking out of the ashes of their former dwellings, nails, hinges, and other iron work, for the erection of new habitations. Many anecdotes of courage and magnanimity were related to my parents.

"Upon the approach of the British, the women and children fled from the town, and were collected together on the brow of a hill, about a mile distant in full view of the conflagration. As one house after another caught fire, they would call out, 'There goes your house!' and 'There goes yours!' One woman, whose husband had just built a fine large house and shop adjacent, was among them; and, as she seemed to have the most to lose, was observed in proportion. One of her companions called out to her, 'There goes your beautiful new house!'—'Well, let it go,'

said she; 'we can live in the shop.' In a few moments after,—'There goes the shop, too!' 'Well, let it go; they can't burn the ground it stands on; and here's wood enough to build another, when they are all beaten and driven away.' Such was the spirit that animated the women of that day, among whom it was a common saying, that, 'if the men became tired of fighting, the women would turn out and take their places.' . . .

"The revolt of the Pennsylvania line occurred in January, 1781. The soldiers, driven to desperation for want of food, clothes and pay, determined to march to Philadelphia and force Congress to redress their grievances. One of the officers, in attempting to suppress the meeting, was killed, and others wounded. Obligated to fly from their camp at Morristown, several took refuge at my father's residence in Basking Ridge. Captain Christie was the first who rushed into the house, gave intelligence of the revolt, and begged to be secreted from the soldiers he feared were on his track. He was accordingly concealed until the danger was past. My parents were terrified, and it was apprehended that the troops would go over to the British; but this fear proved groundless, and the termination of this rebellion is recorded in history.

"In the Spring of 1781, my older brother, John Morton, with a classmate from Princeton, was passing a college vacation at Basking Ridge with his parents. All had retired for the night, when they were aroused by a number of armed men forcibly breaking open the front door of the house. Their chief, whose face was blackened, and disguised by a handkerchief tied round his head and brought down to the eyes, first demanded all their keys and gold watches. A bayonet was presented at every window or door when escape was attempted; and, thus surrounded, submission was unavoidable. My father was much indisposed; and into his apartment all the family, with the exception of his son, John Morton, were thrust and a sentinel placed at the door.

"From the conduct of the intruders there was cause to suppose that among them were persons well acquainted with the arrangements of Mr. Morton. They first went to a closet, where his money and valuable papers were deposited in an iron chest, as was the custom at that period. It contained thirty pounds, in gold and silver, which he had just received as part payment for his house in Elizabethtown. A report had been spread that he had also sold his estate in New York and received a large sum for it.

"Great disappointment was expressed by the robbers at not finding more money; and they swore they would kill John Morton if he did not show them where his father had hid his treasure. They forced him to open all the drawers and chests, and then took him into the cellar, where they thought money might be concealed, and again threatened him with

death. As he could tell them nothing more, they again ransacked the house. Into large sacks which they had brought for the purpose they put the wearing apparel of the family, including twelve ruffled shirts just completed, made of linen bought at a high price in Philadelphia. All the plate, a tea and coffee service, a large tankard, and every article of silver then used in a gentleman's establishment, were also taken.

"After remaining two hours the robbers departed, declaring they would return and set fire to the house, if the family did not remain quiet. Exhausted by terror and fatigue, it was day-break before they alarmed the neighborhood. A traveler who had been halted by the villains said he had seen among the trees near the church a number of horses fastened, on which the robbers undoubtedly escaped with their booty. Their plan had been well laid to insure success. Contrary to the entreaties of his family, Mr. Morton, though suffering from illness, insisted on pursuing the robbers with some of his neighbors. After following several routes unsuccessfully, he at length got upon their track, and pursued them to the river-side at Newark, where it is supposed they took boat and went over to New York.

"After my father's return from this journey, fatigue and disappointment brought on an attack of apoplexy, which, in one week, terminated his life. My eldest brother, then a youth of nineteen, a student-at-law with Judge Patterson, at Raritan, had returned to Basking Ridge on hearing of the robbery. The first intelligence of it, and of the death of my father, was brought to Mrs. Kemper at [New] Germantown by the messenger sent for my brother and myself, and she immediately accompanied us home. Dr. Kennedy performed the services at the funeral, and the procession, attended by a concourse of people, proceeded to the burial-ground on the hill, near the church of Basking Ridge. Mr. Boudinot, my mother and my eldest brother were appointed executors by my father's will, and the two last fulfilled the trust.

"In August, 1781, the French army passed through Basking Ridge, on their way to Yorktown in Virginia. They halted opposite our house to refresh the soldiers at the spring, while the officers were entertained within. Our family were all in raptures at the sight of their new allies coming to fight their battles and insure victory. Every one ran to the doors and windows except Mrs. Kemper, who retired to her apartment with my grandfather. The cruel conduct of the French soldiers in Germany could not be forgotten by these emigrants from their 'fatherland.' They refused to be comforted, and bewailed with tears the introduction of these allies. In 1783 peace was concluded, and our family removed to Elizabethtown."

[The following, added by the same hand in 1839, may be appropri-

ately inserted here; and it will conclude our extracts from the privately printed memoir of Mrs. Quincy].

"In August last, with my daughter and attended by a servant, I crossed the Hudson at New York to Jersey City, went by railroad to Morristown, and then took a carriage to visit Basking Ridge. I recollected the whole road as we went on. We passed a handsome house I remembered as the residence of a family of the name of Kemble, and, nearer Basking Ridge, that of Mr. Southard, and drove over a tract of ground through which three brooks ran; the last was the one near my father's house. We ascended a little hill; and there was the house and the spring opposite. It was partly demolished, and stood, as I have described it, on the descent of the hill, one story high on one side, two on the other. I entered the part yet inhabited; and after an absence of more than half a century I again tasted the water of the spring around which I had so often played in my childhood. We went up the hill to the village. The view from thence was beautiful; but the old church and school house were replaced by modern edifices. In the afternoon we drove over to 'the Buildings' [Stirling Place], which remain in tolerable repair, having been the property and residence of a respectable family for the last thirty years, and yet bearing evidences of having been in former times an elegant establishment. We passed into the courtyard, formerly paved and surrounded with stables, coach house, and offices, from which it derived the name of 'The Buildings;' stopped at a porch at the back of the house; and went into the great hall, where the beautiful staircase remained, and the great bell yet hung. A fine lawn descended in front of the house to the banks of Black River, which fell into the Great Swamp.

"We passed the night at Somerville; and then went on, through bad roads but a beautiful country, to the town of New Brunswick."



## THE SCHOOLHOUSES AND SCHOOLS OF SOMERVILLE

BY HENRY P. MASON, SOMERVILLE, N. J.

MOST OF what is called authentic history is written by persons who have no personal knowledge of the events, but who have to secure information from documents, or from the personal knowledge of others. It is to be regretted that those of former generations have not left us more detailed written accounts of the events of their day, and probably future generations will say the same of us.

At the time of the Revolutionary War there were less than a dozen houses in the present limits of Somerville. In fact there were only about

twenty dwellings here in 1812. There was a road leading from New Brunswick, which passed through this vicinity, and a narrow road leading out of this to Pluckemin and Morristown. This latter road is now Grove street. There was a grassy lane leading to the lowlands of the Raritan, which is now South Bridge street, but there was no bridge over the Raritan river there until 1814. A small schoolhouse was located somewhere in this neighborhood soon after the close of the War, where English was taught until the Academy was built in 1802, when that school was transferred to the new building. The last teacher before its removal was a Mr. Tenard, who gave an evening exhibition in the courthouse, which was the first of its kind and the wonder of the people.

We have no picture of this first schoolhouse, and no one now living knows where it stood; so we may imagine it to be a small log cabin, with one door and perhaps two windows, with wooden slabs for seats, the soft side uppermost; and the small pupils were compelled to let their legs swing, as they could not touch the floor with their feet. A few logs on a fireplace furnished the only heat they had, and their drinking fountain was a pail of water, with a wooden dipper from which each pupil and the teacher drank with no fear of "germs." This being the only school within a radius of several miles, some of the pupils had quite a journey morning and night.

It is now one hundred and ten years since the Academy was started. It came about in this way. Several gentlemen from this vicinity met to celebrate the Fourth of July, 1801. The public exercises were held in the "Brick Church" (First Dutch Reformed, the only one here at the time). Someone read the Declaration of Independence, and two young boys, one a son of Col. Peter D. Vroom, and the other a son of Rev. J. R. Hardenburgh, D. D., delivered each an oration. One upon the "Discovery of America," and the other on the "Death of Washington." These boys afterwards become conspicuous in the affairs of the County, state and nation. One was Cornelius Hardenburgh, of New Brunswick; the other was Hon. Peter D. Vroom, Governor of New Jersey, and Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador to the Kingdom of Prussia.

After the exercises in the church the gentlemen went to the hotel, where dinner was served. Among them were several who had sons to be educated. After a free conversation on the subject of education, it was decided to establish a classical school, where young men might be instructed in Latin and Greek, and be prepared to enter college. The effort to raise by subscription, in shares of ten dollars each, a sum sufficient to erect a building, was so successful that, on July 18th, a meeting was held to form a constitution for the government of the association. The name adopted was, "The Proprietors of the Academy of Somers-

ville," and the institution was set apart "for the instruction of youth in the learned languages, the English, the arts and sciences, and public speaking." Each proprietor was entitled to one vote for each share of ten dollars.

The document was signed by Peter Studdiford, John Bryan, John Frelinghuysen, Andrew Howell, Jonathan Ford Morris, Thomas Talmage, John Elmendorf, Jacob R. Hardenburgh, John Simonson, John W. Hall, Joseph Doty, Dickinson Miller, Cornelius Van Deventer, Brogun Brokaw, Edmund Elmendorf, John Brokaw, John Cox, Garret Tunison, Philip Herder, Roelif Nevius, Peter S. Dumont and Matthew A. Lane. The subscriptions amounted to \$1,700. Besides the persons who subscribed to the constitution there were present at that meeting John Wortman, James Vanderveer, John Meldrum, Israel Harris, Richard McDonald, John Whitenack, Joseph Annin, William McEowan, Andrew Coejman and Johannes Van Nest.

The officers elected were: Peter Studdiford, President; John Bryan, Vice-President; John Frelinghuysen, Treasurer; and Andrew Howell, Secretary. The Board of Regents consisted of Jonathan F. Morris, John Wortman, Thomas Talmage, John S. Vredenburg, Jacob R. Hardenburgh, John Elmendorf, Dickinson Miller, John Simonson, Garret Tunison and the President.

At a meeting held Dec. 14, 1801, Messrs. Studdiford, Vredenburg and Hardenburgh were appointed a committee to contract for a suitable building, and the price of tuition in Latin and Greek was fixed at four dollars per quarter. The committee was authorized to offer fifty dollars, in addition to the tuition fees, to procure a suitable teacher.

The Academy was completed and went into operation in May, or June, 1802. It was a two-story, brick building, about 24 by 40 feet, located about where the Williamson house now stands on North Bridge street. The door leading to the lower floor was in the west end, while the entrance to the second story was in the east end of the building. The road then running through the village crossed the brook a short distance south of the present Main street bridge, extended up the hill past the Old "Bull's Head Tavern" opposite present Hamilton street, continuing close in front of the Brick church; thence along the south side of the Academy, and westward back of the line of the present buildings on the north side of Main street.

It would appear, therefore, that the Academy was built parallel to, and only a few feet north of the old road, and that both ends of the building were of easy access by means of paths. North Bridge street was not then in existence, as it was not opened until about 1834, and then only for a short distance. When the turnpike was laid out in 1807, or 1808,

the old road was abandoned, and present Main street opened. When the dwelling house of Samuel S. Hartwell was erected, about where the old First National Bank building stands, the academy was reached by a lane alongside this house.

The first teacher of which there is any record was Lucas George, who remained with the school until the close of 1804. In March, 1805, Jacob Kirkpatrick was engaged at a salary of \$182 per half year. Then W. C. Morris taught for a while. In November, 1808, Stephen Boyer was employed, and he was still there in 1810. Afterwards Isaac N. Wyckoff and Rev. John Cornell taught, followed by Peter Welsh, Rev. Peter Studdiford, Mr. Nevil, John Walsh, William Thompson, Charles Hageman and William D. Waterman.

In December, 1836, a Mr. Combs commenced teaching. After a couple of years John Hardcastle was employed, with Miss H. Walton as assistant. Mr. Hardcastle died March 6, 1844. He was considered a very successful teacher. Mr. John See succeeded him and, early in 1846, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Pillsbury were engaged to teach, and they in turn gave way to Mr. and Mrs. Jelliff in 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Upton were there in 1850. These were followed by Messrs. Wiltsie, Thompson, Walker, Woolard and George W. Burr, teachers on the second floor. April 27, 1853, Miss Emily J. Ramsay was secured as teacher for the girls and smaller pupils on the first floor. Miss Ramsay afterwards married Joseph H. Mason, a watchmaker of Somerville. Mr. Burr is said to have been an excellent teacher, and, while rather severe, was a good mathematician, and compelled the boys to learn by heart the multiplication table from two times one up to twenty-one times twenty-one, for which many of the boys were thankful in after years. Burr was followed by Oliver A. Kibbe, who was the last teacher in the old Academy. He was a pleasant man and not very strict. If the boys played "hookey" down near the brook very little was said to them the next day.

About the beginning of the year 1855 the question of building a new schoolhouse was agitated, for the reason that the old Academy was too small for the requirements of the growing town and was considered "out of date" in many particulars. A meeting was held at Fritts' Hotel, April 9, 1855, to consider the matter. Other meetings were held June 16, and July 21, when it was voted to build a schoolhouse on High street, at a cost not to exceed \$5,000. This building was of brick, two rooms on first floor and two up stairs, with entrance in front and on each side. It was occupied for the first time on Monday, September 22, 1856, by the school from the old Academy, with Mr. Kibbe as principal and Miss Mary Whitenack, daughter of Thomas Whitenack, as assistant. At that time

there were about forty pupils in Mr. Kibbe's department, and sixty girls and boys in charge of Miss Whitenack.

After this the old Academy was used for singing school and other purposes, and during the War of the Rebellion, while troops were being recruited in Somerville, the building was used for drilling the soldiers. In 1866 it was sold to Samuel S. Hartwell for \$1,300, and the proceeds divided among the original stockholders and their heirs. The building was torn down in May of that year.

Mr. Kibbe remained as principal of the school until the spring of 1857, when a new board of trustees was elected, composed of George H. Brown, Joshua Doughty and James M. Kruesen, who secured the services of E. R. Webb as principal, with Misses Snowden, Jackson and Cox as assistants. Mr. Webb was not well liked and remained only one year, when he was succeeded by Mervin Hollister, who remained until the fall of 1859. His assistants were Daniel McCarty and Misses Olmsted and Jackson. Then came E. G. Upson, who, after staying one year, resigned to become proprietor of the "Somerset County News." Then followed Mr. Elston, O. C. Cone, and in February, 1865, Samuel W. Rice. During these years the board of trustees was composed of three men elected annually by the district. The school was not free, and for several years prior to 1866 admission was by ticket signed by the President of the board, Pethuel Mason, which the parents of pupils purchased at certain stores in town. The rates charged were:

First, or Primary department.....	\$1.50 per quarter
Second and Third department.....	2.00 per quarter
Fourth department.....	4.00 per quarter
Fifth department.....	8.00 per quarter

In some cases the board granted free tickets to deserving poor children.

In March, 1866, by a special act of the Legislature, the "Somerville School District" was incorporated and authorized to elect a Board of Education, consisting of ten members. The first board under this act was composed of the following: Joshua Doughty, President; Daniel Porter, Secretary; John Lindsley, Treasurer; Hugh M. Gaston, Henry A. Herder, James T. Vanderveer, John T. Conklin, Dr. Henry F. Van Derveer, Samuel W. Tunison, Henry Peters. John R. Emery and Peter DeWitt of the old board of trustees held over until their terms expired.

In May, 1866, Rev. W. H. Badger was employed, and in September of the same year Rev. Thomas Drum, for about a month; followed by F. W. Symons, Mr. Nichols, Mr. Thompson and Mr. Chamberlain. In May, 1867, came Marshall P. Stafford; in September, 1867, J. Houghton Clark; in December, 1867, Chas. H. Spencer.

At a meeting of the citizens held in May, 1868, it was voted to raise

by taxation \$1,500, and make the school free, commencing September of that year. That fall E. W. Rarick was employed as principal. In June, 1870, there were 263 pupils in the school. September, 1870, Henry P. Davidson was employed as principal, and the school opened with 294 pupils. Mr. Davidson was succeeded in September, 1872, by W. T. F. Ayres as principal, who remained until June, 1885. In the summer of 1876 the school building was enlarged by adding four rooms in the rear.

At the annual district meeting in March, 1885, there was quite a change in the personnel of the Board of Education by the election of A. G. Anderson, A. V. D. Honeyman, Dr. William Swinton and L. M. Codrington, in place of John T. Conklin, John J. Bergen, Dr. H. F. Van Derveer and A. C. Whitenack.

In May, 1885, John S. Haynes was employed, who remained in charge of the school until his death, May 23, 1897. In September, 1897, H. C. Krebs was secured, who resigned September, 1905, when the present supervising principal, William A. Ackerman, was employed.

In 1887 the capacity of the school building was increased by adding two small rooms to each of the front corners of the old building. In 1894 a new high school building was put up at a cost of about \$8,600, and an addition to the colored school building at a cost of \$2,800. In 1908 a building was erected in East Somerville at a cost of \$22,000, and a new eight-room schoolhouse is now being built on the High street lot to cost about \$44,000.

It must not be taken for granted that on account of the frequent changes in teachers during the several years prior to 1870, the pupils were not well taught, for many of these earlier teachers were men of education and ability, and, while they did nothing in the way of teaching art, wood carving, and some of the various matters that are given such prominence at the present time, the branches which they considered would be of most benefit to the pupils in after years were pushed along successfully. The pupils were put through a course in geography until they had a mental picture of the various countries of the world. They could bound the different states of the Union, give their capitols and where located. They could start an imaginary trip from New York City, travel directly west, tell what states and rivers they would cross, and where they would land on the Pacific Coast. They had mental as well as practical arithmetic, and could solve some pretty tough problems in them, as well as in geometry and trigonometry. They were taught to speak grammatically and to read correctly. This cannot always be said of all schools to-day. The school hours were from 9 to 12 M. and from 1 to 4 P. M. and sometimes on Saturdays, to make up for time lost on holidays or when a teacher was sick. There were examinations, but no graduating exercises with

the awarding of diplomas by a "President of the Board of Education." Some of the classes occasionally gave public exhibitions. I have before me a printed program of such an entertainment, dated April 16, 1861, given by the "Delta" and "Kappa" Societies, "the proceeds to go towards the purchase of a melodeon for the school." A list of the members of these societies is given. The officers of the first were, President, Henry V. W. Garretson; Vice-President, Joshua Doughty, Jr. Of the second, President, Rezeau Brown; Vice-President, William Van Deventer.

In 1868 a new school house for the colored children was erected by private contribution. There were then five teachers, including the principal, and 194 pupils in the schools, and the expense for operating the schools, including payment of interest on debt, amounted to \$2,865. At the present time there are in all the schools thirty-seven teachers, including the supervising principal, and the annual expense, including bonds and interest, amounts to about \$42,000. There are now enrolled in the schools about 1,300 pupils, including about one hundred who come from outside the district.

There have been a number of private schools in Somerville at various times. A Miss Owens taught school in a room adjoining the Otis building from about 1848 to 1851. This room was also occupied by the Somerville Brass Band in the evening. In June, 1849, the teachers of Somerset county were organized into an association, and on the twentieth of that month Professor Thompson lectured on Arithmetic. Mr. Jelliff and Miss Owens exhibited their schools, and the Somerville Brass Band rendered music.

The Young Ladies' Seminary was located just west of the Second Reformed Church parsonage on Main street, and was opened in the fall of 1846. It was quite a prosperous and fashionable institution in its day. Rev. Calvin Butler was one of the teachers, and Mr. Chamberlain taught there after he left the public school.

About the years 1871 to 1875 William P. Flowers had a school in the house now occupied by Mr. Opdycke, and afterwards in the second story of the Blue Front building. Rev. William Cornell had a school for boys and young men on South street. He was succeeded by (about 1877) Prof. Martin Wyckoff, who was assisted by Mr. James G. Sutphen (now Professor in Hope College, Michigan); he in turn (1881-'88) by Rev. B. T. Statesir; he by Prof. J. A. Mets. About the year 1879 Miss Mary Southard kept a school for primary pupils in the building now occupied by Jacques Vanderbeek. In 1881-'82 Rev. R. A. Paterson had a select school in the "Seminary" building on West Main street, and, later, Mr. and Mrs. Durant, and Misses Parsons and LeFevre. Miss Carrie Gaston and Miss Caroline J. Otis also have had private schools in the "West

End," and there have been others. At the present time Somerville only has its public schools.

About the year 1835 there was built in the lottery field, before there were any streets laid out there, a house, which the Board of Education recently purchased and removed to make room for the new schoolhouse now building. This has been known for a number of years as the "Watt House." In this building, from 1838 to 1843, there was a school taught by Miss Elizabeth Studdiford (who afterwards married John W. Ruckel). She was rather a tall woman, and the children wondered if they would be so "high up" in the world. Some of the pupils who attended that school are still living at a good old age. Here is a composition written by a Miss of thirteen years, who attended the school in 1839:

"Somerville is a very pleasant and beautiful village, situated on the Raritan, about twelve miles from New Brunswick; it has two beautiful Dutch Reformed Churches, and one Methodist, a Court House and Academy. It has several stores, two confectionery shops, and one apothecary, two milliners and several schools. The scenery around it is beautiful; the mountains on one side of it and the river on the other, and the many pleasant situations around it make it a very pleasant place. It is much admired by strangers, and indeed is much resorted to in summer; it is very healthy. The population is increasing rapidly; it already numbers three hundred inhabitants, and will probably before many years become an important place."



## THE SECOND SOMERSET COURTHOUSE—AT MILLSTONE

### EXERCISES ON PLACING A MARKER ON THE SPOT

IN A LITTLE less than a year succeeding the placing of a marker upon the spot where the first Somerset county courthouse stood (see another page), the spot where the *second* courthouse stood was duly marked. This was at Millstone, (known as "Hillsborough" in Revolutionary times), upon the lot whereon Mr. John H. Van Pelt resides. The day was October 28, 1911, and at least one hundred and fifty persons gathered there to observe the occasion. Visitors from the Societies represented were first handsomely entertained at luncheon by the ladies of the Millstone Reformed Church, in the chapel of the church, and at 3 P. M. all participants gathered near the boulder erected on the lot named above, where a platform for the speakers and visitors from a distance had been built up.

On this second occasion the Society of Sons of the Revolution also participated with the Society of Colonial Wars and the Somerset County Historical Society in marking the interesting site.

The following is the inscription placed upon the bronze tablet on the stone:

"To mark the site of  
The Second Courthouse  
Of Somerset County  
In this place then called  
Hillsborough  
Built in 1738—Burned October 26, 1779  
By Tory Raiders under Lt. Col. Simcoe  
Of the Queen's Rangers  
This Tablet was Set up by  
The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Jersey  
The Society of Sons of the Revolution  
in the State of New Jersey [L. S.] [L. S.] [L. S.]  
The Somerset County Historical Society 1911"

As in the case of the first courthouse site, the seals of the participating societies were represented on the tablet, but in place of the scales of Justice the Roman fasces was substituted; the tablet being on the whole rather more ornate than that at Franklin Park.

The program of exercises was as follows:

Invocation, by Rev. Floris Ferwerda, pastor of the Millstone Reformed Church.

Song, by choir of Millstone ladies, "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean."

Unveiling of tablet, by Miss Marion Van Nuys.

Song, "The Star Spangled Banner."

Address, by Supreme Court Justice James J. Bergen, President of the Somerset County Historical Society, who presided.

Address, by Supreme Court Justice Charles W. Parker, presiding Judge of the Somerset Circuit and Governor of the Society of Colonial Wars.

Address, by General A. A. Woodhull, of Princeton, respecting the Society of Sons of the Revolution.

Song, "My Country, 'tis of Thee."

Benediction by Rev. Henry Lockwood, pastor of the East Millstone Reformed Church.

The addresses were published in full in the Somerville "Unionist-Gazette" and "Democrat," and were, in the whole, too lengthy for insertion here in full, but the salient points of each address are presented below:

#### JUSTICE BERGEN'S ADDRESS AT MILLSTONE

"We are met here to unveil a tablet marking the site of the second courthouse of this county, which has been provided by the Society of Colonial Wars in the state of New Jersey, the Society of Sons of the Revolution in the state of New Jersey, and the Somerset County His-

torical Society. The tablet and ceremonies have two objects, one to mark the site of the old courthouse, and the other to instill and arouse patriotic instincts in the generations to follow us. This old courthouse was the scene of many memorable incidents during the dark days of the Revolution. The Supreme court of this state was held here by direction of the Governor, and it is quite probable that Chief Justice Brearley and his associates heard at Millstone the argument of the question whether the powers of the Legislature were restricted by the Constitution of 1776, it not having been approved by a vote of the people, and it was contended that it had no greater force than a Legislative act, and might be repealed by subsequent Legislative action; but the court held that the power of the Legislature was controlled by the terms of the charter or Constitution adopted by the Provincial Congress, and it has been demonstrated to my satisfaction, by Dr. Scott of Rutgers College, that this was the first authoritative judicial determination in this country, holding that a Legislative body must keep its action within constitutional limits. That the Supreme court was held in this courthouse in September, 1779, about a month before it was destroyed, conclusively appears from a paper which I am about to read, being a copy of the original in the hands of Judge Vroom, a son of former Governor VROOM.

“HILLSBOROUGH, Sept. Term, 1779.

“It is agreed by the gentlemen of the bar that during the present confused state of public affairs, and until they shall agree to dissolve the present agreement, that they will not insist on the agreement being in writing, or upon consideration being actually paid in any causes they shall be concerned in, when the controversy shall arise on an agreement or contract of a personal nature, except when the action shall be brought against executors or administrators.

“Elias Boudinot,	Thos. Anderson,
Elisha Boudinot,	Wm. Paterson,
Robt. Morris,	Jona. Deare,
Robt. Ogden, Jr.,	Wm. Wilcocks.’

“As the signers were from different parts of the state, it plainly shows that they were attending a session of the Supreme court of the state, and it was undoubtedly signed by the lawyers in the old courthouse. The courthouse was erected in 1738, and in 1747 it was broken open by the populace sympathizing with those land owners who, depending upon Indian and other titles, disputed the right of the proprietors of the Province of East Jersey to eject them. When these land troubles were at their height, a large body of men, some of them coming from the city of Newark, broke into the jail and released some of such prisoners.

“Early on the morning of October 26, 1779, Lt. Col. Simcoe, com-

manding a party of Tory raiders numbering about eighty, left Staten Island and crossed over to Perth Amboy, their object being to capture Governor Livingston, who was supposed to be at the house of Philip Van Horn, and to destroy certain floatboats which Washington had moved across the country from the Delaware River with the supposed intention of using them to move his army or a part of it down the river into New York Bay, and from thence to the city of New York, for the purpose of capturing that place. When Simcoe arrived at Bound Brook he stopped at the Van Horn mansion, which was the old Herbert homestead at Middlebrook, the first house to the west of that stream and north of the public highway. He did not find Governor Livingston there, but he did find two or three American officers, who were told to have their rooms marked 'sick quarters,' and they were not held as captives. The reason generally ascribed for this leniency is that Van Horn's house was rather neutral ground, he having three or four very attractive daughters, one of whom afterwards married Col. Moylan of the Continental army, and the British officers from New Brunswick and the Continental officers from the neighborhood of Finderne and Somerville were accustomed to visit these young ladies and occasionally meet there. After leaving Van Horn's the raiders went to the Van Veghten bridge, crossing the river at Finderne and there they found only twelve of the flatboats, the others having been removed. These boats they destroyed, and, upon the pretense that the old Dutch church, standing along the river about a quarter of a mile to the east of the road, was used to store forage, they destroyed that building.

"From thence they came to this spot and released three Tory royalists who were confined in the jail, and the raiders representing to Simcoe that one of the men had been chained to the floor, partly starved and otherwise brutally treated, asked and obtained permission to destroy the building. The building was fired and destroyed, and with it two adjoining houses, one owned by Cornelius Lott, and the other by William Cocks. The destruction of the courthouse carried with it all the public records of the county to that date, except a book of mortgages, which was probably at the clerk's house, and the record of the laying out of public highways.

"By this time the fact of the raid became quite generally known and the inhabitants of the country gathered together and pursued Simcoe, and an expedition was sent out from New Brunswick to meet him. It was Simcoe's intention to turn to the east and go to South Amboy, the turning point to be at what was known as the Garret Voorhees house, but, that house having been destroyed, the party passed beyond the turn, and, when near New Brunswick, having discovered the error, they undertook to pass to the west and south of the city, but in doing this they

fell into an ambush, and Lt. Col. Simcoe's horse was shot and he taken prisoner. The raiders, after losing two or three men, escaped to South Amboy and so over to Staten Island. The distance traveled was at least sixty miles, and it was looked upon in those days as a most famous raid.

"Except for this raid and the incidental destruction of the courthouse, it is quite likely that Millstone would have remained the county seat, and so we of Somerville can in this day look with some complacency on the result of the raid with the feeling that the destruction of the courthouse was not an irreparable injury. While the place at which the courts were directed to be held is spoken of in the public records as Hillsborough, that does not mean that Millstone was ever called Hillsborough, but originally all courts were directed to be held in the township, leaving the counties to fix the precise location in the township. For instance for many years, and until a comparatively recent date, all writs were tested at Bridgewater, although the courthouse actually stood in Somerville, and this was the quite uniform practice all over the state.

"In conclusion I wish to express the hope that the work of this day may successfully accomplish the purpose and desires of the three societies, and that it may have a tendency to increase the respect and reverence due to those men who suffered so much to establish in this land the right of every one to enjoy the utmost liberty consistent with the rights of others, and to aid in perpetuating that which cost our forefathers so much to establish."

#### JUSTICE PARKER'S ADDRESS AT MILLSTONE

. . . "Upon the destruction of the first courthouse, it became obvious that Franklin Park, then called Six-Mile Run, was not the best place for the purpose, and this location of the new building was fixed, pursuant to act of the Legislature, by popular vote; from which it appears that the referendum is nothing new. The building comprised a jail as well as a courthouse; but we have no information as to its appearance. It was evidently made of masonry, for some months after its destruction, May 10, 1780, it was 'agreed that the sum of 125 pounds, 5 shillings, be paid to Cornelius Lott for hiring and paying men to collect the iron and bricks belonging to the county, found on the site of the old courthouse that was burned by the enemy;' and the next month John Knowlton was charged with 20 loads of stone, which he had drawn from the old courthouse.

"Until the Revolution the history of the building and of its immediate vicinity was uneventful; at least I find little or nothing worthy of mention. There was an execution by burning in 1752; a barbarity too frequently occurring at the present day, but, not, as then, with the sanc-

tion and by the command of the law. But for the most part, what occurred was what may be seen to-day at any county seat—the daily business of the county offices, and the regular terms of court. From 1775, however, there is a different story to tell. In May of that year the Somerset Committee of Correspondence sat in the courthouse and heartily agreed to arm and support such number of men as the authorities should order raised in the county. Hillsborough was made the location of a market for wool, flax and articles relating to their manufacture, so as to aid local manufacturers and thereby benefit the inland trade.

“In the early days of 1777 Washington’s army bivouacked around or near Millstone on the march from Princeton to Morristown, and the General himself slept a short distance away at the Van Doren house, where this afternoon a marker of his route is to be dedicated by a sister society. Here, in the late winter and early spring of that year, camped General Dickinson with the Jersey militia, scouring the neighborhood and watching the roads, while Washington remained at Morristown; and as Somerset county lay directly between Washington’s army and the main British line of communication across New Jersey, it was thick with our outposts. In June, 1777, Millstone witnessed some of the preliminary sparring between Howe and Washington, when the former unsuccessfully tried to draw the American army into a losing battle and free the way to Philadelphia from a menacing danger on the flank.

“And yet, notwithstanding the apparent activity of the opposing forces in this neighborhood, Millstone seems to have been considered by the state authorities as a fitting place for the sessions of the Supreme court, for in September, 1777, it was designated as one of the seats of justice for the state, Burlington being the other, and the Supreme court sitting in each alternately.

“In October, 1779, the Queen’s Rangers, under Col. Simcoe, swept through on their famous raid, and that was the end of the Somerset courthouse at Millstone. The details of that raid I need not discuss. As a military feat it excites my admiration, for crossing the Staten Island Sound before dawn, between daylight and dark he marched from Perth Amboy to Piscataway, to Bound Brook, to Millstone, to the south of New Brunswick, and to South Amboy, and was thence ferried to Staten Island whence he started. The distance is estimated by one contemporary chronicler at seventy miles, by another at fifty-five miles, and the length of the march and damage done in this short time would do credit to any regular force of the present day.

“With the burning of the building and the contents, the later disposition of the unburned material, and the passing of the land some years later into private hands, the public history of the building and its site

comes to an end; but it should not be forgotten, and to the end that it may be remembered, the stone you see has been sunk in the ground, and the bronze tablet placed thereon." . . .

GEN WOODHULL'S ADDRESS AT MILLSTONE

. . . "It is no disparagement to the town of Millstone to say that without some visible sign, such as has just been exposed, hundreds of strangers may pass through it ignorant of what it has endured or accomplished, and, except through careful teaching, its very children may grow up with no knowledge of the troopers who have terrorized their ancestors, or of what those ancestors have done to secure our civil blessings.

It is a curious example of the mutability of territorial names, whose permanence and accumulated sentiment in an older country is a part of its charm, that the site of the courthouse which we are marking to-day has not only lost its very designation in modern speech, but that that name has been bodily transferred to a village several miles away. Perhaps still stranger in illustrating the curious conservatism of the law, in contrast with the instability of our geographical nomenclature, is the fact that within the memory of the sitting Bench, and of course within that of active members of the Bar, in certain legal proceedings where Somerville, as the county seat, would appear in every day usage, Bridgewater was used. Another illustration is the use, which prevailed until very recently, if it is not still the practice, of writing New Barbadoes when Hackensack is meant.

"Why Somerset courthouse was removed from Six-Mile Run—which has been matamorphosed into Franklin Park—has been explained. Hillsborough retained the honor for forty odd years and lost it as an ultimate consequence of the destruction of the physical conveniences for the administration of justice.

"We are to regret the burning of the courthouse by the public enemy as an act of war, and yet it was not an act that had any influence upon the course of the conflict other than to exasperate still more the citizens who were supporting the cause of independence. No important military movement was in progress at that time in this vicinity, which, however, was in the zone of possible operations, caught in the martial fringe that depended from the hostile occupation of New York. The British headquarters, and of course, a considerable garrison, remained in that city; but the major operations were being carried out in the South, and Sir Henry Clinton had depleted his immediate command by sending a large force to Georgia and South Carolina. Washington himself, at this particular time at West Point, kept a watchful eye in the hope that, with the aid of the French fleet, he might attack the city with a reasonable

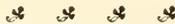
hope of success. Without command of the neighboring water, of the great tidal currents, whose arms embrace the peninsula—more strictly the island—of Manhattan, neither siege nor assault were possible. As a matter of fact the attack was never made, because the French Admiral was unable to co-operate as had been hoped. Nevertheless in order to prepare for the possibilities for which he longed, Washington had had constructed on the Delaware fifty large bateaux or flatboats, each capable of carrying seventy men, and these had been transported on wheels overland, launched on the Raritan, and moored near Van Veghten's Bridge. At the rate of seventy armed men to a boat, this flotilla would have been capable of conveying 3,500 men, a very respectable brigade—probably not far from a division—of the Revolutionary soldiery. It was to destroy these boats, and it may be incidentally to capture one or two conspicuous patriots, that Simcoe's raid was organized, an account of which has just been given. Either expressly to avoid this incursion, or by a happy accident, the greater part of the bateaux had been floated elsewhere on the stream and only eighteen fell into Simcoe's hands. In their hasty return the Tories destroyed the courthouse, because it was a public building. This was a legitimate act of war, but a useless one, in that it had no effect upon the war itself, nor would it have, except as a part of systematic devastation designed to lay waste all property and to carry off or to incapacitate all arms-bearing men and render their families charges upon their own authorities. A subordinate commander is seldom authorized to destroy property not in actual offensive or defensive use. Wantonly to burn private or public buildings not used for combatant purposes, is of the character that leads to the shooting of passive pickets. Raw troops invariably kill when possible everything in the enemy's uniform; and this, in the absence of a forward movement, closely approaches murder, just as such burnings nearly resemble arson. As Mellick points out in his most admirable and instructive 'Story of an Old Farm'—a history of Somerset that should be a handbook for every citizen—the indirect consequence of the burning of the courthouse, and of the Dutch Reformed church at Van Veghten's Bridge was the founding of Somerville, which when these hardships were inflicted had no existence. . . .

"Millstone, as we now call it, has other Revolutionary memories that it is appropriate to call to mind, although they do not directly bear upon the destruction of the courthouse. Twice it had other military occupation. After the pivotal victory of Princeton, Washington, although hoping also to press on to New Brunswick and capture the British base on the Raritan, when he had reached Kingston, ten or twelve miles to the south, on the county line between Somerset and Middlesex, regretfully decided that it would be rashness, not boldness, to pursue that march with

Cornwallis at his heels. He, therefore, turned abruptly to the north and made Somerset courthouse his immediate objective. It was late at night before all the weary men, who had created the good news from the Jerseys that was to ring through the country, rejoined the colors here. Had Cornwallis disregarded his well-grounded fears for his own base and followed, the 'Battle of Somerset Courthouse' might have had a standing with those of Princeton and Trenton, and have gone into history along with next year's action at Monmouth Courthouse. At that time Washington made his personal headquarters in John Van Doren's residence, still standing and reverently cared for by private ownership.

"In June, 1777, five months later, Gen. Howe marched from New Brunswick and, resting his right wing on this place, tempted Washington to descend from the heights of Middlebrook and fight. The temptation was resisted, and after a five days' stay, during which he threw up some field-works directly here, on the 19th the British returned to New Brunswick, and on the 22d retired to Perth Amboy; but on the 26th Howe suddenly reappeared in this vicinity, although there is no evidence that he entered Hillsborough then.

"The Raritan and Millstone valleys were localities which hostile bands constantly traversed, and were at any time liable to be the scene of conflict. Because our forbears—yours and mine—bore their part as men and patriots, we are able to assemble to-day regretful over their sacrifices, but proud of the result."



### WASHINGTON ROCK—ITS HISTORY AND FUTURE

BY MRS. CHARLES W. MC CUTCHEN, NORTH PLAINFIELD, N. J.

WHEN THE new-comer in Plainfield has first pointed out to him the rather curious, grey, twin rocks which stand out from the foliage near the mountain top, a little northwest of the town—not half so prominently, to be sure, as in the days when old John Laing treated them to an annual coat of whitewash, but still easily discerned—the question that naturally arises is, "Why Washington's Rock? What was the connection between the Father of his country and these two lone and rather inaccessible abutments of the Watchung range? Was there any real foundation for the name in fact, or was the story of a piece with those of the beds (almost as plentiful as the Mayflower cradles and chairs) in which he slept, or the tables at which he dined?"

The line where history fades into tradition is often very blurred and difficult to trace, but, in this instance, the facts are here, few but authentic.

The earliest reference to Washington Rock which I have been able to find, is in a volume entitled "Historical Collections of the State of New Jersey," by John M. Barber and Henry Howe, published in the year 1844. It appears at the close of a chapter describing Westfield, Scotch Plains, Plainfield—all, by the way, at that time in Essex county.

"At an elevation of about 400 feet on the brow of the mountain in the rear of Plainfield stands Washington's Rock. It is one of very large size—being about 25 feet in height and from 30 to 40 in circumference. The bold projection which nature has given it from the surface of the eminence, renders it a fine position for taking an extensive view of the country below.

"In the summer of 1777 the American Army was stationed at various places on the plain below—at New Market, Middlebrook, etc.

"After the retreat of Sir William Howe from New Brunswick—and upon his changing his movements and marching from Amboy toward where Plainfield now is—Washington retreated to the heights in face of the enemy. The advance guard of Howe's army fell in with Lord Stirling's division. A skirmish ensued, and, upon the approach of the column under Cornwallis, Stirling was obliged to retreat. Howe pursued him to Westfield, and on the next day returned to Amboy. Washington was at this time on the Rock, inspecting the operations of the armies on the plain.

"At various times he resorted to this place to ascertain the movements of the enemy. This circumstance has given the *Rock* a sacred character to the people of the present day, which, in connection with the beautiful prospect it affords, has made it a place of resort for parties of pleasure.

"The scene is one of uncommon beauty. The whole country, apparently, lies as level as a map at the feet of the spectator, for a circuit of sixty miles. On the left appear the spires of New York city, part of the bay, Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway and New Brighton. Directly in front are Amboy and Raritan Bays. To the right New Brunswick and heights of Princeton and Trenton; and far to the southeast the eye stretches over the plains of Monmouth to the heights of Navesink. Beautiful villages bedeck the plain; and cultivated fields, farm houses and numerous groves of verdant trees are spread around in pleasant profusion."

When we see to what flowery periods the view inspired these writers of nearly three-quarters of a century ago, we wonder why so many Plainfielders have never been to Washington Rock, and in fact hardly know of its existence. But in the old days people had leisure for something beside the views from the Jersey Central trains and the subway.

The time referred to in this narrative is undoubtedly the summer of 1777, the latter part of that famous campaign back and forth across the Jerseys, when, as some writer observes, "Washington played his masterly game of tag with the British, but managed to be always *It*." It was about the end of May that he broke up his camp at Morristown and shifted it to Middlebrook (now Bound Brook) ten miles from Brunswick:

“Sullivan with his division was stationed on the right at Princeton” (I am quoting Washington Irving). “With the rest of his force Washington fortified himself in a position naturally strong among hills in the rear of the village of Middlebrook. His camp was on all sides difficult of approach and he rendered it still more so by intrenchments. The high grounds about it commanded a wide view of the country around Brunswick, the road to Philadelphia and the course of the Raritan, so that the enemy could make no important movement on land without his perceiving it.”

The object of this move was, undoubtedly, to keep a close watch on Sir William Howe, whose army had been in winter quarters at Amboy and New Brunswick, and to prevent his recrossing the Delaware and moving on Philadelphia. He had not long to wait, for—

“On the night of June 13th General Howe sallied forth from New Brunswick, as if pushing for the Delaware, but his advanced guard halted at Somerset Court House (now Millstone village) eight or nine miles distant. Apprised of this movement Washington reconnoitred the enemy from the heights above the camp.” (With the heavy timber growth of those early days, what spot more likely than Washington Rock?) “The enemy, however, instead of giving battle rested on their arms, took up a strong position, having Millstone Creek on their left and the Raritan all along their front, and proceeded to fortify themselves with bastions.

“It was a question with Washington whether their action was a real move towards Philadelphia, or an attempt to lure his little army from their strong position.”

After several moves and countermoves the before mentioned skirmish with Lord Stirling (whose division, by the way, was said to be waiting at the “Metouchin Church”) took place. He was obliged to fall back on the heights, and was followed as far as Westfield by the British, where they halted, disappointed in the main object of their expedition, i. e., to draw Washington into a general engagement. The British commander reported:

“Pursuit continued as far as Westfield only, the day proving so intensely hot, the soldiers could with difficulty march no further.”

(We, who know what the plains of Jersey can be on a sizzling June day cannot, under the circumstances, but compassionate the scarlet-clad British soldier; nor do we wonder that he was glad to retreat, via Spanktown—now Rahway—to Amboy, board his ships and sail away, so closing the campaign in the Jerseys. A proceeding, we are again told, that Washington watched from the heights).

The other reference I have chosen to prove the claims of Washington Rock to our interest and protection is even more to the point, because more intimate and local. It is an extract from a letter dated

Nov. 25, 1897, written by the late George W. Fitz-Randolph to Mrs. John F. Harman; Mrs. Harman having written him at the request of the Continental Chapter of the D. A. R.

"In the year 1777 or '78 Washington, with 6,000 men was encamped on the Ridge at Middlebrook near and west of Bound Brook. The British army were encamped at New Brunswick, Rahway and Perth Amboy, making incursions in the surrounding country. Doubtless with an intent of guarding against a serious incursion or surprise, Washington was on his way to the top of the mountain back of Green Brook. Be that as it may, he, with an aide-de-camp, mounted, rode in the gateway and up to a group of men standing between the house and the barn on the farm, now known as the Jonah Vail farm. Washington said: 'Can any of you gentlemen guide me to some spot on the mountains from whence a good view of the plain below can be obtained?' Edward Fitz-Randolph, one of the group, said: 'I know of the best point on the mountains for that purpose' and added that, if he had his horse, he would take him to it. Thereupon the General requested his aide to dismount and await his return. Fitz-Randolph, mounted upon the aide's horse, piloted the General to the Rock, which to-day bears the historic name of 'Washington's Rock.'

"I have given the above nearly word for word, as given to me by Ephraim Vail, who died a few years since aged 90 and over, on the farm where he was born and raised. Josiah Vail gave me the same version of the incident; indeed any of the old residents of Green Brook would corroborate the same, were they alive. All these Vails were Quakers, owning adjoining farms, and their word is as reliable and authentic as are similar facts which, in the same way, make up history.

"Edward Fitz-Randolph (my grandfather) mentioned above, was at the time a young man, unmarried, living with his parents at Piscataway, and was visiting his friends at Green Brook; on this particular day he was visiting John Vail, grandfather of Josiah Vail, whose son now lives on the farm. He, Fitz-Randolph, was an ardent Quaker and sat with Ephraim Vail and others on the facing seat in the old Meeting House by the depot, which he, being a mason, helped to build in 1788.

(Signed) "GEORGE W. FITZ-RANDOLPH."

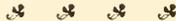
This, then, is the story of the Rock. It cannot be called tradition, for the history quoted was written at a time hardly more distant from the Revolution than are we of to-day from the Civil War, and the local evidence was given almost *viva voce*.

By both of these it seems to be clearly and easily proved that here at our doors is an historic site—one of far more beauty and interest than hundreds that have, in the last quarter of a century, been marked and dedicated all over our country. Why has Plainfield and neighborhood taken no interest in it? Why have we done nothing to put these facts into concrete and lasting form and make it the heritage of our children? We hesitate to charge Plainfield with lack of public spirit or patriotic

zeal. It has been shown that from time to time attempt has been made to mark the rock in some suitable manner. Why have these failed? Well, largely, perhaps, because of the uncertain ownership of the property. A monument there to-day—a stone crusher or real estate boom to-morrow. No certainty of the permanency of any contemplated memorial. That, of itself, was enough to take the life out of any schemes.

Now this condition is changed. The Rock has been purchased by Mr. Charles W. McCutchen, and will be held in trust for the people of Plainfield and North Plainfield that it and its associations may become the heritage of their children.

To the Continental Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has been entrusted the task of providing some suitable memorial to mark the spot, and make permanent its historical significance. The Chapter has a nucleus in the funds raised by them a number of years ago for the purpose, but it is their desire, as well as the earnest wish of Mr. McCutchen, that the marking of the rock shall be the work and privilege, not of their organization alone, or of fifty or a hundred "prominent citizens," but that all the people of Plainfield and North Plainfield shall have part and lot in this heritage, and that, for the sake of their civic pride, their veneration for the past, their interest in the future, they shall so write upon it its story, that it may be preserved for their children's children.



## HISTORICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS

BY THE EDITOR

### **The Somerset County Historical Society**

THIS SOCIETY was organized November 21, 1882, at Somerville, at a meeting presided over by Dr. J. H. Wilson. A preliminary meeting was held November 10 preceding, but the final organization was at the date first stated. At that time the first officers elected were:

President, Rev. E. T. Corwin, D. D.; Corresponding Secretary, William S. Potter; Recording Secretary, Garretson Hageman; Treasurer, Bernard M. Polhemus; Librarian, Dr. Joseph H. Wilson.

Messrs. Potter and Polhemus of the foregoing have since deceased. There were thirty-two original members, and it may be of future interest to recapitulate their names. The original members were, in the order entered on the minutes:

Rev. E. T. Corwin, D. D., Judge Joseph Thompson,\* Garretson Hageman, William S. Potter,\* Joseph H. Wilson, Bernard M. Polhemus,\* Rynier H. Veghte,\* A. V. D. Honeyman, John H. Mattison, Jacob Wyck-

off,\* Rev. Charles H. Pool, D. D.,\* John F. Talmage,\* William B. Voorhees, Rev. James Le Fevre, D. D., Henry W. Hoagland, Peter A. Voorhees,\* David C. Voorhees,\* George W. Adair, William P. Sutphen,\* Arthur P. Sutphen,\* Jacob Kline,\* William A. Schomp,\* Calvin Thompson,\* Alfred Cammann,\* Peter Van Nuys,\* John H. Van Cleef, Calvin Corle, Hon. John M. Garretson,\* Frederic J. Frelinghuysen,\* John S. Haynes,\* Rev. John F. Mesick, D. D., and Samuel Voorhees.\*

The asterisks denote those who have deceased—twenty out of the thirty-two. The oldest survivor of these original members is the Rev. Dr. Mesick, of York, Pa., who is in his 99th year.

Rev. Dr. Corwin served as President from 1882 to 1885; then Rev. Charles H. Pool, D. D., took his place. At the same time William S. Potter became Vice-President and A. V. D. Honeyman Corresponding Secretary. In July, 1890, after the death of Treasurer Polhemus, Dr. J. H. Wilson became Treasurer.

In 1903 there was a general change in the officers, as follows: President, Rev. James LeFevre, D. D.; Vice-President, A. V. D. Honeyman; Recording Secretary, John F. Reger; Corresponding Secretary, Arthur P. Sutphen; Treasurer, La Rue Vredenburgh, Jr.; Librarian, Joshua Doughty, Jr.

These officers held office until October 22, 1910, when the Society began, as it were, a new lease of life, under the following officers:

President, Hon. James J. Bergen; Vice-Presidents, Rev. James LeFevre, D. D., Hon. John H. Van Winkle, Mrs. Charlotte F. Southwick, Alexander G. Anderson, Mrs. A. L. Stillwell; Recording Secretary, John F. Reger; Corresponding Secretary, Arthur P. Sutphen; Treasurer, LaRue Vredenburgh, Jr.; Custodian of Records, Joshua Doughty, Jr.

One year later, October 18, 1911, in consequence of the death of Arthur P. Sutphen, Mr. Reger was made both Corresponding and Recording Secretary, and at the same time Alexander G. Anderson was elected Treasurer. At this meeting it was agreed to legally incorporate the Society, and to that end the necessary papers were filed (Oct. 19, 1911), in which the first trustees named were: Messrs. Bergen, Anderson, Honeyman, Doughty and Reger.

The following are the present members on the roll of the Society. The list is given alphabetically:

Ezekiel B. Allen, Alexander G. Anderson, Mrs. Effie W. Anderson, Miss Louisa Anderson, Charles H. Bateman, Mrs. Charles H. Bateman, Hon. James J. Bergen, Mrs. James J. Bergen, Mrs. C. L. Brawlings, Mrs. Laura H. Brown, Dr. H. K. Carroll, Hon. Clarence E. Case, Lewis M. Codington, Dr. J. H. Cooley, Rev. E. T. Corwin, D. D., Rev. W. Stockton Cranmer, D. D., Miss Lillian Demaray, William J. DeMond,

Jacob K. DeMott, Joshua Doughty, Jr., Miss Sarah Doughty, Hon. Nelson Y. Dungan, Hugh K. Gaston, Garretson Hageman, Peter Hardcastle, Mrs. A. L. C. Hardwicke, Mrs. Hugh N. Hartwell, A. V. D. Honeyman, Rev. W. E. Honeyman, William W. Howland, James R. Joy, H. C. Krebs, Rev. James LeFevre, D. D., Henry P. Mason, Mrs. W. B. R. Mason, Miss Anna McMurtry, Calvin D. McMurtry, Mrs. Alexander McWilliam, D. N. Messler, Mrs. John Olendorf, Miss Caroline J. Otis, Charles Place, Anton F. Randolph, John F. Reger, Mrs. Frances C. Rogers, Mrs. Mary B. Sanborn, Hon. Lewis H. Schenck, Rev. Isaac Sperling, William V. Steele, Dr. A. L. Stillwell, Mrs. A. L. Stillwell, Mrs. Sarah Stothoff, Alexander Thorn, Peter V. D. Van Doren, Peter C. Van Nuys, Hon. John H. Van Winkle, Frederick N. Voorhees, Mrs. V. D. Voorhess, LaRue Vredenburgh, Jr., Miss Wilhelmina Vroom, Spencer Weart, Mrs. Spencer Weart, Mrs. William H. Whiting, Dr. Joseph H. Wilson, Mrs. E. C. Wise.

It is needless to say that more members will be welcomed. The roll should be extended to at least one hundred. Applications should be addressed to John F. Reger, Esq., Corresponding Secretary, Somerville, N. J.

#### **Marker for Six-Mile Run Courthouse**

On November 15, 1910, the Somerset County Historical Society, in connection with the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Jersey, erected a suitable marker upon the site of the first courthouse in Somerset County, at what was formerly Six-Mile Run, now Franklin Park. It was placed upon the southeast corner of the lot resided upon by Dr. J. Ten Eyck, facing the road from Franklin Park to New Brunswick. The marker is a huge boulder obtained in the vicinity, supplied by the Historical Society, and on its bronze tablet, which was furnished by the Society of Colonial Wars, was cast, in raised letters, this inscription:

[Scales]

"Site of First Courthouse  
in Somerset County at  
Erected the place then called | Burnt  
1716 | Six-Mile Run. | 1737  
Erected by the Society of Colonial Wars  
in the State of New Jersey, and the  
Somerset County Historical  
Society 1910 [L. S.] [L. S.]"

The scales of Justice appear at the upper left hand corner, and the seals of the two Societies at the lower right hand corner.

The program of the exercises was as follows:

Invocation, by Rev. E. H. Keator, pastor of the Franklin Park Reformed Church.

Introductory remarks by the Governor of the Society of Colonial Wars.

Unveiling of tablet, by Miss Eleanor S. Sutphen, of Somerville.

Address, on behalf of the Somerset County Historical Society, by Mr. A. V. D. Honeyman, of Plainfield.

Benediction, by Chaplain of the Society of Colonial Wars.

Unfortunately, the representatives of the Society of Colonial Wars arrived too late to take part in the ceremonies, which, however, were made extremely short owing to the severity of the weather, the day being one of the windiest and coldest of the fall.

The address for the occasion was published in full in the Somerville "Unionist-Gazette" of November 17th, and also in the Anniversary volume of the Franklin Park Reformed church, whose two hundredth anniversary was celebrated in that church (about 300 yards west of the marker) the same day. In this address the date of the burning of this first Somerset courthouse was given as "probably 1738". The marker says "1737." We know of no records to fix the exact date, but the former was assumed because the first movement for a new courthouse was by Legislative act of March 15, 1739, in the preamble of which it states that "the Courthouse and Gaol . . . were by accident *lately burnt down.*"

### **Somerset County's Fifth and New Courthouse**

To make the record of the five Somerset County courthouses complete, a few words concerning the third, fourth and fifth buildings of that name, and especially of the dedication of the newest (fifth) courthouse, the third, fourth and fifth being at Somerville, will aid to perpetuate the facts.

As is well-known from frequent repetitions of the story, after the wanton destruction of the courthouse at Millstone, the fact that Somerville (then called "Raritan" and sometimes "Tunison's Tavern") was much nearer the centre of the county than Millstone, and that the county freeholders and the old First Reformed Dutch congregation arranged to have for a time in one building both the church and courthouse, settled the question of a new location. This was in 1782, near the close of the Revolutionary War, and in 1783 the new building of frame was erected, the Courts being held in the meantime at "Hillsboro," (Millstone), probably in some private house. From 1784 to 1799 the building then erected, which was in size twenty-four by thirty feet, was used as the courthouse, and, until 1785, it was used jointly by the Court and the First First Reformed Dutch church. This building cost £559.19.6, and stood

east of the next (and present) courthouse building. When it was sold in 1799, it was moved to the corner of Main and Franklin streets and used by a Mr. Latourette, and afterwards by William J. Hedges for mercantile purposes. It was finally taken away, and the present building recently owned by the late William C. Veghte was erected in its place. The late Esquire Sutphen, in a publication concerning the courthouse, states that the identical building was finally moved to near the corner of Davenport and High streets and remodeled into a dwelling by Lawrence Austin, and is still standing. The first term of court held in this building was in April, 1784.

In 1799 a new building of brick, with jail attached, was erected, farther west, and the cost of the same was £5,884, or approximately \$15,000. In 1849 this building was raised one story and a portico added, which the past two or three generations of citizens saw and revered as Somerset's "Temple of Justice." The plain but ornate exterior thereafter became such an architectural feature of the county seat that many remonstrated against its downfall just prior to the opening of the present century. The first Clerk's and Surrogate's office was erected in 1801, being one building. In 1841 separate offices were built for the Clerk and Surrogate. A new jail was built in 1870, and the still newer and present one in 1906, at a cost of \$52,000.

The present new and costly courthouse was resolved upon by the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County on Feb. 14, 1905. On April 3, 1909, a little over three years after the resolve was made, the elegant marble structure, that cost just \$292,255.61, including furnishings, and should serve the County for at least a century to come, was formally opened and dedicated. The exercises on that occasion were of peculiar interest, and attracted a large attendance of Judges, lawyers, citizens and visitors, including many ladies. The exercises were presided over by Hon. Alvah A. Clark, through whose instrumentality and influence more than to any other one man were the steps for the new building taken, and the addresses were by ex-Chief Justice and Chancellor William J. Magie, who had formerly presided over the Somerset Courts; Supreme Court Justice Charles W. Parker, the Presiding Judge; R. V. Lindabury, Esq., of Newark, but a son and resident of Somerset; Supreme Court Justice James J. Bergen, of Somerville; Judge Louis H. Schenck, of Neshanic, the Common Pleas Judge; Hon. Alvah A. Clark, of Somerville; William H. Fissell, the contractor for the building; J. Reily Gordon, the architect; and Thomas E. Gibson, of Ten-Mile Run, the chairman of the building committee, to whom the keys to the structure were given. Rev. William S. Cranmer, pastor of the First Reformed church, pronounced the benediction.

This new courthouse is built of Alabama white marble, the porticoes having marble columns on the front and east side. The architectural design is of the "Italian classic type," and it has been well described as both "massive and graceful." It contains 46 rooms, all reached from a rotunda, which is surmounted by a stained glass skylight. The dome is crowned by a white figure of Justice holding evenly a pair of scales.

One of the best things about the courthouse is that it was built at a cost within the appropriation made for it; almost an anomaly as to any public buildings erected in these later years.

#### **Marker of the Society of the D. A. R. at Millstone**

On the same afternoon of the marking of the site of the Millstone courthouse (October 28, 1911, see article on a preceding page), the Camp Middlebrook Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, unveiled a tablet and marker very near the old John Van Doren house, at Millstone, on land owned by Mr. Jacob Van Doren (recently deceased) a great-grandson of John Van Doren. The program of the exercises was as follows:

Remarks by Miss Anna C. Todd, Secretary of the Chapter, who presided (owing to the illness of the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Florence C. Rogers).

Paper, by Mrs. A. L. Stillwell, of Somerville, on "Washington's March through Somerset County."

Unveiling of the tablet, by Mrs. George Mettler, of New Brunswick, a great-granddaughter of John Van Doren, and also by her granddaughter, Miss Mary Williams.

Benediction, by Rev. James LeFevre, D. D.

The marker is of concrete, about three feet high, bearing this inscription:

"By this Route  
WASHINGTON  
with his army  
Retired after his Victory at Princeton, January, 1777  
Erected by  
CAMP MIDDLEBROOK CHAPTER  
D. A. R."

The same Chapter proposes to set up two other similar markers, one at Finderne and one at Griggstown, while the Gen. Frelinghuysen Chapter will set up others between Somerville and Morristown.

#### **The Wallace House in Somerville**

As is stated in the article in this number on "The Author of 'The Story of an Old Farm,'" the late Andrew D. Mellick, Jr., was the responsible person for creating, first, a public sentiment for the purchase and

preservation of the Wallace house in Somerville, one of "Washington's Headquarters." The letter referred to in that article, dated Jan. 18, 1893, was antedated by a magazine contribution from his pen, published October, 1888, in the "Magazine of American History," in which he tells of this house as a "notable example" of the richness of Somerset County in Revolutionary houses, and gives a good description of it. In the former letter, however, this was his succinct statement concerning the history of this relic of Washington's time:

"In the four Middle States there are extant just four houses that stand, or should stand, high in the affections of the American people. With Fanueil Hall in Boston they are entitled to be called the cradles of American Liberty. During the most critical times of our country's history in them all public interest centred, and for successive anxious months towards one or the other of them the thoughts of all patriotic Americans turned with the deepest hope and solicitude. These four historic mansions were at various times during the Revolutionary War the headquarters of General Washington, and are ordinarily designated as, the Stone House at Newburgh, N. Y.; the Stone House at Valley Forge, Pa.; the Ford Mansion at Morristown, N. J.; and the Wallace House at Somerville, N. J. Three of these dwellings, as you well know, are in the possession of Washington Associations, composed of patriotic citizens, who zealously guard them against decay and destruction, and preserve within their walls valuable manuscripts, relics, and antiquities relating to Washington and the Revolution. Strange as it may appear, one of these famous mansions, the Wallace House at Somerville, N. J., is to-day uncared for by any public association, and historically is known to but few persons outside of its own vicinity. Happily, thus far its successive owners have appreciated its close connection with great events in our country's history, and the wealth of memories that centre within its historic walls. It stands to-day, therefore, almost, if not quite the same as when it was the home of General and Mrs. Washington, and the headquarters of the Continental Army.

"The time has arrived, however, when it is threatened by the demon of improvement, and, unless patriotic citizens come forward as purchasers, it is in danger of becoming the property of speculators, who, without doubt, in contemplated improvements will modernize the building to the extent, perhaps, of 'making it over' beyond recognition. It is for this reason that I address you as President of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

"This Wallace house, completed in the autumn of 1778, stands in the midst of a grove of ancient oaks, some six hundred feet back from the main street, or highway, at the west end of Somerville. During the winter and spring of 1778 and 1779, when seven brigades of the Continental Army were cantoned at Camp Middlebrook, it was General Washington's headquarters, and for six busy months this honored mansion opened its hospitable portals to many distinguished people. Here Mrs. Washington spent the winter with her husband. Here, too, came constantly Governor Livingston, Lord Stirling, General Green, Knox and

Steuben, and other great men of that day. It was in this house that the Commander-in-Chief received, with great honors, in April of 1799, M. Gerard, the newly accredited minister from France, and it was here that the celebrated Spanish envoy, Don Juan de Miralles, came to pay his respects to the distinguished American General.

"Washington's plan for an active campaign against the northern Indians was matured in this house, and here came General Sullivan to receive his final instructions before setting out on this famous expedition to humble the power of the confederated Six Nations.

"The object of this letter is to suggest the propriety of our Society's buying this property and fitting it up as a headquarters, club house and museum. It is admirably located, both geographically and historically, for such a purpose. It is near the centre of the state and within driving distance of Morristown, Flemington, Princeton, Bound Brook, Quibbletown and other points of Revolutionary interest. It is easy of approach, by the Central Railway; from the Hudson and the Delaware, by the Bound Brook route from Trenton; by the South Branch road from Flemington; by the new railway building from New Brunswick; while the new Rockaway railroad would bring members from the direction of Mendham, and eventually from Morristown. The mansion is large and could readily be converted into a club house and museum. Somerset, Hunterdon and Middlesex counties are rich in Revolutionary relics, and on its becoming known that the old 'Washington Headquarters' was in the hands of a Revolutionary Society, gifts would undoubtedly come in upon us, and we would soon find ourselves the custodians of a valuable collection relating to our country's history. I feel certain that nothing would so surely increase our membership roll as the fact of our patriotic association being housed in a building so admirably suited for its purpose, and so rich in historical associations and memories. What could be more proper and suitable than that the Society's annual meetings and celebrations should be held in a room made memorable by Washington?"

Singularly enough, in the foregoing letter no mention is made of the Rocky Hill house, in which General Washington wrote his "Farewell Address," but it must be because he did not consider this as "Headquarters" of Washington in the same sense that the others were, because it was occupied by Washington after the close of the Revolutionary War.

Mr. Mellick died in November, 1895. On April 15, 1897, the "Revolutionary Memorial Society" was organized, and the following week incorporated, with Gen. Richard F. Stevens, of Newark, President, (he still holds that position) William Pennington, of Newark, Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. Mary B. Sanborn, of Somerville, Custodian. The latter was one of the most interested of those who took actual part in the turning over of the house to the new Association, and deserves great credit for her early care of it and the procurement of antique furniture and relics which now adorn its rooms.

On June 17, 1897, the house was formally opened with exercises

upon the lawn, where there was a large gathering of members of the Society and spectators. After an invocation by the Rev. Harrison B. Wright, of St. John's Episcopal church, Mr. Theodore Shafer, in behalf of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, presented a beautiful flag and flagstaff. With the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," President Stevens delivered an address upon the history and authenticity of the Wallace house. The history and the accompanying documents (affidavits, etc.), we may reprint later, that they may be preserved in the files of the *QUARTERLY*, although, at the time, a neat publication was made of it in pamphlet form; now scarce, however. Hon. James J. Bergen, now President of the Somerset County Historical Society, made an address upon the authenticity of the house; Rev. George S. Mott, D. D. (since deceased), followed upon "The Stars and Stripes;" Rev. Lyman Whitney Allen, D. D., read a poem upon the "Battle of Bunker Hill and the American flag."

On the following month of October (October 19, 1897), there was a celebration of the anniversary of the Surrender at Yorktown, when an address was again delivered by President Stevens, and other addresses were made by Mr. Alfred de Cordova and Prof. C. B. Gilchrist, and the exercises closed with a dinner provided by the ladies of General Frelinghuysen Chapter, D. A. R., of Somerville.

At the present time the Custodian of the house is Miss Caroline J. Otis, of Somerville, and the Revolutionary Memorial Society consists of 247 members. Gen. Stevens is still President, as stated, and Mrs. James J. Bergen, of Somerville, Corresponding Secretary.

#### **The Author of the Basking Ridge Revolutionary Article**

The exceedingly interesting extracts from a now scarce Boston volume upon events in Basking Ridge during the Revolution, printed on a preceding page, may lead some of our readers to wish to know more about the author and her family. She states in the account that she was the daughter of a John Morton, whose residence was situate "half way down a hill" on the road leading from Basking Ridge to Morristown.

Mr. Morton, when a young man in the British army in New York, prior to the Revolution, married, in 1761, Maria Sophia Kemper, daughter of Jacob Kemper, of Caub, on the Rhine, who emigrated with his wife from Germany in 1741. Morton was of Scotch descent, but from the north of Ireland. Becoming a merchant in New York city, at the commencement of the Revolution he took sides with the Colonies, and, when hostilities began, he removed to Elizabethtown; then hastily, when the enemy threatened to reach there, to Springfield; and then to Basking Ridge, where he resided until his death from the treatment the article

states. He had four sons and two daughters, all the sons being graduates of Princeton, and one of whom married the daughter of Gen. Philip Schuyler. The second daughter, Eliza Susan, was the writer of the sketches to which we have referred. She had fine talents, and became the wife of Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Boston, a lawyer, who was a Member of Congress from 1804—'13; was Mayor of Boston 1823—'29, and President of Harvard from 1829—'45. Mrs. Quincy died in 1850, after a happy married life of over half a century. The privately printed "Memoir" of her life, including an autobiography of her mother, was printed in 1861.

#### **Death of Dr. Martin Nevius Wyckoff**

Martin Nevius Wyckoff, Sc.D., of Tokyo, Japan, son of the late Mr. Jacob Wyckoff and Sarah J. Voorhees, of Middlebush, this County, died suddenly in Tokyo, Jan. 27, 1911. In this locality he was always known as Professor Wyckoff, and various boys, now men, remember the kindly, thoroughly informed teacher who was at the head of the Wyckoff & Sutphen private school on South street, in Somerville, during the years 1878 to 1881. While this, to many, is a late announcement of his death, the Editor desires to put on record now something of the notable success he had in his work as treasurer and one of the faculty of the Meiji Gaku-in University at Tokyo. His labors and achievements there should be an aspiration to young men to do something worth while, even in a foreign field.

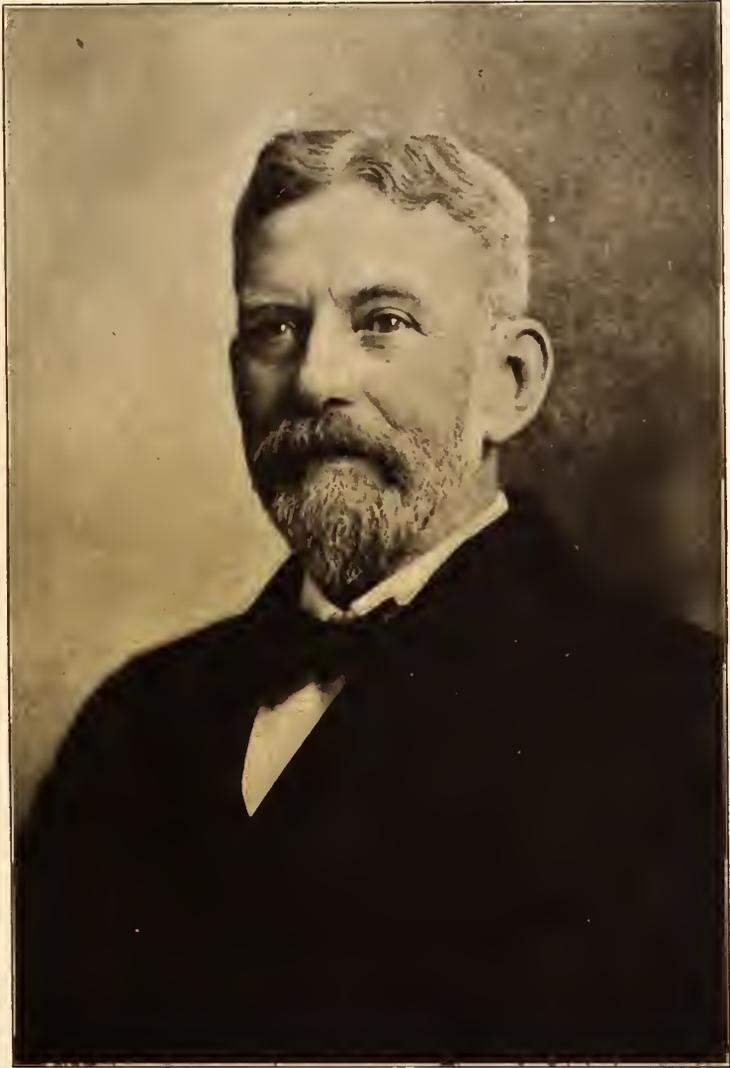
Professor Wyckoff was born at Middlebush, this County, April 10, 1850. His father, Jacob Wyckoff, is still remembered by all who knew him as one of the most upright and solid farmers in Franklin township; a tall, fine looking type of the best kind of Hollanders whose stamp is indelible upon the southern part of the County. Martin graduated from Rutgers as an honor man in 1872, intending then to enter the ministry, as did his younger brother, Rev. Benjamin V. D. Wyckoff, now pastor of the Reformed church at Readington. But shortly before his graduation he was singled out by President Campbell of Rutgers to go to Japan as a teacher, to take the place of the now well-known author, Rev. William E. Griffis, D. D., who had been teacher of an English school (a Japanese Government school) at Fukui, Japan. He obeyed the sudden call, and started for Japan the next day after his graduation. The next year Miss Anna C. Baird, of Harlingen, this County, to whom he was engaged, went to Japan and he married her, so that he had a valuable helpmeet on the ground to assist him. Such she always proved.

After staying at Fukui one year, Professor Wyckoff, by request of the Japanese Government, went to Niigata to teach the "Foreign

Language School," and remained there two years, when he was transferred to the Meiji Gaku-in school at Tokyo. Here he stayed one year, and then returned, with his family, to America, and taught one year at Rutgers. In 1878 he took the Grammar School at Somerville (formerly Rev. Dr. Cornell's Institute), associating with him Mr. James G. Sutphen, now Professor in Hope College, Michigan, and taught there three years.

In 1881 the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America asked him to return to Japan and take up the work of teaching at Yokohama, in place of Dr. S. R. Brown, who had died. This he did. In 1883 this school united with a similar school of the Presbyterian Mission in Tokyo, and Professor Wyckoff went to Tokyo, remaining there (except when visiting this country) from 1883 until his death nearly twenty-eight years later. The Tokyo Imperial University grew out of the combined schools, and, of course, he became one of its faculty. When on his furlough to America in 1888—'89 he was a member of the faculty of Rutgers, teaching in the Science department. Rutgers gave him the degree of Doctor of Science in 1895.

The Editor of the *QUARTERLY* saw Professor Wyckoff at Tokyo in 1906, and found him immersed in work that, however, was most congenial to him, and of the greatest usefulness to the University. He was treasurer as well as professor, and his hands were, indeed, full. Strong in good, clear judgment, possessing abundant common sense and with it great courtesy and tact, he was beloved by the Japanese and by all foreigners who came in contact with him. The President of the University, in an address at his funeral, well described him as "a model Christian gentleman." Said one writer: "Many of us would not accomplish in eighty years what Dr. Wyckoff accomplished in less than half that time." For he not only attended to his duties in the University, which were onerous, but he often engaged in outside evangelistic services, and took an interest and a part in a multitude of things which he thought would benefit the Japanese and the cause of his church. In the "Japan Evangelist," published in Tokyo, among other things said of his life and character after his decease, the following was written: "There was hardly a Christian movement of any importance in the city with which Dr. Wyckoff was not closely identified. His careful business methods and his scrupulous care in financial matters brought to him many an onerous office as secretary and treasurer of various Associations and as trustee of more than one institution. His connection with the Leper Hospital at Meguro deserves special mention. . . . He preached to them regularly one Sunday in the month, while he also went for the same purpose one Sunday in each month to a Government Leper Hospital at Higashi-Murayama, some distance out from the city. . . . He had a



ARTHUR POTTER SUTPHEN, ESQ

*—From Photo. taken by Baldwin, 1900.*



great heart of love, and this constantly overflowed with deeds of kindness and words of counsel to those who came to him in their need."

Surely such a work as he performed is a lasting, an immortal monument!

### **He was One of the Veterans**

Not a War veteran, in the usual sense, but a strong man and a useful one, an ornament to the County and to religion, passed away when Mr. Stephen Voorhees, of Rocky Hill, died on February 18, 1911, in his ninety-fifth year. He came of fine old stock, and he added to its worthiness. Born April 16, 1816, at Harlingen, he was the youngest of seven children and the last survivor. When sixteen years of age he removed to Rocky Hill and early purchased the place on which he resided all the rest of his life. He was responsible for building up the Rocky Hill division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and was one of its original stockholders, and for a long period its treasurer. In the Rocky Hill Reformed Church he had been treasurer and Sunday School superintendent. Many memorials of his industry, activity and far-sightedness may be found now in the vicinity of his home.

Mr. Voorhees delighted in church work and in political work. He was, in fact, one of the "war horses" of his party (Republican), and in his lifetime met personally such men as Daniel Webster, Andrew Jackson, Horace Greeley and Abraham Lincoln. He always voted, even when ninety-four years of age, and was always, in state, church or local affairs, to be depended upon. When such men die the community is poorer, but it can also say that it has been enriched and beautified by their living.

### **A Great Bible Expositor—Rev. Dr. Clark**

The death of Rev. George Whitefield Clark, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist church in Somerville from May, 1873, to May, 1877, and a continuing resident there until 1881, but far more widely known throughout the Baptist denomination of the country as a New Testament expositor, occurred at his residence in Hightstown, Monmouth county, on November 13, 1911. He was born at South Orange, N. J., Feb. 15, 1831, and was, therefore, in his 81st year. He graduated at Amherst College in 1853, and completed his theological course at Rochester in 1855. He was pastor at New Market, N. J., 1855—'59; First Baptist church in Elizabeth, 1859—'68; Ballston, N. Y., 1868—'73; Somerville, 1873—'77, after which, for thirty-four years, he was the New Jersey State Missionary of the American Baptist Society, his parish being the whole state. He removed from Somerville to Hightstown in 1881.

Dr. Clark made hosts of friends when in Somerset County, and it was his and their pleasure to meet often in late years when, on business or for social intercourse, he visited Somerville and vicinity. A few months before his death he called upon the Editor of the QUARTERLY, and, while past four score, showed few traces of age. His hair had whitened some, but he had the alert step, the full grasp of hand, the clearness of intellect, and the acuteness of reasoning faculties, which were always in evidence wherever he was. Extremely modest, almost to diffidence, he never paraded his superior knowledge either in the pulpit or out of it, but those who were familiar with his Bible expositions knew him as preëminently a thoughtful, careful, ripe scholar, who gave of his best for the benefit of his race. He wrote and had published by the American Baptist Bible Society a "Popular Commentary upon a Critical Basis" upon all the books of the New Testament from Matthew to Philemon, when impaired health required him to forego finishing the Epistles and Revelation; but when the latter, in two volumes, were prepared by his friend, Rev. Dr. O. P. Eaches, also of Hightstown, he gave them his critical oversight, and they were incorporated in the edition known as "Clark's People's Commentary," in all nine volumes. He also prepared and published "A New Harmony of the Four Gospels in English," (1870), and an "Harmonic Arrangement of the Acts" (1884), as well as published some pamphlets, and hundreds of newspaper articles. His first "Commentary" volume was published in 1870, and the last one that was entirely by himself in 1903, while the concluding last volume by Dr. Eaches is dated August, 1910. He was, therefore, engaged more or less upon a study of the books of the New Testament for a period of forty years. The Gospels of Luke and John were both finished—and mostly written—in Somerville.

The "Commentary" of Dr. Clark is throughout in unusually clear style, evinces sound learning, and shows everywhere evidence of immense study of every passage in the Bible and of every important work that bore upon his themes. The cross-references so constant on every page we have never found to be in error, and the writer has used the volumes as occasion has required for many years. For Sunday School teachers especially we know of no other similar work on a popular basis that is as useful, and this peculiarly applies to his "Practical Remarks" at the end of each chapter. The "Introductions" to his works are also perfect specimens of the *multum in parvo*, presenting in brief, yet full compass the leading facts known or conjectured about the Gospel, or Epistle, of which he treats. The antiquity, authenticity, authorship, time and place, sources of information, design and nature, evidential value, inspiration, practical uses, chronology, etc., of each book are set forth in a manner

which even an uneducated man can comprehend, and which the ripper intellect of the educated can enjoy.

It must have been a source of great delight to Dr. Clark that he lived to see his monumental work fully completed, and it is a source of proper pride to Somerset County that he was, if only for eight years, an active preacher and writer within its bounds.

That he felt devoutly thankful at being able to see the last volume through the press, the last sentence of his "Final Word" testifies: "This work I now lay at the feet of our Lord with devout thankfulness for having seen its accomplishment, praying that He will pardon all defects, and bless it to His own glory and the advancement of His kingdom."

Dr. Clark's wife was Susan Fish, sister of Rev. Dr. Henry C. Fish, who was also pastor of the Somerville Baptist church from 1844 to 1851, and was, until the time of his death at Newark in 1877, one of the most voluminous of book and periodical writers.

#### **Arthur Potter Sutphen, Esq.**

The one man who had at heart most the interests and welfare of the Somerset County Historical Society, and who was its extremely efficient Corresponding Secretary from 1903 until the time of his death, was Arthur Potter Sutphen, Esq., of Somerville, who was universally known in this whole region as "Squire Sutphen." His death was sorely lamented by a host of friends, as well by those who, in various societies and associations, religious and secular, felt and will long continue to feel a peculiar loss, for his place in his community cannot be filled.

Mr. Sutphen was the son of Peter Sutphen and Sarah Smith, of Bedminster township. His father was a well-known farmer who died in 1875. His mother died in 1881. Arthur P.'s grandfather was Capt. Peter Sutphen, also of Bedminster, and his grandmother Catherine Hunt, daughter of Col. Stephen Hunt, of Revolutionary fame. His great-grandfather was Guisbert Sutphen, Esq., who was long a Justice of the Peace (first appointed in 1769), and one of the leading men of Bedminster township.

Arthur P. Sutphen began life on his father's farm, and first began business as a trading dealer in meats. He then removed to Somerville, and carried on an insurance and real estate business, while at the same time holding various offices, viz.: Clerk of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, 1875—1879 and 1881—1911; Clerk of Bridgewater township, two years; Clerk of Somerville Board of Town Commissioners, about ten years; Secretary Somerset County Bible Society, sixteen years; Secretary of the Somerset County Board of Agriculture, nineteen years; Sec-

retary and Treasurer of the Somerset County Stock Breeders' Association, several years prior to his death; Secretary for twenty years and Treasurer for fifteen years of the Citizens Building Loan Association; member of the Board of Superintendents of New Brunswick Theological Seminary, five years, until his death; Clerk of the First Reformed church, four years, until his death; Pension Attorney, twenty years, until his death; and he filled other offices besides the foregoing. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, Revolutionary Memorial Society, Holland Society, etc.

Except in two or three of these offices his services were without compensation; he generously gave of his time, money and influence to aid societies, patriotic, benevolent and religious, as well as other public causes that he believed beneficial to the community. As Clerk of the governing board of the County he was extremely efficient; so much so that no other man could have taken his place and performed its duties so efficiently, and with such knowledge of County affairs. But in all the other stations named he filled a niche with peculiar fitness. As an historian he was remarkable for his memory, not only of events of which he had been a witness, but of such traditional ones as had come down to him by hearsay. He seemed never to forget a person or a fact if he or it once came to his definite notice. He knew dates as he knew the calendar. In politics he had been originally a Democrat, but was of late years more attached to the cause of Prohibition.

His death was sudden. While sitting at the dinner table on March 14th last he was stricken with paralysis. He at once became speechless and soon unconscious, and before morning of March 15th he had passed away. His wife, Hannah V. Potter, a daughter of Samuel Potter and Jane B. Rue, died Dec. 18, 1910, three months before, and the shock of her death, which was very great, no doubt hastened his own end. He had in all six children, two of whom died in infancy, and four of whom are living. His eldest son, William R., is the Recorder of the Borough of Somerville, and another son, Samuel P., is also in business in the Borough as an undertaker and real estate agent. Two daughters are unmarried.

The life-like portrait of Mr. Sutphen, especially photo-engraved for this number, will long be a reminder to his numerous friends of his genial, kindly, lovable personality.

### **The Road Washington Took to Morristown**

The road General Washington took in going from Princeton, after his striking military feat there on January 3, 1777, to Millstone, Finderne, Somerville, Pluckemin and Morristown, cannot yet be considered settled. There has long been a doubt in the minds of those who have studied the subject of Somerset County roads in Revolutionary times as to whether Washington passed from Griggstown to Millstone on the west or east side of the Millstone river; also as to his precise route from Van Veghten's bridge, near present Finderne, through present Somerville to Pluckemin; and also whether he crossed the north branch of the Raritan at Van Der Veer's Mills, or took to the right and went over the "Muggy Hollow" road to Liberty Corner (the "Lord Stirling Road"), and so on to Vealtown (Bernardsville) and Morristown. The latter seems to us, for several reasons which need not now be stated, most probable. Perhaps the point can never be thoroughly settled, but it is to be hoped that some competent authority will take up the subject and obtain a solution of the problems presented, before too long.

While on this subject we may record that on October 17, 1911—less than two weeks before the marker was placed near Millstone, as stated in a preceding note—the Morristown Chapter of the D. A. R. unveiled the first marker and tablet relating to this famous march of Washington at the end of the route at Morristown. The President-General of the D. A. R. of the State was present, and an address was delivered by Mrs. Willard W. Cutler, Regent of the Morristown Chapter. Addresses were made by Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Miss Ellen Mecum, Vice-President General of the D. A. R. of the State, Mrs. Willis K. Howell, of Morristown, Adjutant-General Wilbur L. Sadler, Rev. F. Landon Humphreys, D. D. The unveiling was by Misses Ford and Cutler, granddaughters of Samuel Ford and Silas Condict, prominent Morris county patriots.

### **The Oldest Local Newspaper Suspends**

The oldest newspaper published in Somerset County—the "Somerset Messenger"—has been obliged by untoward circumstances to suspend publication. Originally started in October, 1823, as the "Political Intelligencer," by James E. Gore, a practical printer, it soon changed its name to the "Somerset Messenger and Political Intelligencer," and about 1828 the latter part of the title was dropped. The publishers afterward were Gore & Allison. Mr. Gore died in 1837 and Mr. Allison continued sole proprietor until 1851, when he became Secretary of State and removed to Trenton. A. E. Donaldson, afterward Colonel of the Thirtieth N. J. Regiment, succeeded; then, in 1862, Orson Cone; in 1868, the late John F. Talmage; in 1869, G. E. Godley; in 1871, J. Rutsen

Schenck; in 1876, Charles M. Jameson (afterward County Judge), and on Jan. 1, 1882, John H. Mattison, who owned it until September, 1910, after which it had several successive owners. At the time of its suspension its owner was Russel H. Osgoodby. The newspaper was always strictly Democratic. [Just as we go to press we learn that Mr. J. B. Varley has resuscitated the newspaper, beginning with the issue of Dec. 6, 1911].

#### **"Within a Jersey Circle"**

The latest book published treating, among other things, of incidents in the lives of certain personages connected with this County, is a gossipy one written by Mr. George Quarrie, entitled "Within a Jersey Circle," and published by the "Unionist-Gazette Association," of Somerville, in 1910. Mr. Quarrie is English born, and has served journalistic terms on various newspapers in this country. He resides at present at North Branch. The volume noted consists of letters written for and first published in the Newark "Evening News," and most of them are decidedly readable. Mr. Quarrie's method of treatment is to take up an historical fact, or local character, generally of an ancient but sometimes of modern date, and weave around it sufficient of the imaginative to make it interesting as a story. Among the thirty-four articles of the book are "Dr. Vanderveer's Romance," "A Legend of Pluckemin," "When Talmage was Young," "Prince George of Somerset," "Calvin Corle," "Colonel Sanderson's Mail Coaches," "Old Days and Ways in Patriotic Pluckemin," "Dominie Frelinghuysen," etc. The work closes with a brief article upon "The Long Pastorate at North Branch," giving an account of the semi-centennial anniversary of Rev. Dr. P. M. Doolittle's pastorate there. The illustrations do not add to the value of what is otherwise a handsomely printed volume.

It may well be debated as to whether history ought to be treated in a manner which may deceive because of the addition of what is not history but fable. Those who were fond, some years ago, of those writings, then more popular than now, that treated German and other Old World facts simply as the basis of a good story, would be of the class that would approve of the weaving of fiction in local historical narratives. But people who are anxious to learn only what is true of an event, or a person, would be very shy over approving any such departure from the staid facts as this gifted writer has made in the volume to which we allude. From the author's standpoint it is "pure fun," when not really serious, and if nobody would consider it actual history no harm might result, unless men or women were improperly caricatured.

## GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

[1]. ESMAY, OR ISMAY.—“Capt. John Todd, of Lamington, born in 1739, died Oct. 27, 1827, married Sarah Ismay, or Esmay, born 1751, and died June 25, 1833. I desire particulars of this Sarah Ismay. She is said to have been the daughter of the Earl of Esmay, or Ismay, who was in this country during the Revolution, but in any event a statement concerning her relatives will be greatly appreciated. Capt. Todd served (I judge) as a private in Captain M’Mires’ company, First Battalion, Second Establishment, and in Capt. Ogden’s company, First Regiment, of Continental troops in the Revolution (see Stryker’s ‘Officers and Men of N. J. in the Revolution,’ p. 299), and probably was a Captain of militia after the War.  
J. R. H.”

[2]. BEEKMAN.—“Being a direct descendant of Christopher Beekman and Martha Veghte I am seeking some information relative to them; their births, marriage, deaths. He was a son of Gerardus Beekman and Catherine Van Dyke.  
H. B.”

[3]. VAN DER VEER.—“I should like some information as to the family name of the wife of Hendrick Vanderveer who died in 1781 and whose wife’s first name was Annatie or Anna. He left a will which indicates that some of the Stryker family were near relatives. I believe that he was a grandson of Dominicus Vanderveer, who was born about 1674, and was Sheriff of King’s county, New York, but I do not know the name of his father. If the records of deeds of Somerset County had not been destroyed, much could be learned from them probably.  
G. W. V.”

[The best obtainable information in print concerning the Van Der Veer family (the correct original was probably as stated), is to be found in Bergen’s “The Bergen Family,” p. 369, and on various other pages. Some more data concerning one of the leading Somerset County lines may appear in one of our later numbers.—EDITOR].

[4]. VAN COURT.—“Michael Van Court was baptised in Somerset County in the year 1739, as “Maghiel” Van Court. He died in Seneca county, New York, in the year 1814 or 1815. My grandfather, Thomas Brown Van Court (who I remember quite well) was either the son or grandson of Michael. Thomas Brown Van Court was born April 9, 1791, and was married, June 12, 1813, to Maria Dean, at either Springfield or Westfield, New Jersey. I am very anxious, indeed, to obtain the following information:—1. Birth record of Thomas. 2. Marriage record

of Thomas and Maria Dean, June 12, 1813. Either of the above records should give the name of the parents of said Thomas Brown Van Court.  
B. P. V. C."

[5]. BROWN.—"In the 'Brown' ancestry that I have been looking up for a number of years, I find that three brothers, sons of John and Susanna (Rezeau) Brown, settled in Somerset County, viz.:

"1—John Brown (born Feb. 1, 1747), bought property at Bound Brook, near Chimney Rock. Wanted, date of first purchase, and, if possible, the name of the county from which he came, also marriage record, etc., of himself and descendants.

"2—Jacob Brown (born Feb. 1, 1747, a twin to the above John Brown) bought property at Martinville, N. J. Wanted, date of first purchase, and, if possible, the name of the county from which he came, also marriage record, etc., and to whom married, names of children, if any, and any matter pertaining to this family, as I know nothing whatever about them.

"3—Abraham Brown, born March 11, 1749, bought property at Pluckemin, N. J. Wanted, date of first purchase, and also name of county from which he came, marriage records, tombstone inscriptions, etc.

"The three brothers above mentioned served in the Revolutionary War and enlisted from Somerset County. Five other brothers enlisted from Middlesex county, and served in the Revolutionary War; the other son remaining at home to look after the old couple and the plantation.

"John and Susanna (Rezeau) Brown might well have been proud of their nine sons, and their descendants can look to their ancestors for lessons in patriotism.

"It has been said that there is in existence an old Bible that has a record of these 'Browns.' This Bible may be in some one of the branches of the above mentioned families, and a copy of the record therein contained would be gladly received by me.  
J. A. B."



THE APRIL QUARTERLY.—The April number of the QUARTERLY will contain, besides biographical and historical matter of striking interest, various subjects which we hoped to begin in the January number, but could not secure in proper shape in time. There will be tombstone inscriptions from various churchyards and family burying-grounds; a list of early Somerset slave owners who manumitted their slaves; and a good installment of the early Baptismal Records of the Neshanic Reformed church. It is our intention hereafter to devote about one-third of each number of the QUARTERLY to the printing of such inscriptions and old records, and two-thirds to specially prepared articles.

# SOMERSET COUNTY HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

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## "PHIL'S HILL," THE HOME OF COLONEL VAN HORNE

BY JUSTICE JAMES J. BERGEN, SOMERVILLE, N. J.

ON A slight elevation immediately west of the Middlebrook, and north of the highway leading from Bound Brook to Somerville, stands an old dwelling, which was the home of Col. Philip Van Horne, who was a Colonel of the militia, as well as one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Somerset in pre-Revolutionary days. During recent years little, if any, care has been given to the preservation of this dwelling, and yet it has withstood, to a most wonderful degree, that waste and decay which follow the abandonment of an old homestead when it falls into the hands of strangers to the blood of those who built it, and to whom its memories do not appeal. The resistance which this old dwelling has made to the destroying hand of time bears ample testimony to the character of its construction, for even now a moderate expense would restore it to its former condition, when its halls were filled with the mirth and happiness of the guests of the "jocund Philip Van Horne."

The internal arrangement of the house is simple and colonial. A hall twelve feet in width runs the entire depth from front to rear; on the west are two large rooms evidently parlors; and on the east in the front there is a sitting room or library, and in the rear the dining-room; between these rooms there is a small room used now for a bedroom, and the dining-room is connected by a hall with the kitchen, which is an addition on the east. The upper floor is divided into four large rooms, two on each side of a hall corresponding with the lower hall.

This old mansion was the scene of many festive occasions during Colonial and Continental times, for its owner was a great entertainer, in which he was assisted by his daughters, who were noted for their beauty and grace; and so frequently did congenial spirits meet at "Phil's Hall" that it was known far and wide as "Convivial Hill," and referred to by that name in the newspapers of the day. Looking now at the old home-

stead it is difficult to realize that it at one time had such a master, or that it was once famed as the center of conviviality and pleasure. "How are the mighty fallen!" may be well applied to this stately old mansion, the walls of which have heard the ring of merriment from the lips of convivial guests, ladies and gentlemen, the first of the land, and whose floors have echoed the martial tread of Continental and British officers during the War for Independence.

It was here that Stephen Moylan, that gallant and brave Irishman, Colonel Commandant of the American Light Dragoons, was married to Miss Mary Ricketts Van Horne, eldest daughter of Col. Philip Van Horne, on Saturday, October 12, 1778, and within six weeks thereafter marched away at the head of his troops to subdue the Indians in and about Lancaster, Pennsylvania. The dark days of the Revolution did not prevent marrying and giving in marriage, but the strenuous life which the Continental officer was then called upon to lead did not leave many spare moments for the honeymoon. I fancy that this marriage was a great occasion, and that the old mansion at Middlebrook was filled with fair ladies and Continental officers, and, if the host at all sustained his previous reputation as an entertainer, the happy party must have had a glorious time; unless the spirit of the host was dampened by the fact that his eldest daughter was joining her lot with one of the "rebel chiefs." This is upon the theory that the doughty Colonel had, supposedly, allowed his sympathies to wander in an opposite direction, as it is intimated he did.

Again in October, 1779, was the old house visited by a martial clan, but this time it was not to witness a wedding ceremony, but to capture Governor Livingston, the rebel Governor of the state, who was sought by Col. Simcoe as one of the principal objects of his famous raid through the Jerseys. But the Governor was not there at the time, and the only reward which Col. Simcoe had was the capture of two or three subordinate officers, whom he paroled.

During the winter of 1778-'79 Phil's Hall was occupied by Lord Sterling as his headquarters, while General Washington was at the Wallace House at Somerville, the encampment of the troops extending from the river at Van Veghtens, near Finderne, over the property now owned by Mr. John C. Shaw, and from thence along the foot of the mountain in the rear of Bound Brook; a brigade under General Wayne being posted south of the river on the old Hageman property. It cannot be doubted that the headquarters of Lord Sterling was visited by General Washington and most of the famous officers of the Continental army.

While it has not been the good fortune of the writer to ascertain when the "Hall" was erected, the records show that in 1754 "Philip Van Horne at Bound Brook," with others, offered for sale lands in Monmouth

county, so that it would seem that, as early as 1754, he was living there, and in November, 1755, the newspapers announced that "Col. Philip Van Horne marches tomorrow (Nov. 30), or Monday, with part of his regiment out of Somerset," to repel the Indians and French who were killing the inhabitants and burning their buildings in Northampton county, near Easton, Pennsylvania.

In the year 1759 Governor Bernard appointed Philip Van Horne one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Somerset, and in 1768 he was again commissioned by Governor Franklin; and it appears that during the Colonial period Judge Van Horne presided, with other Common Pleas Judges, at Millstone, as is to be gathered from newspaper notices of the hearing of applications for the benefit of the Insolvent Debtors' Act. The destruction of the records when the courthouse at Millstone was burned deprives us of any further information regarding his participation in the general administration of the business coming before the Court of Common Pleas, but the presumption is that, as a Colonial Judge, he served his King loyally and performed all the duties of his office. He seems to have continued to act under the Provincial government, for he was sitting as a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1778, although his sincere sympathy with the Continental cause was sometimes doubted, and Mr. Mellick, in his "Story of an Old Farm," states that he was placed under arrest by General Washington. Certain it is that no price was ever set on his head by the British, and the "Royal Gazette," a strong royalist newspaper, speaks of him as the "jocund Philip Van Horne," and his home as "Convivial Hill," when it was the headquarters of Lord Sterling in 1778.

From the "Memoirs of a Life Chiefly Passed in Pennsylvania," written by Captain Graydon of the Pennsylvania line, who was taken prisoner in November, 1776, by General Howe, when he captured Fort Washington, we learn that in June, 1777, his mother, who was a resident of Reading, Pennsylvania, left Philadelphia for the purpose of going to New York City to induce, if possible, General Howe to release her son on his parole, and in order to make the journey she purchased a horse and chair, and set out from Philadelphia with a relative by the name of Fisher. When near Princeton, in this state, they were overtaken by a detachment of Continental cavalry and taken back to Bristol, Pennsylvania, the reason being that Fisher was a suspected royalist. After some delay at Bristol, his mother was allowed to proceed on her journey, accompanied by Col. McIlvain, who was to arrange for her admission within the British lines. "They reached the hospitable mansion of Mr. Van Horne of Bound Brook on the evening of the day they set out. It fortunately turned out that he had been acquainted with my father, and,

having connections in Brunswick, he furnished my mother with a letter of introduction extremely useful to her on her arrival there." Mrs. Graydon met in New Brunswick a Mrs. Van Horne and her five daughters, but they could not have been of the immediate family of Col. Philip Van Horne, as this Mrs. Van Horne is described by Mr. Graydon as then being a widow. Captain Graydon's mother finally reached New York City, where, after considerable delay, and in July, 1777, she obtained from General Howe the discharge of her son on parole. They left New York City, and, being landed at Elizabethtown Point, proceeded to Morristown, where they met General Washington and members of his family and staff, and from thence returned to Philadelphia by way of Bound Brook, staying at Van Horne's over night, and, in speaking of their entertainment there, Captain Graydon says: "Whether there were any arrangements with Mr. Van Horne I do not know, but his hospitality ought certainly to have been recompensed by an unlimited credit on the public stores. His house, used as a hotel, seemed constantly full. It was at this time occupied by Col. Bland of the Virginia Cavalry, and the officers of his corps to whom we were introduced, and, among others, if my memory does not mislead me, to Captain Lee, afterwards so distinguished as a partisan, and now known as General Harry Lee. Notwithstanding the number of guests that were to be provided for, there appeared no deficiency in accommodation, and we supped and lodged well."

From what source Col. Philip Van Horne obtained his title to his estate on the Middlebrook does not now seem to be traceable, but as he was in possession before the destruction of the county courthouse, it is probable that the record of his purchase was then burned. In February, 1786, a map was made by Benjamin Morgan "of a certain tract of land commonly called Phil's Hill," and this was probably after the death of Col. Philip Van Horne. The map is not known to be in existence, but it divided the tract into at least fourteen parcels, besides the homestead, which contained eighty-four acres. Number fourteen contained two hundred and twenty-five acres, and number thirteen, thirty-seven acres, as appears from subsequent conveyances which are of record. Nor is there any record showing how the title passed from Col. Van Horne, but that he owned at least the homestead of eighty-four acres appears from the recital in a deed dated in 1794, which refers to it as "that tract of land late the property of Philip Van Horne." The land to the east of the Middlebrook was purchased shortly after the close of the Revolutionary War by John Campbell, nephew of Lord Neil Campbell, who also became the owner of "Phil's Hill" by a deed from James Ricketts and Sarah his wife, dated November 1, 1794, which conveyed the three tracts above

referred to. In 1810 John Campbell and his brother James, both being on the Island of Jamaica, made an agreement, by the terms of which James was to transfer to John a sugar mill and plantation in Jamaica, and John to convey "Phil's Hill" to Robert Lenox and Charles Wilkes, in trust, for the use of their sister Margaret, subject to other trusts set out in the deed. In 1831 the trustees, Margaret Campbell joining in the deed, conveyed "Phil's Hill" to John Herbert, who lived there for many years within the recollection of most of the present generation. Mr. Herbert carried on the milling business in a mill which stood along the highway slightly to the west of the dwelling, remnants of the foundation of which may yet be seen.

This old colonial mansion, famous in its day, with a history not known to all, will before many years become a heap of ruins, or perhaps removed to make way for what is called progress, whose hand is never stayed by patriotic memories. A nation becomes what its children are taught, and the destruction of every monument which leads our thought to the memories of the past and the consideration of what independence cost will tend to weaken patriotic impulses. I indulge the hope that some society devoted to cherishing patriotic principles may be found with the disposition and means to acquire and rehabilitate this most notable homestead, and that it may be the gathering place of those who are endeavoring to perpetuate the memories of those stirring times when festivities and war were apparently close companions.



### THE WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS AT ROCKY HILL

BY KATE E. MC FARLANE, ROCKY HILL, N. J.

ABOUT one hundred and seventy-eight years ago there was built on a hill, a mile east of Rocky Hill village, about five hundred feet from the Millstone river, a large house, slave quarters and outbuildings. The house had the dignified title of "Mansion," and the place was named (after the English style, which was to give names to all large estates or homes), "Rockingham." It faced south, with a piazza and balcony across the entire front. There was only one centre chimney, into which four fireplaces opened. It was the custom in those days to put on the iron back of the fireplace the date when a house was built; on the parlor one we find the numbers, "1734." This mansion was built by Judge John Berrien, who was appointed a Judge of Somerset county in 1739, and a Justice of the Supreme Court in 1764.

When the writer first took an interest in the preservation of the house, the following letter, which is self-explanatory, was received under date of June 12, 1896:

"I write, dear Miss, to thank you for the great interest for good that you are taking in the Berrien Mansion at Rocky Hill. This house was owned by my great-great-grandfather, Judge Berrien, who was for eleven years a Trustee at Princeton, and is buried in the cemetery there. He was one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the Province of New Jersey; born in 1711 and died in 1772."

Mrs. Berrien resided there after the Judge's death, in 1772, until about 1783. She then put in the "Royal Gazette," of New York City, under date of July 5, 1783, an advertisement as follows:

"FOR SALE—That very healthy and finely situated farm, 'Rockingham.' The property of Mrs. Margaret Berrien. This farm lies on the river Millstone, about five miles from Princeton, on the road leading from Princeton to Morristown. It contains about 320 acres, a good proportion of meadows and woodland. The soil is good for wheat and natural grass, so that a great quantity of the best English meadow may be made with little trouble or expense. The place is well watered. The house contains upwards of twenty rooms of different kinds, including a kitchen very conveniently contrived and genteelly finished, and a cellar almost under the whole. There is also a very good barn, and stables, coach-house, granary and fowl house, all painted; a curious smoke-house, and other outbuildings. There are several fine young apple orchards containing the best grafted fruit in our country, besides a variety of pears, plums, peaches and cherries, raspberries and currants. There is also a small tenement on the said farm of three rooms, with a cellar and milk-room, and the whole farm abounds in springs of the best water. There are several thousand very thrifty red cedar trees, a great number of which have been trimmed and properly cultivated."

At this time Congress was in session at Princeton. There being no available house near there, it rented the Berrien Mansion for General Washington. It was a delight to the General that he and his three hundred soldiers should be placed in such a picturesque spot, which, to the north looks over the Watchung Mountains, and to the west the Hopewell Valley. General Washington had been at Rocky Hill several times previous to this, and while there he and Mrs. Washington entertained many distinguished guests, for the War was practically over, and they were waiting for the Treaty of Peace to be signed and sent from France. That message was carried from New Brunswick to Princeton, the "Six-Mile run" being taken by a Mr. Cushman, descendants of whom are charter members of the Washington Headquarters.

It is mentioned that when Washington had more guests than the dining-room could conveniently accommodate, there was used a *marquéé* on the lawn, which shows how many guests at times he must have had while in the Berrien house.

General Washington was known to smile while in Rocky Hill; the

little story is often told about his stopping to help catch the pig on his way from Princeton at the home of a Mr. John Van Horne. There was reason for the General to feel joyous while at "Rockingham," as the eight years just passed had been strenuous ones.

After the battle of Princeton Washington had stopped at Rocky Hill en route to Morristown; also on the march from Hopewell, eight miles away, and distinguished as the home of John Hart, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He marched from Hopewell, passing through Rocky Hill to Monmouth. One of Judge Berrien's sons was aid to General Washington in that battle of Monmouth.

Even the soldiers enjoyed their rest at Rocky Hill, and the little figures of ships cut on the weather-boards made them true to their homeland, as we are told they were from Maine.

While at Rocky Hill, Washington, having to disband his army, and wishing to acknowledge its bravery and leave it a parting message, wrote that beautifully worded letter, his "Farewell Address to the Armies," while sitting in the library at the Berrien house—the "Blue Room" as it is sometimes called—and first delivered it to his faithful officers and soldiers from the balcony, dating it "Rocky Hill near Princeton, Nov. 2, 1783." An original newspaper, presented by Mrs. Bliss of Hartford, is in this room of the Headquarters, in which a note states that the address is "omitted from the November issue for want of space;" but it was published in December's number, 1783.

General Washington, on leaving Rocky Hill, November 10, left orders for Captain Howe (one of whose descendants is a member of the Washington Headquarters), to have his furniture and household effects taken to Mount Vernon (which place received its name from General Washington's father's old friend, Admiral Vernon, of the English navy, 1743). The Rocky Hill mansion being dismantled, a number of pieces of furniture used by the General and Mrs. Washington were sold and found a resting-place there, some in the house, and others in nearby places. Judge Crusier coming to reside there, his daughter married a Mr. Bayles, whose son, being born in the Washington Headquarters, became a charter member of the Headquarters. As time went on the house passed from one family to another, but always was called "The Washington Headquarters."

When the property became a part of Mr. David Mount's estate, the house was vacant for a few months, during which time he invited the "Village Club" to have a fancy dress-ball there. Some of them personated General and Mrs. Washington. The owner of the Berrien house not being a "Son of the Revolution," no enthusiasm could be aroused to have the hundredth anniversary celebrated there in 1883, which was greatly regretted by some of the inhabitants of Rocky Hill. After a few

years the house, and quarry-lands very near, became the property of Mr. Martin A. Howell, of New Brunswick. He had different managers to live in the building. One, on leaving, took the parlor mantelpiece with him to Orange, New Jersey, as he appreciated its historic worth.

In 1896 Italians were placed in the house, which the citizens of Rocky Hill much regretted. At this time, learning that the house was for rent, also that a shop might be opened there, Mr. William McFarlane and myself called on the manager, and asked for a refusal of the place for a month, which time was granted. A letter was then written by me to Adjutant-General Stryker of Trenton. His reply, dated March 18, 1896, is as follows:

“DEAR MADAM: Yours of yesterday received. I have always desired to see some of the patriotic societies purchase the Berrien House at Rocky Hill. I have understood that the late Judge Sims, who was President of the Society of the Cincinnati in New Jersey, was very anxious that the Society should purchase it, and I have no doubt that, if he had lived, he would have acted promptly in this matter. I have often talked with Mr. Francis B. Lee about it. I notice what you say about the house falling into other hands. It is a great shame that it should be in any way diverted from a good use.”

Mr. Lee, mentioned in the above letter, also added encouragement to our enterprise. Meetings were held in Newark in the spring. In conversation with Mrs. Thomson Swan, of Princeton, one evening, I told her of the interest in the Berrien house. She being a “Daughter of the American Revolution,” her patriotism was aroused, and she offered to do all in her power to help preserve the historic mansion. Like all great movements, complications arose. All the owners of the property would not consent to sell the house, fearing it would hinder the working of the quarry. In a few months they came to a decision, and said they would sell, but the house would have to be moved a short distance up the hill, and they would give the old camp-ground for it to be placed upon. We felt we had gained a great deal when the price was settled upon the house, as it was the house we were wishing to preserve and not the site. Mrs. Swan paid the price of the house, others raising the money to move and restore it. An original drawing of the house was found, which greatly assisted the architects. The work progressed rapidly, and by August 25, 1897, it was open for guests.

The rooms were furnished in the old-fashioned style. The mantelpiece was returned from Orange; the andirons were donated by the Princeton Bank. A handbasin, always carried by General Washington, which has a painting of him by Trumbull, is a precious relic. A spinnet belonging to Lord Sterling, and many other historic things, are now to

be found in the parlor, being preserved there by Princeton ladies and Mrs. Swan. The Trenton members handsomely furnished the dining-room; the Lawrenceville, or "Trent" Chapter, the north room. The curio room on the second floor contains gifts from the Berrien families, and Indian relics. The Rocky Hill room has a case with many interesting papers in it. The painting of Old Tennent Church, and the adjoining "Burying-ground of the Battlefield," by Mr. Jerry Hardenburg, was the first gift presented to the house in April, 1896. A mirror, another relic, was presented by Mr. Hervey Stout, a descendant of Penelope van Prince, and the hinges are the same as hung in the house over one hundred years ago. The library is facing south, and is furnished by different patriotic societies from various states. It was in this room that Washington wrote his address.

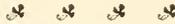
Like all historical places, the Berrien house had to have a permanent title, and none seemed more fitting than "The Washington Headquarters of Rocky Hill, New Jersey." It is under a Board of Trustees, with the following officers:

President—Prof. William M. Sloan, New York. Vice-President—Mrs. Junius S. Morgan, New York. Treasurer—Prof. Allen Marquand, Princeton. Secretary—Mr. Bayard Stockton, Princeton. Trustees—Mr. M. Taylor Pyne, Princeton; Mrs. Robert F. Stockton, Trenton; Mrs. Bayard Stockton, Princeton; Mr. Adrian H. Joline, New York; Miss Eliza D. Howell, New York; Mrs. Laura H. Smith, New York; Mrs. Fred de Coppet, New York; Mrs. Gustave Schermer, Princeton; Mr. Edward Howe, Princeton; Mrs. Alexander F. Jamieson, Lawrenceville; Dr. David Magie, Princeton; Miss Kate E. McFarlane, Rocky Hill; Mr. C. H. Dodge, New York; Mrs. William S. Stryker, Trenton; Mrs. Wm. M. Paxton, Princeton; Mr. A. D. Russell, Princeton; Prof. William Libby, Princeton; Mrs. W. B. Greene, Princeton.

Anyone interested in preserving historical places can become a member of "The Washington Headquarters Association," by addressing the President. The membership fee is ten dollars. Since the Headquarters has been preserved, over eight thousand guests have registered, from Ireland, Switzerland, France, England, Porto Rico, Mexico, the Philippines and every state in the Union.

On the 9th of October, 1909, the one hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary was celebrated. All of the historic and patriotic societies of the near-by states were asked to join with the members. The day was beautiful, and over two hundred attended. Luncheon was served under a *marquéé*, as in Washington's time. The Farewell Address was read by Mr. Bayard Stockton, of "Morven," Princeton, while standing on the balcony, and the other exercises, which were opened by the President, Prof. William M. Sloan, were all appropriate.

On the building the flagpole, erected by the children of Princeton, has floating from it a beautiful flag, selected by the late Adjutant-General Stryker, with thirteen stars, a gift from the children of Blawenburg, Griggstown, Kingston and Rocky Hill. It daily waves a welcome, which is endorsed by our efficient caretaker, the Rev. Stephen A. Pray. The admission is twenty-five cents to non-members. The gates are open from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M., and an hour or more can be pleasantly passed in this venerable and historic mansion.



### COEJEMAN MANOR HOUSE AT RARITAN

BY ANNA S. OSBOURN, SOMERVILLE, N. J.

IN THE quaint little town of Raritan stands, on the river, a picturesque old house which was built nearly two centuries ago. It is a typical Holland Dutch homestead. In 1636 Gertrude Coejeman and her four sons left Utrecht, Holland, and located in Albany, New York. For several years the men found employment in the mills. In 1673 Barent Pieterse purchased of the Kalkskill Indians a strip of land some eight miles wide and ten miles long. A lengthy controversy ensued over the purchase, as part of the property belonged to the Van Rensselaer estate. Meanwhile Barent Coejeman died, and in 1714 Queen Anne granted a new patent to the eldest son Andreas, and his heirs forever. On part of this property is now located the town of Coejemans, New York.

Tiring of New York state, Andreas divided his father's estate among his brothers and sisters, and came to the "Jerseys." He purchased some four hundred acres in the Raritan valley. Time gave him four hundred acres more in what is now known as Roycefield. Andrew Coejeman, as he was later called, seems to have left his heart in his old home, as he married Gertrude, daughter of Dr. Staats, of Albany. For his wife was built the Coejeman manor house at Raritan. The bricks, much of the interior finishings and the furniture came from Holland. It seems marvelous that a house built in 1736 should to-day be in such a wonderful state of preservation. In the eastern corner of the house is the date still intact, and the same window sash of oak, with its tiny panes, upon which is scratched the name of many an old friend. The door-locks, with their old crests, are rather a curiosity to the casual visitor. The basement contained ten apartments. The first floor with its wide-arched hall and four large rooms shows how perfectly the house was completed. Each room has its mammoth fire-place, which was originally faced and floored with Egyptian marble, upon which were cut various Scripture texts. The fire-backs are still in place with their odd little cherubs, that have not seen the

light of day in half a century. The mantles were of richly-carved mahogany. While no one knows that Washington ever visited the Coejeman house, Lafayette danced in the west parlor. Undoubtedly many heroes of the Revolution have crossed its threshold.

In the old days, before various manufactories infested Raritan, the house stood on a hill fronting the river, making an interesting view over the intervening meadows. The well used so many years ago is still open, and, while the old-fashioned sweep has given place to the wheel and chain, it is only one of the changes that have come to the house. I once had the pleasure of seeing a magnificent piece of furniture that Dr. Staats imported from Holland to hold the bed and table linen of his daughter, when she became Mrs. Coejeman. It is a massive piece of carved mahogany, resembling a wardrobe. Inside are shelves for the linen, and under each shelf shallow drawers, which have held priceless lace. The *cos*, or *klos*, as it was called, has descended from mother to eldest daughter. It has graced a granddaughter's home in the far south, and for the last few years has belonged to Miss Kate Deshler of New Brunswick, a great-great-granddaughter of Andrew Coejeman, who built the manor house.

One son and five daughters came to Andrew and Gertrude. The boy was called Samuel Staats for his maternal grandfather, and, upon his father's death, he came into the possession of the homestead, with various family relics. He married Miss Schuyler of New Brunswick, and named his two children Gertrude and Andrew. It is said that Samuel Staats Coejeman almost met his death at the hands of the Hessians. During the Revolution a party of Hessians visited the old house, took its owner from his bed, and with very little ceremony tied him to a tree, and proceeded to ransack the house. That day, as was the custom of the times, the silver had been lent to a neighbor who was providing for a funeral. It had just been returned when the cry, "The Hessians are coming!" was heard. Where could it be hidden? Part of it was placed in the *klos*, some in the oven and a few pieces were hidden in the ashes. Toasting her feet by the fireplace was old Aunt Betty, a colored mammie, eating porridge from a silver bowl. In her fright she thrust the bowl into the fire. The Hessians battered in the *klos* with an axe, took the silver, and all that was saved was what was buried in the fireplace. It was so badly battered and beaten out of shape by the Hessians beating the fire for treasure that it had to be remelted. It is said that Andrew Coejeman moved a wheelbarrow full of silver into the house when it was completed. That and the treasures of years were gone in a night.

Samuel Staats Coejeman never recovered from the exposure, and his son, Andrew, became owner of the house. He lived, died and was buried with his ancestors of three generations, and while he was the last of the

Coejemans in this section, the name can never be forgotten while the old house stands, as it undoubtedly will for another century.

About 1800 the house was sold to Domine Vredenburg, and in after years his daughter spoke in the most loving terms of the happy days spent in the Coejeman house. She says: "When purchased by my father, the oldest inhabitants could tell us little or nothing of the origin of the house. As it was necessary to undergo some renovations it was suggested to pull down the old house as the quantity of bricks would build several houses. As I look into the house," she added, "I remember the study with its eastern window from which may be seen the village spire. There seems to stand the table and the desk, and there the little library of well selected books from which the dear man of God drew forth the treasures both old and new. It was always so warm and pleasant in father's study. It was here our mother bade adieu to her ten orphans ere she suddenly left for the upper mansions."

Gertrude Coejeman's granddaughter, Catherine Nelson Farmer, of New Brunswick, was only nineteen when she was invited to a donation party at Domine Vredenburg's and took as her offering a half-pound of flax. She spoke of it with great pleasure in after years, and no doubt remembered many a tale she had heard from childhood of the old house.

One can hardly fail to mention the dear old lady who has owned the house for the last forty years. Were the house filled with antique furniture one could almost believe Mrs. Bartolette had been born within its doors. It is vastly interesting to hear her relate the various traditions of her home, and it seems a real pleasure to her to show you every nook and corner of the house. In summer her lawn is covered with old-fashioned flowers, which she loves as devotedly as children, and which greatly add to the picturesqueness of the spot.



### THE HISTORICAL VAN VEGHTEN HOUSE

BY KATHARINE HUBBELL BIRDSALL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THERE IS but one thing more interesting than the intellectual history of man and that is the intellectual history of a nation. The American people, starting into life early in the Seventeenth Century, have been busy ever since "making history," and have left many records, other than those committed to written words; not any, perhaps, have greater charm than is found in the old homes, which were the scenes of important events in the American Revolution. Somerset County is rich in such houses, and we are reverently thankful for the lives of the men and women, who made

these homes possible; lives whose heroic loyalty in sparing neither blood or treasure have given to us, and to posterity, the greatest of all nations.

In the days when the nation was being formed, the old Van Veghten house east of Somerville, near present Finderne, and its inmates played no unimportant part in its story.

Wearied, perhaps, with almost ceaseless conflicts in the homeland and possessed of ample means, the Van Veghtens decided to "try the new world, and there established their homes." The family came to this country early in 1638, in the ship *The Arms of Norway*. The land to which they came and where they were to be instrumental in forming a new nation, was one of unexplored rivers and lakes and deep primeval forests, that palpitated with wild life in summer, or was snowbound and ice-locked in winter, and was largely occupied by an unfriendly race, whose origin, language and customs were alike unknown. Part of the family settled on the Hudson river, while Michael Van Veghten migrated to the Raritan Valley and was one of the earliest Dutch pioneers.

The family came originally from Vechten, two and a half miles from Utrecht, Holland, a place where one of the Roman camps was located, at the crossing of the Rhine. The name was prominent in church and public records in 1200, while in Utrecht archives mention is made of the family in the Fifth Century, when Dagobert, King of the East Franks, erected a chapel near Vechten. A fort, recently renewed, now occupies the very site of the ancient camp at Vechten, and many relics have been found and placed on exhibition in this fort, which are greatly valued by the descendants of the family.

The Van Veghtens brought from the Fatherland that intense love of liberty, equal rights and justice, which they so heroically demonstrated in the terrible war of 1572-'73, when the women fought side by side with the men; and again in the successful siege of Leyden, from October, 1573, to October, 1574, when attacked by Spain. At this time half of the citizens were lost by starvation and pestilence, yet, when the demand came to surrender and open their gates the reply was: "Surrender? Never! We *are* short of provisions, but, when we have eaten our left arm, we will still fight you with our right." To such men there was no such thing as defeat, and it is little wonder the Van Veghtens became "Makers of History" in the land of their adoption, though it is to be regretted that many of their achievements are found in the annals of New York rather than in the story of New Jersey.

Michael Van Veghten settled in Somerset County on the Raritan river, in 1685. His old Dutch family Bible is deposited in the Bible House in New York. He became a large landowner, and gave the site on

which the First Dutch Church of Raritan was originally constructed in 1721. He erected a home for his family near the site of the present house, which was unfortunately destroyed by fire, when the present structure was erected by his son, Derrick, early in 1700.<sup>1</sup>

Derrick was born on the parental estate in 1699. He was a man of large inherited wealth and social consideration and endowed with unusual mentality; "to the end of his long life he manifested a sweetness and strength of character that covered with unwonted majesty his patriarchal years." He died in 1781, and was buried on the estate, not far from the river; several large trees still stand as sentinels over his grave in an otherwise treeless field. On the stone, is the following inscription:

"In Memory of Mr. Der  
rick Van Veghten, who died  
the 29th day of Novemr  
A. D. 1781, aged 82 Years  
4 Mons & 14 Days

"Many were his friends and few his enemies  
Great was his soul and good his faculties,  
Fair Health on him her blessing did bestow  
And in his cheeks her ruddy charms did glow,  
Till Age the hand of death did deprive  
Which neither spares the great, the good or wise,  
His tranquil mind composedly reclined,  
And to his God his breath and soul resigned."

Derrick Van Veghten inherited from his father over two thousand acres of land lying between the mountain and the river, and extending eastward toward Bound Brook. The house is a two storied structure and was built of brick, brought from Holland for the purpose. Though bearing the marks of age, it stands firmly upon its foundation and is in fair condition. Time has left its imprint upon many portions of this house, but the walls, casements, fireplaces, doors and sills are well preserved. The doorlocks, with their old crests, have disappeared and given place to modern ones, and the interior has been somewhat changed since the days when it was used as General Greene's Headquarters.

The old house is situated a short distance southwest of the present railroad station at Finderne, somewhat back from the Raritan river, and looks across fields that have "echoed to the tread of many illustrious men." The rooms that have been unchanged are large and have the fascination that attaches itself to an old home, with a story. The grand old trees have borne the storms of the decades well, and still mantle the homestead

<sup>1</sup> See upon this point a note under "Historical Notes and Comments" in this number.—EDITOR QUARTERLY.

in an affluence of green, thus kindly hiding some of the marks of time. Not only the house, but the broad acres witnessed some of the most thrilling scenes of the Revolution. The old bridge at Finderne, until a few years ago, occupied the place of the Van Veghten bridge of Revolutionary fame. Over it Washington and his army crossed on the march to Morristown, after the battle of Princeton; indeed it was constantly used by Washington and his Generals, while the army was quartered in its vicinity. This bridge was one of the objective points of Col. Simcoe's raid, when he caused the old First Dutch Church of Raritan to be burned; a deed which the late Doctor Messler describes as "a barbarous action." It was, perhaps, due to disappointment; the boats which Col. Simcoe hoped to find, had, with the exception of eighteen, been sent forward; it is needless to add these were promptly destroyed.

Over the broad acres of the Van Veghtens passed many heroes on their way to the May-day Grand Review, given in honor of the French Minister and Spanish Envoy, by Washington, at Camp Middlebrook; the most brilliant spectacle the Raritan Valley has ever witnessed. Fortunately we do not have to depend upon our imagination in following these heroes to their gala day. Journals of the participants give us all needed information, and we can picture the proud bearing of the soldiers as they hurry forward, from their various quarters, to meet their Commander. In the ranks are men who braved the bitterness of that December night at Trenton; men who bled at the Battle of Brandywine, and fought furiously in the fog at Germantown; who patiently and heroically endured the intense cold of Valley Forge, and the heat and thirst of Monmouth. Ah! what a band of heroes! This peaceful spot by the river gives no hint of the glory of a by-gone day, but family traditions cluster thickly around it.

During the winters of 1778 and '79 an entire division of the American Army was quartered on the Van Veghten possessions, and the house, even then considered an old homestead, became Gen. Greene's headquarters. Here Derrick Van Veghten and his wife, out of their abundance, extended an almost royal hospitality. Though far past seventy, Derrick Van Veghten was unbowed by the weight of years, and his intense patriotism knew no bounds. His valuable timber was almost destroyed, being used for fuel and log huts for the soldiers, but no compensation was ever asked or accepted.

One of the valued possessions of the descendants of the Van Veghtens is a beautiful carved mahogany table, which General and Mrs. Greene presented to Madam Van Veghten, "in grateful remembrance of a bounteous hospitality."

The old house was the scene of many festivities during its occupancy by Gen. Greene. From the family archives we gather delightful descriptions of "kettle drums," "stately minuets," and lesser social functions; one of the most notable was given by General and Mrs. Greene, on the evening of December 24th, 1778, in honor of several distinguished guests. Let me try to describe it:

Willing hands have made the old home beautiful, with cedar and glistening laurel, while here and there glows the deep red of the southern holly; great fires burn and crackle in the high fire-places and the light is reflected by innumerable sconces and rare table plate, which has been described as "worth a King's ransom." From every window shines a welcoming light, telling the campers, far and wide, "there is merry-makin' at Van Veghten's to-night!" Unmindful of the bitter cold, Derrick Van Veghten, heavily muffled in a great coat, standing at the entrance, gives welcome to each guest, with that large-hearted hospitality, so characteristic of the Dutch. In the low-ceilinged chambers, the ladies are relieved of their wraps by Aunt Dodo—then young Dodo, of family fame—described by Madame Van Veghten as "a lively hussy, with the makings of a woman." Dodo adds here a dash of powder, there a tiny patch of black court plaster, and with deft touches shakes out the delicate laces and straightens the folds of gleaming satins and brocades. Now they pass down the broad stairway to the rooms below. What a "goodlie companie!" The Commander-in-Chief and Mrs. Washington, Lord and Lady Stirling, Lady Kitty Stirling, Col. Hamilton, Capt. Livingston, Capt. Colfax, Mrs. and Miss Loft, General and Mrs. Knox, Miss Schuyler, Miss Livingston, General Wayne and many others, whose names we honor. Mrs. Greene is assisted in receiving by Madame Van Veghten on her right, and Mrs. Washington on her left. Already she has gained the reputation of being the "favorite lady of the Army;" at this time she is about twenty-five and is described as very beautiful, with a depth of expression in the eyes, and a tender delicacy about the mouth, which indicated a strong spirit and a deep, true nature. Washington's admiration for Mrs. Greene was openly acknowledged. General Greene, gaily writing to a friend, says: "The Commander-in-Chief evinces his esteem for Mrs. Greene by dancing with her three hours without sitting down!" This admiration and esteem grew into a warm affection with added years. After Gen. Greene's early death and when Washington had become President, he always escorted Mrs. Greene from the White House to her carriage, an attention he showed no other guest, except the widow of Gen. Montgomery.

Merry conversation fills the hour with pleasure on that Christmas eve

so long ago, as Mrs. Greene moves among her guests with that gracious thoughtfulness, which was one of her strongest characteristics, and more than one guest looked back afterward to that night with fond recollection. Colonel Hamilton, aid to Gen. Washington, meets for the first time merry Miss Schuyler and lingers by her side the entire evening, utterly disregarding Mrs. Greene's suggestion of other "fair ladies." After their marriage, these two young people visit the old house again, not amid the frost and snow of a December, however, but when the apple orchard had wreathed the homestead and its lawns in garlands of blossoms, whose mute sweetness the happy couple accept as a promise of joy in the years to come.

The minuet is being formed, when a late arrival is announced and General Greene hurries forward to meet Major Lee (afterwards the pet of the Army, "Light Horse Harry"), and presents him to Mrs. Greene, and thus meet two who are destined to so powerfully influence each other. As the minuet is being danced in truly solemn measure, Major Lee and Mrs. Greene begin that strong and complete friendship which continues through life. Their congenial natures and loyal hearts prove mutually attractive.

Major Lee continued to be a constant and welcome guest at the Van Veghten house, and through all the following years these two friends blessed and uplifted each other with that disinterested affection which is as rare as it is beautiful. It is pleasant to know that even in death they were not divided. It was at Mrs. Greene's home beneath the shade of palms and trees of a Georgia sea island that Major Lee died, four years after her own death. Now for many decades the two friends have lain side by side in a little walled graveyard, hidden in the depths of an olive grove, surrounded by tropical flowers; the sunshine falls softly on the far away graves, and the stillness is broken only by the song of birds.

The evening grows late on that December night of the long ago, as the guests partake of that generous hospitality for which the house is famous. Suddenly a hush falls upon the merry makers, as across the valley a distant bell rings out the message, that has come down through the ages, of "Peace on earth; good will to men." Kind wishes are exchanged and one after another the guests depart. The great fires have burned to gray ashes; the candles flicker in their sockets and are extinguished, and soon the old house is wrapped in shadow and silence; then, as now, one of the landmarks of the Revolution.

**EARLY ROADS IN SOMERSET COUNTY**

BY JOSHUA DOUGHTY, JR., CIVIL ENGINEER, SOMERVILLE, N. J.

HISTORY informs us that most of the early roads, in not only Somerset County but throughout the state, were primarily Indian paths, and mention is made thereof in Indian title deeds. These Indian paths were located with considerable skill and after careful consideration of the natural features of the ground traversed. Hills were ascended by the easiest grades and the more solid ground chosen in crossing marshes. Streams were forded at points least liable to be affected by freshets. In very many cases these Indian paths were the progenitors of the great state thoroughfares of the present day.

There appear to have been two preëminently important Indian paths of this kind in early days, both beginning at the sea-shore; the one over the Watchung mountains near what is now Plainfield, and thence following the Passaic river northerly to the vicinity of modern Bernardsville; the other via "Brunswick" and Somerville to Pluckemin and Peapack. Both of these roads were used by Lord Stirling, and by the inhabitants of Basking Ridge and vicinity, the latter route preferred because less mountainous.

But these paths, as well as all other similar ones, were narrow. Later on, little by little, these same Indian paths became the bridle paths of the early settlers. Some of them do not seem to have permitted at first any wagons or other vehicles to pass thereover. Even as late as 1716 no provision had been made for anything else than "horse and man" and foot-passengers. Such paths became gradually wider and wider, and horse-drawn vehicles began to be seen.

The earliest Legislative enactment as to roads is dated April 6, 1676. On March 1, 1682, the Assembly passed the first act of a general character on the subject of roads. Early roads were known as "Ways," and were found necessary to the people, providing means of access to church, to court, to shops, to ferries, to mills, to stores, to markets, etc., and were projected with these ends in view. From the main lines branches radiated in all directions so as to penetrate the interior.

The earliest official record of the laying out of a road by Commissioners is found in Liber A, p. 433, of Deeds and Patents, in the office of the Secretary of State at Trenton, and in it is a reference to a point on John White's plantation as the beginning. His plantation was one of the "Raritan Lots," and lay on the banks of the Raritan, east of Peters Brook and west of the old Van Veghten property.

Mr. Charles D. Deshler in his paper on "Roads" says: "A road of public and general importance was the one familiarly spoken of as a road

up Raritan. This branched from the main highway that ran across the state, starting out from it at Piscataway and running to Bound Brook, and so through Somerset County to the North and South Branches. There is no official record in existence, so far as I have been able to discover, of the first opening of the road and its exact date is difficult to arrive at. . . . After reaching Bound Brook, the road extended to Somerville, running in the rear of the improved lands and farm houses on the banks of the Raritan, a little to the south of the present turnpike, following the north side of the Raritan to the junction of the two branches, and from thence going west to Lambertville."

The road up the Raritan remained without alteration until about 1718, when Jacob Rapeties fenced it in. Difficulties began to occur and action was taken as follows (Old Road Book, p. 62):

. . . "We do determine and herein certify that the said road shall be run and be continued as a public 4-rod road. Beginning at the bridge by the mouth of the North Branch . . . on the east side of said branch and from thence to run down said road N. 87½ degrees E. to a sign post of Garret Garretson; thence south to a black oak tree; thence north to a white oak tree near said John Biggs. Thence north to Garret Roebooms line; thence north to the line of land belonging to Jacob Van Nostrandth, Esq., so continuing said course north to the blacksmith-shop now belonging to the said Van Nostrandth; thence north to the lands of Samuel Staats Coejman's, Esq., and so continuing the said course north to Jonathan Runyan's line and so continuing to the line of Cornelius Middagh, (late John M. Mann). Thence north to George Middagh's line (Caleb Miller); thence north to the gate of the parsonage-land of the Dutch Congregation now in the tenure and occupation of the Rev'd Mr. Hardenburgh [now of J. Doughty, Jr.], and so continuing running north to Philip Tunison's line. Thence south from Fritts' Hotel to Peters Brook, so called. Thence east to the line of Derrick Van Vechten's land, [late C. J. Wilson]. Thence south to Cornelius Van Horn's land [now the Island Farm]. Thence on the same course to a road leading to said Cornelius Van Horn's dwelling house; thence to Middlebrook; thence north to the house of Benjamin Harris'; thence to the middle of Bound Brook stone bridge," [still standing just easterly of Lehigh Valley Railroad Station at Bound Brook]. (Recorded June 30, 1765).

This was then an important road, a great trunk line, so to speak, with occasional branches therefrom. Its course through the fields from East Somerville to Finderne may be traced at a mere glance, even from the car windows of trains on the Central Railroad. Beginning near Peters brook, near the tracks, the roadway runs easterly by the Iron Works and the Stove Works; thence through the lands of now Gilbert Van Dorn and Bernard Meyer to Finderne avenue, just to the northerly of

Mr. Meyer's present dwelling house. It would appear, so far as this portion of it is concerned, to have been originally well designed, lined and graded. Intersecting this road at Finderne was the road from Millstone northerly through Weston, and over both these roads Washington and his army marched towards Morristown after the battle of Princeton. It was also over this latter road, but in a reverse direction from Washington's, that Col. Simcoe and his raiders made their march to Millstone after destroying the Reformed Dutch Church and the flatboats at Finderne.

Another road of early importance is the old Middlebush road from Inian's Ferry, now New Brunswick, westerly to Middlebush and Millstone, and thence south-westerly to Rocky Hill. It was along this highway that Col. Simcoe withdrew towards New Brunswick after burning the Courthouse at Millstone. It was also along this road nearer to Brunswick that the brave Capt. Voorhees met his death at the hands of Simcoe's men, followed shortly afterwards by the capture of Col. Simcoe himself by his American foes.

The precise date of the opening of the road from Bound Brook to Black river, which is mentioned in early deeds as the "Peapack Road," is not known. This is evidently what is now known as the Pluckemin road, leaving the present turnpike at Gateville, west of the old Herbert mill property near Bound Brook. The date was before the record of roads was begun in 1733.

Another early road is that in the road book under date of Feb. 25, 1733. It is the four-rod road beginning at a four-rod crossing by the river at the widow Beekman's, and thence down the Millstone river to its mouth.

An early road is that whose record is dated April 16, 1735, "from Basking Ridge to ye west of the bridge on the north-west branch of Dead river." Another record, dated April 17, 1740, recites "that application has been made to us, ye surveyors of highways of the County of Somerset, to lay out a road from Rocky Hill to Kingston, beginning at a road already laid out from New Brunswick to Princeton." On Nov. 14, 1741, the record shows "a road through one Renaerson's land found inconvenient and was relaid along the line of Plumstead's land to the river, and along the river to the place as it formerly yoused to run, over against Six-Mile Run, 4 rods wide, and with ye proviser that ye oald rode shall be yoused for the space of one month and then to be void."

Modern spelling was evidently not a strong point with some of our early road officials.

In 1744 application was made to lay out a "two-rod road from the

bridge at Mr. Bairefoot Brunson's on west side of Millstone river to the road to the bridge over Millstone river at ye old mill, Mayr. Harrison's." A four-rod road was laid out in 1744, "beginning from ye main road leading from Rocky Hill to New Brunswick, passing Griggstown Mill over the bridge over Millstone river at Christopher Hoagland's, and past William Beard's, Barnet Hageman's, Saml. Baker's, and Daniel Spader's to the main road to the Court House of Somerset." In 1745 a road was laid from Peapack to "Lamington Meeting-house," and in 1747, one from Peter Schenck's mill to the Middlebush road. The record further shows that the "Surveyors were called to relay the road leading from New Brunswick on the south side of the Raritan River to the mouth of the Millstone."

Herewith are extracts from early road records in Somerset County (Road Book A, No. 1, pages 1 and 25):

"Somerset County, April 16th. anno 1735. A road laid out from Basking Ridge to ye west of the bridge on the north-west branch of Dead river, beginning at ye south side of Cornelius Breasin's said land which he now lives on; beginning about ten rods west of ye southerly of the said dwelling house from thence running westerly along the south of his said line over Stony Hill about ten rods from thence leaving line running about sou-west to ye north-west branch of the Dead river where the path now crosses the said branch and so along as the path now goes, then south-east of Robert Pain's house, and so along as the path now goes. Round the north-west corner of the Long Hill and so as the path goes to Dan Lewiston. Thence along the said path till it comes in the main road, being a two-rod road.

"By us returned

DIRCK VAN VEGHTEN  
THOMAS RIGGS  
ISAAC BODINE  
HENRY CORTELYOU

"Recorded this seventh day of October Anno Domi. 1735. Per  
"R. L. HOOPER, Clk."

"October the second day, 1752. Whereas we Commissioners of the Road for the County of Somerset called by the inhabitants of Basking Ridge and Mine Brook to lay out a four-rod road from the house of Hendrick Smith to the Mill belonging to William Allen on Peapack Brook and we being six of us present upon the ground agree as followeth: Beginning where the Landing Road from Black river and the Rock-siticus crosses the mill ———; thence upon a piece of low ground between John Clawson's house and the North Branch. Thence crossing said Branch to a Hickory Tree marked. Thence down the branch as near as the ground will allow to a Beach Tree marked by the Indian Wigwam. Thence along the side of the Branch to a little log bridge near to the widow Smith's house. Thence as the road now goes to the north-east side of the Saw Mill and still down the branch as near as the ground will allow good for a road to the corner of a turnip patch, and if the

road be laid over the branch between Young Lowe and Teunas Melleck then to continue the same course down to the road and thence to the Mine Brook road before the said Smith's door, but if that road between said Young Lowe and Mellick is not allowed then it is to go as the path now goes to the north side of the turnip patch and so on to the said Mine Brook at the house of said Hendrick Smith before mentioned.

"Signed by us

WILLIAM GOVES  
WILLIAM BOORY  
ROBERT BARKLAY  
JAMES TODD  
JORIS MIDDAGH  
EDWARD BARBOR

"Recorded the 4th. day of October, 1752,

"R. L. HOOPER, Clk."

It may be remarked, by way of parenthesis, that about as few punctuation marks are found in the latter part of the foregoing description (and indeed in many others), as in Tony Weller's famous letter in the Pickwick papers announcing to his son Sam the death of Sam's mother-in-law.

At a General Assembly held at Burlington an "Act for Regulating Roads and Bridges" was passed March 11, 1774, Section 3 of which permits persons who are freeholders, not less than ten in number, to apply to the two surveyors to locate roads, and the surveyors, when met together as advertised, may, on viewing the premises, proceed to lay out such road, not exceeding four or under two rods wide, as the nature of the case may require, with as little damage as may be to the owners of the lands, etc.; going to show that at this early date so generous a width as four rods was recognized.

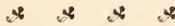
Right here a word or two as to bridges may not be amiss. The first bridge of importance in Somerset County was that just north of the junction of the North and the South Branches, where crossed by the "Road up Raritan." The small stone bridge between Middlesex and Somerset just east of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Station at Bound Brook was authorized by legislative enactment in 1728, but was not built till after 1731. Also the Van Veghten bridge at Finderne, called the "Queen's Bridge," was built in 1733.

In conclusion a few words as to the New Jersey Turnpike Company, incorporated in 1806 and completed in 1809. The line of the 'pike through the County of Somerset, the most of the way from Bound Brook to Somerville, was a little north of the "Great Road" hereinbefore referred to. The Turnpike road was straight, and at the end of the old parsonage lane (now Doughty Ave.) in the village of Somerville, the road deviated from the "Great Road" and ran northwesterly through North Branch toward Easton.

On May 9, 1810, the Somerset Board of Freeholders acted as follows:

"Whereas the bridge over Peters Brook near this place [meaning the bridge on the Great Road near the present Central Rail Road stone arch bridge] has become almost useless by the erection of a bridge over the same stream by the Turnpike Company, therefore resolved, that Thomas Talmage be authorized to remove the said bridge and place same over Peters Brook on the road leading from the Court House to the mountain" [now Grove Street, Somerville].

Upon this Turnpike within this County three toll-gates were erected; one on the hill east of North Branch; another west of Herbert's Mill, at Gateville, so called in consequence of the gate; and a third between Bound Brook and New Brunswick, just south of the farm now owned by Mr. Geo. Taylor. In 1869 all rights and interests in this Turnpike within the County of Somerset were by the Company conveyed to said County.



## THE ORIGIN OF THE CORTELYOU FAMILY

BY JOHN J. DE MOTT, METUCHEN, N. J.

JACQUES CORTELYOU, the American pioneer, came to New Netherland with the Dutch settlers. The natural inference from this would be that other persons of the same name remained in the old country, but I cannot discover that there are Cortelyous in Holland to-day. A recent examination of the city directories, telephone books, etc., of Amsterdam, The Hague, Rotterdam and a number of smaller towns showed no such name. The nearest approach to it was "Cortleeve," a family prominent in the city government of Delft more than a century ago. The City Archivist of Delft, however, was certain that there was no connection between Cortleeve and Cortelyou. He referred at once to George B. Cortelyou, of ex-President Roosevelt's cabinet, as 'the only person of the name he had ever heard of.' This would seem to show either that the Cortelyou family had died out; or that the name has become so corrupted as to be unrecognizable; or that the family were transients and never had a real foothold in Holland.

Jacques Cortelyou, the pioneer, was a man of much more than average ability and education. He appeared, first, in the New Netherlands in 1652 with Cornelis Van Werckhoven, an official of the Dutch government and a colonizer for the West India Company. The latter soon returned to Holland, where he died in 1655. Cortelyou succeeded to Van Werckhoven's business interests and carried out the colonization plan which resulted in the settlement of New Utrecht, Long Island.

Put together the facts that Van Werckhoven was a leading citizen of Utrecht, in Holland; that the new settlement was called New Utrecht; and that Cortelyou was an educated man, and the path soon leads to the old University of Utrecht. This seat of learning was founded in 1636. No record exists of the students during the first seven years. In 1643 it was decided that a book should be kept in which all students should inscribe their names and indicate the places from which they came. This book—in excellent preservation—is now in the City Archives at Utrecht. It contains the autographs of thousands of students who came from all parts of western Europe to study at the University between 1643 and 1685, when the second volume was started. For the first year (1643) two hundred and seventy names appear. This is nearly double the number for the years immediately following, showing that not only new arrivals, but the whole student body were rounded up. The one hundred and fifty-seventh name for the year 1643 is "*Jacobus Cortelion, Ultraiectinus.*" The penmanship proves conclusively that this was our American pioneer. There is nothing to indicate whether he had been a student for some time, or whether 1643 was his first year. His name is not repeated.

*Jacobus Cortelion Ultraiectinus*

FAC SIMILE OF SIGNATURE OF JACQUES CORTELYOU, 1643

*Ja. Cortelion. 1657.*

FAC SIMILE OF SIGNATURE OF JACQUES CORTELYOU, IN AMERICA

It was the common practice for students to Latinize at least a part of their names. Following this custom, Jacques called himself "Jacobus" (James). To this he added "Ultraiectinus" (or Ultrajectinus), meaning "of Utrecht."

But a careful search of the baptismal, marriage and death books of the lists of persons moving into the town, and of other records of the city and of the Dutch Reformed church of Utrecht, shows no trace of the name Cortelyou. Only one other source as to his origin then remains. There were in Utrecht, as in other Dutch cities, a number of French Protestant refugees, who had fled from the persecution in the Catholic provinces now comprised in Belgium and France. These Walloons, as they were called, had their own church. This congregation survives in Utrecht to-day. In the records of this Walloon church are eight refer-

ences to the name Cortelyou. These are not complete, but, in default of evidence to the contrary, a family can be constructed to which it is more than probable Jacques Cortelyou belonged. These entries, translated from the Walloon records, copies of which are kept in the City Archives of Utrecht, are as follows:

- 1612, April 14, Married, *Jacques Cortillon* and *Elsken Hendricks*.  
1612, Dec. 13, Baptised, *Abraham Courtillon*, son of *Jacques Courtillon*.  
Witnesses: *Abraham Tintenier*, *Piere Gabry*, *Mlle. Malappert*, all of Utrecht.  
1636, June 6, Married, *Jerosme Bastairoux*, native of *Castelnau de Mag-nac*, soldier under Mr. *Estrade*, and *Jeanne Courtaillou*.  
1637, Feb. 5. Married, at the request of the Flemish Brethren, *Guil-leaume Benet* and *Jenneken Courtaillot*.  
1640, May 25, Married, *Blaise Paillet* and *Judith Courtaillot*.  
1663, May 3, Married, *Pierre Courtillie*, young man of Utrecht, and *Jeanne Grenier*, young woman of *Ardensburg*.  
1663, Dec. 7, Died, *Elsje Henriex*, widow of *Jaques Courtaillijo*, in the *Teelingstraat*, Leaving mature children. Buried in *St. Nicholas Church*.  
1684, Nov. 9, Died, *Judith Courteleau*, wife of *Blaysius Pailhot*.

The variations in spelling are not unusual for Seventeenth Century records. We therefore assume that Jacques Cortelyou, a Walloon, was in Utrecht soon after the year 1600. In April, 1612, he married *Elsken* (or *Elsie*) *Hendricks*. In December of the same year their first child was baptised *Abraham*. Three daughters—*Jeanne*, *Jenneken* and *Judith*—grew to womanhood and married young Frenchmen in Utrecht. The second son, *Jacques*, was probably born about 1625. He was named *Jacques* after his father (the almost invariable custom with second sons; the first being named for his paternal grandfather). Soon after the marriage of his three sisters, *Jacques* attended the University in his home city, where we find him in the enrollment of 1643. In 1652 he was chosen by *Cornelis Van Werckhoven* to go to America. He bade his mother good-bye and started for the new world. His father, the elder *Jacques*, may also have been living in 1652, but he certainly died before 1663, when his widow, *Elsken Hendricks*, was laid to rest in the old *St. Nicholas Church*, still standing a few blocks from her home in the *Teelingstraat*, in Utrecht. Nothing is known of *Abraham*, unless he grew to manhood and became the father of *Pierre*, who was married in May, 1663.

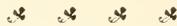
The fact that *Elsken Hendricks* is stated to have left "mature children" when she died in 1663, is in favor of the whole hypothesis.

The fragmentary nature of these Utrecht records is not surprising. Many cities have no records at all for such an early date. Moreover, after the Walloon families had been in Holland for some years, they

often drifted into the Dutch churches, some of whose records have disappeared. There was a Jacques Courtilion, handle-maker, with his wife, Marie Babesorre, and several children, in the Walloon church in Amsterdam in 1693. Aside from the name, there is nothing to suggest a connection with the Cortelyous of Utrecht.

While this solution of the origin of the Cortelyou family is not conclusive, it is in harmony with all the known facts. It explains their French extraction, which made Holland practically a stopping-place on the way to America. This, in turn, shows why the name is not found in Holland today.

The sons and grandsons of Jacques, the pioneer, came from Long Island to New Jersey in 1701, or soon thereafter. The numerous Cortelyous in Somerset and adjoining counties now are therefore all the direct descendants, of the eighth, ninth and tenth generations, of Jacques Cortelyou, of Old and New Utrecht.



## WALLERAND DUMONT AND HIS SOMERSET COUNTY DESCENDANTS<sup>1</sup>

BY JOHN B. DUMONT, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

1. WALLERAND DUMONT, the first permanent settler of the name of Dumont in the Colonies of which any record has been found, was the ancestor of those residing in Ulster county, New York, and Somerset County, New Jersey, before the year 1700.

He was a Huguenot, who fled from France during the persecution of French Protestants, emigrating from Amsterdam, Holland, to New Amsterdam (New York), in the year 1657. He was unmarried when he emigrated, and in the record made at the time of his marriage (see Kingston, N. Y., Dutch Church records) he is mentioned as coming from Coomen, Flanders (now Commines, Department Nord, France, eight miles north of Lille); and although possibly that was his birthplace, yet it is not probable. He was a Cadet (Adelborst, said to be similar to a sub-Lieutenant) in a company of soldiers sent by the Dutch West India Company to Director-General Stuyvesant.

Other French Protestants of the same name came from Caen, Nor-

<sup>1</sup> Some of the matter embraced in this article was printed, originally, in the "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record" of April, 1898, by Eugene F. McPike, of Chicago, a descendant, who obtained the facts from the writer. Subsequently Mr. McPike, in a work entitled "Tales of Our Forefathers," published by Munsell's Sons, Albany (1898), enlarged upon it, but, as regards the New Jersey descendants, fuller statements are now given, although the author has not added names and dates of the younger members of the present generation, this being considered unnecessary for the purposes of the QUARTERLY.

mandie, some of whom went to England, and others, in 1684, to Perle, Cape of Good Hope, Africa. It is difficult now, if not impossible, to obtain reliable information of the Continental records of this family, in consequence of the general destruction, by order of the then existing government of France, of French Protestant churches, and of many of the houses and private papers of Protestant families. All efforts to trace Wallerand's family beyond Coomen, Flanders, have been unsuccessful.

The name of the ship in which Wallerand Dumont "came over" (as the expression was) is not known positively. If the term "came over" means "arrival," then he probably came over in the ship *Dratevat*, Capt. Bestevaer, which sailed from Amsterdam April 2, 1657, and arrived during the same year, as it was one of the few ships, according to the records, that arrived in New Amsterdam during that year. Some thirty families came over in this ship, but only a partial list of names of the passengers are mentioned in the published records. There were Huguenot families among the number—some of whom settled at Esopus (Kingston), New York, where Wallerand Dumont afterwards settled.

Another ship, *St. Jean Baptist*, belonging to the Dutch West India Company, sailed from Amsterdam, Dec. 23, 1657. As this Company sent the corps of soldiers to Governor Stuyvesant, it seems more probable that Wallerand Dumont came over in this ship. One of Wallerand Dumont's sons was named "Jan Baptist," which may have been suggested by the name of the ship that brought him over. No record has been found of any other persons of the name except his children, the result of a marriage after he arrived, and his two sisters, who emigrated in 1663. Wallerand settled at Esopus in or before the year 1660.

The following extracts from a "History of Ulster County," prepared and partly published by Jonathan W. Hasbrouck (taken from a mutilated copy in possession of Samuel Burbans, New York City), gives some idea of the condition of affairs in Esopus in 1661:

"In 1661 there were fifteen farmers in the settlement of Esopus, who cultivated about 500 morgan, or 1,100 acres, of land. There were also some twenty families of laborers and artisans. As land was then cultivated, it took many hands to work a farm of fifty acres. This drew around the boors' hearths young men, bachelors without a house, adventurers who had nothing to lose and all to gain. The Dutch military service contained much of this element, who, when they wished, left it; for Stuyvesant was very willing that they should take this course for the good of the Colony. In this manner Jonas Rautzob, Jacob Burhans, Jan La Quire, Jacob Van Campen, Peter Lamberts, Michael Verre, *Wallerand Dumont*, Jacob Hendricks (Schoonmaker), Jan Van Amesfort, Gerret Van Campen, Jan Vander Bush, and others, located there. The number of dwellings in the village were thirty-five, with the church

[Dutch Reformed], parsonage, barns and barracks. The buildings were mostly of logs, tightened with mud, the roofs covered with planks, reeds or straw. The chimneys were built of stone outside the houses, which houses were at first one-story high, with a loft. Slecht's house stood at the mill gate. Wallerand Dumont erected one next to his [Slecht's] two years later (1663 or 1664). Thomas Chambers lived on what is now Greene street, near Lucas Turnpike. The church stood on ground yet belonging to the First Reformed Church of Kingston, on the corner of Wall and Main streets, and was then named Dwars Straat (Cross street). The church was a rude building, uncomfortable in winter. A grist mill had been built quite early, just below the spot where the tannery now [1876] stands, on North Front street, which Peter<sup>e</sup> de Menlennaar attended to. I infer it belonged to Slecht, who had also a brewery on the south side of mill gate."

Wallerand Dumont's house, according to the above, was near where the tannery stood, or near North Front and Green streets. But this location is not confirmed by an old surveyor and engineer of Kingston, named James Myer, who has frequently made surveys of the old farm. His letters, dated 1897, stated that the house, barn, orchard, garden and dooryard mentioned in Wallerand Dumont's will were situated on the north side of the King's Highway, now Albany Road, or Avenue, and nearly opposite where the Kingston Academy stood at that time (Nov., 1897). The old house (stone) was torn down a few years before that date, and some of the descendants still reside on a part of the old farm.

Wallerand Dumont was married Jan. 13, 1664, as per the following record, being "number eleven" of marriages, Kingston Dutch Church records:

"Wallerand duMont, J.m of Coomen, in Vlaenderin [Flanders], Cadet [Adelborst] of the Hon. [West India] company of the Hon. Lord Director General [Stuyvesant] and Margriet Hendricks of Wie, near Swol, widow of Jan Arentsen, both reside here [in Wiltwyck, now Kingston]. First publication of Banns, 30th Dec., 1663. Second, 6th Jan., 1664. Third, 13th Jan., 1664." ["J.m." means unmarried man].

Margaret's first husband was son of Aert Teunisson Van Putten, and they had a daughter Annetje, who married Hendrick Kip. Two sisters of Wallerand Dumont emigrated in April, 1663, in the ship *Spotted Cow*, viz: Margaret, with her husband Pierre Nouee, who came from Pays de Vaud, and Elizabeth, a single woman from Middelburg, who afterwards married Maynard Journee, or Journay, the latter emigrating at the same time in the same ship with the Dumont sisters. Journay settled on Staten Island. Pierre Nouee and his wife, Margaret, settled at Woodbridge, New Jersey, and the Noes are probably their descendants. Pierre Nouee and Margaret his wife were present as sponsors at the baptism of Margaret, first child of Wallerand Dumont and Margaret Hen-

dricks, at Esopus, (Kingston) Dec. 28, 1664, as was also Jaques Cousseau, who was a merchant in Le Rochelle, France, before he emigrated, and became a shipping merchant in New Amsterdam and a prominent man in the community.

Wallerand Dumont appears to have been one of the influential and reliable inhabitants among the early settlers at Esopus, and so continued until his death in 1713. He was one of the Military Council with Thomas Chambers and others during the second Esopus war with the Indians in 1663 (see "Documentary History of New York," or "Colonial History of New York.") He served as Schepen, or Magistrate, of Esopus from May, 1669, to May, 1671. The original records of the magistrates of Esopus for a number of years, covering the period above named, are still in existence at Kingston (County Clerk's office), and from them I have obtained a fac-simile of his signature. He was a deacon in the Dutch Church in 1673, and was naturalized Dec. 2, 1687, before Thomas Chambers, Magistrate. He was assessed for taxes Dec. 9, 1709; was rated at £320 sterling, and possessed a house with "two chimneys," which is understood to be some indication of his standing in the community. Wallerand Dumont, Jr., was assessed £40 sterling. Margaret Hendricks, Wallerand Dumont, Sr.'s, wife, joined the Dutch Church Dec. 30, 1666.

Wallerand Dumont, Sr., made his will March 5, 1701, and in it names his wife, three sons, three daughters, and his step-daughter, Annetje Kip; and, by a codicil dated June 25, 1713, again names his wife and six children, showing that all of them were living at that time. His will was proved Sept. 13, 1713, and his death must have occurred in 1713, between the dates named. A copy of the original will in old Dutch, and a translation of the same, are in my possession. The property left by him, real and personal, was to remain for the full use and benefit of his widow, and to be divided after her death among his children; the farm going to his three sons, subject to payments in money to his three daughters, and the personal property divided equally among all his children. The same continued to be assessed for taxes, as appears by the Kingston records, in the name of his widow as executrix, and afterwards individually until 1728, when it is probable that she died, as she must have been then nearly ninety years old.

CHILDREN OF WALLERAND DUMONT (1) AND MARGARET HENDRICKS:

2. Margaret Dumont, bap. at Kingston, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1664; m. William Leveridge, before Oct. 18, 1682 (date of baptism of son, William), and moved to Perth Amboy, N. J., about 1692. The descendants generally write their name "Leveridge," and sometimes "Leverich."

3. Walran Dumont, bap. Nov. 13, 1667, at Kingston; m., March 24, 1688, Catirina Terbosch, and remained in Ulster county, New York. Descendants are now residing there.

4. Jan Baptist Dumont, b. probably about 1670; m. before Nov. 18, 1694 (date of baptism of daughter Sarah), Neeltje Cornelis Van Veghten. Some descendants went to Greene county, N. Y., and later to Western New York, Michigan and Wisconsin.

5. Jannetje Dumont; m. Michael Van Veghten (brother to Jan Baptist's wife), date not known, but probably before 1697. Michael Van Veghten purchased a large tract of land in Somerset County, N. J., about 1697, on each side of the Raritan river, near Finderne. A portion of the brick house built by their son Derick, on the spot where his father's house stood, is still in existence on the north side of the river near the bridge over the Raritan river, and is still often called Van Veghten's bridge.

6. Francyntie Dumont, bap. July 21, 1674; m., before April 23, 1693 (date of baptism of son Walran), Frederick Clute, and moved to Schenectady, N. Y., where descendants now reside.

7. Peter Dumont, bap. Apr. 20, 1679; d. 1744; m. (1), Dec. 25, 1700, Femmetje Teunise (Van Middleswart); (2), Feb. 23, 1707, Catalyntje, daughter of Jeronimus Jorise Rapalje; (3), Nov. 16, 1711, Jannetje, daughter of Hendrick Claesen Vechten, or Vechte.<sup>2</sup> (See *infra* as to Peter, and his children).

Peter Dumont was the youngest son of Wallerand Dumont and Margaret Hendricks. He came to Somerset County, New Jersey, probably before the year 1700. Dr. Messler states in his local history that he was "living on the Raritan in the beginning of 1699." The East and West Jersey Proprietors permitted any of their number to locate lands as against their shares or interest, and to sell and convey them, as early as 1682, and nearly all the lands in the Valley of the Raritan and Millstone rivers were disposed of by the Proprietors in the twenty years following, to settlers coming mostly from Long Island.

Peter Dumont's first wife, Femmetje Teunise, was a daughter of Jan Teunise Van Middleswart, who, with Dumont's brother-in-law, Michael Van Veghten, were among the early settlers on the Raritan; and it is quite probable that he came with them, or soon followed them to the new settlement. He purchased, June 10, 1702, a tract of 2,000 acres of land from

<sup>2</sup>No record of other children has been found among the Kingston records, and no record has been found of any other family of the same name who became permanent settlers in the Colonies at an early date. Most of the dates mentioned above in connection with the children of Wallerand Dumont have been taken from the Kingston Dutch Church records.

Thomas Cooper, of London—one of the Proprietors—for £380 sterling. It was located in Hillsborough township, on the south side of the Raritan river, two miles west of the present village of Raritan. This tract was left to his four sons by his third wife, and a portion of it was inherited by his grandson, Peter B. Dumont, from his father John Baptist Dumont, and has since been owned by the late United States Senator Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, whose mother was a daughter of Peter B. Dumont.

Peter Dumont, in his will, dated March 29, 1740, probated July 17, 1744 (a certified copy of which is in my possession) mentions the following children: John and Abraham (children by his first wife); Catelyntie (child by his second wife); Margaret, Hendrick, John Baptist, Gerretie, Jannetie, Peter and Rynear (children by his third wife). In this will he bequeaths his real estate and bonds to the four sons, Hendrick, John Baptist, Peter and Rynear, subject to payments in money to his two sons, John and Abraham, and his four daughters; the personal property was divided equally among all his children. His sons John and Abraham were owners of large tracts of land at the time the will was made; John near North Branch village and Abraham south of Somerville (just beyond the bridge crossing the Raritan), and probably for that reason did not participate in the division of lands. His sons Abraham and John Baptist were the acting Executors under this will.

Peter Dumont was one of the Elders of the First Reformed Church of Raritan, and was a member of the 11th Assembly of New Jersey, 1738, and, with George Van Neste, represented Somerset County. He died in 1744, and was buried in the old family plot, on the tract of land he purchased from Thomas Cooper. His third wife probably died before his will was made, as no mention of her is made in the will. Four children, Gerretie, Jannetie, Peter and Rynear were under twenty-one years of age at the date of the execution of the will, March 29, 1740. The will was witnessed by Derick Van Veghten, Henry Middleswart and John Broughton.

Peter Dumont's first wife, Femmetje, as stated above, was the daughter of Jan Teunise (Van Middleswart), who was the son of Teunis Nysen<sup>3</sup> common ancestor of the Denyse Nyssen (afterward Teunisen and Tunison) family. She was baptised at Flatbush, August 5, 1680, and died August (or December) 25, 1706. Jan Teunise was born April 12, 1654,

<sup>3</sup> Teunis Nyssen, the common ancestor above mentioned, emigrated in 1638, from Binninck, or Bunnik, in the Province of Utrecht, and resided, first, on Manhattan Island, and afterwards, about 1665, at Flatbush. He married Phebe Felix of England, known as Femmetje Jans, widow of Hendrick the Boor, and daughter of Jan Scales, of New Amsterdam. The sisters of Jan Teunise (Van Middleswart) married into the Bergen, Woertman, Rupalje and Snediker families, and the brothers into the Polhemus, Bogart and Simonsen families.

and was married, Nov. 16, 1679, to Cataline, dau. of Teunise Gysbertse Bogaert. He resided at Wallabout, (Flatbush, Kings county, New York) until he moved to Raritan, N. J., about 1690. Jan Teunise and his brother Teunis took the name Van Middleswart, (from Middlebout, or Midwout—Wallabout), and his brother Cornelius that of Teunisen, (now Tunison) as surnames, and the Van Middleswart and Tunison families of Somerset county are descendants of these brothers. Jan Teunise did not adopt the name of Van Middleswart until some years after he moved to New Jersey and after his brother Teunise had done so. The Jan Teunisen who was installed First Elder of the First Church of Raritan (Somerville) Sept. 19, 1699, and who was a member of the Second and Third Assemblies of New Jersey in 1704 and 1710, was undoubtedly the same who afterwards changed his name as above stated.

Cataline, or Catalyntje, the second wife of Peter Dumont, was daughter of Jeronimus Jorese Rapalje, who was a son of Joris Jansen, common ancestor of the Rapalje (Rapelye) family. She was born Mar. 25, 1685; died Jan. 30, 1709; married Feb. 1, 1707. Jeronimus having married Annetje, daughter of Teunis Nyssen, Cataline was a cousin to Peter Dumont's first wife. Joris Jansen emigrated in 1623, resided first in Albany and afterwards in Flatbush. The only child of Peter Dumont by this marriage was Cataline, baptised Jan. 22, 1709, who married Christian La Grange, and who had sons and daughters, (according to the Frelinghuysen records).

Jannetje Vechten, the third wife of Peter Dumont, was a daughter of Hendrick Claesen Vechten, or Vechte, and Gerritje Reiniers Wizzelpening, who emigrated with his father, Claes Arentse Vechten, in 1660, from Norg, in the Province of Drenthe. The two brothers of Peter Dumont's third wife, Rynear and Hendrick Vechte, settled near Millstone and Harlingen, Somerset county, from whom are descended those of the name of Veghte, now residing in the County.

(For children, see *infra*).

#### CHILDREN OF PETER DUMONT (7) AND FEMMETJE TEUNISE (VAN MIDDLESWART):

8. Doort Dumont, *bap.* (or born) Jan. 12, 1702; probably died in infancy.

9. John Dumont, *bap.* Aug. 29, 1704 (as per First Reformed Church Records, Somerville); *d.* 1760; *m.*, Nov. 27, 1727, Annatje Hoagland (as per New York Records). He purchased, August 30, 1725, from Charles Dunster, a tract of 520 acres, being the east half of Lot No. 55 (see Snell's "Hist. of Hunterdon and Somerset," Branchburg Township) which tract was located on the west side of the North Branch of the Raritan river, and

extended from Chambers' brook along said river to North Branch village, and westward to the county line and Lamington river. He afterwards purchased, April 2, 1754, Lot No. 64, containing 123 4-10 acres adjoining the above tract. These tracts were conveyed in three lots, January 26, 1760, to his sons Peter, Dirck and Abraham.

John was no doubt named after his mother's father, Jan Teunise, and for that reason the latter was present, as sponsor, at the baptism. Jan Teunise had a daughter Sarah (see Bergen's "Early Settlers of King's County,") and he was present at the baptism of his granddaughter, Catalyntje Brokaw, named after his wife Catalyntje. A copy of the will of "John Tunisson Van Middleswart," made in 1742, in my possession, names his grandson, Abraham Dumont, as one of the executors of his will; and the names of three of his children referred to in this will agree with the record of children of Jan Teunise, in Bergen's "Early Settlers of King's County." The conclusion arrived at as to the name is fully justified by the above facts. Another evidence of change in name is a bond of "Isaac Gouveanear" of New York, for money loaned to Jan Roosevelt and Nicholas Roosevelt of New York (Nicholas was ex-President Roosevelt's ancestor), for the benefit of Jan Dumont and Abraham Dumont, grandchildren of Jan Teunise Van Middleswart; also an agreement to arbitrate a claim of "Jan Tunisson" for a part of what was called the nine-thousand-acre Millstone tract, signed by Jan and Henry Van Middleswart, Abraham Dumont Brokaw, grandchildren of "Jan T. Van Middleswart."

(For children, see *infra*).

10. Abraham Dumont, b. April 25, 1706 (probably in Somerset county); d. Aug. 7, 1787; m., Aug. 10, 1733, Mattie Bergen, who d. February 13, 1768. There is no record of a second marriage of Abraham Dumont, and no mention is made in his will of a wife then living; but there is a document in my possession, dated August 24, 1787, in which "Mary" Dumont releases all right of dower as widow and relict of Abraham Dumont, and this instrument is witnessed by John Voorhees and Isaac Van Zandt. This marriage may have taken place after the will was executed, (1782), or the parties were not living together at that time.

Abraham's farm, or plantation, of about five hundred acres, was directly south of Somerville, on the road toward Harlingen, where the Gildersleeves formerly lived, now owned by Gilbert Hoffman. In the same house were born his son, Peter A., his grandsons John, Abraham and Peter, his great-grandsons Peter P. and John S. V. and his great-great-grandsons John B. (the writer) and Henry D. (sons of Peter P.), and Peter (son of John S. V.).

At his death Abraham willed this farm to his son, Peter A.; also his Dutch Bible and certain personal property, and other personal property was divided between his daughter, Sitie, and the children of his daughter, Phebe, by her first husband, F. Ditmars. The personal property was valued between £400 and £500 sterling. The bill of sale of personal property and account of bonds held, and other personal assets, as well as receipts for moneys paid by the executor, Peter A. Dumont, and a certified copy of the will, are in my possession. Abraham Dumont was one of the executors under his father's will, also under the will of his grandfather, Jan Teunise Van Middleswart, (a copy of the latter will also being in my possession),

Only the descendants of Peter Dumont's eldest sons, John and Abraham, in the male line, appear to have representatives at this date in Somerset County.

Abraham Dumont was buried near the old homestead, and his tombstone, as well as that of his wife, Mattie Bergen, and his son, Peter A. Dumont, and his wives, Abigail "Tunnisson" and Sarah Hegeman, were standing in a small enclosure until 1893, when the stone and remains were removed by my father, P. P. Dumont, to his plot in the old First Dutch Church cemetery, at Somerville. Many others were buried around this enclosure, but the land has been cultivated since it passed out of the possession of Abram Dumont, son of Peter A. Dumont above named.

(For children, see *infra*).

#### CHILDREN OF PETER DUMONT (7) AND JANNETJE VECHTEN :

11. Margaret Dumont, b. Jan. 24, 1715; d. Feb. 11, 1743; m., June 3, 1738, George Bergen, (son of Hans Jorise Bergen and Sytie Van Wickelen). They had sons, John B. (or Johannes), Peter and George. The names of these sons appear in a bond of George Bergen for moneys left to their mother, by will of her father Peter Dumont; this bond being in my possession. (George, or "Joris," may have been the "Joris Bergen" of Harlingen and Neshanic records, who finally settled near Cranbury, N. J.; see "The Bergen Family," p. 405).

12. Hendrick Dumont, b. Mar. 22, 1717; d. Nov. 8, 1760; m. (1), Mary Traverier, (number of children not known, but two reached maturity—Peter, on Staten Island, b. Oct., 1744, d. 1821 at Vevay, Ind.; and Mary, who m. a Staats of Albany, N. Y.); (2), Nov. 29, 1749, Catherine Ooltout, of New York.

Hendrick had children baptized in the First Dutch Church, Raritan, but was a merchant in New York before he died; his will dated Nov. 4, 1760, was recorded there. By his second wife he had eight children. In

his will he left lands in Somerset County (left to him by his father), to be rented until his eldest son became of age, and then to be sold and proceeds divided equally among his children, Peter, John and Mary. He also left a house and lot called "Lottery House," at Piscataway Landing, and a house and lot on Duke Street, New York. The son Peter (or Peter H.) was living near Neshanic during the Revolutionary War. Hillsborough township records mention Peter H. Dumont as a member of the Town Committee of 1777, with Peter A. Dumont and others appointed at the request of Congress, "to act on behalf of their country when necessary," and also mention Peter H. Dumont as Assessor for the township in 1777-'8. This Peter H. must have been Peter, son of Hendrick; his middle initial would seem to confirm such conclusion. There was no other Peter Dumont in the township at that time but Peter A., son of Abraham, and Peter J. B., or Peter B., son of John Baptist, and the latter was under twenty-one and could not hold such an office. A very full record has been obtained of Peter H. Dumont's descendants from one of them, Eugene F. McPike, of Chicago, Illinois, and, according to his record, Peter H. Dumont was the "Captain Peter Dumont" mentioned in the Revolutionary War records; in fact his tombstone at Vevay, Ind., states that he was "A Soldier of the Revolution." He removed from Somerset County to New Brunswick about 1783, where the last two of his ten children were born (seven of the ten being baptized at Neshanic). From New Brunswick he went to Saratoga, N. Y., and, about 1814, to Vevay, Ind., where he died. His wife was Mary (written often Maria) Lowe, daughter of Cornelius Lowe. (For fuller particulars of his descendants see "Tales of our Forefathers," by Eugene F. Pike, p. 58 et seq. One of Peter H.'s sons was Col. John Dumont of Vevay, whose wife Julia L. Corey (Dumont) became a well-known Western teacher and writer. See article by Dr. Edward Eggleston in "Scribner's Monthly," for March, 1879. A son-in-law of Peter H. was Capt. Moses Guest, of New Brunswick, in Revolutionary times, the one who captured Lieut.-Col. Simcoe).

John Dumont, son of Hendrick, probably lived in New York City. In his will, dated March 20, 1790, and recorded in New York City, he mentions his son, John Oothout Dumont, his brother Peter, his aunts Elizabeth Ten Broek and Mary Van Harlingen, and his cousin Henry Van Harlingen. John Oothout Dumont died without issue, and left his property to his mother, Anne Silver. His will is dated Dec. 7, 1805, and is recorded in New York City.

13. John Baptist Dumont, b. April 13, 1719; d. 1776; m. Maria Van Duyn, who d. Nov. 15, 1763. He probably obtained the homestead as his portion of his father's large tract. He was the first Freeholder of Hillsborough township, and Chairman of the Town Committee that

selected the officers of the Militia Companies organized in Hillsborough township in May, 1775.

He had one son, Peter B. (or Peter J. B.) Dumont, born about 1760; d. May 19, 1846; m. Susan Van Middleswart. Peter B. had sons Dennise, or Teunis, and John B.; a daughter Mary, who died young; Jane, who m. Frederick Frelinghuysen (father of Hon. Frederick T. and Dumont Frelinghuysen); Maria, who m. William Elmendorf; and Ann, who m. Governor Peter D. Vroom. Peter B. resided for a time on the old homestead, and finally moved to Somerville, where he died. His name occurs frequently in the county and township records of Somerset as well as of the First Dutch Church of Raritan (Somerville). He had no sons but those who died in infancy, so that the name became extinct in this branch, but his three daughters, as above stated, married into some of the most influential families of New Jersey. It seems that for a time he was called Peter J. B., and was doubtless the Peter J. B. Dumont who was a member of Capt. Vroom's Hillsborough company in the Revolution, as he was known to have been present at the Battle of Long Island, and was said to have been then only sixteen years old.

14. Gerretie (or Charity) Dumont, b. Mar. 23, 1721; d. Jan. 25, 1747; m. George Vroom, of near Raritan Landing.

They had sons Peter D., and Henry. Col. Peter Dumont Vroom was the Capt. Vroom, afterwards Lieut. Colonel, who raised a Company in Hillsborough township and served with distinction through the Revolutionary War. He resided near the junction of the North Branch and South Branch rivers. He was b. Jan. 27, 1745; d. Nov., 1831; m. Elsie Bogart. He was Sheriff, Clerk of the County, Member of the Assembly, Judge of the Somerset Courts, etc., and was the father of Governor Peter D. Vroom.

15. Jannetje (or Jane) Dumont, b. Aug. 27, 1723; m. Peter Vroom, and had sons Peter, Henry and George.

16. Peter Dumont, b. Nov. 11, 1725; d. Nov. 21, 1808; m., May 19, 1748, Breghye (Batchie) Vroom, who was b. Aug. 23, 1725, and d. Feb. 14, 1791. Peter purchased a part of Lot No. 57, Branchburg township, from Hendrick Vroom (probably his brother-in-law) in 1751. This tract is located on the west side of North Branch river, near Two Bridges, and a portion was recently owned by John Vosseller. Peter is said to have had a large family, of which a living male descendant is John B., of Allegan, Mich.

(For children, see *infra*),

17. Rynear Dumont, b. Apr. 3, 1728; m. Annetje Browver, and had a son Rynear, and a daughter Margaret, bap. Feb. 8, 1756 (see Readington Church records). He lived in Hillsborough township during the

period of the War and had one son, Rynear, but I have not found any record of further male issue.

18. Ignatius Dumont, b. April 17, 1735; probably died in infancy.

A portion of the information of Peter Dumont's (first settler's) children and their children was obtained from the late Dumont Frelinghuyzen, Esq., as stated to his mother by her father, Peter B. Dumont; and also from Hon. G. D. W. Vroom, son of Governor Vroom.

CHILDREN OF JOHN DUMONT (9) AND ANNATJE HOAGLAND:

19. Peter Dumont, bap. Nov. 3, 1734, (Readington); d. 1799; m., May 13, 1753, Arrietta (or Arriantie) Stoothoff. Peter Dumont's will was dated September 6, 1799, and, by a deed of partition of lands under said will, dated in 1800, only his sons Elbert, Peter and Abraham participated. Peter and Abraham got the homestead at North Branch; Elbert a tract in Bridgewater township, and a tract on Green Brook running to First Mountain, purchased by his father of Stephen Vail. (For children, see *infra*).

20. Dirck Dumont, bap. May 23, 1736 (Raritan; now Somerville); m. Rachel ———. His will, dated Sept. 18, 1776, recorded Jan. 29, 1779, mentioned children hereafter stated. (For children, see *infra*).

21. Abraham Dumont, bap. May 13, 1739 (Raritan; now Somerville); d. 1798. Abraham died without issue. The lands received from his father were held by his widow, Neeltje (or Nauche) ———, and afterwards came to Dr. Peter Dumont, son of Abraham's brother, Peter and to John Garretson, son of his sister Femmetje. His will was dated Feb. 26, 1798; recorded Mar. 2, 1798.

Abraham was 1st Lieut. in Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's Company, First Battalion, Somerset County Volunteers, in the Revolutionary War; his brother Dirck was First Sergeant, and his nephews, John and Elbert, sons of his brother Peter, were privates in the same Company.

None of the descendants in the male line of John Dumont, first settler at North Branch, so far as is known to me, have been living recently in that vicinity, except Abraham and Cornelius, sons of Isaac Van Cleef Dumont (son of Abraham, son of Peter (19) above).

22. Femmetje Dumont; m. a Garretson, and had a son John who inherited a portion of his uncle Abraham Dumont's (21) lands, as stated above.

CHILDREN OF ABRAHAM DUMONT (10) AND MATTIE BERGEN:

23. Peter A. Dumont, b. July 11, 1734; d. July 7, 1818; m. (1), Dec. 6, 1757, Abigail Tunnison, who d. Dec. 21, 1761; (2). Feb. 23, 1763,

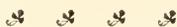
Sarah Hageman (daughter of Adrian and Sarah Hageman). Peter A. was a member of the Town Committee of Hillsborough township, Somerset County, 1776 to 1777, and was appointed at the request of the Congress to act when necessary to organize Militia and Volunteer Companies for services during the War. He was Sheriff of Somerset county 1774-1777, Judge of the county 1782-'84, and Justice of the Peace 1781-'82 and 1786.

24. Site Dumont, b. April 2, 1738; m. Hendrick Probasco, of Millstone.

25. John Dumont, b. Jan. 10, 1740; d. May 3, 1758.

26. Phebe Dumont, b. Sept. 13, 1747; m. (1), F. Ditmars; and (2), Thomas Drew.

*[To be Concluded in Next Number].*



### THE DR. LUTHER VAN DERVEER BURYING-GROUND

A NUMBER of years ago—nearly twenty—when C. V. Shaddle owned the Daniel R. Disborough farm at Roycefield (Mr. Disborough having purchased it of Dr. Henry Van Derveer, of Somerville), a number of headstones were standing upon the private burying-ground on the place. It was the Dr. Lawrence Van Derveer farm in the early part of the last century, and he had made a little corner of it into a "God's acre," wherein he and his family and some relatives might peacefully rest when through with this world's strife. The farm at the time first mentioned was occupied by Garret V. Van Doren, and Mr. Shaddle requested him to "clear up the cemetery," meaning that the stones should be buried or removed. As a result Miss Louisa Van Derveer, of East Somerville, now deceased, had various of the gravestones removed to Bedminster, and placed in the cemetery there. There still remained four, and these were buried underground. Dr. Lawrence Van Derveer was born April 28, 1741, and was the son of Jacobus Van Derveer. He began to practice medicine before the Revolution, and was one of the original members of the State Medical Society in 1776. He subsequently removed to Shepherdstown, Va., but soon returned to Somerset, near Roycefield, and practiced until his death in 1815. He became eminent in his profession, because of characteristics and successes that have often been written about. A book plate of his in the possession of Miss Rebecca Van Derveer, of Somerville, spells his surname "van der Veer," as was correct originally, although we have seen his signature plainly written "van Derveer," the small "v" being always formerly used.

The following is a list of the tombstones removed to Bedminster.

with an abstract of the inscriptions, the same being furnished to the QUARTERLY by Mrs. G. V. Van Doren:

Jacob Van Derveer, Esq., d. 1776, aged 72.

Joseph Van Derveer, d. 1769, aged 35.

Dr. Lawrence Van Derveer, d. Dec. 8, 1815, in his 75th year.

Maria, wife of Dr. L. Van Derveer, d. 1777, aged 28.

Mary Underdunk, wife of Dr. Lawrence Van Derveer, d. 1812, aged 60 yrs.

Maria Van Derveer, wife of Samuel Davis, d. 1805, aged 25 yrs.

Sarah Van Derveer, wife of Elias Conover, d. 1849, aged 66 yrs.

J. Van Derveer, aged 19 yrs.

The following stones are said to be still buried in the old spot:

John Voorhees, d. 1807, aged 60 yrs.

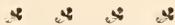
Margaret Van Zandt, wife of John Voorhees, d. 1828, aged 67 yrs.

Martin Nevius (dates not stated).

Gertrude Nevius (dates not stated).

The John Voorhees above named was the grandfather of the late J. Vredenburgh Voorhees, Esq., lawyer, of Somerville. He was born, according to the "Van Voorhees Family" work, in Dec., 1731, but the tombstone (if properly copied in giving his age as only "60 years") would indicate 1737 instead. His wife was born Jan. 7, 1760.

Martin Nevius was the Martin, of Raritan Landing, born about 1738, and died (before June), 1806. His wife was Gertrude Suydam, who died June 21, 1833. They were the grandparents of Cornelius S. Nevius, of Middlebush, whose first wife, Sophia Wyckoff, was a sister to the late Jacob Wyckoff of Middlebush. The relationship between the four above referred to and the family of Dr. Lawrence Van Derveer, if any, we have not ascertained.



### THE OLD PLUCKEMIN BURYING-GROUND

ON OCT. 14, 1850—over sixty years ago—the Rev. Robert J. Blair, who was born in Bedminster township, this County, and died at Pluckemin Jan. 19, 1858, made a copy of the inscriptions on the then standing tombstones in the Presbyterian churchyard. It is known that this burying ground was used as such from the time of the organization of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, which stood on the same lot, about 1756, and that there were numerous gravestones there that were removed in or about the early part of last century, and even much later, and used as cellar stones in a house opposite the church, and perhaps also for building purposes. Mr. Blair's inscriptions, carefully made, were deposited with the New

Jersey State Historical Society. On May 1, 1892, the late Andrew D. Mellick, Jr., deposited with the same society a new list of the inscriptions as then taken from the stones. Comparing the two it is found that they agree, except that in one or two cases the dates vary (as shown in brackets below), and also that Mr. Blair's list contains three which are not given by Mr. Mellick, unless that of "John Castner, Sr." really refers to the same stone as appears in the Mellick list as "J. C. 1786." The three alluded to are marked in the list with an asterisk.

ABSTRACTS OF PLUCKEMIN TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS

\*Appleman, John. [Small, rough stone, rudely cut, no date].

A. B. B. 1786.

B. & C. 1801.

Blair, Mary (wife of Samuel and dau. of John and Margaret Teeple),  
b. Dec. 21, 1756; d. Dec. 21, 1816.

Castner, Abraham, b. July 19, 1753 [6?]; d. Oct. 19, 1780.

Castner, Barbery (wife of John), d. Apr. 20, 1801, aged 75 yrs., 2 mos.,  
13 dys.

[Castner?] J. C. 1786.

[Castner?] J. C. 1778.

\*Castner, John, Sr., d. Sept. 17, 17—, aged 53 yrs., 6 mos.

Castner, John, Jr., b. Aug. 17, 1751; d. June 16, 1786.

Castner, Coonrod, d. Oct. 21, 1789, aged 26 [27?] yrs.

Chrystie, Hannah (wife of Dr. Thomas), d. Aug. [Feb.], 1782, aged 30  
yrs.

Davis, Margaret L., d. May 4, 1845, aged 54 yrs., 11 mos., 19 dys.

Eoff, Mary Magdalene (wife of Jacob), d. Nov. 11, 1761, in 57th yr.

Eoff, Rachel (wife of Robert), d. Nov. 1, 1838, aged 94 yrs.

Eoff, Robert, d. Apr. 20, 1814, in 75th yr.

Hodge, James, d. Nov. 11, 1827, aged 83 yrs., 11 mos., 11 dys.

Jessop, Magdalene (wife of John), d. Nov. 17, 1795, aged 23 yrs., 6 mos.

Leslie, Capt. William, of 17th British Reg't (son of Earl of Leven), d.  
Jan. 3, 1777, aged 26 yrs, at Battle of Princeton. [The full  
inscription is printed in all historical works on Somerset County].

Malick, John, d. Nov. 16, 1763, aged 61 yrs.

Malick, Catherine (wife of John), d. Oct. 17, 1763, aged 64 yrs.

Melick, Aaron, d. Apr. 7, 1809, aged 83 yrs., 6 mos., 5 dys.

Malick, Charlotte (wife of Aaron), d. Mar. 13, 1802, aged 67 yrs., 10  
mos.

Melick, Elizabeth (dau. of Aaron and Charlotte), d. May 14, 1768, aged  
2 yrs., 6 mos., 6 dys.

Melick, Margaret (wife of Daniel), d. Sept. 10, 1807, aged 39 yrs., 5  
mos., 7 dys.

Teeple, John and Margaret, d. Mar. 17, 1813, "within three hours of each  
other." John, b. Oct. 29, 1728; Margaret, b. July 15, 1737.

Weygand, Elizabeth, d. Feb., 1783, aged 18 yrs.

\*Weygand, John, d. Feb. 1782, aged 25 yrs.

[The inscriptions of Hannah Chrystie and the two Weygands are on  
one stone, showing they were of the same family].

One of the "J. C." stones probably represents the grave of James Castner. The Castners were early settlers in the township. The James Hodge who died in 1827 emigrated from Ireland, settled in Bridgewater township, married Sarah Runyon, and left numerous descendants. The Malick and Melick families are all catalogued in Mellick's "Story of an Old Farm." The Eoffs and Teeples can easily be identified; it was Jacob Eoff who donated the land for St. Paul's church and burying-ground, but he was probably buried at the earlier Lutheran church "among the Hills," the history of which will appear in another number of the QUARTERLY. The Leslie tombstone has been generally supposed to mark the exact spot where that gallant British officer was buried, but the following interesting account to the contrary, given by Rev. Mr. Blair in an appendix to the memoranda alluded to, must state the facts, and perhaps they are now published for the first time:

"Aug. 8, 1851. I have been informed by some of the older residents that Capt. Leslie expired upon the piazza of the old tavern which formerly stood upon the ground now occupied by the store and dwelling of Van Zandt and Son. It is therefore probable that he died very soon after being brought there, and before the room had been provided for his reception. I have also heard another fact, viz., that Capt. Leslie was buried in the *southern* part of the Cemetery afterwards sold to P. Worley, and that upon appropriating the ground to secular purposes Mr. J. Van Zandt removed the headstone to the place it now occupies near the northern wall, but the remains were left where they were originally deposited."



### LANE FAMILY BURYING-GROUND, NEAR VLIET'S MILLS

THIS SMALL private cemetery, which is still in use and admirably kept, is located on the north side of the road leading from Vliet's Mills to Larger Cross Roads, in Bedminster township. The first Lane settler in the township was Matthias Lane, who came from Monmouth county and purchased two large tracts in Bedminster in 1744. The burying-ground is located upon one of those tracts. An abstract of tombstone inscriptions follow, as copied in 1910 by the late Mr. Arthur P. Sutphen and the Editor of the QUARTERLY:

Crater, Gertrude S. (formerly Lane, and widow of Philip M. Crater),  
b. 1829; d. 1902.

Crater, Philip M., d. Sept. 3, 1875, aged 50—11—13.

Demund, Peter, d. Jan. 25, 1778, aged 43—4—16.

Lane, Anna (wife of Matthew P. Lane), b. Nov. 15, 1792; d. Oct. 12,  
1872.

Lane, Derrick, d. June 7, 1871, aged 83—8—21.

- Lane, Elizabeth, d. Feb. 20, 1807, aged 84 yrs., 30 dys. [She was the widow of Matthias Lane who originally owned the farm].
- Lane, Elizabeth S. (wife of Peter Lane), d. Oct. 6, 1823, aged 61—7—21.
- Lane, Elizabeth A. (formerly Nevius, and wife of Matthew Lane), b. Dec. 13, 1823; d. Jan. 11, 1892.
- Lane, Ellen, b. April 18, 1799; d. Sept. 24(?), 1875.
- Lane, Frederick H., b. 1813; d. 1873.
- Lane, Frederick H. (son of Frederick H.), b. 1852; d. 1852.
- Lane, Frederick Honell (son of Frederick H.), b. 1859; d. 1875.
- Lane, Gertrut (formerly Sutphen, and wife of Matthias Lane), d. June 10, 1809, aged 57—4—13.
- Lane, Gertrut (formerly Wyckoff, and wife of Matthias Lane), d. Sept. 22, 1814, aged 49—8—14.
- Lane, Gilbert, d. Mar. 22, 1838, aged 60 yrs. 2 mos.
- Lane, Jane, (dau. of Matthew and Anna Lane), d. Oct. 14, 1821, aged 1 yr. 16 days.
- Lane, Jane (dau. of Peter and Elizabeth Lane), d. Sept. 18, 1871, aged 70—2—22.
- Lane, John, d. Sept. 2, 1842, aged 59 yrs. 24 days.
- Lane, John (son of Matthew P. Lane), b. Mar. 29, 1827; d. Mar. 7, 1909.
- Lane, John P., d. Dec. 30, 1812, aged 26—2—17.
- Lane, Mary (dau. of Peter and Elizabeth Lane), d. June 23, 1839, aged 49—8—1.
- Lane, Mary Bunn, (dau. of Matthew and Elizabeth Ann Lane), d. Dec. 30, 1863, aged 4—4—25.
- Lane, Mary (formerly Bunn, and wife of Derrick Lane), d. Mar. 23, 1874, aged 78—9—20.
- Lane, Mary A. (formerly Craig, and wife of Frederick H. Lane), b. 1822; d. 1897.
- Lane, Matthew P., b. April 9, 1789; d. Mar. 3, 1870.
- Lane, Matthew P. (son of Frederick H. Lane) b. 1848; d. 1907.
- Lane, Matthias, b. Jan. 18, 1721; d. Jan. 17, 1804, aged 83. [He was the first settler of the Lane Family in Bedminster township].
- Lane, Matthias, d. Nov. 7, 1819, aged 73 yrs. 1 mo.
- Lane, Peter (son of Matthew and Anna Lane), d. Mar. 17, 1817, aged 25 days.
- Lane, Peter, d. Sept. 19, 1819, aged 55—2—17.
- Lane, Peter, b. Oct. 18, 1835; d. April 22, 1906.
- Lane, Peter (son of Frederick H.), b. 1841; d. 1842.
- Lane, Peter, d. Sept. 29, 1849, aged 56—5—1.
- Lane, Susan E. (formerly Melick, and wife of John Lane), b. Aug. 14, 1828; d. Dec. 15, 1902.
- Lane, Susan E., (dau. of Matthew P. and Anna Lane), d. Oct. 23, 1871, aged 59—10—2.
- Lane, Willie A. (son of William G. and A. C. Lane), d. Nov. 19, 1887; aged 3—7—17.
- Probasco, Sarah (wife of Garret Probasco), d. May 10, 1841, aged 82 yrs., 10 mos.
- Vliet, Anna (formerly Terhune, and wife of Simon Vliet), d. Sept. 27, 1821; aged 76 yrs., 1 day.
- Vliet, Simon, d. Oct. 12, 1833, aged 93—7—12.

### BASKING RIDGE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHYARD INSCRIPTIONS

A SHORT TIME before her death, which occurred in 1909, Mrs. M. Antoinette Quinby, the founder and first President of the Woman's Branch of the New Jersey Historical Society, with the assistance of Miss M. E. Johnson, Assistant Librarian of the latter Society, copied in full the inscriptions on the large number of tombstones in the churchyard of the Basking Ridge Presbyterian Church for the Society's use. As this is one of the oldest of existing cemeteries in Somerset County, and contains names of many important Bernards Township families, we begin the more important inscriptions in the *QUARTERLY* with Basking Ridge. Necessarily what follows is but an abstract, but it gives all names as spelled, with dates and relationships wherever stated. Some of the oldest stones were difficult to decipher, and the given spelling and dates of such cannot always be relied on, but without doubt great care was exercised by the compilers. Those interested in the exact reading of any one stone, or the accompanying epitaph, may consult the original record in the Library rooms of the New Jersey Historical Society, at 16 West Park Street, Newark. The Editor of the *QUARTERLY* is responsible for the abstract, which is here arranged in strict alphabetical order.

The graveyard is one of the best-preserved in the County. The deed for it bears date Feb. 8, 1731. The present oldest gravestone there is of Henry Haines, who died June 9, 1736, but there must have been earlier interments. The ground is well enclosed by a stone wall, and is thickly strewn with gravestones. The oldest person buried there was John McCollam, who died April 18, 1760, in his 103rd year.

#### ABSTRACT OF THE INSCRIPTIONS—A TO G

- Adamson, John (son of Samuel and Susan), d. Oct. 12, 1811, aged 9 yrs., 11 mos., 14 dys.  
Adamson, Samuel, d. Aug. 19, 1840, aged 44yrs., 1 mo., 8 dys.  
Alward, Benjamin, d. Oct. 24, 1813, in 62nd yr.  
Alward, Edward, d. Sept. 22, 1834, in 25th yr.  
Alward, Elisha (son of Benjamin and Sarah), d. Mar. 20, 1802, in 27th yr.  
Alwerd, Frances (dau. of Jonathan and Deborah), d. Jan. 15, 1814, aged 25 yrs., 5 dys.  
Alward, Henry, Esq., d. May 3, 1782, in 64th yr.  
Alward, Mary, wife of Henry, d. Oct. (?) 14, 1776, in 48th yr.  
Alward, Osee, widow (dau. of Jonathan and Osee Pennington), d. Apr. 4, 1823, in 59th yr.  
Anderson, Elizabeth (dau. of George and Mary), d. June 21, 1811, in 4th yr.  
Anderson, George, d. Mar. 27, 1826, in 47th yr.  
Anderson, Hannah (wife of James), d. Apr. 16, 1804, in 48th yr.  
Anderson, James, Esq., d. Jan. 8, 1812, in 58th yr.

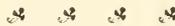
- Anderson, Mary H. (relict of George) d. Nov. 29, 1847, in 72nd yr.  
 Annin, Auletta, d. Aug. 19, 1836, in 45th yr.  
 Annin, Elizabeth (wife of John), d. July 4, 1815, in 49th yr.  
 Annin, John, d. Apr. 12, 1824, in 60th yr.  
 Annin, Lydia Cooper (dau. of William C. and Phebe), d. Jan. 16, 1812, aged 2 yrs., 7 mos.  
 Annin, Mary (wife of John), d. Aug. 20, 1817, aged 37 yrs., 5 mos., 14 dys.  
 Annin, Phebe (wife of William C.), d. Aug. 13, 1827, aged 46 yrs, 6 mos., 19 dys.  
 Annin, Samuel (son of William C. and Phebe), b. Sept. 11, 1802; d. Apr. 9, 1803.  
 Annin, William Henry (son of Jacob and Scotty), d. Jan. 10, 1840, aged 10 yrs., 9 mos., 10 dys.  
 Armstrong, Mary (wife of George), d. July 27, 1777, in 67th yr.  
 Ayers, Anna (widow and formerly wife of Zephaniah Jones), d. June 3, 1828, aged 89 yrs., 1 mo., 6 dys.  
 Ayers, Anne (wife of Jonathan), d. Sept. 25, 1784, in 45th yr.  
 Ayers, David, b. Oct. 11, 1811; d. Aug. 15, 1867.  
 Ayers, Elcey (wife of William), d. Apr. 10, 1851, aged 73 yrs., 17 dys.  
 Ayers, Elizabeth (wife of David), d. Apr. 19, 1777, in 23rd yr.  
 Ayers, Elizabeth (wife of Nathaniel, Esq.), d. Oct. 16, 1801, aged 72 yrs.  
 Ayers, Elisha, d. June 13, 1801, aged 79 yrs., 9 mos., 29 dys.  
 Ayers, Hannah (wife of Capt. John), d. Sept. 24, 1800, aged 34 yrs., 7 mos., 23 dys.  
 Ayers, Jonathan, d. Feb. 12, 1777, in 74th yr.  
 Ayers, Jonathan, d. Apr. 6, 1814, in 76th yr.  
 Ayers, John, Esq., d. Oct. 4, 1759, in 60th yr.  
 Ayers, John (son of John and Hannah), d. Feb. 7, 1793, in 3rd yr.  
 Ayers, John, d. Sept. 4, 1815, aged 50 yrs., 1 mo., 7 dys.  
 Ayers, Mary (widow of John), d. ———, aged 77 yrs., 6 mos., 28 dys.  
 Ayers, Mary (relict of John), d. Oct. 24, 1759, in 76th yr.  
 Ayers, Nathaniel, Esq., d. Sept. 17, 1806, in 78th yr.  
 Ayers, Sarah (wife of John, Jr.), d. Sept. 8, 1753, in 30th yr.  
 Ayers, Silas (son of John, Esq. and Mary) d. Sept. 29, 1748, in 24th yr.  
 Ayers, Stephen, d. Jan. 25, 1768, in 23rd yr.  
 Ayers, William (son of David and Elizabeth), d. Apr. 14, 1777, aged 7 mos.  
 Ayers, William, d. Feb. 22, 1862, aged 80 yrs., 3 mos., 12 dys.  
 Baird, John, b. May 26, 1760; d. Apr. 26, 1808.  
 Baird, Mary (wife of John), b. Apr., 1765; d. Feb. 14, 1853.  
 Baird, Rhoday (wife of William), d. May 15, 1835, aged 47 yrs., 9 mos., 7 dys.  
 Ballentine, Daniel (son of William and Catherine A.), d. Dec. 8, 1843, aged 2 yrs., 8 mos., 8 dys.  
 Beach, Georgie (only son of Henry S. and P. M.), d. Feb. 7, 1837, aged 8 yrs.  
 Bedell, Chester (son of Isaac and Mary), d. Sept. 2, 1811, aged 6 yrs., 3 mos., 13 dys.  
 Benjamin, Nathan, d. Oct. 18, 1841, aged 64 yrs., 5 mos.

- Bockhoven, George, d. June 8, 1814, in 80th yr.  
 Bockhoven, Mary (wife of George, Esq.), d. June 20, 1806, in 66th yr.  
 Boylan, Ann, d. Oct. 5, 1845, aged 51 yrs., 1 mo., 16 dys.  
 Boylan, Jacobi Harris (son of Aaronis and Phœbus), b. Sept. 6, 1807;  
 d. Apr. 10, 1820. (Inscription in Latin).  
 Boylan, Jemima (wife of Joseph A.), d. Nov. 16, 1820, in 34th yr.  
 Boylan, John, Esq., d. Mar. 4, 1793, in 47th yr.  
 Boyle, Catherine (wife of Joseph), d. Aug. 21, 1813, aged 54 yrs., 7  
 mos., 3 dys.  
 Boyle, Elizabeth (wife of Solomon), d. July 15, 1803, in 23rd yr.  
 Boyle, Hannah Boyd (wife of John Boyle), d. Mar. 26, 1784, in 47th yr.  
 Boyle, Harriet (wife of Solomon, and dau. of John and Mary Parsils),  
 d. Sept. 25, 1829, aged 26 yrs., 7 mos., 19 dys.  
 Boyle, Joseph, d. Feb. 19, 1830, aged 84 yrs., 11 mos., 19 dys.  
 Boyle, Margaret (wife of Solomon), d. Apr. 30, 1777, in 35th yr.  
 Boyle, Mary (dau. of Joseph and Catherine), d. Mar. 30, 1799, in 15th  
 yr.  
 Boyle, Nancy Cross, b. Apr. 15, 1790; d. Aug. 8, 1853.  
 Boyle, Sarah (dau. of Solomon and Margaret), d. June 11, 1795, in  
 20th yr.  
 Boyle, Solomon, d. Jan. 15, 1771, in 77th yr.  
 Boyle, Solomon (son of Joseph and Catherine), d. Apr. 20, 1831, aged  
 38 yrs., 1 mo., 14 dys.  
 Boyle, Susannah, d. Jan. 22, 1761, aged 59 yrs.  
 Boyle, William, d. Apr. 28, 1751, aged 18 yrs.  
 Brees, Ann (dau. of John and Mary Heath), d. June 8, 1831, in 20th yr.  
 Brees, Harriette (wife of Stephen), b. Jan. 28, 1782; d. Apr. 16, 1842.  
 Brees, Nancy (wife of Stephen), d. June 19, 1840, aged 40 yrs.  
 Brees, Stephen, b. Dec. 29, 1776; d. Sept. 24, 1853.  
 Brees, Stephen, d. Oct. 23, 1833, aged 78 yrs.  
 Brown, Samuel, b. July 22, 1710; d. Dec. —, 1763.  
 Burgess, Hannah (Mrs.), b. July 21, 1790; d. Nov. 11, 1862.  
 Burgie, Catherine Simpson (widow of Thomas), d. Mar. 16, 1844, in  
 60th yr.  
 Burgie, Thomas, d. Dec. 27, 1805, in 71st yr.  
 Byram, Elezer (son of Ebenezer C. and Phebe Lindsley), d. Feb. 16,  
 1822, aged 7 yrs., 8 mos.  
 Caldwell, Ann (wife of John, and sister of Thomas Kilpatrick), d. Aug.  
 4, 1808, in 78th yr.  
 Carl, Timothy (son of Jacob and Rebekah) d. Sept. 10, 1759, in 10th yr.  
 Carle, Elijah (son of Jacob and Rebekah), d. Aug. 10, 1750, in 22nd yr.  
 Carle, Jacob (son of Jacob and Rebekah), d. Aug. 29, 1759, in 13th yr.  
 Carle, Jacob, d. Nov. 29, 1769, in 67th yr.  
 Carle, John, Esq., d. Aug. 23, 1815, in 82nd yr.  
 Carle, Providence (wife of John), d. Dec. 7, 1816, in 70th yr.  
 Carle, Rebekah (widow of Jacob), d. Apr. 30, 1770, in 64th yr.  
 Carle, Rebekah (dau. of John, Esq.), d. May 12, 1776, aged 14 yrs.  
 Chambers, John, d. Feb. 29, 1767, in 84th yr.  
 Clark, James B., d. Sept. 11, 1847, aged 30 yrs., 8 mos., 27 dys.  
 Colwell, Hugh, d. Jan. 12, 1812, in 73rd yr.

- Colwell, Hugh, d. Aug. 21, 1841, aged 26 yrs.  
 Colwell, Janet (wife of Hugh), d. Mar. 7, 1811, in 67th yr.  
 Colwell, Janet Parker (dau. of John and Mehitable M.), d. Sept. 1,  
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 Colwell, John, d. Sept. 15, 1821, in 41st yr.  
 Colwell, Sarah (dau. of Hugh and Janet), d. Aug. 17, 1802, in 19th yr.  
 Conklin, Sarah (wife of Stephen), d. Dec. 26, 1807, in 24th yr.  
 Cooper, Bryan (son of George and Margaret), d. June 10, 1798, in 23rd  
 yr.  
 Cooper, Daniel, Esq., d. May 2, 1795, aged 100 yrs., 2 dys.  
 Cooper, Daniel, d. Sept. 24, 1826, aged 57 yrs., 1 mo., 9 dys.  
 Cooper, Eleanor W. (wife of John G.), d. Jan. 6, 1863, aged 79 yrs.  
 Cooper, George, d. Sept. 30, 1801, aged 56 yrs.  
 Cooper, Grace (first wife of Daniel, Esq.), d. Nov. 8, 1755, aged 49 yrs.  
 Cooper, John G., d. Oct. 24, 1822, aged 42 yrs., 7 mos.  
 Cooper, John (son of Peter and Susan), d. Aug. 11, 1836, aged 49 yrs.,  
 1 mo., 3 dys.  
 Cooper, Magdalen (widow of John), d. June 25, 1869, in 63rd yr.  
 Cooper, Mary (dau. of George and Margaret), d. Jan. 27, 1794, aged  
 16 yrs.  
 Cooper, Mehitable (wife of Stephen, and formerly wife of John Col-  
 well, dec'd), d. Mar. 24, 1827, in 39th yr.  
 Cooper, Peter, d. Feb. 3, 1847, in 86th yr.  
 Cooper, Solomon, d. Oct. 31, 1844, aged 74 yrs., 19 dys.  
 Coriell, Dr. Israel L., d. Aug. 8, 1829, in 31st yr.  
 Cosby, Elizabeth, d. July 22, 1769, aged 20 yrs.  
 Cross, Alexander, d. Sept. 18, 1830, aged 32 yrs., 9 mos., 8 dys.  
 Cross, Bryan (son of Robert and Mary), d. Apr. 8, 1789, in 33rd yr.  
 Cross, Elizabeth (relict of Robert), d. Sept. 5, 1849, in 73rd yr.  
 Cross, Eliphalet J. (son of Samuel B. and Jemima), d. Aug. 22, 1797,  
 aged 7 yrs.  
 Cross, Israel (son of James and Gittie), d. Feb. 3, 1835, aged 18 yrs, 1  
 mo., 2 dys.  
 Cross, Dr. James, d. at Elizabethtown, Mar. 6, 1829, in 27th yr.  
 Cross, John (son of Robert and Mary), d. Sept. 25, 1796, in 36th yr.  
 Cross, John, Jr., d. Apr. 11, 1813, in 46th yr.  
 Cross, John G. (son of Joseph and Mary), d. Apr. 22, 1821, in 21st yr.  
 Cross, Joseph, d. Feb. 10, 1809, aged 35 yrs., 2 mos., 4 dys.  
 Cross, Mary (dau. of Robert and Mary), d. Mar. 12, 1792, in 27th yr.  
 Cross, Mary (wife of Robert), d. Oct. 8, 1802, in 69th yr.  
 Cross, Mary (wife of Jno. Lefferty Cross), d. Apr. 13, 1810, in 29th yr.  
 Cross, Robert, d. Aug. 26, 1798, in 68th yr.  
 Cross, Robert, d. Mar. 17, 1826, aged 62 yrs., 9 mos., 4 dys.  
 Cross, Rozannah (widow of John), d. June 15, 1848, aged 81 yrs., 3  
 mos., 7 dys.  
 Cross, Samuel B. (son of Samuel B. and Jemima), d. Sept. 4, 1796,  
 aged 13 mos.  
 Cross, Sarah (wife of William, Jr.), d. July 22, 1802, aged 38 yrs., 6  
 mos.  
 Cross, William, d. Apr. 15, 1812, in 55th yr.

- Cummins, Elenor (dau. of William and Jennet), d. Sept. 8, 179—, in 6th yr.
- Cumming, William, d. June 1, 1849, aged 78 yrs., 1 mo., 5 dys.
- Cummings, Hannah (wife of William), d. Apr. 12, 1845, aged 76 yrs., 2 mos., 10 dys.
- Dalglish, Inslee, d. Apr. 3, 1813, in 79th yr.
- Dalglish, Providence (wife of Inslee), d. Sept. 14, 1807, in 72nd yr.
- Dayton, Elias, d. Jan. 25, 1856, in 47th yr.
- Dayton, Freddie L. (son of Elias H. and Huldah H.), d. Aug. 6, 1849, aged 6 mos., 25 dys.
- Dayton, Jared, d. Nov. 23, 1848, aged 32 yrs., 5 mos., 14 dys.
- Dayton, Joel, Esq., d. May 3, 1833, aged 55 yrs., 7 mos., 28 dys.
- Dayton, Jonathan, b. Jan. 30, 1786; d. June 27, 1849.
- Dayton, Levi, d. Nov. 21, 1831, aged 56 yrs., 6 mos., 11 dys.
- Dayton, Nancy (wife of Joel), d. Aug. 9, 1866, aged 79 yrs., 2 mos., 16 dys.
- Dayton, Phebe (wife of Jonathan), b. Apr. 22, 1789; d. Feb. 4, 1871.
- Dayton, Rachel (wife of Elias), d. Apr. 18, 1848, in 32nd yr.
- Dayton, Ruth Hall (relict of Levi), d. Feb. 12, 1844, in 57th yr.
- Dekings, Joseph, d. May 29, 1844, in 84th yr.
- Doty, Abigail P. (wife of Stephen), d. Aug. 28, 1872, in 84th yr.
- Doty, Alice Amelia (dau. of Daniel and Rose J.), d. Apr. 8, 1847, aged 7 mos., 22 dys.
- Doty, Ann (dau. of Tobison and Mary), d. Dec. 20, 1812, aged 8 mos.
- Doty, Anna (wife of Stephen), d. Oct. 15, 1827, aged 49 yrs., 1 mo., 26 dys.
- Doty, Daniel, d. Nov. 3, 1823, in 62nd yr.
- Doty, Daniel W., d. July 9, 1851, aged 51 yrs.
- Doty, Elizabeth (wife of Daniel), d. Dec. 21, 1843, in 79th yr.
- Doty, Edwin Minzer (son of Samuel and Sarah), d. Mar. 13, 1838, aged 2 yrs., 5 mos., 25 dys.
- Doty, Mary C. (wife of Bernard; dau. of David and Rebecca Simpson), d. July 12, 1833, aged 50 yrs., 5 mos., 3 dys.
- Doty, Sarah (wife of Samuel S.; daughter of Hon. Henry Southard), d. Oct. 2, 1847, aged 53 yrs., 6 mos.
- Doty, Sarah S. (dau. of Samuel and Sarah), d. June 21, 1831, aged 1 yr., 10 mos., — dys.
- Doty, Stephen, d. June 16, 1843, aged 59 yrs., 2 mos., 10 dys.
- Doty, Susan L. (daughter of Samuel S. and Sarah), d. May 21, 1831, in 15th yr.
- Doughty, Joshua, d. Dec. 22, 1822, in 78th yr.
- Doughty, Sarah (wife of Joshua), d. May 25, 1808, in 69th yr.
- Doughty, Susan, d. May 25, 1825, in 45th yr.
- Doughty, Uphyme (dau. of Skilman and Hannah Doughty), d. May 14, 1804, in 13th yr.
- Doughty, William, d. Sept. 21, 1779, in 24th yr.
- Douglass, Peter, d. Feb. 1, 1850, aged 74 yrs. [Inscription says: "The father of Peter Douglass was William Douglass, who came from Scotland"].

- Douglass, Phebe (widow of Samuel), d. Apr. 27, 1848, aged 81 yrs., 3 mos., 15 dys.
- Douglass, Rebecca Burt (wife of Peter), d. July 13, 1841, aged 58 yrs. [Inscription says: "Her father and mother" (Burt) "came from England"].
- Douglass, Ruth Breese (wife of David A), d. Aug. 27, 1821, aged 25 yrs., 9 mos., 12 dys.
- Douglass, Samuel, d. Aug. 30, 1833, aged 68 yrs., 3 mos., 25 dys.
- Douglass, Walter K., d. Apr. 13, 1842, in 23rd yr.
- Douglass, William T. (son of Peter and Becca Ann), d. Apr. 8, 1834, in 28th yr.
- Drummond, Gertrude (wife of Robert), d. Mar. 27, 1849, in 56th yr.
- Drummond, James R. (son of James and Margaret), d. Nov. 3, 1835, aged 1 yr., 11 mos.
- Duyckinck, Anna (widow of Christopher, of New York), d. Jan. 16, 1851, aged 77 yrs.
- Field, Rachel Frances (dau. of Michael T. and Fanny), d. Apr. 14, 1819, aged 2 yrs., 8 mos., 16 dys.
- Finley, James, b. Nov. 18, 1735, near Glasgow, Scot.; d. Oct. 5, 1808, in 73rd yr. (Father of Rev. Robert Finley, D. D.).
- Freeman, Bernard M., d. Feb. 10, 1844, aged 31 yrs., 4 mos.
- Freeman, Elizabeth (dau. of Bernard M. and Jemima C.), d. Oct. 18, 1842, aged 12 yrs., 10 mos.
- Gilispay, Ann Caroline (dau. of John R. and Elizabeth), d. Feb. 15, 1848, aged 3 yrs., 4 mos.
- Gordon, Robert B. (son of William B. and Mary Ann), d. Sept. 16, 1847, aged 1 yr., 2 mos., 9 dys.
- Graecon, Walter, d. Dec. 27, 1842, in 24th yr.
- Guerin, Jacob, d. Aug. 11, 1834, in 62nd yr.
- Guerin, James M. (son of John and Mary), d. Nov. 20, 1822, in 10th yr.
- Guerin, John, b. Dec. 23, 1782; d. Aug. 13, 1817.
- Guerin, Mary (widow of John), b. Mar. 4, 1782; d. Mar. 3, 1854.
- [*To be Continued*].



### SOMERSET COUNTY MARRIAGE LICENSES—1795-1879

THE FIRST marriage license act in New Jersey requiring license bonds to be filed in the Secretary of State's office was passed in 1719 (although by a previous practice earlier bonds were filed there), and this practically remained the law until 1795, when bonds were no longer required, although some were filed there as late as 1800. After that date records of marriages were to be filed in the Clerk's office of the county wherein marriages were solemnized, and the Somerset County records begin with that year. In 1876 the Legislature provided that reports of marriages should be transmitted to boards of health, and, while changes have been made since as to the particular local official to whom the record

should be sent, there has been no return to the older system of sending them to the County Clerk's office, and hence that custom more or less ended with 1876.

For a full account of the earlier legislation in this State concerning marriages, see the article on "The Early Marriage Laws of New Jersey" by William Nelson, in Vol. XXII, First Series of "New Jersey Archives", which volume contains the records of all marriage bonds filed in the Secretary of State's office from 1665 to 1800.

The recorded marriage records in the Clerk's office of Somerset County are in two volumes, containing the original entries, sometimes made by the pastors themselves, as the handwriting plainly shows, but otherwise by the County Clerk. These have all been copied alphabetically as to the names of the males in another book, although the alphabetical arrangement is not the strict one which follows, and which the Editor of the *QUARTERLY* has made in order to facilitate reference to the same. In all about 6,200 marriages are thus recorded, being from the years 1795 to 1877, with a few scattering ones in 1878 and 1879. For marriages previous to 1795, reference must be had to the "Marriage License" books in Trenton, in the Secretary of State's office, or to Vol. XXII of the New Jersey Archives (First Series), in which the names and dates of these Trenton records are carefully printed, although without the accompanying data of the signers of the marriage bonds (usually a parent or relative of one of the parties); otherwise to the records of the local churches, where they exist. Some of these earlier records from church books, where names are given which do not appear in the printed volume referred to, we expect to give hereafter in the *QUARTERLY*. The names are spelled in all cases as they appear upon the records. The names in parentheses are of the officiating clergymen or Justices of the Peace.

#### SOMERSET COUNTY MARRIAGES UNDER LETTER A.

- Abbot, Robert L. and Elizabeth Wortman, Sept. 13, 1827 (Fisher).  
 Abbott, Henry and Elizabeth S. Jeffery, July 29, 1854 (Rowland).  
 Abbott, John and Mary Ray, Dec. 25, 1861 (Mesick).  
 Abbott, John and Deborah R. Keipse, Jan. 25, 1860 (Rodgers).  
 Abbott, William O. and Elizabeth Opie, June 5, 1864, (LeFevre).  
 Abbott, William W. and Sophia Stryker, Jan. 6, 1841 (Ludlow).  
 Abbott, William W. and Sarah Dockerty, Dec. 7, 1854 (Ludlow).  
 Able, John and Henrietta Luse, Sept. 15, 1866 (Craig).  
 Abraams, Isaac Newton and Lydia Sarah Garrabrant, Aug. 8, 1863 (Magie).  
 Abro, Albert L. and Sarah Craig, June 13, 1844 (Harris).  
 Ackerman, Abraham F. and Amanda Campbell, Dec. 9, 1833 (Wilmer).  
 Ackman, Joseph and Sarah Price, July 27, 1850 (Romeyn).  
 Ackrback, Joseph and Louisa Schneider, Oct. 3, 1875 (Vosseller).

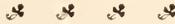
- Adair, William N. and Eliza Cain, Dec. 2, 1846 (Rodgers).
- Adams, George W. and Catherine Moore, Apr. 24, 1858 (English).
- Adams, John and Sarah Morse (?), Jan. 14, 1837 (Cox).
- Adams, John and Ann Miller, Feb. 1, 1844 (Rodgers).
- Adams, Joseph and Sarah E. Durling, Sept. 14, 1865 (Voorhees).
- Adams, Joseph A. and Anna J. Quimby, Jan. 27, 1864 (Voorhees).
- Adams, Joseph A. and Jennie C. Garrabrant, Feb. 2, 1873 (McConaughy).
- Adams, Theodore S. and Susan Scofield, Oct. 25, 1845 (Badgley).
- Adams, Thomas and Ann Amanda Oller, Dec. 31, 1851 (Craig).
- Adams, Wesley and Henrietta Hope, Mar. 8, 1856 (Snyder).
- Adamson, Samuel S. and Elizabeth Southard, Mar. 13, 1867 (Rankin).
- Ader, Philip and Sophia Beem, July 27, 1844 (Salter).
- Aird, Samuel and Ellen Gleaspin, Dec. 8, 1864 (Rodgers).
- Albert, Michael and Anna Elizabeth Shafer, June 14, 1860 (Neef).
- Aldred, Charles and Gertrude Bert, Oct. 26, 1865 (Boswell).
- Aldred, Joseph and Sarah M. Parks, July 10, 1870 (Thompson, H. P.).
- Alexander, James A. and Sarah E. Smith, July 27, 1871 (McWilliam).
- Allegar, Peter S. and Mary Owens, July 4, 1859 (Cornell).
- Allegars, Alexander and Elizabeth Phillhower, May 30, 1872 (LeFevre).
- Allen, Cornelius L. and Eliza Gano, Dec. 26, 1833 (Ludlow).
- Allen, Daniel L. and Sarah Ann Cross, Apr. 26, 1859 (English).
- Allen, Dr. and Catherine Kemble, Aug. 19, 1840 (Birch).
- Allen, Ezekial B. and Sarah E. Post, Jan. 2, 1872 (Gardner).
- Allen, Henry and Easlu (?) L. Accor, Jan. 8, 1835 (Bond).
- Allen, Isaac Bennett and Mary Skillman, Jan. 11, 1854 (Sears).
- Allen, John and Catherine Melick, Aug. 26, 1827 (Fisher).
- Allen, John and Judith Dawes, Feb. 28, 1859 (Van Doren).
- Allen, John and Elizabeth Mary Dow, Nov. 29, 1851 (English).
- Allen, John S. and Sarah S. De Costar, May 8, 1855 (Rankin).
- Allen, John S. and Sarah Cornelia Wolfe, Aug. 3, 1862 (Rankin).
- Allen, Josiah and Carrie Middlesworth, Feb. 9, 1867 (Messler).
- Allen, Malachi M. and Harriet A. Snell, Mar. 21, 1866 (Rankin).
- Allen, Nathan N. and Maria V. Hoagland, Nov. 5, 1842 (Ludlow).
- Allen, Stephen G. and Annie E. Everett, Nov. 17, 1870 (Ludlow).
- Allen, Thomas and Jane Morecraft, Apr. 8, 1849 (Rodgers).
- Allen, Watson C. and Elizabeth Huff, Sept. 17, 1829 (Fisher).
- Allen, William and Anna M. Guerin, Dec. 9, 1860 (Rankin).
- Allen, William L. and Sarah E. Morris, Mar. 3, 1857 (English).
- Alliger, Rev. John B. and Frances Duyckinck, Aug. 19, 1840 (Birch).
- Allison, Thomas S. and Margaret Gatesman, Dec. 12, 1833 (Messler).
- Allpaw, Theron P. and Anna B. Whitlock, Dec. 3, 1863 (Gardner).
- Allshouse, Clayton B. and Annie L. Oppie, Dec. 6, 1871 (Gardner).
- Allshouse, J. N. and Allie H. Manning, Feb. 5, 1873 (Gardner).
- Alpach, Conrad and Mary Sutton, Dec. 14, 1839 (Blauvelt).
- Alston, Abraham G. and Mary Jane Van Neste, Dec. 29, 1847 (Van Neste).
- Amerman, Abraham E. and Sarah Ann Petty, Sept. 24, 1859 (Thompson).
- Amerman, Albert and Catherine McCullough, Feb. 7, 1877 (Parry).

- Amerman, Albert J. and Catharine A. Huff, Nov. 23, 1864 (Brush).  
 Amerman, Cornelius and Sarah Joanna Schenck, Nov. 26, 1841 (Doolittle).  
 Amerman, Cornelius and Anna Vossler, Jan. 28, 1864 (Mesick).  
 Amerman, Francis and Naomi Packer, Dec. 31, 1873 (Wilson).  
 Amerman, Isaac C. and Lucinda L. Irving, Dec. 23, 1863 (English).  
 Amerman, Jacob B. and Delia A. Erving, Mar. 1, 1865 (Bellis).  
 Amerman, Moses C. and Amanda Thurston, Dec. 1, 1860 (Heward).  
 Amerman, Peter R. and Mary A. Cherry, Apr. 16, 1842 (Ludlow).  
 Amerman, Simeon E. and Mary C. Yost, Oct. 27, 1870 (Pitcher).  
 Amerman, William B. and Anna M. Sutphen, Mar. 20, 1861 (Ludlow).  
 Amerman, William D. and Gerreta V. Tunison, Nov. 18, 1858 (Brush).  
 Amerman, William Henry and Helen Amerman, Oct. 13, 1859 (Doolittle).  
 Ames, Erasmus D. and Eliza A. Seaman, Jan. 1, 1857 (Brush).  
 Ammerman, Andrew and Martha Voorhees, Feb. 11, 1852 (Campbell).  
 Ammerman, Arthur S. and Judith Stryker, July 17, 1847 (Campbell).  
 Ammerman, Bergen Covert and Jane Ditmars Van Arsdale, Nov. 18, 1841 (Schenck).  
 Ammerman, Cornelius B. and Jane E. West, Nov. 12, 1840 (Ludlow).  
 Ammerman, Don D. and Jane Bennett, Sept. 8, 1838 (Ludlow).  
 Ammerman, David and Sarah Mesner, Jan. 20, 1844 (Blauvelt).  
 Ammerman, Henry and Margaret Vosseler, Oct. 20, 1853 (Dater).  
 Ammerman, Isaac and Margaret Sandos, Oct. 16, 1844 (Messler).  
 Ammerman, John and Margaret Brown, Aug. 21, 1830 (Fisher).  
 Ammerman, John D. and Sarah Ann Veghte, Jan. 12, 1847 (Messler).  
 Ammerman, John S. and Margaret Ann Ten Eyck, Nov. 18, 1857 (Messler).  
 Ammerman, Paul and Catherine E. Wartman, Jan. 2, 1859 (Cornell).  
 Ammerman, Richard and Ann Van Nostrand, July 1, 1824 (Fisher).  
 Ammerman, Richard and Phebe Freeman, Aug. 4, 1827 (Fisher).  
 Ammerman, William and Rachel Melvina Sturges, Apr. 1, 1841 (Harris).  
 Ammon, John Frank and Carrie Jane Meyers, July 2, 1877 (McConaughy).  
 Anderson, ——— and ———, Oct. 10, 1826 (Fisher).  
 Anderson, George and Ellen Kelly, June 11, 1845 (Ludlow).  
 Anderson, George I. and Anna Ballentine, Jan. 29, 1868 (Rankin).  
 Anderson, Jacob and Hannah Compton, Oct. 9, 1832 (Cox).  
 Anderson, John H. and Susan O. Lewis, Nov. 23, 1848 (Harris).  
 Anderson, Josiah and Sarah Dubois, Dec. 7, 1861 (Mesick).  
 Anderson, Robert S. and Carrie S. Corin, Apr. 15, 1871 (Dutcher).  
 Anderson, William J. and Elizabeth Johnson, Dec. 25, 1858 (Lockwood).  
 Anderson, William W. and Agnes G. Clawson, Oct. 14, 1868 (Pitcher).  
 Andrews, Edward and Julia A. Rice, July 14, 1869 (Vosseler, J. P.).  
 Andrews, Isaac M. and Sarah A. Bergen, June 22, 1870 (LeFevre).  
 Andrews, James and Amy Rossell, Apr. 14, 1837 (Talmage).  
 Angleman, Elias and Mary Backer, Aug. 13, 1839 (Blauvelt).  
 Angleman, Elias and Mary Jane Goble, Mar. 7, 1846 (Harris).  
 Anglemann, George and Margaret Ubrich, Dec. 29, 1844 (Westbrook).  
 Annin, Alexander and Sarah Elizabeth Beekman, Dec. 20, 1865 (Bellis).

- Annin, Charles and Margaret J. Van Ness, Nov. 8, 1856 (Snyder).  
 Annin, Daniel and Abigail Parsils, Jan. 5, 1841 (English).  
 Annin, Henry and Margaret Jewell, Sept. 25, 1851 (Yard).  
 Annin, Jacob and Elizabeth Stryker, Dec. 13, 1855 (Mesick).  
 Annin, Joseph and Sarah Annin, Jan. 3, 1843 (English).  
 Annin, William and Providence Cross, Aug. 22, 1844 (Harris).  
 Annin, William and Eliza Anderson, Nov. 25, 1858 (English).  
 Apgar, David and Hannah Whitehead, June 25, 1834 (Fisher).  
 Apgar, George V. and Isabel Brokaw, Jan. 22, 1873 (Oliver).  
 Apgar, Henry B. and Jane A. Van Cleef, Sept. 9, 1858 (Gardner).  
 Apgar, Herman and Effie Eyck, June 10, 1832 (Blauvelt).  
 Apgar, Isaac D. and Sarah M. Tunison, Oct. 1, 1874 (Clark).  
 Apgar, Isaac R. and Adelia Dunn, Mar. 7, 1861 (Morse).  
 Apgar, Jacob N. and Anne C. Hyler, Sept. 18, 1860 (Blauvelt).  
 Apgar, Jacob W. and Abbey Wyckoff, Oct. 12, 1864 (Gardner).  
 Apgar, John and Alletta Hays, Nov. 19, 1833 (Blauvelt).  
 Apgar, John P. and Sarah Ann Smith, Oct. 29, 1868 (Gardner).  
 Apgar, Levi and Rachel Skillman, Dec. 20, 1849 (Romeyn).  
 Apgar, Louis and Jane Sutphen, Nov. 2, 1859 (Gardner).  
 Apgar, Theodore F. and Susan A. Tiger, Dec. 16, 1869 (Thompson, H. P.).  
 Apgar, Peter and Elizabeth Rowe, Dec. 2, 1871 (Blauvelt).  
 Applegate, Gideon L. and Ann Maria Lee, Dec. 10, 1842 (Talmage).  
 Applegate, Theophilus and Sarah Schenck, Jan. 14, 1841 (Talmage).  
 Armstrong, Silas C. and Susan L. Overton, July 24, 1859 (Rankin).  
 Arnold, Edward A. and Elizabeth Rickey, June 10, 1843 (Harris).  
 Arrowsmith, Daniel and Isabel Lattourette, Oct. 4, 1823 (Fisher).  
 Arrowsmith, James and Fanny Layton, Mar. 15, 1827 (Fisher).  
 Asay, Samuel and Matilda Neary, May 26, 1874 (Scofield).  
 Ashton, Elijah R. and Hannah Maria Wyckoff, Dec. 23, 1852 (Carrell).  
 Asmore, Robert and Rachel Williamson, Jan. 6, 1844 (Birch).  
 Atchley, Thomas and Letty Meldrum, Sept. 16, 1827 (Zabriskie).  
 Atkinson, Nicholas D. B. and Harriet Stryker, Nov. 23, 1835 (Ludlow).  
 Atkinson, Nicholas D. and Mrs. Phebe Louisa Hall, Dec. 12, 1877 (Hart).  
 Atz, William and Mary Groshems, July 17, 1852 (Cammann).  
 Atz, William and Mary Cruerses, Dec. 3, 1853 (Cammann).  
 Auten, Albert and Eliza Schenck (col'd), Nov. 27, 1869 (Roberts).  
 Auten, Cornelius and Ursula Van Zandt, Nov. 12, 1863 (LeFevre).  
 Auten, David and Matilda Burniston, Sept. 12, 1838 (Messler).  
 Auten, James T. and Mary J. Garretson, Jan. 22, 1872 (Messler).  
 Auten, Samuel and Emily Jewell, Mar. 6, 1841 (Rodgers).  
 Auton, Benjamin and Maria Voorhees, Oct. 29, 1832 (Blauvelt).  
 Auton, James Q. and Mary Ann Voorhees, Jan. 23, 1833 (Messler).  
 Auton, John K. and Ann Elizabeth Van Duyne, Oct. 19, 1835 (Rodgers).  
 Auton, John S. and Margaret Edenbum, Nov. 30, 1830 (Van Kleek).  
 Auton, Thomas and Sarah King, Feb. 3, 1830 (Van Kleek).  
 Axtell, Luther and Maria Layton, Apr. 5, 1857 (English).  
 Ayres, Eugene and R. Annie Baldwin, May 11, 1853 (Brush).  
 Ayres, F. P. and Jane Kershow, Nov. 14, 1851 (Gardner).  
 Ayers, Frederick and Electa Neilson, July 6, 1842 (Rodgers).

Ayres, Freeman and Mary Boylan, Dec. 30, 1846 (Harris).  
Ayres, Jarvis G. and Fourice Hand, Oct. 12, 1856 (Rankin).  
Ayres, John A. and Amanda Frasee, Jan. 3, 1843 (English).  
Ayres, Sylvanus and Eliza E. Fisher, Jan. 5, 1831 (Rodgers).  
Ayres, William Henry and Ann Deborah Staats, June 13, 1866 (Romaine).

[*To be Continued*].



## NESHANIC REFORMED CHURCH BAPTISMAL RECORDS

### EARLY RECORDS, 1762-1796.

THE FIRST volume of baptismal entries in what was formerly known as the Neshanic Reformed Dutch Protestant Church (the name now being simplified in this denomination to the Reformed Church) dates from 1762 and ends with 1796. The entries were made in Dutch until shortly after the Revolutionary War, after which date they appear in very poor English. Another, and the volume now in use by the church, begins with 1796 and continues to the present, and is well written, especially when the pastor was the Rev. Gabriel Ludlow, who served the Church from 1821 to 1878. In the first volume the names of those baptized are entered in usual order according to date, but in the second volume the order is the unusual one of alphabetical. In copying these records, therefore, it has been deemed best to make the list alphabetical throughout, which has been done by the Editor of the *QUARTERLY*.

The minutes of the earliest Consistories are fully preserved in a volume begun August 25, 1752, and continued until July 10, 1785, which is still in its original pigskin binding, and well preserved. The account books of John DeMott and Dirk Low, showing in detail the amounts expended in erecting the church building, 1759-1772, while those two men who were the building committee of the church were erecting the first structure, are still in existence, being deposited in the Sage Library at New Brunswick, while a copy of them is in possession of the church.

In presenting the baptismal entries which follow it is to be noted that the spelling of names of parents and children are in all cases just as the record gives them, or are so intended to be, except that, as the Dutch language had no "y," but letters were used similar to "ij," which has now become in English, in most cases, "y," we have used the latter letter. We have also used the English spelling for the months. Where spellings of a certain family vary, even to the extent of disturbing a strict alphabetical arrangement, we have classified the baptisms in such family together, for the sake of convenience of reference.

## EARLY NESHANIC REFORMED CHURCH BAPTISMS—A TO P

- Aeten, Tomas and Aentie—Johannis, *hap.* June 17, 1781.  
 Alli—Jannite, *hap.* June 17, 1787.  
 Amerman, Albert and Jannite—Hendrick, *hap.* May 29, 1785.  
 Amerman, Albert and Maria—Poulus, *hap.* Oct. 31, 1779.  
 Amerman, Albert and Maria—Lamete, *hap.* April 29, 1787.  
 Amerman, Albert and Maria—Eyda, *hap.* Oct. 18, 1789.  
 Amerman, Albert and Maria—Jan, *hap.* Aug. 5, 1792.  
 Amerman, Ouken and Seytie—Aeltie, *hap.* Jan. 30, 1780.  
 Amerman, Ouken and Seytie—Neltie, *hap.* Apr. 1, 1781.  
 Amerman, Ouken and Seytie—Gertie, *hap.* May 20, 1784.  
 Amerman, Ouken and Seytie—Janite, *hap.* Mar. 26, 1786.  
 Amerman, Ouken and Seytie—Poulus, *hap.* July 29, 1787.  
 Amerman, Ouken and Seytie—Wilimite, *hap.* Nov. 27, 1791.  
 Aten, Gerrit and Deyna—Antie, *hap.* Feb. 7, 1774.  
 Aten, Tomas and Antie—Tomas, *hap.* July 21, 1776.  
 Bennet, Johannis and Maria—Abraham, *hap.* April 22, 1764.  
 Bennit, Johannis and Maria—Aeltie, *hap.* June 29, 1766.  
 Bennit, Peiter and Eleisabeth—Maregreitie, *hap.* March 20, 1768.  
 Bergen, Joris and Maria—Sara, *hap.* Sept. 5, 1762.  
 Bergen, Peiter and Jannitie—Greitie, *hap.* June 26, 1768.  
 Bergen, Peiter and Janite—Petrus, *hap.* Aug. 24, 1783.  
 Berger, Johannis and Aeltie—Evert, *hap.* July 14, 1771.  
 Berger, Johannis and Aeltie—Cornelius, *hap.* May 21, 1775.  
 Berger, Peiter and Jannite—Jannite, *hap.* Mar. 26, 1775.  
 Bertu, Peiter and Casie—Peiter, *hap.* Sept. 7, 1783.  
 Beyaert, More—Hendrick, *hap.* Sept. 25, 1762.  
 Bleekene, Jorge and Nelle—Anna, *hap.* April 8, 1770.  
 Borrel, Johnle and Annatie—Willim, *hap.* Nov. 17, 1782.  
 Brets, John and Gertie—Adam, *hap.* May 6, 1792.  
 Briton, Jannite (wife of Samuel)—Johannis, *hap.* Dec. 12, 1773.  
 Broca, Abraham and Eleisabet—Maria, *hap.* Sept. 17, 1780.  
 Broca, Abraham and Eleisabet—Eleisabet, *hap.* Feb. 10, 1782.  
 Broca, Abraham and Eleisabet—Abraham, *hap.* May 29, 1785.  
 Broca, Abraham and Eleisabet—Annati, *hap.* Jan. 17, 1790.  
 Broka, Joris and Greite—Maria, *hap.* Nov. 27, 1763.  
 Broka, Joris and Greitie—Jan, *hap.* Dec. 22, 1765.  
 Broka, Joris and Greitie—Greitie, *hap.* Sept. 16, 1768.  
 Broca, Joris and Greitie—Magdalena, *hap.* June 23, 1771.  
 Broca, Joris and Greitie—Isaack, *hap.* Oct. 30, 1774.  
 Brocka, Peiter and Rebecka—Abraham, *hap.* Dec. 5, 1784.  
 Broca, Peiter and Rebecka—Isack, *hap.* July 8, 1787.  
 Broca, Seimon and Maria—Bergon, *hap.* Jan. 23, 1780.  
 Broca, Seimon and Maria—Leuse, *hap.* Oct. 7, 1781.  
 Broch, Adam and Annatie—Jan, *hap.* Nov. 9, 1766; witness, Lena vaen Derypen.  
 Bullerd, Nette and Maregrita—John, *hap.* July 25, 1784.  
 Bullerd, Nete and Maregreita—Janite, *hap.* Nov. 12, 1786.  
 Bullerd, Nete and Magret—Mary, *hap.* Apr. 5, 1790.  
 Buys, Deneys and Antie—Leideia, *hap.* May 25, 1766.

- Buys, Deneys and Antie—Aeltie, bap. Aug. 7, 1768.  
Buys, Deneys and Antie—Cornelus, bap. Apr. 21, 1771.  
Buys, Deneys and Antie—Maria, bap. Aug. 1, 1773.  
Buys, Deneys and Antie—Johannis, bap. April, 1778.  
Buys, Deneys and Antie—Catelyna, bap. Nov. 12, 1780.  
Cerel, Josif and Maria—Dirick Lou, bap. June 8, 1777.  
Chaberlain, Bill—Annia, bap. Oct. 18, 1793.  
Chroson, Joseph and Eleisabeth—Catreina, bap. Aug. 26, 1770.  
Cock, Edword and Mary—Jacob, bap. Aug. 20, 1786.  
Cock, Edword and Mary—Edword, bap. May 17, 1789.  
Cock, Derick and Judick—Mary, bap. Nov. 2, 1777.  
Cock, Gysum and Maria—Cateleynte, bap. July 25, 1776.  
Cock, Girsum and Maria—Cornelia, bap. Sept. 5, 1790.  
Cock, Goerges and Eleisabeth—Thomas, bap. June 6, 1767.  
Cock, Henry and Maria—Gorge, bap. July 29, 1764.  
Cock, Hendrick and Maria—Jacob, bap. Mar. 20, 1768.  
Cock, Henry and Mary—Unic, bap. Nov. 28, 1770.  
Cock, Maria—Aeltie, bap. April 21, 1771; witness, Daniel Hont.  
Cock, Henri and Maria—Maria, bap. Feb. 23, 1777.  
Cock, Jacob and Blandina—Eleisabet, bap. July 27, 1783.  
Coeck, Jacob and Blandeina—Mary, bap. April 29, 1787.  
Cock, Jacob and Blandeina—John, bap. April 12, 1789.  
Cock, Jacob and Cate—John, bap. April 22, 1764.  
Cock, Jacob and Catrina—Maria, bap. Sept. 21, 1766.  
Cock, John and Enne—Jacob Dinnis, bap. Oct. 19, 1788.  
Cock, John and Enne—Gerrit, bap. Nov. 28, 1790.  
Cock, John and Ennei—John, bap. Sept. 23, 1792.  
Cocke, John—Caety, bap. July 26, 1795.  
Cock, John and Jannite—Jannite, bap. May 19, 1765.  
Cock, John and Janetie—Cornelus, bap. Jan. 29, 1769.  
Cock, Jan and Jannite—Eleisabeth, bap. May 24, 1772.  
Cock, Jan and Sara—Neeltie, bap. Oct. 24, 1762.  
Cock, John and Sara—Wyllim, bap. June 9, 1765.  
Cock, Nete and Mary—Catrin, bap. Feb. 27, 1791.  
Cock, Reinert and Judick—Jurin, bap. April 21, 1771.  
Cock, Rinert and Judick—Lena, bap. Mar. 25, 1781.  
Cock, Renerd and Judick—Jorgs, bap. Aug. 15, 1784.  
Cock, Tomas and Eyda—Eyda, bap. Aug. 9, 1767.  
Cock, Tomas and Eyda—Jacob, bap. Mar. 8, 1772.  
Cock, Tomas and Eyda—Maria, bap. May 29, 1774.  
Cock, Tomas and Eyda—John, bap. June 8, 1777.  
Cock, Tomas and Eyda—Maregreite, bap. Aug. 6, 1780.  
Cock, Willim and Maria—Willim, bap. Aug. 31, 1777.  
Cock, Willem and Maria—Gerit Van Wagenen, bap. Nov. 1, 1778.  
Cock, Willim and Maria—Catleyntie, bap. April 1, 1781.  
Cock, Willim and Poli—Cornelia, bap. May 25, 1788.  
Cock, Willim and Polli—Coenraet, bap. July 25, 1790.  
Covert, Abraham and Areyaeentie—Lucas, bap. May 26, 1776.  
Covert, Abraham and Areyaeentie—Petrus, bap. June 25, 1780.  
Covert, Abraham and Areyaeentie—Janite, bap. May 29, 1785.

- Coevert, Bergon and Femite—Ariaentie, *hap.* April 16, 1775.  
 Coevert, Bergen and Femete—Johannis, *hap.* April 20, 1777.  
 Coevert, Bergen and Femmite—Femmite, *hap.* Sept. 26, 1784.  
 Coevert, Judewee (?) and Susanna—Jassense Coson, *hap.* Jan. 1, 1787.  
 Coevert, Jasewe (?) and Susanna—Femmite, *hap.* May 6, 1792.  
 Cool, Wyllim and Sara—John, *hap.* Mar. 27, 1774.  
 Coll, Willim and Sara—Antie, *hap.* Aug. 13, 1775.  
 Cornel, Petrus and Rachel—Annatie, *hap.* Nov. 21, 1779.  
 Cornel, Teunis and Maria—Sara, *hap.* Aug. 14, 1763.  
 Cornel, Teunis and Maria—Peterus, *hap.* June 30, 1765.  
 Cornel, Willim and Sara—Cornelus, *hap.* Dec. 25, 1781.  
 Corsum, Joseph and Eleisabet—Johannis, *hap.* Jan. 29, 1764.  
 Corsum, Joseph and Eleisabeth—Gertie, *hap.* Mar. 30, 1766.  
 Corsum, Joseph and Eleisabeth—Catreina, *hap.* Oct. 9, 1768.  
 Corson, Joseph and Eleisabet—Josua, *hap.* Nov. 8, 1772.  
 Corson, Josiph and Eleisabet—Josua, *hap.* Oct. 30, 1774.  
 Coson, Josip and Eleisabet—Reiter, *hap.* Nov. 17, 1776.  
 Coson, Josua and Maria—Maregreita, *hap.* July 16, 1780.  
 Corson, Josua and Maria—Annatie, *hap.* Feb. 10, 1782.  
 Coson, Johannis and Annatie—Eleisabet, *hap.* May 6, 1792.  
 Counoven, Jan and Catrina—Maria, *hap.* June 6, 1773.  
 Counoven, Jan and Catreina—Annatie, *hap.* Oct. 9, 1774.  
 Counoven, Jan and Catreina—Janite, *hap.* April 8, 1776.  
 Counoven, Jan and Catreina—Antie, *hap.* Feb. 1, 1778.  
 Croesen, Jan and Blandeina—Wyllhelmus, *hap.* Oct. 9, 1774.  
 Cyhim, Drick and Maregreita—Steven Voorhees, *hap.* May 18, 1783;  
     witnesses, Steven and Marigret Voorhees.  
 Dearys, John and Mgret—Sara, *hap.* July 16, 1780.  
 Debeld, Josif and Catreina—Maria, *hap.* Nov. 12, 1780.  
 De Hart, Cornelus and Eyda—Jannite, *hap.* May 23, 1773.  
 Demot, Abraham and Christina—Eleisabet, *hap.* April 5, 1778.  
 DeMot, Abraham and Hanna—James Van Horn, *hap.* July 30, 1786.  
 De Mot, Abraham and Hanna—Peiter Clover, *hap.* May 25, 1788.  
 Demot, Dirick and Sara—Eleisabet, *hap.* Dec. 9, 1779.  
 De Mot, Dirick and Sara—Gerit Gerisen, *hap.* Oct. 28, 1781.  
 De Mot, Dirick and Sara—Johannis, *hap.* July 13, 1783.  
 DeMot, Derick and Sara—Sara, *hap.* April 16, 1786.  
 Demot, Dirick and Lena—Andris, *hap.* April 9, 1787.  
 De Mot, Drick and Lena—Louwerens, *hap.* Dec. 11, 1783.  
 Demott, Johannis and Catreina—Johannis, *hap.* Jan. 16, 1774.  
 Demot, Johannis and Catreina—Gerrit, *hap.* Mar. 24, 1776.  
 Demot, Johannis and Catreina—Eleisabet, *hap.* April 18, 1779.  
 De Mot, Louwerens and Dortie—Debora, *hap.* Nov. 6, 1763.  
 Demott, Louwerens and Dortie—Abraham, *hap.* April 19, 1766.  
 Dēmott, Louwerens and Dortie—Johannis, *hap.* July 16, 1769.  
 Demot, Marta—Rachel, *hap.* April 12, 1789.  
 Dumont, Peiter and Maria—Maria, *hap.* Nov. 17, 1771.  
 Demont, Peiter and Maria—Leideya, *hap.* Dec. 12, 1773.  
 Deumon, Peiter and Maria—Catreina, *hap.* Jan. 1, 1776.  
 Demon, Peiter and Maria—Hendrick, *hap.* April 20, 1778.

- DeMont, Peiter and Maria—Petrua, *hap.* Aug. 6, 1780.  
De Mont, Peiter and Maria—Bregye, *hap.* Sept. 15, 1782.  
Demun, Peiter and Maria—Gerrit, *hap.* Aug. 20, 1786.  
Deumon, Peitermon and Susanna—Jan Betist, *hap.* Aug. 15, 1784.  
Demon, Peter Devroome—Abraham Low, *hap.* Aug. 17, 1794.  
Dets, Jacobus and Catreyntie—Isack, *hap.* Nov. 10, 1782.  
Devis, Steyntie (wife of Joseph)—Sara, *hap.* July 10, 1774.  
Ditmas, Peiter and Aeltie—Nicolaes, *hap.* April 10, 1774.  
Ellon, Naton and Mary—Maria, *hap.* Dec. 25, 1785.  
Flag, Jacob and Eleisabeth—Jacob, *hap.* Augustus 11, 1765.  
Flag, William and wife—Eleisabeth, *hap.* May 27, 1794.  
Flag, William—Abraham, *hap.* July 5, 1795.  
Flamerfelt, Zacharias and Maria—Susanna, *hap.* April 26, 1767; witness, Johannes Speder.  
Genoo, Abraham and Jannite—Eleisabet, *hap.* July 11, 1773.  
Genoo, Abraham and Jannite—Steven, *hap.* April 9, 1775.  
Geno, Jorgs and Eleisabet—Steven, *hap.* July 30, 1786.  
Geno, Jorgs and Eleisabet—Mary, *hap.* July 24, 1791.  
Gerritsen, Gerrit and Sara—Gatreina, *hap.* Mar. 27, 1774.  
Gerritsen, Gerrit and Sara—Antie, *hap.* Sept. 15, 1776.  
Geulick, Jacobus and Maregreita—Gertie, *hap.* Aug. 25, 1776.  
Geulick, Petrus and Gerrite—Johannis, *hap.* Sept. 20, 1778.  
Geulick, Teunis and Maria—Samuel, *hap.* Nov. 26, 1775.  
Geulick, Teunis and Maria—Maria, *hap.* July 20, 1777.  
Geulick, Teunis and Maria—Annatie, *hap.* April 4, 1779.  
Geulick, Teunis and Maria—Abraham, *hap.* April 29, 1781.  
Geulick, Teunis and Maria—Teyne, *hap.* May 30, 1784.  
Greis, Wyllim and Annatie—Abraham, *hap.* Dec. 2, 1787.  
Greigs, Wyllim and Annatie—Annatie, *hap.* Mar. 1, 1789.  
Greis, Willim and Janite—John, *hap.* July 3, 1791.  
Hall, Abraham and Sara—John, *hap.* Nov. 18, 1770.  
Hall, Abraham and Sara—Magdalena, *hap.* Sept. 20, 1772.  
Hall, Abraham and Sara—Abraham, *hap.* July 20, 1777.  
Hall, Henry and Maria—Frederick, *hap.* Aug. 1, 1773.  
Hall, Henry and Eleisabet—Mary, *hap.* June 8, 1777.  
Hall, Henry and Eleisabet—Catryn, *hap.* July 16, 1780.  
Hall, Henery and Eleisabet—Anni, *hap.* Aug. 20, 1786.  
Hall, Hennery and Eleisabet—Edword, *hap.* Oct. 18, 1789.  
Hall, Isack and Judi—Petti, *hap.* July 17, 1787.  
Hall, Jack and Judick—Greite, *hap.* May 5, 1782.  
Hall, John and Marta—Isaak, *hap.* Sept. 5, 1762.  
Hall, Jan and Marta—Joris, *hap.* Aug. 9, 1767.  
Hall, Johannis and Marta—Johannis and Tomas, *hap.* Sept. 19, 1769.  
Hall, John and Marta—Eleisabeth, *hap.* July 2, 1775.  
Hall, John and Marta—Richerd, *hap.* April 20, 1778.  
Hall, John and Hanna—Mary, *hap.* Nov. 27, 1791.  
Hall, Jorge and Maregreita—Edwerd, *hap.* Jan. 19, 1772.  
Hall, George and Maregritta—John, *hap.* Mar. 27, 1774.  
Hall, Joris (?) and Peage—Abraham, *hap.* Feb. 21, 1779.  
Hall, Jorgs and Pegey—Bylly, *hap.* May 19, 1782.

- Hall, Jorgs and Marygret—Abram, bap. April 16, 1786.  
 Hall, Jorge and Sara—Jorge, bap. April 5, 1778.  
 Hall, Jorgs and Sara—Louwerens, bap. Mar. 27, 1780.  
 Hall, Jorgs and Sara—Sara, bap. Dec. 23, 1781.  
 Hall, Jorgs and Sara—Derite, bap. May 25, 1788.  
 Hall, Tomas and Mary—Mary, bap. Dec. 26, 1779.  
 Hall, Tomas and Mary—Caty, bap. April 16, 1786.  
 Hall, Thomas and Outie—Johannis, bap. Mar. 27, 1763.  
 Hall, Thomas and Outie—Maria, bap. July 8, 1764.  
 Hall, Tomas and Otie—Jacob, bap. June 26, 1768.  
 Hall, Tomas and Atey—Tomas Hall, bap. Dec. 24, 1780.  
 Hammer (see Hommer).  
 Hardenbroeck, Abraham and Rachel—Johannis, bap. Oct. 31, 1779.  
 Hardenbroeck, Hendrick and Maria—Henneri, bap. May 21, 1775.  
 Hardenbroeck, Hendrick and Maria—Cetie, bap. Nov. 22, 1778.  
 Hardenbroeck, Hendrick and Maria—Neltie, bap. April 1, 1781.  
 Hardenbroeck, Hendrick and Maria—Femmite, bap. Sept. 14, 1783.  
 Hardenbroeck, Hendrick and Maria—Jorgs, bap. July 30, 1786.  
 Hegeman, Andris and Rachel—Andris, bap. Aug. 4, 1782.  
 Hegeman, Adriyain and Greite—John, bap. June 4, 1786.  
 Hegeman, Arieaen and Jannite—Arieaen, bap. April 19, 1772.  
 Hegeman, Areyaen and Janite—Symon, bap. Aug. 27, 1780.  
 Hegeman, Areyaen and Jannite—Christeyaen, bap. Oct. 5, 1783.  
 Hegeman, Christeyaen and Geertie—Ariaen, bap. May 29, 1774.  
 Hegeman, Christeyaen and Gertie—Christeyaen, bap. May 26, 1776.  
 Hegeman, Deneys and Treyntie—Aentie, bap. Aug. 4, 1782.  
 Hegeman, Deneys and Breyntie—Johannis, bap. Dec. 2, 1787.  
 Hegeman, Deneys and Breyntie—Sofie, bap. Jan. 29, 1792.  
 Hegeman, Frans and Eleisabet—Nisye, bap. May 26, 1776.  
 Hegeman, Frans and Eleisabet—John Smit, bap. June 8, 1778.  
 Hegeman, Frans and Eleisabet—Sara, bap. Jan. 30, 1780.  
 Hegeman, Frans and Eleisabet—Catreina, bap. Oct. 23, 1781.  
 Hegeman, Frans and Eleisabet—Josip, bap. Aug. 24, 1783.  
 Hegeman, Frans and Eleisabet—Leidia, bap. Aug. 17, 1788.  
 Hegeman, Jacobus and Eleisabet—Petrus, bap. May 23, 1762.  
 Hegeman, Jacobus and Eleisabeth—Jacobus, bap. Feb. 16, 1766.  
 Hageman, Joseph—Natie, bap. Oct. 18, 1793.  
 Hegeman, Seymon and Maria—Seymon Weykof, bap. April 28, 1776.  
 Herder, Christeyaen and Antie—Seymen, bap. July 7, 1782.  
 Herder, Filipus and Neltie—Nicholas Du Boeys, bap. Oct. 19, 1788.  
 Hertogt, Engelbert and Enni—Cornelia, bap. July 30, 1786.  
 Herstoght, Engelbert and Enne—Maria, bap. June 15, 1788.  
 Hertstogt, Engelbert and Enne—Enne, bap. July 4, 1790.  
 High, Heugh and Marigreita—Robbert, bap. June 5, 1763.  
 High, Hugh and Marigreita—Maregreita, bap. Aug. 11, 1765.  
 Hoff, Abraham and Neltie—Teunis, bap. July 31, 1774.  
 Hoff, Abraham and Neltie—Sara, bap. Feb. 23, 1777.  
 Hof, Dirick and Eleisabet—Bergon, bap. Feb. 21, 1779.  
 Hoff, Derick and Eleisabet—Nicolaes, bap. Mar. 30, 1783.  
 Hoff, Dirick and Eleisabet—Dirick, bap. Feb. 19, 1792.

- Hof, Isaac and Catrina—Abraham, bap. June 5, 1763.  
 Hoff, Jan and Antie—Peiter, bap. Aug. 8, 1762.  
 Hoff, John and Roeti—Mary, bap. Aug. 17, 1788.  
 Hoff, John and Routy—John, bap. Oct. 16, 1791.  
 Hoff, Nicolaes and Janita—Bergon, bap. Oct. 19, 1788.  
 Hoff, Nicolaes and Janite—Neltie, bap. April 5, 1790.  
 Hoff, Nicolaes and Janite—Frasseynte, bap. April 1, 1792.  
 Hoff, Peiter and Aeltie—Bergon, bap. May 29, 1774.  
 Hoff, Peiter and Aeltie—Deneys, bap. Feb. 25, 1776.  
 Hoff, Peiter and Aeltie—Peiter, bap. July 18, 1779.  
 Hoff, Peiter and Aeltie—Sara, bap. May 25, 1783.  
 Hoff, Peiter and Sara—John, bap. July 30, 1786.  
 Hoff, Peiter and Sara—Sara, bap. May 25, 1788.  
 Hoff, Peiter and Sara—Peiter, bap. July 13, 1791.  
 Hoof, Peter—George, bap. Oct. 20, 1793.  
 Hoff, Teunis and Maria—Elsye, bap. Sept. 9, 1787.  
 Hoff, Teunis and Maria—Lenti, bap. Jan. 17, 1790.  
 Hoff, Tom and Deyaen—Steven, bap. June 13, 1791.  
 Hogelant, Abraham and Susanna—Tobias, bap. Dec. 2, 1787.  
 Hogelant, Albert and Maria—Martynes, bap. Nov. 23, 1788.  
 Hogelant, Christoffel and Maria—Jannitie, bap. Nov. 12, 1769.  
 Hogelant, Christoffel and Maria—Christoffel, bap. July 12, 1772.  
 Hogelant, Christofel and Maria—Maria, bap. Mar. 16, 1777.  
 Hogelant, Christoffel and Maria—Joris, bap. June 13, 1788.  
 Hogelant, Dirick and Judick—Maregreie, bap. Aug. 25, 1782.  
 Hogelant, Elbert and Maria—Elbert, bap. Nov. 14, 1762.  
 Hogelant, Elbert and Maria—Martynus, bap. Nov. 6, 1768.  
 Hogelant, Harmanus and Eleisabeth—Maria, bap. Mar. 26, 1775.  
 Hogelant, Harmanus and Eleisabet—Cornelus, bap. Feb. 18, 1781.  
 Hogelant, Harmanus and Eleisabet—Elbert, bap. May 25, 1788.  
 Hogelant, Harmanes—Elsie, bap. May 27, 1794.  
 Hogelant, Harmanus and Jannite—Martynus, bap. Mar. 3, 1776.  
 Hogelant, [? no name], Harmanus and Janite—Jannite, bap. May 17, 1789.  
 Hogelant, Hendrick and Jannite—Cornelus, bap. Aug. 21, 1774.  
 Hogelant, John and Femite—Mary, bap. April 1, 1781.  
 Hogelant, Lucas and Maria—Harmanus, bap. Mar. 27, 1774.  
 Hogelant, Lucas and Maria—Edwerd, bap. Jan. 31, 1779.  
 Hogelant, Lucas and Maria—Hendrick, bap. Aug. 19, 1781.  
 Hogelant, Lucas and Maria—John, bap. Oct. 5, 1783.  
 Hogelant, Lucas and Maria—Stynte, bap. Jan. 15, 1786.  
 Hogelant, Lucas and Maria—Eyni, bap. Nov. 23, 1788.  
 Hogelant, Lucas and Maria—Leucas, bap. May 10, 1792.  
 Hogelant, Peiter and Maria—Maria, bap. April 27, 1783.  
 Hogelant, Peiter and Maria—Elbert, bap. Nov. 7, 1790.  
 Hommer, Baltus and Eleisabet—Johannis, bap. Jan. 16, 1763.  
 Hammer, Baltus and Eleisabeth—Eleisabeth, bap. April 21, 1765.  
 Hammer, Balthus and Eleisabeth—Balthus, bap. April 26, 1767.  
 Hommer, Baltus and Eleisabet—Teunis, bap. Sept. 20, 1772.  
 Hammer, Meykel and Maregreita—Cornelus, bap. Aug. 9, 1767.

- Hammer, Mychel and Maregreita—Eleisabeth, bap. Aug. 6, 1769.  
 Hunt, Daniel and Catleynte—Catlyntie, bap. May 23, 1762.  
 Jansen, Hendrick and Susanna—Hendrick, bap. June 5, 1763.  
 Jong, Jacob and Maria—Jacob, bap. Aug. 6, 1769.  
 Jong, Jacob and Maria—Maria, bap. April 1, 1771.  
 Jorolman, John and Leideya—James, bap. July 24, 1785.  
 Koevert, Bergon and Femmite—Jannite, bap. June 6, 1773.  
 Laen, Willim and Maria—Abraham, bap. Nov. 17, 1782.  
 Lefelaer, Jacob and Lena—Peiter, bap. Sept. 1776.  
 Lebelaer, Jacob and Lena—Johannis, bap. Oct. 9, 1778.  
 Lefelaer, Jacob and Lena—Greite, bap. Dec. 24, 1780.  
 Lebelaer, Jacob and Lena—Jacob, bap. May 18, 1783.  
 Letli, Herman and Gertie—John Lou, bap. July 8, 1787.  
 Leydel, Andrias and Sara—Safya, bap. Dec. 6, 1767.  
 Lou, Abraham and Eyda—Catreina, bap. June 29, 1766.  
 Lou, Abraham and Maria—Abraham, bap. Feb. 20, 1780.  
 Lou, Abraham and Maria—Gerit, bap. July 31, 1785.  
 Lou, Abraham and Maria—Peiter, bap. July 6, 1788.  
 Lou, Abraham and Maria—Cornelus, bap. July 24, 1791.  
 Lou, Maria—Hendrick, bap. Mar. 20, 1768; witness, Dirick Lou.  
 Lou, Beniaman and Neltie—Gisbert, bap. Sept. 25, 1762.  
 Lou, Benjamin and Neeltie—Isack, bap. June 29, 1766.  
 Lou, Cornelus and Catelyna—Cornelus, bap. Mar. 27, 1774.  
 Lou, Cornelus and Catleyna—Deneys Stryker, bap. Oct. 19, 1777.  
 Lou, Dirck and Rebeca—Jeudick, bap. Oct. 16, 1763.  
 Lou, Dirck and Rebecka—Abraham, bap. Oct. 20, 1765.  
 Lou, Dirck and Rebeca—Jacob, bap. June 6, 1767.  
 Lou, Dirck and Rebeca—Sara, bap. July 16, 1769.  
 Lou, Dirick and Rebecka—Isaack, bap. April 19, 1772.  
 Lou, Dirick and Dorite—Rebecka, bap. June 18, 1775.  
 Lou, Dirick and Dorite—Debora, bap. Oct. 30, 1778.  
 Lou, Diricck and Dorite—Dirick, bap. Nov. 12, 1780.  
 Lou, Dirick and Dorite—Maria, bap. Oct. 27, 1782.  
 Lou, Gerrit and Rachel—Sara, bap. April 1, 1764.  
 Lou, Gerrit and Rachel—Gysbert, bap. Feb. 16, 1766.  
 Lou, Gerrit and Rachel—Abraham, bap. Aug. 7, 1768.  
 Lou, Geysbert and Persila—Maria, bap. Dec. 12, 1773.  
 Lou, Hendrick and Johanna—Maria, bap. Nov. 8, 1772.  
 Lou, Hendrick and Anna—Eleisabeth, bap. Sept. 11, 1774.  
 Lou, Jan and Maria—Isaac, bap. May 2, 1773.  
 Lou, Jan and Maria—Willim, bap. May 16, 1776.  
 Lou, Peiter and Sara—Daniel, bap. Mar. 1, 1767.  
 Low, Willam and—Neiltie, bap. Jan. 24, 1796.  
 Lupardua, Rem and Annatie—Antie, bap. April 19, 1766.  
 Leupardus, Christeyaen and Annatie—Jacob Weykof, bap. Mar. 25, 1787.  
 Luyster, Peiter and Antie—Neltie, bap. Jan. 29, 1769.  
 Luyster, Peiter and Antie—Jacob, bap. June 24, 1770.  
 Luyster, Peiter and Antie—Abraham and Isaack, bap. April 19, 1772.  
 Luyster, Peter and Antie—Jacob, bap. Mar. 27, 1774.  
 Luyster, Peiter and Antie—Jacob Peiter, bap. Aug. 25, 1776.

- Leuyster, Piter and Antie—Eva, *hap.* April 29, 1781.  
 Meseco, Ruben and Efyē—Isack, *hap.* Aug. 28, 1768.  
 Middagh, Derrick and Maria—Teunis, *hap.* July 20, 1766.  
 Middagh, Dirick and Maria—Efraim, *hap.* Aug. 28, 1768.  
 Middagh, Dirick and Maria—Elesabeth, *hap.* Aug. 5, 1770.  
 Middagh, Gerrit and Nelltie—Neeltie, *hap.* Dec. 1, 1765; witnesses,—  
     Peiter and Maritte Middagh.  
 Miller (?) Andris and Pete—Peiter, *hap.* Dec. 21, 1783.  
 Mocinne, Cornelus and Cetie—Elesabet, *hap.* July 2, 1775.  
 Mocinne, Cornelus and Cetie—Jacob, *hap.* Feb. 22, 1778.  
 Mocime, Cornelus and Catreina—Henderick, *hap.* June 4, 1780.  
 Molet, Dirick and Nellie—Abraham, *hap.* Nov. 28, 1773.  
 Moncalm, Heue and Maria—Aertsobel, *hap.* April 10, 1768.  
 Moncalm, Heue and Maregreita—Luwerens, *hap.* Nov. 8, 1772.  
 Moncalm, Heue and Maria—Maria, *hap.* Feb. 23, 1777.  
 Moncalm, Heue and Maria—Hendrick, *hap.* Aug. 8, 1779.  
 Monfoor, Peiter and Johanna—Catreina, *hap.* October 26, 1763.  
 Monfoort, Peiter and Johanna—Arrei, *hap.* Mar. 31, 1765.  
 Monfoort, Peiter and Johanna—Jan, *hap.* Aug. 30, 1767.  
 Monfoor, Hendrick and Aentie—Enne, *hap.* April 15, 1792.  
 More, Hendrick and Eyda—Hendrick, *hap.* June 9, 1764.  
 More, Hendrick and Eyda—Ouken, *hap.* Mar. 12, 1769.  
 Moor, John and Elesabet—Cateleyntie, *hap.* July 20, 1777.  
 Moor, John and Elesabet—Henderick, *hap.* Jan. 31, 1779.  
 Moor, John and Elesabet—Gertie, *hap.* Mar. 11, 1781.  
 Nevius, Cornelus and Janite—Nelli, *hap.* Dec. 25, 1786.  
 Nevius, Jacobus and Peiternelle—Elesabeth, *hap.* Sept. 1, 1765.  
 Nevius, Jacobus and Peiternellite—Greitie, *hap.* April 10, 1768.  
 Nevius, Jacobus and Peiternelete—Jannite, *hap.* April 19, 1772.  
 Nevius, Johannis and Sara—Cornelus, *hap.* Feb. 11, 1784.  
 Nevius, Johannis and Sara—Willim, *hap.* Nov. 11, 1787.  
 Nevius, Johannis and Sara—Cresye, *hap.* Apr. 10, 1791.  
 Nevius, Roelof and Maria—Meinnen, *hap.* Sept. 15, 1782.  
 Nevius, Roelof and Maria—Maria, *hap.* April 12, 1784.  
 Nevius, Roelof and Maria—Petrus, *hap.* July 30, 1786.  
 Nevius, Roelof and Maria—Gerrit Voorhees, *hap.* Mar. 21, 1788.  
 Nevius, Roelof and Maria—Johnnis Marteinas, *hap.* Nov. 28, 1790.  
 Nevis, Rulef and Maria—Catielana, *hap.* Jan. 19, 1794.  
 Nevius, Tobias and Rebecka—Jannite, *hap.* May 19, 1765.  
 Nevius, Tobias and Rebecka—Annatie, *hap.* Oct. 12, 1766.  
 Neveus, John and Sara—John, *hap.* Aug. 13, 1775.  
 Nivin, John and Sara—Joris Schamp, *hap.* April 20, 1778.  
 Onderdonck, Henry and Lidea—James Draek, *hap.* April 4, 1790.  
 Persel, Iserel and Greite—Jinne and John, *hap.* April 4, 1790.  
 Peyher, Henderick and Maria—Elesabet, *hap.* July 2, 1775.  
 Peitersen, Cornelus and Annatie—Cornelia, *hap.* June 9, 1764.  
 Peitersen, Cornelus and Annatie—Cornelus, *hap.* Sept. 1, 1765.  
 Peitersen, Cornelus and Annatie—Rihsert, *hap.* April 5, 1767.  
 Peitersen, Cornelus and Annatie—Joris, *hap.* May 15, 1768.  
 Peitersen, Cornelus and Annatie—Roelof, *hap.* May 16, 1773.

- Peitersen, Cornelus and Annatie—Gerrit, bap. April 28, 1776.  
 Peitersen, Cornelus and Annatie—Jeronems, bap. Nov. 22, 1778.  
 Peitersen, Cornelus and Annatie—Annie, bap. May 6, 1781.  
 Peitersen, Cornelus and Annatie—Aeltie, bap. Oct. 24, 1783.  
 Peterson, Cornelus—Annie, bap. July 5, 1795.  
 Peitersen, Gerit and Catleya—Lena, bap. Dec. 25, 1767.  
 Peitersen, Gerrit and Catreyntie—Sara, bap. Jan. 22, 1775.  
 Peitersen, Gerit and Catrina—Mattie, bap. Nov. 2, 1777.  
 Peitersen, Peiter and Catrina—Roelof, bap. Mar. 6, 1763; witnesses Roelof and Sara Peitersen.  
 Peitersen, Peiter and Maria—Roelof, bap. Mar. 8, 1772.  
 Peitersen, Peiter and Maria—Johannis, bap. June 19, 1774.  
 Peitersen, Petrus and Annatie—Petrus, bap. May 17, 1767.  
 Peitersen, Petrus and Annatie—Cornelus, bap. Nov. 8, 1772.  
 Peitersen, Peiter and Betsy—Annie, bap. May 17, 1789.  
 Peitersen, Petrus and Eleisabet—Neltie, bap. Apr. 10, 1791.  
 Peitersen, Roelof and Sara—Christinte—bap. Jan. 29, 1764.  
 Peitersen, Roelof and Sara—Harpert, bap. Dec. 22, 1765.  
 Peterson, Ruleph—Sarah, bap.  
 Peitersen, Roelof and Sara—Maria, bap. Jan. 19, 1772.  
 Peitersen, Roelof and Sara—Mettie, bap. Feb. 6, 1774.  
 Peitersen, Roelof and Sara—Femete, bap. Feb. 23, 1777.  
 Piepenser, Abraham and Maregreite—Hendeick, bap. May 27, 1767; witnesses Hendrick and Maria Piepenser.  
 Pittenser, Abraham and Maregreite—Josua, bap. July 15, 1770.  
 Pittenser, Abraham and Maregreite—Rehsert, bap. Dec. 26, 1774.

[*To be Continued*].



## HISTORICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS

BY THE EDITOR

### Genealogical Works Relating to Somerset

Among the genealogical works relating more or less to old Somerset County families—and they have been comparatively few in number—may be mentioned that of the Bergen Family (1876), the Van Voorhees Family (1888), the “Mellick Family” (1889), the “Nevius Family” (1900), the “Hoagland Family” (1891), the “Van Doorn (Van Doren, Van Dorn, etc.), Family” (1909), and the “Honeyman Family,” (1909). The “Bergen Family” is a fine specimen of family history. The “Stryker Family” in pamphlet form, and the “Schureman Family” (1902), which latter has but few Somerset representatives, may also be mentioned. No doubt there are some others which do not immediately come to mind. The volume that has been forthcoming for years upon the family of “Wyckoff” is still held in abeyance, awaiting, we understand, some further researches in Holland. It is being compiled by William F. Wyckoff, Esq., of 215

Montague Street, Brooklyn, and is in extremely competent hands. An "Emmons" family work, which must, if complete, include many of the names in Somerset, is being prepared by Mr. William G. King, of 105 Monroe Street, Chicago. The Editor of the *QUARTERLY* has been engaged for two years past upon the "Lane" and "Sutphen" families, and the work upon them is as nearly finished as his time will at present permit. The Newark "Evening News" prints a little less than a column every Saturday of "Jersey Genealogy," and not a few of its items relate to families well known in Somerset. Some time ago (in Vol. 40) the "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record" published the earliest baptismal records of the Harlingen Reformed Church, and the same quarterly (in Vols. 31-34) printed the baptismal records of the Lutheran Church at New Germantown, whose contiguity to the Somerset line made it of value as to some families in Bedminster township.

It is to be hoped that in the future more books relating to early families will appear from the press. The time is ripe for it. There is a growing interest in family genealogies and records, accentuated, no doubt, by the desire of many to enroll themselves in patriotic societies, the constitutions of which require that a line of ancestry be shown that connects the proposed member with some ancestor who served in the Colonial, or Revolutionary—and soon it will be of the Civil War. Between the S. R., S. A. R., D. R., D. A. R., S. C. W. and similar societies, sometimes one has to choose to which to belong, or, failing in finding his or her "record" complete, be left out in the cold. But all these societies tend to a better knowledge of the Past, and deserve to be endorsed and sustained.

Of biographical works on Somerset worthies there are many, and a list of them we hope soon to collect and publish. The latest, probably, is the "Life and Letters of Austin Craig" (1908), by W. S. Harwood, being a full and admirable life of this clergyman, who was born at Peapack in 1824, died Aug. 26, 1881; a man whose reputation was wide and his services to religion substantial.

#### **A One-time Ownership of the "Messenger" and a Date Correction**

In our last *QUARTERLY* (p. 77), in a note upon the "Somerset Messenger," it was stated that its publisher, from 1869 to 1871 was G. E. Godley. This statement was based upon the articles upon "The Press of Somerset County" as given in Snell's "History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties," where, on page 607, the same alleged fact is printed. It seems now that the real fact was otherwise. Mr. Edwin M. Wight, of Somerville, writes to us as follows: "I claim the proprietorship and publication of that newspaper for the term 1869-'71, and have the documents. I negotiated the purchase from Mr. [John F.] Talmage, and furnished

the money therefor. The price was about \$3,000, paid at the time of purchase. I also furnished money for the new start, including a new press. I think I wrote every editorial during the term and controlled its every policy. I negotiated the sale with J. Rutsen Schenck and got the money." It is well to have the facts of history, even of newspapers, straightened out. Mr. Wight is the present owner and wide-awake editor of the "Somerset Democrat," besides being a New York lawyer, while still a resident of Somerville.

In this connection it seems important to call attention to what, in a letter received by us, was a somewhat mystifying statement concerning the date of the establishment of the "Somerset Messenger," which, as is well-known, was the first newspaper regularly published in Somerset County. The historical article in the Snell "History" states that it was founded as the "Political Intelligencer" by James E. Gore, in October, 1823. The present volume date on the "Messenger" corresponds with this, and we had supposed it was an accepted fact. But in the letter alluded to, written by a lady residing in Mamaroneck, New York, the following is stated: "I have in my possession the 'N. J. Intelligencer' that was printed in Somerville on Wednesday, March 8th, 1815; that leaves the paper 96 years old." Doubting the correctness of the date we wrote in reply to the lady and asked verification. In her reply, under date of Jan. 31, 1912, she says: "My paper is headed, 'New Jersey Intelligencer,' Wednesday, March 8, 1815,' and was 'Printed and Published by John C. Kelley, Somerville, N. J. Published every Wednesday morning, Price \$2.50 per year.' It speaks of the Treaty of Peace" (War of 1812-'15), "which was entered into Dec. 24, 1814," and the news of which would reach America in two or three months, in about the time this newspaper was published. The history of the early press of Somerset County needs, therefore, revision; and who can now inform us more of "John C. Kelley" and his newspaper? Who was Mr. Kelley and how much earlier than March 8, 1815, did the "Intelligencer" exist? A subsequent letter to the same lady asking for the volume and number upon it met with a response declining to give further information unless the modest sum of thirty-five dollars was paid for the newspaper itself.

Since writing the foregoing we observe that Dr. Messler, in his "Centennial History of Somerset County," Chap. XV, says: "The 'Somerset Messenger' was not the first paper printed in Somerville. The first one was commenced about 1814 or 1815. It was called the 'Intelligencer,' or 'Somerset Intelligencer.' James E. Gore commenced the 'Messenger' as a continuation of it, as early as 1822." While the Doctor was in error as to the correct name, which was 'The New Jersey Intelligencer,' if our lady informant is correct, he seems to have given about the correct year

when the newspaper was started, but did not know the name of the publisher, and further light upon the whole subject would prove of local interest.

### **The Spelling of Old Family Names**

One need not go alone to the old church records—such as those of Neshanic, begun in this issue—to realize what a transition period Colonial and Revolutionary days were as to the spelling of family names. Dutch ministers always got their English mixed when they endeavored to put Dutch names into the English style of pronunciation, and they usually wrote the same name in different ways as if by a chance they might hit the correct spelling. The “Demond,” etc., families, as shown in the next note, show a curious change in a name made by the families themselves. The “Van Doren” family have scarcely a descendant now bearing the original name, and so went the custom along almost the whole line of Dutch families in this County. In an article in the last *QUARTERLY* it may be observed that “Van Horn” was spelled as just quoted. Referring to the same person, Mr. Justice Bergen in his admirable account of “Phil’s Hill” in this number spells it “Van Horne.” As a matter of fact Col. Philip Van Horne did so spell his name, but the Van Horns of to-day do not. As to “Phil’s Hill,” we have often seen it printed “Phill’s Hill,” but this was because “Philip” was frequently spelled “Phillip.” There was no fixed spelling for surnames or Christian names until about or after 1800, when the nomenclature of persons and places began to receive attention, and the improvement in private and public schools became manifest, especially in the direction of a uniform spelling. In other words, even the English language as a whole, fixed as it became to a certain degree over two centuries ago, only settled down to anything like uniformity after Revolutionary days, and it is still being unfixed from time to time in a variety of words. Will the day ever come when we may have a permanent adjustment of its intricacies and variabilities?

### **The “Dumont” and “Demund,” etc., Families**

It has been generally supposed that the Demun, Demund, etc., families of Somerset were identical, in American origin, with the Dumont family, much of whose lineage, especially in reference to this County, is given in the article elsewhere printed, contributed by ex-Councilman John B. Dumont, of Plainfield. But Hon. F. T. Dumont, now American Consul at Guadeloupe, French West Indies, recently of Lancaster, Pa., in a communication to the *QUARTERLY*, is positive the families are distinct. He belongs to the old Demun family of Somerset, but curiously enough, his particular branch changed the name to Dumont only half a century ago. Says Mr. Dumont: “Although my branch of the Demun family bears the

name of Dumont, the name is rightfully De Mun, and some branches still bear the name. I have an absolutely clear record from the first settler down to myself in my branch, and another to Surrogate William J. DeMond, of Somerville; in fact I have the descent down on the male side throughout, but not on the female. . . . The change of name in my branch was made in 1850-'60. Those of the family called Demond, De Mond, Demund, De Mund and De Mun, are all blood kin and descended from the same common ancestor, Peter De Mun, who was no relation to Peter Dumont, although they both lived in Somerset County within a few miles of each other. If any of the Raritan Dumonts went into Bedminster township they were always called De Mun, because it was a De Mun bailiwick; but if the De Muns went into the southern part of the County, they were called Dumont, which will account for the frequent confusion of the names and their spellings in old deeds, wills and other writings." Certainly this is new and rather curious information, and especially in the fact that both families in Somerset began with a "Peter" living comparatively near each other.

#### **The Van Veghten House at Finderne**

In the delightful article elsewhere published upon "The Historical Van Veghten House," the statement is made which is founded upon the general impression of local historians that "the present structure was erected by Derrick early in 1700." In Snell's "History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties" (p. 652), it is stated that Michael Van Veghten, Derrick's father, "built a one-and-a-half story house that was torn down and replaced with a brick house by Derrick, a part of which is still standing on the old homestead." Singularly enough Dr. Messler does not mention the old house in his "Centennial Notes." Mellick, in his admirable book, says the house "was built by Derrick Van Veghten early in the last century, he having been born in 1699 in an adjoining stone house." So the fact seems undisturbed as far as written history goes. But we happen to have information which shows that the present Van Veghten house is in part the original house of Michael's construction. A granddaughter of Derrick Van Veghten was the late Mrs. Jane Taylor (grandmother of Mr. William H. Taylor, Cashier of the First National Bank of Somerville), whose memory was perfect even in her later, advanced years. On March 9, 1887, she wrote a letter in which she said that the old and stone part of the original building built by Michael Van Veghten, her great-grandfather, in the Seventeenth Century, was "still in use in the kitchen portion of the present house;" that the brick building adjoining was the one erected by Derrick, but has undergone some changes. She further stated that her father, Michael Van Veghten, told her that the stone part

was built by the original Michael and the brick part by Derrick, the latter importing the bricks from Holland. She nowhere mentions a fire as having destroyed any part of the original building, but of course such may have been the case. Michael was born Nov. 28, 1663; Derrick in the stone house July 16, 1699. If the date of Michael's occupancy of the land was about 1685 (as seems probable), it would appear as if this stone portion of the Van Veghten house might be the oldest relic of a habitation now standing in this county.

**Some New Jersey Revolutionary Dates**

The following dates concerning events in New Jersey after the Declaration of Independence and until this state ratified the American Constitution may be of use to our readers for purposes of reference :

- |       |               |   |
|-------|---------------|---|
| Nov.  | 18, 1776.     | Fort Lee abandoned by Americans.  |
| Dec.  | 1, 1776.      | Battle at New Brunswick.  |
| Dec.  | 13, 1776.     | Capture of General Lee by the British.  |
| Dec.  | 17, 1776.     | Battle of Springfield.  |
| Dec.  | 25, 1776.     | Washington crossed the Delaware into New Jersey preparatory to Battle of Trenton. |
| Dec.  | 26, 1776.     | Battle of Trenton.  |
| Dec.  | 29, 1776.     | Washington advances again into New Jersey.  |
| Jan.  | 2, 1777.      | Second engagement at Trenton, N. J.   |
| Jan.  | 3, 1777.      | Battle of Princeton.  |
| Jan.  | 20, 1777.     | Encampment at Somerset Court House, N. J.   |
| Jan.  | 22, 1777.     | Engagement at Millstone, N. J.  |
| March | 8, 1777.      | Engagement at Punk Hill, Amboy, N. J.   |
| April | 13, 1777.     | Engagement at Bound Brook, N. J.  |
| April | 19, 1777.     | Engagement at Woodbridge, N. J.   |
| May   | 8, 1777.      | Engagement at Piscataway, N. J.   |
| June  | 17, 1777.     | Engagement at Millstone, N. J.  |
| June  | 26, 1777.     | Engagement at Short Hills, N. J.  |
| June  | 30, 1777.     | Howe evacuates New Jersey.  |
| July  | 27, 1777.     | Murder of Jennie McCrea by the Indians (near Fort Edward, N. Y.).                 |
| Aug.  | 21, 22, 1777. | American raid from New Jersey to Staten Island.                                   |
| Oct.  | 22, 1777.     | Engagement at Fort Mercer, at Red Bank, N. J.                                     |
| March | 18, 1778.     | Engagement at Quintan's Bridge, N. J.   |
| March | 21, 1778.     | Engagement at Hancock's Bridge, N. J.   |
| May   | 8, 1778.      | Engagement at Bordentown, N. J.   |
| May   | 31, 1778.     | Engagement at Tiverton, N. J.   |

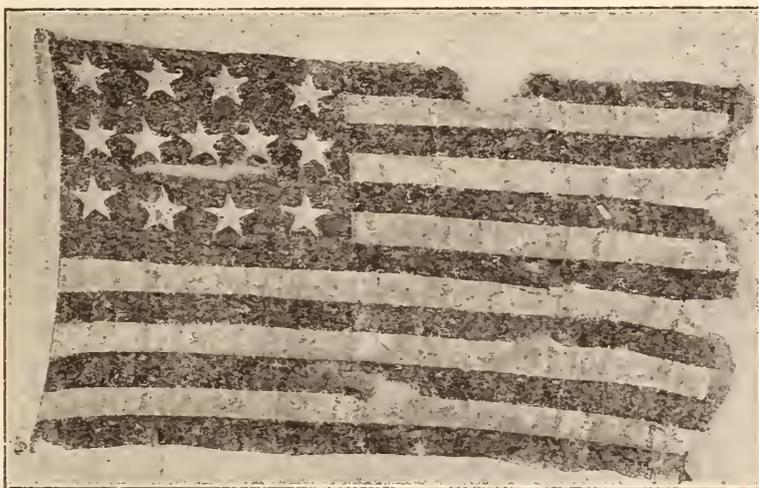
- June 28, 1778. Battle of Monmouth, near Freehold, N. J.  
 October 6, 1778. Engagement at Chestnut Creek, N. J.  
 October 15, 1778. Engagement at Egg Harbor, N. J.  
 April 27, 1779. Engagement at Middletown, N. J.  
 July 18, 1779. Americans capture Jersey City.  
 Aug. 19, 1779. Engagement at Paulus Hook (Weehawken),  
 N. J.  
 Oct. 26, 1779. Engagement at New Brunswick, N. J.  
 Jan. 25, 1780. Engagement at Elizabethtown, N. J.  
 Jan. 25, 1780. Engagement at Newark, N. J.  
 Apr. 15, 1780. Engagement at New Bridge, N. J.  
 Apr. 16, 1780. Skirmish at Paramus, N. J.  
 June 6, 1780. Second engagement at Elizabethtown, N. J.  
 June 7 to 23, 1780. Engagement at Connecticut Farms, N. J.  
 June 23, 1780. Second battle of Springfield, N. J.  
 July 19 & 21, 1780. Engagements at Block House, Tom's River,  
 N. J.  
 July 21, 1780. Engagement at Bull's Ferry, N. J.  
 Feb. 1, 1781. Engagement at Cowan's Ford, N. J.  
 June 26, 1781. Engagement at Rahway Meadows, N. J.  
 Nov. 2, 1783. Washington's Farewell Address, from Rocky  
 Hill.  
 Dec. 19, 1787. New Jersey ratifies the Constitution.

### **The Flag Owned by Mr. DuFour of Bound Brook**

One of the well-known citizens of Bound Brook is Mr. Joseph Lewis Morris DuFour, whose great uncle, Gen. Wilhelm Heinrich DuFour (born 1787; died 1875), became Commander of the Swiss Federal Army in 1847, and as such was known as one of the later "Liberators of his Country." He was a writer of works on military science and an adept tactician. Joseph L. M. was born in New York City in 1847, and, when under fifteen, joined the 37th New York Volunteers (in 1862) and served three months in Virginia—his age at that time being unknown to the authorities. On his return he reëlisted in the Duryea Zouaves for two months. When the 194th Pa. Vols. was being raised he again enlisted and served three months. Then he reëlisted in the 97th Pa. Volunteers for the rest of the War, serving under Capt. William R. Jones, then superintendent of the Crucible Steel Works at Braddock, Pa. In this regiment he was corporal and then sergeant. He was discharged June 17, 1865. On the day President Lincoln died from the assassin's bullet, his regiment was in Baltimore, and Sergeant DuFour was given thirty men to go with Gen. Grant to Washington "to see him there safely," the General having gone

to Philadelphia the day of the assassination, and returning through Baltimore on his way to Washington the next day. "On the way," says Mr. DuFour, "General Grant came to me and said: 'Sergeant, how many men have you got?' I replied: 'Thirty, General.' He said: 'Suppose a regiment attacks us?' I answered: 'Then they will have to fight!'" Later he was sent with the same squad of men to search for Booth, and, after two weeks, got orders to return, as in the meantime Booth was shot." Mr. DuFour resided at the outbreak of the War at Lafayette, Sussex county; his parents then removed to Williamsport, Pa.; he, himself came later to Bound Brook, where he was Commander of Craven Post, G. A. R., when that Post was in existence.

So much for Mr. DuFour's war record. But he probably values almost as highly an old American flag, which he says is one of the earliest stars and stripes of Revolutionary days, and a representation of which is herewith given:



Copyrighted, 1911, by J. L. M. DuFour.

This flag descends to Mr. DuFour from Capt. Thomas Morris, of Smyrna, Del., who is said to have "rendered important services to his country, first under Gen. Washington and then under Gen. Andrew Jackson." His father, William Morris, is said to have been a cousin of Robert Morris, the "financier of the Revolution." The daughter of Thomas, Rebecca Morris, married (1), John Morgan, and (2), Joseph Baron, of Philadelphia. A daughter, by John Morgan, Amanda M. F. Morgan, married Dominick J. DuFour, of Philadelphia, whose son, Joseph Lewis DuFour was the father of Joseph Lewis Morris DuFour.

In May, 1869, the flag referred to was given to Mr. DuFour by a member of the family from whom it had come by descent from Capt. Morris. Forty-one years later (March, 1910), long after its existence had been forgotten, Mr. DuFour discovered it among his laid-away articles and brought it to light again. We have seen it and the picture above is accurate. • Mr. DuFour has shown it to Miss Sarah Wilson, who has charge of a portion of Independence Hall in Philadelphia, a granddaughter of Betsey Ross, and states she thinks her grandmother made it. He also supposes it is the only flag in existence in America having thirteen stars and thirteen stripes, and is proud of a letter sent to him Dec. 30, 1910, by Admiral George Dewey, who says that "the beautiful colored reproduction of 'Old Glory' adorns my drawing-room where I may see it constantly." Mr. DuFour is in error about there being no other flags of thirteen stars in existence, but they are exceedingly scarce.

An examination of the flag shows it is ancient. The fact that it has only thirteen stars proves it dates prior to May, 1795, when there went into effect the order of Congress altering the number of stars from thirteen to fifteen. The arrangement of the stars is not the customary one of the so-called Betsey Ross flag, as they were in a circle. But as Paul Jones flew two different flags in 1779, neither of which had the stars arranged in a circle, and in Trumbull's unfinished sketch of "The Battle of Princeton" (where, however, the stars and stripes could not have floated—the period was too early), he represents the stars in a square, the thirteenth in the centre, it seems certain that there was no fixed early method of arranging the stars, and we do not consider this argument against the extreme age of the Morris-DuFour flag a sound one. It is undoubtedly one of the very early examples of the stars and stripes now existing in this country, and as such may well be treasured.

### **Judge Beekman's Valuable Work**

In a letter to the Editor expressing great interest in the first number of the *QUARTERLY*, Hon. George Crawford Beekman, of Red Bank, notes the fact that he has a peculiar right to be interested in Somerset County affairs because of his ancestry. "My grandfather," he says, "Samuel Beekman, was born along the Raritan river, near the public road known as 'Beekman's Lane.' He lived his life of over four-score years in Somerset, and now sleeps his last long sleep beneath its soil. His father, also named Samuel, was born, lived and died there. His father, Martin Beekman, also lived the greater part of his life, died, and was likewise buried there. So I think you will agree that I can claim a legitimate interest in 'sturdy old Somerset,' although I was born and have always resided in Monmouth." Judge Beekman was the son of Rev. Jacob Ten Broeck

Beekman; was born in Middletown, N. J., in 1839; graduated at Princeton College in 1859; was admitted to practice law in 1863; was Judge of the Common Pleas of Monmouth, 1869-'72, when he resigned, and was subsequently an active practitioner at the Freehold Bar. He now lives a retired life at Red Bank. He has always been interested in historical and genealogical researches, and is the author of "Early Dutch Settlers of Monmouth County," published in 1901, containing elaborate and most valuable contributions upon the Conover, Schenck, Vanderveer, Couwenhoven, Van Dorn, Van Mater, Barkalow, Hendrickson, Hulse, and allied families. It is a veritable storehouse of information concerning the early Dutch settlers of Monmouth, so many of whose descendants came afterward into Somerset.

#### **Another Washington Headquarters to be Marked**

Hopewell is so near the border line of our County that the Revolutionary incidents of that vicinity were closely connected with our local history, and are of nearly as much interest to us as events in Somerset. It is gratifying to note, accordingly, that steps are being taken to mark with a suitable monument the spot where Washington had his headquarters near Hopewell, when he held a famous Council of War on June 24, 1778. The house in which the Council was held was then known as the Hunt house, but at present is the Spencer Weart house. The monument idea is well enough, but the house itself should be purchased and preserved by an Association, as should the house of Col. Joab Houghton, the brave patriot-soldier.

#### **Morton Place at Basking Ridge**

In the January *QUARTERLY* appeared an interesting article upon "Basking Ridge in Revolutionary Days," relating to the family and house of John Morton, etc. Mr. William Van Dorn, of Basking Ridge, thus writes concerning the location of the property, and his letter may interest many of our readers. He says: "The Morton house stood about half way down the hill on the Morristown road near the Presbyterian churchyard. When my father came here from Peapack in 1842 the above property was owned and occupied by John Craig, whose wife was a sister of Samuel S. Doty, M. D., one of the most prominent men in this section. His wife was a sister of Hon. Samuel L. Southard. After the death of John Craig his son, Daniel D., owned the place. He was Cashier of the National Iron Bank at Morristown for many years. He finally sold the old house to Amadee F. Voorhees, M. D., who had the old house torn down and built another near it. After living in it some years he sold the property, and it finally came in possession of Garret Freeman, and is now

owned and occupied by his widow. The old house was an old-fashioned story and a half, such as was common years ago. When I was a boy a descendant of the Morton family named John Morton, was living at Basking Ridge. Sixty years ago the Surrogate of this county was Caleb Morton, and I think one of the old family, as he had many acquaintances around Basking Ridge. The house was torn down in the early seventies; I have forgotten the exact year."

### **Washington's March from Princeton Northward**

County Engineer Doughty has completed a map for the guidance of the D. A. R. in their continuance of the plan to mark the Washington route from Princeton to Morristown. It is based on old maps, histories and surveys. Previous to its completion the mention of the importance of the subject—that the route should be definitely settled, if possible, there being some variances in what has been heretofore written concerning the southern and northern portions of the route—attracted the attention of Gen. Woodhull, of Princeton, and a brief communication from him followed upon the subject. Since then the map reopens some of the subjects for discussion, and a more general review of the whole matter is likely to be made before anything further is ready for publication. The obscure points, it is to be hoped, may now be cleared up, and doubtless a future number of the *QUARTERLY* will be the medium of aiding to do it.

### **Death of Professor James G. Sutphen**

In our last number we spoke of the strenuous and uestful life of the late Prof. Martin Wyckoff, a native of Somerset, who died in Japan. His coadjutor in his school for boys at Somerville from 1878 to 1881 was James Garretson Sutphen, who will be remembered by at least some of our readers as a peculiarly fit educator of youths, a genial, plodding, quiet, gentlemanly instructor, whom everybody liked, and felt sorry when he left Somerville to take up the work to which he was called at Hope College, Holland, Michigan. Mr. Sutphen was about thirty-two years of age when he was appointed Rodman Professor of Latin and Literature at Hope, a chair which he filled for twenty-six years, and up to the time of his decease. Hope was then a small institution of the Reformed Church; he saw it grow into one of the leading colleges of the state.

Said the "Holland Independent," in a notice of his death: "A large part of the reputation that Hope College has at the state university and at the other universities and schools to which Hope sends its graduates is due to the work done in the Latin department. Prof. Sutphen was a scholar of high ability and tireless industry and he was an authority in his branch of work. The fact that Hope College students have qualified

in the Rhodes scholarship examinations is also due partly to his work as head of the Latin department.

"The local college has won much of its distinction among the colleges of the state because of its high standing in the classical branches. His lovable personality had won for Prof. Sutphen a warm place in the hearts of the faculty members and students of the college. Always enunciating the doctrine of hard work and holding the attitude of the true scholar toward his work, his keen interest in the personal affairs of the boys and girls entrusted to his care made him loved by all."

Dr. Sutphen—for he was made a Litt. D. by Rutgers College a few years ago—was born near Millstone in 1854, and was the son of Ralph Terhune Sutphen and Sarah French, both of whom are deceased. He graduated at Rutgers in the class of 1875, and later was given the degree of A. M. He was ill for several months before his death, which occurred Dec. 14, 1911, of a complication of diseases; in fact early in the 1911 school year he was compelled to give up his classes at Hope because of his serious ill-health. During last summer the Council of the College gave him a leave of absence for one year, but he could not take advantage of it by leaving home, and he slowly went down to the grave, mourned by all who knew him and beloved by a host of those who had been taught by him. His surviving family is his widow, a Miss Martha Watson, formerly of Trenton, N. J., and two sons, James Walton and John Ralph, aged respectively fourteen and three years. A brother, Peter L., is now residing near Millstone and there are other living brothers.

#### **Another Missionary Gone to His Reward**

Rev. Henry Stout, D. D., was called to his reward on Feb. 16, 1912. Born Jan. 19, 1838, he had only passed his seventy-fourth year, but the strenuous decades passed by him in Japan had told upon his health, and he had lived more years in fact than appeared upon the calendar. His boyhood home was a mile west from Raritan, in this County, on the old turnpike. He entered Rutgers in 1861, graduated from the New Brunswick Theological Seminary in 1868. The Classis of Raritan ordained him with a view to the mission field, which he entered in 1869, going to Nagasaki, Japan. Just twenty-six years he spent at this station, but not strictly and only as a missionary preacher. He taught in the Government schools, held evening classes in his house, aided in starting academies, was for a time United States Consular agent, was President of Steele College, and, in a word, busied himself in whatever proved most useful.

In 1905 he decided to return to his native land, but his practical knowledge of building was then called into play by the Y. M. C. A. of Nagasaki, which society induced him to remain for a year longer in order

to erect a new building for them. The writer saw Dr. Stout in Nagasaki when he was engaged in this work, and remembers most pleasantly the cheerfulness with which he was overseeing his task, although it must have been a disappointment to wait over another year to perform a work not in the line of his particular calling. That he was highly valued as a Christian man and a learned one in Nagasaki by the native Japanese is well-known.

Dr. Stout's life in Japan has yet to be written. That it would prove of more than usual interest, could the facts all be ascertained, we do not doubt. He was placed at a most difficult post, at a time when Christianity was not welcome in Japan, and he lived to see the opposition melt away gradually until the wide-open door succeeded.

Since his return from the mission field Dr. Stout filled the pulpit at South Bound Brook about two years, and also was a stated supply at Red Bank. His wife, Elizabeth Gulick Provost, died in Japan in 1902. The Doctor had, himself, just returned from a visit to Japan when he died.

#### **Two Other Prominent Deaths**

There have also passed away since our January publication two of the professional men of Somerset, well-known in different lines. The one was Rev. Alexander McWilliam, of Somerville, a Reformed Church clergyman, who was for two decades the pastor of the Church at East Millstone and who died on Feb. 11th last. Mr. McWilliam was born at Stoney Kirk, Scotland, Aug. 8, 1826, and was, consequently, eighty-five years of age. He came to America when thirteen, graduated from Union College in 1850, and from the Associated Reformed Seminary at Newburgh, N. Y., in 1855, although licensed to preach a year previous. After pastorates at Graham, N. Y., and Bushkill, Pa., he came to East Millstone in 1870 and resigned in 1890, since which he lived at Somerville, occasionally preaching as a supply. He was Scotch in appearance and somewhat so in speech; a man of high character, excellent attainments, and interested in all moral questions; always a quiet but strong force for the right in matters of church and state. The other death was that of Dr. John P. Hecht, of Somerville, which occurred on Feb. 12th last. He was aged fifty-four, and was a physician unusually social and beloved by everybody; a warm friend, a sympathizing medical practitioner, a peculiarly candid, honest and useful man. He met death suddenly. While attending a man injured upon the railway, after hours of tension and struggle to get his patient to the Somerville hospital, he had just reached the goal and entered the hospital with his patient and with his coadjutor in the case, Dr. Long, when he expired from heart trouble. He fell at his

post of duty like a man and a hero. Dr. Hecht honestly came by his sterling character. His mother, still living, was—as is happily usual—an ideal parent; his father, intimately known to the writer, was one of the purest-minded Christian men we ever came into contact with, and this is saying a great deal. His father, C. Edward Hecht, of Easton, Pa., was in every movement for the betterment of humanity and the progress of the church in that borough and vicinity, and, when he died, he left a great gap in the working moral force of his community.

**Growth of Somerset County by Census Statistics**

It may interest some of our readers to be able to refer to, if not to study, the census statistics of Somerset County for the past 186 years. The first census was made in 1726. After that, we find only three records until 1790, subsequent to which there was a regular decennial Federal census, and, beginning with 1855, a decennial intervening state census. The figures show that from 1745 to 1784 the increase in population was slow; from 1830 to 1840 it actually decreased; and that during the Civil War it also decreased, and also between 1875 and 1880, although we suspect that the state census of the latter year was not well taken. From 1885 the growth has been slow but steady.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
1726 . . . .	2,271	1830 . . . .	17,689	1880 . . . .	27,162
1737 . . . .	4,505	1840 . . . .	17,455	1885 . . . .	27,425
1745 . . . .	8,289	1850 . . . .	19,692	1890 . . . .	28,311
1784 . . . .	10,476	1855 . . . .	21,022	1895 . . . .	30,447
1790 . . . .	12,296	1860 . . . .	22,057	1900 . . . .	32,948
1800 . . . .	12,815	1865 . . . .	21,610	1905 . . . .	36,270
1810 . . . .	14,725	1870 . . . .	23,510	1910 . . . .	38,820
1820 . . . .	16,506	1875 . . . .	27,453		

**The Husband of Six Wives and a Centenarian**

Judge Daniel Cooper, whose tombstone is in the Basking Ridge Presbyterian churchyard, where his age at death is stated to have been “100 years and 2 days” (as appears in the inscriptions from that churchyard on another page), was a resident, for the most of his life, in Morris county. He was noted not only for his longevity but for the number of his wives, and also from having been one of the Judges who sat on the trial of his son, who was condemned to death. He was a large landowner and farmer, whose first wife, says Rev. Dr. Rankin in his carefully prepared “Historical Discourse” on the Basking Ridge church (1872), was Jane Cross, a daughter of the Rev. John Cross, pastor from 1732 to 1742 of the Basking Ridge Presbyterian church. This differs from another record, as we shall presently note. He was Sheriff of Morris county from about 1753 until removed in 1761, and again at a later date.

He was a Judge of the Common Pleas from 1768 to 1774, and then a Justice of the Peace from 1776 to (probably) 1786. One of his sons was Dr. John Cooper, of Easton, Pa., who had large and important family connections, and who died in 1851 at the age of eighty-six.

When Judge Cooper died in May, 1799, an obituary notice of him said: "On the 7th of May he was one hundred years old. He has buried five wives, and the sixth, whom he married four years ago, is now left a disconsolate widow."

The "History of Morris County," (1882), by Munsell, gives the names of his six wives as follows: 1. Grace Runyon, whom he married in 1726. 2. Jane Westbrook. [Could she have been the Jane Cross before alluded to and Cooper her second husband?] 3. Grace Manning. 4. Fannie Jones, a widow. 5. Barbara Margaret Gibbs. 6. Hannah Mather. The work last referred to also states he died "May 2, 1795, one year over 100 years of age." His tombstone says, as stated, "100 years and 2 days." Judge Cooper's parents are said to have come over from Holland in 1695, and he was born at sea "May 1, 1695," (which would make him over 104 years old at the time of his death). It would appear from the name that his parents must have been English, and it is known that many English went to Holland about the time of King Charles I. and II., to escape from persecutions and charges of treason. For example, the Emmons family, and many others.

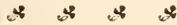
More facts concerning Judge Cooper's life would probably make interesting reading. As to his son's trial, it is to be noted that the son was Benjamin, fourth son (out of ten children in all). He was part owner, with Lord Stirling, of the Hibernia Iron Mines in Morris county. In 1773 he was arrested, with four others, charged with counterfeiting the New Jersey bills of credit. One of the members of the court which tried him, says several accounts, was his father. He was convicted and sentenced to be hung. He then confessed, and also stated that he was privy to the robbery of the State Treasury at Perth Amboy in 1768, receiving £800 as his share of the plunder. On the morning of the day set for his execution he was reprieved and afterward pardoned, because he gave information concerning his accomplices which was useful to the state.

#### **Who was Somerset's First Schoolmaster?**

We do not know; possibly someone can tell. If we did know he ought to have a tablet similar to the one recently erected in Newark, which is so interesting that we quote the inscription on it in full:

"On this site John Catlin, Newark's first Schoolmaster, opened his school in 1676, holding it in his home as was the custom in those days.

By vote of the Town's men he was engaged to 'Do his faithful honest and true endeavour to teach the children or servants of those as have subscribed. . . . English and also arethmetick. As much as they are capable to learn and he capable to teach them.' He was a man of mark in the community, serving as Town's Attorney and later as Town's man. In 1683 he became one of the early permanent settlers of Deerfield, Mass., where his services gained for him the honorable title of 'Mr.' He was killed Feb. 29, 1704, in the defence of his home against an attack of French and Indians. He was a guide of youth and a leader of men. Erected by the Newark Schoolmen's Club, Newark Day, Nov. 6, 1911."



### GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

[6]. HALL.—"William, son of John and Magdalena (Gouverneur) Hall, was born in South Branch, Somerset Co., N. J., Oct. 18, 1745, and died Aug. 31, 1819. His will names his wife 'Sarah.' Two tombstones, next adjoining the one erected to him at South Branch, record: 'Rebecca, first wife of William Hall, died March 6, 1799'; and 'Catharine, second wife of William Hall, died July 12, 1799.' The proximity of these dates is mystifying, and the writer would appreciate any information relating to same. A. S. K."

[It is certain that "Sarah" is the wife mentioned in William Hall's will probated 1819. Without knowing the facts, we suggest as a solution that the first tombstone date of 1799 might have been 1797; a 7 is often mistaken for a 9 after a stone has weathered the winters of a century.—EDITOR QUARTERLY].

[7]. BOYLAN. "Aaron Boylan and Ann Parkinson his wife came to Basking Ridge about the year 1730; can you tell me where they came from? Did Dr. James Boylan, their son, ever serve as acting surgeon in the Revolution? J. F. B."

[We have understood that the Aaron Boylan referred to above was of Scotch-Irish descent, who came to Long Hill, Morris county, about 1732, and a little later settled at Liberty Corner (not Basking Ridge), and that his wife was Catherine (not Ann) Parkinson. Further, that he was among some others who came here from Derry, New Hampshire, or Londonderry, Vermont. He was connected with the Basking Ridge Church, however, though, as would seem from the tombstone inscriptions in that churchyard (elsewhere printed in this number), he was not buried there. In our judgment our correspondent should seek for information in the towns of Derry and Londonderry, and, failing in that, as some of these

early Scotch settlers came to Morris and Somerset from Cherry Valley, N. Y., in that locality. The New Hampshire records were carefully kept and are generally preserved. As to Dr. James, one of Aaron's three prominent sons, born in 1743, died in 1823, a physician of high repute who settled at present Bernardsville and was buried in the Bedminster cemetery, we find no record of his serving as a surgeon in the Revolutionary War, but he was first a private and then a corporal in Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's Company, First Battalion, Somerset militia. Much else of interest has been published concerning Aaron's descendants, as our correspondent probably is aware.—EDITOR QUARTERLY].

[8]. CLARKSON.—“My father, David Clarkson, was a son of Philip Clarkson, b. Mar. 17, 1782; d. Aug. 5, 1830. He seems to have lived in New Jersey at one time, as he married Sarah Powelson (dau. of Abraham Powelson and Lamache Messler) on Nov. 20, 1813, and they had four sons born at Pluckemin. Philip married, for his second wife, Jane Sebring, dau. of John I. Sebring. They had three children. I believe a Garret Van Doren, of Lodi, N. Y., married Ariana Sebring for his first, and Jane Sebring Clarkson for his second wife. I desire information concerning the ancestry of Sarah Powelson and Philip Clarkson. Who were the parents of Philip Clarkson? I believe he was a descendant of Matthew Clarkson of Colonial times.  
L. H. C.”

[The Sarah Powelson ancestry is clearly enough stated by Mr. John A. Powelson, of Pluckemin, in an article in the work on “The Van Doorn Family,” p. 718. She was the daughter of Johannes Powelson and Harmpje Messler, first of near Harlingen, and then of near Pluckemin. Johannes was the son of Jacob Hendrick Powelson, first of Long Island and then of Somerset county. Jacob's father was, doubtless, a Hendrick, whose father was believed to be Nicholas, the emigrant, who arrived in 1657 from Ditmarsen, Holland. Of the Clarkson family we have no information. The Messler (originally Metzelaer) family descends from Jan Adamsen Metzelaer, of Worms, Germany, born in 1626, and the descent to Harmpje is fully traced on pp. 624 and 674 of “Joannes Nevius and His Descendants,” published in 1900.—EDITOR QUARTERLY].

[9]. EMMONS.—Mr. William G. King, of 105 West Monroe St., Chicago, a descendant of this family, has been engaged for some time in preparing Emmons genealogical data. As is well known this family name is a common one in Monmouth, Somerset, Hunterdon and Morris counties. Bergen, in his “Early Settlers of Kings County” names Andries Emans as the first emigrant from Leyden, Holland, he having come over in the ship *St. Jean Baptist*, May 9, 1661. *Apropos* of this Mr. King

writes: "So far as I have been able to learn, our ancestors left England about 1603-'7 for Holland; settled in Leyden; did not emigrate with the Plymouth colony, but remained forty years longer; left Holland in 1661, settled at Gravesend, L. I., and, a couple of generations later, several of them removed to New Jersey." It was apparently Andries' son, Abraham, who removed to Freehold, N. J., and from whom those of the name in Somerset County descended.

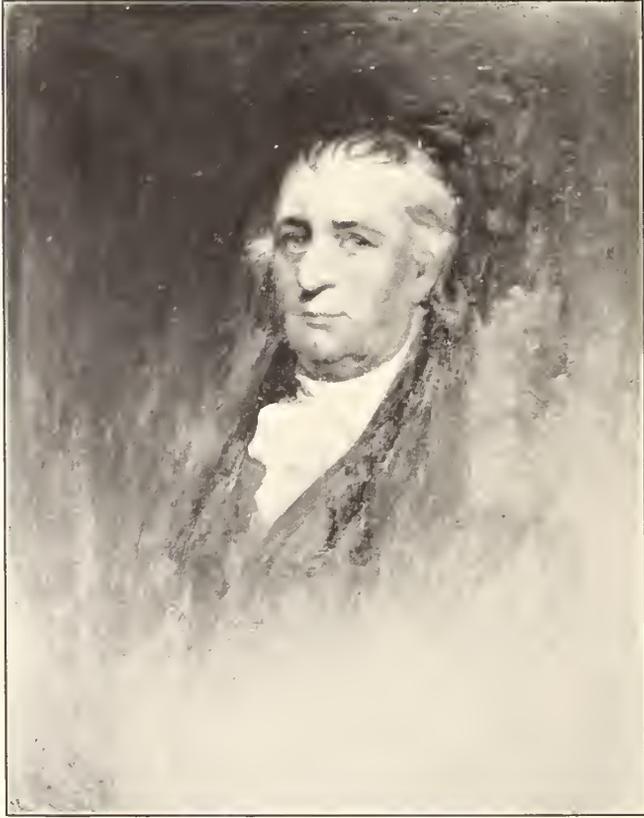
REPLIES TO PREVIOUS QUERIES.

[10]. BEEKMAN.—In reply to Query [2] Hon. George C. Beekman, of Red Bank, writes, under date of Jan. 27th: "Concerning inquiries about Christopher Beekman. He was the oldest son of Gerardus Beekman and Catherine Van Dyke. Gerardus had no marriage license of record, but there were licenses to his three brothers, Christopher, Adrian and Abraham (now in Secretary of State's office, Trenton). Girardus was an eldest brother, a son of Christopher Beekman and Maria Delanoy, of Six-Mile Run. He made a will, proved at Perth Amboy, now on record at Trenton. (Book A of Wills, p. 326 et seq.). He named eight children, four sons and four daughters, in his will. Holget, in his "American Genealogies," states he had five sons, one named "Aaron," but I think this not entitled to credit. Gerardus, first born son of Christopher, was baptized in New York City in 1707. He married Catherine Van Dyke when about twenty years of age; a "love match." He settled on land along the Millstone river, not far from the site of Griggstown. Here he lived until his death about 1778. His will is on record at Trenton (Book 20 of Wills, page 231 et seq.) Three sons and five daughters are named in this will. Christopher is named as eldest son and given £10 as his birth right. He married Martha, daughter of Garret Veghte, a farmer living in Somerset county. He erected a dwelling house near what, later, became Harlingen village. He was quite a near neighbor to my great-grandfather, Cornelius Ten Broeck, and after his death, in 1790, my grandfather, Samuel Beekman, purchased the homestead at the instance of his wife, Helena Ten Broeck, the youngest child of Cornelius. She was born in 1768 and died in 1855 in the same house in which she was born. This is a brick house, and the first of its kind erected in the vicinity of Harlingen. It was built in 1764 or 1765 by Cornelius Ten Broeck, and still stands. Christopher Beekman and Martha Veghte had ten children, five sons and five daughters, all born in his dwelling-house near Harlingen. His youngest child, Abraham C. Beekman, lived during the later years of his life at New Brunswick, and died there in 1877, aged nearly ninety; was buried in the Beekman graveyard near Griggstown, by his second wife, Elizabeth Haughtin. Christopher Columbus Beekman who was

born at Six-Mile Run April 13, 1821; married Helen, daughter of Ralph Stults, a farmer residing near Cranbury; and died at Six-Mile Run (Franklin Park), December, 1899, was a grandson of Christopher and Martha. He was the youngest child of Christopher Beekman (who died Mar. 26, 1860, aged 80 yrs., 1 month, 15 days); and Mary Van Dyke, who are also buried in the Beekman graveyard near Griggstown. Mary Van Dyke died Feb. 11, 1859, aged 80 yrs., 3 mos., 5 days. (These dates are from their tombstones). She was a daughter of Henry Van Dyke of Kingston. Garret Beekman, eldest son of Christopher and Martha is also buried there. He died Jan. 11, 1848, aged 79 yrs., 10 mos., 11 days. His wife, Rebecca Van Dyke, died Nov. 11, 1847, aged 78 yrs., 3 mos., 7 days. Garret lived and died on a farm at Ten-Mile Run. Christopher Beekman, eldest son of Gerardus Beekman and Catherine Van Dyke, was born and brought up on his father's farm near Griggstown. Rev. Johannes Van Harlingen was also born near there, and was a companion of Christopher when boys. Their friendship lasted through life. Rev. Van Harlingen was the first pastor at 'Sourland' and died in 1795. He always put up his horse at Christopher Beekman's house, and took dinner there. Christopher was also treasurer of the Church and collected the salary. I have a receipt signed by him in 1790, in a large, plain hand, to salary payment to Van Harlingen."

[The American ancestor of the Beekman family of Somerset county was William, born in Hasselt, province of Overysse, Holland, in 1623. He came over with Governor Peter Stuyvesant in 1647, and married, Sept., 1649, Catherine, daughter of Frederick Hendricks De-Boogh. Both William and Beekman streets in New York city are said to perpetuate his memory. In 1653 he was one of the five schepens of New Amsterdam. In 1658 he was appointed vice-Director of the Colony on the Delaware, and resided there until 1663. In 1664 he was appointed sheriff at Esopus (Kingston), N. Y., and resided there until 1672. He had quite an interesting life afterward. His son, Gerardus, bap. Aug. 17, 1653, in New Amsterdam, whose wife was Magdalena Abeel, of Albany, was the father of Christopher, who married Maria Delanoy.—EDITOR QUARTERLY].





COLONEL DERICK LANE  
Of Revolutionary Memory

*(See Page 227)*

# SOMERSET COUNTY HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

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## EARLY CAREER OF GOVERNOR WILLIAM PATERSON

BY A. VAN DOREN HONEYMAN, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIX years ago there died at Albany, New York, a lawyer, statesman and jurist, whose earlier years were so connected with Somerset history that he was always considered to the manor born, although of foreign nativity; and if in his later years he was rather a possession of our whole country than of New Jersey, yet his abode was always in or near to us of Somerset, and his fame may be justly termed a part of the heritage of this County. Here in Somerset he builded his fortune and fame upon a rock; here he became known as a prominent lawyer and as the Attorney-General of the state; here he passed through the Revolutionary War and was the right-hand man of Governor Livingston, of the Provincial Congress and of the Committee of Safety; here he proved his statesmanly right to become United States Senator and Governor in later days; here he married; here he instilled lessons of integrity, diligence and thoroughness in the minds of notable students of the law. His fame in history has long ago justified a full biography of his eventful and useful life, but none has been written. Some one, some day, may arise to do full justice to his name and fame.

It is not the writer's aim now to sketch his whole career, but merely to endeavor to present certain facts concerning his earlier years which, in part, have never been published, or, when published, have always been accompanied with errors. Even his name has often been misspelled "Paterson."

It is singular how many misstatements have been made concerning Governor and Justice William Paterson. Beginning with a want of knowledge of his place of birth, or of its exact date, local histories and encyclopædias, as well as newspaper articles, have stated as facts a variety of matters both incorrect and inconsistent. His memory deserves a better fate than mere guesswork. Suppose we now try to ascertain what the truth was, if only for the sake of history.

In this connection it may be remarked that the esteemed late Judge Paterson, of Perth Amboy, grandson, probably had in possession, by inheritance, all the necessary documents and papers for a full record of Governor Paterson's life. In Mills' work on Paterson (p. 13) to be referred to again later, we learn that—

“Until a few years ago most of his correspondence was carefully preserved, and in his great oaken letter-chest one could find almost a complete record of his life from youth to old age: essays prepared at the College of New Jersey in 1760; poems written on portions of old law-briefs, bearing dates when he served as a law-apprentice to Richard Stockton; his earliest and last love-epistles to Cornelia Bell, the fair Jersey girl who became his wife; packets of letters from a host of faithful friends, together with a tear-stained copy of the order for his tombstone.”

Most unfortunately many of these papers were scattered upon the Judge's death. They were sold to book and manuscript dealers and private parties, and their whereabouts, with few exceptions, cannot be traced.

The parentage of William Paterson has always been well-enough known, but the particulars of his birth have not been correctly stated by any of his earlier biographers. Judge Elmer, in his interesting “Reminiscences of the Bench and Bar of New Jersey,” published as late as 1872, simply says he “was a native of the north of Ireland, from whence he came with his father in the year 1747, when he was about two years old.” In that charming panegyric paid to Paterson in August, 1880, before the American Bar Association, the late Hon. Cortlandt Parker states that he was born “either upon the sea, or, more probably, near Londonderry, in Ireland.” In the biographical pamphlet containing an address by his estimable grandson, the late Judge William Paterson, of Perth Amboy, read before the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society in 1892, which gave more facts about his origin and family than had theretofore been put in print, we read: “Whether the oldest child, or where or when his birth occurred, cannot be told with absolute precision.” In the admirably edited “New Jersey Archives” (Vol. XXIV, p. 255), neither place nor date of birth is stated. The “Century Cyclopaedia of Names” says he was born “about 1744,” and various other encyclopaedias and works say he was “born at sea.” Even the “Congressional Directory” at Washington still gives his birthplace as “at sea.”

We now know, however—I have the statement from the late Judge Paterson, who discovered the fact in a record in 1895—that his grandfather was born in Antrim, Ireland, December 24, 1745, and that he was the eldest son of Richard Paterson, and these dates are now upon his

memorial stone at New Brunswick. The mother's name is nowhere stated, but it was Mary ———, as appears from a Somerset County mortgage of 1766 (as will be noted later).

Richard Paterson, the father, was a Protestant from the north of Ireland, as were so many of the splendid makers of the destiny of this New World prior to the Revolution. He was of Scotch ancestry, either his father or grandfather having been born in Scotland, as we know from his son's statement in a letter to his friend John Macpherson, Jr., under date of November 12, 1771, in the course of which he wrote:

"I have the happiness, or unhappiness, as you may please, of being part of a Scotsman myself, for, I don't care who knows it, my grandfather or great-grandfather was born and rocked in that part of the Isles which is sufficient in all conscience to entitle me to the name, though perhaps I should say that vanity never swells so high as when I think myself of Scotch origin." (Mill's "Glimpses of Colonial Society," p. 88).

Richard Paterson sought a new home in America, in part because he had, as is believed, brothers or cousins who had preceded him, and were living in what is now known as New Britain, Connecticut. There resided William and Edward Paterson, who came over about 1741, and were manufacturers of tinplate, and that vicinity Richard Paterson is known to have visited before he settled down at Princeton, first as "a tinplate worker," and later (from 1750 onward) as a "merchant." Mr. William Nelson, the accomplished secretary of the New Jersey Historical Society, in an unpublished local address upon Paterson (January, 1911), conjectures that he really began life in America in the humble vocation of a traveling seller of wares before he settled in Princeton. Whether this was so or not, it is true, as Mr. Nelson adds, that "he wrote a good hand and had a fair education." At Princeton he gradually acquired property, and had the good sense to put his eldest son in college, and give him the best education then possible.

October, 1747, is the date quite clearly proved when Richard Paterson and his family landed at New Castle on the Delaware and proceeded to Trenton; then went to New London, Norwich and "other places" in Connecticut; and finally, about May, 1750, settled at Princeton, for just what reason has never been stated. That he was successful at Princeton in getting ahead, though later with a growing family (of at least three sons, William, Thomas and Edward, and two daughters, Frances who *was* "born at sea," and another), seems certain, for on July 19, 1754, he was able to purchase of Samuel and Joseph Hornor, who were prominent Princeton landowners, twenty-four and a fraction acres of land, "on the north side of the street in Princeton." He added 69 perches to this land on March 20, 1759, by purchase from Thomas Norris, and, on

April 25 of the same year, he purchased another tract of the same Hornor (or Horner) grantors, also containing twenty-four and a fraction acres and also on the "north side of the street." These purchases, in the total about forty-eight acres<sup>1</sup> were mostly in Somerset County, and are clearly noted in a mortgage of July 2, 1766, made by Richard Paterson and Mary, his wife, to Jeremiah Harder, of Philadelphia, "merchant," for £700. (Somerset Mortgages, Book D, p. 11; Middlesex Mortgages, Book I, p. 6). Mr. Paterson in this mortgage is stated to be a "shop keeper," and "of Middlesex," but the lands are stated in another mortgage (of 1775, on the same tracts, to his son William), to lie in both Middlesex and Somerset Counties; quite certainly almost wholly in Somerset. The line between the two counties, then, was the main street of Princeton—Nassau. North of the street was Somerset, while south of the street was Middlesex. From what I have been able to gather from the above records the house in which Richard Paterson lived must have been in Middlesex, but he had a tenant (in 1775, Thomas Fleming) upon the forty-eight acres. This acreage, in 1779, was stated to adjoin Dr. Witherspoon, Richard Stockton, David Hamilton, William Tennant and Joseph Morrow. This tract Richard Paterson held until 1779, when he was still "of Middlesex," and when he sold it to James Moor for £1476.2.9, and then it was described as "along the road from Princeton to Kingston," and situated "in Somerset County near Princeton." (Somerset Deeds, Book A, p. 184).

The later mortgage above referred to was dated June 7, 1775, from Richard Paterson (wife not joining) to his son, William, for £420, upon (1) the house and lot in Princeton purchased of Thomas Norris (recorded Nevin, but being for 69 perches, I suppose it the same before referred to); and (2) a "brick house and lot in Princeton now in possession of Thomas Carman and Robert Wild," containing one acre; and (3) the 48 acre tract. (Middlesex Mortgages, Book 2, p. 53; Somerset Mortgages, Book D, p. 11).

From other references to Richard Paterson, it is clear that he became known as a "merchant," and bills of from 1750 onward show that he dealt in general merchandise; some of these bills are in Mr. Nelson's possession. In 1762 he subscribed £10 toward the erection of the Presbyterian Church in Princeton, proving he was then successful in his business.

William Paterson, the son, was, accordingly, but five years of age when his parents took up their residence at Princeton. Nine years later (in

<sup>1</sup> The statement in "Glimpses of Colonial Society" by Mills, that when Richard Paterson reached Princeton he "became so enamoured with the place" that he "purchased one hundred acres of land in the centre of the settlement for a permanent home" is not shown by the records at Trenton, New Brunswick, or Somerville.

1759, but possibly not until 1760), when between fourteen and fifteen years of age, he entered the College of New Jersey, which had been removed only about three years before from Newark to Princeton, and whose President was then the Rev. Samuel Davies. Its former Presidents had been the Rev. Jonathan Dickinson, who died in 1747; the Rev. Aaron Burr, who died in 1757, and whose son was Col. Aaron Burr; and the renowned Rev. Jonathan Edwards, who was there but a few months (in 1757-'58), and both these two later heads of the college, William Paterson, as a boy, must have seen. Two Presidents served in Paterson's college days: first the Rev. Samuel Davies and then the Rev. Samuel Finley. Davies was a great pulpit orator—few surpassing him—but he died in 1761, aged only thirty-seven. Finley was more scholarly and was an Irishman; he could teach Latin, Greek and Hebrew as well as English. He lived until 1766.

Paterson graduated under Finley in the class of 1763, when not quite eighteen years of age. There is evidence to show that he was so assiduous in his studies that, when he graduated, he was one of the best equipped, intellectually, of his class, though not one who took away the honors.

He now remained in Princeton, and perhaps for a year assisted his father in business. Certainly not later than 1764 he entered the office of Richard Stockton, the elder of the two great lawyers of that name, to study law. It was a fortunate venture. Stockton was educated, eloquent, honored, and nowhere else could young Paterson have had such unrivalled opportunities for learning the principles of the common law as well as the actual practice of a lawyer's office. His preceptor was necessarily absent a large part of the time, and Paterson was obliged to struggle with black-letter lore and pleadings, and the result was his mastery of them.

Five years was then the required period of study for a student of the law. During the five years from 1764 to 1769, when he was admitted to the Bar, Paterson not only thoroughly prepared himself in the knowledge of Blackstone and Coke and similar English masters of jurisprudence, and in all "the quilllets of pleadings," but he had time to write letters to his college friends and cultivate the muses, and some of his letters and verses have been published. One has but to read the few letters of that period that have appeared in print, as partially published in Mill's "Glimpses of Colonial Society," to discern clearly his aptitude for friendships, his youthful learning, his sprightliness in written speech, and his gradual growth in intellectual equipment. In the first published letter in the work just named, one of a series to his best friend, John Macpherson, Jr., also to be a law student, and afterward a wealthy, brave and patriotic lawyer-soldier, who, as Major in the service, was killed in the

assault on Quebec under General Montgomery, Paterson indicates that the law is a jealous mistress, and cannot be absorbed at the same time that one is courting a handsome woman! The letter is dated Dec. 31, 1766, and this is an extract from it:

. . . "You inform me that in a few days you should move to Philadelphia, to study law. If so, it is highly probable you either will be so absorbed in the dullness of the law, or so enchanted with some Dulcinea that poor pilgarlic will be left in the lurch. . . . To be a complete lawyer is to be versed in the feudal system, and, to say the truth, I am not very fond of being entangled in the cobwebs of antiquity. *Sic lex est* is what every pettifogger can say, but to dive into the spirit requires intense application and assiduity. But of all the sages of the law preserve me from the pedantic, rambling, helter-skelter Master Coke. Such eternal egotism and dictatorial pomp breathe through his works that I lose all patience in reading them. He writes up strictly to the injunction of Horace, for he carries us 'to Thebes, to Athens and the Lord knows where.' I doubt not but you have made great proficiency and now are a profound casuist in working out distinctions without a difference, including truth with ambiguity, and in mouthing with surprising volubility a muster role of law phrases, which, like Sancho Panza's string of proverbs, you have always at command. The following couplet of Pope portrays well the character of an expert lawyer:—

'In a nice balance truth with gold he weighs,  
And solid pudding against empty praise.'"

This quotation is given here, not so much to show that he was at "unease," (to quote a word from the earlier part of his letter) lest Macpherson should turn more attention to a "Dulcinea" than to law, though subsequent letters pressed home this topic more at length, but to illustrate the style of writing he had already formed before he was of age, and the acuteness with which he had gauged some lawyers whom he must have known, who could easily "work out distinctions without a difference." He was already familiar with the Greek, Roman and English poets, and certainly loved them better than Sir Edward Coke. It is something to know that at so early an age the splendid foundations on which he builded were not solely embraced in "Coke-upon-Littleton," but also that gem of legal text-books, Blackstone, and that for quiet hours there were Horace, and Pope, and Don Quixote, as otherwise a young student's life in a busy office like Stockton's with Stockton generally away, must have been, at times, extremely wearing upon his spirits.

One cannot read those letters to Macpherson without seeing in them, also, that capability for true friendship, that Pythian affection, he entertained for not only Macpherson but other college chums, and which is still rather an exception between man and man, and especially among the legal fraternity. There is something about the severities and austerities

of the law which makes a lawyer, whether young or old, critical, exacting, perhaps suspicious, and its practice does not tend to as close friendships as certain of the other learned professions. But Paterson had real Irish blood in his veins—doubtless from his mother—and enough Scotch, too, to be humorous, kindly, courteous and affectionate, and this was his disposition all through his after-life. Mr. William Nelson thus sums up his judgment upon the Macpherson letters: “His letters are characterized by a most refreshing candor, revelation of emotions, a real abandon at times, and delightful discussions of themes personal, literary and political. One would gather from them that the young Irishman had a tender heart susceptible to the charms of the fair sex and was frequently in love.”

While in Stockton's office, in 1765, he, with his former college classmate, Tapping Reeve, and also Robert Ogden, Luther Martin and Oliver Ellsworth, formed a “Well Meaning” college club, which, five years later, became the Cliosophic Society. Reeve became the learned Chief Justice of Connecticut, and later visited Paterson in Somerset County. Ogden was two years below Paterson in his college year, and was a junior fellow-student in Stockton's office. He later practiced law at Elizabethtown. Martin was still later in graduating (1766). He afterward became famous as an Attorney-General of Maryland, and he was one of the counsel to defend Aaron Burr on the charge of treason. Ellsworth was of the same class as Martin (as was, in fact, young Macpherson), and became United States Senator from Connecticut and Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Five such young men associating together at Princeton in club life, and rubbing intellectual elbows till there came out, not sparks, but real soul-fire, meant something for all of them, and that four out of the five became great men we know.

The next year, 1766, Paterson received the college degree of Master of Arts, and “The New York Gazette or Weekly Post Boy” of Oct. 2, said of the address he then delivered:

“The Business of the Day was finished by an excellent Oration on “Patriotism,” pronounced by Mr. Patterson, in which elegance of composition, and Grace and Force of Action were equally conspicuous.” (N. J. Archives, Vol. XXV, p. 219).

So he was already and noticeably a graceful writer and good speaker, at twenty-one years of age. He had made the right start; he had begun life with lofty ambitions, high ideals, a good reputation among his fellows, and, withal, possessed a pure character, which he never after allowed to become sullied. Young men who build properly upon these foundations rarely fail of ultimate success.

Paterson passed his legal examinations in the fall of 1768, but, owing to the absence of the Governor (Franklin), it was not until February, 1769, that he received his parchment, which enabled him to practice law.

He now cast about to see where he might begin his practice. One would have thought he would have remained in Princeton, or gone to some place where there was considerable legal business in sight, but he did exactly the opposite. He went to what we would now call a desert place; to "New Bromley," in Hunterdon county, a location of which few persons now living, even within a mile of that spot, have ever heard by that name. In fact it never was more than a hamlet and is probably not to be found on any map, ancient or modern. Inquiry by various historians in former years failed to locate it, but Dr. Messler first definitely stated it was at "Stillwell's Mills near White House." The Doctor was born in the vicinity and may in his youth have heard it so called. The writer was born within two miles of "New Bromley," but was in entire ignorance of the name until Dr. Messler identified it. "New Bromley" was half way between New Germantown and White House. Forty years ago it was called "Hall's Mills," and, for a time was owned by Mr. George Stillwell, the name depending upon the owner. One solitary old stone house stands there, and a one-time flour mill (long disused), and nothing else; nor has any other building been there within the memory of man.<sup>2</sup> Whether the one old house now there, which appears to be pre-Revolutionary, was the same in which Paterson opened an office, or some house then in the vicinity, now demolished, and *why* he chose to immerse himself in such an out-of-the-way spot, is a query to which no one has ever suggested an answer. I conjecture the answer is, in part at least, that an influential man resided there at the time, who may have desired a young lawyer to settle in the vicinity, and, knowing of Paterson's talents, had influenced him to the decision. That man was the Irish-born, well educated Col. John Mehelm, of high Revolutionary standing afterward, but even then a growing business man, being both merchant and miller, by which we must suppose he had a store as well as mills at "New Bromley." Certainly his flour mills were known far and wide, and he was a large landowner. In the War he was a member of the First Provincial Congress and of the Council of Safety, a Colonel of a Hunterdon county regiment and Quartermaster-General, and, after the War, a Judge of the Hunterdon Common Pleas, and then

<sup>2</sup>For a further notice of "New Bromley," see under "Historical Notes and Comments," *post*.

Surrogate of both Hunterdon and Somerset counties, becoming during his incumbency of that office a resident of Pluckemin, in Somerset.

That Paterson knew he was going to a sparsely settled locality is clear from one of his letters. Under date of May 20, 1769, writing to Macpherson from Princeton, he says:

"I am in daily expectation of bidding Adieu to Princeton and removing far back in the country, where I shall live mewed up, conversing with none but the dead."

Subsequent to this, on June 2nd, he wrote to his other friend, Luther Martin, stating he was "on the eve of" removing, and designates the spot by saying:

"New Bromley, in Hunterdon County, about 30 miles from Princeton, is the place of my intended abode. In that part of the county live wealthy farmers."

This last remark may mean more than appears on the surface, although the expression was primarily used (as the full text of the letter shows), because Martin wished to borrow money on some security not named, and Paterson thought the vicinity of "New Bromley" was one where money could be had upon loan. It was a fact that a number of well-to-do if not "wealthy" farmers lived within a circuit of a few miles of "New Bromley," for the Barnets, Ogdens, Pickels, Wyckoffs, McKinstrys, McDowells, Lanes, Beekmans, Sutphens, Barclays and others were in the general vicinity (at New Germantown, Potterstown, Lebanon, Whitehouse, Lamington, etc). These all represented the solid portions of a pretty wideawake neighborhood.

Perhaps in part he went to this "retreat" to continue his studies in quiet rather than to practice. Still it must be remembered that lawyers did not then, as now, go to large places at first, expecting business from immediate surroundings: rather, they endeavored when at Court in their first cases to secure a reputation and then to have clients come long distances to them. This was the case afterward at South Branch and Raritan. Whatever his motive, by some impelling influence or other, Paterson did not only go to, but remained at "New Bromley" for a period of, approximately, two years. During that period he must have attended the Presbyterian church at Lamington, in Somerset County, of which Rev. Jeremiah Halsey was pastor, as it was the only near Presbyterian congregation. (See his letter to Macpherson, July 30, 1770, in Mill's "Glimpses," p. 84). But there was also a special reason why he would have been drawn to this pastor, for Halsey was tutor in Princeton from 1757 to 1767, so that Paterson must have been under his instruction in his college days. Mr. Halsey went to Lamington in 1770. Pater-

son often returned to Princeton to attend college gatherings and visit his parents, but otherwise we know little of his life at "New Bromley." The family tradition is that his law business there was so slight that he became discouraged and thought of giving up his profession entirely.

Somewhere about this period the young law student began the cultivation of the muses, in which occupation he evinced a talent which, had he pursued it, might have ended in his becoming a poet of no mean order. Surely these verses, quoted by Mills, and stated by him to have been written upon the back of a law-brief, are not unworthy of an embryo Wordsworth:

"How sweet to listen to a purling stream  
Whose falling waters lull me in a dream.  
How sweet to read, and, if the fit should take  
To court the muses by a sunny brake,  
How soothing sad to hear yon turtle-dove  
Deplore the loss of her untimely love.

"How plaintively and oft she mourns the fate  
Of her too tim'rous and unhappy mate.  
Hark! Now the little warblers tune their throats,  
Welcoming the morning with their notes.  
The mingled melody from every spray  
Conspires to add new lustre to the day.  
All, one and all, doth in the chorus join,  
Pleasure how sweet, and concert how divine."

Mills also gives longer poems on "The Belle of Princeton, Betsey Stockton" and "A Satire on Betsey's College Suitors," the first written "at Nassau Hall, 1772." She was the daughter of Captain John Stockton, brother of Richard (his preceptor). They are too lengthy for quotation here, and are now of no special interest except as throwing light on his admiration of that lady, said to have been very beautiful.

One more letter to Macpherson should be quoted here, this time quite fully, as without it we cannot enter into close kinship with the grave young student—for he was yet a student, as he always continued to be—on the banks of the Rockaway river, away from all those to whom his soul was knit:

"NEW BROMLEY, July 27th, 1770

"DEAR JACK:

"I am fond of solitude, though I would not care to live forever in a cave. A great degree of solitude is suited only to contemplative minds, and even men of the most solitary turn cannot recline eternally in its shade. The pensive soul that feeds on grief, and seeks no sorrow but its own, may refrain from the haunts of men, may delight to listen to the fall of waters, and joy to wander through trackless plains and sequestered groves. Solemn glooms, lonesome mansions and cheerless shades, likewise, may befit those whose cheeks are furrowed with age, and in the decline of life may be called very properly, Christian Solitude. But what have young and active minds to do with retreat? To run in the bloom of

youth to unlike retirement is unnatural and unsociable: to take leave of the world, to make an exit ere yet we have made an appearance scarcely on the stage of action against mankind. Every person should spend a small part of his time in solitude, because it learns him to think, and that great lesson, to know himself. The Greek philosopher put sententiously what each one knew very well before. Self-knowledge is essential to happiness, and for that purpose solitude is the best companion. To know others is necessary in order to act well our part. Life unemployed is a useless boon. But some professions, and that of law especially, demand more than ordinary retirement, because interruption must be attended, more or less, with dissipation of thought. The study of this profession is disagreeable and dry, particularly to a beginner. Naturally, this branch of learning is unpalatable, and a certain degree of solitude, as promoting contemplation, is of value, for regulating and modulating the work. Extremes should be avoided. A bow long bent loses its spring; so application long continued jades the fancy, weakens the judgment, and, if the expression may be used, unnerves the man. Close attention creates a sort of *vis inertiae* in the intellectual world, as philosophy says there is in the material, and relaxation becomes necessary. My situation here is irksome on this account and this only, that there is scarcely any amusement to which I can resort, when wearied with study or tired with work. What shall I do to recruit exhausted nature? I take up Swift, and, by his humour, hope to find relief, but reading is the cause of my complaint. It is absurd surely to think of removing the effect by continuing the cause. No relaxation, no amusement, sad indeed! Ah Jack, how often do I wish for your presence to brighten the gloomy scene. . . .

"I am, my dear Jack, ever your affectionate,

"WM. PATERSON.

"Mr. JOHN MACPHERSON, Junr, Phila."

In 1772 Paterson decided to remove from "New Bromley," going, it would seem, for a short time to Princeton, and then settling down at or near present South Branch, in Somerset. It has usually been supposed that from this period, his first settlement in Somerset County, until his removal to New Brunswick in 1783, Paterson was living "at Raritan;" and in the general sense that he was on the Raritan at some point within a few miles of what, later, became his "Raritan plantation" must be true. But he was not, prior to 1779, according to any evidence yet adduced, on or very near this now well-known "Raritan plantation," which is one mile southwest of the present village of Raritan. It did not belong to him until 1779, and there is no record that he was its tenant. Dr. John B. Thompson, prior to his death, discovered papers showing that, after leaving New Bromley, William Paterson went into partnership with his young brother, Thomas, "at South Branch," the firm being known as "Thomas Paterson & Co.," and continued in such partnership "until 1777, and perhaps until his marriage" [in February, 1779]. (See "An Irish Presbyterian," by Dr. John B. Thompson; clipping pasted in Rev. H. P. Thompson's "History

of Readington Church," in N. J. Historical Society's Library). Probably the storehouse was at the forks of the Raritan, where there was a tavern (Whorley's), and near where, in the private house of John Baptist Dumont, Queen's (Rutgers) College was temporarily located in 1779.

While on its face the statement of Dr. Thompson would imply that William Paterson abandoned the law during the partnership period, we know this cannot be true, for he was appointed Attorney-General in 1776, and in the meantime was busy as a regular practitioner, when not engaged as an active member and officer of the Provincial Congress. It is certain that while he aided his brother by his name and advice in a mercantile business, and doubtless lived with or near him, he, himself, never abandoned the law.

In this connection we may take leave of Thomas Paterson by saying that he served in the Continental troops, "Jersey Line," in the Revolutionary War with ardor and credit. He was made Captain in the Third Battalion, First Establishment, Feb. 9, 1776; then Captain of the Second Company, Third Battalion, Second Establishment, Nov. 29, 1776; and he served until Sept. 26, 1780, when he retired. He also went out as Major, Apr. 14, 1791, in the Second Infantry, U. S. Army, to suppress the Whiskey Insurrection in Pennsylvania, serving six months, until Nov. 19, 1791. His brother, Edward, also served in the Continental troops, from Feb. 7, 1776, until a date not stated, but probably till near the end of the War, and became a First Lieutenant in his brother's company. So both William Paterson's brothers served their country in the army, while he served it with brain and pen. Thomas survived until about 1822, and is declared to have been "quite a genius in his way."<sup>3</sup> ("Address on William Paterson," by the late Judge Paterson, p. 25).

Dr. Thompson, in his article, also gives entire a petition in Paterson's handwriting to the Conferentie of the Dutch church asking for English preaching as well as Dutch. It is undated, but he thought it was referable to a period prior to or about 1776. While near South Branch, Paterson, very likely, attended the Dutch church at Readington, where Rev. Dr. John Hardenberg, who was pastor of three churches at the time, Raritan, Bedminster and North Branch (Readington) preached in regular turn. There was no Presbyterian church nearer than Bound Brook. The concluding portion of this petition is characteristic of Paterson's style and courtesy in argument:

<sup>3</sup>Of one sister of Paterson, not named in any record I have seen, there seems to be no definite trace, but as to Frances, "born at sea," September 3, 1747, we are told she married, in 1768, a Mr. Irwin, who had a son, a physician, but traces of descendents are lost. Judge William Paterson says Richard "appears to have had five children," two daughters and three sons, which implies uncertainty as to the full number. "Thomas and Edward," he states, "left no descendents." ("Address," p. 25. See also Mill's "Glimpses," p. 57).

"We acknowledge that there are in these parts a number who are but little versed in the English language; for such let the Minister preach at times in the language they best understand. We look upon it as unchristian to prevent such, were it in our power, from hearing the word of God in their native tongue. He who regards his own salvation will regard also the salvation of his fellow-men; this naturally arises from that mandate of God which enjoins us to love our neighbors as we love ourselves. We hope that our Brethren of the Dutch party will manifest the same candour, humanity and Christian disposition towards us."

From a record of Governor Paterson, it seems that his mother, Mary, (maiden name unknown), "died Jan. 15, 1772, aged forty-nine, and was buried in the burying-ground of the Presbyterian church at Princeton." (So states Miss Emily King Paterson, a great-granddaughter). This might have had something to do with his leaving New Bromley, but he certainly soon settled in Somerset County.

In 1775 the Revolutionary War broke out, and the public excitement throughout the country following first the Stamp Act (1765), and then the Battle of Lexington (April 19, 1775), was intense. Somerset County, like other New Jersey counties, promptly organized its "Committee of Correspondence" (May 11, 1775), of which Hendrick Fisher, of Bound Brook, was chairman, and Frederick Frelinghuysen, of Millstone, (who then had been practicing law for one year,) was secretary. William Paterson was no doubt present, for he was appointed one of nine deputies to the Provincial Congress, called to meet at Trenton on May 23. The Somerset resolutions were explicit upon the attitude to be taken respecting hostilities, should they be continued by the British arms:

*"Resolved*, That the several steps taken by the British Ministry to enslave the American Colonies and especially the late alarming hostilities commenced by the Troops under General Gage against the inhabitants of Massachusetts Bay, loudly call on the people of this Province to determine what part they will act in this situation of affairs," etc.

*"Resolved*, That the Deputies for this County be instructed, and they are hereby instructed to join with the Deputies from the other Counties in forming such plan for the Militia of this Province as to them shall seem proper; and we heartily agree to arm and support such a number of men as they shall order to be raised in this County."

Whereupon the deputies appointed were Hendrick Fisher, John Roy, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Enos Kelsey, Peter Schenck, Jonathan D. Sergeant, Nathaniel Airs [Ayres], William Paterson and Abraham Van Nest.

When the Provincial Congress assembled, it was organized wholly by Somerset County officers. Hendrick Fisher became President; Jonathan D. Sergeant, Secretary; Paterson and Frelinghuysen As-

sistant Secretaries. Six days later Sergeant resigned and Paterson was chosen Secretary and Frelinghuysen Deputy Secretary. Thenceforward, when this Congress met, Paterson continued as Secretary, with a slight break, following the Congress to Trenton, New Brunswick and Burlington, according to where its sessions were held. It was on June 16, 1776, at Burlington, when Paterson voted, with Frelinghuysen, Hardenburgh, Witherspoon and Linn (constituting all the Somerset Deputies)—

“That in the opinion of this Congress the said William Franklin, Esquire [Royal Governor of New Jersey] has discovered himself to be an enemy to the liberties of this country and that measures ought to be immediately taken for securing the person of the said William Franklin, Esquire.”

On Oct. 9, 1775, it was reported to the Congress (when Paterson was again elected Secretary) that “his business and circumstances would by no means admit of his officiating as Secretary,” and the reason may be that he was then (so Dr. Messler states in “Magazine of History,” Vol. 3, p. 429) “Commander of a Regiment of Infantry,” but the authority for this does not appear. It does appear, however, in the minutes of the Provincial Congress of February 10, 1776, that he was an “officer in the Somerset battalion of minute men.” Hence I conclude that he had enrolled in the local militia as an officer of some rank, but nevertheless, he was persuaded to continue to be an officer of the Congress, and his services never extended to the field.

The minutes of the Provincial Congress do not disclose who made addresses, nor on what topics. This is unfortunate, as without doubt strong arguments were employed for or against measures of state, the adoption of which were of paramount importance to the position New Jersey took in the Revolution. One strong speech by Paterson, in his own handwriting, has been preserved, and will appear, for the first time, in the next number of the *QUARTERLY*. Presumably it was delivered before this Congress. In it he declaims against the toleration shown to the Tories and the lamentable consequences to the Whigs from the supineness of those in authority.

At the conclusion of the 1776 Provincial Congress and the adoption of the New Jersey Constitution of that year, the Legislative Council, of which he was a member, appointed Paterson Attorney-General of the state, for a term of five years—the first Attorney-General under the new and independent state government. Evidently he was selected as the man best qualified to carry out the arduous duties of a most difficult and thankless office, as it involved the prosecution, not of ordinary lawbreakers alone, but of alleged traitors to the new government,

many of whom in Somerset, Hunterdon and Middlesex must have been among his friends, and some of them may have been his clients. But so admirably did he fulfill this duty that he was reappointed when his first term expired, and he continued to act until 1783, when, the reasons for his holding the office being ended, he resigned.

In Alexander's "Princeton College During the Eighteenth Century" (p. 87), it is stated that Paterson "was treasurer of the Province" in 1776. I cannot find that he was appointed to or held that office. He was, however, by virtue of his office as Attorney-General, made a member of the Committee of Safety, which had full charge of war matters when the Provincial Congress was not in session. The duties of this Committee, which had operated somewhat prior to his appointment, were fully set forth by Legislative act in the spring of 1777, and it was given extraordinary executive functions. It was composed of twelve members, of which Governor Livingston was President, and included the Chief Justice as well as Attorney-General. They were to act as a board of justices in criminal matters; to apprehend disaffected persons and commit them to jail without bail and to cause them to be tried in any county in the state; to commit to jail those who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the new government, or send them into the enemy's lines, etc. It might call out the militia, and act as a military board. As a war measure this act was a necessity, and it did wonders toward preserving order and putting down the Tories. The minutes of the Committee were republished by the state in 1872, and a perusal of them will show that from Mar 17, 1777, they met in various parts of the state—at Haddonfield, Bordentown, Morristown, Princeton, Trenton, New Germantown, Pittstown, Ringoes, Kingston, etc. The last minute is dated Oct. 8, 1777, at Princeton.

Among the associates on this Committee of Safety was Paterson's old friend of "New Bromley," Col. John Mehelm; a most faithful patriot, whose life should be written by some competent hand. Paterson could only attend when his other official duties permitted, yet it is remarkable at how many sessions he was present in 1777. We know from the court records and otherwise that during this period, but especially in 1778 and '79, how incessant his court duties were. To visit the various county seats, or where the absence of the enemy permitted courts to be held, required long rides on horseback. Letters from him written at Morristown, at Newark, at The Ponds, at New Brunswick, at Princeton, etc., to the Governor, or to other correspondents, may be found in the "New Jersey Revolutionary Correspondence," published by the state in 1848, in Davies' "Memoirs of Aaron Burr," and elsewhere. They are always to the point, clear and direct, and exhibit the honesty, purity of character

and patriotism of the state's chief law officer. One letter written from Raritan, December 4, 1780, to John Stevens, of Hunterdon County, Vice-President of the Council (Senate), printed in the "New Jersey Revolutionary Correspondence" (p. 269), will suffice in this connection. The date is a little beyond that to which we have been referring, but it is most appropriate here. Mr. Paterson had been notified of his appointment to the general Congress of the States, and he gives his reasons for declining the appointment:

"RARITAN, December 4th, 1780.

"SIR,—

"On my return from Sussex Court I met with your letter, which notified me of my being in the delegation for Congress. The appointment was unexpected, especially as some of the gentlemen of the Legislature were fully possessed of my sentiments on the occasion. From the commencement of this contest I have held myself bound to serve the public in any station in which my fellow-citizens might place me, and it is therefore with regret that I find myself under the necessity of declining the present appointment. I look upon it, however, as an act of justice to myself, as well as of respect to your honorable body, to declare that my non-acceptance of the legacy is owing to its interference with my official duty in another line. The business of a criminal nature in this state is at present intricate and extensive; it unavoidably occupies the far greater part of my time. I feel its weight, and have more than once been ready to sink under it. Of the business of Congress, its variety, extent and importance I shall forbear to speak. Viewing these offices as I do, I am convinced that no one man can execute them both at the same time; if he can acquit himself well in one of them at once, it is full as much as can reasonably be expected. I am sure I shall count it one of the happiest circumstances of my life if in the execution of my present trust alone I can give satisfaction to the public under which I act.

"I am, sir, with respect, your ob't and h'bl servant,

"The Honorable Mr. STEVENS.

WM. PATERSON."

Professor Geyer, in his "History of the Philosophic Society" of Princeton, speaks of Paterson as "the *beau ideal* of a minister of Justice." Mr. William Nelson, of Paterson, says that the indictments drawn by Paterson while Attorney-General were remarkable for brevity and clearness. "He [Paterson] seems to have had a wonderful faculty for disregarding precedent and for eliminating needless verbiage, . . . qualities which evince a bold and even audacious courage for a man in the Eighteenth Century." Mr. Nelson has in possession a few law papers of Paterson, and the writer can testify that one of the indictments (for treason) is the most succinct and clever document of the kind he has ever seen. In the space of less than a page of letter-sheet the whole offense is set out with as much distinctness as if it had covered the usual several pages of technical verbiage.

When Mr. Paterson was made Attorney-General he was not quite thirty-one years of age. He already possessed self-poise, and had in him in full measure all the requisites of a sound, discriminating, influential lawyer. If not a great orator he was a most painstaking and learned reasoner. He had studied legal principles deeply; he had a genius for the law, and its practice became at once natural and easy.

Until the winter of 1779 he remained a bachelor, presumably out of choice. Then he married, on Feb. 9th, Cornelia Bell, whose father, John Bell, was a loyalist, which makes the matter seem to us a singular one. Ex-Judge Paterson, the grandson, says that Bell resided at "Bellefield," a plantation "near to" the Wallace house at present Somerville (the same where Washington had his headquarters), but I am unable from his description to identify it. The marriage took place at Union Farm, Lebanon township, Hunterdon county (said to be present Lansdown), at the home of Judge Anthony White, of whom more will be said when we come to note Paterson's second marriage to White's daughter. The Whites were friends of the Bell family, and the marriage was a private one. It is stated to the writer by Miss Emily King Paterson, of Perth Amboy, a living great-granddaughter of Governor Paterson, that "John Bell, being a Tory, held no communication with his daughter after her marriage to so staunch a patriot." We know little more of Miss Bell, save that she made the union a happy one for the brief four and three-quarter years it lasted—until Nov. 13, 1783, when she died at Paterson's new home in New Brunswick. Miss Bell was about twenty-three years old when he married her, and he thirty-three.

The marriage over, Mr. Paterson looked about for a home for his bride, and, on April 13, 1779, he purchased at public auction the "Raritan plantation," heretofore spoken of, southwest of the present town of Raritan. Dr. Messler thus describes it in the "Magazine of History" (Vol. 3, p. 429):

"On the 13th of April, 1779, he purchased an estate, sold as confiscated property, on the north side of the Raritan, consisting of more than 400 acres of excellent land, and opened an office for the practice of his profession."

In his "Centennial History of Somerset County" (pp. 65, 137) he says (giving no dates):

"He lived for several years on what is called the 'Paterson Farm.' Here he attended to the business of his plantation, and at the same time engaged in the practice of law. In the little office which stood aside from his dwelling and near the roadside he transacted his business and attended to the instruction of several students [to whom he refers later] . . . How many years Governor Paterson lived on the Raritan is not known to the writer."

Again he says (on p. 22):

“One of the very best plantations embraced in this third purchase [of land in Somerset, by Indians to Van Quillen], was owned at the opening of the Revolution by a lawyer named Peregrine Lagrange, who, from conviction and choice, took the part of the British government. As a consequence his property was confiscated and sold at public auction. It was purchased by William Paterson.”

The facts are, that there was no “Peregrine Lagrange” in the case; that the farm purchased at this sale did not consist “of more than 400 acres;” that Paterson had “opened an office” years before 1779; and that it is not difficult to ascertain how long Mr. Paterson resided in his new home.

Paterson’s grandson, ex-Judge Paterson, is still less explicit in his 1892 “Address” heretofore quoted from, saying:

“During this period [of the War], Mr. Paterson resided at Rariton [spelling it with an *o*], so-called, not what is known now by that name, but descriptive of an indefinite extent of country along the river, then held, mediately or immediately, under proprietors, patents or rights in large farms or plantations.”

From which latter description he might have resided at North Branch, or Bound Brook, or for that matter at Pluckemin, or Perth Amboy, as all the country surrounding the Raritan River and its branches was called “Raritan,” or “the Raritans.”

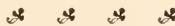
Advertisements in the “New Jersey Gazette,” March 17, 1779, etc., show that the confiscated property was that of the then well-known lawyer, Bernardus Le Grange, (advertised, however, Legrange), whose residence had been at Raritan Landing, opposite New Brunswick, at least as early as 1748. (See “New Jersey Archives,” Second Series, Vol. III., p. 153). Whether he ever removed to and resided on this property near Raritan does not appear, but he owned it. Being a loyalist he was probably at this time in New York City. The commissioners to sell the estate were Jacob Bergen, of Princeton, Col. Frederick Frelinghuysen of Millstone, and Hendrick Wilson of Neshanic. The deed for the sale to Paterson was duly recorded (Secretary of State’s office, Trenton, Deed Book H., p. 338), and recites that on June 17, 1778, there was instituted an inquisition against “Barnardus Legrange, late of the Township of Bridgewater, in the said county, for offending against the form of his allegiance to the said State of New Jersey;” that judgment final was obtained against him at the January term, 1779, in the Court of Common Pleas held at Hillsboro (Millstone); and that on April 13, 1779, William Paterson of Bridgewater purchased the estate for £12,324.8s, (Continental money value of course),

the amount of the purchase being for the use of the state. The land is described as "bounded on the north by the Raritan river, corner of Joshua Wallace's land; thence runs northwest to the line of William Lane; thence northeast to the line of David Clarkson on the bank of the Raritan; thence along river to beginning, containing 352 acres and 17 perches of land." Subsequently Paterson seems to have increased his acreage, as will appear later. This confiscated property included the farms recently in the possession of Alexander H. Brokaw and Henry S. Long (both now deceased), and the house stood, it is said, where Mr. Brokaw's late residence stands, but was pulled down some years ago when a new house was built.

So we find William Paterson taking his bride to a stone house on the broad acres that were on the north banks of the Raritan, in the very darkest days of the War, and when he was most busy with his official duties. But the honeymoon enjoyed must have been exceedingly brief, for the Attorney-General was soon elsewhere attending to his court duties with usual vigor, and writing letters exhibiting his regret that he was obliged to be away so much from his wife and home.

We now reach a period when, because of his reputation, students began to apply to be taken into Mr. Paterson's office, or at least to make recitations to him at stated times; and the known roll of these students, although not a perfect one by any means, gives us glimpses of some young men whose names afterward became as prominent as his own, and one of whom became Vice-President of the United States. The names and particulars of this honored roll must await the continuation of this article.

[*Concluded in Next Number*]



## **"AUNT POLLY" KINNAN; AN INDIAN TRAGEDY OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY <sup>1</sup>**

BY REV. OSCAR M. VOORHEES, D. D., NEW YORK CITY

NEAR TO the fence that incloses the cemetery surrounding the Basking Ridge Presbyterian church, and in full view from the street that leads from the railroad station to the village, stands a small marble headstone, bearing this inscription:

<sup>1</sup>A paper read before the Hunterdon County Historical Society and since revised.

"IN  
 Memory of  
 MARY  
 wife of  
 JOSEPH KINNAN  
 who departed this life  
 March 12th 1848  
 In the 85th year  
 of her age.  
 My Lord hath called and I obey  
 To meet and with him dwell.  
 The last and greatest debt I've paid,  
 And bid this world farewell."

Though this headstone differs little from many of its neighbors we will be in error if we judge that Mrs. Kinnan lived an ordinary life, for her early days were marked by a tragedy that for four years separated her from her people and left its deep impression upon her character.

There are some still living who recall having seen Mrs. Kinnan, "Aunt Polly," as she was familiarly called, but perhaps none who had the pleasure of hearing her tell the story of her experiences among the Indians. After her return to civilization so many came to hear the story of her life that it was written down, it is reported, by Shepard Kolllock, the veteran printer and publisher of Elizabethtown, and issued by him in a neat volume. But as yet I have been unable to find a copy of this work. Hence the story as I tell it must have the appearance of tradition, though I am firmly convinced that in all respects it is veritable history.

My interest was first aroused by hearing the experiences of Mrs. Kinnan related by Mrs. Susan Lewis Anderson, widow of former Surrogate John Anderson, and a grandniece of Mrs. Kinnan, who delighted to recount the tale as she recalled having heard it from the lips of the heroine herself. I also visited an aged granddaughter of Mrs. Kinnan, Mrs. Fanny Kidd, then living in Elizabeth, and secured from her such additional details as she recalled. Other relatives farther removed have been interviewed in person or by letter and their revelations have helped me to give vividness here and there to the tale. But my chief source has been the biography of Dr Jacob Lewis that appears in the "History and Biographical Cyclopedia of Butler County, Ohio." As Mr. Lewis was present when the tragedy occurred, and later was sent to rescue his sister, his testimony is thoroughly reliable. Since writing the tale Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Kidd have died. But long before their death tradition had done its fatal work, as may be learned by reading the story of Mrs. Kinnan as it appears in Ludwig Schumacher's "The Somerset Hills," pages 103-110. There not one incident is correctly stated, even the name being misspelled and made "Kernan," in spite of the testimony of the inscription on the headstone above quoted. However, we are not to think

that what is true of this tale is true of Mr. Schumacher's other chapters, for they are not only in general historically accurate, but most charmingly written. All who read them will regret the author's untimely death. His book is a credit to old Somerset in spite of this, its one conspicuous excursion in the byways of tradition.

Mary Lewis, our heroine, the second child and eldest daughter of Zephaniah Lewis and Ann Doty (spelled "Doughty" in their marriage license), was born near Basking Ridge, N. J., August 22, 1763. Her father's grandfather, Samuel Lewis, came from Wales to that section about 1732. Her mother was of the fourth generation in direct line from Edward Doty, who came to Plymouth on the *Mayflower*.

It is well known that the Lewises of Basking Ridge and of Virginia were related. One of the latter, John Lewis, married Elizabeth Warner, whose sister, Mildred, was the wife of Lawrence Washington, and grandmother of George Washington. As the Lewises of Virginia and New Jersey honored their relationship by exchanging visits, General Washington would not be ignorant of the family connection. At any rate Mrs. Kidd related with pride the family tradition that on one occasion when the General's larder was particularly well supplied he invited her grandmother, Mary Lewis, to dine with him. This is not at all improbable, for during the winters of 1777 and 1779 the Continental Army camped at Morristown, only eight miles distant, and it is well known that the General frequently passed through Basking Ridge. If this visit occurred during the first winter the guest was but a young girl, in her fourteenth year. Before the second encampment she was married to Joseph Kinnan, the wedding having occurred on January 8, 1778, when she was but fifteen and a half years of age.

Of her husband, Joseph Kinnan, nothing was known until the pension records at Trenton and Washington were searched. From them we learn that he was eight years her senior, having been born October 15, 1755; that he enlisted as a private in Captain Platt Bayles's company of Somerset County militia in July, 1776, and was at the battle of Long Island. In 1777 he was promoted, becoming Sergeant in the same company under Captain Gavin (or Guion) McKoy, in which rank he served throughout the war, though not in continuous service. He was in the battles of Millstone, Bound Brook, Brandywine, Monmouth, Connecticut Farms and Springfield, and was killed by the Indians in Western Virginia, May 13, 1791, as will soon appear.

Of their married life in New Jersey we know little, except that they were happily mated. In 1787 they removed to Western Virginia and made their home in the Tygart valley in Randolph county, thinking no doubt to better their condition. Randolph county is in the heart of the

Allegheny mountains, and the physical conditions must have been rough and uninviting. They purchased land, however, and began the task of creating a home, trusting that the future would bring its increase of comforts and blessings.

Four children had come to brighten their lives. Lewis the eldest was twelve; Joseph, ten; Mary, whose age is not given, and the youngest, a "babe in arms," who may have been nearly two years of age, when the day of the tragedy came. They had been living but four years in their new home. As there had been no recent attacks by Indians the inhabitants of the section came to believe themselves safe from further depredations. As an explanation of the outbreak it is said that the former owners of the place had angered the savages by some mortal offense. The fires of revenge smouldered long before bursting into flame, and then wrought their deadly work upon parties entirely innocent of any crime against them.

It was the evening of May 13, 1791. Ten people were in or near the house—Mr. Kinnan and his four children; a young man whose name is not given; Jacob Lewis, a brother of Mrs. Kinnan, who had come the previous year to visit his sister and remained to assist with the work; two children of Mrs. Ward, a neighbor; and Mrs. Kinnan, who was just outside of the house churning. The men had come in wearied from their work and were waiting final preparations for supper. Jacob Lewis was sleeping in an adjoining room while Mr. Kinnan was resting. Without warning a door opened and three Indians entered the room. Mr. Kinnan spoke cordially to them, but one of them leveled his gun and shot him dead. Great excitement followed. The young man, seizing the only weapon at hand, a drawing knife, struck at one of the intruders, but failing to inflict any injury, rushed through the other room and out of the house to alarm the neighbors. The elder children, except Mary, escaped through windows or doors, and one hid in a cupboard. While we are not told how it happened, Mary seems to have been killed at the same time as her father. Jacob Lewis was awakened, and seeing the dead bodies of his brother-in-law and niece, and the Indians in possession of the house, he also hastened away to give the alarm. Thus Mrs. Kinnan was left practically alone. Seizing her little one she endeavored to escape. But the weight of the child was too great, and putting her over a fence she told her to hide behind some bushes. The child was too frightened to understand and came crying after her mother. A pursuing Indian seized the little one by the feet and dashed her to death against a tree. This dastardly act enraged the mother and, seizing his gun, she struck him a blow that felled him to the ground. She made a brave effort to escape, but was soon overtaken and held a prisoner. Her bravery, compared with

the apparent timidity of the men, aroused the admiration of the Indians, and resulted in her being held a captive instead of being slain, as were her husband and child, and also one child of Mrs. Ward the neighbor.<sup>1</sup>

When the Indians had taken the scalps of all the victims and secured such of the household possessions as they could carry with them, the first stage of the tragedy was at an end. Next came the hurried flight. To the Indians this may have seemed easy, but to her, a short, slender woman, it was almost the agony of death. Haste was necessary for pursuit was certain. And strange as it may seem she came to be glad that they were not overtaken. The Indians would never have allowed her to be taken alive.

On this march they continued six days. The second day she saw them eat the chicken she had been cooking the evening before, but none of it was given her. Not until the following day did they give her food, and then she received the entrails of a turkey they had shot. With great consideration they showed her how to cook her portion by holding it on a stick over the fire.

During this journey her shoes gave out, her feet became sore, and she had to protect them as best she could with pieces of her apron. Her strength might have failed entirely had not misfortune come to her captors. One of them was bitten by a rattlesnake, and they were compelled to tarry in camp two weeks until he was cured. She learned that the Indians ate a portion of the rattlesnake, deeming it a delicacy.

One incident connected with this journey was recalled by Mrs. Anderson with the utmost clearness, and a gruesome incident it was. Her little daughter had beautiful hair that naturally curled in ringlets around her double crown. We can imagine how the care of these ringlets had ministered to the pride and joy of the fond mother. But the cruel custom of the Indians spared not even the head of the child, for her scalp adorned the belt of one of the "braves." When the mother was especially wearied by the journey, or depressed by the thought of her husband and her home, this scalp would be produced and admired in her presence. This seems to have been done to cheer her, but it must have had an entirely opposite effect. Would not the sight of those ringlets add to the bitterness of her lot and impress anew the hopelessness of her situation?

Her captors were Delawares, but where they considered their abode we do not know. Nor was it possible for her to understand whither she was being taken, or to imagine when would come an end to her life

<sup>1</sup> It is impossible to understand the exact order of events on that ill-fated day. One account is that the babe was taken with the mother at the time of the flight, and later killed because its crying annoyed the Indians. It is possible that there were but three children, the little daughter being the babe that was slain. Jacob Lewis says there were ten in the house and six escaped.

among them. She afterwards asserted that she never lost track of the day of the week, or month, or year. Sundays, and days associated in her life with experiences of joy or sorrow, were always recalled. Amid all the hardships she endured she kept her reckoning, and cherished in her loneliness the landmarks of her former life. And though kept for many months without intercourse with people of her own race and compelled to adapt her life in many respects to the ways of her savage captors, she was glad to testify that they never did violence to her person.

When they came to their journey's end she began to know the kind of life she would be compelled to lead. At first severe drudgery was her lot. At one time she was ordered to cut down a large tree. The task seemed severe, but after much labor the tree came crashing to the ground. Nor was this all, for it must needs be trimmed and cut into portions suited to their purpose. When, however, the Indians learned that she was an expert cook and handy with the needle these more womanly tasks were assigned her.

She did not remain in the possession of her captors, for they sold her to another tribe, and she came at length to be considered the property of an old Indian squaw. It was evident to her that she was carefully watched by day, and at night a large dog was left to guard her bed. She learned enough of their language to live comfortably with them. They came to look upon her as a superior being and were the less willing to have her escape. Whether she learned to know the localities in which from time to time she found her abode we do not know, but for a while she lived on the Maumee river near Fort Wayne. Later she lived some twenty miles from Detroit.

Many months passed before she had an opportunity to make her identity known. Then she told Robert Albert, an Indian trader, that she was a white woman with relatives in New Jersey. At their second meeting she was able to tell him more of her story, and to give him a message to be sent to her friends. Her explanation that she was giving him milk for a sick friend seemed to satisfy the Indians, as this was a remedy they were accustomed to prescribe.

We can imagine her anxiety as the days went by, for some result from her chance interview. Would her message be correctly understood? Would it reach her friends in her early home? Would they be able to rescue and restore her to the joys of civilized life? How hope must have struggled with fear! As the days and weeks and months passed without bringing response, how must her fears have returned that perhaps never again would she see the dear ones from whom she had been so cruelly separated!

Meanwhile the message was on its way. At Detroit was stationed

a detail of the United States army under Colonel England. Here Albert told his story and a letter was written to her friends in Basking Ridge telling of the prisoner and her prayer for deliverance. "Write it," she had said, "just as you would were you in my place." So the letter was forwarded by the first messenger that departed for the states, evidently one bearing dispatches for the government. Of his experiences we know nothing except that, on reaching Philadelphia, then the seat of government, he became a victim of yellow fever, which was raging there that year, and knew its fatal touch. As a precautionary measure his clothes were buried. When danger from infection was past they were dug up, the letter found, started again on its way, and in due time reached its destination.

Before inquiring as to the effect of this message let us turn our thoughts to the desolate home in Randolph county, Virginia. After the tragedy the neighbors were aroused and soon a party was in fruitless chase after the savages. The next day two neighbors went to the house and found the dead bodies of Mr. Kinnan, his little daughter, and the child of Mrs. Ward. They were compelled to conclude that Mrs. Kinnan had been taken prisoner. Thus Jacob Lewis had the care of two orphaned nephews thrust upon him. He at length concluded to return to New Jersey, trusting that a brother recently married would move to Virginia, take possession of the property and care for the children. But the brother could not be persuaded to take up life in such an unsettled country. Hence Jacob Lewis returned, gathered the crops, and, after disposing of the possessions, the following spring he brought the boys to Basking Ridge where they found homes with their uncles. Mrs. Kidd stated that on that journey they rode together on a horse named "Silvertail." They continued, as did their relatives, in ignorance of the fate of their mother until the fall of the next year, when the letter arrived telling of her faraway home among the Indians and of her longing for rescue.

It was near the close of the week when that message was received, and the next Sunday the strange tale was told to the congregation of the Presbyterian church, and a collection taken to help defray the expenses of the expedition for her rescue. This task was assigned to Jacob Lewis, he being the only unmarried brother. Here is an illustration of the old saw:

"He who fights and runs away  
May live to fight another day."

For if it were not a "fight" that confronted Jacob Lewis it proved something of a struggle. The distance he must needs travel was great, the roads were rough and uninviting, and the time of the year far from propitious. He set out on horseback about the first of November. As

he must carry a considerable sum of money, the "peril of robbers" was added to the other perils that beset him. Our only account of the journey is in his biography already mentioned. He does not tell the route he took, but merely states that he reached Genesee in safety. Leaving his horse he engaged to assist a young man who was starting for Niagara with a drove of cattle. On the way they were obliged to camp out two nights and suffered severely from the cold. Late the third day they arrived at the end of their journey at Niagara.

But Detroit was still three hundred miles distant and the intervening country rough and uninviting. It was also in a sense "the enemy's country," for it was under the dominion of the British, and a part of it had been given to Captain Brant, the Chief of the Six Nations, who had proved a ruthless fighter against American Independence. However, the British authorities were friendly and gave him a pass, and an introduction to Colonel Butler, the Indian agent for the section. Brant also proved friendly, for when his camp, some thirty miles distant, was reached, he agreed to furnish for twenty dollars two men as guides through the wilderness. Though it required a week to complete the negotiations, the journey proved even more wearisome than the waiting, for it was through unbroken woods and swamps, in sleet and snow and cold. Its hardships can better be imagined than described. Food was scarce. Each night they camped out with only such frail shelter as they could hastily construct after a hard day's tramp. But it was completed in safety, and Lewis reached Detroit on February 3, 1794, having covered the seven hundred miles in just three months.

Colonel England was still in command, and having inspected his pass and the letters he carried, telling the object of his journey, he gave Lewis a permit to remain. The next day Albert appeared and stated that he had come to know the sister well as she had frequently worked for him during his stay among the Indians. He was willing to give Lewis every aid in his power, but would need to act cautiously, for, should the Indians suspect that he was interested in her release, his trade with them would be at an end. Israel Rulin, who also knew her, appeared and endeavored to secure her release by purchase. But the old squaw was obdurate and that method had to be given up.

Thus many weeks passed. Though Lewis had the sympathy of all that proved of little avail, for he seemed no nearer his goal than when he arrived. All united in advising caution, for if his presence were suspected by the Indians his sister would be hurried off to some distant camp and the work of recovery made more difficult if not impossible.

However, he was determined and felt sure that some way would be

found to rescue his sister. He was about to go himself to the Indian country when a contractor came to Detroit to secure men to cut and clear timber around Fort Miami in northern Ohio. He was glad of the opportunity, engaged as a chopper, and was soon at work. A few weeks later the advance of General Anthony Wayne was reported, and with the Army came large numbers of Indians who encamped in the neighborhood. Lewis had enlisted the sympathies of a companion, Thomas Matthews, and they resolved to go out to the encampment, though with little hope of finding the sister. While wandering among the tents in a careless manner for fear of exciting suspicion they heard a woman clap her hands and exclaim, "Lord have mercy on me." Lewis knew at once it was his sister, but paid no attention to her cry. On the contrary he turned his back and walked away, taking pains, however, to observe the situation of the tent and especially the location of the trees in the vicinity.

Mrs. Kinnan was busily at work on a moccasin when she saw her brother, and in the excitement of the moment uttered the cry he had heard. She knew also that her exclamation, though not understood, would excite the curiosity of the Indians. So with wonderful presence of mind she thrust the needle into her thumb and, by showing the blood, drew attention to herself and quieted their apprehension. Now she felt sure that deliverance was at hand, and with renewed hope watched for the effort she knew her brother would make for her release.

It was no easy task for Lewis to determine the best course to pursue. A false move at this juncture might render all his efforts and sacrifices unavailing. The presence of a cow, evidently owned by the old squaw, proved propitious. So the next morning Matthews proceeded to the tent and asked to exchange a loaf of bread for a supply of milk for a sick friend. Mrs. Kinnan was called upon to act as interpreter, and they managed to arrange a plan of escape in connection with the necessary bargaining. She was to come that night to a fallen tree, where her brother and companion were to be in waiting. But the cow was restless and by her bawling kept the Indians awake. Hence it was late before she could slip away unobserved. Then to her chagrin she failed to find her rescuers, and, after remaining in suspense until nearly dawn, she quietly returned to the tent. When Matthews appeared with another loaf of bread and a request for more milk, the mystery was explained. She had gone to one tree while he and her brother had been patiently, or impatiently, waiting at another. The following night she again stole away and this time found her brother

in waiting. Without pausing for prolonged greeting they hastened away and soon her Indian associations were at an end.

Mr. Lewis did not deem it prudent to take his sister into the fort, for it was certain the Indians would soon be spying around for their escaped captive. He took her instead to a hiding place he had prepared in the middle of a large heap of brush, where she was to remain until his plans were perfected.

The brush heap did not prove the most pleasant of hiding places, for soon the Indians appeared calling, "Polly! Polly!" but failed to find her hiding place. Another and more serious danger now threatened, for the workmen began burning the heaps of brush scattered around. It required considerable diplomacy on the part of Lewis and Matthews to keep them from smoking their captive out of her hiding-place.

It was near the close of the second day that a boat called the "Shawnee" appeared on the Maumee bound for Turtle Island in Lake Erie near the mouth of the river. When the Captain was apprised of the situation he agreed to take Lewis and his sister, provided she could be put on board. With a hundred or more Indians standing around this was no easy task. But putting on a bold face, he led her through the crowd, arrayed in a suit of his own clothes, and playing the part of a sick man. Thus she reached the boat safely, though one Indian seemed to have guessed the truth for he shouted, "Your man is a prisoner," and endeavored to swim out to the boat. He was too late, however, for the "Shawnee" was now floating rapidly down the river, and by daylight was safely moored at Turtle Island. Here they boarded a brig bound for Detroit. After crossing the head of the lake they were becalmed, and, fearing possible evil consequences by delay, were put ashore on the Canada side, and made their way afoot up along the river, which they crossed when the town was reached. Here in a tavern they found lodging. What relief they must have felt! We cannot hope to enter fully into their feelings, but we can rejoice that the task of rescue had been safely accomplished, and that Mrs. Kinnan's three years of confinement among the Indians were at an end.

We might wish that the seven hundred miles between Detroit and Basking Ridge could have been traveled as quickly then as now. In that case an easy ride of a day and a night and they would have been enjoying the loving greetings of friends and relatives. But those delights were still far removed from actual experience. A week's delay was made necessary by an illness that befell our hero. He was so overcome by care and anxiety that tired nature demanded rest. This first week of waiting was followed by others until a vessel appeared bound for the mouth of the Chippewa. Then, supplied with passes by Colonel Eng-

land, and bidding farewell to all the friends they had made in Detroit, they started on their journey homeward. The sail down the Detroit, across Lake Erie, and down the Niagara to the Chippewa, was accomplished safely. Thence they made their way on foot along the Canada side of the river to Queenstown, where they took passage over Lake Ontario to the Genesee river. Thence they traveled on foot to the place where the horse had been left on the outward journey only to find that he had been traded away. Another was secured, and on this the sister rode all the way to Basking Ridge, while the brave brother walked at her side. He brought her safely to their journey's end in the latter part of October, 1794, lacking only a few days of a year from the time he had set out. As his narrative briefly states: "There was great rejoicing in the whole family and neighborhood."

Mrs. Kinnan was in her thirty-second year when she was brought back to the home of her childhood. Here she continued to live for a little over fifty years. She found a home with her brother, whose farm was about a mile south of the village. As already intimated she was frequently requested to relate her story, and for a time did it with willingness. But in later times she felt reluctant to dwell on those sad years, and, when curiosity prompted the inquiry, she utterly refused to speak of them. Part of her time she devoted to nursing, serving in this capacity among others in the household of Rev. William C. Brownlee, then pastor of the Presbyterian church. She is said to have been precise and exacting in her manner, and yet of a most lovable disposition. She was highly respected by all, and especially by the pastors of the Basking Ridge church, who honored her not only for the trying experiences of her early life, but also for the strength of character wrought through severe chastening.

It is stated that the anniversaries of her capture were spent alone in the seclusion of the forest. When speaking to anyone in the open she would instinctively place her back against a tree or other protection. She never used salt on her vegetables, and when preparing food for others seldom supplied sufficient to suit their taste.

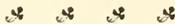
She was allowed a pension on an application executed October 4, 1836.

Of her two sons, Joseph, the younger, who never married, spent all his life at Basking Ridge. Near the close of the war of 1812 he enlisted in the army and served until the end of the conflict. In his application for a pension it is stated that he was wounded in the service. His death occurred in 1844, four years before that of his mother, and his grave adjoins hers in the Basking Ridge cemetery.

The elder son, Lewis, grew to manhood near Basking Ridge and

married Jennie Morgan. Some years thereafter he removed to the "Lake Country," where the remainder of his life was spent. His home at the time of his death was at Romulus, Seneca county, New York. His daughter, Fannie, was the Mrs. Kidd of whom mention has already been made. A number of his descendents live in Massachusetts, of whom, however, I have no knowledge.

After Jacob Lewis returned to Basking Ridge with his sister he studied medicine, and, soon after being licensed, he settled in western Pennsylvania. In 1802 he removed to Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, where he established himself in practice. In 1813 he was appointed Surgeon's mate of the First Regiment, that rendezvoused at Dayton. He died in 1851, thus outliving his sister three years. Our interest in him is confined principally to his young manhood. While we may feel that he perhaps failed of his full duty when he left his sister alone on that fatal day in the Virginia valley, we are glad to know that by his persistence and loyalty he fully atoned for his earlier failure, and has left to the world an inspiring example of brotherly heroism. He is a son of Somerset well worthy to be remembered.



### JOURNALS OF ANDREW JOHNSTON, 1743-1754

AMONG the collection of printed and written volumes in the library of the New Jersey Historical Society at Newark are two small manuscript books in the handwriting of Andrew Johnston, of Perth Amboy, being "Journals" between the dates 1743 and 1754. A recent examination of their contents by the Editor of the *QUARTERLY* proved their peculiar value for Somerset County readers, and their interest for all who might read the matter if put in print. Upon application to the Board of Trustees of the Society, free consent was given to such publication. The transcription has been carefully made, and the "Journals" are now to be published for the first time.

Andrew Johnston was the son of Dr. John Johnstone, the druggist of Edinburgh, Scotland, who came to New York City in 1685. He is presumed by that late excellent historian, William A. Whitehead, whose "Early History of Perth Amboy" has been freely consulted, to have been a son of the John Johnstone, of Ochiltree, Scotland, whose name appeared among a list of fugitives denounced in May, 1684, for being in arms against the government, etc. Because of being a druggist he was known in this country as "Dr. Johnstone." From New York he came to Monmouth county, but before 1707 located at Perth Amboy. In 1709 he was made a member of the Provincial Assembly,

wherein he served ten years and for ten years was Speaker; in 1720 became a member of Governor Burnet's Council in New York, but still continued to reside in New Jersey. He died September 19, 1732, "very much lamented by all who knew him, and to the inexpressible loss of the poor," as his obituary at that time stated.

Johnstone was, at first, owner of perhaps 461 acres in Somerset, acquired about 1690, on the North Branch of the Raritan, Bridgewater township, adjoining the land of Lord Neill Campbell, as appears by the "Elizabethtown Bill in Chancery," (See also Messler's "Centennial History," p. 28); and, in partnership with George Willocks, he purchased, June 6, 1701, 3,150 acres in Bedminster township, being north of the Lesser and Larger Cross Roads, and extending entirely across the township, and partly in Bernards, this purchase being always known as the "Peapack Patent." The late Andrew D. Mellick, Jr., studying the description of the Patent, concluded it really aggregated "nearly 11,000 acres." ("Story of an Old Farm," p. 130). His son, Lewis Johnston (who, like his brother Andrew, dropped the final e in his last name; and in fact Dr. John Johnstone seems to have also dropped the e in his later years), and his sister, Mary Johnston, afterward Mrs. James Alexander, of New York, became owners of portions of these and other tracts, as did Andrew, now to be referred to.

Dr. Johnstone's second son was the Andrew Johnston, whose "Journals" have been transcribed. He was born Dec. 20, 1694, in New York City, and in early life was a merchant there. About 1718 he removed to Perth Amboy. Upon his father's death in 1732 he inherited shares in the proprietary rights of his father, and was once President of the Board of East Jersey Proprietors. Like his father he was a member of the Provincial Assembly and was Speaker of that body several years (1741, etc.). He was Mayor of Perth Amboy in 1747; member of Governor Belcher's Council 1747-'57, and continued in the Council under Governors Bernard, Boone and Hardy, until his death; treasurer of East Jersey 1734 till his death; and treasurer of the College of New Jersey, 1748-'49. In 1755 he was Colonel of the militia of Middlesex county. In 1761 under an act of the General Assembly he was named as head of a commission of five to purchase lands as a reservation for the Indians south of the Raritan river, which the committee did, in Burlington County. The next year, June 24, 1762, he died. He married Catherine, daughter of Stephanus Van Cortland of New York. Other particulars may be found in Whitehead's "Perth Amboy" (p. 72), and "New Jersey Archives" (Vols. 5-10).

Smith says of him in his "History of New Jersey" (p. 438): "He had great equality of temper, circumspection of conduct, an open yet

grave, engaging mien, much goodness of heart, and many virtues, both public and private." Said Governor Hardy in a letter to the Lords of Trade in London: "This gentleman is a great loss to the community both in his publick as well as private capacity."

We have, then, in our diarist, one of the leading spirits of East Jersey; a man high in the councils of the Governor, long time Treasurer, a Speaker of the Assembly, etc. While in business a Perth Amboy merchant, and by inheritance a large Somerset landowner—he was also one of the executors of his father's large estate—we do not hear of his being also a surveyor, but it is evident from his "Journals" that he acted in part as such in surveying the lots of the Peapack Patent in 1743. The "Mr. Leslie" whom he took with him was probably George Leslie, of South Amboy, a nephew of George Willocks (Dr. John Johnstone's partner), who became owner of one of the Johnstone tracts. In fact Leslie was the one ordered by the Council of Proprietors at Perth Amboy to make a survey. (Book G., p. 30, of East Jersey Proprietors' Minutes).

The chief interest of the present instalment of the "Journal" lies in the names of householders and land tenants on the Peapack Patent in 1743, and this must prove of permanent historic interest to our Somerset readers. The "Journals" will be continued through several numbers of the QUARTERLY.<sup>1</sup>

#### ANDREW JOHNSTON'S JOURNAL, 1743

"*P. A., April 20th, 1743.*—Sett out for Pepack in order to look over Axtells lands and to settle the amts. of rents with the tennants, etc, and to run the lines of the several lotts in the Pepack pattend; Mr. Leslie in company; we got to Mr. Dunstars about eight in ye evening.

"Ye 21st we got to David Harriots on Axtell's farm about nine this morning. Sent for Isaac Ross to be a chain bearer, with Esq. Lockhart, David Harriot to assist in marking trees, etc.

"Lott No. 2, began at Pepack 10 ch. above the forks at stake planted by the side of a fence and a part of the fence markt by 3 notches; at 80 ch. a small run; 2 ch. more Wm. Hogland's house, a little to ye norward of ye land (he bought from ye Eliz.town Propts. for £10 ye hundred); at 119 the corner a dead white oak tree mark'd on 4 sides; Rich'd Compton's house bears So'east and by So' distant about 6 ch. Then we

<sup>1</sup>The original text is difficult to read, but, so far as possible, has been correctly transcribed. The spellings have been retained. The unusual (then usual) large number of capital letters beginning words has been modified to make the reading easier. Where apostrophies occur it means that in the original the following letter is a small one, put above the line, which our types cannot readily give. In the general absnce of punctuation, commas and semi-colons have been placed where it is thought they belong to make the sense just and true. This may sometimes lead to an erroneous reading, as to which, however, our readers must judge.

run N. and by East at 6 chains a small brook; at 31 chain we set up a stake abo't 20 links N.E. from a white oak saplin markt on 3 sides by the side of a fence for ye corner between Lotts No. 6 and 5; then continued the same course; at 37 chain a small brook cross ye line by ye side of a field; at 50 cha. John Graim's house bears East So' East; about 20 ch. distant Corn's Hogland's house So' East about 14 ch.; at 72 ch. we markt a black oak on 4 sides and a small white oak bush for ye corner between Lott No. 5 and 4 in a land designed for a road; at 100 chain ye same course; Thos. Nun's house, bears N. W. about 5 ch. distant; John Tridly's (?) house about W. S. W. about 30 chain; at 113 we planted a stake and markt a walnut whip between two white oak trees markt on 3 sides for ye corner of Lott No. 4 and No. 2 about 2 ch. distant before a run on a course of N. 73° East on ye side of a stile; high land on both sides of ye run. We ran throu clear'd fields all the way and the land very good. Above the corner the land grows poorer and seems to be very hilly, some of it indifferently well timber'd. From this corner we ran N. 76° East 28 ch. to a branch of Lawrance's brook, the land but indifferent; two settlements on ye other sid[e], and Drake's mill about 30 chains below the line. I take this lot to be all very good land except about 100 acres at ye upper end; it is almost all clear'd and scarce any timber left on it.

"Return'd to ye corner of lott No. 6 and No. 5; ran S. 76° W., throu John Wortman and Peter Wortman's fields; at 70 ch. a brook, where we broak off and went to Harriot's and lodged.

"*Apr. 22d.*—Return'd to ye end of ye 70 chain on ye line between lotts No. 6 and 5, where we ended last night; the brook and swamp bears upward Northerly and downward So' Westerly. Peter Wortman's house bears N. 18° East, about 5 ch. distant; William Roberts lives down the brook at 20 ch., and John Fenix about 10 chain below Roberts, near to Axtell's line; one Jeremiah Doutey lives in Peter Wortman's house; I am told has hired the place of Wortman £7 ye ann. Continued ye line; at 85 chain a small brook; about 2 chain beyond Bout Wortman's house; ye line runs between his house and barn; at 119 chain a small brook. Andrew McClane's house bears East and by So. about 2 ch.; Thos Hallam's N. and by East about 10 ch.; at 123 ch. a stake about 20 links from a white oak tree markt on 3 sides on ye east side of a hill for the ——— corner between lotts No. 5 and 6. Yellow's Johnson's house bears S. 50° west distans about 10 ch.; this lot is all very good, but the timber chiefly destroyed. We did not run ye line from ye corner down to Axtell's land; am told thers a good quantity of timber on the angle, and thers some left on ye side West to Axtell's line, and some to ye Eastward of Yell. Johnson's house.

"From ye said stake and white oak tree we ran N. and by East

at 15 ch. the small brook last mentioned. The land well timber'd, especially westward of ye line. We then came into clear'd fields; at 41 ch. a stake and heap of stones in Andries Wortman's field, for ye corner between lotts No. 5 and 4, also lotts No. 8 and 9. Andries Wortman's house bears N. 80° East, about 12 ch. distant; at 82 chain severall bushes markt abo't 20 links So'East from a black oak tree markt with a blase and 3 notches, for the corner between Lotts No. 4 and 15, also lotts No. 9 and 10. Here the land is well timbered on both sides of ye line and seems to continue so at some distance. Then we ran along the line of lott No. 4, N. 76° East; at 22 ch. a small brook bears about N. and by W. and S. and by East; land well timber'd; at 34 ch. Middle Brook; over the brook ye land continues good and well timber'd upward. At 67 chain in a field, Thos. Ladly's house bears S. 20° East about 5 ch. distant 123 chains; ended about  $\frac{1}{2}$  a ch. short of the walnut whip and stake mark't yesterday for ye corner of lotts No. 4 and 2. Some valuable good land above ye line from Middle Book to this corner. James Alexander lives about 30 ch. westward of ye line on a piece (?) of midlin land.

"Return'd to ye corner between lott No. 4 and 15; then run N. and by East along ye line of lott No. 15; at 41 chain a poplar tree mark't for the corner between lotts No. 20 and 11; at 46 cha. a small brook and a stoney gully; at 82 ch. a black oak markt on 3 sides for the corner between Lots No. 11 and 12; at 102 ch. a small wallnut markt on 3 sides and a black oak; a little to ye westward on ye brow of a steep hill Dan. McCoy's house, bears N. 40° East about 9 ch. distant a little over a small run. Then run N. 60° East 9 ch. to Middle Brook a little above the forks; the brook bears downward S. 25° East; this is 20 chain short of what is mention'd in ye releases. The land downward over the brook is tollerable; I suppose may hold good to where we crost ye brook below, ab't 20 ch. wide here, and 40 or 50 wide below or more.

"Return'd to the corner between Lotts No. 4 and 15; then run S. 76° West along ye line between Lott No. 9 and 10 throu fields, about 20 cha. throu ye field, and ye land well timber'd on both sides ye line and continues so chiefly across ye lotts down to Yellows Johnson's, and a considerable quantity of timber upward towards Peter Demond's. At 36 ch. a small brook in a deep gully by ye side of James Allen's wheat field; at 50 chain throu the field, his house to the southward of the line. I did not see it, but suppose about 20 chain; at 130 ch. in a field John Adams and Ephr. McDowell house; bears N. 10° West; about 20 ch. distant, Abra. Johnson's house; S. 45° West about 30 ch. on ye bank of Allamaton; at 140 ch. ye side of a timber swamp; 150

ch. to Alamaton river, a beach tree markt on 3 sides opposit to a small island.

"*April 23d.*—Came to ye walnut saplin markt yesterday on ye brow of ye hill near to Dan. McCoy's house; on examining ye chain found it 2 foot and 2 inches too short. Return'd to ye corner made yesterday between lotts No. 4 and 15 in order to find by running yt line whether the links were lost there, ye chain bearers remembering the chain was broak several times on that line. At setting ye course from said corner discover'd Mr. Leslie had run yesterday by mistake about one degree too much Easterly; over N. and by E. we varey from ye line markt yesterday and now markt it anew with a blase and 3 notches. At ye end of 41 ch. find by making the offsets that we fell short of ye poplar aforesaid, so that we are well satisfied ye links must have been lost after marking that tree yesterday. Mended and lengthened the chain and proceeded in running ye line. At 102 ch. a stake between a small walnut and a black oak on ye brow of a steep hill. Then run N. 60° East 9 cha. to Middle Brook; the line run within about ½ a ch. of Duncan McCoy's house, which stands toward ye brook on ye land thats undivided. I told him he might continue his possession till he should have other orders from Mr. Leslie or me.

"Then run from the last mentioned stake N. 40° West; at 3 ch. ye small brook; at 20 ch. a stake between a walnut and a white oak for a corner between Lotts No. 12 and 13. Continued ye same course; midling land without ye line, about 20 ch. wide; at 10 ch. ye land grows poorer and stoney. And'w Tod's house without ye line, about 30 ch. over a small brook; at 52 ch. a black oak markt for ye corner between Lotts No. 13 and 14, but indifferent land.

"Then run S. 76° West on ye land between lotts No. 13 and 14; at 24 ch. Hugh Patterson's house; bears N. 30° West about 20 ch. distant; at 46 ch. a small brook; the land grows good; a house newly built a little to ye Northwest of ye line; at 78 ch. a large brook or a branch of Alamaton; 80 ch. begins a tract of fine land. Henry Smith lives about 30 ch. up ye brook; his house was not in sight of us. 92 ch. across ye tract to ye side of a bog about 2 ch. wide and 5 or 6 ch. long; 100 ch. Allamaton river, a white wood and a beach tree markt opposit to an island.

"Return'd to ye stake between ye white oak and walnut and run S. 76° West on ye line between ye lotts No. 12 and 13; but midlin land; at 40 ch. ye land grows better; at 50 ch., Moses Craig's house, bears about So.; distans about 72 ch.; Wm. Todd's house bears about N. W., about 12 ch.; good land, 122 ch. to ye river, a large white oak markt at the lower end of a small island. John Craig's house about 6 ch. up the river. Peter Bush house Eastward about 30 ch.; a timber swamp, a little

above ye corner in a bent of ye riven; another settlement ab't 10 ch. below Bush; he lately bought the improvem't. A fine timber swamp below the foord about 20 ch. deep. A good deal of indifferent land in ye rear of Lotts No. 12 and 13.

"25th April.—Will'm Clawson told me he lives upon Lott. No. 4 near ye middle of ye Lott, and wants to buy; am told there's timber on both sides of him. Several others want to buy (?); Andries Wortman, Bout Wortman, Yellows Johnston, Richard Compton; to reserve liberty for taking of any crops on ye land in case of sale.

"I was greatest part of these days more in settling with the tenants on Axtell's lands. Some paid me and some have given their notes of hand as paym'ts in an acco't of rents.

"Then returned home."

[*To be Continued*]



## THE ORIGIN OF THE NAME "PLUCKEMIN"

BY REV. SAMUEL PARRY, SOMERVILLE, N. J.

IT WILL prepare the way for the discussion of this subject if we consider four preliminary questions:

1. By whom are towns and villages named? Sometimes the citizens themselves hold a meeting and choose a name. Sometimes a real-estate company bestows an attractive name upon their newly-platted town, or a railroad company names a new station, or outsiders attach a funny name to a little settlement, which clings to it; or a name will gradually grow up with a place by common consent until after a time its origin will be forgotten. The postoffice department at Washington, in order to prevent confusion arising from the occurrence of the same or similar names in the same state, often has to assist in the final decision upon the name of a new town.

2. From what are the names of towns and villages usually derived? Sometimes from the names of prominent early settlers, or the places from which they came, or from their nationality, or from the names of statesmen, warriors, or other celebrities, or from some local peculiarity, or from some mountain, river or plain, or from an Indian name, or some classical name, or an invented fanciful name, or from some ancient untraceable name.

3. When was Pluckemin first settled? This formerly seemed like an unanswerable question. Its origin seemed to be so far back in the misty past as to baffle investigation. But now it seems to me that its first settlement can be approximately determined. On the map of the Elizabeth

Town Bill in Chancery, dated 1747 (for a copy of which map see Snell's "History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties," page 563), the land on which Pluckemin now stands is represented as being the property of Dr. Lewis Johnston and Mary Johnston, his sister. They were from Perth Amboy (inheritors of their father, Dr. John Johnstone), and it is not likely that there was any settlement on their land at that time, although there were settlers near it. William McDonald's mill on Chambers' brook, at the lower end of the present village, was there before 1749, being mentioned in the boundary of Bridgewater township at that date. Now this Johnston tract was bought by Jacob Eoff, who built a tavern upon it, the first in the township, in 1750. This was doubtless among the very first houses built in the village, possibly the first. It appears then that Jacob Eoff bought this tract of land between 1747 and 1750, and that the first settlement took place not long before 1750.

4. What is the true spelling of the name "Pluckemin?"

Pluckemin with an "e" in the middle syllable is the form in which it is first found in an old road book in the County Clerk's office at Somerville under date of Aug. 19, 1755, say five or six years after the first settlement of the village. It has been the name of the postoffice from the beginning. The first mention of it on the records of the postoffice department at Washington is Jan. 1, 1807, but the earlier records of the department were destroyed, and it is certain that there was a postoffice in the village some years before that date. One letter has been preserved addressed in 1795 to "Pluck-them-in"—a piece of waggery doubtless, and another in 1783 to "Pluckemin." This is the form of the name on the early maps, and in the mention of the place in early letters and public documents. General Washington wrote his report of the Battle of Princeton and some letters from "Pluckemin," on Jan. 5, 1777. Some years ago the local postmaster sent an order to Washington for some stamps for "Pluckamin." The order was returned for correction, with an intimation that he should learn to spell the name of his own postoffice. The tavern and the store, for obvious reasons, changed the spelling to "Pluckamin," and the founders of the Presbyterian Church in 1851 adopted the same spelling, so that it is the "Presbyterian Church of Pluckamin, at Pluckemin." The Kenilworth Inn and the Culm Rock Water Company have spread the modern spelling far and wide. A prominent citizen once remarked: "The name is all right if you spell it with an 'a'."

Some years ago, in one of our historical magazines appeared an article on Major General Philemon Dickinson, of the Revolution, in which mention is made of "Pluckemin, formerly Pluckenheim," but the author does not give his authority. It is said that Joel T. Headley,

the historian, writing of Revolutionary times, calls it "Pluckheimen." These are only variations of the name "Pluckemin," which had been well-established for twenty-one years at least, before the Revolutionary war began, and, as we have seen, not long after the first settlement of the village.

It may be well to explain here that on a map of New Jersey, contained in an "Atlas of Somerset County," published by Beers, Comstock and Cline in 1873, in the place where Pluckemin ought to be, the name "Linwood" occurs. The reason is that just before that date some of the citizens met and resolved to petition the postoffice department to change the name of the village to Linwood, although a minority thought that "Viola" was "prettier." The said authorities conferred with Senator Frederick T. Frelinghuysen about it, who, after making an investigation, reported that there was no strong desire on the part of the citizens for a change, and the matter was allowed to drop.

#### ORIGIN OF THE NAME PLUCKEMIN

Here I can not speak decisively. No indisputable proof can be furnished. There is no documentary evidence. No written contemporaneous history records how the name originated. The early settlers were more busily engaged in subduing the soil and preparing it for their descendants than in writing the annals of the quiet neighborhood. I can only state the theories of the origin of the name and see where the weight of probability lies.

There are five theories of the origin of the name:

1. That it is another form of "Pluckymen," from the character of the first settlers. But this, however applicable, may be dismissed as an afterthought. The only person whom I ever heard advance the theory was Mr. Ralph Voorhees, the blind philanthropist, and he did it doubtless as a pleasantry, a play-upon-words.

2. That it is a French name, a corruption of "Plaquemine," like Plaquemine Parish in Louisiana, and also the name of a town in France. This name is derived, it is said, from the word *plaqueminier*, meaning date-plum, or persimmon, and the place was so named, it is alleged, because of the great abundance of persimmons in the neighborhood. The strongest advocate of this theory was Elias Brown, Esq., a prominent citizen of the village, who was born in 1782 and died in 1858. In a letter dated Nov. 17, 1851, which, along with some obvious errors, contains some valuable information, he says on this point:

"About the year 1750 they [that is the Lutherans on the mountain; this date is a little too early] agreed to move their church to the village of Pluckamin, then called Plaquamine by the French settled along the ridge

of the mountains, being the French name of the persimmon tree that grew numerous about the place. I knew a Frenchman, a silversmith, who died there in 1794."

The 'Squire's way of spelling Plaquemine is noticeable; he was an advocate of spelling Pluckemin with an "a" in the middle syllable. An elderly gentleman, who knew 'Squire Brown, told me that he used to pronounce the name of the village "Playkamin," doubtless to bolster up his theory, but no one else so pronounced it. The objections to this theory are these:

(a). There is no evidence in its favor beyond this letter of Mr. Brown. In 1794 Mr. Brown was about 12 years old. His recollection, 57 years afterward, of one Frenchman, a silversmith, would not prove that there had been a settlement of French on the "ridge of the mountain," and, even if there ever were such a settlement of Frenchmen, no evidence exists that they called the region "Plaquemine." There was no *village* there at the time of which he speaks.

(b). The earliest known settlers were not French but German and Dutch. Eoff, Castner and Teeple were the leading names.

(c). Persimmons are now, and for a long time have been, very scarce in the community. It is not likely that they were much more plentiful when the country was covered with the primeval forest.

(d). It is not at all creditable to the intelligence of the early settlers that they would, within five years, corrupt the spelling and pronunciation of a name like "Plaquemine" into "Pluckemin."

(e). The similarity of the names is sufficient to account for the theory. There is no evidence of any necessary connection of the name Plaquemine with the village. It looks like an afterthought.

(f). Stronger evidence in favor of another theory renders this one less probable.

3. That it is an Indian name. I found in a clipping from a county newspaper some years ago the following statement: "The name [Pluckemin] is in the deed given to Teeple, and can be seen in the Proprietors' office at Perth Amboy. It is composed of two Indian words, *Placka* (or *Racca*) *emine* or *minne*, and signifies the mouth, or opening, or entrance into the valley." Thereupon I procured from the Proprietors' office at Perth Amboy a copy of the deed given to Margaret Teeple for 200 acres of land in what is now Washington Valley (Dec. 12, 1727), and, lo, there was no mention of the name therein, and nothing whatever to help in the discovery of its origin. Hon. Adrian Lyon, who was brought up at Pluckemin, is custodian of the records of the Proprietors of East Jersey at Perth Amboy. He has made some search of the early deeds given for land in this neighborhood, but can

find no early mention of the name Pluckemin. Suspecting that Rev. Dr. Messler of Somerville was the author of this clipping, I called upon him in his old age one afternoon, soon after dinner, and found his memory not very clear. He admitted the authorship, however, and said that he had formed the name by putting together two Indian words, which he had found in a list of Indian words contained in a book in the Rutgers College library. He thought that the name was first given to Chambers' brook. As Chambers' brook is an insignificant feature of the landscape, and as the words have to be so much changed to suit the purpose, this theory does not seem to have weight. Moreover, Chambers' brook is mentioned as a boundary of Bridgewater township in the letter patent from George the Second in 1749, which was about the time that Pluckemin was begun, and not much space is left for the existence of a previously known Indian name for the brook.

In A. D. Mellick, Jr.'s "Story of an Old Farm," p. 165, he says:

"In the year 1885, when Edward Eggleston was engaged in researches among the manuscripts of the British Museum in London, I wrote him, asking if he would endeavor to discover some trace of the word Pluckamin. I had thought it possible that the name might appear among some of the minor hamlets of Somersetshire, from which we have received the names of Bridgewater and Bedminster. His reply under date of Sept. 16, of that year, is as follows: 'I have tried in vain in the best English gazeteers to find Pluckamin. I think it may be a corruption of Puckamin, which, I believe, although I can not be sure, was a dialect form of the Algonquin, *Putchamin*, corrupted by our ancestors to persimmon, the fruit of that name. This seems like a wild conjecture, but I think it is the solution. At any rate, the name is Indian I doubt not.'"

We may admire the confident opinion expressed by Mr. Eggleston in the last sentence. He had evidently been misled by the modern spelling of the name Pluckemin. Mr. Mellick always spelled it with an "a," even when referring to ancient times. The occurrence of the word "persimmon" in both the French and Indian derivations is to be remarked as a coincidence. It is to be noticed from Mr. Eggleston's searches of gazeteers that the name "Pluckamin" cannot be found elsewhere in the world. This is true of it as a postoffice, but we shall presently see that there is at least one other village of that name in the world. When Mr. James Brown, Sr., first came to this country, his friends in the north of Ireland addressed their letters to him to "Pluckemin, America," and they always came to the right place.

Mr. A. D. Mellick, Jr., in the "Story of an "Old Farm," page 165, also says:

"I have long been persuaded that the name, in its present form, is the result of the linguistic efforts of our Dutch, German and English forefathers to spell and pronounce an Indian word. It is repeatedly written 'Blockhemen' in the old German archives of Zion church" [at New Germantown].

In an article in the "Unionist-Gazette," Somerville, of Oct. 29, 1885, he thinks that the form "Blockhemen" gives credence to this view.

Dr. John C. Honeyman, an authority upon the subject, wrote me a few years ago that Mr. Mellick was misinformed when he said that the name "Blockhemen" occurred repeatedly in the old German archives of Zion Church. Mr. A. V. D. Honeyman, writing to me, however, about these same records, speaking of the occurrence of the name, Bedminster Town, at various dates, says: "1778. Here for the first time a change in the name occurs: 'St. Paul's Church at Blokemin.'" It is more natural to suppose then that these forms of the name resulted from the attempt of the German forefathers to spell and pronounce the well-established name Pluckemin. Ask a German now to pronounce the name and he will say something that sounds very much like *Blockhemen*.

As the Indian derivations of the name arise from some slight resemblance after the Indian words have suffered violent changes, no great weight can be given to them in investigating the origin of the name.

4. The fourth theory of its origin is that it is a nickname. As Newmarket in its feeble infancy was called Quibbletown; Bernardsville, Vealtown (perhaps for Vailtown), and Lambertville, Bungtown, so our little Somerset hamlet was called Pluckemin, which, being more euphonious than the general run of such names, and meeting with little resistance from the hardy forefathers, who were not troubled with much pride in such matters, has clung to the village until the present day and doubtless will always continue. The tradition is that the name originated from the tavern, when the settlement consisted of little else, in consequence of the peculiar hospitality of the host, who would try various expedients for enticing men into his inn in order to sell them a drink. It is said, for instance, that he would nail a horse shoe to the ground in front of his inn, and, when some thrifty farmer riding by would dismount from his horse to pick it up, this crafty spider would emerge from his lurking place and insist that his victim should come in and take a drink, and soon the place came to be known as *Pluck-'em-in*. An old farmer once objected to this derivation because we speak of plucking things *out*, not of plucking them *in*. There is force in this objection,

which may be met by supposing that they called the tavern the Pluck-'em Inn. I shall treat of this point, however, when I consider the next theory of the origin. This tavern-keeper was doubtless Jacob Eoff, and his fondness for practical jokes descended to his son, Christian (pronounced "Christy-on"), of whom many amusing stories are told. (See Dr. McDowell's article in "Our Home," p. 482). One variation of the tradition is that the tavern-keeper was for some reason nicknamed Colonel Pluck, which, if true, would help to explain the reason for the name.

In "The Story of an Old Farm," p. 165, Mr. Mellick says: "This ancient tavern-porch tale is an antiquated joke, and, without doubt, dates back to the founding of the village." Mr. Mellick's ancestors lived in the vicinity from the time of the founding of the village, and he doubtless had good authority for the last part of his statement. Tradition—the handing down of oral information from father to son—is valuable according to the nearness with which it can be traced to the event described. When an unbroken tradition can be traced back to the event itself it certainly has great weight. When the tradition of the nickname can be traced back to the founding of the village, it does not disprove its origin to say that it originated in a joke. Dr. A. W. McDowell's ancestors also were in the community from the settlement of the village, and he declares his honest belief in this theory of the origin of the name. ("Our Home," pp. 433, 434). Dr. Henry Van Derveer, who was born 1776 and died 1868, a life-long resident in the community, and whose mother's memory would go back to the founding of the village, used to declare that this was the true origin of the name. In the old subscription roll for the building of the Lutheran church in the village, dated "Bedminster, Dec. 7, 1756," the name of the village is called "Bedminster Town," after the name of the township, and in the journals of the early German ministers of the church, residing at New Germantown, the name of the place is always Bedminster Town, or occasionally simply Bedminster. Now we know from the road-book entry of Aug. 19, 1755, that the name Pluckemin existed at least a year and a quarter before the subscription was taken, and we know, from the appearance of the name in 1778, in the archives of Zion church at New Germantown, that it continued to exist at that time. Does it not seem, therefore, as if the church people considered Pluckemin as an undignified name of low origin, and that the church ought to be placed in a village whose name should be more genteel, just as the church fathers in 1851 sought to improve the name by a different spelling?

Dr. John C. Honeyman, of New Germantown, to whom I have

before referred as an intelligent and industrious investigator of local history and an authority in all that pertains to the early German Lutheran Churches in the vicinity, wrote me a few years ago, in answer to an inquiry:

"No satisfactory explanation of the origin of the name [Pluckemin] has come to my notice, but my attention has lately been called to the following paragraph in 'Reminiscences of Old Gloucester,' by Isaac Mickle (Philadelphia, 1845): 'Towards the middle of the last century [about the time of the settlement of our Pluckemin] Camden began to be dignified with the name Pluckemin—possibly, though we would not like to say probably—from a singular Indian custom observed hereabouts at the birth of children.' (The Indian custom is thus described by Gabriel Thomas in his 'History of Penna,' p. 48: 'As soon as their children are born, they wash them in cold water, especially in cold weather. To harden and embolden them they plunge them in the river.') To the paragraph I have quoted the author adds in a note: 'The name of Pluckemin seems never to have obtained very generally. It was only used by the people back in the country and by them only occasionally.'"

The name seems to have been given to young Camden by outsiders, and probably as a nickname, which was not accepted by the residents. The theory of an Indian name, advanced above with such admirable caution by Mr. Mickle, would seem to require the form of the name to be *Plunge'-em-in*, or better *Duckemin*.

5. This leads us to the fifth theory of the origin of the name: that it is a Scotch name. Of this there is no doubt. A few years ago my attention was called to the fact that in the Scotch book called "The Standard Bearer," by Rev. S. R. Crockett, mention was made of the "Clachan of Pluckamin," and the "Four Roads of Pluckemin." Obtaining Mr. Crockett's address, I wrote to him, asking whether Pluckemin was a real place in Scotland, whether it was ancient, whether he could trace any connection between it and our village, and whether he could give me the derivation of the name. In due time came the following reply:

"Your letter, which has just reached me, is most interesting. Pluckamin was a small hamlet near the village of Laurieston, in Galloway, near which I was born. There is now only one house (and that a cot house) at Pluckamin, which is upon the Farm of Bargatton, formerly held by the Griersons, who emigrated from Pluckamin to the United States about the year 1708. I understood, however, that they went to Virginia, but of course that may be a mistake. They were Reformed Presbyterians. I can not tell you at present the meaning of the word, but the ancient name of the village of Laurieston at the time when the Griersons emigrated from Pluckamin was Clachanpluck, I believe because it was (and is) situated at the centre of the County.

"I am going down there shortly and if I can find out anything I shall be glad to let you know. . . .

"5th August, 1901.

S. R. CROCKETT."

After some delay, writing to him again, I received the following:

"I have been in Spain and have only just returned to find your letter. Since writing you I have been to Pluckemin. I find that it is spelt both with an "e" and with an "a;" the country people pronounce it with an "a." It was a farm town and probably never contained more than half-a-dozen small thatched houses. Only two of these are now extant, though done up in a much more modern fashion. The name has certainly been used within my own memory with a certain contempt in opposition to the larger village of Clachanpluck about two miles distant. As to derivation, one of the commonest names in the neighborhood is Macminn, of which the old form was A'Minn, like 'A'Milligan,' but this of course is a mere possibility. I still think it is likely that the Griersons may have taken with them a considerable number of their dependants, not necessarily of their own name. Certainly that these two are the only known instances of the name in the world is a very curious fact. . . .

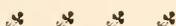
"6th January, 1902.

"S. R. CROCKETT."

From these letters we learn that there is a little village in Scotland called Pluckemin, whose name like ours is spelt either with an "e" or an "a." "Pluck" means the heart, the center. Clachanpluck would mean, therefore, Centre Village, or Centreville, and Pluckamin, that is, Pluck A'Minn, would mean the centre of the McMinn family, or, as we should say, McMinn Centre. If this derivation suggested by Mr. Crockett is correct, and it seems reasonable, "Pluckamin" would be the correct way of spelling the name, and as there is such a persistent determination on the part of many to spell it in this way, it might be well for the citizens of the place to petition the postoffice department at Washington to change the spelling of the name of the postoffice from Pluckemin to Pluckamin in order that there might be a uniform spelling of the name for both village and postoffice.

So, after all the conjectural derivations from French and Indian words, the name itself is found to be Scotch. I cannot, however, trace any positive connection between the name of the little Scotch village and our own. William McDonald, who had the mill at Chambers' brook when the village began, had a Scotch name. There were plenty of Scotch people over around Lamington and at Basking Ridge. Some of these or some stray wanderer who knew Pluckemin in the old country may have mentioned the name, or from some fancied resemblance between the two little hamlets may have bestowed the name upon the incipient village, and the appropriateness of the name, as descriptive of the wily ways of the thrifty inn-keeper being recognized, it became gen-

erally applied to the inn and to the village which grew up around it. I would not be as positive and confident as are some of the advocates of the French or Indian derivations of the name, but the probabilities do seem to favor its originating with the tavern, according to the unbroken tradition from the beginning, and as "Pluckemin" seems too unnatural a word to be an invention (inasmuch as we speak of plucking *out* rather than plucking *in*), it would seem that in some way the name of the Scotch village became known to the early settlers, and that finding at hand such a suitable ready-made name, they attached it with lasting effect to the infant village.



## THE SOUTHERLY LINE OF SOMERSET BEFORE THE REVOLUTION

BY REV. CLIFFORD P. CASE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

THE EXACT location of the southerly line of Somerset, i. e., the line between Somerset and Middlesex Counties, prior to the Revolutionary War, has long been a mooted question. The difficulty arises in part from the somewhat indefinite wording of the acts passed by the Provincial government in establishing the line, and in part from the lack of contemporary maps or other data which would explain and verify those acts.

The chief question is centered in the interpretation of the act passed in 1714, which reads in part as follows: "To begin where the road crosseth the river Raritan, at Inian's Ferry and run from thence along the said old road by Jeddediah Higgin's house, leading toward the Falls of the Delaware." Some hold that the "old road" referred to corresponds to the road now called "George's Road," the more southerly of the routes between New Brunswick and Trenton. Such a location of the division line between the counties would explain the placing of the first Somerset courthouse at Six-Mile-Run, on the ground that it would then be, comparatively speaking, in the center of the more thickly-settled portion of the new county. The other view is that the "old road" specified in the act is the Six-Mile Run-Kingston-Princeton road between New Brunswick and Trenton. Such an interpretation would, of course, make the location of the Court house at Six-Mile Run somewhat difficult to explain, inasmuch as it would be at the extreme southeasterly edge of the county. In spite of the difficulty, this is the view accepted by the Hon. James J. Bergen in his article "The Original and Present Boundary Lines of Somerset County" appearing in the first issue of this *QUARTERLY*. And that

this is, indeed, the correct view the present writer would offer the following arguments in proof:

First. There is, in the office of the county clerk of Middlesex, at New Brunswick, a map bearing the following title: "A Map of the Division Line between the Counties of Middlesex and Somerset Protracted by a Scale of Twenty Chains to an Inch, by Az's (Azarias?) Dunham, May 9, 1766. A true copy, with the greatest care by John Smyth clerk of Mid. county." This is a manuscript map, about six and a-half feet long and eighteen inches wide. It shows the county line from the Raritan to the point beyond Princeton where it meets the Hunterdon line. With the exception of a few short distances it follows the road from the Brunswick Ferry through Six-Mile Run, Kingston and Princeton. The farm houses and taverns along the way are marked and the owners' (or occupants') names given. So far as the writer, who of course is neither surveyor nor engineer, can judge, it is accurately drawn to scale. A careful comparison with the Geological Survey Maps of the State, however, disclose, even to an untrained eye, certain discrepancies in distance, etc. Whether these arise from changes in the roadway, due to straightening, or to inaccuracies in the original map, the writer cannot state.

These details, however, are beside the point, which is that we have a map dated 1766, which locates the division line between Middlesex and Somerset practically where it is to-day. For a decade before the Revolution, then, the Six-Mile Run road was the line road.

Second. There is in the Congressional Library at Washington, a map with the following title: "A Map of Pensilvania, New-Jersey, New-York and the Three Delaware Counties: by Lewis Evans. MDCCXLIX." Lewis Evans was a surveyor living at Philadelphia and the author of several colonial maps of which this seems to have been the first. Evans states that this map was partly the result of his own observations (especially in the then unexplored sections of Pennsylvania and New York) and partly a compilation from draughts and maps loaned him by competent authorities. Among the latter he cites James Alexander, Esq., who was at the time Surveyor-General of New Jersey. That ought to be sufficient evidence for the accuracy of the map so far as this Province is concerned; accurate at least in such an important matter as the location of counties. This Evans' map plainly indicates by a dotted line the division between Middlesex and Somerset as following the road from Brunswick through Kingston and Princeton to the Hunterdon line. That is to say, the line in 1749 was practically the same as in 1766. The above might be called positive proof in regard to the question at issue.

Negatively, an examination of the only sources available where I now am (in Poughkeepsie), the "Journal of Governor and Council" of New Jersey, from 1714 to the Revolution, fails to disclose any further acts by the Provincial government in relation to the county lines of Middlesex and Somerset.

In passing it may be of interest to state the reason for the act of 1714 "for settling the bounds between the County of Somerset, Middlesex and Monmouth." It seems that there was considerable discontent over the then existing boundaries, and that this was expressed in one or more bills which came before the Assembly. In 1711 Gov. Hunter, in a communication to the Lords of Trade, explains the various acts passed that year by the Assembly. Of one he writes:

"The fifth is an Act for dividing and ascertaining the Boundaries of all the Counties in this Province. The inhabitants generally complain the Countys are not equally and Justly divided, peticularly the Inhabitants of Middlesex, are obliged to travell twenty miles through the County of Somersett to repair High wayes, which ought properly to be the charges of the Counteys of Somersett and Monmouth, that part of the County of Middlesex being a narrow slip of Land between the Boundaries of those two Countyes, and all publick Roads are repaired with greater ease and less charge by the neighborhood." (N. J. Archives, Vol. IV, p. 68).

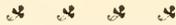
Nor was the Middlesex complaint without foundation. By the act of 1710 the line between Somerset and Middlesex, starting at the Raritan, had run up Lawrence brook until it met the George's Road or Cranbury turnpike; followed that road to Cranbury Brook, and then zigzagged across to the division line of East and West Jersey (now the Hunterdon line). The course indicated was roughly like a great sickle in shape, Lawrence Brook being the handle and the Cranberry pike being the rounded head or hook, with Middlesex on the concave side of the curve, leaving, as stated in the complaint, a narrow strip of land at her extreme southern end, to reach which she had to traverse Somerset roads.

Here, then, is the underlying cause for the act of 1714, which changed the line from Lawrence Brook and the Cranbury Road to "the old Road by Jedediah Higgin's house."

I have omitted to state that on the old division line map in the clerk's office at New Brunswick, just outside of Kingston, a house is marked, and its owner's name plainly written alongside. The name is "Jedediah Higgins."

To sum up the argument: 1. The act of 1714 seemingly remained unchanged until the Revolution. 2. The maps described above, of 1766 and 1749, by their agreement furnish incontrovertible evidence as to the

location of the line between Somerset and Middlesex laid down by the act of 1714. 3. The "old road by Jeddediah Higgin's house," mentioned in that act is the present Six-mile Run-Kingston-Princeton road between New Brunswick and Trenton.



## WALLERAND DUMONT AND HIS SOMERSET COUNTY DESCENDANTS

BY JOHN B. DUMONT, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

[*Concluded from Page 118*]

CHILDREN OF PETER DUMONT (16) AND BREGHJE (BAZCHIE, OR BRACHIE)  
VROOM :

27. Jannette Dumont, b. April 7, 1749; d. 1752.
  28. Jacinte Dumont, b. June 18, 1751; m., Mar. 2, 1777, Robert Roseboom, and removed to Cherry Valley, N. Y.
  29. Peter Dumont, b. Oct. 17, 1753; d. Mar. 18, 1807; m. Mary Roseboom (sister of Robert, supra), and removed to Cheery Valley, N. Y. Peter had seven children. His son Peter has descendants residing at Allegan, Michigan, and elsewhere in the west. (This branch is carried out further in "Tales of our Forefathers," pp. 170-172, but there are missing there some children of Peter and Mary [Maria on the records], who were baptized at Neshanic).
  30. Hendrick Dumont, b. Apr. 14, 1756; d. Dec. 17, 1775.
  31. John Baptist Dumont, b. Oct. 21, 1758; d. Jan. 12, 1832. John Baptist (sometimes called "John Protest") lived on the homestead for many years and was unmarried. He left the property to his sisters. Queen's College is said to have been located at his house in 1779, it being on the site of a later house, built in 1795, and more recently used as the older portion of a newer house resided in by the late John Vosseller. (See Thompson's "Readington Church," p. 8).
  32. Jannette Dumont (second), b. May 1, 1761; d. Oct. 25, 1828; m. Hendrick Tenbrook Vroom.
  33. Batchie Dumont, b. Feb. 14, 1764; d. Feb. 1, 1852.
  34. Margaret Dumont, b. Oct. 5, 1766; d. Jan. 2, 1844; m. a Tenbrook.
  35. Mary Dumont, b. Jan. 1770; d. Dec. 22, 1845.
- The above dates were obtained from the late John Tenbrook, of North Branch. Margaret, above named, was his mother.

CHILDREN OF PETER DUMONT (19) AND ARRIETTA STOOHHOFF:

36. Jan (John) Dumont, b. April 10, 1757 (bap. May 2, 1757); m. Anathe ———. They had one child, Arianthe, bap. Mar. 20, 1785. No record of other children or successors in this branch. John, as well as his brother Peter (40), served as privates in Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's Company, First Battalion, Somerset County militia, in the Revolutionary War.

37. Johanna Dumont, b. June 2, 1758; d. Feb. 25, 1840; m., Nov. 16, 1775, Lucas Voorhees, of Rocky Hill.

38. Arietta Dumont, b. May 25, 1759; m. ——— Williamson, of Griggstown, N. J.

39. Elbert Dumont, b. May 31, 1761 (bap. June 21, 1761); m. Nov. 1, 1780, Cornelia Hoagland. His name is recorded as "Albert" on the First Dutch Church records at Somerville. Elbert died at Six-Mile Run and was buried there. Both an Elbert and Albert Dumont served as privates in Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's Company, First Battalion, Somerset county militia in the Revolutionary War. (For children, see *infra*).

40. Peter Dumont, b. July 13, 1762; m. Elizabeth Swartout. He was probably the Dr. Peter Dumont who resided in New York, and inherited some of the lands purchased by his grandfather, John Dumont, from the widow ("Aunt Nauche," or Neeltje) of his uncle, Abraham Dumont, they having no children. In the Dumont Family Bible of North Branch Dumonts, in possession of Cornelius N. Dumont, is found the record of marriage of Peter Dumont to Margaret Cornell, October 21, 1790. This record would seem to refer to this Peter. No records have been found of children by this marriage, and if this Peter was Dr. Peter of New York, then his children were by his second wife, Elizabeth Swartout. The names of Dr. Peter's sons are similar to his brother Abraham's, and it seems safe to conclude that Dr. Peter was son of Peter (19) who married Arrietta Stoothoff, as there are no records of a Peter, son of Dirck; and Abraham (21) had no children. (For children, see *infra*).

41. Abraham Dumont, b. Nov. 15, 1763; d. Oct. 18, 1838; m., Feb. 1788, Jane Van Cleef. (For children, see *infra*).

42. Jores (George) Dumont, b. Nov. 27, 1765; bap. Jan. 5, 1766, as "Jories."

43. William Dumont, b. July 27, 1768 (bap. Sept. 14, 1763) as "Wilhelmus"; d. 1769.

44. William Dumont, b. July 17, 1770 (bap. Aug. 12, 1770); d. 1790.

45. Isaac Dumont, b. Aug. 2, 1773 (bap. Sept. 19, 1773); d. 1798. [The baptisms above given were at Readington].

CHILDREN OF DIRCK DUMONT (20) AND RACHEL ———:

46. Femmitje Dumont, bap. Nov. 11, 1766 (Somerville); m. Peter Vanderbeck.
47. Sara Dumont, bap. July 4, 1772 (Somerville).
48. Jane Dumont; m. James Littell, Green Brook, and had two sons and two daughters.
49. John Dumont.
50. Philip Dumont, bap. July 16, 1775 (Readington); m. Anna Calshet. They had a son Dirck, bap. Jan. 22, 1797. No other record of this branch, except that the Frelinghuysen records say one daughter married a Stillwell.

CHILDREN OF PETER A. DUMONT (23) AND ABIGAIL TUNNISON:

51. Mattie Dumont, b. Oct. 30, 1758; d. April 26, 1784.
52. Abigail Dumont, b. Dec. 8, 1761; d. probably in infancy.

CHILDREN OF PETER A. DUMONT (23) AND SARAH HEGEMAN:

53. Sarah Dumont, b. Mar. 9, 1764; d. 1844; m. Christopher Van Arsdale.
54. Abraham Dumont; b. Mar. 24, 1767; d. Aug. 28, 1775.
55. John Dumont, b. Sept. 5, 1769; d. July 7, 1822; m. Mary Perlee. Children: John, Peter I., Benjamin, Rebecca (bap. Jan. 26, 1795), and Abraham (bap. June 15, 1795). The eldest son, John, moved to New York State, near Warsaw, and his son Abraham, moved to Philadelphia and died there. The Abraham first named (bap. 1795) had a son Samuel Beekman Dumont, who was living a few year ago at Dumont, Iowa, and was a State Senator. Peter I. died in Somerset County, Sept. 10, 1883, aged eighty-eight years.
56. Adrian Dumont, b. Aug. 7, 1773; d. Sept. 13, 1774.
57. Abram Dumont, b. Aug. 23, 1775; d. young.
58. Abigail Dumont, b. Mar. 1, 1777; d. Aug. 8, 1777.
59. Abraham Dumont, b. June 16, 1778; d. Nov. 9, 1858; m., June 6, 1799, Judith Davis (sister to Magdalen, his brother Peter's wife). His residence was the first house on the east side of the Harlingen road beyond the bridge at Somerville. (For children, see *infra*).
60. Peter Dumont, b. Nov. 7, 1782, on the old plantation in Hillsborough township, Somerset County; d. there Aug. 12, 1860; m., Nov. 6, 1805, Magdalen Davis (dau. of Peter Davis and Jane Ten Eyck), who was b. Oct. 29, 1781, and d. April 16, 1870. (For children, see *infra*).

CHILDREN OF ELBERT DUMONT (39) AND CORNELIA HOAGLAND:

61. Adrejana Dumont, bap. Sept. 28, 1783 (Readington Church records); m. a Berrien.
62. Maria Dumont, bap. Apr. 17, 1785 (Readington); m. a King.
63. John Dumont, bap. Nov. 19, 1787 (Readington). His children were (1) Katherine; m. William Courter. (2) Cornelia; m. William Stults, whose dau., Matilda, m. George W. Grant, of Plainfield. (3) Reuben. (4) Mary. (5) David.
64. Andreyon Dumont, bap. Jan. 13, 1790 (Readington).
65. John Dumont, bap. Apr. 28, 1792 (First Church, Somerville).
66. William Dumont, bap. July 17, 1795 (Somerville).
67. Stoothhoff Dumont, date of birth unknown. His children were (1) Samuel. (2) Jane. (3) Benjamin. (4) Sayde; m. a Bonnell. (5) Mary; m. first an Obert, and, second, a Wheeler. (6) Cornelia. (7) Elbert. These children were living, at one time, at Farmingdale, Seneca county, N. Y.

CHILDREN OF PETER DUMONT (40) AND ELIZABETH SWARTOUT:

68. Abraham Henry Dumont (afterwards a Presbyterian clergyman at Morristown) b. Apr. 17, 1800; d. Jan. 3, 1865, in New York City; m. (1) Oct. 10, 1826, Julia Ann McKnight, who d. Oct. 20, 1843. Had one son, John Ludlow Dumont, of New York City, and one daughter, Elizabeth S. Dumont. He m. (2), Nov. 3, 1844, at Newport, R. I., Mary Gibbs Clarke, who d. Aug. 18, 1865 at Newport.
  69. William Dumont; m. Georgiana De Peyster. No children.
  70. Robert Dumont, b. July 19, 1809; d. Jan. 4, 1884; m. Mary Breverton Swords, who was b. Feb. 28, 1809, and d. Dec. 9, 1886. Ch: Mary; William Henry of New York City; Robert S.; Theodore S.; Henrietta.
  71. Peter Dumont.
  72. Elbert Dumont.
  73. Ann Dumont.
  74. Catherine Dumont.
- [The last four died unmarried].

CHILDREN OF ABRAHAM DUMONT (41) AND JANE VAN CLEEF:

75. Margaret Dumont, b. Aug. 21, 1791.
76. Adriannah Dumont (twin), b. Aug. 21, 1791.
77. Johanna Dumont, b. Apr. 12, 1794; m. John Little (Littell).
78. Isaac Van Cleef Dumont, b. June 21, 1797; m. Oct. 23, 1828,

Maria Nevius (dau. of Jacob Van Doren, of Millstone). He resided near North Branch Station. His son, Abraham, resides on a portion of Isaac's farm; has two children living: William, of North Branch Station, and Anna, who m. Harmon Stryker and resides in New York City.

79. Peter Dumont, bap. Jan. 25, 1802.

80. Dorcas Dumont, who m. William Van Doren, of North Branch. [The foregoing, except the last, were bap. at Readington].

#### CHILDREN OF ABRAHAM DUMONT (59) AND JUDITH DAVIS:

80. Sarah Dumont, b. Apr. 5, 1800; d. Feb. 1882; m. Nicholas Voorhees, who resided south of Somerville.

81. Jane Dumont, b. Sept. 19, 1801; d. May 19, 1884.

82. Mary Dumont, b. Sept. 4, 1803; d. Feb. 12, 1884; m. Peter Van Arsdale. Resided in New Brunswick.

83. Judith Dumont, b. Oct. 7, 1805; d. July 15, 1885; m. John Johnson.

84. Peter Dumont, b. May 12, 1808; d. June 13, 1808.

85. Peter A. Dumont, b. Sept. 29, 1809; d. Aug. 14, 1885; m., Jan. 8, 1834, Magdalen Garretson (dau. of Peter Garretson and Elizabeth Polhemus). He was a Justice of the Peace at Somerville in 1871 and later. (For children, see *infra*).

86. Abraham A. Dumont, b. Oct. 5, 1811; d. Mar. 27, 1883; m. Cornelia F. Hoagland. He removed to Michigan. (For children, see *infra*).

87. Phebe Dumont, b. Jan. 16, 1814.

88. Theodore Davis Dumont, b. Aug. 20, 1816; d. Sept. 27, 1879; m. Nov. 5, 1851, Jannett Peck. He resided in New York City or Brooklyn. (For children, see *infra*).

#### CHILDREN OF PETER DUMONT (60) AND MAGDALEN DAVIS:

89. Jane Dumont, b. Nov. 13, 1811; d. July 29, 1887; m., Jan. 28, 1835, Bernard M. Polhemus, of Somerville. Children: Isaac Luther and Magdalen. All are deceased.

90. Peter P. Dumont, of Somerville and, later, of Plainfield, b. April 8, 1816; d. Sept. 26, 1902; m., May 29, 1838, Auletta Maria Brokaw, who d. Oct. 22, 1903. (For children, see *infra*).

91. John S. Vredenburgh Dumont, b. Sept. 1, 1823; d. Mar. 29, 1867; m., Jan. 14, 1846, Margaret Polhemus. Children: Magdalen, Phebe, Jane, Cornelia and Peter (latter now at Cranford, N. J.).

CHILDREN OF PETER A. DUMONT (85) AND MAGDALEN GARRETSON :

92. Martha Dumont, b. Oct. 15, 1834; d. Dec. 30, 1911; m. Abraham C. Whitenack, of Somerville.

93. Arabella Dumont, b. Sept. 14, 1836; d. Apr. 18, 1874.

94. Sarah Elizabeth Dumont, b. Dec. 5, 1838; d. Aug. 14, 1880; m. Peter F. Wyckoff, of Newark, N. J., who is deceased.

95. Abraham P. Dumont, b. Oct. 18, 1841; d. Dec. 9, 1891.

96. John Garretson Dumont, of Somerville, b. Sept. 10, 1843; living; m. (1) Sarah S. Stryker; (2) Cornelia A. Stryker. He is a well-known baggage master of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

CHILDREN OF ABRAHAM A. DUMONT (86) AND CORNELIA F. HOAGLAND :

97. Peter Davis Dumont, b. Jan. 28, 1834; d. Dec. 29, 1836.

98. Sarah M. Dumont, b. Nov. 8, 1837.

99. Louisa Dumont, b. Dec. 28, 1839.

100. Emely Dumont, b. July 19, 1842; d. Aug. 25, 1844.

101. Theodore D. Dumont, b. Oct. 9, 1844; d. May 27, 1866.

102. Jerush S. Dumont, b. Feb. 27, 1847; d. Apr. 16, 1865.

103. George W. Dumont, b. Mar. 4, 1849.

104. J. Livingston Dumont, b. June 9, 1851; d. Nov. 24, 1872.

105. Alice Dumont, b. Jan. 10, 1854.

106. H. Kitchell Dumont, b. Sept. 29, 1857; d. Mar. 26, 1859.

CHILDREN OF THEODORE D. DUMONT (88) AND JANNETT PECK :

107. William Dumont, b. Mar. 27, 1855.

108. Annie Dumont, b. Oct. 28, 1856.

109. Carrie Dumont, b. Jan. 11, 1858.

110. Emelie Dumont, b. Mar. 20, 1860.

CHILDREN OF PETER P. DUMONT (90) AND AULETTA M. BROKAW :

111. John Brokaw Dumont, of Plainfield, b. Nov. 23, 1842; living; m. (1), Feb. 26, 1867, Elizabeth Stewart Cook, who d. Mar. 3, 1901; (2), Oct. 6, 1903, Annie Wright Mason (dau. of J. Howard Wright). (For children, see *infra*).

112. Henry D. Dumont, of Brooklyn, N. Y., b. Jan. 5, 1845; living; m. May 31, 1865, Lucy A. Gregg, who d. Mar. 31, 1901. (For children, see *infra*).

CHILDREN OF JOHN BROKAW DUMONT (111) AND ELIZABETH STEWART COOK :

113. Marion Stewart Dumont, b. Aug. 15, 1872; living; m., July 16, 1901, Morris B. Belknap, of Louisville, Ky.

114. John B. Dumont, Jr., b. May 8, 1878; living, at Allegheny, Pa.

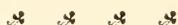
115. Morris J. Dumont, b. Feb. 3, 1881; living, at Plainfield; m. Janet Wildey.

CHILDREN OF HENRY D. DUMONT (112) AND LUCY A. GREGG:

116. Lillian B. Dumont, b. Sept. 18, 1866; d. July 31, 1889.

117. Charles Gregg Dumont, b. Sept. 3, 1868; living; m. (1), Oct. 3, 1895, Blanche Taylor; (2), Jan. 18, 1905, Mrs. Harriet Sage Willis.

118. Mabel Dumont, b. Nov. 2, 1874; living; m., Apr. 21, 1897, Henry C. Van Cleef.



**BASKING RIDGE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHYARD INSCRIPTIONS<sup>1</sup>**

[Concluded from Page 128]

ABSTRACT OF INSCRIPTIONS—H. TO W.

Hains, Anne (Mrs.), d. Nov. 14, 1742, in 54th yr.

Haines, Eliza Matilda (dau. of George W. and Hannah A.), d. July 6, 1847, aged 9 yrs., 16 dys.

Hains, Henry, d. June 9, 1736, in 49th yr. [Oldest stone in churchyard].

Hall, Cacy (widow of John), d. Sept. 21, 1802, in 68th yr.

Hall, Elizabeth (wife of Richard), b. May 19, 1758, d. Jan. 9, 1833.

Hall, John, d. Mar. 12, 1794, in 76th yr.

Hall, Richard, b. Sept. 21, 1755; d. Nov. 17, 1829.

Hall, William (son of John and Cacy), d. Nov. 5, 1792, in 22nd yr.

Hand, Aaron Milton (son of Aaron and Hannah R.), d. Dec. 13, 1829, aged 10 yrs., 4 mos., 7 dys.

Hand, Eliza (dau. of Aaron and Hannah R.), d. Sept. 10, 1809, aged 7 mos., 11 dys.

Hand, Jonathan, d. Apr. 11, 1814, in 61st yr.

Hand, Samuel T. (son of Jonathan and Sarah), d. Dec. 13, 1803, in 18th yr.

Hand, Sarah (widow of Jonathan), d. Dec. 5, 1826, in 71st yr.

Hand, Sarah, d. Nov. 7, 1831, in 51st yr.

Heath, Eleanor (dau. of John and Mary), d. Mar. 28, 1802, aged 2 yrs., 10 mos.

Heath, John, d. Aug. 28, 1830, in 59th yr.

Heath, Mary (wife of John), d. Mar. 16, 1831, in 59th yr.

Helm, Christopher, d. Aug. 12, 1771, in 87th yr.

Helm, Robert, d. Nov. 10, 1792, in 38th yr.

Helm, Cornelia (wife of Robert), d. Aug. 21, 1820, in 37th yr.

Helm, Elanor (widow of Christopher), d. Jan. 28, 1772, in 80th yr.

<sup>1</sup>In the previous number of the QUARTERLY, p. 123, it should have been stated that the inscriptions were only from the earliest dates on to about 1850.

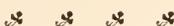
- Helm, Mary (wife of John McG.), d. Apr. 2, 1760, in 4—(?) yr.  
Helm, Sarah (widow of Robert), d. Apr. 12, 1815, in 67th yr.  
Henry, Mary (wife of Daniel), d. Aug. 12, 1826, aged 45 yrs., 6 mos.  
High, David (son of Jacob and Esther), d. Sept. 6, 1803, in 11th yr.  
High, Esther, d. Oct. 15, 1839, aged 78 yrs., 12 dys.  
High, Jacob, Jr. (son of Jacob and Esther), d. Nov. 18, 1810, in 20th yr.  
Hill, Charity (widow of Thomas), d. Mar. 12, 1848, in 94th yr.  
Hill, Edward, d. Apr. 11, 1811, in 71st yr.  
Hill, Elizabeth (wife of Thomas), d. Aug. 26, 1846, aged 70 yrs.  
Hill, Hannah (wife of Edward), d. May 19, 1809, aged 60 yrs., 8 mos., 5 dys.  
Hill, Margaret (wife of William), d. Apr. 2, 1793, in 42nd yr.  
Hill, Rebecca (wife of William), d. Feb. 23, 1841, in 80th yr.  
Hill, Rhoda R. (wife of Edward), d. June 10, 1843, in 44th yr.  
Hill, Thomas, d. Apr. 3, 1844, aged 70 yrs.  
Hill, William, d. July 28, 1815, in 71st yr.  
Hodge, Sarah, of New York, d. Oct. 16, 1849, aged 97 yrs., 6 mos.  
Irving, Eliza, d. Jan. 27, 1843, aged 27 yrs., 14 dys.  
Irving, Peter, d. Nov. 21, 1861, aged 60 yrs., 1 mo., 21 dys.  
Jobs, Caroline (relict of Gideon), d. Apr. 15, 1827, in 68th yr.  
Johnson, Betty (wife of Samuel), d. July 29, 1804, in 66th yr.  
Johnson, Samuel, d. May 14, 1808, in 73rd yr.  
Johnston, Job, d. Jan. 4, 1833, aged 52 yrs., 10 mos.  
Johnston, Mary, d. Mar. 1, 1838, aged 57 yrs., 9 mos.  
Kennedy, Ebenezer (son of Rev. Samuel), d. Feb. 5, 1752, aged 5 mos.  
Kilpatrick, Alexander (husband of Elizabeth), d. June 3, 1758, in 61st yr.  
King, Abraham, d. Oct. 16, 1825, in 22nd yr.  
King, Mary (widow of Abraham), d. Oct. 25, 1825, in 23rd yr.  
King, Michael, d. Oct. 28, 1834, in 24th yr.  
Kinnan, Joseph, d. Oct. 8, 1844, in 64th yr.  
Kinnan, Mary (wife of Joseph, Sr.), d. Mar. 12, 1848, in 85th yr.  
Kipp, Sarah, d. Nov. 24, 1829, aged 78 yrs., 11 mos., 11 dys.  
Kirkpatrick, Alexander, d. Sept. 24, 1827, in 77th yr.  
Kirkpatrick, David, Esq., born in shire of Argyle, Scotland, Aug. 1, 1728; died Nov. 2, 1795.  
Kirkpatrick, Elizabeth (wife of Thomas), d. Oct. 17, 1781, in 38th yr.  
Kirkpatrick, James, Esq., d. Feb. 24, 1786, in 61st yr.  
Kirkpatrick, John, d. Oct. 11, 1753, aged 60 yrs.  
Kirkpatrick, John Carle (son of David and Sally), d. Aug. 19, 1811, aged 1 yr., 7 mos.  
Kirkpatrick, John Carle, d. Jan. 9, 1775, aged 3 mos.  
Kirkpatrick, Margaret (wife of John), d. Oct. 3, 1752, aged 53 yrs.  
Kirkpatrick, Margaret (wife of Capt. David), d. Feb. 20, 1814, in 39th yr.  
Kirkpatrick, Mary (dau. of James, Esq., and Agnes), d. Feb. 14, 1786, aged 20 yrs.  
Kirkpatrick, Sarah (wife of Alexander), d. Feb. 15, 1842, in 82nd yr.  
Kirkpatrick, Thomas, d. Jan. 16, 1809, in 74th yr.  
Lamb, Rev. Joseph, d. July 28, 1749, "etales suac" 60.  
Laszelere, Alice (wife of Jacob), d. May 14, 1807.  
Laszelere, Jacob, d. June 24, 1808, in 76th yr.

- Leddel, Dr. William, b. in New York, Sept. 16, 1712; d. June 17, 1761.  
 Lewis, Betsey H. (wife of Pierson), d. July 29, 1835, aged 30 yrs., 6 mos.  
 Lewis, Edward, Esq., "Assistant Commissary of Issues in the War of the Revolution," b. May 17, 1750; d. May 27, 1817.  
 Lewis, Nancy (wife of Edward, Esq.), b. Nov. 1, 1757; d. Mar. 29, 1838.  
 Lewis, Pierson L., d. Dec. 29, 1847, in 46th yr.  
 Lewis, Susannah (late wife of Thomas), d. July 1, 1821, in 48th yr.  
 Lewis, Thomas, d. Oct. 24, 1834, in 67th yr.  
 Lewis, Zephaniah, d. Jan. 18, 1777, in 42nd yr.  
 Lindsley, Isaac, Esq., d. Apr. 4, 1827, aged 63 yrs.  
 Little, Thomas, d. Aug. 16, 1821, aged 22 yrs., 2 mos., 5 dys.  
 Lockerman, Ann, d. Nov. 15, 1825, aged 36 yrs., 2 mos., 18 dys.  
 Lockerman, Vincent Ayers (son of Vincent and Ann), d. Aug. 7, 1811, aged 1 yr., 9 mos., 12 dys.  
 Logan, Mary (wife of John), d. Oct. 30, 1761, aged 22 yrs.  
 Logan, Thomas, d. Sept. 8, 1775, aged 70 yrs.  
 Lyon, Anna Margaretta (dau. of John H. and Hannah B. Lyon), d. Apr. 6, 1847, aged 1 yr., 7 mos., 1 dy.  
 Lyon, David P. (son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth), d. Nov. 23, 1835, aged 14 yrs.  
 Lyon, Elizabeth (wife of Samuel), b. Dec. 15, 1790; d. Aug. 24, 1850.  
 Lyon, Nancy (wife of Stephen), d. Sept. 17, 1847, in 56th yr.  
 Lyon, Nathaniel S., d. Nov. 5, 1822, in 29th yr.  
 Lyon, Stephen, d. Sept. 11, 1873, aged 84 yrs., 8 dys.  
 Lyon, Elizabeth (wife of Samuel), b. Dec. 15, 1790; d. Aug. 24, 1850.  
 Lyon, Nancy (wife of Stephen), d. Sept. 17, 1847, in 56th yr.  
 Lyon, Nathaniel S., d. Nov. 5, 1822, in 29th yr.  
 Lyon, Stephen, d. Sept. 11, 1873, aged 84 yrs., 8 dys.  
 Martell, Getty Ann (wife of John), d. June 5, 1811, aged 29 yrs., 13 dys.  
 McCain, James, d. Mar. 18, 1754, in 50th yr.  
 McCain, James, d. May 3, 1797, in 66th yr.  
 McCall, Margaret (dau. of Daniel and Else), d. Oct. 27, 1785, in 7th yr.  
 McDermott, Charles Franklin (son of David and Rebecca), d. July 25, 1829, aged 11 mos., 11 dys.  
 McDermott, David, b. Mar. 1, 1798; d. Nov. 9, 1879.  
 McDermott, Rebecca (wife of David), d. Aug. 8, 1849, in 48th yr.  
 McCollum, John, d. Apr. 18, 1760, in 103rd yr.  
 McCollum, John ("the 3rd"), d. July 1, 1769, in 38th yr.  
 McCoy, Capt. Gavin, d. Apr. 10, 1800, in 63rd yr.  
 McCoy, James, d. Nov. 23, 1812, in 46th yr.  
 McCoy, Rachel (wid. of James), d. Feb. 10, 1838, aged 67 yrs., 3 mos., 17 dys.  
 McCoy, Susanna (wid. of Capt. Gavin), d. May 14, 1807, aged 67 yrs., 7 dys.  
 McEowen, Catherine (wife of Dr. Hugh), d. Dec. 23, 1851, in 71st yr.  
 McEowen, Doct. Hugh, d. Nov. 25, 1817, in 52nd yr.  
 Miller, Halsey, d. Dec. 15, 1837, aged 67 yrs.  
 Miller, Hannah Goble (wife of Halsey), d. Jan. 19, 1861, aged 83 yrs.  
 Miller, James, d. Feb., 1838, aged 25 yrs.  
 Miller, Jonathan, Jr., b. Feb. 9, 1747; d. Mar. 13, 1810.  
 Miller, Jonathan, d. Mar. 27, 1803, in 88th yr.

- Miller, Joseph, d. Nov. 24, 1818, aged 45 yrs.  
Miller, Phebe (wife of Jonathan, Jr.), d. Apr. 4, 1827, in 77th yr.  
Miller, Phebe (dau. of Jonathan W. and Martha), d. Dec. 2, 1841, aged 23 yrs., 2 dys.  
Miller, Rebecca Lane (wife of Joseph), d. Apr. 14, 1855, aged 77 yrs.  
Miller, Silas (no dates; evidently brother of James).  
Miller, William, d. Sept. 17, 1768, in 80th yr.  
Mullen, Elizabeth Van Doren (wife of James), d. Jan. 7, 1862, in 74th yr.  
Mullen, James, d. June 4, 1850, in 69th yr.  
Munnings, Mary (relict of Shadrack), d. May 23, 1835, aged 78 yrs.  
Nesbitt, James, d. Mar. 25, 1814, in 49th yr.  
Nesbitt, Margaret (wife of James), d. Jan. 1, 1850, in 88th yr.  
Nicoll, Charles Howard (son of Col. A. T. and Caroline), d. Sept. 9, 1815, aged 12 yrs., 4 mos., 6 dys.  
Nicoll, Frederick Walker (son of Col. A. T. and Caroline), d. Apr. 2, 1815, aged 26 yrs.  
Norris, Sarah (dau. of Hezekiah and Phebe), d. June 13, 1841, aged 19 yrs., 1 mo., 28 dys.  
Norris, Stephen, d. Sept. 22, 1835, in 22nd yr.  
Ogden, Stephen, d. Jan. 8, 1764, in 46th yr.  
Olmsted, Marilla (wid. of Stanley), d. Dec. 17, 1865, in 76th yr.  
Olmsted, Stanley, d. Dec. 2, 1826, in 42nd yr.  
Overton, Daniel Y., d. Feb. 22, 1833, aged 30 yrs.  
Overton, Stephen Brewster (s. of Daniel Y. and Hester), d. Oct. 8, 1820, aged 1 yr., 24 dys.  
Parker, John, d. Mar. 4, 1781, in 33rd yr.  
Patterson, Elizabeth (wife of Andrew), d. Oct. 4, 1774, in 68th yr.  
Patterson, Lydia, d. Sept. 21, 1757, in 49th yr.  
Patterson, Phebe (wife of John R.), d. Aug. 28, 1849, aged 37 yrs., 7 mos., 7 dys.  
Pattison, Eleanor (wife of James), d. Aug. 12, 1856, in 53rd yr.  
Penington, Jonathan, d. Oct. 9, 1815, in 78th yr.  
Penington, Osee (wid. of Jonathan), d. Mar. 21, 1830, in 89th yr.  
Peppard, Clarissa, d. Aug. 27, 1842, in 67th yr.  
Peppard, Francis, d. Feb. 13, 1840, in 80th yr.  
Prince, Margret (dau. of James and Mary), d. May 28, 1782, aged 3 yrs.  
Riggs, Daniel (son of Thomas and Rhoda), d. Oct. 4, 1798, in 13th yr.  
Riggs, Eunice (wife of Thomas), d. Dec. 28, 1789, in 86th yr.  
Riggs, Capt. Joseph, d. Dec. 25, 1776, aged 69 yrs.  
Riggs, Phebe (wife of Stephen), d. April 24, 1833, aged 43 yrs., 11 mos., 24 dys.  
Riggs, Rhoda (wife of Thomas), d. Apr. 23, 1801, in 53rd yr.  
Riggs, Shuah (wife of Isaac T.), d. Mar. 26, 1820, in 42nd yr.  
Riggs, Stephen, d. Aug. 31, 1827, in 53rd yr.  
Riggs, Thomas, d. Apr. 19, 1796, in 95th yr.  
Riggs, Thomas, d. Oct. 17, 1824, in 82nd yr.  
Riky, Hannah (wife of Israel, and dau. of John Roy), d. Sept. 24, 1768, aged 21 yrs., 10 mos., 23 dys.  
Riky, Nancy (wife of Col. Israel), d. May 27, 1804, in 62nd yr.  
Roy, Sarah (dau. of John), d. Mar. 15, 1773, in 11th yr.

- Sanders, Ayres, d. Feb. 11, 1861, in 90th yr.  
 Sanders, Constance (wife of Ayres), d. Nov. 15, 1849, in 76th yr.  
 Savidge, Mary (wid. of William), d. Sept. 2, 1841, aged 86 yrs., 8 mos.  
 Savidge, William, d. Mar. 1, 1848, in 66th yr.  
 Selleck, Sarah (wife of Samuel), d. Jan. 29, 1842, in 40th yr.  
 Sharpenstein, Cathrine (wife of Peter), d. Apr. 26, 1814, aged 59 yrs., 1 mo.  
 Sharpenstein, Margaret (wid. of Morris), d. Apr. 18, 1806, in 85th yr.  
 Sharpenstein, Peter, d. Mar. 1, 1816, in 66th yr.  
 Simpson, Caleb, b. Oct. 12, 1786; d. June 23, 1853.  
 Simpson, David, d. Feb. 19, 1823, aged 66 yrs., 26 dys.  
 Simpson, David Ayre (son of James and Julietta), d. Nov. 18, 1826, aged 11 mos.  
 Simpson, Eliza Beach (wife of Caleb), b. Mar. 18, 1806; d. Sept. 30, 1842.  
 Simpson, Elsie (wife of William), d. Mar. 7, 1870, in 83rd yr.  
 Simpson, Jane (dau. of David and Rebecca), d. Nov. 21, 1813, aged 11 yrs., 9 mos.  
 Simpson, Rebecca, d. Aug. 18, 1831, in 71st yr.  
 Simpson, Vincent (son of James and Julietta), d. Aug. (?) 4, 1823, aged 4 wks.  
 Simpson, William, d. June 2, 1856, aged 77 yrs.  
 Smalley, Elcy (dau. of William and Mary), d. Mar. 24, 1841, in 21st yr.  
 Smith, Sarah (wife of Elijah), d. June 9, 1817, in 23rd (?) yr.  
 Southard, Hon. Henry, d. May 22, 1842, in 95th yr. [Epitaph reads: "For 70 years he was a professed disciple of Christ, and filled the office of ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church at Basking Ridge for upwards of 50 years with wisdom, piety and Christian discretion. He served his country during the war of the Revolution and in a civil capacity as Justice of the Peace, Judge of the Court, and in the Legislative Councils of the state and nation, until beyond the age of three score years and ten, when he voluntarily retired from public life—and maintained a good profession in holy conversation and Godliness. On such the Second Death has no Power."]
   
 Southard, Sarah (wife of Hon. Henry), d. June 6, 1831, in 75th year.  
 Space, Sarah Ann (wife of Brayton M.), d. Aug. 6, 1848, aged 29 yrs., 17 mos., 9 dys.  
 Stevens, Ann (wife of John V.), d. Jan. 8, 1841, aged 35 yrs., 3 mos., 2 dys.  
 Stevens, Henry, Jr. (son of Henry and Sarah), "who was instantly killed by the sudden fall of a heavy barn-bent while raising. April 21st, 1827," in 25th yr.  
 Stiles, Abigail (wife of William), d. Aug. 23, 1824, aged 57 yrs., 17 mos., 18 dys.  
 Stiles, William, d. Sept., 1822, aged 57 yrs., 7 mos., 19 dys.  
 Strimple, Christopher, d. Mar. 14, 1814, in 50th yr.  
 Sturgis, John B., d. July 21, 1852, aged 22 yrs., 6 mos., 11 dys.  
 Sutton, Stephen, d. Mar. 9, 1846, aged 71 yrs., 1 mo., 7 dys.  
 Thompson, James, of Kirkaldy, Scotland, d. Aug. 6, 1835, aged 78 yrs.  
 Tuttle, Cecil, d. May 4, 1791, in 36th yr.  
 Vail, Agnes C. (dau. of Isaac), d. Dec. 16, 1829, in 28th yr.

- Vail, Daniel, d. Jan. 2, 1845, in 65th yr.  
 Vail, Dinah (wife of Daniel), d. Sept. 19, 1826, in 46th yr.  
 Vail, Elizabeth Carle (wid. of James), d. Feb. 10, 1845, aged 74 yrs., 5 mos., 18 dys.  
 Vail, Isaac, d. Sept. 2, 1826, aged 31 yrs., 1 mo., 7 dys.  
 Vail, James, d. Apr. 13, 1836, aged 71 yrs., 11 mos., 15 dys.  
 Ward, Margaret (wife of Jonah, and dau. of Stafford and Agnes Wilson), d. Apr. 19, 1819, in 38th yr.  
 Whitacer, Jonathan, d. June 17, 1786, in 63rd yr.  
 Whitenack, Sarah Breese (wife of Thomas), d. Apr. 15, 1820, in 40th yr.  
 Whitenack, Thomas, b. Mar. 30, 1781; d. Dec. 8, 1837.  
 Willett, Jacob (son of Edward and Elizabeth), d. Mar. 11, 1757, aged 2 yrs., 1 mo.  
 Williams, Anna (wife of John), d. Mar. 6, 1828, in 57th yr.  
 Williams, John, d. Feb. 25, 1839, aged 70 yrs., 6 mos., 15 dys.  
 Willson, Robert, b. May 21, 1784; d. Jan. 18, 1821.  
 Wilson, Agnes (wife of Stafford), d. Dec. 13, 1838, in 78th yr.  
 Wilson, Anna (dau. of Stafford and Agnes), d. May 31, 1795, in 15th yr.  
 Wilson, Charles, "native of Ireland," d. Dec. 24, 1828, in 84th yr.  
 Wilson, Israel, d. Dec. 19, 1842, in 53rd yr.  
 Wilson, Martha (wife of Charles), "native of Ireland," d. June 1, 1817, aged 67 yrs.  
 Wilson, Solomon (son of Stafford and Agness), d. Sept. 11, 1794, aged 4 yrs., 5 mos.  
 Wilson, Solomon (son of Stafford and Agness), d. Apr. 18, 1809, in 10th year.  
 Wilson, Stafford, "native of Ireland," d. Feb. 14, 1833, in 83rd yr.  
 Winne, Jacob, d. May 10, 1829, aged 16 yrs., 10 dys.  
 Winne, John, d. Mar. 9, 1820, aged 30 yrs., 10 mos.  
 Winne, Martin, d. Sept. 15, 1844, aged 77 yrs., 10 mos., 9 dys.  
 Winne, Rachel (wid. of Martin), d. Feb. 22, 1854, aged 77 yrs., 10 dys.  
 Winne, William, d. Apr. 11, 1822, aged 40 yrs., 9 mos.  
 Woodward, Jemima, d. Jan. 6, 1823, aged 76 yrs.  
 Woodward, John, d. Apr. 23, 1843, aged 30 yrs., 27 dys.  
 Woodward, Oliver, d. Oct. 10, 1820 (or 1826), in 83rd yr.



## WESTON BURYING-GROUND INSCRIPTIONS

ABSTRACTS BY MISS E. GERTRUDE NEVIUS, EAST MILLSTONE, N. J.

- Christopher, Alice Baird (wife of Samuel), d. Feb. 1, 1857, aged 38 yrs., 4 mos., 22 dys.  
 Christopher, Clemmence L. Shepherd (widow of Joseph), d. Nov. 26, 1854, aged 63 yrs., 2 mos., 14 dys.  
 Christopher, Edmund, d. Jan. 23, 1838, aged 73 yrs., 10 mos., 7 dys.  
 Christopher, Edward, d. Aug. 19, 1826, aged 11 yrs., 9 dys.  
 Christopher, Joseph, d. Oct. 3, 1849, aged 70 yrs., 7 mos., 3 dys.  
 Christopher, Mary Clark (wife of Thomas), d. July 4, 1842, in 61st yr.  
 Christopher, Samuel C., d. Oct. 7, 1863, aged 44 yrs., 5 mos., 5 dys.  
 Christopher, Thomas, d. July 6, 1831, in 61st yr.

- Cook, R. T., b. 1853; d. 1904.
- Frelinghuysen, Hon. Frederick, Sr., "Major-General of the Military forces and Representative in the General Assembly of his native State," d. April 13, 1804, aged 51 yrs.
- Frelinghuysen, Frederick, Sr., Esq., d. Nov. 10, 1820, aged 33 yrs.
- Frelinghuysen, Gertrude (consort of Frederick; daughter of Henry and Magdalen Schenck), d. Mar. 11, 1794, aged 41 yrs., 3 mos., 9 dys.
- Gulick, ——— (infant daughter of I. V. and C. B.), d. Aug. 10, 1877, aged 3 mos., 21 dys.
- Hagaman, Henry, b. 1813; d. 1894.
- Hagaman, Lemma S. Van Neste (wife of Henry), b. 1815; d. 1904.
- Harris, Aletta S., d. Aug. 9, 1840, aged 83 yrs., 10 mos.
- Harris, Israel, d. June 4, 1815, aged 46 yrs., 1 mo., 20 dys.
- Labaw, Lewis Veghte (son of Heuston and Sarah), d. Dec. 31, 1884, aged 1 mo., 21 dys.
- Mercer, Henry (son of Peter and Margaret), d. Aug. 22, 1815, aged 1 yr., 4 mos., 22 dys.
- Mercer, Margaret (wife of Peter S.), d. Sept. 19, 1844, in 31st yr.
- Mercer, Samuel Nesbit (son of Peter and Margaret), d. June 12, 1808, aged 1 yr., 15 dys.
- Quick, James H. (son of Edward B. and Ann), d. Jan. 20, 1855, aged 1 yr., 6 mos., 4 dys.
- Schenck, Hendrick, d. Jan. 31, 1767, in 50th yr.
- Schenck, Peter, d. Jan. 27, 1780, aged 58 yrs.
- Van Neste, Abram G., b. April 24, 1824, at Weston; d. Dec. 7, 1862, in hospital, Alexandria, Va., aged 38 yrs., 7 mos., 13 dys. Enlisted Sept. 1, 1862, in Co. E., 30 Regt., N. J. V.
- Van Neste, George, d. Oct. 4, 1806, in 59th yr.
- Van Neste, George (son of Rev. George J., and Margaret Anna), b. Oct. 7, 1848; d. May 23, 1849, aged 7 mos., 15 dys.
- Van Neste, George Bayles, born Dec. 22, 1852, at Bound Brook; d. March 24, 1854, at Lodi, N. Y.
- Van Neste, Rev. George J., d. Jan. 18, 1898, aged 75 yrs., 4 mos., 11 dys.
- Van Neste, Isaac Stryker (son of John V. and Mary T.), d. May 12, 1855, aged 11 mos., 6 dys.
- Van Neste, John G., d. Nov. 29, 1844, aged 60 yrs., 1 mo., 5 dys.
- Van Neste, John V., b. 1825; d. 1904.
- Van Neste, Kitty (dau. of John V. and Mary T.), d. Feb. 20, 1865, aged 16 yrs., 5 mos., 1 dy.
- Van Neste, Lemmetje Staats (widow of George), d. Feb. 27, 1816, aged 63 yrs., 2 mos., 3 dys.
- Van Neste, Margaret A. Buckelew (wife of Rev. George J.), d. Mar. 24, 1892, aged 74 yrs., 5 mos., 23 dys.
- Van Neste, Mary Elizabeth (dau. of Rev. George J., and Margaret A.), b. Feb. 21, 1856; d. Feb. 24, 1857, at Lodi, N. Y.
- Van Neste, Mary T. Stryker (wife of John V.), b. 1828; d. 1910.
- Van Neste, Sarah Wortman (wife of John G.), d. Nov. 30, 1844, aged 51 yrs., 11 mos., 9 dys.
- Van Neste, Walter (son of John V. and Mary T.), d. Jan. 31, 1861, aged 16 wks., 2 dys.
- Veghte, Abram N., d. Mar. 9, 1886, aged 81 yrs., 7 mos.

- Veghte, Ann F. (formerly Van Neste; wife of Abram N.), d. Aug. 5, 1897, aged 78 yrs.  
 Volkerson, Derick, d. June 2, 1754, in 87th yr.  
 Volkerson, Geertje, d. Dec. 12, 1759, in 74th yr.



## NESHANIC REFORMED CHURCH BAPTISMAL RECORDS

EARLY RECORDS, 1762-1796

[Continued from Page 142]

- Pipenser, Abraham and Maregreita—Maregreita, bap. Feb. 23, 1777.  
 Pipenser, Abraham and Maregreita—Abraham, bap. Feb. 21, 1779.  
 Pipenser, Abraham and Maregreita—John, bap. Aug. 19, 1781.  
 Pipenser, Abraham and Maregreita—Susanna, bap. Aug. 24, 1783.  
 Pipenser, Jan and Annatie—Hendrick and Nicolaes, bap. Nov. 27, 1763;  
 witnesses, Hendrick Maria Pipenser and Nicolaes Maria Weykof.  
 Piepenser, Johannis and Cnertie—Joris, bap. Mar. 20, 1768.  
 Pittenser, Johannis and Cnertie—Sara, bap. Apr. 21, 1771.  
 Pipenser, Johannis and Cnertie—Peiter, bap. Feb. 21, 1779.  
 Pipenser, John and Cneirtie—Maria, bap. April 16, 1786.  
 Pittenser, Josif and Magdalena—John, bap. Nov. 20, 1774.  
 Pipenser, Josif and Lena—Josif, bap. Sept. 1, 1776.  
 Pittenser, Richert and Rebeca—Abraham, bap. Jan. 16, 1763.  
 Pittensen, Richart and Rebecka—Richart, bap. Aug. 11, 1765.  
 Post, Christoffel and Greitie—Jacob, bap. Oct. 31, 1773.  
 Post, Christofel and Greitie—Maria, bap. Aug. 25, 1776.  
 Post, Christofl and Greite—Eyda, bap. Sept. 15, 1782.  
 Post, Hendrick and Maregreita—Aeltie, bap. June 6, 1773.  
 Post, Hendrick and Maregreita—Willim, bap. June 18, 1775.  
 Post, Hendrick and Maregreita—Hendrick, bap. May 10, 1778.  
 Post, Hendrick and Maregreita—Maregreita, bap. May 15, 1780.  
 Post, Willim and Marigreita—Willim, bap. May 19, 1765.  
 Post, Wyllhelmus and Susanna—Johannis, bap. Mar. 12, 1769.  
 Post, Wyllim and Susanna—Christoffel, bap. Sept. 8, 1771.  
 Post, Willim and Susanna—Abraham, bap. Mar. 27, 1774.  
 Post, Hendrick and Maregreita—Gertruy, bap. Feb. 11, 1787.  
 Post, Willim and Susanna—Aeltie, bap. Nov. 26, 1775.  
 Probasco, Jacob and Antie—Gorge, bap. June 29, 1766.  
 Probasco, Jacob and Antie—Jacob, bap. June 26, 1768.  
 Post, John and Catie—Lentie, bap. Nov. 27, 1791.  
 Post, Teunis and Scytie—Willim, bap. Mar. 31, 1777.  
 Post, Teunis and Seytie—Maria, bap. Feb. 21, 1779.  
 Post, Teunis and Seytie—Jorisbergen, bap. Aug. 27, 1780.  
 Post, Wyllim and Maragreita—Eyda, bap. May 12, 1763.  
 Probasco, Jacob and Antie—Joseph, bap. April 21, 1771.  
 Probasco, Jacob and Antie—Eleisabet, bap. Nov. 8, 1772.  
 Prsel, Olevert and Leneresy—Gerit Willimse, bap. Oct. 18, 1789.  
 Pruse, Christofor and Maria—Eleisabeth, bap. Sept. 12, 1773.  
 Queck, Jacobus and Maregreita—Maregreita, bap. Oct. 30, 1774.

- Quyck, Peiter and Aeltie—Anнатie, bap. Nov. 12, 1780: witnesses Jogom and Catreina Quayck.
- Reynersen, Barent and Eleisabet—Berent, bap. Feb. 19, 1764.
- Rynersen, Berent and Eleisabeth—Eleisabeth, bap. April 19, 1766.
- Reynersen, Barent and Eleisabeth—Nicholaes, bap. Dec. 3, 1769.
- Post, Henderick and Maregreita—Henderick, bap. Jan. 5, 1783.
- Reyneirsen, Barent and Sara—Cetie, bap. June 17, 1781.
- Ryneirsen, John and Antie—Maria, bap. April 29, 1787.
- Reyneirsen, Reynein and Judick—Barint, bap. Oct. 23, 1781.
- Reneirsen, Reyneir and Jeudick—Rebecka, bap. Mar. 30, 1783.
- Schamp, Adriaen and Rebecka—Styntie, bap. May 24, 1772.
- Schamp, Adriaen and Catleyna—Samuel, bap. Oct. 22, 1775.
- Schamp, Areyaan and Catleytie—Nicolaes, bap. Aug. 31, 1777.
- Scamp, Maria—Hendrick, bap. Mar. 26, 1786.
- Scylman, John and Maria—Maria, bap. Jan. 30, 1780.
- Sebring, Roelof and Femite—Aeltie, bap. Sept. 17, 1780.
- Sebring, Roelof and Femmite—Cornelus, bap. Mar. 24, 1782.
- Sebring, Roelof and Femmite—Roelof, bap. April 11, 1784.
- Sebrant, Rulef and Phebe—Harp Peterson, bap. Oct. 20, 1793.
- Senders, John and Aentie—Aentie, bap. Sept. 17, 1780.
- Sydel, Andrias and Sara—Anнатie, bap. Dec. 1, 1765.
- Sydel, Andrias and Sara—Catreina, bap. June 2, 1771.
- Sickels, Sekerias and Maragretta—Neltie, bap. July 18, 1779.
- Sickels, Sekerias and Nensei—Cetie, bap. July 18, 1779.
- Sickels, Seckerius and Marygret—Willim, bap. June 17, 1781.
- Sitvin, Geysbert and Gertie—Aeltie, bap. Oct. 7, 1770.
- Sitvin, Jan and Janetie—Maria, bap. January 13, 1765.
- Sitvin, Jan and Jannitie—Aeltie, bap. Jan. 26, 1766.
- Sitvin, Jan and Janniteie—Lea, bap. June 8, 1767.
- Sitvin, Jan and Jannitei—Jacob, bap. April 29, 1770.
- Sitvin, Jan and Jannite—Jan and Jannite, bap. Mar. 26, 1775.
- Sitvin, Stout and Funtie—Lou, bap. Mar. 17, 1776.
- Slegt, Abraham and Gertie—Henderick, bap. Jan. 31, 1779.
- Smali, Isack and Seytie—Hendrick, bap. May 17, 1767; witnesses Hendrick and Maria Piepenser.
- Smali, Isaak and Seytie—Isaak, bap. Oct. 6, 1771.
- Smali, Isaac and Seytie—Abraham, bap. May 29, 1774; witnesses Abraham and Maregreita Piepenser.
- Smock, Matyas and Hanna—John, bap. April 9, 1787.
- Speder, Bergen and Eleisabet—Willim, bap. Aug. 20, 1786.
- Speder, Bergen and Eleisabet—Eleisabet, bap. Oct. 19, 1788.
- Speder, Wyllim and Maria—Daniel, bap. Dec. 27, 1767.
- Speder, Wyllim and Maria—Abraham, bap. Sept. 16, 1770.
- Speder, Willim and Maria—Jonathan, bap. Aug. 23, 1772; witness, Jonathan Speder.
- Speder, Willim and Maria—Peiter, bap. Aug. 20, 1775.
- Speder, William and Sara—Maria, bap. Aug. 6, 1780.
- Speder, Willim and Sara—Eleisabet, bap. Feb. 6, 1783.
- Stevens, Josf and Aeltie—Maregreite, bap. July 23, 1782.
- Stothof, Elbert and Else—Anнатie, bap. Jan. 1, 1773.

- Stothof, Elbert and Else—Eyda, bap. Feb. 21, 1779.  
Staets, Reyneier and Sara—Annatie, bap. Nov. 22, 1778.  
Staets, Reyneir and Sara—Hendreck, bap. May 31, 1784.  
Stryker, Abraham and Ontie— ———, bap. July 5, 1795.  
Streyker, Christoffel and Judick—Rachel, bap. Nov. 12, 1786.  
Stryker, (?) ——— —Peiter, bap. Jan. 26, 1766.  
Stryker, Domenicus and Maria—Peiter, bap. June 26, 1763.  
Streyker, Dominicus and Maria—Dominicus, bap. Jan. 17, 1768.  
Streyker, Dominicus and Maria—Samuel, bap. Dec. 3, 1769.  
Streyker, Dominicus and Maria—Maria, bap. Mar. 8, 1772.  
Streyker, Isack and Janite—Johannis, bap. July 20, 1777.  
Streyker, Isack and Janite—Cornelia, bap. April 16, 1781.  
Streyker, Isack and Janite—Isack, bap. Aug. 25, 1782.  
Streyker, Isack and Jannite—Peiter, bap. July 31, 1785.  
Streyker, Isack and Janite—Hendrick, bap. Dec. 5, 1787.  
Streyker, Johannis and Maria—Johannis, bap. Mar. 26, 1775.  
Suams, John and Maria—Samuel, bap. May 12, 1776.  
Saums, John and Maria—Minnen Voorhees, bap. Sept. 21, 1779.  
Sauems, John and Maria—Hendrick, bap. Mar. 31, 1782.  
Saums, John and Maria—Catreina, bap. May 20, 1784.  
Saums, John and Maria—Leucresye, bap. July 29, 1787.  
Saeums, John and Maria—Maria, bap. Oct. 18, 1789.  
Sudam, Isack and Sara—Maria, bap. April 5, 1767.  
Sudam, Isaac and Sara—Anna, bap. Feb. 9, 1772.  
Sudam, Sara—Isaack, bap. Oct. 27, 1776.  
Sudam, Peiter and Janite—Isack, bap. Mar. 26, 1786.  
Sudam, Peiter and Jannite—Davit, bap. Dec. 2, 1787.  
Sudam, Peiter and Janite—Johannis, bap. April 4, 1790.  
Sudam, Peiter and Jannite—Helena, bap. April 1, 1792.  
Ten Eyck, Peiter and Debora—Neeltie, bap. Dec. 30, 1764.  
Terheumen, Steven and Margreita—Greite, bap. Mar. 11, 1764.  
Teter, Willit and Jannite—Maria, bap. July 30, 1786.  
Teysen, Abraham and Maria—Abraham, bap. Jan. 1, 1781.  
Teysen, Abraham and Maria—Sara, bap. Aug. 15, 1784.  
Titort, Abraham and Antie—Catie, bap. Mar. 20, 1768.  
Titort, Abraham and Antie—Jacob, bap. Dec. 24, 1769.  
Titort, Abraham and Aentie—Blandina, bap. May 2, 1773.  
Titort, Abraham and Antie—Henrei, bap. July 9, 1775.  
Titort, Abraham and Maregreita—Abraham, bap. June 9, 1764.  
Tietort, Abraham and Margreite—Catleyntie, bap. April 26, 1767.  
Titort, Abraham and Maregreita—Efyne, bap. Oct. 6, 1771.  
Titort, Abraham and Maregretta—Maregreita, bap. July 9, 1775.  
Titort, Abraham and Maregreita—Willim, bap. April 16, 1780.  
Titort, Peiter and Annatie—Efyne, bap. Aug. 28, 1768.  
Titort, Peiter and Annatie—Harpert, bap. Nov. 18, 1770.  
Titort, Peiter and Annatie—Femmite, bap. Jan. 16, 1774.  
Titort, Peiter and Annatie— ———, bap. May 26, 1776.  
Titort, Peiter and Annatie—Annatie, bap. Aug. 8, 1779.  
Titort, Peiter and Catlyna—Isaac, bap. June 20, 1772.  
Titort, Peiter and Catleynte—Peiter, bap. Oct. 22, 1780.

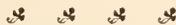
- Titort, Willem and Elsyce—Sara, bap. Aug. 17, 1788.  
 Titswort, Jacob—George, bap. Aug. 17, 1794.  
 Van Aersdalen, Abraham and Else—Abraham, bap. Jan. 1, 1772.  
 Van Aersdalen, Phillipus and Annatie—Annatie, bap. Feb. 1787.  
 Van Aersdalen, Phillipus and Aenatie—Sara, bap. Mar. 23, 1788.  
 Van Aersdalen, Filipus and Annatie—Polli, bap. Oct. 18, 1789.  
 Vanarsdalen, Phillip—Fammitie, bap. July 26, 1795.  
 Van Aersdalen, Jan and Annatie—Judick, bap. Jan. 29, 1769.  
 Van Aersdalen, Jan and Annatie—Joris, bap. April 21, 1771.  
 Van Aersdalen, Jan and Annatie—Jannite, bap. Aug. 4, 1774.  
 Van Aersdalen, Jan and Anatie—Isaak, bap. Mar. 31, 1777.  
 Van Aersdalen, Jan and Anatie—John, bap. Aug. 9, 1778.  
 Van Aersdalen, Ouke and Maria—Cornelus, bap. Nov. 14, 1762.  
 Van Arsdalen, Ouken and Maria—Eyda, bap. Dec. 24, 1769.  
 Van Ailen, Dirick and Gertruy—Caatreina Johanna, bap. Mar. 27, 1780.  
 Van Alen, Dirick and Gertruy—Tomas, bap. Aug. 4, 1782.  
 Van Campen, Tomas and Catleyna—Cornelus, bap. May 29, 1774.  
 Van Camp, Tomas and Catryn—Teunis and John, bap. Sept. 26, 1784.  
 Van Kampen, Jan and Lea—Cornelus, bap. Sept. 20, 1772.  
 Van Derypen, Harmen and Cornelia—Cornelus, bap. Aug. 1, 1773.  
 Van De Reypen, Haermen and Catleyntie—Aeltie, bap. Aug. 31, 1777.  
 Van De Reypen, Harmen and Cornelia—Maria, bap. June 4, 1780.  
 Van Derypen, Johannis and Ariaentie—Jurian, bap. Oct. 27, 1771.  
 Van De Reypen, Johannis and Areyaentie—Lena, bap. June 8, 1777.  
 Van Dereypen, Johannis and Areyaentie—Peiter Deneyck, bap. Aug. 8, 1779.  
 Van De Reypen, Johannis and Arcyaentie—John, bap. April 11, 1784.  
 Van De Reypen, Johannis and Areyaentie—Andreis, bap. Feb. 11, 1787.  
 Van De Reypen, Johannis and Arreyaentie—Maria, bap. Feb. 19, 1792.  
 Van Der Veer, Lauwerens and Maria—Joseph, bap. April 8, 1770.  
 Van Derveer, Louwerens and Maria—Femetie, bap. May 3, 1772.  
 Van Der Veer, Louwerens and Maria—Hendrick, bap. Nov. 27, 1774.  
 Van Der Veer, Louwerens and Maria—Johannis, bap. Oct. 31, 1779.  
 Van Der Veer, Louwerens and Maria—Jacob, bap. June 4, 1786.  
 Van Der Veer, Louwerens and Maria—Rachel, bap. April 26, 1789.  
 Van Der Veer, Peiter and Antie—Seytie, bap. Jan. 23, 1785.  
 Van Deusen, Cetie—Johannis, bap. Aug. 7, 1782.  
 Van Dooren, Christeyaen and Aeltie—Jannite, bap. April 21, 1765.  
 Van Doren, Christeyaen and Aeltie—Christeyaen, bap. May 17, 1767.  
 Van Doorn, Christeyaen and Aeltie—Aeltie, bap. Aug. 6, 1769.  
 Van Doorn, Christeyaen and Aeltie—Barnardus, bap. Mar. 7, 1773.  
 Vandorn, Crityane and Annate—Neeltie, bap. Aug. 11, 1793.  
 Van Doren, Josip and Sara—Neltie, bap. June 6, 1779.  
 Van Doren, Josip and Sara—Sara, bap. May 3, 1781.  
 Van Doren, Josip and Sara—Maria, bap. May 25, 1783.  
 Van Doren, Josip and Sara—Aentie, bap. Mar. 6, 1785.  
 Van Doren, Josip and Sara—Catreina, bap. July 8, 1787.  
 Van Doren, Josip and Sara—Josip, bap. April 12, 1789.  
 Van Doren, Josip and Sara—Jeromus Van Derbilt, bap. Apr. 10, 1791.  
 Van Doren, Josip and Sara—Jeromus Van Derbilt, bap. April 1, 1792.  
 Van Doorn, Joseph and Sarah—Abraham, bap. April 6, 1794.

- Van Dooren, Peiter and Franseynte—Catelyna, bap. Oct. 6, 1771.  
Van Duyn, Wyllim and Sara—Susanna, bap. Aug. 21, 1774.  
Van Duyn, Wyllim and Sara—Cornelia, bap. Aug. 19, 1787.  
Van Dycke, Domenicus and Marigrita—Hendrick, bap. Aug. 25, 1763.  
Van Dyck, Domenicus and Marigreita—John, bap. Aug. 11, 1765.  
Van Deyck, Dominicus and Hanna—John Cock, bap. Dec. 2, 1787.  
Van Dyck, Hendericus and Styntie—Hendericus, bap. April 26, 1767.  
Van Deyck, Hendericus and Christeyntie—Roelof, bap. July 23, 1775.  
Van Dyck, Johannis and Annatie—Johannis, bap. June 23, 1771.  
Van Dyck, Johannis and Annatie—Gerrit, bap. Sept. 28, 1773.  
Van Deyck, Johannis and Annatie—Maregreita and Annatie, bap. April 16, 1775.  
Van Dyck, Petrus and Rachel—Rebecca, bap. Nov. 6, 1768.  
Van Deyck, Verdenantus and Aeltie—Catreina, bap. Nov. 28, 1784.  
Van Deyck, Verdenantus and Aeltie—Hendericus, bap. Feb. 11, 1787.  
Van Deyck, Verdenantus and Aeltie—Antie, bap. Aug. 18, 1789.  
Van Deyck, Wyllim and Maria—Dominacus, bap. June 21, 1782.  
Van Engelen, Cornelus and Sara—Cornelus, bap. July 15, 1770.  
Van Houten, Gertruy—Jorge Hall, bap. April 19, 1772; witness Edward Hall.  
Van Houten, Johannis and Gertruy—John, bap. Aug. 21, 1774.  
Van Houten, Johannis and Gertruy—Cornelus, bap. Nov. 3, 1776.  
Van Houten, Johannis and Gertruy—Cetie, bap. Feb. 21, 1779.  
Van Houten, Johannis and Gertruy—Maria, bap. July 8, 1781.  
Van Nist, Jan and Sara—Johannis, bap. June 26, 1763.  
Van Nist, Jan and Sara—Maria, bap. Oct. 12, 1766.  
Van Nist, Jan and Sara—Isack, bap. May 26, 1776.  
Van Nist, Magdalena—Sara, bap. April 30, 1775; witness Jan Van Nist.  
Van Nist, Magdalena—Sara Stevins, bap. July 18, 1779.  
Van Nuys, Cornelus and Neeltie—Magdalena, bap. Nov. 15, 1771.  
Van Nuys, Cornelus and Neltie—Sara, bap. Sept. 16, 1768.  
Van Sant, Bernardus and Neeltie—Magdalena, bap. Jan. 16, 1763.  
Van Vleit, Frederick and Lea—Rebecka, bap. Dec. 25, 1785.  
Van Vleit, Fredrick and Lea—Maregreita, bap. May 17, 1789.  
Van Vleit, Frederick and Lea—Mary, bap. Apr. 15, 1792.  
Van Vleit, Gerrit and Catelyna—Josiph, bap. Oct. 10, 1773; witnesses Josiph and Nesseie Hegeman.  
Van Vleit, Jan and Eleisabet—Greite, bap. Oct. 23, 1785.  
Van Vliet, Maria—Leideya, bap. Nov. 16, 1783; witness Willim Van Vleit.  
Van Vleit, Wyllim and Ariaentie—Abraham, bap. May 29, 1774.  
Ver Bryck, Barnardus and Catleyntie—Jannite, bap. July 31, 1774.  
Ver Breyck, Barnardus and Catleyntie—Eleisabet, bap. Sept. 15, 1776.  
Ver Breyck, Barnardus and Catleynte—Barnadus, bap. Mar. 10, 1782.  
Ver Breyck, Barnardus and Catleynte—Catelyna, bap. Dec. 5, 1784.  
Ver Breyck, Barnardus and Catleyntie—Maria, bap. June 17, 1787.  
Ver Bryck, Wyllhelmus and Dortie,—Jannitie, bap. May 15, 1768.  
Ver Breyck, Wyllhelmus and Doritte—Louwerens, bap. April 8, 1770.  
Ver Breyck, Wyllhelmus and Rebecka—Dorite, bap. Feb. 22, 1778.  
Ver Breyck, Wyllhelmus and Rebecka—Rebecka, bap. Aug. 29, 1779.

- Ver Breyck, Wilhelmus and Rebecka—Barnardus, bap. June 3, 1781.  
 Ver Breyck, Wylhelmus and Rebecka—Dirick, bap. Mar. 30, 1783.  
 Ver Breyck, Wyhelnus and Rebecka—Sara, bap. Mar. 20, 1785.  
 Ver Breyck, Wilhelmus and Rebecka—Wylhelmus, bap. April 16, 1786.  
 Ver Breyck, Wylhelmus and Rebecka—Jan, bap. May 25, 1788.  
 Ver Breyck, Wilhelmus and Rebecka—Jeudick, bap. June 13, 1790.  
 Ver Breyck, Wylhelmus and Rebecka—Nelle, bap. June 24, 1792.  
 Vlaeck, Jacob and Cristina—Rebecka, bap. April 30, 1786.  
 Vlaeck, Jacob and Catreina—Annatie, bap. April 4, 1790.  
 Vlaeck, Jacob and Enne—Jacob, bap. Nov. 7, 1790.  
 Vlaeck, Susanna—Jacob Gno, bap. April 30, 1786; witness Jacob Vlaeck.  
 Voorhees, Abraham and Maria—Gerrit, bap. June 26, 1763.  
 Voorhees, Abraham and Maria—Treyntie, bap. Sept. 16, 1768.  
 Voorhees, Abraham and Maria—Nelle, bap. April 21, 1771.  
 Voorhees, Abraham and Maria—Jacob, bap. Nov. 2, 1777.  
 Voorhees, Abraham and Maria—Johannis, bap. May 15, 1780.  
 Voorhees, Abraham and Willimte—Abraham, bap. Sept. 16, 1781.  
 Voorhees, Coert and Eleisabet—Aeltie, bap. April 6, 1788.  
 Voorhees, Coert and Eleisabet—Maria, bap. Nov. 7, 1790.  
 Voorhees, Dirick and Simyme—Abraham, bap. Feb. 23, 1777.  
 Voorhees, Derick and Simije—Lena, bap. Feb. 1, 1778.  
 Voorhees, Dirick and Simye—Isack, bap. Mar. 21, 1779.  
 Voorhees, Gerardus and Maria—Gerrit, bap. May 13, 1790.  
 Voorhees, Jacob and Symmeyer—Sara, bap. Sept. 10, 1775.  
 Voorhees, Jacob and Sara—Eleisabet, bap. Nov. 22, 1778.  
 Voorhees, Jacob and Sara—Johannis, bap. Nov. 21, 1779.  
 Voorhees, Minnen and Maria—Gerrit, bap. Aug. 23, 1772.  
 Voorhees, Mynnen and Maria—Arnoldus, bap. June 4, 1775.  
 Voorhees, Minnen and Tyni—Abraham, bap. Feb. 5, 1775.  
 Voorhees, Minen and Tyni—Cornelus Lou,—bap. Mar. 16, 1777.  
 Voorhees, Minnen and Catleyna—Maria, bap. Dec. 9, 1779.  
 Voorhees, Minnie and Catleyna—Minne, bap. June 23, 1782.  
 Voorhees, Stefanus and Maregreita—Hendericus, bap. Sept. 19, 1769.  
 Voorhees, Steven and Maregreita—Johannis, bap. Mar. 8, 1772.  
 Voorhees, Steven and Maregreita—Catleyntie, bap. Oct. 9, 1774.  
 Voorhees, Steven and Maregreita—Aeltie, bap. Oct. 6, 1776.  
 Voorhees, Steven and Maregreita—Annatie, bap. Dec. 21, 1783.  
 Vroom, Hendrick and Jacameyntie—Petrus, bap. July 7, 1782.  
 Vroom, Hendrick and Saertie—Peiter, bap. Sept. 15, 1782.  
 Vroom, John and Nensi—John, bap. Oct. 22, 1786.  
 Vroom, Peiter and Maria—Eyda, bap. April 29, 1781.  
 Vroom, Peiter and Maria—Petrus, bap. July 13, 1783.  
 Vroom, Peiter and Maria—Janete Demon, bap. Nov. 8, 1789.  
 Waldrom, Catrena—Elesabeth, bap. July 26, 1795.  
 Waldrom, Jeronemus and Leideya—Jannike, bap. May 23, 1773.  
 Waldrom, Jeronemus and Eleisabet—Catreina, bap. Oct. 23, 1785.  
 Waldrom, Jeronemus and Eleisabet—Gretie, bap. Oct. 18, 1789.  
 Waldrom, Johannis and Janite—Johannis, bap. Oct. 9, 1778.  
 Waldrom, Samuel and Neltie—Catreina, bap. Feb. 13, 1785.  
 Weimer, Jacob and Genye—Neltie, bap. Sept. 9, 1787.

- Weykof, Abraham and Areyaentie—Petrus, bap. May 19, 1765.  
 Weykof, Abraham and Areyaentie—Josua, bap. June 28, 1767.  
 Weykof, Abraham and Ariaentie—Catreina, bap. Aug. 5, 1770.  
 Weykof, Abraham and Areyaentie—Annatie, bap. Nov. 8, 1772.  
 Weykof, Cornelus and Antie—Annatie, bap. July 10, 1774.  
 Weykof, Cornelus and Antie—Mary, bap. June 8, 1777.  
 Weykof, Cornelus and Enne—Febe, bap. June 27, 1779.  
 Wicoff, Jan and Sarah—Neeltje, bap. May 23, 1762; Witnesses Nicholas and Neeltje Ammorman.  
 Weykof, Jan and Sara—Petrus, bap. Nov. 4, 1764.  
 Weykof, Jan and Sara—Nicolaes, bap. April 5, 1767.  
 Weykof, Nicolaes and Susanna—John and Pieter, bap. April 5, 1790.  
 Weykof, Nicolaes and Susanna—Willim, bap. May 20, 1792.  
 Winter, Peiter and Lena—Hendrick, bap. Mar. 6, 1763; witnesses Hendrick Dils and Eleisabet Vlack.  
 Winter Peiter and Magdalena—Samuel, bap. June 6, 1773.  
 Winter, Peiter and Malli—Johannis, bap. Feb. 16, 1766; witnesses Johannis and Antie Kese.  
 Willimsen, Cornelus and Catreina—Gertie, bap. April 4, 1790.  
 Willemsen, Gerrit and Gertie—Antie, bap. April 26, 1767.  
 Willimsen, Gerrit and Geertie—Lucreesie, bap. Jan. 29, 1769.  
 Wyllimsen, Johannis and Geysye—Aert, bap. Mar. 26, 1775.  
 Willimsen, Johannis and Gesy—Henderick, bap. April 21, 1776.  
 Willimsen, Johannis and Gesye—Antie, bap. Jan. 31, 1779.  
 Willemsen, Johannis and Geysie—Sara, bap. April 1, 1781.  
 Wyllemsen, Johannis and Gesye—Davit, bap. June 4, 1786.  
 Wyllimsen, Johannis and Gesye—Gerrit, bap. Mar. 1, 1789.  
 Weytknegt, Cornelus and Catlyna—Abraham, bap. April 21, 1765.  
 Weytknegt, Joseph and Catreina—Aeltie, bap. Feb. 4, 1770.  
 Wytknegt, Joseph and Catreina—Johannis, bap. Aug. 23, 1772.

[To be Continued]



## HISTORICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS

BY THE EDITOR

### An Important Somerset Revolutionary Officer

"Colonel" Derick Lane, as he came to be known after the Revolutionary War, receiving that title, as so many minor officers of the army did, from commanding a regiment of militia at a later date, was one of the brave sons of Somerset about whom nothing has been published in this vicinity, although he received the highest testimonials as a soldier and man at the time of his death in the city of Troy, New York, where he made his post-Revolutionary home. He was born in Bedminster township, between Vliet's Mills and the Larger Cross Roads, on April 30, 1755. He was the fourth of five sons of Matthias Lane, Jr., who, in 1744, purchased 568 acres of land in two tracts in Bedminster township,

and retained about 350 acres of it until his death, comprising the farms lately belonging to Isaac Voorhees, John S. Hageman and Derick Lane, all of whom are deceased. This Matthias Lane, Jr., is buried in the Lane Family burying-ground, east of Vliet's Mills, on what was formerly a part of his estate. From this Matthias, Jr., a large proportion of the recent and present Lane family in Bedminster township descends. The ancestors of this Matthias have been traced, and go back to Matthys Jansen Laenen, of Liege, Belgium, who emigrated to New Amsterdam in 1663, and who was the great-grandfather of Matthias. Matthias was born in Monmouth county, Jan. 18, 1721, and died in Bedminster Jan. 17, 1804, at the age of eighty-three. His wife (Colonel Derick's mother) was Elizabeth Sutphen, who was born Jan. 20, 1723, and died Feb. 20, 1807, aged eighty-four. So much for his ancestry, which, as it is likely to be published within a year or two, needs no further elaboration at this time.

Colonel Derick was but twenty years of age at the breaking out of the Revolutionary War. The next year, when twenty-one, he enlisted and served with honors ever increasing until the very close of the War in 1783, and also from 1784 to 1785. His record is an interesting one, as showing how he advanced in the service, and how many were the bloody engagements in which he participated. It is officially given as condensed from the papers in the Adjutant-General's office at Trenton as follows:

Second Lieutenant, Somerset County New Jersey Militia, Captain Richard Stites' Company, Colonel Stephen Hunt's Battalion, Brigadier General Nathaniel Heard's Brigade, New Jersey State Troops; commissioned July 5, 1776.

Captain, Colonel Stephen Hunt's Battalion, Brigadier General Nathaniel Heard's Brigade, New Jersey State Troops.

Second Lieutenant, 4th Battalion, 2d Establishment, New Jersey Continental Line, November 28, 1776.

Second Lieutenant, Captain John Hollinshead's Company, 2d Battalion, 2d Establishment, New Jersey Continental Line, February 5, 1777.

First Lieutenant, 2d Regiment, New Jersey Continental Line; to date November 8, 1777.

Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster, 2d Battalion; to date April 3, 1779.

Captain-Lieutenant, 2d Battalion; to date July 5, 1779.

Captain, 2d Battalion, February 11, 1783.

Retained in New Jersey Battalion, April, 1783, and served to June 3, 1783.

Discharged at the close of the War.

So far go the Trenton records. But the United States records show that Capt. Lane re-enlisted Aug. 13, 1784, as Captain of a U. S. Infantry Regiment, resigning Nov. 24, 1785. During that period he

served the Government at Fort Stanwix and other places in New York "during certain negotiations with the western tribes of Indians."

These general statements show his advancement in rank, but give no records as to the Revolutionary battles in which he was engaged, which we have from another source: "During the War he was in the following battles, viz.: Long Island, White Plains, Short Hills, Scotch Plains, Springfield, Head of the Elk, Iron Hill, Brandywine, Haddonsfield, Monmouth, Chemong, Newton, Yorktown, besides a number of skirmishes and conflicts of less notoriety." This included his march with Sullivan's expedition against the Indians in 1777. Even this is a meagre resumé of what the officer went through, for no man could serve his country in the ranks through those seven long, perilous, distressing years of strife in New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia, and not pass through events which, if minutely chronicled in a diary, would throw light upon character and conduct that would captivate the historian and enchant the reader. When the War was over Derick Lane decided that farming was not for him, so he chose a mercantile life instead, and, for some reason not known to his descendants, he went, prior to 1790, to Lansingburgh, New York, three and one-half miles north of Troy (and now embraced in the latter city), and, later, removed to Troy, becoming there one of the real "founders" of that now wide-awake, thriving city, and the head of one of its most influential families. His brother, Aaron, also went to Lansingburgh; probably the two went together. Aaron was born in Bedminster township, but was, it is said, never married. He was two years the senior of Col. Derick, and died at Troy Nov. 12, 1823, nearly eight years before Derick.

Perhaps we can best note Colonel Derick's distinguished civil record and best express what the Troy people thought of him at the time of his death, which occurred Mar. 26, 1831, by quoting somewhat from the newspapers of Troy at the time of his decease:

"After leaving the army he removed to Lansingburgh [now suburb of Troy], and engaged in the mercantile business with his brother, Aaron, composing the firm of A. & D. Lane. Prosperity attended their efforts, and in 1798 or 1799 the brothers came to Troy and erected a number of mercantile buildings, corner of Front and River Streets. He was one of the first assessors of the city, and was made Colonel of a regiment formed in this section of the state. He was also one of the directors of the company which was to construct a bridge across the river from the foot of Ferry Street. . . . His name frequently occurs in connection with enterprises of varied character. He was interested in supplying the village of Troy with wholesome water, and was one of the trustees of the Earthen Conduit Company of Troy. He was also one of the original directors of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Insurance Company; first treas-

urer of the Bible Society of the county of Rensselaer, and second on the list in the board designated by the Legislature in the act of incorporation passed April 23, 1823, as managers of the Troy Savings bank, of which his grandson became president. He was prominent in the reception to Gen. Lafayette when he visited Troy in 1824, having served under him at Monmouth, Brandywine and Yorktown. His older brother, Aaron, was treasurer of Rensselaer county from 1791 to 1800, village assessor in 1800, trustee in 1802 and a trustee of the old Troy library, the first literary organization in Troy:"

Another newspaper notice of his death adds:

"To Colonel Derick Lane and his brother, Troy owes much of its early prosperity. . . . Troy and Trojans feel that the city owes much to the Lane family."

In reference to Lafayette's visit, one of his obituary notices adds this:

"When Lafayette visited Troy [in 1824], Colonel Lane accompanied him in his carriage. This circumstance may without vanity be told by his posterity, for Colonel Lane was one of Lafayette's compatriots in arms; they were personal acquaintances in the American army."

Colonel Derick Lane twice married: first, on Jan. 26, 1789, Maria Lansing, who died Dec. 1 (or 12), 1802; second, on July 14, 1805, Engeltie (Angelica) Van Rensselaer, who died Mar. 28, 1833. His second wife's aunt, Catherine Van Rensselaer, was the wife of Major-General Philip Schuyler. By his first marriage there were five children; by his second, three. One of the sons was Jacob Lansing Lane, a banker of Troy; another was Rev. Andrew D. Lane, of Waterloo, N. Y. A daughter, Elizabeth, married into the Van Schoonhoven family, and their grandson, Frederic V. S. Crosby, is the treasurer of the Union Pacific Railway in New York City, a man of most sterling character, from whom a number of the foregoing facts have been obtained. Another daughter, Alida M., married the Rev. Dr. George S. Boardman, of Rochester, N. Y. Jacob Lansing Lane, who married Caroline E. Tibbits, was a lawyer, as well as banker, and became president of the Troy Savings Bank. He was of high repute. His son, Derick, succeeded his father as president of that Bank, and had extensive financial responsibilities in Troy as city chamberlain, treasurer of the Troy Gas Company, etc.

The portrait of Colonel Lane, which appears as the frontispiece to this number of the *QUARTERLY*, is from an original painting owned by and in the possession of Mrs. S. Beach Jones, of 550 Park Avenue, New York City, sister to the Mr. Frederic V. S. Crosby above named, and a great-granddaughter of Colonel Lane. It descended from her grandmother, Elizabeth Van Schoonhoven, daughter of Colonel Derick, to

her mother, Elizabeth M. Crosby, and so came into possession of Mrs. Jones. It is not known by whom the painting was made. Mr. Townsend MacCoun, of Essex Fells, N. J., a grandson of Colonel Derick, has another excellent painting of him.

He was certainly one of Somerset's most worthy sons, and deserves remembrance in this county of his birth as a patriot-soldier as well as most useful civilian.

### **Revolutionary Terms of Service**

The query is often propounded how it was that so many Revolutionary soldiers printed in the official lists of New Jersey served in various companies or regiments, and sometimes in the militia and at other times in the Continental troops. The matter is well explained in a communication to the *QUARTERLY* from Mr. John J. DeMott, of Metuchen, the author of the article on "The Origin of the Cortelyou Family," printed in our last number. We publish the whole of Mr. DeMott's communication, not only because it gives a full record of a Somerset soldier, but to throw light on this subject of the variety of services which some of our brave forefathers were called upon to render in order to secure our national independence. He says:

"There was little chance for monotony for the boys and young men of Somerset County during the period of the Revolution. On the main lines of travel across the State both armies passed repeatedly along the roads of this County. Besides this, when there were no larger movements, there was always the chance of a raid through the countryside by small parties of British or Hessian troops. One writer asserts that the average term of service in the Continental army was three months. Be this as it may, it is a fact that many men divided their time between fighting and farming, going to the front for a short period and then returning home to work. An excellent example of this kind is found in the war record of Hendrick Cortelyou, of Ten-Mile Run, a private in the Somerset County militia. This is a transcript of his pension claim, the original of which is on file in the Record and Pension Bureau, Washington, D. C.:

"Hendrick Cortelyou enlisted in 1777, as private, and served one month under Captain James More, Somerset County New Jersey Militia, Colonel Seeley, at Elizabeth; same year served two weeks under same officers; June, 1778, served three weeks under Captain James More and Colonel Henry Vandyke, Somerset County Militia; at battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778; in 1778 served one month under same officers, at Connecticut Farms, New Jersey; afterward served one month under Captain Joseph Corshen, and Colonel John Webster, at Woodbridge, New Jersey; served three weeks guarding the prisoners at Morristown, under Colonel Seeley; June, 1780, served one month under Captain Jones and

Colonel Taylor; at battle of Springfield, New Jersey; January, 1781, served two weeks under Captain Jones and Colonel Vandyke; afterwards served three weeks under Captain Abraham Vanness; age at enlistment, sixteen years.'

"It will be seen that the above record covers nine distinct terms of service, scattered over five years of the war. Four of the terms are of one month, three of three weeks, and two of two weeks. This aggregates about seven months in all. Hendrick Cortelyou also mentions two important battles in which he participated. During his later years at Ten-Mile Run, he made periodical trips to Trenton for the purpose of drawing the pension to which this military record entitled him."

### **The Sites of "Bromley" and "New Bromley"**

These two names, as applied to hamlets, or perhaps only to flouring mills which were somewhat centres for settlements, have passed out of existence for considerable more than a century, and now are no longer known as names even by the oldest inhabitants of their vicinities. "Bromley" was in Bedminster township, Somerset County, at what is now locally known as the "Burnt Mills." The origin of the name "Bromley" we have tried in vain to ascertain. In 1763 Andrew Leake, who purposed "to decline business in the Country and remove to New York," advertised to sell "the Mills at Bromley, where he now lives, with fifteen hundred Acres of Land adjoining," stating "the mills have been lately repaired and are in excellent Order. As are the Dwelling House, Store Houses, Cooperage and all the Conveniences whatsoever." He gives particulars of land cleared, orchards, timber, and did not forget "some excellent Negroes." In the same advertisement he offers to sell "another Set of Mills in Hunterdon County, about Six Miles distant from the other, built about three years ago. . . . Dwelling House, Store-House, etc.," with "about 250 Acres of Land." He again advertises a year later, though naming but "1200 Acres of excellent Land," and this time designates it as "lying in the Forks of the Lamaton River, and the Peapack Brook;" and still later in the same year holds it out for sale as "amounting to 1500 Acres and upwards." (See "New Jersey Archives," First Series, Vol. 24, pp. 238, 396, 437). In 1766, the "Bromley" mills being unsold and Leake having assigned, his assignees, William Axtill, John Taylor, James M'Evers and Cornelius Low, Jr., advertised them and other real estate at public vendue. (Ibid, Vol. 25, p. 101).

These and other notices of pre-Revolutionary dates show where "Bromley" was. The new mills of which he speaks, as "about six miles distant," Mr. Leake built, as it would seem from his first adver-



VIEW OF PROPOSED MEMORIAL AT WASHINGTON ROCK

—From Drawing by Mr. J. L. C. Marsh, 1912. (See Page 236)



tisement, about 1760, and to them he gave the name "New Bromley." This is what living persons knew in their younger days as "Hall's Mills," half way between New Germantown and Whitehouse, in Hunterdon county; later known as "Stillwell's Mills," but now unused. About the same time these mills were built, the public road was laid out by it between New Germantown and Whitehouse. (See Snell's "Hist. of Hunterdon and Somerset," p. 503). Later Col. John Mehelm, of Revolutionary fame, owned the mills.

In 1783, when the cessation of war was celebrated everywhere, we learn that the "Fourth Regiment" of Hunterdon county militia, of which Col. Mehelm had been Colonel (he had then been succeeded by Col. John Taylor) was stationed at "New Bromley," and celebrated the occasion on Apr. 28, 1783, and that "entertainment" was provided for the Regiment at "the White House tavern." ("New Jersey Gazette," May 7, 1783).

Various letters of Governor Paterson, who began his practice of law at this place, were dated from "New Bromley," as is noted in the article upon him in this issue. It is doubtful if the name survived the year 1800. In this connection we may notice that Snell in his "History of Hunterdon and Somerset" (p. 704), made an entirely erroneous statement. He says: "The locality to-day known as Stillwell's Mills was in the early settlement called Bromley, and on the establishment of mills at this point ["Burnt Mills"] the place was called New Bromley." But Leake's new mills were in Hunterdon, and "Bromley" antedated the latter, which, no doubt, Leake himself called "New Bromley."

#### **A Centennial Week in Bloomfield**

Bloomfield, in Essex county, celebrated its Centennial on June 9-13 of this year. A few days prior to this event Mr. Joseph Fulford Folsom, a resident, well-known as an historical writer and as the recording secretary of the New Jersey State Historical Society, placed before its numerous readers a work comprising 193 pages, entitled "Bloomfield Old and New," to which the sub-title is given, "An Historical Symposium by several Authors." Mr. Folsom is such a capable and painstaking writer that it is needless to say that the first sixty odd pages of the work is most interesting reading. Beginning with about the year 1700, when the region around Bloomfield began to be settled, he carries its general history to and through the Revolution, and to and through the Civil War. A specific chapter on the "Incorporation and subsequent Government" follows, by Raymond F. Davis; on "The Schools and Schoolmasters," by William A. Baldwin; and there are subsequent chapters by Charles C. Ferguson, George Louis Curtis,

William P. Sutphen, James E. Brooks and Maud Parsons. There are twelve illustrations, including a fine frontispiece of General Joseph Bloomfield, who became the Governor of the State after New Jersey became independent, and after whom (though not a resident) the town was named. Bloomfield township was formed Mar. 23, 1812, by act of the Legislature; hence the celebration this year. The work is published by the Centennial Historical Committee.

### **Genealogy of the Warne Family**

The Rev. George Warne Labaw, pastor of the Reformed Church of Preakness, Bergen county, a Hunterdon county man by nativity, is the author of a voluminous and handsome volume of 701 pages upon the "Warne Family in America," being principally the descendants of Thomas Warne, one of the Twenty-four Proprietors of East New Jersey. It is handsomely illustrated. Knowing the labor of compiling a large genealogical work, we must nevertheless express surprise at the volume of the information given in detail by an otherwise busy clergyman in this exhaustive compilation. It is a monument of patience and pains in securing facts from all parts of America. New Jersey families of other surnames are represented in this book by the thousand, and not a few belong to Somerset.

### **Historical Errors Easily Perpetuated**

Those who write history need to be ever on their guard against creating and perpetuating errors of fact. They will creep into the best of works, but, when discovered, should be corrected, and, where possible, all the known proofs stated. Some of our best-known writers upon American Revolutionary history have fallen into grievous faults, but, for the most part, they have been based upon careless attention to documents or too close adherence to what had hitherto been printed. Sometimes there are errors of spelling which have not a good excuse. Our distinguished second Governor of the State, William Paterson, whose life is given in part on another page, is as frequently misspelled "Patterson" in various works as otherwise, yet in no document from his pen does the name so appear. This is an error not easily forgiven. In the April number of the *QUARTERLY* Lord Stirling is several times spelled "Sterling," following the inadvertencies of the manuscripts of the articles. This is more easily accounted for, as it occurs in various publications and seems to be a natural orthography. Nevertheless his "Life," which is accessible in the public libraries, and the best American histories, correctly give it. The heading to the "Dr. Lawrence Van Derveer Burying-ground" in our April number, also, by some alteration of types, was made to read "Dr. Luther Van Derveer." Watch as carefully

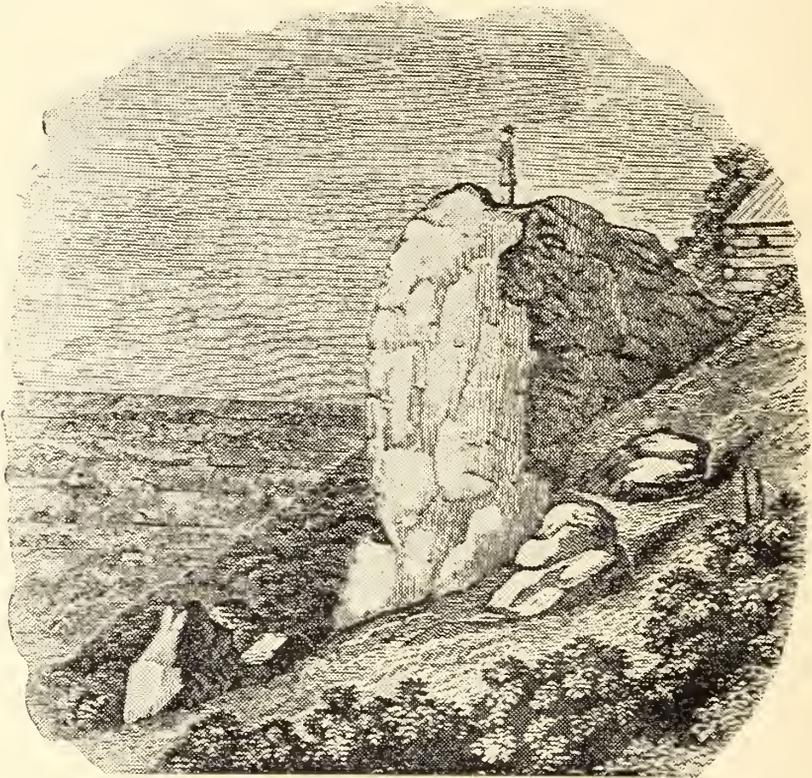
as one will, mistakes by contributors in spelling proper names, or typographical inadvertencies, will appear to elude an editor; it was always so. We had hoped to print a volume of the *QUARTERLY* without a "Corrigenda," but this desire, it is evident, must prove elusive. We do express the wish, however, that writers of articles for this magazine will feel sure that all proper names are correctly spelled, and all facts presented are verified, and, where sources are not readily accessible to every one, will give them, especially in the statement of incidents that have not been published before on the best of authority. Future readers will expect this in a periodical devoted to local history and biography. "My attitude in respect to history," says Dr. Austin Scott, Professor of History and Political Economy in Rutgers College, "is to be sceptical in relation to whatever is not proven." This is a proper attitude for a scholarly historian, and for those not to be so classed. What is tradition should be stated to be tradition; what is an author's opinions should be noted as his opinions; what is guessed at as "probable" should be clearly so stated. All statements made under such conditions can be then proven by others, or accepted at their real value. But of course the Doctor's remark must be understood in a general sense, as it is impossible for the average writer to "prove," or be sure of everything he finds stated before his day, and which he is apt to follow. What men competent to examine the truth, and who are known to be careful in all they say, do state, others will necessarily take as presumably true until the contrary appears.

#### **D. A. R. Marker at the "Coffee House"**

The D. A. R. Chapter at Morristown has been placing at its end of the route Washington took on his march from Princeton to Morristown markers at New Vernon and the "Coffee House." A correspondent thinks the latter marker, if not both, is misplaced. We do not undertake to pass judgment upon the matter, but this is what he writes to the *QUARTERLY*. The correspondent is Mr. William A. Van Dorn, of Basking Ridge, whose ancestors on both sides for several generations have lived in that general vicinity. He writes: "The army encamped at Vealtown [Bernardsville] over night, and the next morning took the direct road from that place to Morristown, passing by where I now live. My great-grandfather, Richard Southard, lived here at that time, and I have heard my grandmother (his daughter) speak about it; also my grandfather, who was a boy about twelve years of age; and two other boys of about the same age, then living in the neighborhood, saw the troops pass here. I have talked with them about it, so there can be no mistake the army took at that time. While they are putting up markers they might as well get them in the right places."

### Washington Rock and the Proposed Monument

The Continental Chapter, D. A. R., of Plainfield, Mrs. Edward Griffin Read, Regent, is endeavoring to raise \$3,000, with which to place a suitable memorial on the eminence where Washington Rock is located. There are two rocks, about eighty feet apart, and, while one of them has from time immemorial been called "The Rock," it is proposed to erect a cairn between them, and place upon it a flagstaff,



WASHINGTON ROCK IN 1844

—From woodcut in Barber & Howe's "Historical Collections of New Jersey"

whence the American flag will be floated, and the ensign of the D. A. R. These flags should be visible on a clear day from the tall buildings of New York City, but perhaps not without a field glass. Between the two rocks a retaining wall will be placed, with an iron railing thereon, and on this part of the wall one may walk. The Chapter has on hand over \$500 collected some years ago for the purpose, and is now asking citizens of the vicinity to contribute the balance, not necessarily

by large donations, but such as families may easily give. The circulars stating the plan for donations may be obtained by addressing a letter or postcard to the Regent of the Chapter, or to Mrs. Charles W. McCutchen, at Plainfield. This Rock is in Somerset County, and its history is sufficiently authentic and memorable to lead many of our readers, we hope, to contribute something toward the memorial. Some forty-five years ago a movement was started to raise a memorial on or by the Rock, but it failed owing to the inability of the promoters of the scheme to secure a clear title. Now the title to the land has been secured, and it is to be held for all time for the proper patriotic purposes designed by the Chapter. We have no doubt the movement will succeed, and then the beauty of the newly-created surroundings will add a new charm to the Watchung hills.

#### **Various Interesting Mementoes and Events**

Still the patriotic fervor of descendants of "the brave men of '76" continues. Our Legislature having voted \$25,000 for the land on the New Jersey side of the Delaware, at the point Washington crossed with his army on that bitter Christmas night of 1776, Pennsylvanians are endeavoring to arouse enough interest in that State to enable the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution to acquire sufficient land to make a state park on the Keystone side of the river. To that end a large meeting was held and addresses delivered on the spot on June 15th. The Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames has found and restored to their original places twenty-four of the twenty-eight milestones that marked the old stage route from Trenton to Philadelphia; really a wonderful find and an excellent work to accomplish. These stones are said to be one hundred and forty-eight years old, and bear the original lettering. The Revolutionary Memorial Society held its annual reunion at the Wallace House, in Somerville, on June 1, and a delightful occasion it was. Let the good work of commemorating Revolutionary days go on! It assists in making of our young men and women lovers of their country.

#### **Death of a Good Scotch Pastor**

There died at Millington, this County, on March 26th, Rev. Peter Gibb, a model country pastor, whose place of nativity was Aberdeenshire, in Scotland, and whose early life, until thirty-six years of age, was spent partly in that country of moor and highlands, and partly in England. Born Dec. 21, 1835, he studied in Glasgow University, and began his ministry, as a Baptist clergyman, at Falkirk, where he remained only a short time. He then took charge of the church at Wolsingham, Durham Co., England, where he remained five years. In 1871

he came to this country and began his ministry at Millington, April 23, 1871. Of about one hundred and twenty members then on the roll only ten now remain, while the membership has kept nearly the same. Mr. Gibb also served the Mt. Bethel Church thirty-eight years, resigning recently. In his ministry of forty-one years he conducted 253 funerals, preached at Millington 3,673 sermons and at out-stations and other places 643 times. At Mt. Bethel Church he preached 1,944 sermons, a total of 6,260. He chose 1,066 texts from the Old Testament and 1,344 from the New Testament. In 1871 he was married to Margaret A. Garrett, who survives him, with two children.

An admirable obituary notice of him thus states well his talents and character: "Mr. Gibb served an ideal ministry. He was dearly beloved by all his people and by all who knew him. His beautiful white church nestled among the trees on a gentle slope near the Passaic river. Beside it stands the parsonage, immaculate, surrounded by its beautiful gardens that Mr. Gibb tended with his own hands. He was an expert gardener and a great lover of flowers. Years ago Mr. Gibb taught all the young people of the community to sing and every winter conducted singing classes. He conducted services regularly in the little Baptist church at Mount Bethel in the afternoon. This is one of the oldest churches in the region, the present building having been erected before the Revolutionary War. He had a fine taste for music and showed an uncommon appreciation of Hymnology in a paper that he read before the Ministers' Union in the fall of 1910. This was so good that the Union ordered it to be printed. Mr. Gibb was surrounded by a parish made up of farmers as well as people from the nearby cities; and in all their aspirations after the best things his fine spirit ever led them on. The whole region will be very much the poorer by the passing of this simple, sweet-spirited man of God."

To this we need only add that Mr. Gibb had a fine Scotch sense of humor and that his domestic as well as his official life was full of courtesy, charitableness and helpfulness. He was an ideal man in more ways than one. We remember his sunny face and charm of voice as one whose influence on his neighborhood and among his friends was always uplifting and broadening. He had the strong, stalwart, rugged aspect of a true Scotchman, whose life was wrapped up in doing good, and whose piety was based upon solid foundations. Until twelve months before his death he bore his seventy-eight years with such active service among his people that it scarcely seemed as if he might not live out a century of usefulness. His form was always bent, but his eye was ever as bright as his soul was clean, and his strength was as of a strong man drawing a bow at a mark which he was certain to hit. In Sunday School work,

in Temperance advocacy, in the religious activities of the young, in missionary enterprises, he was always alert and prominent. But in March, 1911, he began to have serious trouble with his heart, and from that period onward he was a broken-down man in body, though not in temperament or hopefulness. On February 9th, 1912, he wrote a helpful letter to the Editor of the *QUARTERLY* concerning this new enterprise, and six weeks later he passed to the realms of the blest.

**Were There "Hessians" in Bound Brook?**

That is to say, "American Hessians;" but if so there were many in other parts of the County and throughout New Jersey. The historians of the time called them "Tories"; but now the usual title is "Loyalists," which is better. As to Bound Brook this interesting letter to General Lincoln, from Col. Broadhead, is but one of many interesting missives from that place in Revolutionary days that we expect to publish hereafter:

"Quarters Bound Brook 14th April 1777

"Dear General

"The bearer hereof Capt<sup>n</sup>. Ten Eyck has discovered where some of the Inhabit<sup>ts</sup>. of this place have secreted a Quantity of Stores and Baggage Belonging to our Troops and applied to me for Orders to take them from the present Possessors. But though I should be glad to save the General all the Trouble I can, yet I could not take upon me to issue orders for that purpose without your Honours leave have therefore directed him to wait on you for orders relative to the taking from those American Hessians the property of the Continent as well as individuals I am Dear Gen<sup>l</sup>. with the greatest Regard & Esteem your

"most obed<sup>t</sup> H<sup>ble</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>.

"DANIEL BRODHEAD

(Addressed:) "Honble Major Gen<sup>l</sup>. LINCOLN

"fav. Cap<sup>tn</sup>. TEN EYCK."

(Endorsed:) "From Col<sup>l</sup>. BROADHEAD—April 14<sup>th</sup>"



AMONG several articles contributed to this issue of the *QUARTERLY*, but crowded out, is one from Rev. Samuel Parry, embracing a criticism of the statement that tombstones in the old Pluckemin burying-ground were desecrated by removal and unsacred uses. The subject will receive full consideration in the October number. We have also been obliged to omit "Somerset County Marriages," but in the future these will be regularly continued.

### GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

[11]. WALDRON.—“Can you give me information concerning the Waldron family? My great-grandmother was Mary Waldron, born 1778; married, 1794, Jacob Wyckoff; died 1800. She was a direct descendant of Resolvert Waldron, but whether Cornelius Waldron was her father or brother I do not know. Her son, Cornelius Waldron Wyckoff, was born in 1800. There was an old Waldron called ‘Faddie,’ who was blind and whose armchair I own; am uncertain as to his first name and whether father or grandfather to Mary Waldron. I have been unable to find where these Waldrons are buried (except Mary). A. W. S.”

[12]. VAN LIEW.—“In your last issue (pp. 142, 143), you omit one genealogy which I have found of considerable value, although it is very brief. I refer to “The Van Liew Family” (about 1910), published by Thomas L. Van Liew, 933 Morrison Ave., St. Louis. J. J. D.”

### REPLIES TO PREVIOUS QUERIES

[13]. BROWN [5].—“Mr. James G. Brown, who died I think at Montclair a few years ago, had all the history of the family that you inquire about. He was one of these Browns. He has told me a great deal about their family, and said he had in his safe deposit box in New York considerable matter in regard to the history of this Brown family. I think his wife is living still in Montclair, as I had a letter from her only about a year ago. Senator L. A. Thompson’s brother married a niece of James G. Brown, and she might give you all the information desired. He did live in the summer near Sterling. ‘Squire Brown lived in the house in Pluckemin where Stewart Brown now lives, and he married a McEowen, whose wife was a Mehelm. John M. Brown, who lived near Pluckemin, was named after him. The McEowens and Mehelms lived just across the road from ‘Squire Brown, and I have heard him speak about his grandfather being connected with the Quartermaster’s department of Washington’s army and having a lot of the old government envelopes and correspondence. James Brown, son of Stewart, was of a different family. He was Scotch-Irish, and came from the north of Ireland in June, 1851.” J. B.

[The children of John Brown, who is stated to have married Mary Blue, of Chimney Rock, are given in the “Warne Genealogy,” (p. 577) just published, and the military records of his brothers, Jacob and Abraham, but no information is thrown upon the early emigrant of this family.—EDITOR QUARTERLY.]





WASHINGTON'S "FORT" OF 1777, NEAR CAMP MIDDLEBROOK—LOOKING SOUTH

*(See Page 318)*



THE SAME—LOOKING NORTH

# SOMERSET COUNTY HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

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## EARLY CAREER OF GOVERNOR WILLIAM PATERSON

BY A. VAN DOREN HONEYMAN, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

[*Concluded from Page 179*]

WHILE I HAVE not found a record of more than one student-at-law enrolling with William Paterson prior to about 1780, it is most probable that there were several to whom he administered the drug of Coke and tonic of Blackstone at an earlier date. He was appointed Attorney-General in 1776, and at once gained a State-wide reputation for learning in the law and for assiduity in practice. True, it took him away from home a great deal of his time, and his responsibilities never lessened while he held the office, but as students were not scarce during the last two years of its incumbency, I must suppose that at least from 1777 until 1780 he had students, although tradition names but one—the first on the list given below.

It must be borne in mind that law students were not then drawn necessarily from the vicinage, but from as far points as the reputation of the preceptor extended. Naturally, however, as a Princeton graduate, Paterson mostly drew to himself Princeton men. He was an honor to the college, and I doubt not the small staff of professors of "Old Nassau" strongly recommended him as a preceptor whenever they were consulted, because they knew of his peculiar legal learning and of his fitness to teach young "limbs of the law."

In any mention made by other writers of Paterson's known students, only names have been given. Such mention has not been free of errors because based on tradition in large part. Dr. Messler, who has been more specific about the matter than others, says, in referring to the Paterson house at Raritan, that it was—

"Where Aaron Burr, Gen. Morton of New York and John Young Noell studied law, and probably also Frederick Frelinghuysen, Andrew Kirkpatrick and George M. Troup, Gov. of Georgia." ("Centennial Hist. of Somerset Co.," p. 137).

This is a cautious statement, and may be quite correct except as to Governor George M. Troup, who, by some inadvertance, has been named in place of Col. Robert Troup, to be mentioned later.

The writer has investigated the subject of Paterson's students so far as to make up the following list, which is probably correct, as far as it goes. It is certainly a distinguished list. The order stated is not necessarily the order in which the persons named entered Paterson's office:

1. General Frederick Frelinghuysen. 2. Captain (Professor) William Churchill Houston. 3. John Young Noell, Esq. 4. Colonel Robert Troup. 5. Colonel and Vice-President Aaron Burr. 6. Mr. Gales. 7. General Jacob Morton. 8. Chief-Justice Andrew Kirkpatrick.

As previously stated, I doubt not there were others, perhaps some who never pursued their studies to a conclusion. Now let us consider the roll in the above order:

1. General Frederick Frelinghuysen. It is to be noticed that Dr. Messler says of him that he "probably" studied with Paterson. The memorial volume of the Frelinghuysen family, by the late Rev. Talbot W. Chambers, D. D., makes no mention of General Frelinghuysen's legal preceptor. It seems certain that he studied either with Stockton or Paterson, or both. He resided at Millstone, six miles from Paterson's office at or near South Branch, and about ten miles from Stockton's office at Princeton. Messler connects Frelinghuysen's student's days with the Paterson house at Raritan, but this is clearly an inadvertance. Frelinghuysen was admitted to the Bar in 1774 and Paterson did not go to the Raritan house until 1779. (See July *QUARTERLY*, p. 171). The most natural, and I think only feasible thing for Frelinghuysen was to have begun his studies with Stockton, because, in 1769, when such studies would have been begun under the five-year rule, he was a student in Princeton in his senior year, and Paterson was at "New Bromley," which Paterson says was "about thirty" miles away (although really not over twenty-five). Stockton's office was at hand. (Chambers says Paterson began the study of the law in 1770). But in 1772, when Paterson removed to Somerset county, it is conceivable that Frelinghuysen changed his preceptor, as Stockton was then a member of the Legislative Council and had an extensive practice, and might have been considered too busy to give students attention. Paterson had considerable leisure, and his new office at South Branch was much nearer to Millstone than was Stockton's. Their subsequent close friendship as patriots and as lawyers points toward the conclusion that Frelinghuysen and Paterson were intimately related in some way before the war broke out, and yet I consider the facts to be conjectural only. The actual proofs are wanting.

General Frederick Frelinghuysen's memory will always remain green

in Somerset county, both from his own high character and the distinguished family of his name preceding and descending from him. His life has been recorded too often to require now more than the briefest statement of its leading facts and dates. He was born at Three-Mile Run, this County, April 13, 1753, his father being the Rev. John Frelinghuysen, and his grandfather the more famous Rev. Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen, both pastors of the oldest Reformed Dutch churches of Somerset. Frederick was also designed for the ministry, but preferred the Bar. He graduated at Princeton in 1770; as stated took his legal parchment in 1774, and opened an office at his home in Millstone. He was chosen a member of the Provincial Congress in 1775 and 1776: of the Continental Congress in 1778 and again in 1782; and was a member of the State Legislature in 1784, 1791, and from 1800-'03. In 1793 he was elected United States Senator, resigning in 1796. He served in the Revolution as Major, Captain and Colonel from Feb. 15, 1776, to Feb. 28, 1777, when he resigned because of his official duties. After the War he became a Major-General. He died Apr. 13, 1804, in his fifty-second year, and is buried near Millstone in the family burying-ground.

2. Professor William Churchill Houston. Some sketch of Houston, on which I cannot now place my hand, states that Paterson was his legal preceptor. That he was not actually in Paterson's office as a student, though perhaps enrolled with him, must be evident from the facts. Houston was born in North Carolina in 1744, and graduated from Princeton in 1768. He was, therefore, one year older than Paterson, but graduated at college five years later than Paterson. Becoming next year (1769) tutor in the college, after two years (1771), he became Professor of Mathematics and Classical Philosophy in the same institution, and so continued until 1783. When the war broke out, he took command of a scouting party in Hunterdon and Somerset, and so obtained the title of Captain. Determining toward the end of the war to study law, he must then have enrolled with Paterson if at all, and because they were close friends. Yet Princeton records show he continued his duties there as Professor, and, although admitted to the Bar at the April Term, 1781, and removing to Trenton to practice, he did not resign at the college until two years later. He was also made Clerk of the New Jersey Supreme Court from 1781 to 1788, and Receiver of Continental Taxes in 1782-'85. As if all these duties were insufficient to keep him busy, his patriotic services, which had included membership in the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, comprised also membership in the Continental Congress, 1779-'82 and 1784-'5. In all these capacities he gained a high reputation as a scholar and statesman, and probably overworked himself so that his death was early. He died at Frankfort, Pa., where he had gone when out of health, August 12, 1788.

3. John Young Noell. That Noell studied with Paterson is proven by the letters of Col. Troup, who spelled his name "Noel" (see *infra*). Few facts concerning him are known to the writer. He graduated from Princeton in the class of 1777, and in 1780 we find him at Raritan in Paterson's office. We do not know where he finished his course, but he was admitted to the Bar in April, 1783 (two years after Paterson removed to New Brunswick), and in 1786 was made counselor. Where he first practised does not appear, but on securing his counselor's license he removed to Georgia, and there became "one of the most eminent lawyers of the south." Many distinguished Georgians studied law with him. He died at Augusta, date not ascertained. (See Alexander's "Princeton College in the Eighteenth Century," p. 201, where name is also spelled "Noel").

4. Colonel Robert Troup. While Dr. Messler confounds him with Governor George M. Troup, of Georgia, we know the contrary; in fact the latter was not born until 1780. Colonel Robert Troup, however, was born in 1757, probably in New York City. He graduated at Columbia College in 1774, and the next year entered the Continental army, being commissioned Second Lieutenant of the First Regiment, New York Militia Volunteer Infantry. In 1777 he became Captain-Lieutenant in the Second Regiment, Continental Corps Artillery; the same year was Major and aide to Major-General Gates; also Lieutenant-Colonel and Deputy Master-General. From 1778-'9 he served as Secretary of the Board of War. He was always known afterward as "Colonel" Troup. Why he gave up arms when he did and determined to become a lawyer does not appear, but his close intimacy with Colonel Aaron Burr began at about this latter date (1779-'80), when the two corresponded most frequently, as appears from Davis' "Memoirs of Aaron Burr," to be now quoted from. Troup and Burr were of nearly the same age, and were like brothers. They had seen much of each other in the army, and after Burr retired from that (in 1779) and decided to resume his interrupted study of law, Troup and he proposed they enter the same office. Burr, as will be seen, wanted to study with Paterson; Troup, however, gave his preference to Stockton, at Princeton, and entered his office. On Feb. 29, 1780, Troup wrote to Burr:

"I did not forget Mr. Paterson when I gave the preference to Mr. Stockton. . . . But he is immersed in such an ocean of business that I imagined it would be out of his power to bestow all the time and pains on our improvement we would wish. Besides, I was afraid of being more confined to the drudgery of copying in his office than I ought. This is inseparable from an office in which there is a good deal done, however well disposed a lawyer may be to promote the interest of his clerk. You observe that his present office expires next summer. I grant it. Yet he

may be chosen Attorney-General again: and this I believe will be the case, for there is not a man of sufficient abilities in the state, except him and Morris, to whom the people would give the office. . . . I will venture to predict that Paterson will be continued though against his inclination." (Davis' "Memoirs of Aaron Burr," p. 195).

Nevertheless Troup, after a few months' study with Stockton, went into Paterson's office between February and July, for reasons not clearly set forth in his correspondence with Burr, but probably in part because he could have Burr with him, as the latter was willing to go to Paterson's office and not to Stockton's. On July 18, 1780, Troup writes to Burr, this time from Raritan, and says:

"I am charmed with my present situation in every respect. It could not be more agreeable to my wishes. I shall have reason to thank you, as long as I live, for my change. The man I lodge with [name not stated] is an able farmer—has a large house—is fond of me, and is possessed with everything a reasonable person could expect or wish for. There is an agreeable neighborhood in this part of the country, and, when I choose, I can unbend myself in very genteel company. . . . Paterson is the very man we want. He is sensible, friendly, and, as far as I am capable of judging, profound in the law. He is to examine me on Saturday or Monday on what I read, and I am preparing accordingly. I have heard him examine Noel yesterday on the practice, and I find his examinations are critical. In a couple of months I expect to be as far advanced in the practice as Noel. I cannot bear that he should be before me." (Ibid, p. 208).

On Oct. 23, of the same year, Troup wrote to Burr, from Morristown:

"Paterson really loves you with the tenderest affection, and can scarcely speak of your state of health without shedding a friendly tear. . . . Paterson treats me as a bosom friend. He has gone so far as to press me in the warmest terms to command his purse." (Ibid, p. 214).

It was near this time that Colonel Burr also entered Paterson's office for about six months, but how long Troup remained there does not appear. He must have left about the time Burr did, and went to New York City, as he was there admitted to the Bar and became one of the leading and ablest lawyers of that city. Frequent casual references to Troup in various works concerning the New York Bar show that he was as intimate with Alexander Hamilton (he and Hamilton were both born the same year) as with Colonel Burr; that he and Hamilton tried many causes together or as opposing counsel, and all accounts intimate that he ranked high. He was elected to the State Assembly in 1786. On Dec. 10, 1796, he was appointed Judge of the United States District Court. From 1811 until 1817 he was a trustee of Columbia College, and in 1824 was made Regent. He died in 1832, aged seventy-five years, and never ceased his

friendship for either Paterson or Burr during their lives. I doubt not that a full account of Troup's life, could it be written, would prove of much more than ordinary interest.

5. Colonel Aaron Burr. Burr's biography is too well known to need repetition here; his curious army and political life and trial for treason fill many a page in our national histories. Burr was born at Newark, New Jersey, February 6, 1756, being the son of Rev. Aaron Burr, who was President of the College of New Jersey (Princeton) from 1747 to 1757. During the most of the latter's administration the College was established at Newark, and it was there when young Aaron was born. When only thirteen years of age (in 1769), he entered Princeton, being of precocious mind, and even then is said to have been fitted to enter the Junior class. But he was obliged to enter as Sophomore "owing to his extreme youth and smallness of stature." When not quite sixteen (in 1772) he and Paterson, who was then twenty-six, began a correspondence that was kept up more or less during Paterson's life. Perhaps it was founded in the first place on Paterson's regard for Burr's only sister, because as early as 1768, Paterson wrote to a friend: "Miss Burr is such a charming creature that she deserves a whole page," but I can rather believe it was because of Burr's unusual mentality and prospects. At this time Paterson was a student in Stockton's office at Princeton. The fact that subsequently this same Miss Burr was married to Tappan Reeve, one of Paterson's devoted college friends, may have served still further to increase Paterson's interest in the small Burr family.

The early letters of Paterson to Burr exhibit the same frankness and affection that continued to exist long afterward. Some of them are published in the Davis' "Memoirs" previously referred to, and show that, while Paterson was at "New Bromley," he could not forget the young student in the classic shades of Nassau, and that Paterson was glad to give him sound advice upon his oratory, etc. Paterson even seems to have written speeches for Burr, that in later years were published as Burr's college addresses. (See the "Memoirs," pp. 28-36; and *cf.* art. in "N. J. Law Journal," Vol. 20, p. 166.) Says Davis in writing of this period: "To be thus early in life honored with the respect and esteem of such a man as Judge Paterson was highly flattering." ("Memoirs," p. 36). It is unnecessary to quote from these early letters, as many of them appear in the volume to which frequent reference is now made.

When locating at Raritan, in 1779, Paterson wrote to Burr (dating his letter, however, at "The Ponds" in Bergen county):

"I am married, Burr, and happy. May you be equally so. I cannot form a higher or a better wish." ("Memoirs," p. 170).

In the same letter it is shown that the Mrs. Provost, whom Burr married later, Paterson knew, and knew that Burr expected to marry her; and he intimates that Burr left the army (Mar. 10, 1779) as much because of his desire to be near her as for any other reason! During the same year, on Sept. 29th, Paterson again writes:

"I am, my dear Burr, one of the happiest of men. The office I hold calls me too frequently, and detains me too long from home; otherwise I should enjoy happiness as full and high as this world can afford. It is, as you express it, 'serene, rural, sentimental.'" (Ibid, p. 188).

The correspondence is always close, intimate, delightful. Burr reciprocated Paterson's attachment, but, unfortunately, few letters of Burr to Paterson exist, or, if they do, they have not been published.

Two more letters from Paterson should be quoted from, for they exhibit in clear light the friendship of the two men just before Burr entered Paterson's office, and also how Paterson had now increased activities. His office pressed sorely upon him; he was overworked and overwrought as the State's chief legal officer in this the darkest period of the War, and he longed for his home comforts and family. Both letters were written from Morristown, where Paterson was engaged at court, and were dated only a few days apart. Under date of Aug. 27, 1780, Paterson writes Burr:

"I am from home as usual. My official duty obliges me to be so. I grow quite uneasy under it, and I find ease and retirement necessary for the sake of my constitution, which has been somewhat broken in upon by attention to business. The business has been too much for me. I have always been fond of solitude, and, as it were, of *stealing* along through life. I am now sufficiently fond of domestic life. I have every reason to be so. Indeed, I know no happiness but at home." (Ibid, p. 211).

And on August 31, 1780, Paterson again wrote:

"It is now near the midnight hour, and yet, late as it is, I could not acquit myself to my conscience if I had not again written you before I left this place, [Morristown], which will be early tomorrow. My life is quite in the militant style—one continual scene of warfare. . . . I rejoice when the hour of rest comes up, and sicken at the approach of day. Business fairly bears me down. The truth is, I am tired of writing, tired of reading, tired of bustling in a crowd, and by fits heartily tired of myself. Since I have been at this place, I have had a letter from Mrs. Paterson, who is well. Our little girl, who was indisposed when I left home, is not worse. I flatter myself I shall find her better when I return. Alas, that I cannot be more at home. A husband and parent have a thousand tendernesses that you know nothing of." (Ibid, p. 211).

Burr, following Colonel Troup, came to Raritan and took up his law studies (which he had begun in 1774 with his brother-in-law, Judge

Reeve, but had abandoned for the army) with Paterson "in the autumn of 1780." (Ibid, p. 218). The two must have been more as brothers than as preceptor and student. But he remained there only about six months, leaving "in the spring of 1781" for Haverstraw, N. Y., to continue his studies with Thomas Smith, brother to Attorney-General Smith of New York, and the reason is thus given by Davis:

"The Judge was a man governed by fixed and settled rules. In the application of these rules Colonel Burr found that his study of the law would require much more time to prepare him for an examination than he was ready to devote. He concluded that there must be a shorter mode to get at the mechanical or practical part; and, having determined to make the experiment, he left the office of Judge Paterson." (Ibid, p. 218.)

James Parton in his "Life of Aaron Burr" (Vol. I, p. 131), thus states the reason:

"Judge Paterson was a thorough lawyer, and desired to make his pupils such by grounding them well in the principles of the law, and not till afterward instructing them in the practice. Burr desired to reverse this order and acquire the practice first. There were reasons why he wished to hurry into the practice of his profession: he was in love; his purse needed replenishing, or would soon need it; and it was certain that if the independence of the Colonies were secured, of which there seemed little doubt, Whig lawyers would monopolize the business of the profession and the offices to which the profession leads."

Where Colonel Burr boarded at Raritan, is unknown, even by tradition. It probably was at the same "large house" of "an able farmer" where Colonel Troup had located, but while one might hazard a conjecture on that point it would be conjecture only.

The story that at Paterson's, at Raritan, Colonel Alexander Hamilton first met Colonel Burr and became intimate, to result years afterward in the unhappy duel, has been printed in newspapers, but is without foundation. On the contrary it is stated by Shea, in his well-known "Life and Epoch of Alexander Hamilton," (p. 401), that Hamilton first met Burr in the Fall of 1776, while both were serving under Washington in the State of New York, and from the first there was no personal liking of either for the other. The authority given by Shea meets all the probabilities of the case; it could scarcely have been otherwise, for Washington was then intimate with both these officers.

Burr concluded his studies at Albany and was admitted to the Bar there Jan. 19, 1782, or only about nine months after he left Paterson's office. He was married to the Mrs. Provost, before mentioned, on July 2, of the same year, at Paramus, N. J., where she resided and had dispensed liberal hospitality.

In the work of Davis from which I have quoted, he thus remarks

upon the continuation of the close friendship of Paterson and Colonel Troup for Aaron Burr even long after Burr became of national repute :

“The letters of Judge Paterson and Colonel Troup [to Burr] afford the best evidence of . . . their affectionate devotion to him as friends. . . . They present rare and extraordinary examples of fidelity and friendship. Both these gentlemen preceded Colonel Burr to the tomb. Both continued to respect, to esteem and to love him to their last hour. . . . [But] both these distinguished citizens, as politicians, were opposed to Colonel Burr from the year 1788 until the close of their lives.” (“Memoirs,” p. 218).

It was probably fortunate for Paterson’s peace of mind that he did not live to see Aaron Burr tried for treason.

6. A Mr. Gales. He evidently did not finish his studies. All one can now say of him is what is embraced in a letter of Colonel Troup to Burr, dated at Morristown, Oct. 23, 1780: “The horse will be delivered to you without a saddle. Gales, a young fellow who was studying with Paterson, requested me to lend it to him to ride as far as Newark last August, and he ran off to New York, and I never could get the saddle again.” (Davis’ “Memoirs,” p. 216).

7. General Jacob Morton. Dr. Messler is not the only authority in this case, as it is stated by an authority to be named later that General Morton studied law with Paterson.

Morton was a New Yorker, born about 1761, who was driven like many others from New York City by the War of the Revolution and its occupancy by the British. As he was admitted to the New Jersey Bar at the September term, 1782, he may have been a student of Paterson at Raritan, or he may have been such only at New Brunswick. The facts as to that matter are not stated. Soon after his admission as attorney he removed to New York City, where he became prominent, and at the same time, as early as 1786, became an officer in the militia. In 1797, when Governor Jay selected some prominent young lawyers to be members of a “Court of Justices of the Peace,” a new court established by the Legislature, Morton was one of the appointees. Previous to this, in 1791, he is recorded as a trustee of the American Museum, the forerunner of the New York Historical Society. On December 31, 1799, he was one of a committee of five to arrange for a funeral procession in honor of General Washington. In that year he was one of thirty citizens of the city “esteemed for their wealth.” In 1803 he was city alderman. From 1807 to 1808 he was city comptroller and in 1809 was chosen clerk of the Common Council, which position he held for twenty-six years. In 1812 he commanded the artillery for the defense of the city, and for many years Morton’s Brigade of Artillery “was the pride of the New York Militia

and the favorite of the public." He became a Division Commander in 1815. In 1824 he served when General Lafayette was welcomed. His residence was at 9 State Street. He died suddenly December 3, 1836, of apoplexy, in his 76th year, and then had long been known as "Major-General Morton." Obituary resolutions of Council declared a "high regard" for his memory "as an officer of talent, integrity and usefulness and as a citizen of virtue, patriotism and benevolence." In an "order" of the New York State Society of Cincinnati, of which he was a member, published in the New York "Evening Post" of Dec. 5, 1836, it is there stated that he had "studied law with the late Judge Paterson of New Jersey." He did not return to the practice of his profession after the War of 1812. (See Valentine's "Manual," 1860, p. 10; "Memorial Hist. of N. Y.," pp. 76, etc.; Guernsey's "Hist. of War of 1812." For these references I am under obligations to Mr. William Nelson, of Paterson, who also gave me some of the facts concerning Colonel Troup's history after he left Paterson's office).

8. Chief Justice Andrew Kirkpatrick. Dr. Messler states that he "probably" studied with Paterson. In Alexander's "Princeton College in the Eighteenth Century" (p. 186) it is positively stated that he "completed his legal studies in the office of Judge Paterson." Kirkpatrick was born near Liberty Corner, Somerset County, Feb. 17, 1756, and was of Scotch ancestry. He graduated at Princeton in 1775, and began to study for the ministry, but soon turned to the law to the disappointment of his father. Possibly he then enrolled with Paterson, but all accounts agree that, being thrown by his parents on his own resources, after his decision to study law, he soon went to Virginia and taught school; then taught at Kingston, N. Y., and then in Rutgers Grammar School at New Brunswick. He was admitted to the New Jersey Bar in September, 1785; so I judge all his real studies under Paterson were at New Brunswick, from 1783-'85. He practised at New Brunswick 1785-1803, and was then appointed Chief Justice of the State, a position he held for twenty-seven years. His residence was across the street from the present residence of Dr. Austin Scott. Judge Elmer, who practised under him, said that he "was a learned, and, in the law of real estate, a profoundly learned lawyer; a complete master of the obtruse learning of Coke and the black letter reporters." Paterson being his legal preceptor, we can readily see from where the Chief Justice obtained his enthusiasm for the groundwork principles of the law. He died at New Brunswick, Jan. 7, 1831. (Cf. in this connection Messler's "Centennial History," p. 136; "Andrew Kirkpatrick," by Gen. James Grant Wilson, in Vol. II of "Proceedings N. J. His. Soc.," pp. 82, 83; Elmer's "Reminiscences," p. 307).

This closes the known and partially-known list of Paterson's students. No doubt there were others.

The preserved Quarter Sessions Minutes of Somerset begin with the January Term, 1778, and are interesting as showing the Attorney-General's activities in this County in criminal matters, until his resignation in 1783. Some of the cases there noted may be the subject of a separate article at another time.

In April, 1783, the Revolutionary War definitely ended by the United States Congress ratifying a Treaty of Peace. Then Attorney-General Paterson decided to resign his position, although he had three more years to serve. He considered his laborious work for the State finished, and we can believe he turned over his office to his successor, Joseph Bloomfield, afterward Governor, with alacrity and pleasure. He desired more time to devote to his family, and wished to resume the quieter occupation of a private practice.

It may be noted that in the meantime several important domestic events had occurred at his Raritan home. In April, 1779, about two months after Paterson's marriage, and as soon as Paterson secured the Raritan plantation as a permanent home, his father, Richard, sold his property at Princeton and went to live with his son. The deed for the Princeton property, then of nearly 49 acres, was to "James Moor of Princeton," (as stated in the July *QUARTERLY*, p. 164). He lived there only a little over two years, and then died, a family record of him containing this memorandum:

"Richard Paterson departed this life at Raritan, in the Township of Bridgewater, County of Somerset, on Sunday, the 5th of August, 1781, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and was interred the day following in the burying-ground on the farm belonging to William Paterson, at Raritan."

In (or about) May, 1780, his only daughter, Cornelia, was born at Raritan. The fondness of the parental heart for this first child was made evident by many allusions to her in his various letters to Burr. Dr. Messler states ("*Centennial Hist. of Somerset*," pp. 22, 23) that she was not only born, but "grew up to early girlhood" in the "stone house" of her father at Raritan, but the date of Paterson's removal to New Brunswick prevents our accepting that as fact. He also states that after the death of her husband she intended to purchase the Raritan homestead and make it her residence, "but her own death prevented the consummation of the plan," and this is likely under all the circumstances. Cornelia married, in May, 1802, Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, the noted "last of the Patroons" of Albany, whose first wife had been Margaret, daughter of Gen. Philip Schuyler, of Revolutionary fame, and sister to the wife of Alexander Hamilton. The Van Rensselaer family was one of the most

distinguished in the State of New York, and this Stephen (who graduated at Princeton in 1782) its best known and most useful exemplar, being a man of wealth, position and commanding influence. The match was clearly one that gave great pleasure to Judge Paterson—the latter being then on the United States Supreme Court Bench. Mr. Van Rensselaer died Jan. 26, 1839, and Cornelia, who was sixteen years his junior, died in New York City, August, 1844.

In 1781, when Rev. Jacob R. Hardenbergh finished his nineteen years' pastorate at the then collegiate churches of Somerville, Bedminster, and North Branch, he removed to New York State. Having large real estate possessions near Raritan, he entrusted William Paterson, Elias Boudinot and Col. Frederick Frelinghuysen with a deed of trust of his farm of 348 acres "along the Raritan, near Somerville," adjoining lands of Jeronemis Van Nest, Philip Tunison, John Wallace and other lands of Hardenbergh, to be maintained for Ann, his wife, and his son John, with conditions as to reconveyance. (Trenton Deeds, Book A.K., p. 685). This deed recites a complete chain of title to the property back to a patent of the Proprietors, Feb. 8, 1683. The reconveyance was made August 13, 1798. (Ibid, Book A.T., p. 345.)

In the summer of 1783 Mr. Paterson moved to New Brunswick, because of "domestic relations," whatever that may mean. (See Judge William Paterson's "Address on the Life, etc., of William Paterson", p. 18). There he at first resided in a house near that of Dr. Moses Scott, perhaps opposite, and, it would seem, in Albany street. In 1791, however, the year he became Governor of the State, he purchased a lot of about 108 feet frontage on Burnet street, south side of Commerce Square, and built on the northwest corner a mansion afterward known as "the Governor's House," whose stone front measured about 67 feet. The lot extended back to the Raritan river, perhaps averaging about 350 feet in depth. A portion of this property was sold by the estate, in 1813, to Abram De Graw, but the main part, including the mansion, continued to be owned by the Paterson heirs until 1847, when it was sold to John D. Clark. Then the mansion was torn down and the stone was used for part of the foundations of the present "Paterson Block," now represented by three stores, one owned by Mr. William Rowland, (who purchased it in 1852 and has occupied it as a store ever since), and the other two by the Vliet estate. (Information above from Dr. Austin Scott, of New Brunswick).

At New Brunswick Paterson practised law, quietly and "lucratively," as we are told, until he was called to assist in the greater work of formulating at Philadelphia the Constitution of the United States, which was the first step toward a National reputation and many honors, the char-

acter and importance of which all Jerseymen know. "Paterson street" and "Block" in New Brunswick well commemorate his name there to this day.

Paterson's charming young wife, however, did not live long to enjoy the felicity of her husband's comradeship after he laid off the armor of his state prosecutorship, as she died Nov. 13, 1783, in her twenty-eighth year, four days after the birth of her only son, William Bell Paterson,<sup>1</sup> and was buried in the First Presbyterian churchyard at New Brunswick. Of that church Mr. Paterson was thereafter a constant attendant during the remainder of his life, and of it he was elected in 1784 an "original trustee," upon its incorporation by the Legislature in that year.

The second marriage of Mr. Paterson occurred about 1785, his bride then being Euphemia White, daughter of the Hon. Anthony White, at whose home at Union Farms, Hunterdon county, Paterson married his first wife, Euphemia being present at that first wedding. Anthony White

<sup>1</sup>As stated previously in the text Governor Paterson's daughter, Cornelia (Mrs. Van Rensselaer), was his first and only daughter. She had six sons and three daughters, all but one of whom married and had families. William Bell was the Governor's only son and was born Nov. 9, 1783. He died Apr. 30, 1833; married Jane E. Neilson, of Charleston, S. C.; studied law and was admitted to practice in New Jersey November, 1806; did practice for a while in New York city, and thereafter resided at Morristown and, finally, at Perth Amboy, where he died. He probably practiced little if at all in this State. He had four children, three sons and a daughter. His daughter, Cornelia Bell Paterson, married Mr. J. Lawrence Boggs, of New Brunswick, and died Sept. 12, 1909, at Perth Amboy. Mr. Boggs died May 29, 1892.

William B.'s sons, representing the male line of the Governor, were:

1. Rev. Dr. Andrew Bell Paterson, rector of Episcopal churches at Princeton (1845-'51) and Salem, N. J., and at St. Paul, Minn.; he died Mar. 19, 1876. He married first, Alice, daughter of former President Charles King of Columbia College, by whom he had five daughters, all deceased; and, second, Frances Webb, a niece of Gen. Watson Webb, of New York city, by whom was a son, Capt. William Paterson, of the Coast Artillery, U. S. A., still living and serving in the army. He married a Miss Bertha Gillet, of New York, and has one daughter. The second wife of Rev. Dr. Andrew Bell Paterson is still living. A grandson of Rev. Dr. Paterson is the Rev. Harvey Officer, well known in religious matters in the State of New York.

2 and 3. William and Stephen Van Rensselaer Paterson, twin brothers, born May 31, 1815, both of whom graduated at Princeton in 1835. Stephen was a civil engineer at Perth Amboy and, one time, Surveyor-General. He married Emily Sophia King (sister to the wife of his brother Rev. Dr. Andrew B.), but died suddenly in New York city Feb. 24, 1872, without children. He and his brother William published in 1882 a small volume of verse entitled "Poems of Twin Graduates of The College of New Jersey." William, known as "Judge William," lived until Jan. 1, 1899, and also resided at Perth Amboy. He was a lawyer, being admitted to the New Jersey Bar November, 1838. He was a member of the New Jersey Assembly 1842 and '43; Secretary of the Constitutional Convention of 1844; Lay Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals 1882-'9; and was five times elected Mayor of Perth Amboy. He married Salvadora, sister of General George G. Meade, and left one daughter, Emily King Paterson, who now resides at Perth Amboy. Judge Paterson left, unpublished, a voluminous MSS. biography, now temporarily in the hands of Dr. Austin Scott, of New Brunswick.

It thus appears that Capt. William Paterson of the U. S. Coast Artillery is the only living male descendent of the Governor bearing the Paterson name, and Miss Paterson, of Perth Amboy, the only living female descendent bearing that name.

had, in the meantime, removed to the city of New Brunswick, where he had lived originally; in fact for many years he had been a native of near that city, in Somerset County, at Raritan Landing, in the house long occupied by Mr. George Metlar and said to have been erected by White in 1740. For many years he was a Judge of the Somerset courts. (For an extended account of Judge White, see "N. J. Archives," Second Series, Vol. III, p. 11, note).

In this connection, while anticipating the time record, it may be noted that Euphemia outlived Governor Paterson some twenty-six years, and died, without issue or remarriage, at New Brunswick Jan. 29, 1832, in her 86th year. She is also buried in the First Presbyterian churchyard there, by the side of Paterson's first wife, Cornelia Bell.

It is an interesting fact that the Paterson homestead at Raritan was not sold by him during his lifetime, nor by his estate until thirty-four years after his death, which occurred Sept. 9, 1806. Then, on April 1, 1840, for the consideration of \$9,000, it was conveyed by his heirs as follows: about 290 acres to Peter B. Lowe and Daniel Kinney, and about 159 acres to Peter B. Lowe. The total of this acreage being close to 450 acres, it would appear that either Paterson or his estate added to the original purchase of 1779. (See Somerset Co. Deeds, Book W., pp. 297, 298). Paterson also owned 175 acres in Hunterdon county, "in possession of Van Kirch," at the time of his death (as appears by his will), and perhaps 63 acres in Bernards township, Somerset, as one of the conveyances shows, as well as his house in New Brunswick and some other real estate.

This practically concludes all I have intended to write of the life of Governor Paterson, embracing almost strictly his earlier years. The more widely known events of his subsequent career, as statesman, executive and jurist, are well known, and, if treated in the *QUARTERLY*, should properly be prepared by another hand. His life-history after 1786 is quite as much the property of the Nation as of the State. His patriotic conduct in the capacities of member of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, of United States Senator 1789-'90, of Governor of the State 1791-1792, of Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court 1793-1806, and of reviser of the New Jersey statutes in 1799, will bear careful study, and can awaken no other than profound feelings of satisfaction that New Jersey had, in its formative period as a State, one among its citizens whose solidity of learning, cogency of reasoning, assiduity as a worker for the common weal and high probity were such as Governor Paterson possessed to a remarkable degree.

NOTE.—Since the publication in the July *QUARTERLY* of part of the foregoing article, in which the writer stated that "New Bromley," in Hunterdon county, the place where Governor Paterson first opened an office for the practice of law, and

which, after it lost its name, became "Stillwell's Mills," was to be identified with "Hall's Mills," midway between New Germantown and Whitehouse, that statement of the location of "Stillwell's" has been challenged, and, it would seem, successfully. As the whole matter of the location of "New Bromley" hinged upon where "Stillwell's," was, and as investigations by the writer indicated no other place than "Hall's Mills," it was accepted as the fact. Various persons had been interviewed on the subject, and there had also been a previous publication or two to that effect.

"Kennedy's Mills," (at present Reger's Mills") located about a mile south of "Hall's Mills," is now shown to have previously been "Stillwell's." It is true both are in a sense in the same general neighborhood, but the difference is great as to the history and surroundings of the two places. Thomas Jefferson Kennedy, who came there upward of seventy years ago from Warren county, purchased the mills of a Mr. Stillwell, so that the "Stillwell" name then ceased, although it must have been perfectly well known to the late Dr. Messler, who was born in 1800 in the immediate neighborhood and was brought up there, and who positively stated that "Stillwell's" was "New Bromley." The Mr. Kennedy named, and then his brother, owned the mills for a long period; and, indeed, the writer well remembers the spot as "Kennedy's Mills." During the Revolutionary period and in the early part of the last century there was not only a grist mill there, but a fulling mill, a store, a blacksmith shop and several houses. It was clearly intended to be a business centre, which began to fade as such after 1810, when the turnpike road from New Brunswick to Easton was straightened, and "New Bromley" was left out in the cold; but even before then it had lost its name. The sites of some of these former buildings, especially of the fulling mill, are still to be seen. The old Kennedy house, which is yet there, was built by the former owner, Stillwell, about 1830. Of the Revolutionary buildings probably nothing remains, except some foundation stones.

Our informant as to the above is, in the first place, Miss Annie E. Melick, now of Millstone, a granddaughter of the second Kennedy owner above named. She remembers well the facts as related to her by her parents and other members of the family, and that Stillwells from the West used to visit the place "to see their old home." Her parents also remembered that the oldest of these visiting Stillwells used to speak of "the Colonel" (doubtless Colonel Mehelm), as residing on the property and as having been "a distinguished man in the Revolution." A second informant is the aged aunt of Miss Melick, Miss Margaret R. Kennedy, who now resides on the same property (which has never gone out of the family), and who writes under date of September 20, 1912:

"My father's brother, Thomas Jefferson Kennedy, came here to live in 1841. I presume he bought the property in 1840. He bought it at public sale. Mr. Nicholas Stillwell had had possession of the property and rebuilt the house on the old foundation. His son-in-law, a Washington Skillman, purchased it of him at public sale. He died insolvent. Nicholas Stillwell had owned the mill, store, farm and all, but had failed. I remember seeing the old man when a child. My father, Burnhardt S. Kennedy, brought his family here in 1845. Mr. George Stillwell, one of the two sons of Nicholas, owned and lived on the farm across the road, now Reger's. I remember hearing them say the mill formerly was near (I think above) where the mill dam now is, and that in the time of the French and Indian War the mill was owned by two brothers who struggled to the French. In 1845 and for years afterward every one in this part of the country knew that the Stillwells had owned the mill and the two farms."

The French and Indian War closed in 1763. The mill was built about 1760 by Andrew Leake (if this was the same, as now seems certain. See July QUARTERLY, pp. 232, 233).

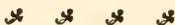
Miss Melick has also kindly sent to us an interesting letter, written in 1897, by the most painstaking local historian of the region, Dr. John C. Honeyman, then of New Germantown, corroborating the fact that "Hall's Mills" could not have been "Stillwell's." Among other things his letter says:

"Hall's Mills on the Rockaway is a modern institution, having been erected by the late John Hall (whom I well remember), and before his time there were no mills at that place. . . . Old Mrs. Park" [who died many years ago] "told me, in answer to my inquiries about the neighborhood, that no mill or industrial establishment of any kind stood on or near the site of the present Hall's Mills previous to their erection."

Dr. Honeyman also identifies "Stillwell's" with "Kennedy's" Mills. To our

mind the latter's statement is of itself sufficient to show that "Hall's Mills" was an improper identification with "New Bromley."

It is a matter of satisfaction to have the question, which has vexed many writers, settled, and to believe that, after all, the brave and honored Colonel John Mehelm, and the still more distinguished Governor Paterson, did not locate in the spot previously suggested, but in one which, although not now so flourishing as in the Revolutionary period, has more tangible history, and is situated amid a scene of landscape and river of considerable natural beauty. A. V. D. H.



## THE WESTERN AND NORTHERN BOUNDARY LINES OF SOMERSET COUNTY

BY REV. OSCAR M. VOORHEES, D. D., NEW YORK CITY

THE ARTICLES by Messrs. Bergen and Case, published in earlier numbers of the *QUARTERLY*, give a basis for the discussion of the above topic. Mr. Case makes clear the location of the southern boundary of the County as established by the act of March 15, 1714. Justice Bergen, by quoting the act of May 14, 1688, by which Somerset was originally created, shows that no western boundary was definitely indicated, but he also explains that the County was, by inference, to extend as far west as the line that should divide East New Jersey from West New Jersey. This was confirmed by the act of 1714, which definitely mentions said boundary line as the western boundary of the County, and so it has remained until this day.

As we know, this is an irregular line running for the most part through open country. It will be necessary, therefore, to study the steps by which this irregular line came to be the dividing line between East and West Jersey, for at the same time it became the western boundary of Somerset.

The division of New Jersey into two Provinces was made necessary by the fact that it was granted, in 1664, to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret as joint Proprietors. For a time they endeavored to govern it jointly, but later found it expedient to make a division. Not, however, until 1676 was this seriously attempted. Three years earlier, on March 18, 1673, Berkeley had sold his share in the Province to John Fenwick, and a year later, Feb. 10 and 11, 1674, Fenwick resold it to Edward Byllinge, William Penn, Gawen Lawry (also spelled "Lawrie") and Nicholas Lucas. Thus these four Quakers became half owners of New Jersey.

At the end of two years the negotiations between them and Carteret resulted in the famous "Quintipartite Deed of Division of July 1, 1676." This is a formidable and voluminous document covering twelve pages (61-73) of "Leaming and Spicer." By this deed two points are fixed, the

"north partition point" on the Delaware at  $41^{\circ} 40'$  north Latitude, where the line separating New Jersey from New York touched that river; and the "south partition point" on the "east side of Little Egg Harbor." A "straight and direct line," to be drawn from the north partition point to the south partition point was to be the "line of partition . . . for the dividing and making a partition or separation of the said easterly part, share and portion from the westerly part, share and portion of the said tract of land and premises."

Sir George further relinquished to the four Quakers all "right, title, interest and profit" in the western portion, "to be henceforth called, known and distinguished by the name of West New Jersey," and the Quakers in like manner, and with a like superfluity of verbiage, relinquished to Sir George all right, title, interest and profit in the eastern portion "to be henceforth called, known and distinguished by the name of East New Jersey."

This agreement was apparently reached without serious difficulty. It was an easy matter to indicate the partition points on some map at hand and connect them by a "straight and direct line." But it was quite another matter to survey and mark that line through the wilderness.

Four years after signing the Quintipartite deed Sir George Carteret died, and a year later the trustees appointed by his will sold East New Jersey to William Penn and eleven associates. Subsequently each of these sold one-half of his share to another associate, and thus East Jersey came into the possession of the "Twenty-four Proprietors." Later sales and resales further complicated the question of ownership and government. The West Jersey Proprietors also sold portions of their holdings with like results. In 1701 the Proprietors of the two Provinces joined in relinquishing all rights of government to the Crown. Retaining, however, the rights of ownership, it soon became imperative that the line dividing the Provinces should be located.

In 1686 an effort was made by the surveyors of East Jersey, West Jersey and New York to fix the north partition point. About the same time Governor Barclay of East Jersey and Governor Byllinge of West Jersey met in London and gave instructions that "a Division shall be made of the said Provinces by Meithes and Bounds at the Equal Charge of both The said Provinces." They further directed their deputies to appoint a commission to—

"proceed to make as equal a Division of the Said provinces as they Can according to the Best of their Judgment and Skill, and That where it may be Conveniently done They Shall make Rivers and other the most Notorious places The Boundaries of each province, and if any disadvantage in quantity of Land, in The Judgment of the persons appointed to make Such Division arise to either province by reason of making Rivers

or other Remarkable places the Boundaries thereof, The Persons who Shall make Such Division Shall have power and are hereby Authorized to appoint Such a Compensation in Land to Such province which hath The Disadvantage as may be Consistent with The Preservation of the Division That Shall be made by Them."

For a full understanding of these negotiations the reader is referred to Vol. I, "New Jersey Archives," pages 517-524. The above quotation is made at length to indicate, first, that it was intended that the two Provinces should be as nearly as possible of equal areas; and, second, that the Governors were willing to disregard the provision for a straight and direct line, and allow rivers and other natural boundaries to enter into the line of partition. It is evident from expressions used elsewhere that they thought portions of the Millstone, the Raritan and its North Branch would be included in said boundary.

In accordance with the above directions, the Deputy Governors and Proprietors of the two Provinces appointed John Reid and William Emley as arbitrators, who, in January 8, 1687, gave their decision. They disregarded the suggestion of the Governors respecting natural boundaries and declared that the line should be run from "Little Egg Harbor . . . to Delaware river north, northwest and fifty minutes westerly according to natural position and not according to y<sup>e</sup> magnet, whose variation is nine degrees westward."

There is no doubt that the arbitrators believed that a line run in the direction indicated from the south partition point would emerge at the north partition point and divide the Province into two sections of nearly equal area. That is, the intention was to comply with the provisions of the Quintipartite deed.

Early that same year, 1687, George Keith, Surveyor-General of East Jersey, proceeded to Little Egg Harbor and fixed the south partition point, where it remains to this day. He then followed the course indicated by the award some seventy miles until he reached the south branch of the Raritan at the western boundary of John Dobie's plantation, *i. e.*, nearly opposite the present village of Three Bridges in Hunterdon county.

When it was found that the line as surveyed ran within seven miles of the Falls of the Delaware at Trenton, the West Jersey Proprietors made vigorous objections, for they were convinced that, if the line were extended, much less than half the Province would fall to them. Because of these objections Keith did not continue his survey beyond the South Branch. A heated controversy arose and it was evident that some way must be found of quieting it.

Dr. Daniel Cox having become one of the largest of the West Jersey Proprietors succeeded Byllinge as Governor. He made it clear that the

Keith line, if extended to the Delaware, would not be accepted, but indicated his willingness to accept it as far as surveyed provided that a "compensation of land" to the northward were allowed by the East Jersey Proprietors.

On the basis of this suggestion an agreement was effected on September 5, 1688, between Governors Cox and Barclay, representing respectively the West and East Jersey Proprietors, the full text of which may be seen in Vol. II., New Jersey Archives, pages 34-36. As by this agreement all the western, the northern and a part of the eastern boundaries of Somerset County were determined, we quote several important paragraphs. The purpose is stated to be "the final determination of all differences concerning the deed of partition and all other disputes and controversies about dividing the lands and settling the bounds between East and West Jersey." (For ease in reading the text is now modernized as to capitalization, but the spelling is retained and also the punctuation, or, rather, want of it):

"First, the line of partition run streight from Little Egg Harbour to the most westerly corner of John Dobies plantation as it stands on the south branch of Rariton river shall be the bounds so far between East and West Jersey and shall not be altered. . . .

"Secondly, from thence to run along the back of the adjoining plantations until it come to James Dundasse his plantation and from thence as the most northwesterly part thereof a line to lye even with the line on the back of these plantations and so to run northeastward till it touch the north branch of Rariton river as it is struck upon the mapp already but saving the plantations already laid out, to be within the line if they happen to stand a little more westerly than that line is marked.

"Thirdly, from the north end of the line where it touches Rariton North Branch thence forward the largest stream or current of water belonging to the said North Branch shall be the bound or partition and so continuing along the same unto the north end thereof for the bounds soe far.

"Fourthly, from the said north end of the Branch a short streight line to run to touch the nearest part of the Pisaick river and so following the course of that river continuing into Pequanick river so long as it runs northerly or northwesterly those rivers still to be the bounds between both provinces . . . provided always that all plantations and tracts of land laid out and surveyed before this agreement arrive in East Jersey shall remaine to the parties concerned and the partition shall so runn as to include them within E Jersey bounds."

While this agreement was made primarily to divide East Jersey from West Jersey, we find that in reality it determined fully half the boundaries of Somerset County. Bearing in mind that in the early days our County included nearly all of what is now Princeton township in Mercer county, it is evident that paragraph 1 defined the western bound-

ary of Somerset from Stony Brook to the South Branch, *i. e.*, the western boundary of Princeton, Montgomery and Hillsborough townships; paragraph 2 defined the line between the South Branch and the Lamington river at a point about a mile west of Burnt Mills (ancient Bromley), *i. e.*, the western boundary of Branchburg township; paragraph 3 the Lamington from this point to the Falls near Pottersville, *i. e.*, the western boundary of Bedminster township; and paragraph 4, from Pottersville to the Passaic (the northern boundary of Bedminster and Bernards townships), and the Passaic southward to what is now the northeast corner of Warren township, *i. e.*, the eastern boundary of Bernards and the northern boundary of Warren township.

It may not be out of place to remark that while the West Jersey Proprietors made vigorous objections to extending the Keith line to the Delaware because it would be unjust to them, leaving them less than half the Province, they did not hesitate to accept, in accordance with this agreement, all of North Jersey, though this was manifestly unjust to the East Jersey Proprietors. However, the line fixed by the agreement remained the dividing line between the Provinces for over fifty years, because while the objections of the East Jersey Proprietors seemed to avail something in 1719, when an act was passed providing for running the line according to the Quintipartite deed of division, it was nevertheless more than twenty years later, 1743, when the survey was actually made by John Lawrence, the line then run being still known as the Lawrence Line. This line passed through Somerset County dividing it into two nearly equal parts. But as a matter of fact Somerset was a part of East Jersey during all the time that that designation had special significance, while all of Morris, nearly all of Sussex, and portions of Passaic and Bergen were, during the same period, included in West Jersey. A peculiar result of the Cox-Barclay agreement was that two townships of Morris county (Passaic and Chatham), though in West Jersey, were east of Bernards township in East Jersey.

Those who have wondered at the irregularity of the line that forms the western boundary of Branchburg township will find an explanation in paragraph 2 above quoted. On all the early maps this is shown as a straight line from the point where the Keith line touches the South Branch to the Lamington river. On maps published since 1812 it begins at a point nearly a mile east of the terminus of the Keith line, and follows twelve different courses.

From the Elizabethtown Bill in Chancery and its accompanying map (the part of it that has to do with our county is copied in the "History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties," pages 562 and 563) we learn that all of Branchburg township had been patented by the East Jersey Proprietors

in 1685, two years before the Keith line was surveyed. The land was laid off in fifteen lots running from the North and South Branches of the Raritan in a northwesterly direction, and it was evidently the intention that the northwestern boundary of all should be a straight line from the South Branch to the Lamington. When, however, these plantations, called "Raritan Lots" in the act of 1714, were more carefully surveyed, and each was given its stipulated number of acres, they did not all extend to the straight line as indicated on the map. Hence, in accordance with paragraph 2, the line was made to "lye even with the line on the back of these plantations," or, to use the language of the act of March 27, 1719, "along the rear of the said Dobie's plantation and along the rear of the other tracts and plantations as they were heretofore patented or surveyed in right of the Proprietors of the Eastern division of the Province." I have not as yet learned the Legislative act by which this irregular line was confirmed as the western boundary of Branchburg township.

But one more portion of the boundary needs further discussion: the "short straight line to run" "from the north end of the Branch" "to touch the nearest part of the Pisaick [Passaic] river." By the acts of 1714 and 1719 the "north end of the Branch" is interpreted to be "a fall of water commonly called and known by the Indian name of Allamitung" (1719; spelled Allamatonck in the act of 1714.)

In March, 1739, Morris county was formed out of the northern part of Hunterdon, the line dividing them beginning at this same "fall of water." From that date Morris has been Somerset's neighbor on the north and northeast. Ten years later an act was passed to settle the uncertainty respecting the line that should divide them, which we quote in part:

"That from and after the publication hereof the division line between the counties of Somerset and Morris shall be as follows: *videlicet*, beginning at a fall of water commonly called Allamatonck Falls, and also mentioned in the before recited act, and from thence on a straight line, in a course east and by north as the compass now points, to the main branch of Passaic river, and so down the said river as the before recited act directs."

It was not until 1894 that this line was resurveyed by a Commission appointed by the Supreme Court of New Jersey, as a result of which a hundred acres more or less, heretofore believed to be in Morris, were found to belong to Somerset. The line was carefully marked and the controversy as to jurisdiction brought to an end.

## JOURNALS OF ANDREW JOHNSTON, 1743-1754

[Continued from Page 196]

"P. Amboy, *Aprill 16th, 1744.*—Sett out for Peapack in order to settle and call Axtells tenants to acco't, and to finish the bargains with some who are about purchasing part of ye Peapack lands, etc. I got to Mr. Dunsters at night and lodg there.

"*Apr. 17th.*—Being told the river was to high to ride at Deuykes [?], the common road, I crost at ye N. Branch bridge and went to Thos. V. Buskirks to settle ye acc't between him and my fathers estate; he tells me he has a demand of £12.10 com's for sales of the land to Joh's Covenoven, 5 p. ct. on £250 by agree't with my father, and that my bro'r James was to pay for him £10 to my father, being so much due for service in sales of land to Hendrick Bantoff; he likewise told me that thers £12.10 due by his son, Andries, to my brother James, on acc't of land, and has bin due he thinks 18 or 20 years. Qn [Question?] what land this was, sold by my brother; he thinks thers comms. due to him on sales of ye land to Hoppen, Jr. Would not come to-day [to] settlement with him, but he —— [?] to give a mortgage on his plantation, which is but ye one-half of ye 500 acres he bought of Colt'r [Col'l?] Coxe; ye other half he has sold. He promised to send for ye draft, which he says is at Colt'r Bedings and to send it to William Dunstars for use tomorrow, with ye return of the land, that I may prepare a mortgage for ye ball'e due when the acco't is settled, w'ch I cannot well do till I return home. He tells me thers already two mortgages on two parts of ye 250 acres, one for ab't £50, the other about £30, but that he expects to pay of one this spring; one he says is for discharging a bond in Mr. Coxes hands, which he says is already paid.

"From there I went to Axtells farm, expecting to meet Mr. Leslie, who had appointed to meet me there, but did not find him; lodged there this night.

"*18th.*—Went to Mr McColms with Dr. [or D.?] Harriot and Eph. Lockhart, cha.bearers, where Mr. Leslie met us about noon, to find Axtells corner on Alameton. We began at a black oak bush and a stake on ye bank of a brook, a known place which I had markt formerly for ye corner between the lotts No. 10 and 11 of Axtells lotts, and run S. 73 W. to ye river and find it 32 ch. across two branches [to] a poplar tree markt on ye side of the river on the point of an island about one ch. short of s'd poplar; thers a beach tree markt D D in ye line; then return'd to the saplin and stake, and run along Axtells line N. 73° East 48 ch., which makes 80 ch. from ye river to a dead walnut stump and heap of stones in a field, for ye corner of Mr. Dunstars lot sold by him to Robert Rosbur-

row and —— Colwell. Thence run N. N. E.  $69\frac{1}{2}$  cha. to a stake abo't 20 links short of a white oak tree markt with 3 notches on ye S. W. side, the northermost corner of Rosburrows lott.

"To run out ye land for Mathias Lane, run from ye last mentioned corner N. B. E. 38 ch. to a white oak tree markt on three sides; James Allen's house bears S. E. by E. about 5 ch. distant; then S.  $73^\circ$  W. (thru cold, stoney land; at 23 ch. the land grows good), 105—say 104—chains to the river; a red oak tree markt for his corner on three sides. Andrew Cheterson lives about 6 chain up the river; he bought the improvement from Abraham Johnston this spring for £5. Lane's lot must run down the river from the red oak tree to Dunstars lot and along s'd lot to the begining. It contains 446 acres. He is to visit me at Amboy ye middle of May.

"19th.—Laid out a lott for John Henry, begining at the South East-erly corner of the lott laid out for Lane at a stake about 20 links S. S. W. from a white oak tree markt with three notches; run N.  $73^\circ$  East 5 chain to a stake; then S.  $22\frac{1}{2}$  degrees East to Axtells line 55 chains N. 73 links; then along Axtells line S.  $73^\circ$  West to Dunstars line; thence along Dunstars line N. N. East to where it began. Contains —— acres. We were hindr'd from doing more this day by ye rains; only run some lands to discover how ye land lay and the timber.

"Apr. 20th.—To lay out the land which the Wortmans are about buying we began at the white oaks near James Allens house markt for Mathias Lanes most northerly corner, and run N. B. E. 28 ch. to a stake in a field; then, to find the corner between lott No. 4 and 15, we ran N.  $76^\circ$  East; at 9 ch. a small brook in a deep gully; continu'd ye same course 40 ch.; then S.  $31^\circ$  East 8 ch. to said corner, being a sassefrax bush markt with a claw and three notches; the true course from ye last mention stake is —— . I find this does not exactly agree with the lines we run last spring, which makes me suspect the chain was then too short and that the corner of lott No. 4 should be more to the northerd; however, concluded to run from the said sassefrax bush N.  $76^\circ$  East 32 ch. to Midle brook; then —— [?] the brook down to the line of lott No. 6, which we run last spring and find it 67 chains on a straight line; then along the line S.  $76^\circ$  East 49 chains to the stake near a white oak tree below Yellows Johnstons house; then S.  $36^\circ$  W. 43 ch. and 25 links to the line of ye lott laid out for John Henry; then along his line N.  $22\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  W.  $41\frac{1}{2}$  ch. to ye corner; then S.  $73^\circ$  West to the corner between Dunstars land and ye lott laid out for Math's Lane 5 ch.; thence N. B. E. along Lane's line 38 ch. to the white oak tree where we began, which contains —— acres. We found one [once?] at John Lawraws [Lawrance's?] division line trees markt with 3 notches on two sides near Midle brook, about 13

ch. down ye brook from ye end of the 32 ch. We went up to old Lawraws [Lawrance's?] where we lodg'd this night.

"*Aprill 21.*—Went from John Lawraueds [Lawrance's?] down the brook to look over the lands. Agreed with Josia Scudder to sell him a small lott where Drake had by my consent built a mill, to begin at a black or red oak tree standing on ye upper [lesser?] end of a small island in Lawrances brook, and to run N.  $71^{\circ}$  E. about 5 ch. to Peapack river; thence down the river about 24 ch. to where the river unites with Lawrances brook; thence up ye brook to where it began, containing about 18 acres (mines excepted); this is part of that called the Mine [?] lot No. 1; for which he is to pay £20 on ye 1st Nov'r next. Mr. Leslie and I enter'd into articles with him in behalf of ourselves and ye others concern'd.

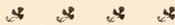
"Then lookt over the Mine [?] lott; the greatest part of it is good land, but hilley and stoney; a large p's [piece?] of fine low land or meadow between the Mine [?] house and the river. Now settled on this lott Albert Derlind, ——— [?] Buck, within Coxes survey (they have leased from him), Henry Moore and Jas. Langworthy below Coxes survey, on a p's land joyning the small neck; agreed to sell to Josia Scuder aforesaid; they have hired from Abr. Drake, being what he calls his improvements there. Some good land and timber over the brook, and ——— [?] to, thru two small improvements. The better to judge of the other lotts laid out here on the draft, we ran some lines. Began at a beech tree on a small island a little below John Lawrances Jn'r's house, being the corner of lott No. 7, and run N.  $76^{\circ}$  East (at 10 ch. Hugh Gastins house bears N.  $30^{\circ}$  W. about 9 ch.; Lawrances mill N.  $60^{\circ}$  W. about 20 ch.)  $38\frac{1}{2}$  ch., to a stake ab't  $\frac{1}{2}$  a ch. over a small run in a field; good land both sides ye line, tho near ye corner very stoney; then N. 15 ch. (stoney and hilley land eastward of the line and continues so, as I am told, to the river, which is distant ab't 30 chains a p's of good meadow on ye river); thence S.  $70^{\circ}$  W. 15 ch. across good land; thence N.  $35^{\circ}$  W. 35 ch. on a stoney hill; good land without this line and clear'd fields to the foot of the hills and may be called good, I suppose, for 30 ch. deep or more for the ——— [?] of timber. Alexander Lawrance house is about 20 ch. E. N. E. from this corner. Thence S.  $58^{\circ}$  W.; at 12 ch. a branch of Lawrances brook; at 10 ch. ye brook (which is 10 ch. short of ye release).

"Continued ye same course to ye end of 41 ch.; good land and continues so 10 ch. farther throu clear'd field to near ye foot of the hills; the hill indifferently timber'd and some very good land but stoney. I think there should be aded to this lott, No. 7, at least 30 ch. from ye end of the last 41 for timber, and 15 or 20 ch. may be aded to ye lines on the other

side of the brook, being told that one of Coll's Coxe's corner trees was near, and to find it we ran S. 2° W. 21 ch.; thence S. 11° W. 12 ch. and 25 links to a black oak marked D 6; good land and continues so up ye hill westward about 8 or 10 ch., tho stoney (James McClaen lives So' Westerly about 20 ch.). From ye 41 ch. we ran N. 26° W. 45 ch. to ye suppos'd corner between lotts No. 16 and 17; good land west of ye line; then N. 70° East 13 ch. to the brook, a white oak tree. Did not run the other lines of lott No. 16, for lott No. 17 begins at ye brook and white oak; run S. 76° W. 13 ch., then N. 25 W. (at 12 ch. a small brook) 38 ch., the land chiefly poor and no timber westward except about 8 ch. from ——— corner, and about 5 ch. wide without ye line; thence N. 15° W.; at 10 ch. land begins to be timber'd, but indifferent land and grows worse; 30 ch. a walnut saplin, also a small ——— [?]; thence N. 30° East (at 10 ch. ye land grows better; 20 ch. good) 26 ch.; Andrew Millers house N. E. about 5 chain distant; thence N. 87° (East at 9 ch. a road; 11 ch. a branch of Lawrances brook) 44 ch. to ye other branch of the brook; west the mountain good land and continues so for about 20 ch's up the hill and well timber'd. Jos. Dun lives about 6 ch. down the brook on very good land; he has leas'd from Coxe. I am told the land is generally good from house up to the Iron works for about 40 or 50 ch. wide. I find these lines differ much from the releases, and the lotts not well laid out, according to ye situation of ye land.

"22d.—I went up to Rockistocus meeting and return'd to Lockharts that night. The land from ye 44 ch. last mentioned on Laurenses brook continues good both sides of ye brook, near to ye Iron works & some of it well timberd, I suppose about two miles & a half—some places 40 or 50 ch. wide. I am told that between the beforementioned black oak tree I markt 'D. C.' and the head of the brook where Duncan McCoy lives ther's a good deal of middling land and several settlements, some of which I could see from the top of the hill."

[*To be Continued*]



## THE CAPTURE OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIMCOE

AS DETAILED IN THE DIARY OF CAPT. MOSES GUEST

IN AN article in the last QUARTERLY upon "Wallerand Dumont and His Somerset County Descendants," it was stated that Capt. Moses Guest, of New Brunswick, was the son-in-law of Peter H. Dumont, an active man in Hillsborough township, this County, in the Revolution, and also a soldier, who subsequently removed to New Brunswick, Saratoga,

N. Y., and finally to Vevay, Indiana, where he died. Capt. Guest was the son of Henry Guest, of New Brunswick, a tanner by trade, and was born Nov. 7, 1755. He died in Cincinnati Mar. 22, 1828. He was an ensign in Capt. Peter Voorhees' Company, Third Middlesex Regiment, in 1777, and was later, notwithstanding his youth, made Captain of the Second Middlesex Regiment. After the War he became a mariner, and in 1817 settled in Ohio. Captain Guest's house, a venerable stone mansion, still stands in New Brunswick, corner of Livingston avenue and Carroll Place.

The Captain's most noted place in Somerset history is as the capturer of Lieutenant-Colonel Simcoe, just after the latter had made his raid into Somerset on Oct. 26, 1779; the same day in fact, while Simcoe was approaching New Brunswick. The particulars of this capture are given in Simcoe's own published "Journal," which is the source from which Irving, Lossing and others generally drew their information respecting the details, but the details of who made the capture, and how it was done, have not been so generally known. Fortunately Capt. Guest himself wrote, in 1796, from his own recollections, an account of the affair, and the same was published in Cincinnati in 1823; but so limited was the circulation of his work, entitled "Poems and Journal," that, so far as known, only about seven persons in the United States now own a copy, one being in New Jersey.

Capt. Guest did not begin his "Journal" until 1784. In 1796 he was in New York state, at Dumont's Ferry, the proprietor of which was probably his father-in-law (as he married Peter H. Dumont's daughter in 1792), and then he wrote in his "Journal," or diary, the following:

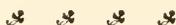
"Mr. Dumont informed me that he had lately seen a Gen. Whitney, who lives in New York, who stated that he had lately visited Governor Simcoe in Upper Canada, and that, in a conversation which he had with him concerning his being taken prisoner in New Jersey, he expressed a strong desire to see the officer who commanded the party that captured him, as, he said, by his instrumentality his life was preserved after he had surrendered. I shall here explain this affair. On the 25th day of October, 1779, Simcoe, who then commanded a regiment of horse in the British service, crossed over from Staten Island, at the Blazing Star ferry, to the Jersey shore in the night with seventy-five horsemen. His main object was to take Governor Livingston prisoner, which he expected to do by surprise. Simcoe was not discovered to be an enemy until he had got seven miles north of New Brunswick, at Quibbletown, from which place an express was despatched to Col. John Neilson, at New Brunswick, who immediately ordered out his regiment. We were soon

marched to the bridge at Raritan landing. From Quibbletown Colonel Simcoe proceeded rapidly to Colonel Van Horne's house at Middlebrook. He was much disappointed in not finding the governor there. . . .

"He then went on to Van Vechten's bridge, on the Raritan river, and set fire to some forage and flat-bottom boats; from which he went to Millstone, a small town eight miles northwest of Brunswick; here he set fire to the courthouse and jail. While we were at the Landing bridge we discovered the smoke of those buildings. It was then thought probable that the enemy would endeavor to pass this bridge in their retreat. Colonel Neilson, therefore, continued there, being in hopes of cutting off their retreat, and despatched me with thirty-five men, with orders to endeavor to fall in with them, and to annoy them as much as possible. Soon after getting on the road leading from Millstone village to the bridge, I was informed by an express that the enemy was within a few hundred yards of me; I had just time to get to an open piece of woods when they made their appearance. We attacked them as they came up; but they came on so rapidly, that we could only give them one discharge. Colonel Simcoe's horse received three balls, fell on him, and bruised him very badly; there was one man killed and several wounded. I left a physician with Simcoe and proceeded on. We soon found his party had halted on the heights west of Brunswick. They sent a doctor and his servant to us, bearing a flag. The doctor requested permission to attend Colonel Simcoe, which was granted; but as the enemy was proceeding on their retreat whilst the flag was negotiating, which is contrary to the rules of war, the doctor and his servant were considered as prisoners. After Simcoe fell Major Stuart (a refugee who had piloted him) took the command. Soon after we dismissed the doctor, we witnessed a scene that was truly distressing. We found Captain Peter Voorheis lying in the road, mortally wounded, and, to all appearance, nearly breathing his last breath. He had just returned from General Sullivan's army, and, with a few militia horsemen, was pursuing so close on the enemy's rear as to cause a detachment to sally out. They soon came up with him and cut him with their broad swords in a most shocking manner, which caused his death in a few hours. We pursued them until we got to South river bridge, eight miles south of Brunswick, at which place we received information that five hundred men had been landed at South Amboy to cover their retreat, and that they were embarking for Staten Island.

"Many persons, I doubt not, think it strange that Colonel Simcoe could penetrate so far into so thick a settled country without receiving more injury than he did. It was not occasioned by the inactivity of the Jersey militia, who had greatly distinguished themselves

for their zeal and activity during the Revolutionary war in defending the liberties of their country, but it was occasioned by their getting a considerable distance in the country, enveloped in the shades of night; by their having the address to pass in many places for the American horse; and by the rapidity with which they proceeded. Simcoe was in the Revolutionary War to the northern what Tarlton was to the southern army; they were both zealous partizans and capable of undertaking and executing any daring enterprise."



### WAS "QUEEN'S BRIDGE" THE BOUND BROOK, OR VAN VEGHTEN'S BRIDGE?

IN THE April QUARTERLY (p. 102), the author of the article on "Early Roads in Somerset County" speaks of the bridge at Van Veghten's (near present Finderne), as the "Queen's Bridge." A quiet discussion upon this topic has led the author, Mr. Doughty, to investigate every known ancient source of reference to both these bridges, and he has asked the QUARTERLY to publish the results. In transmitting the same he says: "Not wishing to have anything of an historical nature published which may be found incorrect, I enclose authorities. Let the public judge for itself." A reading of these authorities leads—in the judgment of the Editor of the QUARTERLY—to the irresistible conclusion that the "Queen's Bridge" was at Bound Brook. This same conclusion was arrived at some years since by Rev. T. E. Davis, the careful historian then located at Bound Brook, and was so stated in print. The authorities follow, in order of dates:

#### BOUND BROOK BRIDGE

[New York, January 25, 1762]. "The Storm on Sunday the 10th. Inst. has made prodigious Devastations in several Parts of the Government of New Jersey. Five or Six Mill-Dams upon one small Stream in the West Part of Woodbridge. A fine new Bridge built last Summer and but just finished in the Fall, which cost about 300 Pounds, across Raritan River, at a Place called Bound Brook, was swept away, and some pieces of it found 30 Miles below. At New-Brunswick, and the Landing, the Water was all over the Lowest Streets, and many Stores and other Houses, with Goods therein damaged. As there had been Snow on the Ground, and a Thaw of three or four Days before the Storm came on, the Sea-Water rising so high prevented the Freshes going off so speedily as it otherwise would, and the Great Rains falling at the same Time gives Room to think that more Damage is done throughout the County, than we yet have Account of."—(*N. J. Archives, First Series, Vol. 24, p. 4*).

[Mar. 10, 1762]. "Whereupon Mr. Speaker left the Chair, and with

the House waited upon his Excellency, who was pleased to give his assent to the following Bills, enacting the same, viz., . . .

3. An Act to empower the Managers of the Bound-Brook Bridge, in the County of Somerset, to raise by Lottery, a Sum of Money for rebuilding and compleating the said Bridge."—(*Ibid*, p. 27).

[New Brunswick, May 3, 1762]. "Scheme of a Lottery.—Permitted by a Law of the Province of New Jersey, to the Managers of Bound Brook Bridge, across Rariton River, to raise 400 Pounds, Proclamation Money, for the rebuilding and compleating the same. Said Lottery to consist of 4500 Tickets at 2 Dollars each, 1326 whereof to be Prizes." [Same three times advertised as postponed, but lottery had Oct. 4, 1762].—(*Ibid*, p. 35).

[New York, February 5, 1770]. "We hear from New-Brunswick, that in the great and sudden Thaw we had on Monday and Tuesday last, the fine Bridge lately built across Rariton River near Bound-Brook, was carried away by the Ice falling against it, with the rapidity of the Current.—(*Ibid*, Vol. 27, p. 32).

#### QUEEN'S BRIDGE

[May 12th., 1773]. "Jeremiah Field, One of the Managers of Queen's Bridge over Raritan Brought in an Account of 349 Pounds Seventeen Shillings Seven-pence light Money due to the Managers of said Bridge for the work done, praying the same to be allowed. Upon the question whether the same should be allowed or not it was objected by the whole Board Except Peter Perine, Esq."—(*Minutes Somerset Freeholders, Book I, p. 5*).

#### VAN VEGHTEN'S BRIDGE

[May 31st., 1774]. "A meeting of the Justices and Freeholders called to view the Bridge at Mr. Van Veghten's Over Raritan. It is agreed by this Board that there shall be Stone Pillars built and Finished with new Timbers over the River and that Mathias Teneyck and Coonrad Teneyck be the Managers and have full Power to carry the same into Execution. Noted that there shall be Raised the Sum of 500 Pounds proc. for building the Bridge."—(*Ibid*, p. 9).

#### QUEEN'S BRIDGE

[Feb. 11, 1775]. "An Act for raising the Sum of Three Hundred and Fifty-seven Pounds Fourteen Shillings and Eleven-Pence, Proclamation Money, on the Inhabitants of the County Of Somerset, for repaying certain Persons therein named the Money they have advanced in rebuilding Queen's Bridge.

"Whereas a very great Number of the Inhabitants and Freeholders of the County of Somerset have, by their humble Petetion, set forth, That Peter Perine, Jeremiah Field and Jonathan Smith, the Managers for rebuilding Queen's Bridge, have expended the Sum of Three Hundred and Twenty-eight Pounds Four Shillings and Two-pence, Proclamation Money, over and above the Money that they have received for completing said Bridge; and that the said Bridge is useful and necessary, and therefore prayed, that the Monies so expended should be levied on the Inhabitants

of the said County; and Whereas by a Petetion presented by the said Managers, setting forth, That they have taken up the said Money upon Loan, and will be considerable Loosers unless they have the Interest allowed them; and it appearing just and reasonable that the Monies so advanced by them, with the Interest for the same, amounting in the Whole to the Sum of Three Hundred and Fifty-seven Pounds Fourteen Shillings and Eleven-pence, shoould be repaid them, pursuant to the Petetion first recited." [Here follows the authority for raising by taxation £357.14.11, for principal and interest of money so advanced].—(*Allison's N. J. Laws, p. 476*).

#### BOUND BROOK BRIDGE

[Second Wednesday May, 1781]. "Agreed that Abrah'm Staats @ Jacubus Goodine be Managers of the Bridge across the River Raritan at Bound—and that they Put the said Bridge in Good Repair and From Time to Time Keep her in Repair and Lay the Amounts of Expenditures before this Board for Allowance and Settlement."—(*Minutes Somerset Freeholders, Book I, p. 52*).

#### VAN VEGHTEN'S BRIDGE

[Second Wednesday May, 1781]. "Agreed that Mathias Ten Eyke be a Manager of the Bridge across Rariton River Near Mr. Van Veghten's and that he keep the said Bridge In Good Repair from Time to time as Ocasion Shall Require and Lay the Account of Expenditure before this Board for Allowance and Settlement."—(*Ibid, p. 52*).

#### BOUND BROOK BRIDGE

[May 14th., 1783]. "An Acc't Bro't By Ab'm Staats @ James Vandugn for Plank and Carpenter work Done at the Bridge at Boundbrook to the Am't of Forty Six Pounds Five Shillings the Am't Allowed and an Order gave.—(*Ibid, p. 69*).

[May 12th., 1784]. "Mr. Meshon is to get stone for the Bridge at hilsborough the Cheapest way he can but *not* out of Boundbrook bridge."—(*Ibid, p. 77*).

#### VAN VEGHTEN'S BRIDGE

[June 4th., 1785]. "At a meeting of the Justices and Freeholders for the County of Somerset the 4th. day of June 1785 for the purpose of inspecting the Bridge at Vn Veghten's across Rariton River, etc. . . . The Boards proceeded to take into consideration the State of the above said Bridge and after viewing the Premises do agree that the Pillars which are impaired be put in order with good stone and that there be new Ice Breakers to those impaired Pillars of 24 Inches on the Side fronting said Pillars and also that there be to all those that is to be repaired a 4 Inch plank on Each side of said pillars of 2 feet in Breadth Extending from the bottom to the Top thereof of 100 Timber in such Manner that the Edges of the Same may come under Cover of said Ice Breakers and adjoin closely to the Same and to be Secured with four flat Bars of

Comon Iron which is to extend through said Pillars and both said planks and to be placed 2 at about 3 feet from the top opposite each other and to be bound by Long Keys so as to extend through both said Bars and Nearly across the said planks and the Lower ones Likewise at some convenient Distance from the ends—and also that Jacques Voorhies and Geo. Van Nest is Chosen Managers and Inspectors of said Bridge and they to have a Discretionary Power to get said Bridge put all in good Repair either by Vendue or otherwise so as will be most advantageous for the County."—(*Ibid*, p. 88).

[June 18th., 1785]. "This Board orders that Jacques Voorhies do advance some Cash towards the Repairs of Vn Veghten's Bridge Subject to be hereafter Taxed and Settled by this or the next Board.—(*Ibid*, p. 94).

#### QUEEN'S BRIDGE

[June 18th., 1785]. "Pursuant to notice given by Jams. Vn Dugn @ Benj'n Harris two of the Overseers of the High Ways in the County of Somerset, the Justices @ Freeholders met this day at Boundbrook in order to determine whether the old Bridge (known by the name of Queen's Bridge) should be Rebuilt or not."—(*Ibid*, p. 91).

#### VAN VEGHTEN'S BRIDGE

[May 10., 1786]. "Agreeably to an order of the Board of last Year in Folio 88.9 Jacques Voorhies and Geo. Van Nest presents to this Board Acc'ts of Money paid @ to pay for the Repairs of the Bridge across Rariton River known by the Name of Van Veghten's—Amounting to 133 Pounds 19 Shillings 2 Pence—allowed—and an order Given for Payment of the Same."—(*Ibid*, p. 97).

#### QUEEN'S BRIDGE

[May 9th., 1787]. "The Board being informed that there is a Considerable Quantity of Stone @ being the Remains of the old Bridge at Bound Brook Called and Known by the Name of Queen's Bridge, the property of the County Whereupon ordered that Dr. J. Morris @ Benj'n Blackford is appointed as Managers to Sell and Dispose of all the Remains of Stones, Irons, Timbers etc., of the said Bridge at public Vendue or otherwise in whole or in parcels at the Discretion of the said Managers to and for the use and Benefit of the County of Somerset."—(*Ibid*, p. 116).

[May 14th., 1788]. "Benjamin Blackford Esq., exhibited an Acco't of 2 Poundds for Time and Expenses as one of the Managers for Selling Stone @ Remains of Queen's Bridge agreeably to an order of the Board of last Year . . . allowed, an order given for payment."—(*Ibid*, p. 128).

**AN EARLY SOMERSET SETTLER AND EARLY SCHOOLMASTER**

BY HON. GEORGE C. BEEKMAN, RED BANK, N. J.

JACOB TEN BROECK, youngest son of Wessel Ten Broeck and Maria Ten Eyck his wife, was born at Esopus (as Kingston, in Ulster Co., N. Y., was then called) in 1688. He married Elizabeth Wynkoop in 1712, and had four sons and three daughters. His eldest son, Wessel, was baptised at Kingston, Dec. 7, 1712; married, September 5, 1734, Neeltje DeWitt, who was baptised April 22, 1711, and was a daughter of Tjerck DeWitt and Anne Pawling, his wife. After this marriage he was anxious to find a good tract of farm land on which to settle, for at that time farming was about the principal occupation of the Dutch settlers. A newspaper printed in New York City called "The New York Gazette," of Feb. 11, 1734, fell into his hands. In it was a notice that Henry Neal owned about 900 acres near Rocky Hill, Somerset County, New Jersey, which he wanted to sell and it read in part as follows:

"The Lands settled in two Plantations belonging to Mr. Henry Neal, lying and being near Rockyhill, in the County of Somerset and Province of New-Jersey, containing about Nine hundred Acres of very good Land well Watered with several Brooks running through the same, convenient to set Mills thereon, with Buildings of House and Barnes, three Orchards about Four hundred Acres of very good Land cleared, and in good Fence, very good Meadow-ground for Grass already clear'd, and much more may be clear'd. To be sold," etc. (See "N. J. Archives," Vol. XI, pp. 333 and 330).

Inquiries were to be made of "Stephen Hasel, merchant in Philadelphia, or Mr. Benjamin Clark, Jr., at Stony-brook, and Mr. John Stevens living at Rockyhill." A similar advertisement was placed earlier in a Philadelphia newspaper.

To make a long story short, Wessel Ten Broeck and his brother John visited this land and liked it so well, that their father, Jacob Ten Broeck, agreed to buy it. Mr. Hasell, of Philadelphia, was the selling agent for Henry Neal, who lived at Cape Fear in the province of North Carolina, and who in his will described himself as a "gentleman." He seems to have owned many slaves, both male and female. Fourteen hundred and twelve pounds and twelve shillings was the price paid for eight hundred and fifty-four  $\frac{7}{10}$  acres, consisting of one tract of 513  $\frac{4}{10}$  acres and a second tract of 341  $\frac{3}{10}$  acres. The first tract was conveyed to Henry Neal by Francis Elvington of Somerset County, by lease and release dated 18th and 19th of December, 1721; consideration £500. The second tract containing 341  $\frac{3}{10}$  acres was conveyed to Henry Neal by deed from Daniel Hollingshead of Somerset county. This tract joined the

513 4/10 tract conveyed by Elvington, and the deed from Hollingshead to Henry Neal was dated December 20, 1721. Samuel Hasell acknowledges receipt above his own signature of £1412.12 on May 1st, 1735. J. Stevens and two other men witnessed Hasell's signature to the deed and the receipt. Thomas Farmer, one of the Council of New Jersey, certifies that on October 14, 1736, John Stevens, one of said witnesses, on oath stated he saw Samuel Hasell sign, seal and deliver said deed, and Lawrence Smyth certified that he recorded said deed in Liber C., No. 3, Folio 312-316 in Secretary's office at Perth Arboy. With all this care, the deed was worthless in law, for Henry Neal died a few days prior to execution of the deed at Cape Fear in North Carolina, leaving a will which empowered any two of the three executors named in his will to convey his real estate. I have a copy of this will, with the seal of North Carolina attached. This seal is made of flour hardened in some way, with coat of arms of the Province impressed thereon.

When the Ten Broeck family learned that Samuel Hasell could not alone execute a lawful deed, they thought their £1412 gone. "A trick of the rascally English." But John Stevens, of Rocky Hill, soon learned that it was only a blunder on Hasell's part. Henry Neal in his lifetime did authorize his cousin Samuel Hasell to sell his Somerset County land as appeared in the advertisement from which a quotation has been made. He died, however, before any sale was made, which ended Hasell's power. The will required two of the three executors named therein to make a legal deed. The two executors in North Carolina sent a written power of attorney to John Stevens of Rocky Hill to execute a new deed to Jacob Ten Broeck. This was done, and the deed was recorded Oct. 14, 1736, in Liber C. No. 3, folio 316-319.

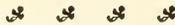
Jacob Ten Broeck deeded to his son, Wessel, 427 3/10 acres, or exactly one-half of the tract. Wessel took possession of his half and resided on it until 1747, when he died from some kind of a fever which generally prevailed in Somerset County that year. He left surviving two sons, Tjerck and Jacob, and two daughters, Anne and Elizabeth; one child named Wessel had died in infancy. Wessel Ten Broeck left a will which was duly proved and is now on record at Trenton. He named his brother Cornelius Ten Broeck as guardian of his four minor children, all of whom were under twelve years of age at that time.

It was difficult to get school teachers for children in a region where the people resided so widely apart. There were then no towns in Somerset County. I find, however, an old receipt among the papers of Cornelius Ten Broeck, showing that he secured a teacher as early as 1750 for the children of his deceased brother Wessel. His name was Lewis Charles Fanuel. The receipt reads as follows:

"Received March 31st, 1750 of Mr. Cornelius Tinbrook, Seven shillings and Two pence of money at Eight shillings p oz. In full for schooling and all other accounts [due] me."

"LEWIS CHARLES FANUEL."

I do not know if Fanuel was a relation of the man who built "Faneuil Hall" in Boston. He made a large showing in his signature, and it proves that over 160 years ago they had New England school teachers in Somerset county to teach the children proper English, and other things. Lewis Charles Fanuel may possibly have made his money in teaching that "Seven shillings and two pence" English money, meant fourteen shillings and four cents of our money. I think two of Wessel Ten Broeck's children were too young to attend school. At this time Cornelius's eldest child, a daughter, was only three years old (in 1750); therefore she could not have been a scholar. Still the receipt shows the Dutch settlers in Somerset employed English teachers for their children. They may have travelled from house to house, or the children may have assembled at some dwelling most convenient.



### SMITH BURYING-GROUND INSCRIPTIONS

THE FARM on which was a small family burying-ground, once known as the Peter Smith place, situated south of Finderne, and also south of the Raritan river, was recently conveyed by Mr. John Groendyke, the owner, to the Johns-Manville Company, who are erecting large asbestos works there. There being no reservation of the burying-ground, Mr. Groendyke, at his own expense, transferred the bodies and tombstones therein to the old First Reformed Church lot, on the north side of the Raritan, whereon stood the church that was burned in the Col. Simcoe raid of 1779, and where two or three headstones still stand, one being that of Derick Van Veghten. The following abstract of the transcriptions on the headstones so removed were furnished by Mr. Groendyke:

- Peter Smith, d. July 4, 1816, aged 75 yrs., 5 mos., 16 dys.  
 Sarah Smith, d. Feb. 22, 1813, aged 90 yrs., 11 mos., 27 dys.  
 Isaac P. Smith, d. Feb. 1, 1855, aged 74 yrs., 3 mos., 22 dys.  
 Ann, wife of Isaac P. Smith, d. Nov. 8, 1854, aged 69 yrs., 11 mos., 1 day.  
 Jonathan Smith, d. June 22, 1840, aged 63 yrs., 8 mos., 24 dys.  
 Nancy, wife of Jonathan Smith, d. Sept. 29, 1826, aged 47 yrs., 7 mos.,  
 19 dys.  
 Eliza Ann, dau. of Jonathan and Nancy Smith, d. Feb. 28, 1823, aged 1 yr.  
 Margaret Ann, dau. of Thomas D. and Sarah B. Smith, d. Oct. 1, 1810,  
 aged 5 yrs., 8 mos., 6 dys.  
 Son of Thomas D. and Sarah B. Hartough, d. Sept. 26, 1840, aged 2 yrs.,  
 19 dys.  
 Jonathan Smith, son of James L. and Maria Voorhees, d. Aug. 1, 1834,  
 aged 2 yrs., 24 dys.

**MANUMISSIONS OF SLAVES IN SOMERSET COUNTY**

SLAVERY existed in New Jersey from the earliest settlement of the state, although probably few were directly imported from Africa in early days. There were some Indian as well as many negro slaves.

Somerset County had slaves within her borders as early as 1685 or 1690. In 1790 there were about 2,000 in Somerset and Hunterdon counties. No active legislation for the abolition of Slavery took place until Feb. 24, 1821, when it was provided that the children of all slaves in New Jersey, born subsequent to July 4, 1804, should have their freedom upon attaining to the age of twenty-five in males and twenty-one in females. This was self-operative. But in the meantime the people of Somerset, as well as in other parts of the State, becoming opposed to "human thraldom," began to emancipate—"manumit," as it was called—their slaves, and gradually did so. To do it legally they followed out the various legislative acts that were intended to guide them in so doing. For example, they signed and acknowledged an instrument, which usually ran in these or similar words (we quote from one made by Hon. Richard Stockton, a great lawyer (son of Richard, signer of the Declaration of Independence), whose residence was in Somerset County, near Princeton):

"Know all men by these presents: That I, Richard Stockton, of the Township of Montgomery, County of Somerset and State of New Jersey, have manumitted and set free, and by these presents do hereby manumit and set free the above named negro slave, Thomas, agreeable to the act of the Legislature in such case made and provided.

"Witness my hand and seal," etc.

Preceding this instrument, but sometimes succeeding it, would be attached, and also recorded, the certificate of two overseers of the poor and two Justices of the Peace, certifying that the owner of the slave had brought before them the slave, "who, on view and examination, appears to be sound in mind, and not under any bodily incapacity of obtaining a support, and also is not under the age of twenty-one years nor above the age of forty years."

The records of these manumissions are in two well-preserved books in the Somerset County Clerk's office. The first record begins on Aug. 27, 1805, and the second ends on Jan. 8, 1862, these dates being of recordation. These books also include certifications by owners of slaves of the births of slave children in their households, from which many names and owners of slaves may be obtained, not to be found elsewhere. A list of such slave owners will appear in a later number of the *QUARTERLY*, after the completion of the publication of the manumissions.

The residences stated below are townships in Somerset County, unless otherwise stated:

## RECORD OF MANUMISSIONS, 1805-1825

1805.  
 Aug. 27. Tom, slave of Estate of Derick Low, of Hillsborough (?).  
 1806.  
 May 17. Margaret, slave of Daniel La Tourrette, of Bridgewater.  
 June 30. Margaret, slave of Thomas P. Johnson, of Montgomery.  
 1807.  
 June 11. Elizabeth, slave of Estate of Henry Worley, of Bridgewater.  
 June 11. Ezable, or Ida, slave of Estate of Henry Worley, of Bridgewater.  
 June 22. Harry, slave of Peter Worley, of Bridgewater.  
 Aug. 3. Thomas, slave of Estate of Else Jewell, of Bridgewater.  
 1808.  
 Mar. 24. Sampson, slave of David English, of Bernards.  
 June 11. James, slave of Estate of Joseph Pittenger, of Bridgewater.  
 Sept. 5. Phillis, slave of Thomas Nesbitt, of Bridgewater.  
 1810.  
 May 10. Bob (?), slave of Hendrick Cortelyou, of Franklin.  
 1811.  
 Mar. 23. Primus, slave of Estate of Henry Disborough, of Franklin.  
 Apr. 12. Charles, slave of Estate of Peter Voorhees, of Montgomery.  
 Sept. 7. Frank, slave of Garret Van Der Veer, of Montgomery.  
 Sept. 17. Michael, slave of Estate of Peter Voorhees, of Montgomery.  
 Nov. 22. Cuff, slave of Estate of John Schenck, of Montgomery.  
 1812.  
 Feb. 26. Tom, slave of Peter Clover, of Hillsborough.  
 Apr. 30. Tony, slave of Leah Nevius, of Montgomery.  
 Dec. 5. Siles Stout, slave of Estate of Jacob Schenck, of Montgomery.  
 1813.  
 Apr. 12. Cate, slave of Estate of Susanna Lane, of Montgomery.  
 Apr. 12. Philip Duryea, slave of Estate of Jane Van Der Veer, of Montgomery.  
 Aug. 21. Thomas, slave of Dinah Voorhees, of Franklin.  
 Nov. 24. Thomas, slave of James Moore, of Montgomery.  
 1814.  
 Feb. 3. Harry Thomas, slave of Michael Van Veghten, of Bridgewater.  
 Mar. 19. Hannah, slave of Nathan Stout, of Montgomery.  
 Apr. 2. Betty, slave of Elisha Clarke, of Montgomery.  
 Apr. 16. Harry, slave of Jeremiah Van Derveer, of Montgomery.  
 Apr. 16. Subine, slave of William Holcombe, of Montgomery.  
 June 21. Sam, slave of Thomas Hall, of Bridgewater.  
 June 28. Eve, slave of Cornelius Covenhoven, of Franklin.  
 Aug. 16. Caesar, slave of Cornelius Powelson, of Bedminster.  
 Oct. 12. Cesar, slave of Henry Blackwell, of Bedminster.  
 1815.  
 Mar. 13. James, slave of Nicholas Everett, of Hillsborough.  
 Apr. 10. Harry, slave of Alexander Van Pelt, of Montgomery.  
 Apr. 18. Prince, slave of Lewis Pintard, of Princeton.  
 June 12. Phebe, slave of Henry Suydam, of Franklin.  
 June 25. Will Mamay, slave of Estate of Elsy Jewell, of Bridgewater.

- Sept. 8. Tone, slave of Henry Sloan, of Bedminster.  
Sept. 8. Dirk, slave of William Van Dorn, of Bedminster.  
Nov. 4. William Field, slave of Rev. Robert Finlay, of Bernards.  
Nov. 4. Rebecca, slave of Henry Southard, of Bernards.  
Nov. 11. Jane, slave of Ami Van Dike, of Franklin.  
Nov. 30. William, slave of Archibald Van Norden, of Bridgewater.  
Dec. 16. Aaron Lake, slave of Elisha Clarke, of Montgomery.  
1816.  
Jan. 6. Pere Williams, slave of Estate of Benjamin Van Kirk, of Montgomery.  
May 18. Elizabeth, slave of William Crusen, of Montgomery.  
May 18. Aaron, slave of Jacob Snider, of Montgomery.  
June 10. Elizabeth, slave of Mary Bergen (widow of Henry), of Hillsborough.  
Sept. 28. Joe, slave of Estate of Abraham Quick.  
1817.  
Apr. 14. Samuel, slave of Wm. Covenhoven, of Montgomery.  
Apr. 14. Stephen, slave of Edward Van Harlingen.  
Apr. 29. Woman, slave of Rev. Robert Finlay, of Bernards (same "lately purchased of Joseph Annin").  
Aug. 30. Harry, slave of Estate of Samuel Scudder, of Montgomery.  
Nov. 7. Lydeah, slave of Elias Scudder, of Montgomery.  
Nov. 28. Stine, slave of Christopher Beekman, of Montgomery.  
1818.  
Feb. 2. Isabel, slave of John Hutchins.  
Mar. 16. Phillis, slave of Alexander Campbell, of Bridgewater.  
Apr. 13. Tom, slave of Derick D. Low, of Hillsborough.  
Apr. 13. Peter, slave of John H. Disborough, of Franklin.  
Apr. 19. Hannah, slave of Samuel Bayard, of Montgomery.  
Aug. 29. Zelph, slave of Rhoda Moore, of Franklin.  
Sept. 19. Gin, slave of Daniel Polhemus, of Franklin.  
Dec. 25. Cezar, slave of Martin Voorhees, of Montgomery.  
1819.  
Apr. 19. Paris Mulford, slave of Daniel Doty, of Bernards.  
Sept. 7. Harry, slave of George McDonald, of Somerville.  
Sept. 10. Beth, slave of John L. Zabriskie, of Hillsborough.  
Sept. 13. Jack, slave of Cornelius Covenhoven, of Franklin.  
Sept. 13. Dinah, slave of Cornelius Covenhoven, of Franklin.  
Oct. —. Pompey, slave of Stephen Kemble, of Franklin.  
Oct. 18. Dine, slave of Tunis Hoagland, of Franklin.  
Oct. 18. Jude, slave of John G. Van Doren, of Franklin.  
1820.  
Mar. 4. William, slave of Stephen Sutton, of Bernards.  
Apr. 29. Joseph, slave of Samuel Scott, of Montgomery.  
May 10. Sam, slave of John Reeve, of Montgomery.  
June 14. Ephraim, slave of Estate of Thomas Skillman, of Montgomery.  
Aug. 16. Susan, slave of David Nevius, of Franklin.  
Aug. —. Tom, slave of Estate of Job Stockton, of Montgomery.  
Aug. 25. Phebe, slave of Estate of Gran Little, of Montgomery.  
Aug. 28. Peg, slave of James Harriott, of Bedminster.

- Nov. 8. Elijah, slave of Estate of George I Van Nest, of Bridgewater.  
 Nov. 8. Pheby, slave of Estate of George I. Van Nest, of Bridgewater.  
 1821.  
 Jan. 19. Harry, slave of Estate of Richard Hunt, of Montgomery.  
 Feb. 3. Caesar, slave of Rev. Abraham Beach. [Year doubtful. Recorded Jan. 30, 1821.]  
 Apr. 7. Frank, slave of Abraham Stryker, of Montgomery.  
 Apr. 8. Nancy, slave of William Cruser, of Montgomery.  
 Apr. 28. Maria, slave of Lewis Pintard Bayard, of Montgomery.  
 May 16. Caesar, slave of Estate of Frederick Van Lew, of Franklin.  
 July 20. Judah, slave of Estate of Isaac Slover, of Franklin.  
 July 28. Mark, slave of James Nielson, of New Brunswick.  
 July 28. Abigail, slave of Estate of Elbert Stothoff, of Franklin.  
 Sept. 7. Nance, slave of John Davenport, of Bedminster.  
 Sept. 27. Caesar Jackson, slave of Rev. Abraham Beach, of Franklin.  
 [May be new instrument for same "Caesar," as under date of Feb. 3, above].  
 Dec. 29. Hannah, slave of assignee of Abraham Smalley, of Bridgewater.  
 1822.  
 Apr. 8. Betty, slave of Capt. Wm. Covenhoven, of Montgomery.  
 May 4. Sime, slave of George Todd, of Bedminster.  
 July 19. Harry, slave of Euphemia Patterson, of New Brunswick.  
 Aug. 23. Dinah, slave of Estate of Naomi Gaston.  
 Sept. 7. Yanna, slave of John Sutphin, of Bridgewater.  
 Oct. 7. Mary, slave of Estate of Abraham Brokaw, of Hillsborough.  
 Oct. 7. Tom, slave of Estate of Abraham Brokaw, of Hillsborough.  
 Oct. 17. Dinah, slave of Albert Sutphin, of Montgomery.  
 Nov. 4. Simon, slave of Willet Taylor, of Hillsborough.  
 Dec. 13. Dianna, slave of Ann Frelinghuysen, of Hillsborough.  
 1823.  
 Jan. 18. Jonas, slave of Joseph W. Scott, of Franklin.  
 Mar. 7. Molly, slave of John M. Nevius, of Montgomery.  
 Mar. 7. Mary, slave of William Duryee, of Montgomery.  
 Apr. 1. Lucy, slave of Henry I. Van Middlesworth, of Hillsborough.  
 Apr. 21. Caesar, slave of David Kirkpatrick, of Bernards.  
 May 26. Betsey, slave of Estate of John M. Bayard, of Franklin.  
 June 2. Harry, slave of John Van Cleef, of Franklin.  
 June 3. Sally, slave of Jacob Scudder, of Montgomery.  
 June 3. John, slave of Estate of Gran Little, of Montgomery.  
 June 6. Joe, slave of Estate of Abraham Van Arsdalen, of Montgomery.  
 June 14. Tom, slave of Abraham C. Beekman, of Montgomery.  
 June 14. Israel, slave of James Moore, of Montgomery.  
 June 14. Philip, slave of John B. Teisiure.  
 Aug. 8. Nancy, slave of James S. Nevius, of Franklin.  
 Aug. 9. Charles, slave of Samuel Holcomb, of Franklin.  
 Sept. 7. Thomas, slave of Estate of Joseph Hagaman, of Montgomery.  
 Nov. 10. Betsey, slave of Luke Covert and Jane his wife, of Warren.  
 Dec. 9. Jane, slave of John Dayton, of Bernards.

- Dec. 13. Thomas, slave of Hon. Richard Stockton, of Montgomery.  
 Dec. 13. Margaret, slave of Peter Scudder, of Montgomery.  
 Dec. 30. Margaret, slave of Peter Scudder, of Montgomery.  
 1824.  
 Jan. 17. Dinah, slave of Garret Van Zant, of Montgomery.  
 Feb. 20. Peg, or Margaret, slave of James Moore, of Montgomery.  
 ———. Jane, slave of John Dayton, of Bernards.  
 Mar. 5. Elizabeth, slave of John Wickoff, Jr., of Bridgewater.  
 Mar. 25. Margaret, slave of Abraham Skillman, of Montgomery.  
 Apr. 3. Isabel, slave of Abraham I. Van Nuys, of Hillsborough.  
 Apr. 12. Jim, slave of Jacob Willson, of Hillsborough.  
 Apr. 12. Tom, slave of Jacob Willson, of Hillsborough.  
 Apr. 20. Toni, slave of Jaques I. Voorhees, of Franklin.  
 May 27. Cuffy, slave of Mathias Hartwick, of Montgomery.  
 May 31. Jack, slave of David Nevius, Sr., of Franklin.  
 Oct. 5. Read, wife and slave of Sam Hall (col'd), of Bridgewater.  
 Oct. 17. Dick, slave of Jacob Kline, of Bedminster.  
 Oct. 17. Phebe, slave of Jacob Kline, of Bedminster.  
 Oct. 29. Sarah, slave of Mary Fulkinson, of Franklin.  
 Oct. 29. Susan Thomson, slave of Daniel W. Disborough, of Franklin.  
 Oct. 29. Jasper Thomson, slave of Daniel W. Disborough, of Franklin.  
 Nov. 13. Dian, slave of Abraham H. Quick, of Franklin.  
 Nov. 25. Samuel, slave of the Estate of Oakley Voorhees, of Montgomery.  
 Dec. 21. Amos, slave of John W. Gaston, of Bedminster.  
 Dec. 21. Mary, slave of John W. Gaston, of Bedminster.  
 1825.  
 Feb. 23. James, slave of Elias Counover, of Montgomery.  
 Mar. 15. Robert, slave of Isaac Southard, of Bridgewater.  
 Apr. 1. Jack, slave of Michael Van Veghten, of Bridgewater.  
 Apr. 4. Tom, slave of Denice Van Liew, of Hillsborough.  
 Apr. 5. Joan, slave of Jacob Collyer, of Bernards.  
 Apr. 11. Thomas, slave of Aaron Longstreet, of Bedminster.  
 Apr. 16. George, slave of James Henry, of Bedminster.  
 May 14. Martin, slave of the Estate of John M. Bayard, of Franklin.  
 June 24. Bass (?), slave of [Rev.] Horace Galpin, of Bedminster.  
 Aug. 1. Perry, slave of George S. Woodhull, of Montgomery.  
 Aug. 13. Prime, slave of Christopher Beekman, of Montgomery.  
 Aug. 31. Celia, slave of George S. Woodhull, of Montgomery.  
 Nov. 16. Jack, slave of Dr. Henry Van Der Veer, of Hillsborough.  
 Dec. 17. Polly, slave of Jacob Scudder, of Montgomery.

[To be continued]



### SOMERSET COUNTY LOSSES IN THE REVOLUTION

TOWARD the close of the Revolutionary War the Legislature of the State passed an act, dated Dec. 28, 1781, that registers of inventories should be made of damages to patriots in New Jersey by the incursions of the

enemy and by the patriot armies. There were to be two distinct records: one of property damaged or destroyed by "the enemy and their adherents," and another of property damaged or destroyed by the "Continental Army, or by the militia of this or of the neighboring states." Appraisers were to be appointed who were to value the articles inventoried at the prices current in 1775, and no claims were to be allowed except from friends of the new Government. It was expected that the State, or possibly the Federal Government, would at some time reimburse the losers, but it was never done.

The appraisers appointed to investigate and allow the claims of patriots who suffered in Somerset County during the War were Nathaniel Ayers, Abraham Staats and Abraham Van Doren. Ayers was a Judge of the Somerset Courts and lived in Bernards township; Staats was the well-known patriot of that name residing at Bound Brook, and Van Doren was probably the farmer and miller at Griggstown, who entertained Washington and his officers after the Battle of Princeton. These appraisers entered upon their work Sept. 18, 1782, and finished it Dec. 2, of the same year. Each claimant made oath as to the details of his or her claim, and sometimes witnesses were sworn to give corroborative evidence. The full details, including the appended oaths, were sent to Trenton, where are now the bound records well preserved. Probably these records were transcribed from originals, but if so the originals are not now known to exist.

The totals of the claims for Somerset County for losses by the "enemy" were £24,223, 19s, 3d. The number of claimants were 254, and these probably by no means represented the full number of those who suffered losses by the depredations of British and Hessians, which occurred chiefly in 1775 and 1776, as many would not put in claims, and others must have brought forward claims not allowed by the appraisers. (The total of the claims by the Continental troops, etc., was trifling. These will be given, fully, in the next number of the *QUARTERLY*.) A mere recapitulation of the list of damages "by the enemy," as now for the first time published, indicates how wide-spread south of the Raritan, especially around Millstone and Middlebush, and at Bound Brook, were the devastations of the British when they made their headquarters at Amboy or New Brunswick. At some future time the *QUARTERLY* will present details of some of the more important losses, and some interesting facts from the affidavits made, but at present we shall publish simply the names of the claimants and the amounts of their losses. These losses, we may add, included every description of property that an evilly-disposed enemy in war could destroy or steal—houses, crops, fences, household utensils, furniture, horses and cattle, men and women's clothing, etc. It

is a sad picture, and the whole details would need to be given to have the sufferings of the owners appreciated. A correct portraiture of events as witnessed by the historian Dunlap ("Hist. of the American Theatre," p. 236), who was himself an eye-witness of the pillaging at Piscataway throws in strong light the general picture:

"I saw the soldiers plundering the houses, the women of the village trembling and weeping, or flying with their children—the men had retired to await the day of retribution. In many houses helpless old men or widowed females anxiously awaited the soldiers of monarchy. A scene of promiscuous pillage was in full operation. Here a soldier was seen issuing from a house armed with a frying-pan and gridiron, and hastening to deposit them with the store over which his helpmate kept watch. The women who had followed the army assisted their husbands in bringing the furniture from the houses, or stood sentinels to guard the pile of kitchen utensils, or other articles, already secured and claimed by right of war. Here was seen a woman bearing a looking-glass, and here a soldier with a feather bed—but as this was rather an inconvenient article to carry on a march, the ticking was soon ripped open, and a shower of goose feathers were seen taking higher flight than their original owners ever attained to."

The following is the complete list of the accepted claims for damages by "the enemy and their adherents," epitomized and arranged alphabetical by the editor of the *QUARTERLY*. The residences of the persons named are given where stated in the record, or, when otherwise certainly known, are given in brackets. Original spellings of names are retained. It may be noted that "Somerset Courthouse," "Hillsborough" and "Millstone" are used synonymously.

PROVED SOMERSET LOSSES FROM THE BRITISH, 1776-'77

Anderson, George .....	£33.16. 0
Annely, Edward, gunsmith, of Bound Brook.....	98.18. 7
Arrowsmith, Benjamin, of Millstone.....	2. 3. 0
Arwine, Thomas .....	5. 0. 0
Auten, Aron .....	48. 0. 0
Babcock, William, of Kingstown.....	13. 1. 3
Baird, William, of Griggstown.....	107.12. 3
Beekman, Abraham .....	10.10. 0
Beekman, Cristopher .....	55.17. 0
Beekman, Gerardus .....	25. 0. 0
Bennet, John, of near the courthouse [Millstone], barn, bar- rack, blacksmith shop, etc.....	257. 0. 6
Bergen, Hendrick .....	371.19. 3
Bergen, Jacob, dec'd (Margaret Bergen, widow).....	323.14. 9
Berrian, Peter, dec'd (per John, his son).....	79.10. 6
Berrien, Margaret, of Rockingham [Rocky Hill].....	85.14. 0
Bilyou, Peter .....	26.10. 0
Blackford, Daniel (dec'd), Estate of.....	95.17. 0

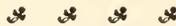
Blew, John .....	42. 1.10
Blew, Peter .....	29.15.04
Boice, Folkert .....	92.10. 0
Bond, Jacob, Bound Brook.....	48.10.10
Boylan, Dr. James, [Bernards twp.].....	25. 0. 0
Brasier, Francis .....	225.10. 9
Bray, John, at Raritan Landing.....	246. 5. 0
Britten, John .....	11.15. 0
Brocaw, Abraham, of Hillsborough.....	28. 9. 3
Buis, Jacob (property taken near Paules Hook, Bergen Co.)..	211. 8. 6
Cavilier, John .....	8. 9. 6
Cock, John .....	6.18. 0
Cock, William, of near Courthouse [Millstone].....	26. 0. 6
Combs, James M., of Princeton.....	43. 2. 6
Cornell, Albert .....	55.16. 6
Cortelyou, Harmanus .....	16. 0. 0
Cortelyou, Hendrick, of Ten-Mile-Run.....	27. 7. 6
Cortelyou, Hendrick (per son Harmanus).....	31.10. 0
Cortelyou, William .....	49. 0. 0
Coun, Alexander, Esq. (Estate of).....	138.12. 0
Covenhoven, Elizabeth (formerly widow of Stoffel Probasco)	153.17. 6
Covenhoven, Joseph .....	31. 0. 0
Covenhoven, Nicholas .....	21.13. 6
Covenhoven, Peter .....	38. 0. 0
Davis, Samuel .....	15. 9. 6
Degroot, Jacob, Bound Brook .....	234.15. 0
Dehart, Cornelius, of near Rockehill [Rocky Hill].....	10.13. 6
Dehart, Hendrick .....	35. 3. 7
Demelt (Demott ?) Elizabeth.....	15. 1. 9
Dennis, John, at Barnardstown.....	173. 6. 0
Ditmars, Abraham, of near Somerset Courthouse.....	23. 7. 0
Ditmarse, Lena, of Hillsborough [Millstone].....	75.19. 4
Ditmarse, Peter (son of Lena), of Hillsborough [Millstone]..	78. 2. 6
Duryea, Abraham, of Somerset Courthouse.....	102. 0. 6
Ellison, Ezekial, of Somerset Courthouse.....	16. 9. 0
Finley, James [of Princeton].....	194. 5. 0
Fisher, Hendrick, dec'd (Estate of) [Bound Brook].....	145.10. 0
Folkerson, Philip, of Middlebush.....	199.19. 9
Frelinghuysen, Col. Fredrick .....	16. 0. 0
French, John, of near New Brunswick.....	151.15. 6
Fulkerson, Richard .....	94. 3.10
Gaa, William .....	75. 5. 0
Garrison, Barnardus, of Middlebush.....	63. 4. 9
Gerritson, Phebe .....	10. 0. 0
Gerritson, Samuel (son of Rem) [Middlebush].....	82. 3. 3
Geulick, Johanes .....	39. 0. 0
Goldtrap, John .....	1. 5. 0
Hageman, Benjamin [Six-Mile-Run].....	59.19. 5
Hageman, Jane, dec'd (Estate of).....	65. 0. 0
Hall, Edward .....	17.15. 5

Hammelton, James .....	41. 2. 0
Harris, Benjamin, Sr. ....	125. 1. 6
Hatheway, Calvin .....	15.14. 6
Herriot, John, Bound Brook .....	11.18. 0
Herrison, Henry .....	3.15. 0
Hide, Martha, of Kingstown .....	19. 1. 9
Higgins, Samuel .....	28. 7. 6
Higgins, Joshua, of Kingstown .....	176.12. 8
Hoageland, Christopher, of Griggstown .....	34. 9. 0
Hoogeland, Abraham .....	34.13. 0
Hoogeland, Johanes, of Millstone .....	232.17. 0
Hoogland, William, of Millstone.....	61.15. 0
Hoy, Micheal .....	46.10. 6
Hollenshead, Robert .....	16.13. 0
Jorks, Peter, of Six-Mile Run.....	16.17. 0
Johnson, John, Esq., of near Princetown.....	261. 3. 7
Johnson, Thomas .....	28.10. 0
Jones, William .....	7.12. 1
Kroesen, Catherine, dec'd .....	121.18. 0
Leigh, Ichabod .....	9. 3. 6
Leonard, James, of Kingstown .....	6. 1. 0
Leonard, John, of Princetown .....	12.19. 6
Light [Leydt] Rev. John, of Three-Mile Run (damage 1782) .	92. 9.10
Lott, Abraham, of Van Dike's Mill.....	45.13.11
Lott, Cornelius, of Millstone .....	624.10.11
Lott, Rem .....	13.14. 9
Lupp, John .....	313.15. 6
Lupp, Peter, of New Brunswick.....	55. 6. 3
Manley, Thomas, of near New Brunswick.....	150.13. 6
McCray, James, Bound Brook .....	25.18. 6
McElrath, Thomas .....	22. 0. 0
McKneel, Mary, of Middlebush .....	21.15. 9
McMacken, Andrew .....	42.15. 0
McMyers, Capt. Andrew, property at New Brunswick and Bound Brook .....	111.12. 0
Meseroll, Magdelain .....	14.18. 0
Mejeroll (Meseroll?), John .....	16.15. 2
Millstone "Dutch Presbyterian Church" .....	250.16. 6
Millstone "Presbyterian English Meeting House" .....	80. 0. 0
Monfore [Monfort?], Mrs. Cornelia .....	13.15. 2
Moore, Capt. James, of Princetown .....	755. 6. 0
Nevious, Abraham, opp. Raritan Landing .....	180.14. 9
Nevious, John, of opp. Raritan Landing .....	95. 6. 6
Nevious, Martin, opp. Raritan Landing.....	229. 3.11
Nevious, Peter, Jr. ....	7. 5. 0
Nevious, Ruloff, of Millstone .....	140. 8. 1
Nevius, Peter, Sr. ....	99. 5. 0
Nevius, Peter D. ....	24.18. 0
Norris, Thomas .....	22. 6. 0
Okie, Mary, widow of Abram, of New Brunswick.....	166. 1. 6

Patterson, Jane; son, John; daughter, Mary, living in John Shanks' house, Three-Mile Run .....	39.10.11
Perrine, Daniel, of Millstone .....	191. 6. 0
Plum, Benjamin .....	21. 1. 6
Polhemus, Capt. John .....	22. 0. 0
Powelson, Cornelius .....	3. 0. 0
Probasco, Hendrick, of Millstone .....	480.12. 0
Probasco, John, of Middlebush .....	99.10. 3
Probasco, Reyneer .....	96. 7. 0
Pumyea, Peter, of Six-Mile Run.....	99. 2. 6
Quick, Abraham, Esq. (son of Tunis Quick, dec'd).....	383.10. 4
Rappleyea, Derick (Estate of).....	86. 4. 0
Rappleyea, George .....	46.19. 3
Rappleyea, Jeromes .....	223.12. 6
Rappleyea, Jeromes .....	108.18. 9
Rappleyea, Peter, dec'd, of Middlebush.....	393. 7. 0
Rappleyea, Stintye .....	47.13. 0
Roberson, Thomas .....	21. 0. 0
Rule, John, of near Kingstown [Kingston].....	9.19. 0
Salyer, Charles .....	31. 2. 6
Schenk, Peter T., of Raritan Landing.....	218. 8. 2
Scott, Richard .....	7. 0. 0
Scudder, Lem'l, of Kingstown.....	65. 6. 0
Shanks, John & sisters, of near New Brunswick.....	147.19. 6
Skillman, Thomas .....	237.15. 0
Smith, Adam, Sr. ....	38.15. 0
Smith, Benjamin .....	23.12. 0
Smock, John, of Hillsborough.....	181. 0. 1
Spader, John, of Middlebush.....	126.16. 6
Staats, Abraham .....	22. 5. 0
Staats, Hendrick .....	32.18. 6
Staats, John (son of John).....	61.11. 0
Staats, Peter, of Millstone.....	36.17. 8
Stillwell, Jeremiah .....	40. 5. 6
Stockton, Robert, Esq. [of Princeton].....	655.11. 6
Stoothoff, John, of Middlebush.....	29.15. 3
Stoothoff, Sarah .....	30. 3. 9
Stoothuff, Johanes .....	19. 0. 0
Stryker, John, of Six-Mile Run.....	200. 0. 0
Stryker, John, of Millstone .....	792.19. 6
Stryker, Capt. John .....	54.12. 3
Stryker, Joseph .....	28.17. 6
Sudam, Cornelius .....	32.15. 0
Tenbrook, Jacob .....	55. 0. 0
Tenbrook, Tierch .....	22.10. 0
Ten Eyck, Mathew .....	34. 7. 6
Terhune, Gerrit .....	28. 9. 3
Terhune, Gerrit, dec'd .....	21.17. 6
Tunison, Cornelius, Sr. ....	33.18. 0
Updike, Bergon .....	2. 2. 0

Updike, Ruloff .....	29. 5. 0
Van Arsdalen, Hendrick .....	29.16. 0
Van Arsdalen, Capt. Philip .....	35. 0. 0
Van Brunt, Nicholas .....	35. 3. 0
Van Cleef, Isaac, of Millstone .....	212.11. 6
Van Cleef, Jurias, dec'd .....	132.13.10
Van Cleef, Lowrance, of Millstone .....	206.16.10
Van Clief, Jane, widow .....	28. 0. 0
Van Court, Elias, of Bound Brook.....	11. 7. 2
Van Der Bilt, Jeromes, of New Brunswick.....	148.10. 0
Van Derveer, Cornelius, of near Rockehill [Rocky Hill].....	106. 5. 0
Van der Veer, Garret .....	118.14. 0
Van der Veer, Johanes .....	572. 5. 0
Van der Veer, Michael .....	71. 3. 0
Van der Voort, Gabriel .....	20.17. 6
Van Deventer, Elizabeth .....	11. 1. 6
Van Deventer, Jeremiah (half owner of one sloop, other half owner Jane Blair) .....	255.10. 0
Van Dike, Jeremiah, of near Rockehill [Rocky Hill].....	50.10. 0
Van Doren, Abraham ("son of Abraham") [of Griggstown]..	26.10. 0
Van Doren, Abraham .....	2. 5. 0
Van Doren, Abraham, of Middlebush [ex-Sheriff].....	67.10. 5
Van Doren, Benjamin, of Middlebush .....	208. 2. 3
Van Doren, John, of Somerset Court House.....	298.13. 2
Van Doren, Joseph .....	45. 0. 0
Van Doren, William .....	82.13. 8
Van Duyn, Cornelius .....	20. 0. 0
Van Duyn, Denice .....	148. 9.10
Van Duyn, Denice, Jr., of Millstone .....	22.10. 0
Van Duyn, James .....	26. 2. 6
Van Dyke, Ruloff, of near Rockahill [Rocky Hill] .....	176. 0. 0
Van Hangalen, Cornelius, of Middlebush .....	60.19. 3
Van Hangelen, Oukie, "pedler" .....	9.19. 3
Van Harlengen, Ernestes, Esq., of Hillsborough .....	626. 9.11
Van Horne, John .....	81. 8. 6
Van Lewe, Hendrick .....	11. 7. 6
Van Lewe, Johanes, of Three-Mile Run.....	519.16. 5
Van Liew, Anne .....	277. 6. 9
Van Liew, Cornelius, of Three-Mile Run.....	18. 2.10
Van Liew, Denice, of Middlebush.....	296. 1. 2
Van Liew, Frederick, Sr., of Middlebush.....	183.18. 0
Van Liew, Fredrick .....	15. 0. 0
Van Nest, John, dec'd, of Bound Brook.....	82. 0. 0
Van Neste, John, of Middlebush .....	39. 0. 0
Van Norden, Archabald, of Bound Brook.....	16. 5. 6
Van Norden, Tobias, Esq., of Bound Brook.....	63.13. 9
Van Nordstrand, Addrian, of Three-Mile Run.....	68.13. 9
Van Nordstrand, Fulkert, dec'd .....	101. 5. 0
Van Nortwick, Philip, of Millstone.....	58. 6. 0
Van Nortwyck, Simon .....	19. 0. 0

Van Nuys, Isaac, of Hillsborough.....	39. 0. 11
Van Tine, Charles .....	124. 4. 2
Van Tine, Charles, of Millstone.....	116. 0. 3
Van Tuyle, Isaac .....	10. 0. 0
Veghte, Cherryti .....	5. 19. 0
Vernon, Nehemiah (Estate of), of Bound Brook.....	18. 6. 0
Vonk, John, of near New Brunswick.....	37. 8. 6
Voorhees, John, boatman, of New Brunswick.....	111. 0. 0
Voorheese, Abraham, of Middlebush.....	42. 10. 0
Voorheese, Court .....	36. 5. 0
Voorheese, Garret, of Middlebush.....	451. 17. 8
Voorheese, Isaac, dec'd (per widow Helana).....	17. 17. 3
Voorheese, Jaques, of Middlebush.....	112. 0. 0
Wever, Catherine Margaret, widow, of Hillsborough.....	58. 1. 8
Whitlock, James .....	59. 6. 3
Wickoff, Jacob, Esq. ....	110. 16. 6
Wickoff, Jacobus [Middlebush ?].....	116. 5. 9
Wickoff, John, of Millstone .....	161. 10. 8
Wickoff, John, of Middlebush .....	43. 16. 6
Wiggins, Thomas, of Princetown .....	258. 4. 0
Wikoff, Cornelius (son of John).....	78. 19. 6
Wikoff, Peter, dec'd, of Middlebush.....	112. 8. 6
Willson, Hendrick, of near Somerset courthouse.....	371. 11. 6
Wilson, William .....	7. 18. 6
Wortman, Margaret, widow, of Bound Brook.....	36. 6. 9
Wykoff, Cornelius (son of Peter).....	20. 14. 0



## NESHANIC REFORMED CHURCH BAPTISMAL RECORDS

RECORDS, 1796-1878 (A-C)

[Continued from Page 227]

THE SECOND book of Baptismal Records of the Neshanic Reformed Church began in the pastorate of Rev. William R. Smith (1794-1817), of whom Rev. Henry Polhemus was a colleague (1798-1808), and continues through the pastorates of Rev. Peter Labagh (1809-'21) and Rev. Gabriel Ludlow (1821-'78). The names were entered in plain English spelling, and vary but little in orthography. Accordingly, instead of repeating the names of the parents the list is presented in a manner easy of reference, being alphabetical as to the parents and in consecutive order as to the children. The arrangement has been made from the records by the Editor of the QUARTERLY. The parents are first stated and then the children; and where there are variations in a parent's name they are stated in parentheses:

Allen, Cornelius and Ann (or Anna) Peterson:

Nathan, b. Oct. 25, 1807; bap. Dec. 13.

Peter Peterson, b. June 23, 1809; bap. Aug. 24.

- Mary, b. Nov. 10, 1811; bap. May 17, 1812.  
Elizabeth, b. May 2, 1814; bap. June 26.  
Nathan Allen, b. May 26, 1816; bap. July 10, 1817.  
M. Cornelius Boorum, b. Aug. 8, 1818; bap. Nov. 1.  
Garret Quick, b. Aug. 31, 1821; bap. Nov. 17.
- Allen, Cornelius and Eliza Gano:  
Cornelius Nevius, b. Feb. 9, 1835; bap. May 31.  
Martha, b. Sept. 5, 1836; bap. Nov. 20.  
Sarah Jane, b. Aug. 27, 1838; bap. Oct. 21.  
Stephen Gano, b. June 22, 1840; bap. Oct. 4.  
Ellen Ann, b. Sept. 14, 1842; bap. Mar. 5, 1843.  
Abraham, b. Mar. 22, 1846; bap. July 5.  
Nathan, b. Apr. 6, 1848; bap. Aug. 6.  
Ezekiel Blue, b. Aug. 13, 1850; bap. Jan. 25, 1851.  
John, b. Jan. 21, 1853; bap. May 2.  
Caroline Gano, b. Mar. 5, 1855; bap. Sept. 29.  
George Gano, b. Sept. 1, 1857; bap. Feb. 27, 1858.
- Allen, Cornelius N., Jr., and Mary Van Pelt:  
Elisa Augusta, b. July 12, 1863; bap. Mar. 5, 1864.  
Fannie Ettie, b. Feb. 26, 1865; bap. Sept. 9.  
Anna Lucina, b. Sept. 29, 1867; bap. June 13, 1868.  
Mary Emma, b. Feb. 6, 1872; bap. Sept. 8.  
Carrie Estelle, b. Dec. 3, 1874; bap. ———.
- Allen, Ezekiel, and Sarah E.  
Mary Alery, b. Oct. 23, 1872; bap. Sept. 6, 1873.
- Allen, Nathan, Jr., and Nelly (Eleanor) Nevius:  
Jane, b. July 7, 1802; bap. Oct. 3.  
Mary, b. Jan. 28, 1804; bap. Apr. 8.  
Sarah, b. May 14, 1808; bap. July 10.  
Cornelius Nevius, b. Jan. 16, 1812; bap. May 17.  
Ellen Ann, b. Sept. 23, 1813; bap. Dec. 5.  
Nathan, b. July 13, 1816; bap. May 18, 1817.  
Ellen Ann, b. Aug. 23, 1824; bap. Oct. 24.
- Allen, Nathan and Maria Hoagland:  
Harman Hoagland, b. Oct. 28, 1847; bap. May 29 (1848 ?).  
Cornelius Nevius, b. Sept. 7, 1849; bap. Oct. 26, 1850.
- Amerman, Dow D. and Jane Bennet:  
Mary Elizabeth, b. Nov. 2, 1839; bap. Feb. 2, 1840.  
Aletta, b. July 27, 1844; bap. Nov. 3.
- Amerman, ——— (son of Paul, and "grandson of Albert Aumerman, and  
Martha Covert, wife of Paul Aumerman"):  
Albert, b. Oct. 28, 1805; bap. Dec. 1.
- Amerman, William B., and Anna M. Sutphen:  
John Sutphen, b. Jan. 9, 1862; bap. Oct. 6.  
George, b. Feb. 19, 1863; bap. Mar. 5, 1864.  
Louisa Voorhees, b. Apr. 7, 1864; bap. Dec. 3.  
Henry, b. Sept. 4, 1867; bap. ———.  
Arthur Sutphen, b. July 29, ———; bap. ———.  
Louis Marte, b. Mar. 28, 1870; bap. ———.
- Atkinson, John and Katherine McColum:  
Nicholas Dubois, b. Oct. 24, 1812; bap. Dec. 27.

- Atkinson, William and Rachel Ann Nevius:  
 Catharine Ann, b. Oct. 14, 1823; bap. Apr. 25, 1824.  
 Hannah Nevius, b. Feb. 20, 1825; bap. May 1.  
 John, b. Oct. 19, 1826; bap. Feb. 4, 1827.  
 Jacob Nevius, b. June 28, 1828; bap. Nov. 9.  
 Elbert Stoothoff, b. June 30, 1830; bap. Oct. 24.  
 Tunis Lanning, b. Apr. 6, 1832; bap. May 26.
- Aulen, Thomas V. and Euty Hall:  
 Eliza Ann, b. Mar. 29, 1811; bap. May 11.
- Aumerman, Isaac and Catherine Rynearson:  
 Sarah Ann, b. Jan. 3, 1806; bap. Feb. 23.
- Aummerman, John and Elizabeth Stoup:  
 Albert Aummerman, b. June 15, 1815; bap. July 12.
- Aumerman, Paul A. and Martha Coovert:  
 Bergun Coovert, b. Dec. 25, 1803; bap. Mar. 11, 1804.  
 John Coovert, b. Oct. 2, 1808; bap. Nov. 6.
- Aumerman (Amerman), Paul O. and Eliza Webb:  
 Sitie, b. Oct. 7, 1809; bap. Dec. 9.  
 John, b. June 8, 1811; bap. Aug. 11.  
 Caty, b. Dec. 1, 1812; bap. Jan. 31, 1813.  
 Anny Bounds, b. Dec. 16, 1814; bap. Jan. 29, 1815.  
 Doughty Ditmars, b. Feb. 8, 1817; bap. Mar. 23.  
 Maria Van Arsdalen, b. May 21, 1821; bap. July 17.  
 William Batten, b. May 17, 1823; bap. July 6.  
 Sarah Elisabeth, b. Apr. 24, 1828; bap. July 20.  
 Peter, b. Apr. 12, 1825; bap. May 21.  
 Henry Wilson, b. May 4, 1830; bap. Sept. 26.  
 Gitty Jane, b. Aug. 22, 1832; bap. Sept. 22, 1833.
- Aumerman, Polly:  
 Albert Stoothuff, b. Oct. 26, 1815; bap. Oct. 20, 1816.
- Ayers, William T. F. and Jane Kershow:  
 Louis Granville, b. Aug. 8, 1852; bap. Feb. 5, 1853.
- Baird, Abraham D. and Sarah Morgan:  
 Nicholas Du Bois, b. Dec. 9, 1821; bap. Jan 13, 1822.  
 Jane, b. June 2, 1823; bap. July 20, 1823.  
 Mary Staats, b. Oct. 3, 1824; bap. Nov. 28.  
 Abraham Staats, b. Mar. 21, 1826; bap. May 28.  
 Mary, b. May 2, 1827; bap. July 1.  
 Susan Louisa, b. Aug. 21, 1828; bap. Oct. 12.  
 Rebecca, b. July 24, 1830; bap. Sept. 19.
- Baird, Andrew and Aletta Ann Quick:  
 Abraham Du Bois, b. Sept. 25, 1845; bap. Jan. 4, 1846.  
 Garret Quick, b. Nov. 21, 1846; bap. May 2, 1847.
- Baird, Nicholas D., and Jane Kershow:  
 Nicholas Du Bois, b. Jan. 31, 1852; bap. May 29.  
 Sarah Jane, b. Apr. 12, 1854; bap. Oct. 1.
- Barber, George H. and Jane Van Camp:  
 John Van Camp, b. Feb. 15, 1841; bap. July 4.  
 Catharine Corle, b. Apr. 24, 1843; bap. Sept. 3.  
 William Gardiner, b. Jan. 16, 1846; bap. Aug. 2.  
 Theodore, b. Apr. 24, 1850; bap. Sept. 1.

- Baranhart (Barnheart), Peter and Tine Cock:  
 Mary, b. Jan. 3, 1798; bap. Apr. 8.  
 William Cock, b. Jan. 13, 1800; bap. Feb. 16.  
 John Striker, b. Oct. 24, 1802; bap. Dec. 19.  
 Henry, b. Apr. 13, 1808; bap. June 27.  
 Peter, b. Apr. 10, 1813; bap. Aug. 1.
- Barnhart, Mary:  
 Abraham Williamson, b. Sept. 23, 1818; bap. May 2, 1819.  
 John Henry, b. Aug. 19, 1823; bap. May 21, 1825.
- Beekman, Cornelius T. and Elisabeth Todd:  
 Jane Ten Eyck, b. July 9, 1827; bap. Sept. 9.  
 Hellen Elisabeth, b. Dec. 28, 1829; bap. May 30, 1830.
- Beekman, Peter Stryker and Harriet Burniston:  
 Sarah Ann, b. Dec. 15, 1826; bap. Mar. 25, 1827.  
 Matilda Brokaw, b. Oct. 6, 1829; bap. Dec. 10.
- Beekman, Peter T. B. and Elisabeth Carpenter:  
 Jacob Williamson, b. Jan. 25, 1829; bap. June 6.  
 Stephen Augustine Moore, b. May 11, 1833; bap. Nov. 1.
- Belles, William and Mary Huff:  
 Elisha, b. Apr. 8, 1805; bap. Dec. 12.
- Bellis, David J., and Anna Chamberlin:  
 Lewis J., b. July 26, 1862; bap. July 3, 1863.
- Bellis, John H. and Rachel Johnson:  
 Rebecca Quick, b. Nov. 15, 1821; bap. Mar. 24, 1822.
- Bellis, John L., and Sarah M. Dilts:  
 John W., b. Aug. 24, 1855; bap. Jan. 26, 1856.  
 Charles, b. May 7, 1863; bap. Mar. 5, 1864.
- Bennet, Abraham and Mary Arrowsmith:  
 Letty Lane, b. Sept. 13, 1798; bap. Nov. 11.  
 Letty G. Lane, b. Jan. 6, 1802; bap. Apr. 26.
- Bennet, Henry S., and Sarah:  
 Mary L. H., b. Apr. 13, 1871; bap. Sept. 17.
- Bennet, William:  
 Jane Bergen, bap. Nov. 23, 1817.
- Bergen, Cornelius and Hellen Vanderripe:  
 Jacob, b. Jan. 20, 1834; bap. Apr. 13.  
 Christiana, b. Oct. 3, 1837; bap. Jan. 7, 1838.  
 Mary Arietta, b. Jan. 19, 1847; bap. June 6.
- Bergen, George and Rebeckah:  
 Idah, b. Oct. 14, 1811; bap. Dec. 8.
- Bergen, Jacob and Ellen Boorum:  
 Sitie Mariah, b. May 2, 1819; bap. July 11.
- Boorum, Cornelius and Deborah Vanderipe:  
 Nelly, b. Jan. 9, 1798; bap. Feb. 25.  
 John Van Deripe, b. Dec. 3, 1799; bap. Jan. 19, 1800.  
 Cornelius, b. Mar. 22, 1801; bap. May 10.  
 Arietta Teneick, b. May 17, 1803; bap. June 19.  
 Ann Van Vleet, b. Jan. 21, 1805; bap. May 5.
- Boorum, John and Wilhelmina Amerman:  
 Henry Skileman, b. Apr. 12, 1829; bap. June 6.  
 Aletta Ann, b. Aug. 23, 1830; bap. Oct. 17.

- Brokaw, Bergun and Letty Post:  
Henry, b. Feb. 17, 1798; bap. June 10.
- Brokaw, Ditmars and Adaline Peterson:  
Joseph, b. Oct. 13, 1842; bap. Jan. 1, 1843.
- Brokaw, Henry A. and Mary Baird:  
Sarah, b. Nov. 6, 1848; bap. June 3, 1849.  
Phebianna Ludlow, b. Aug. 31, 1855; bap. Apr. 6, 1856.
- Brokaw, John B., and Magdalen Garretson:  
Cornelius Peterson; bap. Apr. 17, 1836.
- Brokaw, Joseph and Susan Voorhees:  
Jacob Bergen, b. Dec. 9, 1808; bap. Mar. 5, 1809.
- Brokaw, Peter B., and Louisa L.:  
Helen Theodosia, b. Oct. 8, 1866; bap. ———.
- Carkhuff, Levi and Mary E. Hall:  
Marilla, b. Jan. 20, 1861; bap. Aug. 24.  
Asa Augustus, b. Dec. 5, 1862; bap. May 30, 1863.  
Elmer Elsworth, b. Aug. 1, 1865; bap. June 2, 1866.  
Mary Elisabeth, b. May 3, 1868; bap. June 5, 1869.
- Carregan, James and Rebekah Britten:  
Phebe Studdeford, b. Mar. 25, 1802; bap. Nov. 28.
- Case, Ezekiel and Jane Demund:  
James Taylor, b. Dec. 14, 1851; bap. Mar. 21, 1852.
- Case, Jacob and Elizabeth Bell:  
Rebecca, b. ———; bap. Dec. 1, 1805.  
Katharine Ann Bell, b. Mar. 1, 1807; bap. May 25.
- Cherry, Austin G., and Maria Peterson:  
Peter Peterson, b. ———; bap. Mar. 4, 1849.
- Cherry, George W., and Harriet Phillips:  
Isaac, b. July 16, 1846; bap. Aug. 5, 1849.  
John, b. July 26, 1851; bap. Oct. 25.  
George Washington, b. Nov. 19, 1856; bap. May 30, 1857.  
Mary Elizabeth, b. Oct. 11, 1867; bap. ———.
- Clark, Charles and Girtrude Perrine:  
John Perrine, b. Feb. 9, 1818; bap. Oct. 4.
- Cock, Edward and Mary Post:  
Ann Reading, b. Aug. 27, 1798; bap. Sept. 30.  
George, b. June 23, 1801; bap. Aug. 30.  
George, b. Jan. 14, 1804; bap. May 14.
- Cock, Jacob and Rebekah Lane:  
Mary, b. Feb. 17, 1809; bap. June 3.  
Rebekah, b. Sept. 15, 1812; bap. May 10.  
Edward, b. Feb. 9, 1814; bap. May 29.
- Cock, Jeremiah and Anne Hall:  
Crishee, b. Aug. 28, 1796; bap. Dec. 30.  
George, b. Apr. 28, 1799; bap. July 30.  
Edward, b. Oct. 22, 1803; bap. Dec. 18.
- Cock, John and Anne Williamson:  
Caty Dennis, b. June 30, 1798; bap. Sept. 30.  
Anne Griggs, b. Aug. 11, 1801; bap. Sept. 27.  
Edward, b. July 31, 1803; bap. Sept. 4.

- Henry, b. ———; bap. Oct. 26, 1806.  
Lucretia Williamson, bap. Sept. 18, 1808.
- Cock, John J. and Gitte S. Gorden:  
John Gorden, b. Apr. 20, 1820; bap. June 11.
- Cock, Margret:  
Hannah Cock, b. Sept. 8, 1799; bap. Feb. 16, 1800.
- Conover, Joseph S. and Nancy B. Van Nortwick:  
John Van Nortwick, b. Apr. 29, 1866; bap. ———.
- Conover, Ralph and Elisabeth Van Cleef:  
Mary, b. Apr. 4, 1839; bap. Sept. 15.
- Coop, John and Mary Pelten:  
Mary Eliza, b. Aug. 25, 1817; bap. Jan. 25, 1818.  
Catharine, b. Oct. 13, 1819; bap. Dec. 26.
- Cooper, Thomas and Kate Hoagland:  
Maria Whitenack, b. May 8, 1863; bap. Nov. 28.
- Corle, Calvin and Hannah Van Camp:  
Hannah Maria, b. June 6, 1858; bap. Dec. 11.
- Corle, John L., and Anna Maria Van Doren:  
George Stewart, b. Feb. 22, 1855; bap. July 6, 1856.  
Christianus Van Doren, b. Oct. 19, 1856; bap. Aug. 29, 1857.  
Mary Lainbert, b. June 1, 1859; bap. Feb. 25, 1860.  
Charles John, b. Apr. 8, 1861; bap. Feb. 22, 1862.  
Matthias, b. Sept. 21, 1862; bap. May 30, 1863.  
Lizzie, b. May 4, 1865; bap. Sept. 9.
- Corle, Samuel and Emma Hall:  
Anna Dora, b. Dec. 16, 1864; bap. Sept. 9, 1865.  
Cornelia Mount, b. Sept. 18, 1867; bap. ———.
- Corsant, James and Deborah Whitehead:  
Elizabeth Lambert, b. Sept. 19, 1796; bap. Dec. 4.
- Corwine, George and Charity Stryker:  
Rachel Ann, b. ———; bap. May 5, 1833.
- Coshun, Joshua, and Tiney Voorhees:  
Margaret, b. June 25, 1797; bap. Aug. 20.  
Stephen, b. Nov. 3, 1798; bap. Feb. 3, 1799.
- Coshun, Peter and Sarah Whiteneight (Whitenack):  
Elizabeth, b. Sept. 28, 1799; bap. Jan. 19, 1800.  
Catharine Wycoff, b. Oct. 9, 1801; bap. Nov. 29.  
Anne, b. May 6, 1804; bap. June 17.
- Covert, Abraham Q. and Elisabeth:  
Catherine, b. Oct. 9, 1868; bap. June 5, 1869.
- Covert, Isaac V. N. and Mary Bergen:  
Mary, b. Sept. 26, 1820; bap. Nov. 5, 1820.  
Jane, b. Feb. 25, 1824; bap. May 22.  
Martha, b. Feb. 22, 1829; bap. Apr. 26.
- Covert, John and Elizabeth Hall:  
John, b. Apr. 29, 1817; bap. Aug. 15, 1818.  
Isaac, b. Jan. 6, 1820; bap. Apr. 30.  
Thomas Hall, b. May 15, 1822; bap. Aug. 25.
- Cox, Jacob and Rebecca Lane:  
William Lane, b. July 15, 1826; bap. Sept. 17.

- Cox, Peter and Mary Williamson:  
 Eliza Ann, b. Jan. 14, 1811; bap. Mar. 17.  
 David, b. Jan. 27, 1813; bap. Mar. 18.  
 Cornelius Williamson, b. Apr. 23, 1815; bap. May 27.  
 Rachel Catherine, b. May 5, 1817; bap. May 31.  
 Sally Mariah, b. May 31, 1819; bap. Aug. 21.  
 Abraham, b. Apr. 25, 1823; bap. Aug. 10.
- Cracy, Christopher and Mary Sims:  
 Daniel, b. Apr. 28, 1814; bap. Oct. 17.
- Craig, James and Catharine Stryker:  
 Lydia Taylor, b. July 15, 1819; bap. Oct. 21.  
 Peter Nevius and Catharine Bogart, twins, b. Mar. 29, 1828; bap. July 20.
- Craser [Cruser ?] Cornelius A. and Ellen:  
 Jacob S., b. May 2, 1869; bap. May 28, 1870.  
 John Staats, b. July 5, 1874; bap. \_\_\_\_\_.

[To be Continued]



### SOMERSET COUNTY MARRIAGES—1795-1879

[Continued from Page 133]

#### MARRIAGES RECORDED IN CLERK'S OFFICE—LETTER B

- Babbitt, Stephen C. and Margaret Smith, Mar. 12, 1862 (Thompson).  
 Bache, George P. and Nancy Ten Eyck, July 7, 1874 (Messler).  
 Backer, Levi C. and Maggie E. Biggs, June 11, 1868 (Thompson).  
 Badgley, David and Harriet Wilkes, June 30, 1822 (Watson).  
 Baggs, Robert C. and Mary Elizabeth Riddle, June 21, 1865 (Romaine).  
 Bailey, I. P. and Ann Q. Staats, Mar. 7, 1864 (Pitcher).  
 Bailey, John and Jerusha Miller, May 6, 1824 (Brownlee).  
 Bailey, Peter and Sarah E. Cooper, Nov. 26, 1856 (Mesick).  
 Bailey, William and Sarah Staats, May 10, 1814 (McDowell).  
 Bailey, William and Elizabeth Kline, Oct. 10, 1858 (Mesick).  
 Bailey, Winthrop and Catherine Letitia Voorhees, Apr. 5, 1848 (Hageman).  
 Bainbridge, James and Susanna (servant), Nov. 11, 1798 (Snowden).  
 Bainbridge, Manning B. and Almira Van Dorn, Dec. 15, 1869 (Messler).  
 Baird, Aaron V. S. and Alletta Tunison, Oct. 16, 1872 (Doolittle).  
 Baird, Abraham D. and Mary L. Wood, Nov. 28, 1867 (Ludlow).  
 Baird, Andrew and Letty Ann Quick, Dec. 31, 1844 (Gardner).  
 Baird, Archibald and Hannah Bird, Jan. 10, 1857 (Mathis).  
 Baird, Benjamin and Susan Post, Feb. 11, 1839 (Labagh).  
 Baird, Byram P. and Hannah H. High, Dec. 10, 1842 (Cox).  
 Baird, Garret Q. and Joanna Little, Oct. 12, 1870 (Doolittle).  
 Baird, Nicholas D. and Jane Kershaw, Oct. 29, 1850 (Van Doren).  
 Baird, Theodore and Mary Jane Freeman, Feb. 24, 1864 (Brush).  
 Baird, William and Harriet Voorhees, Nov. 12, 1834 (Ludlow).  
 Baker, Aaron W. and Emma A. Herder, May 19, 1864 (Romaine).  
 Baker, Frederick and Anne E. Willett, June 17, 1866 (Mabie).

- Baker, George and Julia Ann Blair, Mar. 25, 1868 (Rankin).  
 Baker, John and Charity Cole, Mar. 2, 1803 (Studdiford).  
 Baker, Lucas S. and Catherine Ann Van Doren, Sept. 23, 1846 (Sears).  
 Baker, Matthew and Elizabeth Van Syne, Aug. 24, 1811 (Zabriskie).  
 Baker, Milton and Henrietta Boozer, Apr. 5, 1855 (Ludlow).  
 Baldwin, Aaron B. and Kate B. Mason, June 9, 1852 (Messler).  
 Baldwin, Ellis D. and Jane Todd, July 31, 1839 (English).  
 Baldwin, John N. and Rebecca McCollough, Nov. 7, 1861 (Cornell).  
 Baldwin, Matthias F. and Hannah Jeroleman, Dec. 29, 1821 (Fisher).  
 Baldwin, Oliver M. and Emma A. Van Dyck, May 25, 1864 (Corwin).  
 Baldwin, Smith and Mary Stiles, Dec. 15, 1807 (Finley).  
 Ball, Abraham and Betsy Saunders, Oct. 20, 1804 (Finley).  
 Ball, Charles E. and Matilda Smith, Nov. 21, 1876 (Doolittle).  
 Ball, John and Louisa M. Southard, Mar. 17, 1864 (Mesick).  
 Ball, Richard T. and Margaret A. Compton, Mar. 23, 1861 (Campfield).  
 Ball, Sylvester and Emma Sophia Crater, Jan. 15, 1862 (Messler).  
 Ball, Sylvester and Sarah Gregon, Feb. 6, 1864 (Voorhees).  
 Ballard, Rev. Washington C. and Sarah Fritts, Nov. 15, 1856 (Snyder).  
 Balentine, James Torbus and Catherine Blair, Dec. 16, 1840 (Harris).  
 Ballentine, George and Sarah Tyger, Jan. 23, 1867 (Thompson).  
 Ballentine, Jacob G. and Mary Jane Woodward, Feb. 18, 1863 (Rankin).  
 Ballentine, James H. L. and Elizabeth McCollum, Feb. 10, 1858 (Rankin).  
 Ballentine, John G. and Hannah Lucretia Miller, May 19, 1850 (Harris).  
 Ballentine, Joseph and Ann McVeiker, Feb. 14, 1821 (Brownlee).  
 Ballentine, Joseph and Mary See, Nov. 5, 1869 (Mesick).  
 Ballentine, Joseph H. and Mary K. Heath, July 19, 1863 (Rankin).  
 Ballentine, William and Mary E. Mullen, Jan. 15, 1868 (Pool).  
 Balls, Richard and Phebe Hatfield, Sept. 15, 1821 (Voorhees, John H.).  
 Bangham, Joseph and Sarah Ann Higgins, Jan. 5, 1839 (Messler).  
 Bangham, Thomas and Mary Castaline, Mar. 10, 1814 (McDowell).  
 Banghart, John T. and Louisa Fritts, Aug. 12, 1857 (Lockwood).  
 Bangheart, John and Mary Ann Shurts, Jan., 1830 (Blauvelt).  
 Bangor, John and Jane Van Horn, Nov. 8, 1795 (Studdiford).  
 Bangum, Joseph G. and Grace A. Wortman, Mar. 16, 1854 (Brush).  
 Barber, George H. and Jane Maria Van Camp, Apr. 22, 1840 (Ludlow).  
 Barcalow, Christopher and Mary V. Huff, Dec. 2, 1845 (Chambers).  
 Barcalow, Cornelius and Caroline Vail, Nov. 2, 1841 (Schenck).  
 Barcalow, James and Ann Duryea, May 17, 1821 (Labagh).  
 Barkalow, Daniel and Henrietta Swartout, Sept. 27, 1832 (Dumont).  
 Barkalow, George W. and Mariah Suydam, Feb. 29, 1832 (Zabriskie).  
 Barkalow, Samuel and Lucinda F. Fields, Mar. 1, 1849 (English).  
 Barclay, Ebenezer and Jane Blair, June 16, 1804 (Schureman).  
 Barclay, James and Ida Van Vleit, Sept. 22, 1832 (Blauvelt).  
 Barclay, James C. and Sally H. Covert, Dec. 31, 1868 (Messler).  
 Barclay, Peter and Sarah Ann Hutchinson, Dec. 16, 1863 (Hoover).  
 Barclay, Robert and Mary Ann Doren, Nov., 1829 (Blauvelt).  
 Barge [Berger] Casper and Jane Sutphin, May 4, 1803 (Studdiford).  
 Barker, John F. and Elizabeth S. Stryker, Dec. 25, 1877 (Doolittle).

- Barker, Peleg H. and Elizabeth Ann Skillman, May 7, 1834 (Heermans).
- Barker, William and Ruth Ann Sturges, Nov. 26, 1859 (Thompson).
- Barkley, Andrew J. and Jane Weir, June 2, 1871 (Le Fevre).
- Barkman, Oscar P. and Mary S. Logan, Apr. 29, 1876 (Messler).
- Barkman, William P. and Sarah A. Lattourette, Jan. 13, 1859 (Brush).
- Barnes, George and Martha C. Smith, July 12, 1859 (Thompson).
- Barney, Charles and Susan Marsh, June 1, 1863 (Rodgers).
- Barnhart, Abraham and Rebecca P. M. Van Arsdale, Dec. 6, 1837 (Messler).
- Barrass, John E. and Martha Ann Blackwell, June 15, 1841 (Auten).
- Barrington, William and Mary Ann Lee, Mar. 4, 1869 (Gesner).
- Barry, Ishmael and Ellen Doty, July 23, 1863 (Callen).
- Bartine, John D. and Maggie Van Derveer, Jan 22, 1868 (Gesner).
- Bartine, John F. and Martha O. Anderson, July 4, 1870 (McWilliam).
- Bartman, William and Sarah Van Pelt, Oct. 11, 1848 (Campbell).
- Barton, James and Sarah Reynolds, July 3, 1838 (Harris).
- Barton, Jonas B. and Harriet Newell, Dec. 12, 1866 (Voorhees).
- Bartow, William and Henrietta Voorhees, Jan. 1, 1834 (Eastbury).
- Bartruan, William and Sarah Van Pelt, Oct. 11, 1849 (Campbell).
- Basly, Charles and Ann Perrine, Oct. 5, 1815 (Boggs).
- Bassley, William and Catherine Blackwell, Oct. 27, 1844 (Zabriskie).
- Bastado, Samuel Blain and Kate Conover, Dec. 29, 1874 (Scofield).
- Bateman, Mark and Elizabeth Carr, Aug. 4, 1815 (Boggs).
- Bateman, Moses M. and Rebecca C. Waldron, Feb. 22, 1840 (Ludlow).
- Baten, Francis and Julia Collins, Apr. 7, 1842 (Rogers, J. O.)
- Baucken, William D. and Jersey Ann Huff, Nov. 14, 1860 (Mesick).
- Baum, Philip and Lenah Miller, Dec. 25, 1847 (Messler).
- Baun, Charles and Caterina Shuk, Oct. 28, 1845 (Campbell).
- Bavricks, Hendrick, Jr., and Catherine Petty, Feb. 5, 1799 (Snowden).
- Bayles, George and Margaret Ann Bayles, Nov. 10, 1836 (Rodgers).
- Baxter, William S. and Catherine R. Seabring, Dec. 20, 1868 (Mesick).
- Beach, James and Jane Davis, May 26, 1814 (Vredenburgh).
- Beach, Samuel S., Jr. and Sarah Elizabeth Collyer, Feb. 11, 1840 (Harris).
- Beach, Stephen and Hannah Finley, Nov., 1826 (Blauvelt).
- Beach, Stephen, Jr. and Jane Eliza Van Pelt, Apr. 19, 1865 (Carter).
- Beam, John and Eliza Cross, Mar. 5, 1822 (Brownlee).
- Beardsley, Charles S. and Lucretia T. Raymond, May 5, 1869 (Gardner).
- Beardsley, James A. and Sarah Fisher, Aug. 12, 1847 (Ludlow).
- Beardsley, Jefferson and Mary De Groot, Aug. 27, 1840 (Rodgers).
- Beavers, George and Mary Ann Pace, Nov. 24, 1866 (Boswell).
- Bedell, Charles and Letty Runyon, Sept. 26, 1855 (English).
- Bedell, Enoch and Angeline Ludlow, Nov. 20, 1861 (Thompson).
- Bedle, Timothy and Mary Taylor, Sept. 3, 1795 (Finley).
- Beekman, Abraham and Rachel Cruzer, Feb. 15, 1814 (Labagh).
- Beekman, Abraham B. and Susan Maria Dumon, Feb. 24, 1836 (Messler).
- Beekman, Abraham S. and Eliza Ann Van Derveer, Nov. 17, 1824 (Labagh).
- Beekman, Benjamin and Cornelia Beekman, Apr. 7, 1808 (Vredenburgh).

- Beekman, Bloomfield and Sarah Mattis, Jan. 18, 1852 (Messler).  
 Beekman, Cornelius and Rebecca Sharp, Mar. 30, 1794 (Studdiford).  
 Beekman, Cornelius P. and Rebecca Ann McGrady, July 15, 1841 (Rodgers).  
 Beekman, Daniel and Sarah Jane Van Duyn, June 19, 1832 (Blauvelt).  
 Beekman, Garret and Rebecca Van Dike, Jan. 9, 1822 (Labagh).  
 Beekman, Garret and Phebe Staats, Sept. 21, 1831 (Labagh).  
 Beekman, Garret and Sarah Mariah Clark, Sept. 18, 1834 (Rodgers).  
 Beekman, Garret and Margaret Rynearson, Sept. 5, 1870 (Pitcher).  
 Beekman, Gerardus P. and Mary Ann Gano, Feb. 7, 1844 (Ludlow).  
 Beekman, Henry and Drucilla Leyon, Dec. 5, 1867 (Carmichael).  
 Beekman, Israel and Ellen Garretson, Nov. 12, 1846 (Chambers).  
 Beekman, Jacob T. and Sarah Jane Voorhees, June 7, 1849 (Messler).  
 Beekman, James and Sarah Lane, Apr. 17, 1840 (Campbell).  
 Beekman, James and Cynthia A. Mundy, Nov. 20, 1867 (Carmichael).  
 Beekman, James Q. and Sarah Ten Eyck, Apr. 22, 1835 (Messler).  
 Beekman, James Q. and Jane Smith, Feb. 6, 1867 (Messler).  
 Beekman, James V. D. and Emily L. Mitchell, Jan. 21, 1847 (Van Doren).  
 Beekman, John and Lena Davis, June 27, 1816 (Zabriskie).  
 Beekman, John and Fanny Ann Stiger, Feb. 10, 1853 (Blauvelt).  
 Beekman, Joseph B. and Sarah Burniston, May 5, 1830 (Van Kleeck).  
 Beekman, Joseph P. and Sarah Vroom, Nov. 6, 1856 (Mesick).  
 Beekman, Martin and Mariah Powelson, Dec. 28, 1816 (Hardenburgh).  
 Beekman, Noah and Dinah Yawner, Nov. 20, 1842 (Bonney).  
 Beekman, Peter N. and Rachel Beardsley, Jan. 27, 1841 (Zabriskie).  
 Beekman, Peter P. and Fanny Long, Oct. 2, 1851 (Gardner).  
 Beekman, Peter S. and Harriet Buniston, Oct. 19, 1825 (Zabriskie).  
 Beekman, Primus and Mary Ann Ten Eyck, May 23, 1845 (Chambers).  
 Beekman, Richard and Diann Blackwell, Jan. 20, 1855 (Van Doren).  
 Beekman, Stephen A. and Martha S. Higgins, ——— (Pitcher).  
 Beekman, Theodore and Matilda B. Wyckoff, Nov. 24, 1853 (Van Doren).  
 Beers, George W. and Carrie E. Stults, Mar. 7, 1872 (Boswell).  
 Beetle, Henry and Christianna Fredricka, Oct. 13, 1821 (Tunison).  
 Belding, Frank M. and Ann B. Clock, May 2, 1849 (English).  
 Belding, Hiram A. and Mary Ann King, Oct. 12, 1852 (English).  
 Belding, Putney O. and Mary Goltra, Sept. 29, 1856 (English).  
 Belding, Samuel E. and Maria J. Ferdon, Feb. 10, 1870 (Doolittle).  
 Beldon, Heber C. and Margaret E. C. Van Derveer, Oct. 3, 1861 (Doolittle).  
 Bell, David and Lydia Bush, May 10, 1837 (Zabriskie).  
 Bell, Jared W. and Harriet Toms, Oct. 10, 1866 (Messler).  
 Belles, Samuel and Mary Ingersoll, Oct. 23, 1863 (Belles).  
 Bellis, D. A. S. and Laura E. Skillman, Aug. 27, 1872 (Doolittle).  
 Bellis, Garret and Margaret Brown, Mar. 25, 1848 (Chambers).  
 Bellis, George and Mary E. Gulick, Oct. 21, 1868 (Messler).  
 Bellis, Henry W. and Catherine C. Cox, Sept. 16, 1854 (Carrell).  
 Bellis, Jacob W. and Sarah C. Manning, Aug. 29, 1861 (Whitney).  
 Bellis, James S. and Osie S. Vlerebone, Nov. 3, 1876 (Boswell).

- Bellis, John and Catherine Whitenack, Apr. 12, 1818 (Stout).  
 Bellis, Matthias and Mary Latourette, Sept. 7, 1850 (Ludlow).  
 Bellis, Peter and Idy Stryker, Aug. 23, 1834 (Dougherty).  
 Bellis, Peter S. and Esther Auten, June 11, 1868 (Messler).  
 Bellis, Samuel and Judy Van Derveer, Dec. 30, 1846 (Messler).  
 Bellis, William H. and Hannah Painter, Jan. 15, 1870 (LeFevre).  
 Bellows, Samuel and Jane Onderdonk, Jan. 4, 1849 (Rodgers).  
 Belton, Patrick and Rebecca Jerolamon, Oct. 20, 1861 (Thompson).  
 Belyou, Levi and Nancy Richards, Mar. 9, 1823 (Watson).  
 Benbrook, Edward and Catherine Elizabeth Bangham, Mar. 21, 1866 (Messler).  
 Benbrook, Henry and Catherine Van Doren, July 17, 1852 (Messler).  
 Benbrook, James T. and Mary Van Neste, June 6, 1863 (Mesick).  
 Benjamin, Jonathan and Nancy Cloward, Sept. 20, 1805 (Anderson).  
 Benjamin, Nathan and Elizabeth Walton, Jan. 5, 1805 (Schureman).  
 Bennet, Edward and Elizabeth Whitlock, Dec. 1, 1869 (Gardner).  
 Bennet, Eldert L. and Catherine Van Tuyne, May 31, 1825 (Zabriskie).  
 Bennet, Henry and Ann Gambler, May 19, 1799 (Studdiford).  
 Bennett, Henry and Maria V. D. Hoagland, Nov. 30, 1837 (Rodgers).  
 Bennett, Hugh M. and Mary Campbell, Apr. 30, 1836 (Ludlow).  
 Bennett, Isaac and Dorothy Staats, Feb. 1, 1832 (Zabriskie).  
 Bennet, Isaac and Jane Van Pelt, Feb. 25, 1858 (Gardner).  
 Bennet, John and Jemima Covert, Feb. 16, 1806 (Studdiford).  
 Bennet, John and Christiana Stryker, Nov. 3, 1824 (Brownlee).  
 Bennett, John S. and Ellen Probasco, Dec. 15, 1858 (Cole).  
 Bennett, Jonathan and Ellen Fisher, Oct. 30, 1827 (Zabriskie).  
 Bennet, Joseph and Sarah Stryker, June 8, 1811 (Zabriskie).  
 Bennet, Joseph and Mariah Amerman, Nov. 5, 1831 (Labagh).  
 Bennett, Marquis and Sarah Ann Ruel, July 8, 1848 (Zabriskie).  
 Bennett, Newton and Martha Burroughs, Dec. 16, 1863 (Gardner).  
 Bennet, Peter and Elizabeth Stout, July 12, 1795 (Studdiford).  
 Bennett, Peter S. and Catharine Richards, Feb. 26, 1868 (Carmichael).  
 Bennet, William and Mary McColm, May 19, 1796 (Van Harlingen).  
 Bennet, William and Sarah E. Ammerman, Jan. 4, 1838 (Ludlow).  
 Bennett, William G. and Rachel Ann Suydam, April 1, 1846 (Sears).  
 Berg, Adam and Margareth Thumm, Feb. 25, 1860 (Neef).  
 Bergen, Abraham and Elizabeth Van Derveer, Aug. 25, 1831 (Labagh).  
 Bergen, Daniel D. and Annie T. Stryker, Dec. 6, 1871 (Gardner).  
 Bergen, Dennis V. and Jennie M. Van Pelt, Oct. 30, 1872 (Doolittle).  
 Bergen, Evert J. and Sarah M. B. Galloway, Oct. 12, 1869 (Griffith).  
 Bergen, George W. and Eliza Runyon, Dec. 31, 1865 (Comfort).  
 Bergen, Henry and Catherine Jackson, March 26, 1846 (Chambers).  
 Bergen, Jacob and Sarah Emma Griggs, Nov. 14, 1854 (Romeyn).  
 Bergen, James and Phebe Peterson, Feb. 17, 1820 (Labagh).  
 Bergen, James and Jane W. Tunison, Apr. 18, 1855 (Messler).  
 Bergen, James C. and Phebe Hutchinson, Jan. 1, 1846 (Rodgers).  
 Bergen, John and Catherine Ann Vandervoort, June 8, 1861 (Brush).  
 Bergen, John E. and Catherine Wilson, Feb. 23, 1837 (Messler).  
 Bergen, John V. and Catherine A. Amerman, Nov. 13, 1872 (Pitcher).  
 Bergen, Staats and Christiana Malat, Jan. 10, 1837 (Blauvelt).

- Bergen, Van Brunt and Elizabeth E. Vanderveer, Aug. 3, 1871 (Rowland).
- Bergen, Wesley and Sarah C. Cole, Feb. 24, 1875 (Clark).
- Bergen, William P. and Pauline Major, Sept. 11, 1873 (Messler).
- Bergen, William W. and Sarah L. Bunn, Sept., 1867 (Le Fevre).
- Bergen, Zacheus and Mariah Simpson, Jan. 18, 1816 (Vredenburgh).
- Berger, Jasper and Gitty Wyckoff, Aug. 20, 1806 (Studdiford).
- Berger, Oscar H. and Kittie Littell, Sept. 21, 1876 (Boswell).
- Berger, Peter and Rachel Kershow, Aug. 13, 1806 (Studdiford).
- Bernard, Abraham S. and Eliza L. Stout, Oct. 27, 1855 (Blauvelt).
- Bernards, James Vail and Mary Simpson, Dec. 22, 1838 (Cox).
- Bernet, Squire and Hannah Case, Aug. 20, 1814 (Hardenburgh).
- Bernhart, Gershom and Nelly Lot, Feb. 8, 1820 (Labagh).
- Berrian, John and Jane E. Hartwick, Dec. 11, 1861 (Romeyn).
- Berrien, William and Eliza Ann Cox, Mar. 22, 1842 (Sears).
- Berrliegh, George and Rachel Ann Preawor (?), Sept. 24, 1846 (English).
- Berry, Edward A. and Margaret S. Felmley, Sept. 10, 1859 (Van Doren).
- Bethel, William S. and Mariah Solomon, Feb. 2, 1814 (Fonde).
- Bevron, John B. and Maria Homan, Nov. 29, 1845 (Badgley).
- Biddle, Robert S. and Sarah Oppie, Oct. 3, 1835 (Dougherty).
- Biggs, Abraham and Hannah Stout, Nov. 27, 1861 (Blauvelt).
- Biggs, Abraham and Abigail Bergen, Apr. 12, 1866 (Doolittle).
- Biggs, Garret and Anna Wood, Oct. 14, 1868 (Thompson).
- Biggs, John and Catharine Dailey, Jan. 7, 1832 (Fisher).
- Biggs, Peter and Mary Ann Werley, Mar. 10, 1833 (Fisher).
- Bigley, Solomon and Eliza Maria Dockert, May 7, 1864 (Romeyn).
- Biglow, John and Jane Kay, Oct. 21, 1843 (Messler).
- Biles, William and Catherine Ann Tunison, July 9, 1874 (Doolittle).
- Bingham, James and Mary Dobs, Oct. 10, 1861 (Clark).
- Bingham, Joseph and Nancy Moffit, July 21, 1815 (Hardenburgh).
- Bird, Clarkson and Mary Coddington, May 26, 1849 (Palmy).
- Bird, Daniel and Dinah Powelson, Oct. 16, 1830 (Fisher).
- Bird, David and Phebe Ten Eyck Messler, Sept. 26, 1846 (Messler).
- Bird, George and Sarepta Todd, June 3, 1841 (English).
- Bird, Jacob and Nancy Sanders, Sept. 11, 1858 (Rankin).
- Bird, Jonas and Sarah Alward, Feb. 3, 1810 (Finley).
- Bird, Michael and Ann Yauger, July 7, 1827 (Fisher).
- Birdsall, Samuel B. and Elizabeth L. Talmage, June 21, 1860 (Mesick).
- Bishop, Elias and Bradna Craig, Nov., 1829 (Blauvelt).
- Bishop, Joseph and Elvitta Craig, Oct. 8, 1831 (Blauvelt).
- Bishop, Robert C. and Almira J. Terry, Dec. 15, 1858 (Rankin).
- Bittle, Augustus and Margaret A. McCullough, Sept. 7, 1862 (Cornell).
- Black, Alexander and Mary Mucky, June 25, 1814 (Barkclay).
- Black, James and Mary N. Voorhees, Aug. 17, 1853 (Rodgers).
- Blackford, James and Maria K. Larison, Jan. 22, 1848 (Cox).
- Blackford, Randolph and Elizabeth Field, May 5, 1827 (Boggs).
- Blackwell, Frederick C. and Phebe Terressa McKissack, Aug. 23, 1848 (Zabriskie).
- Blackwell, Henry and Margaret Quick, Dec. 6, 1796 (Van Harlingen).

- Blackwell, Henry and Mary Leddle, Dec. 14, 1836 (Wilson).  
 Blackwell, John and Sarah Beardsley, Dec. 21, 1840 (Zabriskie).  
 Blackwell, Peter and Betsey Voorhees, Oct. 22, 1836 (Shultz).  
 Blackwell, William and Gitty Ann Wilson, Nov. 27, 1844 (Zabriskie).  
 Blaine, Jacob and Nancy Robinson, Mar. 3, 1801 (Snowden).  
 Blair, Gilbert and Elizabeth Farley, July 3, 1817 (Hardenburgh).  
 Blair, James and Anne Lane, Dec. 9, 1815 (Galpin).  
 Blair, James and Betty —, Dec. 22, 1822 (Fisher).  
 Blair, Peter and Rachel Wolf, July 2, 1859 (English).  
 Blair, William E. and Sarah A. Moore, May 7, 1859 (Campfield).  
 Blake, George T. and Anna Maria Blauvelt, Oct. 12, 1853 (Blauvelt).  
 Blake, Henry R. and Maria L. Conover, May 28, 1858 (Ludlow).  
 Blake, Isaac M. and Harriet L. Whitenack, Oct. 11, 1859 (Ludlow).  
 Blake, Joseph and Anna Reader, Nov. 28, 1854 (Rankin).  
 Blanchard, Richard and Elizabeth Stillwell, Sept. 28, 1815 (Fonde).  
 Blanchard, Richard Wilkins and Sarah Jane Whitely, June 21, 1873 (LeFevre).  
 Blaney, Hugh and Elizabeth Perrine, Apr. 3, 1828 (Voorhees, John H.).  
 Blaufuss, William and Henrico S. Langland, Feb. 13, 1873 (Doolittle).  
 Blasure, Eliphalet C. and Catherine Ann Pierson, Feb. 25, 1824 (Brownlee).  
 Blasure, P. and Sarah Crane, July 19, 1821 (Brownlee).  
 Blaum, Jacob and Elizabeth Miller, Mar. 27, 1845 (Messler).  
 Blazier, Alexander and Martha Moffet, Sept. 7, 1848 (English).  
 Blazier, Israel and Nancy Wilson, Sept. 28, 1844 (Cox).  
 Blazier, James and Elizabeth Reynolds, Apr. 21, 1841 (Harris).  
 Blazier, James B. and Clarissa Blazier, Aug. 11, 1863 (Nelson).  
 Blazier, John and Mary Guerin, Feb. 29, 1820 (Brownlee).  
 Blazier, John H. and Sallie A. Van Ness, June 24, 1866 (Rankin).  
 Blazier, Silas S. and Phebe M. Sturges, Apr. 3, 1867 (Pool).  
 Blazure, James and Ann M. Riel, Mar. 16, 1864 (Thompson).  
 Blimm, Jacob and Sarah Lang, Sept. 21, 1862 (Neef).  
 Bloomfield, Benjamin A. and Tacy Hall, Dec. 3, 1831 (Wilson).  
 Bloomfield, Robert L. and Ann W. Rodgers, Sept. 19, 1851 (Rodgers).  
 Blue, Ezekiel and Catherine Davis, Feb. 3, 1825 (Labagh).  
 Blue, Ezekiel and Catherine B. Gano, Jan. 26, 1833 (Ludlow).  
 Blue, Henry V. and Sarah C. Blue, July 11, 1867 (Mesick).  
 Blue, Isaac and Ellener Sutphin, Feb. 24, 1796 (Covenhoven).  
 Blue, James and Catherine Cunet, Oct. 27, 1839 (Zabriskie).  
 Blue, William and Grace Cox, Dec. 11, 1800 (Snowden).  
 Bockhoven, Charles L. and Della A. Garrabrant, Dec. 3, 1868 (Thompson).  
 Bockhoven, David and Phebe Powelson, Nov. 21, 1833 (Fisher).  
 Bockover, Abraham and Nancy R. DeCostar, June 24, 1843 (Harris).  
 Bodine, Thomas C. and Helena T. Beekman, Oct. 31, 1872 (Pitcher).  
 Boehm, Edward D. and Rebecca J. Hoagland, Feb. 12, 1870 (Ludlow).  
 Boerum, Cornelius and Deborah Vanderrype, May 13, 1797 (Studdiford).  
 Bogart, John and Rebecca Hexton, Oct. 22, 1807 (Studdiford).  
 Boice, Cornelius, Esq., and Sarah Ann Cadmus, Nov. 26, 1829 (Bond).  
 Boice, George and Ann Coddington, June 11, 1817 (Boggs).

- Boice, George and Sarah S. Lane, Jan. 18, 1849 (Rodgers).  
 Boice, George L. and Anna Louisa Post, Nov. 27, 1861 (Morse).  
 Boice, Hendrick and Ellen Hoff, Jan. 3, 1818 (Boggs).  
 Boice, Isaac and Lena Terhune, Oct. 28, 1819 (Boggs).  
 Boice, John V. L. and Sarah Brokaw, Jan. 23, 1833 (Rodgers).  
 Boice, Simon and Mariah Van Cleef, Mar. 28, 1835 (Rodgers).  
 Boice, William L. and Jennie Rouser, Sept. 6, 1876 (Baldwin).  
 Boiles, John and Dinah Herder, Oct. 10, 1826 (Fisher).  
 Bollman, Thomas and Sophia Moffet, Feb. 25, 1822 (Watson).  
 Bolmer, Garret and Sarah M. Kipp, Oct. 25, 1840 (Messler).  
 Bolmer, Garret and Catherine V. Fine, Feb. 1, 1853 (Craven).  
 Bond, David and Polly Van Horn, June 27, 1807 (Vredenburgh).  
 Bonney, Dennis and Ellen Annin, Nov. 27, 1841 (Rodgers).  
 Bonney, James and Martha Ross, Jan. 19, 1823 (Boggs).  
 Bonney, Peres and Elizabeth Anderson, Jan. 28, 1849 (Rodgers).  
 Boolman, Oliver and Sarah Ann Warner, Mar. 22, 1845 (Whitenack).  
 Booram, Abraham and Margaret Ann Connover, Jan. 7, 1833 (Heermans).  
 Boraem, Cornelius and Sarah Ann Nelton, Oct. 16, 1837 (Talmage).  
 Boorum, John and Wilhelmina Amerman, Jan. 16, 1822 (Ludlow).  
 Booram, John and Elizabeth Rynearson, Jan. 27, 1848 (Harris).  
 Booram, William and Sarah Hageman, Feb. 18, 1823 (Stout).  
 Booz, Silas (col'd) and Catherine Hallenbeck, Sept. 9, 1875 (Hart).  
 Borhoon, George and Jane Ball, Dec. 6, 1816 (Riggs).  
 Borrean, Henry and Susan Ann Anderson, Sept. 24, 1836 (Rice).  
 Boss, Charles and Alice M. Foster, Apr. 27, 1865 (Rankin).  
 Bossetto, William and Lavinia Breese, Sept. 5, 1849 (Gardner).  
 Botler, Charles and Catherine Hall, Mar. 15, 1856 (Gardner).  
 Boudinot, Tobias and Dinah Staats, Dec. 22, 1817 (Boggs).  
 Boudinot, William and Mary Baird, Dec. 20, 1843 (Rodgers).  
 Boughner, Albert and Ellen Hoff, June 5, 1824 (Ludlow).  
 Bound, Elisha and Sarah Noe, July 22, 1821 (Toms).  
 Bound, Sree (?) Charles and Charlotte Belden, Dec. 20, 1809 (Hardenburgh).  
 Bound, Thomas R. and Ellen S. Nevius, July 20, 1833 (Ludlow).  
 Bowden, James G. and Letitia Ditmars, Aug. 25, 1827 (Fisher).  
 Bower, Peter and Margaret Bower, Nov. 21, 1846 (Besel).  
 Bowers, George and Louisa Miller, Oct. 2, 1867 (Carmichael).  
 Bowers, George H. and Mary B. Miller, July 13, 1867 (Crane).  
 Bowers, John Henry and Margretta Quimby, Mar. 10, 1864 (Parsons).  
 Bowers, Peter and Esther Moore, Oct. 23, 1861 (Clark).  
 Bowlby, Reeder Smith and Emma Mettler, Nov. 20, 1869 (Griffith).  
 Bowman, Cornelius and Sarah Rummer, Dec. 20, 1797 (Studdiford).  
 Bowman, James, Jr., and Evelina Pitcher, Sept. 13, 1865 (Pitcher).  
 Bowman, Thomas and Sarah Ann Page, Feb. 18, 1821 (Boggs).  
 Bowne, Frederick and Josephine Ruhfee, Oct. 9, 1869 (Vosseller).  
 Bowne, Jacob and Jane E. Howell, Apr. 24, 1858 (Rodgers).  
 Boyd, Benjamin Hutchings and Jane Gibson, May 8, 1867 (Romaine).  
 Boyd, Jonathan P. and Mary F. Ten Brock, Jan. 6, 1834 (Fisher).  
 Boyean, Samuel and Hannah McCollum, Apr. 7, 1797 (Finley).  
 Boyean, Samuel and Margaret Johnson, Sept. 3, 1812 (Hardenburgh).

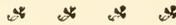
- Boyeau, William and Jane Cash, Oct. 2, 1813 (Hardenburgh).  
 Boyer, Henry (col'd) and Anna Boxin, Dec. 5, 1872 (Oliver).  
 Boylan, Jonathan and Catherine Bulmer, July 1, 1819 (Hardenburgh).  
 Boylan, William and B. Alman, Apr. 16, 1806 (Finley).  
 Boyle, Augustus R. and Zeruah S. Elson, May 10, 1862 (Rankin).  
 Boyle, Edward W. and Sarah E. Barkman, Sept. 14, 1871 (McConaughy).  
 Boyle, John and Betsy Runyon, Aug. 15, 1807 (Finley).  
 Boyle, John and Sally Andrews, May 29, 1829 (Labagh).  
 Boyle, John F. and Lydia A. R. Annin, Jan. 27, 1848 (English).  
 Boyle, John Henry and Caroline Huffman, Dec. 27, 1860 (Heward).  
 Boyle, Joseph and Lucinda Wilson, May 13, 1833 (Cox).  
 Boyle, Joseph, Jr., and Emily Sutton, Apr. 23, 1856 (English).  
 Boyle, Joseph A. and Catharine Blazier, Oct. 21, 1861 (Rankin).  
 Boyle, Robert and Lena Appleman, Oct. 23, 1822 (Boggs).  
 Boyle, Solomon and Harriet Parsel, Feb. 26, 1824 (Watson).  
 Boyle, William and Nancy Cross, Dec. 2, 1824 (Brownlee).  
 Boyle, William and Hannah Anderson, June 2, 1829 (Cox).  
 Boyle, William C. and Mary A. Annin, Oct. 18, 1843 (English).  
 Bradford, William and Catherine Van Dervoort, Jan. 19, 1836 (Messler).  
 Brady, Philip and Pamela Whitehead, Sept. 20, 1861 (Ludlow).  
 Brady, William W. and Sarah Long, Sept. 18, 1836 (Elberston).  
 Brand, Matthew (col'd) and Elliner A. Sutphen, July 5, 1869 (LeFevre).  
 Bray, Abraham and Phillis Henry, May 28, 1858 (Blauvelt).  
 Brazier, Tunis and Elizabeth B. Todd, Apr. 8, 1865 (Brush).  
 Brearley, D. R. and Mary E. Hoagland, Aug. 3, 1859 (Searle).  
 Brearley, Samuel and Mariah Conover, Jan. 30, 1833 (Heermans).  
 Breece, Garret and Catherine Rosegvant, Aug. 15, 1846 (Talmage).  
 Breece, Garret and Emiline Wyckoff, Sept. 27, 1862 (Hill).  
 Brees, John and Betsey Royner, Jan. 26, 1803 (Finley).  
 Brees, John (Colonel) and Mariah Winne, Mar. 23, 1822 (Brownlee).  
 Breese, Garret and Phebe King, Nov. 30, 1830 (Rodgers).  
 Breese, Gourt and Elizabeth Van Liew, July 2, 1859 (Gardner).  
 Brennan, James and Phebe Blair, Mar. 30, 1870 (Pool).  
 Briam, Daniel E. and Sarah Breton, Dec. 22, 1799 (Studdiford).  
 Briant, Stephen F. and Amelia S. Bailey, Dec. 7, 1862 (Voorhees).  
 Brinkerhoof, George T. and Mary A. Robinson, Jan. 31, 1872 (Gardner).  
 Brinkerhoof, James G. and Mariah Lewis, Dec. 25, 1817 (Hardenburgh).  
 Brister, William H. and Susan A. Brokaw, Apr. 28, 1864 (Ludlow).  
 Britton, John W. and Annie Jeroloman, Nov. 22, 1866 (Brush).  
 Britton, Joseph and Sarah Mason, Oct. 10, 1815 (Boggs).  
 Broach, Adam and Catherine Altz, Apr. 24, 1823 (Zabriskie).  
 Broach, Cornelius C. and Maria Flagg, Feb. 6, 1851 (Craven).  
 Broach, John and Cornelia Knox, May 3, 1836 (Zabriskie).  
 Brokaw, Abraham and Lana Davis, May 25, 1822 (Zabriskie).  
 Brokaw, Abraham and Cornelia Polhenus, Dec. 13, 1810 (Labagh).  
 Brokaw, Abraham and Lucretia Voorhees, Aug. 4, 1815 (Vredenburgh).  
 Brokaw, Abraham and Gertrude Staats, Dec. 26, 1822 (Zabriskie).

- Brokaw, Abraham and Sarah DeHart, Apr. 23, 1825 (Boggs).  
 Brokaw, Abraham and Elizabeth Voorhees, Feb. 19, 1845 (Messler).  
 Brokaw, Abraham and Sarah Ann Suydam, July 19, 1849 (Zabriskie).  
 Brokaw, Alexander and Letty Quick, Oct. 17, 1818 (Zabriskie).  
 Brokaw, Benjamin and Eliza Lattourette, Feb. 23, 1837 (Rodgers).  
 Brokaw, Bergun and Altij Post, Mar. 30, 1794 (Studdiford).  
 Brokaw, Bergun and Liche Ditmarse, Jan. 12, 1803 (Vredenburg).  
 Brokaw, Bergen and Gertrude Hylar, Jan. 21, 1824 (Boggs).  
 Brokaw, Caleb and Mary French, Sept. 25, 1813 (Vredenburg).  
 Brokaw, Caleb and Mary Corriell, Jan. 21, 1818 (Boggs).  
 Brokaw, Caleb and Idah Jane Vroom, Feb. 16, 1848 (Zabriskie).  
 Brokaw, Caleb and Mary E. Vechte, Sept. 1, 1856 (Van Doren).  
 Brokaw, Charles R. and Lorena Runyon, Dec. 10, 1873 (LeFevre).  
 Brokaw, Charles Suydam and Jane Ten Eyck, Feb. 3, 1844 (Campbell).  
 Brokaw, Cornelius J. and Jane Q. Gano, Feb. 27, 1850 (Ludlow).  
 Brokaw, David and Mariah Stryker, Apr. 26, 1827 (Zabriskie).  
 Brokaw, Frederick D. and Adaline Peterson, Oct. 7, 1829 (Ludlow).  
 Brokaw, Garret Q. and Elizabeth Stryker, Feb. 13, 1845 (Gardner).  
 Brokaw, George and Maria Burreston, Feb. 9, 1843 (Chambers).  
 Brokaw, Henry and Magdalen Staats, Dec. 24, 1815 (Labagh).  
 Brokaw, Henry and Ann Brokaw, Jan. 14, 1846 (Chambers).  
 Brokaw, Henry and Ellenor R. Voorhees, Sept. 21, 1846 (Gardner).  
 Brokaw, Henry E. and Cornelia V. Brokaw, Nov. 15, 1855 (Ludlow).  
 Brokaw, Henry H. and Mary S. Baird, Jan. 29, 1845 (Ludlow).  
 Brokaw, Henry J. and Annie Williamson, Nov. 9, 1864 (Gardner).  
 Brokaw, Isaac and Margaret Kelly, Nov. 16, 1815 (Labagh).  
 Brokaw, Isaac and Elizabeth Perrine, Dec. 28, 1815 (Boggs).  
 Brokaw, Isaac and Hannah Stryker, Sept. 17, 1818 (Labagh).  
 Brokaw, Isaac and Letty Schenck, Dec. 8, 1824 (Zabriskie).  
 Brokaw, Isaac and Elizabeth Guest, Oct. 12, 1833 (Messler).  
 Brokaw, Isaac and Sarah Aletta Harris, Dec. 24, 1856 (Messler).  
 Brokaw, Isaac and Emma B. Darling, Jan. 15, 1868 (Messler).  
 Brokaw, Isaac and Mary J. Kelly, May 21, 1874 (Mesick).  
 Brokaw, Isaac A. and Sarah Jane Schenck, Mar. 22, 1853 (Rodgers).  
 Brokaw, Isaac I. and Mariah Van Nest, Nov. 10, 1808 (Vredenburg).  
 Brokaw, Isaac N. and Lizzie A. Hoagland, ——— (Pitcher).  
 Brokaw, Rev. Isaac P. and Emma E. Perlee, May 10, 1870 (Le Fevre).  
 Brokaw, Isaac R. and Ann Brokaw, Nov. 13, 1813 (Vredenburg).  
 Brokaw, J. and Ann Hall, Nov. 11, 1863 (Pitcher).  
 Brokaw, Jacob and Elizabeth Ross, Mar. 29, 1840 (Rodgers).  
 Brokaw, James B. and Teresa E. Steele, Mar. 28, 1854 (Rodgers).  
 Brokaw, James P. and Amelia Ann Stryker, Nov. 24, 1846 (Ludlow).  
 Brokaw, Jasper and Sarah L. Brokaw, Jan. 8, 1868 (Pitcher).  
 Brokaw, John and Elizabeth Lane, Mar. 2, 1811 (Studdiford).  
 Brokaw, John and Hannah Brokaw, July 4, 1815 (Vredenburg).  
 Brokaw, John and Eliza Hoagland, Jan. 23, 1819 (Labagh).  
 Brokaw, John and Jane Field, Jan. 25, 1823 (Boggs).  
 Brokaw, John and Caroline Bush, Oct. 24, 1827 (Boggs).  
 Brokaw, John and Margaret Shepard, Nov. 18, 1830 (Rodgers).  
 Brokaw, John and Mary Smock, Oct. 2, 1833 (Messler).

- Brokaw, John and Magdalene Garretson, Sept. 24, 1834 (Fisher).  
 Brokaw, John and Joanna M. Voorhees, Jan. 9, 1850 (Rodgers).  
 Brokaw, John and Jane Maria Van Cleef, Feb. 8, 1855 (Gardner).  
 Brokaw, John H. and Sarah Jane Smith, June 14, 1876 (Jackson).  
 Brokaw, John I. and Margaret Shepard, Nov. 18, 1830 (Rodgers).  
 Brokaw, John I., Jr., and Phebe Harriot, Jan. 11, 1809 (Vredenburg).  
 Brokaw, John M. and Mary Alice Cain, Mar. 10, 1875 (Gardner).  
 Brokaw, John W. and Margaret V. Williams, Sept. 3, 1857 (Doolittle).  
 Brokaw, Joseph and Hannah Post, Dec. 5, 1801 (Vredenburg).  
 Brokaw, Joseph and Susan Voorhees, May 21, 1808 (Studdiford).  
 Brokaw, Lawrence and Lydia Auten, Apr. 13, 1826 (Van Kleeck).  
 Brokaw, Lawrence and Phebe Crusier, Oct. 3, 1866 (Gardner).  
 Brokaw, Otto F. and Sarah E. Stryker, Jan. 23, 1867 (Searle).  
 Brokaw, Peter and Sarah Brokaw, Dec. 12, 1805 (Vredenburg).  
 Brokaw, Peter and Elizabeth Garretson, Nov. 18, 1856 (Mesick).  
 Brokaw, Peter and Margaret Garretson, Sept. 20, 1860 (Mesick).  
 Brokaw, Peter L. and Helen Wyckoff, Jan. 7, 1846 (Gardner).  
 Brokaw, Peter L. and Margaret Dolliver, Jan. 30, 1847 (Messler).  
 Brokaw, Peter S. and Ellen Wyckoff, Aug. 22, 1842 (Van Doren).  
 Brokaw, Peter S. and Adaline Brokaw, June 5, 1853 (Gardner).  
 Brokaw, Peter S. and Rita H. Stryker, Mar. 12, 1875 (Gardner).  
 Brokaw, Peter W. and Mary J. Ely, Dec. 6, 1871 (Gardner).  
 Brokaw, Ruliff G. and Adaline Brokaw, Apr. 8, 1846 (Chambers).  
 Brokaw, Samuel and Mariah Garretson, Jan. 11, 1820 (Boggs).  
 Brokaw, Simeon and Prudence Vail, Feb. 6, 1822 (Dodge).  
 Brokaw, Thomas and Elizabeth Staats, Oct. 3, 1846 (Rodgers).  
 Brokaw, Tunis C. and Mary Ann Sebring, Oct. 25, 1849 (Rodgers).  
 Brokaw, William and Caroline Nichols, Feb. 24, 1845 (Campbell).  
 Brokaw, William (col'd) and Mary Jenkins, Jan. 14, 1875 (Mesick).  
 Brokaw, William L. and Lydia Struck, July 2, 1846 (Van Zandt).  
 Brokaw, William R. and Mary Ann Rockafellow, June 6, 1852 (Cornell).  
 Brookes, John and Sarah Hubbard, Mar. 13, 1796 (Snowden).  
 Brown, Alexander and Sarah Jane Cuff, July 29, 1848 (Bond).  
 Brown, Benjamin and Mariah Watts, May 19, 1822 (Watson).  
 Brown, Benjamin S. and Nancy McKey, Sept. 9, 1815 (Hardenburgh).  
 Brown, Benssau and Jane Watts, June 12, 1836 (Cox).  
 Brown, Daniel and Elizabeth Sophia Huffman, May 25, 1839 (Bunn).  
 Brown, Eleazer and Nelly Fleet, Aug. 8, 1822 (Galpin).  
 Brown, Henry and Rachel Moore, Apr. 11, 1835 (Cox).  
 Brown, Isaac V. and Amy Porter, Mar. 12, 1850 (Craven).  
 Brown, Jacob and Phebe Simpson, Sept. 22, 1821 (Brownlee).  
 Brown, Jacob and Alice Rowland, Oct. 23, 1851 (Ludlow).  
 Brown, Jacob S. and Esther Moore, June 9, 1824 (Watson).  
 Brown, Jacob W. and Almira Brown, May 24, 1854 (Rodgers).  
 Brown, James and Sarah Rulmond, May 30, 1821 (Watson).  
 Brown, James and Eliza H. Armstrong, Dec. 13, 1837 (Terrell).  
 Brown, James and Ellen Flagg, Aug. 29, 1847 (Chambers).  
 Brown, James and Gertrude P. Lane, May 16, 1878 (Blauvelt).  
 Brown, James B. and Phebe A. Tunison, Sept. 18, 1860 (Campfield).

- Brown, Jeremiah and Jane Simpson, Nov. 25, 1804 (Finley).  
 Brown, John and Phebe Van Dike, Apr. 6, 1821 (Vredenburg).  
 Brown, John and Margaret Burke, Jan. 13, 1866 (Belles).  
 Brown, John D. and Ursula L. Shultz, Sept. 15, 1858 (Schenck).  
 Brown, John P. and Laura Putnam, Apr. 22, 1847 (Bond).  
 Brown, Joseph and Adeline Suydam, July 30, 1859 (Ludlow).  
 Brown, Matthew and Garetta Quick, May 15, 1835 (Sears).  
 Brown, McCurrie and Magdalen Williamson, May 14, 1828 (Van Kleek).  
 Brown, Miles and Jane Blue, Jan. 1, 1842 (Cox).  
 Brown, Oliver and Caroline Van Doren, Apr. 27, 1853 (Cornell).  
 Brown, Peter and Sarah Elizabeth Smalley, Dec. 16, 1871 (Rodgers).  
 Brown, Stewart and Mary Ann Vanarsdale, June 11, 1873 (Pool).  
 Brown, William T. and Susan Collins, Sept. 5, 1872 (Gardner).  
 Bruce, Frances and Alponsine Cole, Dec. 31, 1860 (Heward).  
 Bush, Nathan and Nancy Jobs, Nov. 2, 1816 (Galpin).  
 Brusle, William and Annie B. Hoagland, Feb. 23, 1859 (Ludlow).  
 Bruss, Bayles and Deborah Arwine, Sept. 16, 1804 (Finley).  
 Bryan, John and Theodosia Hall, June 28, 1800 (Finley).  
 Bryant, William and Phebe Herbert, Mar. 19, 1833 (Rodgers).  
 Buchanan, John Henry and Catharine Jane Elbertson, Sept. 27, 1866 (Searles).  
 Buckalew, Samuel and Ann Gilham, Aug. 21, 1840 (Birch).  
 Buckalow, Cornelius and Mary Jane Jarard, May 13, 1867 (Crane).  
 Bullion, John and Betsey Blair, Feb. 28, 1815 (Galpin).  
 Bullions, Joseph and Jane Whitenack, Jan. 2, 1823 (Brownlee).  
 Bulman, Isaac and Francis G. Lott, Mar. 26, 1859 (Schenck).  
 Bullman, James M. and Betsey Shotwell, Apr. 20, 1836 (Bond).  
 Bulmer, Robert I. and Eliza Martin, Feb. 20, 1839 (Rodgers).  
 Bunce, Dr. Hiram and Margaret Kennedy, Aug. 24, 1823 (Galpin).  
 Buneston, William and Sarah Brokaw, Aug. 20, 1802 (Vredenburg).  
 Bunn, David and Cornelia A. Appleman, Dec. 18, 1847 (English).  
 Bunn, David Martin and Jane Todd McDowell, Nov. 18, 1869 (Blauvelt).  
 Bunn, John H. and Ellen A. Schenck, Sept. 23, 1858 (Doolittle).  
 Bunn, Thomas G. and Anne Winne, May 8, 1867 (Rankin).  
 Bunn, Van Kirk and Anna H. Lever, Feb. 20, 1878 (Doolittle).  
 Bunn, William and Eliza Van Vleit, Sept. 19, 1834 (Blauvelt).  
 Bunn, William H. and Matilda C. Allen, July 2, 1868 (Griffith).  
 Bunnel, Tunis and Eliza Mann, Oct. 28, 1815 (Fonde).  
 Buns, Isaac and Rosanna Van Middlesworth, Jan. 11, 1837 (Ludlow).  
 Buntelen, William and Ann Voorhees, June 1, 1816 (Zabriskie).  
 Burd, Philip F. and Georgiana Opdyke, Feb. 6, 1875 (Clark).  
 Burgee, Jasper and Susan Baird, Oct. 30, 1850 (Ludlow).  
 Burgess, Thomas K. and Ellen L. Kenney, Mar. 23, 1878 (Scofield).  
 Buriale, Robert and Nancy Magee, Oct. 25, 1843 (Chambers).  
 Burneston, Bergen L. and Sarah Wyckoff, Oct. 31, 1872 (Pitcher).  
 Burnham, Nathan and H. C. Hagaman, May 10, 1865 (Pitcher).  
 Burniston, William and Joanna Quick, Dec. 10, 1825 (Labagh).  
 Burniston, William C. and Jane Ann Cornell, June 17, 1860 (Cole).

- Burns, Patrick and Jane Cook, Sept. 7, 1856 (Black).  
 Burrough, Horatio N. and Julia Van Dyke, Oct. 1, 1857 (Romeyn).  
 Burroughs, Charles Wesley M. and Jennie Thatcher, June 2, 1877 (Hart).  
 Burrows, Bergen and Ann Quick, Dec. 19, 1833 (Zabriskie).  
 Burt, Henry V. and Mary Ann Drake, Sept. 7, 1856 (Gardner).  
 Burt, Jacob and Sarah Burgie, Jan. 24, 1821 (Brownlee).  
 Burtis, John and Mariah Wyckoff, July 15, 1843 (Zabriskie).  
 Bush, Abraham and Harriet Hill, Nov. 21, 1861 (Mesick).  
 Bush, Benjamin and Helah Durling, July 4, 1835 (Ludlow).  
 Bush, Israel and Charlotte Smith, Mar. 14, 1835 (Rodgers).  
 Bush, John and Mary Jane Anderson, May 15, 1839 (Rodgers).  
 Bushnell, Albert Edward and Emma Jane Gillem, Apr. 20, 1866 (Romaine).  
 Busomburry, Phineas and Mary Abel, Sept. 12, 1868 (Gesner).  
 Bustedd, Peter and Mary Carter, Sept. 5, 1853 (Romeyn).  
 Butler, Alonzo and Ann Flemming, Oct. 30, 1869 (Pitcher).  
 Butterworth, Jonathan and Jane E. Clark, July 2, 1849 (Fish).  
 Bye, Samuel and Annie F. Van Middlesworth, Jan. 23, 1873 (Mesick).  
 Byington, A. Horner and Lizzie D. Isaacs, Sept. 26, 1874 (Mesick).  
 [To be Continued]



### BOUND BROOK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHYARD INSCRIPTIONS

THE PRESBYTERIAN church at Bound Brook dates possibly from before 1700, which is the date assigned to it by the late Rev. Dr. Ravaud K. Rodgers, its former pastor. Its probable regular organization must be dated in 1725, when a plain building was erected. The churchyard contains many old and some illegible stones; perhaps the oldest now readable is over the grave of "Sarah, wife of James McCoy", who died Sept. 5, 1744. The stone of "Hannah, wife of Isaac Dye" is noted as of "1736," but is probably 1756 or 1786 instead, although the writer has made a search for the last-named stone in vain, owing to the high grass and old stones being much sunken in the ground. Other historians have said the "1744" stone was the oldest in the burying-ground. The cemetery is uncared for, and sadly needs attention. The old frame church on the grounds, dating from 1829, burned down Feb. 6, 1896, and a new building was erected corner of Mountain and Union avenues.

Among the more noted men and women buried there were Rev. Israel Read, pastor from 1750 to 1793 (forty-three years); Tobias Van Norden, an active civilian in the Revolution; Michael Field; Capt. Creighton McCrea; Dr. William McKissack, and many other representatives of well-known families.

The following abstract of inscriptions is made from the full inscriptions filed with the New Jersey Historical Society in 1907 by the late Mrs. M. A. Quinby, none, however, being of later date than about 1850. In

another instalment the inscriptions will be continued from the latter period to the latest interments, which date, perhaps, to twenty years ago, a newer cemetery having taken its place in 1863.

ABSTRACT OF INSCRIPTIONS, 1736—ABOUT 1850

- Anderson, John, d. Nov. 29, 1765, in 59th yr.  
 Anderson, Martha, d. July 1, 1795, aged 8 yrs.  
 Auten, Aaron T., d. July 30, 1822, aged 29 yrs., 9 mos.  
 Auten, Hannah Kelley (wife of James), d. Mar. 15, 1848, in 70th yr.  
 Auten, James, d. June 4, 1809, aged 35 yrs.  
 Auton, John A., d. Jan. 26, 1821, aged 61 yrs.  
 Auton, Nancy Olive (wife of John A.), d. Dec. 29, 1840; aged 79 yrs.  
 B——, Elias B. (son of Ambrose), d. Aug. 2, 1819.  
 Barclay, Sally Woodhull (dau. of Rev. David and Mary), d. Sept. 10, 1795, aged 11 yrs., 8 mos.  
 Beardslee, Charles, d. Mar. 31, 1817, in 26th yr.  
 Beekman, Keziah (wife of William), d. Oct. 17, 1844, aged 65 yrs., 7 mos., 14 dys.  
 Beekman, William, d. June 10, 1823, in 52nd (?) yr.  
 Bilyea, Peter, d. Oct. 31, 1802, aged 78 yrs.  
 Blackford, Benjamin, Esq., d. Aug., 1797, in 48th yr.  
 Blackford, Daniel (son of John and Joanna B. Ross), d. July 29, 1810, aged 1 yr., 4 mos., 15 dys. [May be intended for Daniel Blackford Ross, if father John Ross].  
 Blackford, Daniel, d. Aug. 21, 1814, aged 68 yrs.  
 Blackford, Joanna (widow of Daniel), d. Mar. 27, 1831, in 75th yr.  
 Blackford, John (son of Daniel and Joanna), b. Nov. 27, 1780; d. aged 7 weeks.  
 Blackford, Joseph, d. May 22, 1800, in 44th yr.  
 Blackford, Margaret (dau. of Daniel and Joanna), b. Oct. 27, 1781; d. aged 9 yrs.  
 Blackford, Nancy (dau. of Joseph and Mary), d. Mar. 13, 1796.  
 Boggs, Mary R. (wife of Rev. John), d. Apr. 16, 1818, in 34th yr.  
 Bond, Isaac, d. Oct. (?) 21, 1794, aged 24 yrs.  
 Bond, Jacob, d. Feb. 14, 1806, aged 68 yrs.  
 Bonney, Peres, b. May 11, 1772; d. July 31, 1841.  
 Bonney, Phebe, d. June 4, 1841, in 71st yr.  
 Boyer, Ann (wid. of Capt. Peter; before widow of Capt. Simon Hillyer), d. July 30, 1811, in 55th yr.  
 Boyer, Jacob (son of Capt. Peter and Ann), d. Oct. 23, 1799, aged 12 yrs., 11 mos., 21 dys.  
 Boyer, Capt. Peter, d. Apr. 18, 1797, aged 44 yrs.  
 Brush, Sarah Amelia (dau. of Hiram and Elizabeth), d. Nov. 21, 1840, aged 1 yr., 6 mos., 7 dys.  
 Campbell, Elias, d. June 13, 1812, aged 73 yrs.  
 Campbell, Jemima (wife of Elias), d. Mar. 20, 1795, aged 62 yrs.  
 Chamberlin, George Dilts (son of John and Ann), d. July 22, 1818, aged 2 yrs., 7 mos., 10 dys.  
 Cofart, Jacob, d. Apr. 1, 1772, in 71st yr.

- Coghf, Charles Dunham, d. Feb. 10, 1821, aged 16 yrs., 10 mos., 7 dys.  
 Coghf, Elizabeth (wife of James), d. Mar. 5, 1820, aged 52 yrs., 11 mos., 10 dys.  
 Compton, Esther (wife of James Z.), d. June 28, 1836, aged 82 yrs., 8 mos., 27 dys.  
 Coon, Aaron, d. Oct. 27, 1844, in 84th yr.  
 Coon, Abigail (wife of Benjamin), d. Jan. 19, 1798, in 69th yr.  
 Coon, Azariah, d. Sept. 23, 1794, in 44th yr.  
 Coon, Catharine (wife of Azariah), d. Dec. 11, 1791, aged 47 yrs.  
 Coon, Elizabeth (widow of Thomas), d. July 30, 1804, in 67th yr.  
 Coon, Elizabeth (wife of Alpheus), d. June 27, 1827, aged 47 yrs., 22 dys.  
 Coon, John A., d. Jan. 15, 1825, aged 20 yrs., 11 mos., 15 dys.  
 Coon, Mary (wife of John), d. Aug. 24, 1776, aged 22 yrs., 9 dys.  
 Coon, Samuel (son of Alpheus and Elizabeth), d. July 19, 1809, aged 11 mos., 8 dys.  
 Coon, Sarah (wife of Azariah), d. Oct. 11, 1796, in 31st yr.  
 Coon, Susannah (wife of Aaron), d. Feb. 26, 1842, in 77th yr.  
 Coon, Thomas, d. Feb. 25, 1761, in 61st yr.  
 Coon, Thomas, d. Aug. 14, 1785, in 62nd yr.  
 Cooper, Thomas, d. Dec. 10, 1787, aged 78 yrs.  
 Corriell, Abner C., d. Dec. 3, 1846, in 27th yr.  
 Corriell, Abraham S. (son of Richard and Sarah), d. Feb. 13, 1830, aged 18 yrs., 2 mos., 8 dys.  
 Coriell, David (son of Elisha and Mary), d. Oct. 23, 1838, in 35th yr.  
 Coriell, Elisha, d. Oct. 3, 1843, in 92nd yr.  
 Coriell, Nancy (wife of Elisha), d. Dec. 8, 1857, aged 80 yrs., 2 mos., 27 dys.  
 Corriell, Richard, d. Dec. 13, 1838, in 64th yr.  
 Corriell, Sarah (wife of Richard), d. Mar. 31, 1848, in 51st yr.  
 Covanhoven, Hannah Toost (wife of Nicholas), d. Aug. 10, 1804, aged 31 yrs., 11 mos., 20 dys.  
 Covenhoven, Peter (son of Nicholas and Hannah), d. Mar., 1794, aged 3 mos.  
 Covert, Jane, d. Dec. 8, 1841, aged 84 yrs., 8 mos., 9 dys.  
 Degroot, Altie Olden (dau. of William and Ann), d. Mar. 26, 1803, aged 21 yrs., 5 mos., 11 dys.  
 Degroot, Ann (widow of William), d. May 25, 1843, aged 92 yrs., 3 mos., 27 dys.  
 Degroot, Henry Latourette (son of William and Ann), d. Apr. 28, 1787, aged 3 yrs., 2 mos., 20 dys.  
 De Groot, John, d. Mar. 18, 1842, aged 44 yrs., 11 mos., 19 dys.  
 De Groot, William, d. Aug. 28, 1841, aged 99 yrs., 2 mos., 21 dys.  
 Dennis, Robert, d. Dec. 31, 1790, aged 74 yrs.  
 Doty, Hompe, d. Nov. 1, 1829, aged about 70 yrs.  
 Drewry, Mrs. Mary, d. Oct. 30, 1815, in 84th yr.  
 Dumont, Peter (son of Elbert and Cornelia), d. Aug. 16, 1797, aged 15 yrs.  
 Dunham, Edmond (son of Edmond and Sarah), d. Mar. 17, 1824, in 30th yr.

- Dunham, Mary Ann (dau. of Edmund and Sarah), d. Apr. 23, 1808, aged 2 yrs., 9 mos., 14 dys.
- Dunham, Sarah L. (?) (wife of Edmond), d. June 27, 1830, in 45th yr.
- Dye, Hannah (wife of Isaac), d. Feb. 4, 1736 [?], aged 85 yrs. [Date probably 1756, or 1786; see introduction to this article].
- Faville, Mary (wife of Thomas), d. July 31, 1820, in 30th yr.
- Field, Jeremiah B., d. Sept. 16, 1840, in 87th yr.
- Field, Michael, d. Jan. 13, 1792, aged 69 yrs. [Epitaph: "Simplicity, Sincerity, Honesty and Benevolence constituted his true character. His concern for the welfare of the Church, Liberality towards and his generosity in Educating the Poor will perpetuate his name and long endear him to the congregation."]
- Field, Rachel F. Randolph (wife of Jeremiah B.), d. Feb. 4, 1837, aged 65 yrs., 9 mos., 8 dys.
- Garretson, Elizabeth, d. Jan. 10, 1833, aged 61 yrs., 9 mos., 13 dys.
- Garretson, Garret, d. Mar. 13, 1821, in 51st yr.
- Garrison, John, d. Apr. 29, 1781, in 26th yr.
- Garrison, Joseph, b. Sept. 16, 1750; d. May 26, 1837.
- Goodwin, Samuel S. (second son of William and Julia A.), d. Sept. 2, 1841, aged 1 yr., 7 mos., 7 dys.
- Gordon, Sarah (wife of Michael and widow of John Garrison), d. Jan. 27, 1785, aged 31 yrs., 6 mos., 13 dys.
- Graham, Eneus, "late of city of New York," d. Sept. 17, 1777, in 51st yr.
- Harriot, Hannah Field (wife of John), d. Dec. 6, 1864, aged 83 yrs., 10 mos., 18 dys.
- Harriot, Henry S., d. July 10, 1810, aged 39 yrs., 7 mos., 10 dys.
- Harriot, John, "who was a ruling elder of this church," d. Dec. 3, 1824, in 73rd yr.
- Harriot, John Alfred, d. Jan. 11, 1843, aged 24 yrs., 2 mos.
- Harriot, John Anderson (son of John and Hannah), d. Oct. 24, 1809, aged 1 yr., 3 dys.
- Harriot, John I., d. Feb. 14, 1847, aged 67 yrs., 5 mos., 15 dys.
- Harriot, Rachel (wife of John), d. Mar. 6, 1837, in 82nd yr.
- Harris, Abraham (son of John and Mary), d. Feb. 5, 1808, aged 4 yrs., 5 mos., 21 dys.
- Harris, Ann (wife of James), d. Apr. 20, 1801, aged 70 yrs.
- Harris, Capt. Benjamin, d. Apr. 14, 1811, aged 51 yrs., 7 mos., 2 dys.
- Harris, David, d. Mar. 19, 1811, in 47th yr.
- Harris, George (son of David and Charity), d. Oct. 20, 1805, in 11th yr.
- Harris, Hannah (widow of Samuel), d. Feb. 13, 1809, aged 72 yrs. [Inscription on same stone as John I. Harriot].
- Harris, James, d. Sept. 15, 1794, aged 70 yrs.
- Harris, James, d. Aug. 1, 1813, in 59th yr.
- Harris, Mary, d. Feb. 6, 1825, in 61st yr.
- Harris, Runyon (son of John and Mary), d. June 25, 1807, aged 8 mos., 17 dys.
- Harris, Sally (dau. of David and Charity), d. Jan. 10, 1807, aged 18 yrs., 4 mos.
- Harris, Sarah (wife of Capt. Benjamin), d. Apr. 22, 1815, in 60th yr.
- Harris, Susanah, d. Sept. 1, 1813, aged 53 yrs., 4 mos., 22 dys.

- Harris, William, d. May 15, 1832, in 69th yr.  
 Harrison, Matthew, d. Jan. 19, 1794, aged 72 yrs.  
 Heberton, George, d. Oct. 14, 1806, aged 82 yrs., 5 mos.  
 Howell, David, "many years a ruling elder in this church," d. June 23, 1827, aged 88 yrs.  
 Jennings, Jacob, d. Apr. 6, 17—7 (?), aged 76 yrs.  
 Jobs, Adam, d. Mar. 10, 1798, in 50th yr.  
 Jobs, Eldred S. (son of Adam and Catherine), d. Aug. 25, 1798, aged 5 yrs., 3 mos.  
 Kelly, Mary (wife of David), d. Mar. 9, 1800, aged 60 yrs.  
 Kelly, William, d. May 13, 1811, aged 33 yrs., 20 dys.  
 Lary, Elizabeth, d. Jan. 16, 1836, in 80th yr.  
 Latourette, Sarah (wife of Henry), d. Jan. 14, 1806, aged 86 yrs.  
 Leonard, John, d. April, 1825, aged 57 yrs.  
 Leonard, Mary, d. Dec. 11, 1815, in 51st yr.  
 Linke (?), Peter (son of Address and Jane), d. Mar. 15, 1815, aged 3 wks., 3 dys.  
 Martin, Joshua, d. Aug. 25, 1815, in 64th yr.  
 McCoy, James, d. Sept. 8, 1747, aged 53 yrs.  
 McCoy, Sarah (wife of James), d. Sept. 1, 1744, aged 51 yrs.  
 McCrea, Capt. Creighton (son of Rev. James), d. Dec. 10, 1818, in 56th yr.  
 McDonald, Alexander Campbell (son of George and Sarah), d. Aug. 23, 1819, aged 5 mos., 19 dys.  
 MacDonald, Margaret (wife of George, Esq.), d. Nov. 1, 1797, aged 24 yrs., 2 mos.  
 McDonald, Margaret (relict of late Col. William), d. Aug. 2, 1808, in 75th yr.  
 McDonald, Maria (dau. of George and Margaret), d. Aug. 16, 1796, aged 17 mos., 5 dys.  
 McElrath, Thomas, d. Apr. 13, 1788, aged 49 yrs.  
 McKissack, Margaret ("late consort of Doctr. William"), d. Mar. 5, 1809, in 51st yr.  
 McKissack, William, M. D., d. Feb., 1831, in 77th yr.  
 Meldrum, John, d. Nov. 6, 1815, aged 73 yrs.  
 Meldrum, Sarah (relict of John), d. Nov. 20, 1815, aged 68 yrs., 7 mos.  
 Melpath, Thomas, d. Apr. 13, 1788, aged 49 yrs.  
 Miller, Hesther (wife of John, Esq.), d. Oct. 21, 1798, in 82nd yr.  
 Miller, John, Esq., d. Nov. 28, 1807, aged 76 yrs., 9 mos., 27 dys.  
 Miller, John, d. May 1, 1789, in 75th yr.  
 Miller, Mary (relict of John), d. Feb. 6, 1836, in 82nd yr.  
 Milliken, John, d. Jan. 12, 1815, aged 30 yrs., 11 mos., 6 dys.  
 Molleson, Angelina (dau. of Joseph and Janet), d. July 14, 1805, aged 1 yr., 1 mo., 26 dys.  
 Montfort, Elizabeth Field (dau. of Garret P. and Felima (?)), d. Sept. 25, 1845, aged 18 yrs., 11 mos., 20 dys.  
 Montfort, Josiah (son of Garret P. and Felima (?)), d. Oct. 22, 1841, aged 18 yrs., 4 mos., 7 dys.  
 Morgan, Jane, d. Sept. 20, 1760, in 24th yr.  
 Morris, Margaret S. (relict of Dr. John F.), d. Feb. 12, 1844, aged 86.

- Nestor, Ann (wife of Michael), d. Dec. 13, 1841, in 89th yr.  
Oliver, Jeremiah, d. May 12, 1798, in 76th yr.  
Parsell, Elizabeth (dau. of Garret and Sarah), b. May 20, 1818; d. May 21, 1818.  
Parsell, Lucretieshe (dau. of Garret and Sarah), b. Jan. 24, 1822; d. July 30, 1822.  
Perrine, Catharine (wife of Nicholas), d. June 16, 1798, in 41st yr.  
Perrine, Nicholas, d. Oct. 5, 1811, in 60th yr.  
Perrine, Stephen, d. Feb. 22, 1846, aged 58 yrs., 1 mo., 28 dys.  
Post, Elizabeth (wife of Oliver), d. Mar. 24, 1827, in 35th yr.  
Post, Jeremiah, d. May 1, 1846, aged 31 yrs., 6 mos., 15 dys.  
Post, Ch—— Kinsalon (?) (wife of Christian), d. 1813, aged 40 yrs., 1 mo., 4 dys.  
Post, Oliver, d. May 18, 1826, in 49th yr.  
Powell, Alexander (?), d. Aug. 20, 1760, aged 6 yrs.  
Powell, Joseph, d. Aug. 20, 1760, aged 3 yrs.  
Powers, Elizabeth (wife of John), d. Sept. 10, 1796, aged 45 yrs.  
Powers, Mary (wife of John), d. May 4, 1816, aged 64 yrs.  
Read, Catherine (dau. of Rev. Israel), d. June 27, 1782, aged 17 yrs.  
Read, Rev. Israel, d. Nov. 28, 1793, in 73rd yr. ["He was the first minister of this church in which he was faithful to his divine master to his death."]  
Read, Mrs. Mary (consort of Rev. Israel), d. Jan. 13, 1770, in 38th yr.  
Riddel, Elizabeth (wife of William), d. Sept. 10, 1750.  
Ross, John, Sen., d. Jan. 5, 1810, aged 77 yrs.  
Ross, John (son of William and Elizabeth), d. Feb. 5, 1841, aged 2 yrs., 5 mos.)  
Ross, Martha, d. Feb. 17, 1810, aged 71 yrs., 6 mos.  
Ross, Martha (dau. of William and Elizabeth), d. Jan. 7, 1847, aged 3 yrs., 9 mos., 10 dys.  
Ross, William (son of William and Elizabeth), d. Oct. 14, 1854, aged 3 yrs., 10 mos., 7 dys.  
Rouser, Gideon, d. Jan. 2, 1827, in 43rd yr.  
Runyon, John (son of Peter and Phebe), d. Sept. 11, 1822, aged 6 yrs., 2 mos.  
Runyon, Peter (son of Peter and Phebe), d. Aug. 25, 1813, aged 3 yrs., 8 mos., 18 dys.  
Schenck, Ann Maria (dau. of David and Nancy), d. "in New Brunswick" Aug. 31, 1819, aged 2 yrs.  
Schanck, Charles, d. July 8, 1817, in 34th yr.  
Schenck, Mary Eliza (dau. of David and Nancy), d. Sept. 27, 1809, aged 3 wks.  
Sebring, Abraham Harris (son of John A. and Eliza), d. Apr. 19, 1808, aged 4 wks., 1 dy.  
Sebring, Garret Garretson (son of John A. and Eliza), d. Sept. 7, 1820, aged 6 yrs., 5 mos., 18 dys.  
Shepherd, Margaret (wife of Henry), d. Feb. 14, 1807, in 27th yr.  
Smalley, Abraham, d. Oct. 20, 1809, in 62nd yr.  
Smalley, Catherine (relict of Abraham), d. Jan. 24, 1838, aged 82 yrs.

- Smith, John Favill (son of Jonathan and Mary), d. Oct. 15, 1821, in 25th yr.
- Smith, Jonathan, d. Aug. 13, 1832, in 53rd yr.
- Smith, Mary Faville (wife of Jonathan), d. Apr. 4, 1855, aged 82 yrs., 7 mos.
- Smock, Deborah and Eliza (children of Hendrick and Elizabeth), d. Nov. 15, 1806, aged 2 yrs., 2 mos. and 7 dys., and Aug. 3, 1810, aged 2 yrs., 2 mos. and 28 dys.
- Smock, Dennis H., d. Mar. 22, 1831 (or 37), aged 36 yrs., 11 mos., 17 dys.
- Smock, Hendrick, d. Mar. 2, 1828, aged 55 yrs., 11 mos., 13 dys.
- Smock, Henry G., d. Feb. 19, 1873, aged 87 yrs., 2 mos.
- Smock, Rachel (wife of Hendrick), d. July 12, 1796, aged 22 yrs.
- Smock, Sarah (wife of Henry), d. Nov. 9, 1820, in 31st yr.
- Smock, Susan (wife of Henry G.), d. Apr. 6, 1836, in 35th yr.
- Staats, Nancy (dau. of John and Hannah), b. June 18, 1794; d. Jan. 31, 1812.
- Staats, Peter, d. Oct. 16, 1798, in 53rd yr.
- Staats, Susan (dau. of John and Hannah), b. Aug. 12, 1797; d. Jan. 31, 1812.
- Staats, Synia (wife of Peter), d. Oct. 23, 1794, in 52nd yr.
- Steele, John, Sr.; Jacob S.; John, Jr.; Nehemiah V. ("Family Vault").
- Stryker, Alletta, d. Apr. 2, 1836, in 78th yr.
- Stryker, Michael Field (son of Alletta Stryker), d. Apr. 16, 1842, aged 42 yrs., 6 mos., 27 dys.
- Stryker, Peter S., d. Mar. 30, 1831, in 44th yr.
- Stryker, Sarah (wife of John), d. Dec. 14, 18—5, aged 65 yrs., 11 mos., 22 dys.
- Stryker, Simon, d. Mar. 25, 1838, in 88th yr.
- Sutphen, Derick (son of John and Alletta), d. Aug. 30, 1799, aged 3 yrs., 1 m., 10 dys.
- Swan, Amos (son of Dr. Swan and Allchy), d. July 23, 1820, aged 1 yr., 3 mos., 23 dys.
- Swan, Mary Howe (dau. of Dr. Samuel and Allchy), d. Jan. 28, 1816, aged 1 yr., 4 mos., 5 dys.
- Swan, Rachel Ann (dau. of Dr. Samuel and Allchy), d. Oct. 9, 1809, aged 1 yr., 10 mos., 27 dys.
- Swan, Rachel Ann (dau. of Dr. Samuel and Allchy), d. Feb. 3, 1811, aged 6 mos., 20 dys.
- Taylor, David, d. Dec. 23, 1810, aged 73 yrs.
- Taylor, Elisha, d. Sept. 11, 1789, aged 27 yrs., 3 mos.
- Taylor, Denis, d. Nov. 10, 1853, aged 60 yrs.
- Taylor, John, d. June 7, 1827, aged 31 yrs.
- Ten Eick, Maria (dau. of Tunis and Susanna), d. Feb. 16, 1812, in 18th yr.
- Ten Eick, Susanna (wife of Tunis and dau. of Peter Trembly), d. July 15, 1817, in 69th yr.
- Trembly, Hannah (wid. of Peter), d. Mar. 16, 1802, in 64th yr.
- Trembly, Peter, d. May 20, 1797, in 63rd yr.
- Urmston, Charity Maria (dau. of Daniel and Deborah), d. Aug. 6, 1819, aged 1 yr., 8 mos., 27 dys.

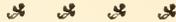
- Urmston, Daniel, d. May 16, 1840, aged 51 yrs., 6 mos., 15 dys.  
Urmston, Hannah Bush (wife of Thomas), d. Mar. 14, 1818, in 51st yr.  
Urmston, Thomas, d. Aug. 20, 1827, in 72nd yr.  
Urmston, Thomas (son of Daniel and Deborah), d. Sept. 29, 1841, aged 10 yrs., 9 mos., 12 dys.  
Van Arsdale, Henry I., d. Nov. 9, 1834, aged 28 yrs., 3 mos., 27 dys.  
Van Court, Anna (widow of Elias), d. Nov. 12, 1827, aged 64 yrs.  
Van Court, Elias, d. Dec. 10, 1817, in 60th yr.  
Van Deventer, Aaron, "an elder of the church," d. Aug. 11, 1822, in 33rd yr.  
Van Deventer, Auletta (wife of Jacob), d. June 13, 1816, in 67th yr.  
Van Deventer, Henrietta S. (dau. of Aaron and Sarah), d. Dec. 27, 1840, aged 77 yrs., 10 mos., 16 dys.  
Vandevanter, Jacob, d. May 24, 1810, in 71st yr.  
Van Deventer, Jacob, d. Mar. 23, 1824, in 20th yr.  
Van Deventer, Jeremiah, d. Dec. 22, 1806, aged 65 yrs., 9 mos., 10 dys.  
Van Deventer, Martin S. (son of Aaron and Sarah), d. July 6, 1839, aged 28 yrs., 10 mos.  
Van Deventer, Peter, d. Mar. 18, 1817, in 29th yr.  
Van Duyne, Maria (relict of William and wife of Jeremiah E. Staats), d. Sept. 1, 1839, aged 52 yrs.  
Van Duyne, William J., d. Apr. 29, 1826, in 38th yr.  
Van Fleet, John, d. Mar. 4, 1826, in 66th yr.  
Van Norden, Isaac (son of Archibald and Margaret), d. Dec. 14, 1783, aged 1 yr., 10 mos.  
Van Norden, Janitt (wife of Tobias), d. July 26, 1796, aged 76 yrs.  
Van Norden, John, d. Jan. 4, ———.  
Van Norden, Margaret (wife of Archibald), d. Aug. 9, 1821, aged 80 yrs.  
Van Norden, Tobias, Esq., d. Mar. 28, 1800, in 85th yr.  
Vantuyl, Michael C. (son of Michael and Sophie), d. Apr. 7, 1812, aged 12 yrs., 3 mos.  
Van Tuyl, Otto S. (son of Samuel), d. Jan. 13, 1834, aged 12 yrs., 6 mos.  
Voorhees, James, d. Oct. 31, 1810, aged 61 yrs., 10 mos., 8 dys.  
Voorhees, Anna, d. Dec. 7, 1822, aged 62 yrs., 7 mos., 27 dys.  
Voorhees, Catherine (wife of Rulif), d. Nov. 10, 1795, aged 38 yrs.  
Voorhees, Phebe (dau. of James and Anne), d. Mar. 30, 1813, aged 19 yrs., 10 mos., 26 dys.  
Voorhees, Sarah, d. Apr. 5, 1822, in 78th yr.  
Watts, Mary (consort of Robert), d. Sept. 22, 1839, in 58th yr.  
Webster, Hannah Toft (dau. of John and Susanna), d. Aug. 31, 1813, aged 17 yrs., 10 mos.  
Wemyss, James (eldest son of Col. James and Margaret), d. Feb. 4, 1813, aged 17 yrs.  
Wheeler, Elizabeth (wife of James), d. Jan. 14, 1797, aged 35 yrs.  
Whitehead, David Barclay (son of Isaac and Mary), "drowned in the Raritan" July 10, 1830, aged 16 yrs., 11 mos., 7 dys.  
Whitehead, Isaac, b. Apr. 28, 1788; d. Jan. 21, 1847.  
Whitehead, Mary Van Court (wife of Isaac), b. Apr. 12, 1790; d. Aug. 14, 1871.

Winter, Eliza C. (dau. of Daniel and Hannah Vail, of Philadelphia, and wife of William C. Winter), d. Mar. 31, 1826, aged 25 yrs., 13 mos., 8 dys.

Warrman, William, d. Mar. 6, 1765, in 49th yr.

Wrifford, Amos C., d. Dec. 5, 1824, in 42nd yr.

Wrifford, Mary Pittenger (wife of Amos C.), d. Jan. 30, 1839, in 54th yr.



## HISTORICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS

### The Old Pluckemin Burying-Ground Stones

THE FOLLOWING communication has been received since the comment we made in the April *QUARTERLY* about the old tombstones in the Pluckemin Churchyard:

*To the Editor of the Quarterly.*

SIR: In the article on "The Old Pluckemin Burying-Ground" in the April number of the *QUARTERLY* (pages 119-121), occurs a valuable list of the tombstones there on Oct. 14, 1850, copied by Rev. Robert J. Blair. This is compared with a list procured by Mr. A. D. Mellick, Jr., in 1892. They agree with three exceptions. Of these, one was an oversight by Mr. Mellick's copist. The gravestone of Mr. John Weygand, which it seems to omit, and is marked with an asterisk, is still standing in an excellent state of preservation. The list itself says: "The inscriptions of Hannah Chrystie and the two Weygands (Elizabeth and John) are on one stone, showing they were of the same family." The prefatory remarks suggest that the tombstone of John Castner may be mentioned in both lists. This leaves only one stone that disappeared in the space of forty-two years, that of John Appleman, which is described as a "small, rough stone, rudely cut, no date." He was buried there in January, 1807. An apple tree is said to have overshadowed his grave. I have often looked for this stone throughout the yard, but have never found it, and am glad of this description of it.

In the same prefatory remarks run these words: "It is known . . . that there were numerous gravestones that were removed in or about the early part of last century, and even much later, and used as cellar stones in a house opposite the church, and perhaps also for building purposes." This makes their removal seem like a very deliberate and prolonged proceeding. It has the merit, however, of cornering the vague stories about the sacrilegious use which former inhabitants of Pluckemin made of tombstones; it confines them to the limits of one cellar. Former stories, more and more exaggerated the oftener they appeared in print, were to the effect that the graveyard was formerly teeming with gravestones, and that people pulled them up, removed them and made doorsteps, cellar floors and oven bottoms of them, so that bread baked in such ovens would come out with such inscriptions as "Prepare to meet thy God" embossed upon them. What huge loaves they must have been!

Now, there is nothing to indicate that there was ever such a multitude of graves in that burying-ground. It was originally not nearly so large as it is now; it contained one acre. Two large lots, one at the rear and

one on the south side, have been added to it in comparatively recent years, and since it ceased to be used as a graveyard. The community was not so thickly settled formerly. In the same year in which St. Paul's Lutheran church, which stood on the lot, was dedicated (in 1758), the Bedminster Reformed church, two miles distant, was organized. Bedminster prospered, St. Paul's languished. Many in the community preferred to go to Bedminster, and to be buried there, where the grounds were more neatly kept. It is not likely, therefore, that from the year 1758 to about the early part of the last century any great multitude was buried at Pluckemin, or that each grave had a tombstone.

Again, if the stones were put to such uses, why can they not now be found? I saw one slab used as a doorstep to a farm building which looked like a tombstone, but which, on closer inspection, proved to be a milestone. I once endeavored to examine the cellar floor of the "house opposite the church," built by Peter Worley, which is located in the above extract as the place where the "numerous gravestones" found a last resting-place. It was paved with rough, flat stones of irregular shape, none of them with straight or notched edges, or with smoothed backs or curved tops, like tombstones. They were covered slightly with water, which prevented my prying them up to see their under sides, but they had no appearance of gravestones pulled up bodily and removed from the graveyard. The cellar was small and could contain no great number unless they were placed in layers. It would be well if in some dry time these stones could be pried up and examined carefully; it would settle the question whether they were tombstones or not.

A believer in the tombstone stories, an elderly man, once told me that they were only broken tombstones that were so used. This would give a different phase to the deed. When the old stone church was torn down, about or soon after 1825, and its stones removed, it would not be strange that pieces of tombstones lying around might be removed with them and put to the same uses. Old gravestones break very easily, and it is a question whether it is better to let them lie around in an unsightly fashion or to remove them, when they cannot be identified.

But, it is said, "where there is so much smoke there must be some fire." These stories probably have some foundation in fact, but they have become greatly exaggerated. Sometimes old tombstones have been replaced by new. I know of two gravestones deposited in a back shed whose places have been taken by new ones. The stone which marks the grave of Captain William Leslie took the place, in 1835, of the original stone erected by Dr. Benjamin Rush, which had become the worse for wear. It would be interesting to know what became of the original.

Another foundation for these stories may be found in the presence of two pieces of the inscription stone of the old St. Paul's Lutheran church, one piece being once in a cellar at the lower end of the village and the other in the bottom of a cistern under Peter Worley's blacksmith shop, where it was placed to receive the splash from the spout. Both were placed letter side up. These had a Latin inscription, largely made up of initial letters alone, and could be easily mistaken for gravestones. These pieces were recovered in 1901-'3, put together, and placed in a frame on the porch of the Presbyterian church in the village.

Another story was that Peter Worley had built two gravestones into the forge of his blacksmith shop. I watched very carefully when this forge was torn down but saw no gravestone.

Still another story was that the Presbyterian church people, when they purchased the lot on which the old church once stood, with the surrounding graveyard, in 1851, moved the fence back, so that it ran over the middle of a whole row of graves, and left one-half of each grave under the sidewalk. It is true that the street and sidewalk were then widened, but it is not true that any portion of any graves were covered by the sidewalk. The story takes for granted that the graves were parallel with the road, whereas the rows of graves are on north and south lines, people at that time being buried with their feet to the east, while the road is not north and south, but is described in the original deed as "N 30°-30' W.", thus making the rows of graves diagonal with the road. The first row starts at the northeast corner of the churchyard, and it is doubtful whether there was any other shorter row within the angle thus formed with the street.

What kind of people must those have been who, in hardly more than a generation from the beginning of the cemetery, would allow the graves of their parents and near relatives to be thus desecrated? It is a relief to hear another story that a gentleman from a neighboring place, whose ancestors were buried there, stepped in and by his protests and threats stopped the sacrilegious work. It has been said that one person who engaged in this work was bombarded with eggs that had passed their period of usefulness. We can readily believe that such acts of vandalism would be speedily brought to an end. It is greatly to the credit of Mr. A. D. Mellick, Jr., as a careful historian, that, though he was cognizant of these stories of graveyard desecration, he did not embody them in his "Story of an Old Farm."

And now, about the quotation from Robert J. Blair, of Aug. 8, 1851, concerning the tombstone of Capt. William Leslie. There are two accounts of the place of Capt. Leslie's death, one on the tavern porch, as Mr. Blair relates; the other, found in the "Story of an Old Farm" (p. 383), that he died as they were bringing him in a wagon with other prisoners down the hill south of Chambers' Brook. However the truth of that matter is, I wish to call attention to this statement of Rev. Mr. Blair: "I have also heard another fact, viz., that Captain Leslie was buried in the southern part of the cemetery afterwards sold to P. Worley, and that, upon appropriating the ground to secular purposes, Mr. J. Van Zandt removed the headstone to the place it now occupies near the northern wall, but the remains were left where they were deposited."

If Mr. Blair had been a careful historian when he wrote this, he would have stepped down to the store near by and ascertained from Mr. Van Zandt a different story. The body of poor Leslie has had considerable trouble. About two years ago a gentleman wrote to a Newark newspaper, denying a statement in an article published in it, which stated that Captain Leslie's body was buried at Pluckemin. This writer asserted that he spent his early years there, and distinctly remembered seeing, when he was six years old, in 1850 or 1851, the body of Capt. Leslie taken up by parties who were going to send it to the old country!

As to Mr. Blair's statement it seems doubtful whether there ever were any graves in the southern part of the cemetery. As nearly as I can make out from the original deed, without having an actual survey made, the lot did not cover the ground occupied by Worley's blacksmith shop. This is corroborated by documentary evidence. Elias Brown, Esq., in a letter dated Nov. 17, 1851, says: "This Presbyterian church (then in process of building) covers a part of the foundation of the former German Lutheran church." Their dimensions were different; the former 42 feet by 68, the latter "about 50 by 60 feet." Rev. Dr. William A. McDowell, in a letter to his brother, written from Pluckemin, June 18, 1851, (published in Snell's "History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties") says: "The Pluckemin people are going forward with some spirit. They have commenced their edifice on a lot adjoining the old graveyard. They build there to avoid covering graves and a threatened lawsuit. The site is a good one." This seems to dispose of the story that there were graves south of the present edifice.

I have before me a diagram of a survey made May 17, 1814, by John Blair (father of Rev. Robert J. Blair) marking off in the southeastern part by an irregular line, twenty-eight one-hundredths of the original acre, including the old church building. This portion was sold by the trustees of Zion church, New Germantown, to William McEowen, but the sale was found to be illegal, said trustees having no right to sell it, and the money was paid back. I cannot imagine why the line marking it off was so irregular unless it was for the purpose of avoiding graves.

This much for the graves on the Worley blacksmith-shop lot. But we have more direct documentary proof of the genuineness of the present site of Captain Leslie's grave. Elias Brown, Esq., before mentioned, was a life-long resident of the village, and prominently identified with its interests. He says, in the same letter above referred to: "The Hon. Capt. William Leslie . . . was buried here, and Doctor Benjamin Rush of Philadelphia, erected a stone, as a mark of esteem of his noble family, [which] still stands there." If there had been any change in the location of the headstone, 'Squire Brown would have known and doubtless mentioned it. Besides, the headstone of Capt. Leslie stands in a row of early graves where it would have been awkward to put it at a later date.

SAMUEL PARRY.

*Somerville, N. J.*

We are glad to publish the foregoing communication. On the special subject of the letter—the removal of tombstones at Pluckemin—we may add that Rev. Robert J. Blair, of that place, having been born in Bedminster township in 1800, and living at Pluckemin at the time of his decease, presumably knew what was the neighborhood tradition, if any, concerning such removal, when he wrote of them, over sixty years ago. In our article in the April number referring to the matter we did not quote Mr. Blair on this point, but this is what he did write of it for the New Jersey Historical Society in 1850, in connection with the transcriptions of gravestones then standing: "The church was sold and pulled down about the year 1814. After the sale [whether the whole or a por-

tion of the property, and to whom, he does not state] space was required to erect new buildings, and consequently *several monuments were removed and destroyed.*" Rather indefinite, to be sure, but indicating at least the tradition. He does not state that, as a boy, he remembered the fact. The late Dr. A. W. McDowell in his life-time, was more specific, and stated this to Mr. Andrew D. Mellick, Jr., (as per Mr. Mellick's MSS. now in the possession of the Editor of the QUARTERLY): "Some of the tombstones removed by Peter Worley, (who pulled down the old church walls) are now to be found in the stonewall surrounding the burying-ground; others are in the dam at Kline's Mills, while the cellar of a Pluckemin house build by Worley is paved with tombstones, their faces downward." Dr. John C. Honeyman, of New Germantown, historian, by Mr. Mellick's request, went to Pluckemin to see if he could substantiate Dr. McDowell, and thus wrote to Mr. Mellick, under date of May 15, 1892:

"As to the Pluckemin cellar paved with gravestones, Mr. Brown [J. Mehelm, son of 'Esquire' Elias] said it was the 'Dooley house,' nearly opposite the church. I went there, and found it in the possession of a family who had moved in last month, but they knew nothing about it, it being both wet and dark, and they thought, very muddy. I went down and probed around with a stick. A red mud, three inches deep, covered the floor of irregular stones, but I could feel that they were flat stones of various sizes, some of them as big as tombstones. If they were mortuary slabs it would have taken much water to clean them off, so that the inscriptions could be read. Not being prepared for such a job, I could not undertake it."

Snell's "History of Hunterdon and Somerset," (p. 717), gives as fact much of what Dr. McDowell communicated to Mr. Mellick. From other sources we have frequently heard the statement that many stones at Pluckemin had disappeared, and one who now looks at the ground would certainly suppose the few left were but a remnant. However, it seems plain that a careful investigation of the stones referred to above can and should be made, and if they are really in the cellar, and can be deciphered, their dates will prove valuable; if not, then the truth will so appear. We had never heard the alleged facts as to the cellar stones traversed before Mr. Parry's communication, and sincerely trust his view of matters may prove correct.

As to the Capt. Leslie tombstone we can throw no more light upon the statement as to its removal than appears in Mr. Parry's communication.

A fact which has no bearing upon the foregoing, but a singular one nevertheless, is communicated to us by a member of the Pluckemin church, who, however, apparently does not believe in the cellar tombstone

story. He says: "In my investigation of the cellars of Pluckemin I have never been able to confirm the report about paving them with gravestones. Yet if the good people of Basking Ridge paved their organs with tombstones, why not the people of Pluckemin their cellars? I found in a pipe organ our church purchased from the Basking Ridge congregation a few years ago two gravestones placed in them to weight down the bellows. One is old, with initials and date; the other probably a footstone. It was insisted they should go with the organ, as it was said it would fail to give forth any music without them."

Odder things than those related concerning the uses to which tombstones have been put may be found in books, but it is now more than a curious quest to ascertain the truth concerning the oft-repeated statements about the Pluckemin stones. If used as stated the matter is certainly capable of ocular demonstration.

### **Third Marker of Washington's Route Unveiled**

At Griggstown, on the afternoon of August 24th, Camp Middlebrook Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Bound Brook, dedicated the third and last of the markers to be erected by that organization along the route taken by Washington and his army after the Battle of Princeton, in 1777, when he retired to Morristown. The other two are at Finderne and Millstone. Morristown Chapter has placed some markers at that end of the route, and it is expected that General Frelinghuysen Chapter of Somerville will take care of the central portion.

The marker at Griggstown is located in a beautiful spot outside the gate of the old Van Doren homestead (which has never gone out of the possession of the family). At its unveiling, a large number of patriotic people were present, many from a distance. A large flag flew from a fine old tree above the marker, the latter being covered with another flag. Masters Francis, Burt and Harry Rogers stood at either side of the monument, holding Chapter and society flags.

Mrs. Frances Rogers, the Regent of the Chapter, presided and introduced Rev. John Hart, of Neshanic, who invoked the Divine presence. The salute to the flag was then given, followed by Mrs. Rogers' welcome. Mrs. J. H. Vail, of Plainfield, read an interesting paper on "Local Events in 1777" and remarks were made by Mrs. William Libby, of Princeton, Vice-President-General from New Jersey and Mrs. Charles B. Yardley, of East Orange, State Regent. The marker was unveiled by Miss Laura Maxwell McKeen, of Easton, a lineal descendant of the Abraham Van Doren who lived on the spot and so generously entertained General Washington and his army after the Battle of Princeton.

The exercises were fittingly closed by the singing of the national hymn, "My Country 'Tis of Thee," after which the assembly adjourned

to partake of a bountiful collation provided by the ladies of the church. The "Unionist-Gazette" remarked upon the affair that "the beauty of the day, the condition of the roads, the environment of the location, and the high character of all of the addresses, and their evident and enthusiastic appreciation by a refined and intelligent audience, combined to make the occasion an unqualified success."

#### **An "Historic" Fourth of July Celebration**

For once, and for the first time in Somerset County, the usual noisy Fourth of July was put into the background and a novel, "historic" Fourth substituted—this on the last Fourth. An "historical pageant" was certainly a novelty and well did it succeed. The place selected was the Keys place in East Somerville, and perhaps four hundred people attended. Of the main feature a report of it says:

"The historical pageant arranged by the History Club, of Somerville, and the General Frelinghuysen Chapter of the D. A. R., was remarkably well conceived, admirably carried out, and decidedly realistic in all its details. Indians mounted and on foot made their entrance to the great natural stage from the wooded left wing, which had concealed them during the preceding performance, and from the same woods and same concealment followed the early settlers in the picturesque Dutch costumes of their Faderland. Sturdy Dutchmen on horseback were followed by their wives and numerous progeny riding in an oxcart drawn by real oxen. The Indians and the Dutch enacted in a very realistic manner the same scenes enacted on the same historic ground by the Red men and the first settlers centuries ago. The feeding of the little Hans and Gretchens by the Dutch matrons was one of the most characteristic and taking scenes of the pageant. Following the Indians and the first settlers came the later civilization and the Revolutionary period, viz.: The raising of the first flag at Middlebrook; the marriage of Lady Kitty Stirling to Colonel Duer, at Basking Ridge, General and Lady Washington appearing as guests, also General and Mrs. Frelinghuysen and Governor and Mrs. Livingston, all of whom were announced with great pomp by a typical colored servant (whose announcements were so low that it was necessary to modernize them by means of a megaphone for the benefit of the vast audience)," etc.

#### **Illustrations of "The Fort" Near Camp Middlebrook**

We are favored in this number with two illustrations of one of the Washington Forts at Camp Middlebrook, they being so designated in the vocabulary of Revolutionary days. They were situated near Martinsville, this County. It will be remembered by those conversant with General Washington's movements in Somerset in 1777, that in May of that year

he came from Morristown to "The Middlebrook," and set up an encampment about a mile south of Martinsville on the east side of the road now leading to that place, and three miles northwest of Bound Brook. A mile and a half, perhaps, northwest of that encampment he threw up an earth "Fort," and further west, toward Pluckemin, two others, for the purpose of guarding the valley. Unfortunately, the latter two were, years ago, levelled off and ploughed over by the owners of the land. But the one on what was formerly the Kennedy Bolmer farm, now owned by Mr. Stephen C. Porter, remains in such a good state of preservation as to enable one who visits it to make out its outlines and the exact spots where the cannon were located. The "Fort" stands on sloping ground, the north end being now about three feet high, while the south end is between five and six feet. It is, however, so overgrown with bushes and trees that it is difficult to get a picture that will convey its shape and size. The frontispiece in this number shows how it looks to-day. The upper photograph gives a view looking at it from the north, the flags marking the four angles. The foreground is a ploughed field. The lower photograph shows the southern front, the flag standing in its southeastern angle. So far as we know it has not heretofore been photographed. We are indebted to Mr. F. N. Voorhees, of Bound Brook, for these excellent views, taken in April, 1912. There are no other Revolutionary earthworks in existence in Somerset County.

### **The Death of John C. Shaw**

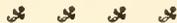
On July 3, about midnight, another representative citizen of our County passed to his reward. As a specialty lawyer in New York City he was well known there, but in this County he was better known as the progressive founder of Finderne and one who was interested in whatever was for purity in politics, reforms in local government and general advancement. He was born in New York City October 28, 1842, and was, therefore, in his 70th year, but no one would have taken him for a man who even approximated three score and ten. He was one of the most alert, most resourceful and most broadminded men of his years that the present generation of our citizens knew and esteemed.

Graduating from the New York University in 1861 he was at once admitted to the Bar of New York, and practised there ever after, making his chief specialty real estate litigation.

Mr. Shaw settled in Finderne in 1875. At the close of the Centennial in Philadelphia he purchased one large and also some small exhibition buildings, which he had removed to Finderne and erected on the Revolutionary "Mount Pleasant," where they still remain in good order. On the whole he acquired more than four hundred acres of farm lands along the line of the Central Railroad at Finderne. He also built a large summer hotel, afterward occupied by the Wilson Military Acad-

emy, which was recently destroyed by fire. It was this fire that probably caused his death. He was at home in his adjoining residence at the time, and the intense excitement of the occasion, mingled with the knowledge that perhaps the fire could have been subdued had the fire department of the neighboring borough come promptly to the rescue, and that there was no insurance on so costly a structure, made him ill, and he soon thereafter had a slight stroke of paralysis. A second stroke followed, but even then, with characteristic grit, he soon went out driving, and was so out the day before his death.

While not as conspicuous latterly as formerly in the social and religious life of his community, he still forwarded his many schemes for good roads and the upbuilding of his neighborhood. He was formerly an active member of the Congregational church at Bound Brook, but for some years had attended the Broadway Tabernacle church of New York, of which he died a member, and where funeral services were held. The interment was in Greenwood cemetery. He married first, Jane A. Van Vliet, of Staatsburg, N. Y. She died in 1877, and later he married a Miss Beach, who survives, together with two sons.

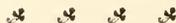


#### GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

[14]. STOUT.—Mr. Warren Bryant Stout, of 109 Ward Place, South Orange, N. J., has for past several years been engaged in the collection of data concerning the genealogy of the Stout family. This large New Jersey family had several important branches in Somerset County, and an invitation is extended to any reader of this Magazine to assist in the work of collection and tabulation of data. Any person of the name or descent of Stout should, as a matter of duty, supply what information he or she can. Bible records of births, marriages and deaths are especially desired.

[15]. PETERSON.—“Cornelius Peterson, b. May 7, 1738; d. 1820; m., about 1763, Hannah Parsel. Wanted, his ancestry. He removed with his family, except his oldest son, from Somerset County to New York State. Also wanted Hannah Parsel’s ancestry. N. R. F.”

[An interesting note on the “Parcell” line, to which we may suppose the name “Parsel” belongs, may be found in Lee’s “Genealogical and Memorial History of the State of New Jersey” (1910), on p. 1218.—EDITOR].



NEXT YEAR’S QUARTERLY.—The QUARTERLY will be continued in 1913 and conducted along the same lines as heretofore. The church baptismal records of the First Reformed Church, Somerville, the oldest in the county, will follow those of Neshanic. Every number will contain burying-ground inscriptions and genealogical lines of families. The usual contributed articles will also appear.

# GENERAL INDEX

# Corrigenda

Users of this volume will please make the following corrections:

- Page 12. For "Van Horn," where so printed, read "Van Horne."  
Page 25. For "Andrew D. Hope," in second paragraph, read "Aaron D. Hope."  
Page 49. For "Durant," in second bottom line, read "Duren."  
Pages 82, 83, 88. For "Lord Sterling," where so printed, read "Lord Stirling."  
Page 88. For "Mrs. Thomson Swan," in third line of third paragraph, read "Mrs. Thomson Swann."  
Page 102. In ninth line from bottom strike out "called the 'Queen's Bridge.'"   
Page 118. In title of article, for "Dr. Luther Van Derveer," read "Dr. Lawrence Van Derveer."  
Page 133. For "Rev. Gabriel Ludlow," in seventeenth line, read "Rev. Dr. Gabriel Ludlow."  
Page 162. For clearness, in second and third lines from bottom, for "his grandfather," read "William Paterson."  
Page 165. For "months," in seventh line, read "weeks," and for "renowned," read "renowned."  
Page 175. For "Davies' Memoirs," in second line from bottom, read "Davis' Memoirs."  
Page 176. For "Geyer," in beginning of last paragraph, read "Giger."  
Page 179. For "north," in second line, read "south."  
Page 181. For "will," in line 12, read "well."  
Page 221. Under Neshanic Records, sixth line, it should read: "Hendrick and Maria Pipenser, and Nicolaes and Maria Weykof."  
Page 228. Second line from the bottom should read: "Capt. Lane was commissioned Aug. 13, 1784, Captain in a U. S. Infantry Regiment," etc.  
Page 230. In twenty-first line for "July 14," read "March 14," and in twenty-sixth line for "Rev. Andrew D. Lane," read "Rev. Aaron D. Lane."  
Page 243. For "official" read "other public" in sixteenth line.  
Page 246. For "Tappan" read "Tapping" in twenty-second line.  
Pages 247, 248. For "Provost" read "Prevost" where it occurs.  
Page 250. For "obstruse" read "abstruse" in line seven from bottom.  
Page 252. Delete "who graduated at Princeton in 1782," in line one.  
Page 254. In third and fourth lines, in place of "long occupied by Mr. George Metlar," read, "in the house known as 'Bucleugh.'"  
Page 255. For "struggled" read "smuggled," in seventeenth line from bottom.  
Page 274. For "were" read "was" in fifteenth line from bottom.  
Page 275. Between "few" and "were" insert "negroes" in third line.  
Page 312. For "copist" read "copyist" in eighteenth line.  
Page 317. Pages 89, 317. For "Libby" read "Libbey" where it occurs.

# General Index

NOTE.—This Index embraces titles of articles, names of authors, places where more than mere incidental mention is made, and all surnames. Christian names are also given of persons unless where, as under tombstone inscriptions, baptisms, marriages, etc., various persons of the same surname appear together and then surname only is given with the general statement, "burials," "marriages," etc. For index to illustrations, see under "Illustrations."

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