Somerset County Historical Quarterly

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*SOMERVILLE, NEW JERSEY*
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THE "MIDDLEBROOK HOTEL," REVOLUTIONARY
Where first Somerset Masonic Lodge was organized

From Photo, by Mr. F. N. Voorhees

COL. PHILIP VAN HORNÉ'S REVOLUTIONARY HOUSE
AT MIDDLEBROOK

From Photo, by Mr. F. N. Voorhees

(See "Quarterly," Vol. I, page 81)
LUCAS GEORGE: THE FIRST MASTER OF THE SOMERVILLE ACADEMY

BY JOSEPH F. FOLSOM, NEWARK, N. J.

In an article on "The Schoolhouses and Schools of Somerville," which appeared in the initial number of this Quarterly (January, 1912), mention is made of one Lucas George, as having been the first teacher at the local Academy. The reference is brief, merely stating that "the first teacher of which there is any record was Lucas George, who remained with the school until the close of 1804." Almost equally as laconic is a reference in Snell's "History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties," reading as follows: "A house was erected, a teacher employed (Lucas George, an Irishman, who proved himself to be a fine scholar and an efficient instructor), and the school opened in May, or June, 1802."

Evidently both Mr. Henry P. Mason, who wrote the article in the Quarterly, and the compiler of the county history, found the information about George in Dr. Abraham Messler's "Centennial History of Somerset County," published in 1878. Dr. Messler gives an extended narrative of the founding and organizing of the academy, and penned the sentence quoted above regarding the teacher's abilities. He says that George resigned at the close of 1804.

Without data more abundant one might ask whether or not the commending of George as "a fine scholar" had any foundation in fact. Was his smartness a mere popular tradition, which originated in the gaping wonder of a rustic population, or was it a fact handed down by men of solid judgment? Again, the casual reader, without doubting for a moment that this George was "a fine scholar," might regret that of this learned schoolmaster no record of achievements remain, and that, like Goldsmith's pedagogue, of him it might be said:

"But past is all his fame, the very spot
Where once he triumphed is forgot."

Fortunately there remain records of the achievements of Lucas George, and a considerable body of his literary work survives for examination by those who may care to judge for themselves.
The story of the discovery of Lucas George, and of the uncovering of some of his literary remains, is worth telling. The reprinting of his verse and of his comment upon the early poets and authors of America will form a part of the story.

Some years ago the writer of this article, turning the pages of the “European Magazine” for 1806, accidently came upon a poem entitled, “Ode to the Raritan River.” The author was John Davis, who, with the poem, had sent to the editor of the periodical the following letter:

“Visiting, last winter, my friend Mr. George, at Raritan, in New Jersey, I wrote an Ode to the River. I now take the liberty to transmit it to you considerably enlarged, and, I flatter myself, somewhat revised and corrected. New York, January 4, 1806.”

The “Ode” may be dismissed by saying that it is an excellent poem of forty-eight rhymed tetrameter lines, with a movement as flowing and continuous as the river it celebrates. At the writer’s suggestion, Mr. William C. Armstrong included it among the selections of his “Patriotic Poems of New Jersey,” published in 1903, where it may be read at leisure by the interested.

Curiosity as to the career of a person who could write such good verse was awakened and was increased by finding in the same volume of the “European Magazine” another letter by Davis, in which the yellow fever plague at New York in 1805 was described. In this letter, also, was a reference to “Mr. George, of New Jersey,” whose identity became likewise a matter of interest.

Of John Davis much was gradually discovered. He was a self-made English school teacher, writer and traveller, who succeeded in even getting the notice of President Jefferson. He wrote poetry, history and novels, and a book of his travels. This last was published under the title, “Travels of Four Years and a Half in the United States of America; during 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, and 1802.” It was published in London in 1803. Very recently this work has been republished by Henry Holt & Company, with an introduction and notes by A. J. Morison. Upon examining this available work there was found frequent mention by Davis of a “Lucas George,” as having been successively the teacher of schools at Charleston and Georgetown, South Carolina, and Newtown, Long Island. No reference to Raritan is found in the “Travels,” because George began to teach there in 1802, later than the period covered by that book. But it was easy to make the connection, and it was a gratifying discovery to learn that the “Mr. George” of the letters in the magazine was the Lucas George of the “Travels.”

Through the eyes, therefore, of the observant and sympathetic John Davis we are permitted to see the figure and the character of Lucas
George, the “fine scholar,” chosen to be the first master of the Raritan Academy. Evidently Mr. George impressed Davis as being a man of unusual ability and culture. Davis was prone to lampoon the attainments of others, the more so, probably, because his own were self-made. He was peculiarly sensitive to any criticism that came from those who had enjoyed the advantages of the “academic bowers” he so frequently disparaged. His repeated laudations of the schoolmaster’s talents show either a whimsical conceit, or a sincere appreciation.

Fortunately we are not dependent upon the judgment of Davis for an estimate of George’s ability as a writer of verse, or for an insight of his taste and temperament, because we have several examples of his work, faithfully preserved by his friend. Davis did not imagine that his occasional references to George, and his submission of selections from his verse, were contributions to form in the future the only known biography of the first master of Raritan Academy. It may have been that, with all his professed appreciation, he scarcely thought George’s career would ever demand a biographer.

While Davis was in various ways talented he lacked the steadiness of the rightly-trained scholar, and the culture of a true literateur. He failed to make good as a schoolmaster, a vocation he attempted several times. As a tutor he was probably more popular than efficient. George was different. He was of more scholarly mind and habit, though at times impatient of imagined neglect.

Lucas George first comes into our view as the principal tutor of a school in Charleston, South Carolina, kept by a Mr. Drone. There John Davis, engaged as a colleague, was introduced to him in October, 1798. This school had held its first commencement four years previously. How long George had been a tutor there is not known. Judging from his proneness to frequent changes he probably had but recently taken the place.

At all events the young men at once formed a lasting friendship. Davis said of George that “nature seemed to have set her seal on him to give the world the assurance of a man,” and that he deserved “a better office than that of a gerund-driver.” They laughed together over the pedantry of Professor Drone. George revealed something both of his conceit and of his Irish nativity by saying:

“Old Duffey, my first schoolmaster in Roscommon, concealed more learning under the coarseness of his brogue, than Drone will ever display with all his rhetoric of declamation.”

Drone and Davis managed to endure each other for six weeks. Davis, dismissed, went off to trot again the open road, leaving the less
versatile, though more substantial adventurer, Lucas George, at the school, there to remain until the following Spring.

At sometime previous to April 11, 1799, George left the academy at Charleston and removed to a seminary at Georgetown, South Carolina. His uncle, the Rev. Mr. Spierin, was the Episcopal clergyman of that place, and also the director of the academy. There George enjoyed more congenial surroundings.

The first example of George's poetical ability appears in the description Davis gives of the country about the Coosawhatchie River, where Davis spent the late Fall and the Winter. He quotes some lines from a poem by George, entitled, "Poem of the Wanderer," as follows:

"Here doom'd to pant beneath a torrid sky,
And cast to happier climes a wishful eye;
No friend had I my sorrows to deplore,
With whom to pass the sympathetic hour,
For many a stream and many a waste divide
These lonely shores from Coosahatchie's tide."

This poem, apparently, had been inspired by the absence of his friend Davis, who was tutoring in a family in the village of Coosawhatchie. Possibly it was printed in the "City Gazette" of Charleston, of which Peter Freneau was the proprietor.

George has described the rivers in the vicinity of Georgetown in some lines, which Davis says he "had given the world." Through what periodical George gave them to the world we are not able to state. As quoted, they run as follows:

"Here as you enter from the shining wood,
The wan'dring eye beholds the confluent flood,
Where the wide waves of Waccamaw o'erflow,
And gloomy wilds an endless prospect shew:
Where roll the placid streams from Sampit's source,
And Winyaws waves with slow meanders course,
Through many a tainted marsh and gloomy wood,
The dark abodes of dreary solitude."

George, while at Georgetown, was visited by Davis, who made the acquaintance of the Rev. Mr. Speirin, whom he found to be "a man profoundly versed in the languages of Greece and Rome, not uncover-sant with the delicacies of the English, and a powerful preacher." George's temperament is commented upon by Davis in connection with his visit to him at Georgetown in the following manner:

"In a public party he was somewhat reserved; but in the unrestrained interchange of his mind with a friend, no man could be more pleasant."

Davis, as an Englishman, declares he envies the vivacious Irish character exhibited by George. But George's landlady, however, hardly knew what to make of him. Sometimes, she said, he would be sociable
and would chat before the parlor fire, but oftener shut himself away in his chamber with a book. Again he would wander in the woods, talking to himself, which occupation, Davis hastens to explain, was merely the enjoyment of a cultivated mind "courting the silence of solitude."

Another of the poems of Lucas George which is related to this period is an elegiac piece inspired by observing the grave of some unknown person buried in the woods near Awensdaw, Charleston county. Davis carried a copy of this poem with him on his journey in December, 1799, from Charleston to Georgetown. George, who had come back to Charleston for a short visit, had there given the verses to his friend. He probably had composed them on the way down. He returned to Georgetown, and Davis, later, began a journey on foot to that place. Davis found the lonely grave in the woods a few steps off the road, and there paused sympathetically to read George's poem. It runs as follows:

"ELEGY OVER THE GRAVE OF AN UNKNOWN IN THE WOODS OF OWENDAW.

"Now, while the sun in ocean rolls the day,
Pensive I view where yonder trees display
The lonely heap of earth, where here, unmourn'd,
Beneath the pine the stranger lies inurn'd.
Near these green reeds, that shade the passing wave,
The grass proclaims the long-neglected grave,
Where dark and drear the mossy forests rise,
And nature hides her form from mortal eyes;
Where never print of human step is found,
Nor ever sun-beam cheers the gloomy ground,
But towering pines the light of heaven preclude,
And cedars wave in endless solitude;
Where, stretch'd amid the leaves, the branching hind
Hears the tall cypress murmur to the wind.
All now unknown, if here this space of dust
Enclose the ashes of the base or just;
Nor wept by friendship, nor enroll'd by fame,
Without a tomb, and e'en without a name.
So rests amid these over-arching woods,
Some hapless corse, regardless of the floods,
Which oft around with angry deluge sweep,
And roll the wrecks of ages to the deep.
Those warring passions struggling to be free,
Those eyes which once the blaze of heaven could see;
That hand from which, perhaps, the brave retir'd;
That heart which once the breath of life inspir'd,
Now shut forever from the face of day,
Claim but at last this narrow spot of clay.
Unhappy dust, no memory remains
Of what of thee once trod these gloomy plains;
Whether some wish, that fires the human breast,
Of glory, or of wealth, was here supprest;
Or great, or humble, was thy former lot,
To all unknown, by all the world forgot.
But what is friendship or exalted fame,
Which time may wound, or Envy's eye may blame?
Alike the lofty and the low must lie,
Alike the hero and the slave must die.
A few short years their names from earth shall sweep,
Unfelt as drops when mingling with the deep."
For thee no tomb arrests the passing eye,
No muse implores the tributary sigh,
Nor weeping sire shall hither press to mourn,
Nor frantic spouse invoke thee from thine urn;
But here unwept, beneath this gloomy pine,
Eternal nights of solitude are thine.
So when conflicting clouds in thunder driven,
Shake to its base the firmament of heaven,
Prone on the earth the lofty cedar lies,
Unseen, and in an unknown valley dies:
So falls the towering pride of mortal state,
So perish all the glories of the great.
In vain with hope to distant realms we run,
Some bliss to share, or misery to shun.
In vain the man of narrow bosom flies,
Where meanness triumphs, and where honor dies,
And fills the sable bark with sordid ore.
To swell the pomps that curse a guilty shore;
Pursu'd by fate through every realm and sea,
He falls at last unwept, unknown like thee."

Some knowledge of the quality of George's mind may be obtained from a conversation he once carried on with Davis while at Georgetown, which presumably was real and not imaginary. Davis introduces his report of this talk by saying:

"Mr. George had a supreme contempt for American genius and American literature. In a sportive mood, he would ask me whether I did not think that it was some physical cause in the air, which denied existence to a poet on American ground. No snake, said he, exists in Ireland, and no poet can be found in America."

Then the table-talk proceeds:

"You are too severe," said I, "in your strictures. This country, as a native author observes, can furnish her quota of poets."
George: "Name, will you, one?"
"Is not Dwight a candidate for the epic crown? Is he, Sir, not a poet?"
George: "I think not. He wants imagination, and he also wants judgment; Sir, he makes the shield of Joshua to mock the rising sun."
"Is not Barlow a poet? Is not his 'Vision of Columbus' a fine poem?"
George: "The opening is elevated: the rest is read without emotion."
"What think you of Freneau?"
George: "Freneau has one good ode: 'Happy the man who safe on shore!' But he is voluminous; and this ode may be likened to the grain in the bushel of chaff."
"What is your opinion of Trumbull?"
George: "He can only claim the merit of being a skilful imitator."
"Well, what think you of Humphreys?"
George: "Sir, his mind is neither ductile to sentiment, nor is his ear susceptible to harmony."
"What opinion do you entertain of Honeywood?"
George: “I have read some of his wretched rhymes; the bees, as is fabled of Pindar, never sucked honey from his lips.”

“Of the existence of an American poet, I perceive, Sir, your mind is rather skeptical. But, I hope, you will allow that America abounds with good prose.”

George: “Yes, Sir; but, then mind me, it is imported from the shores of Great Britain.”

“Oh! monstrous! Is not Dennie a good prose-writer?”

George: “Sir, the pleasure that otherwise I should find in Dennie, is soon accompanied with a satiety by his unexampled quaintness.”

“Of Brown, Sir, what is your opinion?”

George: “The style of Brown, Sir, is chastised, and he is scrupulously pure. But nature has utterly disqualified him for subjects of humour. Whenever he endeavours to bring forth humour, the offspring of his throes are weakness and deformity. Whenever he attempts humour, he inspires the benevolent with pity, and fills the morose with indignation.”

“What think you of the style of Johnson, the Reviewer?”

George: “It is not English that he writes, Sir, it is American. His periods are accompanied by a yell; that is scarcely less dismal than the warwhoop of a Mohawk.”

Allowing for considerable of Davis in the comments, we may believe that Lucas George held them as reported. They have, at least, their value as showing what two intelligent foreigners thought concerning early American literature. Generally they were nearly right, but in particular much of their criticism amounts to what a modern college lad styles “bull.”

At Georgetown the poetical schoolmaster turned his hand to writing a bit of humorous verse. It was inspired by the alleged ludicrous attempts of the Rev. Mr. Spierin, his uncle, and a certain doctor of Georgetown, a supporter of the academy, to join in the dancing at a wedding at Waccamaw. It gives a vivid picture of an old-time Southern wedding festivity. The selection is a somewhat lengthy bit, but it is printed entire because one aim of this article is to exhibit a very full collection of the available literary work of Lucas George. The poem runs as follows:

“THE DANCING PHILOSOPHERS

“What dire events from trivial causes rise,
Mirth to the gay, but satire to the wise,
I sing, two chiefs, who lately pass’d the floods,
To Waccamaw’s wide wastes and piney woods
Invited to partake the soft delight
Of festive dance, and hymeneal rite;
The one a sage disciple of the gown,
The other much renown’d throughout the town,
For bolus, nostrum, Esculapian skill,
The rich to fleece, the lingering to kill.
These in a galley, with their sable train,
Press’d to the shore that bounds the distant main;
There in the Sylvan shades the youths around,  
With laughter-loving nymphs in silk were found;  
The bridal beauty in the midst appear'd,  
And next the bridegroom, but without a beard;  
For not as yet for wisdom was he famed,  
Nor had his chin his manhood yet proclaim'd.

"Soon as the Priest had joined them hand in hand,  
At signal giv'n arose the tuneful band;  
Musicians skill'd the tambourine to ring,  
And fiddlers numberless to swell the string.  
Then shine the train in two collected rows,  
The left a range of belles, the right of beaux;  
Of these the forms in figur'd muslin veil'd,  
Of those the legs in silken hose conceal'd.  
Now all at once too swift for sight they rise,  
With nimble footsteps, and with glowing eyes.

"So the round wheels in giddy circles roll,  
And bear along the fix'd spectator's soul.  
Seiz'd with the scene, the solemn Priest lays down  
His hand, his Bible, and his sable gown;  
For when Divinity to mirth's inclin'd,  
No text intrusive enters in the mind.  
The Doctor, too, forgetful that his heels,  
As lead were heavy, through the circle wheels;  
This way and that he stumblest as he goes,  
And oft results upon his neighbor's toes.

"And now the merry violin resounds,  
And now the Doctor, now the Parson bounds.  
All gravity was lost; the solemn air,  
The frowning eye-brow, the adjusted hair,  
No more so venerably met the view,  
To damp the ardour of the dancing crew.

"The Parson now, revolving from his place.  
As down the ring he ran his godly race,  
His partner leaving in the midst to chance.  
Casts off behind and leads alone the dance.  
His nymph with eager eye displays her hand,  
To call his Reverence to his proper stand;  
But not for hands or nods he car'd at all,  
This way and that he whirls around the hall;  
One calls aloud, one stops his rapid flight,  
Both nymphs and youths contend to set him right;  
'This way! this way! you turn; lead out of sides,  
'That lady's hand you take; and next the bride's;'  
But while the merry violins resound,  
The ready Parson ceases not to bound.  
And now through right and left, across they go,  
And now the Priest, as in a solemn show,  
Stands in the midst and knows not what to do.  
As when some brisly boar the swains surround,  
To drive him through some gate, or sylvan ground,  
In vain—the stubborn savage glaring stands,  
Immovable, and brave the rustic bands.  
The Parson thus, oft push'd, repulsive stood,  
With leaden legs, and with a head of wood;  
Till shame and wrath compell'd him to retire,  
His visage glowing, and his eyes on fire.

"The Doctor, too, no better fate obtain'd,  
Soon as in dance his giant limbs he strain'd,
His step, subverted by an almond shell,
Upheav'd his central poise, and down he fell.
Like some huge whale when dash'd against a rock,
So groan'd the Doctor! and so loud the shock;
Then bursts of universal laughter rise,
Shake the high dome, and fill the starry skies.
The nymph assists her partner from the ground,
Again the laughter and the jests resound.
Scarce could the Chief, when rais'd amid the throng,
Drag his slow length of ponderous limbs along;
Groaning he moves, supported by a staff,
Like Polypheme!—what Stoic would not laugh?
A crowd of slaves, with solemn mien, draw near,
And slowly through the dome the body bear.
Then on a bed they softly lay the sage,
And strive the dorsal torrent to assuage;
Loud from his room, the man of mighty bone,
All dancing curs'd, and heav'd a piteous groan;
And now, lest any say, this noble throng,
Have danc'd too heavily, or danc'd too long;
Here shall the Muse her mournful story close
And let the Doctor and the Priest repose.”

George’s venture into the field of humor, we must believe, was merely a passing whim. His friend Davis informs us that his taste “had been formed on the polished models of antiquity,” and that “to these he always recurred as to the standards of elegant composition.” Davis goes further in the same strain and declares that “Mr. George had not only digested the Aeneid, but also the Georgics and Eclogues.” Doubtless George, like men of his race are apt to do, felt sorry afterwards for his humor.

Georgetown, however, was not altogether congenial. George is said to have been disgusted with the society of the place. He complained of “the eternal discourse of the inhabitants about their negroes and cotton-fields, and another grievance seems to have arisen from the innovation of the trustees on his mode of teaching.” He reached “the determination of seeking another people, and opening a school of his own.”

Early in February, 1800, he saw Davis depart by ship for New York, and bade him farewell, if we are to believe Davis, in the following glowing sentences:

“Heaven prosper you, my dear fellow,” said George, “but your impending gales of wind, and rolling of the vessel, will excite little sympathy, because I shall reflect you are again in your element. Yet shall I never cease exclaiming Sic te diva potens Cyprici, etc., till you give me a missive that acquaints me with your safe landing. Adieu, I will soon shake you by the hand again in a region less unhealthy, less inhospitable, and less unclassical.”

Davis was somewhat of a romancer. In selections like the above a grain of salt should go with the reading. Only in George’s quoted poetry and in his letters can we be sure of his real style.
The reunion so glowingly forecasted took place at New York some time in the Spring. The two friends celebrated their joy by proceeding to King's Tavern, near the Presbyterian Church on Wall street, and there "drank, and smoked, and chatted, and laughed till midnight." Davis had made friends in New York. He introduced George to Colonel Aaron Burr, and to Bishop Benjamin Moore. But the problem of a livelihood was soon uppermost with George. Davis was engaged as tutor in the family of Thomas (or Daniel) Ludlow, dwelling on Broadway, but not desiring to go with that family to Westchester for the Summer he resigned in favor of George, who was given the situation. The new tutor soon wrote a lengthy letter to Davis, in which he freely commented on his own and other people's affairs. It is quoted as verbatim by Davis, and may be accepted as authentic. George wrote as follows:

"No prospect can be more enchanting than that from our mansion. Two tufted islands at a distance leave a vista between them, through which gleam the turrets of New York, rising like a new creation from the sea. But my time rolls heavily along. Let casuists reason as they will: a vigorous mind can derive no satisfaction from retirement. It is only on the great theatre of the world that we can be sensible of the pleasures of existence. The solitary mind is its own sepulchre; and where variety is unknown, or the passions are suppressed, the noblest energies are lost for want of pleasures to soothe, or ambition to excite them. I have one consolation: the delight of your correspondence, which will alone soothe my mind to tranquility in these regions of solitude. Really friendship includes something in its essence that is divine; and I begin to persuade myself ours is not of that frail structure whose fabric may be overthrown by the collision of interest, or the competition of vanity.

"I have again read over your epistles from Coosohatchie, and am now travelling with you through the swamps of Pocotaligo, and the woods of AshEEPoo. There is certainly a pleasure in retracing our former footsteps, and pursuing our adventures through the wilds of Carolina. I can now behold you sitting with the driver in the front seat, and smoking your segar, while the solitary vehicle rolls slowly through the forests.

"I return to domestic occurrences. Yesterday we had the breakfast table placed in the piazza, and a number of ladies from New York formed a circle around it. None were remarkable for taste, but all for tea-table-talkativeness (a long word to spell), and I overheard a fair damsel say to another, that the tutor was a keen young fellow. Had I been a Prince instead of a tutor, I would have told her, as Hamlet did Ophelia, that it would have cost her a groaning to take off my edge.

"Women know not what to be at. In the evening they were contending who should first take the telescope to look at the full moon which arose from the distant hills with unusual beauty. The telescope was brought, and I showed each lady in regular succession the Polar Hemisphere, together with the constellations of Arcturus and Orion; repeating at the same time their description from the eighteenth Iliad."
"I went down to the Sound to swim awhile ago, and, during my stay in the water, some fellow threw in my shirt; so I came up like one of Falstaff's men. This lamentable accident brought the servants about me; and the gardener's wife made no scruple to lend me one of her husband's shirts.

"I knew not when I entered on the office of tutor in this family, that one part of my duty would be to teach my pupils to swim. Is not this a work of supererogation? However, I never fail to duck most fervently these enemies to silence and reflection.

"Apropos of my pupils. This morning I was aroused from slumber (for I sometimes teach school before breakfast in bed) by the vociferation of the eldest boy, who, laughable to relate, construed *ravcae palumbes*, into 'roasted wood-pigeons.' *Risum teneas Amice?*

"After dismissing these lads I walked to the water-side, and sat down under a spreading tree, not as Tityrus, to play on my pastoral reed, but as a miserable tutor, tired with the ennui of a solitary life, and endeavoring to soothe a restless imagination by the objects of nature.

"You enjoy many advantages over me. I presume you have access to the libraries of Caritat and of the city, and wander through the shelves of literature with *poetica licentia*.

"I fear this letter will be tedious; but only writing to you, dear fellow, can make my situation supportable. How shall I escape from this cursed obscurity? I have been here three days, of which every minute has been passed in brooding over my misfortunes."

At the end of a quarter's tutoring Lucas George left the Ludlow family and engaged as a schoolteacher at Newtown, Long Island. The change took place probably in September, 1800. His friend Davis was the instrument to bring it about. Davis had spent a part of the summer of 1800 at Newtown because yellow fever was prevalent in New York. He lodged with Rev. Henry Van Dyke, rector of the Episcopal church of the village, whom he described as "a garrulous, valetudinary old creature, who would have been excellent company for the Elders that viewed the Grecian forces from the battlements of Troy." Davis had a habit of caricaturing good people who did him favors, a license which foreign literary travellers and schoolmasters who came to the United States almost universally took.

Davis seems to have manoeuvred George out of his position, yet so naively that George apparently never knew or cared. Davis hired a boat and was rowed across the Sound to Westchester, where from Newtown the Ludlow mansion could be seen, "lifting its proud turrets above the shore." He had a dramatic reception from his former pupils Robert, Ferdinand and Edward, who "shouted with joy as the canoe approached the wharf," and he found George composing an epic poem. At the mansion he found himself "ushered into the parlour," and soon the "room was filled by the family, all eager to receive me, and do the honors of the house."
Davis stayed three days with the Ludlows, and then, with George accompanying him, departed by passage-boat for New York. There was another glad evening spent at King's Tavern, next to the Presbyterian church, and the following day George went with Davis to visit Newtown, from whence, later, he returned in a canoe to Westchester. With the paddler he sent back to Davis the following note: "I (thank God) found none of the family at home on my arrival; so I can walk about the house without feeling my dependence."

Soon afterward George gave up his position and Davis accepted the vacancy. He was doubtless glad to get the hundred guineas the year it paid, and was not worried, like George seems to have been, over any loss of independence. Davis says "it was concerted by every party that I should resume the place," which sounds significant. Davis seems vaguely to have felt that some explanation of George's attitude in this event might excuse any seeming finessing on his part. He says:

"He was one of those men who could not appease pride by seeming submission, and who would not descend to live with a Prince but on terms of equality. The verse he most admired in his own productions was the image of his own mind,

'And scorn to bow before the sons of pride.'"

Howbeit, Davis got back his tutorship, and Lucas George was engaged by the inhabitants of Newtown to teach a school, a "spare dwelling" having been converted to that use. George then accompanied Davis to Berrian's dock and saw him off to Westchester in a canoe. Then he returned to his new abode at Newtown and penned the following letter to Davis:

"After your departure from Berian's in the canoe, I resumed my station with the old fellow on the porch; here I awaited with impatience the return of the boat with my trunk. Berian I found to be a plain, honest, sensible, old navigator, and I drank tea with him.

"At night-fall the boat returned with my trunk and a letter from my beloved companion in adversity; it is only by the absence of persons who are dear to us that we can estimate truly their value; and I now began sensibly to feel the privation of your company. I left Berian's at seven; the night was very dark and the moon (though considerably above the horizon) was entirely obscured by clouds. I was in no small danger of breaking my neck over the rocks which obstructed my passage, but my horse, not being of a disposition to run away with his burden, I escaped the danger of an overthrow. After opening and shutting several gates that impeded my journey, and passing over many rocky hills, I descended to the shore, of which the waves were covered by a thick mist, that obscured their agitation, and rendered their fury more awful; the tide had usurped much of the road, and the left wheel of the chair rolled through the water. Hence, after travelling along the beached
verge of the salt flood, I ascended a high hill, and, turning into a different road from that through which you were my companion, I drove into a thick spreading wood of oak; here I was fearful of entirely losing my way through the trees; but the clouds dispersed, and the moon arose to light me on my journey. At nine I reached the parson’s, where I found the family peaceably occupied with their needles; they received me with kindness, but the rustic silence which prevailed among them, and the tedious reverberations of the clock, compelled me to retire to my room, where I indulged myself in uninterrupted reflection, and in pondering over your curious epistle.”

Newtown to our discontented schoolmaster was still far from heaven. He soon wrote to Davis another letter, thus opening to his friend his dissatisfied soul:

“In this out-of-the-world-village I live neither pleasing, nor pleased; for a rustic cannot receive much gratification from the society of a man of letters; and surely the man of letters cannot derive any pleasure from the company of a rustic. It is only by a collision of minds of the same tendency that inquietude can be soothed and the intellect invigorated.

“My condition is, however, more tolerable than it was. Here I have no mincing imperatrix to say to me: ‘Mr. George, my children do nothing, I must insist, Sir, you will be more attentive to Bobby and Neddy.’ Deo Gratias! O thou eater of broken meats! Thou lilly-livered, super-serviceable rogue of a Tutor! Avaunt!

“I was lately at New York. But I went not to pay my respects to members of Congress, but with the hope of encountering the friend of my heart and the companion of my adversity.

“I slept at Howe’s, and during the night was perpetually annoyed with the cry of ‘Fire! Fire!’ As the noise increased I awoke with not less trepidation than Æneas, when he ascended to the top of old Anchises’ palace.

“Et jam primum ardet
Ucalegan.”

“But here, as in all modern conflagrations (whether real or poetical), there was more smoke than fire, and more consternation than danger; so I sunk again to slumber, from which not even the ghost of Hector could have awakened me.

“Shall you exchange soon the dull walks of West Chester for the animated streets of New York? Come over, I beseech you, and enable me once more to exclaim with rapture, Vixi!”

The frost came and the winter of 1800-1801 followed, and Lucas George buckled to his task at Newtown, finding, we trust, despite his temperamental waywardness, some measure of happiness. His friend Davis seems to have taken vacation from the Ludlows, who had returned to New York in the late Fall, and to have trotted off to Washington in time to see Jefferson inaugurated. He returned to New York and resumed his tutorship, but again journeyed to Washington in June. Three
letters written by George to Davis during this month, (June, 1801,) must now claim our attention.

LONG ISLAND, JUNE 12, 1801,

"While devouring Newtown-pippins, and drinking cider to the health of your Bardship in my heart, the stage-driver brought me your welcome epistles. At first the fellow pretended there was no letter for me (I tolerate these liberties, because the Jehu has a pretty wife) but in a few minutes he delivered me the packet *Jucundus est legere quam liber*; so I left the old parson and his wife and his daughter (her nose is like the tower of Lebanon looking toward Damascus), and I opened, O Devil! thy budget of Satire. This has revived me, and I now walk about with you epistles in my hand, which, however, I am obliged to put down every five minutes, to hold both my sides while I laugh it out. "By Saint Patrick, I swear, thou art above all men dear to me. I love thee with more than brotherly love. I hope we shall never part. In the vast deserts of the world I never could have found such another friend as thyself; and (to speak in the language of classical antiquity) I think Apollo himself must have brought us acquainted.

"I thank you kindly for the book. It was a mercy you did not fill it with your letters. I could wish, however, they had been longer; for never did you write with more grace, and less appearance of study. "This is a beautiful day, and I purpose to devote it entirely to my blank volume; not in adding one, two, three, nor in balancing the preponderance of Debtor to Creditor; but in filling it with new energies of thought, and new combinations of diction. This book is really an acquisition. It is scarcely less formidable than the mighty one with which Johnson repressed the insolence of his book-seller, or, to speak in a more heroic strain, that which Cadmus of old threw wrathful at the dragon. "Tell me if you are about publishing your poems? Do not go far for a title; nothing appears so stiff and pedantic as a little book with a magnificent title. Remember that Horace gives his odes no other name than Carmina; though he might have accumulated a thousand imposing epithets to decorate his title-page. It is rumored you intend dedicating your effusions to Burr. Avert it, literature. Dedicate not the book to an American. Can Burr, or Madison, or Adams, or even Jefferson add to the reputation of him who aspires to be read on the banks of the Thames? "Was there ever so stupid a Priest as this? I wonder not that you hated him. Do you recollect when we were sitting by the fire, how you used to him, and I to laugh at his tiresome monotony? The old grasshopper asked me very solemnly to-day, which I thought the better translation of Virgil; Dryden's or Davidson's! ! ! After such an interrogation, can any reasonable man expect that I will ever go again to his church; or is he not enough to make any man of letters *Parcus deorum cultor et infrequens*?

"The girls in this village are mad after literature; they know not what to be at. Miss T——, a young lady of easy deportment, elegant conversation and bold countenance, has bought Tasso's 'Gerusalemme,' and digs in a dictionary for his meaning. She asked me my opinion of Tasso and the Italian language. Madam, said I, the language of Tasso
is not the language of heroes, but the sing-song of fiddlers, and guitar-players. The Italian possesses neither the heroic grandeur of the Greek, the majesty of the Roman, nor the strength of the English language.

"Then, cried she, you would advise me to study English. By all means, Madam, said I. And, Sir, rejoined the nymph, what book do you think is best suited to a female? Glasse’s ‘Cookery,’ Madam, said I.

"I have passed three hours under an oak-tree by the way-side in reading the Iliad.

"Blair, in his Lectures, says of Homer, that in description he is concise. The descriptions of Homer, on the contrary, are full and expanded paintings of nature. Of the Homeric poetry, copiousness is the characteristic; of the Virgilian, metaphorical inversion.

"There are few metaphorical inflexions of phrase in Homer; in Virgil they overflow. Virgil says, in the fifth book of his Æneis, ‘Thus he spoke weeping and gave the reins to his fleet.’ Homer would have expressed it more simply. Thus in the twelfth Odyssey he says, ‘Now they leave the inhospitable shores of the Cyclops, and sail through the ocean.’ This marks strongly the distinction between the Homeric and Virgilian poetry.

"I sometimes amuse myself by translating from Homer into English verse. I will confront a brick of my house with a brick of Pope’s:

"By Alexander Pope.

"There in the forum swarm a num’rous train,
The subject of debate a townsman slain;
One pleads the fine discharg’d, which one denied,
And bade the public and the laws decide.
The witnesses appear on either hand,
For this or that the partial people stand;
The appointed heralds still the noisy bands,
And form a ring with sceptres in their hands."

"By Lucas George

"In noisy crowds the populace appear,
Rise in debate, and urge the wordy war,
Two in contention rose, etc., etc.
This pleads his juster cause, attests the skies,
That juster still, the seeming fact denies.
The witnesses produc’d, the fickle crowd
To either cause divide, and shout aloud.
Confusion fills the air; the heralds stand,
Extend the sceptre, and the peace command."

"Pray, in the justice of criticism, do you not think mine the more spirited translation? Is not my versification also more regular, harmonious, and natural? Answer this, I say. The four last lines of Pope are monotonous; the pauses fall too late to be lively. *Sum Pius Æneas!*

"Have you ever seen Mambrun’s epic poem in Latin, of ‘Idolatry Overthrown?’ No. You see, Sir, how little you know of French authors. This poem I have glanced over (no matter where), and can inform you that it is below criticism.

"News. Townshend, the schoolmaster, has fled. Finding his garrison no longer tenable, he wisely evacuated it, and has embarked himself, and his system of Book-keeping, for the island of Bermuda. Had this descendant from Orbilius Flagosus known Latin, he would, doubtless,
have found a valedictory quotation in Virgil, and addressed me with it at parting:

"Nos patriae fides et dulcia linquimus arva,
Nos patriam fugimus; tu, Tityre, lentus in umbra.
Formosam resonare doces Amaryllida sylvas."

"The trustees have increased my salary to a hundred and twenty pounds a-year, with boarding: so, I believe, I shall continue to vegetate and eat grass among the Newtown farmers, till I shall be enabled to look on the frowns of fortune with a more magnanimous countenance.

"You say you are writing a Novel. There was a man in Babylon! toll de roll!"

The foregoing letter affords additional insight to the mental make-up of Lucas George. Obviously of scholarly traits, his occasional pedantic outbreaks may be condoned. His style for his day is, we think, far above the average, and that with a sparing use of stilts. Temperamentally, like most of the foreign literary adventurers who used to honor America with their presence, he was egotistical to the point of disparaging all native competitors. This egotism with him, as with many others, resulted in discontent and in ungratefulness toward those who aided and befriended him.

On June 18, 1801, George wrote another letter to Davis.

"I again resume my conversation with you. Our right reverend Parson has the predicting spirit of Achilles' horse, for he told me last night we should have fair weather, and I perceive the sky is without a cloud.

"The people here are become more attentive to me of late than they formerly were; and, though I cannot hope for intellectual felicity, yet I may expect such tranquility as (though inglorious) will at least be indulgent to my literary indolence.

"I dined yesterday with Mrs. —— and her daughter. The old lady told me a story about you. She said that, instead of delivering Heloise, the novel which I sent her by you from West Chester, you lent it to her youngest daughter, and palmed upon Heloise an old history of Rome. I again repeat, women know not what to be at. Mrs. —— acquainted me in a whisper that she was preparing a critique on your fugitive poems, which she should sign 'Artimesia,' and publish it in the 'Commercial Advertiser.' Knowing you to be one of the genus irritabile vatum, and having the dignity of your character at heart, I enjoin you not to reply to this Amazon with anger, but gibbet her without ceremony to a gallows already made to your hands.

"'When Artimesia talks by fits
Of councils, classics, fathers, wits,
Reads Malbranche, Boyle and Locke;
Yet in some things methinks she fails,
'Twere well if she would pare her nails,
And wear a cleaner smock.'

—Pope.
"Having this gallows in contemplation, I advise Mrs. —— to publish her stricture; complimenting her on her penetration, her acuteness and her wit. She ought to be punished for her temerity. A woman has no business with a pen in her hand, unless it be to compute the expenses of her house-keeping. When a woman is ambitious of literary distinction she becomes distracted. Look at Mrs. Wolstancroft's (I may be forgiven for not spelling the name right) 'Perversion of Women.' It is a volume of insanity.

"It may be asked, Is a woman then to be debarred access to all books? I say no. If she discovers an avidity of reading, put a Bible in her hands. Let a Bible be her manual; let her lisp the Scriptures in her childhood, and digest them in her youth.

"I was at New York thrice last week. The last time I wished much to see you, and I called twice at the little tavern for that purpose, but you were too indolent to stir out; so I left you to meditate in your chamber and prosecute your lucubrations, while I walked solitarily round the battery and lamented the instability of friendship.

"Heloise has just sent me my stockings and cravats (delicately mended) by her brother. She is an amiable little devil, and I often go to see her, mea sola voluptas! But rather than be in love I would change my humanity with a baboon.

"I am sorry you are occupied in writing a Novel, because the world has reason to expect something better. The mind of a young man of genius resembles a little stream, which, according to the direction which chance may give it, is either lost by mixing with other channels, or, preserving its course, enlarges at last its waters, and flows with the magnificence of the Nile, or the Ganges.

"I have sent Lang another essay to insert in his 'Gazette.' It is the story of an Indian warrior, a mere cram; but no matter; anything is good enough for these calm Americans—fruges consumeri nati.

"Do you not think Lang a silly fellow, to place Franklin's head over his shop? How the people of New York would roar with laughter were such a paragraph as this to appear in an opposition paper: 'Yesterday Franklin's head fell upon John Lang, Esq., the printer, as he was opening his shop-door, and crushed him to cinders. Alas! poor Yorick!'"

"Or the following, which would perhaps be more true: 'Yesterday the bust of Dr. Franklin fell on Mr. Lang, the printer, as he was opening his shop-door, but fortunately striking him in the head, he escaped unhurt.'

"Did you ever read the life of the illustrious Franklin? And did you ever read the memoirs of a Parish Clerk? I, P. P., Clerk of this parish, writeth this history, Amen.'

George's highly contemptuous assertion that anything in the line of literature was good enough for Americans was a common conceit of foreigners of his class. No doubt the America of his day was extremely amiable, but it did not deserve the contemptuous ingratitude it got for its kindness to strangers.

Still another letter written by George must be added. It is dated June 23, 1801, and runs as follows:

...
"I am just returned from New York, and I sit down to relate to thee my eventful journey. At nine the stage-wagon called for me at the parson's, and, after travelling about a mile, we took up a middle-aged woman, of pleasing circumference, who kept a small pin-shop on the road. She was a notable matron, who disdained not brachial nor genual caresses, and who paid my ferriage at Brooklyn. Would not this be a favorable opportunity to quote Ledyard's 'Praise of Women?' And to add, if, in having to cross the waters of the western continent, I was without coin to pay my ferriage, I never applied to a woman but she put her hand into her pocket, and pulled out three farthings!

"On coming to town my first care was to discharge a bill I had incurred at Swords', for magazines and reviews. Here I encountered the great Doctor Phlogiston, a gentleman of easy address, good habit of body, and a countenance that indicated the stoicism of a chymist.

"I crossed the East River again to Brooklyn, with Mrs. Dungan, a lady of polished manners and voluble elocution. Seeing a dirty fellow carrying a portrait of Washington,—'Madam,' said I to my fair companion, 'General Washington is, I think, in bad hands.'

"I forgot to tell you, at Swords! I had time to look into Gibbon's 'Memoirs,' which were lying on the counter. His insertion of the Ode and Sonnet was puerile. And what he says of Dryden is not less injudicious. My choler rises when Dryden is depreciated. Pope could not describe the rising or setting of the sun without resorting to Dryden.

"The most beautiful triplet in all poetry is to be found in Dryden's version of the seventh Æneis!

"'From land a gentle breeze arose by night,
Serenely shone the stars, the moon was bright,
And the sea trembled with her silver light;'

"which, in my opinion, is infinitely superior to the original:

"'Aspirant aurae in noctem, nec candida cursus
Luna negat—splendet tremulo sub lumine pontus.'

"But this is travelling out of my road. At Brooklyn I was accosted by a quondam acquaintance of George-town, to whom I was indebted about twenty-five dollars. 'Nidi et obtusui!' I would rather have met the great devil. But sic fata tulerunt. After I had shaken hands with him, the barber of Brooklyn, to whom in a former expedition to New York I owed one or two shillings for cutting my hair, came up with a serious face and demanded his money also. Here were the devil and barber to pay! 'Leave, Sir,' said I to the barber, 'your damnable countenance, and you shall have your money.'

"From the first invader of my purse I escaped as well as I could, and, handing Mrs. Dungan into the stage, I got in after her myself.

"By these unexpected asperities my tranquility was disturbed, and I sought an oblivion of reflection in the company of Heloise:

"'What essenc'd youth on bed of blushing roses.'

"I could get no sleep the whole night. I know not whether it was love or conscience kept me awake; but sleep I could not. I cannot think I was a victim to the anointed sovereign of sighs and groans; for I repeat, that sooner than be in love, I would change my humanity with
a baboon. It was, perhaps, the Muse who kept me wakeful, for on my midnight pillow I paraphrased the description of the War-horse in Job:

"Proud in his strength, behold the warlike horse
Paw the green valley, and demand the course.
With stately step he treads the dusty fields
Glist'ning with groves of spears and moony shields.
First with retorted eye he hears th' alarms
Of rushing multitudes and clashing arms.
Impatient to be free, he tears the plain,
And tosses in his rage his thunder-waving mane.
In vain the javelin glitters in his eyes;
He scornt the quiver, and the lance defies.
Clouds of thick smoke his fiery nostrils roll,
And all the battle rushes on his soul.
He sees the moving phalanx rise around,
He hears the trumpet, and the shouts resound.
He starts! and, fir'd by glory, bears afar
His trembling rider through the ranks of war.

"I had something of importance to observe to you. I perceive, with undissembled sorrow, that you admit words into your vocabulary, for which there is no authority in the undefiled writers of English. 'Appreciate' and 'meliorate' are bad words; so are 'novel' and 'derange.' Of modern writers none are more ridiculous coiners of words than the Scotch and Welch tourists. Of these one introduces to 'desiderate,' and tortures it through all its inflexions; and another, in descanting upon ruins, says very gravely they were 'castleated!' The inference to be deducted from the page in which words of this kind appear is, that the taste of the writer has been abominably vitiated.

"The English language is not written with purity in America. The structure of Mr. Jefferson's sentences is, I think, French; and he uses words unintelligible to an Englishman. Where the d—I did he get the word 'lengthy?' 'Breadthly' and 'depthy' would be equally admissible. I can overlook his word 'belittle,' it is introduced in wantonness; but he has no right, that I know, to out-adverb all other writers, and improve 'ill' into 'illy.' Does not his description of the junction of the Shenandoah with the Potomac discover an elevated imagination? But were one of my countrymen to describe the Natural Bridge (a huge mass of rock) 'springing as it were, up to heaven,' would it not be said that Paddy had made a bull?

"Come over, will you, to my potatoe-ground next Saturday, and bring with you your 'Adventures of Captain Bobadil.' You can pass your Sunday with me—not in an affectation of holinesse, or hypocritical groans of contrition; but in study and meditation that lift the soul from its clay-confines, and transport it to the world of spirits. Vale!"

The Doctor Phlogiston mentioned in this letter was the famous Joseph Priestley, who came to America in 1794. One of his books was "Reply to his Antiphlogistian Opponents."

The last mention of George by Davis in his "Travels" is related to a visit by Davis to Newtown in September, 1801. Davis had returned from Occuquan, Virginia, and the next day left his lodgings at New York to seek his friend. With George he spent a week, and on Sep-
tember 21 left him for another journey to the South. The day he said
good-by was, says Davis, "a day I shall ever remember in the annals of
my life, as it was a day of separation from a more than fraternal friend,
whom I have never since seen."

One day during this memorable week at Newtown the two friends
went out to a nearby church yard, and there somewhat humorously
carried on a highly stilted conversation over the graves of a number of
persons previously known to them. The conversation is reported by
Davis, and his style so thoroughly permeates the whole narrative that
one is led to suspect he drew more from imagination than memory. The
friends seem to have affected the mood of Hamlet; indeed George is made
to say at the beginning: "Come: the weather invites us abroad. Let
us walk into the church-yard; I will put Hamlet in my pocket; a single
reflection of Hamlet is of more value than all the meditations of Hervey."

The meditations among the tombs of these young egoists were as un-
like in style to Hervey as one could imagine, and what they said about
some of the dead people merited a spanking, but it makes interesting
reading. Space forbids its insertion. The same day George quoted to
Davis four original lines which, he said, were on a similar subject to
that of his long poem about the dead stranger in the woods of Owendaw:

"Like a tree in a valley unknown,
In a region of strangers I fell;
No bosom my fate to bemoan,
No friend my sad story to tell."

Though Lucas George passes from the scenes of the "Travels,"
and Davis seems to have heard nothing about him from September,
1801, to the publishing in 1803 in London of the book, George's career
was not at all closed. Davis, as stated in the beginning of this paper,
appears subsequently to have visited George at Raritan (Somerville),
in the winter of 1803-'4. We also have the information given by Dr.
Abraham Messler that George resigned as head of the academy at the
close of 1804.

Where the restless, though brilliant schoolmaster next engaged to
teach we do not know, but that his later career may yet be traced we have
strong hopes. The writer of this sketch has searched several large
libraries, but as yet not a single publication bearing his name has ap-
peared. It is probable that in the Lang's "New York Gazette," and in
Freneau's "Charleston City Gazette," there are poems or essays, but as
yet these have not been discovered. He may have used a pen-name,
which circumstance in some cases would make identification difficult.

It has seemed worth while to bring together the poems, letters and in-
cidents, as far as obtainable, of the talented first master of Somerville
Academy, and it is hoped that more about him may be made known.
Enough has been discovered to prove that his reputation as a "fine scholar" was merited.

In a small pamphlet of twelve pages, containing thirteen poems by John Davis, bearing the title "Poems, Written at Coosohatchie," printed by T. C. Cox at Charleston (S. C.), the writer found the following verses, and with them fittingly this article may close:

"Ode to Lucas George"

"Stern Winter now resumes his reign,
The leaves desert the waving trees;
No more the flow'ret gilds the plain,
Or flings its fragrance to the breeze;
Where'er you cast the wand'ring eye,
The changeful scene exacts a sigh.

"But life has joys: the social fire
Can bid defiance to the blast;
Now may'st thou swell the tuneful wire,
To some poor wretch by tempest cast,
Where the loud waves, with foaming pride
His cries amid the rocks deride!

"Now, too, with wine thy sorrows soothe,
And laugh away revolving time;
For wine the pensive brow could smooth,
Of bard, in ev'ry age and clime;
Th' ambrosial bowl rejoic'd the god
That shook Olympus with his nod.

"Say! what does now thy theme engage?""For whom do now thy numbers roll?
Dost thou depict some hero's rage,
Or spread his fame from pole to pole?
Whatever strain thy muse employs,
Alike imparts the purest joys."

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A DUTCH MIGRATION FROM THE RARITAN VALLEY TO NEW YORK STATE IN 1785 AND LATER

BY REV. MINOR SWICK, FLUSHING, N. Y.

It is, of course, known to most of the readers of the Quarterly that, in the latter part of the 17th Century, there was an extensive migration of the Low Dutch settlers on Long Island and their descendants to the valley of the Raritan in New Jersey, occupying a large part of the region on both sides of the river, from where New Brunswick now is, upward to Bound Brook and Somerville, and along the Millstone and South and North Branches of the Raritan. Then, about one hundred years later, 1785 and after, there was a like extensive migration of the descendants of these people from all this region, and especially from Somerset County, to the then far-away wilderness of the "Lake Country"
of Central New York. Among these were families, (perhaps several of each) bearing the names Auten, Bodine, Brooks, Blauvelt, Bolmer, Brokaw, Covert, De Forest, Harris, Howell, Nevius, Peterson, Powelson, Quick, Rappleye, Sebring, Sleght, Smailey, Swick, Talmage, Thompson, Van Arsrdalen, Van Doren, Van Nostrand, Van Voorhees (or Voorhees), Wintersteen, Wyckoff and other familiar Somerset county names.

Some of these went to Cayuga county and settled in the region, organizing Dutch Reformed churches, which are still in existence in Owasco and Owasco Outlet. Others went to Genesee county, traveling, it is said by way of the Water Gap and thence over to and along the valley of the Susquehanna, through Tunkhannock and Towanda, in Pennsylvania, to Elmira and Corning in New York, and then probably along the valley of the Cohocton, a branch of the Susquehanna, and over into the valley of the Genesee. These, however, although in considerable numbers, seem to have been too few and scattered to form any distinctive and permanent Dutch settlements.

Those who settled in Genesee county and the adjoining regions generally took, as I have been told, a more northerly route through New Jersey, crossing the Delaware, at what is now Dingman's Ferry, and going thence northwesterly through the so-called Beech Woods, reaching the valley of the Susquehanna at or near Great Bend, and going thence westerly along that valley to Binghamton and Owego, and from the latter place northerly towards the head of Cayuga Lake, and west of the lake into Seneca county and the counties beyond. Some of these, after a time, settled in the region near Ithaca and at Carolina in Tompkins county; others at Waterloo and Tyre in the northern part of Seneca, and about Geneva and at Arcadia in Ontario and Wayne counties. But the larger number, and most of the earlier ones, located in the township of Ovid, now Ovid and Lodi and Covert, in Seneca county, between the Seneca and Cayuga lakes.

The most of these immigrants usually travelled, and for the time lived, several families in company, in their covered farm wagons, some of them drawn by oxen; and they generally took some other cattle with them, the cows furnishing milk by the way. Sometimes they had to stop and chop their way through or around fallen trees, with which the trail was blocked, and, as I have heard my grandmother say, it took in their case five weeks to make the journey. And when they had reached their destination, they had yet before them a by no means easy and comfortable task.

The first thing necessary, in most cases, was to build a house in which to live, which, of course, was of logs cut from the surrounding
forest, used either whole or split into halves and laid up edge to edge, and the interstices between covered, or "chinked," with strips of wood laid in a mortar of wet clay. Generally, at first, it was a one-room house, perhaps with a small "entry" and a small bed room at one end, and a low, open garret used for storage and sleeping purposes. At the other end was an open fireplace, without any jambs; and the open chimney above it was made of sticks, laid up in cob-house fashion, and covered inside and out with a similar mortar of clay mud. The roof was of clapboards, or thin strips of wood (six or eight inches wide, and perhaps three feet long) split from some kind of straight grained timber, and placed overlapping each other as shingles, but not quite so tight-fitting, or wind-proof, or rain-proof, as shingles commonly are. Yet many entirely respectable families lived in such houses for years, before they felt able to build more comfortable ones. Indeed, the writer himself was born, and lived, until ten years old, in one of these log houses, and was not conscious of any serious privation or disgrace on account of it, although he remembers sleeping in the garret when the snow, drifting through the crevices in the roof, would lie in small heaps upon the bed; and it is easy to recognize, now, that there were real privations and hardships, especially for the women, in the limitations and inconveniences of such a home.

And then these settlers had also before them the formidable labor of clearing and preparing their lands for cultivation. The country was, for the most part, densely wooded, with tall, thick-standing trees, from one to three feet in diameter, and they had to be removed to make way for the plow and the grain field. The general plan, I have been told, was to select a given plot for a clearing, and divide it into strips, perhaps seventy-five or one hundred feet in width, and then beginning at one end of a strip, chop down the trees, letting them fall inward upon one another toward a central line, making what was called a "wind-row."* Then, when these rows were sufficiently dried, a fire was set at the windward end, and all the brush and small limbs, and perhaps parts of the trunks, would be burned out. Then, later, a "logging bee" would be arranged, and the neighboring settlers would come together and assist in chopping the charred tree trunks into logs, and rolling them together in heaps and burning them, leaving the land cleared in a manner for the plow and the harvest, although many ugly stumps would remain to plague the plowman and the harvester, perhaps even to the second and third generation.

*John Sebring, a great-grandfather of the writer, and formerly an elder in the First Raritan (Somerville) Reformed Dutch church, was struck and instantly killed by a limb of a falling tree, while engaged in such work.
Also, there were other troubles and privations for these early settlers. The isolation and loneliness of living so far from the old Jersey home and association, shut in by the woods and distant from neighbors, were sometimes harder to bear than might at first be supposed. As one woman is said to have expressed it, "she was glad to see even a dog that had lately come from New Jersey." Then, too, the absence or distance of markets, for the sale of produce and the purchase of needed supplies, was for a time a very great and sometimes trying inconvenience. The wild animals of the woods often seriously troubled them. Minks and weasels killed their chickens; bears ate their pigs; panthers sometimes followed persons who were out at night, and frightened them with their screams and threatened attacks; rattlesnakes hid themselves in their wood-piles and hay fields, and now and then struck some one fatally. The story is told of pitching a rattlesnake, in the hay, upon a wagon where a man was loading, with the result that the man came down most unceremoniously from the wagon to the ground.

Yet, with the free, informal life, and the generous friendliness and hospitality of the people, there was after all a good degree of happiness and contentment; and, as the number of settlers increased and more of the land was cleared and brought under cultivation, the most of these troubles were overcome and personal needs provided for, and an era of greater prosperity gradually came in. The soil was very fertile, and both soil and climate were especially favorable for the production of winter wheat and the growth of almost all kinds of temperate-zone fruits and berries. Loads and loads of produce were soon going out to the least distant markets, and often in winter to New York City; and great droves of cattle, hogs and turkeys went on foot to these eastern markets. With the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825, and the Cayuga and Seneca in 1828, a cheap and convenient carriage was provided for grain and other products, and boatloads of these, in all the open season, were soon going out from all along the lakes, bringing in more encouraging returns. Better and more commodious dwellings and farm buildings and school houses were erected, and other improvements made, and the whole region became more and more a pleasing scene of productive fields and orchards, and comfortable homes and thriving villages, in happy contrast to the things of that earlier day of which the old people told.

These settlers from New Jersey had also brought their Bibles with them, and their sturdy religious beliefs and habits. Within the period from 1800 to 1831 there were, in Seneca county, or near its borders, eight or ten Dutch Reformed churches organized. Some of them, as at Ithaca, Geneva, Lodi and Farmer village (now Interlaken), were soon
strong and influential, and, although from various causes all but two or three of these have since declined and gone out of existence, or have united with other denominations, yet their influence, and the influence of their founders, in that formative period, have happily remained, and have had a noble part in the development of exceptionally prosperous and intelligent, moral and religious communities.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP HISTORICAL NOTES

BY THE LATE JUDGE RALPH VOORHEES, IN 1874-'76

[Note.—In 1873 the late Judge Ralph Voorhees, of Middlebush, contributed to "Our Home", most interesting historical and genealogical articles upon things and people in his (the southern) section of Somerset County, partly from old papers in his possession, partly from tradition, but largely also from his own knowledge or information from older people of a previous generation. That magazine being discontinued before he had completed the full series on which he was engaged, he subsequently, between 1874 and 1878, published continuations in the New Brunswick "Fredonian," concluding them just before his death, July 26, 1878. Only two or three copies of these "Fredonian" articles are known to have been preserved, in any Somerset families, and, as they state much concerning the early settlers of Franklin township that ought to be kept within the knowledge of future generations, we have been requested to republish them. We shall do so in part,—eliminating only what we do not consider of permanent value—from time to time, with the remark that without doubt they contain some errors, especially typographical (as the Judge's MSS. was not easy to read accurately, especially in dates), and that possibly some things stated by him were not wholly new in print. He refers to many persons as living in 1874-'76, who, of course, are now deceased, but in this respect his articles are reproduced just as he wrote them.—Editor Quarterly].

NEW BRUNSWICK IN 1766

In the year 1713 the boundary line between Middlesex and Somerset counties was changed from the first one, which ran up Lawrence's brook, to the one beginning where the old road crossed the river Raritan at Inian's Ferry, and following said road until it crossed the "Province Line." In 1766 it was represented that the line running from the Province Line to the Raritan river was very dubious, by reason of persons altering it from the old road, which ran in general upon the line of the counties, and commissioners were thereupon appointed, Azariah Dunham one of them, to run the line and permanently mark it. This had never been done before, as the old road following the old Indian path had been considered the division line. Azariah Dunham was a prominent surveyor, a good scholar, a man of public notoriety officiating in various public capacities. He ran the line as directed and made a complete map of the survey, which is still in existence and in a good state of preservation. The map contains all the streets and the location of all the houses and churches in New Brunswick at that date; also the location of all the houses standing near the old road, with the names of
their owners, to the Province (or Hunterdon county) line, a short distance beyond Princeton. The survey commenced where the bridge was built about 1793, now the foot of Albany street, New Brunswick. Col. John Bayard, Jacob R. Hardenbergh and John Dennis, of New Brunswick, were the committee to superintend its erection.

On said map we find that what is now called Burnet street extended from Albany street to near Sonman's Hill. There were then twenty-one houses on the east or river side, and eleven on the west side—one with a steeple, standing a few yards below New street, and belonging to the Presbyterians. Above Albany street, along the river, there were eight scattering houses. Albany street, from the river to the present Neilson street, had fourteen houses, seven on each side. A few yards above Neilson street, on the south side, was the last house on that street in town. About one hundred and fifty yards south of it stood a church, which must have been either the Episcopal or the Dutch Reformed, standing as it were in the country. There was a Reformed Church in Burnet street which had no steeple.

Thus we can see that in 1766 there were but two streets in the city, Burnet and Albany. What is called New street had but one house, that belonging to Moses Guest, adjoining Livingston avenue, and on the site now occupied by Edward S. Vail, Esq.

Old Road, New Brunswick to Princeton

Leaving the city, and passing up the old road, we come to the farm-house and buildings of Philip French, a highly respected and benevolent citizen of his day. The house stood on the right side of the road about where the present house of Judge Terhune stands, and in which he resides on George street, the out-buildings extending westerly along where the present Washington street is located. In this house he and his family resided. The old farmhouse was built of wood; was low, long, consisting of one story, and in style corresponded with the country houses of that day. The well that supplied the family with water still stands a few feet west of George street. The old buildings were taken down about 1812, and their appearance is fresh in the memory of some living at the present time.

In 1745 Philip French was assessed in the township of Franklin for four hundred acres of land, twenty-seven cattle, and fifteen sheep, the sum taxed amounting to two dollars and sixty-two and one-half cents. What a contrast between the taxes of that and the present day!

About the year 1750 several lumps of virgin copper, weighing from five to thirty pounds, were plowed up in a field belonging to Philip French, which induced Elias Boudinot, in 1751, to take a lease of the
land from Mr. French for ninety-nine years, with a view to search for copper ore. A company was formed and a shaft sunk, when the miners struck a vein of blue stone containing lumps of virgin copper from five to thirty pounds in weight. The vein was followed about thirty feet, when the accumulating water exceeded the means of the company to remove it. A stamping mill was erected, the ore reduced to powder, and washed. Many tons of pure copper ore were obtained and shipped to England. To raise the necessary power for driving the stamping mill, a high dam was erected across the Mile-Run brook, a few yards below the present Hamilton street crossing. Shafts were sunk at proper distances in a line, and a tunnel dug out for conveying the water from the pond at the dam to the stamping mill. The tunnel must have run in some places from fifty to sixty feet beneath the surface of the earth, and ended a few yards in front of where the Theological Seminary grounds now are, emptying into the ravine at that place. A dam was erected across the ravine on the west side of the present George street, by which a pond was raised which furnished the water-power for driving the stamping mill. The mill stood on the ground over which the street now runs, and the present walk on the west side of it passes over the old dam.

The old shafts and tunnel have gradually become filled. Their appearance is remembered by some of the aged still living. Judge Martin Nevius, of New Brunswick, remembers hearing his father say that he had walked back and forth through the tunnel, from the Mile-Run to its terminus near the present Seminary. Fresh, pure and cool water issues from both ends of the tunnel at the present time.

Another building, called the "Mine House," stood between the stamping mill and the present railroad depots. The excavations were quite extensive. A shaft was sunk below the Mine House, and a tunnel dug for several hundred yards beneath the bed of the river. One account states that a shaft was sunk on the opposite side of the river near the railroad buildings, and that the tunnel under the river connected with the shafts on each side of it. Sheets of copper of the thickness of two pennies and three feet square were taken from between the rocks in some places. Efforts were made to renew the mining operations at subsequent periods, but never with encouraging success. The great accumulation of water in the mines, exceeding the means of removing it, was the principal hindrance to success. Would not the great improvements in hydraulic machinery made since that time give encouragement for renewed efforts, by which a favorable result might be obtained?

The French farm subsequently came into the possession of James Parker, and in 1799 John DeMott, father of Henry V. DeMott, now of
Middlebush, moved on it and farmed it for eleven years. The son, Henry, was an industrious boy at thirteen years of age when they went there, and remembers plowing on all the hills on which the College and Seminary buildings now stand, and all the fields north of French street, from the river to the Mile-Run brook; also of walking in part of the tunnel still open.

Leaving the town, and passing up the old road about three hundred yards on its south side, adjacent to what is still called the "Barrack Spring," stood the Military Barracks, which were authorized to be built in 1756. In 1783, at a sitting of the Court of Middlesex county at Perth Amboy, it was ordered "that as the Gaol was out of repair, the Barracks at New Brunswick be fitted up for a Court House and Gaol." They were doubtless used as such until the building of the new Court House in 1793, which stood on the corner of Neilson and Bayard streets, and which was taken down about four years ago, when the new brick building occupied for lecture and Sabbath School purposes by the First Reformed Church was erected on its site. The Barracks were built in 1758, of stone, and were one hundred feet in length and sixty feet in depth. According to the order of 1783, the Courts of the County were doubtless held in them until some time previous to 1793, when they were burned.

Passing from the Barracks in New Brunswick up the road, on the right of it, a few yards beyond the Mile-Run brook, stood what was called on the map "Philip French's Mile Run House." In the early part of the present century it was owned by Isaac Silcocks, a quiet, industrious and useful citizen. The property has remained in his family since his death, and is now in the possession of the widow of his grandson Isaac. A new house has been erected on the site of the old one. A short distance farther up on the left side of the road was Philip French's farm-house. This farm was afterwards owned by James Schureman, a son of John Schureman, who resided in Middlebush during and after the Revolution. John Schureman was the son of John, the Schoolmaster, who came over from Holland in 1720 with Domine Theodorus J. Frelinghuysen. James, who owned the French farm, was an active soldier in the Revolution, and after the war engaged in the grain business in New Brunswick. He was a ruling elder in the First Reformed Dutch Church, twice elected to Congress, and once to the Senate. He enjoyed the confidence of the public in an eminent degree.

On the opposite side of the road from French's farm-house, and some distance back in the fields, stood the farm-house of Hendrick Bergen. After the close of the Revolution he made a claim for depredations committed on his property by the British, as follows: "A good farm-house with cellar and kitchen, all destroyed. The weather-boards and
part of the shingles were taken off the barn, and a board floor taken out. Appraised at £371, 19s., 3d." Hendrick’s wife’s name was Mary, a daughter of Peter Cowenhooven, the first settler of that name along the Raritan. Hendrick died leaving no children, by which the widow came into possession of a good estate. At a certain time she received a visit from an aged widower, at which he offered proposals of marriage. To which she replied—"Do you want me, or my money?" He answered—"I want you both." She made the prompt reply—"You can’t have us." And thus ended one of the old-time courtships.

In 1766 Amwell road forked near the house of James Stothoff, one arm of which ran as it now does, and ended opposite the present tavern, while the other ran in an easterly course and ended in the old road opposite the buildings on the farm formerly belonging to the Van Dykes. It was near the forks of this road in October, 1779, where Col. Simcoe’s horse fell from under him, having been shot by some American lying in ambush.

When the British troops left Middlebush they attempted to fire every house between that place and New Brunswick. The fire failed to take in some, and in others it was put out. The following buildings with other property, were destroyed:

Garret Voorhees, a dwelling-house with six rooms, entry and kitchen; two well curbs and two new corn cribs; thirty acres of wheat, three hundred and forty-six panels of fence, and other kinds of property amounting in all to $1,129.70. David Voorhees, the father of Ira C. Voorhees now of New Brunswick, lived with Garret Voorhees during the War, in which as a brave soldier he performed some of the most daring and dangerous exploits to rescue the property of his employer from destruction at the hands of the British soldiers. He also was a witness of the appraisement of the property destroyed as given above.

John Spader, father of Peter Spader, formerly of New Brunswick, claimed damages as follows: A kitchen and barn, appraised at $572.87.

Peter Rapalye, a dwelling-house forty-two by thirty feet, kitchen twenty-four feet square, weave house fourteen by eighteen, barn forty-eight by forty-two, and other losses, amounting in all to $982.50.

Johannus Van Liewen, six horses, one house burnt, and out-houses and barns, $929.84, and Hendrick Bergen, as before given, $929.84.

The first three houses on the road were the first three that were fired and burned, and stood on farms adjoining each other.

Several Hessians came to the house of Garret Voorhees one day for the purpose of plundering. David Voorhees guarded the cellar, into which they attempted to force an entrance. One of them made an effort to twist the lock off with his bayonet, by which he broke it and at the
same time struck the guard, who in return struck the Hessian with a window sash and broke his arm. An English officer, coming along at that moment, slapped the intruders over the heads with his sword, saying that they were a set of rascals, and always making trouble wherever they went. David was one of the number who pursued Simcoe on his route toward New Brunswick, and had a shot at him when his horse fell.

[To be Continued]

SOMERSET TRADITIONS GATHERED FORTY YEARS AGO

BY THE LATE MR. JACOB MAGILL IN 1870

[Continued from Vol. III, Page 255]

DR. FINLEY'S SCHOOL AT BASKING RIDGE

The school of Dr. Finley contributed greatly to the fame of Basking Ridge. His father, James Finley, was born at Glasgow, Scotland, in 1737, and became religious when 18 years of age. He had been acquainted with Dr. Witherspoon, who, after becoming President of Princeton College, invited his countryman Finley to come to America. He landed with his wife, whose name was Angres, in 1769, and followed yarn weaving. He became a ruling elder of the Presbyterian church of Princeton. During the Revolution he was engaged in furnishing clothing to the American troops. After his sons, Robert and Alexander, came to Basking Ridge, their father came to live with them, and became a ruling elder of the Presbyterian church. He is represented as making an impression there by his tall and dignified figure, his head hoary with age, and his activity in prayers and other religious exercises in the meetings of the church. He died at Basking Ridge in 1809.

His son, Robert Finley, D. D., who left behind him the glorious fame of an "American Scholar and Philanthropist," was born at Princeton in 1772. He was a pupil of Ashbel Green, afterwards President of the College, was admitted to the freshman class at the age of eleven years and received the title of B. A. at the age of less than sixteen. He taught students older than himself, graduating in 1787. Soon after his coming to Basking Ridge, in 1795, he opened a school, and until his marriage boarded his students in the Southard mansion, and with other families in the neighborhood. I asked Mrs. Craig if she remembered Dr. Finley. "Bless me, yes! he married me," was her reply. Mrs. Craig is the daughter of Daniel Doty and sister of Dr. Samuel Doty, both of whom were in the Revolutionary army. The latter married a daughter of Hon. Henry Southard, and for a time lived in the Southard house. The Doty family have always been one of the most prominent and
respectable at Basking Ridge. Jasper Doty, father of Daniel, owned the farm still owned [1870] by Mrs. Craig.

We find by a record of June 8, 1795, that the trustees agree to pay Robert a salary of £200. He married Hetty [Esther], daughter of Rev. James Caldwell, who, with his wife, Hannah Ogden, were both murdered during the Revolution. They occupied the house on the property now of Dr. Voorhees. The Academy building erected soon after Dr. Finley came here has remained unchanged.

Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Bergen, who was a pupil here in 1815, came thither a short time since to view the scene of his school-boy days. He was in company with the Rev. Dr. Messler of Somerville. Entering the village, Dr. Messler inquired for a place where two hungry men and a hungry horse could find something to eat. He was told there was no tavern in the place, but they might be accommodated at Widow Doty's. To Widow Doty's they went, where they received a hospitable welcome. But judge Dr. Taylor's surprise, when he found it was the same house where Dr. Finley lived when he (Dr. Taylor) went there to school. In the old-fashioned parlor he recognized the same room where he was converted. There it was that the Spirit of God was poured out during the exhortation of their beloved preceptor. A revival took place in the school and extended to the whole neighborhood. It was a great revival—the greatest then known since Whitefield's time, and commenced in the school in October, 1815. It grew out of a small Bible class established by Dr. Finley, and "the Spirit of God was poured out in that old room with such effect that thousands at this day are blessed with the fruits of its work there." For, during the space of a few weeks, at least ten young men were converted, who afterwards became prominent ministers of the gospel, or efficient workers in the church. Among the converts were Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Bergen, Rev. Mr. Ludlow, a prominent Baptist clergyman in Rhode Island and New York, Rev. Thompson S. Harris, Chaplain in U. S. Navy, Rev. Stephen Dodd Ward, Rev. Halloway Hunt, Jr., Nathaniel Conklin, father of Rev. Nathaniel Conklin, Rev. Samuel Lawrence, Rev. J. S. Demund, Samuel H. R. Talmadge, Abra-
ham Williamson, Wm. H. Kirby, J. B. Henshaw, Abraham Skillman, and others equally celebrated for their Christian labors. Entering the old Academy building, a host of memories crowded thick and fast upon each other. There were the very forms with the marks of particular jack-knives still upon them—the desk where he sat when a boy; the places where Frelinghuysen and Southard had sat before he came. For these two were inseparable.

During a portion of Dr. Taylor's stay at Basking Ridge he boarded in the family of Joel Dayton. "Billy" was then a little fellow, the pet
of the whole school. His father made shoes. His mother, Nancy Lewis, was almost revered by the boys for her unabated kindness to them, her intelligence, amiable temper, and wonderful skill in pastry. In 1817, Dr. Taylor visited Basking Ridge to attend Dr. Finley's funeral. He saw a boy about eleven years of age in Joel Dayton's yard chopping wood. On visiting the house Mrs. Dayton told him "what a smart boy 'Billy' had grown; that he had chopped all the winter's fuel." It was perhaps thirty years after that when Chancellor A. O. Zabriskie, of Jersey City, was walking in the streets of Princeton with a U. S. Senator, whose name had become a household word in the land, Dr. Taylor met them, and the Senator was introduced to him as Hon. William L. Dayton. Dr. Taylor alluded to the fact that they had never met since 1817, when "Billy" was chopping the winter's wood at Basking Ridge. The Senator replied that he "had done several kinds of chopping since then." We may be allowed to add that he always cut a "clean curve."

During his residence at Basking Ridge, Dr. Taylor had given Mrs. Dayton his miniature, and forgot the circumstance. In her declining years she lived with her son in Camden; and during her last illness was attended by Dr. Othniel Hart Taylor, brother of Rev. B. C. Taylor. When about to die, she gave her physician his brother's miniature to be returned to him after being carefully kept by her for fifty years.

Bedminster Church

The building was after the true Dutch mould, with steep, high, pointed roof, and gable facing the road. It was weather-boarded with shingles and the inside of the roof lined with pine boards. Of side walls there were none worth speaking of, for the upper side galleries commenced so near the roof that those occupying the back seats had to sit in a stooping posture. The seats were high, with straight backs without cushions except here and there a small one for an aged or infirm. The church stood upon the same site as the present one. It was torn down in 1818, when the present edifice was erected. The carpenter was James Goltra, of Liberty Corner, who was a famous church builder in his day. He remarked that if it were blown over and turned upside down it would not fall to pieces.

The Larger Cross Roads

Larger Cross Roads has an almost inexhaustible fund of history. Here lived the fighting men who raised the quotas of Bedminster in the Revolution, and here trained bands met for years, to fight their battles o'er again, over a glass of apple juice of any age to suit the taste. After the capture of General Lee at Basking Ridge, the troops of this neighbor-
hood were drawn up here in line of battle expecting an attack, and bullets have frequently been found where they stood. The old men who came here to drill on training days had many a tale to tell of their adventures in the War.

On a certain night, when the army lay at Morristown, John Barclay, who lived north of the Cross Roads, and Malachi McCollum, were placed on guard. The notorious Bill Stewart and his brother Lafferty were confined in jail, and it was the duty of these men to watch the prisoners. There happened to be in their rounds a barrel of hard cider, which they, with true soldierly instinct, soon discovered. A gimlet, always carried for such an emergency, was thrust through the staves and the trio, each provided with a straw, sucked solace for the cold and loneliness of the night. Whether it was the cold or the cider we cannot say, but something made them decidedly "blue," and the prisoners, making ropes of their bed clothes, escaped. Peter Sutphen was in the army at the time, in Capt. Logan’s company, and staid the night of the occurrence with his brother-in-law, Capt. Robert Blair. The escape of the prisoners caused great excitement, and the two negligent cider suckers never heard the last of it. Years afterwards, when they met at Larger Cross Roads, at trainings, their ruling passion would prevail, and as old Revolutioners they had to be treated by the field officers and staff. Barclay was very touchy on the subject of the prisoners, and Esquire Sutphen, knowing it, would generally raise the story about the escape. McCollum would say to his old partner of the cider barrel, "Mister Barclay, does ye remember the night we let the prisoners go?" Whereupon the other would reply, "Oh, McCollum is a good fellow, but he drinks too much."

A companion of these, and a right jolly one too, was Robert Little. He was a lion in courage, of powerfully developed muscle, and one of the toughest veterans of the War. He related to those now living that the hardest fighting he ever did was at the battle of Monmouth, when, in a hand-to-hand fight, they forced a body of Hessians back through a brush fence. He never related this without shedding tears at the recollection of the deadly character of the fight and the uncertain thread upon which victory hung. A true Scotchman, he loved his wife and reverenced the church, but was sometimes overcome by his fondness for a social glass. He was improvident and sometimes reduced to great straits, but his Scotch wit always helped him out.

On a certain Sunday there was to be a christening at Lamington and Robert’s wife wanted to take her baby, but as her husband had no coat to appear in she said nothing about it. Now, as he was a tailor by trade, it so happened that the Domine had brought him a fine broad-cloth coat to make, which was to be finished the next week. Robert worked
on the coat industriously, and Saturday night, a week before the time, it was finished. "Margaret," said the "little" man, as they lay in bed on Sunday morning, "I've a notion to have the baby christened to-day." "Yes, but mon, ye've no coat." "Never ye mind about that, I'll get a coat." The "gude wife" was too much overjoyed at the prospect of the christening to show any curiosity—woman's ruling passion—as to where the coat was to come from. Behold the twain on Sunday, proudly bearing the child up to the font, Robert glorying in the unsuspecting Domine's coat, and with unblushing face standing as firmly up to the responses as he ever did to a command in line of battle. We are bound to state that the coat was brushed and taken home at the appointed time; and, whether the Domine got an inkling of the matter or not, his first appearance in it was marked by the text—somewhat mixed but applicable—"He that lendeth to the poor giveth to the Lord."

John Sutphen kept one of the taverns at Larger Cross Roads during the War, and was a spy for Washington. When the army was on the way to the south a short time before the capture of Cornwallis the officers and staff dined here. While Generals Knox, Wayne, Maxwell and others gave way to pleasantry over their wine, Washington remained silent and thoughtful at the head of the table. Lucy Smith has told Peter Sutphen that her grandmother, Sarah Phoenix Sutphen, the landlady, watched him taking bread crumbs between his thumb and finger, grinding them to powder in his abstractedness, his restless finger keeping motion to the workings of his brain that then and there was organizing the glorious victory which shortly followed. Gisbert Sutphen and his son Peter were present on this occasion.

Prior to his keeping tavern John Sutphen lived where Peter Latourette now lives. The American wagonmaster kept his horses in Sutphen's stable. To get into the enemy's camp and find out their plans Sutphen played the horse thief. In concert with the wagonmaster they got Simon, a negro of Gisbert Sutphen, to break open the stable door and assist in taking the horses to a thicket, where they were hid for three days, the men in the American camp being told they had been stolen. The negro, who afterwards told the story, said that he carried them hay in the darkness of night for fear of being discovered. Sutphen, watching his opportunity, took the horses to the British, sold them, got into their camp and obtained on the sly the information he wanted. Many other similar stories are told of the cunning invention of this man to learn the movements of the enemy.

[To be Continued]
JOURNALS OF ANDREW JOHNSTON, 1743-1763

CONCERNING LOTS IN PEA PACK PATENT

[Continued from Vol. III, Page 267]

"Match'x, July 8th, 1758.—Gizbert Suttfin tells me that Fred. Blaw inclines to give up the bargain for the lot which he bought the improvement of from Ale'r Lawrance, not being able to make the payments, but proposes to take a lease for 3 years and pay £12 a year rent; that he paid Lawrance £100 for the improvements; am to speake to the others concerned and let him know. Suttfin will give his bond for the interest.

"Rec'd from Suttfin on acc't of Blaws interest, £5.10.2.

"Rec'd likewise from John Vandorn on acc't of int't of his bond, £8.9.2. Gave receipts for the above sumes.

"Vandorn complains of Rob't Allen being a bad neighbour; that he does not make sufficient fences, &c.; desires me to speake to him.

"P. A., Dec. 8th, 1758.—Thos. Jones and Silus Drake came to me about Lot No. 9 at Peapack, on which Andries Wortman lives. I offer to sell them the whole lot on both sides of the brook at 55 /— pr acre in three payments, they to be at the charge, if any, of giting the possession from Wortman, who still keeps possession on the east side of the brook. They desire a fortnights time to consider of it. If I do not heare from them in that time am not to expect they will take it on the terms I propose. (They did not come to me at the time limited).

"Dec 13th.—Robt. Allen told me if Jones and Drake do not take the Lot on the terms I offer'd it to them for, he will take it, or at least desir's he may have the offer of it before I agree with any other. Repaid Rob't Allen the tax for Wortman place, he haveing paid it to the coll'r 18th Nov. last; to be ch'd by me, 13 /7.

"Match'x, 3d Jan'ry, 1759.—John Phenix came to me with old Andries Wortman. The old man pretends to be very sorry for what has past and bin transacted by him in regard to the lot he lives on, and [will] give me possession by some time in April next, but expects I will give him about £30 or £35 (this John Phenix told me in the old mans behalfe). I told Phenix to acquaint him that I did not intend to give anything for the possession, nor make any bargain with him, as I knew him to be a man that was not to be depended upon; that as Jones and Drake have not bin with me by the time they set, Robert Allen was to have the refusal of the place, and if he would prevaile or allow to give him any sum I had no objection to his doing it, but should not make Allen any allowance for it in the price he was to give for the land.

"I wrote by Phenix to Allen that I was willing to let him have the lot at the 55 /— pr acre in three payments, the first to be 1st May next,
but without our being at any expence on account of giting possession; desir'd he would let me heare from him soone.

"John Phenix paid me £15.15.0 in part of rent due by him to the purchasers of Leslies lots; gave him a rec't, in which I believe I made a mistake of one year in the date.

"1759, Jan'ry 17th.—Agreed with Robert Allen for the lot No. 9 at 55 /— pr acre in three payments, the first to be the first of May next, and enter'd into articles with him. He tells me that he has agreed to give Wortman £32 for the possession, to be paid immediately, and that Wortman is to give up possession on his paying the money, which he proposes to do soone after he gits home. He had not the money and, to prevent loss of time, I have, with the advice and consent of J. Stevens and Cortland Skinner, advanced the money, and taken his bond payable the first of May next, with some more money he wanted for his other uses, amounting in the whole to £45.10.0, which I am to charge to the Company, to be reimbust from the first money that comes in from sales of those lands.

"By the articles we are at liberty to dispose of the lot to another in case he fails in his first payment for the space of one year.

"He tells me some person talkes of comeing to me about buying the lot called Mauris Williams lot, and wanted to know the price. I told him, as it was very stoney, I proposed to let it go at about 45 or 46s. He says he thinks it will scarce fetch that price.

"March 2d, 1759, Match'x.—Abe. Wortman came to me about taking some land jo[y]ning to John Phenix; he says on what they call the Barrens. As I do not remember whether there be any without the lot Phenix has taken, I wrote to him desiring him to shew Wortman his bounds and to let me know whether there be any there worth settling. Have promised to give a lease when I am satisfied about it.

"P. A., June 7th, 1759.—Wm. McClewen (?) tells me that John Royce is gon off much in debt, and has sold his improv't to Alex'r Linn; that Linn has let one David Killpatrick go on the place, expecting we will let him continue for a few years paying a reasonable rent. McClewen (?) says he will ingage for his good behaviour. He has paid him £50 for the improv't. I have given McClewen (?) a few lines —— to Killpatricks continueing on the place till otherways ordered.

"7th June, 1759.—Hugh Gastons son Hugh has bro't me £123 in part pay't of his fathers agreement, for which I gave him a loose rec't, he not having the counterpart of the articles. I likewise consented to make his father an abaitment of £14 on the last pay't, which was omitted (?) at executing the articles, but indorsed —— on the back of said articles. I underwrote the receipt to that purpose.
"P. A., 14th June, 1759.—David Bisset and John Wortman brought me Mr. Ral. Smiths survey of the division of the lot agreed with Bisset for the 4th May, 1758. Settled the payment with them, the first not to be till 1st May, 1760; charged the int'nt accordingly and enter'd into articles with them separate, each for the part he holds.

"Match'x, 22d June.—Mrs. Willet and her sone, with whom I agreed (on behalf of her husband for one of Leslies lots at Peapack), tells me, by disappoitments, &c., they are become quite unable to fullfill the agreem't and cannot possibly pay for the lot. They propose we shall quit them from the articles of agreement, and keep the money they paid, and take the lot againe, which they say is better than when they went on it by £200, having built a good house, made new fences and cleared several pieces of grass ground, &c. I am to speake to the others concernd, and let them know what they may depend upon.

"1759, July 5th.—Jon'n Jones has paid me one years rent of the lot he lives on, £8. He desires he may have the refusal of Willets lot on lease. As I would chuse to joyn both lots in one I have promis'd he shall have the refusall when we conclude with Willet, w'ch I think we had best do soon. He thinks Willets house does not stand in a convenient place to suite both places.

"Aug't 22d.—Spoke to Mr. Stevens and to my bro'r. They are both willing I should drop the bargain with Mrs. Willet on the terms she has propos'd, and leave it to me to do as I think proper with the lot. Mr. Skinner likewise thinks it best to do so.

"Aug't 23d, 1759.—Mrs. Willet and her sone are very pressing for leave to stay in the house, and offers to pay eight pounds a year rent for the house and a few acres of land (including the orchards) for pasture for three teams and a cow or two, if they can have a lease. She offers to give £20 rent for both places and not to plow any land more than is now plow'd upon ons [once?]. I consented to let them sow about 4 or 5 acres which they have plow'd. If they stay on the place till next spring, are to pay £8 for one years rent.

"Aug't 27th.—James Whallon, a cooper, tells me he is about buying Sam. Crage's improvement, who lives on the lot at Lamaton, belonging to my br'r [brother] and me, and that Justice Smith advis'd him to speake to me first. Crage asks him £160; says he pays 30 /— year rent to the town for about 200 acres; that Crages mother has likewise an improvement, but does not know what rent she pays; he thinks not any. I told him that I should not make any abaitment in the price of the land in consideration of what he should give Crage, if he did agree with him, and advised him not to medle with it.

"I some years ago enter'd into articles with David Harriot for that
lot, but as he is dead I suppose and have been told that his widow and sones will think to drop that agreement.

"He tells me that Crage never would take a lease from the Eliz’th-town people, but has paid them the rent. He thinks his mother’s place is included in s’d rent of 30 /—.

"Sept’r 8th, 1759.—Wm. Todd came to me and proposed either to take a lease for a longer time, or to buy the lot he lives upon, belonging to my bro’r and me. I refused renewing his lease, but offered to sell him the lot at 52 /6 pr acre, provided he would pay one-third part of the money by the next spring, or give such security for it as I shall aprove of, and a mortgage on the lot for the other pay’ts, first paying the rent that is due. He says he will sooner pay me the rent, and thinks he will be able to make up the money and purchase the lot. He owns his having cut some coal wood, but says it was only a small matter when he was clearing, and was not fit for any other use and no hurt to the lot. I agreed to sell him the lot; propos’d the last two payments shall bear interest from next May.

"Oct’r 1st.—Peter Voorhies and Garret Vandveer tell me they have employ’d Dan’l Cooper to survey their lots, and find they fall considerably short of their quantity of land. I have wrote to Mr. Ralph Smith and desired him to rectifie the mistak, and acquaint me how he finds it.

"1760, Jan’ry 30th.—Joseph Collwell came to me about buying the lot No. 9 bargain’d with Rob’t Allen for; says Rob’t asked him about £3. pr acre. I told him as I was under an ingagement with Allen I could not sell to him, tho if he could agree with Allen we would, if desired, make the conveyance to him, I promised to write to him after seeing Allen, if I found it worth while.

"P. A. Jan’y 31st, 1760.—Thomas Jones came to me about the place Mrs. Willet is on; tells me that he and his bro’r Jon’n, who lives on the next lot, have thoughts of buying both lots, to be devided between them. I offer to sell to them at £3.5 pr acre in three payments, provided Mrs. Willet does not still fullfill the agree’t formerly entered into with her and her son. He tells me they propose coming to me in a little time about it.

"Feb’ry 26th, P. A.—James Speir, who lives on, I think, part of the 600-acre lot or near it, tells me that John Royce has bin gon off some time and Leanard is about selling the improvements; that he would buy if I approv’d of it and would give him a lease. I told him that as they still have the articles among them I cannot do anything with him at this time, and advis’d him not to medle with it,

"Joseph Parker spoke to me about buying the small lot which I leased to James King; that King has sold the improvement to James Martin, who now lives on the place. I offer’d it to him at 45 /— pr
acre in three payments. He thinks it too dear at that price. Then pro-
pos’d buying or leasing some land joyning to Mount Paul, but I choose
not to lease, knowing they destroy the timber by cutting coal wood, and
am not well enough acquainted with the land to judge of the value so
as to set a price. He tells me Nathan Cooper has lately survey’d some
of the land joyning to Mount Paull near to Well’s place.

"P. A., Mar. 14, 1760.—Caleb Lindsly, of Mendham, spoake to me
about buying 20 or 30 acres on the branch, northward of the 600 acres
lot; am to consider of it and let him know when I go up.

"P. A., 31st Mar.—Mrs. Willet paid me £8 for which gave a rec’t
on the articles as rent. She desires leave to continue till it can be dis-
posed of.

"Match’r, 1st April, 1760.—John Barclay, of Peapack, tells me he
has brought Conr. Mizners place, and that Mizner says I had given him
reason to expect he should have one of the small timber lots, which he
is desirous of buying. I told him I would consider it, and would let
him have one if I find I can, tho I propose to reserve sufficient there for
the two of Leslies lots now in possession of Jon’n Jones and Mrs. Willet.
Barclay tells me one of his friends has some inclination to buy the lot
called Moris Williams lot, and desir’d to know the price. I told him he
might have it for 50, or at least 45 /— pr acre.

"Jon’n Jones tells me that he and his bro’r Thomas have dropt their
pretentions to buying the lot he lives on, but desires to stay on it on rent
if we will be at the expense of building a house and barn, both being
quite useless at present.

"Apr. 3d, 1760, Match’r.—Ralph Smith, Esq., tells me a friend of
his wants to buy the lot formerly in possession of Albert Dorlind, and
desires when we conclude to sell he may have the refusal of it.

"4th.—Sam Thompson came to me and Rob’t Allen with him. He
tells me he had agreed to give James Martin £50 for the improvement,
and wants me to give him a lease, which I decline, and wrote to Martin
that he had no right to dispose of his improvement, and that I expect he
will give up the possession to my order. Thereupon seems inclineable to
purchase the lot. I offer’d it to him at 58 /— pr acre in three payments.
Rob’t Allen tells me he is in some expectation of selling part of the
lot he agreed for to Wm. Wortman.

"Ralph Smith came to me with Whallon, his son-in-law. I have
agreed with Whallon for the lot Craig lived on at 50 /— pr acre in three
pay’ts, the first in May next; if not paid then to allow only 3 pr. ct. int’t
for one year in the 1st pay’t; also to git a deed signed by my bro’r to
take up with me; he then to give security for the first pay’t and mort-
gage the land for the other two payments. The articles are dated the 1st March last.

"P. A., 9th April, 1760.—Joseph Martin came to me, and Yost Mantanie with him. He tells me he has bin imposed upon by King, who told him he had a right to sell the improvement, and that I must and always did, when I sold, allow the person in possession sufficient for their improvement. I advised him to refuse payment if he had not already paid King, and promised to speake to Cort. Skinner to assist him, if he thought it right so to do. Mantanie desirs I will be as favourable to Martin as I can, being a relation of his wife's. I told him I should not desire him to quit this year unless I sold, and if I do will endeavour to git some allowance for him, as he tells me the improve't cost him £48, and has but little else to depend upon.

"May — [1760].—Isr. Slack, Rob't Allens brother-in-law, came to me about buying Lot No. —, called Morris Williams lot. I ask him 45 /—pr acre, in three pay'ts, and offered to put of the first pay't till next May provided he could give security for paying it then, which he is to try if he can do, and, if he can, says he will come to me again soone.

"1760, May 7th.—Joseph Martin tells me he has seen King, who threatens to sue him. I spoke to Mr. Cortland Skinner; he has undertaken to assist him, and tells him to come to him at the next Morris County court.

"May 9th.—Settled with Conrad Mizner; rec'd cash £—; and took his bond to my own acc. as cash for the ball'e, and delivered up the mortgage. He proposes buying the lot formerly agreed with Mr. Willet for. I asked him £3.5 pr acre in three pay'mts, and have consented to put of the first pay't till May next; he says he will consult his wife, and if he concludes to take it will be soon with me again; proposes next week or the week after.

"May 20th.—Aaron Boarum tells me he has sold the small lot Charles and Henry Lear agreed with me for (part of Alex. Lawrences lot) to Wm. Logan, a blacksmith, who will be with me soon to push the ——. He has about £500. John Van Dorn, security, for Logans performing the agreement.

"May 28th, 1760.—Dan Lawrance has paid me £200 in part. I find Mr. Smiths return leaves out about 12 acres, part of what by the straight would have taken John Lawrances lot, and agreed between them that Dan was to have it — to git that rectified when I go up.

"Drake, Lawrances bro'r-in-law, asks the price of Browers lot, J Smiths, Kings lot and McWilliams. I offered King at 50 /—, the others at 45 /—, three payments.

"21st.—King paid me 30 /—for rent.
"Match'x, July 31st.—Wm. Logan, who bo't from Aaron Boorum the improv't of the part of the lot agreed with Alex. Lawrance for, being ab't 53 acres lying between Dan Lawrance and Gastons lot, came to me and paid me £33.8.0, supp'd to be the int't to May last and £17.7, part of principle. He is desirous of having a deed as soone as he can. I am to speake to Mr. Alwards bro'rs about it.

"Match'x, 11th Sep'r, 1760.—Isre. Castner came to me about buying the lot Mrs. Willet had agreed for. I told him he might have it at £3.5 pr acre in three payments, the first the 1st May next; he said £3 was enough. He likewise spoake about the lot joyning to John Lawrances, on which the organist lives. I told him I should ask about 55 /—pr acre for that. He said he thought 50 /— was enough; that he would look over the places again, and believed he would buy one of them if we could agree. I advised him if he liked the organists place to offer him some small matter for the improvement. [Note by Editor.—"The organist" was Jacob Kline].

"29.—Cumin and McClure came to me about buying the lot on which the organist lives. I told him he might have it at 50 /— pr acre in three payments and not under.

"Am told since that Cumins has bought the improvment from the organist; am now told he has not bought.  

[To be Continued]

THE LANE FAMILIES OF SOMERSET COUNTY AND VICINITY

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

III Line of Adriaen Lane (12), of Readington

[Concluded from Vol. III, Page 288]

CHILDREN OF ANDREW C. LANE (390) AND ELENOR EMMONS:

417. Rev. Gilbert, b. near Readington, Nov. 29, 1828; d. at Montague, N. J., Apr. 27, 1896; m., Oct. 1, 1856, Esther M. Ten Eyck (dau. of Peter and Jane M. Ten Eyck, of North Branch), who was b. Oct. 21, 1835 and is living at Montague. Mr. Lane grad. from Rutgers Coll. in 1851, and New Brunswick Seminary in 1854; was missionary in North Carolina 1854-'57; had various charges in New York and New Jersey until his death, and also served as chaplain in the army 1864-'5. (For ch., see infra).

419. JUDITH, of Readington, b. Jan. 10, 1833; d. Jan. 12, 1887; unm.
422. ELEANOR ANN, of White House, b. June 1, 1840; d. Jan. 1, 1915; unm.
426. CORNELIUS, of Pleasant Run, b. June 23, 1849; living; m. Jan. 14, 1874, Victoria B. Cole. Children: (1) MARGARET; m. John J. Smith, of Three Bridges. (2) CORA D.; m., Sept. 12, 1900, Abraham D. Schomp, and had children: (a) Estella, b. Feb. 15, 1901; (b) Lester Lane, b. Mar. 15, 1908. (c) Earle.

CHILDREN OF JOHN C. LANE (393) AND MARY ANN HAGEMAN:
429. ANDREW, of Neshanic, b. Dec. 5, 1831; d. Aug. 26, 1903; m. Feb. 17, 1858, Margaretta Wyckoff (dau. of Jacob Wyckoff and Elizabeth Hoffman), who was b. Mar. 8, 1840, and is living. Mr. Lane was, in his day, a prominent man in the county. In early life he was a car-
penter and builder at Readington; from 1864-'70 he was a farmer in Clinton twsp., Hunterdon county; then he purchased a mill property and store at Neshanic, where he continued a merchandising flouring-mill, saw mill, plaster-mill and phosphate-mill business until his death. He was thrifty and a diligent Democratic political worker; also active in the Neshanic Reformed church. (For ch., see infra).

430. Martha Ann, of South Branch, b. Apr. 17, 1834; d. Sept. 23, 1891; m., June 12, 1856, Stephen Weaver (son of Jacob Weaver and Helen Lansing), teacher and farmer, who d. Nov. 2, 1883. Children: (1) Mary Helen, of Canastota, N. Y., b. Aug. 11, 1860; living. (2) Cora, of Canastota; living; m. —— Hunt.

431. John J., of Readington and Liberty Corner, b. Sept. 15, 1836; d. Nov. 9, 1869; m., Jan. 2, 1861, Henrietta McBride (dau. of Robert McBride and Mary Whitehead), who was b. July 9, 1833, and d. 1898. (For ch., see infra).

432. Sarah Jane, of Somerville, b. Dec. 2, 1838; living; unm.


434. James, formerly of Readington, farmer, now of Flemington, b. Aug. 25, 1843; living; m., Nov. 28, 1871, Susan H. Hunt (dau of Amos Hunt and Susan Hoffman), who is living. Mr. Lane is the James referred to under his great-great-grandfather, Adrian (12), as having possession of Lane real estate (of 1718) until he sold it in 1911. No ch.


436. Gilbert, of Neshanic, merchant, b. Apr. 1, 1848; d. Nov. 13, 1891; m., 1870, Elizabeth Stephens (dau. of John M. Stephens), who is living. (For ch., see infra).

Children of Cornelius C. Lane (394) and Gertrude Hageman:


438. Cornelius C., of Centreville, b. Nov. 1, 1838; living; m., 1867, Abigail Voorhees (dau. of Lucas Voorhees and Harriet Brokaw, of South Branch), who was b. May 6, 1843, and d. Feb. 25, 1910. (For ch., see infra).

439. Maria, of Readington, b. Jan. 22, 1842; living; unm.

440. Elizabeth, of Readington, b. April 12, 1846; d. Jan. 8, 1812,
near Plainfield; unm. She taught in the public schools for over thirty years, at White House, Readington, Lebanon, etc.


Children of Henry A. Lane (411) and Sarah E. Stryker:


444. Lillie M., of Neshanic Station, b. Apr. 3, 1860; living; m., May 11, 1878, Augustus W. Hall. Children: (1) Annie. (2) Harry. (3) Fred.


447. Cornelius Hammer, of 328 Park Avenue, Plainfield, painter, b. Nov. 3, 1867; living; m. Ella Huff. Children: (1) Lewis. (2) George.


449. Maria Stryker, of 312 W. 116th Street, N. Y. City; b. July 14, 1873; living; unm.


Children of Rev. Gilbert Lane (417) and Esther M. Ten Eyck:


453. Andrew, d. in infancy.

455. John, of Bellingham, Washington, b. Dec. 12, 1865; living; unm.


CHILDREN OF CORNELIUS J. LANE (428) AND GERTRUDE STAATS:

457. Mary Ann, deceased; m. Dr. George V. Van Neste, of Hopewell, who is living. Children: (1) Cornelius Lane. (2) Marion Lucille.

458. Anna.

CHILDREN OF ANDREW LANE (429) AND MARGARETTA WYCKOFF:

459. Martin Wyckoff, of Millville, lawyer, b. Nov. 22, 1858; living; m. Nov. 23, 1892, Catherine Wilson Hall (dau. of William Hall and Mary Manners). He was admitted as attorney of the N. J. Bar. Nov., 1884, and is practicing law at Millville. No ch.

460. Mary Ann, of Neshanic, b. Jan. 6, 1862; living; unm.


462. Carrie C., b. 1878; d. young.

CHILDREN OF JOHN J. LANE (431) AND HENRIETTA McBRIIDE:


465. Lillie Frances, d. May, 1885.

CHILDREN OF GILBERT LANE (436) AND ELIZABETH STEPHENS:


468. Laura, of Neshanic, b. Nov. 28, 1878; living; unm.
Children of Cornelius C. Lane (438) and Abigail Voorhees:

469. Elbert C., farmer, of Reaville, b. Nov. 11, 1869; living; m. Dec. 15, 1896, Josie H. Scudder.


471. Edwin, blacksmith, of Reaville, b. 1875; living; m. (1), Oct. 8, 1898, Clara M. Smock, who d. April 3, 1909; and (2), Aug. 26, 1911, Margaret Bunn, who was b. Dec. 6, 1883, and d. Mar. 18, 1913.


473. Estella, of Centreville, b. Dec. 1883; living; unm.

**Somerset County Marriages—1795-1879**

[Continued from Vol. III, Page 313]

**Recorded in Clerk's Office—Letter D (concluded), E and F**

Dunham, David and Phebe D. Hill, Dec. 17, 1846 (Harris).
Dunham, John and Gitty Ammerman, May 21, 1814 (Labagh).
Dunham, John Gaston and Emma Guess, Oct. 16, 1845 (Campbell).
Dunham, John H. and Eliza Cross, June 14, 1823 (Brownlee).
Dunham, John H. and Sarah Barclay, Nov. 6, 1844 (Blauvelt).
Dunham, Joseph and Margaret Bergen, April 30, 1866 (Rodgers).
Dunham, Mahlon S. and Harriet A. Crane, Sept. 25, 1866 (Rankin).
Dunham, Martin and Lucinda Seabring, Dec. 14, 1844 (Cox).
Dunham, Robert B. and Jane W. Heath, Oct. 15, 1840 (Harris).
Dunham, Samuel and Mary Elizabeth Willcox, Aug. 10, 1856 (Snyder).
Dunham, Searing and Annie A. Bergen, Dec. 12, 1866 (Mesick).
Dunham, William B. and Mary S. Craig, Nov. —, 1876 (Blauvelt).
Dunlap, William H. and Mary E. Gaddis, June 17, 1858 (LeFevre).
Dunn, Abram and Hannah Van Arsdaile, Jan. 5, 1870 (Pool).
Dunn, Edward T. and Alletta Ann Schenck, Feb. 1, 1865 (Ludlow).
Dunn, Isaac and Rachel Vail, July 8, 1821 (Voorhees).
Dunn, Jared Irwin and Suzan Ann Boyles, June 15, 1830 (Shultz).
Dunn, Jeremiah and Catharine Burgie, Dec. 31, 1808 (Finley).
Dunn, John and Deborah Van Fleet, Sept. 22, 1861 (Morse).
Dunn, John R. and Jane T. Williamson, June 11, 1850 (Craven).
Dunn, Samuel B. and Ruth Fenner, Sept. 10, 1864 (Carter).
Dunn, William and Hannah Marsh, Nov. 26, 1831 (Voorhees).
Dunon, Albert S. and Jane Voorhees, March 31, 1822 (Labagh).
Dunster, Andrew N. and Susan Stevens, March 11, 1865 (Rankin).
Dunster, Oliver and Abigail Sanders, Jan. 26, 1835 (Maynard).
Durham, Edward and Catherine Waldron, Sept. 22, 1825 (Ludlow).
Durland, John and Elizabeth Huff, Aug. 13, 1826 (Stryker).
Durling, Elias and Deborah Wolf, Oct. 24, 1848 (Blauvelt).
Somerset County Marriages

Durling, Garret and Elizabeth Kipp, Nov. 13, 1828 (Van Kleek).
Durling, Garret and Lucretia Ann Wyckoff, Jan. 23, 1856 (Romeyn).
Durling, Garret A. and Gertrude Edwardson, Nov. 26, 1837 (Talmage).
Durling, George and Mary Saums, Nov. 20, 1850 (Romeyn).
Durling, John and Jane R. Ninemaster, Nov. 2, 1865 (Searls).
Durling, Nathaniel P. and Anna Gertrude Voorhees, July 19, 1862 (Medsick).

Durling, Samuel D. and Susan Latourette, March 30, 1861 (Ludlow).
Durling, Samuel D. and Mary Bark, Jan. 20, 1806 (Gardner).
Durling, Wm. H. and Phebe A. Craig, July 31, 1875 (Gardner).
Duryea, Alexander D. and Elizabeth C. Vreeland, Jan. 3, 1855 (Romeyn).
Duryea, John and Catharine Vroom, Nov. 11, 1800 (Studdiford).
Duryea, John and Joanna Cortelyou, Oct. 19, 1826 (Zabriskie).
Duryea, John V. and Mary H. Van Pelt, Jan. 3, 1867 (Gardner).
Duryee, William and Mariah Voorhees, Nov. 8, 1817 (Labagh).
Duryes, Theodore and Stout, Dec. 3, 1857 (Romeyn).
Dutcher, Simon A. and Rachel S. Hoagland, Aug. 19, 1872 (Dutcher).
Dutcher, William and Kate O. Price, May 18, 1870 (Dutcher).
Duyckinck, George and Catharine Jane Ten Eyck, Nov. 29, 1849 (Campbell).
Duyckinck, Horace and Emily Longstreet, Feb. 24, 1841 (Blauvelt).
Duyckinck, Jack and Cam Todd, Oct. 19, 1833 (Fisher).
Duyckinck, William and Mary H. Vliet, Jan. 23, 1851 (Blauvelt).
Dyon, James W. and Mary Carley, Feb. 11, 1845 (Chambers).

LETTER E

[Note.—The names given under Letters E and F, following, are printed, by an oversight until too late to correct, as they are entered on the records, instead of being in strict alphabetical order; future publications will be continued in proper alphabetical order, a method more convenient for reference.—Editor Quarterly].

Elberson, Ralph and Ruth Carl, June 18, 1803 (Van Arsdale).
Eckley, Elias and Elizabeth Low, March 23, 1794 (Studdiford).
Emmons, John and Dinah Schenck, February 1, 1801 (Studdiford).
Everitt, Ezekiel and Sarah Stryker, Sept. 24, 1804 (Studdiford).
Emmons, Abraham and Margaret Fleeraboom, Aug. 10, 1805 (Studdiford).
Eoff, Archibald and Presillia Steward, May 20, 1807 (Schureman).
Edgar, Nathaniel and Catherine Co, Feb. 11, 1811 (Finley).
Edmunds, Jacob and Margaret Vanderbilt, June 1, 1814 (McDowell).
Eno, Erastus and Aaltyi Van Doren, July 28, 1813 (Hardenbergh).
Elmondorf, James and Elizabeth Yard, Nov. 28, 1816 (Zabriskie).
Eikes, Morris and Nancy Drake, May 8, 1817 (Galpin).
Edwards, Squire W and Mary Bockloven, Feb. 4, 1819 (Brownlee).
Emons, Abraham and Catharine Case, Aug. 16, 1819 (Hardenbergh).
Elmondorf, William and Maria Dumont, May 20, 1813 (Vredenburgh).
Eick, John and Mariah Van Dorn, May 15, 1820 (Zabriskie).
Elmondorf, James and Elizabeth Y. Frelinghuysen, Nov. 28, 1816 (Zabriskie).
Elmondorf, Peter L. and Mariah Van Veghten, May 24, 1821 (Vredenburgh).
Earl, James and Susan Vermule, Feb. 10, 1821 (Boggs).
Edwards, Uzal and Mary Johnson, Aug 14, 1825 (Dodge).
Elbertson, James and Idah Stryker, Feb. 20, 1831 (Labagh).
Elbertson, Carl and Selome Fisher, Oct. 8, 1831 (Labagh).
Edmonston, Archibald and Ann C. Wilson, Feb. 6, 1834 (Rice).
Ege, Titus and Martha Quakenbush, Nov. 10, 1834 (Rice).
Eoff, Thomas and Charlotte Van Derveer, Dec. 27, 1834 (Fisher).
Emmons, Jeremiah and Eliza V. D. Voorhees, Sept. 24, 1834 (Messler).
Everhart, Frederick and Catharine Tillman, Dec. 29, 1831 (Rodgers).
Eyck, Philip and Elizabeth Eyck, March 3, 1833 (Blauvelt).
Ely, Joseph and Margaret Duncan, Aug. 10, 1837 (Rice).
Ellerson, Edward and Kezia Stackhouse, Aug 31, 1841 (Rodgers).
Eyring, William B. and Helena Case, Aug. 6, 1840 (Messler).
Earl, Albert and Harriet Rankin, Sept. 28, 1837 (Rodgers).
English, James T. and Mary Elizabeth Jobs, Jan. 8, 1840 (Rodgers).
Edger, Nelson N. and Ellenor L. Wolfe, June 26, 1841 (Perry).
Emmons, Thomas and Catharine Doty, Feb. 9, 1839 (English).
Everette, Phillip V. A. and Martha H. Stryker, Jan. 19, 1843 (Ludlow).
Elliot, Samuel H. Rev. and Marcia Laurrette Harvey, Oct. 9, 1844 (Messler).
Elmondorf, Peter D. and Louisa Voorhees, Oct. 29, 1845 (Messler).
Everette, John and Margaret Voorhees, Feb. 23, 1845 (Gardner).
Emmons, Samuel and Gertrude Nisbet, Sept. 26, 1847 (Blauvelt).
Esters, Francis W. H. and Elizabeth Blazer, Oct. 27, 1847 (———?).
Everrol, Abraham V. and Elizabeth Warren, Oct 13, 1853 (Campbell).
Edwards, C. M. and Permelia Coryell, June 13, 1853 (Ludlow).
Emmons, Peter and Jane Sneddiker, Nov. 9, 1850 (Gardiner).
Everts, Herman and Hannah H. Voorhees, July 16, 1856 (Messler).
Edgar, Horace and Gracey Ann Blazier, Dec. 6, 1858 (Rankin).
Emens, Jonathan and Margaret S. Vunk, April 7, 1862 (Callen).
Emmons, Jerome and Sarah M. Van Doren, Oct. 4, 1860 (Messler).
Ehni, Christopher and Melvina Davis, Sept. 23, 1862 (Daniels).
Emely, Samuel M. and Catharine Van Duyn, Jan. 10, 1857 (Van Doren).
Elleson, William H. and Catharine A. Lewis, June 28, 1863 (Voorhees).
Eickman, John and Eliza Tunison, Feb. 6, 1864 (Parsons).
Emely, William and Martha Quick, Nov. 26, 1863 (Le Fevre).
Eoff, Cobus and Elizabeth Kirkpatrick, Dec. 22, 1853 (English).
Eick, Jacob and Miriam Baker, March 4, 1855 (English).
Elbertson, George H. and Mary Buchanan, Nov. 20, 1864 (Searls).
Easton, David J. and Mary C. Rucker, Aug. 9, 1862 (Morse).
Emmons, John and Elizabeth Huff, June 11, 1864 (Messler).
Eray, Theodore and Elizabeth Whitehead, March 8, 1864 (Romeyn).
Emmons, Andrew J. and Margaret Ann Chambers, Dec. 16, 1865 (Boswell).
Edmonds, Samuel D. and Harriet Smith, Jan. 1, 1868 (Carmichael).
Earnshaw, John and Caroline Staats, Jan. 1, 1868 (Le Fevre).
Elick, Lewis Edward and Mary Jane Melick, Feb. 13, 1869 (Thompson, J. P.)
Evans, Thomas Guryne and Matilda Maria Gutteke, June 22, 1870 (Rowland).
Everett, Beniaiah J. and Elsie E. Stryker, Oct. 18, 1870 (Ludlow).
Emery, Alonzo A. and Virginia Wyckoff, June 5, 1872 (Messler).
Elbertson, John and Mary F. Garino, Sept. 10, 1873 (Grant).
Ellick, George F. and Susan A. Lane, Aug. 20, 1870 (Pool).
Emmons, Jerry S. and Kate E. Heavey, Dec. 9, 1874 (Pool).
Egbert, Abe T. and Barbara Jane Greave, Oct. 12, 1876 (McWilliam).

LETTER F

Frelinghuysen, Frederic and Anna Yard, March 30, 1795 (Harlingen).
Frelinghuysen, John and Lucy Mercer, July 16, 1797 (Harlingen).
Fleet, John and Mercy Sutton, Aug. 6, 1803 (Schureman).
Flereboom, George and Margaret Van Vliet, Jan. 5, 1805 (Studdiford).
Forests, Lawrence D. and Jane Davis, Dec. 11, 1804 (Vredenburgh).
Fisher, John and Ann Tunison, June 30, 1808 (Studdiford).
Foster, James and Patty Hoagland, Dec. 3, 1808 (Studdiford).
Finley, Alexander and Susan Whitaker, Aug. 4, 1798 (Finley).
Finegar, John and Betsey Goble, Dec. 4, 1803 (Finley).
Frazer, Christian and Catharine Tate, Oct. 11, 1807 (Finley).
Frost, Ezekiel and Phebe Crowell, Dec. 14, 1808 (Finley).
Frost, Ezekiel and Polly Savige, March 3, 1810 (Finley).
Farmer, Capt. George and Jane Coeimann, Sept. 11, 1811 (Croes).
Field, Michael and Mary Low, Jan. 16, 1817 (Galpin).
Flagg, Abraham and Elizabeth Williamson, May 14, 1817 (Fonde).
Fountain, Vincent and Hannah Howell, Dec. 13, 1817 (Boggs).
Felmley, John and Ann Dumond, Nov. 12, 1818 (Arrowsmith).
Finch, John C. and Sarah Campbell, Sept. 12, 1818 (Boggs).
Fisher, John and Martha Smith, Sept. 24, 1818 (Boggs).
Frank, _______ and Finney, _______, Oct. 11, 1818 (Brownlee).
Foster, Alexander and Ann Dunn, May 16, 1819 (Dodge).
Fisher, George and Anna Sutton, Sept. 30, 1819 (Galpin).
Frelinghuysen, John and Elizabeth Van Veghten, Nov. 13, 1811 (Vredenburgh).
Frelinghuysen, Frederick and Jane Dumont, Aug. 4, 1812 (Vredenburgh).
Fourat, John and Ann Stull, Oct. 12, 1812 (Vredenburgh).
Field, William and Catharine Manning, Jan. 22, 1814 (Vredenburgh).
Foster, Benjamin V. and Abigail Carter, Sept. 14, 1814 (Vredenburgh).
Fine, John and Katy Stryker, April 16, 1819 (Zabriskie).
Fine, Jacob and Mariah Thompson, July 15, 1817 (Zabriskie).
Fisher, Peter and Mary Honeyman, Feb. 9, 1822 (Galpin).
Fulkerson, John and Margaret Fisher, April 6, 1822 (Boggs).
Field, John and Eliza Van Nortwick, April 11, 1822 (Boggs).
Freeman, John and Theodosia Suydam, Sept. 5, 1822 (Brownlee).
Farrand, Moses and Cornelia Ann B. Van Doren, Nov. 4, 1822 (Brownlee).
Field, Richard and Catherine Brokaw, Feb. 6, 1823 (Boggs).
Field, Jeremiah and Elizabeth F. Vanosdale, Nov. 1, 1823 (Boggs).
Field, John and Anne Garretson, March 25, 1824 (Boggs).
Fulkerson, John and Kitty Whitenack, Nov. 10, 1824 (Brownlee).
Fleet, Abraham and Sarah Henry, Feb. 3, 1825 (Galpin).
Furgerson, William and Charlotte Carter, Jan. 26, 1824 (Dodge).
Fisher, John and Sally Sharman, Sept. 4, 1824 (Voorhees).
Foster, Nathaniel and Mary A. Skillman, July 3, 1824 (Ludlow).
Fonner, Henry and Jane Dills, Oct. 1, 1825 (Ludlow).
Fanner, Jacob Clifton and Sarah Bunting, Jan. 10, 1826 (Cruser).
Fulkerson, Richard and Phœbe Brokaw, March 22, 1826 (Boggs).
Fields, Jeremiah and Martha Longstreet, Jan. 1830 (Blauvelt).
Farlee, George and Catharine Stryker, Feb. 27, 1832 (Labagh).
French, William and Letty Cornell, Nov. 27, 1831 (Zabriskie).
Field, Michael J. and Alida Voorhees, Feb. 27, 1833 (Messer).
French, Henry and Hannah Hageman, Nov. 13, 1834 (Dougherty).
Fisher, Philip and Nancy Lattourette, Feb. 7, 1822 (Fisher).
Field, Jack and Mariah Sutphen, Dec. 24, 1825 (Fisher).
Faulkner, Stephen and Floretta Benbrook, April 3, 1835 (Fisher).
Fleming, Jordan Den and Sarah Ferot, Sept. 1, 1835 (Eastburn).
Field, Aaron and Mary Field, Oct. 15, 1831 (Rodgers).
Felmley, David and Sarah Logan, Sept. 17, 1834 (Blauvelt).
Furman, Anthony and Fanny Voorhees, Oct. 7, 1835 (Rice).
Fulkerson, William and Jane Totten, June 17, 1838 (Cox).
Francis, John and Dinah Flakers, Jan. 11, 1840 (Zabriskie).
Freeman, Edgar and Mary S. Tunison, July 17, 1838 (Messer).
Fulkerson, Peter V. N. and Cornelia Polhemus, Feb. 24, 1841 (Zabriskie).
Fisher, Samuel and Susan Quick, June 19, 1841 (Ludlow).
Fisher, Richard F. and Ann W. Bellis, Nov. 19, 1836 (Shultz).
Fisher, Isaac J. and Elizabeth Linn, Jan. 13, 1842 (Rodgers).
Field, Lewis and Nancy Sebring, Sept. 15, 1838 (Rodgers).
Fisher, Henry and Jane Ann Doty, Feb. 11, 1841 (Rodgers).
Freck, John and Mary Christiana Tillman, Feb. 12, 1842 (Messer).
Fisher, Benjamin and Tabitha Tingley, May 16, 1842 (Messer).
Fulkerson, Cornelius and D. L. Cavalier, June 5, 1841 (Van Doren).
French, James and Mary Ann Fine, Nov. 2, 1842 (Van Doren).
Fisher, Samuel and Susan Quick, June 19, 1841 (Ludlow).
Fisher, Israel and Maria Van Deripe, Oct. 14, 1843 (Ludlow).
Freeman, William Henry and Flurva Polhemus, July 6, 1844 (Zabriskie).
Francis, John and Dinah Ten Eyck, April 19, 1845 (Ludlow).
Falkner, Joseph and Nancy Blazier, March 30, 1844 (Harris).
Fisher, Benjamin and Jane Phillips, March 20, 1845 (Chambers).
Finger, Jacob and Maria Wilhelm, Jan. 31, 1847 (Besel).
Fisher, James Van Duyn and Sarah Ann Eldert, Jan. 21, 1846 (Van Doren).
Francis, Samuel and Dinah Quick, Dec. 17, 1846 (Zabriskie).
Fresh, George M. and Benam Hein, Jan. 6, 1848 (Campbell).
Field, Randolph and Catharine K. Fulkerson, Sept. 27, 1848 (Rodgers).
Fauroat, Andrew J. and Henrietta Martin, July 28, 1850 (E. C. A—).
Fuedon, John W. and Harriet Strong, Sept. 18, 1850 (Berry).
Forey, Michael and Anna Morgan, March 3, 1849 (Harris).
Frazee, Aaron and Lavenia K. Alexander, Feb. 26, 1822 (Yard).
Field, Moses and Maria Kershaw, May 30, 1852 (Rodgers).
Fish, George M. and Baran Heim, Jan. 30, 1848 (Campbell).
Field, Findley and Sarah Verbryck, Dec. 9, 1845 (Messer).
Frelinghuysen, Dumont and Martina Van Derveer, Dec. 30, 1845 (Messer).
Fisher, Valentine and Ann Mehaffie, Nov. 27, 1847 (Messer).
Foster, Charles and Jane F. Cresser, Sept. 25, 1848 (Messer).
Frey, Frederick and Catharine Rosedecker, Aug. 16, 1851 (Messer).
French, John and Elizabeth Gulick, Dec. 24, 1843.
Flagg, Enoch and Sarah Sutphen, Oct. 30, 1849 (Gardiner).
French, William H. and Mary Ann Wilson, Nov. 20, 1851 (Gardiner).
Foreman, Enos B. and Ann M. Voorhees, Feb. 14, 1856 (Gardiner).
Fine, C. N. and Eliza E. Allpau, July 4, 1857 (Gardiner).
Fulkerson, William and Jane Ann Keetch, March 21, 1857 (Rankin).
Field, Richard and Phebe Birlew, June 5, 1858 (Mesick).
Freeman, Daniel and Susan Shoemaker, June 28, 1858 (Mesick).
French, James B. and Jane Ann Stout, Oct. 16, 1858 (Romeyn).
Fine, Abraham L. and Harriet A. Ball, Aug. 26, 1858 (LeFevre).
French, John W. and Hannah Quick, Nov. 13, 1861 (LeFevre).
French, Primus and Joanna Juliss, Aug. 17, 1861 (Rankin).
Fisher, James S. and Margaret Clark, Sept. 16, 1862 (Callen).
Field, Frederick and Elmira Craig, March 8, 1856 (Blauvelt).
Felmley, Henry P. and Catharine Honeyman, March 12, 1867 (Blauvelt).
Field, John and Mahala Schenck, March 1, 1862 (Blauvelt).
Fisher, John L. and Maria Merrill, Sept 21, 1859 (DeWitt).
Field, John B. and Mary Ellen Van Doren, Oct. 17, 1855 (Van Doren).
Fisher, William P. and Elizabeth Manners, Jan. 5, 1864 (Voorhees).
French, John W. and Hannah Quick, Nov. 13, 1861 (LeFevre).
Freeman, Reuben and Elizabeth Kirkpatrick, Feb. 23, 1854 (English).
Forman, Alfred and Jane Eoff, Aug. 26, 1855 (English).
Freeman, Garret and Sarah J. Irvin, Sept. 24, 1856 (English).
Fisher, Benjamin and Elizabeth S. Wyckoff, Aug. 20, 1864 (Rodgers).
Fine, Jacob V. D. and Sarah A. Rowland, Nov. 15, 1851 (Craven).
Felmly, John S. and Ellen Voorhees, Aug. 9, 1854 (Brush).
Fleet, James and Elizabeth Lattourette, May 19, 1855 (Brush).
Fisher, Lewis and Nancy Jackson, June 18, 1859 (I. L. Hays).
Felmley, David and Eliza M. Genther, Nov. 23, 1864 (Mesick).
Fenner, Amos and Emma C. Fisher, Nov. 29, 1865 (Boswell).
Fisher, James J. and Ida Ann Manners, Feb. 15, 1866 (Voorhees).
French, Stephen and Barbara Ann Smith, Sept. 4, 1865 (Ludlow).
Field, Jehiel and Caroline Somerset, April 19, 1866 (Doolittle).
Fisher, John L. D. and Irene M. Van Syckle, Aug. 8, 1866 (Snyder).
Felty, Charles Earnest and Mary Emma Currie, Feb. 21, 1866 (Romaine).
Farebanks, John and Emma A. Marsh, May 6, 1867 (Vreeland).
Faulkner, John and Mary Elizabeth McCollough, June 8, 1864 (Carter).
Frazee, I. Burnet and Fannie S. Crane, May 29, 1867 (Crane).
Foster, Scott and Emiline C. Hegeman, Feb. 20, 1867 (Blauvelt).
French, Elias C. and Mary Ann Williams, Oct. 4, 1866 (Rankin).
Finegar, Cornelius and Eliza Stacy, July 6, 1867 (Rankin).
Farr, Frederick and Eurydice Wolfe, (no date) (Mann).
Foreman, William and Margaret Hekin, July 25, 1868 (Carter).
Field, Aaron Longstreet and Mary E. Van Derveer, Feb. 24, 1869 (Doolittle).
Frank, Jacob and Frederica Shupener, Jan. 23, 1862 (Neef).
Fricke, August and Sarah Mill, Feb. 3, 1861 (Neef).
Frost, Thomas B. and Maria Smith, July 28, 1869 (Thompson).
Foster, Samuel and Penelope Wolverton, July 23, 1866 (Voorhees).
Ficel, Jacob and Sarah Mercer, May 15, 1869 (Messler).
Field, Newton (Col'd) and Ann E. Stryker, Nov. 26, 1868 (Le Fevre).
Fenner, John and Sarah A. Van Arsdale, Nov. 3, 1869 (Pool).
French, John Boice and Sarah Louisa Auten, Nov. 10, 1869 (Mesick).
Fiering, Augustus and Annie Auger, Dec. 29, 1869 (Mesick).
Felter, Daniel and Amelia Monday, March 6, 1870 (Doolittle).
Faubian, Abram and Hettie Warwick, Feb. 22, 1871 (Doolittle).
French, Frederick and Sarah V. D. Sharp, Oct. 27, 1870 (Voorhees).
Ferdon, Abraham D. and Annie S. Mitchell, Oct. 12, 1870 (Doolittle).
Field, Richard (col'd) and Elizabeth Fisher (col'd), Feb. 14, 1871 (Mesick).
Foster, David N. and Arrietta S. Blauvelt, Sept. 23, 1869 (Blauvelt).
Fooss, John and Emma Huff, Oct. 12, 1872 (Ludlow).
Foster, John R. and Amanda Cole, April 29, 1871 (Le Fevre).
F reck, George H. and Mattie S. Brokaw, Nov. 27, 1872 (Le Fevre).
Field, G. N. and Mary Dutcher, June 15, 1870 (Dutch er).
Fox, Warren M. and Helena Pfeffer, Aug. 6, 1868 (Rodgers).
Fisher, James H. and Mary F. Harkness, March 12, 1872 (Rodgers).
Fisher, Cornelius B. and Susan A. Chamberlain, March 27, 1872 (Rodgers).
Fitzer, Christian and Mary Megnare, Feb. 24, 1873 (Rodgers).
French, Joseph C. and Henrietta Covert, Dec. 24, 1874 (Williams).
Flock, John S. and Lizzie Sharp, Nov. 15, 1870 (Thompson).
Fisk, Lemuel and Mary E. Leonard, May 3, 1873 (Todd).
Fauckner, John and Elizabeth V. Davis, [no date] (Baldwin).
Fenner, James B. and Mary A. Hendrickson, Dec. 24, 1874 (Clark).
Felmly, David and Elizabeth Wood, Nov. 9, 1876 (McWilliam).
Frisby, James H. (col'd) and Harriet Layton (col'd), April 1, 1878 (Rowland).
Field, Michael and Martha Hageman, June 30, 1874 (Blauvelt).

[To be Continued]
FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, RARITAN (SOMERVILLE) BAPTISMS

TRANSLATED AND COMPARED WITH ORIGINAL RECORDS

[Continued from Vol. III, Page 310]

          Goltrey, Olever and Lena—Maria.

1777.
          Tunison, Philep and Debra—Philep.
          Vanarsdalen, Hendrek and Catrina—Magdalena.
          Ten Eyck, Cornelius and Anna—Maria.

Aug. 4. Sebring, Jacob and Jannetie—Cornelius.
          Sebring, Jacob and Jannetie—Abraham.
          Aten, Aron and Elizabeth—Isaac.
          Arrismith, Joseph and Geertie—Joseph.

Sept. 7. Miller, Thomas and Margrita—Oliver.

Nov. 4. Deavets, Isaac and Jannetie—Jude.
          Vermeulen, Fredrick and Aeltie—Jacob.
          Stewart, John and Ledia—Hanna.

1776(?)
Nov. 17. Tunison, Cornelius and Elizabeth—Jenneka.

1777.
June 1. Vannest, Jores and Catlyna—Abraham.
          Vannest, Johannes and Dina—Cristofel.


          Vorhees, Jacobes and Maria—Maria.

1778.
Feb. 23. Clark, Wm. and Sara—Susanna.

1779.
Mch. 7. Sebring, Abraham and Cristina—Jacob.

Apr. 11. Vermeulen, Frederick and Aeltie—Jannetie.
          Veghte, Ryneir and Catrine—Catrine.
          Sebring, Gorge and Phebe—Jacobs.


          Deavets, Petres and Jenneke—Judick.

Oct. 3. Frelinghuysen, Frederick and Geertie—Dina.
          Beekman, John and Ariaentie—Gerret.

          Sudam, Henderic and Marea—Abraham.

Nov. 21. Sebring, Jacob and Jannetie—Mettie; Jannetie.

1780.
          Miller, Thomas and Maregrita—William.
Apr. 23. Auten, Aaron and Elizabeth—Anna.

Dumon, John and Ariaentie—Annatie.


Middag, Jan and Steyntie—Sara.

Beem, Elizbeth (mother)—Jacobes Vandeveer (child).


Stewart, John and Lidea—Thomes.

Miller, Maria (mother)—Rebecka.

Sept. 10. Sebring, John and Abegel—Tomson (?).

Powlson, Abraham and Lammet—Johannes.

Davetson, Isaac and Jenny—Nency.


Dec. 10. Low, Peter and Hanna—Cornelius.

Vannest, Joris and Lammertie—Sara.

Dowe, Folkert and Elizabeth—Maria.

1781.

Feb. 11. Dowe, Dirick and Maria—Geartie.

Tunison, Cornelius and Elizabeth—Jennekie.

Mch. 4. Ven Nest, Abraham and Catrina—Femmetie.

Vannostrant, Crispars and Eva—Maria.

Mch. 9. Chandler, John and Elizabeth—Isaac.

Mch. 18. Goltrey, Olevre and Neomet—Maria.

Brokaw, Crispares and Neeltie—Neeltie.


Lane, Mathies and Lowra—Catryntie.

Vandeveer, Jacobes and Maria—Dina.

Middagh, Cornelius and Antie—Dirick.

June 3. Voorhees, Folkert and Maregrieta—Elizabeth; Abraham.

(witnesses) Abraham Bolmer and Elizabeth Sexen (?)—


Kozeboom, Hendrek—Andries.

Ten Eyck, Andries and Elizabeth—Elizbeth.

Clauson, Neeltie (mother)—Sara.

1782.

Jan. 6. Davetson, Peter and Jenneke—Magdelena.

Apr. 21. Sebring, Abraham and Cristina—Maria.

Sebring, Thomes and Sara—Ariaantie.

Vansant, Peter—Neeltie.

Sept. 8. Defreast, John and Maria—Larance.

Sebring, John and Abegel—John.


Chandler, John and Elizabeth—Sarah.

Brokaw, Calab and Janmetie—Maria.

Tunison, Cornelius and Elizabeth—Garret.

Traphagen, Roelef and Phenne—Roelef.

1783.


Dowe, Dirick and Maria—Patres.

Vampelt, Roelef and wife—Aaltie.
First Reformed Church, Raritan (Somerville) Baptisms

(born July 29, 1782).

1784.

Jan. 4. Tunison, Garret and Sara—Jenneke Davese.
April 18. Davis, Peter and Jannitie—Johannes.
Bennet, Hendrick and Jannitie—Johannes.
Cornel, William and Sara—Jacob.

May 23. King, John and Agnes Barclay—Elizabeth.
Deforest, Hendrick and Rachel Smalley—Garret.
Sebring, Joris and Fammetje Voorhees—Geertje Tertius.

Aug. 5. Brokaw, Dirck and Jenny Hoff—John.
Hardenbergh, John and Nancey Wallace—John Wallace.
Sebring, Folkert and Maria Sebring—Neeltje.
Steward, John and Lydia Douw—Maria.

Aug. 8. Van Dyck, Corn and Maria Brokaw—Jannetje.

Oct. 3. Van Pelt, Roelof and Cathrina Ten Eyck—Peter.
Van Neste, Abraham and Sarah Boerem—Anna.
[This child was born the 29th Aug., 1784].

Oct. 17. Tunison, Cornelius, Hannah Louw (witness)—Elizabeth.
Messelaer, Corneliaus and Maria Stryker—Magdelena.
Vroom, Peter D., Elsie Bogart (witness)—Johannes.

Suydam, Cornelius and Antje Rapalje—Antje.

Aug. 4. [Here occur certain repetitions].
Nov. —Van Neste, Abraham and Cathrina Sebring—Maria.
Wintersteen, Jacobus and Ariantje Vander Beek—Jacobus.

Dec. 29. Goltrie, Oliver and Anna Van Tuyl—Abraham.

1785.

Van Middleswaart, And. and Sarah Bogart—Cathrina.


Feb. 27. Tunison, Dirck and Maria Sutphen—Anna.
Sebring, Thomas and Sarah Auten—Thomas.
[Young] Elizabeth Kerr, wife of George Young—Philip.

Mch. 20. Van Doren, Brogun and Neeltje Voorheese—Willem.
Douw, Folkert and Elizabeth Bodine—Peterus.


May 15. Ver Meule, Cornelius and Elizabeth Middagh—Dinah.

June 16. Ten Eyck, Andris and Elizabeth La Grange—Margaret.
Steward, John and Lydia Douw—Abraham.

Montanje, Eda and Cathrina Young—Maria.
July 10. Louw, Dirck and Dorothea Ten Eyck—Rebechka.
   Van Noordstrand, Jan and Maria Brokaw—[Sarah, crossed out].

July 31. A full grown slave of Teunis Van Middleswaert—Diaan.

Sept. 11. Tunison, Hendrich and Nancy Boerem—Jannetje.
   Van Duyn, William and Dinah Van Neste—Abraham.

1786.


   Bennet, Abraham and Mary Arrowsmith—James.
   Bennet, John (witness) and Aeltje Bennet—Letty.
   Van Middleswaert, John and Hannah Lane—Jenny.
   Perrine, John and Sophia Burges—Gitty.
   Elmhendorf, John and Margaret Zabriskie—William Crooke.
   Roseboom, Hendrick and Rachel Smalley—John.
   Perrine, Peter and Elizabeth Burges—Elizabeth.
   Van Nordwyck, John and Elizabeth Auten—Sarah.
   Van Nordstrand, Matteus and Mary Phillips—Matteus.
   Ten Eyck, Jacob and Jannetje Lane—Teunis.
   [Crane], Maragrietje Van Veghte, wife of Joseph Crane—Dirck Van Veghten.

1787.

Mch. 18. Sebring, Folcard and Mary Sebring—Catherine.


Vechter, Ryneer and Catharine Wagener—Garret.

Messler, Cornelious and Marea Stryker—Lamettie.

Bergird, Jacobus and Antye Voorhees—Marea.

[Young], Elizabeth Carr, wife of Joris Young—Joris.

1786.

June 27. Derye, Johannes and Marea Lee—Hendrick Brinkelhoof.
   Lane, Mathies and Geertie Sutfen—Aaron.
   V. Voorhees, Abraham and Catrina Doty—Catrina.

1787.

Apr. 15. Venness, Peter and Phebe Braca—Catherin.

May 27. Sebring, Jacob and Janea Ventyle—Phebe.


Tennick, Andres and Elizabeth Lagrange—Jacob.


Dow, Folcard and Elsebeth Bodine—Anna.

Aug. 7. Wagener, Coanroad V. and Sarah Bogert—Cora Jemima.


Ryker, Cornelious and Anne Rapleyea—Crestina.

Dec. 25. Lefrees, Isaac and Laneerche Wortmen—Peter.

[To be Continued]
Neshanic Reformed Church Baptismal Records

NESHANIC REFORMED CHURCH BAPTISMAL RECORDS

[Continued from Vol. III, Page 307]

From Records, 1796-1878 (V continued)

Van Derveer, Hendrick and Charity Cline:
    Peter Nevius, bap. Apr. 19, 1807.
    Letty Kline, b. Jan. 15, 1810; bap. Apr. 15.
    Henry, b. Oct. 21, 1817; bap. June 20, 1818.
    Martin Nevius, b. Dec. 12, 1822; bap. Apr. 13, 1823.

Van Derveer, Dr. Henry and Mary Ann Frelinghuysen:
    Maria Louisa, b. Dec. 27, 1821; bap. May 12, 1822.

Van Derveer, John and Rachel Ackerman (Ockerman):
    David, b. Aug. 2, 1798; bap. Sept. 15.
    Maria Stryker, b. Dec. 1, 1800; bap. Mar. 2, 1801.
    John, b. July 14, 1803; bap. Sept. 25.

Van Derveer, John, of Amwell, and Mrs. Van Derveer:
    Jacob Cline, b. Apr. 12, 1802; bap. July 4.

Van Derveer, John J. and Mary Ann Tunisson:

Van Derveer, Peter S., and Nancy (Anna) Phillips:
    John, b. Aug. 2, 1799.
    Rebeckah Philips, b. Apr. 26, 1804; bap. June 3.
    Mary Hunt, Aug. 14, 1806; bap. Sept. 28.

Van Doren, Abbey:

Van Doren, Abraham J. and Dorcus Stryker:
    Lydia Adaline, b. Sept. 17, 1822; bap. Nov. 4.

Van Doren, Abraham C. and Jane Van Fleet:
    Cornelia, b. Feb. 1, 1843; bap. Nov. 4.

Van Doren, Abraham and Mary Williamson:
    Peter Tinbroock and John Kline, twins; bap. May 17, 1807.
    Ann, bap. Apr. 28, 1811.
    Christianus, b. May 13, 1814; bap. July 17.

Van Doren, Abraham J. and Mary Ann Drake:
    Aletta, b. June 17, 1847; bap. Nov. 7.
    Elizabeth, b. July 11, 1850.
Van Doren, Christianus A. and Elizabeth Young:
   Abraham, b. Mar. 15, 1836; bap. June 12.
   Eleanor Schenck, b. June 24, 1843; bap. Dec. 3.
Van Doren, Henry Y. and Ellen Peterson:
   Garret Peterson, b. May 26, 1802; bap. May 30, 1803.
   Abraham Ten Brook Van Doren, b. Mar. 20, 1864; bap. Aug. 27.
   Alice, b. Jan. 8, 1807; bap. ——.
   John Huffman, b. Aug. 20, 1869; bap. May 28, 1870.
Van Doren, Jerome Vanderbuilt and Catharine Slover:
   Maria Ann, b. Apr. 12, 1815; bap. Aug. 20.
Van Doren, John and Margaret Pittenger:
   John Pittenger, b. Nov. 28, 1810; bap. Apr. 21, 1811.
   Abraham, b. Feb. 5, 1813; bap. Sept. 12.
Van Doren, John K. and Maria Cox:
   Catharine Kline, b. Oct. 11, 1830; bap. Feb. 20, 1831.
   Jacob, b. Apr. 14, 1833; bap. Aug. 18.
   Abraham, b. Nov. 9, 1838; bap. Apr. 28, 1839.
Van Doren, John P. and Mary Ann Dils:
   Henry, bap. Nov. 8, 1834.
   Margaret, bap. Nov. 10, 1838.
   Catharine, b. Apr. 24, 1843; bap. Nov. 4.
Van Doren, John R. and Elisa Lee:
   Sarah, b. Nov. 13, 1831; bap. July 1, 1832.
   Jacob, b. July 12, 1833; bap. Feb. 2, 1834.
Van Doren, Joseph and Maria Conover:
   Peter Conover, b. Apr. 11, 1818; bap. June 14.
Van Doren, Peter and Sarah Johnson Belles (Bellis):
   Jacob Johnson, b. Nov. 29, 1819; bap. June 11, 1820.
   Josephi, b. Aug. 8, 1821; bap. Sept. 16.
   John Bellis, b. May 18, 1824; bap. July 18.
Van Doren, Ralph and Lena Voorhees:
   Isaac Voorhees, b. June 4, 1811; bap. Aug. 11.
Van Dyck, Cornelius and Catharine L. Flagg:
   John, b. Aug. 24, 1846; bap. May 29, 1847.
   Aletta, b. Oct. 19, 1848; bap. May 19, 1849.
Van Dyck, Henry and Charity Rappleye:
Van Dyke (Van Dyck) John and Mary Geno:
   George Geno, b. Feb. 10, 1821; bap. Apr. 29.
   Benjamin, b. Mar. 9, 1823; bap. May 19.
Elisabeth, b. May 19, 1827; bap. July 1.
Mary Brokaw, b. Feb. 2, 1830; bap. Apr. 18.
Rebecca, b. Feb. 29, 1832; bap. May 26.

Van Dyck (Van Dyke), William and Mary Labryteaux:
  Henry, b. Nov. 8, 1799; bap. Apr. 20, 1800.

Van Fleet, Abraham F. and Amelia Stephens:
  Rebeckah Quick, b. May 1, 1809; bap. June 3.
  Frederick, b. June 4, 1813; bap. Aug. 1.
  Mary Hoagland, b. Mar. 5, 1820; bap. Apr. 9.
  Margaret, b. Jan. 11, 1822; bap. Feb. 24
  Eliza Stevens, b. Apr. 10, 1824; bap. May 22.

Van Vleet, Abraham and Catharine Van Derbeek:
  Dennis Van Liew, b. Aug. 21, 1808; bap. Oct. 15.

Van Fleet, Abraham and Mary H. Bellis:
  Anna, b. June 27, 1865; bap. Mar. 3, 1866.

Van Fleet, Abraham J. and Ann Van Doren:

Van Fleet, Bergun H. and Mary Jane Sunderland:

Van Fleet, Elias and Helena Cock:
  Margaret, b. Oct. 14, 1825; bap. Apr. 29, 1826.

Van Fleet, John A. and Mary Ann Huff:

Van Horn, John and Phebe Ten Eick:
  John Ten Eick, b. July 29, 1796; bap. Sept. 11.

Van Liew, Cornelius and Johannah Van Doren:
  Ellen, b. Apr. 28, 1812; bap. Aug. 30.

Van Liew, Denice and Mary Suydam:
  Johannes, b. Sept. 30, 1708; bap. Nov. 4.

Van Liew, Dennis, Jr., and Hannah Williamson:
John, b. June 18, 1838; bap. Nov. 10.
Van Liew, Henry V. D. and Mary Louisa Amerman:
Van Liew, John C. and Mary Van Derveer:
Van Liew, John J. and Hannah ——:
Van Middleswart, Gilbert L. and Ann W. McKinne:
    Jane Ann, b. July 30, 1816; bap. Sept. 22.
    Hannah, b. Apr. 6, 1822; bap. July 14.
Van Middlesworth, Hendrick and Mary Quick:
    John, b. Jan. 28, 1802.
Van Middlesworth, John and Lydia Kenedy:
Van Nest, Abraham and Elizabeth Craft:
    Leucretia, b. Dec. 23, 1827; bap. Apr. 8, 1829.
    John, b. Jan. 12, 1829; bap. Apr. 8, 1829.
    Gitty Jane Schenck, b. Feb. 21, 1830; bap. Apr. 10, 1831.
    William, b. Apr. 24, 1832; bap. Sept. 2.
Van Nest, Jacob and Catharine Hall:
    Henry Hall, b. Aug. 17, 1801; bap. Nov. 15.
    John, b. Aug. 4, 1803; bap. Sept. 25.
Van Ness, Vanderveer and Deidamia:
    Charles Ellsworth, b. Nov. 3, 1874.
Van Nortwick, John and Mary J. V. Wilson:
    Wilhelmina Suydam (twin), b. Nov. 1, 1861; bap. June 1.
    Susan Smith, (twin), bap. June 1.
Van Nortwick, Simon and Susan Smith:
    Maria, b. Apr. 26, 1839; bap. Aug. 11.
    Sarah Maria, b. May 4, 1846; bap. Sept. 6.
Van Nuyse Peter and Elenor Quick:
Van Nuys, Peter I. and Catharine Quick:
    Ellen Jane, b. Sept. 18, 1816; bap. Nov. 10.
Ellen, b. Apr. 29, 1825; bap. May 29.
Jacob Quick, b. Oct. 12, 1826; bap. Dec. 3.
Maria Stryker, b. Dec. 7, 1831; bap. Apr. 1, 1832.
Vanordstrand, Jacob and Anne Sydam:
Van Patten, Minard (Mindert) and Hannah Coop:
Aaron, b. Nov. 17, 1822; bap. Apr. 6, 1823.
Van Zant, John and Eunace Tenbrook:
Nicholas, b. July 13, 1797; bap. ——.
Vlerebome, Peter and Elizabeth La Tourrette:
Peter La Tourrette, b. June 10, 1832; bap. Dec. 2.
John Van Fleet, b. Sept. 12, 1834; bap. July 5, 1835.
Voorhees, Court and Lucretia Hagaman:
John, b. Oct. 18, 1799; bap. ——.
Court, b. May 10, 1802; bap. Apr. 26.
Joseph Hagaman, b. Apr. 8, 1804; bap. June 3.
Andrew, b. Aug. 5, 1806; bap. Oct. 5.

[Concluded in Next Number]

LAMINGTON BURYING-GROUND INSCRIPTIONS

BY REV. JOHN T. SCOTT, D. D., RECENTLY OF LAMINGTON, N. J.

[Note.—As as stated in a previous Quarterly (Vol. III, p. 132), this burying-
ground was in a bad condition for transcriptions from the stones, many of which
were down, or almost under ground, when Dr. Scott first undertook to make copies
of names and dates. Subsequently the stones were all reset and cleaned, and as a
result some earlier readings were revised. This list includes various omissions in
the former list, being, as a rule, of stones formerly half buried or unreadable.
Corrected readings of the first installment will be published in the next Quarterly,
—Editor Quarterly].

Adams, Elizabeth (wife of John), d. Feb. 25, [year illegible].
Adams, James, d. Apr. 26, 1755, in 40th yr.
Adams, John, d. Dec. (?) 177—(?), aged 21 yrs.
Adams, Matthew, d. Nov. 24, 1767, in 57th yr.
Andrew, James, d. Sept. 15, 1755, aged 41 yrs.
Beekman, Daniel, b. Feb. 11, 1804; d. May 19, 1889.
Bergen, Ann Van Deursen (widow of Evert), d. July 16, 1861, aged 92
yrs., 3 mos., 25 dys.
Bergen, Evert, d. Mar. 3, 1856, aged 85 yrs.
Bergen, James, d. Nov. 15, 1882, aged 82 yrs., 11 mos., 12 dys.
Bergen, Jane (dau. of Evert and Ann), d. May 11, 1826, aged 18 yrs., 5 dys.
Berry, Ann Reed (dau. of Ebenezer and Catherine), d. Sept. 17, 1775.
Berry, John, d. Dec. 22, 1758, aged 55 yrs.
Biggs, Abram, d. Aug. 7, 1897, aged 76 yrs.
Brown, Alexander McEwen (son of Elias and Joanna), d. Aug. 9, 1834, aged 4 yrs., 1 mo.
Brown, Althea Stryker (only child of Elias and Joanna), d. Aug. 26, 1897, aged 1 yr., 10 mos., 20 dys.
Brunner, Mary (wife of Peter), d. July 4, 1772, aged 24 yrs., 4 mos., 4 dys.
Bunn, Conrad, d. Jun. 27, 1866, aged 78 yrs., 5 mos., 15 dys.
Bunn, Elizabeth, d. Oct. 16, 1875, aged 82 yrs., 10 mos., 8 dys.
Bunn, Esther Crater (widow of Martin), d. Dec. 25, 1854, aged 87 yrs.
Bunn, Joetta (dau. of William C. and Martha), d. Nov. 13, 1857, aged 5 yrs., 20 dys.
Bunn, Margaret (dau. of Conrad and Mary), d. Apr. 23, 1817, aged 7 yrs.
Bunn, Margaret, d. June 3, 1910, aged 81 yrs., 8 mos., 22 dys.
Bunn, Martha Voorhees (wife of William C.), b. 1823; d. 1901.
Bunn, Martin, d. May 24, 1853, aged 88 yrs., 2 mos.
Bunn, Mary Young (wife of Conrad), d. Apr. 1, 1862, aged 72 yrs.
Bunn, William C., b. 1818; d. 1907.
Crafton, Elizabeth (wife of John, and dau. of William and Catharine Ker), d. May 6, 1765, in 27th yr.
Crafton, John, d. Oct. 3, 1776, in 46th yr.
Craig, Moses, d. Feb. 14, 1811, aged 68 yrs., 5 mos., 9 dys.
Creator, John, d. Oct. 9, 1853, aged 74 yrs., 1 mo., 2 dys.
Creator, Morris (son of John and Charlotte), d. May 14, 1833, aged 29 yrs., 9 mos.
Debow, Elizabeth B. (dau. of Ezekiel and Sarah), d. Dec. 9, 1799, aged 4 yrs., 9 mos., 12 dys.
Dunham, Anna E., b. 1826; d. 1910.
Dunham, Catharine Nevius (wife of Robert B.), b. 1793; d. 1883.
Dunham, Robert, and brother, aged 18 yrs.
Field, Ann Maria Luse (wife of Gabriel), d. Dec. 18, 1878, aged 63 yrs., 11 mos., 19 dys.
Field, Catherine Manning (wife of William), d. Feb. 17, 1818, aged 23 yrs.
Field, Elizabeth (dau. of Michael and Mary), d. Aug. 6, 1822, aged 1 yr., 5 mos., 6 dys.
Field, Gabriel, d. Nov. 4, 1890, aged 82 yrs., 6 mos., 2 dys.
Field, Jane (dau. of Hendrick and Hannah), d. Feb. 10, 1859, aged 81 yrs.
Field, Jeremiah J., d. May 1, 1870, aged 78 yrs., 2 mos., 29 dys.
Field, John M., d. Jan. 20, 1858, aged 35 yrs.
Field, Margaret (dau. of William and Margaret), d. Oct. 18, 1861, aged 22 yrs., 9 mos., 11 dys.
Field, Margaret (wife of J. DePuy), d. Apr. 15, 1876, aged 40 yrs., 1 mo., 13 dys.
Field, Martha Longstreet (wife of Jeremiah J.), d. Nov. 21, 1880, aged 74 yrs., 4 mos., 8 dys.
Field, Michael H., d. Dec. 21, 1839, aged 45 yrs., 1 mo., 6 dys.
Field, Richard H., d. June 27, 1876, aged 92 yrs., 9 mos., 11 dys.
Field, Sarah Ann (dau. of Michael and Mary), [rest illegible].
Field, Sarah Van Dervoort (wife of Richard H.), d. June 19, 1868, in 85th yr.
Field, Sarah Van Deventer (wife of William), d. Sept. 15, 1873, aged 65 yrs., 7 mos.
Field, William, d. Dec. 27, 1880, aged 89 yrs., 8 mos.
Fulerton, John, d. Nov. 9, 1756, aged 9 yrs., 8 mos.
Gaston, Naomi (widow of William, and dau. of John and Margaret Teeple), d. June 24, 1818, aged 58 yrs.
Hagaman, Francis V. D., d. Dec. 21, 1817, aged 41 yrs., 9 mos.
Hagaman, Jacob (son of Andrew and Ann), d. Mar. 2, 1810, aged 3 yrs., 10 mos.
H[a]g[aman], John, [? illegible], d. July 14, 18-9, aged 38 yrs.
Hegeman, John Creator (son of John S. and Fanny), d. Mar. 28, 1845, aged 1 yr., 10 mos., 20 dys.
Hagaman, Martha (wid. of Francis V. D.), d. Dec. 26, 1853, aged 77 yrs., 9 mos., 13 dys.
Hagaman, Mary (dau. of Francis and Martha), d. Nov. 30, 1817, aged 18 yrs., 7 mos.
Hagaman, Mary Prall (wife of John A.), d. June 20, 1848, aged 88 yrs.
Herriott, Abram Van Nest (son of James and Anna), d. Sept. 25, 1810, aged 1 yr., 1 mo.
Herriott, Alfred, d. Dec. 24, 1812, aged 67 yrs.
Herriott, Eliza (only dau. of Alfred and Sarah), d. May 27, 1807, aged 13 yrs.
Hamton, Elizabeth (wife of William), d. July 4, 1746, aged 33 yrs., 9 mos., 6 dys.
Henry, Rachel (wife of David, and dau. of Richard and Barbery Jacobs), d. May 3, 1774, aged 22 yrs.
Henry, Maria (dau. of James and Abby), d. June 24, 1794, aged 7 yrs., 5 mos., 28 dys.
Hoagland, —— (infant dau. of Joana M. Hoagland), d. Oct. 10, 1858, aged 9 dys.
Hoagland, Mary Ann Vanderveer (dau. of Edward E. and Amanda E.), d. Apr. 29, 1839, aged 14 mos., 14 dys.
Johnston, Wm. [rest illegible].
Jones, Elizabeth (widow of Samuel), d. May, ——(?)
Jones, Mary (wife of Jonathan, and dau. of John Graham), d. June 28, 1765, aged 27 yrs.
Kice, Jacob Cyrus (son of Henry and Sarah A. S.), d. Oct. 18, 1853, aged 2 yrs., 3 mos.
McClelan, Mary (wife of William, d. Mar. 3, 1759, aged 46 yrs.
McKinstry, Jonathan (son of John and Sarah), d. May 24, 1828, aged 9 mos.
Murphy, Jacob (son of William and Eve), d. Nov. 4, 1835, aged 2 yrs., 8 mos., 5 dys.

**TEN-MILE RUN CEMETERY INSCRIPTIONS**

BY JOHN J. DEMOTT, METUCHEN, N. J.

This Cemetery has grown up around the burial-place of the Cortelyou, DeHart and Van Dyke families. It lies on the north side of the old road from Ten-Mile Run to Rocky Hill, in Franklin Township. It is less than one mile from the Middlesex county line. There are two parts, old and new. The following list includes all the stones in the old part and many of those in the new.

When the Delaware and Raritan Canal was being built there was much sickness among the laborers. Most of the latter were Irish immigrants. Cholera was especially prevalent and fatal. A number of these victims were brought to Ten-Mile Run for burial. No stones mark their graves and these humble toilers who died in a strange land have long since been forgotten.

Baker, Caroline (dau. of Samuel and Eliza), d. Feb. 3, 1852, aged 20 yrs., 5 mos.
Baker, Caroline Veghte (wife of Cornelius), d. May 22, 1892, aged 66 yrs., 3 mos., 15 dys.
Baker, Catherine (dau. of John E. and Elsey), d. Feb. 27, 1844, aged 23 yrs., 3 mos., 5 dys.
Baker, Catherine Salter (wife of Elias), d. Jan. 20, 1831, aged 64 yrs.
Baker, Catherine Sarah (dau. of Elias and Mary Ann), d. Oct. 25, 1844, aged 5 yrs., 9 mos.
Baker, Elias, d. Feb. 9, 1831, aged 67 yrs.
Baker, Eliza Conover (widow of Samuel), d. Sept. 30, 1873, aged 64 yrs., 11 mos., 19 dys.
Baker, Elizabeth (dau. of Elias and Mary Ann), d. May 14, 1836, aged 3 yrs., 7 mos.
Baker, Elizabeth (wife of Moore), d. Nov. 3, 1847, aged 80 yrs., 1 mo., 13 dys.
Baker, Elsey Quick (wife of John E.), d. Dec. 15, 1839, aged 52 yrs., 1 mo., 9 dys.
Baker, John Hulick (son of Philip and Maria), d. Sept. 21, 1828, aged 19 yrs.
Baker, Maria (wife of Philip), d. Nov. 25, 1843, aged 60 yrs.
Baker, Moore, d. Dec. 6, 1838, aged 70 yrs., 6 mos., 5 dys.
Baker, Sarah, d. Feb. 17, 1855, aged 52 yrs., 6 mos., 7 dys.
Baker, Wm. Augustus (son of Elias and Mary Ann), d. Aug. 8, 1831, aged 3 yrs., 3 mos.
Bastedo, Sarah T. (dau. of Elijah and Elendor), d. Apr. 20, 1856, aged 11 yrs., 1 mo.
Bastedo, William I., b. May 11, 1812; d. July 31, 1885.
Beekman, Isaac, d. Sept. 10, 1823, in 33rd yr.
Berrian, Addraanna Dumont (wife of Wm.), d. Apr. 8, 1821, aged 31 yrs., 5 mos.
Berrien, Catherine Bastedo (wife of Peter), d. Sept. 5, 1853, aged 69 yrs., 9 mos., 25 dys.
Berrian, Cornelia (wife of Henry), d. May 8, 1824, aged 80 yrs., 6 mos.
Berrian, Henry, d. May 16, 1806, aged 63 yrs., 3 mos.
Berrien, Jacob, d. May 9, 1839, aged 55 yrs., 1 mo., 18 dys.
Berrien, Peter, d. July 10, 1854, aged 78 yrs., 7 dys.
Berrian, William, d. Feb. 25, 1837, aged 48 yrs., 1 mo.
Berrien, William, d. Nov. 13, 1842, aged 33 yrs., 5 mos., 14 dys.
Boisnot, Ann Louisa, d. Feb. 20, 1835, aged 2 yrs., 8 mos.
Boisnot, Lewis, d. Aug. 19, 1866, aged 65 yrs., 4 mos., 13 dys.
Boisnot, Mariah, b. July 15, 1803; d. Apr. 10, 1869.
Breese, Ann (wife of Garret), d. Mar. 8, 1825, aged 64 yrs.
Breese, Garret, d. Apr. 7, 1841, in 82nd yr.
Buchanan, Eliza Ann, (dau. of William and Mary), d. May 10, 1854, aged 3 yrs., 2 mos., 1 da.
Buchanan, Mary Gibson (wife of William), d. Jan. 26, 1892, aged 72 yrs., 1 mo., 1 da.
Cannon, Wm. W., b. Feb. 15, 1805; d. Apr. 9, 1886.
Christopher, John, d. Mar. 24, 1850, aged 52 yrs., 11 mos.
Christopher, John C., d. Jan. 6, 1859, aged 23 yrs., 2 mos., 13 dys.
Christopher, Sarah Cortelyou (wife of John), d. Sept. 22, 1850, aged 50 yrs., 13 dys.
Conover, Catherine Voorhees (wife of Wm. H.), d. Aug. 12, 1873, aged 93 yrs., 1 mo., 18 dys.
Conover, Elizabeth, d. May 6, 1861, aged 77 yrs.
Conover, William H., d. Nov. 7, 1858, aged 77 yrs., 7 dys.
Cortelyou, Abraham H., d. June 2, 1854, aged 73 yrs., 7 mos., 21 dys.
Cortelyou, Albert, d. ——, 1825, aged 57 yrs., —— mos., 13 dys. (Surface scaled off).

[Concluded in Next Number]

NOTES ON THE WYCKOFF FAMILY

BY WILLIAM F. WYCKOFF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

[Continued from Vol. III, Page 206]

[Note.—It is hoped that these articles will induce anybody having knowledge of the Wyckoff, Wikoff, etc., Family, to send such facts relating to any generation, as he or she may have, to the author, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.]

In the July (1914) Quarterly, page 199, it is stated that Peter (No. 36) probably had another son, Samuel, who enlisted in one of the Maryland Regiments in the Revolutionary war, and this Samuel is given the number 90½. Since writing that article I have definitely ascertained that Samuel, above-named, was a nephew of Peter (36) and son of Samuel (37). Therefore change the number of Samuel 90½ to No. 108½, and the particulars regarding him are as follows:

(108½) Samuel Wyckoff, Jr. (son of Samuel, 37), b. June 10, 1760, in Hunterdon co., N. J.; d. Mch. 4, 1842; m., Feb. 11, 1780, Maria Burger, who was b. May 8, 1757, and d. Aug. 11, 1839. He
moved with his father to Loudoun co., Va.; enlisted in War of the Revolution in a Maryland Regiment. After the war he lived in Loudoun co., Va.; later in Hardin co., Va., and, later, in Ohio, where he died. His children were:

240a. William.  
241. Nicholas.  
243. Samuel.

I now resume the regular genealogy of the Family.

(172) Elias Wyckoff, b. Feb. 16, 1777 (not 1767, as in the July Quarterly), d. Apr. 2, 1862; m., Oct. 18, 1798, Mary Hope, who was b. Feb. 21, 1781, and d. Nov. 18, 1857. He lived near Clinton, N. J. Farmer. Children:

364. Elias.  
365. Nehemiah.  
366. James.  
368. Mary, b. Aug. 8, 1809; d. May 1, 1880; m., Mch. 1, 1831, Newton Matthews.  
369. Rachel, b. Aug. 6, 1811; d. Mch. —, 1859; m., Aug. 9, 1832, John Smith.  
372. Elizabeth, d. young.  
373. Christiana, b. Sept. 12, 1817; m. R. George Foltz.  
374. Aaron.  
375. George Painter.

(173) William Wyckoff, b. 1769; d. 1836; m. Mary Elizabeth Young, daughter of Peter Young. William was born in Hunterdon co., N. J. In 1803 he bought from the Holland Land Co. a large farm near Blooming Valley, Woodcock township, Crawford co., Pa., to which he removed in 1809, with his brother John. Children:

376. Elias.  
378. William.  
379. James.  
380. Samuel.  
381. Mary; m. (1) Edward Douglas; (2) Simon Cox.  
382. Elizabeth; m. John Bowman.  
384. Sally; m. Robert Clark.
385. Rebecca; m. Robert Glenn.

(174) John Wyckoff. Moved to Woodcock township, Crawford co., Pa., where he owned and worked a farm. Nothing more is known, except that he probably had at least one child:

386. Elias, of whom no further definite trace. He was called “Long” Elias.

(176) James Wyckoff, b. Dec. 3, 1781; d. May 25, 1845; m. Susan Stiger, who was b. Oct. 5, 1785, and d. Oct. 17, 1846. He was a farmer, and lived at Clinton, N. J. Children:

387. Mary S.; m. John Bachman.
388. Rachel; m. William Gano.
389. Elias.
390. Martha; m. Jacob S. Young.
391. Lydia; m. Silas Kinney.
392. William S.; m. Emma Warne. (No. ch.).
393. Nathan.
394. Harriet Elizabeth; m. Samuel Taylor.
395. Dorothy; m. J. Polhamus Finley.

(182) Jacob Wyckoff, b. Jan. 2, 1774; d. Feb. 9, 1853; m. Isabella Vogan, who was b. May 21, 1776, and d. Sept. 29, 1856. He was born in Hunterdon co., N. J., and, about 1810, moved to Jasper, Seneca co., N. Y. He was a farmer. Children:

399. Eliza, b. Feb. 6, 1809; m. John Barnard. Removed to Utah.
400. Sarah, b. Feb. 6, 1809 (twin of Eliza); m. Abraham Butts. Lived at Binghamton, N. Y.
401. Mary, b. July 18, 1815; m. Peter Voorhees. Lived at Rathone, N. Y.
402. Elias.
403. Wilson.

(183) Cornelius Wyckoff; d. Aug. 9, 1833; m. Mercy Covenhoven, who d. Mch. 30, 1831. He was born in Hunterdon co. and removed to Darrtown, Ohio, where he died. Children:

404. Peter Cornelius.
405. Mary; m. David Smith. Lived at Asbury, N. J.

(185) John Wyckoff; m. Mary Martinis. Child:

406. Peter; m. Eliza S. No further trace.
Notes on the Wyckoff Family

(187) Peter Wyckoff, b. Mch. 10, 1785; d. July 30, 1864; m. Elizabeth Smith, who was b. Dec. 7, 1784, and d. Oct. 26, 1855. He removed to Central New York. Children:

407. Elias.
408. Joseph.
409. William.
410. Arcalous.
411. Jennie Jane; m. ——— Trowbridge.
412. Martha Ann, b. July 31, 1822; living; m. David Wicks.
413. Peter S., b. Jan. 1, 1824; d. Apr. 20, 1848; (sup.) single.
414. Charles Wesley.

(189) Isaac Van Arsdale Wyckoff, b. Oct. 2, 1789; d. Jan. 19, 1872; m., May 16, 1811, Abigail Thompson, who was b. Jan. 21, 1790, and d. Apr. 18, 1875. He lived in Morris co., N. J. Farmer. Children:

416. Jacob Losey.
417. Daniel Haines.
422. Sarah, b. Sept. 17, 1817; d. Dec. 11, 1860; m., ———, 1849, William Lott, of Bloomsburg, N. Y.

(193) Jacob Wyckoff; m., Dec. 1, 1810, Drusilla Van Kirk. Children:

425. Peter; single.
426. Phebe; m. Peter Morrison, of Mendham, N. J.

(194) John Wyckoff, b. 1770; d. 1826; m. Elizabeth Cooper, who was b. Jan. 26, 1776, and d. Nov. 2, 1860. Children:

427. John V.
428. Charles W.
429. Martha; m. Ira Turner.
430. Sarah; m. John Bunnell.
431. Lucetta; m. (1) Abram Doran; (2) Edward Burningham.
432. Barbara; m. David Woodruff.
433. Mary; m. John Monroe.
(195) Hendrick Wyckoff, b. 1771; d. Feb. 12, 1852; m. Phebe Decker, dau. of John and Sarah (DeMott) Decker, who was b. Dec. 16, 1770, and d. Feb. 22, 1856. Farmer in Morris co., N. J. Children:

434. Johannes Decker.
435. Martin.
436. Henry.
437. Peter; d. young.
438. Michael Decker.
439. Elsie; m. Abraham Tiger.
440. Sarah; m. Cornelius Cozine.
441. Phebe DeVere; (single).
442. Elizabeth; m. Daniel Brown.
443. Mary Ann; m. James Boyle.
446. Gertrude; m. William Jennings.

[To be Continued]

HISTORICAL AND OTHER COMMENTS

BY THE EDITOR

A Newly Discovered Poet

Sometimes a man of real genius may be undiscovered by his countrymen for a century. The facts appear late, but the writer of the leading article in this number of the QUARTERLY fairly makes his point, that Lucas George, the first teacher in the long famous Somerville Academy, (1802-'4, or later) was not inaptly described by the late Dr. Messler, who must have heard of him from some who were his pupils, as "an Irishman who proved himself to be a fine scholar." ("Centennial Hist. of Somerset," p. 175). Practically not a syllable more has ever been written of Mr. George, and it is safe to say not a fact more has been known to any recent resident of this County. Now comes in one of our assiduous and talented writers of New Jersey history, Mr. Folsom, who tells us so much about him that it almost takes away our breath! George was, apparently, not a bad counterpart of Samuel Johnson in his general knowledge of English literature and the classics and in his "manner of speech:" a witty, strange compound, who could versify quite like a Pope and could criticise as severely as the above-named Samuel. If the article is too literary to be classed as history, it is at least most interest-
Historical and Other Comments

The Sussex Society Gets a Building

The two most wide-awake county Historical Societies in this State, of which we have knowledge, are those in Sussex and Monmouth. The former Society has just received a gift of $15,000 with which to build a home, to be known as the "Hill Memorial Building," being in memory of the Hill family of Sussex county. The gift is made by Mr. Joshua Hill, a banker of Pontiac, Mich. The Sussex Society was organized only twelve years ago, and, besides having for all the period since a most wide-awake President, Mr. William W. Woodward, of Newton, it has also enjoyed a large and influential membership. It has gathered together a great number of local records and relics, and has for some time discussed the subject of where to house them. This unexpected generosity of one man gives to the Society what no other similar county organization in New Jersey possesses, a permanent habitation. If some equally generous son of Somerset could be induced to follow the example, it would mean a new lease of life and renewed usefulness for the Somerset County Historical Society.

The Passing of the Most Painstaking New Jersey Historian

The October Quarterly should have contained a mention of the death in the preceding July (July 10) of the most widely-known, and most painstaking and most useful historian New Jersey has had in many a long year. In some respects it never had his equal. Mr. William Nelson, of Paterson, was almost as much at home in Somerset history as in that of his own county; in fact his unique knowledge of historical events, especially of the Colonial and Revolutionary period, covered every county in the State, and to a surprising extent all of the original thirteen States. For years he had been Corresponding Secretary of the New Jersey Historical Society, and at least a score of volumes published with the imprint of that Society are replete with his valuable notes of history and biography. The full titles of his own volumes and pamphlets would fill a third of this number of the Quarterly. We know of almost 140 such, and there must have been more. His correspondence was as extensive as the United States, and included investigations in many parts of Great Britain. Besides what he published, he left behind a mass of manuscripts of unpublished matters of sufficient extent
to make many volumes more. Indefatigable, working day and night, and usually without any thought of compensation near or remote, he was one of those rare men who could not do enough to elucidate problems in genealogy or biography for all who claimed his attention by written inquiry, and, as an encyclopaedia correspondent, if for no other reason, he will be missed more than any man ever connected with this kind of labor in this State. The New Jersey Historical Society recognized all these facts in its annual (October) meeting, and paid a just and eloquent tribute to his memory. Aside from his literary labors he had a host of strong, warm friends, who will never forget his kindness of heart and strength and purity of character. Mr. Nelson took great interest in the Quarterly, and his loss is that of its most pronounced out-of-the-county friend. A full biography of him would fill a volume or two, and then would inadequately portray the extent of his varied attainments. At his death Mr. Nelson was in his 68th year.

The Death of Mr. Edwin M. Wight

Another man, of much historical bent of mind, though chiefly so in local lines, and a graceful, easy writer, was Mr. Edwin M. Wight, of Somerville, who died very suddenly on December 13th last, while attending service in St. John’s Episcopal Church. Mr. Wight was born at Troy, New York, Oct. 31, 1826, and graduated at Williams College, Mass., in 1857, one year later than James A. Garfield, with whom he sat at table for two years. Dr. Henry M. Alden, for forty years editor of “Harper’s Magazine,” was a classmate. In 1859 Mr. Wight was admitted to the Bar of New York, and practiced there fifty-five years, or up to his death. He was also admitted in 1894 to the New Jersey Bar as both attorney and counselor. While 78 years of age, he bore those years much like a young man, being as active in his law practice and his (later) newspaper vocation, and as agile in his movements on the street, as one of only half his age. For a quarter of a century Mr. Wight directed the political and literary policy of the “Somerset Democrat,” at first in an advisory and helpful capacity, and afterward, beginning with 1903, as its proprietor and editor. From 1869 to 1871 he had owned and conducted the “Somerset Messenger,” so that it may be said he was more or less of an editorial writer for fifty-five years. This line of work was his “play;” he gave to it his evenings and delighted in its results. While his pen was often combative, it was always used to build up what in his opinion was for the betterment of the community. He strove to make his town better in government, neater in appearance, and more worthy of a place of residence, and his weekly talks as a “Man About Town” were widely read, and must often have had more in-
fluence than he conjectured. His love of Nature and of Art was sincere, and he frequently gave expression to it in his articles, which, as we have said, were invariably smooth and graceful in language, and which always exhibited his own sincerity and kindness mixed with a simplicity of diction, that gained strength from its very clarity. At home he was scarcely known as the lawyer, but the whole State knew him as an editor who really edited his own newspaper and did it thoroughly well. Good editors are too few in these later days not to be sorely missed when they pass on to the higher realm.

"The John Bogart Letters"

Our County may well feel its indebtedness to President Demarest, of Rutgers College, for editing, and having the College print in pamphlet form, the forty-two letters written to John Bogart and the five written by him, all during the Revolutionary period, which came into the possession of the College through the Rev. Charles T. Anderson, who now resides north of Somerville, and who received the letters from a family to which he is related. Mr. Bogart was the son of Jacob Bogart, a prominent farmer, who resided near North Branch, and was probably born about 1760. He graduated at Rutgers College (then Queen's) College in 1778, and was placed in charge of the "Grammar School at Raritan"—a school the location of which is more or less uncertain. The College was removed from New Brunswick to near present South Branch in 1778, because of the British occupation of New Brunswick, and seems later to have been located at Millstone; and, in the necessary absence of the chief tutor, Col. John Taylor, it fell upon Mr. Bogart to carry on the College work in Col. Taylor's place, and to keep it alive during the dark days of the Revolution. This is why Rutgers honors his memory. The letters printed are all from men then young, some of whom became, sooner or later, distinguished in national or local affairs; for example, Hon. Simeon DeWitt, Chief Geographer of Washington during the last three years of the Revolution, and Chancellor of the State of New York; Rev. Simeon Van Artsdalen, pastor at Readington for three years prior to his early death at the age of thirty-two; Hon. James Neilson. United States Senator from New Jersey, 1799-1801; Col. John Taylor, a brave Revolutionary officer; Rev. Nicholas Lansing, a New York State pastor for over fifty years; Hon. Jeremiah Smith, Chief Justice and then Governor of New Hampshire; Rev. Jacob R. Hardenbergh, once pastor of the First Reformed Church in Somerville, and Rev. Matthew Leydt. There are mentions of Col. Frederick Frelinghuysen and Chief Justice Andrew Kirkpatrick. These were mostly fellow-graduates of Queen's. The admixture of gravity, humor, boyishness, manliness, patriotism and
religion in these letters makes curious and interesting reading. Their chief worth, now, of course, consists in the fact that they were all penned during the Revolution. Dr. Demarest has increased the value of the pamphlet by interesting biographical notes, which he gathered with his usual assiduity, some of them containing dates and facts not hitherto published.

DEPARTMENT OF NOTES AND QUERIES


[88]. Bogart Family.—"Mrs. Robert H. Walthour was the dau. of William Schenck Bogart, who was b. April 8, 1819 and d. in Savannah, Ga., Sept. 22, 1892. Would like to know the names, dates of death and places of burial of the parents of William S. Bogart. What is the coat-of-arms, crest and motto of the Bogart family?"

C. E. S. (Savannah, Ga.).

[The Bogart family to which William S. Bogart belonged was a Somerset county family. His pedigree, back to his grandfather, and including very fully his father's family, is given in "Joannes Nevius and His Descendants," pp. 207-212, to which the inquirer is referred. William S. was b. near Franklin Park, this county, at what was and still is
Department of Notes and Queries

known, locally, as Pleasant Plains, his parents being Peter Bogart and Ann Nevius. Peter was the son of Guisbert Bogart and Wilhelmina Nevius (his second wife), his first wife being a Brokaw. He became in later years a merchant in Princeton. Guisbert was the first child of Dr. Jacob Bogart and Ann Doremus, who was a widow Stryker. Dr. Jacob's direct ancestry we have not traced, but it can be ascertained. He descended from Tunis Gishertse Bogart, who came over from Heikop, Holland (Province of Utrecht) in 1652 and m. first, Sarah Rapalie, widow of Hans Hansen Bergen (the ancestor of the Bergen family) and, second, Geertje Jans, widow of Derick Dye. He became a magistrate of Brooklyn and had ten children.

There were many Bogart descendants in Somerset until a few years ago. The following lines from Dr. Jacob Bogart and Ann Doremus (Stryker) have probably not been published before. There were at least three children of Dr. Jacob: 1. Elsie, who m. Lt.-Col. Peter D. Vroom, father of Governor Peter D. Vroom, a well-known Somerset family.

2. Jacob. We have been unable to be sure what became of Jacob, but judge he may have been the farmer of North Branch, who was an elder of the Readington church in 1775: if so, he had a son John, whose letters have recently been published by Dr. Wm. H. S. Demarest, President of Rutgers College, in the "Rutgers College Publications, Second Series." (See note thereon, on p. 73, ante). 3. Guisbert, who m. Wilhelmina Nevius. Guisbert, by his first wife (a Brokaw) had a son Jacob, of whom no more is known, and two sons, Peter and John G. Peter, b. 1776, d. 1849, has been named, and his children were in various ways noted and charming people, intelligent and with many descendants in North Carolina and Virginia. John G. m., first, Sarah Vanderhoof, of New York, and second, Jane Earle, of Hackensack, and had one ch., Sarah, who m. Dr. Isaac J. Greenwood, of New York City, a dentist and amateur artist, with whom the writer formerly corresponded. 4. There was probably also a Mary, wife of Cornelius Simonson, of Griggstown, this county, b. Feb., 1754; d. Apr. 1, 1831: she may have been a half-sister.

The "Boegardt" (original name) coat-of-arms is to be found facing p. 16 of "The Bergen Family," and consists of three pine trees, with a lion rampant in the centre.

There is a large line of Bogerts in Bergen county (all spelled Bogert), but they descend from Cornelis Jansen Bogaertd, who came from Holland prior to 1661.—**Editor Quarterly**.

[89]. Leake-Dumont-Demun.—"My great-great-grandmother, Susan Dumont, married Andrew Leake. I imagine the date of their marriage to have been about 1760, for their son, Peter, my great-grand-
father, was b. Sept. 14, 1770, and he was, I think, one of the younger children. His sisters and brothers were Susan, Catherine, Morgan, Andrew, and perhaps others. This Andrew Leake owned mills in New Jersey which were burned three times in the Revolution, twice by the British, I believe, and once by the 'cow boys,' giving to the place the name of 'Burnt Mills.' My grandmother went to this place once when a little girl, with her father, and she said there were still traces of the mills to be seen there. After his mills were burned for the third time Andrew Leake went to St. Thomas, W. I., leaving his family in this country, and went into business there. He d. of yellow fever before he had been there long. Susan's name has been spelled Demun, Dumond, deMund, Dumont. Can you locate this Susan?

"Andrew Leake is supposed to have come to this country from Scotland. He was a younger son, and, being dissatisfied with the division of the estate, took his share and left home. He settled in New Jersey as stated. My grandmother, who stated the above facts, was Aletta Johnson Leake, dau. of Peter, son of Andrew. In another branch of the family it is stated that Andrew, the first, came from the West Indies, and had large shipping interests in New York. His son Morgan moved to Albany, or near there. Susan m. a Lane and had a son Thomas, who m, Abigail Valentine, dau. of Henry Valentine of Greenburgh, N. Y. Any further information will be welcomed."

L. R. (Washington, D. C.)

[The foregoing is of considerable interest. Andrew Leake was a large property owner at the Burnt Mills, (known in his time as Bromley) Bedminster township, this County, prior to the Revolution, and also owned lands in Hunterdon, at "New Bromley," near the old White House. We have always wondered where he came from, where eventually he went to, how he came to be so large a land owner, and whether he left descendants. The letter quoted from above throws light on some of his descendants, and gives a few facts or traditions about himself. The "New Jersey Archives" are not without help to straighten out some of the facts, although giving no hint as to Mr. Leake's origin; the Trenton records we have not searched, but they may assist in determining points about his Somerset and Hunterdon land titles.

The first notice in the "N. J. Archives" (hereafter referred to by the volume and page stated) mentioning his name (there misprinted "Lecke") is from the "New York Mercury" of Oct. 6, 1760, where mills are advertised by John Leslie as "1½ miles from Mr. Leake's New Mills, where is a large store." (Vol. 20, p. 493). The next is from the "New York Gazette" of Sept. 26, 1763, which is an advertisement of Andrew Leake, who "purposes to decline business in this country and
remove to New York,” offering for sale his “mills at Bromley, where he now lives, with 1,500 acres of land adjoining,” and “dwelling house, store house, cooperage,” etc. Of the lands “800 acres are cleared.” Also his “set of mills in Hunterdon county about six miles distant, built about three years ago,” containing “dwelling house, store houses,” etc. Also a “Tract of land near the Falls of the Lamton [Lamington] river.” (Vol. 24, p. 238). In the “New York Mercury” of July 30, 1764, he offers his Bromley property for sale at public vendue, as he “designs to remove to New York.” Then he names 1,200 acres, 500 being cleared. (Vol. 24, p. 396). In the “New York Gazette” of Oct. 31, 1765, his insolvency is announced (Vol. 24, p. 670), and in the same newspaper of May 1, 1766, his assignees advertise 300 acres of his land to be sold at “Bromely” (again a misprint), and a tract “near the Falls of Lamaton,” and also his personal property, including negroes, etc. (Vol. 25, p. 101). In the “New York Mercury” of Oct. 19, 1767, he advertises a horse stolen, showing he still lived at Bromley. (Vol. 25, p. 473). Later (1768), his mills are referred to as “late Andrew Leake’s.” (Vol. 26, p. 17).

So it is certain he was a large landowner, miller and merchant, having two mills, two stores and a cooperage; that he built the mills near old White House (see Quarterly, vol. 1, p. 254, as to the exact location) in 1759 or ’60, previously having owned the mills at (present) Burnt Mills; that in 1765 he became, from the times, financially embarrassed and assigned; that 1767 or 1768 probably represents the time he left this County, and went to New York, subsequently going (as our correspondent says) to the West Indies and dying there,

In the “New Jersey Journal” of Apr. 26, 1780, “Susannah Leake” advertises her “small plantation containing 30 acres,” being “one-quarter mile from Lamington,” for sale at public vendue. (Vol. 4 (New Series), p. 328). She may have been Andrew Leake’s daughter, whom our correspondent says married (in such case, later), a “Lane,” although what Lane we cannot yet surmise. Her residence would have been within three miles of Leake’s mills, and may have been on part of Mr. Leake’s original 1,500 acres.

As to Susan “Dumont,” whom we believe to have been of the “Demun” family, we refer our correspondent to Hon. F. T. F. Dumont, American Consul at Florence, Italy, who has investigated at great pains the Demun family, and will, some day, publish his researches.

Clearly Burnt Mills was not known as such until after 1768. Its original name, “Bromley,” if so named, as seems likely, by Mr. Leake, was probably named after Bromley, in Kent, England, ten miles from London, and if so, we suspect Mr. Leake, or his parents, may have come
from there, instead of Scotland. That the mills at Bromley were twice burned after 1768 is also according to local tradition; the place was still called Bromley in 1774. (Snell’s “Hist. of Hunterdon and Somerset,” p. 704). It probably was during the Revolution, but it seems strange no mention of it appears in any of our local histories.—Editor Quarterly].

[90]. Craig.—“I am a direct descendant of Andrew Craig, one of the Elizabethtown Associates, and would like to learn where he and his wife, Susannah, came from in Scotland.” M. M. C. (Albany, N. Y.)

While Andrew Craig, ordinarily, would not concern us in Somerset County, to which locality the Quarterly is devoted, yet it is by no means certain if the Craigs of Bedminster township do not descend from him. There are great difficulties in the way of deciding that question, as we know from a recent study of it. We can only answer our correspondent by saying that Andrew Craig came over from Scotland about October, 1684, but it has never been published from where, and nothing is known about his wife.—Editor Quarterly].

[91]. Kirkpatrick-Demun.—“I notice in the October, 1914, Quarterly, page 273, a statement that Hugh Kirkpatrick, son of David Kirkpatrick and Mary McEown, was never married. The New Germantown Lutheran Church records show that Hugh Kirkpatrick married, on April 26, 1781, Susannah Demund, who was the eldest daughter of Peter Demun, Jr., and his wife, Ann Lane. Susannah afterwards married John Voorhees and had four children by her last husband. There were two different Kirkpatrick families in Somerset County (see Littell’s ‘Family Records’), living within a few miles of each other and apparently not connected by blood. The Demun family is kin by blood to each of them, and I have had occasion to go into their records. Both were locally prominent, but in neither family are the records as printed particularly accurate and too much reliance should not be placed in them.”

F. T. F. D. (Florence, Italy).

[92]. Garretson.—“I am trying to secure additional information concerning Remson Garretson, who graduated at Rutgers College in 1836. He was the son of Henry V. Garretson, and lived when a student in New York City. He studied law in New York, and practiced in New Brunswick. He received A. M. from Rutgers in 1839, but he had died before 1855, when an edition of the General Catalogue of Rutgers came out. If possible, I would like to learn his birthplace the date of his birth, whether he was married and if so the date, the maiden name of his wife, the childrens’ names, any official positions he held, and the date of his death.”

[93]. De Hart-Pumyea—"Lott"—"Gulick."—"Parents and other particulars are wanted concerning the following:

"John De Hart. Lived at Harlingen, or Blawenburg. Married a Sutphen (or Sutton). Had children: Peter, Henry, John and Sarah. The latter was b. March 22, 1807, and m. Peter A. Hageman, of Six-Mile Run. John De Hart and his wife both died early, when their children were small.

"Peter Pumyea, of Six-Mile Run. The progenitor of the Somerset Pumyea family; is mentioned in Somerset tax list as early as 1735. Name spelled "Pomme," also "Pommieje." Wife, Mallie; daughter Bettie (Elizabeth, who m. Cornelius Gulick) and there were other children. Family tradition says he was French, probably Huguenot.

"Dorothy Lott, b. April 13, 1740; d. Oct. 9, 1813; m. Johannes Van Liew.

"John Gulick, of Ten-Mile Run. Children: Samuel, Cornelius, Ann, Maria, and one other daughter, who married Jasper Provost, of New Brunswick. Of this family I have considerable unorganized data."

J. J. D. (Metuchen).

[94]. Bloom.—"Do you know anything of the origin of the Bloom family? While mostly a Hunterdon county family, it had representatives during the last century in Somerset." A. B. (Plainfield).

[Peter Bloom left Germany May 1, 1752; died May 1, 1834, aged 84; buried at Mt. Pleasant, Hunterdon county. First wife was Eva Wagner, who d. Dec. 31, 1796. Children by her: Peter, Herbert, Abraham, Christopher, John, Anna (who m. a Case), Jacob. Second wife was Sarah Young. Children by her: Samuel, Mary (who m. a Voorhees). —EDITOR QUARTERLY].

[95]. Jansen-Johnson.—"I have before me the July number of the Quarterly, which contains the 'Lane Families of Somerset County and Vicinity,' in which reference is made, on p. 213, to 'Covert' or 'Coart' Jansen (Johnson). Family records all speak of 'Coert' or 'Coart' Johnson, not 'Covert.' I believe the name is sometimes written 'Coetta' and 'Kort.' The children of Andres (or Andrew) Jansen were: Andrew, Martha, Maria, Adriadne (or Adriantje), Henry 1st, Mindred, Hannah, Abraham, Dinah and Henry 2d. Henry was my great-grandfather, not great-great-grandfather as you have it. He was also the great-grandfather of Governor John W. Griggs; also of Joseph Coul. I have a pretty complete list of his descendants, several hundred in all. Adriadne (or Adriantje), married Abraham Bodine, whose daughter married John Thomson, the ancestor of the late Rev. Dr. John Bodine Thompson."

W. M. J. (Hackensack).
[95]. Brewer—Bogert.—"I wish to get trace of Parker Brewer, b. Apr. 5, 1806, son of John and Letitia Parker Brewer. He was in New York City prior to 1838, and then not married. He had three sisters: (1) Maria, b. 1808; m. Jacob Conover, of Little Silver in 1829; no children. (2) Elizabeth, b. 1811; m. Michael White; d. on Long Island in 1863; no children. (3) Harriet, b. 1815; m. Peter Wolcott; several children. John Brewer was a son of Benjamin Brewer and Mary Lane; had brothers, Cornelius and Benjamin, and sisters Ann, who m. Isaac Morris, and Mary, who m. Joseph Morris. They were all b. between 1770 and 1800. Benjamin Brewer, husband of Mary Lane, m. Dec. 13, 1768, and d. 1821. He had a brother Peter, b. after 1750, of whom I have no trace. The parents of Benjamin and Peter were Peter, b. Mar. 30, 1720, and his wife Margaret Bogert, whom he m. in 1750. More information is wanted of Peter, son of Peter, and of Parker Brewer."

T. M. M. (Shrewsbury).

[The Brewer family is not strictly a Somerset family, although with representatives in this County. Bogart is a Somerset and Bogert a Bergen family, although spelled either way at times. Our correspondent could probably find more about the Brewer family in the Freehold and Trenton records than anywhere else.—Editor Quarterly].

[97]. Conover-Cowenhoven.—"In the Quarterly (Vol. II, p. 222), reference is made to John Conover (or Cowenhoven), who m. (1) Phebe Voorhees, and (2) Eleanor Davis. The names and dates agree with an old family Bible of ours, but I am anxious to ascertain the father of this John. My father, Col. John Conover, (b. Nov. 27, 1835; d. Jan. 8, 1914), was b. at Bound Brook. So was his father, John Conover, (b. 1810; d. 1872), who was a son of the Capt. John, who was b. 1771 and d. 1837, and to whom reference is made. The old farm on which they lived is now known as 'Linden Cottage.'"

L. C. S. (Kansas City, Mo.)

[The Conovers, as is generally known, were originally Cowenhovens, or Cowenhovens, and all descend from Wolfert Gerretse, who came from Amersfoort, Holland, in 1640. The greater part of them were early settlers in Monmouth county, whence a few came into Somerset. A genealogist, after a thorough search, might answer our correspondent, but we cannot.—Editor Quarterly].

[98]. Bryant.—"On p. 95 of the "Honeyman Family" is mentioned the sale of a farm at Bedminster by John Bryant to John Honeyman. Date is 1793. Any information, no matter how slight, of this John Bryant, or of his descendants, is wanted by W. B. Stout, of South Orange, N. J."
DR. JOSEPH HUNT WILSON IN 1907

(See Page 97)
HANS VAN PELT

BY THE LATE DR. JOSEPH HUNT WILSON, SOMERVILLE, N. J.

[Note.—This poem, written more than sixty years ago, when Dr. Wilson was a young man, has been reproduced several times in newspapers since, but deserves a permanent place in the literature of Somerset County. Its humor is as harmless as it is keen, and we feel certain both old and young will continue to appreciate it long after many more serious verses are forgotten.—Editor Quarterly].

Hans Van Pelt was an honest low-Dutchman;
Not low in his stature, but low by the Van
That you find in his name, and which proves his descent
From the burghers of old, who, with peaceful intent,
From the Indians bought all the valleys along
The Raritan, and the Musconetcong;
A long belt of land that runs from the West,
From where Delaware joins with the laughing Pequest,
To the East where Passaic, or Hackensack, flows,
And Communipaw rests in its quiet repose.

In the days of our fathers, New Brunswick was known
Through all this broad belt as the chief market town,
And thither our farmers oft wended their way
With their barley and oats, and their long wains of hay;
And such stories they told by their bright Winter fires
That each lad in the land longed to see its tall spires.

So one day, as noon’s shadows to rosy tints melt,
That bold son of Neshanic, young, burly Van Pelt,
On horse ventured forth for this city so gay.
Joy gleamed from his eyes as he rode on his way;
But a sad thought at times drove its light from his face—
The thought that Lord Howe might soon capture the place;
For of all things under the sun, or the moon,
The most fearful to him was a British Dragoon.

When many a farm house and hamlet were passed;
When the shadows of day had so shortened their cast,
That the reaching foreleg of the horse in its tread
Stood over the shade of the animal’s head,
From the brow of a high hill he saw at his feet
New Brunswick, above which the hazy smoke curled
From full many a forge; while beyond, with sails furled,
Rode long schooners and brigs, from the marts of the world.

There afar flowed the Raritan winding its way
Through long meadows and marshes to Amboy Bay;
And there down in the waters reflected were seen
The wild blossoms in bloom on its borders of green,
For so lovely the wild flowers were blushing in bliss
Where daily the ocean runs up for a kiss;
Where, with shoulder to shoulder, the river and sea
Push their way through the reeds, and across the green lea,
Till the wavelets, all standing tip-toe on the shores,
With their cool lips just touch the warm lips of the flowers;
Where the river and sea, in a bright silver tide,
From the blossoms that deck the smooth meadow-lands glide,
And soft sighs, and low sobbs all the little waves heave,
While each tardily moves, as if loathing to leave,
Till, increasing in speed, they, in quick-pulsing swells,
Go far down to the bay, passing hills and fair dells,
For a romp on the beach with the wild sea's gay shells.

With knees pressing the saddle, erect in his seat
Hans rode into town through long Albany street
Where he gazed with fresh joy at the tall, stately stores
All with large, painted signs overhanging their doors,
So distinctly each lettered on wood, or on tin;
Without asking he knew who were merchants within.

In the heart of the city appeared to his ken
The endless long line of fair women and men,
And though bells were not ringing he had not a doubt
That service was over, and church was just out,
And surmised, as he gazed on the gaily dressed crowd,
That New Brunswick's fine town-folks were all over-proud
In not giving to strangers that shake of the hand
That plain folks would give in Neshanic's green land.

At a window where brokers pile high their bright gold
He was gazing, and dreaming of riches untold,
When he heard a voice cry, "The British have come!"
Then approaching him near the clear tap of a drum.
Soon quivered the air to the bugles' loud blast,
And in martial array came a squad marching fast—
Not the soldiers of Howe and in red coats of flame,
But wild urchins, who mimicked war's blustering game.
On perceiving them Hans was so stricken with fear
That each boy in the ranks seemed a tall grenadier;
Each gay feather a plume, and each broomstick a gun.
With a bayonet flashing the light of the sun.
Then the whip and the spur with wild vigor applying,
Up long Albany street he rode galloping, flying
Far away from the foeman who had taken the town.
With a hand on the pommel to hold his weight down,
He rode galloping, flying past meadow and wood,
With the wild fear of danger ever chilling his blood,
And, as thus he rode on, like an aspen he shook
When he turned in his saddle behind him to look,
For a cloud of red dust that arose in his rear
Seemed a British dragon at a charge with a spear.

As in his mad flight he was riding adown
The broad highway that leads to old Middlebush town,
Some stray cows that were grazing along the roadside
The wild horse and its rider in wonderment eyed;
And when started the leader, alarmed at the sight,
With long tails high in air, the whole herd took to flight,
And then swiftly together pell-mell they came down
Horse, rider, and cows on old Middlebush town:
While the citizens hearing the noise and the clatter
From their houses all ran to see what was the matter;
And perceiving the cloud wreath they knew that there must
Be strong wind in its folds to uphold the red dust.

'Twas a whirling tornado, destructive in wrath,
Such as sweeps the green fields, as it speeds on its path,
Bare as lands in the east that the locusts encamp on,
Or the fields through which ran the red foxes of Sampson.
But before a man moved, a fresh breeze in the air
Uncovered the legs that were galloping there,
When the gleaming sharp point of each curving cow horn
Seemed the point of a lance by an enemy borne.

Then arose a wild cry that rang far through the town,
That the Tories in hot wrath were fast riding down.
Such a racket, and tumult, and terrible roar
Never Middlebush heard, either since or before.

When his tired horse at last to the spur gave no heed,
And in vain strove the rider to quicken his speed,
As the day hid its face under night's sable gown,
On a slow walk he rode into Millstone's fair town,
Where Ten Eycks, and Ten Broecks, and ten dozen or more
Of Van Dams and Van Liews, of Van Duzens, Van Dor-
Ens, Van Veghtens, Van Camps, Van Arsdale, Van Dykes,
Van Cleefs and Van Syckles, Van Hornes and Van Slykes,
Who, that evening as wont, having finished their chores,
Were all gathered in groups, just in front of their doors;
The men smoking and joking; the good women knitting—
An employment they follow, whether standing or sitting.
Salutations they gave Hans, believing the stranger
One riding the land with war's tidings of danger.
Came his words to their ears, like chill winds to the flowers,  
When an iceberg has stranded on tropical shores—  
"The British have come!"—then, on turning his head  
And beholding the moon, which now arid and red,  
Hung low in the east, and shone through the dim haze—  
"New Brunswick is sacked! See, the town's in a blaze,  
And on their swift horses they hitherward come,  
The soldiers of Howe to pillage your town."

Then the hardy Ten Broecks were all in a quiver;   
Through the bold Ten Eycks swept an aching, cold shiver,   
And the tremor contagious spread to each man  
Till aching and shaking stood every Van.

Trusty scouts were sent forward who rode all the night  
Nor returned to the town till the dawn's early light.  
Though far they had ridden, some to Brunswick below,  
They found in the land not a sign of the foe.  
Then the Vans took to swearing and swore all the day,  
If ever again Hans should ride down that way,  
Though he came like a priest, in a cassock and gown,  
Only his ghost should ride forth from the town.

At midnight Hans reached the high hill of Neshanic,  
Where he sprang from his horse and ran in his panic  
To a cave on its brow, where long hidden he lay.  
What came of him then, I really can't say,  
For like the old dame, who lived under the hill,  
For all that I know he is living there still.

THE SOMERVILLE "LOTTERY FIELD"

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

A tract of land containing one hundred and nine acres, bounded southerly by the Main street of Somerville, and extending northerly therefrom, was disposed of by a lottery drawn at Jersey City in 1809. A large portion of the lots drawn were never claimed, and the land remained for many years open and unoccupied, used by the residents of the town as a common pasturage ground. As, owing to the lapse of time and the death of those who had knowledge of the circumstances relating to the lottery, its history is rapidly becoming obscure, it may not be amiss to record the story, gathered from documents and traditions, so that it may be preserved in permanent form.

On June 16, 1771, Jeronimus Van Nest conveyed to the Rev. Dr. Jacob R. Hardenbergh, pastor of the Reformed Churches of Raritan, Bedminster and North Branch (1763-81), two tracts of land said to con-
tain together 350 acres, and in 1781, after he had removed to Ulster County, New York, he and his wife, "Dina Hardenbergh," by their deed, in which they are described as of Rosendale, in the County of Ulster, New York, conveyed to William Paterson, Elias Boudinot, and Col. Frederick Frelinghuysen, the same parcels of land. The first tract, which includes the Lottery Field property, is described as being thirty-three chains wide and one hundred and three chains in length, extending northerly from the meadow adjoining the Raritan river, one hundred and three chains, "bounded north by the rear line of the Old Patent, south by the lot of Jeronimus Van Nest, east by the land of Phillip Tunison, deceased, and west by the parsonage lot and land of the said Jacob R. Hardenbergh." This deed bears date November 7, 1781, and was acknowledged October 9, 1782, before William Verbryck "one of the Judges for the County of Somerset." The conveyance was made upon a trust to permit his son John Hardenbergh, and wife Ann, to enjoy the same during their natural lives, or the life of the survivor, and after their death to convey the same to their children, which trust was executed, and after the death of John and his wife, the trustees conveyed to the children of John the trust estate, as will appear by reference to the preamble to an Act of the Legislature of the State to be hereinafter referred to. The consideration named in the deed to the trustees is, "natural love and affection to their son John, as also for and consideration of the sum of nine hundred and twenty-five pounds proclamation money to them in hand paid, or secured to be paid, by Mrs. Mary Maddox, of the County of Somerset and State of New Jersey, from mere love and affection for her grand-daughter Ann, wife of said John Hardenbergh, the said sum being appraised as the true full value of one moiety or equal half of the herein described tracts of land." From this it would appear that the Rev. Dr. Hardenbergh contributed to the trust one-half of the value of the tract, and that Mrs. Maddox, the grandmother of John's wife, paid for the appraised value of the other half. This settlement was probably made to provide for John and his wife during life, because John was not, it is to be presumed, a good business manager.

On June 3, 1799, the Legislature passed an Act with a preamble reciting that it had been represented to the Legislature by the petition of Jacob R. Hardenbergh, (son of the Rev. Dr. Hardenbergh, who was then deceased), and Andrew Howell, guardians to Mary (Maria), Dina, Jacob, Frederick, William, Joshua and Lewis, all minor children of John Hardenbergh, deceased, who died insolvent, "that the said children are possessed of real property in the County of Somerset, not by immediate descent from their father, but by a deed of conveyance executed by the
Rev. Jacob R. Hardenbergh, grandfather of the said children in his lifetime to William Paterson, Elias Boudinot, and Frederick Frelinghuysen, Esquires, in trust to, and for the use of the said John Hardenbergh and Ann Hardenbergh, during their natural lives, and, after their decease, to the use of said children; and whereas the said William Paterson, Elias Boudinot, and Frederick Frelinghuysen, Esquires, have, since the death of John Hardenbergh, and Ann, his wife, conveyed, in fee simple, the land aforesaid to the said children according to the true intent and meaning of the trust reposed in them; and whereas it is represented to the Legislature that the income of said estate is not sufficient for the support and education of the said children, and that it will be for their interest that the real estate of which they have become seized be sold," it was enacted that the said Jacob R. Hardenbergh and Andrew Howell be appointed trustees to sell the land, invest the proceeds, and use the income, and, if that were not sufficient, a portion of the principal, for the support and education of the said children.

The Jacob R. Hardenbergh named as one of these trustees was undoubtedly the son of the Rev. Dr. Jacob R. Hardenbergh, because the latter was dead, and also because the trustee subsequently became the purchaser of the land which he held until 1807. These trustees conveyed the land to Joseph Annin, who re-conveyed it to Jacob R. Hardenbergh, one of the trustees, the permissible inference being that, as the trustee could not well be a purchaser at a sale he was making as trustee, Annin acted for him.

On March 2, 1807, Jacob R. Hardenbergh conveyed out of the foregoing premises one hundred and five acres to John Davenport, which afterwards became known as the "Lottery Field." In all of the deeds made by John Davenport and his wife for lots out of the tract conveyed to Davenport, it is recited that the trustees sold at auction the land to Joseph Annin, and that Annin conveyed the entire tract to Jacob R. Hardenbergh, and that these two deeds were recorded in the office of the clerk of the County of Somerset. The deeds for lots do not, however, make any reference to the book or page of record, and a careful examination of the indices of deeds in the clerk's office fails to disclose any such record. If they are recorded, they are not indexed so as to be readily discoverable.

The boundaries of the tract of one hundred and five acres began on Main street in Somerville, at the westerly corner of the property recently owned by Seymour C. Troutman, M. D., now deceased, and extended easterly along Main street to the westerly line of property formerly owned by James Castner, which was about where the building erected, and formerly occupied, by Wm. J. Swinton, M. D., deceased, for an office
building, now stands. The homestead dwelling, which was occupied by John Davenport, stood upon the ground where now stands the edifice of the Second Reformed church.

On the 14th day of June, 1809, John Davenport and William Johnson entered into a contract for the sale and purchase of this property. The contract described William Johnson as being a merchant of the city of New York, and it provided that Johnson should have the privilege of laying the land off into small lots and to dispose of the same as he should think proper; and if he should dispose of the whole, "and not otherwise," then Davenport was to execute deeds to such persons as Johnson should name, and if he should so dispose of the whole, then, upon the execution of the deed or deeds, either to him or to those to whom he should dispose of the same, Johnson was to pay to Davenport $3,412.50 in cash, and $3,412.50 in dry-goods at a fair wholesale price, whenever demanded by Davenport. It was further provided that Johnson was not bound to take the farm unless he disposed of the same, the taking to be at his option, and to be exercised before the first day of April next.

Johnson decided not to take a conveyance from Davenport by one deed, but elected to have him convey the farm in lots directly to the persons to whom he should sell, the legal title to the land remaining in Davenport. Johnson then had a map prepared of the farm, dividing it into 465 small lots, each being numbered, and to be disposed of by a lottery. The deeds for these lots were prepared in printed form, leaving blank spaces for the description of the land to be conveyed by each deed and the grantee's name. The deeds were all dated the 25th day of October, 1809, were signed by John Davenport and Margaret his wife, and duly acknowledged on the next day before Samuel Beach, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Somerset.

As stated, these deeds were all executed in blank and delivered by Davenport to Johnson and by him to the persons who drew them in the lottery. A great number of the deeds were never recorded, and some that were recorded have no grantee named therein. The reason for the non-recording of some of the deeds has always been presumed to be that the lots, except those bounding on Main street, were supposed to have little value and were looked upon as blanks in the drawing, the principal prizes being the lots adjoining Main street, deeds for which were, in most instances, recorded. One of these blank deeds was filled up with the name of William Johnson as grantee, and conveyed to him the streets that had been laid out on the map, and the map was duly filed in the office of the clerk of the County of Somerset. William Johnson by his last will and testament, which was probated in the office of the surrogate of the county of Hunterdon, directed his executors to make over by deed, without any
consideration or payment for the same, the street described in the deed to the Freeholders of the County of Somerset "for the benefit and behoof and use of the present and future owners of the lots laid off on said Davenport farm aforesaid, it being for their use alone that I now hold the said deed." This deed was never recorded, but there is a tradition that it was tendered to the Board of Freeholders of the County, and perhaps left with them, but they refused to incur the expense of recording, either because the land was not considered of any value, or that the Freeholders had no interest in the matter. At the conclusion of this article will be found a copy of the original report of the drawing of these lots, now in my possession.

It appears from the diary of William Johnson, now in the possession of one of his descendants, that all of the tickets were sold. Some of the entries in this journal were as follows:

"1809
"Aug. 6. Having purchased of John Davenport his farm in the town of Somerville, in New Jersey (for which I gave him near $7,000), I have had it all surveyed off into town lots, and am now employed in selling the shares. The purchaser of each is to be entitled to such lot as shall be by it drawn out of the whole number, being 462.

"The tickets sell rapidly and I have no doubt but they will soon all be sold at $25 each. By which speculation I am calculating on making a neat profit of five thousand dollars.

"Oct. 18. Mr. LaTourrette came to town prepared to attend the drawing of the lottery.

"19. This day at the city of Jersey, the managers, Mr. Elias Haines and Mr. Daniel LaTourrette, attended and, after having Alderman Douglas and Richd. S. Clark sworn to record the same, proceeded and drew the famous Somerville Lottery.

"It all came out agreeable to the members and gave general satisfaction. Andrew Minuse, a baker, drew the high prize valued at three thousand dollars. Jno. I. Cromwell drew the next prize, and John Cook, a carman, the next house of value. After dining at Mr. Lyons we all came to town.

"Oct. 20. Preparing the deeds with two scriveners.

"21. Had Mr. and Mrs. Davenport all day signing the deeds, 462 in number—at night went before Judge Beach at Jersey and had them all acknowledged.

"23. Commenced delivering deeds to the individuals who drew lots.

"Nov. 21. I find the delivery of deeds is attended with a great deal of trouble and fatigue. I have in the morning first [to] hunt out a list, then find what their tickets have drawn, then hunt out their deeds, and then start through town to the different places where the owners reside and frequently not
find them in and have to call again. This, considering that some reside at White Hall, some at Corlaes Hook, some on the East and some on the North River, and indeed in almost every street in town, makes it a very considerable job indeed, and some days I can't deliver more than three or four deeds.

"1810"

"Jan. 24. I have at last finished the perplexing and fatiguing job of delivering deeds and am glad enough.

"Mch. 1. This day the notes for the Somerville lots fell due, but as they are all lodged in the Merchants Bank for collection, they are not payable till the 3d.

"3. This day the Somerville notes were payable in the Merchants Bank. I had the satisfaction of finding that upwards of nine thousand dollars, including that paid before, was this day discharged, and the residue I have no doubt I shall nearly all receive.

"14. This day having been sometime engaged for the purpose, we finished taking account of stock. My goods on hand amount to upwards of twelve thousand dollars. I have the satisfaction of finding that, together with the profits of the Somerville lots and store, I have cleared besides expenses upwards of seven thousand dollars."

The Lottery Field, except as to the Main street lots and a few others adjoining them, remained an open common used by the townspeople for pasturage, and was gradually encroached upon by persons without right or title, who built cabins thereon, mostly persons of color; a condition which constituted a hindrance to the improvement and growth of the village. To remedy this, an Act was passed by the Legislature of the State on the 25th day of March, 1866, which authorized The Board of Commissioners of Somerville to purchase the whole or any part of the Lottery Field, and provided that all suits affecting the title to such of said lots as had been for more than twenty years lying open and in common thereafter brought against The Board of Commissioners of Somerville should be brought within six years from the date of the conveyance to such Board. Under this Act the Board purchased from the heirs of John Davenport all their title to the land, and a deed was given to the Commissioners by these heirs, reserving such lots as had been conveyed.

Since that period the town has disposed of a considerable portion of the land, and many handsome residences have been erected on the property, new streets having been opened for that purpose.

In 1824 the Legislature, by an Act approved November 30, after reciting that John Davenport had divided this tract into building lots, and that "the said building lots were disposed of by tickets for a fair consideration, and title deeds for the same duly executed to divers persons; and whereas lately some doubts have arisen with respect to said titles from the
in which the said titles were disposed of," it was enacted that all such deeds should be good and valid in law as if the sale had been made in the most usual way.

In the year 1875 the heirs-at-law of William Johnson filed a bill in Chancery for the specific performance of the contract for the conveyance of the farm, claiming that John Davenport had been paid but had never conveyed. This suit was decided in favor of the town, principally upon the ground of laches, more than sixty years having elapsed between the making of the contract and the suit to enforce specific performance. Shortly after this, in January, 1874, actions in ejectment were brought by the same parties against The Board of Commissioners, and all the lot owners across whose property streets had been projected on the map, to recover possession of the streets Davenport had conveyed to Johnson, the town having disregarded the map streets, and laid out others of more convenient width and in more desirable locations. These actions were subsequently settled, and the litigation growing out of any claim by the heirs of William Johnson was finally concluded.

One of the curious incidents connected with this property was the jealousy with which the people of the town regarded their right of pasturage, and the promptness with which they assailed any unauthorized encroachment. One Peter Polhemus, about the year 1826, procured to be made to him a deed of conveyance for the whole of the farm by one James Paterson of the city of New York, who had no title thereto, and, under such pretended conveyance, Polhemus enclosed the whole farm and undertook to exclude the public therefrom by erecting a fence across Washington (now Davenport) street, near its southern terminus. But this fence was removed immediately by Archibald Van Tyne, a citizen of the town, it being well known that Paterson had no title. In another case Thomas Talmage, in 1837, enclosed about twenty acres from the rear of the farm, but the citizens of the town soon thereafter met by appointment at the enclosure and quietly removed the same, they being willing to recognize the title of any land-owner by deed from John Davenport, but not to allow any serious unauthorized encroachment upon the commons!

Many of the persons who drew lots accepted deeds without any grantee named therein, and made sale of the land by handing over the deed in the same condition, so that the grantees named, where such deeds are recorded, do not correspond with the names of the persons who drew the lot. The diary of Johnson shows that he sold all of the lottery tickets and collected the money so that he had, apparently, no further interest in the matter; at least he manifested none, although from the list of the drawing some of the lots do not appear to have been drawn. It is quite certain that many persons who drew lots accepted deeds without any grantee
being named, and also that they were passed from one to another until some person chose to fill in the name of a grantee.

A number of deeds of this character were purchased by John Davenport for trifling sums, and after The Board of Commissioners obtained the title, the standard price for such deeds was ten dollars. Frequently some one would appear with a deed for a lot who had at first refused the offer.

For over fifty years this land lay in common, occupied by squatters without claim of title, until the situation became a public nuisance, and seriously interfered with the growth of the town, when the action above set out to change the condition was taken. But no lot owner who had a title was ever unjustly deprived of it. The trouble with most claimants was their inability to make title. The numerous parties in interest in a lot which was only about sixty-six feet in width made each share so infinitesimal in value that it was not worth the trouble of executing a deed.

The list of those who drew lots, with the number of the lots drawn, shows numbers which do not have the name of any drawer opposite the number on the list, and, in the copy following, such numbers are omitted. Why these were not drawn does not appear, but some of the lots not put down as drawn were conveyed by John Davenport, or at least deeds for them were delivered by Davenport to supposed purchasers.

The list seems to contain more numbers than there were lots. Some of the deeds have as grantee the name found on the list, and there are other deeds with grantee duly recorded for lots not marked on the list as having been drawn. Peter Vredenburgh had a deed from John Davenport for lot twenty-two, not marked as drawn on the list; and Peter Ammerman, put down as drawing lot forty-six, recorded a deed for that lot in 1814; and there are other instances of the same character. The list is rather crude, makes no reference to the lottery, and is endorsed "Baskenridge, Somerset County, New Jersey." Its authenticity, however, is proven by the fact that many of the persons who are named as drawing lots subsequently placed on record deeds for the lots opposite their names on the list.

At the time of the drawing, these lots, except those on Main street, were of little value (estimated at about five dollars each), and when those who had drawn them came to the ground and found its condition, they were disappointed and sold their deeds for trifling sums, leaving the purchaser to insert in them the name of such grantee as he chose. This accounts for many deeds having no grantee, or grantees who were not those who drew the lots in the lottery. Lot No. 2 was the homestead, and the first prize in point of value, and the list, as well as the diary of Mr. Johnson, shows that it was drawn by Andrew Minuse; yet the deed for this lot was made by John Davenport to Peter Vredenburgh, who did not
participate in the drawing so far as the list shows, and it is quite apparent that he purchased the deed in blank and inserted his own name as grantee. Time and legislation have now cured all defects in title that may have existed, and what was once a nuisance has become, in part at least, a beautiful residential quarter.

At the time of the Somerville lottery, William Johnson was a prosperous young merchant, having a store and residence in Hudson street, in the City of New York.

His father, Captain Henry Johnson, who was an officer in the Revolutionary War, and a prominent citizen of Newton, N. J., was born at Readington, Hunterdon county, Oct. 5, 1737, and married Susannah Hover, at Somerville in 1762; he afterwards removed to Newton, where William was born, June 7, 1779. The son finished his schooling and commenced his business career as a clerk in the store of Willis & Johnson at Newton at the early age of thirteen years and two months, as he states in his journal. He subsequently was a clerk at Johnsonburg, Minisink and Washington, N. J.

On June 7, 1800, on his twenty-first birthday, he began to keep a journal in which he made almost daily entries for a number of years. Seven closely written books of this journal have been preserved and furnish an interesting account of his life.

His activities were unceasing and his circle of acquaintances extensive. During his residence in Sussex County, he traveled to New York, Philadelphia and other places nearer by, quite as freely and as often as a modern business man would in these days of railroads. He was a natural trader and had the faculty of making money. His journal contains an account of a trip on horseback to Pittsburgh, Pa., in the latter part of the year 1800, where he met his brother Samuel, three years his elder. They remained at Pittsburgh awhile, bought a flatboat and a cargo of flour, apples and whiskey, and started for New Orleans to find a market for their merchandise. After many adventures they arrived at that city, then belonging to Spain. Having disposed of their cargo to advantage, they bought a lot of cotton for shipment to New York, and, finding that the price of flour had fallen in the meantime, purchased a new supply of that commodity, which they sent to Cuba under the care of one brother, while the other accompanied the cotton to New York, arriving there after a narrow escape from shipwreck. At Cuba the flour was exchanged for sugar and also brought to New York, where both sugar and cotton were sold at good advantage, making it on the whole a profitable trip. A great adventure for two boys 21 and 24 years of age for those days of difficult travel, covering about 8,000 miles.
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William afterwards opened a store at Minisink, later at Newton, and finally, in 1806, in the City of New York. He carried on the mercantile business in New York with success for several years, but, his health failing, he was compelled to retire, and then took up his residence at Clifton Hill, near Lebanon, Hunterdon county, this State, where he died, March 6, 1828.

Though he had left school at a very early age, William had a decided literary taste. He possessed a vigorous mind, which he improved by reading and writing, and he composed some very creditable verses, which were published in the local newspapers of the day. He became a member of Rev Dr. John B. Romeyn's church, then in Cedar street, New York City, and led an earnest Christian life. On May 10, 1809, he was married, at Lebanon, to Susan Bray, daughter of Andrew and Cornelia (Traphagen) Bray, by whom he had several children. His widow afterwards married Rev. James Chrystie. His burial-place is at Stone Church, Bethlehem, near High Bridge.

The life of John Davenport has been so recently published that it would serve no useful purpose to again repeat it, and this article, which, is now sufficiently lengthy, will, I trust, accomplish the object for which it is written.

The following is the preserved list of lot numbers and the names of those recorded as drawing lots in 1809. Where the numbers are omitted no name appears on the list:

1. John C. Cromwell.
2. Andrew Minuse.
5. Henry Whitenack.
10. D. Smith.
32. Elias Hanes.
33. Rowland Lenord.
34. Elisa Evertson.
35. David Austin.
36. Cornelius Cryqier.
38. Timothy Youle.
40. J. K. Tuttle.
41. R. J. Bell.
42. Ed. Welsted.
43. J. J. Douglass.
44. Vandercort.
45. Mary Alicel.
46. Peter Amerman.
47. B. Wodyns.
48. R. P. Bell.
51. P. Dimpsey.
53. John E. Reutal.
54. Mary Howe.
56. Robert P. Bell.
57. Frederick Henn.
58. Samuel Lyons.
59. Peter Dimpsey.
60. A. B. Lindssley.
61. Thomas Monilard.
62. Daniel Dodge.
64. Eugene Day.
66. Samuel Beaty.
67. Samuel Frost.
68. S. Neile.
John Paff.
Mary Ann Obert.
Geoarg Betts.
W. P. Vandervort.
J. Maverick.
Phineas Freeman.
Walter Pecke.
Frederick Henn.
Elisa Evertson.
Henry Blacklidge.
Isrial Pinkney.
John Guion.
Jasner N. Tuttle.
Susannah Kirk.
Robert P. Bell.
B. Gautier.
Elisha Buttlar.
James Post.
Andrew Achison.
Henry Whillack.
Elisa Evertson.
Camery Day.
Ira C. Day.
J. P. Kindell.
James Christie.
Philomar Camp.
Wm. Benford.
Isaac Van Nest.
James Anderson.
Henry Lott.
Black & Vanhorne.
Henry P. Vandervort.
Thomas Birdgis.
Doctor ———.

Henry Lott.
Andrew Maverick.
Cornelius Crygier.
Charles Towns.
Joseph Sayres.
Robert O. Christian.
A. Paterson.
Allen Galbrath.
W. Davison.
Tunis V. Vanbrunt.
Isaac Herder.
Wm. Binford.
David Austin.
Mary Howe.
T. Richardson.
H. Covert.
Geoarg W. Willis.
R. & C. Dillon.
E. Bacon.
John Paff.
C. Waite.
G. S. Comports.
Jos. Smith.
Mary Chrystie.
Robert Waite.
Thomas Whitemore.
David B. Cram.
Asa Hall.
Richard M. Woodhull.
Niel McNull.
John Tallen.
Richard M. Woodhull.
Henry Lott.
John H. Sildell.
Peter Peterson.
Richardson.
Peter Obert.
M. B. Sexes.
Thomas B. Nash.
R. T. Clarke.
John I. Cromwell.
A. L. Halsted.
Wm. Fisher.
Moses Dood.
M. F. Freeman.
Daniel Dodge.
Tunis B. Vanbrunt.
Smith Overitt.
David Fowllin.
W. M. P. L. Vandervort.
The Somerville "Lottery Field"

197. Aaron B. Woodruff.
200. Mary Howe.
201. Cornelius Bray
203. J. M. Howell.
204. Andrew Achinson.
205. Mary Ecerton.
208. Smith Forman.
209. William J. Waldron.
210. Peter Obert.
211. Michiel Wood.
212. James Hall.
213. Derick Ammerman.
214. J. Moslorton.
216. Capt. Wm. T. Bildin.
218. Daniel Gabsned.
220. Wm. Z. Waldron.
221. J. Gaffet.
222. Mose B. Sexes.
225. Asa Hall.
228. Elisa Evertson.
230. Elisa Evertson.
231. Vanantine McColm.
233. John Seaman.
234. Timothy Youle.
235. P. Flanden.
237. Andrew Maverick.
238. Andrew Achinson.
239. Peter Obert.
244. Elnor Oberte.
245. Lewis B. Ianson.
246. W. W. Brack.
249. Derick Amerman.
251. Isaac Ockley.
252. Z. Davine in the same not Mo. Davenport.
255. J. Richardson.
256. C. Covenhoven.
257. V. McCollum.
258. Moses B. Sexes.
259. J. B. Chapman.
260. Lawrence Achinson.
261. E. Bacon.
262. Z. Parknus.
263. Mary Howe.
265. R. S. Clark.
266. Joseph W. Hoyte.
271. Isaac Gunshaw.
272. Frederick DePriest.
284. Elisa Evertson.
275. Peter Obert.
276. B. Gomes.
277. John Parry.
278. Elisa Evertson.
279. Andrew Achison.
280. Elias Lewis.
281. Elisa Evertson.
284. Wm. P. M. Vanderan.
285. Thomas Christa.
286. Peter Obert.
287. P. Sandin.
288. Henry Hillman.
289. Abraham Beneele.
290. B. H. Jayne.
292. George W. Varain.
294. Joshua Dean.
296. J. Parkhurst.
298. John Codington.
299. H. & G. Dillon.
300. John Paff.
302. Wm. T. Vandervort.
304. Isaac Anderson.
305. John C. Tucker.
308. John Fuller.
310. Lattourette & Tunison.
312. Daniel Dodge.
313. Elisa Evertson.
314. James Collier.
315. J. M. Howell.
316. J. Richardson.
[Note.—The following facts and dates concerning the members of the Hardenbergh family referred to in the foregoing article may serve to throw light thereon. Rev. Jacob Rutsen Hardenbergh, D. D., was born at Rosendale, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1736, and died at New Brunswick, N. J., Oct. 30, 1790. His eventful life, especially during the Revolution, has been published in various books and pamphlets. He was a member of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey in 1776, and was four times President of the General Synod of the Reformed Church. At the time of his death, of tuberculosis, he was pastor of the Reformed Dutch church at New Brunswick and President of the College there (then called “Queens”), and died wealthy, being the owner of 40,000 acres of land in Ulster and Sullivan counties, N. Y., derived from his grandfather, Major Johannes Hardenbergh, of Ulster county, N. Y., who was principal proprietor of the celebrated Hardenbergh Patent]
Joseph Hunt Wilson—A Tribute

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

It is difficult to write of so modest and genial a man as was the late Dr. Joseph Hunt Wilson, of Somerville, editor and poet, who passed away from this earth January 2d, last. The few dates concerning his life may be easily set down, but these in his case, as in that of many others whose writings belong more or less to the public at large, furnish little clue to the man's inner life and mental aspirations.

Descended from British ancestors, who came from England and Scotland in 1636, and from Holland ancestors, who arrived in America in 1632, he had that double strain of blood which has served, almost more than any other combination, to produce intellectual vitality in American sons and daughters. His father was Charles Guild Wilson, of Washington, Warren county, and there the Doctor was born on January 4, 1829. In his boyhood he attended Dr. Anthon’s school in New York City, and,
later, was prepared for college at the equally noted school of Dr. John Vanderveer, at Easton, Pa. He was graduated at Princeton College in 1846, and up until his death was probably one of the oldest living graduates of that University. After his graduation he came to Somerville, and studied medicine with Dr. Henry Vanderveer, attending, later, medical lectures in New York City. He was graduated from the New York Medical University in 1850. Unfortunately ill health, and especially defective eyesight, precluded his practicing as a physician; so he later entered the New York Custom House, and served in Government employ from 1862 to 1870. In 1868 he married Katharine Dunnington, of Prince William county, Virginia, who, with one daughter, Mrs. Frances S. Vanderveer, survives him.

In Somerville the Doctor always lived a retired life, interested in his home and garden, and averse to the bustling business activities of the commercial world. When pressed into the editorial chair by circumstances of friendship, he made good, but we doubt if it was wholly to his liking. When, in 1877, Daniel Porter, editor of the Somerset "Unionist," became an invalid, Dr. Wilson, as his friend, volunteered to take charge of the editorial page of that newspaper. He supposed the work would be of slight duration, but it continued until long after Mr. Porter's death in 1879, there being no other efficient writer to carry on the task.

So much for mere dates. There is far more to be said of his gentle, quiet, unassuming soul-nature, that never thought ill of any man or woman; that never spoke harshly of or to a human being, or even to an animal; that loved flowers and plants and trees and all created things with keen intensity; that had in it a thousand harmonies of song of which so many others who are deficient in the poetic imagination are deprived. The stars above him, the earth beneath him, were resonant with melody and redolent with beauty. The clouds of the sky, the warm, sweet Summer day, the budding of the apple and cherry trees, the dew on the roses, the up-springing daffodil, the trill of the young robin, were alike to him concord, music, even saintliness. He loved everything that God made, and in voicing his intuitive appreciation of Nature he was always tender and true to his own unusual and unmistakable modesty.

In his editorial writings it may easily be said that he never hurt the feelings of anyone; when he was obliged to be somewhat partisan he would so veil his expressions that only a very critical reader might discern the real strength of his attack on a political adversary. In his verses, however, there were no disguises. His words were as plain and clear as the brook that ripples over the stones from the Watchung Hills, and always tuneful. He never aspired to write a great poem, but he invariably put in his own measures lines that one could not soon forget.
because they were so easy in their flow, so close to the animate in Nature, so suggestive of the delicate, tender yet normal background that called them forth, that they sang themselves. The writer has often recalled these poems of many years ago as possessing a melody that was as genuine as the lines in them were unforced. It is a great art to write verse with such naturalness that the reader consciously feels it to be part of his own thought, and kin to his own mode of expression. But this he possessed, and it is to be regretted that he estimated his work at so much less than its real value, and never spent the time necessary to revise and perfect any of his productions.

A fine specimen of his lyric qualities is, I think, the following, written in 1862, when he was thirty-three:

**Clarabel**

"Pray hearken to me, Clarabel,
Thou fair, bewitching maiden,
Whose words are sweet as tropic winds
With spicy odors laden;
Whose glances beaming brighter than
The amber lights of day
Have been by Cupid tipped and like
Swift Parthian arrows shy.

"When first your lips low-breathed my name
My heart was all aglow,
As when the whispering zephyrs set
The roses all ablow.
I gaily walked the valley, on
That golden Summer day;
The daisies and the violets
All nodded by the way,
And birds, within the bushes hid,
With music seemed to say,
'Tis Clarabel, fair Clarabel,
And sang their sweetest lay.

"My heart was cold, a-weary with
All worldly care and strife,
My soul had misanthropic grown
And scorned the joys of life,
Until thy face and gentle words
Dispelled these mists of night,
And hope, within me budding, pushed
Her tendrils towards the light.

"Thou art, my love, the silver thread
Within the loom of thought,
That gives the color of the woof
By artists' fancy wrought.

"O Clarabel, loved Clarabel,
Just in thy womanhood,
With all the fullness of the flower
And freshness of the bud;
Thus in the passion of my youth
I deemed thou wert divine,
Nor am less happy now than then
When first I called thee mine."
Even more musical than this—in fact the most perfect of all the Doctor’s verses in charming, rustic simplicity—is “Annabel,” which is specially adapted to reading aloud and ought to find its way into any future thesaurus of fine American sonnets:

**ANNABEL**

“Now I care not for the music
Of the Robin and the Wren,
Or the merry Bobolink
Upward springing from the glen;
For my ear hath heard the song,
Sweeter than the song of birds,
That my Annabel was singing
As she homeward drove the herds.

“When we quarrelled, then my heart
Grew parched as any desert land,
Not a drop of water twinkling
O’er its dry and arid sand.
Now I smile, I hear the song,
Hear the air, and catch the words
That I taught my Annabel,
As she homeward drove the herds.

“Hope within my heart is bubbling,
Like a fountain in the sand,
Bringing grass and tinted flowerets,
Making it a fertile land;
For my ear hath heard the song,
Heard the air and caught the words,
That my Annabel was singing,
As she homeward drove the herds;

“And I know myself forgiven,
Know her anger all is dead,
Drowning with the melody
All the cruel words I said;
And I laugh to hear the song,
To hear the air and catch the words
That I taught my Annabel,
As we homeward drove the herds.”

An excellent example of the workings of the dreamer’s mind, showing how “unstained” seemed to him “the Summer Sky,” and how everything in Nature spoke to him in whispers, while, in the contemplation of sense, there was also the imagination of the super-sense, is the following, written in 1875:

**My Two Souls**

“As I lay dreaming in the noonday shade,
Where the old linden dims the summer glare,
I heard clear voices in the open glade,
Low whispers filling all the crystal air,

“If I might dreaming be, who was awake,
And gazing at the sky with half-closed eyes?
The Summer sky—unstained as when God spake
It into being—perfect, still it lies.
"In truth, I know not if I were awake,
Or were asleep upon the green grass lying,
Such pictures did sweet idle fancy make—
Delusive faces, phantoms ever flying.

"I dreaming was, and yet awake. I heard
The murmur of the bees amid the bloom
Above, and saw, between the leaves, wind-stirred,
The sunbeams creep to light the under-gloom,

"'Till all the ground, whereon I lay was warm,
And yellow-eyed as any leopard's skin;
And all the air had the sweet, tender charm
Of some rare spot that Pan has slumbered in.

"I would I could the mystery explain
Of being lost in dreams and yet awake—
I've somewhere read man hath a double brain,
And, it may be, two souls my being make;

"That while my one soul treads an airy height,
Beside a maiden of the long ago,
Above the stars' and moon's supernal light,
My other soul enjoys the noonday glow.

"It must be so! Two souls my body hath!
One pulsing heart the subject of their sway;
Two souls that walk along life's narrow path
In peace, or bitter contest by the way.

"A sad soul striving, like a silent hill,
To lift her head beyond the gleaming stars;
A glad soul happy as a laughing rill,
To rest within a vale where bloom sweet flowers.

"If my two souls would only one step keep,
And cease their frequent quarrels in my breast,
Rich golden sheaves of joy in life I'd reap
And day and night my heart by peace be blest."

"Witch Hazel" is a little sonnet that has a wealth of suggestiveness in it. It was published some years ago (exact date unknown) and was reproduced in the "Unionist-Gazette" after his death:

**Witch Hazel**

"When in the vale the asters nod
No longer, and the golden-rod
Drops all its bloom,

"And leafless, bare, the high trees stand
With each twig shadowed on the land,
And black each bud;

"When sharp frosts come, and in the night
The cock's red comb is frozen white
While on its perch,

"And sheep for warmth crowd in the fold,
And snowbirds shiver in the cold
Of some wild storm;"
"When draws the year nigh to its grave—
Then golden flags Witch Hazels wave
And dream of Summer.

"So, when our days of joy depart,
Then blossoms hope to cheer the heart
And brighten life."

In 1892 "Under the Linden" was published in the Christmas "Unionist-Gazette," and reillustrates Dr. Wilson's love of the visible things of Nature:

**Under the Linden**

"In the shade of the linden
I best love to lie,
On a calm Summer day
When no cloud sails the sky;
When the linden's broad leaves
Cool the sun's burning glare,
And its small, yellow flowers
Fling their scent on the air;
Fling a perfume that calls
From afar the wild bees,
For the cups of no flowers
Hold such nectar as these.
Then they come with such gladness!
And they toil with such madness
That the air is soon filled
With the constant, gay humming
Of wild bees that are coming,
And wild bees that are going
Long as daylight is glowing.

"So all day through the linden
Flows a burden of song;
Flows a drowsy, low tune
With a high pitch at noon—
For the murmur that runs
Through the blossoming tree
Has its rise and its fall
Like the tide of a sea."

This choice tid-bit ought to please not a few of our young Somerset lads and lasses:

**Shall It Be You?**

"Here is a smile for somebody,
For somebody, but who
Shall catch this sunlight of the eye?
O, shall it be you, be you?

"Here is a kiss for somebody,
For somebody, but who
Shall catch this fragrance of the lip?
O, shall it be you, be you?

"Here is a sigh for somebody,
For somebody, but who
Shall hold the entrance of my heart?
O, shall it be you, be you?"
On another page is published the humorous Revolutionary poem that dates back to 1852, "Hans Van Pelt," and it may be said of it that, because of its pleasant satire on the "Dutchmen" of the early period, it is likely to long survive to amuse many yet unborn Somerset County readers. As it can only be found by a long search through newspapers, it seems fitting to give it new life. If the Doctor had not been, himself, the descendant of Dutch stock!—but he was, and I suspect he enjoyed "Hans" more than anything he ever penned.

The man is gone from us, but his hopes were too well set on another life to lead us to believe that he was overwedded to this. At fourscore and four he might well say, as he sang in 1883, in a poem entitled, "Immortality:"

"Lo! there shall come a glory on
Our souls far brighter than the dawn,
When the dark curtain is withdrawn
'Tween Heaven and Earth;

"For longings have their recompense.
I hold the Hope and Reverence
Within my breast as evidence
Of things to come."

SOMERSET TRADITIONS GATHERED FORTY YEARS AGO

BY THE LATE MR. JACOB MAGILL, IN 1870

[Continued from Page 34]

SOMERSET TRADITIONS GATHERED FORTY YEARS AGO

SOMERSET TRADITIONS GATHERED FORTY YEARS AGO

BY THE LATE MR. JACOB MAGILL, IN 1870

Some Pluckemin Tales

Sometime in the early part of this Century, Mr. Ralph Davenport's father built a grist mill at Pluckemin, opposite the old Lafferty house, which he then owned, but the stream did not afford sufficient water to make the business profitable and the mill went down; nothing now remains to show where it stood. On the corner where Hoffman & Wortman's store now is, were the old government barracks, a long, low building, extending for some distance up the street.

Pluckemin was an important trading point for the Somerset farmers, who brought their produce here to exchange for goods. The street was sometimes lined with wagons for nearly half a mile. The jokes of Christian Eoff are a feature in the traditions of the village. Edward Hill had taken his hams to be smoked in the village smokehouse and was wheeling them home in a wheelbarrow. With the prospect of a long, heavy journey of more than a mile, he stopped at the tavern to get a strengthener. While he was drinking, the ungracious host uncovered the hams, took them from the barrow and filled it with stones and replaced
the cover. Hill did not discover the trick played upon him till he had gone a mile and wheeled the stones up the steepest part of the mountain road. He mentally declared he would wheel them back again, and made a dent with every one on Eoff's body. But the load grew heavy and he tipped them out, and on his return to the tavern allowed his ire to be softened down with a "peacemaker."

A neighbor had a tree of choice peaches in his garden which he watched with jealous care. He was heard to say he would shoot the first boy who attempted to invade that tree. A "paddy" soon found its way into the tree with a string attached connecting with a hay mow. Sure enough, the owner did shoot; the string was drawn and the "paddy" fell down—dead! Great was the consternation of the man who fired the gun, when Eoff came bearing down upon him and solemnly declared he had killed a boy, whose straw image, smeared with Venetian red, presented a figure gory enough to the remorseful perpetrator of the deed.

On Stephen Beach's property, about half a mile south of his residence, and a mile east of Pluckemin, a Mr. Hussy had a fulling mill where considerable business was done. But the gradual diminution of the streams, owing to the clearing of the land and other causes, caused the mill to go down. A distillery stood on a knoll not far from the old fulling mill, where apples were converted into whiskey. During a strong Temperance movement about thirty years ago, Mr. Beach became convinced of the evil influences of rum, and invited his neighbors and friends to share with him in a grand jubilee, which they did with a will by tearing down the distillery and appropriating the timbers to better purposes. At the time of our last visit to Pluckemin the tavern had been shut up, and there was not a single place in the village where liquor was sold.

Washington Valley in Early Days

Washington Valley will always be noted as the campground of a large portion of the American army during the Revolution. The remains of two lines of earthworks yet remain, a short distance above Martinville, and a few years since several loads of stone, that formed an outpost occupied by the guard at the approach towards Bound Brook stationed there to guard the Middlebrook road, were removed by C. L. Waldron, on whose premises they were.

The Waldrons were early settlers here. Daniel Waldron, a descendant of one of the Dutch settlers on Long Island, after living for some years on the south bank of the Raritan near Bound Brook, exchanged his land for 300 acres with Enos Munday, just before the War. The house was an old stone affair, built in similar style to the rest of the houses in the valley. It was built by the very earliest settlers and
probably the oldest in the valley. Nearly all of the Scotch-Irish built stone houses. At this house, which stood on the site now of C. L. Waldron’s house, Washington had his headquarters when stopping in the valley. Near where the present tavern now is, a man named Bishop kept a public house. The wild and intricate windings of the valley, shaded by a dense growth of spruce and cedar, made this place a convenient harbor for spies and Tories, who for a long time eluded the vigilance of the guards. At one time thirty-four of these, principally young men from Somerset and adjacent counties, were in Morristown jail awaiting sentence to death. Thirty-two were pardoned on condition that they would join the Revolutionary army, to which they gladly consented. Their fathers, hearing of their danger and not of their pardon, came humbly to beg for their lives; but when they learned they were out of danger, they declared they would prefer seeing their sons hung to having them enter the Rebel army. But threats of a rope for them cooled their devotion to King George. To name these men would be casting reflections upon descendants who are worthy and patriotic citizens, now residents of this county.

But the residents of the valley, with very few exceptions, were devoted to the patriotic cause. The Sebring family came here more than a hundred years ago. Their homestead stood near the middle of the village of Martinville and was, during the War, the only house on the present site of the village. Alexander and John Colthar were sons of the old stock of original Scotch-Irish settlers. Dennis Tunison settled near the quarry of S. S. Hartwell, Esq., and had two sons, Dennis and Nice. Dennis lived on the old place and Nice above Martinville.

Jacob Brown lived farther up the valley, and he and his children all died on the same farm. The Compton house was another old building lately torn down. Below the village, down in the valley, stood the old Munday house, where the father lived and died and generations of his family before him. The son lived there till the old house fell down, and died a day before his new house was finished. Philip Winans was another old settler, and his sons, William, Lewis and John, lived and died where they were born. Peter, the only surviving grandchild, now lives on the old homestead.

Thirty years have brought a new race of people into the valley. Within ten years, while the stone walls of the ancient dwellings of the original Scotch-Irish settlers were crumbling and falling on the north side of the valley, the rough cabins of sturdy frugal Germans began to dot the northern slope of the first mountain. This slope, that forty years ago was covered with a dense forest, is now dotted with fifty houses owned and occupied by these German settlers. They commenced by buying a
little plot of ground at $5 per acre and have gradually added to it, till some have little farms of 15 or 20 acres. The men chop wood, work among the neighboring farmers, are stone masons, shoemakers, etc., turning their industrious hands to whatever there is to do. The women work their gardens, pick berries, raise poultry and tend a little dairy and sew for the shops. They take German newspapers, for which they look anxiously on the appointed day, save their money, and are bringing up a race of children to go to school as other children, and in the next generation will mingle with the descendants of the ancient Dutch in all the walks of life.

As late as 1770 some remnant of the once powerful Indian tribes which had roamed on the banks of the Raritan lingered in the dark ravines along Washington Brook. In the early years of this century the ignis fatuus, or jack-o-lantern, was quite prevalent in the valley. The peculiar marshy nature of the ground near the foot of the First Mountain was particularly favorable for these phenomena. A Miss Waldron once went to a neighbor’s to spend the evening. Between this house and her home, half a mile distant, there was a knoll, and the rising ground prevented one of the houses from being visible from the other. Yet, before she had gone far, a light in the direction of her home appeared and she followed it a long distance, and was finally reminded of her mistake by a fence across her path. In those days such occurrences were regarded with superstitious dread, as supernatural visitations. Lights were frequently seen to dance up and down by the mountain side, and imaginations, trained in ghostly legends of the ancient Scotch, for which that people were famous, did not fail to see in some blasted pine, shorn of foliage and bark, a grim and giant skeleton, swaying these unearthly lights in its bony arms. As the marshes have dried up by clearing and cultivation these wonders have ceased.

The old houses all stood by a good spring of water, the early settlers never stopping to dig a well; hence when the roads were cut many of the dwellings stood in the middle of a field.

**Martinville and Chimney Rock**

The Martin family gave their name to Martinville. The people, being for the most part Presbyterians, went to Bound Brook to church. In 1824 John Smith, and John, Benjamin and Archibald Codington, united and built a small Methodist church at Mt. Horeb, and for many years it was kept up mainly by these families. The little congregation grew and prospered and now have a large and handsome edifice. The Presbyterians built a chapel in Martinville in 1852, but it has since been used for religious meetings of different denominations.
The old Middlebrook road was formerly the only way over the mountain from Bound Brook, and this was the route of the army. Just before reaching the gap through which the present stage coach passes, a large dark building looms up where may be seen men with faces and hands plying their vocation, seeming like so many genii placed there to guard the treasures of the mountain. Their business is to grind charcoal, anthracite and red slate earth together for moulding iron castings. This material is now extensively used in all of our large foundries. Where the road enters the mountain the celebrated crag called Chimney Rock towers above an evergreen grove, where the soil is closely packed by the thousands of feet of those coming here on picnics, etc.

Copper was dug from this mountain near Chimney Rock long before the Revolution. Lumps of native copper weighing from 7 to 23 ounces have been found. The ore is said to contain 75 per cent of pure copper. Silver has also been found in small masses and very small particles of gold. These facts induced Albert Cammann many years since to form a grand project for bringing up these treasures. Several individuals embarked with him in the enterprises. Shafts went down, but the money went down also, and the whole thing became a failure.

The jealousy of the English prevented the successful working of American mines before the Revolution. For many years American ores had to be taken to England for smelting. When Cammann worked these mines the miners lived at Bound Brook, ate their breakfast at home and walked to the mines. They were paid $1 per wheel-barrow load of ore, which was considered a good day's work. The smelting machine stood near the site of the ice house above the bridge at Chimney Rock. It is the opinion of scientific men that large capital judiciously employed would develop treasure here of great value, and it would compensate largely for the money and labor, but the right man to make it pay has not yet come along.

Down in the mines a great variety of beautiful minerals are to be found; large octahedrons of green quartz, etc.

The stone quarries in the valley south of Martinville are becoming of much importance. On the old Absalom Martin farm superior flagging is abundant. The stone in the floor of Trinity church, New York, one-half of which is stone and the remainder marble, was taken from here. The sidewalks of Princeton are paved with it. Large quantities go to Plainfield and considerable portions to Somerville. The Quarry farm is now owned by Ellis Bartle. A Mr. Jones, of New York, has recently bought a mill site at Furnace Hollow and will enter largely into sawing up this flagging in blocks for house fronts.

[To be Continued]
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP HISTORICAL NOTES

BY THE LATE JUDGE RALPH VOORHEES, IN 1874-'76

[Continued from Page 30]

Many years previous to the settlement of the Raritan by the whites, the Indians had a path running through the State. It extended from the Falls of the Delaware at Trenton to the first fording place across the Raritan, near the head of tide water—now New Brunswick. From thence, it ran to Elizabethtown, in the vicinity of New York. It is described in many of the old deeds as "The Path." Its course may be plainly observed to this day, and ran over the highest and driest grounds. It crossed the various streams in the driest and most favorable places, thereby avoiding the broad and wet meadows. It struck ravines as nearly opposite to each other as possible, in order to avoid steep hills. The Indians, in this way, easily carried to market their furs and other salable articles. This also accounts for the many crooks and bends in the road which afterwards was laid out upon it, and subsequently became the dividing line between Middlesex and Somerset Counties.

The names of the first inhabitants and founders of New Brunswick are not and probably never will be known. There is a sad omission somewhere, which might have been remedied by some of the most aged of the past generation, and certainly by their parents. Their neglect to do it is much to be regretted by the present and will be by future generations.

The first settlement doubtless commenced about the year 1700.* It may have been earlier. Its population must have increased quite rapidly, as in 1717 it had a Dutch church containing 73 members in its communion, the majority of whom probably belonged to that city. There must also have been a number of families of other denominations, which had no church organization of their own.

[The Judge, in his article, here referred to the several boundary lines between Middlesex and Somerset Counties, and to the Azariah Dunham map, and division line run in 1766, but as the matter is not new it is mostly omitted. Referring in one place to this map, however, he wrote]:

The survey commenced where the bridge was built about 1793, now the foot of Albany street, New Brunswick. Col. J. Bayard, Jacob R. Hardenbergh and John Dennis, of New Brunswick, were the committee to superintend its erection. On said map we find that what is now called Burnet street extended from Albany street to near Sonman's Hill. There were then twenty-one houses on the east or river side and eleven on the

west side,—one with a steeple, and standing a few yards below New street, and belonging to the Presbyterians. Above Albany street, along the river, there were eight scattering houses. Albany street, from the river to the present Neilson street, had fourteen houses, seven on each side. A few yards above Neilson street, on the south side, there was the last house on that street in town. About one hundred and fifty yards south of it stood a church, which must have been either the Episcopal or the Dutch Reformed, standing as it were in the country. There was a Reformed church in Burnet street which had no steeple, or had been taken down, giving a reason why it was not noticed on the map.*

Thus we can see that in 1766 there were but two streets in the city, Burnet and Albany. What is called New street had but one house, that belonging to Moses Guest, adjoining Livingston avenue, and on the site now occupied by Edward S. Vail, Esq.

Leaving the city, and passing up the old road, we next come to the farm house and buildings of Philip French, a highly respected and benevolent citizen of his day. The house stood on the right side of the road about where the present house of Judge Terhune stands, and in which he resides on George street, the outbuildings extending westerly along where the present Washington street is located. In this house he and his family resided. The old farmhouse was built of wood; was low, long, consisting of one story, and in style corresponded with the country houses of that day. The well that supplied the family with water contained the pump now standing in Washington street, a few feet west of George street. The old buildings were taken down about 1812, and their appearance is fresh in the memory of some living at the present time.

In 1745 Philip French was assessed in the township of Franklin, for four hundred acres of land, twenty-seven cattle, and fifteen sheep, the sum taxed amounting to two dollars and sixty-two and a half cents. What a contrast between the taxes of that and the present day!

On the map we find five taverns between New Brunswick and Rocky Hill; one kept by John Hunt at Three-Mile Run about 100 yards east of the school house at Voorhees Station, and at the commencement of the present century by Isaac Bennet, a brother of James Bennet, at one time Mayor of the City of New Brunswick. About 200 yards south of the former, where Jacob Christopher now lives, there was another kept by Cornelius Waldron. At Six-Mile Run the Widow Wood kept a tavern in the house which was long afterwards owned and occupied by Robert Priest. The old building is still standing, and now owned by his daughter Catharine.

*As to this map, see last note under "Historical and Other Comments," post. —Editor Quarterly.
On the west side of the old Dutch Church across the Griggstown road we find Gifford's (now Beekman's). Further up the road, nearly opposite the residence of the Rev. Dr. Sears, was one kept by Adrian Manley, afterward by a Mershon and then by a Selover. At Ten-Mile Run at the same date there was one kept by Wm. Williamson, and half a century ago it was kept for some time by Elias Baker.

These "inns and taverns" were principally sustained by furnishing the traveling public with provisions, lodging, stabling, provender, etc., they being located on the main road between New York and Philadelphia. The only means of transporting produce at that time across the land was on wheels.

The old map referred to contains the locations and dwellings, with the names of their owners, along both sides of the road from New Brunswick to the Province line beyond Princeton.

The first occupant of the Six-Mile Run tavern, as far as has been ascertained, was Gifford, who kept it in 1766. It may have been built previous to that date, and about the time that the church was removed from the Six-Mile Run burying-ground at the brook to the site where the present one stands, which was built in 1816.

The first Somerset County Court House was built and stood about 200 yards east of the church, opposite to the present house of Peter Stothoff. Parts of the old foundation may still be seen. It was accidentally destroyed by fire with the gaol in 1738, and a new one was built at Millstone, which was burned by Col. Simcoe's Rangers in 1779. From thence it was removed to Somerville, its present location.

McOre Baker kept the old tavern [at Six-Mile Run] from 1796 to 1840, making 44 years, his son William until 1868, 28 years, and Wm. Williamson until the present time, in all, including Gifford, 108 years. There was doubtless a tavern kept at Six-Mile Run at the time when the Court House was there. The Bakers kept it during the great stabling times, when twenty stages halted there, and thirty at Ayres' tavern on the Trenton Turnpike opposite to it, at the same time. There was an immense travel at that time across the state on horseback and other ways. Railroad and canal facilities were unknown. President John Quincy Adams rode to and from Boston to Washington on horseback. He was known at one time to water his horse at Baker's without leaving the saddle. General Jackson at a time halted there, took refreshments, and looking abroad over the country, made the remark, "It looks as if the people lived about here."

Before the introduction of canals and railroads one of the toll gatherers on the Easton Turnpike, at Middlebrook, kept an account and reported that 500 vehicles, drawn by from one to six horses, passed through
the gate in one day on their way to the New Brunswick and Landing Markets. Sometimes as many as twenty drivers with their teams would receive accommodations at a single tavern for the night, which accounts for the great number of public houses at that day. The teams brought produce from parts of Pennsylvania, and from Hunterdon, Sussex and Warren counties.

The old church at Six-Mile Run, taken down in 1816, was enclosed with shingles, painted red, except the front which was white. Its roof had four sides terminating in a cupola. Above it was elevated a cock for the vane. In the Revolution the vane had a musket ball shot through it by a British soldier standing on Gifford's tavern stoop. The vane is more than 108 years old and may now be seen on one of the outbuildings of Mr. Isaac Cortelyou at Ten-Mile Run; also the place where the ball passed through it.

At the raising of the new church in 1816 a beautiful and interesting scene was enacted. The frame was prepared in a grove about 150 yards distant when the plate on the southeast side was carried by the young ladies of the congregation (all dressed in white with parasols over their heads) from the grove and laid beside the foundation to be put in its place by those who were engaged in the raising. Mrs. Eliza, widow of Abraham Williamson, of Franklin Park, still living, was one of the number.

Many persons will remember, when, during the long intermissions between the services in the old church, how all classes were furnished with refreshments by Mrs. Robert Priest, consisting of cakes and beer; how she would sit by the side of the large chest containing them, and asking: “What will you have, rusk, ginger or sugar cakes?” The answer on the part of the children would generally be “sugar cakes.” Those were glorious times for the children.

Some of the old houses standing at the present day furnish interesting matter for history. The house in which Isaac A. Brokaw resides on the south side of the Raritan below Bound Brook [the Hendrick Fisher house], is said by a recent writer to have been built by William Dockwra, in 1688, who owned nine hundred acres of land in that place, besides claiming large tracts along the Millstone in Franklin township. In about 1703 it came into the possession of the elder Hendrick Fisher, and afterward by his son Hendrick, a patriot of the Revolution, and distinguished for the many important services which he rendered to both church and State. This is doubtless the oldest house in the township.

It was a few yards above John Hunt's, on the opposite side of the old road where Jacob Christopher now lives, where in 1766, was Cornelius Waldron's tavern. The place was afterwards owned and occupied for a
time by Daniel Brunson, who then conducted the tailoring business, until 1806, when he sold it to Samuel King, and removed about half a mile down the road, where he kept the "Rising Sun," or what was for a long time called the "Brunson Tavern," now the DeMott House. In his new occupation he did a large and profitable business in the great staging and carting times; drivers with their wagons, drawn by from two to six horses, from Amwell and Pennsylvania, in going to and returning from New Brunswick and more eastern markets, were there in great numbers accommodated with lodgings, provisions, stabling, provender, etc. The carting between New Brunswick and Trenton, and other places on the Delaware, was immense. Success in tavern keeping did not at that time depend so much on the sale of strong liquors as at the present day.

Daniel Brunson's wife's name was Sarah Whitlock. She was a member of the Reformed church of New Brunswick, of excellent character, of obliging disposition, and fulfilled the duties of her various stations as wife, mother, landlady, neighbor, etc.

Their children were Thomas, who married———; Letitia, who married John Letson, of New Brunswick; and John, who married Sarah Van Tine, of Three-Mile Run. John was an elder of the Reformed church, of New Brunswick in 1858, a highly respected and useful citizen, and was elected to important offices in his township, the duties of which he discharged with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public.

Mrs. Daniel Brunson had a brother, Luke Whitlock, a successful common school teacher during the first quarter of the present century. He was extremely rigid in his discipline, and more popular with the parents than their children. But few of his scholars are living, and the writer with them well remembers his severe and frequent application of the rod, which we then thought for the worse, but now for the better. He removed with his family to the State of Ohio in about 1825. Teachers of his stamp at that time are well recollected by their few surviving scholars. They were Groves, Rightmire, Vredenberg, Hardcastle, Belscher, etc., all successful teachers. The lower branches were generally but thoroughly taught. The teacher was generally called the master, indicating that he was both master of his business and of the scholars.

Samuel King lived on the old tavern property, added a second story to a part of the old house, enlarged and remodeled it in other respects, and established and conducted the tanning and currying business, which has been continued there until the present time. He died in 1835. He had a son John, who married Jemima, a daughter of Col. Farrington Barcalow; he died early. His widow now lives at Spring Lake, Ill.

After King's death in 1836 Peter Mahan purchased the property and resided on it. It was at his house that a man by the name of Moran mur-
dered Isaac Stanley, for which he was tried, but escaped punishment through the tact and ingenuity of J. W. Scott, his counsel. From Mahan the property went into the possession of John Christopher, from him to that of his son Jacob, now residing thereon and who has added to it the Lefferts Waldron property which was purchased of Daniel Hendrickson in 1732.

A short distance up the old road from the old tavern and a few yards east of the Three-Mile Run burying-ground, was the house of Lefferts Waldron, a member of the Reformed church of New Brunswick in 1772, probably the father of Cornelius, the tavern keeper, and of John Waldron of Middlebush, who was blind, wealthy, and a large land owner in that place. His children were Cornelius, who married Jane Hagaman, of Six-Mile Run, Ida, who married Ryke Suydam of the same place, and Maria, who married Jacob Wyckoff, of Middlebush.

A few yards south of the graveyard was the house of Jacobus Cornel, who, with his wife, Jane Voorhees, were members of the Reformed church of New Brunswick in 1772. After his death he was succeeded on the property by his son Cornelius, who married Ida, a daughter of Bernardus Garretson, of Middlebush. He was a deacon in the Reformed church of New Brunswick in 1802. After his death the property was for several years owned and resided on by Lewis D. Hardenbergh, who married Ellen, youngest daughter of Jaques Voorhees, of Middlebush, and a sister of Abm. J. Voorhees of Voorhees' Station. Both of them died early.

After Hardenberg, the property has passed through the hands of several others and is now owned by George Davies, Cashier of the Hosiery Company of New Brunswick, who resides thereon with his family.

[To be Continued]

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JOURNALS OF ANDREW JOHNSTON, 1743-1763

Concerning Lots in Peapack Patent

[Continued from Page 41]

"P. Amboy, 3d Oct'r, 1760.—Con. Mizner again proposes buying Willets lot. I have now offer'd (if Carstner did not take it at the £3.5 pr acre) if he and Jones, who lives on the lot joyning, would take both lots, they might have them at £3.2.6 pr acre in three pay'ts, and have offer'd to let them have one of the timber lots with it at £3 pr acre. Wrote by Mizner to Carsner for his report whether he will take Willets lot at £3.5 or not. Mizner says he will be with me again soon if Jones and he agree to buy; if Jones does not he thinks his bro'r will joyne with him in taking both the lots.
“Mat’r, 15th Oct’r, 1760.—And’w Bisset came to me (with his bro’r David) and proposes to buy the lot on which Wm. Todd lived. They tell me the widdow is not able and does not incline to buy. I tell them, if so, Andrew shall have the refussal of the lot when I am better satisfied with the bounds of this lot and that sold to James Whalon. I can then set a price and let him know it.

P. A., Oct. 20th, 1760.—David Killpatrick tells me that Silas Drake and Morriss Williams told him they intend to buy the place and turn him of. He desires that I will give him leave to git repaid for what the improvement cost him. I tell him I can at present make him no other prom-is than what I did to Wm. Mc Clemen in his behalf the 7th July, 1759. He tells me Mizner intends to come to me this week about Willets lot, etc.

23rd.—Agreed with Conr. Mizner for Willets lot at £3 pr acre in three pay’ts, the first to be on the first of May next, and entered into articles; am to let him and Jones have one of the timber lots at £3 pr acre, and one more if I can. Wrot to Willet acquainting him and desir’d him to prepare for moving in time. Agreed likewise with Jon’n Jones for the lot he lives on at the same rate.

“1761, Jan’ry 13th.—Nich’s Mizner tells me that his bro’r Connard desir’d him to tell me that Willets people wer cutting and destroying the young timber on the lot that they say they will carry away a parsell of railes now in the fence, and are doing the place other damage, and say they will prevent his taking possession till May next, which very much discourages him. I wrote to Willet by Mizner.

“1761, Janu’y 30th.—Abr. Lane and his bro’r Hendrick Lane came to me about the lot their father lived on joyn’g to John Phenix. They tell me their father has been dead about three weeks. They say he built a good stone house, and has planted an orchard, and are very de-sirous of taking a lease, lest we should let some other have it, and they desire they may have the refussal of the land. I sent to Mr. Stevens and Mr. Cort Skinner and have with their advice and consent give a lease to Abra. Lane for 2 years from 25th March next, and to con-tinue till six months notice is given, he to pay £8 per acre rent. Hendrick Lane tells me he has an inclination to buy Wm. Todd’s lot. I told him I suppos’d the price would be about 55 /—per acre or more; that And, Bisset was to have the refussal of it if the widdow declin’d buying.

“Feb’ry 10th. 1761.—Wm. Hutton came to me about the lot called Morris Williams’s lot; tells me that Hed. [Hendrick] Lane and he have thought of buying. I offer’d it to him at 45 /—pr acre in three pay-ments. He desirs till some time next week to consider of it.

“13th.—Agreed with David Bisset and John Clawson, Ju’r, for the
lot on which Wm. Todd lived (belonging to my bro'r Lewis and me) at 55 /—pr acre in three pay'ts, and enter'd into articles with them. I wrote to Mrs. Todd to give them possession, and likewise to pay the rent thats due to us. Bisset tells me that Peter Rash (?) works upon the lot. I told him to take all thats within the lines of the lot into his possession.

"Feb'ry 16th.—John Todd bro't me a letter from his mother, Jane Todd, telling me she inclines to buy the place and cannot move, having no place to go to. I bid him tell his mother I had sold it, being in-formed she was not inclin'd to buy nor able to do it; that I had wrote to her.

"Aaron Melick tells me that his father, John Melick, has agreed with Jonathan Jones to take his bargain for the lot he agreed for the 23d Oct'r last (if I am willing), and will make the payments accordingly, which I approve of. He asked about buying the lot called the organists [Jacob Kline's] lot. I offer him 50 /—pr acre in three payments. He tells me the man asks £170 for his improv't, and crop of ab't 26 bus'll sowing; that he says the Eliz'ttown people say they will defend him in his possession.

"17th.—Agreed with Simon Himrood for the small lot of 1373/4 acres leased to Leonard Smock and entered into articles at 50 /—pr acre in four pay'ts, the 1st to be made 1st May next. Aaron Melick tells me his father will be security for him, and he says he has given £30 for the improvement. I told him he must pay[?] 35 /—for rent due the 25 Mar. next.

"Feb'y 19.—Agreed with Wm. Hutton and Henry Lane for lot B No. 12 called Morris Williams lot and enter'd into articles at 45 /—pr acre in three payments, the first to be on 1st May next.

"Morris Williams came to me about buying the lot Killpatrick is on, part of the 600 acre lot. I told him I did not chuse to sell it till I was better satisfied about the articles we entered into with John Royce.

"25th.—Andrew Todd came to me and wants to take a lease for the lot he is on. I told him we did not chuse to lease. He says he is not able to buy. I told him when I went up I would look over the lot, and would either lease or sell to him if we could agree, and would give him the refusal that he might continue on the lot till otherwise ordered, &c.

"28—Mary Alexander, alias Simpson, who lives on the small place within the lot leased to Pet. Nevus came to me. Says she is afraid at being turned of by Nevus and begs I will allow her to stay on the place. As she is an old, poor woman, and has been at some considerable expense in clearing a little land and building a house, I told her she
might continue, and I think it will be right to consider her if I should sell the lot, and make her some allowance in case it be necessary to remove her.

"Feb'y 28th. 1761.—Rob't Allen came to me about buying about 100 acres of unimproved land back of Wortmans and Vandorns lots, which in consideration of the favours he has often done us I have, with the approbation of Mr. Stevens and Mr. Skinner, consented to let him have at 35 /—pr acre, and enter'd into articles with him in 3 pay'ts, the first to be 1st May next.

"Elisha Drake spoake to me about buying part of the lot on which Tho's Smith lived. He wants it to build a saw mill. I chose not to breake the lot, and offer'd to sell him the whole at 45 /—pr acre in three payments. It is but a ruff lot, tho' tollerably well timbered.

"Mar. 5th, 1761.—Hugh Gaston, Ju'r, paid me £37.8.8 in part pay't for the lot sold to his father. He desirs to have his deed as soon as possible, to be made to him and his son Hugh.

"10th.—Peter Nevius came to me about buying the lot he lives on. I offer'd him 50 /—pr acre, and think not to sell it for less. He thinks it much to dear.

"13th.—Geo. Forman tells me that he and Jacob Wolfe have agreed with Fred. Blau for his right to lot No. 7, which I had articled with Alex. Lawrance for, who assigned the articles to Blau with my consent. They have got up the articles from Blau and are to pay agreeable to them. I told him I was satisfied with it and would settle with them whenever they pleased.

"P. Amboy, 16th Mar., 1761.—John Phenix tells me that the lease I gave to—Lane includes an improvement he bought of John Wortman (and paid £— for it) on the land claimed by Martin Ryerson. He has paid me £15.15 on acco't of rent for the lot he leased from Geo. Lesslie.

"18th.—Hugh Gaston, Ju'r, spoake to me about the lot Rob't and John Killpatrick live on, part of the 600 acre lot, which they were to have (the deed for them is executed but not taken). I should insist upon their quiting the place and would sell it to another, but should ask at least the same they were to give and the interest, and pay for my trouble and charges attending it. He desirs he may have the refusal of it, which I told him he should.

"21st.—John Clawson came to me and talked of either buying his lot, or taking a longer lease. After some talk I told him he might continue on the place by virtue of the lease he has till I further considered the affaire. As part of the lot is within Ryersons, I chuse not to sell till that dispute is settled.

"Clawson tells me that D. Lewis did not git his lease from Ryerson
till after he heard we have given Lane the lease; he thinks he was under articles with him.

"Mar. 31st, 1761.—Nehemiah Harris came to me about buying King's lot. I offered it for 55 /—in three payments. He says he would venture at 50 /—, provided he could git Martin to quit his—to the improvement at a reasonable rate. Says Martin asks him £50.

"Christian Storms says he is willing to buy, or take a lease and pay a reasonable rent. He paid me £3.10 light, for the rent due to 25th instant, w'ch I endorst on his lease.

"Apr 7th.—Rec'd a letter from Rob't Allen by Huenbler (?), who wants to buy the small lot Benj'n Leonard was to have had, part of the 600-acre lot. I told him if Leonard did not make his payment soon I would [sell ?] to him and he might have it at 40 /—pr acre. I wrote to Allen to speake to Leonard about it.

"Tuesday, 21st April, 1761.—Set out for Peapack in the afternoon. Got to Bound Brook and lodged at Baird's; paid expenses there, 7 /—.

"Wednesday, 22d.—Got to Geo. Formans. Sent for Robert Allen and got him to go to Mr. Ralph Smith and desire him to meet me in order to run the lines of Voorhies and Vandeveers lots in order to rectifie the mistakes which appears he made in laying out those lots. He returned in the evening and told me Mr. Smith was gon to N. York. As I find it will be necessary to resurvey those and several other lots, propose to send for—Cooper in the morning if the weather clears up, being now very wet. Morgain was not at home as I came by his house. Simon-ton, Storm and John Linn, who live on the mine lot, came to me. As we had concluded not to sell those lots I offered to give them leases for 5 years, and, after a good deal of talke, offered to take at the rate of £5 pr 100 acres rent, and they to plant one apple tree for each acre. Simon-ton and Storms lots were the largest, but, as they are not so good as the other two, propose to let them at a less rent in proportion.

"23d.—Peter Adams, a poor man, came to me with Rob't Allen. He lives on a small lot of indifferent land joyning to the Brunars lots; has built a small stone house. He says he p'd And's Tise £3 for liberty to settle there; that Tise told him the land was his. I told him he might continue there till otherwise ordered.

"John Chip has given me his penal bill for £7 payable on demand for 7 years rent of the lot formerly leased to Rob't Killpatrick.

"Morris Burd tells me he has boug't Noah Rangers improv't, and, as that joyns to the part of the lot he has in his possession, he is willing to take a lease for both Rangers and the lot called Rushes lot, and pay a small rent till we chuse to sell and desires he may have the refusall of both. Says he will soone pay the 35 /—rent due on Ranger lease. Mr.
And'w Burd is likewise on this lot of Rushes, and had my leave per-sonaly to stay; he is a weaver and makes use of but little land.

"James Magill, a taylor, tells me he lives on a small lot joyning to Brunars and Lanes lot; he says he paid Isr. Slack £14 for the improv't. I consented to his staying till otherwise ordered. I propose to give him and Peter Adams leases.

"Rec'd from Simon Himrodt the rent due for the lot leas'd to Leonard Smock, 35 /—.

"Joseph Sanders tells me that his father and he lives joyning the 600-acre lot; that he bought the improv't from James Spiers about a year ago and paid £25; wants to take a lease. As it lys so near the Iron works, I chuse not to lease; told him I would let at 40 /—pr acre, and if they would buy abo't 250 acres I would allow the £24 they p'd for the impr't. He says he will speake to his father and let me hear from them soone.

"I got Rich'd McDonald to go for Dan Cooper, the surveyor; he return'd and tells me Cooper is gon to N. York.

"Peter Nephies came to me; tells me he is willing to buy, but expects if he dos to have the part of And’s [Lows ?] improv't, which falls within the lines of his lot; now bought from Tise by John Moleck. I chuse to speake to Moleck concerning it before I agree with him.

"Geo. Forman show’d me my rec’t to J. Lawrence for £10.12.1, said to be one years int’r of his first pay’t. I find he has credit for this sum. [To be Continued]

BLAWENBURGH AND HARLINGEN RECORDS, 1782-3

BY HON. GEORGE C. BEEKMAN, RED BANK, N. J.

The following records and letters are from old papers in my pos-session, at one time in the keeping of Hon. Cornelius Ten Broeck, of Har-lingen, and should be of interest to Somerset readers. The first is a record of a meeting in 1782 at "Capt. Duryee’s" house at Blawenburgh, which meeting issued a call for another meeting "at the house of Ben-jamin Skillman," to consider the nomination of candidates for the House of Assembly. The Revolutionary War was over, but many important things were set for deliberation and action on the part of the New Jersey Legislature, and the "militia" companies were the active parties then in politics, as the minutes show:

"Agreeable to previous notice given, a number of the inhabitants within the District of Captain Duryee’s Company on the Western precinct, in the County of Somerset, met this day at Captain Duryee’s—when, taking into consideration the situation of our public affairs, and the great impor-tance it is to the County to be well represented in the Legislature of
this State: and in order that the ensuing annual election may be carried on with regularity and good order, we do appoint Jacob Lake, Thomas Skillman and Cornelius TenBroeck to be committeemen, to meet the like number out of the District of Captain Baird's and Capt. Moore's Company, and these from the Eastern Precinct, and Hillsborough, at the house of Benjamin Skillman on Saturday, the fifth day of October next at 12 o'clock, to consult together what persons shall be put up for candidates; and also to choose three persons out of the committee, then met, to meet precisely at 10 o'clock on the day and at the place of our election, to consult with persons from the Northern Districts of our County, and put up candidates. And the abovesaid committee shall give the members chosen their instructions, and on applications to them, made by all or either of our representatives, to assist them with their advice in all material matter concerning our State affairs.

"Signed by order and in behalf of the meeting Blawenburgh.

C. TenBroeck."

"September 13th, 1782."
"We hope our fellow citizens will join with us in this plan, in order that we may bring our whole strength united to the place of election."

The meeting on Oct. 5th, 1782, was held and this is what occurred. The minutes gives the names of those present:

"Agreeable to notice given to the several companies of Militia of the county of Somerset, to appoint three men out of each company, to form a committee to consult of, and set up good and suitable persons as candidates at the ensuing election for members of the Legislature (Council and General Assembly) as also Sheriff and Coroners for said County.

"And the said committee, agreeable to notice, having this day met at the house of B. Skillman, being the fifth day of October 1782, and proceeded to business.

"Members present, Christopher Hoagland, Abr'm Voorhees, Peter D. Vroom, Henry Kennedy, Abr'm Duryce, Jacob Lake, Garret Voorhees, Jacob Garrison, Robert Stogden, (Stockton), Henry Wilson, Thomas Skillman, Abr'm VanBeauren, Cornelius TenBroeck, Dirck Longstreet, Jerome Vanderbilt, John Never, Hendrick Stryker, James Moore, Wm. Oppe, Jacob Wyckoff, Abraham Quick, Peter Dumont.

"Christopher Hoagland chosen Chairman, Peter Dumont chosen Clerk.

"Resolved, that three persons be nominated to be set up to represent the County in Assembly and Council. And the Committee, who are to be chosen, if the Northern Districts agree to join the Eastern in choice of members, they are to set up two, the foremost of the list, and if they don't join, to set up the three appointed. Unanimously agreed to put up Mr. Schureman. Agreed to put up Mr. Richard Longstreet. Agreed to put up Mr. Abr'm. Staats, Proceeded to elect three men to serve as a Committee, to notify the intentions of this Committee to the County at the day of election, and also agree with a Committee that may be sent from the Northern part of the County, who shall be representatives.

Cornelius TenBroeck,
Abraham Quick,
Peter Dumont,
Committeemen.
“The Committeemen are requested to propose to the people of the Northern part of the County to set up Mr. Weatherspoon [Rev. Dr. John Witherspoon, President of Princeton College], and Col. Frelinghuysen, as Council for the County.

"CHRISTOPHER HOAGLAND, Chairman."

Cornelius Ten Broeck was elected to the Assembly from Somerset at the ensuing election in 1782. Subsequently he issued this address, practically declining to run again for office, and it shows he was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and good sense. In these days Assemblymen become politicians and cannot run for office too often; not so Mr. Ten Broeck.

“To the Electors of Somerset County:

"Friends and fellow-citizens: As you were pleased to choose me as one of your representatives in the Assembly at the last election, in the sixty-fifth year of my age (which is a period of life more suitable to quit the public stage than to mount it), yet in obedience to your choice—and as I deemed your choice as a call from God—I entered it under the infirmities of age, and served you to the best of my abilities, and I hope you approve my conduct although without your instructions I was obliged to act as if for myself, trusting to this, that the greater part of your interests were connected with my own. As on this day there is to be a new election, I hope you will now submit to my choice, which is to quit the public stage. Not that I ever was or now am averse to serving the public, but that I always was averse to occupying a place instead of an abler man, of which I ought to judge. Men in their prime are preferable to old age in that station. But before I conclude, I shall make some observations for your consideration. Men of learning say ‘Happy is the land or country where rulers are philosophers and philosophers their rulers;’ but to obtain this under a monarchical government, He may bless the people there with them; but under a Democratical government the people may choose them, and so bless themselves. Now our men of learning say ‘that our rulers must be independent men, or necessity will make them do what otherwise they would not do.’ But then let us choose such independent men, and not make them so by salaries, fees and wages, which our poor distressed State cannot afford. Nor ought we to choose dunces who are not calculated for independent men, but asses.

“We ought to choose men who can govern themselves and their own domestic affairs to support themselves therewith, and not by recommendation. For a creditor will recommend his bankrupt debtor for an office of profit to enable him to pay him his dues, and how much this has been practised during the late War I beg you will consider well. Beggars have been set on horseback to ride off with our money—for which we now smart. I acknowledge that in the Legislature this was the most difficult task—to choose unknown state and county officers,—that I found.

“And now I recommend the advice of Jethro to his son-in-law Moses, to make us a happy people, and the example of Congress, agreeable thereto, in their choice of the late Commander-in-chief, and avoid
to follow them in their choice of Arnold, on recommendation. Therefore personal knowledge is preferable and requisite to a choice. I hope this will be suitable to the day, and that you will put up for candidate men of such character. As I do not expect to be with you that day, this is to speak for me.

"Your Hum'bl Ser't,

"Cor's TenBroeck."

It will be noticed in the minutes previously given that a "Jacob Lake's" name is mentioned. The following letter from him to Mr. Ten Broeck, while the latter served in the Assembly, is signed "Jacobus Lake," indicating that his Christian name was James instead of Jacob. Who he was and precisely where he resided in Montgomery township is unknown to the writer, but that he was a prominent Montgomery citizen is certain, as he was chosen Freeholder from that township in 1779 conjointly with Cornelius Ten Broeck. The letter is in excellent penmanship and gives such a good idea of the financial troubles of the State that it is well to give it a permanent record. This letter also does credit to the writer’s motive and ability:

"Somerset County, December 15, 1783.

"Dear Sir:—I have received your kind letter of the 12th instant, whereby I am glad to find you in a tolerable state of health, which is the greatest blessing that men of our age can have; and I also find by your letter that you are desirous of my forwarding a petition to the Honorable House, or some kind of instructions to you respecting stryking money on loan offices. I am almost at a loss in what manner to act in this matter, but have consulted some of my friends concerning the plan, and they agree with me, in opinion, that before there can be a petition sent in all probability the Legislature will be adjourned; and as it is at the last of y'r sessions, whether a bill will be gone in this sitting; if not, then it would be best for each member, before their next meeting, to consult his constituents on the plan of stryking paper currency on loans. And if it should be general through the State, then the plan would be more likely to prove of public good and would be supported by the people; and except it is generally approved of will answer no good purpose; for the moment paper money is emitted, the hard will vanish away; and we have seen the bad effect of paper currency, and it has been the opinion of many people that it will never answer for us to strike paper currency 'till the people have again confidence in public faith. However I am not of their opinion. Necessity must oblige us to support it, but must agree with those that are of mine opinion, that it will be best to leave the plan (although it was planned ever so well) 'till the next meeting of Legislature.

"In y'r former letter I call'd the Committee of our Township and laid y'r letter before them, and it was agreed to petition y'r Honourable House concerning the neglect of paying up our taxes, raised by former laws for that purpose; and being informed by a person who had been at Trenton that the Legislature had taken up the said matter; it was thought unnecessary to proceed. And I would further add, that the
Legislature have been very neglectful, as they cannot plead ignorance, and they must have been eye-witnesses in the neglect of officers in collecting the taxes, and the people in paying them; and that the laws are treated with contempt which ought to be kept sacred, or we shall be an unhappy people. In my opinion the Legislature ought to call the county collectors to an account, and if they cannot give reasons for their neglect, they ought to be punished, according to the rigour of the law; and this ought not to be neglected, for our whole salvation depends on our punctual payment of our just debts; and the eyes of Europe are upon us, whether we stand or fall as an independent State.

"I am, Sir, your friend and humble servant,

"To Cornelius TenBroeck, Esq. Jacobus Lake."

One more paper, which is undated but must refer to about the same period, is the following copy of a petition to the Legislature concerning the boundaries of the Patents to land in Montgomery township, which then included a large tract (Princeton in part being a portion thereof) that was subsequently (in 1838) annexed to Mercer county. The Peter Sonmans mentioned had obtained (in 1693) a Patent for about 368 square miles, comprising most of Montgomery township, and adjoining were lots of Thomas Hart and Walter Benthall (or Benthil), obtained in 1690. Evidently sales to subsequent owners and numerous surveys made a mixed condition of affairs which the petition finds a cause for grievance.

"To the Honorable Legislative Council and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:"

"A petition of some of the Freeholders and inhabitants in the western precinct in Somerset County, humbly showeth:

"That whereas the boundaries of the three Patents of Thomas Hart, Walter Benthil and Peter Sonmans, who are adjoining each other, have for fifty years past, or more, and since, been resurveyed and altered, by designing or ignorant men, by not allowing the variations, and customary allowance for barrens and highways, against the instructions of the Proprietors to their agents, and all other persons, as may be seen in the original Constitution of New Jersey, published by Leaming and Spicer, page 20 and 291 and 427, and against an Act of the Province, page 521, and have taken possession, when one of the main owners was absent, and in North Carolina and there died; whose boundaries were south and west on Benthil's Patent lines, and in consequence on Sonman's lines, and north on Hart's line; and they have destroyed the ancient boundaries, so that we live in a continual trespass, either active or suffering; and the demands of us vary from one to forty acres in this dispute; and to take a course of Law for it would not pay costs; the remedy may be worse than the disease, as the ancient witnesses are all dead, and the new lines they made are in such a manner that where it ought to be a direct line there are offsets of two, three, and four chains, and several different courses; and the land of John VanDike (who joined the British) is bounded on the west and south on said line and possessed by a crooked possession fence of several courses;"
“And whereas this confusion cannot be rectified but by men who are acquainted with the mathematical art and the nature and forms of the Patents and their then customs:

“We humbly pray that your Honourable Body will be pleased to appoint three judicious surveyors in our County or elsewhere, who are well acquainted with the forms, nature and customs of the Patents, to run their ancient boundaries with the usual variations and allowances, and also to take the division of the Patents and releases as evidence to find the true boundaries, and to ascertain the division boundaries, if requested by any of us; and that said surveyors by one of them make a return of their proceedings and assign their reasons for their performance for your approbation, and if approved, that your Honours will be pleased to provide a law to put the proper owners in the possession of their property, or such other relief as your Honourable Body think reasonable, and also to levy the whole cost of it as your wisdom shall think just and reasonable; and we in duty bound shall ever pray.

“JACOB TENBROECK, JESSE KNOWLES, HEZAKIAH STOUT, THOMAS SALTER, JACOB SORTORE, JACOB BLAIN, LEVI STOUT, J. POLHEMUS, JACOBUS LAKE, GARRET LAKE, ABRAHAM STRYKER.”

* * *

NOTES ON THE VOSSeller FAMILY

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

[Concluded from Vol. III, Page 295]

A careful perusal of some letters written to George Vosseller, formerly of between Bound Brook and Pluckemin, and later of Bound Brook, between the years 1828 and 1844, by his brother, John Vosseller, of Montgomery county, N. Y., throws some additional light on the whereabouts and families of various of George’s brothers and sisters, as to which other searches proved unavailing. George was a son of the original German immigrant, having been born at Pluckemin in 1763, and having died at Bound Brook in 1848, aged 84 years. (See Quarterly, Vol. III, p. 208).

The first letter of Oct. 8, 1828, from his sister, Mary Smith, dated at Charleston, N. Y., states that their brother John lived “about 40 miles from Charleston;” that “Jeremy has been very kind to me since Adam’s death;” that her daughter, Rachel, lived “150 miles West;” that “Jacob” lived “5 miles away,” and that “John” (her son) lived with her and one of her granddaughters. From this we learn that Mary, born in 1762, who could not be traced (see Quarterly, Vol. III, p. 113), had gone to Charleston, N. Y., her husband having been an Adam Smith, and that she had grandchildren in 1828; also that her brother Jacob Vosseller, whose descendants in Hunterdon and Warren counties spell the name “Vusler” and “Vosler,” did reside near Charleston, N. Y., be-
fore going to Spruce Run, N. J. (See Quarterly, Vol. III, p. 206, for this Jacob).


Mary Smith writes a letter, Aug. 9, 1837, saying she lives with her “youngest son, John,” who had three children, one son and two daughters, and that “Betsey Vosseller” lived 120 miles from Charleston Four Corners with one of her sons; that she had “only two children left.” This “Betsey” has not been identified. She also speaks of “Abraham Montanye” and “Sophia,” and “James and William Montanye,” “John Teeple,” and “Hannah Teeple,” who “lives on the old farm with one of her sons;” and that “John Little has gone to Canada about 300 miles from here.” These were all former Pluckemin residents, probably.

The next letter is from Jesse and Arian Gist, dated June 3, 1840, at Dresden, Muskingum county, Ohio. They were Arian Trimble, who probably married a Jesse Gist, and this Jesse Gist, (See Quarterly, Vol. III, p. 209, No. 19). They said that “Aunt Betsey” was deceased.

John Vosseller, then of Stratford, Fulton county, N. Y., writes under date of July 25, 1843, that he “lived about 30 miles west of Jeremiah,” on a farm belonging to his “eldest son, Nathan,” with whom he had lived “since his wife’s death till last spring,” and states that his daughter, Ruby, who m. Justus B. Leavitt, died “about 1840” from drowning. He notes that his brother George had told him of the death of “brother Jacob and wife,” and of “brother Luke and Anna living but very helpless.” Then he adds: “I was last week in Charlestown at brother Jeremiah’s and sister Mariah’s, John Teeple’s, Abraham Montanye’s, James and William Montanye’s, and found them all as well as could be expected for their ages.”

A letter of Mar. 21, 1843 from a granddaughter “M. D. F. Vosler,” dated Bellona, Yates county, N. Y., speaks of the death of “Polly Rockefellow” and of “Uncle Jacob Whitehead and his daughter, Mary.”

A letter dated Jan. 16, 1844, from John Vosseller, of “St. Johnsville, N. Y.,” gives the date of his brother, Jeremiah’s death, “Jan. 3, 1844, aged 75 yrs., 10 ms., 27 dys;” that his (John’s) son, Nathan, “was in Illinois during the summer of 1843, within 40 miles of George’s son, George;” that he was then visiting “Philip, Jeremiah’s son, and sister Maria, and John Smith, her son;” that Jeremiah’s “widow Lanah” (Melick before marriage), was living, etc.

The last letter is dated Oct. 13, 1844, from Maria Smith, Charleston, N. Y.; refers to Jeremiah’s death; says that Jeremiah’s son, Philip, “has lost his wife this Fall;” that John Teeple and Abraham Montanye are
well; speaks of "Aunt Rachel Kirkhans;" and that she hopes to get a pension, but must first "find out how long my husband was out in the army." As Mary ("Maria" being used for Mary) Vosseller was born in 1762, her husband, Adam Smith, was probably a Revolutionary Soldier.

To conclude these "Notes" on this family, I must refer again to the subject of the origin of the family abroad. As was stated in the first article in the Quarterly (Vol. III, p. 31), one of the descendants has supposed the German name was "Fusseller," originally "Le Fuzelier," (French). But a "Vosseler" family has been found in New York State, which is certainly German and states the name "Vosseler" can be traced in Germany to 1304. The recent head of this family was Rev. Jacob Vosseller, a pastor at Little Falls, N. Y., and his widow now of Parsells Ave., Rochester, but recently of Erie, Pa., writes as follows:

"My husband was born at Thalheim, Wurtemburg, Germany, May 31, 1849; came to this country in 1868; died at Rochester, Feb. 25, 1911. His father's name was John Vosseler, born at Thalheim. Can trace the family to 1304. In 1487 Abraham Carl Vosseler was burgomeister of Wurzburg. The family coat-of-arms is in my possession, and will be found in 'Wappen der Familic,' Vol. 6, p. 94, and is credited to France. It has a helmet and shield, with one fox above and one below. The colors are blue, silver, gold and a little red, the fox being red. My husband said that in German the name meant fox (the Vose being fox), and Vosseler the plural."

NOTES ON THE WYCKOFF FAMILY

BY WILLIAM F. WYCKOFF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

[Continued from Page 70]

[Note.—It is hoped that these articles will induce anybody having knowledge of the Wyckoff, Wikoff, etc., Family, to send such facts relating to any generation, as he or she may have, to the author, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.]

(196) Martin Wyckoff, b. June 9, 1775; d. Mar. 27, 1864; m. (1), May 26, 1797, Mary (dau. of Johannes Voorhees), who was b. May 20, 1774 and d. July 17, 1830. (2), Jan. 11, 1832, Margaret Lane (w. of Thomas Jobes), b. July 28, 1790 and d. May 25, 1844. Children:

447. Cornelius M.
448. John M.
449. Charity (Gertrude), b. June 1, 1802; d. 1863; m. Alexander DeMunn.
450. Jacob Williamson.
451. Henry, b. Oct. 31, 1809; d. a young man, while a student in Rutgers College.
(198) Henry N. Wyckoff, b. Nov. 23, 1784, in Hunterdon county, N. J.; d. Dec. 25, 1847; m., Apr. 10, 1806, Jane Kline, who was b. Apr. 16, 1787 and d. Nov. 8, 1859. He removed (about 1830) to Wyoming, Hamilton co., Ohio, where he died. Children:
454. Jane Kline, b. Aug. 2, 1816; d. 1880; m. —— Dunn.
455. Nicholas.
456. Henry, b. 1820; d. 1875; unm. Killed by Apache Indians in Arizona, where he was a ranchman.
457. Jacob Isaac Schuyler.
458. Daughter; m. —— Dumont.
(204) John Wyckoff, b. Apr. 11, 1781; d. Oct. 1831; m., Oct. 26, 1806, Elizabeth Ege, who was b. Sept. 20, 1784 and d. Feb. 27, 1872. He was born and lived in Amwell township, Hunterdon co., N. J.; was a farmer. Children:
459. Elizabeth, b. Jan. 20, 1808; d. Mar. 18, 1895; m., 1840, Israel Wilson, who was b. 1800 and d. Aug. 1, 1865.
460. Maria, b. Apr. 11, 1810; d. Sept. 25, 1893; m., Oct. 31, 1837, Jacob Reed, of Newmarket, N. J., who was b. July 4, 1806 and d. Mar. 14, 1887.
461. Daniel.
(205) Samuel Wyckoff; m., Oct. 27, 1804, Margaret Stevenson. He lived near Ringoes, N. J. Children:
468. Elizabeth; m. Andrew Dunn.
469. John S.
470. Ursula; m. Elijah Fish.
471. Hannah; m. (Judge) John Conrad.
472. Catharine; m. Cornelius L. Wynkoop.
473. William.
474. Rowland; m. David Bishop Skillman.
476. Sarah; m. Dr. Benjamin Snowden, of Bucks co., Pa.
  (207) Isaac Wikoff, b. Oct. 18, 1766; m. Elinor ——. He lived at Hopewell and Amwell, N. J., and was a Colonel in the New Jersey Militia, and a farmer. Children:
  478. Benjamin.
  479. Sarah.
  480. Deborah.
  481. Jacob.
  482. Isaac.
  483. Mahoney.
  (213) Nicholas Wyckoff, b. Feb. 16, 1767; d. 1851; m. Susanna Flagg, of Flagtown, who was b. Mar. 27, 1767. He is supposed to have been born between Harlingen and Neshanic, N. J., and went to Harrodsburg, Ky., after his marriage, about 1800; thence to Bartholomew co., Ind., where he died. He was a farmer. Children:
  484. Ralph N.
  486. Peter.
  487. William.
  488. Nicholas.
  489. Abraham Chaple.
  491. Elizabeth, b. June 18, 1796; d. Mar. 2, 1871; m., June 18, 1819, Jacob List.
  492. Susan, b. Jan. 12, 1809; d. July 31, 1886; m., June 12, 1832, Samuel D. Cozine.
  (214) William Wycoff. Children:
  494. Sophia; m. —— Colip.
  495. Anna.
  496. Susan.
  497. John.
  498. William.
  499. Hiram.
  Of John (215), James (216) and Samuel (217) I have no further trace.
(218) Peter Wyckoff, d. Sept. 1853; m. Phebe Merrill. He lived in Amwell township; was a farmer. Children:
  500. Polly; m. John Updike.
  502. Rachel; m. Jacob Sheppard.
  503. Spencer.
  504. David Stout.

(219) David Wyckoff. Lived in Amwell. Children:
  505. Benjamin.
  506. Jacob.
  507. James.
  508. Phebe, m. Anderson Lawrence.

(220) Andrew Wyckoff; m. Susan Houghton. He lived in Amwell township. Children:
  509. Aaron.
  510. Hannah; m. (1) Laurence ———; (2) William Saxton.
  511. Mary; m. Asa Sheppard.
  512. Amos.
  513. Sarah; m. Daniel Skillman.
  514. Houghton; d. (young man) unm.
  515. Ann; d. young.
  516. Andrew.

(221) James Stout Wyckoff, b. Nov. 25, 1780; d. Mar. 16, 1859; m. Elizabeth Roberts, who was b. Mar. 1, 1788 and d. July 4, 1872. He was a blacksmith, of Amwell. Children:
  517. William.
  518. Catharine, b. Dec. 25, 1807; d. Apr. 18, 1893; m. David Stout Wyckoff (504 above).
  519. Amos V.

(222) John Wyckoff; m. (1), June 8, 1806, Mary Updike; (2), Mar. 14, 1812, Mary Durham. Removed to Ohio. Child:
  522. James.

(223) Jacob Wyckoff, b. May 9, 1791; d. Dec. 4, 1867; m., May 23, 1812, Mary Hegeman. Lived at Amwell; was farmer and cooper. Children:
  523. James H.
  524. David.
  525. John H.
527. Jacob S., b. Sept. 27, 1821; d. June 14, 1830.
528. George W.
530. Henry.
531. Jacob Stout.
532. William.
533. Peter.
534. Stephen D.

(228) Cornelius Wyckoff, b. 1767; d. May 11, 1831; m. Sarah ——. Lived at Flemington; was a farmer. No trace of his children, if any.

(230) Edward Wyckoff, b. Aug. 25, 1769; d. Nov. 26, 1811; m. Ann Sharp, who was b. Feb. 7, 1769 and d. Aug. 23, 1842. He was a farmer and lived at Flemington. Children:

537. Cornelius.
538. John S.
539. Sarah Ann, b. Apr. 8, 1808; d. Jan. 5, 1861; unm.
540. Eleanor; m. Garret Schenck.
541. Mary, b. 1810; d. 1901; m. James Ten Eyck.
542. Susannah; d. 1847; m. Asher Hill.
543. Nancy, b. 1805; d. 1870; m. Joseph Runkle.
544. Harriet, b. 1803; d. 1886; unm.

Here ends the Eighth Generation. The descendants of many of the males I have been unable to trace; many of the essential dates of birth, marriage and death are wholly missing or only partially known. Probably there are many old family records in Somerset, Hunterdon, Morris and Mercer counties which would supply the deficiencies, if the owners would take the trouble to send copies to me. Many old family and neighborhood burying-grounds exist throughout these counties, from the tombstones of which many of the missing facts could be obtained.

Most of the living descendants of Nicholas (3), son of Peter Claesen, now reside outside the bounds of New Jersey, and to continue this branch would perhaps be of little interest to the readers of this magazine.

Cornelius Wyckoff (4) was the second son of Peter Claesen. Mr. A Van Doren Honeyman, Editor of this magazine, has so fully treated certain branches of the descendants of Cornelius in his monumental and authoritative work “The Van Doorn Family,” that it seems superfluous to repeat what he has already written and published; but to make these notes complete and to preserve the continuity of this narrative it seems
necessary to give the entire family, with such additional information as I have gleaned.

(4) Cornelius Wyckoff; d. 1746; m., Oct. 13, 1678, Geertje (Gertrude or Charity), dau. of Simon Janse Van Arsdalen. At the time of his marriage he bought a large farm in the New Lots of Flatbush (now the 26th Ward of the borough of Brooklyn, City of New York). He lived there all his life, and was buried in the old burying-ground opposite the present New Lots Reformed Dutch church. Before his death he gave the westerly half of his farm (which extended from the hills to the Jamaica Bay) to his son Nicholas, and the easterly half to his son Hendrick. Some of this property still remains in his descendants, although most of the original farm is now covered with brick buildings and a very large population. He also bought 1200 acres in the Raritan valley, Somerset county, N. J., which he divided among his four sons, Peter, Simon, Jacob and John, when they settled there between 1710 and 1720. He was overseer of the town, Deacon and Elder in the Flatbush Dutch church, and altogether a man of prominence. The writer remembers the cellar of the house built in 1678; also the old well and the ancient pear trees and cherry trees around what had been the old homestead. Cornelius' children were:

**Fourth Generation**

545. Peter.
547. Simon.
548. Jacob.
549. John.
550. Grietje; m., Nov. 17, 1710, Hendrick Eldertse (Voorhees).
551. Pieternella; m., Nov. 11, 1715, Jeremias Vanderbilt.
552. Hannah; m. Arie Bennet of Jamaica.
553. Nicholas.
554. Hendrick.
555. Mary, bap. May 11, 1701; d. young.

(545) Peter Wyckoff, bap. Sept. 14, 1679; d. 1777; m. (1) Elizabeth (dau. of Aurt Van Pelt); (2) (m. l.) Feb. 15, 1743, Gertrude Romeyn. He lived at Middlebush on the farm his father gave him. Children:

556. Cornelius.
557. Nelly; m. John Wyckoff (her cousin).
559. Peter.
María; m. Jacobus Suydam.
Gertrude; m. Frederick Van Lieuw.
John.
Simon.
Jacob.
Jane (by 2d wife); d. aged 14 years.

Simon Wyckoff, bap. Nov. 23, 1683; d. 1765; m. Geertje Vliet, (dau. of John Dirkse Van der Vliet), who was bap. Oct. 3, 1684.

This man had great force of character and always displayed the courage of his convictions. He was the leader of one side in the dissensions in church affairs which lasted so long in Somerset. (See Dr. Messler's "Somerset County;" also "Ecclesiastical Records of New York State"). He also took a prominent part in the questions of land titles; defied the Proprietors of East Jersey, the Royal Governor, and was declared a traitor, locked in jail at Perth Amboy and was rescued by a strong band of his retainers. He occupied part of the 1200-acre tract bought by his father in Somerset County, and, after a strenuous life, died peacefully at his home. Children:

John.
Annatie; m. Folkert Van Nostrand.
Moicea; m. Jacob Bennett.
Cornelius.
Grtrude, bap. Oct. 25, 1704; m. (m. 1.), May 12, 1744, Cornelius Van Horn.
Eleanor; m. John Addis.
Gretia, b. 1719; d. Nov. 28, 1793; m. (1) John Vliet; (2) John Van Cleef.
Sarah; m. (m. 1.), May 14, 1744, Adrian Hegeman.

Jacob Wyckoff, b. 1686; d. 1732; m., Apr. 16, 1706, Lammetje Stryker. He lived on part of the 1,200-acre tract in Somerset County, and was very prosperous in his farming, but was not prominent in public affairs. Children:

Cornelius.
Jacob.
Garret; d. 1737 (apparently unm.)
Styntje; m. Abraham Hyert.
Geertje. (No further trace).

John Wyckoff; d. Apr. 1746; m. (1), Oct. 11, 1709, Geertje Stryker; (2), Oct. 25, 1712, Neeltje Schenck, who was bap. Nov. 23, 1683 and d. 1757. He received a farm of 300 acres in Somerset from his father, and lived and died there. Children:

Cornelius.
581. Gertrude; m. John Bennett.
582. Nelly; m. ——— Johnson.
583. John.
584. Peter. (No further trace; alive in 1746).
585. Jacob.

(553) Nicholas Wyckoff, b. 1698; will proved 1801; m. (1), 1721 (sup.) Mattie Howard; (2), Maria ———. He received from his father the west half of the homestead at the New Lots, Kings co., L. I., where he lived and died. He is buried in the New Lots cemetery. (This man was the writer's great-great-great-grandfather). Children:
586. Cornelius.
587. Nicholas.
588. Geertje, b. 1727; m., Apr. 19, 1755, William Boerum, a very eminent man in the Revolution, member of Congress and an admirable citizen.
589. Jacob.
590. Hendrick.
591. Maria.

(554) Hendrick Wyckoff, b. 1700; d. 1747; m. Annatie Bennett. He got from his father the east half of the homestead at New Lots, Kings co., N. Y. Children:
592. Femmetie, b. Jan. 5, 1728; d. Mar. 6, 1798; m. Cornelius Wyckoff (586) her cousin.
593. Hendrick. (Alive in 1746); unm.
597. John.

[To be Continued]

SOMERSET LOSSES BY CONTINENTALS IN THE REVOLUTION
FROM THE RECORDS AT TRENTON
[Concluded from Vol. III, Page 261]

SYNOPSIS OF PROVED SOMERSET LOSSES FROM CONTINENTAL TROOPS

Workman (Wortman?), Margret (1777). 15 panels fence; lye tub; chest with drawer; large stone pot and 2 meat barrels; looking glass broken; new gridiron; panes of glass; loads of wood burnt; damages to house. Total value £18.1.6. Sworn before Tobias Van Norden September 21, 1782. Edward Annely also made oath before Nathaniel Ayers that, in the year 1777, "wen the Con-
Continantel Troops were encamped between the mountains at Middle Brook, he saw a wagggon and horse standing along side of Margret Workman house next to Daniel Blackfords, and that he did believe it was in the Continantel employ, and saw breaks in said waggon, and saw people as he looked upon to belong to the Continantel Army pull down breecks out his house in order to load in the said waggon, and did believe the load went over the mountains to the camp to bould ovens there with."

Bice, Jacob (Aug. 1776). Damage done at Paulis Hook in Bergen county, and does not properly belong to Somerset, although Mr. Bice (Buys or Boice) may have been a Somerset man. The damage was to corn, buckwheat, etc., including 16 hogs. Total value £47.8.0. Sworn before Abraham Staats, Nov. 16, 1782, and included in the list of Somerset losses.

Updike, Bergun (Jan. 1777). 1 horse 4 years old. £10.10.0. Sworn to also by Abram Updike, before Nathaniel Ayers, Oct. 3, 1782.

Van Devon (Van Doren?), Abraham, of Griggstown, (Dec. 1777). 1 very large breeding mare 9 or 10 years old. £25. He made oath before Nathaniel Ayers, Nov. 21, 1782, that "he lived with his uncle Abraham Van Devon at Griggs town in Decm. 1779, and one day in said month he turned his uncles horses out of the stable in the morning to water. The said day there marched a part of the Continantel Army along by said Abraham Van Devon to the Southard, and towards evening he went to look for said horses and found some of them in his uncles meadow, lying geining the road, and found the above mentioned mair missing and never saw him sense, and veril belives she was taken by the Continantel Army, as there was a little boy in that nighborhud [told] this deponent he saw the Continantel soldiers after the mair."

Voorhies, Reoloff (Jan. 1777). 1 saddle; value £1.15.0. Oath made before Nathaniel Ayers, Nov. 21, 1782, that "the Continantel Troops tuck the above said saddle from him the day of Prince Town battel on there march to Morris Town."

Willis, Jacob (Jan. 2. 1781). 1 barrel with 17 gallons of spirits; 1 brass cot; 1 pound tobacco; 2 days with wagon and horses; 1 "hathet" to 15 cartridges. Total value £4.17.0. Oath made that "the said goods and sperits was taken by the Pennsylvania Line on there revolt." Sworn before James Kirkpatrick, Nov. 19, 1782. Confirmed by Henry Willis.

Honaman (Honeyman). John (Winter of 1777). 1 mare 10 years old; 1 horse 4 years old; 1 horse 3 years old; 1 horse 7 years old. Total value £65. Oath made that same were taken by the Continental Army. Peter Dillen deposed that "he saw a party of the melitia take one mare and one horse above mentioned, the property of said John Honeman, and never saw said horse and mare sense." Cornelius Van Der Vear also deposed that "he saw one John Stout and one Joseph Mount, militiamen, take two horses of John Honeman in the year 1777. They pretended they had orders to take the above horses which belonged to said Honeman, and has reason to believe said Honeman never rec'd the above said horses or any pay or part there of." Last oath made before Abraham Van Doren, Nov. 26, 1782.
Finley, James (Dec. 1, 1776). 20 yards linen, sundry furniture and 6 cords of firewood, taken at Princetown. Total value £10. Oath to same by Mr. Finley. Thomas Willson also deposed that "he saw some of the Continental Troops commanded by Lord Stirling take away from James Finley a quantity of fire wood and also understood by some of the family that the said troops at the same time did take away a parcel of linen belonging to s’d Finley." Sworn before Robert Stockton, Nov. 29, 1782.


This concludes the list, to which the following certificate was appended:

"This book contains the damages which are brought here in the County of Somerset done by the Continental Army and the Militia excepted of and registered by us."

This was signed by the appraisers, Nathaniel Ayers, Abraham Staats and Abraham Van Doren.

**LAMINGTON BURYING-GROUND INScriptions**

BY REV. JOHN T. SCOTT, D. D., RECENTLY OF LAMINGTON, N. J.

[Concluded from Page 64]

[Note.—The following inscriptions are corrected readings (after the tombstones have been straightened up and cleaned) of the list printed in the October, 1913, Quarterly (Vol. II, p. 311 et seq.), and concludes all in the burying-ground. Many of these vary in date, or age, or name from those which could not be distinctly read in 1913, and are now republished in the interest of accuracy. The total number of headstones in the burying-ground, as published, is 400.—EDITOR QUARTERLY].


Boyd, Catherine (wife of Rev. William), d. Jan. 21, 1803, aged 36 yrs.

Boyd, James (son of William and Catherine), d. Oct. 25, 1791, aged 1 yr., 10 dys.

Boyd, Walter Ker (son of William and Catherine), d. Dec. 9, 1802, aged 2 yrs., 4 mos., 13 dys.

Brown, Mary, d. June 6. 1776, aged 60 yrs.


Bunn, John C., b. April 14, 1824; d. Mar. 2, 1889.
Caldwell, Dr. Joseph, d. April 19, 1773, aged 98 (?) .
Cox, Thomas (son of Joseph and Mary), d. May 10, 1805, aged 40 yrs., 2 mos., 7 dys.
Craig, John, d. May 23, 1753, aged 65 yrs. (Entered previously as John Graid).
Craig, Sarah (wife of Moses, Jr.; dau. of John Graham), d. Nov. 12, 1770, in 23rd yr.
Demund, Mary (wife of John), d. June 7, 1777, aged 36 yrs., 4 mos., 16 dys.
Dorland, Carrie, d. Mar. 6, 1777, aged 25 yrs. (Previously entered as "Garrit").
Dunham, Martha (dau. of Benyew and Thankful), d. Jan. 17, 1850, aged 4 yrs., 5 mos., 10 dys.
Dunham, Sarah McKinstry (dau. of David and Mary), d. April 28, 1811, aged 10 mos., 28 dys.
Dunham, William Blauvelt (son of Benyew and Thankful), d. July 19, 1850, aged 7 yrs., 1 mo., 17 dys.
Farlee, Catharine (consort of George W.), d. Aug. 24, 1813, aged 21 yrs., 3 mos., 2wks., 4 dys.
Farlee, John, d. May 19, 1832, aged 82 yrs. 1 mo., 3 dys.
Farlee, John Stark (son of George and Catharine), d. Aug. 10, 1813, aged 2 mos., 2 wks., 2 dys.
Bush, Jeremiah Fisher (son of Ephraim and Margaret), d. Feb. 8, 1804, aged 1 yr., 4 mos. (Entered previously as Jeremiah Fisher).
Forman, Aaron, d. May 18, 1784, aged 30 yrs.
Forman, George (son of Aaron), d. Aug. 2, 1768, in 42d yr.
Forman, Lydia (wife of George), d. July 10, 1763, aged 33 yrs., 2 mos., 8 dys.
Forman, Peter, d. Aug. 3, 1770, in 22d yr.
Gaston, Jennet, d. Aug. 1, 1777, in 80th yr.
Gaston, Joseph (son of William and Naomi), d. Apr. 5, 1814, aged 22 yrs.
Gaston, Mary (wife of Hugh; dau. of William and Mary Sloan), d. Aug. 14, 1769, in 25th yr.
Heath, John, d. April 22, 1806, in 83rd yr.

Henry, Mrs. Abby, d. April 15, 1835, in 71st yr.

Henry, Col. James, d. April 27, 1831, in 69th yr.

Henry, Margaret (wife of William; dau. of John and Mary Honeyman),
  d. Jan. 21, 1821, aged 54 yrs., 13 dys.

Henry, Maria (dau. of James and Abby), d. June 24, 1794, aged 7 yrs., 5 mos., 28 dys. (Previously printed Martin).


\[\text{TEN-MILE RUN CEMETERY INSCRIPTIONS}\

\text{BY JOHN J. DE MOTT, METUCHEN, N. J.}

\text{[Concluded from Page 66]}

Cortelyou, Ann (dau. of Hendrick and Johanah), d. Sept. 6, 1777, aged 7 mos., 8 dys.

Cortelyou, Ann (dau. of Hendrick and Elizabeth), d. Sept. 4, 1805, aged 10 yrs., 5 mos.

Cortelyou, Ann C. Scott (w. of Gerardus B.), d. Mar. 16, 1885, aged 54 yrs., 8 mos.

Cortelyou, Anne, d. Nov. 30, 1793, aged 31 yrs., 5 mos., 6 dys.

Cortelyou, Benjamin C., d. Apr. 28, 1891, aged 60 yrs., 10 mos., 12 dys.


Cortelyou, Charles Hoover (son of John W. and Mary Ann), d. Sept. 23, 1840, aged 6 yrs.


Cortelyou, Dinah Garrison (w. of Abraham), d. Feb. 17, 1824, aged 32 yrs., 9 mos., 7 dys.

Cortelyou, Eliza Ann Conover (w. of Abram J.), d. Feb. 11, 1881, aged 75 yrs.


Cortelyou, Ellen Voorhees (w. of John), d. Sept. 24, 1850, aged 80 yrs., 1 mo., 3 dys.

Cortelyou, Ettie (dau. of Benj. C. and Henrietta), d. Feb. 15, 1885, aged 19 yrs., 5 mos., 7 dys.


Cortelyou, Henrietta Bergen (wife of Benj. C.), d. Oct. 1, 1855, aged 24 yrs., 8 mos., 8 dys.

Cortelyou, Henry W., d. Aug. 21, 1852, aged 55 yrs., 1 mo., 17 dys.
Cortelyou, Isaac, b. Mar. 4, 1833; d. Aug. 27, 1903.
Cortelyou, James N., b. June 16, 1852; d. Nov. 21, 1869.
Cortelyou, Jane Eliza (dau. of Albert and Idea), d. Sept. 11, 1807, aged 10 mos., 28 dys.
Cortelyou, Jaques (son of Hendrick and Johanah), d. Jan. 23, 1777, aged 12 yrs., 8 dys.
Cortelyou, Jemima Ellen (dau. of Abram J. and Eliza Ann), d. Aug. 4, 1858, aged 24 yrs., 2 mos., 6 dys.
Cortelyou, Johannah (wife of Abraham H.), d. July 20, 1874, aged 76 yrs., 10 mos., 17 dys.
Cortelyou, Johannah Stootoff (w. of Hendrick), d. Dec. 12, 1809, aged 67 yrs., 1 mo.
Cortelyou, John, d. Mar. 15, 1843, aged 70 yrs., 6 mos., 11 dys.
Cortelyou, John Elmer (son of William A. and Dinah), b. Jan. 9, 1875; d. Nov. 12, 1876.
Cortelyou, Julia Ann Beekman (wife of Peter), d. Sept. 16, 1872, aged 68 yrs., 5 mos., 5 dys.
Cortelyou, Lewis Christopher (son of Abram J. and Eliza Ann), d. Feb. 5, 1860, aged 18 yrs., 29 dys.
Cortelyou, Lucas (son of Hendrick and Elizabeth), d. Aug. 18, 1808, aged 8 yrs., 3 mos., 11 dys.
Cortelyou, Magdalin (dau. of Abraham and Dinah), d. Oct. 1, 1824, aged 1 yr., 2 mos.
Cortelyou, Margaret (wife of Peter), d. Mar. 26, 1829, in 72nd yr.
Cortelyou, Maria (dau. of Hendrick and Elizabeth), d. Aug. 13, 1808, aged 4 yrs., 1 da.
Cortelyou, Maria (dau. of John and Nelly), d. Jan. 21, 1832, aged 26 yrs., 9 mos., 13 dys.
Cortelyou, Maria (wife of William), d. Oct. 22, 1834, aged 61 yrs., 11 mos., 7 dys.
Cortelyou, Maria Elizabeth (dau. of Abram J. and Eliza Ann), d. Mar. 31, 1842, aged 2 yrs., 2 mos., 10 dys.
Cortelyou, Martha Stryker (wife of Abraham A.), d. Oct. 1, 1852, aged 29 yrs., 6 mos., 10 dys.
Cortelyou, Mary, d. Mar. 12, 17—, aged 2 mos., 15 dys.
Cortelyou, Mary Ann Gulick (w. of Peter), d. Sept. 21, 1831, aged 31 yrs., 7 mos., 6 dys.
Cortelyou, Mary Jane (dau. of Abram J. and Eliza), b. Mar. 28, 1846; d. May 12, 1900.
Cortelyou, Minnah V., d. Oct. 26, 1835, in 35th yr.
Cortelyou, Peter, d. July 6, 1828, in his 60th yr.
Cortelyou, Peter, d. Aug. 25, 1879, in 83rd yr.
Cortelyou, Sarah (dau. of Hendrick and Johanah), d. Apr. 23, 1793, aged 26 yrs., 3 mos., 7 dys.
Cortelyou, William, d. Jan. 28, 1838, in 75th yr.
Cortelyou, ——— (infant of Peter and Mary Ann), d. (no date), aged 3 weeks.
De Hart, Ann Gulick (w. of Cornelius), d. June 26, 1843, in 73rd yr.
De Hart, Cornelius, b. Apr. 27, 1832; d. Apr. 27, 1899.
De Hart, Margaret (w. of Uriah), d Sept. 7, 1865, aged 86 yrs., 1 mo.
De Hart, Mary E. (dau. of John G. and Sarah), d. Apr. 8, 1862, aged 38 yrs., 6 mos.
De Hart, Mary Johnson (w. of Cornelius), d. Aug. 7, 1805, aged 66 yrs., 2 mos., 18 dys.
De Hart, Uriah, d. May 28, 1850, in 77th yr.
Fourt, Anne (w. of Henry), d. Mar. 2, 1834, in 80th yr.
Fourt, Catharine, d. Feb. 7, 1815, in 83rd yr.
Fourt, Elizabeth (wife of John D.), d. June 22, 1879, in 84th yr.
Fourt, Francis, d. Apr. 15, 1803, aged 41 yrs.
Fourt, John D., d. Sept. 21, 1883, in 95th yr.
Fourt, Margaret (w. of Thomas), d. Oct. 3, 1834, in 74th yr.
Fourt, Thomas, d. June 11, 1802, aged 72 yrs.
Fourt, Thomas, d. May 14, 1837, in 80th yr.
Gibson, Catharine (dau. of Joseph and Cornelia), d. May 26, 1847, aged 2 yrs., 6 mos., 25 dys.
Gibson, Cornelia (w. of Joseph), d. July 20, 1848, aged 26 yrs., 28 dys.
Gibson, John C. (son of Joseph and Hannah), b. Mar. 4, 1866; d. July 2, 1890.
Gibson, Joseph, b. Nov. 6, 1821; d. June 29, 1900.
Gibson, Martin Schenck (son of Joseph and Hannah), b. Feb. 19, 1868; d. Dec. 27, 1892.
Gibson, William (son of Joseph and Cornelia), b July 18, 1845; d. June 22, 1884.
Gray, Henry (son of John and Margaret), d. Jan. 16, 1831, aged 1 yr., 4 mos., 22 dys.
Gray, John Slover (son of John and Margaret), d. June 27, 1858, aged 15 yrs., 28 dys.
Gray, Margaret Slover (w. of John), d. June 5, 1858, aged 55 yrs., 2 mos., 17 dys.
Gulick, Cornelius, d. Dec. 10, 1849, in 82nd yr.
Gulick, Elizabeth Pumyea (wife of Cornelius), d. ——, 1851.
Gulick, Hannah Hoagland (wife of Isaac), d. Jan. 23, 1842, aged 75 yrs., 5 mos., 6 dys.
Gulick, Isaac, d. Sept. 12, 1873, aged 66 yrs., 11 mos., 13 dys.
Gulick, Samuel, d. Mar. 7, 1849, aged 76 yrs., 6 mos., 7 dys.
Gulick, Sarah Ann Blue (w. of Isaac), d. Oct. 6, 1867, aged 57 yrs. 7 mos., 12 dys.
Harris, George A. (son of Elias T. and Margaret A.), b. July 2, 1852; d. Feb. 18, 1854.
Harris, Jane (dau. of E. T. and M. A.), d. Aug. 21, 1856, aged 20 yrs., 5 mos., 8 dys.
Hartwick, —— (infant son of Abraham and Rachel), d. Dec. 16, 1859.
Hartwick, Abram C., b. July 18, 1835; d. Aug. 31, 1884.
Hartwick, Catherine Jane (dau. of Abraham and Rachel), b. Sept. 23, 1860; d. Apr. 9, 1862.
Hartwick, Gertrude (dau. of Abraham and Rachel), b. Feb. 3, 1862; d. Apr. 15, 1862.
Hartwick, James Henry (son of Benjamin and Jane), d. May 10, 1839, aged 3 mos.
Hartwick, Wm. C., (son of Benjamin and Jane), d. Dec. 1, 1839, aged 2 yrs., 4 mos., 21 dys.
Hatfield, Henry, d. Oct. 25, 1873, aged 68 yrs., 4 mos., 9 dys.
Hatfield, Jane Berrien (wife of Joseph), d. Jan. 8, 1830, aged 51 yrs., 6 mos., 10 dys.
Hatfield, Joseph, d. Apr. 24, 1849, in 74th yr.
Hatfield, Maria (w. of Henry), d. Nov. 25, 1853, in 46th yr.
Hatfield, William Henry (son of Henry and Maria), d. May 25, 1850, aged 11 mos., 26 dys.
Hoagland, Ann Quick (widow of Christopher), d. Oct. 31, 1851, in 74th yr.
Hoagland, Anna (only dau. of Peter and Mary), b. May 26, 1829; d. June 20, 1892.
Hoagland, Mary Cruser (wife of Pater W.), b. June 29, 1797; d. Nov. 16, 1861.
Hoagland, Peter W., b. Sept. 10, 1794; d. May 7, 1881.
Johnson, Daniel W., d. Feb. 17, 1870, aged 19 yrs., 5 mos., 9 dys.
Johnson, Deborah (wife of Wm.), d. Apr. 12, 1882, aged 66 yrs., 2 mos., 10 dys.
Johnson, Jemima Slack (wife of Joseph), d. Apr. 5, 1861, aged 81 yrs., 9 mos., 26 dys.
Johnson, Margaret S. (dau. of Martin and Mary), d. May 12, 1847, aged 1 yr., 6 mos., 28 dys.
Johnson, Mary Applegate (w. of Martin), d. Feb. 27, 1847, aged 20 yrs., 10 mos., 15 dys.
Johnson, Peter, d. May 10, 1847, aged 75 yrs.
Johnson, Phebe Skillman (wife of Peter), d. Feb. 16, 1858, aged 80 yrs.
Johnson, Synthia Ann, d. Nov. 8, 1862, aged 53 yrs., 10 mos.
Johnson, Wm., d. Feb. 19, 1855, aged 43 yrs., 7 mos., 8 dys.
Marsh, Mary Elizabeth, d. Nov. 9, 1846, aged 3 yrs., 6 mos., 13 dys.
Nevius, Magdalene (w. of John), d. Jan. 13, 1849, in 58th yr.
Pumyean, Ann Berrien (wife of Peter J.), d. Dec. 11, 1858, aged 51 yrs.,
10 mos., 14 dys.
Pumyean, Peter J., d. Apr. 14, 1869, aged 68 yrs., 7 mos., 25 dys.
Quick, Abraham, d. Aug. 2, 1837, in 31st yr.
Quick, Arabella W. (dau. of Jacob and Arabella), d. Mar. 12, 1857,
aged 1 yr., 8 mos., 14 dys.
Quick, Catherine (dau. of Jacob and Ellen), d. Sept. 1, 1865, in 45th yr.
Quick, Charity, d. July 27, 1822, aged 75 yrs., 2 mos., 19 dys.
Quick, Ellen (dau. of Peter and Lucy), d. June 14, 1825, aged 17 yrs., 8 mos.
Quick, Ellen (widow of Jacob), d. Nov. 13, 1865, in 86th yr.
Quick, Gertrude, d. Dec. 9, 1854, aged 30 yrs., 11 mos.
Quick, Jacob, d. Jan. 21, 1827, aged 54 yrs., 8 mos.
Quick, John, b. Feb. 5, 1780; d. May 22, 1848.
Quick, Lucretia Voorhees (widow of Peter), b. Jan. 29, 1786; d. Apr.
14, 1844.
Quick, Margaret (dau. of Peter and Lucretia), d. Oct. 24, (date buried).
Quick, Peter, d. Jan. 19, 1833, aged 50 yrs., 6 mos., 29 dys.
Quick, Ralph V., d. Feb. 11, 1856, in 44th yr.
Quick, Sarah Staats (w. of John), b. June 4, 1783; d. June 2, 1824.
Sherman, Sarah Berrien (wife of Wm.), d. ———, aged 72 yrs., 11 mos.
Skillman, Catharine Jane (dau. of Jacob and Mary), d. Nov. 7, 1832,
aged 7 weeks.
Skillman, Henry (son of Jacob and Mary), d. Dec. 24, 1835, aged 2 yrs.,
3 mos.
Skillman, Richard Scudder (son of Jacob and Mary), d. Apr. 12, 1842,
aged 3 yrs., 5 mos., 28 dys.
Slover, Elizabeth, d. Mar. 15, 1869, in 81st yr.
Slover, John, d. Feb. 13, 18——, in 77th yr.
Slover, Nelly (w. of John), d. Apr. 18, 1860, aged 96 yrs., 8 mos., 23 dys.
Staats, Catherine Gulick (wife of Peter H.), d. Apr. 6, 1856, aged 44 yrs.,
7 mos., 2 dys.
Staats, Peter C., d. Apr. 16, 1842; d. Nov. 10, 1866.
Suydam, Jacob, d. Jan. 22, 1848, aged 67 yrs., 10 mos.
Suydam, Siche (w. of Jacob), d. Jan. 30, 1850, in 79th yr.
Van Arsdale, Mary, d. Apr. 29, 1838, aged 72 yrs.
Van Dike, Ann (wife of John, Senr.), “upwards of 80 years.”
Van Dike, Charity (widow of Reoloff), d. June 8, 1856, in 86th yr.
Van Dike, Cornelia (dau. of Peter and Cornelia), d. July 27, 1842, aged
2 mos., 23 dys.
Van Dike, Cornelia Stryker (w. of Peter), b. Nov. 3, 1805; d. Feb. 28,
1885.
Van Dike, Cornelius (son of Peter and Cornelia), d. Sept. 29, 1845,
aged 1 mo., 7 dys.
Van Dyke, Ferdinand, d. July 19, 1822, in 76th yr.
Van Dike, Garetah (dau. of John B. and Sarah), d. July 11, 1840, in 22nd yr.
Van Dike, Henry (son of Peter and Cornelia), d. Jan. 4, 1858, aged 23 yrs., 3 mos., 2 dys.
Van Dike, Henry R., d. Apr. 15, 1833, in 45th yr.
Van Dike, Jacob, d. Sept. 12, 1809, in 86th yr.
Van Dike, Capt. Jacob, d. Feb. 4, 1827, aged 72 yrs., 1 mo., 9 dys.
Van Dike, Jacob (son of Cornelius S. and Margaret Ann Stryker), d. Mar. 16, 1827, aged 2 yrs., 4 mos., 16 dys.
Van Dike, Jacob B. (son of Reoloff), d. July 19, 1809, in 19th yr.
Van Dike, Jacob S., b. Sept. 26, 1827; d. Aug. 5, 1868.
Van Dike, James C. (son of Peter and Cornelia), d. Aug. 24, 1842, aged 2 mos., 29 dys.
Van Dike, Jno., Senr., “upwards of 80 years.”
Van Dike, John B., d. July 10, 1840, in 48th yr.
Van Dike, John S. (son of Henry H. and Margaretta), d. Dec. 28, 1848, aged 1 yr., 5 mos., 2 dys.
Van Dike, Margaret (wife of Jacob), (no date or age).
Van Dike, Mayociake (second wife of Jacob), (no date or age).
Van Dike, Peter, d. May 18, 1860, aged 62 yrs., 5 mos.
Van Dike, Phebe (widow of Henry R.), d. Mar. 21, 1845, in 63rd yr.
Van Dike, Reoloff, d. June 15, 1805, in 38th yr.
Van Dike, Sally (dau. of Peter and Cornelia), d. Oct. 14, 1864, aged 27 yrs., 2 mos., 6 dys.
Van Liew, Elizabeth (w. of James, of New York), d. Feb. 22, 1841, aged 72 yrs., 4 mos., 5 dys.
Voorhees, Van Cleef, d. Mar. 1, 1861, aged 40 yrs., 4 mos., 11 dys.
Vreeland, John Henry (infant son of Jacob and Permelia), d. May 3, 1858, aged 2 mos.
Vreeland, Permelia Van Dike (w. of Jacob, Jr.), d. May 1, 1858, aged 32 yrs., 8 mos., 7 dys.
Yerks, James, d. Dec. 5, 1815, aged 82 yrs., 11 mos., 18 dys.

Field Stones

T. H. F.
H. B. D., May 23, 1806.
M. V. D., 1763 (next to a Van Dike).
U. B., d. Mar. 4, 1800, aged 75 yrs.
— B. [Probably E. B.]
W. W. [These last 3 stones are close together].
J. W.
I. G., d. Nov. 19, 1778. [Standing next to Hendrick Cortelyou].
W. D. H., 1763 [or 1768].
M. D. H.
L. D. H., 1769.
A. V. D., 1764.
L. D. H., 1777.
C. D. H., 1762.
S. D. H.
[W.?] D. H., 1769.
L. D. H., 1769.
L. D. H., 1777.
G. D. H., 1794.
M. D. H., May 14, 1813.
— D. H., d. May 29, 1816, aged 82 yrs.
[The “D. H.” stones above are, without doubt, De Hart stones].

READINGTON CHURCH BAPTISMS FROM 1720

[Note.—The Readington Reformed Church, formerly known as “The Church over the North Branch,” and the “North Branch Reformed Dutch Church,” was organized in 1717, or 1718, and began separate worship in a log building Feb. 21, 1719-20, located nearly opposite to the then residence of Andrew Ten Eyck (recently that of the late Mr. John Vosseller), its first pastor being the Rev. Theodorus J. Frelinghuysen. It was at this period collegiate with three other churches, Raritan, Six-Mile Run and Three-Mile Run. In 1739 the building was abandoned for a new frame building erected at Readington, about three miles west of the former site. This latter building was used for ninety-four years, or until 1833, when another church was built, and stood until 1864, at which time it was accidentally burned down. The present church building dates from 1865. The pastor have been as follows: Rev. T. J. Frelinghuysen, 1720-48; Rev. John Frelinghuysen, 1750-54; Rev. Dr. Jacob R. Hardenbergh, 1758-81; Rev. Simeon Van Ars- dalen, 1783-87; Rev. Peter Studdiford, 1787-1826; Rev. Dr. John Van Liew, 1828-60; Rev. Dr. J. G. Van Slyke, 1860-70; Rev. John H. Smock, 1871-83; Rev. B. V. D. Wyckoff, 1884 to present. The early baptismal records of the church were admirably kept and in an excellent handwriting, believed to have been that of Elbert Stothoff. The record now given is from the copy made by the present pastor. Rev. Mr. Wyckoff, by whose courtesy we are enabled to publish it.—Editor Quarterly].

1720.
   Witness: Jacob Ten Eyk.
   Witness: Andries Ten Eyk.
   Pursel, John and Henah—Thomas.
   Witnesses: Jacob Sebring and Cetijen Van Neste.
   Chrison, Josua and Catharina—Aaltje.
   Witnesses: Daniel Sebring and Catharina, his wife.
   Hendericksen, Jan and Weyntje—Jenneke.
   Witnesses: Koenaed Ten Eyck and Catheryntje, his wife.
Oct.  2. Van Veghten, Direk and Barbara—Margrietje.
   Witnesses: Michael Van Vegten and Jannetje, his wife.
   MacDowal, Alexander and Margaret—George.
   Witnesses: Benjamin Burt and Henah Hall.
Witnesses: Coert Jansen and Geertje, his wife.
Stol, Jacob and Annatje—Hendricus.
Witnesses: Teunis V. Middleswaert and Susanna, his wife.
Hall, George and Oetje—Mary.
Witnesses: Albert Lou and Susanna, his wife.

Nov. 27. Rosa, William and Elizabeth—Elizabeth.


1721.
Van Neste, Pieter and Magdalena—Jacob.
Krom, William and Weintje—Neeltje.

Witnesses: Albert Lou and Susanna, his wife.
Cock, John and Geertruy—Catherina.
Witnesses: Joris Van Neste and Marytje, his wife.
Lou, Jan and Jannetje—Weintje.
Witnesses: Emanuel Van Etten and Ceitjen Van Neste.

May 18. Moor, Michael and Elizabeth—Christiaen.
Witnesses: Johannes Grau and Antje, his wife.

Nov. 5. Pursle, John and Henah—John.
Witnesses: Cere Doot.

Clothry, Casper and Jannetje—Paulus.
Witnesses: Daniel ——— ; Antje Van Etten.
Du Bois, Abraham and Maria—Maria.
Witness: ——— Dubois.
Emmens, John and Rachel—Nicholaes.
V. Neste, Henderik and Avice—Neeltje.
V. Middleswaert, Theunis and Susanna—Theunis.
Witnesses: Jacob Stol and Annatje, his wife.

1722.

Apr. 29. Reading, John and Marritje—Johannes.
Van Neste, Jan and Gerritje—Jan.

Ten Eyk, Andries and Adriaentje—Janneke.
Witness: Coenraed Ten Eyk.


Sept. 23. Van Sickelen, Cornelius and Mary—Marytje.
Witnesses: David Cussard and Christina, his wife.


Nov. 17. ten Eyk, Coenraed and Catherintje—Cathereintje.
Witness: Jeronimus Van Neste.

Dec. 16. Clasen, Johannes and Elizabeth—Elizabeth.
Witnesses: Jacob Sebring and Adriaentje Jansen.
Waldron, Frans and Cathelina—Elizabeth.
Witnesses: Henderick Van Neste and Avice, his wife.
Botner, Paulus and Elizabeth—Catherina.
Witnesses: Jan Lou and Catherina Corsen.
1723.

Jan. — Peter, Godfried and Anna Margretha—Philip.
Witneses: Philip Peter and Anna Kinnianta, his wife.

Mar. 3. Van Etten, Emanuel and Antje—Samuel.
Lou, Cornelius and Judick—Cathelyntje.
Witneses: Adriaen Aten and Jacobje, his wife.
Moor, Michael and Elizabeth—Johannis.
Witneses: Johannis Lucas and Elizabeth, his wife.
Van Sickelen, Jan and Lena—Abraham.
Witneses: Reinier V. Sickelen and Henah, his wife.


May 23. Cock, Johannes and Antje—Antatje.
Witnes: Margrietje V: Neste.


Witneses: Jacob Ten Eyk and Jacomynntje, his wife.
Lou, Jan and Jannetje—Meijtje.
Witneses: Paulus Butner and Catherina Corsen.

Sept. 15. Broca, Abraham and Maria—Abraham.
Witneses: Isaac Bodyn and Engeltje, his wife.
Cock, John and Geertruy—Anne.


Witnes: Peterneeltje Boogaert.

1724.


Mar. 1. Pursle, John and Henah—Styntje.

Jager, Peter and Catherina—Anna Maria.

May 24. Dearch, Robert and Mary—Coy.

Van Neste, Pieter and Magdalena—Catherina.
Witneses: Jacob Stol and Annatje, his wife.

Nov. 8. Middagh, Cornelius and Ike—Blandina.
Witneses: Adriaen Aten and Jacobje, his wife.

1725.

Witnes: Antje Van Etten.
Cock, Johannis and Antje—Maria.
Ten Eyk, Andries and Adriaentje—Petrus.


May 16. Emmens, Nicholaes and Ceitjen—Rebecca.


July 18. Van Neste, Pieter and Maria—Hendrickus.

V: Neste, Jeronimus and Susanna—Petrus.
Visher, Pieter and Maria—Anthoy.

1726.


First Reformed Church, Raritan (Somerville) Baptisms

May 19. Van Etten, Emanuel and Antje—Benjamin.
       Bries, Hendrick and Antje—Hanna.
       Pursle, John and Henah—Margareth.

1727.
       Allen, Ananias and Henah—Jonathan.
       Reading, John and Marritje—Daniel.
       Wimmer, Johannes and Weintje—Johannes.
       Witnesses: Barent Simonsen and Apolonia, his wife.
       Ten Eyk, Andries and Adriaentje—Andries.
Aug. 6. Van Neste, Jan and Marytje—Isaac.
       Van Neste, Pieter and Magdalena—Joris.
Sept. 3. Emmens, Nicholaes and Ceitjen—Abraham.
       Bodyn, Isaac and Engeltje—Petrus.
       Laurents, Georg William and Maria—Elizabeth.
Dec. 3. Van Neste, Pieter and Maria—Pieter.
       Lou, Cornelius and Judick—Cornelius.
       Witnesses: Cornelius Middagh and Eyke, his wife.

[To be Continued]

FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, RARITAN (SOMERVILLE) BAPTISMS

TRANSLATED AND COMPARED WITH ORIGINAL RECORDS

[Continued from Page 56]

1788.
Apr. 12. Jacob Tennick and Jenne Lane—Peter.
       Rynier Veghte and Catherine V. Wagennen—Rynier.
June 1. Michel Van Veghten and Elisabeth Legrange—Dirick.
June 29. Derick Low and Doryty Tennick—Nelly.
Aug. 10. Peter Quick and Altye Peterson—Naltye.
Aug. 17. Bengemen Arysmith and Mary Hont—Mary.
       Garet Bulmore and Nancey Colyar—Elizebeth.
       Peter Low and Hanna Tenick—Andres Tenick.
       Hendrick Tunison and Nansey Burck—Sally Lane.
       Hendrick Bennet and Jenney Lane—Aron Lane.
Benardes Bennest (Van Nest?) and Catherine Sharp—Elizbeth.
Whitehead Leonerd and Atche Harrison—Sary Harrison.
Daughter of JorgeRolend—Hannah.

1789.
Roeloff Venpelt and Catherine Ten Eyck—Marea.
Apr. 15. Willit Taylor and Jenney Bogert—Elezebeth.
Jacob Vannostrant and Phebe Macdonald—Richard.
July 19. Jacob V’nest and Anney fasor—Peter.
Aug. 2. Isaac Harrision and Nancy—John.
[Mathias Harrison is named with above; reason unknown].
Aug. 30. Peter Doty and Catherine Pouelson—Sarah.
Isaac Daves and Jane Dunnem—Jane.

1788.
Jan. 15. John Hardenbargh and Nancey Wallas—William Wallas,

1789.
Feb. 15. Pellep folocardson and Deborah Tunison—Phillip.
Nov. 29. Folcard Dow and Elezebeth Bedine—Dina.
Gisbert W. Lane and Rebacca Betron—Rebacca.
Dec. 6. Powel Auten and Mary Sebring—Catherine.
Dec. 6. Isaac Brokaw and Mary Boyse—Neeltye.

1790.
May 2. Cristofel Vennasdale and Sarah Ademont—Sarah.
May 9. Abraham V. Vorhase and Elche Tennick—Jacob.
May 29. Jacob Tennick and Jeane Lain—James.
— Vrom and Sarah Lain—Jacob.
June 14. — and Roxene Fause—Tunis; also John.
Cornelious Tunison and Mary Olward—Henry; also Elezebeth
Henry Post and Margret Cock—Tunis.
Josepht Howel and Catherine Sebring—Roeleff Sebring.
July 25. Coonrand Tennick and Elezebeth Tomson—Hendrick Barge.
Thomas Cooper and Mary Bedine—Cornelious, born May 28,
1785; Jacob, born Nov. 9, 1787; Catheline, born June 7.
1790.
Nov. 28. John Rosebome and Phebe Van Neste—Guysbert, born Sept. 27.
Jan. 30. Michiel Van Veghte and Elizabeh La Granza—Elizabeh Munsenrow (?).
Feb. 6. Borgrun Van Doran and Neltie Voorhies—Garet T.
Mar. 20. Caleb Fulkerson and Deborah Thunison—Margret.
Apr. 3. John Miller and Elezabeth Sebring—Nelly.
Apr. 17. James Wintersteen and Adderantie Van Derbeek—Elezabeth.
David Cox and Rachel Lisk—Dorkas.
John Van Middlesworth and Hannah Lane—Guysbert Lane.
Andrus Tartisus (Ten Eyck ?) and Elizabeh Lagranse—Neltie.
James Hart and Hannah Mapes—Nancy.
John Brokaw and Caty Defrest—Maria.
John Poulsion and Sophia Barber—Anna.
Cornelius Thunison and Mary Alwood—Nelly.
Garret Rosebome and Charity Compton—Garret.
William Parish and Elizabeh Beekman—Phebe.
June 12. ——Clark and Elizabeh Sebring—Sarah.
Paul Galtrie and Elizabeh Morphet—Margret.
June 19. Peter Wortman, Jun. and Anne Field—Mary Field.
July 3. Abraham Ten Eyck and Lena Swaison (?)—Jeremiah Field.
Borgrun Borkaw and Hendrick Buys [evidently an error]—Isaac.
July 17. Robert Bolmore and Mary Allen—Abraham.
July 31. Peter Rosebome and Catherine Van Arsdalen—Catherine.
Peter Miller and Sophia Pane—Margret.
Sept. 11. Isaac Davis, Esq., and Jane Dunn—Cathrine.
Jacob Van Neste and Anne Frasher—John, born Aug. 21.
Joshw Borkaw and Caty Borkaw—John, born Aug. 22.
John Smith and Caty Hortwack—John Hardenbergh.
Isaac Harrison and Anne —— — Hester.
John Stuard and Lidia Douw—Lidia, born July 2.

Nov. 20. Rev. John Duryee and Mary Lee—Jane Lee, born Oct. 27
Isaac Defrest and Knerchie Wortman—Dinah.

[To be Continued]

NESHANIC REFORMED CHURCH BAPTISMAL RECORDS

FROM RECORDS, 1796-1878 (V—Z)

[Concluded from Page 61]

Voorhees, Court and Lucretia Hagaman:

Voorhees, Garret and Margaret Monfort:
Jane Ann, b. Feb. 27, 1818; bap. May 12.
Maria, b. July 6, 1824; bap. Aug. 15.

Voorhees, George L., and Mary Jane Huff:
Aletta Ann, b. Feb. 15, 1861; bap. June 1.

Voorhees, Isaac and Eliza McPherson:
Jacob Rutsen Schenck, b. Mar. 31, 1829.
Mary, b. Feb. 2, 1833; bap. Sept. 15.

Voorhees, Isaac and Maria Van Doren:
Sarah Jane, b. Sept. 8, 1848; bap. May 19, 1849.

Voorhees, John and Jinny Nevius:
Stephen, b. June 2, 1800; bap. Sept. 7.

Voorhees, John W., and Maria Voorhees:
Garret, b. Dec. 12, 1846; bap. May 20, 1847.
Mary Carrell, b. Dec. 26, 1858; bap. May 28, 1859.

Voorhees, John H., and Sarah Whitenack:
Dominicus Stryker, b. Apr. 8, 1829; bap. June 28.
Elizabeth Willson, b. Apr. 24, 1836; bap. Aug. 4, 1837.
Courte, b. Sept. 3, 1839; bap. Sept. 22.

Voorhees, John I. and Susannah Miner:

Voorhees, Peter V. A., and Ida Jane:
George Lester, b. Aug. 17, 1865; bap. May 30, 1867.
Neshanic Reformed Church Baptismal Records

Vroom, Abraham and Ann Porter:
Eyda Jane, b. May 4, 1819; bap. July 11.

Vroom, Henry P., and Maria Bennet:

Vroom, Peter, Jr., and Leah Powelson:
Maria, b. Mar. 19, 1808; bap. June 27.

Vroom, Peter and Mary ———:

Walbridge, Lyman and Ann Du Bois Smith:

Waldron, Elisha and Mary Ann Huffman:
Maria Elisabeth, b. Mar. 17, 1843; bap. July 2.

Waldrun, Francis and Jane Sutphin:

Waldrun, Jeromus and Elizabeth Van Fleet:
Nelly, b. Mar. 27, 1806; bap. May 11.
Samuel, b. Aug. 6, 1808; bap. Sept. 25.

Waldrun, John and Mary (Maria) Van Fleet:
Elizabeth, b. Feb. 26, 1801; bap. Apr. 1.
John, b. May 6, 1812; bap. Aug. 30.
Mary, b. June 17, 1817; bap. Aug. 31.
Catherine, b. May 8, 1820; bap. Sept. 3.

Waldron, Samuel and Ellen Ann Miner:
Jerome, b. June 21, 1845; bap. Sept. 7.
Julia, b. July 15, 1848; bap. Dec. 3.
Mary Emma, b. Aug. 23, 1853; bap. May 27, 1854.

Waldrun, William and Mary:
Anne, b. Nov. 14, 1797; bap. Apr. 13, 1798.
Waldron, William V. and Magdalen La Tourrette:
   Catharine, b. Apr. 30, 1834; bap. Aug. 3.

Wert, William and Sarah V. Schenck:
   Jacob Schenck, b. Dec. 19, 1864; bap. Sept. 9, 1865.

Witeknaght, Abraham and Anne Coshun:

Whitenack, Jeremiah and Alletta Quick:
   Margaret Ann, b. June 10, 1833; bap. Nov. 3.

Whitenaght, John and Hannah Flagg:
   John Flagg, b. Aug. 9, 1813; bap. Oct. 10.

Whitenack (Whitenaght), Joseph and Margret Waldron:
   Elizabeth, b. Dec. 4, 1812; bap. Mar. 21, 1813.
   Samuel Waldrun, b. Dec. 29, 1814; bap. Sept. 3, 1815. [This bap-
   tism partially crossed out].
   Elizabeth, b. Sept. 20, 1817; bap. Nov. 23.
   Margaret Ellen, b. Nov. 18, 1826; bap. Feb. 25, 1827.
   Martha Elmira, b. Feb. 24, 1835; bap. May 16.

Whitenack, Joseph A. and Susan Morgan:
   Abraham, b. July 23, 1825; bap. Nov. 9 or 16, 1827.
   Sarah Ann, b. Oct. 18, 1826; bap. Nov. 9 or 16, 1827.

Whitenack, William W. and Elisabeth Stryker:
   Maria, b. Apr. 8, 1843; bap. July 2.

Willet, Thomas and Anna Case:
   Anna, b. July 4, 1799; bap. Sept. 1.

Williamson, Cornelius and Catharine Simonson:
   Nicholas, b. May 14, 1810; bap. June 24.

Williamson, Cornelius and Cordelia ——:
   Samuel Howard, b. Sept. 28, 1869; bap. Sept. 9, 1872.

Williamson, Cornelius and Lena (Magdalen) Hall:
   Rebekah, b. Feb. 5, 1808; bap. Sept. 18.
   Sarah, bap. Apr. 26, 1811.
Cornelius, b. Aug. 9, 1813; bap. May 22, 1814.
Williamson, Cornelius W. and Sarah Huff:
   Mary Ann, b. Sept. 8, 1873.
Williamson, Gitty B.:
   Catharine, b. Nov. 12, 1820; bap. Jan. 8, 1822.
Williamson, Garret N. and Mary Colesbury Smith:
   Nicholas Duboise, b. Dec. 2, 1819; bap. Feb. 6, 1820.
Williamson, Isaac V. D. and Maria Louisa Schenck:
Williamson, Jacob:
   Martha (Consort of Jacob), bap. Oct. 9, 1814.
Williamson, Jacob and Martha Baldwin:
Williamson, Jacob S. and Catharine Duryea:
   Mary Emma, bap. [about 1850].
Williamson, John and Ann Hagaman:
   Eliza Ann, b. Feb. 18, 1814; bap. Apr. 10.
Williamson, Nicholas N. and — Sutphen:
Williamson, William and Jemima Vroom:
   Elizabeth, b. May 8, 1813; bap. June 27.
Williamson, William H. and Maria Talmage Schenck:
   Samuel, bap. May 7, 1854.
Wilson, Abraham and Susannah Low:
   Anne, b. Oct. 30, 1802; bap. Nov. 28.
   Jane Vorhees, b. July 13, 1805; bap. Aug. 11.
Wilson, A. D. and Frances J. Corle:
   Mary Lambert, b. Dec. 4, 1865; bap. June 2, 1866.
Wilson, Christopher and Elizabeth Lafler:
   Mary Ann Cock, b. Nov. 1809; bap. July 1, 1810.
Wilson, Henry and Catharine Ann Baird:
Wilson, Henry M. and Letty Aaumerman:
   Henry Wilson, b. Apr. 5, 1807; bap. June 20.
Wilson, Jacob V. A. and Carrie:
  Anna, b. Aug. 4, 1871.
  Clara Smith, b. Sept. 5, 1873.

Wilson, John D., Sr., and Mary Sims:
  Mary Ann Voorheese, b. Feb. 15, 1811; bap. Apr. 12.

Wilson, Minard, Jr., (Mindert), and Anna Voorhees:
  Jane, b. Feb. 9, 1802; bap. Mar. 21.

Wilson, Mindert and Anna Van Deripe:

Wolverton, William and Anna Hoagland:
  Tobias Hoagland, b. Sept. 6, 1854.

Wortman, Peter and Phebe Hixon:

Young, George M. and Sarah Jane Allen:
  John, b. Apr. 7, 1861; bap. Nov. 23.
  Cornelius Nevius Allen, b. Sept. 11, 1864; bap. May 27, 1865.

Young, Jacob R. and Elizabeth Stevens:
  Ann Rebecca, b. June 18, 1848; bap. Dec. 3.

Young, John H. and Sarah Herder:
  Ryneer Staats, b. Nov. 9, 1827; bap. May 4, 1828.

Young, Richard S. and Adaline Stryker:
  Ann and Mary, bap. Nov. 4, 1837.

Zabriske, Albert and wife:
  —— Samuel and Martha, [No surnames]:

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HISTORICAL AND OTHER COMMENTS
BY THE EDITOR

Miscellaneous Matters of Some Local Interest

An account of some lotteries in Somerset County appeared in the Quarterly one year ago (Vol. IV, p. 88). The last lottery there mentioned was that of 1793 for the Raritan church. In the present issue the facts are stated by Mr. Justice Bergen concerning the Somerville lottery of 1809. There now lies before us a ticket for a “Queen’s College Literature Lottery,” issued at New Brunswick Dec. 9, 1823, and reading as follows:
"State of New Jersey.
Register No. 4356. [Seal of New Jersey] Combination. 11:17:23
"1/4
Queen's College Literature Lottery.

"FIRST CLASS.

"THIS TICKET will entitle the holder thereof to one Quarter of such Prize as may be drawn to its numbers in the New Jersey Literature Lottery, if presented within twelve months after the completion of the drawing. Payable forty days after the drawing. Subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.
New-Brunswick, Dec. 9, 1823.

Terhune & Letson,
Agents for the Managers.

[On the margin].

"J. B. Yates, A. M’Intyre, Managers.

"The drawing will be effected in a few minutes."

By reference to the Public Laws of the State for 1812 (p. 35), it will be found that an act was passed authorizing Queen’s (now Rutgers) College to “erect a lottery.” In 1823 (Laws, p. 117), the act was amended in many essentials, but the act was not to be effective until the Trustees had paid into the treasury of the College $5,000. In 1824 (Laws, p. 189), a resolution of inquiry into the manner in which authority to raise money by lottery had been exercised was passed. Evidently there was trouble over the matter, but we have not seen any statement of the facts or the outcome.

Among the papers acquired by the Hunterdon County Historical Society are what is known as the “John Emley Papers,” and one of them is the memorandum of a survey in 1766 from Potterstown in Hunterdon county to the Lamington Falls. The following indorsement is of some interest from the names it contains, and from the unusual spellings of the Indian name of the falls, perhaps properly spelled “Allametunk:"

"The expenses running the Society Line from Potters Town to Alam-ington Falls.
August 26, 1766, began to run the Society, J. Logans Line from Potters Town to Alematong Falls.
Paid at German Town where we lodg’d the first night, .............£0.10.4
To Do. Arom Sutton where we dinned, ......................... 9.0
To Do. Robt. White a man going express to John Readings, .... 9.4
To Do. Expenses at Potters Town, ............................. 2.16.2
To Do. George Reading Survy. 3 days, ........................ 2. 0.0
To Do. Martin Ryerson, Do., .................................. 2. 0.0

£8.4.10

Errors excepted John Emley
To John Smith, Esqr., att., Burlington."

In the year 1763 Robert Lettis Hooper was the county clerk of Somerset. He resided at Rocky Hill. The following notice given by
him to Mr. Cornelius Ten Broeck, who was appellant in the Common Pleas in a cause wherein Ruliff Van Dike was appellee, has been recently sent to us, and is curious to say the least. It is a notice for taxing costs before Judge Van Horne, not at the Court House, which was at Millstone, but at a tavern where, presumably, the Judge sat, either for the convenience of the parties or his own convenience, which is quite as likely. The notice reads as follows:

"Somerset
Cornel's Tenbrook, App'l
Ruliff Van Dike, Appl'e.
Sur App'l &c.
Pray take notice taxing Costs in this cause before Honr Philip Van Horne at the Dwelling House of Samuel Reed's, Innkeeper at Three O'Clock in the afternoon of this day. Dated June 14, 1763.
To Mr. Cornels Tenbrook
"R. L. Hooper Clk."
Endorsed: "Rec'd the sum of 11 1/1 proc, in full of Clk's fees.
"James Anderson."

Mr. Hooper was clerk of Somerset from 1735 to 1765, being the first county clerk of whom there is any record. He owned grist mills at or near Trenton, and also grist and fulling mills at Rocky Hill, and seems sometimes to have resided at one place and sometimes at the other, as advertisements of these mills in the newspapers of the time and other preserved records show. In some records his middle name is spelled "Let-tice." He was presumably the son of Robert Lettice Hooper, who was Chief Justice of New Jersey from 1724-'28, and again from 1729-'38, when he died. Judge Philip Van Horne resided near Middlebrook (see QUARTERLY, Vol. I, p. 81).

The following matter, relating to one of the Beekman family, shows its character on its face. Samuel Beekman and Isaac Horner, Jr., were both residents of Montgomery township, and Frederick Frelinghuysen, the attorney, was of Millstone and was the father of the late Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen and the late Dumont Frelinghuysen. The receipt given by him as below, was signed only eight months before his death, which occurred Nov. 10, 1820:

"Samuel Beekman Collector & Overseer of Poor Pleas to pay, Frederick Frelinghuysin Six Dollars, as attorney's fees, in the case of Wm. Agnew, by order of the Committee 2 mo. 19th, 1820. $6.00
"Rec'd pay't in full
"Fred. Frelinghuysen."
Negroes were sold, during the days of slavery in New Jersey, by a bill of sale, as the following indicates:

“Bill of sale for 4 negroes from Gabriel Vandervort. Know all men by these presents that I Gabriell Vandervort of the County of Somerset State of New Jersey do sell my four negroes named Nan and Dine, Tom and Nick unto John Rolston of the County of Morris and State aforesaid for the sum of two hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents the Receipt whereof of I do hereby acknowledge to be fully satisfied with. Also be it known that I convey all my right Title Claim and possession of The said Negroes and do here by warrant and defend to the said John Rolston free from the Claim of my heirs Executors Administrators and all and every other person or persons what soever claiming to claim the Above Negroes according to Law in witness where of I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 5 day of April 1803.

“Gabriel Vandervort [Seal]

Signed and sealed in the presence of:
John D. Van Duyn,
Shadrack Sutton.”

An Early Hardenbergh Lottery

On a perusal of the illuminating article in this number by Mr. Justice Bergen on “The Somerville Lottery Field,” it will be noticed that the estate disposed of by lottery was previously owned by Jacob R. Hardenbergh, son of the Rev. Dr. Jacob R. Hardenbergh, and previous to that through the will of the latter, by trustees, who held the same in trust for the children of Sheriff John Hardenbergh, another son of the famous Rev. Doctor. The intimation is given in the article that Sheriff John was not the kind of a financial administrator to be personally entrusted with any of his father’s landed property; and that this was a wise forecast, a full history of his troubles toward the end of his life would show.

So in fact it was a Hardenbergh property that was lottered off by William Johnson in 1809. What seems singular, however, is another fact not usually known, that, some eight years before this lottery of 1809, creditors of John Hardenbergh secured the passage of an act by the Legislature of New Jersey “for the relief of Philip Van Arsdalen, Abraham Bertron, Gilbert A. Lane and others, the securities of John Hardenbergh, late Sheriff of Somerset,” which, after setting forth that the Sheriff had been amerced in a number of actions and executions, and his whole property, real and personal, sold, and that if they were obliged to pay the deficiencies yet remaining it would “reduce them to want and poverty,” authorized them “to raise, by way of lottery, the sum of $3,000,” to be by them appropriated towards the payment of such executions.

They were to choose three managers of the lottery, and to file a bond for the faithful performance of their duty. This proceeding, and the recited necessity for it, proves how the forecasted fears of Rev. Dr.
Hardenbergh were well based; and that the late Rev. Dr. Abraham Mes-sler knew of the facts, while not giving them, appears in his "Centennial Hist. of Somerset" (p. 58), where he says of John Hardenbergh that "his holding that office [of Sheriff] was a great misfortune to himself and to his friends, who became his sureties."

By reference to the files of "The Federalist and New Jersey State Gazette," published at Trenton, we have learned that Gershom Dunn, Dennis Wyckoff and Peter D. Vroom were appointed managers of the lottery, and on May 26, 1801, they advertised the sale of 6,500 tickets at $4 each. There were to be 1,918 prizes and 4,582 blanks; the largest prize was to be $2,000 and the lowest $8. These were to be subject to a deduction of 15 per cent., so that if all the tickets were sold, and $26,000 received, $3,900 would be retained out of the prize money, and in this way, deducting expenses, $3,000 would be certain for the relief of Hardenbergh's sureties. The drawing was to be "under the inspection of two of the Judges of the Common Pleas of Somerset." and to be held on the third Monday in December, 1801, "at the Somerset Court House." As the tickets did not go off as fast as anticipated, there were, as subsequent advertisements show, postponements to Feb. 15, 1802, and then April 1, 1802. Previous to the latter date it was announced that "upwards of 4,000 tickets" had been "actually sold." The drawing was last advertised to take place as follows: At Somerset Court House, April 5; at New Brunswick, April 6, 7 and 8; at Jacob C. Ten Eyck's, Millstone, April 9; at Somerset Court House, April 12, "and thence till completed." We do not know that there was anywhere a publication of the final result, nor as to who drew the great prize, but as opportunity offers we shall investigate the matter further.

**Corrections of Judge Voorhees' Notes**

A letter from Mr. William H. Benedict, of New Brunswick, whose careful study of early things in that city and its locality has made him an authority, writes us as follows concerning certain statements in the Judge Voorhees' article on "Franklin Township Historical Notes" in the January Quarterly:

"The first boundary between Middlesex and Somerset was of May 16, 1688, when Somerset was made a county, and was started from the mouth of a brook 70 chains south of the mouth of Bound Brook, and, therefore, about 4 miles north of New Brunswick. The second boundary is the one of Jan. 21, 1709-10, and began at Lawrence's brook. The third boundary began March 15, 1713-14 at the ferry, and followed the road by Jedediah Higgins to the East and West Jersey line. The fourth, of Nov. 4, 1741, again defines the line, and the fifth, May 10, 1766, by Azariah Dunham, was never, I am sure, intended as a map of New
Brunswick, and does not show all of the streets and houses at that date. The Map, a copy of which I have before me, shows French, Burnet and Water streets along the river, and New connecting Burnet and French. It does not show the Great Burlington road crossing New and coming into French. It does not show a street between New and French on which the old Van Nuys farm house stood. It does not show Peace street, opened according to the Charter in 1740, and named by ordinance Peace in 1741. It does not show Court street. On the southwest corner of Court and Burnet the courthouse stood, and it does not show Lucas Voorhees ‘on the Hill’ to distinguish from Lucas Voorhees on Burnet street, who lived on the little short street shown at the south of the Presbyterian church, now part of Commercial avenue. Nor does it show the Dutch church, the oldest in New Brunswick. It shows only the Presbyterian and Episcopal. The First Dutch church, built in 1735, was on Burnet at the northerly corner of Dutch Church street, afterwards named Schureman, the church having been moved, I think, in 1754 or soon after, as that was the date Philip French gave them a lot on which to build. In New Brunswick ‘Charter and Minutes’ there are the names of 91 persons mentioned before 1750, and (I can’t give the authority, but) I have seen the statement that there were 91 freeholders in New Brunswick in 1748. These figures doubtless include some who did not live in what is now New Brunswick, as the city at that date ran to the East and West Jersey line.

“You can see how far it is away from Judge Voorhees’s conclusions, as we get better knowledge all the time. Judge Voorhees knew nothing of the early city ‘Minutes,’ published last year.”

DEPARTMENT OF NOTES AND QUERIES

[99]. Bird-Dietz-Teets.—In the genealogical section of Chambers’ “Early Germans of New Jersey,” in the Dietz (Deetz), Teets line of descent, you will notice that Elizabeth Bird, b. 1777, m. Jacob Teets. According to the Adjutant General’s record, one Peter Bird served with the Hunterdon County Militia in the Revolutionary War. Could you assist me in ascertaining whether the above Elizabeth Bird was a daughter of the Revolutionary Peter Bird? I think that the Birds were residents of Morris county.

F. L. (Somerville, N. J.)

[100]. Hageman-Van Nostrand-Davis-Voorhees.—“Who was Geertje, first wife of Benjamin Hageman, of Six-Mile Run? She died Feb. 6, 1777, in her forty-first year. Also all other Hageman (Hegeman) data will be appreciated.

“Also Agnes Nordstrand, b. 1731; d. Jan. 1, 1805; wife of Jacob Wyckoff.

“Also Elizabeth Davis, b. about 1715; d. between 1757 and 1764, wife of Johannes DeMott. Father’s name probably Peter Davis.
"Also Neeltje, wife of Lucas Voorhees, who kept a mill at South Middlebush. They had children baptised at Six-Mile Run 1743-1768. Last name and other details wanted concerning her."

J. J. D. (Metuchen, N. J.)

[101]. Bartlett-Good Bartlett-Gutberlet.—"My grandmother was named Elizabeth Good Bartlett. She was born Nov. 4, 1799, and married my grandfather, Daniel Adams, Dec. 1, 1818. She was a daughter of Oswald Goodbartlett and his wife Agnes. According to family tradition, Oswald Goodbartlett was a Hessian soldier. The earliest record I find of him is in the New Jersey book of marriage licenses; Oswell Goodberlet, Somerset, and Agnis Mungal, 1786, May 31. It is evident that the name originally was Gutberlet, and that we have in the marriage license an intermediate form between the original and the English Good Bartlett. For a long time the name was written Goodbartlett, with or without the hyphen, and to this day most of the descendants retain the 'Good' as a 'middle' name. The name Gutberlet is still not uncommon in some parts of Germany, and is perhaps oftenest met with in Hessen. I found several in the Cassel directory a few years ago, when I was in that very attractive city.

"Oswald must have removed within a few years after his marriage to Great Egg Harbor in Gloucester county, N. J., where he lived in what is now Pleasantville, Atlantic county. Here he died Nov. 26, 1838. Unfortunately the date of his birth is not known. A William Mungal is one of the signers of the marriage bond. Otherwise, I have never met this name. Could you or any of the readers of the Quarterly give me any further data in regard to Oswald Gutberlet (Goodberlet—Goodbartlett—Good Bartlett) or Agnes Mungal? Is it known that Hessians did settle in Somerset County after the Revolution?"

A. A. (Hartford, Conn).

[The names referred to by our correspondent are quite foreign to our County; we confess never to have come across either name in our local records. Yet it is true that Hessian soldiers deserted from the army during the Revolution, and lived in this State; many in Sussex and Morris counties and a few in Somerset, where they mingled freely with our German Lutherans, who had regularly settled here. No historian, however, has endeavored to trace them out.—EDITOR QUARTERLY].

[102]. Conover (97).—"Capt. John Conover, of Bound Brook, was the son of Joseph Covenhoven, whose sons were: John, Joseph, Garret, Jeremiah, and whose daughters were: Elizabeth, Elsey, Mary and Ellen. Joseph's will was probated at Somerville in 1814." B. O.
When am Archives," notice names Franklin W. Covert, carried the death."

One was named Peter, and I am wanting his birth, marriage and death."

Mrs. R. E. S. (Hanover, Ind.)

Van Middleswart.—"Information at hand in reference to one line of the Van Middleswart family is in brief as follows: Franklin Middleswart, b. in Allegheny co., Pa., 1810, was a son of Henry Middleswart, b. 1755 and d. 1823, and Sarah Clark, b. 1767 and d. 1852. Henry was the son of Abram Van Middleswart, who was the son of Henry. The first Henry named and his father, Abram, had a pack train which carried produce over the mountain to Fort Pitt, and, about 1781, became settlers of Washington co., Pa. In 1814 Henry went to Ohio with a large family. Sarah Clark, his wife, was b. in New Jersey, but married in Allegheny co., part of which was once Washington. I notice in the Trenton record of marriages ("N. J. Archives," Vol. XXII, p. 415), that one Abram Van Middleswart, of Somerset, married Mary Griggs Nov. 26, 1744, but find no record of baptisms of any of their children in the Raritan Church record, in the Quarterly. Where can the record be found, and that of the name of the wife of Henry, mother of Abram? Who were the parents of Sarah Clark?"

A. E. P. (Albany, N. Y.)

[The Van Middleswart families remaining in Somerset during the past century became known as Van Middlesworth. The Abram referred to attended the church at Readington and his son Henry was baptised there June 6, 1755. There was an older Henry (Hendericus on the record), whose wife was Neeltje Ten Eyck, whose name appears in the Readington baptismal records as late as 1762. They might have been Abram's parents, but we are inclined to believe (as yet without proof) that Abram was the son of Jan Van Middleswart, who was received into Readington church in 1726 (when it was located near South Branch), and who was doubtless the same as the Jan (or John), who was Judge of the Common Pleas in Somerset in 1739 and a member of the Assembly from 1740-'51. His career and the families descending from him deserve to be investigated by a competent hand.—Editor Quarterly].

Morris.—"I should like assistance in unravelling a tangle in the Morris family of Basking Ridge. The 'Genealogy of the Morris
Family’ (Mrs. L. A. Carhart, Barnes, 1911) gives the following:—

‘Thomas (1) Morris and Elizabeth, John (2) Morris and Elizabeth Harrison (Lyne, Lampson), Capt. John (3) Morris, b. Dec. 16, 1666, d. Oct. 27, 1749. Wife Sarah or Mary. This Captain John (3) Morris had six children: John (4), Stephen (4), Daniel (4), Charity (4), Phebe (4) and Abigail (4).’ Daniel (4) Morris m. Mary ——, and settled in Basking Ridge. He was an elder in the church there, and gave it a deed of land on November 8, 1731. Later he is said to have gone to Morristown, in 1758, made elder there in 1761, and was in the session as late as 1767. This genealogy gives him one child:—Stephen (5), who had three children: Sarah (6) Morris, m. Edward Lewis (son of Samuel), Daniel (6) Morris and Major Joseph (6) Morris, m. Hannah Ford.

‘This Sarah (6) Morris, wife of Edward Lewis, was b. in 1728, married May 30th, 1745, and d. Nov. 6, 1808. Edward Lewis was b. August 8, 1722 (in Wales); d. June 22, 1792. They are both said to be buried in Basking Ridge, but I could find no tombstone there. They had a large family, among whom were Major Joseph Lewis, who married Anne (daughter of Pastor Timothy) Johnes, and was the great-grandfather of the late Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler: Edward Lewis, who married Nancy Crowell: Isaac Lewis, who married Sarah —— (my gt. gt. grandfather); and Sarah Lewis, who married Henry Southard and was the mother of the famous Samuel L. Southard.

“So far all seems clear sailing, but here is where the tangle comes in. In the ‘Combined Register of the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown,’ pp. 134 and 166, Sarah (6) Morris is distinctly stated to be the daughter of Daniel, not Steven (5); while in the ‘Record’ of the same church, in ‘A Sketch of Major Joseph Morris’ (Vol. V, No. 34, p. 183), Steven (5) is credited with four sons and five daughters, who married into the Southard, Kitchell, Lewis, Dayton and Predmore families. I have searched for wills or other records to prove the line, but cannot find any proof. Can any of your readers straighten this out for me?

“I have considerable data on these particular Lewis and Morris families, and would be glad to correspond with any one interested in them.

H. S. F. R. (New York)

[Communications regarding the foregoing should be forwarded to Mr. Howard S. F. Randolph, 260 West 76th street, New York City.—Editor Quarterly].
OLD BOUND BROOK HOUSES—HARPENDING'S

The western portion of this house was erected about 1720 and stood until it was torn down a few years ago on Main street, Bound Brook. Its first owner, Hendrick Harpending, came from Lingen, and bought the land of George Cussart. He was a shoemaker. Subsequently his son Peter made it into a hotel, when it was known as “The Frelinghuysen House,” being named after General Frederick Frelinghuysen. and as such it was the scene of many notable gatherings during the Revolution. When the Declaration of Independence was declared, Hon. Hendrick Fisher, of Bound Brook, who was then President of the Provincial Congress, read it here to an assembled crowd of people. The last regular occupant of the house was the late Dr. B. B. Matthews. (See, for fuller particulars, Davis’s “First Houses of Bound Brook,” p. 12).
PRE-REVOLUTIONARY SOMERSET AND BERGEN MIGRATION TO CONEWAGO, PA.

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

Few of our readers, probably, are aware of the migration before the Revolution of a large number of families from the neighborhood of Millstone and Neshanic, this county, and from Bergen county, to the vicinity of Gettysburg, Pa., from which they subsequently removed to near Pleasureville, Ky., the Lake Country, N. Y., and to other scattering places in what was then known as the West. The late Rev. David Demarest, D. D., of New Brunswick, gathered together such newspaper articles relating to this subject as he could obtain a few years ago, perhaps with the intention of publishing them in a more permanent shape, but no such publication was made in his lifetime. The writer has seen and made notes of these articles, and has also examined a number of scattered authorities giving isolated facts concerning the Pennsylvania colony. It may now prove of interest to some of the readers of the Quarterly to place the few known facts before them.

It is to the researches of the late Rev. J. K. Demarest, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian church of Gettysburg, Pa., and to Dr. David Demarest, that the truth about this migration, and the history of the church formed by the colony in Pennsylvania, have become known.

The former, while in Gettysburg, came into possession of a stray leaf or two of the baptismal records of the Reformed Dutch church of Conewago (which was the name of the Pennsylvania settlement; a name taken from Conewago creek near by and an Indian name, of course), and this gave him an unexpected clue to the size and importance of a church long before extinct. He soon discovered that the church was made up wholly of New Jersey settlers, and perhaps his special interest in the matter arose from his finding families of “Demaree” on the record. In some way Dr. Demarest (not closely related to Rev. J. K.), hearing of the discovery, wrote to the Gettysburg pastor urging him to make full searches in the county records concerning this church and its membership. This was
done. Old people were also interviewed, and a correspondence begun with descendants of the Conewago Dutch families scattered throughout New York State and the West. The result was that Mr. Demarest published a most valuable series of articles in the Gettysburg "Star" in 1884, bringing out all the leading ascertainable facts. Other writers in other newspapers (e. g., the "Christian Intelligencer") followed with real or traditional facts. Just when or where the entire church records of Conewaga, including a plan of the church sittings, were found I am unable to say, but Dr. Demarest secured a copy of the baptismal record, and a copy of this copy is in the writer's possession.

It is apparent from the York county and the church records that the colonization of Conewago began about the year 1765 and stopped in the main in 1771. Just how it came about has nowhere been clearly stated. As early as 1730 the Governor of Virginia, and afterward Lord Fairfax, made strenuous efforts to secure settlers from Pennsylvania and New Jersey in the Shenandoah valley. In 1732 John Hite, a German, and John Van Meter, a Hollander, were engaged to settle 200 families on land ceded to them in that valley, and they went to Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and even to Holland and Germany for that purpose. (Dr. Schmucker in "Lutheran Quarterly," Oct., 1883). They succeeded in part, and the route through which these settlers traveled led them by Lancaster and York. In time the "York Road" became a thoroughfare from New York, New Jersey and Philadelphia to Virginia, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that reports reached their friends at home of good and cheap lands midway, or in the general vicinity of York. But the special reason for the migration to the Gettysburg district must lie, I think, in these two facts: First, the general tendency of our population in that day to go westward, as the Indians withdrew from the coast States, and, second, the bad conditions in money matters prevailing in New Jersey, and near the larger centres of population during the decade preceding the Revolution, because of a depreciated paper currency. No finer farms could be found in America than were in the Raritan valley, or the valley of the Hackensack, but the "times" were not good, and farmers became restless.

Whatever the immediate cause, a first settlement was made at Conewago, as stated, about 1765, and we are sure families by the name of Cas-sat and Monfort of near Millstone, and of Van Arsdale and Sebring (both Somerset names), and some Bantas, Westervelts and Amermans of Bergen county, were among these earliest settlers. The earliest deed on record at York, the county seat, given in 1768, by a Van Arsdale, who must have been a previous settler, recites that the property conveyed then adjoined lands "of Henry Banta, George Sebring, William Love, David Hunter and Francis Coserte."
Pre-Revolutionary Somerset and Bergen Migration 163

Except for the discovered church records we should now know almost nothing of the individuals and families composing the Conewago colony, but with these records most of the names, doubtless, are brought to light. It would be most interesting to know just which families of the colony were from Somerset and which from Bergen, and if some were from adjoining counties in New Jersey, but this can never be ascertained. A large number of the family names in Somerset were duplicated in Bergen, and hence the uncertainty. But the full names known, which will be published in the next number of the Quarterly, will be surprising to Somerset readers, as indicating a far larger migration from this county to Conewago than any hint in any previous publication has even suggested. Certainly as many as 150 Dutch (including a few German) families from New Jersey, and doubtless a third of them from Somerset, are indicated on the church rolls, representing perhaps 750 souls, and among the Somerset names (if not families) were those of Aten, Amerman, Bise (Boyce), Brokaw, Bogart, Brower, Bodine, Cossart, Conover, Coshow (Kershaw), Duryea, Ditmars, Dunn, Dubois, De Mott, De Graff, Dorland, Griggs, Huick, Hoff, Hoagland, Kline, Kipp, Lagrange, Lott, Middagh, Myers, Montfort, Nevius, Purcel, Peterson, Schamp, Stryker, Sebring, Smock, Terhune, Van Dyke, Van Cleef, Van Nuys, Vanderbilt, Van Orden, Van Nest, Van Arsdale, Van Dine, Van Sant, Van Pelt, Van Harlingen, Van Horn, Vanderveer, Van Tine, Voorhees, Wyckoff and Williamson. They were spelled in various ways, but all these names are discernable.

The place of the settlement was about three miles south of Gettysburg, in Strabane township, in what was then the county of York, but became in 1801 part of the newly-erected county of Adams. York was the county seat; the county seat of Adams county is now Gettysburg.

That many of these settlers went thither from the neighborhood of Neshanic and Millstone is expressly stated by the pastor of the church of "Sourland and Neshanic," Rev. J. M. Van Harlingen, in a "Memorial" of 1783, to be referred to later. This Somerset clergyman went to Conewago to administer baptism, as the recovered church records show, and he may have had much to do with organizing the congregation. On Oct. 23, 1769, he baptized 13 children; on May 27, 1770, the same number; on June 2, 1770, 2 children; and on May 31, 1772, 27 children. On Sept. 8, 1771, Rev. John Leydt, of Six-Mile Run, was there and baptized. Not till 1772 was a pastor called, the Rev. Cornelius Cozine, a minister born on Long Island, who is said to have lived and perhaps preached later in Somerset county, and he remained there 16 years, or until 1788. From 1789 to 1793 the Rev. George G. Brinkerhoff was pastor. There was no subsequent pastor, owing to the decline of the community and church, but occasional supplies.
The farms taken up by the settlers seem to have begun at a point about two miles east of what is now Hunterstown, and extended to within a few miles of present Gettysburg. The public road used by the settlers in going to the church they built in their community came to be known as the Low Dutch Road, and is so known to-day on certain maps. It may be found on some maps of Gettysburg Battlefield, although the severe fighting was to the south of Gettyburg, and several miles from this Low Dutch Road.

This Low Dutch Road runs from the York Pike to what is known as the Two Taverns, and along this road Stewart’s cavalry was moving on that third of July in 1863, when the Union cavalry under our brave General Kilpatrick and General Gregg encountered them.

The church of Conewago was built in 1768 or ’69; in the latter year its records begin. Cornelius Cosine conveyed the ground for it (one acre) to Francis Cossart, David Van Dine and David Demaree, trustee of the organization. The first church officers seem to have been David Cossart (spelled Cossaart), John Smock, Garret Van Arsdalen, John Van Dyck, Henry Commingore(?), Isaac Van Arsdalen, Luke Brinkerhoff, John Conover, Thomas Johnson and Ralph Brinkerhoff. The building was on a stone foundation, but was built of boards and was “barn-like in architecture” according to the accounts of those old people who, thirty years ago, remembered it as standing. From its erection until toward the year 1793 it was a flourishing Dutch church. But as the colony began to disintegrate and go “West” after 1791, the church gradually declined, and by 1817 there was scarcely a family left in the community. Then application was made to the Pennsylvania Legislature by William Houghtalin (who had served as a Captain in the Revolution), Jacob Cossart and Garret Brinkerhof for permission to the trustees to sell the church building and to apply the proceeds to erect “a permanent wall around the burying-ground connected with the said church, and the remainder to such religious purposes as a majority of those who were formerly members of the said congregation and now reside in the said county of Adams shall recommend in writing.” The application recited that the original trustees were deceased and that “the members of the said corporation have become attached to other corporations.” The Legislature gave the permission by an Act, and the church building was sold for $288.20 to one George Lashell, a tavern-keeper, who used the weatherboards for a road fence to his property, “painting it with gay colors.” The foundation stones he used for a smokehouse. The tavern was in the near vicinity of the church. As to this sale Mr. Demarest quaintly observed: “In the dissolution of the Low Dutch church at Conewago, the Devil obtained as his share little more than those stones and that flimsy, old red weatherboarding.”
The Cassat and Monfort families from Somerset county were among the leading families in the colony and church. Francis Cassat's daughter, Elizabeth, wife of John Monfort of Conewago, was grandmother to the late venerable Rev. John Monfort, D. D., of Cincinnati, long the well-known editor of the "Herald and Presbyter," the Western organ of the Presbyterian denomination. It is still edited by his son, Francis C. Monfort. Some years ago I had correspondence with Dr. Monfort concerning his ancestry, the substance of which agrees with the following, written by him on Dec. 9, 1883, to Rev. J. K. Demarest: "The ancestors of the Monforts, Peter and John, were among the early settlers in New Amsterdam. Peter's descendants went up the Hudson and John's to New Jersey, settling at Millstone, Harlingen and Somerville. My grandfather's grandfather, Peter, of Millstone, had four sons. Peter, John, Jacob and Abraham. Except Abraham, they settled at Conewago. John, my great-grandfather, had four sons, Peter, John, Francis and Lawrence. Lawrence came West before 1800. He had three sons, all Presbyterian ministers—Francis, Peter and David. Francis, my father, had four sons, all Presbyterian ministers—Joseph G., Francis C., Isaac W. and David."

The reasons for the utter abandonment of Conewago by so large a Dutch population have never been satisfactorily made out. There were inducements for a migration to Kentucky and the Lake Country, New York, but only such as were always held out to Eastern farmers. Daniel Boone opened up Kentucky to colonists about 1775, but there were then too many troublesome Indian tribes in Western Pennsylvania for Pennsylvanians to seriously consider going farther West. In 1778, during the Revolution, the Six Nations (at Tory instigation as was claimed) were responsible for the Wyoming Massacre, of such bitter memory. A fearful penalty was inflicted on the Indians by General Sullivan, in the battle of Chemung, where Elmira now stands, in 1779, and in the burning of nearly 50 Indian villages in the Genesee valley. In 1794 "Mad Anthony" Wayne, at the Maumee, finally destroyed the Red Man's power in the East, and after that it was possible for peaceful settlements to be made beyond the Susquehanna river and Alleghenies. Then settlements by whites in New York State and Kentucky were safe.

But years before this, when it was not so safe, the Conewago colony began to break up, and it may be the delay in closing the Revolutionary War had something to do with it. In the spring of 1780 there moved to Kentucky a considerable number of the Colony. The names, as given in a memorial signed by Rev. J. M. Van Harlingen, pastor at Sourland and Neshanic, Somerset County, New Jersey, who occasionally went to Conewago to minister, were as follows:

"Hendrick Banta, Peter Demaree, Cornelius Bogart, John Demaree,

Certain of these names, wrongly spelled, can easily be made out, as Duryea, Voorhees, Van Arsdaile, Van Horne, Dorland, Sebring. Doubtless most of these first emigrants to Kentucky were originally from Bergen county, but a few were from Somerset. Van Harlingen sent in a memorial to Congress for these people, asking Congress to grant them a tract of land in Kentucky, in the course of which he said some of them "have lived amongst us and belonged to my congregations." The preliminary memorial and accompanying petition in full were printed in the "Christian Intelligencer" of New York in its issue of March 26, 1890, and deserves to be referred to by anyone now interested. Accompanying the petition were the names above given as "Inhabitens" of the Kentucky colony, and there follows a longer list of "Intend Friends," some of whom we know followed to Kentucky, but others did not. Among these "friends" were (correcting the spelling), John, Garret, Lucas and Simon Van Arsdale; Peter, George, David, Jacob and William Sebring; Brogun Covert, Peter Wyckoff, Tunis Van Pelt, Cornelius and John Corzine; Peter, Francis, Jacob and Lawrence Monfort; Garret Dorland; Rulif and Cornelius Voorhees; Peter Purcel, Martin Nevius; Francis and Jacob Cossart; John and Matthias Smock; William, Abraham and Hendrick Hooghtalin; Abraham, Michael and William S. Degroff; John Conover, Peter Van Dyck, Cornelius D. Lowe, Jacob Probascro, Henry Stryker, Cornelius, John Aten, etc. From another source I know members of the Van Nuyys, Bergen, Covert, DeMott, Van Neste and Petersen families were represented in the settlement. These are all Somerset names, although some may have come from Bergen county.

Not to speak too positively, it may be said that the majority of those settling in Kentucky went first to near White Oak Springs in Mercer county, and one mile above Boonesborough in Henry county; others—at first ten families—to the vicinity of Cayuga Lake, New York. (See Collins "History of Kentucky," Vol. 2, p. 523; "Memoirs of Peter Labagh," pp. 29, 37, 57; "The Brinckerhoff Family," pp. 32 et seq.). The Brinck-
erhoff work just referred to gives interesting details of the Cayuga Lake colony.

Those going to Kentucky seem to have formed themselves into the "Low Dutch Tract Company" in 1784, and purchased 12,000 acres of land, which they divided up. For a long time they had troubles with Indians. Peter Van Arsdale was scalped on his own clearing. About 1796, or slightly later, they organized the Six-Mile Run church (whether named from the Somerset Six-Mile Run church or not has not been ascertained). The church was later known as the Pleasureville (Presbyterian) church. From this church other churches were organized in Kentucky and Indiana, and later in Iowa. (See article by Rev. B. F. Bedinger in "Christian Observer," of Louisville, Ky., July 18, 1883).

One of the early Conewago settlers, Rulif Voorhees, who married Elizabeth Nevius, and who was born in Bernards township, Somerset County, and afterward became a resident of Harlingen, went from the Conewago settlement to Kentucky, and was the great-grandfather of the late Senator Daniel W. Voorhees, of Indiana.

It would be possible to follow out the wanderings of many of the Somerset families who went to Conewago and then to Kentucky with more detail, but it would require more investigation into records in York county and at Pleasureville, Ky., than the writer can give to it.

It will be sufficient to add that I had the satisfaction, about ten years ago, to visit the site of the Conewago Low Dutch church near Gettysburg. The churchyard was still enclosed, but full of grass and weeds, as was to have been expected. Scarcely any gravestones were visible; it is to be doubted if many ever existed, although there must have been scores of burials there beside the church, during the life of that community. A few stones left of the wall of the edifice, grass, trees, the twittering of birds, are all that now remain to tell us of the sermons and the worship on that spot for the thirty years of an active church life.

REVOLUTIONARY NEW BRUNSWICK AS SHOWN IN THE NEWSPAPERS

BY MARY J. ATKINSON, NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

Before the middle of the last century the city of New Brunswick belonged partly, and at times wholly, to Somerset County, so that its Revolutionary chronicles fall properly within the province of Somerset history.

The pre-Revolutionary story of the town has been so often told that but a passing glance at it is necessary to give the proper background
for the doings of its citizens during the war of Independence. Prigmore's Swamp, Inian's Ferry, the arrival of the Long Islanders, followed in 1730 by the Albany Dutchmen; all these matters are the property of every schoolchild. The name New Brunswick was nominally adopted as early as 1714 in honor of the accession of the House of Brunswick to the throne of England, but no official mention of the name is found before April 7, 1724, in the appointment of surveyors by the County Court. But as late as 1726 the old name persisted, as we learn from the following advertisement in the "American Weekly Mercury," of October 20-27, 1726:

"Stolen or strayed away out of the Incloser or Pasture of Mr. Freeman, at New-Brunswick. commonly called Ingene's [Inians] Ferry. a bay Horse about Fourteen Hands high. a Yorkshire make, having a Felm on his near Eye and a Snip on his Nose. Whosoever can secure the said Horse, and give Notice to James Gold at Trent Town, William Bradford at New York, or Andrew Bradford at Philadelphia, shall have Fifty Shillings Reward." ("N. J. Archives," Vol. XI, p. 112).

According to an early city directory (1855-'56), the earliest town charter was granted to New Brunswick under Royal favor through William Burnet, Esquire, in the year 1736, and the first acting Mayor was James Hude.

Turning now again to the published "Archives" of the State, wherein have been preserved extracts from the newspapers of the day, we find that the town was busy in a variety of directions. Few of the newspapers thus preserved to us have complete files, and of several there are but one or two disconnected numbers known to be in existence, and yet from no other source can be drawn so intimate a picture of the life of the day. Yellow journalism was as yet unborn. Our fathers did what they might instead, by the use of long words and stilted adjectives, now grotesque rather that impressive, and these throw but transparent glamor over the underlying facts. The extracts given in the "Archives" are quite reliable. The foot-notes seem to be less so, although it is always possible that the authorities differing from them may be inexact. As a case in point, the information given about the first Mayor of New Brunswick represents James Hude and his brother Robert as the original immigrants. They may have been born in Scotland, but it is certain that they were sons of a certain Adam Hude, who fled from religious persecution in that land and found refuge in Perth Amboy. Both the sons made their home in the Dutch town and were of the founders of the Presbyterian church there. James became probably the most prominent man of the region. For eleven years he was Judge of the Common Pleas of Middlesex. He was a member of the Assembly in 1738, and there-
after served his city and the colony almost continuously until his death. Volume V. p. 99 of "Newspaper Extracts" ("N. J. Archives," Vol. XXIV) preserves this obituary notice from the New York Mercury:

"November 8th, 1762. On Monday last, between the Hours of 11 and 12 in the forenoon, departed this Life in an advanced Age, after a long and tedious Indisposition, the Honorable Colonel James Hude, of New Brunswick, Esq.; a Gentleman, who, for great Probity, Justice, Affability, Moral and Political Virtues was universally esteemed and beloved by those that knew him. He passed thro' almost all the Honorary Offices and Employments in the Government where he lived, as well those in the Gift of the Crown, as those in the Voice of the People. At the Time of his Death, he was one of his Majesty's Council, Mayor of the Corporation of New Brunswick, &c., &c. In all his Offices he was conspicuous for his inflexible Integrity and Honesty. His Death is not only an irreparable Loss to the Poor, who had at all times free access to his Person, and his Advice and Assistance without Fee or Reward, but to the Publick is Subject of great Regret. He was a most tender and loving Husband, an indulgent Father, and kind Master. He has left a disconsolate and weeping Widow and Children."

The statement found in Clayton's "History of Middlesex" that Hude's residence was the building that later became the Bell Tavern must be taken on faith, for the records have thus far yielded no proof that Hude ever owned the building mentioned, an omission, however, that does not preclude the assumption that he may have tenanted the property.

In Volume IV of the "Newspaper Extracts," p. 235, we find an account of a ceremony characteristic of the times:

"Perth-Amboy, June 23 [1758]. Wednesday last his Excellency our Governor set out from this City attended by most of the principal Inhabitants in order to go to Burlington, by Way of Brunswick and Trenton. At his arrival at New-Brunswick he was received by the Mayor and Corporation of that Borough: and the following address presented to him, viz.: 'To his Excellency Francis Bernard, Esq.; Captain General, and Governor in Chief in and over his Majesty's Province of Nova Cæsarea, or New Jersey, and Territories depending thereon in America. and Vice Admiral in the same. &c. The humble Address of the Corporation of New Brunswick,' " and so forth.

To copy the florid production of Colonial loyalty is not necessary. It is signed, "Ja. Hude, Mayor." The answer of the Governor, most appreciative of the courtesy shown him, may also be found; no faintest hint in either of the dissatisfaction already brewing.

The "Pennsylvania Journal" of July 20th, 1758, (Ibid, p. 345) tells of a very different matter:

"New Brunswick, July 10th, 1758. Thursday last in the Afternoon died here, of a sudden Indisposition, supposed to be occasioned by the
Intense heat the Honorable William Aynesley, Esq.; late Chief-Justice of this Province. His Lady had been arrived only a Month from England, when they were thus fatally parted.

The notice is followed by the customary eulogy. Little is known of this Aynesley. Smith, the historian of New York, asserts that he was a man of low origin, raised from the position of turnpike treasurer in the north of Ireland; although he gives no authority upon which the statement is based. As Aynesley had begun his American career with the March Term of Court, 1758, his sudden death after so short a time was especially shocking. According to Governor Bernard his death was the result of drinking milk and water when he was much overheated.

In the same volume that tells of Aynesley’s death may be found, on page 302, an interesting account of the Antill family, builders and first occupants of that most interesting building on the banks of the Raritan, known as Ross Hall. Still further, on page 388, is a full description of the celebration that took place in New Brunswick in honor of the capture of Quebec. Again, on page 399, we read:

“New York, December 17 [1759]. Friday last the Second Battalion of the Royal Scotch passed by this City in five Sloops, on their way to New-Jersey, where they are to be quartered for the Winter; and we hear New-Brunswick is intended to be their Headquarters.”

Volume VII of the “Extracts” (p. 463), gives this from the “New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury,” of July 3, 1769:

“Friday the 23rd Ult. the 26th Regiment, called the Camerons, quartered at New-Brunswick in New-Jersey, was reviewed by his Excellency General Gage. The Troops made a fine Appearance, and went through their Exercise with the greatest Exactness and Dexterity, to the entire Satisfaction of his Excellency, and a number of Gentlemen assembled on this occasion.”

According to the “New York Gazette and Weekly Postboy,” of May 28, 1770, (Vol. VIII, p. 161), on May 14, 1770, the magistrates and freeholders of New Brunswick presented an address to the Commander of the 26th Regiment and other forces there stationed, Major Charles Preston, thanking him for the peace preserved between soldiery and townsfolk. To this Major Preston made a suitable reply.

“Afterwards the Major, together with other Officers quartered in this Place, at the Request of the Gentlemen who presented the Address, dined with them in White-hall Tavern, where a genteel entertainment was provided. It is very remarkable that since the Arrival of the Troops in this Place, now within two Months of three Years, only two Men out of One Hundred and Sixty of which they consisted have died, one a natural Death, and another by Accident: and that during that Time upwards of fifty Children have been born in the Barracks.”
Page 186 of the same volume tells of a meeting, June 14th, 1770, at which a letter from the merchants of New York was presented by its express bearer on his way to Philadelphia. Its object was to arrange a non-importation agreement of all merchants, who should appoint deputies to meet on the "18th inst. in Norwalk, Connecticut," to communicate their sentiments about importation, and about "one general solid system" with reference to the Stamp Act.

In response to this the merchants and traders adopted, unanimously, four resolutions, with one or two dissenting voices to a fifth, which condemned the merchants of Newport, R. I. for violating the non-importation agreement, calling them "enemies." The non-importation clauses were to continue in force till the repeal of the Stamp Act.

On page 218 of the same volume we find that another meeting of similar import was held at the New Brunswick Court House in August, 1770, Dirck Van Veghte being Chairman. The merchants renewed their agreement to resist the Stamp Act, and condemned the New Yorkers for breach of faith. The "New York Journal or General Advertiser," August 16th, 1770, leads us to believe that all was not entirely harmonious:

"Mr. Holt: Be pleased to insert the following in your next: The publick is desired to take Notice, that tho' the Brunswick Resolves, inserted in your Number 1440, were agreed to without a negative Voice, yet Dirck Van Veghte, Chairman was inadvertently added without his Knowledge, for which the Transcriber begs Pardon."

On page 642 we learn that three companies of the 29th Regiment under the command of Captain Jeremiah French were quartering in New Brunswick on October 30th, 1770.

From the year 1776 the collection of "N. J. Archives" enters upon a new series, in the first volume of which, page 91, it appears that on April 23, 1776, the New Brunswick Committee of Safety passed a resolution restraining barter or exchange between the inhabitants of the Colony and Continental troops without order of the commanding officer; and on August 2d in the New Jersey State Convention it was resolved to appraise the estates of those who had joined the enemy. (P. 162). On August 3rd it was resolved in the same Convention to increase the tax upon all who refuse to bear arms. They must pay twenty shillings a month "during the present alarming time, and until proper measures shall be taken by the future legislature to render the burden and expense equal to the inhabitants of this State; and that all persons directed to be enrolled by former ordinances, both officers and privates, who neglect to attend on days of muster, do pay double the sums directed by an ordinance of the late Congress, bearing date the 28th day of October, 1775."
After a further resolution relating to payments and fines, the document was signed by "William Paterson, Secretary."

Washington entered New Brunswick on the twenty-eighth of November, but retreated before the invading British on December second, moving on to Trenton. At this time two brigades, whose time had expired, refused to re-enlist, and here deserted the hard-pressed Washington. About this time General Greene, writing from Trenton, says:

"The Philadelphia and Pennsylvania militia turn out with great spirit, but the Jersey militia behaves scurvily, and, I fear, are not deserving of the freedom we are contending for."

On page 232 a letter from Fort Lee is quoted:

"Phila. Nov. 20 [1776]. Lord Sterling's brigade and Colonel Hand's begin their march this day from Brunswick, and are not to halt till they reach it" [the encampment of the enemy].

On page 273 the "Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser," of January 29th, 1777, reported Washington passing through New Brunswick in Nov., 1776, in the retreat from Fort Washington. It said some called the retreat pusillanimous, "but did they know that our army was at one time less than a thousand effective men, and never more than 4,000; that the number of the enemy was at least 8,000, exclusive of their artillery and light horse. That this handful of Americans retreated, slowly above 80 miles without losing a dozen men." etc.

Leaving the "Archives" for a moment to glance at this memorable event through other records, we find in Mr. John P. Wall's "When the British Held New Brunswick," p. II, this:

"On December 3rd, 1776, the day after the British had taken possession of New Brunswick, Captain Weiterhausen of the Grenadiers was shot dead while crossing the bridge over the Raritan at New Brunswick, by a patriot who was concealed on a pier under the bridge."

This shows that the British had no easy post in the city, which in fact they were unable to hold for long, though Washington seems not to have found much to praise in the attitude of the countryside. In his letter addressed from Trenton to the President of Congress, December 5, 1776, the unhappy General says:

"If the militia of this State had stepped forth in season—and timely notice they had—we might have prevented the enemy's crossing the Hackensack, although without some previous notice of time and place it was impossible to have done so at the North River. We might with equal probability of success have made a stand at Brunswick on the Raritan, but as both of these rivers were fordable in a variety of places (knee deep only) it required many men to defend the passes: and these we had not. At Hackensack our force was insufficient because a part was
at Elizabethtown, Amboy, and Brunswick, guarding a coast which I thought most exposed to danger: and at Brunswick because I was most disappointed in my expectation of militia, and because on the day of the enemy's approach—and probably the cause of it—the term of the Jersey and Maryland brigades expired: neither of which would consent to stay an hour longer."

The letter quoted is not pleasant reading to Jerseymen of the present day, but they have the satisfaction of knowing that, before the end of the War, Jersey retrieved its reputation and fought well.


"The detachment from General Howe's army, under command of Lord Cornwallis and General Vaughan, still continues at Brunswick."

We know that in a letter written Dec. 20th, General Howe complained that the patriots broke the bridge at Brunswick to hinder the entry of commodities into the town.

The extracts continued below are all from Vol. I, Second Series, of the "N. J. Archives," to be found at pages as stated. It seems unnecessary to enumerate the newspapers in which they appeared, as reference to the citations will readily show their sources.

"New York, January 20 [1777]. On Monday last Mr. Charles Lee was brought to this City from Brunswick, and put into the Custody of a strong Guard." (P. 263).

"On Thursday the 16th Instant, [Jan., 1777]. General Vaughan narrowly escaped being killed on the Road near Brunswick, by a Rebel, who had concealed himself behind a fence. One of the Light Horsemen leaped the Fence after him, and immediately cut him down." (P. 271).

From London, Feb. 25, 1777: "The taking of Lee is said to be true; he is confined at Brunswick. . . . The Ministers confess that the American officers out-generaled our officers in Jersey. . . . Our loss in the Jersies is thought to be about four hundred killed, and ten officers, and about 1200 Hessian, three battalions of whom behaved very ill." (Pp. 376, 377).

"A Party of about 200 Rebels attacked the Piquet-Guard on Friday Night, the 17th [Jan., 1777] Instant, at New-Brunswick, but were presently beat off with Loss of some killed and about 30 taken Prisoners." (P. 271). [Another skirmish is known to have taken place here on March first].

Feb. 5, 1777: "Sunday last fifteen British soldiers taken a few days before, near the enemy's lines at Brunswick, were brought to Trenton." (P. 279).

"New York, March 17 [1777]. Sir William Howe arrived in Town from the Jersies on Sunday Afternoon the 9th Instant. His Excellency's Escort was fired upon by the Rebels in passing from Brunswick to Amboy, but were soon put to the right about by a Party of the Troops." (P. 316).
Philadelphia, March 26, 1777: "By accounts from New-Jersey we learn, that deserters daily come over from the enemy, who are penned up in Brunswick, so that they never peep out, but our People have a knock at them, which as often turns out in our favour. One of which skirmishes happened on Tuesday, the 18th instant, where we took several waggons, 8 prisoners, and found 4 or 5 dead in the field; and another happened on Friday last, when the enemy made the best of their way into the town to tell, that they could not get any forage for the rebels." (P. 323).

From a letter from Headquarters, April 14, 1777: "The enemy came out early yesterday morning from Brunswick, with intent to surprise General Lincoln at Bound Brook, and had like to have effected their design by the carelessness of a militia guard upon one of the fords of the Raritan, but the General got notice of their approach time enough to withdraw himself and most of his men to the mountain just in the rear of the town. Our chief and almost only loss was two pieces of artillery, and with them Lieutenants Turnbull and Furguson, with about twenty men of Col. Proctor’s regiment. A party of horse was pushed so suddenly upon them, that they could not possibly get off. The enemy staid about an hour and a half, and then went back to Brunswick. General Lincoln took his post again, with reinforcement." (P. 339).

From Bound Brook letter of April 17, 1777: "Deserters all affirm, that the enemy have ten boats at Brunswick, to be carried in waggons to the Delaware as support for bridges on which the army are to pass over." (P. 344).

Philadelphia, May 3, 1777: "By advices this day from the East-Jersies, we learn that the enemy are abandoning Brunswick, having sent some of their cannon and stores to Staten-island, and that Cortland Skinner had sent all his furniture from Amboy to New York. Sickness amongst the Hessian soldiers, and the excessive fatigue of the British, is said to be the occasion of this manœuvre; however that may be, we have another instance of Howe’s declining a general engagement with Washington." (P. 357).

In May, 1777, Washington’s camp was moved from Morristown to Middlebrook, where he could better watch the enemy at New Brunswick. Lincoln’s skirmish near the bridge drove the British three miles till they got in their own lines. They lost seven men and three light horsemen; Lincoln had three men wounded, one mortally.

"We hear the enemy at Brunswick have lately been reinforced with one brigade from Rhode-Island and New-York." (P. 392).

New York, June 9, 1777: "Abraham Patten, a spy from the Rebel Army, was executed at Brunswick last Friday, between Eleven and Twelve o’clock. He had agreed to give a Grenadier 50 Guineas to carry four Letters to Washington and Putnam; the Soldier took the Cash, and carried the Letters to his Excellency, Lord Cornwallis, wherein was proposed on a certain Day to set Fire to Brunswick in four Places at once, blow up the Magazine, and then set off a Rocket as a Signal for the Rebels to attack the Town. At the Gallows he acknowledged all
the Charges brought against him, and said he was a Principal in setting Fire to New-York, but would not accuse any of his Accomplices. The said Patten formerly lived in this Place, and has left a Wife and four Children at Baltimore in Maryland.” (P. 394).

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP HISTORICAL NOTES

BY THE LATE JUDGE RALPH VOORHEES, IN 1874-'76

[Continued from Page 113]

It may be interesting to many of the descendants of the first settlers along the old Indian Path to acquire something of their history, which has been collected from various sources. From ancient records preserved and found at the Van Liew homestead, we have the following names and dates: Frederick Van Liew, son of Frederick Hendrickson, the emigrant, died Nov. 27th, 1756. Helen Denice, his wife, died March 6th, 1784, aged 84 years. Their children were: Dinah, born 1718, married —— Vegten; died November 22nd, 1760. Helena, born October 15th, 1724, married Rem Ditmars, of Millstone; died July 6th, 1778. Maria, born March 17th, 1724, married —— Duryee, October 26th, 1761. Frederick, born Feb. 5th, 1727, married —— Hendrickson; lived at Middlebush; was succeeded by his son Frederick, then grandson Frederick, and he by P. S. Brockaw on the homestead. His land extended from the Middlebush road to about half-way to Millstone. On its eastern corner the Middlebush church was built in 1834. He died May 25th, 1758. Nice, or Denice, born Jan. 7th, 1734, married Ida, widow of Jacob Wyckoff, of Three-Mile Run; died Oct. 17th, 1777. She was a daughter of John Stryker of Six-Mile Run. Cornelius, born April 16th, 1736, married Ann Van Liewen; lived at Millstone where the tavern at the canal bridge has been kept for about forty years. East Millstone is built on the western part of his land. It extended eastwardly on the south side of the Amwell road to where it joined the land of his brother Frederick, of Middlebush. On the homestead he was succeeded by Henry Disborough, then by Henry's son John Disborough, then by John Wyckoff, Senior, and is now owned by his son John V. C. Wyckoff. Cornelius and his wife were members of the Reformed church of Millstone in 1775. He died January 29th, 1777. Johannes, born April 16th, 1736, lived on the homestead; married Dorothy Lott. He died October 10th, 1794. She died October 9th, 1813.

The date of their father's (Frederick's) settlement at Three-Mile Run, on Lot No. 1 of the Harrison tract, is not definitely known. He married Helen Denice, 1715. He was the largest land and stock owner in the township of Franklin. In 1745 he was assessed for eight hundred
acres of land, forty cattle, and thirty-five sheep, amounting to £1,15s, 6d. 
He was an active and influential member in the church of Three-Mile 
Run, which appears to have been organized as early as 1703. In 1729 he 
and Frederick Vroom, who lived a little north of the Raritan Landing, 
were appointed a committee in case the new minister, expected to arrive 
from Holland, should come and the old church not be fit for service, then 
they to build a new one, to be placed “on the land of Johannes Pittenger 
or thereabouts.” The old church stood at the graveyard. When it was 
taken down, and how long it remained there, is not known, nor that anoth-
er was ever built.

The Van Liew families furnished the church with some of its most 
pious, active and influential members and strongest pillars. Frederick Van 
Liew, of Middlebush, was a great-grandson of Frederick the second; he 
made Maria, a daughter of Peter Voorhees, who survives him, and is 
living with her daughter, Eliza McKrachen, at Batavia, Illinois. He was 
a man of great faith and prayer and died in 1835 or ’6. A few years pre-
vious to his death he had a foreigner in his employ by the name of Mc-
Farland, who afterwards proved to be a bad and dangerous man. One 
day, deeming himself insulted by some one of the family, he became very 
angry and was, unknowingly, overheard by the servant girl to say he 
would be avenged by burning the buildings that night. She told Mr. Van 
Liew what she had heard. He assembled his family as usual for evening 
prayers, committed his family and buildings to the protection of “Him 
who neither slumbers nor sleeps,” and slept as usual without apprehension 
of evil—confiding in the promise, “Thou shalt not be afraid of the terror 
by night, neither shall any evil come nigh thy dwelling.” The next morn-
ing McFarland told the servant girl that he had not slept a wink—that the 
Devil seemed to be around his bed all night, and that he was so afraid 
that he did not dare raise his head from beneath the covers. McFarland 
afterwards worked for one of the neighbors, was charged with burning 
some of his property, and suddenly made his escape.

Rem Ditmars, who married Helena, was a grandson of John John-
son, who emigrated from Ditmarsen in Denmark, and was living on a 
farm at Dutch Hill, Long Island, in 1640; hence the name, Ditmars, form-
erly Van Ditmarsen. Two of his grandchildren, Rem and Dowe, settled 
on a tract of land lying on the west side of the Millstone river, and run-
ning back from it for two miles to the neighborhood of Roycefield. Rem’s 
part joined the river, and it remained in the family until about 1810, when, 
after the death of his son’s widow, it was purchased and resided on by 
Abraham Beekman, until his death. Since that time his son, Peter N. 
Beekman, has owned and resided on the old homestead. The land now 
owned by Jacob Schomp, adjoining it on the south, was a part of Rem’s
farm. Dowe lived in Roycefield. Rem was an active member of the Reformed church at Millstone, at the time of its organization and the erection of its first house of worship in 1766. He had a son Peter, also an active member, who lived on that part of the place now owned and resided on by Jacob Schomp. Living by the river, Peter acquired great skill and speed as a skater. I heard his sister, my mother, relate that he at one time skated against a horse, commencing at Schenck's (now Oakey's) Mills, and running to Millstone, the distance being two miles. Peter took the river, came to the end of the course, took off his skates, and entered the tavern opposite the church before the horse and his rider arrived. Another singular incident connected with Peter is related. About five years ago, in the neighborhood of the old Ditmars property, a land turtle was seen marked with initials "P. D., 1766," which was doubtless done by him, and while his name carved on his tombstone has disappeared by the lapse of time, the turtle has perpetuated it for more than a century, and it probably still lives. In former times turtles were numerous, and it was a common practice, when finding a turtle, for the finder to inscribe upon it the initials of his name together with the date.

Across the old road from the burying-ground where Henry Oakason resides, in 1766, lived Johannes Van Liewen, a son of Frederick Van Liewen, or Van Laver, as he was called at that time by the Dutch. His father came from Holland and settled at Jamaica, Long Island, in 1670. He was a son of Hendrick Van Lieuwen, in Holland, of French extraction, as his great ancestor came from a place called Lieuen in France; hence the meaning, in Dutch Van Lieuwen, in English, from Lieuwen, now written Van Liew. Hendrick, of Jamaica, inherited a share of his father's estate in Holland after his decease.

Frederick married Helena, a daughter of Jaques Denice, of the Narrows, Long Island, where he, in 1703, kept a ferry, his boats plying between that and Staten Island, and in the prosecution of his business was accidently drowned. His mother was very probably a daughter of Jaques Cortelyou, the emigrant, who was a great surveyor, and came from Holland and settled at New Utrecht, Long Island, in 1652, the first ancestor of the Cortelyous in America.

Johannes Van Liewen had five sons, all of whom, it appears, were soldiers in the Revolution; one of them died during that period. He suffered much from the depredations of the British in his property, in various ways. Like many others in New Brunswick and its vicinity, the floors of his house and barn were torn up and taken to the city and used in completing the bridge of boats constructed for the purpose of aiding the British army in crossing the Raritan. He had one daughter, Ann, born July 19th, 1769; died Oct. 27th, 1847. She married her cousin, John Van Liew,
born June 24th, 1763, died Oct. 24th, 1823, both of whom lived and died on the homestead. Their children were Dorothy, born June 13th, 1793; died Nov. 21st, 1833, and Ida. Dorothy never married. Ida married, Feb. 18th, 1817, Abraham J., son of Jaques Voorhees, of South Middlebush. Abraham's great-grandfather was the first settler there on three hundred acres of land, extending from the Middlebush road to the Millstone river. His name was Abraham, and he was succeeded on the place by his son Jaques, who was born a cripple, from which he was generally called "Lame Jaques." He was a true Whig during the Revolution, and possessed extraordinary business capacities, dealt very largely in Continental monies, and was for some time County Treasurer. Besides managing a large farm successfully, over which he could only travel in his phaeton on account of his lameness, he kept a store in one end of his large house, was half-owner of a vessel with John and James Neilson, called the "Favorite," which traded between New Brunswick and the Island of Madeira with produce, for which, in return, besides other articles, they brought large quantities of wine. Voorhees' store was called a wine store, of which he sold largely to the inhabitants of Somerset and Middlesex counties. The wives of the surrounding farmers sent their butter with the "Favorite" to Madeira to market. Abraham Voorhees, the father of Lame Jaques, was the great-grandson of Steven Courten Van Voorhies, who, with his family, emigrated from Reinen, in Holland, in 1660, in the ship "Spotted Cow," and settled at Flatlands, Long Island.

The sons of Johannes Van Liew were as follows: Frederick, who lived and died at Three-Mile Run; John, at Bound Brook; Denice and Cornelius, at the South Branch; and Hendrick, who died during the Revolution.

Abraham J. Voorhees, who resides at Voorhees' Station, which was named after him, and is now in the eighty-first year of his age, has survived his wife Ida, and is in possession of the old Van Liew homestead and property of that place, having put up three good and substantial new houses with their outbuildings on the premises while residing on it.

Passing up the old road, from the old Van Liew property, on the Middlesex side, in 1766, we find on the map the house of John Bennet, standing about four hundred yards beyond the road that leads across to Lawrence's Brook, his land running along that road back nearly to George's Road. The farm contained probably from four to six hundred acres. It was divided into two parts. John owned it in 1749, probably earlier. His children were James, Isaac, John and Nelly.

James, at the commencement of the present century, was a grain merchant in New Brunswick, doing a large business. He was for some time Mayor of the city. He became rich and was succeeded in the mercantile
business by James Bishop, who married his daughter Ellen. Bishop was the father of the present James Bishop of New Brunswick, and was a prominent member and supporter of the M. E. church of that place.

Isaac married Mary Melliger, and lived and died at Three-Mile Run. John married a daughter of Eldert Smith; lived and died at Middlebush. Nelly married Richard Garretson who lived and died there also, on the property now belonging to Peter P. Obert.

James owned the farm for many years, after which time it was in the possession of Isaac Brower, who married his daughter Ann. Brower was succeeded on it by the following persons, viz.: Kinnan, Dansbury, Chadwick, Van Tassel, H. P. Hart, and is now in the possession of E. E. Kilbourn.

The next farm farther up the old road in 1766, and adjoining the one just described, was that of Cornelius Bennet, doubtless a brother or son of John, of whom nothing further is known. He was succeeded on it by Harmanus Cortelyou, who in about 1800 kept a public house there. Since that time it has been owned by William Hagaman, his son John, William Bodine, Wells, and now by O. Hamlin.

Farther up the old road and adjoining the Bennet property on the south, in 1766, about where Robert Van Nuis resides, was the house of Samuel Garretson. Nothing further is known of him than that he had several children baptized in the old Six-Mile Run church at the brook, and one of them was named Johannes Frelinghuysen. It is supposed that Bernardus, a farmer, residing in Middlebush, in 1800, was his son. Bernardus had daughters: Ida, who married Cornelius Cornell, of Three-Mile Run; Lena, who married Benjamin Hagaman, of Six-Mile Run; Polly, Betsy Jane and Katy, as they were commonly called, who lived and died single, having managed the farm very successfully, which went by the name generally of "That-of-the-old-girls." By good old-fashioned industry and economy they acquired a good estate to be enjoyed by their successors, who are all living on the homestead. Lena had two sons, Bernardus and Benjamin Hagaman. Bernardus died in 1874. Benjamin, the survivor, married Jane Ann Van Wickle, of Old Bridge, South River. They own and reside on the homestead with their two sons, Garretson and Van Wickle, who, having received a good education at Rutgers, are aiding their father in conducting the farm. The "old girls" were noted for their economical and industrious habits and for their liberal contributions toward sustaining the church and kindred institutions.

A Hessian boy, who came over with the Hessian soldiers at the commencement of the Revolution, was taken into, brought up, lived and died in the Garretson family. He was named James Wilson, and afterwards called "old Jimmy." He espoused the American cause and served in its
army. Col. Barcalow, who officiated as foreman at his funeral, after the grave was closed, observed: "Here lies a patriot of the Revolution."

Jacob Skillman had ten children—seven sons and three daughters. Isaac, Jacob and Abraham were the sons of the first wife, Ellen Tenbroeck of Albany, New York. Isaac removed to the West. Jacob married Rachel, a daughter of Enos Ayres, practiced medicine in New Brunswick, and died in 1864. His widow lives with her daughter, Mrs. Romaindt, in Bayard street, New Brunswick. Abraham married Susan Palmer of Trenton, practiced physic at Bound Brook, and died there in 1850. Thomas married, first, Caroline Raymond; second, Ellen, daughter of Daniel Polhemus; practiced physic at Three-Mile Run, and died there in 1850. John married Martha, daughter of Christopher Beekman; lived and died in 1866, on a part of the homestead. His widow survives him, and lives at Harlingen. Aaron married Eliza Ann, daughter of Jacon Van Nostrand; lived on the homestead for some time, and moved to the West. William married Maria Davis. The last seven children were by the second wife, Mary, daughter of Benjamin Hagaman, of Six-Mile Run. Ellen married Peter Van Tine. She has survived him and lives in New Brunswick. Mary married Beekman Voorhees, of Harlingen, has survived him, and lives in the West. Jane married James Voorhees; they live at the Cross Roads, near Harlingen. Jacob Skillman died in 1754 in his 90th year. His remains lie with those of his two wives in the Elm Ridge Cemetery. By an unfortunate disposition of his property, he was placed in uncomfortable circumstances financially and with the infirmities of age his mind became impaired, and life a burden.

By building high dams, large ponds of water were raised from small streams during great rains, of which the owners would take advantage by running the mills while too wet to work on the farm, making the business of sawing profitable. About the year 1816, a large business was done in the way of hand-sawing. There was a large tract of land lying between the Six-Mile Run and George's Road, called the Great Swamp, extending from near the Sand Hills, for about three miles towards New Brunswick. A great part of it was low and marshy, containing in many places a heavy growth of large and superior white oak timber. There was one tree twenty-one feet in circumference, which was hollow, and had a small opening at the ground, of which it was reported that in a severe snow storm twelve hogs took refuge in it, and became wedged so fast that they could not retreat, and all died therein.

Great quantities of the white oak timber were sawed into ship timber and plank, carted to New Brunswick, and from thence transported to New York market by water, furnishing profitable employment to a large number of hands, and in return for which a great amount of money was
brought into the neighborhood, richly rewarding the farmers, mechanics and laboring men for their labors.

The present Reformed church at Franklin Park, erected in 1816, with its heavy frame, was built of the best of this swamp white oak timber, and is doubtless one of the most staunch and durable wooden buildings to be found in the State.

Adjoining the Skillman property, and the road laid out in 1768, running from the South Middlebush schoolhouse to the old road, and ending near the house of Isaac W. Pumyea, commonly called Skillman's Lane, and about three hundred yards above it, where Abm. J. Suydam lives, in 1766 was the house of Nice or Denice Van Liew, who married Ida, granddaughter of Cornelius, a son of Peter Claus Wyckoff, the first Wyckoff who came from Holland, and settled among the Indians on Long Island, at Flatlands, opposite New Amsterdam, in 1636.

Cornelius owned lot No. 5 of the Harrison tract, lying between the old Indian Path and the Millstone river, containing 1200 acres. It was divided into four parts, and was resided on by four of his sons, Jacob, Simon, Peter and John. Jacob owned where Abram J. Suydam lives; Simon where John W. Williamson lives; Peter where Jacob Wyckoff, of Middlebush, and John where Samuel Garretson, of the same place, lived. The homestead has descended from Cornelius Wyckoff to his son Jacob; to his son Jacob; then to his daughter Ida and her husband Denice Van Liew, who owned it in 1766; then to his son Cornelius, who died in 1798; then to his son Simon, who died in 1848; and lastly, to Abm. J. Suydam, who is the seventh owner of the homestead.

The children of Cornelius were Simon, who married Cynthia Van Derveer, and died on the homestead, in the 67th year of his age. Denice married Mary Hartough, and died in the 58th year of his age. Frederick married Agnes Pumyea, and lived and died at Lysander, New York. Alche married William Van Nostrand; lived and died at Three-Mile Run. Ada married Henry V. De Mott; lived and died at Middlebush in 1874, aged 86 years. Elizabeth lived and died at Middlebush, in 1873, aged 84 years.

The old schoolhouse standing by the road, nearly opposite the old farm house, and by the site of the present one until after the making of the Franklin and Georgetown Turnpike, was in Middlesex county. The old Indian Path, on which the old road was laid out, ran in the rear of the present schoolhouse, and was the boundary line between the two counties. Since the turnpike has become the line the schoolhouse and its grounds have been in Somerset county.

About the year 1800 a pleasing incident occurred in connection with the old schoolhouse. General Washington and his wife, in one of their
travels from Mount Vernon, on their way from or to New York, made a halt at it. The teacher aware of his coming, and to extend to him a proper respect, arranged his scholars in a line at the road side. The General having arrived, halted. The scholars made their obeisance, when the General uncovered his head, waved his hat, bowed, smiled, and spoke kind words to the children. Lady Washington, seated by his side in the carriage seemed to much enjoy the unexpected and somewhat singular interview. Two of the scholars present at that time, the last of all living who witnessed the scene, have both died within the past two years. They were Ida, wife of Henry V. De Mott, of Middlebush, and her sister Elizabeth. The district being composed of scholars from both counties is called the “Union School District.”

At a funeral in the neighborhood about the commencement of the present century, the custom of supplying its attendants with strong liquors was carried to great excess. The tavern-keeper of the place was employed to prepare the necessary drinks, one of which consisted of a wash-kettle of hot rum. Shortly after the custom began to decline, both as to its distillation and usage. In 1815 there were no less than eight distilleries for the manufacture of cider spirits in operation in Franklin township; at the present time not one.

Cornelius Van Liew, who died in 1798, had a son Cornelius, not before mentioned, who married Abigail, a daughter of Lawrence Suydam, and lived and died at Neshanic.

A few yards south of the Union schoolhouse, where Martin Johnson lives, in 1766 was the house of William Williamson, commonly called Captain Williamson. The first of that name, of whom we read in this section, was a Lawrence Williamson, who, with his wife Sarah, were members of the Dutch church at New Brunswick at its organization in 1717, and in which he was an elder in 1719. In what part of the congregation he lived is not known. There was also a William, an elder there in 1750. There was a Jacobus living in the neighborhood of Ten-Mile Run in 1735, and a William in this section, who had several children baptized in the old Six-Mile Run church at the brook, at an early date. Whether they were connected with the William named above is not known. William Williamson may have been the elder who was elected in the church at New Brunswick in 1750. He was a true patriot, a captain in Col. Neilson’s Regiment of State Troops, and an intimate friend of General Washington, of whom it is said he sometimes quartered at his house. He died in 1799, owning a large tract of land, commencing where Isaac W. Pumyea lives, at the line between lands of William A. Williamson and the late Ephraim Van Tine, and running in the Old Path to the line formerly of the DeHarts, and extending from the Path to near George’s Road, and including a tract
of one hundred acres in Somerset county, containing in all about 640 acres. These lands were devised to his six children by his will made the 7th day of September, 1779, and were divided by commissioners, who were George Van Neste, Simon Addis and John Stryker. The division was as follows:

First. To Isaac, born 1759, who married Ann Van Harlingen, and lived on that part of the tract now owned and resided on by William A. Williamson. Isaac died in 1835, aged 76 years. His wife, Ann, died in 1837, aged 79 years. Isaac was a kind neighbor, of a genial disposition, a good friend of the church and of Dr. Cannon, his pastor, who for a long time held catechetical exercises at his house. He was a great joker, and indulged very freely in passing off sharp jokes at the expense of others, for which he sometimes in return received his just deserts, a sample of which may suffice: His land, like that of many of his neighbors around him, by continual cropping had become much reduced. In a certain season he had a very poor field of corn. Dr. Van Harlingen being on a visit at his house one day said: "Uncle Isaac, I think this soil is not adapted to the raising of corn; or, it may be, that it is too rich, pushing it forward so rapidly as to cause it to come out in tassels by the time it gets knee high." Stoutenberg Cannon, a son of his good friend the Doctor, passing along about the same time, said: "Uncle Isaac, I think that you had better go to the seashore, get a load of clam shells, bring them home, cover your corn with them, and give it a chance for another season." About the same time there was a party of young people going to his house one afternoon to take tea. On their way they crossed the cornfield lying in front of the house. Coming to the middle of it they affected to be lost, on account of the large and heavy growth of corn. One of the young men offered to make an attempt to find his way out to the house, in which, if he should succeed, he would hail them. He succeeded, mounted the fence in front of the house, and cried out: "This way—this way." They then all repaired to the house, took tea, and paid him a neighborly visit. What his jokes were on that occasion is not told.

Second. William, born 1762; married Ann Suydam; lived where G. J. Rink lives. He was also one of Dr. Cannon's great church friends. William W. Cannon, now of Ten-Mile Run, was named by his parents out of respect for him. One of his sons, Abraham, married Eliza, a daughter of William Scott. She has survived him, and lives in the village of Franklin Park. William's daughter, called Nettie, named after her grandmother, Angenetie, resides with Peter S. DeHart, near Elm Ridge Cemetery, on land formerly owned by Capt. Williamson, and separated from the original tract by the Franklin and Georgetown Turnpike. William belonged to a troop of horse in the Revolution.
Third. John, born in 1764; married, first, Maria Bennett of Pennsylvania; second, Elizabeth, widow of Rem Garretson and a daughter of Hendrick Veghten. They had nine children. John lived on that part of the Williamson tract now owned and resided on by Martin Johnson. One of his sons, William, married Catherine Lowden. He was much esteemed as an industrious, kind and obliging neighbor. William was born in 1791 and died in 1850. Catherine died in 1869, aged 84 years. Their daughter, Gertrude Ann, married John F. Babcock, one of the proprietors and editors of the New Brunswick Fredonian, and lives in Oliver street in that city. John, a son of William and Catherine, owns and lives in the house which his father built, where he lived and died, and which was erected on the old foundation of the house in which Simon Wyckoff, one of the first settlers of that section, lived and died.

Fourth. Antie, or Ann, born 1770; married Abraham Merserol. They lived and died on that part of the tract now owned by Abram D. Voorhees. The old buildings with their surroundings have all disappeared except the old well and its sweep.

Fifth. George married Ida Pumyea, daughter of Peter Pumyea, Sr., of Six-Mile Run. A hundred-acre tract in Somerset county was allotted to him by the Commissioners. He afterwards purchased, built, lived and died on the property near George’s Road now owned by Benjamin F. Ruckman. He died in 1830, aged 62 years; his wife Ida, in 1842, aged 76 years.

Sixth. Jane married John Pumyea, who lived and died on that part of the tract where their son William, who married Sarah Tunison, lives. John was born in 1771 and died in 1852; his wife, Jane, born 1780, died in 1859, aged 79 years. Their children were: Agnes, Peter, Ida, William, John, Ann, Isaac W. and Mary.

Isaac W. Pumyea, who married Catherine Van Dyke, lives on the property formerly owned and resided on by his uncle, George Williamson, who there followed blacksmithing previous to 1800. His shop stood across the road on the northerly corner of his brother Isaac Williamson’s land.

A tradition in the Williamson family states that the Captain’s father’s name was William, and that he owned an immense tract of land, extending from the Millstone river to Lawrence’s brook, contain several thousand acres.

The place on which Martin Johnson lives has, from its first settlement, had the following owners, viz: Capt. Williamson, John Williamson, Cornelius Van Liew, Hendrick Cortelyou, Dr. J. Skillman and Martin Johnson, who has owned and occupied it for the last twenty years. The Captain died in 1783.
From the Capt. Williamson homestead, about three hundred yards farther up the Old Road or Path, on the Somerset side, in 1766, where Theodore Skillman resides, was the house of Jacob Wyckoff, and about three hundred yards farther up at the brook, where John W. Williamson lives, was the residence of Simon Wyckoff, one of the four sons of Cornelius Wyckoff, before mentioned. He was an active member in the church at an early date, and belonged to the party called the Conferentie, and in opposition to the elder Frelinghuysen. The number of his children is not known. None of them appear to have been baptized in the Six-Mile Run church at the brook, which stood within three hundred yards of his house. One of his sons, Cornelius, settled on 600 acres of land in Hunterdon county, extending from Potterstown to near White House. His children, as far as known, were:

First, Ghaertje, who became the wife of Abraham Van Horn, and died about 1820. Second, George, who married his cousin Rebecca, daughter of John Van Cleef, Sr., of Six-Mile Run, and owned, lived and died on a farm at Potterstown, now owned by T. Applegate. Third, Cornelia. Fourth, Cornelius, born December 3rd, 1757; married Sophia Ten-Eyck, April 24th, 1808; lived on the old homestead and called "Gentleman Cornelius." Fifth, Simon, who lived near the Three Corners, where Mr. Davis now resides. Sixth, Denice, who lived near Mechanicsville, on the place now owned by J. W. Van Houten of Philadelphia. He was Justice of the Peace for many years, and exerted a wide and beneficial influence in the community in which he lived.

Simon Wyckoff, at the brook, in 1745, owned 400 acres of land, extending from the Path to the Middlebush Road, for which he was then assessed, including 28 cattle and 30 sheep, the sum of £1. 2s., 9d. At a very early date he built a mill on his land a short distance south of the present residence of Abram S. Totten, a few yards below where what is called the Skillman unites with the Six-Mile Run brook. How long it was in operation is not known. It was assessed with the other mills in the township in 1735. In a survey of the land around it in 1766 nothing was spoken of but the old mill dam.

Tradition states that there was an Indian settlement on the east bank of the Millstone at the mouth of the Six-Mile Run brook.

A few years since, in clearing and cultivating a piece of new ground, a great many implements used by the Indians were there plowed up, such as arrow heads, stone axes, hatchets, etc., of various sizes. John S. Voorhees has a stone hatchet with an eye through it.

The Indians passed up and down the brook very frequently, probably in search of game, remaining out all night and sleeping on the ground along its banks. It is said that a company of them at one time, while lodging on
land afterwards owned by the DeHarts, were found in the morning completely snowed under. It is said that there was a time when they had huts there on the north side of the brook.

The first night that the Wyckoff family passed in their rude dwelling, one of them was bitten by a rattlesnake, which had entered it through some crevice. One of the Indians near at hand was called to apply a remedy, which he did, and the patient was cured from the effects of the bite.

A drunken Indian one day came to the house and kicked the door open. Mrs. Wyckoff gave him a complete drubbing with her wooden scrub-broom; his comrades present laughed heartily and said that she served him right.

There were six mills erected and in operation at different times on the Six-Mile Run brook; three grist and three saw mills. On the upper and most eastern branch of the land of William Pumy are the remains of a dam and timbers of a saw mill, which was doubtless erected by Capt. Williamson when he first settled on the place. About three hundred yards south of it was another on the southern upper branch. It stood about 100 yards north of the residence of John S. Voorhees. It was built and run for a number of years by Abraham DeHart, who owned the property.

Another mill was that of Lucas Voorhees, standing on the south side of the brook at the Middlebush road, a few yards in the rear of the house of Abraham Voorhees. Some of the remains of its lower timbers are still seen. Its dam reached across the wide meadow at that place, forming a large pond covering many acres of ground. This mill was in operation in 1766. Its timbers were used in enlarging the house of Garret Voorhees, Sr., of Middlebush, the same in which the late John P. Smith lived for the last forty years.

On the opposite side of the brook, by the hill and road, there was a mill built, about the year 1820, by Daniel Polhemus. The water was brought to it from some distance above by a sluiceway dug for that purpose. It had three ponds, one at the mill, another at the head of the sluice, near the mouth of the Nine-Mile Run brook, another a short distance up the same, the water of which was held in reserve for supplying the mill below as circumstances required, when its gates were hoisted for that purpose. The mill took fire at midnight, in some mysterious way, and was burned about the year 1840, being the last mill erected on that stream.

A century ago all the grist mills on the large streams had saw mills attached to them; at the commencement of the present century, carding machines and fulling and dyeing also. Since the introduction of manufactories for the manufacturing of woolen and cotton goods they have ceased to exist.
In 1745 the following mills were assessed in Franklin township: Daniel Macartie at Rocky Hill, being the one built by John Harrison previous to 1716; Nicholas Veghten, at Griggstown; Gerardus Depeister and Luycus Covert, location not known; Jaques Van Tine, near the landing on Rappleyea brook; Simon Wyckoff on Six-Mile Run brook; Covert Voorhees on the Raritan, at the Landing; Fulkerson’s on the brook near the house of Abram Sebring, below Bound Brook. At a very early date there was a mill on the lower part of the Millstone owned by a Brokaw, being doubtless the first one built at Weston.

At the same time the following stores, then called shops, were assessed: John Berrien, Rocky Hill; Derick Van Veghten; Widow Henry; Abm. Oukey; Derick Van Allen and Abm. Schuyler. The last five were doubtless located on the north side of Albany street, New Brunswick, then in the township of Franklin. John Berrien was assessed for a shop, 230 acres of land, 18 cattle and 44 sheep, amounting to £1, 0s., 7d. He was highly distinguished as a citizen, one of the trustees of Princeton College, a justice of the Supreme Court and an intimate friend of General Washington, and died much lamented in the 61st year of his age.

One of the greatest bends in the Old Indian Path commenced at Isaac W. Pumyea’s, running from thence in the rear of the Union school house, Peter S. DeHart’s and the residence of Wm. Williamson, then followed a ravine, crossed the turnpike and ran a few yards south of the house of Simon Wyckoff to the Six-Mile Run brook, and opposite to the house of Henry Lewis. Then inclining a few yards to the left and following the ravine nearly opposite the former one, it again crossed the turnpike opposite the road gate of Ralph Voorhees, Jr. Then it made another bend to the left and ended in the turnpike at the land of Henry P. Cortelyou. Since the turnpike has run straight by many of the worst bends, it is difficult now to conceive the crookedness of the Old Path, which the Old Road formerly followed.

The ravines referred to are remarkable for their gradual descent and ascent, and for the solid ground where the brook was crossed. About two hundred yards below them there were two others terminating opposite to each other, equally favorable for ascent and descent and in a line with the Old Path; but, on account of the meadow being wide, wet and miry at that place, it appears to have been avoided by the Indians, and the crooked route as described adopted by them.

A few yards in the rear of Henry Lewis’ house on a triangular lot, now owned by him, in 1766 stood the house of William Kearney, who owned great tracts of land in Middlesex county. Adjoining it, on the south, was the first Six-Mile Run church with its graveyard. The church appears to have been taken down a short time previous, and the second
one built where the present one stands. The first church, although standing by the Old Road or Path, is not noticed on the map of 1766.

It was in this first Six-Mile Run church that many of our fathers, mothers, grandfathers and grandmothers, far and near, from Middlebush, Weston, Roycefield, Millstone, Harlingen, Rocky Hill and George's Road were baptized by Rev. Theodorus J. Frelinghuysen and his son John.

When the old church was built is not known. One account gives its organization as early as 1710. Of its form and appearance nothing is now known, except that it had a ground floor, no seats used but such as the people sat on in their wagons while coming to church, arranging and occupying the same ones while within. Such as brought no chairs were left standing during the services.

There is a double-seated chair of very antique appearance in the possession of Henry P. Cortelyou, living in the immediate neighborhood of the old church site, which was probably used by his great-great-grandfather, who lived at Six-Mile Run. It has been preserved and is probably 150 years old, answering at one time as a substitute for a pew, preserved in the Cortelyou families, and handed down through five generations.

It was in this church that Frelinghuysen preached a sermon on earthquakes, December 11th, 1739, one having just taken place in this part of the country at that time. His text was from Revelation 16th and 18th.

Another on the next Sabbath, at North Branch, from Job 9th and 6th: “Who shaketh the earth out of her place, and maketh the pillars thereof tremble.”

He had charge of all the churches of the Dutch Reformed denomination at that time in both Somerset and Middlesex counties: of Raritan, New Brunswick, Three-Mile Run, Six-Mile Run, North Branch and Harlingen. From the want of the regular administration of the word and ordinances the people had become very formal. His pungent appeals to the consciences of his hearers were often attended with sudden and powerful effects. On one occasion, after the delivery of one of his most powerful and heart-searching discourses, his hearers gathered together in groups in the church yard inquiring of each other, in great excitement, “who should the domine mean? who should the domine mean?” One of them soon answered, “he means us all; we are all wrong.” The last of his recorded official acts was the baptism of a child in 1745 named Lucas Voorhees.

The field in which he labored contained about 200 square miles, and it now has 50 churches, twenty-five of them being of his own denomination. He died about 1748, and was buried in the old Six-Mile Run burying-ground, now Elm Ridge Cemetery. His remains are surrounded by those of his old neighbors, church friends, and their descendants, the Van
Liews, Wyckoffs, Williamsons, Deharts, Vliets, Pumyeas, Van Cleefs, Suydams, etc.

The house of Philip Kearney, referred to, was doubtless a place where refreshments were obtained on the Sabbath. Many families came to church from a distance of eight miles. The children especially were entertained with cake and beer as sold at all the churches in those days. Between sermons there was an intermission of one hour.

Tradition states that Frelinghuysen was buried on the north side of a certain tree. Some of the children attending school on the opposite side of the road there, sixty years ago, say they were told, and it was a common saying, that a great man had been buried there. The late Mrs. Peter Van Doren told the writer that her father and mother said it was the grave of the Reverend Theodorus J. Frelinghuysen. Some of the remains of the old decayed stump of the tree are still seen, and may "mark the spot where rest his ashes."

[To be Continued]

NOTES ON COPPER MINING IN SOMERSET

BY REV. OSCAR M. VOORHEES, D. D., NEW YORK CITY

The article in the January Quarterly by the late Judge Ralph Voorhees is of exceeding interest, and I have no doubt that its readers have looked forward to the succeeding issues for further reminiscences by this versatile son of Somerset. The part concerning the copper mine at New Brunswick particularly interested me, and, as this mine was located in Somerset as then bounded, and as other attempts have been made to secure copper ores in this County, some discussion of the subject seems appropriate.

In this connection it may be interesting to quote an article that appeared in the "American Geography," by Jedediah Morse, published at Elizabethtown, N. J., in 1789, respecting this New Brunswick copper mine:

"About the years of 1748, 1749, 1750, several lumps of virgin copper from five to thirty pounds weight, (in the whole upwards of 200 pounds) were plowed up in a field, belonging to Philip French, Esq.; within a quarter of a mile of New Brunswick. This induced Mr. Elias Boudinot, of the city of Philadelphia, to take a lease of Mr. French of this land for ninety-nine years, in order to search for copper ore, a body of which he concluded must be contained in this hill. He took several partners, and about the year 1751 opened a pit in the low grounds, about 2 or 300 yards from the river. He was led to this spot by a friend of his, who, a little before, passing by at three o'clock in the morning, observed a body
of flame arising out of the ground, as large as a common-sized man, and soon after die away. He drove a stake on the spot. About fifteen feet deep, Mr. Boudinot came on a vein of bluish stone, about two feet thick, between two perpendicular loose bodies of red rock, covered with a sheet of pure virgin copper, a little thicker than gold leaf. This bluish stone was filled with sparks of virgin copper, very much like copper filings, and now and then a large lump of virgin copper from five to thirty pounds weight. He followed this vein almost thirty feet, when, the water coming in very fast, the expense became too great for the company's capital. A stamping mill was erected, when, by reducing the bluish stone to a powder and washing it in large tubs, the stone was carried off and the fine copper preserved, by which means many tons of the purest copper was sent to England without ever passing through the fire; but labour was too high to render it possible for the company to proceed. Sheets of copper about the thickness of two pennies, and three feet square on an average, have been taken from between the rocks, within four feet of the surface, in several parts of the hill. At about fifty or sixty feet deep, they came to a body of fine solid ore, in the midst of this bluish vein, but between rocks of a white flinty spar, which, however, was worked out in a few days. These works lie now wholly neglected, although the vein when left was richer than ever it had been.” (See "N. J. Archives," Vol. XX, p. 626).

This article, read in connection with the statements by Judge Voorhees, shows the extent of the workings undertaken in the effort to secure this ore.

An examination of the "Archives" further shows that copper ore was sent abroad from New Jersey as early as 1721. On the 10th of June of that year Charles Carkesse, the Secretary, forwarded to the "Lords of Trade" a letter received from Mr. Francis Harrison, surveyor at New York, relating to the shipping of copper ore from New Jersey to Holland. The Lords of Trade passed on the information to "the Right Honorable Lords Commisioners for Trade and Plantations" with the statement that since "there is now no law to prevent the carrying of Oar from the Plantations, the Lords Commissioner of Trade think that this practice may be of such Consequence to His Majesty's Revenue, that it does desire to be considered in Parliament in order to be prevented by some act to be passed for that purpose." (Ibid, Vol. V: 7, 9). In just what part of New Jersey this copper ore was found does not appear.

In May, 1730, Governor Montgomery wrote to the Duke of Newcastle from Perth Amboy, stating that he had received the latter's request to assist the English Copper Company in purchasing a quantity of New Jersey ore. The proprietor of the mines, however, was unwilling to enter into any contract, preferring to ship the ore directly to the London market and deal with the purchasers there. Whether this ore came from New Brunswick or elsewhere is not stated.
Notes on Copper Mining in Somerset

The production of ore was sufficient to demand the attention of the General Assembly of New Jersey, for, on the 16th of August, 1734, an act was passed by which a duty of forty shillings per ton was laid on copper ore exported not directly to Great Britain. Considerable protest was made, but of no avail.

An examination of the "Archives" further shows that only four copper-mining sections in New Jersey are mentioned: one at Belleville, one at New Brunswick, a third at Rocky Hill, and a fourth at Bound Brook. Of the one at Rocky Hill I find no mention elsewhere except in Volume XXIV, p. 453, where an advertisement is quoted offering for sale a farm of 112 acres at the "Rocky Hill Mines;" and "One-Forty-Eighth part of said Rocky Hill Mines; and One Forty-Eighth part of the Well Mine on the same Farm." The name of the owner does not appear. (See "Pennsylvania Gazette," November 15, 1764).

The next year, in the issue of the "Gazette" of April 18, 1765, we find the following advertisement:

"To be sold at public Vendue, on Wednesday, the First Day of May next, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, on the Premises, one Eighth Part of the Copper Mine at Rocky Hill, in Somerset County, New-Jersey, together, with the Appurtenances thereto belonging, being Part of the Estate of Richard Saltar Esq., deceased. The Terms will be made known at the Day of the Sale, by Joseph and John Saltar, Executors." (Ibid, p. 518).

This mine evidently proved of no value and the fact of its existence is generally forgotten; at least no mention of it appears in Snell's "History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties."

More frequent mention is made of the New Brunswick mine, however, especially in connection with the sale of shares in it. When the mine was producing heavily these shares were deemed of considerable value, and became quite widely distributed. When later the production decreased they ceased to have value, and dealing in them was evidently of a speculative nature. Those who purchased did it in the hope that later developments would show that the vein was not exhausted. We quote an advertisement that appeared in the "Pennsylvania Gazette" of November 5, 1761:

"TO BE SOLD.

"The fourteenth Part of the Copper-Mine and Works of New-Brunswick, commonly called French's Mine; the Share being clear of all Charges, Costs, and Incumbrances whatever. . . . Whoever inclines to purchase, may apply to Elias Boudinet [Boudinot] of Princetown, or Elias Boudinet, Attorney at Law at Elizabethtown."

This same mine is referred to in an advertisement in the "Pennsylvania Journal" of September 27, 1759, which reads as follows:
"To be sold one seventh Part of a Copper-Mine, at Brunswick, called French's mine, and five eights of another Copper-Mine, called Cornelius Van Horn's Mine, and also one twelfth Part of another Copper Mine, called Ten Eick's Mine, near Bound-Brook, all in the province of New Jersey. For further particulars Enquire of John Reynolds, John Kidd and David McMurtrie in Philadelphia."

On December 20th of the same year the "Journal" published a similar advertisement, which we quote for the sake of the reference to conditions said to prevail:

"To be sold by public vendue on Monday the 31st inst. at the London Coffee-House, at 4 o'Clock in the afternoon, 1-7th part of a coppermine at New-Brunswick, called French's mine, and 5-8ths of another coppermine called Cornelius Van Horns mine, 1-12th part of another coppermine called Tenicks mine, near Bound Brook, all in the province of New-Jersey, with al the ore that is above ground, pumps, mills and other utensils respectively belonging to each mine in the condition they may be in at the time of sale, for further particulars enquire of

"John Reynell,
John Kidd,
David McMurtrie."

Eight years later shares in these same mines were still in the market, as we learn from an advertisement in the "Journal" of April 16, 1767, signed by Thomas Say, as Executor of the estate of Benjamin Koster, deceased. We quote two paragraphs:

"Also all that twenty-eighth part of the lease and leases of the copper mine, stamping mill or mills, situate in New Brunswick, in the province of New-Jersey, with all the utensils, thereto belonging; the conditions and situations may be known by applying to Thomas Say.

"Also all the right and share, supposed to be 196th part, be it more or less, of the copper mine called Peter Ten Eick's mine in the province of New-Jersey, with the lands thereunto belonging."

From this time forward we find no further references to copper mining previous to the Revolution.

These later advertisements are quoted because they give information respecting copper mines at Bound Brook. It is doubtful if any of these mines contained ore in paying quantities, and investments in them in most cases proved unprofitable. It may be that some promoters reaped the harvest that was denied to their victims.

The most prominent mine of the kind in Somerset County is that along the side of First Mountain, about three and one half miles north of Somerville. This prominence is due not to any large returns secured for the shareholders, but to the fact that the mine has been exploited within recent days, and its working has caused a scar to appear on the face of the hill that can readily be seen from a long distance. In the early
days this seems to have been called the “Bridgewater Mine.” Just when it was first opened I have been unable to learn. For the present I will content myself with quoting some paragraphs from Snell’s “History” of the County (in an article by the late Rev. Dr. Messler), respecting several mines, the locations of which may be known to many older inhabitants, but not to the writer. Some of them may have been on the site of the Van Horne and Ten Eyck mines of pre-Revolutionary days. Snell says, (page 556):

“Native copper has been found in the vicinity of Somerville in several places. Notably one large piece, nearly all pure, weighing seventy-eight pounds, was taken out of a small ravine three or four feet in depth on the north side of the First Mountain, about twenty-five years since, by a farmer, and was in possession of Albert Cammann. It had the appearance of having been acted upon by heat, was mixed with the gray oxide in a part of it, and incrusted with the green carbonate in some other parts.”

On page 680 we find these additional paragraphs, also written in 1880:

“Copper ore was discovered in the hills of this [Bridgewater] township prior to the Revolution, and mining commenced on the face of First Mountain. A drift was run in over 700 feet beneath the hill, but when New Jersey became the theatre of the war operations were interrupted, and finally ceased. No further development was attempted until about 1821, when Augustus F. Cammann commenced excavations on three acres of ground (part of the old works), which he rented of Mr. Hodge and afterwards purchased. He continued work on this land until 1823, when he associated with him Mr. Goold Hoyt, of New York, in the formation of ‘The Bridgewater Company.’ Three tracts (about 400 acres) were purchased: a tract of 100 acres, north and east of Somerville, on First Mountain; the ‘Compton tract’ of 188 acres, and the ‘Winter-steen tract,’ embracing 110 acres. In the Hollow, near where Francis Smith now lives, and at Chimney Rock, on the road from Bound Brook to Martinsville, they erected smelting works, and imported two expert smelters from Germany. Their operations extended from 1823 to 1830, when they ceased, under pressure of financial difficulties.

“About 1835, Albert Cammann (son of Augustus) and Peter I. Stryker organized ‘The Washington Mining Company,’ and purchased of James Hodge the right of mining on 150 acres, formerly the Kearney tract, west of Chimney Rock, adjoining the Dr. Elvander tract of the Bridgewater Company. A drift was run into the hill 700 feet from the east end, and another 300 feet from the south. The ore taken from this mine was not smelted here, but was ‘trimmed’ and transported in barrels to Boston. It contained about 75 per cent of pure copper. Afterwards sale was made of this right and the property to parties living in Boston, the name of the Company remaining the same. Three months’ labor by the latter produced good results, but water coming into the drifts compelled them to cease. Nothing has since been done.

“Cammann and Stryker were shareholders in the ‘Somerville Min-
ing Company,' which operated to a limited extent on the 'John Steele tract,' lying above the Middle or Compton tract, on the same mountain belonging to the Bridgewater Company.

"About forty years ago, Peter Paul, Sr., William Tucker and William Tanner purchased a mining right of 100 acres near Martinsville. This right was purchased and is still owned, by James Hodge."

It is now nearly thirty years since I visited the "Bridgewater" mine on what was then the "Hovey" place, the place, in fact, on which I was born. I was then a student in Rutgers, and on my way to New Brunswick at the conclusion of a brief vacation. We were taken into the tunnel that descended gradually, on the dip of the contact between the shale and the overlying trap rock, and the vein of copper ore was pointed out by our enthusiastic guide, being as he asserted of great value and almost unlimited extent. It was evident that the vein was very thin, and, as later workings seem to show, of little real value. We were given a few particles of pure copper, which we were told were the result of workings carried on in Revolutionary times. These were later shown to Dr. George H. Cook, then Professor of Geology in Rutgers and State Geologist, with the statement of our guide quoted above. "How does he know that?" was the prompt reply. Dr. Cook had made too careful investigation of New Jersey's resources to give credence to such traditions, and had little faith in the statements of those who told glowing tales of the mineral wealth in Somerset's hills.

Later investigations have made it certain that Dr. Cook was quite correct in his conclusion. Hence while we may be interested in the early efforts to secure copper in Somerset County, we should be warned against the enthusiastic promoter who insists that riches still remain in these hills of such extent as to yield wealth to the persevering miner.

* * *

A JERSEYMAN IN ILLINOIS IN 1838

The following interesting letter was addressed to "Charles Corle, Esq., Beekman's Mills, Somerset County, New Jersey," from Spring Creek, Illinois, under date of Dec. 22, 1838, and was recently found among the papers preserved by the late Hon. Calvin Corle, of Neshanic. Charles Corle was the father of Calvin, and, with his brother Samuel, purchased the Beekman mills in Hillsborough township where, in connection with milling, they farmed and kept store. Charles was born in 1798 and died in 1857. Being a justice of the peace, he was in later years known as "Esquire Corle."

The writer of the letter was Jeromus Vanderbilt Van Doren, who was born in 1792 at South Branch, Somerset County, and was, therefore, in
1838, forty-six years of age. He had married, in 1814, Catherine Slover. His father was Joseph Van Doren, a soldier of the Revolution, who was a miller, and died wealthy in 1801, at the age of fifty-three. Joseph’s daughter Maria, sister to Jeromus, married Dr. Peter Vredenburgh, of Somerville, one of whose sons was the late Mr. LaRue Vredenburgh of that place. Jeromus lived in the homestead at South Branch until he went West in 1838, and had at least two children, Maria and Adaline.

Mention is made in the letter of Joseph, brother of Jeromus. He removed about the same year (1838) or a year earlier, from Bridgewater township, Somerset County, N. J., to Sangamon county, Ill., where he died in 1845. He was a soldier of the War of 1812 and was in the Mormon contest in Illinois in 1844, when the “prophet,” Joseph Smith, was shot by a mob. His son William (William Lawson Van Doren), also mentioned in the letter, left New Jersey in 1824 for Ohio; in 1834 went to Springfield, Ill.; in 1845 to St. Louis, and in 1850 to California, where he finally died, in 1886, at Petaluma. He has children living, one John S., real estate dealer, being a resident of Los Angeles. The letter follows:

“I promised when I left you that I would write you on the road, but matters did not work altogether to my mind, and I got out of humor and hurried along with all the speed I could. I had 16 in the family to support, and 7 horses, besides toll, and you may think that was any way agreeable. We met with no bad luck on the way; all kept their health, and I my stomach. We had considerable amusement on the road. In every village they would banter me for trade. I could have had $130 for my gray horse a number of times, but did not like to spare him for fear of being detained on the road. Soon after we crossed the Ohio river a man followed five or six miles with eight horses, and swore he would trade me my choice of them for the gray, but he and I could not agree. Then I showed him my sorrel mare, which I assured him was the best blood New Jersey afforded, and we made a trade for one of his Virginia-bred mares, he giving me $25 difference. That mare I traded here for a bay horse, cow and calf, and $5. The horse I sold at auction for $61, six months’ credit.

“When we arrived at my brother Joe’s, we stopped twelve days to rest, then having been 28 days on the road. There I traded my gray horse to Doc Van Harlingen for a large gray horse; an exact match to yours. He gave me $10 difference. (I forgot to mention that I had foundered him on the road). He kept the gray a few days, and then I met him again and traded the bay mare I got of N. Dilts. Even then I traded the gray horse to an Englishman for another gray, and got $13.25 difference. I then traveled very civilly through Indiana, and crossed the Wabash into
Illinois, when we came to the first prairie, fourteen miles. I got lost from my caravan, being ahead of them, and I got into one of those tremendous mud holes, and liked to have drowned my horse in the mud. I then traded my gray horse for a sorrel horse, and I have him yet. He is young and fine, and runs away with me and the wagon almost every time I drive him. I sold my big gray horse at auction for $79.62.

"We arrived in Springfield, Illinois, 9th August, 42 days passage, but had pleasant weather, sometimes rather warm, and very little rain. I believe all who came with me like the place very well; I have heard none of them wish themselves back again. Mindert and Henry are very comfortably situated, on the prairie nine miles from Springfield, in a good frame house belonging to Doc Vredenburgh's son. I am along the edge of timber one mile from them, with William, son of brother Joseph. I had bad luck just after I arrived here. The horses of John Vredenburgh ran away with the wagon, and, I believe, broke one bone of my leg, and that has kept me very close until now. I have been to Fairview. Rockafellow is settled there. I saw a man from Fair. who told me that Rockafellow was doing well; he had charged him $3 for putting one pair of shoes on his horse. Mindert has plenty of work, and knows how to charge.

"I purchased 216 bushels of corn the other day at 25 cents per bushel. I have rented a mill, and will commence operation as soon as there comes rain. Tell George I want him to do his duty towards me, and pray that I may have plenty of water. As for grain, I can get an abundance; logs by the hundred. Toll for grinding wheat 1-8, or 20 cents per bushel; corn 1-6, or grind two bushels for three bushels toll. Milling is the best business that is done here. Merchants do well; they charge what they please, from 100 per cent. to 350. Almost everything is double to New Jersey prices. Tell Major Latourrette that I have not been to Pike county yet; intend to go as soon as the weather will permit. It has been very cold and dry here since the last week in October. We have had a dozen snow storms since, but no rain of any account. The crops of corn are abundant this season, and the most of it out in the field yet, except what has been used for feed. Wheat, rye, oats and hay plenty. Wheat $1; rye 50 cents; oats 25 cents. I want you, Esquire Charles, when you go to Somerville, to let Dr. Vredenburgh know that I am well, and have been so ever since I have been here, with the exception of my leg and a small touch of the quinsy sore throat. I want to hear from you about Taylor Todd, etc. My respects to all inquiring friends. Tell them I have not bought yet; will buy in the Spring.

"The land in this county is taken up, and the holders are asking $5 per acre. There is half a section lying adjoining William L. Van Doren
and Robert Canfield, of Morris county, New Jersey, and John Vredenburg, which I am told can be bought for $1,600; forty acres timber, the remainder prairie. Rails can be bought for $2 per 100, delivered on the ground. Timber, I think, is more plentiful here than in Jersey, and those who have it do not value it. They are mostly from Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio. Wood seems to grow very thrifty. Indiana beats all countries for wood I ever saw. I would not have a wood farm there as a gift. I like Ohio very well. The part where Jim Latourrette is, is a fine country; it is a beautiful land. I saw Philip Post and heard from old Henry Deatsworth there. I have since heard that Henry Deatsworth has arrived at his son's, near Fair View, which is 84 miles from Springfield. I want to go to Fair. again in the Spring. I saw Dominie Wilson when I was there. They all had arrived there safely. Mr. Wilson was busy in building a house; he had Matthew Suydam and all the carpenters he could raise in the place. They haven't their church raised yet. It was ready to raise when I was there. They could not get a mason to lay the foundation; there is but one in that place, and he charges $2 pr. day, and found; they in this place work by the yard. They have 37½ cents pr. yard for plastering rooms. They have no pennies in this country. If you want to buy anything you must buy a pickaune worth. Salt is worth $2½ pr. bushel; molasses $1. The rivers are so low that nothing can be got nearer than St. Louis, 100 miles from this place. Thomas Lewis, brother to the Lewis in New Brunswick, is making a fortune in Springfield selling boots and shoes.

"I wish you had your old-fashioned hats here, for the people wear all sorts and sizes. I have had to buy one pair of boots since I have been here. Money is worth 25 per cent. The lawful interest is 12. Money is very scarce here, and I believe some have paid as high as 50.

"This is a cold-water country; the people all are temperate, and, I must say, well informed; a great deal more so than I expected. I had formed a pretty good idea of the country: found it pretty much as I expected, except the prairies, which beat my expectations. When we entered the first prairie at Paris, we could see no land. If we looked in the direction we were going, it looked exactly like a sea of grass; nothing could be seen but the sky and the grass. We saw no wolves, and only heard them one night, after we crossed the second prairie of 16 miles. We crossed eight or nine before we arrived at Springfield. The greenhead flies, mosquitoes and gallinippers were very troublesome to man and beast. They almost ate our horses up; we had to cover them with sheets. Where the country is settled there are very few, or I do not know how the horses and cattle would live.

"You must try to get out here next Summer and see this country.
JOURNALS OF ANDREW JOHNSTON, 1743-1763

Concerning Lots in Peapack Patent

[Concluded from Page 118]

“24th April, 1761.—Rec’d from Rob’t Simonton in full for rent £1.12.8. Went to view the land between Linn and Storms lots, and find it most convenient to make a small brook which heads in Simontons lot, the bounds between Storms and Linn in the leases.

“David Killpatrick, who lives on Tepel [Teeple?] lot, part of the 600 acres, came to me. I have consented to his continuing on it till farther ordered; told him I should sell to first that offered a suitable price and that he must quit on notice, to which he consented, but hoped I would consider the expenses he had bin at in buying and making improv’ts.

“Will’im McBride came to me about buying 200 acres, taking in the place where old Jolley lives. I askd him 40 pr. acre in three pay’ts, to be laid out in straight lines from the 600 acre lot to Voorhies and Van D:veers lots. He says he is not well enough acquainted with the land to make a positive bargaine, but proposes to git R. Allen or Elisha Drake to show him the land.

“I want to look over the places on the 600 acre lot and the land w’ch lys between that and the other lots not yet laid out. The land all and stony, but the soils mostly good. Went to Ro’t Killpatrick: did not see him, but told his wife, I expected he would now make pay’t and take his deed, or give up the place quietly that I might dispose of it to another.
She told me they would endeavour to get enough and pay part and mortgage the place for the rem’r, but was not willing to quit the place, as they had bin at considerable expense in makeing improvments and had no place to move her family to, and her husband being an old, infirm man, they could not go into the woods to make a new settlement. I told her rather than put them to difficulty, if they could not get money, I would consent to take personal securety for one-third of what is now due, give them their deed and take a mortgage for the rem’r. She seem’d well satisfied, and promised to let me know what they could do this evening or tomorrow morning. The small lot of 29¾ acres, for which ther’s a deed wrote and execut’d for John Royce is most convenient to be joyn’d to this place, and they have it in possession, haveing given, they say, £8.14 for the improv’t. I think I can sell them for what the first agreem’t with the int’s amounts to, and the purchaser to allow them sufficient for those improv’ts. The lot intended for Tepal [Teeple?] on which Dav: Killpatrick now lives and paid £50. for the improv’t, is a tollerable good lot, and I think will sell as readily as the former. Ther’s about 100 acres cleard land on the lot all joyning.

“Ther’s a settlement joyning to David Killpatrick in possession of George Haver. There may be a tollerable good lot laid out here of about 200 acres between the 600 acres and the reare of Lawrances and Wortmans lots.

“Old Jolley lives on a very ruff and stoney part and the Sanderses next to him. Two lots may be laid out there and a vacancy between them and the river, tho that is some of the poorest land, and but little timber left on it. Ther’s a small forge on the branch in this part now in the possession of ______. The land that way is much hurt by cutting cole wood, and I think had best be sold, tho’ at under the real value.

“Agreed with Simonton, Dorn, John Linn and Storms to lease their lots to them for 5 year; Simonton and Dorn at £6.10 rent; Linn and Storme at £5 pr. 100 acres, the brook from Simontons line to be the division between Linn and Storme as far as to a chesnut oake tree at the forks of the brook below Linns hous, from thence sou. to the river. They are to plant one tree for each acre—the leases to be prepared agn’t I go up again, or sent up.

“Agreed to lease the lot George Havar lives on to him for 3 year at £3 pr. year rent and he to plant 150 apple trees.

“Rob’t Simonton spoake to me about buying the lot Teapel was to have. I propose to ask at least 40/ pr. acre, and he to satisfie Killpatrick for the money he paid for the improv’t.

“1761, Apr. 25th.—Rob’t Killpatrick came to me. Tells me he cannot make any payment nor give securety. Thinks it hard to be oblig’d to
quit the place without some reasonable allowance for what it cost him and the improv' ts he has made on it. I told him if Gaston and Barclay, who want to buy the place, would agree to pay him what he thought reasonable more than the purchase money and the int' amounts to, I should be glad of it, and advised him to agree with them, which would save me the trouble of sueing and him some expense.

"Mauris Williams spoke to me about buying the place which D. Killpatrick lives on. As Ro't ——— had spoke to me for it, I told him if a person who had applyd did not agree, he should have the refusal.

"Jer: Bright tells me he cannot find his lines and chuses to have the lot resurveyed. I advised him to desire Mr. Smith to do it if he chuses to have it done before I come up again. He tells me he intends to git it done next week and go to Amboy the beginning of May and take a deed and make payment.

"Geo: Barclay and Rob't Killpatrick tell me they have agreed, and Barclay is to take upon him the payment for the place. I have consented to take one-third of the whole due the first of May, and security for the other two-thirds, bearing interest from that time, he paying me the charge I have bin at about the deeds, etc., and some allowance for the trouble I have bin put to in the affaire.

"John Brokaw and Jer: Bright propose buying the tract of land up Deleway belonging to my fathers estate, and desire to have the refusal. Am to speak to Ja's Parker and A. Smyth to send them word when they propose to sell and the price. They will go up and look over the land.

"After a great deal of trouble with Mrs. Tod, she has promised to quit the place on David Bisset and John Clawsons promising to pay her each £13 and allow her to have the use of another small house and about 6 acres of land for two year. Bisset tells me that at runing the line it took in a part of what Peter Bush calls his improv't, and about 30 acres of it cleard land that Bush has, since runing the line . . . . . bin to Eliz'thtown and that ——— Crane and another heve bin up and given him a lease for it, and that Mrs. Tod apply'd to Crane when he was up, who had promised to do all he could to assist her in keeping possession.

"I desired Bisset and Clawson to forbid Bush plowing and sowing any of the land within the line; that if he did I would take away the fence, but if he would set the fence on the line lately run, I would consent to his makeing use of the rails for that purpose. Bisset has promised to give me notice if he finds him cuting any green timber.

"Rob't Simonton tells me he has dropt thoughts of buying the lot Killpatrick is on; says he dos not like it, not being meadow ground enough on it.

"I desired Rob't Allen to let Mauris Williams know that he may
buy the lot, as Simonton has given it up. I propose to ask about 45/ pr. acre, and some allowance to Killpatrick for the improv't.

"1761, Apr. 26th.—Set out from Mr. Formens in the morning and got to Amboy in the evening. See John Melick in my way. He told me he intends to come to me the beginning of May.

Paid expenses at Formens, my selfe and horse and trouble in
his house by many people coming to me.............£2. 9. 0
Do, 5/3 & 2/2 to the servants ......................... o. 7: 5
P'd at Bound Brook & on the road ....................... o. 5. 0

3. 1. 5

Paid at Bound Brook when I went up ................. o. 7: 0

3. 8. 5

"I was out 6 days on this jurny.

"P. Amboy, 21st May, 1761.—Samuel Wyckoff came and paid me £215.7.8 in part payment for lot No. 9. Agreed with Rob't Allen for the articles, 17th, Jan. 1759, Allen having sold part of said lot to him, who is to have a deed from us pr. their agree't left in my hands.

"June 1st.—Garret Wycoff, Ju'r., paid me £125.1.2, in part pay't for lot No. 13, Van Debergh having sold to said Wycoff, to whom we are to give a deed. He proposes to have the lot resurveyed.

"June 1st, 1761.—Dan Lawrance brought me Ral. Smith's resurvey of his lot, and made a payment of £110.5.0, indorst on his article. He desires he may have a deed soone.

"15th.—Rec'd from Jacob Woolfe, left by him with Johney the 8th inst't in part payment of his mortgage ..................£57.17.8

"17th.—John Van Doorne paid me in part of his bonds. 68. 3.7.

"20th. Ditto ........................................... 218.12.3

The ball'ce (int. to be ch'd), as the copy of —— of his bonds is £70.14.3, and he being pressing to have his bond, I have taken his and his bro'r Williams bond to me, and account for it as cash and d'd him his bonds.......................... 70.14.3

357.10.1

He p'd me the £70.14.3 in a few days & took up his bond by his bro'r.

"24th.—I paid Cortl'd Skinner on acco't of the Peapack sales of land pr his rec't ..................................................£108.10.0

"July, 1761.—James Martin, who lives on King's lot has agreed to buy, and tells me his bro'r John, who lives on Delaway, will advance the
money for him, and proposed makeing a pay't in the fall. I agreed to let him have the lot at 55/-pr acre in three payments.

"July 8th.—Rob't Kirkpatrick brought me Benj'n Lenerd's assignment of his lot and improv't to Caleb Linley and Linley's assignm't to him, on which I have agreed to convey the lot to him at 40 /—pr. acre, to pay halfe the 1st No'r. other halfe first May next, and entered into articles with him.

"Nov. 12th, Mate'x.—David Bisset and John Phenix came to me, Bisset tells me that Mrs. Tod has not yet removed nor dos intend to do it, but has put part in a crop of wheat, so that I shall be obliged to serve her with a ——— of ———. He tells me he has an advantagious offer made him by Peter Demond's son for his place, and asked my advice. I think he told me he could git £5 pr acre. I advised him to sell, which would inable him to pay for the land and git suffecently paid for his improvement.

"John Phenix proposes to give up his lease and buy the lot, if we will sell to him at the price Bisset gave. I told him I would consult the others concerned and let him know.

"Match'x, Nov'r 16th, 1761.—John Chips brought me Ja's Martin's letter of 3rd inst., consenting to his takeing the lot (called King's lot), which I aprove of. He is to have it at 55 /—pr acre in three pay'ts, the first to beare inter't from the first of this month. He tells me Math's Lane will assist him and be security for the payment, but does not expect to make a payment till May next.

"P. Amboy, Nov. 19, 1761.—Hugh Gaston's son Hugh paid me in part payment of his father's lot pr my rec't....................£103.3.0. George Barclay likewise paid in part pay't for the lot he is to have.£52.2.3."

"1762, Jan'ry 26th.—Rec'd from Peter Nevius 40 /—for rent of his place to 25th March next. Indorst on the lease.

"Mar. 8th, 1762.—Hugh Gaston, Ju'r, brought me on acco't of his father........£53.20.4. Desirs the deed to be made in his name.

"March 26.—P'd John Stevens for Estate of Mrs. Alexander on acco't of sales of Peapack lands..........................£154.0.0."

"April 6.—Sent Chris'r Sturgeon(?), John Linn, Rob't Simonton and Jos: Dorne leases, and George Haver's lease by Rob't Allen to George Forman and desired him to git them executed and return them to me.

"April 7th, 1762.—George Hyde came to me. Tells me that he was about agreeing with John Clawson for his improvement, and wanted to know whether I would consent to it. I told him I had no objection, provided he obliged himselfe to fullfill the conditions of Clawson's lease, but could not put him to any certainty as to the time he might stay on the place.
"April 12th.—Samuel Longstreet tells me he is about agreeing with —— for the improvement of the lot I leased to him last year. I consented to it if he obliges himselfe to fullfill the conditions of the lease.

"April 21st.—Dan: Lawrence paid me in part £53.6.6, pr rec't on his article. His deed to be got ready.

"27th.—Rob't Kirkpatrick paid me £46.8.8 in part. Desirs a deed and proposes to give a mortgage for the rem'r.

"May 1st, 1762.—Mathias Lane paid me £265.0.8 in part payment for the lot which I agreed in Nov. last to let John Chips have. Gave him a rec't. He desirs Chip's deed may be prepared soone. He will ingage for the payments at ——. I find he paid ten shillings short.

"May 29th, 1762.—Rec'd from Garret Wyckoff. Ju'r. £68.18.20, in part payment for the lot formerly agreed with Gersham Vandebergh for £168.18.10.

"May 31st, 1762.—Rec'd from Daniell Lawrence £66.3.6. in part payment for his lot.

"June 1st.—Jacob Wolfe to be ch'd interest of his mortgage to No'v., 1759 ........................................... £14.2.3
Do. to June, 1761 ........................................... 11.8.4
Do. to June, 1762 ........................................... 3.19.2

Rec'd from him ball'ce of both prin'le and ints't, and d'd up the mort-gage ........................................... 60.10.6.
Rec'd from Geo. Forman one year's rent of Lot No. ———, leased to George Havor ........................................... £3.0.0.

"June 1st, 1762.—Geo. Forman, And'w Forman and Jacob Wolfe brought me the resurvey and devision of lot No. 7F, formerly bargained for with Ab'n Lawrence, devided among them and W'm Logan, who are to have deeds according to said survey.
Jacob Wolfe has now paid me in part of what he is to pay ........................ £43.1.0.
And'w Forman has paid in part cash ........................................... 70.0.0
Mr. Teners(?) order ........................................... 36.6.0

£100.0.0.

"June 8th.—Rich'd McDonald bro't me R. Smith resurvey of the lot he is to have, and has paid me £163.4 in part, he to have a deed.

[From this point on, a different handwriting. See "Historical Notes and Comments," in the next number.—EDITOR QUARTERLY].

"Mch. 13.—Jon'n Jones complained that Rob't Allen was going to take advantage of a mistake made by a carpenter that he had employed to cut timber who had crosed the line and cut on the timber lott leased to
him. Dr. Johnston and I wrote to Allen to desire he would settle the affair in a friendly manner.

"1763, March 17th.—John Phenix p’d for rent to the Comp’y; p’d. to Jno. Johnston, £32.10.

"Mr. Phenix proposes to buy the land he lives on and offers 50 /—pr. acre. We promised to acquaint the partys and send their answer.

"Hugh Gaston p’d on acco’tt of his purchase £100.0.5 last fall. P’d Jno. Johnston.


"Delivered to Court’d Skinner, P. Palmer’s Bond and Mortgage to the Comp’y, for to be sued as pr. receipt dated the ———.

[The End]

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MILLSTONE CHURCHYARD INSCRIPTIONS

To About the Year 1850

[Note.—In May, 1909, the older inscriptions on the tombstones in the churchyard of the Reformed Church, Millstone, were copied by Mrs. James J. Bergen, of Somerville, and Miss M. E. Johnson, of Newark, for the New Jersey Historical Society. The rule adopted was to bring the dates of burial down to about 1850. An abstract of these inscriptions, which have never been published, follow.—Editor Quarterly].

Bainbridge, Arletta (wife of John), d. May 29, 1829, aged 70 yrs., 4 dys.
Bainbridge, John, d. Oct. 26, 1824, in 65th yr.
Bainbridge, Mary, d. Dec. 3, 1822, aged 81 yrs.
Barcalow, Amelia Ann (dau. of George W. and Maria), d. Apr. 1, 1834, aged 11 mos., 3 dys.
Barrea (?), Sarah, d. June 26, 1816, aged 73 yrs.
Bernart, Ann Lott (dau. of Gershom and Nelly), d. Jan. 5, 1831, aged 7 yrs., 5 mos., 8 dys.
Brokaw, Gertrude Staats (wife of Abraham H.), d. Dec. 8, 1848, aged 44 yrs., 1 mo., 2 dys.
Brokaw, Martha (dau. of Abraham H. and Gertrude), d. Jan. 26, 1848.
Conover, Cornelia R., d. July 2, 1849, in 27th yr.
Conover, Elizabeth (wife of John V. L.), d. June 2, 1832, aged 25 yrs., 4 mos., 1 dy.
Conover, John (son of John Van Liew Conover and Margaret Staats Vanderbilt), d. May 5, 1827, aged 11 mos., 12 dys.
Conover, Margaret Staats Vanderbilt (wife of John V. L.), d. Jan. 16, 1830, in 25th yr.
Cornell, Anna Maria (dau. of Rev. John and Maria), b. Jan. 16, 1830; d. Apr. 4, 1831.
Cornell, Rev. John, A. M., b. May 27, 1775; d. Nov. 16, 1835. "For twenty years he was Pastor of the Presbyterian church at Allentown, N. J.; afterwards classical principal of the Academies at Somerville and Millstone."
Cornell, Maria Frelinghuysen (wife of Rev. John), b. Mar. 12, 1778; d. Apr. 13, 1832.
Covenhoven, Ann Schenck (wife of Cornelius), d. Sept. 12, 1829, aged 34 yrs., 6 mos., 3 dys.
Covenhoven, Cornelius, d. May 7, 1822, in 54th yr.
Covenhoven, Dinah Van Liew (widow of Cornelius), d. Mar. 18, 1812, in 71st yr.
Covenhoven, Dina (dau. of Cornelius and Dinah), d. Jan. 25, 1810, aged 1 yr., 9 mos., 25 dys.
Dumont, Peter S. (son of Peter and Anna), d. Feb. 28, 1847, aged 23 yrs., 10 mos., 3 dys.
Duryea, Arrietta Van Harlingen (relict of Paul).
Duryea, Paul, b. 1773; d. 1804.
Ellison, Rhoda, d. Feb. 19, 1821, in 55th yr.
Elmendorf, James Bruyn, b. Mar. 9, 1788; d. Sept. 1, 1852.
Flagg, Christian (w. of Jacob), d. Sept. 4, 1824, aged 79 yrs., 8 mos., 4 dys.
Flagg, Jacob, d. Feb. 6, 1825, aged 90 yrs., 2 mos., 6 dys.
Foering, Rev. Christian Frederick (b. in Kingdom of Hanover, 1736; ordained Sept. 21, 1766), d. Mar. 29, 1779. "An ardent patriot in the Rev. War, he sacrificed his life in his zeal for liberty. First pastor of Millstone church, 1774-1779." (Buried under church, and above on tablet in church).
Gano, Jemima Hoagland (wife of Jacob), d. Apr. 18, 1833, aged 46 yrs., 3 mos., 5 dys.
Garretson, Lettley Ditmars (wife of Irene), d. Apr. 15, 1851, in 80th yr.
Garretson, Mary Perrine (widow of Garret R.), d. Aug. 1, 1842, aged 75 yrs.
Garritson, Hiram, d. Sept. 23, 1843, in 78th yr.
Garritson, Gertrude Elizabeth (dau. of John and Sarah), d. Sept. 20 (?), 1840, aged 11 mos., 2 dys.
Garritson, Peter, d. Oct. 9, 1840, in 58th yr.
Hoagland, Alley Van Doren (wife of Tunis), d. Mar. 24, 1827, aged 72 yrs., 4 mos., 28 dys.
Hoagland, Henry (son of Cornelius T. and Mary), d. Nov. 1, 1828, aged — mos., 2 dys.
Hoagland, Jane Vanderveer (wife of Abraham), d. Feb. 21, 1845, aged 65 yrs., 11 mos., 18 dys.
Hoagland, Mary A. (dau. of Cornelius T. and Mary).
Holcomb, Levi, d. 1830, in 27th yr.
Huff, Alfred (son of David and Catharine), d. June 13, 1839, aged 3 mos., 5 dys.
Huff, Catharine (wife of David), d. Aug. 31, 1839, in 25th yr.
Huff, Harriet (wife of David), d. Apr. 21, 1837, aged 23 yrs., 2 mos., 11 dys.
Lewes, David, d. June 1, 1829, in 25th yr.
Lewes, Elizabeth (wife of Peter), d. Dec. 15, 1809, in 30th yr.
Lewes, Peter (son of Daniel and Jane Ann), d. Mar. 14, 1851, aged 13 yrs., 10 mos.
Lewes, Peter, d. Aug. 9, 1854, in 84th yr.
Lewes, Sarah Elizabeth (dau. of David and Sarah), d. Aug. 6, 1842, in 17th yr.
Lewes, Mary (wife of Peter), d. Mar. 20, 1830.
Lewes, Priscilla Walter (wife of Peter), d. Feb. 24, 1844, aged 52 yrs., 8 mos.
Lott, Ann (widow of Isaac), b. June 12, 1766; d. Sept. 21, 1844.
Lott, Catharine (wife of Isaac; dau. of John J. Van Nuys), d. Jan. 16, 1844, aged 37 yrs., 1 mo., 16 dys.
Lott, Cornelius, d. Dec. 16, 1816, aged 78 yrs., 8 mos.
Lott, Henrietta Brokaw (widow of Cornelius), d. Jan. 9, 1829, aged 89 yrs., 3 mos., 14 dys.
Lott, Isaac, d. Mar. 10, 1831, aged 64 yrs., 11 mos., 10 dys.
Lott, Martha (dau. of Isaac and Catharine), b. Feb. 10, 1829; d. —.
Lott, Mary (dau. of Cornelius), d. Mar. 4, 1833, aged 68 yrs., 9 mos.
Lott, Phoebe, d. Jan. 28, 1805, in 80th yr.
Mitchell, John I., d. Oct. 5, 1855, aged 64 yrs., 7 mos., 11 dys.
Montfort, Ann (wife of John), d. Mar. 19, 1825, in 42nd yr.
Phillips, Simon (son of Andrew and Lydia), d. Oct. 25, 1848.
Powelson, Henry C. (son of Henry and Lydia), d. Apr. 11, 1838, aged 3 yrs., 8 mos., 3 dys.
Probosco, Jacob, d. May 9, 1823, aged 36 yrs., 3 mos.
Probosco, Sarah (wife of Jacob, Sr.), d. Apr. 3, 1832, aged 76 (?) yrs., 3 mos., 2 dys.
Probosco, Sarah Van Liew (wife of Jacob), d. Oct. 9, 1845, in 63rd yr.
Quick, Mary (wife of Peter S.), d. May 30, 1829, aged 24 yrs.
Roberts, Elizabeth (wife of Edmond), d. Apr. 21, 1817, in 82nd yr.
Schanck, Ann Elizabeth (dau. of Jacob W. and Ann), d. Sept. 5, 1847, aged 2 yrs., 10 dys.
Schanck, Cornelius (son of J. W. and Ann), d. July 29, 1830, aged 3 yrs., 1 mo.
Schanck, Josiah, d. Aug. 9, 1823, aged 61 yrs.
Schanck, Letty Wyckoff (widow of Josiah), d. Nov. 11, 1832, aged 69 yrs.
Schenk, John, d. Aug. 184—, aged 86 (or 89) yrs., 4 dys.
Schenk, Maria (dau. of William and Mary), d. Nov. 24, 1805, in 12th yr.
Smith, Abraham, d. Aug. 13 (?), 1849, in 56th (?) yr.
Smith, John Newton (son of John A. and Sarah), d. ———, aged 1 yr., 9 mos., 15 dys.
Smith, Peter I., d. Sept. 28, 1814, aged 48 yrs., 7 mos., 8 dys.
Smith, Sarah Ellen Davis (wife of James), d. April 9, 1849, aged 29 yrs., 7 mos., 23 dys.
Smock, Mary Williams (wife of Cornelius), d. Sept. 5, 1844, aged 77 yrs., 4 mos., 28 dys.
Staats, Elizabeth (wife of Hendrick), d. Sept. 23, 1826, aged 43 yrs., 3 dys.
Staats, Hendrick, d. May 20, 1855, aged 74 yrs., 6 mos., 4 dys.
Staats, Jane Tyson (relict of Abraham P.), b. in N. Y. City Sept. 28, 1785; d. at Blooming Grove, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1866.
Staats, Maria, b. Dec. 18, 1789; d. Feb. 11, 1825.
Staats, Peter Sr., d. Aug. 14, 1825, in 87th yr.
Staats, Reynier, d. Oct. 8, 1846, aged 60 yrs., 4 mos., 21 dys.
Staats, Susannah (widow of Peter), d. May 7, 1826, in 81st yr.
Stewart, Robinson (son of James and Harriet), d. Aug. 24, 1818, aged 1 yr., 7 mos., 9 dys.
Stilwell, Elcey (wife of Daniel), d. Nov. 15, 1833, in 45th yr.

[Concluded in Next Number]

BOUND BROOK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHYARD INSCRIPTIONS

[Continued from Vol. I, Page 312]

[Note.—The previous instalment of abstracts of inscriptions in the Bound Brook Presbyterian churchyard carried the dates down to about 1850. The following continue these inscriptions so as to embrace, with the preceding instalment, all the tombstones standing in the yard and decipherable, unless by inadvertant omissions. The latest date is 1899. They were transcribed from the stones by the Editor of the Quarterly].

ABSTRACTS OF INSCRIPTIONS, ABOUT 1850-1899

Adams, Margaret (w. of Samuel), d. Feb. 11, 1885, aged 92 yrs., 1 mo., 15 dys.
Auten, Esther Coon (wife of Thomas), d. Sept. 17, 1843, aged 74 yrs.,
  9 mos., 4 dys.
Auten, Thomas, d. June 18, 1853, aged 81 yrs., 7 mos., 22 dys.
Bailey, Anna Maria (wife of Dr. E. P.), d. in New York City, Feb. 7,
  1857, aged 33 yrs., 3 mos., 29 dys.
Beekman, Elizabeth (wife of John), d. Aug. 23, 1867, aged 81 yrs., 6
  mos.
Blackford, Caroline R. (dau. of Squire A. and Mary E.), d. Feb. 2, 1861,
  aged 8 yrs., 3 mos., 14 dys.
Brokaw, Bergun, d. Mar. 23, 1858, in 97th year.
Brokaw, Catharine (wife of Richard F.), d. Oct. 31, 1871, aged 68 yrs.,
  11 mos., 15 dys.
Brokaw, Isaac I., d. Feb. 19, 1856, aged 72 yrs., 6 mos., 19 dys.
Brokaw, Jane, d. Sept. 29, 1871, in 69th year.
Brokaw, Jeremiah H. (dau. of Isaac I. and Mary E.), d. Nov. 7, 1854,
  aged 24 yrs., 2 mos., 15 dys.
Brokaw, John F., d. Mar. 5, 1872, aged 60 yrs., 6 mos., 3 dys.
Brokaw, Maria (wife of Samuel S.), d. Sept. 29, 1853, in 50th year.
Brokaw, Mary Ann (dau. of Garret G. and Caroline), d. Nov. 5, 1850,
  aged 5 mos., 3 dys.
Brokaw, Mary F. Conover (wife of Isaac S.), d. Nov. 22, 1847, aged 21
  yrs., 27 dys.
Brokaw, Samuel Swan, d. Nov. 26, 1883, in 88th year.
Brokaw, Sarah (wife of Bergun), d. Mar. 10, 1846, in 75th year.
Bush, David, d. April 2, 1861, aged 86 yrs., 4 mos., 2 dys.
Bush, Emma (dau. of John and Mary), d. Mar. 24, 1883, in 27th year.
Bush, Keturah Stryker (wife of David), d. May 1, 1864, in 91st year.
Cammann, Alfred, d. Sept. 9, 1891, aged 81 yrs., 10 mos., 16 dys.
Cammann, Augustus F. (son of Alfred and Susan), b. Mar. 3, 1832; d.
  Mar. 14, 1885.
Cammann, Susan Van Nortwick (w. of Alfred B.), b. Mar. 31, 1813; d.
  Mar. 23, 1899.
Carman, Ella (dau. of Burnard and Mariah), b. June 29, 1857; d. Apr.
  24, 1858.
  18, 1859.
Chubb, Lydia (wife of William), "native of England," d. Feb. 15, 1865,
  aged 76 yrs., 1 mo., 12 dys.
  mos., 24 dys.
Clickner, Hannah Ross (wife of Peter), d. June 3, 1803, aged 62 yrs., 1
  mo., 3 dys.
Coes, Samuel B., d. Dec. 12, 1861, in 40th yr.
Compton, James L., d. May 13, 1857, aged 86 yrs., 4 mos., 21 dys.
Conover, Eliza P. (wife of Michael), d. May 27, 1862, aged 62 yrs., 7 mos., 3 dys.
Coon, Elizabeth Adams (wife of Alpheus), d. April 5, 1863, aged 79 yrs., 11 mos., 18 dys.
Cox, George Miller (s. of James B. and Emily E.), d. Jan. 22, 1851, aged 2 mos., 16 dys.
Diley, Harriet E. Staats (dau. of Martin N. and Mary L.), d. Oct. 28, 1853, aged 1 yr., 2 mos., 10 dys.
Eckels, Lizzie (dau. of Isabella), d. Aug. 2, 1859, aged 2 yrs., 1 mo., 29 dys.
Field, Reune R., b. April 4, 1824; d. Mar. 5, 1875.
Fisher, Nancy LaTourette (wife of Philip E.), d. May 30, 1862, aged 59 yrs., 8 mos.
Giles, Jane B. (widow of Benjamin B.), d. Feb. 7, 1872, aged 80 yrs., 7 mos.
Giles, Lewis, d. Mar. 6, 1855, in 67th yr.
Giles, Rebecca Smock (wife of Lewis), d. Aug. 4, 1851, aged 55 yrs.
Harned, Eliza Schenck (wid. of Jonathan), d. Mar. 26, 1883, in 65th yr.
Harned, George D., d. Feb. 12, 1867, in 22nd yr.
Harned, Jane Giles (w. of Jonathan), d. May 18, 1856, aged 34 yrs., 9 mos., 26 dys.
Harned, Jonathan, d. July 27, 1871, in 56th yr.
Harrington, Eliza Ann (wife of Jubal), d. April 20, 1858, in 39th year.
Herbert, Charlie (s. of John and Mary A.), d. Aug. 9, 1854, aged 4 mos., 12 dys.
Herbert, John, b. Nov. 25, 1765; d. Mar. 13, 1856.
Herbert, John, b. May 18, 1817; d. Dec. 16, 1886.
Herbert, Mary Ann (wife of John), b. July 3, 1823; d. July 28, 1858.
Hoagland, Peter, d. Jan. 8, 1858, aged 50 yrs.
Hoagland, Sophia (w. of Luke), d. Nov. 7, 1847, in 75th yr.
Hodge, Albert Henry, d. Aug. 28, 1855, aged 11 mos., 22 dys.
Humble, James D., d. Jan. 23, 1868, aged 71 yrs., 6 mos., 8 dys.
Kipsey, Emily (dau. of John and Henrietta), d. Mar. 19, 1856, aged 3 yrs., 1 mo., 8 dys.
Lane, Garret S., d. Nov. 7, 1867, aged 56 yrs., 13 dys.
Lane, John, d. Oct. 24, 1869, aged 80 yrs., 11 mos., 1 da.
Lane, Lydia Van Cleaf (wife of John), d. May 4, 1867, aged 80 yrs., 4 mos., 10 dys.
Martin, David Kennedy, d. April 10, 1858, aged 22 yrs., 5 mos., 20 dys.
Martin, Deborah, d. July 21, 1876, aged 82 yrs., 4 mos., 14 dys.
Martin, James, d. Sept. 5, 1865, in 80th yr.
Martin, Mary Coon (wife of James), d. Jan. 13, 1853, in 60th yr.
Messler, Ann Wyckoff (wife of Cornelius), d. Nov. 4, 1856, aged 62 yrs., 1 mos., 3 dys.
Messler, Cornelius, d. June 20, 1857, in 75th yr.
Mollison, Joseph, b. Aug. 18, 1780; d. May 14, 1820.
Montfort, Garret P., d. Nov. 3, 1838, aged 63 yrs., 3 mos., 26 dys.
Murray, Willie (s. of Dr. R. H. and E. C.), d. Nov. 23, 1864; infant.
Randall, Charles Walton (s. of John and Charity), d. June 11, 1853, aged 6 yrs., 9 mos., 12 dys.
Randall, George, d. July 29, 1867, aged 26 yrs., 11 mos., 2 dys.
Richardson, John Boggs (son of Daniel and Caroline), d. Aug. 25, 1854, in 17th yr.
Riley, Harriet E. Staats (dau. of Martin and Mary L.), d. Oct. 28, 1853, aged 1 yr., 2 mos., 10 dys.
Ross, George (son of William and Elizabeth), d. Oct. 21, 1854, aged 18 yrs., 8 mos., 2 dys.
Ross, Martha (wid. of John Ross, Jr.), d. May 27, 1853, aged 85 yrs., 11 mos., 7 dys.
Schanck, Koertenious G., d. Nov. 27, 1878, aged 76 yrs., 11 mos., 19 dys.
Schenck, David S., d. May 30, 1852, aged 64 yrs., 10 mos.
Schenck, Margaret (wid. of Charles), d. April 20, 1879, in 86th year.
Schenck, Margaret Ann (dau. of Charles and Margaret), d. Mar. 14, 1876, in 70th year.
Sebring, Cornelius, d. Sept. 24, 1862, aged 64 yrs., 7 mos., 21 dys.
Sebring, George (son of James and Elizabeth Ann), d. April 29, 1861, aged 1 yr., 8 mos., 11 dys.
Sebring, Hester G. (w. of Cornelius), d. Sept. 21, 1861, aged 62 yrs., 10 mos., 15 dys.
Smock, Henry C., d. Feb. 19, 1873, aged 87 yrs., 2 mos.
Staats, Daniel Voorhees (son of Henry and Dinah), d. Oct. 4, 1854, aged 4 mos., 7 dys.
Staats, Henry, d. Mar. 19, 1861, aged 48 yrs., 1 dy.
Steele, John, b. Dec. 30, 1792; d. May 30, 1865.
Sterling, Rachel S. (wife of Freeman S.), d. Mar. 17, 1875, aged 63 yrs.
Strenaghan, Ellen Maria (dau. of Samuel and Maria), d. Jan. 4, 1862, aged 2 yrs., 2 mos., 6 dys.
Strenaghan, James (son of Samuel and Maria), d. Jan. 28, 1864, aged 5 yrs., 11 mos., 8 dys.
Strenaghan, Samuel (son of Samuel and Maria), d. Aug. 22, 1862, aged 9 mos., 10 dys.
Stryker, James P., d. June 30, 1853, in 37th year.
Ten Eick, Idah (wid. of John Field, Jr.), d. Mar. 12, 1865, aged 83 years.
Terhune, Rachel (wife of Garret), d. Nov. 28, 1859, aged 51 yrs., 11 mos., 15 dys.
Thackara, James (husband of Eliza), d. June 1, 1856, aged 37 yrs., 8 mos., 3 dys.
Urmston, Daniel Bush (son of Daniel and Deborah), d. Feb. 9, 1889, at Lafayette College, aged 18 yrs., 7 mos.
Urmston, Deborah Sheets (wife of Daniel), d. Aug. 29, 1877, aged 86 yrs., 9 mos., 28 dys.
Van Doren, Margaret V. Brokaw (wife of Cornelius), d. Sept. 19, 1856, aged 30 yrs., 11 mos., 12 dys.
Van Deventer, Elizabeth (widow of Jacob), d. Sept. 10, 1853, aged 68 yrs., 11 mos., 20 dys.
Van Deventer, Jacob, d. July 11, 1850, aged 64 yrs., 9 mos., 27 dys.
Van Deventer, Jeremiah, d. Feb. 15, 1860, aged 77 yrs., 3 mos., 3 dys.
Van Deventer, Peter (son of Richard F. and Sarah), d. July 8, 1862, aged 14 yrs., 11 mos.
Van Deventer, Richard F., d. Feb. 16, 1862, aged 45 yrs.
Van Deventer, Sarah, d. May 25, 1871, aged 62 yrs.
Van Kirk, Hannah (wife of Nathan), d. Aug., 1882, aged 82 yrs.; 8 mos.
Van Kirk, Nathan, d. April 1, 1851, aged 51 yrs.
Van Norden, Archibald, d. April 8, 1897, aged 77 years.
Van Norden, Mary (wife of David), d. Feb. 19, 1852, in 85th year.
Van Nortwick, Esther Blackford (wife of John), d. Oct. 23, 1866, aged 80 yrs., 5 mos., 15 days.
Waldron, Charlotte Frazee (wife of Lefferd), d. Mar. 2, 1883, aged 69 yrs., 10 mos.
Waldron, Keziah Moore (wife of Patterson), d. June 25, 1850, in 20th year.
Watts, Henry D. (s. of Philip S. C. and Susan M.), d. Apr. 4, 1863, aged 18 yrs., 6 mos.
Webster, James, d. Dec. 28, 1850, aged 76 yrs., 7 mos., 19 dys.
Whitehead, Isaac, b. April 28, 1788; d. Jan. 21, 1847.
Whitehead, Jacob, d. Sept. 17, 1863, aged 69 yrs.
Whyte, David, d. April 26, 1856, aged 40 yrs., 2 mos., 4 dys.
Young, Eben S., Jr. (son of Eben S. and Eliza), d. Sept. 9, 1852, aged 1 yr., 3 mos., 21 dys.
Young, Eliza King (wife of Eben S.), d. Jan. 13, 1859, aged 37 yrs., 3 mos., 12 dys.
Young, Maria (dau. of Eben S. and Eliza), d. May 7, 1853, aged 1 yr., 7 mos.
Young, Webster (son of Eben S. and Eliza), d. Dec. 1, 1846, aged 1 yr., 4 mos., 5 dys.
Young, Willie (son of Eben S. and Eliza), d. Sept. 26, 1855, aged 1 yr., 3 mos., 23 dys.

READINGTON CHURCH BAPTISMS FROM 1720

TRANSLATED BY THE PASTOR, REV. B. V. D. WYCKOFF

[Continued from Page 145]

1728.
Jan. 28. ten Eyk, Jacob and Jacomyntje—Janneke.
Hoogland, Hendrick and Anne—Jan.
Witness: Dirck Hoogland.
Witnesses: Lourens Kinne and Catherine, his wife.
Jaager, Pieter and Catharina—Elizabeth.
Aten, Adriaen and Jacobje—Marytje. [Inserted by another hand: “Wife, Jacobje Middagh, born. Oct. 24, 1693, according to family records”].
Witnesses: Cornelius Lou and Judick, his wife.
Apr. 20. Subair (Joubert?), David and Elisabeth—Elisabeth.
Nov. 17. Van Stuck, Johan Diederik and Margaretha—Andries.

1729.
Reading, John and Marritje—Joseph.
Wimmer, Johannes and Weintje—Maria.
Apr. 20. Cock, Johannis and Annaatje—Jacobus.
Witnesses: Jacob Goewee and Cathereintje, his wife.
Woertman, Andries and Jannetje—Theunis.
Feb. 1. Woertman, Jan Everse Bouth and Beelitje—Jan.
Vischer, Peter and Anna Maria—Elizabeth.
Lourens, Georg Willen and Mary Keth—Johan Willem.

1730.
Readington Church Baptisms from 1720

   Witnesses: Abraham De la Mater and Sara, his wife.
Aug. 2. Clason, Isaiah and Elizabeth—Elizabeth.
   Van Neste, Pieter and Magdalena—Elizabeth.
Aug. 29. Aten, Adriaen and Jacobje—Cathelina.
   Witnesses: Cornelius Middagh and Eyke, his wife.
   Bethy, Thomas and Maria—Charles.

1731.
   Emans, Johannis and Theuntje—Jan.
   Reading, John and Marritje—Elizabeth.
   Harney, Walter and Elizabeth—Mary.
Feb. 28. Van Aersdaalen, Jan and Jannetje—Johannis.
   Butner, Adam and Elizabeth—Elizabeth.
Mar. 28. Warfoot, Job and Sara—Elizabeth.
   Witnesses: Abraham d'la Meter and Sara, his wife.
   Butner, Paulus and Elizabeth—Metje.
   Witnesses: Jacob Corsen and Adriaentje, his wife.
   Lourens, Georg and Martje—Adam.
   Eyk, Georg and Anna Eva—Georg.
   Hansen, Johannis and Neeltje—Elizabeth.
   Van Etten, Jacobus and Elizabeth—Samuel.
   Van Hoorn, Abraham and Antje—Abraham.
Nov. 7. Snyder, Christoffel and ———————Elizabeth.
   Witnesses: Lodewyk Smit and Elizabeth Smit.

1732.
   V: Aersdaalen, Philip and Jannetje—Maria.
   Loth, Abraham and Peternelletje—Geertje.
   Jansen, Petrus and Catherina—Catherina.
   Witnesses: Myndert Jansen and Catherina, his wife.
Apr. 23. d’la Montagne, Joseph and Marytje—Abraham.
   Butnaer, Adam and Elizabeth—Catrina Lea.
   Rounsewal, Richard and Rebecca—Henry.
   Witness: Neeltje Kinne.
   Middagh, Pieter and Marritje—Gerrit.
   Vroom, Christiaen and Debra—Catherina.
   Corsen, Jacob and Adriaentje—Geertruy.
   Witness: Elizabeth.
   Aten, Jan and Lybetje—Antje.
Sept. 7. Losie, John and—Cornelius.
   Ten Eyk, Andries and Adriaentje—Johannis.
   Witnesses: Cornelius Jorisse Bouman and Antje, his wife.
1733.
   Kinne, Jacobus and Neeltje—Jacobus.
   Emans, Johannes and Theuntje—Anna.
   Witnesses: Dirck De Moth and Christina, his wife.
   Lou, Cornelius and Judick—Jan.
   Witnesses: Theunis Middagh and Neeltje Lammersen.
Reading, John and Marritje—Richard.
Mar. 4. Van Neste, Pieter and Margrietje—Judick.
Apr. 1. Warfoot, Job and Sara—Abraham.
   Van der Bilt, Jacob and Neeltje—Jacob.
   Witnesses: Abraham Van Hoorn and Antje, his wife.
   Gulick, Dirck and Geertje—Hendrick.
   Witness: Cathelyntje Gulick.
June 10. Lourens, Georg Willem and Maria Catherina—Georg.
   Witnesses: Jacob Eyk and Elsje.
   Tieds, Christiaen and Eva—Antje.
   Witnesses: Johannis Hof and Else Maria.
   Engel, Jacob and Elizabeth—Willem.
   Witnesses: Willem Engel and Eva, his wife.
   Hobbach, Hendrick and Geertje—Pieter.
   Witnesses: Pieter Hobbach and Marytje, his wife.
   Witnesses: Albert Amerman and Frances, his wife.
Aug. 5. Van Eten, Jacobus and Elizabeth—Margriet.
Nov. 11. Ten Eyk, Jacob and Jacomynjte—Jacob.
   Robert, Vincent and Annatje—Antje.
   Botner, Paulus and Elizabeth—Maria.
   Van Neste, Pieter and Magdalena—Jan.
   Jansen, Hendrick and Catryn—Abraham.
   Witnesses: Jan Jansen and Geertje Kortregh.
   Polemus, Daniel and Margrietje—Johannis.

1734.
   J——, W—— and Catherintje d' lameter—Catherientje.
   Witness: Abraham d' la Meter.
   Scherfenstein, Matthys and Anna Geertruy—Johan George.
   Witnesses: Johan Georg Eyk, Jacob Eyk and Eva Thom-asse.
Mar. 17. Vroom, Christiaen and Debora—Neeltje.
   Witness: Neeltje Simonsen.
   Witness: Catherina Riemer.
V:Aersdaalen, Simon and Antje—Maria.
V: Aersdaalen, Philip and Janetje—Isaac.
Berculo, Jacques and Janetje—Jan.
Jansen, Petrus and Cathrina—Willem.
polhemus, Hendrick and Margrietje—Neeltje.
Van Hoorn, Abraham and Antje—Neeltje.
Witnesses: Jacob Van der Bilt and Neeltje, his wife.
Hall, George and Blandina—Anne.

May 12.
Biggs, George and Lena—Jan.
Klyn, Hermanus and —— —Hermanus.
Witnesses: Pieter Tills and Eva, his wife.
De wit, Paulus and Cathrina—Petrus.
Middagh, Pieter and Marritje Middagh—Cathelyntje.
Woertman, Andries and Janetje—Elizabeth.
Witness: Elizabeth Post.

June 9.
Monfoort, Pieter and Margrietje—Jacobus.

Aug. 4.
Kinne, Adriaen and Kniertje—Pieter.
Brouwer, Pieter and Susanna—Abraham.
Witness: Elizabeth Titsoort.
Hobbach, Teunis and Antje—Johan Georg.
Witnesses: Johan Georg and Anna Maria.
Hansel, Johannis and Neeltje—Johannis.

Sept. 1.
Pittenger, Daniel and Elisabeth—Elizabeth.
Pieterse, Harpert and Antje—Roelof.

Nov. 3.
Dumon, Jan and Annatje—Petrus.

Nov. 3.
Selover, Daniel and Leena—Isaac.
Witness: Maria Schermerhoorn.

Dec. 1.
Hall, Henry and Neeltje—George.

1735.
Jan. 12.
Loth, Abraham and Pieterneitje—Aeltje.

Mar. 9.
Van Aersdaalen, Jan and Jannetje—Jannetje.
Van der Bilt, Jacob and Neeltje—Yda.

Apr. 6.
Amerman Nicholaes and Neeltje—Neeltje.
Witness: Neeltje Polhemus.

Apr. 7.
Post, Theunis and Annatje—Annatje.

May 4.
Beekman, Pieter and Neeltje—Helena.
Witness: Antje Stot.

Mesacre, Evert and Lena—Isaac. (Born 8 Jan., 1735).

June 1.
Wykhof, Nicholaes and Marytje—Annatje.

June 20.
Riemer, Pieter and Weintje—Weintje.

Aug. 3.
Aten, Adriaen and Jacobje—Judick. [Born July 9, 1735.
Lou, Cornelius and Judick—Gerrit.
Witness: Joris Middagh.

Beekman, Marten and Elizabeth—Annatje.
Witness: Susanna V.:Middelswaert.

Van Etten, Arie and Elizabeth—Elizabeth.
Warfoot, Job and Sara—Rachel.
Jansen, Andries and Elizabeth—Thomas.
Witnesses: Thomas Bouman and Neeltje, his wife.

Witness: Cornelia Traphagen.
Teunissen, Teunis and Adriaentje—Cornelius.
Emans, Johannis and Teuntje—Jacobus.
Vroom, Christiaen and Debora—Maria.
Witnesses: Nicholaes Van Schaak and Annatje.


1735/36.

Mar. 28. Hall, George and Blandina—George.
Witness: Engeltje Van Neste.
Van der Bilt, Ryk and Geertje—Yda.
Witnesses: Jan Van der Bilt and Yda, his wife.
Van Etten, Jacobus and Elizabeth—Samuel.
Dumon, Jan and Annatje—Dirck.

Brouwer, Pieter and Susanna—Annatje.
Pittenger, Daniel and Elizabeth—Maria.
Witness: Maria Biggs.

Jewel, William and Catherina—Tabitha.
Hall, Henry and Neeltje—John.
Witnesses: John Cock and Geertruy, his wife.

Reading, John and Marritje—Mary.
Wintersten, Jacobus and Antje—Judick.

Sept. 5. Robert, Vincent and Annatje—Magdalena.
Witness: Anna Van Gelden.

Oct. 3. Aten, Paulus and Marytje—Joris.
Nov. 28. Housel, Johannis and Neeltje—Pieter.

1736/37.
Marlet, Dirck and Jannetje—Elizabeth.

Van der Veer, Jacob and Femmetje—Femmetje.

1737.
Mar. 27. Van der Bilt, Jacob and Neeltje—William.
Freeman, John and Martyntje—Maria.

Van Etten, Arie and Elizabeth—Emanuel.
York, Daniel and Geertje—Lena.
Witness: Lena Selover.

May 29. Wykhof, Nicholaes and Marytje—Jacobus.
Van Duyn, David and Yda—Maria.
Jansen, Andries and Maria—Rachel.
Brouwer, Jacob and Marike—Dirck.


Van Sickelen, Gerrit and Margrijetje—Margretha.
Witness: Henah Van Sickelen.

Elling, John and Susannah—Moses.

Witnesses: Folkert Douwe and Lidia Douwe.

Vroom, Christiaen and Debra—Apolonia.
De Riemer, Isaac and Geertje—Isaac.

Witness: Lodewyk Smith.

Van der Bilt, Ryck and Geertje—Angenietje.

Nov. 20. Salomonse, Pieter and Jora—Willem.


Jansen, Coert and Geurtje—Hendricus.

Goes, Harpert and Jannetje—Cornelia.

1737/38.

Jan. 15. Van Aersdaalen, Jan and Jannetje—Johanna.


1738.

Apr. 9. Winterstein, Jacobus and Antje—Judick.


Laan, Abraham and Annatje—Rebecca.

Andriese, Dirck and Henah—Femmetje.

Beekman, Pieter and Neeltje—Annaetje.
Witnesses: Marten Beekman and Elizabeth, his wife.

Brouwer, Pieter and Susanna—Margrietje.

Brouwer, Elias and Lena—David.

Correll, Emanuel and Sara—Abraham.


Hall, George and Blandina—Mareytje.
Witness: Mary Reading.

Reyersen, Marten and Catherina—Marytje.

Jewel, William and Catrina—Cornelius.


Middagh, Pieter and Marritje—Elisabeth.

Witnesses: Frederick Mourisse and Elizabeth, his wife.

V: Neste, Barnardus and Cathelyntje—Elizabeth.

Boerum, William and Henah—Hendrick.


Witness: Hanna Robert.

Simonsen, Simeon and Elizabeth—Jan.

Cock, Thomas and Marytje—Jooris.

Jansen, Hendrick and Neeltje—Hendrick.
de Wit, Barent and Neeltje—Saertje.
Reading, John and Marritje—Sara.

Wykhof, Nicholaes and Marytje—Marytje.
Hanselt, Matthys and ——, ——Christienje.
Witness: Judick Engel.

1739.
Jansen, Andries and Elizabeth—Thomas.
Haff, Lourens and Marritje—Dirck.
Witness: Styntje De Mot.
Schamp, Joris and Kniertje—Margrietje.
Ten Broeck, Johannis and Catheryntje—Johannis.
Witnesses: Jacob Ten Eik and Elizabeth Ten Broek.

Freeman, John and Marytje—Samuel.
Wykhof, Jan and Aeltje—Dirck.
Marlet, Dirck and Jannetje—Janetje.
Apr. 15. Bouman, Cornelius and Marytje—Neeltje.
Robert, Vincent and Annatje—Vincent.
Witnesses: Arie Van Etten and Elizabeth, his wife.
Schermerhoorn, Jan and Femmetje—Marcytje.

May 27. Ten Eik, Andries and Adriaentje—Adriaentje.
Witness: Neeltje Van Middelswaert.
V: Neste, Abraham and Saartje—Joris.
Witnesses: Joris Van Neste and Marytje, his wife.
Bodyn, Frederick and Saartje—Isaac.
Van der Bilt, Jacob and Neeltje—Yda.
V: Deventer, Wynand and ——, ——Jan.
Witnesses: Jan Van Deventer and Antje Van Deventer.

June 17. Laen, Cornelius and Neeltje—Gysbert.
Selover, Daniel and Lena—Maria.
Salomonse, Peter and Jora—Elizabeth.
Witness: Susanna Aree.

Iselstyn, Isaac and Rachel—Sara.
Witnesses: Abraham de la Meter and Sara, his wife.
Hanselt, Jacob and Catherina—Pieter.
Witnesses: Pieter Liffelaer and Antje Hanselt.
Aten, Paulus and Marytje—Antje.
Witness: Styntje de Moth.
Philips, John and Antje—Marytje.

Witness: Elizabeth Hall.

Nov. 4. Brouwer, Jacob and Marike—Elizabeth.
Witness: Elizabeth Folkersen.
Dec. 2. Stol, Jan and Janneke Ten Eik—Magdalena.  
Witness: Annaatje Stol.  
de Hart, Gysbert and Jannetje Reed—Antje.  
Witnesses: Dirck Gulick and Geertje Gulick.

1740.
Korsen, Benjamin and Catherina—Jacob.  
Hoppach, Teunis and ——, —Cornelius.  
Witnesses: Deymant Scherpstien and Cornelius Hoppach.

Witnesses: Cornelius Bogaert and Jannetje Van Ste.  
Andriesse, Dirck and Hanna—Samuel.  
Van Sickelen, Reynier and Stytte—Ryck.  
Bon, Gerrit and Mary—Laurentz.

May 18. Jansen, Andries and Mary—Maria.  
Dirckson, Folkert and Dina Van Leeuwen—Abraham.

Witness: Maria Jansen.  
Dayly, Charles and Neeltje—Joris.

de Wit, Barent and Neeltje—Maria.  
Brouwer, Pieter and Susanna Tietsoort—Maria.  
Tromm, Philip and Maria Catherina—Johan Philip.

Nov. 23. Jansen, Andries and Elizabeth bouman—Pieter.  
Van Duin, David and Yda Monfoort—Saertje.  
Schamp, Jooris and Kniertje Monfoort—Femmetje.  
Witnesses: Jooris Schamp and Margrietje, his wife.  
Simeonsen, Simeon and Elizabeth—Saertje.  
Middagh, Pieter and Marrietje D: Moth—Antje.  
Van der Bilt, Ryck and Geertje Messelaar—Jeremias.  
Witnesses: Jeremias V: der Bilt and Saartje.

1740/41.
Van Etten, Arie and Elizabeth Chrison—Jacobus.

Korsen, Douwe and Jannetje Conyn—Cornelius.  
Arree, Adam and Elizabeth—Wilhelmus.

Mar. 8. Bodyn, Frederick and Saertje Rappalie—Saertje.  
Salomonse, Pieter and Jora—Jacob.  
Witnesses: Adam Arree and Mary Dey.  
Woertman, Abraham and Annaetje Smith—Andries.  
Bouman, Pieter and Margrietje Scholl—Debora.  
[To be Continued]
NOTES ON THE WYCKOFF FAMILY

BY WILLIAM F. WYCKOFF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

[Continued from Page 132]

[Note.—It is hoped that these articles will induce anybody having knowledge of the Wyckoff, Wikoff, etc., Family, to send such facts relating to any generation, as he or she may have, to the author, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.]

FIFTH GENERATION

(556) Cornelius Wyckoff, b. 1720; m. Barbara ———. He bought a farm near Cranbury, Middlesex co., N. J., where he lived and died. Children:

598. Peter.
599. Cornelius; d. unm.
600. John C.
601. Elizabeth; m. ——— Hoagland.
602. Antie, b. 1743; d. young.

(558) Arthur Wyckoff, b. 1717; d. Aug. 17, 1784; m. Eleanor (Nelly) Cruser, who was b. 1720 and d. Mar. 17, 1788. He lived at Six-Mile Run until about 1760, when he bought a farm near Cranbury, N. J., where he lived. He is buried in the cemetery of the Presbyterian church at that place. He was active in the organization of the Presbyterian church there, and was for many years an officer in the church. Children:

603. John.
604. Jacob.
605. Ellen; d. young.
606. Margaret; m. ——— Perrine.

(559) Peter Wyckoff; d. 1777; m. Brackje Cruser. Lived near Six-Mile Run. Children:

607. Catrina, bapt. Jan. 6, 1771; d. 1832; m. Cornelius Wyckoff.
608. Elizabeth, bapt. May 5, 1764; m. Jacob Smith.

(563) John Wyckoff. (No positive trace, but he may have been the John who married ——— Amerman and resided near Neshanic; or the John who married Sarah Van Kirk and settled near Elizabeth, Allegheny co., Pa., where some of his descendants still live).

(564) Simon Wyckoff, b. 1730; d. Oct. 22, 1802; m., June 10, 1756, Altie (dau. of Christian Van Doren and Altie Schenck), who was b. Nov. 18, 1735, and d. Dec. 13, 1828. Lived at Middlebush on the farm recently owned by Mr. Jacob Wyckoff, one of his descendants. He was a man of sterling character, respected and honored by all who knew him, and a power in the church. His wife was a noted woman. (See “The Van Doorn Family,” p. 709). Children:
609. Christian.
610. Elizabeth, b. June, 1757; d. young.
611. Elizabeth, b. June 20, 1761; d. 1804; m. (1) Cornelius Var Anglen; (2) John Grey; (3) Thomas Chepard.
614. Maria, b. Sept. 12, 1766; m. William Van Doren.
616. Peter.
618. Jacob S., b. June 4, 1775; d. Mar. 28, 1858; m. (1) Sept. 16, 1794, Mary Waldron; (2) Maria Suydam.
619. Simon.
(565) Jacob Wyckoff; m. Lena Cruser; no issue. Lived near Middlebush.
(567) John Wyckoff, bap. Apr. 28, 1708; d. Mar. 1, 1775; m. (1) Geertie Vliet; (2) (license Aug. 17, 1758) Elizabeth Johnston. Moved to Readington, Hunterdon co., N. J., where he bought a large farm. Children:
   621. Gitty, b. 1733; m. Simon Hegeman.
   622. Jacob.
   623. Simon.
625. Cornelius.
626. Joseph.
(570) Cornelius Wyckoff, b. 1715; d. Apr. 4, 1796; m. (license) June 9, 1740, Elizabeth Anderson, who was b. 1719 and d. May 1, 1799. He was the first of the Somerset Wyckoffs who moved to Hunterdon county. He bought a farm about one mile north of Whitehouse. He died of paralysis. Children:
   627. Gertrude, b. 1741; d. 1820; m. Abraham Van Horne.
   629. George.
   630. Simon.
   632. Elizabeth, b. Jan. 8, 1750; m., June 17, 1773, William Wyckoff.
634. Annatie, bapt. Nov. 12, 1752; m. George Anderson.
635. Cornelia, b. Dec. 16, 1754; m. David Traphagen.
636. Cornelius.
637. Dennis.
638. John, b. Aug. 17, 1762; d. young.

(575) Cornelius Wyckoff; d. 1737. Child:
639. Ida, b. 1735; d. Feb. 27, 1775; m. Denyse Van Lieuw.

(576) Jacob Wyckoff, b. Sept. 23, 1712; d. Aug. 28, 1738; m. Frances ———. Lived near Six-Mile Run. (She m. for her second husband John Piatt). Children:
640. Jacob.
641. Margaret, b. 1735; d. Oct. 11, 173——.

(580) Cornelius Wyckoff, b. 1713; d. Oct. 1793; m. Catherine Van Doren. Children:
643. Neeltje, b. 1738.
644. Cornelius, b. 1740.
645. Abraham.
646. Peter.
647. Maria, b. 1746; d. 1784; m. William Van Doren.
648. Garret.
649. Charity, b. 1751; m. William Van Aulen.
650. Catherine; m. Charles Meserole.
651. Mary; m. Rem Probasco.

(583) John Wyckoff, b. Nov. 1, 1720; d. Feb. 7, 1793; m. (1) Nelly Wyckoff (557 above); (2) (license) Nov. 6, 1749, Maria Van Dine. Lived and died at Millstone. Farmer. Children:
653. William.

(585) Jacob Wyckoff; d. 1803; m. Catlytie (Catalina) ———. Children:
655. John, b. 1761; d. 1831; unm.
656. Peter; alive 1803. (No further trace).
657. Abraham.
658. Nelly, b. 1765; m. John Lockwood.
660. Jacob; alive 1803. (No further trace).
662. Fanny.

(586) Cornelius Wyckoff, b. May 10, 1722; d. 1790; m. Phebe Wy-
Notes on the Wyckoff Family

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koff, his cousin. Lived on homestead at New Lots; was one of his Majesty's Justices; was a staunch Upholder of the American cause in the Revolution, and was a member of the Legislature after the War. Children:

663. Hendrick, b. June 2, 1751; d. 1791; unm. Was a Major and Lieutenant -Colonel in the Revolution; took a prominent part in the War in and around New York; rendered invaluable service to General Washington and the Continental Congress by obtaining large sums of money from the friends of the American cause on L. I., after that territory had passed under the control of the British. He had and held the implicit confidence of the old families in Kings county. After the Revolution he became a member of the firm of Smith & Wyckoff, large merchants, principally engaged in the foreign trade—London, Havre, Marseilles and the Chinese ports. Their warehouses were at No. 6 Dock St., New York City, near what is now Coenties Slip.

664. Maria, b. Apr. 4, 1758; d. July 31, 1856 (98 yrs. old); m., Apr. 29, 1775, Isaac Eldert, of the New Lots of Flatbush.

(587) Nicholas Wyckoff, b. Apr. 26, 1725; d. Jan. 15, 1824; m. (1), Mar. 24, 1752, Catherine Lefferts; (2), Feb. 16, 1756, Altia Lefferts (sister of first wife). Lived on and owned a farm in the New Lots on the Old Mill Lane. He attained the great age of 98 years, 8 months, and is buried in New Lots cemetery. The writer has his great Dutch Bible, evidently much used. The writer has talked with men who, when going to school in their boyhood, often saw Mr. Nicholas Wyckoff sitting on his porch with his old Bible before him. Children:


668. Maria, b. June 15, 1765.

669. Alletta, b. Feb. 6, 1768; d. Mar. 27, 1858; m., May 4, 1792, Garret Van Duyne.


(589) Jacob Wyckoff, b. 1730; d. after Revolution; unm. He was a man of means. After the War he made a voyage to England and the Continent. He was distinguished for his fine presence, and his Chesterfieldian manners are still a tradition in Kings county.

(590) Hendrick Wyckoff, b. Apr. 14, 1733; d. Aug. 1, 1814; m.,
Apr. 15, 1767, Altia Wortman. He lived on the eastern half of the original homestead at the New Lots, which he bought from the executors of his nephew John in 1784. He is buried at New Lots. No issue.

(597) John Wyckoff, b. Mar. 21, 1746; d. Apr. 14, 1784; m., Nov. 22, 1767, Mary (dau. of Albert Van Nostrand). He inherited his father's farm at New Lots. During the Revolution he was obliged to move to Dutchess county, where his brother-in-law, Colonel Derrick Brinckerhoff, lived. After the War he returned and became a prominent merchant in New York City. Children:

671. Hendrick.
672. Albert.
673. John, b. July 29, 1773; d. young.
674. Anne, b. Feb. 24, 1776; d. Oct. 26, 1838; m., June 1, 1799, Nathaniel Olcott. She was the grandmother of Mr. Olcott, late president of the Central Trust Co., of New York City.

Sixth Generation

(598) Peter Wyckoff, b. Mar. 21, 1741; d. Apr. 13, 1803; m. (1) Elizabeth Hampton, who was b. July 4, 1743, and d. July 28, 1779; (2) Sarah Lott, who was b. Nov. 22, 1746, and d. Apr. 3, 1804. Lived at Weston Mills, Somerset Co., where he owned a large farm. Children:

679. Cornelius.
682. William, b. July 22, 1774. (No further trace).
683. Peter P.
684. John (by second wife), b. Nov. 22, 1778. (No further trace).
685. Jacob.
687. Nicholas.
688. Mary, b. July 16, 1789; d. young.

(600) John C. Wyckoff, b. Dec. 16, 1759; d. Mar. 22, 1842; m. (1) Apr. 8, 1784, Elizabeth Stoothoff, who d. Dec. 20, 1826; (2) Catharine Stoothoff. Children:

689. Cornelius J.
Notes on the Wyckoff Family

690. Garret S.

691. Abraham, bapt. June 7, 1795. (No further trace).

(603) John Wyckoff, b. Aug. 25, 1768; d. July 7, 1824; m. Eleanor Conover, who was b. Feb. 7, 1764, and d. Apr. 30, 1835. Farmer near Cranbury, N. J. Children:

692. Elizabeth, b. June 7, 1782; d. May 27, 1841; unm.

693. Ellen, b. June 1, 1784; d. Aug. 5, 1847; m., Apr. 20, 1836, Peter P. Bergen.

694. Arthur.


696. Margaret, b. Apr. 20, 1793; m., July 2, 1817, John S. Griggs.

697. Mary, b. Apr. 18, 1801; m., Jan. 23, 1845, Thomas Griggs.

698. John.

(604) Jacob Wyckoff, b. Nov. 25, 1762; d. Mar. 29, 1833; m., July 30, 1786, Lydia Wyckoff (677 above). A farmer; resided at Cranbury. Children:

699. Peter.

700. Arthur.


702. John.


705. Jacob.

706. Cornelius.

(609) Christian Wyckoff, b. Mar. 22, 1760; d. June 17, 1832; m. (1), Aug. 11, 1782, Frances Hill, who died Nov. 19, 1799; (2), Sept. 20, 1800, Sarah Sutphen, who died Feb. 18, 1809; and (3) Mary Conover. In 1790 he removed to Charleston, Montgomery co., N. Y., where he acquired a large farm. Children:


709. Sarah, b. May 20, 1793; m. George Hutton.

710. Frances Christian; m. Francis Frornicrook.

(616) Peter Wyckoff, b. Jan. 21, 1772; d. July 22, 1840; m. Gertrude Nevius, who was b. June 26, 1771. Resided in Brooklyn. Children:

711. Simon, b. Apr. 6, 1796; d. young.

712. Cynthia, b. July 9, 1800; m. James S. Cunningham.

(618) Jacob S. Wyckoff, b. June 4, 1775; d. Mar. 28, 1858; m. (1), Sept. 16, 1794, Mary (dau. of John and Ann Waldron), who was b. Feb. 10, 1778 and d. May 10, 1800; (2), Dec. 7, 1801, Maria (dau. of Abraham Suydam), who was b. Oct. 4, 1771, and d. Feb. 13, 1857. Children:

716. John Van Mater.
717. Alletta (or Adeline, or Letitia), b. Mar. 28, 1798; d. Jan. 22, 1876; m. Jeremiah Voorhees.
718. Cornelius.
719. Simon; d. young.

(619) Simon Wyckoff, b. May 17, 1778; d. Apr. 11, 1856; m., Dec. 4, 1805, Sophia (dau. of Benjamin and Sophia Van Doren), who was b. Dec. 16, 1783, and d. Dec. 20, 1871. A farmer; lived near Middlebush, N. J. A man of sterling character, as all his descendants have been. Children:

720. Simon.
721. Benjamin Van Doren.
723. Sophia, b. May 25, 1812; d. Oct. 18, 1846; m., Feb. 27, 1833, Cornelius S. Nevius.
724. Christian.
725. Joseph V. D.
726. Jacob.
727. Isaac V. D.
728. Ellen, b. Aug. 22, 1823; d. May 5, 1852; m., Aug. 22, 1842, Peter S. Brokaw, who was b. Dec. 18, 1819.

(620) John Wyckoff, b. 1732; d. 1816; m. Katrina Sutphin. Resided near Readington; was a farmer. Children:

729. John.
730. Jacob.
731. Simon.
733. Tiny; m. Harmon Moon.
734. Altje; m. Tobias Stillwell.
735. Polly; m. Daniel Conover.
736. Gitty; d. unm.

(622) Jacob Wyckoff; d. June, 1812; m. Sarah Van Horn. Farmer near Whitehouse, N. J. No issue. His will gives a great number of legacies. He was held in high esteem by his neighbors, and many boys
were named after him. To each of his namesakes he left a legacy, and a considerable sum to the church of North Branch (Readington).

(623) Simon Wyckoff; d. 1821; m. (license), Apr. 28, 1770, Mary (dau. of Caleb Farley), who d. 1843. He was born near Whitehouse. Shortly after his marriage he removed to Mansfield township, Sussex co. (now Warren co., N. J., near the present town of Washington, where he was a farmer. Children:

737. John.
739. Charity, b. Oct. 25, 1774; d. young.
741. Jacob.
742. Charity, b. Jan. 8, 1785; d. 1818; unm.

[To be Continued]

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FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, RARITAN (SOMERVILLE) BAPTISMS

Translated and Compared With Original Records

[Continued from Page 148]

1791.
Nov. 27. Van Neste, Peter and Phebe Borkaw—Mary, born Oct. 30.

1792.
     Auter, Paul and Mary Sesbrin—Folkert.
     Van Nostrant, John and Margret Handkerston—Mary Mattax.
     Hatt, John and Mary Stout—Benijah.
Apr. 6. Hammersly, Susannah Brierson (wife of Abraham)—Elezabeth.
Apr. 17. Molener, Leah Mac Collum (wife of Philip)—Mary Mac Collum; also John.
     Arrasmith, Benjamin and Mary Hunt—John.
May 11. Low, Derick and Dority Ten Eyck—Anne Van Derveer.
     Quick, Peter and Altie Peterson—Maria.
June 17. Voorhees, John and Peggy Van Sant—Gashey.
     Smith, Frankey Sebring (wife of John).
Aug. 8. Low, Hannah Ten Eyck (wife of Peter)—Rebechah.
July  1.    Van Arsdalen, Christoffer and Sarah Dumont—Hendrick.
          Douw, Folkert and Elezabeth Bodine—Lidia, born June 14, 1792.

July  8.    Borkaw, Burgun—Peter.
Aug.  5.    Drake, Derick and Sarah Messlaer—Elezabeth.
          Galtrie, Thomas and Elezabeth Cole—James.
          Ten Eyck, Andries Tartitus and Elezabeth Lagrange (?)—Caty.
          Willemsen, Arth and Nelly Van Middelwart—Sally.
          Thunison, Hendrick and Nancy Burck—Mary Fulkerson.
Sept. 30.  Lott, John and Mary Young—Mary, born July 24, 1792.
          Borkaw, Derick and Jane Ove—Isaac.

Dec. 30.   Lisk, David and Mary Van Derhoof—Margret, born Nov. 24, 1792.

1793.
Jan.  1.   Thunison, Abraham and Abigail Wortman—Hardenbergh.
Feb.  5.   Galtrie, Albert and Amme Van Tuyl—Peggy, born Nov. 26, 1792.
          Wortman, Peter and Anne Field—Sarah, born Dec. 21, 1792.
Mar.  7.   Davis, Peter and Jane Ten Eyck—Theodorus Romyn, born Jan. 21, 1793.
Mar. 30.   Vroom, Hendrick and Sarah Lane—Sarah.
          Dumont, Albert and Cornelia Hogeland—John.
          Cox, David and Rebeccha Cox—Jane Taylor.
          Roseboom, Peter and Caty Van Arsdalen—Gertry.
          Galtrie, Paul and Elezabeth Morphet—Anna.
          Stuart (?) Lidia Douw (wife of John)—Jane.
          Borkaw, Abraham and Phebe Rappelyea—Anne.
          Suydam, Cornelius and Anne Rappelyea—Mariah.
Sept.  8.   Sebring, John, Jr., and Maria Winterseen—Arrantie.
Sept. 15.   Webster, James and Rebecca Thunison—Anne, born Aug. 3.
          Ten Eyck, Abraham and Lanah Symonson—Catherine.
Hartwick, Caty (wife of Johnersen ?)—Laurance.
Nov. 10. Bogert, Jacob and Mary Borkaw—Peter Borkaw.
Nov. 17. Van Doren, Jacob and Jane Voorhees—Githrudy Coynman.
Auter, Peter and Hannah — Anne.
Vermulen, Cornelius and Elezebeth Middagh—Isaac Davis.

1794.
Jan. 5. Van Wagenen, Conrad and Sarah Bogert—Huybert, born Nov. 11.
Clyn, David and Mary Harriot—David Harriot.
Sebring, Folkert and Mary Sebring—Ellanor, born Nov. 28.
Miller, John and Elezebeth Sebring—Margret, born Dec. 18.
Van Neste, Jacob and Anne Fasher—Christian Fasher.
Van Nostrand, John and Margret Handkerson—Nancy Hardenbergh.
May 11. Auten, John and Mary Sebring—Mary.
Van Dyck, Cornelius and Mary Borkaw—Cornelius.
May 28. Demarest, Nicolas and Mary Banta (Warwick)—Samuel, born Feb. 11, 1794.
Vanhouten, Isaac and Mary Pott—Jacob, born Oct. 30, 1794 (sic).
Demarest, Cornelius and Elezebeth Whortendyk—Sarah, born Apr. 19, 1794.
Post, Gerret and Martentie Bartolf—Elezebeth, born Feb. 3, 1794.
Teneyck, John and Dorkas Lisk (Warwick)—Mary, born Mar. 28, 1794.
July 6. Borkaw, Burgon and Hindic Buys (sic)—Mary.
July 27. Borkaw, John and Caty Defrest—Antie, born May 1, 1794.
Aug. 3. Borkaw, Abraham and Mary Stryker—Jane, born July 6, 1794.
Aug. 10. Vanarsdalen, Philip H. and Sarah Wortman—Elezebeth, born June 12, 1794.
Smith, William and Sarah Bird—Gaster (?), born June 7, 1794.
Lane, Mathew and Maria Johnson—Maria.
Drake, Derick and Sara Messlaar—Maria.
Low, Derick and Dorthy Ten Eyck—Peter Ten Eyck.
Quick, John and Lena Van Neste—Margret, born July 28, 1794.
Nov. 2. Hageman, Adrian and Elezebeth Hageman.
Nov. 17. Van Middelsworth, Thomas and Rebecka Brobasho.
Nov. 30. Berger, Jacob and Mary Borkaw.  
Van Arsdalen, Christopher and Sarah Dumont.

Dunn, Nelly Van Pelt (wife of Jonathan).

1795.
Mar. 1. Wortman, Peter and Anne Field.

Apr. 19. Taylor, Willet and Jane Bogert—Benjamin; also Cornelius.

Smith, Franky Sebring (wife of John)—Thomas, born Apr. 16, 1795.


Van Devere, Cornelius and Anne Van Devere—Rebecka.


Quick Peter and Anne Peterson—Peter Peterson, born June 17, 1795.


Van Neste, Peter and Phebe Borkaw—George.

Dumont, Albert and Cornelia Hogeland—William.

Codmas, Derick and Percilla Elston (not baptized)—Andrew.

Witness: Deborah Codmas.

Sept. 6. Van Doren, Borgun and Nelly Voorhees—Peter.


Roseboom, Peter and Caty Vanarsdalen—Mary Dumont.

Van Nostrand, Jacob and Phebe Mac Donald—Jane Van Stay.

Dec. 25. Thunison, Garret and Sarah Ten Eyck—Garret.

[To be Continued]

SOMERSET COUNTY MARRIAGES—1795-1879

[Continued from Page 52]

Recorded in Clerk's Office—Letters G-H

Gabriel, Albert and Sarah Neefus, Mar. 28, 1844 (Van Doren).
Gabriel, John H. and Georgia A. Opie, Dec. 22, 1875 (Gardner).
Gaddis, Andrew and Margaret Berger, Apr. 16, 1807 (Studdiford).
Gaddis, Charles and Margaret A. Hill, July 26, 1851 (Nice).
Gaddis, David A. and Rhoda Maria Carkhuff, Sept. 18, 1856 (Snyder).
Gallaway, Edwin H. and Sarah J. Fritts, Mar. 4, 1865 (Parsons).
Gallaway, James and Sarah Ann Garrett, Aug. 15, 1860 (Morse).
Galoway, Samuel and Rebecca Scudder, Apr. 28, 1834 (Rice).
Gambling, Cornelius C. and Jane Lane, Oct. 19, 1833 (Messer).
Gambling, William and Mary Stewart, Jan. 1, 1803 (Schureman).
Gambling, William and Sally Edgar, July 12, 1818 (Brownlee).
Gambol, Jacob and Clara Gray, July 12, 1863 (Searles).
Gannon, Thomas and Mary Connelly, Apr. 18, 1835 (Lowery).
Gannon, John and Nancy McNary, May 13, 1854 (Van Nostrand).
Gano, Christopher B. and Aletta Ann Stevens, Oct. 20, 1859 (Ludlow).
Gano, James and Mary Ann Gatzman, Nov. 17, 1826 (Zabriskie).
Gano, John and Christiana Saums, Dec. 31, 1853 (Ludlow).
Gano, John Frederick and Gertrude Hoagland, Oct. 2, 1856 (Carrell).
Gano, Stephen G. and Kate Wyckoff, June 5, 1872 (Gardner).
Gantten, Jacob and Thorea Leis, June 10, 1866 (Carmichael).
Garaguis, John P. and Mary Brees, Sept. 1, 1825 (Brownlee).
Garhart, John W. and Katie C. Kline, Dec. 28, 1870 (Doolittle).
Garney, James H. and Sarah J. Smalley, Sept. 16, 1863 (Morse).
Garrabrant, Jacob S. and Sarah Bulton, June 13, 1835 (Blauvelt).
Garrabrant, John and Sophie Anson, June 17, 1811 (Bent).
Garrabrant, Peter and Eliza McMurtry, Mar. 6, 1822 (Brownlee).
Garretson, Aaron V. B. and Catharine Van Nest, July 7, 1836 (Messer).
Garretson, Abraham and Kate T. Sorter, Sept. 24, 1803 (Romeyn).
Garretson, Albert Voorhees and Magdalen Cortelyou, Nov. 3, 1840 (Van Doren).
Garretson, Garret and Elsy Demutt, Nov. 11, 1835 (Shultz).
Garretson, Garret and Johanna Voorhees, Oct. 10, 1850 (Sears).
Garretson, Garret I. and Ellen Van Liew, Apr. 12, 1831 (Van Kleek).
Garretson, Henry and Ann Margaret Merrill, Feb. 19, 1845 (Ludlow).
Garretson, Henry P. and Elizabeth Berkaw, Dec. 31, 1851 (Craven).
Garretson, Henry S. and Elizabeth S. Voorhees, Apr. 21, 1857 (Messer).
Garretson, Hiram and Maria Wyckoff, Nov. 20, 1844 (Van Doren).
Garretson, Jack and Clara Garretson, Oct. 25, 1830 (Rodgers).
Garretson, James and Catharine Wortman, Feb. 5, 1817 (Vredenburgh).
Garretson, James and Elsie Wortman, Dec. 15, 1825 (Zabriskie).
Garretson, James and Gertrude Staats, Dec. 21, 1853 (Campbell).
Garretson, Jeremiah and Catharine Perrine, Nov. 18, 1824 (Boggs).
Garretson, Jeremiah F. and Rachel H. Kain, Nov. 5, 1856 (Messer).
Garretson, John and Elizabeth S. Conover, Nov. 29, 1860 (Van Doren).
Garretson, John and Ellen Van Vliet, Nov. 21, 1850 (Gardner).
Garretson, John and Martha Nevius, Feb. 20, 1814 (Fonde).
Garretson, John and Mary Terhune, July 17, 1824 (Boggs).
Garretson, John Jr., and Alletta Christopher, Dec. 16, 1829 (Van Kleek).
Garretson, John C. and Sarah Agnes Whitenack, Dec. 30, 1828 (Van Kleek).
Garretson, John R. and Jennie Winser, Jan. 5, 1869 (Messer).
Garretson, Perine D. and Catharine Ann Smith, Sept. 5, 1832 (Zabriskie).
Garretson, Peter and Catharine Smith, Nov. 12, 1857 (Van Doren).
Garretson, Peter and Catharine Wilson, Dec. 20, 1827 (Fisher).
Garretson, Peter V. and Harriet V. Polhemus, Feb. 28, 1850 (Gardiner).
Garretson, Peter W. and Mary D. Manning, Nov. 25, 1803 (Gardiner).
Garretson, Richard H. and Nelly Whitenack, Nov. 24, 1825 (Zabriskie).
Garretson, R. Staats and Catharine Brokaw, Sept. 14, 1837 (Rodgers).
Garretson, Ryneor V. N. and Deborah A. Dow, Nov. 14, 1872 (Messler).
Garretson, William S. and Ida Maria Lowe, Jan. 6, 1858 (Cornell).
Garrigan, James P. and Aletta S. Perrine, Sept. 21, 1846 (Chambers).
Garrison, Alexander and Rachel Ann Voorhees, Dec. 15, 1852 (Gardner)
Garrison, Jack and Clara Garrison, Oct. 25, 1830 (Rodgers).
Garrison, Samuel and Margaret Duncan, Sept. 5, 1866 (Gesner).
Garrison, Theodore F. and Mary Van Nest, Mar. 6, 1801 (English).
Garthright, Jacob and Jane Walsh, Jan. 12, 1847 (Messler).
Gast, Arthur S. and Ella Ramsey, Dec. 20, 1871 (Doolittle).
Gast, Daniel C. and Ida Ann Vleit, Jan. —, 1830 (Blauvelt).
Gast, Isaac and Jane Van Arsdalen, Mar. 15, 1810 (Hardenbergh).
Gast, James and Emma J. Potter, Jan. 1, 1873 (Doolittle).
Gast, John and Sarah Castner, Oct. 17, 1805 (Schureman).
Gast, John I. and Elizabeth Frelinghuyzen, May 14, 1835 (Whitehead).
Gast, John W. and Anna Reger, Nov. 2, 1870 (Doolittle).
Gast, Robert and Martha E. Lane, Feb. 4, 1839 (Blauvelt).
Gast, Samuel and Jane Van Derveer, June 15, 1833 (Wilson).
Gast, Samuel S. and Margaret E. Whitenack, Nov. 19, 1846 (Ludlow).
Gast, Walter and Gertrude J. Smith, Nov. 4, 1873 (Rowland).
Gast, William and Betsy Vail, Apr. 22, 1813 (Finley).
Gast, William and Margaret Tunison, Nov. 10, 1836 (Campbell).
Gast, William K. and Mrs. Eliza Nicholas, Dec. 3, 1873 (Parry).
Gatzmer, John and Louisa Larzelier, —, 1845 (Blauvelt).
Gaylord, Josiah Alden and Ella Blauvelt Blake, May 24, 1876 (Blauvelt).
Geinns, John and Sarah S. Perrine, May 28, 1871 (Voorhees).
Geno, Jacob and Jennia Hoagland, Mar. 6, 1811 (Vredenburgh).
George, Thomas and Phebe Williamson, May 26, 1832 (Ludlow).
Giddes, Asher Jr., and Rhoda Edgar, Apr. 27, 1825 (Coon).
Giddes, George and Margaret Spencer, Mar. 22, 1823 (Watson).
Giddis, Abram and Annie A. Giles, Dec. 2, 1868 (Carmichael).
Giddis, Jacob J. and Phebe E. Moore, Dec. 22, 1863 (Belles).
Giddis, John and Jane Bird, June 14, 1829 (Cox).
Giddis, Matthias and Charlotte Corriell, Oct. 4, 1845 (Cox).
Giddis, Samuel and Sophia B. Sebring, Nov. 6, 1839 (Rodgers).
Giese, Conrad and Anna Martha Wilhelm, July 5, 1862 (Neef).
Giggs, Josephus and Annie E. Stryker, Dec. 19, 1822 (Gardner).
Gilbert, Edmund Clark and Elizabeth Amelia Doolan, Feb. 2, 1869
(Shaver).
Giles, Andrew and Lydia Pennington, Aug. 31, 1823 (Watson).
Giles, David and Nancy Kelley, May 27, 1824 (Boggs).
Giles, Field and Sarah M. Bishop, May 9, 1800 (Dodd).
Giles, Isaac and Eliza Blackford, Oct. 11, 1827 (Boggs).
Giles, Isaac and Emily A. Soffield, Dec. 28, 1856 (Rodgers).
Giles, John and Mary Perrin, May 27, 1876 (Boswell).
Giles, John N. and Sarah E. Crouse, Feb. 22, 1865 (Voorhees).
Giles, Junius and Mary DeHart, Jan. 15, 1874 (McWilliam).
Giles, Lewis and Rebecca Smock, July 17, 1824 (Boggs).
Glies, Morris and Ann Blackford, Sept. 2, 1821 (Boggs).
Giles, Morris and Catharine Brokaw, Sept. 15, 1847 (Rodgers).
Giles, Richard F. and Mary Ann Rouser, Dec. 19, 1824 (Boggs).
Giles, Theodore and Theodosia C. Smith, Sept. 12, 1855 (Mesick).
Gillan, Michael and Margaret Perrine, Dec. 25, 1834 (Cox).
Gillen, Nathaniel and Martha Dunham, Apr. 8, 1841 (English).
Gillis, Joseph and Catharine Cormick, Dec. 26, 1851 (Messer).
Gillum, Ezekiel and Elizabeth Johnson, Apr. 20, 1843 (Harris).
Ginther, Augustus and Emma McMullen, Feb. 11, 1863 (Gardner).
Givan, John and Mary Ann Everton, Apr. 14, 1817 (Vredenburgh).
Goble, Ezra and Deborah McColm, Feb. 5, 1824 (Brownlee).
Goble, Jonas and Hannah Baird, Nov. 16, 1822 (Brownlee).
Goble, Josiah and Jane McColm, Jan. 26, 1825 (Brownlee).
Godown, John E. and Fanny Hoagland, Oct. 12, 1836 (Schenck).
Golden, Daniel and Jane Van Duyne, Nov. 20, 1851 (Gardner).
Goltra, E. B. and Ann Terrell, Nov. 13, 1852 (English).
Goltra, Ebenezer B. and Auletta Terrell, Oct. 27, 1841 (English).
Goltra, Hiram and Ann Eliza Waldron, Dec. 5, 1803 (Rodgers).
Goltra, Robert C. and Mary E. Lewis, Dec. 27, 1854 (Rankin).
Goltry, James and Fanny Cross, July 4, 1822 (Brownlee).
Goltry, James and Jane King, Mar. 10, 1824 (Boggs).
Goltry, John and Mariah Van Tuyl, Dec. 18, 1821 (Watson).
Goltry, Newton Post and Elizabeth Henn, Sept. 29, 1862 (Neef).
Goltry, Samuel and Mary Lewis, Apr. 13, 1827 (Fisher).
Gonkle, Frederick Jun. and Ellen Hunter, Oct. 14, 1808 (Griffith).
Good, Thomas and Margaret Gillipsie, Nov. 14, 1823 (Brownlee).
Gooder, Henry and Sarah Hailtry, June 22, 1842 (Schenck).
Goodwin, William and Julia Smith, Dec. 24, 1835 (Rodgers).
Gorden, John and Rachel Smith, Sept. 29, 1817 (Boggs).
Gordon, Cyrus and Sarah Coddington, Feb. 12, 1848 (Badgley).
Gould, David S. and Mary C. Vroom, Apr. 19, 1843 (Messer).
Gould, James and Phebe Thompson, Dec. 27, 1861 (Mesick).
Gould, Jeremiah and Ellenor Williamson, Mar. 2, 1818 (McColm).
Grady, Edward and Margaret Sullivan, June 28, 1856 (Taylor).
Graham, George and Sarah Gardner, July 10, 1913 (Vredenburgh).
Grant, John and Euphema Dusenberry, Oct. 26, 1827 (Ludlow).
Grant, John D. and Ettie Corliss, Nov. 27, 1862 (Callen).
Gravall, Joseph H. and Mary R. Conover, Jan. 18, 1863 (Beldon).
Graves, Albert T., Rev. and Sarah V. Van Derveer, June 2, 1841 (Bond).
Graves, Salmon W. and Catharine Pierce, Dec. 6, 1876 (Mesick).
Gray, John and Catharine French, Aug. 26, 1854 (Carrell).
Gray, John and Widow Van Hengelen, Jan. 20, 1797 (Harlingen).
Gray, Matthew and Hannah McBride, Oct. 6, 1811 (Bent).
Gray, Peter and Mary Ann Saums, Nov. 21, 1829 (Ludlow).
Gray, Richard and Betsey Williamson, Feb. 5, 1842 (Ludlow).
Gray, Robert and Elizabeth Rowe, Sept. 18, 1847 (Dailey).
Gray, William H. and Jane Shore, Feb. 28, 1855 (Sears).
Greddis, Ames and Martha Titus, Mar. 23, 1839 (Cox).
Green, Abel Jr. and Mary Eliza Joline, Apr. 29, 1834 (Rice).
Green, Benjamin Thomas and Alice Riley, Oct. 30, 1846 (Messler).
Green, Robert and Anne Williamson, Oct. 6, 1838 (Talmage).
Green, Samuel and Elizabeth Simpson, Mar. 11, 1870 (Gardner).
Green, Sewell and Sarah A. Williamson, Nov. 17, 1870 (Mesick).
Green, Thomas and Euphemia Biers, May 2, 1822 (Dodge).
Green, Thomas Henderson and Mary Scott Gulick, Nov. 13, 1833 (Rice).
Green, Silas and Mary Terhune, Feb. 2, 1853 (Romeyn).
Greenleaf, Jonathan Parsons and Mary Terhune, June 29, 1842 (Greenleaf).
Griffin, Charles N. and Angelica Honeyman, July 10, 1876 (Blauvelt).
Griffin, Wickam C. and Hannah Paff, Sept. 25, 1875 (Messler).
Griffith, Anthony and Letty Suydam, Apr. 10, 1815 (Hardenbergh).
Griggs, Abraham P. and Sarah Herder, June 3, 1845 (Ludlow).
Griggs, Benjamin and Cornelia Van Doren, July 9, 1858 (Van Doren).
Griggs, Benjamin and Mary Ann Paterson, Jan. 8, 1814 (Labagh).
Griggs, Derrick and Sarah Whitlock, Dec. 5, 1827 (Labagh).
Griggs, John and Mary Miller, June 13, 1866 (Rogers).
Griggs, John S. and Sarah J. Van Zant, Dec. 4, 1850 (Romeyn).
Groendyke, John and Ellen Campbell, Dec. 17, 1863 (Messler).
Groff, Henry and Annie Yard, Apr. 8, 1874 (Rogers).
Grohmann, Emanuel and Sally Bromil, May 22, 1878 (Vosseller, Justice).
Groondyke, John and Lucretia Rappleyme, Mar. 25, 1797 (Snowden).
Grose, William G. and Catharine S. Eichman, July 31, 1876 (Boswell).
Gross, Augustus and Mary Whitehuser, Oct. 11, 1857 (Mesick).
Gross, John K. and Annie M. Mesick, Apr. 26, 1874 (Mesick).
Grover, Benjamin and Maggie Van Pelt, Feb. 8, 1873 (Gardner).
Groves, Richard and Hannah Lyon, Jan. 26, 1805 (Arrowsmith).
Grumber, Robert and Susan Somerset, July 24, 1855 (Mesick).
Gueren, Arans and Nancy Johnson, Mar. 1, 1800 (Finley).
Guerin, Bradner and Margaret Blair, Dec. 21, 1842 (Harris).
Guerin, Henry V. and Josephine R. GINGER, May 15, 1807 (Rogers).
Guerin, John and Mary McMurtrie, Feb. 26, 1805 (Finley).
Guerin, Jonas and Nancy Ehle, June 29, 1801 (Finley).
Guerin, Mahlon and Ann Doty, Mar. 14, 1805 (Finley).
Guerin, Stephen and Susan Kelhun, Dec. 31, 1822 (Brownlee).
Gulick, Abraham and Gertrude Q. Voorhees, Jan. 27, 1850 (Van Doren).
Gulick, Abraham V. and Margaret Ann Hagenman, Nov. 18, 1874 (Doolittle).
Gulick, Alexander and Elmira Reading, Mar. 8, 1856 (Blauvelt).
Gulick, Cornelius and Mary Bellis, June 10, 1803 (Ludlow).
Gulick, Cornelius and Sarah Ann Voorhees, Nov. 8, 1837 (Sears).
Gulick, Gilbert and Lamitie Messler, Feb. 19, 1807 (Schureman).
Gulick, Hiram and Adelia Hoagland, Feb. 26, 1845 (Van Doren).
Gulick, Isaac and Mary Allen, Sept. 29, 1829 (Ludlow).
Gulick, Isaac Jr. and Sarah Ann Blue, Nov. 25, 1829 (Ludlow).
Gulick, J. Watson and Jane T. Post, Nov. 13, 1866 (Thompson).
Gulick, James Watson and Sarah Stryker Brokaw, Nov. 25, 1873 (Gard-\nner).
Gulick, James Watts and Mary E. Smith, Nov. 19, 1851 (Van Doren).
Gulick, John and Eliza Ann Voorhees, July 21, 1827 (Labagh).
Gulick, John and Jane E. Duncing, Oct. 3, 1841 (Van Doren).
Gulick, John and Lydia Craig, Mar. 6, 1844 (Sears).
Gulick, Peter H. and Catharine Johnson, Jan. 31, 1843 (Talmage).
Gulick, Ralph and Eliza Bergen, July 28, 1827 (Zabriskie).
Gulick, Talbot Chambers and Mary S. Dilts, Oct. —, 1866 (LeFevre).
Gulick, William and Betsy Henry, May 15, 1811 (Bent).
Gulick, William H. and Theodosia Schenck, Oct. 27, 1853 (Dater).
Gumble, Andrew L. and Wilhelmina Van Arsdalen, Feb. 3, 1840 (Lud-\nlow).
Gumble, Isaac V. A. and Mary Frances Bergen, Oct. 18, 1871 (Messler).
Gumble, Jacob H. and Georgina V. Pittenger, Dec. 26, 1866 (Pitcher).
Gumble, John C. and Maria Davis, Feb. 13, 1840 (Ludlow).
Gumble, Robert and Eliza Van Kirk, Dec. 8, 1828 (Van Kirk).
Gumbler, Robert and Sarah Van Dike, May 25, 1819 (Galpin).
Gune, John and Catharine Hulick, Feb. 2, 1845 (Ludlow).
Gunsbev, John Todd and Cornelia Messler, Dec. 12, 1871 (Messler).
Gunsleman, Bartholomew and Meine Nezel, Jan. 30, 1858 (Ludlow).
Gunter, Andrew and Catharine Coke, Apr. 9, 1855 (Waldron).
Gutchee, Augustus and Louisa Bowers, Oct. 18, 1866 (Doolittle).
Guthrie, George and Betsy Alward, Oct. 2, 1807 (Finley).
Gutter, Frederick Ferdinand and Ann Elizabeth Weishart, June 6, 1870
(Rowland).
Gutzman, John and Amalia Evenges, Nov. 21, 1870 (Messler).

LETTER H

Haas, Jacob and Charity Cooper, June 12, 1813 (Hardenbergh).
Habzey, John and Mariah Blew, Sept. 13, 1831 (Fisher).
Hafner, John and Kate Heward, June 3, 1873 (Wilson).
Hagaman, Aaron and Elizabeth Vliet, Nov. 6, 1833 (Sears).
Hagaman, Abraham, Dr., and Ann Van Derveer, Dec. 31, 1810 (La-\nbagh).
Hagaman, Abraham and Mary Frances Muller, Oct. 22, 1873 (Blauvelt).
Hagaman, Abram S. and Mary Veghte, Feb. 4, 1872 (Gardner).
Hagaman, Andrew and Jecholiah Skillman, Dec. 7, 1816 (Labagh).
Hagaman, Asher and Martha Reasoner, June 23, 1855 (Romyn).
Hagaman, Christopher B. and Emiline A. Farley, Jan. 3, 1852 (Blau-\nvelt).
Hagaman, Daniel and Mary Ann Blackwell, May 6, 1819 (Galpin).
Hagaman, Dennis and Sietta McCollum, Feb. 11, 1834 (Dumont).
Hagaman, Frances B. and Susan M. McCollough, June 13, 1860 (Cor-\nnel).
Hagaman, Garret and Harriet Stryker, Dec. 13, 1849 (Gardner).
Hagaman, Garret V. and Mariah Voorhees, Apr. 30, 1828 (Van Kleek).
Hagaman, Henry and Elizabeth Vanderveer, Dec. 25, 1869 (Mann).
Hagaman, Henry and Lemmetie Van Nest, Nov. 3, 1836 (Messler).
Hagaman, Howard and Rachel Stryker, Nov. 17, 1858 (Romney).
Hagaman, Israel and Sarah Jane Van Dyke, Dec. 11, 1858 (Van Doren).
Hagaman, James and Iva Elbertson, Feb. 9, 1865 (Romney).
Hagaman, James and Phebe Brokaw, Oct. 27, 1836 (Ludlow).
Hagaman, Jeremiah and Grace McAtee, July 3, 1830 (Stryker).
Hagaman, John and Lucretia Polhemus, Jan. 8, 1818 (Labagh).
Hagerman, John F. and Eliza Larzeliere, Feb. 22, 1832 (Blauvelt).
Hagaman, John H. and Amy Brown, Jan. 7, 1862 (Mesick).
Hagaman, John H. and Elsie Fisher, Mar. 31, 1877 (Hart).
Hagaman, John S. and Mary Van Zandt, Nov. 28, 1835 (Ludlow).
Hagaman, Joseph and Catharine Durling, Aug. 18, 1849 (Gardner).
Hagaman, Joseph and Margaret Horton, Aug. 10, 1811 (Labagh).
Hagaman, Nicholas L. and Hannah Elizabeth Eick, Dec. 25, 1856 (Blauvelt).
Hagaman, Nicholas L. and Martha Suysdam, Dec. 12, 1867 (Crater).
Hagaman, Richard and Ellen Cortelyou, Nov. 6, 1844 (Blauvelt).
Hagaman, Samuel H. and Mary C. Dalley, Nov. 15, 1871 (Oliver).
Hagaman, Simon and Mary Eliza Triphagen, Sept. 2, 1819 (Galpin).
Hagerman, William and Alletta Stryker, Jan. 3, 1827 (Labagh).
Hagaman, William and Louisa Weaver, July 28, 1827 (Kershaw).
Hagaman, William and Maydotem Skillman, Mich. 25, 1851 (Gardner).
Haggerty, Ira W. and Jennie L. Kinne, Sept. 30, 1869 (Dutchert).
Hahn, Charles and Lydia Moran, Apr. 1, 1869 (Messler).
Hahn, Joseph and Mary Williver, Apr. 3, 1861 (LeFevre).
Haines, Jared and Eliza Sloan, May 21, 1834 (Blauvelt).
Hale, Thomas and Ann Hoagland, Sept. 1, 1827 (Ludlow).
Haler, Joseph Thomas and Miranda Randall Fauar, Aug. 21, 1867 (Blauvelt).
Hall, Abraham B. and Mary Hazel, Jan. 30, 1847 (Blauvelt).
Hall, Alexander and Ruth Hall, Jan. 18, 1837 (Ludlow).
Hall, Augustus and Catharine S. Ditmars, Nov. 23, 1859 (Gardner).
Hall, Augustus and Mary E. Lane, May 11, 1878 (Hart).
Hall, Charles and Sarah Pittenger, Mar. 12, 1864 (Corwin).
Hall, Cornelius V. and Jane Corriel, Feb. 18, 1867 (Vroom).
Hall, Dennis and J. E. Hoagland, Nov. 18, 1803 (Pitcher).
Hall, Derick and Catharine Kline, Feb. 24, 1803 (Studdiford).
Hall, Edward and Elizabeth Cock, June 9, 1803 (Studdiford).
Hall, Ezekiel and Margaret Van Nest, Nov. 3, 1835 (Zabriskie).
Hall, Francis H. (col'd) and Sarah Johnson (col'd), May 1, 1876 (Hart).
Hall, Frank and Rachel Schenck, Sept. 19, 1822 (Ludlow).
Hall, George and Elizabeth Fisher, Nov. 17, 1804 (Cruser).
Hall, George F. and Mary Van Deripe, Feb. 9, 1843 (Ludlow).
Hall, George F. and Annie E. Conover, Nov. 29, 1876 (Blauvelt).
Hall, Henry and Jane Brokaw, Dec. 9, 1865 (Boswell).
Hall, Henry and Mary E. Saums, June 10, 1848 (Ludlow).
Hall, Horace and Catharine E. Staats, Oct. 20, 1874 (Dutchert).
Hall, Isaac and Eliza Ann Hagerman, Jan. 12, 1828 (Labagh).
Hall, Isaac H. and Jane Cox, Nov. 2, 1833 (Messler).
Hall, Isaac V. A. and Elizabeth L. Oat, Oct. 9, 1862 (Ludlow).
Hall, James Jr. and Rachel Kershaw, Feb. 23, 1832 (Wilson).
Hall, James E. and Sarah E. Van Zandt, Oct. 1, 1853 (Craven).
Hall, John and Ann Campbell, July 31, 1847 (Messler).
Hall, John and Joanna Serviss, Nov. 2, 1854 (Ludlow).
Hall, John and Lydia Rulison, Aug. 29, 1816 (Galpin).
Hall, John H. and Hannah Maria Hall, Apr. 9, 1840 (Campbell).
Hall, John S. and Sarah Huff, July 4, 1835 (Ludlow).
Hall, John T. and Catharine Quick, Nov. 5, 1851 (Gardner).
Hall, John V. and Jane L. Van Arsdale, Feb. 2, 1837 (Ludlow).
Hall, Joseph and Sarah Miner, May 11, 1805 (Studdiford).
Hall, Lamrand and Rebecca Lane, June 6, 1801 (Studdiford).
Hall, Levi and Mariah Hart, Feb. 2, 1832 (Dumont).
Hall, Peter and Catharine Packer, Feb. 7, 1824 (Ludlow).
Hall, Peter and Julia Van Deerve, May 7, 1846 (Chambers).
Hall, Peter R. and Julia A. Whitenack, Jan. 31, 1872 (Oliver).
Hall, Robert and Margaret H. Field, Jan. 27, 1862 (Blauvelt).
Hall, Robert and Polly Hand, Jan. 22, 1806 (Finley).
Hall, Samuel and Julia A. Browne, Oct. 4, 1859 (English).
Hall, Samuel and Sarah Stothoff, Nov. 18, 1826 (Labagh).
Hall, Samuel T. and Cornelia S. Todd, Jan. 20, 1864 (Voorhees).
Hall, Theodore and Mary Jane Pierce, Dec. 24, 1863 (Corwin).
Hall, Thomas and Rachel Hixon, Feb. 20, 1811 (Studdiford).
Hall, Thomas G. and Elizabeth Hammer, Feb. 18, 1832 (Ludlow).
Hall, William and Ann Bellis, May 19, 1807 (Studdiford).
Hall, William and Catharine Bunn, Jan. 29, 1799 (Studdiford).
Hall, William and Mary Cock, July 16, 1805 (Studdiford).
Hall, William and Sarah Hall, Oct. 2, 1800 (Studdiford).
Hall, William G. and Mary Manners, Mar. 17, 1853 (Carrell).
Hall, William M. and Helena Durling, Jan. 6, 1869 (Ludlow).
Hall, William T. and Ruth Ann Talmage, May 23, 1839 (Messler).
Hall, William V. D. and Margaret T. Dougherty, Aug. 1, 1848 (English).
Hall, William W. and Mary Ashmore, Sept. 6, 1847 (Campbell).
Hall, William W. and Rebecca Huff, Jan. 22, 1859 (Ludlow).
Hall, William W. and Alletta Williams, Nov. 28, 1867 (Pitcher).
Hamilton, Hugh and Sarah Kean, Sept. 28, 1797 (Snowden).
Hamilton, William and Jane McAdams, Feb. 21, 1863 (Daniels).
Hammael, Clarkson M. and Jane M. Schenck, Mar. 9, 1861 (Doolittle).
Hammel, Alexander and Catharine Winans, July 24, 1824 (Watson).
Hamner, James and Betsey Whitehead, Nov. 18, 1822 (Fisher).
Hampton, George H. and Julia Staats, Feb. 16, 1867 (Romaine).
Hampton, Robert and Caroline Mulford, Oct. 19, 1868 (Rodgers).
Hanard, Thomas and Margaret Disborough, Sept. 9, 1846 (Zabriskie).
Hanas, John and Margaret Williamson, Aug. 26, 1814 (McColm).
Hand, Jonathan and Anne Alward, Dec. 16, 1812 (Finley).
Hand, Joseph and Abbe Haynes, Feb. 15, 1821 (Brownlee).
Hand, M. and Abigail Parrot, Feb. 16, 1804 (Finley).
Hand, Oliver and Rachel Henry, Dec. 1, 1842 (Harris).
Hanflenk, Henry and Catharine Woonff, July 7, 1860 (Campfield).
Hang, Lawrence and Catharine Wybert, June 25, 1865 (McCord).
Hankins, Charles M. and Abby Stout, Mar. 27, 1847 (Black).
Hann, George Ren and Ella M. Wagoner, Feb. 2, 1876 (Jamison).
Hann, Ira L. and Nattie Shipps, Nov. 25, 1865 (Mesick).
Hann, James and Kate S. Ayres, Jan. 28, 1869 (Rodgers).
Hanson, Joseph and Abigail S. Condict, May 3, 1815 (Fonde).
Hardcastle, John and Ellenor Van Doren, May 23, 1806 (Vredenburgh).
Hardcastle, John and Jane Schenck, June 12, 1833 (Wilson).
Hardesty, Peter and Maggie Little, Oct. 31, 1807 (Messick).
Harden, Ezekiel and Mariah Johnson, Jan. 22, 1834 (Rice).
Harden, Thomas and Janet Trumble, Nov. 11, 1819 (Brownlee).
Hardenberg, Garret P. and Sarah J. Day, Dec. 8, 1861 (Heward).
Hardenbrook, George and Ann Kline, June 18, 1808 (Studdiford).
Harder, Abraham and Catharine Hoagland, Dec. 31, 1795 (Studdiford).
Hardcastle, David and Sarah Armstrong, Dec. 23, 1875 (Rowland).
Hardcastle, James Henry and Margaret Wright, Dec. 16, 1876 (Mesick).
Hardcastle, William and Bessie Jones, Oct. 11, 1868 (Rowland).
Hardy, Jacob and Jane Orr, Apr. 22, 1860 (Campfield).
Harley, Samuel and Jennett Johnson, May 18, 1835 (Blauvelt).
Harmar, Aaron and Elizabeth Bartley, June 30, 1814 (Galpin).
Harmer, George S. and Jane P. Hombler, Feb. 18, 1864 (Voorhees).
Harner, John L. and Mary Elizabeth Brokaw, Nov. 2, 1852 (Messler).
Harned, Jacob S. and Sarah J. Townsend, Jan. 31, 1844 (Voorhees).
Harned, Jonathan and Jane Giles, July 31, 1842 (Rodgers).
Harned, Smith and Mary Middlesworth, Apr. 27, 1862 (Messler).
Harning, William A. and Mary A. Ames, Jan. 1, 1873 (Mesick).
Harriot, Edward and Phebe Freeman, Aug. 8, 1818 (Boggs).
Harriot, Fitz R. and Jane Maria Varian, June 10, 1853 (Rodgers).
Harriott, Henry F. and Ruth Voorhees, May 12, 1832 (Fisher).
Harriot, James and Ann Van Neste, Feb. 16, 1804 (Schureman).
Harriot, Robert and Sarah Annin, Sept. 14, 1813 (Finley).
Harriot, William and Margaret Fulkerson, May 6, 1843 (Rodgers).
Harris, Benjamin and Elmira Moore, Mar. 21, 1843 (Harris).
Harris, James D. and Rebecca R. Hunt, Apr. 20, 1876 (Scofield).
Harris, James H. and Julia C. Walker, Apr. 7, 1851 (Gardner).
Harris, Peter and Sarah King, June 11, 1835 (Blauvelt).
Harris, William and Mary Elizabeth Ross, Sept. 28, 1856 (Van Doren).
Harrison, Harry and Anna McCoy, May 4, 1867 (Romaine).
Harrison, Joseph and Mary Moore, Aug. 28, 1814 (Fonde).
Harrison, Lewis B. and Catharine Todd, Jan. 1, 1834 (Messler).
Harrison, Thomas and Mary Ann Maxwell, Apr. 3, 1872 (Lefevre).
Harry, ——— and Hannah ———, Mar. 4, 1820 (Galpin).
Hart, Caspar and Harriet Maxwell, Mar. 10, 1852 (Messler).
Hart, Henry S. and Ella M. Davison, Oct. 20, 1875 (Doolittle).
Hart, John Hultz and Margaret Middock, Sept. 12, 1813 (Hunt).
Hart, John S. and Emelia C. Morford, Sept. 21, 1836 (Rice).
Hart, Martin and Almira Whitenack, Feb. 15, 1860 (Mesick).
Hart, Wilson and Johannah Bainbridge, Nov. 9, 1826 (Zabriskie).
Hartough, Isaac S. and Elizabeth King, June 23, 1853 (Rodgers).
Hartough, John and Eliza Ann Nevius, Nov. 13, 1822 (Labagh).
Hartough, Joakine and Mariah Duryea, Mar. 12, 1818 (Labagh)
Hartough, Peter and Christiana Elbertson, Dec. 13, 1854 (Romeyn).
Hartough, Thomas D. and Sarah D. Smith, Sept. 16, 1831 (Rodgers).
Hartrell, William and Catharine Crosier, Dec. 16, 1788 (Studdiford).
Hartwaite, Thomas C. and Anne M. Rendus, Nov. 18, 1868 (Messler).
Hartwell, Hugh N. and Mary Emma Davenport, Nov. 15, 1871 (Imbue).
Hartwell, John and Rebecca Packer, July 16, 1830 (Ogden).
Hartwell, S. Swan and Caroline Nesbit, Oct. 22, 1844 (Chambers).
Hartwell, Thomas A. and Eliza Swan, June 22, 1818 (Boggs).
Harvey, Thomas W. and Jane Amelia Crammer, Oct. 4, 1862 (Romeyn)
Hashbrook, Joseph and Sarah E. Dayton, Dec. 28, 1858 (Rankin).

[To be Continued]

DEPARTMENT OF NOTES AND QUERIES

[107]. Dunn-De Camp.—“I have made a very complete search of the records at Trenton and sources of information here at our library, and am unable to place a Reuben Dunn, who served in the Revolution from Somerset County. He married Sarah De Camp. His name appears on the list of Bridgewater township freeholders in 1790, about which time he removed to Green county, Ohio. His children were Margaret, Elizabeth, Harriet, Simeon, Reynolds and John. Reynolds was born in Somerset County, 1793. A Simeon Dunn died in Somerset County in 1858. I am sure Reuben belonged to the Middlesex county family of that name, descended from Hugh Dunn. A Phineas Dunn, grandson of the first Hugh, had son Reuben, but this seems to be another man. The Middlesex man married Sarah Fitz-Randolph. The Revolutionary rolls show two Reuben Dunns who served in the Revolution, and a personal search of the original records in the Adjutant-General’s office proves they were two distinct men. Can you tell me anything of this Somerset family of Dunns, and of this Reuben in particular; also the De Camps. The genealogy of that family mentions a number of the name in Somerset County, but the date is most incomplete.”

Mrs. W. M. M. (Philadelphia)

[108]. Vroom-Dumont.—“I have in my possession a marriage license of George Vroom and Charity Dumont dated 1741, a copy of which I enclose as I think it will be of interest to the readers of the Quarterly, and I have recently learned of the existence of a license for Ryce Vroom
of Somerset Co., Province of New Jersey, yeoman, and Gartright Stevens of Somerset, widow, dated Sept. 6, 1718. The form is substantially the same as the other except that it is issued by 'His Excellency Robert Hunter, Capt. General, etc., of the Provinces of New Jersey, New York and Territories depending thereon in America,’ etc.

"Can you or any of your readers tell who Ryce Vroom was, i. e., what relation he was to the George Vroom who married Gerritje or Charity Dumont? Do you know of any genealogy of the Vroom family? I can trace my branch back to the emigrant, but know nothing of the collateral branches. Here it is:

"1. Cornelius Peterson Vroom (emigrant); d. before Aug. 17, 1657; m. Tryntie Hendricks.


"3. Hendrick Vroom; m. (1) Jan. 21, 1711, Jennetje Bergen, who was bapt. May 27, 1688; (2) Jan. 18, 1745, Dortie Dumont, a widow.

"4. Joris (or George) Vroom; m. Feb. 4, 1741, Gerretje (or Charity) Dumont, who was b. Mar. 23, 1721, and d. Jan. 25, 1747.

"5. Peter Dumont Vroom (known as Col. Peter D.), b. Jan. 27, 1745; d. Nov., 1831; m., June 1, 1775, Elsie Bogart, who was b. Oct. 12, 1755, and d. Apr. 17, 1823.


"If any of your readers can fill in any of the missing dates, or have any genealogical data of other branches of the family, I hope they will send it to you for publication.”

G. A. V. (Hackensack, N. J.)

[Cornelis Peterson Vroom, as we know, was from "Langeraer, a hamlet northeast of Leiden,” but no one has ever been able to trace him farther back. (See “Col. of Dutch MS.,” pp. 5, 62; “N. Y. Coll. MS.,” Vol. I, p. 72). As this was a distinguished family, notably in the Revolutionary Colonel Peter D. and the Governor Peter D. Vroom, both of this County, and as Cornelis was also the head of the Corsen (or Coursen) family, it ought to be traced out completely. We applied to the late Hon. Garret D. W. Vroom, of Trenton, for an article on this family, believing he had accumulated much data thereon, but his long illness and then death prevented his giving it to us for the QUARTERLY.—EDITOR QUARTERLY]
HISTORIC HOUSES—LORD STIRLING’S, AT BASKING RIDGE

How it looks at present, with modern improvements. For notice of it, see QUARTERLY, Vol. 1, page 37.
BARON STEUBEN'S LONELY GRAVE

[Note.—There appeared in the Quarterly, Vol. II, p. 81, an interesting article upon "The Staats' House and Baron Steuben." This charming and influential German officer, who was of so much assistance to General Washington in the Revolution, without whom, in fact, the War for Independence might have been a failure, had his headquarters in the Staats' house, at Bound Brook, while the American army was encamped at Middlebrook; and while there became the centre of much social intercourse with the best society the army and Somerset County could then bring together. As a result his name has always been identified with our local history. The end of his life, and especially the lonely burial-place, north of present Utica in the State of New York, where his remains rest (he died in 1794, aged sixty-four), were scarcely in keeping with the figure he made as the "best trained soldier" of our War for Independence, or with his generosity to America in spending his whole fortune in clothing Washington's ragged soldiers. The following account of a visit to the Baron's grave appeared several years ago in a newspaper (the name of which has been forgotten), and is now republished because it is likely to prove of interest to our readers. It might be added that by the Baron's peculiar will it was directed that his body should be buried "in such a spot as I shall before my decease point out to them" [his servants], "and that they never acquaint any person with the place wherein I shall be buried." But the place could not be hid; in fact, while it was in the wood comparatively near his house, a public road was, later, run directly over the spot, so that a friend had his remains removed some distance away into the primeval forest. For further particulars cf. Kapp's "Life of Steuben," p. 600 and Jones' "Annals of Oneida County," p. 445.—Editor Quarterly].

To the right of the road, at the top of an unusually long hill, a grass overgrown indentation in the ground is pointed out as the spot where stood General Steuben's house. Stretching down the hill just climbed are the sixty acres which he cleared for his own crops, and in the level at the bottom is the place where he intended to build a church in which to worship Sunday mornings; and surrounding it is the field where the horse races and athletic games were to be held afternoons as relaxation after the morning devotions. For Steuben had Central-Europe notions as to how a Lutheran should spend the Sabbath that were in contrast with those held by his Puritan neighbors from Connecticut.

The kindly gentleman, with a Horace Greeley fringe of whiskers and a decided Welsh accent, who has given this information while leaning on the fence, explains that he is working the Steuben farm now; that all his neighbors are Welsh; and, after politely inviting the tourist to
come to the house and have a cup of tea or cool buttermilk, tells him to keep straight ahead until he gets opposite a big horned tree in a pasture, and then drive right into the Baron's graveyard. Beyond the horned tree, but 200 yards farther on, the bars on the right of the road can be taken down, and, following an indistinct trail across a pasture, the five acres of unkempt wood and utter solitude that make up the burial plot of the Baron are reached. Into this you cannot drive. The lot is well fenced with strong barbed wire, and, in this respect, following the wishes of the Baron, no tree or bush is ever cut; no trimming or altering, or changing or decorating by the hand of man is ever allowed.

The cornerstone of the present monument, which replaced a simpler one erected in 1824, was laid by Governor Seymour, assisted by General Sigel and other prominent men, in June, 1870. Its base is 15 feet square and its height is 15 feet. The base and body are of Trenton limestone and the shaft of granite. The only inscription is the word, "Steuben," in sunken letters, surrounded by a raised wreath, on its west face. A Parrot gun reversed is placed in each of the corners, and on the center of the ledge of the base on each side is a pile of four cannon balls. Its cost was $3,500.

Under this plain memorial, surrounded by five acres of primeval wilderness, absolutely unchanged by the hand of man, lies the body of that bluff and choleric old fighter, the most eminent character that Germany and Prussia gave, and the best trained soldier that the world furnished our war for independence.

When Steuben, with twenty years' experience as an aid on the personal staff of Frederick the Great, came to the help of our struggling Colonies, he tendered his services gratuitously, but said that in case of final success of the Americans he expected a reasonable compensation. It was not until seven years after the close of the War that Congress did anything more than pass complimentary and flattering resolutions for the man who had impoverished himself in their cause, and then it passed an act granting him a life annuity of $2,500. In the meantime individual States had expressed their sense of this injustice by gifts of land, among which the New York Assembly had given him sixteen thousand acres recently purchased from the Oneida Indians. On this land the Baron passed his summers; here he died of paralysis on Nov. 28, 1794; and here he was buried, wrapped in his old military cloak with the star of his knighthood on his breast. Contrary to his expressed wishes his grave is marked by a monument.

All the biographies of the Baron teem with anecdotes of his impetuous disposition. There are new ones to the public still told by residents here—descendants of his old neighbors who were mostly his comrades in
arms whom he gathered about him in his retirement. Mr. S. R. Fuller, of Holland Patent, whose grandfather served under the Baron, and who was one of those who followed him to his pastoral life, says that after the victory of Yorktown there was a formal celebration of the virtual close of the War. The Baron, who was the Inspector-General of the Army, had the troops drawn up in line ready for review, and surrounded by his staff, took a picturesque, imposing and dignified position in front.

As Washington and his staff appeared and advanced slowly they were greeted by volleys of musketry fired by battalions along the line in succession, and, when the company behind the Baron fired, some one had forgotten to remove his ramrod and it went whizzing end over end with a frightful noise close by the ear of Steuben. The Inspector-General and his staff promptly stampeded like a lot of schoolboys. They quickly realized what had happened, but the dramatic effect of the picture was ruined, and the doughty old German lost his temper, and, turning his back squarely on the advancing Commander-in-Chief, rode hastily up the line, shaking his fist.

"Mein Gott!" he shouted. "If dat was an oldt soldier I'll haf 'im shodt! If he was a noo rawcroodt I'll lick 'im anyhow."

Another story handed down by Mr. Fuller's grandfather illustrates his honesty and childlike simplicity. One time he was cheated in buying a yoke of oxen. He was furious and, getting a rawhide, prepared to find and thrash the man who had taken him in. Capt. Fuller knew the result would be serious if he was not prevented, so he told the aggrieved Baron that the man himself was not to blame. He had been brought up to believe that it was all right to take any advantage in trade.

"Vas he taught dot by his fader?" asked the Baron earnestly.

"Yes."

He studied over it a moment seriously, and, throwing down the whip, said: "Oh, dot's all right, den. Only I wish his fader wasn't det, so I could lick him."

The bluff and fiery-tempered old martinet sleeps his last sleep in the peace of perfect solitude. By his wishes the five acres are left to the sole care of the hand of Nature, and a lonelier, wilder, more unkempt burial place cannot be conceived.
TWO OLD WILLS—VAN HORNE'S AND MCCREA'S

John, Cornelius, Abraham and Garret Van Horne, were numbered, about the year 1700, among the influential and prosperous merchants of New York City. Cornelius became Mayor in 1736, and was also long an important member of the Governor's Council in New Jersey, taking his seat in 1727 and continuing to act till 1740. He is said to have resided "22 miles northwest of Perth Amboy," which would locate him in Somerset; perhaps he is to be identified with the Cornelius who resided for a time near Bound Brook. He may have been the father of the Abraham Van Horne who, with a brother, Capt. Cornelius Van Horne, settled at Whitehouse about 1724, and who left a large progeny of Van Hornes, some of whom settled later in Somerset and Sussex counties, and others of whom went West; but this relationship seems not to be determined, or, if so, has escaped the writer's notice. Governor Burnet, of New York and New Jersey, married the first Cornelius's daughter. John was the merchant whose will appears below and with whom we are immediately concerned, as the purchaser of a large tract of land in the vicinity of Rocky Hill, this County. The Cornelius, John and Abraham, New York merchants, were brothers, and certainly Garret was also, though less is known about him. It is probable that Colonel Philip Van Horne, of Middlebrook, during the Revolution, was a son of one of these New York Van Hornes (perhaps Cornelius) but his lineage seems to have eluded the quest of those who have sought for it.

John Van Horne, of New York city, bapt. there Jan. 17, 1663, was a son of Cornelius Jansen Vanhoorn, who, it is thought, came from Hoorn in Holland; hence the surname. His wife was Catharine Meyer, whom he married in 1683. His name frequently appears, with those of Abraham, Cornelius and Garret, in New York documents as merchants. By 1706 he began to make land purchases in Somerset, Middlesex and Monmouth counties, New Jersey, and in 1707 he purchased of William Dockwra a tract of 6,800 acres near Rocky Hill. (Corwin's "Hist. Discourse," p. 16, note; "N. J. Archives," Vol. xx, p. 541, note; Ibid, Vol. xi, p. 83, note). This tract he did not settle upon, but, by his will of June 23, 1733, probated Nov. 22, 1735, he disposed of the Rocky Hill estate to his sons James and Abraham.

In 1744 James Van Horne, son of John, began advertising 1,343 acres of it for sale, stating it would make "four compact farms" ("N. J. Archives," Vol. XII, p. 208). He again advertised it at various dates between 1751 and 1758. During at least his later years James lived at "Dover," "near Cheesequakes" in Middlesex county, probably on other land willed to him. Abraham, who was still of New York City in 1752,
advertised "about 1,000 acres" of the Rocky Hill land. ("N. J. Archives," XIX, p. 135). James died in 1761, when only thirty-nine years of age, devising all of his estate to his sons John and James. This son, James, was, doubtless, a promising student, whom the will enjoined "to study physic or law and complete his studies in Scotland." John was evidently intended to be the farmer, and we know that he actually settled upon the Rocky Hill property after his marriage, in 1766, to the daughter of Colonel Nathaniel Heard, of Woodbridge.

The last named John Van Horne died without issue February 4, 1820, and was buried in the old Princeton cemetery. His house at Rocky Hill was the scene of the humorous "pig anecdote" in which General Washington figured, as recorded by Washington's portrait painter Dunlop, and printed in Barber's "Hist. Coll. of N. J.," (p. 462).

The exact disposition of all this 6,800 acres in the vicinity of Rocky Hill it would be interesting to know; but now to the will itself, which was probably drawn by the elder John Van Horne, himself, and not by any lawyer, and which was probated Nov. 22, 1735. The record of the will is in Book C, p. 57, of Wills, in the Secretary of State's office at Trenton, and is as follows:

**John Van Horne's Will, 1733**

"In the name of God, Amen. I, John Van Horne, of the city of New York, merch't, being in perfect health and sound memory and disposing mind—blessed be God for the same—and knowing the certainty of death and uncertainty of life, doe make and ordain this my last will and testament in manner and form following:

"First, I commit my soul into the hands of Almighty God, being fully persuaded by His Holy Spirrit through the merrit of my Saviour, Jesus Christ, to obtain pardon for all my sins and to inheritt everlasting life; my body to a decent buriall at the discretion of my executors; and my just debts and funnerall charges being paid and satisfied, I doe order and dispose of all my temporal estate wherewith it hath pleased God to bless me, in manner and form following, that is to say:

"First, I doe give and bequeath unto my son Cornelius six hundred pounds current money.

"Item. I give and bequeath unto my son Cornelius the following lands and heriditaments in the Province of East New Jersey (that is to say) the tract of land I bought of Samwell Roepe [Roesse?] called and known by the name of Royefield, the three quarters thereof belonging to me, and three small pieces of land also bought of said Samwell Roepe (?) containing together sixteen hundred acres, be the same more or less, with all the rights and privaliges thereunto belonging; I say I give, devise and bequeath the above-named lands unto my said son Cornelius, his heirs and assigns forever.

"Item. I give, devise and bequeath unto my son Andrew all my lands in the township of Piscataques, which I bought or had by a mortgage deed of Samwell Roepe (?) and John Burrows, together with the
mill stock, stock of cattle and horses, sheep, together with all and singular other the heridittiments and appertennances thereunto belonging: To have and to hold unto him my said son Andrew, his heirs and assigns for ever.

"Item. I give, devise and bequeath unto my son Abraham, out of the tract of land I bought of Dockwra and Sonmans, called and known by the name of Rockyhill, in East New Jersey, and out the lott n' o six, six hundred acres as it is now laid out on a certain draught of division between me and my brother's, bounded eastwardly and southwardly with Bedicin's [Beedens] brook as the said brook runs; southwardly by my brother Abraham's lott n'o two; westerly by my brother Garret's lott n'o five; northwardly by my own land; easterly and southerly by Henry Neal's lands as his fine runs—with all the houses, barns, orchards and all the rights and priviledges thereunto belonging (except the stream or Bedicin's brook). The halfe of the liberty of said brook and two acres of land of each side of the said brook where he pleases to take it up, I give to my son James as hereafter is expressed.

"Item. I give, devise and bequeath unto my son James all the remainder of the same tract belonging unto me, from the eastermost line of the lott n'o one, where now Edward Philips lives on the Milston river, bounded northwardly by Francis Eldrington's land, where now Robert Letice Hooper, Jun'r, lives: on easterly by Milston river as the river runs; southwardly by James Leonard and Thomas Leonard's land; westerly by lott n'o one, whereon Edward Philips lives on as aforesaid, containing thirteen hundred acres, be the same more or less, with all the stock of wheat, cattle, horses, mares, sheep, plantations, houses and barns thereon, with his choice of two negroes and all the hereditaments, right and priviledges thereunto belonging or appertaining; also two acres of land with the half of Bedicin's brook with all the rights and previledges thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, wherever he shall please to take it up within my bounds, I say I give, devise and bequeath the above-named lands unto my said son James, his heirs and assigns forever. It's my intent and meaning that whenever my said sons Abraham and James conclude and agree to errect or build a mill on s'd Bedicin's brook, that each of them shall have one-half part or moiety thereof, my son Abraham also adding two acres of land out of his land for the use and benefitt of the s'd mill.

"Item. It is further my will that my hereafter-named executors shall pay unto my son Andrew and my son James and to each of them one thousand pounds upon demand out of any bonds due to me.

"Item. I give and bequeath to my son James also the house where I now live in [New York City], with my storehouse fronting on the dock, with all the ground and yard rights and priviledges thereunto belonging, he paying to his brother Cornelius, to him, his heirs or assigns, two hundred pounds current money of New York; to his brother Andrew, to him, his heirs or assigns, two hundred pounds ditto; to his brother Abraham two hundred pounds ditto, to him, his heirs or assigns; to his sister Catharine two hundred pounds ditto, to her, her heirs or assigns. As for the lands bequeathed to my son Cornelius, by virtue of this my last will, I have already given him a deed for the same, and for his house, so that now he comes in but for an equall share with the rest of my children of
my whole estate, both real and personall, already disposed of by virtue of this my last will and testament; also my daughter Catharine, I have given her her portion and the house bought of John Outman, so that she also comes in for one equall share with the rest of my children, of both real and personall of all my estate not disposed of by virtue of this my last will and testament, as hereafter is expressed.

"Item. I give and bequeath to my son Cornelius, to my son Andrew, my daughter Catharine, my son James, each of them an equall fifth part of all the remainder of my whole estate, both real and personall, wheresoever it is or may be found, to them and each of them, their heirs and assigns forever; my son Abraham I also give him one-fifth part during his natural life of all my whole estate, both real and personall, not disposed of by virtue of this my last will, all share and share alike to be equally divided amongst them, and after his decease I give and bequeath his full fifth part to his children lawfully begotten by him, to them, their heirs and assigns; I say young John Van Horne he is to have a double portion of the full fifth part so given him by virtue of this my last will and testament, and I give my hereafter-named exec'tr full power to dispose of all my reall and personall estate not already disposed of by virtue of this my last will and testament, and to let my son Abraham have his fifth part during his natural life, and within fourteen days after his decease a true inventory shall be made, and if his whole estate then amounts to no more than what he has received by virtue of this my last will and testament, shall be delivered or secured to the best advantage of my said son Abraham's children, which I leave to the management of these my hereafter-mentioned executors; and in case any of my above-named children shall happen to dye without issue lawfully begotten of their body, that then any of my estate above mentioned or any part thereof, be it real or personall, so given by me by virtue of this my last will and testament, shall revert and returne to all my said children then in being, or to the heir or heirs of their bodys lawfully begotten of their bodys as aforesaid, and to be equally divided amongst them, each an equall proportion or part thereof.

"Item. It is my will that if any of my aforesaid children or their heirs shall not be satisfy'd with the contents so contained in this my last will and testament but should quarrele and create lawsuits, then and in such case, I do hereby debar and exclude those of all the rights, propertyes and benefitts so contained in this my last will and testament forever; and to the end that full satisfaction may be given to my said children, it's my earnest desire and request that my said children, my executors then in being, shall, within three months after my decease, make a true and perfect inventory of all my estate, reall and personall, not already bequeathed in this my last will and testament.

"And lastly, I do ordain, constitute and appoint my said son Cornelius, my son Andrew, my son Abraham and my son James to be my executors and my daughter Catharine Executrix, of this my last will and testament, to see the same duly executed and performed, and vacuuming and declaring for null and void all former and other wills by me heretofore made either in word or writing.

"I do publish and declare this to be my last will and testament at New York this twenty-third day of June, Anno Domini one thousand
seven hundred and thirty-three, and in the seventh year of the reign of
our Soverign Lord King George the Second of England, etc.

"In testimony whereof I have (being concluded in one sheet of pa-
per) hereunto putt my hand and seal the day and year above written.

"JOHN VAN HORNE. (Seal)

"Sealed, delivered, published and declared by the said John Van
Horne as his last will and testament in the presence of
JOHN VAN SOLINGEN,
JERE: JOTHELL,
B. RYNDER."

THE REV. JAMES MCCREA WILL OF 1766

Rev. James McCrea, pastor at Lamington, this County, from 1740
to 1763, had various children of note besides the daughter, Jane, whose
reported massacre by the Indians in 1777 created such a furore of excite-
ment throughout the country. The Quarterly has been seeking for some
time to secure more facts about these children than have been published,
and is promised a communication in the near future which may clear up
some of the darkness surrounding their residences, marriages and history.
(For a few facts see the Quarterly, Vol. III, pp. 159, 318). It may
prove of some aid toward the ends desired to publish in full the James
McCrea will, of 1766, which is recorded in the Secretary of State's office,
Trenton (Book K, p. 152). The will follows:

"In the name of God Amen:—I, James McCrea, of Bedminster twp.,
County of Somerset and Eastern Division of the Province of New Jer-
sy, Minister of the Gospel, being at this time exercised with much weak-
ness and pain of body but, thanks be to God, of sound mind and memory,
do make, ordain and put in writing this my last will and testament in man-
ner and form following, that is to say:

"First and principally I give and recommend my soul into the hands
of Almighty God, my creator and Redeemer, and my Body to the earth,
to be buried in a Christian like and decent manner at the discretion of
my executors hereafter named; and as touching the disposition of such
worldly estate as it hath pleased God to bless me with in this life, I give,
devise and bequeath as follows:

"First—I will that all my just debts and funeral charges be truely
paid and discharged.

"Item: I give and bequeath unto my eldest son, John McCrea, the
sum of ten pounds, current money of East Jersey, at 8 shillings the oz.

"Item: I give and bequeath unto my dear and loving wife, Catha-
rine, the sum of 250 pounds of like money afs'd, to be paid within 3 yrs
next after the sale of my estate. I also give and bequeath unto my said
loving wife the interest of 250 pounds of like money afs'd annually whilst
continuing my widow, to commence in half a year after the sale of my
whole estate; but on the decease or marriage of my said wife the said 250
pounds, the interest of which I've given as afs'd, I give and bequeath un-
to my children, to be divided amongst them in proportion to their respec-
tive legacies.
"Item: I give and bequeath unto my daughter, Mary Hannah, the now wife of Rev. John Hannah, the sum of 80 pounds of like money afs'd, to be paid in 10 yrs. after my decease, and also do order and it is my will the s'd son-in-law Rev. John Hannah, pay no interest for the sum of 60 pounds money aforesaid now due from him to me for the sum of 10 yrs. after my decease.

"Item: I give unto my son William the sum of 5 shillings of like money afs'd. I do also order and it is my will that the sum of 100 pounds of money afs'd be given, and I do give and bequeath the said sum of 100 pounds, to my son John in trust, to be given at his discretion at any time within 12 yrs. after my decease either to my son William, or divided equally between my three sons, viz., James, Samuel and Stephen, and my daughter Jane.

"Item: I give and bequeath unto my son James the sum of 350 pounds of like money afs'd, 200 pounds of which to be paid him of the first money that comes to hand of or arising from the sale of 100 acres of my land hereinafter mentioned.

"Item: I give and bequeath unto my son Samuel the sum of 320 pounds of like money afs'd.

"Item: I give and bequeath unto my son Stephen the sum of 300 pounds of the like money afs'd.

"Item: I give and bequeath unto my daughter Jane the sum of 170 pounds of like money afs'd, 70 pounds of which to be paid when she arrives to the age of 21 yrs.

"Item: I give and bequeath unto my four sons, viz., Robert, Philip, Gilbert and Creighton, the sum of 250 pounds each of like money afs'd, to be paid as soon as the sales of my estates will admit, but not before they arrive to the age of 21 yrs.

"Item: I give unto my daughter Cathrine the sum of 150 pounds of like money afs'd, to be paid when she arrives to the age of 21 yrs.

"And it is my will that if any of my children should die without issue, or before they arrive to the age of 21 yrs., that his or her or their respective legacy or legacies be equally divided between the surviving children.

"Item: It is my will that the one hundred acres of my land bought of William Axtell, Esqr., be sold at the discretion of my executors at any time within 10 yrs. next after my decease, and the first money arising from thence, or the first 200 pound of the price of said land, be paid to my son James as afs'd, in part of his afs'd portion or legacy, and that the remainder or residue of the price of s'd land be equally divided between my two sons, Samuel and Stephen, in part of their afs'd legacies; and it is my will that my executors sell so much of my personal estate as will be sufficient for the payment of the within mentioned 70 pounds to my daughter Jane at any time after my decease.

"Item: It is my will that the respective within mentioned legacies, or any part of them, the time of payment wc. is not herein ascertained, shall be paid as soon as the sale of my estate with conveniency will admit, due regard being made therein to the age and circumstences of the children and legacies.

Item: It is my will that my loving wife (continuing my widow) with my three sons, viz., James, Samuel and Stephen, have the use and
benefit of all my real estate, both houses and lands, (until the afs'd one hundred acres be sold), and then to have the use and benefit of all the residue and remainder of my estate, lands, houses, &c., for and during the term of 10 yrs. next after my decease for the support and maintenance of my family; and if any profit be made by them thereon after the necessary family expenses is defrayed, it is my will that my said wife and my s'd three sons share equally between them.

"Item: It is my will that, as soon as my said wife may see cause to alter her state and circumstances by marriage or otherwise, that immediately then, or otherwise at the expiration of the s'd 10 yrs., my said executors do sell all the remainder of my estate, both real and personal, and collect and lay out the money for the uses heretofore mentioned.

"Item: It is my will that if, upon the whole, my estate fall short of paying the aforesaid legacies, that the deductions shall be made in due proportion to each of their legacies, and if any overplus, residue or remainder, that it be added also in due proportion to each of their respective legacies.

"Item: All my estate, both real and personal, houses, lands, &c., in the s'd township of Bedminster and elsewhere, I give, bequeath and devise unto my loving wife Cathrine McCrea, my son James McCrea, and to my friends John King and Robert Barclay, in trust, to sell and dispose thereof at the time and in the form and manner hereinbefore directed, in order to pay my just debts and legacies; and I do by virtue of these presents give my s'd wife and son, and my s'd two friends, John King and Robert Barclay, or a majority of them or the survivors of them if any of them should depart this life before the sale be made of my estate, as full power and ample authority to all intents, construction and purposes so to do as if I were personally present to do it myself; and I do nominate, constitute and appoint my said loving wife, and my said son, and also my s'd two friends, John King and Robert Barclay, to be the executrix and executors of this my last will and testament, revoking and making null and void all former and other wills by me made, and making this and only this my last will and testament.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 5th day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand and seven hundred and sixty-six.

"James McCrea. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

"John Meihelm,
"William Adems,
"Sarah Yandell. [Sworn]

10 July, 1769."

July 10, 1769, the above will was offered for probate. On August 7, 1769, John King and Robert Barkley renounced their rights as executors, and on August 14, following, letters were granted to the remaining executors, the son James McCrea and the wife, (a second wife) Catherine ------ (whose surname has not yet been discovered).

Rev. James McCrea's widow, Catherine, married afterward, Major Richard McDonald. A further account of her and of the McCrea family is soon to appear in the Quarterly.
THE QUARTERLY is in receipt from the Hon. George C. Beekman, of Monmouth county, of various old papers, which fell into his hands years ago as a descendant of Mr. Cornelius Ten Broeck of near Harlingen, and the publication of some of them will throw light upon certain phases of local history. Already we have published certain other papers which came from the same source.

The first one now at hand relates to the title to large quantities of land in Somerset. A brother of Cornelius Ten Broeck seems to have been engaged in a law suit involving a title, and to have obtained a brief abstract of search at the East Jersey Proprietors offices, which he submitted to Hon. James Parker, of Perth Amboy, (grandfather of the late Cortlandt Parker) in order that Mr. Parker might produce the books mentioned in the search when subpoenaed to do so. Mr. Parker enlarged on the abstract and returned what appears below, in his own handwriting:

**Early Title to Lands in Part of Somerset**

"Books of Record that I judge will be wanted from an imperfect schedule put into my hands by Mr. Tenbrook.


Book B2, page 327, 328, etc., Nov. 4th & 5th, 1700—Lease and release from Walter Benthall to Rich’d Hassell for 1/48 of E. Jersey.

page 332-335, etc., March 27 & 28, 1717—Lease and release from Richard Hassell to Daniel Hollingshead 1/48 E. Jersey.

page 339, 343, etc., Aug. 21st & 22nd, 1718—Lease and release from Daniel Hollingshead to Francis Elvington for 1/2 of 1/48.

page 362, Division of land between Daniel Hollingshead & Francis Elvington Dec. 15, 1721.

page 364, Release for the said division. The above was from Hollingshead and this is from Elvington of same date.

These two are only extracts as above written; the full copies are in the Records in the Secretary’s office Burlington."
C3, page 277, Power of Attorney from Joseph Clark and Jane Husbands of North Carolina to John Stevens of Somerset County, Esq., to act for them as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Henry Neal of the said Province of North Carolina deceased dated the 27th March 1735. (This is only an extract as above mentioned).


Book S, page 18—October 16, 1721—Survey to Francis Elvington & Daniel Hollingshead for 310 acres in Somerset County in Right of the Second Dividend.

Book B2, page 228 & 229—Lease & Release Jany. 10 & 11, 1716, Peter Sommans to Gerardus Beekman, Octavo Conraats, Barent Rynders, Isaac Governeur, Thomas Lawrence and John Spratt for All that Tract of Land Situate lying & being in the County of Somerset on the East Side of the South Branch of Raraton River containing 3,000 Acres.

D, page 238, Patent to Peter Sommans for all that Tract of Land situate lying & being in the County of Somerset and in the said Province on the East Side of the South Branch of Raraton River Beginning where the Partition Line crosseth the South branch and from thence running South and by East and three degrees five minutes more easterly along the said Partition line thence two hundred and twenty chains—thence East North East three hundred chains thence North West and by West one hundred and fourteen chains to the said South branch thence up the branch to where it began bounded north by the said South Branch West by the Partition line East by the Land of Robert Burnet of Letherby (?) and South by Land unsurveyed containing after allowance for Barren swamps & Highways two hundred acres.

This patent mentions 300 acres which must be a mistake for the bounds certainly will include more, and this Conjecture seems to be Strengthened by the Deed to Governeur & Company last before mentioned, for the bounds are exactly the same as this patent, and it is called 3,000 acres,—and I make no doubt it is for the same Land.”

At the bottom of the abstract appears the following letter, which was directed to “Mr. Cornelius Tenbrook, at Col’l Neilsons, N. Brunswick:”

“PERTH AMBOY, JUNE 25, ’88.

“SIR—Last night your brother left with me the inclosed memorandum, that I might compare it with the books which I have done, and, as farr as I am capable of judging, find the foregoing to be what you want
—and when I am subpened the books ought to be mentioned. It was your brother's request to me to lodge my search in your hands, where he will take it up and do the needful preparatory to trial, w'ch on subpoena I shall endeavor to attend and am, Sir,

"Your friend & H. serv't,

JAMES PARKER."

"When at Brunswick last Saturday I tasted a Cask of Wine that was said to be the same Mr. Stockton had. I told the young man and Mrs. Neilson that I would take it, and I now tell you I will and will send for it as soon as possible."

RECEIPTS FOR TUITION AT QUEEN'S COLLEGE, 1774-'76

Queen's College, now Rutgers, was founded early in 1771 but not opened until later; whether late in 1771 or in 1772, seems to be a disputed question, the first book of minutes being lost. Certainly in 1774 it was open, at New Brunswick, as the following receipt for tuition shows:

"MR. TENBROOK

1774.

June 10th. To Entrance his son Peter @ 20s. proc............. £1.0.0
June 15. Cr. Rec'd from Mr. Voorhees on his acct............. £1.0.0

October 10. To one quarter & one month schooling @ 20s. pr... £1.6.8
Ditto. To Cleaning and Repairing School-room............. £0.1.5
Ditto. To a nine pin alley .................................. £0.0.9

Proclamation... £1.8.10"

"Febu'y, 17. 1775. Received from Mr. Voorhees the sum of one pound proc: & from Mr. Tenbrook one pound, eight Shillings, & ten pence, in full of all Demands until the 10th of October, 1774. In behalf of the Trustees of Q'n College p'r me.

JOHN TAYLOR."

Here is another similar receipt for 1776:

"JOHN & PETER TENBROOK, DR.,

"To the Trustees of Queen's College.

Entrance.

1776.

April 10th. To one year's Tuition @ £ 4/ proc. each...... £8.0.0
To wood, each 6/................................. 0.12.0
To Repairs /9d .................................. 0. 1.6

£8.13.6"

"May the 6th, 1776. Received from Mr. Tenbrook the above contents being in full of all Demands to this 16th day of May, 1776.

JOHN TAYLOR."
We print the foregoing just as written. The receipts are most interesting as showing the price of tuition at the College in its earliest days; the fact that tuition was called "schooling," that a charge was made to pupils for "cleaning and repairing" the "school room," and for the use of a "nine pin alley" and for "wood" for fuel.

The year of the last account stated above (1776) was the one in which the British took possession of New Brunswick and burned the original College building. Then its sessions were irregularly held at Millstone and near South Branch until 1778. The John Taylor who receipted the College bills was the subsequent Col. John Taylor, who was active in the Revolution in Washington's army. He was born in 1751 at Princeton and died at Schenectady, N. Y., in 1801. He did a great deal for Queen's College, being treasurer and tutor, and, in 1786, was made Professor of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics. (For an excellent account of him, see "The John Bogart Letters," edited and with notes by President Demarest of Rutgers, 1914).

**Early Storekeepers' Names**

A batch of bills contracted by Cornelius Ten Broeck reveals the names of various storekeepers with whom he dealt, e. g.,

- In 1763, Dirck van Alen, of New Brunswick.
- In 1764, Peter Schenck [near Blackwell's Mill].
- In 1765, John Schuerman (Schureman), of New Brunswick.
- In 1766, John Sterndall [place unknown].
- In 1771, John Neilson [of New Brunswick].
- In 1774, Hendrick van Dike [probably of Rocky Hill].
- In 1782, John Singer and Abraham Hunt, both of Trenton.

Except where stated the bill heads (not printed, but written) gave no places, where the stores concerned were located. The articles purchased were in all cases the usual miscellaneous ones kept by town merchants in that day: cloth, silk, ribbons, handkerchiefs, salt, molasses, rum, snuff, indigo, cotton, etc.

**Deeds for Church Pews, 1754. 1768**

Until before our late Civil War, and perhaps in some cases later, pews were sold in the Dutch and Presbyterian churches in this State, and conveyances given for them from one successive owner to another. The following is the conveyance of a pew in the Harlingen church in 1754 (spelled as written):

"To all persons to whom these presents shall come: Know yea that I, Gerrit Smock, of the County of Somerset and Province of New Jersey, yeoman, for and in consideration of the sum of two pounds, fifteen shillings and ten pence, money at eight shillings p'r oz., to me in
hand paid before the insilings & delivery hereof by Cornelius Tenbroeck of the abovesaid place, the receipt hereof I do hereby acknowledge & myself there with fully satisfied and contented, and do hereby ackquit and discharge the said Cornelius Ten Broeck, his heirs, executors & adminnistrators for ever by these presents, have given, granted, bargined, sold, conveyed & confirmed & by these presents do fully, freely and absolutely give, grant, bargain sell convey and confirm unto the said Cornelius Tenbroeck, his heirs and assigns for ever one man’s seete and a woman’s seete, both being in the Dutch church on the west side of the Millstone river nere by Henry Canneday’s hous. To have and to hold the said granted and bargined primmises to him the said Cornelius Tenbroeck, his heirs and assigns for ever, to his and their proper uce, benefit and behoof and for ever, and I, Garrit Smock, for me, my heirs, ex’rs and ad’rs do covenant promis and affirm to the said Cornelius Tenbroeck his heirs and assigns for ever, that before the insiling hereof that I am the true, sole and lawfull owner of the above bargined primmises, and am lawfully seised and possed of the same, and have in myself good right, full power and lawfull authority to grant, bargain, sell, convey and confirm the asid bargined primmises in manner as above said.

“In witmess whareof I, the said Gerrit Smock, have hereunto set my hand and seel this first day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four.

Garret Smock. [L. S.]

“Sealed and delivered in the presents of us
“Enoch Elberson, Jane Smock, Jane Sadam.”

A second and shorter form of conveyance of pews in the same church is as follows:

“To whom these presents may come: No yea that I, Peter De Reem-er, of Middlesex county and Province of Newjersye, for and in consideration of the sum of two pounds, fifteen shillings and ten pens, money at eyght shillings pr. oz., to me in hand paid, have granted, soold and conveyed to Cornelius Tenbroeck of Somerset County, in said Province, two seets in the Dutch church in Souwerland, near the hous of Henry Canneday, the one is a mans seete in pue N 15 fifteen, the other a whomens seete in Roe N 5 five, the fourth seete from the lane. To have and to hold the two above seets to him the said Cornelius Tenbroeck, his heirs and assigns forever, and to his own proper yous and behoof, and I, the said Peter DeRimer, have hereunto put my hand and seal this fifteen day of august, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-eigght.

“Sealed and delivered in the presence of us
“Albert Voorhees; Catv Voorhees.”

Call for a Legislative Meeting

Mr. Ten Broeck was elected a member of the New Jersey Assembly in the Fall of 1783. In June of the next year the Speaker, who was from Cumberland county, called the House together, and this was the form of the call:
Somerset County Historical Quarterly

"Sir—The repeated and pressing applications I have had by petition and other ways from many respectable characters in the State has induced me to call you together at this disagreeable season of the year.

"You are therefore required to attend the House of Assembly at New Brunswick on Thursday, the fifth day of August next ensuing.

"Witness my hand at Fairfield, the 14 day of June, 1784.

"Ephraim Harris, Speaker."

Other extracts from or copies of similar ancient documents in possession of Judge Beekman may be given later.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP HISTORICAL NOTES

BY THE LATE JUDGE RALPH VOORHEES, IN 1874-76

[Continued from Page 189]

The first Six-Mile Run church, at the Brook, is supposed to have stood about forty-three years, of which time Frelinghuysen preached in it twenty-eight, and Leydt fifteen. No fires were made to render it comfortable. The females depended on the warmth furnished by their foot-stoves, while the males, it is said, would, for that purpose, indulge in an occasional stamp of their feet on the ground floor.

Simon Wyckoff, at the Brook, died in 1765. He had eight children, viz: John, Cornelius, who lived and died near the White House, Moycha, Anitie, Margaret, Grietie, who married John Vliet, a daughter who married ——— Addis and Jacob (?). In his will, recorded in the same year, he left his son John a silver tankard, marked with the letter W. To the daughters named and the grand-children of ——— Addis, the father of Captain Simon Addis, each a negro woman and thirty pounds in money; his executors to sell his real and personal estate, and divide it among his children, his grand-children to receive one-eighth part. Their names were John, Simon, Guertie and Maria. He also gives to his wife one silver tankard, marked with the letter W., and appoints his son Cornelius, and his sons-in-law Fulkert Van Nostrand and Cornelius Van Horn as his executors. It is supposed that his son John settled on that part of the tract of four hundred acres where Theodore Skillman now lives, and that Jacob, who married Lemeche Stryker, was his son. Jacob by his will appointed Lemetic his executrix, and in case of her death, his son Cornelius and John Stryker to be the executors. Jacob's widow, Lemeche, married Minna Van Voorhees, of New Brunswick, great-grandfather of the writer, and lived there until his death, which occurred about 1735.

Minna Van Voorhees was a great friend and aid to his minister,
Frelinghuysen. Possessing extraordinary speaking talents, and distinguished for his piety, he acted as catechist and lecturer in the congregation. Sometimes, when his pastor returned from a distant part of the wide field of his labors to his neighborhood and home, exhausted by hard labor and travel, and the neighbors having assembled to hear a lecture from him, and unable to proceed with it, he was heard to say: "Minna, Gau yay on."—or in English, "Minna, you go on;" when Minna would rise, conduct the exercises and give the lecture.

This extraordinary speaking talent appears to have lain formant in the Voorhees family for more than a century, but is now displayed in a remarkable degree by New Jersey's accomplished and popular orator, Robert Voorhees, of Princeton.

After the death of Minna, Lemetie returned to and resided on the farm, and was living in 1745.

Jacob Wyckoff had three sons, Cornelius, Jacob and Garret, and two daughters, Guertie and Styntie, the wife of William Ryer. Jacob was, doubtless, the one who lived on the place in 1766, as described on the map of that date, whose daughter Antie married a Lupardus, who succeeded his father-in-law on the place, and whose widow married David Fleet. Frances married Aaron Hagaman.

The farm just described has had the following owners: Simon Wyckoff, his son John, his son Jacob, his grandson Jacob Lupardus, David Fleet, John Skillman, and, lastly, Theodore Skillman, now residing thereon.

Sometime after the death of Simon Wyckoff the old homestead came into the possession of Jacob Wyckoff, Esq., then of Aaron and Frances Hagaman, who in 1802 took the old house down and built a new one on the property where Sarah, the widow of his son Peter Hagaman, now lives, working a part of the timber of the old one into the new. The parlor doors of the old house are now seen hanging in the basement of the new one, and may be looked upon as interesting relics of the past. In the panel on the side of one of them is a horse painted with his rider mounted, dressed in military costume, with a red coat, and above all a large cocked hat. On the other panels are painted a variety of birds, flowers, etc.

Aaron Hagaman and Frances, his wife, a daughter of Jacob, Esq., had eleven children. In Elm Ridge Cemetery we find the tombstones of two pairs of twins. The first died in 1785, the other in 1790; also Aaron in the same year, aged six months; Jacob in 1793, in his eleventh year; Agnes in 1794, in her third year; Gitty in her sixty-third year, who had lived single. Peter, the husband of Sarah Dehart, now living on the homestead, died April, 1869. The nine aforementioned children have all
had suitable tombstones erected to their memory in the easterly corner of the cemetery. Benjamin married first, Cynthia, daughter of Peter G. Voorhees, of Middlebush, who died in 1833. He afterwards moved to Columbus, in Wisconsin, married a second time, and died there in 1860, aged 82 years. Wyckoff married Catharine Dehart, of Ten-Mile Run, moved to Fairview, Illinois, and died there about 1868, aged 78 years.

The Wyckoff homestead has had the following owners: Simon Wyckoff, Jacob Wyckoff, Esq., Aaron Hagaman, William Williamson, John Williamson, Peter Hagaman, and now owned and resided on by his widow, Sarah Hagaman, who is a daughter of John Dehart, formerly of Blawenburg.

The farms of Mrs. Peter Hagaman, Theodore Skillman, Abraham Totten and Daniel Polhemus, are all parts of the original tract.

Adjoining the property of Simon Wyckoff, on the south, was that of John Vliet. The first emigrant of the Vliet family to this country, appears to have been Dircks Janse Van der Vliet. The name has been variously written: Vleet, Van Vliet, Fleet, Van Fleet, etc. Dircks Janse appears to have come from Rylevelt to New Amsterdam, as one of the soldiers in the ship “Spotted Cow,” in April, 1660. In April, 1663, his second wife Grietie with two children, arrived in the same vessel, and the family settled in Flatbush. He had married, in Holland, first, Lyntje Aertsen; second, Grietie Gerretse. His children were Hendrick, Jan, Maria, Gaertie and Garret. The father, mother and Jan (or John), were members of the Reformed Dutch Church of Flatbush, in 1680. Jan was born in Wellen, and married, December 2, 1683, Grietie Van Kirken, of Buermalzen, in Guilderland. He belonged to a Troop of Horse, in Kings county, Long Island, of which Daniel Remsen was Captain, and Ryck Sudam, Lieutenant. With his father, he took the oath of allegiance in 1687.

In 1717 John, son of Jan above, bought of Theodore Polhemus, of Jamaica, Long Island, a tract of land lying at Six-Mile Run, part in the county of Somerset, and part in the county of Middlesex, commencing at the Path, a few yards east of the present house of Henry P. Cortelyou, and running nearly a northeasterly course to a marked tree to the Middle Line, now Middlebush Road; then in a northerly course along the same to a marked tree in the line of Peter Cortelyou; then along his line to a marked tree at the brook, in front of the house of the present Henry Lewis, to the Path; then following the same to the place of beginning; being forty-four chains in width, containing five hundred acres, more or less, and being Lot No. 6 of the Harrison tract.

John soon removed to and built a house on the land, about three hundred yards from the Path, within a few yards of and on the south
side of a dell, having three never-failing springs of water within the
distance of one hundred and fifty yards, and by one of which a brewery
was established and kept in operation for a number of years. The
house stood until after the Revolution. Previous to that time a new one
was built on the opposite side of the dell, which was enlarged by John
Van Cleef in 1812, and is the one now occupied by Ralph Voorhees, Jr.

John Vliet had six children, viz: Grietie, John, Derick (who died young),
Sarah, Rebecca and Maria. Grietie married Simon Wyckoff; another daughter,
Fulkert Van Nostrand; Maria, Adrian Hagaman; and John married Grietie, a daughter of Simon Wyckoff. According to
his will, recorded in Trenton in 1754, he ordered that his land be divided
into six equal parts, and that each child have a part, commencing at the
road leading from Inian's ferry to Delaware Falls, and running through
to the Middlebush road. Whatever lot any house or barn should stand
upon, was to be valued by his executors, and each of the children was to share in the valuation with all the lots. To his wife Grietie he left his
household goods; after her death to be equally shared by his children.
His negro men, women and children were to be appraised, and, with his
horses, mares, cows, oxen, or chattels, including all his bonds and real
estate, were to be equally divided among his children; they to pay to his
widow, per annum, three pounds for every hundred pounds received by
his son John and Simon Wyckoff (the husband of his daughter Grietie),
his executors.

After the death of John Vliet, Sr., his son John, who had purchased the
brewery of his father with all that pertained to it, came into possession of
the farm, and was called John the Brewer; and he, in 1736, sold the brew-
ery for fifty pounds to his son, John the Weaver, it being the custom
at that time to call men after their occupation. John, the Brewer, had
formerly owned and resided on the farm now owned by Peter Hoagland,
at Ten-Mile Run, Middlesex county, on which was a mine, which he
let in 1722, and was worked by Daniel Polhemus of the City of New
York, carpenter, and Thomas Pittsgrove, the owner to receive one-third
part of the ore which the mine might produce. The place where the
excavations were made are still seen in the bank on the south side of the
brook, and, from the appearance of the loose pieces of ore lying around
the excavations, they must evidently have been in search of silver.

The first settlers along the Indian Path somewhat, in one particular,
imitated the Jews, who had a proverb, "He who is not bred to a trade
is bred for the gallows." Some of their sons in learning their trades
served their times with their fathers. Others were bound out as appren-
tices, by which they acquired skill and regular habits of industry, prepar-
ing them for success in the future, and many of them became owners of lands.

John D. Van Liew, of Three-Mile Run, was a shoemaker; "whipped the cat," as it was called, working from house to house. Joseph Suydam, of Middlebush, father of Abraham J. Suydam, served an apprenticeship with Van Liew, became a large landowner in the neighborhood, and was one of its most successful farmers. Andrew Brown conducted his shoemaking business at Six-Mile Run in a shop where Dr. Maynard now lives, and had a great many apprentices, of which Abraham Beekman, of Millstone, father of Peter N. Beekman, was one. He also owned a farm, and became distinguished as a successful and model farmer. Besides conducting the shoemaking business in the shop, Brown purchased and conducted the farm now owned and resided on by Henry Rule. Many of the blacksmiths, carpenters and other mechanics were also successful and became owners of farms.

The scarcity of mechanics among the earliest settlers was such that some of them took their plow-shares to Long Island to have them sharpened.

The three grist mills on the Six-Mile Run brook and the first Six-Mile Run church were all of them located on the Vliet tract.

In 1735, John Vliet, Sr., was assessed for 500 acres of land, 17 cattle and 10 sheep; amount, £3, 10s., 1d. In 1745 the taxes were so reduced that he then paid £1, 4s., 12d.

After the death of John Vliet (the first settler), his son John's wife, Gretie, the daughter of Simon Wyckoff, came into possession of the property of her father-in-law. About this time it appears that Lucas Voorhees, or his father Jaques, purchased from the rear part of the farm 125 acres, on which he built the mill at the Middlebush Road. In one of the old papers he was called "Merchant," from which he doubtless kept a store at the mill. The wine store kept by his father across the road and opposite to it, was at a later date.

The Vliet tract of 500 acres, which was purchased for eight hundred pounds, was then reduced to 375 acres, and remained thus for nearly a century after.

John Vliet, Jr., had three children: John, born 1745, who afterwards removed to Sussex county; Simon, born 1747, who married Ann Terhune, and lived and died at Lamington; and Gretie, born 1750, who married Aaron Deane. After the death of John Vliet, Jr., his widow, Gretie, married John Van Cleef, Sr., and had the following children: Rebecca, bapt. Jan. 20th, 1754, and married George Wyckoff, of Potterstown, where they lived and died; (they had seven children, of whom all have deceased except John V. C. Wyckoff, now residing at Potterstown, who
never married); Maria, bapt. March 14, 1756, who married Captain Simon Addis, and lived and died in 1796 at Six-Mile Run; Sarah, bapt. July 15, 1750, who married Abraham DeHart, and lived and died at Six-Mile Run; John, bapt. April 11, 1762, who married Sarah Van Dyke of Harlingen; Johanna, bapt. Sept. 8, 1765, who married John Wyckoff, the father of John V. C. Wyckoff, and lived and died at Millstone, where their son lives.

During the Revolution some British soldiers came to the house of John Van Cleef, Sr., and, in order to tantalize him, ordered him to march along with them as their prisoner. Being a cripple, he was compelled to walk with two canes. Having gone with them to the main road, one of the soldiers exclaimed—"Let the d—d rebel go, he is not worth taking along." He then hobbled back the way in which he had come.

Simon Vliet, who lived at Lamington, was a neighbor and intimate friend of Doctor Barnet, a man somewhat eccentric in his ways. They agreed that whoever of the two died first, he should return and inform the other of things pertaining to the other world. The doctor died first. Sometime after his death, one night, as the survivor was walking along the road alone, the doctor appeared walking by his side, and, just as he was about to speak to him, he vanished. A relative of Simon, still living, says she heard him relate the circumstances.

John Van Cleef, Sr., married, second, the widow Emmons, whose maiden name was Sarah Van Duyn (a daughter of William, of Raritan). He died in May, 1811, in the 81st year of his age. Sarah died Jan. 7th, 1805, in the 77th year of her age. After the death of his father, John Van Cleef, Jr., inherited all his real estate, and his three sisters the personal. The farm now contains 412 acres.

John Van Cleef, Jr., married Sarah Van Dyke, Oct. 4th, 1791. He died Nov. 28, 1847, in the 86th year of his age. Sarah died March 25th, 1842, in her 72nd year. He died intestate. His children were: Margaret, born December 16th, 1794; Sarah, born April 4th, 1800, who married Ralph Voorhees (born June 20th, 1796), of Middlebush; Garretta, born April 27th, 1802, who married Abraham Quick, of North Branch, (born 1800). His land was divided between his three daughters, each part containing 137 acres. Sarah drew by lot the part containing the buildings, Margaret the middle part, and Garretta that part which Henry Garretson now owns and resides on.

[To be Continued]
ANCESTRAL LINE OF THE SOMERSET VAN DYKES

BY WARREN B. STOUT, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.

The major part of the following record, showing the ancestral line of some Somerset Van Dyke families, (being specially brought down to the Bedminster family of that name), was compiled by me from original sources and placed in the hands of the Editor of the Quarterly before the publication of the "Beekman-Van Dyke Genealogy." Learning of the appearance of that comprehensive work I have consulted it, and find in it a few new items applicable to this article (chiefly of intermarriages), which I have now incorporated herein. The printed work referred to is, as a matter of course, of wider scope and fuller of details than the following is intended to be, and is sure to be appreciated by the many New Jersey families having descent from the immigrant, Jan Thomasse Van Dyck, of New Utrecht.

I. Jan Thomasse Van Dyck, the first of the name in America, was the son of Thomas Van Dyck and his wife, Sytie Dirks, of Amsterdam. There were two other sons, Nicholas Thomasse and Hendrick, but there is no evidence that any of the Holland family came to America except Jan Thomasse, who emigrated in 1652 and settled at New Utrecht, Kings county, now part of the city of Brooklyn. His wife, who came with him, was Tryntie Achias Haegen. In O'Callahan's "Documentary History of New York" are found several references to him. Some follow. In 1657 he was granted 25 morgens (50 acres) of land. (Vol. I, p. 413). In May, 1659, he appears in a drawing for lots of meadow land at New Utrecht. (Ibid, p. 417). Feb. 23, 1660, he is referred to as "Overseer over all" and as "Sergeant." (Ibid, p. 419). On June 12, 1660, he accompanied Lord General Peter Stuyvesant to Canarsie, where a piece of meadow was given the town of New Utrecht. He is here referred to as Assistant Secretary of that town, Custodian of its Records, etc. (Ibid, p. 421). On January 26, 1660 he joined with four others in a letter to the Fiscal, complaining of the damage done daily by the hogs in consequence of the insufficiency of the fences, "so that they also had a mind to be neglectful if nothing was done to abate the evil." (Ibid, p. 417).

According to the "New Netherlands Register" he was appointed Magistrate of New Utrecht in 1659, and also, subsequently, on Feb. 23, 1660, Dec. 22, 1661, and Aug. 18, 1673. (Pp. 80, 81). According to "Documents Relating to Colonial History of New York," on Aug. 24, 1662, he is mentioned as one of three Commissioners of the village of New Utrecht. (Vol. 14, p. 515). Later he is spoken of as having been selected by the Council of War as one of four Schepens of the village. (Vol. 2, p. 577). In the book "Abstracts of Wills," New York, page
468, his name appears as a witness to a document, and he is referred to as Constable; this of date of September 9, 1671. In the "New Netherlands Register," (pp. 80, 81), is a record of the appointment of Jan Gysbertie Van Meteren as Magistrate, vice Jan Thomasse Van Dycke, deceased, which indicates the date of his death as between Aug. 18 and Nov. 16, 1673. His widow, on August 11, 1678, married Teleman Jacobsz Van der Hard. His children were:

Thomas Janse Van Dyck.
Carll Janse Van Dyck.
Annetje Janse Van Dyck.
Angenietje Janse Van Dyck, who married Aria Bennett.
Achias Janse Van Dyck.
Jan Janse Van Dyck. (See infra).
Hendrick Janse Van Dyck.

All were born in Holland, except the last named, who was baptized in New Amsterdam, July 2, 1653.

II. Jan Janse Van Dyck, son of Jan Thomasse Van Dyck and Tryntie Achias Haegen, was married May 9, 1673, to Teuntje Tyssen Van Pelt, who was born in Holland in 1648; died 1725. According to O'Callahan, on Sept. 29, 1676, he was assessed for one poll, 2 horses, 2 cows of 3 years, 1 cow of 2 years, 16 morgens (32 acres) of land; all of a total valuation of £84.10. ("Documentary History of N. Y.," Vol. 2, p. 282). On Dec. 27, 1689, he was commissioned by Lieutenant-Governor Leisler as Lieutenant. (Ibid, p. 198). On page 809, Vol. 4 of "Documents Relating to Colonial History of New York," his name is given as "Captain of Foot Company of the Town of New Utrecht;" date 1700. In 1726 he sold all his real estate, consisting of a dwelling house and 60 acres of land, also ten other parcels of land, to his son-in-law, Rutger Van Brunt, for £1,676. This deed is dated September 14, 1726, and was recorded July 31, 1729. As his wife was dead, his son, Matthys, well settled at Red Hook, and his son Jan an extensive land owner in Middlesex and Somerset counties, New Jersey, his daughters all married and he an old man, he probably disposed of his real estate in order that a division could more easily be made among his children at the time of his death. His will, recorded Nov. 9, 1736 (Lib. 13, p. 35. Surrogate's Office, New York), bequeaths only personal property. His children were:

Eva Van Dyck, who married Steven Coerte Voorhees.
Mayke Van Dyck, who married, Apr. 21, 1694, Johannes Richow.
Catherine Van Dyck, who married Daniel Hendricksen.
Catalyntje Van Dyck, who married Garret Keteltas.
Jan Van Dyck, who married Annetje Ver Kerk. (See infra).
Matthys Van Dyck, who married Angenietje ———.  
Jannetje Van Dyck, who married Capt. Rutger Van Brunt.  
Angenietje Van Dyck, who was baptized April 29, 1686, and married Simon DeHart.  

III. Jan Van Dyck, son of Jan. Janse Van Dyck and Teuntje Tys- 

sen Van Pelt, was baptized Nov. 19, 1682; married, June 6, 1706, An-
netje Ver Kerk (daughter of Roelof Janse Van Kerk and Catherine 

Simons). He left New Utrecht in 1720 and settled at Fresh Ponds, 

Middlesex county, N. J., about three miles from Spotswood. In a list 

of the militia under command of Col. Thomas Harmer in 1715, recorded 

in "Colonial Records," Vol. LX, p. 72, in Fifth Company, "John Van 

Dike" is listed as a private. His will, dated "Corporation of New 

Brunswick," April 12, 1757, is recorded on page 484, Liber H, Trenton. 

The family Bible of Jan Van Dyck and his wife Annetje (Anna) Ver 

Kerk, was, in 1890, in possession of Rev. J. Addison Henry, D. D., of 

Philadelphia, and the records were photographed by William H. Rue, of 

that city. Jan Van Dyck and his wife are buried in the old Ten-Mile 

Run burying-ground, two or three miles above Rocky Hill near the New 

Brunswick pike. He died in 1764, over 80 years old. His children were:  

Teuntje Van Dyck, born April 18, 1707; married John Emmons.  
John Van Dyck, born Nov. 6, 1709. (See infra).  
Ruloff Van Dyck, born May 18, 1711; married Catherine Emmons.  
Matthias Van Dyck, born Aug. 28, 1714; married, June 12, 1746, 

Eleanor Lane, of Middletown, N. J., and lived in a large stone house at 

Mapleton (near Princeton), N. J.  
Abraham Van Dyck, born Oct. 3, 1716; died young.  
Simon Van Dyck, born Aug. 12, 1718.  
Abraham Van Dyck (2nd), born 1719; was Lieut. of Grenadiers 

in the Revolution.  
Isaac Van Dyck, born June 28, 1721; lived at Mapleton, N. J.  
Jacob Van Dyck, born Nov. 12, 1723; lived at Rocky Hill, N. J.  
Anna Van Dyck, born Jan. 16, 1728; married Albert Voorhees.  

IV. John Van Dyke (as the surname was thereafter spelled in his 

descending line), son of Jan Van Dyck and Annetje Ver Kerk, was 

born at New Utrecht, L. I. He inherited 230 acres of land at Harlingen, 

Somerset County, N. J., from his father. On Dec. 30, 1754, he was 

appointed one of the wardens of the Reformed Dutch church at Har- 

lingen, which was built in 1751 on Van Dyke land. He was twice mar-

ried; first Jan. 25, 1732, to Margareta Barcalo, by whom he had three 

children, and who died July 5, 1749. These children were Anna, Char-

ity and John (who during the Revolutionary War, was a Colonel in the
Ancestral Line of the Somerset Van Dykes

British Naval Service). His second marriage was July 24, 1750, to Garetta Bergen, daughter of Frederick Bergen and Gerrytje Veghte. John Van Dyke died at Harlingen December 4, 1777, and is supposed to be buried in the grounds surrounding the church. Children:

Frederick Van Dyke, bapt. Nov. 3, 1751.
Abraham Van Dyke. (See infra).
Jacob Van Dyke, bapt. Jan. 25, 1755.
Jane Van Dyke, bapt. Nov. 20, 1757; married, 1780, Gerardus Skillman.

Teuntie Van Dyke, bapt. July 15, 1759; married Jacob Bergen.
Elsie Van Dyke, bapt. July 5, 1760; married Martin Voorhees.
Roeloff Van Dyke, bapt. Apr. 2, 1763.
Catrina Van Dyke, bapt. Feb. 3, 1765; married C. Vanderveer.
Sarah Van Dyke, bapt. Oct. 25, 1767; married John Van Cleef, of Six-Mile Run, N. J.

Anne Van Dyke.

V. Abraham Van Dyke, son of John Van Dyke and Garetta Bergen, was born April 11, 1753. He was, according to the “Beekman-VanDyke Genealogy” (p. 215), a soldier in the Revolution, but the record has not been found by the compiler of this article. He married Ida Stryker (daughter of Abraham Stryker and Katrina Cornell), who was born Feb. 17, 1755, and died August 8, 1821. He lived at Bedminster and died March 9, 1804. He and his wife are buried at Lamington, Somerset County. Their children were:

John Van Dyke, born May 21, 1774; died July 27, 1777.
Abraham Van Dyke, of Bedminster township, born Mar. 23, 1776; died April 21, 1854; married Sarah Honeyman (daughter of John Honeyman, the Spy. See “The Honeyman Family,” pages 94, 119, etc.). His son, Judge John Van Dyke of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, was the father of Dr. John C. Van Dyke, the author, and now a Professor at Rutgers College.

Garetta Van Dyke, born May 16, 1778; died Feb. 22, 1871; unmarried.

Catherine Van Dyke, born July 31, 1780; died Aug. 4, 1828; married “Capt.” William Vliet, Sr., of Bedminster.
Elsie Van Dyke, born Nov. 15, 1782; died Dec. 27, 1835; married Simon Vliet, of Bedminster.
John Van Dyke (2nd), born Feb. 5, 1785; died June 20, 1862; married Sarah Lance. (See infra).

Isaac Van Dyke, born Feb. 14, 1787; died Dec. 27, 1837; married (first) Jane Sutton and (second) Abigail Cooper. (See infra).
According to the October, 1914, issue of the Quarterly (pp. 296, 297), at least five of these seven children are buried at Lamington.

VI. John Van Dyke, son of Abraham Van Dyke and Ida Stryker, married Sarah Lance, who died April 6, 1865. They moved, in 1812, to Mt. Olive township, Morris county, near Flanders. Their children were:

Eliza Van Dyke, born Feb. 23, 1813; died March 3, 1840; married James E. Sutton.
Catherine Van Dyke, born September 12, 1815; died June 10, 1851; married Anthony Felmly.
Isaac Van Dyke, born November 20, 1820; died May 16, 1888; married Rachel Starr; had one son, William H. Van Dyke, still living (1915) at the old homestead at Flanders.
Garetta Van Dyke, born May 11, 1823; died Nov. 14, 1908; unmarried.

Elsie Ann Van Dyke, born Aug. 8, 1828; died Dec. 10, 1874; married Richard W. Philhower.

VI. Isaac Van Dyke, brother to the John last named, married twice, (1) Jane Sutton, daughter of Levi Sutton and Jane Johnston; (2) Abigail Cooper, daughter of Samuel Cooper and Betsy Brown. He lived at Lamington. Children by first marriage were:

John Van Dyke of whom there is no record, but who is supposed to have gone to the West Indies.
Maxwell Van Dyke, died in young manhood.
Ida Jane Van Dyke, born Dec. 31, 1817; married (1) Thomas Bryant Stout, Jr., who d. in 1859; (the writer's grandfather) and (2) George D. Emmons. She lived at Chester, N. J., and died Feb. 2, 1885.

Children by second marriage were:
Abraham, born 1830; died 1860.
Elizabeth.
Alpha.
Jacob, living (1915) at Hackettstown, N. J.
Isaac.

[Note.—An interesting account of some of the Van Dykes who were in Franklin township, Somerset county, will appear in a later number in the series of articles now being published, written by the late Judge Ralph Voorhees.—Editor Quarterly].
THE CONEWAGO COLONY—BAPTISMS 1769-1793

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

In the July Quarterly an account was given of the families migrating from Somerset and Bergen counties, New Jersey, in 1765 and later, to York (now Adams) county, Pennsylvania. The statement was then made that "as many as 150 Dutch (including a few German) families from New Jersey, and doubtless a third of them from Somerset," were included in this westward movement. A closer inspection of the preserved baptismal record of the Reformed Dutch church established by the pioneers of these families at Conewago, Pa., indicates that at least 167 families were represented in that church. As such record would only name those in whose homes children were born, there are to be added a few childless families, if there were such. Then, to get at the real strength of the migration, there must be added the probable number of unmarried men and women, and also the number of children born into some of the families while the parents resided in New Jersey. It may be surmised, therefore, that the number of living souls forming the Conewago colony about the time it dissolved could not have been less than 1,000. The estimate stated is thus based:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of parents, twice 167</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of unmarried men and women migrating (say)</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children migrating (say)</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children baptised at Conewago</td>
<td>541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less supposable deaths at Conewago</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Would make living there at one time</strong></td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A mere estimate, of course, but not an improbable one. Yet in 1817 only five Dutch families remained, all others going to Kentucky and "the Lake country." (See "Corwin's Manual," Fourth Ed., p. 956).

Of the 167 families represented in the baptismal record, I should judge that about one-third went from Bergen county; but as Bergen and Somerset duplicated so many Dutch surnames, an exact count cannot be made. A few names indicate they were of previous settlers of a part of Essex (now Union) and Middlesex counties; so over one-third must have gone from Somerset. Those from Somerset were chiefly from Hillsborough, Montgomery and Franklin townships, and it is an interesting fact that, while far distant from this county, as distance was then counted (at least 160 miles by public road) they were visited, at times, by their old Somerset pastors, Van Harlingen, Hardenbergh and Leydt.
The names of the male heads of these families (spelled in the modern way when they are certainly known) are as follows (with some possible omissions):

**Tabulated Known Conewago Families According to Male Parents**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amerman, Hendrick</th>
<th>Hoff, Abraham</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aten, Jan</td>
<td>Hols, John</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banta, Abraham, Albert, David, Hendrick (2), Peter, Samuel</td>
<td>Honts (Hants), Cristofel, John</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bessel, John</td>
<td>Hogtelt [Hoogtaling], Hosea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bodine, Abraham, Daniel, John</td>
<td>Jansen [Johnson], Abraham, Andrew, Thomas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boice, Dennis V. D.</td>
<td>Jewell, Cornelius, William</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breen [Brien?], Jeremiah, Philip</td>
<td>Jury, Benedict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brinkerhoff, George, Henry, Jacob, John, Luke, Roelof, William</td>
<td>Kingsland, John</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brokaw, Abraham, Ferdinand, George, John, Peter</td>
<td>Kiching [Kitchen], Derrick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brouwer, Abraham, John</td>
<td>Kipp, Barent, John, Tobias</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burnet, Georges</td>
<td>Klopper (Clopper), Cornelius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byer, George</td>
<td>Klyn [Kline], Hendrick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cammagaar [Cammeyer?], Hendrick, John</td>
<td>Konrat, John</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carmichael, Peter</td>
<td>Lashell, George</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chamberlain, Cleton</td>
<td>Littell, Henry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colenis, John</td>
<td>Lott, Cornelius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conover, Cornelius, John</td>
<td>Luyster, Peter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cosart, David, Francis, Jacob, Peter</td>
<td>Maste (Meste), Peter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cosine, Cornelius, Garret, John, Peter</td>
<td>Middagh, Ephraim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covenhoven, Cornelius, John</td>
<td>Montfort, Francis, Jacob, Jan, Peter, Lawrence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covert, Daniel, Isaac</td>
<td>Myers ------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DeBaun, Abraham, Joseph</td>
<td>Nevius, Martin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De Graaf, Abraham (2), Michael, William Swart</td>
<td>Oblinis, John</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demarest, Albert, Cornelius, David, Garret, Luke, Samuel</td>
<td>Owens, William</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dennis, John</td>
<td>Parsel [Purcel?], Brigon, Derrick, Isaac, John, Peter, Roelof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditch, William</td>
<td>Perseir [Purcel?], Peter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorland, Garret</td>
<td>Pharis, Joseph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorie, [Duryea?], Peter</td>
<td>Peterson, Gerbrant, Peter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunn, Samuel</td>
<td>Rune, Benedict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erwin, Samuel</td>
<td>Schomp, George, Henry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fonteyn (or Van Tuyn), Charles, Serrell, Thomas</td>
<td>Serpeing [Sebring?], Samuel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freer, Jacobus</td>
<td>Slot, Benjamin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Griggs, William</td>
<td>Smock, Barent, Jacob, John</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hegeman, Abraham, Adrian</td>
<td>Smedeker, Christian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hammer, Baltus</td>
<td>Stag (Steg), Daniel, James</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herres, Daniel</td>
<td>Stryker, Henry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Terpenning, Samuel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Titsworth, Isaac, Mark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Van Arsdale, Abraham, Cornelius, Garret, Isaac, John, Luke, Simon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Van Cleef, Isaac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vanderbilt, Jacobus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vanderveer, Hendrick  
Van Duyn, Dennis  
Van Dyck (Van Dyke), John, Peter  
Van Huys [Van Nuys?] Cornelius  
Van Sant, Bernardus, Peter  
Van Tuyn (see Fonteyn)

Voorhees, Abram, Cornelius, Garrett, Jacob, Peter, Roelof  
Weeford, Eben  
Westervelt, Abraham, Jacob, Jan  
Williams, Daniel, David M., George  
Williamson, Theodore

There may be some uncertainties as to a few of the surnames above given, and an occasional Christian name, owing to the wretched and variable spellings by the Dutch officiating ministers at Conewago, but the list is approximately correct, and it may be compared, by anyone interested, with the full baptismal record as given below. I have allowed the Christian name "Jacobus" to stand in the foregoing list when it is uncertain whether it is for James or Jacob.

Another list of families at Conewago mentions the following names of members of that colony, none of which, if I mistake not, appear in the baptismal record: Dennis Dubois, Issac De Baun, Richard Eichim (?), Isaac Hulick, Ferdinand Hulick, George Sebring, Nicholas Van Horn, Aaron Voorhees, William Williamson, Frederick Williamson. Some other names also appeared in the last QUARTERLY.

The full church baptismal record is now published for the first time, in the hope that it will prove serviceable to living relatives or descendants of the families named. Many Jerseymen seeking information in genealogical lines may also discover in this record the names of those who disappeared, as if by some mysterious happening, from Bergen and Somerset just before the Revolution, and of whose whereabouts thereafter they have never been able to secure a clue.

The omissions in the record supplied by blanks, and sometimes by names followed by interrogation marks, indicate torn parts of pages, rendering it impossible to state the names originally written. As the writer does not know where the original record is at present, and what is here printed is from a copy of the record and not from the record itself, its perfect accuracy is not guaranteed.

While the spellings in this record as printed below are unaltered, the surnames are placed first, for convenience of reference, and all words other than names rendered into English.

Conewago, Pa., Baptisms

1769(?).  
Amerman, Hendrich and Yannetie Van Artsdalen—Antje.  
———, Williampe, and ——— Fonteyn—Willem.  
Westervelt, Jacob and Maria Demaree—Debora.  
(Following “bapt. by Dr. J. M. Van Harlingen”).

1769.  
Oct. 23.  
Oblenis, Jan and Maria Siegel—Sarah.  
Cossart, David and Sara Van Duin—David.
Van Arsdalen, Abram and Antie Perlee—Simon.
Banta, Abram and Margrietie Montfort—Rachel.
Banta, Albert and Styntie Montfort—Hendrick.
Montfort, Frans and Gertie Banta—Rachel.
Owens, Willem and Maria Sanger (?)—Elizabeth.
Banta, Hendrick and Antie Demorie—Antie.
Cossart, —— and —— Demorie—Mans.
Vanderbilt, —— and —— —Cateirana.

1770.
May 27. Van Arsdalen, —— and —— Peterse—Peter.
   Witnesses: Peter Peterson and Eliza Peterson.
Pessel, Derick and Cornelia Hoff—Isaac.
   Witness: Isaac Pessel.
Bedine, Jan and Lemetie Cosine—Cornelius.
Van Arsdalen, John and Neltie Peterson—Isaac.
Pessel, Jan and Antie Powelse—Isaac.
Rune, Bennedeke and Maria Hart—Willem.
Smack, Jan and Lena Van teyn—Jacob.
Williamm, Jores and Gesyea Van Duyn—Peter.
Herres, Daneel and Elezabet Demaree—Lena.
Westervelt, Jacob and Maria Demaree—Catrina. "Baptised by Dom. J. R. Hardenberg." (Probably includes two following).
Slot, Benjamin and Sara Demaree—Petrus.
Smack, Barrent and Antie Cosin—Maria.

June 3. Willems, David M. and —— Maheene (?)—David.
   Hoff, —— and —— Pouweol—Elizabet.

1771.
Aersdale, Cornelius and (Yannetie Cornel?)—Maria Maregrita.
Deban, Joseph and Gertie Duriee—Wyntie.
Hogteel, Hesakea and Maria Degraf—Neltie.
Van Aersdale, Simon and Aaltie Cosin—Antie.
Voorhees, Peterus and Sophia de Bogart—Hilena.

   Witnesses: Meghiel De Graaf and Elizabeth De Graaf.

1772.
Pessel, Derick and Corneia Hoff—Jan.
   Witness: Jan Passel.
Van Arsdalen, Abraham and Antie Perle—Cornelious.
[Here follow four baptisms, the names of parents completely torn off, except part of the name of one mother, which indicates that it was De Graf. Children's names: 1. Ragel [Rachel]; 2. [Undecipherable]; 3. Gerrit; 4. (Undecipherable).]
Van Arsdalen, —— and —— —Lametie.
Banta, Abraham and Margrieta Montfort—Hendrick.
Banta, Albert and —— Montfort—Pieter.
Banta, Hendrick and Maria Striker—Maria,
Montfoort, Frans and Geertie Banta—Henierie.
Montfoort, Jacobus and Lea Banta—Hendrickes.
Bedien, Jan and Lanma Cosyn—Johannes.
—— and —— ——Maria.
Konirate, Johannes and Maria Craig—Derrick.
Coesat, Davet and Sara Van Duin—Pieter.
Corsate, Pieter and Maria Dirie—Samuel.
Maste(?), Petreus and Marretta Freer—Esequeel.
Demere, Davet and Lena Voorhes—Analie.
Cosien, Pieter and Wielmie Wickof—Martienes.
Degraf, Abraham and Maria Gricks [Griggs?]—Hester.
Pessel, Jan and Antie Powelson—Jan.
Voorhees, Cornelius and Johanna Langstrate—Jacobus.
Amerman, Hendrick and Yannetie Van Arsdaalen—Jacobus.
Slot, Benjamin and Sara Demaree—Johanes.
Van tien, [Serrel] and [Elizabeth] Smock—Annatie. [Spelled
also Fonteyn].
—— “Baptisms by Domine Cozine,” who then became pastor.]

Smock, Barent and Antie Cosyn—Cornelius.


Nov. 27. Banta, Allebert and Styntie Montfoor—Albert.
Koinrad, Maria Kray, wife of Johannes (servant).
Degraf, Maregriesta Kray wife of Myckiel.


1773.

Jan. 10. Aaten, Jan and Elizabeth Bodyn—Antie.

Mar. 7. Freer, Jacobus and Elizabeth Petersen—Abraham.

April 11. Terpennengh, Samuel and Maria Aelsderf—Sara.
April 24. Banta, Hendrek and Antia Demaree—Isaac.
April 25. Degraaf, Maehil and Maregritti Kraay—Mooses.

May 30. Oens, Willem and Maria Reenser—Marya.
June 20. Oblinis, Jan and Maria Sleegel—Elizabet.


Oct. 3. Cosart, Pieter and Marya Deri—Jacob.
Oct. 17. Parsele, Isaac and Maria Smock—Isaac.


1774.

Parsels, Derrick and Cornelia Hof—Annatie.
April 17. Bedyn, Jan and Aaltie Cosyn—Marya.
   Fonteyn, Sarel and Elizabeth Smock—Saartie.
May 15. Smock, Jacob and Tryntie Demaree—Lea.
   Hols, Jan and Neeltie Buis [Boice? ]—Meile [Willem?]
   Jurry, Bennedeck and Maria Harten—Elizabeth.
   Degraf, Abraham and Catrina Voorhees—Rachel.
   Demaree, David and Elizabeth Slegel—Geertie.
   same parents as under April 2, 1780, q. v.]
Sept. 11. Kiep, Jan and Annetie Degraf—Henderickes.
Sept. 18. Degraf, Machil and Maregrita Kraay—Dierck.
   Kornrat, Johannes and Marya Kraay (a servant)—Cornelius.
   Demaree, David and Lena Voorhees—Catrina.
Oct. 2. Banta, Hendrick and Marya Stryker—Lea.
   Monfoord, Jacobus and Lea Banta—Lea.
Dec. 11. Persele, Isaac and Marya Smack—Hilletie.

1775.
   Debaan, Abraham and Angenitie Dorie—Sammel.
Jan. 29. Freer, Jacobus and Elisabet Pierson—Catrinna.
   Monfoor, Piter and Elisabet Vannist—Marya.
   Maste, Peterus and Marregrita Freer—Peterus.
April 16. Van Arsdalen, Luykes and Jannetie Cosyn—Lammetie.
   Banta, Peterus and Elisabet Cosyn—Hendreck.
   Brouwer, Abraham and Sara Van Orden—David.
May 7. Piterse, Piter and Catrina Myier—Catrina.
June 18. Dorie, Peterus and Antie Seever—Samuel.
July 23. Banta Hendreck and Antie Demaree—Angenitie.
   Monfoor, Louwerens and Elisabet Cosaar—Jan.
   Cammegaa, Hendreck and Rachel Brouwer—Daneel.
Sept. 10. Vanderbilt, Jacobus and Elisabet (?) Janse—Elisabet.
Nov. 4. Monfoor, Jan and Femmetie Neefis—Johannes.
1776.
     Cosart, Piter and Maria Dori—Piter.
Mar.  3. Monfoor, Frans and Getrudy Banta—Marya.
     Smack, Jan and Sara Fontyn—Hendreck.
Mar. 10. Cosart, David and Sara Vanduy—Denys.
April  7. Demaree, David and Elisabet Slegel—Daniel.
     Fontyn, Sarel and Arriantie Vanuys—Antie.
     Vanaarsdalen, Abram and Antie Parli—Symen.
June 30. Degraaf, Magil and Magrita Kray—Jacobus.
     Blienkerhof, Guliam and Elisabet Akkerman—Martyntie.
     [This line inserted out of place by a different hand].

1777.
April  6. Parsel, Isack and Marya Smack—Marya.
     Monfoor, Jacobus and Lea Banta—Hendreck.
     Persele, Bregon and Marya Ammerman—Sara.
June  1. Litel, Henneri and Elisabet Degraf—Rachel.
June 22. Demaree, David and Lena Voorhees—Sara.
Aug.  3. Koinrat Johannes (servant) and Marya Kray—Marta.
Nov. 16. Banta, Peterus and Elizabet Cosyn—Antie.
     Demaree, Samuel and Susanna Brouwer—Marya.
Nov. 23. Brekaa, Piter and Antie Cason [Kershaw?]—Joores.
     Oblines, Jan and Marya Sleegel—Jan.
Dec.  —. Degraf, Machil and Maregrita Kray—Rachel.

1778.
     Dori, Peterus and Antie Seever—Wyntie.
     Vanaarsdalen, Luykes and Jannetie Cozyn—Antie.
Mar.  8. Cosart, David and Sara Van Duyn—Jacob.


April 17. Westervelt, Jan and Antie Dey—Antie.


May 3. Demere, David and Elisabet Slegel—David.


July 5. Van Arsdal, Simon and Nellie Petersen—Simon.


Sept. 27. Banta, Davedt and Femmetie brouer—Marya. Steg, Jemies and Lea brouer—Johannes.


Nov. — Westervelt, Abraham and Mariea —— —Lea.

Dec. 20. Kingsland, Jan and Maria—Johannes.

Witness: Maria Smack.

1779.

Jan. 3. Vanarsdal, Abraham and Antie Perlie—Derrick.


Feb. 7. Breen, Phillip and Antye Van Arsdale—Maria.


May 2. Vantyen, Searll and Arriaantie Vannuis—Mariea.


Aug. 22. Cossart, Jacob and Mariea Monfoor—Knierie.

Sept. 5. Jansen, Tomes and Annatie Vantien—Liesebeet. Scamp, Joost and Mariea Smock—Jodoces (?)


The Conevago Colony—Baptisms 1769-1793

Oct. 31. Oblienes, Jan and Maria Slegel—Barber. (Born Sept. 5.)
      Witness: Jannetie Haal.

Nov. 28. Degraaff, Michael and Maragrieta Creey—Jeremia.
      Degraaff, William Swart and Williemtie Nefies—Abraham.
      Banta, Petrus and Eliesabeth Cosyn—Pieter.
      Witness: Williemtie Wyckoff.

1780.
      Brinkerhof, Jacob and Annatie Demareest—Jores. (Born Dec. 27).
      Feb. 6. Westervelt, Jacobus and Femmetie Cosyn—Maria.
      Feb. 27. Van Aarsdale, Lucas and Jannetie Cosyn—Jannetie.
      April 2. Vankleef, Gerbrant and Sara Hunter—Samuel.
      June 4. Brinkerhof, Roelof and Belitie Demareest—Maria.
      July 29. Bodyn, Jan and Jannetye Cosyn—Eliesebeth.
      Demareest, David and Eliesabeth Slegel—Johanis.
      Aug. 27. Camegaar, Hendrick and Rachel Brouer—Maria.

1781.
      Feb. 11. Monfoort, Frans and Geertruy Banta—Hendrich.
      Feb. 18. Persel, Derrick and Cornelea Hoff—Boyen.
      Conyn, Pieter and Christiena Sebrant—Aaltie.
      April 13. Schamp, Jost and Maria Smak—Antie.
      Honts, Cristofel and Maria Janson—Thomas.
      Persel, Pieter and Maragrieta Voorhees—Rachel; Jan.
      Van Arsdale, Abraham and Antie Perlie—Mabil.
      June 10. Smock, Barend and Antie Cozyn—Neeltie.
      April 15. Cozyn, Cornelies and Maria Brouer—Sara.
  Degraaft, Michael and Maragrieta Krey—Maria.
  Couenover, Jan and Catriona Coevert—Johannis.
Dec. 9. Cosaart, Jacob and Maria Monfoort—Pieter.
  Brinkerhoff, Gileyaam and Eliesebeth Akerman—Jores. (Born
  Nov. 21).

1782.

Jan. 20. Cosaart, David and Sara Vanduin—Maria.
June 2. Borkaa, Abraham and Maria Cosyn—Maragrieta.
  Breen, Jeremia and Sara [Howits?]—Elsabeth.
  Koevert, Isak and Antie Vanarsdale—Johannis.
  Oct. 1).
  Demareest, Samuel and Susanna Brouer—Samuel. (Born
  Oct. 7).
Nov. 10. Degraart, Williem Swart and Willemtie Nefius—Jeremia.
Nov. 17. Demareest, David and Eliesabeth Slegle—Barbara.
  Brinkerhoff, Rulef and Belitie Demareest—Anatie. (Born
  Nov. 8).
  Brouer, Johannis and Jannetie Van Arsdale—Gerret.
Dec. 1. Van Arsdale, Gerret and Annatie Van Harlinge—Lachreesehe
  [Lucretia ?]

1783.

  Luister, Pieter and Antie Gulick—Lena.
Mar. 2. Kipp, Jan and Annatie Degraaft—Annatie.
  Jonson, Andreas and Maria Hoogteling—Maria.
  Fontyn, Thomas and Annatie Hoogtely—Neeltie.
  Persel, Isaac and Maria Smack—Jan.
  Van dyk, Johannis and Annatiet Van Kouenover—Petrus.
April 6. Van Arsdale, Isaac and Esther Hoogtely—Lacreesche
  [Lucretia ?].
April 13. Stagg, Jacobus and Lea Brouer—Sara.
May 18. Burnet, Jores and Maria Fontyn—Jaques.
Hols, Jan and Neeltie Bries—Abraham. (Born 1776). 
Witnesses: Jan Persel and Rachel Grotvelt.  
July 13. Cozyn, Cornelius and Maria Brouer—Cornelius.  
Aug. 3. Degraaff, Michael and Maragrita Crey—Samuel.  
Klyn, Hendrick and Elisabeth Degraaff—Annie.  
Aug. 17. Scamp, Jost and Maria Smack—Johannis.  
Aug. 11. Honts, Christofel and Maria Jansen—Sofia.  
Sept. 28. Smock, Jan and Sara Fontyn—Jacobus.  

1784.  
Fontyn, Sharel and Maria Ammerman—Sytte.  
Pietersen, Gerrebrant and Sara Wouter—William.  
May 1. Monfoort, Peter and Gertruy Van Arsdalen—Peter.  
Witnesses: Gerret Van Arsdalen and Annatie Van Harling.  
Montfoort, Frans and Gertruy Banta—Frans.  
Persel, Derrick and Cornelia Hoff—Lydia.  
May 1. Weeford, Even and Elizabeth Hutson—John.  
June 2. Van Arsdalen, Neeltie—Neeltie.  
June 27. Breen, Jeremiah and Sarah Honits—William.  
July 11. Van Arsdalen, Abraham and Antie Perlee—Maria.  
Jewel, William and Ester Degraaff—Thomas.  
Sept. 7. Carmichel, Peter and Maria Lukes—Maria.  
Nefius, Martineus and Ida Hogelant—Johannis.  

1785.  
Jan. 4. Brinkerhoff, Lukas and Maria Coal—Jacob.  
Koevert, Isaac and Antie Van Arsdalen—Cornelius.  
Fontyn, Thomas and Annatie Hoogtelij—Hiskia [Hezekiah?]  
April 17. Demereest, David and Elizabeth Slagel—Maria.  
Durlant, Gerret and Jannetie Hall—Jannetie.  
July 17. Jansen, Andries and Maria Hoogtelij—Thomas.  
Van Arsdaily, Gerrit and Annatie Van harlig—Joseph.  
Luister, Peter and Antie Gulick—Antie.
Cichim [Kitchin] Derrick and Maragrieta Voorhees—Maria.
Sept. 4. Van Arsdalen, Isaac and Ester Hoogteliy—Maria.
Sept. 11. Van Sant, Peter and Elizabeth Koevert—Maria.
Sept. 18. Voorhees, Abram and Breghee Speeder—Maria.
         Demereest, Gerrit and Janmetie Persel—Geertie.
Nov. 6. Berkaa, Peter and Antie Conshun [Kershaw?]—Willelemus.
         Brinkerhoff, Jan and Sara Van Arsdalen—Jores.
         Jewel, William and Ester Degraft—Michael.

1786.
Jan. 15. Honts, Christofel and Maria Janson—Annatie.
Jan. 22. Burnet, Jores and Maria Fontyn—Eliesebeth.
         Breen, Philip and Antie Van Aarsdale—Neeltie.
         Koevert, Daniel and Jannetie Van Arsdale—David.
         Berkaa, Abraham and Maria Cozyn—Antie.
         Witnesses: Bernardus Van Sant and Neeltie Beekman.
April 9. Monfoort, Laurens and Elizabeth Cosart—Pieter.
         Brouer, Johannis and Jannetie Van Arsdale—David.
         Couenover, Cornelius and Catriena Degraft—Samuel.
         Voorhius, Jacob and Sara Sickels—Abraham Wilson.
         Tietvoort [Titsworth], Mark and Neeltie Lefos—Jacob.
June 4. Smack, Jan and Sara Fontyn—Isaac.
         Borkaa, Jan and Elizabeth Kouenover—Jores.
July 16. Fontyn, Sharel and Maria Amerman—Thomas.
         Brinkerhoff, Lucas and Maria Coal—Antie.
         Janson, Abraham and Cathrina Voorhees—Thomas.
         Kichin, Derrick and Marigrieta Voorhees—Maragrieta.
         Couzine, Gerret and Maragrieta Lys—Cornelius.
         Leshels, Jores and Maragrieta Honts—Johannis.
         Karemigil [Carmichael?], Peter and Maria Lukas—William.
         Brien, Jeremia and Sara Honits—Jores.

1787.
Mar. 25. Persel, Isaac and Maria Smock—Annatie.
         Bodyn, Jan and Lammetie Cozyn—Maria.
         Witnesses: Simon Van Arsdale and Altie Cozyn.
         Brinkerhoff, Geleyaam and Eliesabeth Akerman—Annatie.
         Van Arsdalen, Jan and Catriena Vanderbalt—Isaac.
Steg, Jacobus and Lea Brower—John.
Brinkerhoff, Rulef and Belietie Demaree—Hendrick.
Monfore, Jan and Sara Van Arsdalen—Femetic.
Van Arsdalen, Gerrit and Annatie Van Harlie—Armulus
Van Harling.
Vantyn, Tomas and Annatie Hoftaling—Maria.
Canine, Pieter and Christiena Sebrant—Cornelius.
Demaree, Cornelius and Femetic Brower—Daniel.
Borkaa, Peter and Antie Cesho [Kershow?]—Annatie.
Borkaa, Jores and Neeltie Vanderbilt—Maria.
Borka, Jan and Elizabeth Cowenover—Gerret.
Brinkerhoff, Jan and Sara Van Arsdalen—Gerret.
Jewell, William and Ester Degraft—Rachel.
Chamberlain, Cleten and Maria Vanderbilt—Joseph.
Couvert, Isaac and Antie Van Arsdalen—Marta.
Cosaurt, Jacob and Maria Monfore—Styntie.
Van dyn, Denies and Maria Roberson—William.
Cozyn, Jan and Annatie Smock—Sara.
Luister, Pieter and Rachel Van Urden—Stephanis.
Teinonth [Titsworth], Isaac and Antie Persel—Rachel.
Voorhess, Gerret and Lena Holenset—Baratie.
Coevert, Daniel and Maria Van Pelt—Johannis; Jannetie.

1789.
Nov. 8. Kipp, Jan and Annatie—Matty (Daughter).
Brinkerhoff, Guillian and Elizabeth—Margarietta.
Couwenhoven, Cornelius and Catterina—Antie.
Bodyn, Abraham and Naeltie—Antie.
Vanderveer, Hendrick and Leena—Seyntie.
Lashels, George and Margarietta—Antie.
Brocaw, John and Elizabeth—John.
Kipp, Barent and Nelly—Bernardus.
Titsworth, Mark and Nelly—Catteryna.

Nov. 15. Van Aertsdalen, Johannes and Leena—Nathan Allen.
Montfoort, Jan and Sarah—Isaac.
Dennis, John and Anna—Nancy.
Fonteyn, Thomas and Annatie—Wilhelmis Hoogteling.
Van Artsdalen, Johannes and Nelly—Cornelius.
Ditch, William and Margarieta—Jacobus.
Titsworth, Isaac and Antie—Antie.

Dec. 6. Van Huys, Cornelius and Maria—Vrouwtie.
Lyuster, Peter and Rachiel—Cornelius.
Demarest, Cornelius and Femetic—Geertie.
Lott, Cornelius and Lena—Cornelius.
Van Arsdale, Jan and Trinatie—Jacobus.
Coznn, Gerhard and Maragrieta—Peter Van Harleym.
("Bap. by Do. Geo. G. Brinkerhoff, V. M. D. te Conewago").

Cosaart, Frans and Martha Van Zant—Neeltie.
Demarest, Albert and Maria Fonteyn—[child’s name not given].
Phores, Joseph and Martha Dennis—John; Nancy; Gerhard Dorlan.

1790.
Feb. 28. Dunn, Samuel and Antie Stag—Leah.
Mar. 1. Van Dyke, Peter and Maria Williamson—Joris.
Mar. 22. Brinkerhoff [Jacob?] and Annatie Demarest—Belitie.
        Nevius, Martinus and Magdalena Hoagland—Femmetie.
April 4. Degraaf, Michael and Margareta Kraey—Margareta.
        Monfoort, Lawrence and Elizabeth Cosart—David.
May 30. Willemsen, David and Maria Van Dyke—Johannes.
        Barnet, Joris and Maria Fonteyn—Thomas.
June —. Brinkerhoff Roelof and Belitier Demarest—Maria.
        Cosaart, Jacob and Maria Monfoort—Maria.
        Brocaw, Peter and Antie Coshun [Kershow?]—Isaac.
June 20. Brinkerhoff, Jacobus and Cathriena Voorhees—Isaack.
Oct. —. Demarest, Gerhard and Jannitie Persel—Antie.
        Van Aartsdalen, John and Cathrina Vanderbilt—Peter.
April 17. Luyster, Peter and Rachel Van Orden—Nelly.
        Fonteyn, Charles and Maria (?) Persel—Genny.
May 1. Middag [Ephraim?] and —— Hattray (?)—Dirk.
May 15. Fonteyn, —— and —— Hoogtelung—Wilhemus Hoogtel-
        ing.
        Ditch, —— and —— Monfoort—Altie.
May 22. Van Dyke, J. and —— Biggar—Peggy.
July 10. Brinkerhoff, —— and —— Van Harlingen—Joris Hen-
        rick.

1791.
July 17. Johnston, Abraham (?) and Cathrina (?) Voorhees—Abra-
        ham.
        —— and —— Voorhees—Antie; Richard.
Aug. 28. Stryker, —— —— Anne.
        Kipp, Tobias and Hannah Degraaf—Isaac.
Nov. —. Persel, —— —— Elisabeth.
Dec. —. Van Aartsdalen, Isaac and [Esther?] Hoogtelung—Isaac.

1792.
Jan. —. Isaac and Maria Monfoort—Peter.
        Demerest, Albert and Maria (?) Fonteyn—Elisabeth.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Names</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 19</td>
<td>Degraaf, Bernhardus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Witness: Nelly Van Sant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 1</td>
<td>Maria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hannah.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sarah.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brinkerhoff, Guiliaam and Elisabeth Akerman—Geertie.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Van Arsdalen, Gerhard and Annatie Van Harlingen—Geertie.</td>
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<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>Brinkerhoff, Henrick and Nellie Hoogteeling—Hizikiah.</td>
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<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>Brinkerhoff, Lukas and Maria Cole—Annatie.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Van Dyke, Peter and Maria Willemsen—Keziah.</td>
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<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>Demerest, David and Elizabeth Slegel—Gherard.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Brinkerhoff, Jacob and Annatie Demarest—Jacobus.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Lott, Cornelius and Magdalena Brocaw—George.</td>
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<td>July 29</td>
<td>Pharis, Joseph and Martha Dennis—Nelly.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aug. 19</td>
<td>Couenhouven, John and Catriena (?)—Coevert—Leenah and Altie (twins).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sept.</td>
<td>Cosaart, Jacob (?) and Maria (?)—Monfort—Leenah.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Burnet, Joris (?) and Maria (?)—Fonteyn—Arriantie.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sept. 16</td>
<td>Peter.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Degraaf, Michael and Maragrieta Craey—Martha.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Vanderbult, ————Cornelius.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nov. 1</td>
<td>Hageman, Abraham and Elizabeth Middagh—Mary.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Lashels, Jores and Margarieta Honts—Jacob.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dunn, Samuel and Antie Stag—Elizabeth.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dec. 2</td>
<td>Brocaw, John and Elizabeth Couenhouven—Isaac.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dec. 9</td>
<td>Damerest, Gerhard and Jenny Parsley—David.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dec. 30</td>
<td>Brocaw, Abraham and Maria Cozyn—Sally.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Schamp, Henry and Ida Hoogland (?)—George.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1793

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Names</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 13</td>
<td>Brocaw, George and Nelly Vanderbilt (?)—David.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 20</td>
<td>Demarest, Lucas and Polly Demarest—Willemyntie.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 3</td>
<td>Monfoort, John and Nelly Van Arsdalen—Peter.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stag, Daniel and Maria Couenhouven—Leah.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mar. 10</td>
<td>Cammengaar, Hendrick and Rachel Browen—Hendrick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>Brinkerhoff, Joris and Maria Van Harlingn—Johannis Martinus.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brinkerhoff, John and Sarah Van Aartsdal—Martyna.</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 21</td>
<td>Hagaman, Adriaan and Geertie Sutfen—John.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Griggs, Willem (adult).</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 12</td>
<td>Griggs, Willem and Janatie Wyckoff—Jacobus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hooff, Abraham and Leenah Van Rypen—Cornelius.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 19</td>
<td>Bodine, Abraham and Nelly Fonteyn—Arrietta.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Witness: Larnia Smock.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Titsworth, Mark and Nelly Van Vorst—Seyntie.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
NOTES ON THE WYCKOFF FAMILY

BY WILLIAM F. WYCKOFF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

[Continued from Page 221]

[Note.—It is hoped that these articles will induce anybody having knowledge of the Wyckoff, Wikoff, etc., Family, to send such facts relating to any generation, as he or she may have, to the author, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.]

SIXTH GENERATION (CONTINUED)

(625) Cornelius Wyckoff, b. July 2, 1760; d. Aug. 27, 1834; m., Apr. 30, 1783, Alice (dau. of Peter and Ellen Conover), who was b. Nov. 25, 1764, and d. Aug. 25, 1850. Lived in Hunterdon and Monmouth counties, N. J., in Greene co., N. Y., and, in his old age, in Westchester co., N. Y. Most of his life he was a farmer. Children:

745. Peter, b. July 22, 1791; d. Aug. 12, 1818; unm.
746. Jacob, b. Sept. 19, 1793; d. Nov. 1, 1836; unm.
747. Samuel C.
748. Cornelius, b. May 6, 1799; d. Aug. 30, 1812.

(626) Joseph Wyckoff, b. Jan. 16, 1765; d. Oct. 16, 1818; m. Anna McKinney, who was b. Oct. 17, 1762, and d. Feb. 11, 1827. About 1800 he removed to Central New York, where he lived and died a farmer. Children:

751. Jesse.
752. Levi.
753. Joseph.
754. Anna.

(629) George Wyckoff, b. June 2, 1745; d. 1826; m. Rebecca (dau. of John Van Cleef, of Millstone), who was b. Apr. 12, 1753. About 1770 he bought a farm of 130 acres at Potterstown, Hunterdon co., N. J. He was an ensign in the Militia under the British rule, but at the opening of the Revolution he joined the American army. Children:

757. Johannes, bapt. May 16, 1779; d. young.
758. Margaret, bapt. Apr. 14, 1782; m. Abraham Voorhees, who was b. Sept. 16, 1781.
Notes on the Wyckoff Family

760. Cornelia, b. July 18, 1787; d. unm.

761. George A.

762. Johannah, b. Apr. 5, 1792; d. 1853; unm.

763. John Van Cleef, b. 1799; d. 1878; unm. He was known as "Plato" or "Plate."

(630) Simon Wyckoff, b. Feb. 12, 1747; d. 1809; m., Aug. 7, 1770, Jemima Anderson. Lived at Readington; farmer. Children:

764. Martha, bapt. Sept. 27, 1772; m. Jacob Vroom.


767. Anna, bapt. Dec. 11, 1783; d. unm.

768. Gitty; m. Jasper Berger.


770. Cordina (or Dina), bapt. Nov. 28, 1790; m. Charles Reading.

(636) Cornelius Wyckoff, b. Dec. 5, 1757; d. Jan., 1828; m. (1), Margaret Wyckoff, who was b. Mar. 17, 176-; (2), Apr. 24, 1808, Sophia Ten Eyck. Supposed to be a farmer, living near Readington. Children:


772. Elizabeth, b. July 2, 1809; m. John S. Wyckoff.

773. Cornelius.

774. Penelope, b. Mar. 30, 1818; m., Feb. 8, 1841, Isaac V. N. Garretson.

775. Abraham Ten Eyck.

776. George Dennis.


(637) Dennis Wyckoff, b. Apr. 12, 1760; d. Dec. 6, 1830; m. (1), May 13, 1779, Elizabeth Ten Eyck, who was b. July 17, 1760, and d. May 13, 1791; (2), Nov. 22, 1792, Margaret (dau. of Tunis Melick, of New Germantown, N. J.), who was b. Nov. 29, 1769, and d. Apr. 19, 1857. He owned a large farm at Whitehouse, N. J. He was a man of excellent business training, and was a Justice of the Peace. Children:


779. Cornelius, b. May 4, 1785; no further trace. Some information of this man and his descendants (if any) is earnestly desired, as, except for him, the descendants of Dennis are fairly well ascertained.


781. Ten Eyck.
782. Simon.
783. Tunis.
784. George D.
785. Eliza, b. Apr. 10, 1803; m. Abraham Van Pelt.
786. Eleanor, b. Mar. 15, 1806; m. (1), May 8, 1835, Henry Vroom; (2), John Kline.
787. Dennis.
788. Peter Melick.

(640) Jacob Wyckoff, b. 1734; d. Apr. 8, 1797; m. Agnes ———. Farmer; lived near Millstone. Children.
790. Frances, b. May 7, 1756; d. Sept. 17, 1830; m. (license), May 29, 1778, Aaron Hegeman.

(644) Cornelius Wyckoff, b. 1740. He removed to Central New York and his descendants are unknown at present, but the writer has recently found trace of them in Michigan and Wisconsin. When the facts are ascertained they will be published.

(645) Abraham Wyckoff, b. Sept. 16, 1741; d. July 8, 1774; m., Nov. 12, 1762, Areantie Coshun, who was b. Feb. 11, 1743. He lived in Somerset County, N. J.; just where is unknown; was probably a farmer. Areantie, his widow, married, in 1775, Abraham Covert. Children:

792. Cornelius.
793. Peter.
794. Joshua.
795. Catrina (or Katie), b. July 1, 1770; d. May, 1829.
796. Anna, b. Sept. 9, 1772; m., Apr. 30, 1793, Joseph Wilson, who was b. Feb. 8, 1764.

All the above family moved to Central New York after the Revolution.

(646) Peter Wyckoff, b. 1743. No further trace; but probably went to Central New York. Some trace of his descendants is much desired.

(648) Garret Wyckoff, b. 1748; m. Sara ———. Moved to Lake Country, Central New York,—probably Genesee county. Was a farmer. Children:

798. Abraham, bapt. June 19, 1774; d. (prob.) young.
800. Nelly, bapt. Nov. 8, 1778.
Notes on the Wyckoff Family

801. Garret.
803. Cornelius.


804. Cornelius.
805. John, b. Sept. 7, 1781; d. young.
806. Mary, b. May 12, 1774; m. John Vliet.


808. Maria, b. 1789; m. Abraham P. Van Doren, who was b. 1781, and d. 1819.
809. John V. C.

(656) Peter Wyckoff; (alive in 1803). It is important to have some trace of his descendants (if any). This Peter had a brother Abraham, who kept a hotel at different times at Millstone, Somerville, Readington and New Brunswick, N. J., and finally settled at Whitehouse, where he died, and is buried in the old stone churchyard. This relationship may lead to some information about Peter's descendants.

(657) Abraham Wyckoff, b. 1768; d. 1830; m. (1), Elizabeth Durham; (2), May 27, 1826, Susan Durham (sister of first wife and widow of ——— Giles). For account of Abraham, see Peter, next above. Children:

810. Cornelius; d. young.
811. Mary; m. Peter Young, of Clinton, N. J.
812. Daniel.
813. Charles.
814. Catharine; m. William Grant, a school teacher of New Brunswick, N. J.
815. Elizabeth; m. Jacob Curtis.
816. John; d. unm.
817. Rebecca; m., Jan. 7, 1826, John Doty.
818. Eleanor; d. unm.
819. Abraham Voorhees.
820. Susan, d. aged 20 yrs.; unm.
821. Cornelius; d. young.
822. Alexander D.
823. Jacob.

(660) Jacob Wyckoff; (alive in 1803; no further trace). Information wanted—see note under Peter (656).
Nicholas Wyckoff, b. June 28, 1762; d. Aug. 10, 1843; m. (1), Ellen Van Lieu; (2), Apr. 23, 1833, Elizabeth Van Brunt (widow of Garret Bennett). He was born at New Lots, L. I., and later bought a large farm at Queens, L. I. He gave a corner of this farm to the Reformed Dutch church of Queens, on which the church now stands. He was for years Surrogate of Queens co., N. Y. Child:

824. Ellen: m., Nov. 4, 1812, Benjamin Doughty, a lineal descendant of Rev. Francis Doughty, the original patentee of Newtown, L. I., whose family estate was for many generations adjoining the Nicholas Wyckoff estate.

John Wyckoff, b. Apr. 25, 1771; d. Apr. 22, 1864; m. (1), Dec. 3, 1790, Maria Lott (widow of Capt. Libbeus Drew, of the Continental Army); (2), Mar. 4, 1839, Arabella (dau. of Simon Voris, of Flatbush, L. I.), who was b. Aug. 14, 1799, and d. Nov. 7, 1875. He was born in New Lots of Flatbush, L. I., and was a big boy during the Revolution. The writer of these articles is a great-grandson of this John, and as a small boy listened to many a tale of the Revolution from the lips of this fine old gentleman.

Capt. Libbeus Drew, of one of the New Hampshire Regiments, was captured by the British and interned at Flatbush, L. I., where he was billeted on a Mr. Lott, father of above-named Maria. Capt. Drew fell in love with Maria, and they were married and had one son, John. After the close of the war Capt. Drew, with his wife and baby, started for his New Hampshire home, taking sloop up the Hudson. On reaching Albany they travelled north on the old Albany and Troy road, passing through the great estates of Van Rensselaer and Schuyler, past the house of Madame Schuyler (a woman celebrated by J. Fenimore Cooper, in whose house the writer of these lines has often visited and slept), until he came to a rowboat ferry at about the southern end of the present U. S. Watervliet Arsenal. This ferry is still running. The party was ferried over, but just before reaching the eastern bank of the river, for some reason the frail boat capsized. Capt. Drew, by great effort, got his wife and baby on the overturned boat, but himself sank in the river to his death. Mrs. Drew, with the baby in arms, reached the shore at last, without money or friends. She resolved to walk the 150 miles to New York. This she did, getting food from the farmers and carrying her baby. At last she reached the shores of Long Island Sound, opposite the present Whitestone, and managed to get word to her father. Her brother, Ferdinand, with his young friend John Wyckoff, started with his team and wagon, and got Mrs. Drew and the baby safely home. In due course, at 19 years of age, John Wyckoff married Maria Drew, née Lott. The baby,
John Drew, lived to be 97 years old, and, after the writer graduated from College, he visited Uncle John Drew regularly once a week.

John Wyckoff at first had a farm in Flushing. In 1815 he bought from the executors of his uncle, Hendrick Wyckoff, the east half of the original Wyckoff farm in the New Lots of Flatbush, where he lived many years. In his old age he lived on Church Lane, Flatbush, directly opposite Erasmus Hall Academy. His house is still standing.

John Wyckoff was a Justice of the Peace and of the General Sessions, Sheriff of Kings county, twice member of the Legislature, and also a Whig candidate for Congress at the time of the South Carolina Nullification. His letter accepting the nomination would have been a perfect letter for a Republican candidate in the days of President Cleveland and the tariff discussion, with only a change of date. He was a great friend of Governor DeWitt Clinton, and took an active part in promoting the digging of the Erie Canal. I have the medal belonging to him, struck to commemorate the completion of the Canal. Children:

826. Henry.
827. Nicholas.
828. Jacob.
829. Ferdinand Lott.
830. William.
831. James Van Buren.

(671) Hendrick Wyckoff, b. Oct. 2, 1768; d. Dec. 1, 1839; m., Mar. 5, 1795, Phebe Suydam, who was b. June 30, 1770, and d. Feb. 2, 1860. Lived on the Bowling Green, New York City, in the days when it was the most fashionable section; was a merchant of high standing, director in the Phenix Bank, first President of the Eagle Fire Insurance Co., Alderman from the First Ward and connected with nearly all the important charitable works of the city. Children:

832. Ferdinand Suydam, b. Apr. 25, 1798; d. Aug. 2, 1827; unm.
833. Henry Suydam.
834. Maria Ann, b. July 18, 1796; d. Nov. 20, 1836; m. —— Olmstead.

(672) Albert Wyckoff, b. May 9, 1771; d. Nov. 16, 1840; m., Dec. 5, 1799, Mary Robertson, who d. Mar. 3, 1845. Lived in New York; merchant. Children:


This completes the sixth generation.

[To be Continued]
MILLSTONE CHURCHYARD INSCRIPTIONS

To About the Year 1850

[Concluded from Last Number]

Stryker, Aletta, dau. of Peter I. and Elsey), d. Aug. 17, 1845, aged 1 yr., 7 mos., 24 dys.
Stryker, Cornelia (widow of Isaac), d. July 3, 1859, aged 76 yrs., 24 dys.
Stryker, Elizabeth Barkalow (wife of John I.), d. Sept. 15, 1845, aged 45 yrs., 10 mos., 15 dys.
Stryker, Isaac, d. June 26, 1823, aged 40 yrs., 11 mos., 18 dys.
Stryker, John I., d. Apr. 24, 1842, aged 73 yrs., 11 mos., 11 dys.
Stryker, Lucetta (dau. of Isaac V. C. and Gitty), d. Sept. 10, 1829, aged 6 mos., 4 dys.
Stryker, Maria (wife of Peter), d. Apr. 30, 1829, aged 77 yrs. 1 mo., 14 dys.
Stryker, Maria O., d. Dec. 14, 1833, aged 21 yrs., 8 mos., 11 dys.
Stryker, Peter, d. Dec. 18, 1774, in 70th yr.
Stryker, Peter, d. Sept. 23, 1814, in 30th yr.
Stryker, Peter, d. Feb. 26, 1817, in 78th yr.
Stryker, Peter d. Feb. 12, 1828, aged 78 yrs., 3 mos., 24 dys.
Stryker, Sarah Gertrude Gulick (wife of John P.), d. at "Neshananck," Oct. 20, 1848, aged 20 yrs., 5 mos., 24 dys.
Suydam, Idah Waldron (wife of Ryke), d. June 7, 1811, aged 38 yrs., 6 mos., 4 dys.
Suydam, Ryke, d. July 28, 1854, aged 84 yrs., 6 mos., 21 dys.
Ten Eick, Elizabeth (dau. of Andrew and Jane), d. June 21, 1847, aged 1 yr., 2 mos., 17 dys.
Thomas, Asa (son of Samuel and Maria), d. Feb. 11, 1826, aged 8 yrs., 6 mos., 2 dys.
Thomas, —lisa(?) (son of Samuel and Maria), d. July 5, 1848, aged 13 yrs., 3 mos., 3 dys.
Thomas, Gertrude (dau. of Samuel and Maria), d. Mar. 25, 1826, aged 11 yrs., 15 dys.
Thompson, Rebekah (consort of Syrenieus), d. Feb. 11, 1807, aged 54 yrs., 6 mos., 11 dys.
Van Brunt, Elizabeth (wife of John), d. Aug. 3, 1817, aged 68 yrs., 5 mos., 18 dys.
Van Cleef, Ann La Tourette (wife of Peter A.), d. Oct. 3, 1836, aged 21 yrs., 4 mos.
Van Cleef, Catherine Polhemus (wife of Abraham), d. Sept. 5, 1845, aged 18 yrs., 5 mos., 2 dys.
Van Cleef, Dinah, d. Feb. 15, 1842, in 88th yr.
Van Cleef, Dorcas (dau. of Van Marter and Phebe), d. Dec. 6, 1823, aged 4 yrs., 5 mos., 22 dys.
Van Cleef, Garret, d. July 22, 1822, in 70th yr.
Van Cleef, Isaac, d. June 30, 1804, in 62nd yr.
Van Cleef, Isaac, d.—[stone broken].
Van Cleef, Jane Perlee (wife of Peter), d. Nov. 16, 1811, aged 34 yrs., 11 mos.
Van Cleef, Jurias, d. June 20, 1824, aged 55 yrs., 5 mos.
Van Cleef, Jurias (?), d. Nov. 18, 1841, in 61st yr. “of her age.”
Van Cleef, Mary (wife of Isaac), d. Feb. 8, 1850.
Van Cleef, Phebe Hoagland (wife of Van Marter), d. Sept. 29, 1834, aged 42 yrs., 17 dys.
Van Cleve, Jane Verbyck (wife of Cryonce), b. May 6, 1798; d. Oct. 12, 1850.
Van Cleve, John E. and Abraham B. (sons of Cryonce & Jane), d. 1832 and ‘3, aged 6 and 8 mos.
Van Derveer, John, d. Nov. 12, 1845, in 72nd yr.
Van Derveer, Magdalen (wife of John), d. July 2, 1839, in 64th yr.
Van Derveer, Maria d. Apr. 11, 1830, aged 13 yrs., 3 mos., 6 dys.
Van Derveer, Peter Staats, d. May 4, 1802, in 3rd yr.
Van Derveer, Susan (dau. of John and Sarah Ann), d. July 23, 1843, aged 1 mo., 17 dys.
Van Doren, Cornelius (son of John S. and Nelly), d. Mar. 16, 1826, in 27th yr.
Van Doren, Frances (wife of Peter), d. Apr. 1, 1833, aged 86 yrs., 8 mos., 6 dys.
Van Doren, Garret, “physician,” d. Apr. 4, 1858, aged 75 yrs., 6 mos.
Van Doren, Jacob, d. Jan. 8, 1855, aged 59 yrs., 9 mos., 24 dys.
Van Doren, Jacob I., d. July 27, 18—8, aged 66 yrs., 7 mos., 2 dys.
Van Doren, Jane, d. Jan. 9, 1859, aged 65 yrs., 4 mos., 4 dys.
Van Doren, Jemima Dikeman (wife of Garret), d. Oct. 11, 1837, aged 51 yrs., 4 mos.
Van Doren, John, d. Oct. 21, 1815, aged 89 yrs., 5 mos., 28 dys.
Van Doren, John, d. July 28, 1832, aged 75 yrs., 6 mos., 19 dys.
Van Doren, Maria (dau. of John S. and Nelly), d. Sept. 26, 1803, in 5th yr.
Van Doren, Marretye (consort of John), d. Apr. 27, 1805, in 77th yr.
Van Doren, Mattie Ditmars (widow of Jacob I.), d. Apr. 8, 1852, aged 84 yrs., 4 mos., 28 dys.
Van Doren, Nellie (wife of John S.), d. May 29, 1832, aged 67 (?) yrs.
Van Doren, Peter, d. Nov. 11, 1820, aged 80 yrs., 7 mos., 9 dys.
Van Doren, Peter V., d. Sept. 7, 1831, aged 35 yrs., 1 mo.
Van Doren, William, d. Feb. 20, 1829, aged 63 yrs., 1 mo., 20 dys.
Van Harlingen, Catherine, d. Aug. 10, 1832, aged 66 yrs., — mos.
Van Harlingen, Henry (son of Edward and Martha), d. May 17, 1826, aged 23 yrs., 5 mos.
Van Harlingen, John M. ("Prof. of Hebrew, etc., in Theol. School of Dutch Ref. Church"), d. June 16, 1813, in 32nd yr.
Van Harlingen, Martha Van Nuys (wife of Edward), d. Aug. 11, 1832, aged 61 yrs., 3 mos.
Van Harlingen, Mary, d. Feb. 3, 1804, in 76th yr.
Van Harlingen, ——— (dau. of Edward and Martha), d. Mar. 8, 1817, aged 17 yrs., 6 mos.
Van Harlingen, ——— (wife of John O.), d. Jan. 27, 18—, aged 81 yrs.
Van Ness, Abraham I. [or S.], d. May 10, 1849, aged 33 yrs., 6 mos., 19 dys.
Van Neste, Elizabeth, d. Aug. 21, 1854, in 62nd yr.
Van Neste, Jane, d. Sept. 17, 1860, in 70th yr.
Van Neste, Matildah Nevius (relict of Jacob), d. June 7, 1815, in 23rd yr.
Van Nuys, Cornelius, d. Sept. 24, 1850, aged 57 yrs., 4 mos., 1 dy.
Van Nuys, Garret Van Cleve (son of John S. and Mary), d. Mar. 3, 184(6?), aged 7 mos.
Van Nuys, Jacobus, d. Nov. 11, 1805, aged 76 yrs., 8 mos., 21 dys.
Van Nuys, Jacobus, d. May 27, 183(0?), in 84th yr.
Van Nuys, Maria Wyckoff (wife of Isaac), d. Mar. 22, 1850, aged 60 yrs., 6 mos., 5 dys.
Van Nuys, Mary (wife of Jacobus), d. Dec. 27, 1804, aged 75 yrs., 11 mos., 4 dys.
Van Tine, Johanna (wife of Jacob), d. Sept. 8, 1832, aged 72 yrs.
Van Tine, Nelly (widow of Rynear), d. Dec. 22, 1842, in 83rd yr.
Voorhees, Abraham D., d. Oct. 14, 1851, aged 75 yrs.
Voorhees, Amanda Melvina (dau. of Abraham D. and Sarah), d. Nov. 5, 1826, aged 1 yr., 5 mos., 25 dys.
Voorhees, Court G., d. Mar. 3, 1847, aged 41 yrs., 7 dys.
Voorhees, Derrick (son of Abraham and Sarah), d. Aug. 16, 1808, aged 1 mo.
Voorhees, Dinah (dau. of Joseph and Dinah), d. Apr. 14, 1844, aged 23 yrs., 7 mos., 15 dys.
Voorhees, Isaac J., d. Nov. 21, 1841, aged 47 yrs., 9 mos., 10 dys.
Voorhees, Jane Ann Stryker (widow of Court G.), d. June 15, 1853.
Voorhees, John (son of Court G. and Sarah Ann), d. Nov. 5, 1841, aged 2 yrs., 2 mos., 23 dys.
Voorhees, Sarah Ann (dau. of Abraham D. and Sarah), d. Apr. 4, 1826, aged 14 yrs., 1 mo., 11 dys.
Voorhees, Sarah Flagg (widow of Abraham D.), d. Feb. 10, 1855, aged 70 yrs.
Waldron, John, d. Mar. 24, 1831, in 88th yr.
Wiles, Mary, d. Feb. 25, 1845, aged 85 yrs.
Williams, Harriet E. (dau. of Dr. M. T. W.), d. ———
Williams, John Duryea (son of Dr. M. T. W.), d. Dec. 21, 1843, aged 11 yrs., 5 mos., 1 dy.
Williams, William Guisbert (son of Dr. M. T. W.), d. June 23, 1844.
Williamson, Ann Maria (dau. of Peter N. and Maria), d. Nov. 19, 1847, aged 26 yrs., 5 mos.
Wilson, Elenor Groendyke (consort of Henry), d. Dec. 16, 1847, in 83rd yr.
Wilson, Hendrick, d. June 27, 1801, aged 78 yrs.
Wilson, Hendrick, d. Dec. 13, 1831, aged 77 yrs., 8 mos., 18 dys.
Wilson, Henry H., d. Aug. 25, 1842, aged 41 yrs., 7 mos., 20 dys.
Wilson, Jacob (son of John and Hannah), d. Oct. 4, 1840, in 3rd yr.
Wilson, Jacob, d. Oct. 22, 1842, aged 82 yrs.
Wilson, Jacob H., d. Jan. 3, 1833, aged 36 yrs., 2 mos., 27 dys.
Wilson, Jane (consort of Minard), b. May 17, 1756; d. Aug. 31, 1836.
Wilson, Mary Ann Schenck (wife of Henry H.), b. Apr. 21, 1805; d. Aug. 8, 1878.
Wilson, Mary (dau. of John and Hannah), d. Apr. 29, 1834, aged 2 yrs.
Wilson, Sarah Whitenack (wife of Jacob), d. Sept. 5, 1831 (?), aged 77 yrs.
Wykoff, Garret P. (?), d. Jan. 12, 1838, in 76th yr.
Wykoff, Gertrude Van Pelt (wife of John V.), d. Apr. 3, 1847, aged 48 yrs.
Wykoff, Johannah (widow of John), d. Apr. 1, 1851, in 87th yr.

FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, RARITAN (SOMERVILLE) BAPTISMS

TRANSLATED AND COMPARED WITH ORIGINAL RECORDS

[Continued from Page 230]

1796.

Sebring, John and Mary Winterstein—James Winterstein.
Harris, Israel and Altie Schenk—Hendrick Schenk, born Dec. 6.
April 5. Mollenar, Philip and Lena Betron—Sara Betron.
April 12. Smock, George and Peggy Van Devanter—Jacob.
April 23. Voorhees, John and Altie Wortman—Jacobus, born Mar. 11, 1796.
Davis, Peter and Jane Ten Eyck—Cathrine, born Mar. 15, 1796.
Stull, John and Sarah Carroll—Ann.
Roseboom, John and Caty Van Arsdalen—Mary.
July 31. Howel, Joseph and Caty Sebring—David.
Dehart, John and Hannah Mapes—Hannah Van Middlesworth.
Cook, William and Mary Van Wagonen—Isaac, born Mar. 3.

1797.
Mar. 11. Rosekrans, Alexander and Mary Wortman—Peter, born Mar. 3, 1795.
Van Dyke, Cornelius and Mary Borkaw—Benjamin.
May 7. Teneyck, Matthew—Thunis Coock.
Borkaw, John and Caty Defoerst—Nancy Van Dyn, born Mar. 3.
Ten Eyck, John—Peter, born Mar. 28.
July 2. Douw, John and Catherine Van Neste—Catherine.
Drake, Derick and Sarah Messelaar—Matilda.
Voorhees, Abraham—Marthin.
Brown, James and Deborah Van Dyn—Ann.
Huff, Dennis and Elizabeth Prine—Eliner, born Mar. 25.
July 30. Van Arsdalen, Christopher and Sarah Dumont—Antie.
Aug. 27.  Dumont, Albert and Caty Hogeland—Albert Stothuff.  
Spader, Abraham and Mary Quick—William.  
Montanyae, William and Sarah Clawson—Hannah.  
Bennet, John and Jane Van Middelsworth—Jane De Camp.

Smock, George and Peggy Van Deventer—Garret.  
Cooper, Isaac and Leannah Whitehead—Abraham.

Jan. 28.  Voorhees, John and Ally Wortman—Mary.  
Hogeland, Christopher and Sarah Wicoff—Lucas Voorhees.

Feb. 4.   Van Nostrand, Jacob and Phebe McDonald—Sarah Cowen- 
houm.
Cock, David and Rachel Cock—Mariah, born Jan. 4, 1798.  
Rosekrans, Alexander and Caty Wortman—Cathrine Van Neste.

April 8.  Sebring, Fulkert and ——— Harrison—Cornelius.
April 28.  Van Leuw, Frederick and Ida Prine—Daniel Prine.  
Howel, Andrew and Maria Hardenbergh—Ann Maria Wallace, born Nov. 23, 1798.


July 22.  Van Doron, Burgun and Nelly Voorhees—Cathrine.


Cojeman, Andrew and Jane Van Doren—Samuel Staats, born June 11.

Sept. 23.  Webster, James and Rebecka Thunison—Margaret, born June 20.

Van Neste, Jacob and Anne Fraser—Jacob.

Nov. 11.  Van Veghte, Michael and Elezebeth Lagrans—Margret (?).
Dec. 29.  Van Middelsworth, Thunis and Rebecah Brobasgo—Mary Dit-

mass.
Van Duyn, James—Styntie.

1799.  
Spader, Abraham and Mary Quick—Elisabeth Wortman, born July 10.
Dumon, John and Mary Perlee—Abraham, born June 15.
Taylor, Willet and Jaine Bogart—Gilbert Bogart, born June 2.
Davis, Peter and Nancy Wellen—Jaine Davis, born Dec. 8.
Brokaw, John and Arian V. Notwick—Metie Brokaw, born July 5.
Whiteknught, John and Gertrude Stryker—Abraham, born Sept. 20.
V. Arsdalen, Christopher and Sarah Dumon—Chaterine, born Oct. 20.

1800.
Dumon, Abraham and Judith Davis—Sarah, born Apr. 5.
Van Devanter, Cornelius and Susan Talmage—James.
July 13. Van Dervere, Henry and Elenor Sutfin—Ferdinand.
July 20. Covert, Lucas and Mary Post—Peter Post.
Aug. 3. Voorhees, John and Letty Wortman—John Wortman.
Rosebome, Gilbert and Ann Brokaw—Benjamin Brokaw.
Aug. 24. Cojeman, Andrew and Jane V. Doren—Jacob V. Doren.
Crane, Joseph and Margaret V. Veghten—Michael V. Veghten.
Beekman, Martin and Matte Brokaw—Elizabeth.
Davis, Peter, Jr., and Nancy Welling—Thomas Welling.
Nov. 30. Cooper, Isaac and Lina Whitehead—Maria.
1801.
Jan. 18. V. Middleswart, Tunis and Rebecca Probasco—Tunis.
Feb. 15. Brokaw, John and Catherine Deforest—Lourance.
Riker, John of Bedminster—John.
Williamson, Matthew and Aalthe Hall—Rebecca.
Mar. 22. Van Nest, John P. and Fanny Smith—Catherine Wortman.
April 19. V. Nest, Jacob and Ann Frazer—Sarah Frazer.
April 26. Van Doren, Tunis and Charity Vroom—Peter Vroom.
May 16. Dow, Mary Romein (wife of Andrew).
Diana (adult, servant of Tunis V. Middleswart).
May 24. Welsh, John and Jane Todd—Ewing, born Nov. 16, 1800.
Metlar, Sam'l and Rebecca Newman—Eliza, born Nov. 3.
Van Duyn, Dennis and Ann Covert—Elizabeth Clark.
July 5. Dumont, John and Mary Perlee—Rebecca, born May 28.
Spader, Abm. and Mary Quick—Isaac Quick.
Aug 30. Frelinghousen, John and Lucy Mercer—Frederick.
Covert, Hendrick and Elizabeth Ten Eyck—Andrew Ten Eyck.
Montanye, Wil'm and Sarah Clauson—Elizabeth, born Mar. 7, 1801.
Sept. 9. Pelton, John and Catherine Rosenkrans—Mary; Benjamin; Levy; Simeon; Margaret Dewit; Lideaa Woodward; Elijah Rosenkrans.
Nov. 2. Tunison, John and Margaret Wortman—Phebe (10 yrs.); Rebecca; Altie Lane; Mariah.
Nov. 22. Talmage, Goy and Magdalene Terhune—Thomas.
Dec. 13. Schenck, Garret and Jane ———— —Peter.
1802.
Mar. 21. V.Devanter, Cornel's and Susan Talmage—Mary. Smock, George and Peggy V.Devanter—Elizabeth.
June 20. Smith, Benjamen and Jane Sutfin—Jacob.
July 25. Quick, Jacobus and Maria Striker— ——— —.
1803.
Coejman, Andrew and Jane V. Doren—John Neilson.
Brokaw, Joseph and Hannah Post—Bergun.
Feb. 21. Van Duyn, Dennis and Anne Covert—Dennis.
14, 1802.
Mar. 27. Rial, Joseph and Mary Striker—Peter, born Jan. 31.
Tunison, Garrit and Sarah Ten Eyck—Maria Magdalene.
May 22. Bennet, Hendrick and Ann Gambler—Jane Lane.
V.Arsdalen, Christopher and Sarah Dumont—Alche.
June 26. V.Middleswart, Tunis and Rebecca Probasco—Sarah.
Sept. 11. Tunison, Phillip and Susannah Brown—Phillip.
Van Arsdalen, Hendrick and Elizabeth Waldron—John Wal-{
}
}


dr. 1804.
Jan. 15. Teeple, William and Rachael Stillwell—Mary.
Jan. 22. Thompson, Garriet and Mary Voorhees—Rebecca.
Feb. 5. V.Arsdalen, John and Mary Spader—James Voorhees.
Gorden, Bernard and Mary Magor—William Vredenburgh.
Mar. 25. Talmage, Goyn and Magdalene Terhune—Catherine Ter-

hune.
Frelinghuysen, John and Lucy Mercer—Gertrude.
Miller, Dickenson and Jennet Kirkpatrick—Jonathan Dick-

enson.
Ten Eyck, Abraham and Magdalene Simonson—Mary Field.
April 23. Dow, John and Catherine V.Nest—John V. Nest.
V.Duyn, Dennis and Ann Covert—Letitia.
V.Middleswart, Hendrick and Mariah Quick—Ann Lot.
Hogg, Samuel and Sarah Whitehead—Elijah.
May 13. Voorhees, John and Margaret V.Zant—Jane.
Terhune, Cornelius and Phebe Ten Eyck—John.
May 18. Beakman, Cornelius and Rebecca Sharp—Benjamin, born April
27.
First Reformed Church, Raritan (Somerville) Baptisms

May 27. Davis, Peter, Jun'r, and Nancy Willing—Peter.
July 1. V.Dervere, Hendrick and Elenor Sutfin—Joanna Ten Eyck.
July 29. Vredenburgh, John S. and Sarah Caldwell—Maria Caldwell.
          Herder, Abraham and Catherine Hoagland—Henry.
          V.Nest, Rynier and Anne Brokaw—William.
Sept. 16. Brokaw, Joseph and Hannah Post—Peter.
          Robinson, William and Mary Christopher—Mary.
Sept. 30. V.Devanter, Cornelius and Susan Talmage—Thomas Talmage.
          Bergen, Evert and Jane Striker—James.
Oct. 19. [Four servants bapt. belonging to Geo. P. Van Nest, James
          Winterstein, Richard Drake and Jacob Ten Eyck].
1805.
Feb. 3. Quick, Abraham and Maria V.Dervere—Jane.
          Talmage, Thomas and Mary McCoy—John Vredenburgh, born
          Nov. 26, 1804.
Mar. 3. Hagen, Barney and Martha Tayler—Betsy.
Mar. 17. Deats, Cornelius and Jane V.Midleswart—Catherine V.
          Houten.
Mar. 24. V.Nest, John P. and Fanny Smith—Mary Smith.
          Beakman, Martin and Matilda Brokaw—Corneliann.
May 29. Quick, Peter and Alche Peterson—Jacob.
June 17. Daris, George and Hannah Cox—John Cox.
Aug. 25. Ryal, Joseph and Maria Striker—Maria.
          Tunison, Elizabeth—Maria Ten Eyck.
Oct. 11. Covert, Hendrick and Elizabeth Ten Eyck—Peter.
Oct. 16. Spader, Abraham and Mary Quick—Peter.
Nov. 17. Voorhees, John and Altie Wortman—Jane Chivise.
Dec. 3. Williamson, Matthew and Alche Hall—Mary Magdalene.
          Sebring, John and Maria Wintersteen—Jane.
1806.
Jan. 5. Vredenburgh, John S. and Sarah Caldwell—Peter.
          Bennet, William and Mary McCollum—Catherine.
          Dec. 5, 1805.
     Van Nest, George and Ann Ove—Aletta Maria.
Mar. 30. V. Middleswart, Hendrick and Maria Quick—Tunis.
April 20. Taylor, Gilbert and Ann V. Dorn—Catherine Bogart.
       Veghte, Henry and Elizabth Taylor—Catherine Maria.
       Suydam, Hendrick and Mattie Anderson—Cornelius.
June 8. Davis, Peter, Jun'r, and Nancy Willing—Theodoris Romein.
       Brokaw, Jasper and Catherine Brokaw—Abraham.
June 29. Talmage, Goyn and Magdalene Terhune—Sarah Vredenburgh.
Aug. 3. Whitehead, Daniel and Sarah Brokaw—Roda Munday, born
       June 26, 1806.
       V. Dervere, Hendrick and Elenor Sutfin—Elenor.
Aug. 17. V. Nest, Rynier and Ann Brokaw—Magdalene.
Nov. 2. Voorhees, John and Ellenor Thompson—Cyrenius.
       Covert, Tunis and Dinah Fisher—Blau.
Nov. 16. Soams, Minna and Catherine Post—James Quick.
Nov. 23. Smock, George and Margaret —— —Letty An.

1807.
Jan. 4. V. Middleswart, Tunis and Rebecca Probasco—Jane.
       V. Nuys, John and Matte Brokaw—Catherine.
Jan. 11. V. Dervere, Tunis and Sarah V. Arsdalen—John.
April 5. Drake, Richard and Sarah Messellor—Elisha.
April 12. Hardcastle, John and Elenor V. Doren—Elelor V. Doren.
       Lane, Abraham and Gitty Laing (wife unbaptised)—Mary Ann.
April 26. Robertson, William and Mary Christopher—Sarah.
       V. Devanter, Cornelius and Susan Talmage—John.
May 3. Voorhees, Peter and Lemmetje Simonson—Isaac, born Mar. 3.
       Britton, William and Jane Vroom—Henry Vroom.
July 12. Quick, Jacobus and Maria Striker—Abraham.
July 26. Smith, Benjamen and Jane Sutfin—Jacob Sutfin.
Aug. 16. Brokaw, Bergan and Siche Ditmas—Frederick Ditmas.
Sept. 27. Vredenburgh, John S. and Sarah Caldwell—Harriet Van Wyck.
Oct. 2. Douw, John and Catherine Van Nest—George,


Nov. 29. Bennet, William and Mary McCollum—John.

Dec. 27. Voorhees, John and Altje Wortman—Daniel Spader.

[To be Continued]

READINGTON CHURCH BAPTISMS FROM 1720
TRANSLATED BY THE PASTOR, REV. B. V. D. WYCKOFF

[Continued from Page 219]

1741.

Middagh, Teunis and Elizabeth Tietsoort. (Born Oct. 15/26, 1740).

Laan, Cornelius and Neeltje—Styntje.

Witnesses: Hendrick Thomson and Catheryn Bodyn.
Emans, Johannis and Teuntje—Sara.
Knoo, Philip and Maria—Catheryn.

June 4. Woertman, Mary.

Van Meteren, Isaac and Elsje Scholl—Johannis and Margrietje.
Witness: Cathelyntje Broca.
K. D., and Janmetje Korsen—Yda.
Witness: Jacob Korsen.

Ryersen, Marten and Catheryntje Cock—Elenar.
Robert, Vincent and Annaetje V: Etten—Samuel.
Hall, John and Magdalena Gouverneur—Annaetje.
Witnesses: David Ogden and Geertruy, his wife.


Sept. 6. Middagh, Dirck and Engeltje Hall—Elizabeth.
——, and Elizabeth—Antje.
Van der Bildt, Jacob and Neeltje—Margreta.

Oct. 4. Van Neste, Jan and Kniertje De Moth—Saertje.
Aten, Paulus and Marytje Van Neste—Antje.
Van Neste, Peter and Grietje Ariaense—Tanneke.
Witnesses: Jan Ariaense and Tanneke, his wife.
V: Neste, Barnardus and Cathelyntje Bodyn—Pieter.
Witnesses: Jeremias Doaty and Marytje Van Schaak.

Oct. 4. Schermerhorn, Jan and Femmetje—Antje.

Nov. 1. Ten Eyk, Mattheus and Neeltje Teunisse—Rebecca.
De Wit, Paulus and Catheryn—Isaac.

Nov. 29. Van Sickel, Rynier and Styntje—Gysbert.
1741/2.
Andriesse, Dirck and Johanna—Maria.
Witnesses: Nicholaes Wykhof and Maria.
Stol, Jan and Jennke Ten Eyk—Jacob.
Reading, John and Marritje Ryersen—Samuel.
Mainor, Samuel and Annaatje Douwe—William.
Witnesses: Elihu Mainor and Catharina Douwe.
Witness: Mary Johnson.

1742.
May 27. Maters, John and Catheryn—Johannis.
Polon, William and Sara—Nicholaes.
de Wit, Barent and Neeltje—Antje.
Goewee, Jacob and Trientje Bouman—Maria.
Witnesses: Andries Jansen and Elizabeth, his wife.
Van Deventer, Isaac and Sara—Pieter.
Witnesses: Dirc Jansen and Sara Van Dyk.
Van Deventer, Wynant and — — — —Sara.
Hoed, Lucas and Johanna—Aaron.
Buys, Arie and Elizabeth Herman—Maria.
Witnesses: Cornelius Van Aughem and Maria, his wife.
Jansen, Andries and Maria—Jan.
Tietsoort, Abraham and Geertruy Hof—Abraham.
Middagh, Teunis and Elizabeth Tietsoort—Elizabeth. (Born July 30/Aug. 10, 1742).
Arree, Adam and Elizabeth—Susanna.

1743.
V: der Belt, Jacob and Neeltje—Aaris.
De Hart, Gysbert and Jannetje Reed—Gysbert.
Cock, Thomas and Mary Hall—Thomas.
April 17. Salomonse, Pieter and Jora—Annaetje.
Jansen, Andries and Lybetje Bouman—Abraham,
Bitten, Philip and Marytje—Agnietje.
Middagh, Pieter and Marritje De Moth—Saertje.
   Witnesses: Vincent Robert and Annaetje, his wife.

   Younglove, Isaac and Maria—Johannis.
   Korsen, Jan and Geertje—Jacob.
   Lewis, Daniel and Geertje—Philip.


Oct. 9. Voorhees, Jan and Maria—Cornelia.
   Wykhof, Nicholas and Maria—Jan.
   Andriessen, Dirck and Hanna—Barent.

Nov. 6. Willemsen, Nicholas and Rachel—Cathelina.
   Lou, Benjamis and Xeeltje Van Neste—Pieter.
   Witnesses: Pieter Van Neste and Magdalena, his wife.
   Van Neste, Jacob and Elizabeth Bodyn—Joris.
   Stol, Jan and Jenneke Ten Eyk—Andries.
   Witnesses: Andries Ten Eyk and Adrianetje, his wife.

Dec. 4. Van Neste, Jan and Kniertje De Moth—Marytje.

1744.

   Marlet, Dirck and Jannetje Schamp—Dirck.
   Van Duin, David and Yda Monfort—Denys.
   Freeman, John and Martyntje Freeman—Jonathan.
   Van Etten, Arie and Elizabeth Chrison—Johannis.

   Zutphen, Adriaen and Elizabeth—Jacob.
   Tietsoort, Marcus and Aegje Hof—Cathelina.

   Witness: Antje Hall.
   Ryersen, Marten and Catherina Cock—Catherina.
   Wykhof, Cornelius and Maria—Cornelius.

   Bogaert, Isaac and Neeltje Van Neste—Sara.
   Holshart (Kohlshaat?), Anthony and Marytje—Benjamin.
   Schermerhoorn, Jan and Femmetje—Elizabeth.
   Willense, Dirck and Sara—Bartholomeus.
   Roes, Johannis and Merse—Rachel.
   Post, William and Yda Probasco—Yda.

June 10. Wykhof, Pieter and Marytje—Annaetje.
   Witnesses: Nicholas Wykhof and Marytje.
   Bodyn, Abraham and Adriaentje Janse—Maria.
   Hall, William and Dorothea Douwe—John.

   Brouwer, Elias and Helena Willemse—Helena.
   V:Deventer, Isaac and Sara Kouwenhoven—Cornelius.
   Jewel, William and Cathrina Bogaert—Sara.
   Pettinger, Johannis and Sara Stevens—Saertje.
   Witness: Geertruy Vroom.
   Messico, Evert and Lena Tietsoort—Reuben. (Born Feb. 8, 1744).
   De Hart, Gysbert and Jannetje Reed—Cornelius.
Middagh, Teunis and Elizabeth Tietsoort—Cornelius. (Born Apr. 13, 1744).

Aug. 5. Monfort, Jan and Kniertje—Pieter.

1745.
Feb. 3. Arree, Adam and Elizabeth—David.
May 26. Hoppagh, Peter and Catharina—Anna Maria.
Sept. 22. De Wit, Titus and Elizabeth Weatherly—Antje.
Van Etten, Petrus and Jannetje Ariaense—Jan.
Mainer, Samuel and Annaetje Douwe—Samuel.
Witnesses: Volkert Douw and Lidia Douw.

1746.
V: Sickelen, Rynier and Christina—Hendrick Zudam.
Douw, Volkert and Aeltje Polhemus—Andreas.
Witness: Johannis Douw.
Mainer, Samuel and Annaetje Douwe—Lidia.
Witness: Lidia Douw.
Barkelo, Jaques and Jannetje—Hermanus.
V: Deventer, Barent and Jannetje—Pieter.
Witnesses: Jan Schermerhoorn and Femmetje.
Wykhof, Cornelius and Maria—Sara.
Ten Eyk, Mattheus and Aaltje Woertman—Jacomyn'tje.

Laan, Cornelius and Neeltje—Cornelius.
de Hart, Gysbert and Jannetje Reed—Jacobus.
Ten Eik, Andries and Antje—Dirck.
Ryersen, Marten and Catherina Cock—Catherina.
Emans, Johannis and Teuntje—Jacob.
Van Neste, Jacob and Elizabeth Bodyn—Jacob.
Witnesses: Isaac Bodine and Engeltje.

Middagh, Teunis and Elizabeth Tietsoort—Margrietje. (Born Nov. 11/22, 1745).
Witnesses: William Tietsoort and Margrietje Tietsoort.
Bogaert, Isaac and Neeltje Van Neste—Hendrick.
Witnesses: Johannis Bogaert and Petronella, his wife.
Hall, Henry and Neeltje Cock—Thomas.
Rose, Johannis and Merse—Dina.
Stol, Jan and Janneke Ten Eik—Adriaentje.
V: Deventer, Wynant and Martyntje—Rebecca.

June 20. Schermerhoorn, Jan and Femmetje—Femmetje.
Van Etten, Arie and Elizabeth Chrison—Arie.

Aug. 17. Vroom, Jacob and Elizabeth—Debora.

Stevens, Henricus and Cathelinytje Hof—Henricus.
Bodyn, Frederick and Saertje Rappalje—Marytje.
Tietsoort, Abraham and Geertruy Hof—Isaac.
[Following bapt. by Fryenmoet, V. D. M., of Minisink].

Laan, Hermanus and Elizabeth—Abraham.
Middagh, Pieter and Marritje De Moth—Pieter.
Brouwer, Jan and Lena—Elsje.
Poling, William and Sara—William.
Witnesses: Pieter Wykhof and Marytje Dildyn.
Schamp, Joost and Kniertje Monfoort—Annaetje.
Witnesses: David Van Duyn and Yda Monfoort.
Aten, Jan and Elizabeth Zutphen—Maria.
Beekman, Pieter and Neeltje Lambertsz—Petrus.
Witnesses: Hendrick Stol and Annaetje V: Middelswaert.
Hall, William and Dorothea Douwe—Henry.

1747.

Witnesses: Coenraad Ten Eyk and Catherientje.
[Following in 1747 baptism by T. J. Frelinghuysen, Jr., date not given].
Hall, Edward and Catherina Cock—George.
Lucas, Frans and Jannetje Aten—Hilletje.
Jobs, James and Rachel Smith—John.
Robert, Vincent and Annettje Van Etten—Jacobus.
Arree, Adam, Jur., and Elizabeth—Adam.
Engel, Nicolaes and Marjtje—Judick.
Smack, Jacobus and Margrietje—Henricus.
Jansen, Andries and Elizabeth Bouman—Cornelius.
Buys, Arie and Elizabeth Herman—John.
Amerman, Isaac and Jannetje—Jannetje.
Williamsen, Dirck and Sara—Antje and Sara.

Witness: Simeon Kinne.
Gulick, Joachim and Cornelia—Petrus.
Wykhof, Marten and Elizabeth—Jacob.
Wykhof, Peter and Marytje—Jan. (marr. Alten Lane).
Hall, George, Jr., and Blandina Ryerson—Joseph.
Tremmer, Johannis and Elsje—Hendrick.
Witness: Hendrick Beem.
Douv, Volkert and Aaltje Polhemi Ness—Aaltje.
Witnesses: Daniel Polhemius and Aaltje.
Wykhof, Nicolaes and Marytje—Elizabeth.
Chips, John and Jannetje—Thomas.

1748. [Baptisms by Ericksen].
Lou, Direk and Rebecca Emans—Maria.
Stryker, Denys and Lena—Barent.
[Baptisms by Ericksen].
July 10. ten Eik, Andries and Antje Ryersen—Berendina.
Bogaert, Isaac and Neeltje Van Neste—Cornelius.
Kaalsie, Matthys and Albertina—Styntje.
Middagh, Teunis and Elizabeth Tietsoort—Cathelyntje. (Born Nov. 26, 1747).
Witnesses: Cornelius Lou, Jr., and Judick Lou.
Stol, Jan and Jenneke Ten Eik—Jan.
Roes, Johannes and Mercy—Molly.
Nov. 27. V: Noordwyk, Wilhelm and Blandina Middagh—Elizabeth.
Van Aughem, Hendrick and Rachel Bogaert—Abraham.
Sept. 29. Laan, Dirck and Saertje—Maria.
Monfoort, Jan and Kniertje—Grietje.
Jansen, Andries and Maria—Phebe.
Laan, Arie and Elizabeth—Maria.
Bouman, Cornelius and Marytje—Releeke.

Nov. 27. Middagh, Peter and Marritje De Mott—Peter.
Laan, Cornelius and Neeltje—Abraham.
Stevens, Hendrik and Cathelyntje Hoff—Sarah.
Bouwman, Pieter and Grietje—Antje.
Ryersen, Marten and Catherine Cock—Marten.

1748/9.
Jan. 8. Sickelse, Jan and Maria—Maria.
V : Sickelen, Rynier and Styntje—Maria.
Van Wagenen, Gerrit and Catherietje Ten Eyk—Gerrit.
Witnesses: Huybert V : Wagenen, Teuntje V : den Bergh,
and [wife of ?] Gerrit V : Wagenen.
Jobs, James and Rachel Smith—Adam.

Tietsoort, Abraham and Geertruy Hof—Jan.
V : Deventer, Isaac and Sara—Jacob.
Engel, Nicholas and Marytje—William.
Schamp, Joost and Kniertje Monfoort—Joost.
Jansen, Hendrick and Neeltje—Zaccheus.
Aree, Adam and Elisabeth—Jonathan.

April 30. Andris, Dirck and Hannaetje—Elisabeth.
Jansen, Andries and Elisabeth—Maria.
Witnesses: Jan Stol and Maria.
Salomonse, Peter and Joora Aree—Sara.
Schmermerhoorn, Jan and Femmetje—Antje.

Lucas, Frans and Elizabeth—Femmetje.

Laan, Harmen and Elizabeth Dildein—Annaetje.

Kouwenhoven, Gerrit and Sara Traphagen—David.
Voorhees, William and Alieda—Steven.
Bowman, Thomas and Rachel—Neeltje.
Pettinger, William and Eva Henneschul—Elizabeth.
D : Hart, Gysbert and Jannetje Reed—Wilhelmus.
Laan, Arie and Sara—Neeltje.

Sept. 3. Smock, Jacobus and Margrietje—Adriaentje.
Bodyn, Abraham and Marytje—Cathelyntje.
Witnesses: Teunis Corsen and Metje Corsen.

Williamson, Johannis and Angenietje—Maria.
Stol, Hendrick and Annaetje V : Middelswaert—Annaetje.
Witnesses: Jan Stol and Annaetje Stol.

Nov. 22. Van Sickle, Jan and Lena Van Sickle—Maria.

Ten Eyk, Mattheus and Aeltje—Coenraed.
Wykhof, Pieter and Marytje—Elisabeth.
———, Joris and Marytje—Joris.
Jansen, Jan and Cathelyntje—Elisabeth.
Hoff, Isaac and Catherina V: Neste—Catheleintje.
V:Sickelen, Andries and Lea Krom—Lena.
Lou, Direk and Rebecca Emans—Direk.
Schamp, Nicolaes and Antje Aten—Adriaen.
Witness: Jacobje Aten.
[Baptisms by Fryenmoet; exact date not given].

1750.

May —.
V. Voorhees, Albert and Catherina—Koert.
Witnesses: Zacharias V: Voorhees and Maria Van Voorhees.

Hegeman, Adriaen and Maria—Garie.
Witnesses: Adriaen Hegeman and Sara Hegeman.

Middagh, Joris and Elisabeth Allen—John.

V:Hoorn, Abraham and Antje—Antje.
Witnesses: Mattheus Van Hoorn and Nelly Van Hoorn.

V:Hoorn, Abraham and Antje—Antje.
Witnesses: Tobias Ten Eyk and Antje Ten Eyk.

Brewer, Matthias and Elizabeth—Elizabeth.
Witnesses: John Egbert and Metje Egbert.

Kinne, Jacobus and Neeltje Hoogland—Lea.
Witness: Maria York.

Hardenbroeck, Lodewyk and Catheryn Bodyn—Abraham.

WVkhof, Cornelius and Elisabeth—Elizabeth.
Witnesses: George Andrieson and Metje Andrieson.

Polling, William and Sary—Elisabeth.

Zuphen, Adriaen and Elisabeth—Phebe.

Myer, Marten and Ionia—Christophel.

Lou, Benjamin and Neeltje Van Neste—Cornelius.

V:Campen, Cornelius and Catherina Hall—Elisabeth.
Witnesses: Jacobus Alte and Elisabeth Alte.

V: Sickelen, Rynier and Maka—Rynier.

V: Neste, William and Margriet—Geertje.
Witnesses: Johannis Null and Geertje Null.

Null, Hendrick and Sara—Geertje.
Witnesses: Johannis Null and Geertje Null.

Van Sickelen, Abraham and Antje Rosa—Elisabeth.
Witnesses: William Rosa and Elisabeth Rosa.

Vroom, Hendrick and Gerritje Staats—Catherina.
Witnesses: Daniel Sebring and Catherina Sebring.

Rectmeier, Lodewyk and Elisabeth—Coenraed.
Witnesses: Johannis Sperder and Elisabeth Jongbloedt.

V: Neste, Abraham and Saertje Bergen—Abraham.
Witnesses: Abraham de Mont and Femmetje.

Staatsz, Jan and Femmetje Broca—Lammetje.
Witness: Gerritje Vroom.

June 24.
Sickelse, Jan and Mareytje—Johannes.

Kaelsitt, Matthys and Albertina Wagenaer—Marytje.

Van Neste, Jan and Saertje Vroom—Jan.
Witness: Jan Van Neste.

V : Aughem, Hendrick and Rachel Bogaert—Maria.
Krom, Gysbert and Metje—Maria.
Wykhof, Nicholaes and Margrietje—Nicholaes.
Witnesses: Nicholaes Wykhof and Marytje.
Sept. 9. Rose, Jan and Mary—Jan.
Brady, John and Eleanor—Eleanor.
Aten, Dirck and Adriaentje Langestraat—Judick.
Lou, Cornelius and Annaetje Dildein—Cornelius.
Ten Eyk, Andries and Marytje Vroom—Andries.
V: Middelwaert, Teunis and Jannetje Le Gransie—Christiaen.
Witnesses: Yellis Le Gransie and Chateleintje Le Gransie.
Nov. 4. Van Wagenen, Gerrit and Chatrientje T: Eyk—Teuntje.
Witnesses: Jacob Van Wagenen and Aeltje Van Wagenen.
Witnesses: Jan Stol and Marytje Stol.
Chips, John and Jannetje—Elizabeth.
Veghten, Hendrick and Petronella V: Middelwaert—Petronella.
Witness: Jan Van Middelwaert.
Jobs, James and Rachel Smith—Geertje.

1751.
Jan. —. Wykhof, Cornelius and Marytje—Chaterina.
Monfoort, Jan and Kniertje — — — —.
April. 7. Lane, Cornelius and Neeltje Langestraat—Jan.
Wykhof, Samuel and Geertje—Geertje.
D: Mott, Michael and Femmetje—Dirck.
Schamp, Joost and Kniertje Monfoort—Pieter.
April. 8. Hall, Edward and Chaterin Cock—Henry.
Witness: Neeltje Hall.
Hoogland, Martinus and Annaatje—Hermanus.
Davids, Isaac and Agmietje Bries—George.
Emans, Abraham and Margrietje—Neeltje.
Erbert, Jan and Metje—Cathrina.
Ten Eyk, Tobias and Antje Van Hoorn — — — —.
April 28. Andriesse, Dirck and Annaetje—Annaetje.
DeMott, Johannis and Elizabeth—Abraham.
Bouman, Cornelius and Maria—Maria.
Tietsoort, Abraham and Geertruy Hoff—Margrietje.
Hardenbroeck, Lodewyk and Catryn Bodine—Hendrick.
Herton, Edward—William.
Witness: Debora Van Der Beeck.
Van Campen, Arie and Sara—Gerrit.
Hall, Richard and Elizabeth Ten Eyk—Elizabeth.
Pettinger, Johannis and Sara Stevens—Joseph.
Jansen, Hendrick and Neeltje—Jonathan.
Van den Berg, Goosen and Jennet—Annaetje and Jennet. 
Salomonse, Pieter and Jora—Jooris.

Aug. 11. Van der Beek, Burger and Antje—Elizabeth.
Witnesses: Johannis Cock and Antje.
Jansen, Abraham and Maria—Catrina.

Laan, Adriaen and Sara—Mattheus.
Marlet, Jan and Maria Marlet—Margrietje.

Sept. 29. Marlet, Jan and Maria—Gideon.
D:Mont, Pieter and Breghje Vroom—Jeseintje.
Witnesses: Hendrick Van Ste and Jeseintje Vroom.
Middagh, Pieter and Marritje D:Mott—Johannis.
V:Hoorn, Cornelius and Geertje—Sara.
Witnesses: Simeon Wykhof and Geertje.
Bishop, Aaron and Annaetje—Johanna.

Witnesses: Jacobus Swart and Jannetje Swart.
De Mott, Lourens and Dorothea V: D: Beek—Saertje.
Krom, Abraham and Aeltje Pieterse—Aelte.
Van Neste, Jacob and Cathereintje T: Eyk—Jacomynyte.
Witness: Jacomynyte T: Eyk.

Nov. 10. Pietersen, Pieter and Catrien—Maria.
Witnesses: Adam Broch and Annaetje.
Kinne, Jacobus and Lena—Lena.
De Hart, Gysbert and Jannetje—Gysbert.
Schamp, Nicholaes and Antje Aten—Joost.
Witnesses: Joost Schamp and Margrietje.
V: Vliedt, William and Marytje Aten—Jan.
Lou, Cornelius and Annaetje Dildein—Cathelyntje.
Ryersen, Marten and Catherine Cock—Johannis.

Witnesses: Nicholaes Wykhof and Marytje.
Ten Eyk, Mattheus and Neeltje—Johanna.
Smock, Jacobus and Margrietje—Jan.
Witnesses: Jacob Korsen and Adriaentje.
Laen, Hermanus and Elizabeth Dildein—Abraham.
V: Sichelen, Rynier and Margery—Jan.
V: Sichelen, Andries and Lea Krom—William.
Witness: Jan Van Sichelen.
Baem, Hendrick and Cornelia Engel—Cornelia.

Kouwenhoven, Gerrit and Sara Traphagen—Abraham.
Louw, Lourens and Geertje Rosa—Elisabeth.


1752.

Witness: Margery.
Zutphen, Pieter and Chatelyntje—Geertje.
Hoff, Jan and Antje Van Neste—Margrietje.
Witnesses: Joost Schamp and Margrietje.
Kip, Isaac and Hillegont Rosa—Elisabeth.
Stryker, Jan and Judick Van Neste—Barent.
Wykhoef, Nicholaes and Margreta—Isaac.

Witnesses: William Brouwer and Margrietje, his wife.

Witness: Jannetje Lou.
Hoff, Isaac and Chatrina V: Neste—Magdalena.
Witness: Magdalena Van Neste.
Van Neste, Jan and Saertje Vroom—Jannetje.

Aug. 2. Van Pelt, Teunis and Geertje—Agnietje.
Egberts, John and Metje—Jan.
Van Campen, Cornelius and Catherine Hall—Thomas.
Lou, Teunis and Maayke Hall—Jan.

Aug. 23. Krom, Cornelius and Rebecca—Metje.
Jansen, Hendrick and Neeltje—Marytje.


[To be Continued]

SOMERSET COUNTY MARRIAGES—1795-1879

[Continued from Page 239]

Recorded in Clerk’s Office—Letter H in Part

Hasting, Francis and Ann Powelson, Feb. 27, 1831 (Fisher).
Hayes, James W. and Jane Hardgrove, Aug. 29, 1856 (Black).
Hayle, Samuel and Eliza Sanders, Mar. 1, 1819 (Hardenbergh).
Haynes, John S. and Sarah Smith, Oct. 23, 1862 (Rodgers).
Haywood, Lucius M. and Annie Marie Teeter, Feb. 8, 1859 (Folwell).
Hazelstein, Chas. A. and Nettie B. Voorhees, May 23, 1871 (Ludlow).
Hazelton, Robert and Eliza Hines, Nov. 26, 1868 (Rowland).
Heabe, Wenzel and Johanna Psenskys, Dec. 3, 1871 (Rowland).
Heath, Caleb C. and Virginia Barkalow, Feb. 19, 1803 (Rankin).
Heath, Hugh and Betsy Layton, Sept. 28, 1797 (Finley).
Heath, John and Mary Kirkpatrick, Dec. 8, 1795 (Finley).
Heath, John and Sophronia M. Olmstead, Oct. 15, 1834 (Rodgers).
Heath, Lewis and Francis Emma Mathews, May 16, 1867 (Rankin).
Heath, Robert and Betsy Cool, Feb. 26, 1809 (Finley).
Hedges, James E. and Margaret Gaston, Feb. 28, 1850 (Blauvelt).
Hedges, William and Mary Eoffe, Dec. 29, 1808 (Hardenbergh).
Hegeman, John and Fanny Cuter, Feb. 11, 1836 (Blauvelt).
Heger, Anthony and Caroline Wilcox, Aug. 16, 1809 (Rowland).
Hegh, Ephriam and Abigal Ross, Feb. 23, 1799 (Finley).
Heiderling, Martin and Mary Ann Collins, Mar. 15, 1870 (Thompson).
Heigh, John and Helen Weir, Feb. 1, 1821 (Brownlee).
Heimer, Arthur and Catharine Thinon, Mar. 22, 1860 (Le Fevre).
Heldebrant, Jerome E. and Jane Barker, Oct. 21, 1852 (Brush).
Heldebrant, Samuel and Mary Johnson, Dec. 23, 1848 (Blauvelt).
Hellebrant, Emanuel and Nancy Johnson, Dec. 23, 1848 (Blauvelt).
Helm, Robert and Cornelia Van Nortwick, Jan. 23, 1802 (Finley).
Helton, Minor B. and Matilda Holcomb, Aug. 8, 1863 (Parsons).
Hemier, John and Mary Techill, Nov. 20, 1859 (Cornell).
Henderson, John and Sally Jane King, Dec. 2, 1856 (Messler).
Hendrickson, Samuel and Zepparali Morton, Oct. 17, 1835 (Ludlow).
Hendrickson, William and Mary Van Orden, Dec. 21, 1823 (Boggs).
Hen, William and Louisa Hight, Jan. 1, 1835 (Blauvelt).
Henry, Abraham and Henrietta Van Nest, — (Pitcher).
Henry, Charles and Rebecca McBride, Oct. 29, 1873 (Pool).
Henry, George and Mary Lant, May 31, 1817 (Galpin).
Henry, J. C. and Catharine Dally, Nov. 25, 1803 (Pitcher).
Henry, John and Jane Hand, Mar. 15, 1843 (Harris).
Henry, John E. and Emma J. Van Horn, Sept. 22, 1874 (Mesick).
Henry, Joseph and Nancy Holden, Jan. 7, 1832 (Blauvelt).
Henry, Parmenes and Joana Morton, Dec. 30, 1874 (Messler).
Henry, Wm. S. and Mary L. Quick, Nov. 29, 1871 (Mesick).
Hentshall, Christian Frederic and Rebecca Henderson, Nov. 9, 1847 (Messler).
Henyon, David and Harriet W. Voorhees, Mar. 12, 1842 (Harris).
Herber, Andrew and Catharine Wahl, Sept. 8, 1861 (Necf).
Herbert, John and Mary Ann Field, Jan. 14, 1846 (Messler).
Herbert, William F. and Maria S. Parsell, Feb. 28, 1871 (Dutch).
Herboort, Lewis and Margaret Bremner, May 2, 1858 (Mesick).
Herder, Frederick and Ann Dunn, Apr. 11, 1854 (Van Doren).
Herder, Henry Jr. and Rebecca Hall, Feb. 1, 1844 (Ludlow).
Herder, Henry A. and Ann Eliza Bowen, Feb. 9, 1827 (Van Kleek).
Herder, John and Susan Packer, Mar. 5, 1825 (Ludlow).
Herder, John and Catharine Van Arsdalen, Mar. 12, 1831 (Van Kleek).
Herder, Peter S. and Lucretia Sutphen, June 1, 1822 (Ludlow).
Herder, Philip A. and Sarah Hall, Sept. 27, 1829 (Van Kleek).
Herder, Ruliff P. and Margaret Baird, Sept. 28, 1831 (Ludlow).
Herder, Rynear and Harriet Van Deripe, Nov. 3, 1849 (Ludlow).
Herder, Rynear S. and Elizabeth Stryker, Oct. 11, 1860 (Ludlow).
Herder, William Y. and Anna Jane Hall, Oct. —, 1876 (Hart).
Herling, Charles and Phebe Ann Lane, July 14, 1860 (Brush).
Herman, Conrad and Elizabeth Burner, Sept. 9, 1858 (Mesick).
Herman, George and Kate Vincent, Aug. 2, 1868 (Rankin).
Herrick, Benjamin F. and Eliza Jane Briggs, May 16, 1867 (Crane).
Herriot, William and Dinah Quick, Sept. 8, 1838 (Messler).
Herron, John Van Ness and Matilda McCord, Jan. 16, 1867 (Snyder).
Hewley, Samuel and Jane White, Dec. 25, 1847 (Blauvelt).
Hickley, Samuel and Mary Chester, Sept. 10, 1874. (Bush, Justice).
Hickman, Thomas and Nancy Simson, Oct. 8, 1804 (Cruser).
Hicks, David H. and Barbara N. Van Doren, Dec. 31, 1850 (Messler).
Hicks, Godfrey and Sophia Long, Feb. 15, 1852 (Beegle).
Hicks, John and Mary Kent, Apr. 24, 1819 (Dodge).
Hickson, Nathaniel and Dinah Van Arsdalen, Sept. 5, 1818 (Vredenburg).
Higgins, Asher and Jane Voorhees, Oct. 1, 1853 (Gardner).
Higgins, George and Margaret Jackson, Jan. 1, 1862 (Mesick).
Higgins, George H. and Mary E. Salter, Sept. 5, 1866 (Gesner).
Higgins, Henry C. and Sallie Drake, Dec. 16, 1874 (Oliver).
Higgins, Ira and Jane Schenck, Dec. 13, 1859 (Ludlow).
Higgins, Israel and Letty Stryker, Sept. 30, 1841 (Zabriskie).
Higgins, Israel B. and Mrs. Rebecca Voorhees, May 5, 1877 (Mesick).
Higgins, James E. and Mary Ann Van Ness, Sept. 15, 1841 (Harris).
Higgins, Jediah Q. and Cornelia Dally, May 12, 1867 (Pitcher).
Higgins, Joseph H. S. and Martha E. Dalley, Dec. 30, 1871 (Oliver).
Higgins, Molore S. and Lucretia Voorhees, Sept. 1, 1858 (Gardner).
Higgins, William L. and Ellen Maria Wolverton, Mar. 12, 1861 (Le Fevre).
Hight, Aaron and Mary Van Tilburg, Feb. 15, 1800 (Snowden).
Hight, Elias and Ellenor Garrabrant, May 28, 1839 (Blauvelt).
Hill, Abraham and Lizzie H. Auten, May 24, 1866 (Ludlow).
Hill, Charles P. and Catharine Maria Lowe, Sept. 11, 1862 (Le Fevre).
Hill, David V. D. and Annie M. Herder, Nov. 22, 1870 (Ludlow).
Hill, Edward and Maria Dunham, Jan. 8, 1844 (English).
Hill, Ezra and Charlotte M. F. Opie, Sept. 15, 1864 (Morse).
Hill, Israel H. and Mary V. D. Schenck, Nov. 21, 1851 (Ludlow).
Hill, John and Elizabeth Trimer, Oct. 22, 1840 (Rodgers).
Hill, John, Capt. and Anne Vail, Feb. 11, 1811 (Finley).
Hill, John G. and Delia Turpity, Oct. 7, 1868 (Ludlow).
Hill, John P. and Mary Ann B. Sterling, May 26, 1866 (Putnam).
Hill, Theodore and Margaret Bellis, Mar. 28, 1849 (Ludlow).
Hill, Thomas and Elizabeth Finegar, Mar. 11, 1817 (Anderson).
Hill, William Jr. and Abby Douglass, Jan. 30, 1800 (Finley).
Hine, Karl and Catharine Stevens, Feb. 19, 1859 (Rankin).
Hines, Thomas and Elizabeth Crawford, Oct. 24, 1854 (Craven).
Hixson, Abner and Margaret Dumont, Sept. 4, 1806 (Studdiford).
Hoach, Zachaus and Elizabeth Zimmerman, July 9, 1857 (Carmichael).
Hoagland, Abraham and Sarah Willson, Jan. 6, 1816 (Zabriskie).
Hoagland, Abraham and Cornelia Polhemus, Feb. 1, 1832 (Zabriskie).
Hoagland, Abraham and Catharine Brown, Oct. 9, 1845 (Sears).
Hoagland, Abraham L. and Sarah M. Berkaw, Dec. 14, 1854 (Gardner).
Hoagland, Abraham S. and Margaret Quick, Nov. 24, 1825 (Ludlow).
Hoagland, Abram Van Derveer and Dinah Ann Probasco, Oct. 10, 1844
(Van Doren).
Hoagland, Albert and Ida Sutphen, Dec. 11, 1850 (Romeyn).
Hoagland, Albert B. and Jane Covert, Feb. 6, 1845 (Ludlow).
Hoagland, Andrew and Jane Hoagland, Feb. 9, 1828 (Ludlow).
Hoagland, Christopher and Phebe Statts, Feb. 19, 1820 (Zabriskie).
Hoagland, Cornelius and Sarah Van Doren, May 1, 1844 (Zabriskie).
Hoagland, Cornelius and Catharine M. Van Doren, Jan. 5, 1845 (Ludlow).
Hoagland, Cornelius and Hannah E. Reading, Feb. 10, 1858 (Carrell).
Hoagland, Corns. Wyckoff and Harriet H. Pierce (Col.), Dec. 8, 1870
(Mesick).

[To be Continued]
HISTORICAL AND OTHER COMMENTS

Conclusion of the Johnston Journal

Many of our readers, especially those interested in lands in Bernards and Bedminster townships in this County, will regret to lose in the QUARTERLY the "Journals of Andrew Johnston," matter which has run through thirteen issues, closing with the last (July) publication. As Mr. Johnston died June 24, 1762, and the last entry made by himself in his "Journals" was dated "June 8th" of that year, it indicates a two weeks' illness before his death, which occurred at the age of sixty-eight, his birth-date being Dec. 20, 1694. The great value of these "Journals" has consisted in the fact that they gave the names of scores of land purchasers and lessees and of early settlers in the two townships above named, the great bulk of whom, perhaps, still have living descendants in the County. There were numerous errors in spelling names and many variant spellings also; nevertheless these "Journals" are and always will remain a source of information to those looking up early settlers in Somerset. A notice in the "New Jersey Archives" (Vol. XXIV, First Series, p. 62), taken from the "New York Mercury" of July 26, 1762, shows that his executors were John Barberie, John Johnston and Stephen Skinner. One of the last entries printed, therefore, under date of Mar. 13 (evidently 1763), signed "J. B.," refers to this John Barberie, and the brief succeeding entries were made by him or John Johnston, who was Andrew's son as well as executor. Barberie and Skinner were Johnston's sons-in-law.

The Peapack Patent of 1701

We are not certain that what is called the Peapack Patent has ever been fully published, and hence we choose to print it below, as taken from the original records in Perth Amboy. It is the foundation (after the Twenty-four Proprietors' rights) for many land titles in Bedminster and Bernards, and may interest at least some of the present dwellers in those townships.

Mellick, in his "Story of an Old Farm," gives a sketch of John Johnstone, one of the patentees, and George Willocks, the other patentee, as well as brief extracts from their wills, but does not give the Patent nor the wills in full. (See his work, pp. 122-140). As to the number of acres embraced in the grant he says (p. 130): "I have searched in vain at Trenton, at Amboy and among the Archives of the New Jersey Historical Society, for a survey of lands included in this grant. The conveyance calls for 3,150 acres, but its description embraces a territory aggregating nearly 11,000 acres." There were also some Indians who claimed title to the land, and they conveyed whatever title they possessed by a conveyance dated October 29, 1701 (less than five months after the
Proprietary conveyance) to Johnstone and Willocks; so that it may be said that a very complete and honest title was obtained.

It should be noted in reading the description of lands conveyed by the Patent that "Rackawack," which, properly, was the Rockaway river, was a misnomer. The scrivener of the conveyance was probably unacquainted with the rivers in what was, in 1701, a wilderness. The Lamington and North Branch of the Raritan were the westerly river boundar-ies of the Patent. The Patent follows (capitalized and punctuated, however, according to modern custom):

"The Proprietors of the Province of East New Jersey to all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:"

"Whereas the said Proprietors of the said Province for divers good causes and considerations them thereunto moving, did grant and allow to John Johnston of the County of Monmouth, Esq., fifty acres of land for importing himself into the said Province, and twenty-five acres for each servant and other person by him imported, etc.; and whereas the said John Johnston and George Willocks of said County of Monmouth, merchant, purchased of David Lyell of New York, goldsmith, one thousand acres of land within the said Province; and whereas the said George Willocks holdeth twelve hundred acres in right of Sir Thomas Lane, Knight, one of the aldermen of London, and the rest of the West New Jersey Society or Company as Proprietors of said East New Jersey:

"Now know yee the said Proprietors of said East New Jersey have aliened, bargained, sold, enfeoffed, released and confirmed, and by these presents doth alien, grant, bargain, sell, enfeoff, release and confirm unto the said John Johnston and George Willocks in severality, their respective heirs and assigns forever; All that tract of land situate, lying and being in the County of Somerset and Middlesex in said Province, to remain for three thousand one hundred and fifty acres, besides a small tract in Perth Amboy, twelve hundred acres of which the said John Johnston is to hold in right of head land, and three hundred and seventy-five in right of David Lyell aforesaid, and the said George Willocks to hold twelve hundred acres in right of the West New Jersey Society aforesaid, and three hundred seventy-five in right of Lyell. Begins in Rackawack river at the upper corner of a thousand acres of land belonging to the said George Willocks; thence up the said Rackawack including the same to the falls thereof, between two steep hills; thence to the head of the easternmost crooks that unites with said Rackawack in said Willocks' land and makes the North Branch of the Raritan river; and from thence east and by north to the top of that ridge of mountains that points southerly toward the Raritan river; thence running along the top of the said mountains southerly as far as the northeast corner of a tract of land formerly Ann West, now Michael Handen's; thence due west to said Handen's land; then following the lines of said Handen's and of said Willock's land to where it began. Also a tract of land in said County of Middlesex on Raritan river, lying between two tracts formerly patented to John Inians, deceased, being in breadth forty chains and in length one hundred and sixty chains. Also, as said David Lyell's proportion of Perth Amboy, that tract of land, beginning at the northwest corner of land of William Penn and running north forty degrees
more westerly eleven chains; thence west to land of Thomas Gordon; thence along his line south and by east and one degree more easterly; and thence as the road goes to the southwest corner of said William Penn's land, and then following his line to where it began:

"Together with all and all manner of rivers, rivulets, ponds, pools, pits, waters, waterfalls, trees, woods, underwoods, mines, minerals, quarries, huntings, hawkings, fowlings, fisheries, royalties, wafes, estrays, deodands, franchises and appurtenances whatsoever unto the said tract of land belonging or appurtenant, and the reversion and reversions of the same, and all the estate, right, title, interest, remainder, claim and demand of the aforesaid Proprietors of, into or out of the aforesaid tracts of land and appurtenances, or any part thereof: To have and to hold the said tracts of land, premises and appurtenances unto the same belonging unto the said John Johnston and George Willocks in severalty, their respective heirs and assigns forever, to the only proper use and behoof of them the said John Johnston and George Willocks and their respective heirs and assigns forever, yielding and paying for the said twelve hundred acres of the said John Johnston to the said Proprietors yearly the sum of twelve pence sterling on every five and twentieth day of March forever hereafter, if lawfully demanded, and for the remainder of the said tracts the proportion of the chief or quit rent issuing out of the Province to the King.

"In witness whereof the said Proprietors have caused these presents to be signed by the Governor of said Province and the major part of his Counsel [Council] for the time being, and the common seal of said Province to be thereunto affixed, the seventh day of June in the 13th year of the reign of William the Third over England, Scotland, France and Ireland, King, etc., Annoq. Dom. 1701.

[Signed by] AND. HAMILTON, BENJ. GRIFFITH, SAMUEL LEONARD, SAM'L DUNNES (?), SAM'L HALE, JOHN BISHOP."

Andrew Hamilton was the Acting-Governor of New Jersey and brother-in-law of Dr. John Johnstone, and the other five signers were members of his Council.

The Daniel Axtell Tract Conveyance

On June 20, 1726, Johnstone and Willocks conveyed out of the Peapack Patent 2,433 acres of land to Daniel Axtell, of New York, the son of a regicide, whom Charles II sentenced to be beheaded. The late Charles Axtell, of Morristown, was a descendant of this Daniel's brother, Thomas. This conveyance is also herewith given in full:

"This indenture made this twentieth day of June in the year of our Lord Christ One thousand seven hundred and twenty-six, and in the twelfth year of the reign of George over Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, &c., Between John Johnston of the City of Perth Amboy in the County of Middlesex and Province of New Jersey, Esq., and George Willocks, late of the City of Philadelphia in the Province of Pennsylvania, now of London, Gentleman, both of the one part, and Daniel Axtell, late of the Island of Jamica, now of the City of New York, in the Province of New York, Gentleman of the other part:
“Whereas the said John Johnston and George Willocks do stand lawfully seized of several rights and shares of proprieties lying in the Eastern Division of New Jersey aforesaid, have for and in consideration of the sum of one thousand two hundred and fourteen pound, money of New York, to them in hand paid by the said Daniel Axtell, the receipt whereof they do hereby asknowledge, and themselves to be therewith fully satisfied and contented, and for themselves their heirs, executors and administrators doth acquit, release and discharge the said Daniel Axtell, his executors and administrators of the same and of every part and parcel thereof forever by these presents, hath granted, bargained, sold, released, enfeoffed and confirmed, and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell, release, enfeoff and confirm, unto the said Daniel Axtell, his heirs and assigns, all that tract of land situate, lying and being within the bounds of a certain tract of land granted by patent unto the said John Johnston and George Willocks, bearing date the seventh day of June, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and one, for their rights to several parcels of land, shares and parts or properties in the Eastern Division of New Jersey as aforesaid; Beginning upon the north side of Pepack River, where the east line of a tract of land (granted by the said George Willocks unto Daniel Axtell aforesaid) toucheth the said River, and from thence up the said River as it runs until it comes about ten chains above the forks thereof; from thence south seventy-three degrees west three hundred and seventy-two chains unto Allametuneck River, be it more or less; from thence down the stream thereof, as it runs, to where the west line of the land sold by George Willocks aforesaid unto the said Daniel Axtell toucheth the said River; thence along the said line north ninety-four chains; thence east eighty chains; thence south to Pepack River, to where it is said to begin; with all and all manner of houses, edifices, buildings, woods, trees, waters, water-courses, fishings, fowlings, hawkings, privileges, mines, minerals, hereditaments, emoluments, and appurtenances unto the said tract of land belonging to or in any manner of ways appertaining, and all the estate, right, title, interest, reversion, property, claim and demand either in law or equity of, in or to the above granted premises, containing four thousand and sixty-five acres, excepting one thousand two hundred and fourteen acres belonging to John Hamilton, also four hundred and eighteen acres claimed by Charles Dunster, by virtue of a survey made to Lord Neill Campbell and Robert Blackwood, and enter’d in the second book of surveys, in Folio 132:

“To have and to hold the above granted four thousand and sixty-five acres of land with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging unto the said Daniel Axtell, his heirs and assigns, to the sole and only proper use, benefit and behoof of him, the said Daniel Axtell, his heirs and assigns forever, excepting out of the same as before is excepted. And the said John Johnston and George Willocks for themselves, their heirs, executors and administrators, doth covenant, grant, promise, and agree to and with the said Daniel Axtell, his heirs and assigns, in manner and form following, that is to say, that the above bargained tract of land with the hereditaments and appurtenances and every part thereof is free and clear shall forever hereafter be freely and clearly acquitted [and] discharged from all and all manner of former grants, bargains, sales, feoffments, leases, joyners, dow’rs, executions, recognizances or other incumbrances
in the law whatsoever heretofore made, done or suffered to be made or
done by the advice, privity or consent of them, the said John Johnston and
George Willocks, or any other person or persons claiming by, from or
under them, so as to alter, charge, change, determine or make void the es-
tate hereby granted or intended to be bargained, so that the said Daniel
Axtell, his heirs and assigns, may have, hold, occupy, possess and enjoy
all and singular the above bargained tract of land (excepting as before
is excepted) with the hereditaments and appurtenances free from let, sute.
eviction or other molestation from them the said John Johnston and George
Willocks, their heirs or other person or persons claiming or to claim by,
from or under them, and from all other person or persons whatsoever,
will forever warrant and defend,

"And lastly, that they the said John Johnston and George Willocks
from time to time and at all times hereafter, upon the reasonable request,
cost and charge in the law of him the said Daniel Axtell, his heirs and
assigns, for the better assuring and conveying the premises, above granted,
according to the true intent and meaning of these presents, will acknowl-
edge all such further and other assurances and other conveyances in the
law whatsoever as shall be by the said Daniel Axtell, his heirs and assigns,
his or any of their councils [counsels] learned be reasonably advised, de-
vised or required, so that for the doing thereof, they, the said John John-
ston and George Willocks, shall not be obliged to make any further cov-
enanet than what is herein comprised, nor for the doing thereof compelled
nor compellable to travel from the place of their residence or abode above
the space or distance of ten English miles,

"In witness whereof the said parties to these present indentures have
interchangeably set their hands and seals the day and year first above writ-
ten.

"John Johnston. [L. S.].
"George Willocks. [L. S.].
By Edward Vaughan, his Attorney.

"Sealed and delivered in the presence of
"John Hamilton,
"Sam. Littel."

An acknowledgment by "Fenw'k Lyell" is appended. He was a
member of the Governor's Council.

Survey of Peapack Lands for George Leslie

The surveys of certain portions of the Peapack Patent made by And-
drew Johnston, as they are detailed in his "Journals," were in part made
in coöperation with George Leslie, in 1745 and later, Leslie being owner
of a part of the tract covered by the original Patent. He took his title
from the Proprietors, who seem to have acquired the share (or most of
it) belonging to George Willocks after the latter's death. Willocks died
in 1729, and by his will he asked his executors to have a partition made,
so that his devisees could sell their share. While no trace of partition
proceedings has been found (see Mellick's "Story of an Old Farm," p.
138), nor an early survey, it is certain that the Proprietors of East Jer-
sey must have acquired Willocks' share, for, as owners of Willocks'
portion (which must have been regularly set aside from Johnstone's portion), by warrant of March 31, 1743, they confirmed to Leslie "two thousand acres of land," and deputed James Lyne to survey the same, which he did in (probably) the Spring of 1744, as the survey was recorded June 23, 1744. The result was, as will appear in the survey, that Leslie really possessed less than the acreage he was supposed to have. The original certificate of this survey, perhaps not heretofore fully published, is recorded in Book S 2 of the Surveyor-General's Records at Perth Amboy, p. 42 (James Alexander being Surveyor-General), and is as follows:

"These do certify that James Lyne, by me duly deputed and sworn to the intent hereinafter mentioned, did survey for George Lesley all those two tracts of land lying in Somerset County in or near to Peapack:

"The first of s'd tracts Beginning at the northeast corner of the land of Daniel Axtell, deceased, where it touches Peapack river; thence along s'd Axtell's line south seventy-three deg's west one hundred and eighteen ch's to a corner of land late of Doctor John Johnston, deceas'd; then along said Johnston's line north and by east thirty-five ch's to his northeast corner; thence along another line of s'd Johnston's land south seventy-six degrees west one hundred and twenty-three ch's to a stake to the northward of a white oak tree marked on four sides, distant therefrom forty links, which stake is upon the rising of a hill near to Julius Johnston's and in another corner of said Johnston's land; thence north and by east to the southwest corner of another tract of land belonging to the said John Johnston, dec'd, called by the name of lot No. 4, forty ch's; thence north seventy-six deg's east to the southeast corner of s'd lott No. 4; thence north and by east forty ch's; thence north seventy-six deg's east twenty-eight ch's to a brook commonly called Lawrence's brook; thence down the stream of s'd brook to where it empties itself into s'd Peapack river; then along s'd Peapack river to the beginning, containing twelve hundred and ninety-one acres strict measure:

"The other tract begins at a beech tree markd with letters J. J. and G. L., standing on the easterly side of Alametunck river, a little below the falls thereof; thence running north forty-two deg's east forty-nine chs; thence south forty deg's east ninety-five chs to two black oak trees each marked on three sides, standing on the side of a hill, being the northeast corner of a lott or tract of land late belonging to the said John Johnston, deceased, called by the name of lott No. 13; then along his line south seventy-six degrees west one hundred chs to sd Alametunck river; thence up said river to the beginning, containing four hundred and ninety-eight acres and thirty-two hundredths strict measure: which two tracts, together do contain seventeen hundred and eighty-nine acres and thirty-two hundredths strict measure, which, after allowance for highways, is to remain for seventeen hundred and four acres and twelve hundredths of an acre, to which the said George Lesley is entitled by virtue and in part of his warrant from the Council of Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New Jersey for two thousand acres of land, dated the thirty-first day of March, 1743, and recorded in Lib. W. fol. 30.

"Witness my hand the twenty-third day of June, 1744.

"JA. ALEXANDER, Surveyor Gen."
The survey thus made must not, of course, be confounded with the Johnston surveys, as detailed in his diary of 1744. It relates solely to the George Leslie tract adjoining the Johnston tract, but embraced within the original Peapack Patent.

The foregoing documents and the signature “John Johnston” show that by 1701, Dr. John Johnstone had dropped the final “e” in his correct Scottish surname.

**The Bromley Bridge Cornerstone Discovered**

In the *Quarterly* of July, 1912 (Vol. I, p. 232), appears a note on the site of Bromley. A recent letter from Mr. John A. Powelson, of Pluckemin gives information that he recently visited Burnt Mills with Mr. John J. Powelson, of that place, to take an inscription which was found upon a stone in the old mill race. It had evidently dropped from the foundation of the mill, where it had been placed at an early date, and must originally have been taken from the old bridge adjoining. The stone is three feet long by fourteen inches wide. There was a space left for the cost, which, for some reason was never inserted. The initials at the bottom are perplexing. Could they stand for the stone-cutter? Mr. John J. Powelson has promised to have the stone placed in the foundation of the mill so it may be preserved. The inscription reads:

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Bromley BRIDGE
Built at ye x of ye County Somerset 1774
R. Chambers & J. Gaston Mannagers
J. Compton Builder
L. S. D.
Cost
P. S. x A
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The bridge is noticed as “Bromley Bridge” in the Freeholders’ Minutes of Somerset in 1775.

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DEPARTMENT OF NOTES AND QUERIES
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109. **Suydam-Stothoff-Rapalie.**—Maria, wife of Ryke Suydam. He was born 1703; died 1798. Lived at Six-Mile Run. Last name and other details wanted concerning her.

“Johanna (Annatje) Stothoff, wife of Hendrick Cortelyou, of Ten-Mile Run. Who were her parents?

“Anne (Annetje) Rapalie, wife of Frederick Van Liew, of Six-Mile Run. She was born about 1760. Who were her parents?

J. D. M.
110. Whitenack-Bockoven.—Can you give me some information as to the parentage of Mary Whitenack or, as the Morristown Church record has it, Whitenkack. She was married April 12, 1759, to George Bockoven, and the record says both were of Basking Ridge and both are buried at Basking Ridge. The wife died June 20, 1806, in her 66th year. In the baptisms at Neshanic in your Quarterly there is an Abraham, baptized April 21, 1765, son of Cornelius and Catlyna Weytknegt. George Bockoven and wife had a son Abraham, also a son John. I find in the Franklin tax list of 1735 in your Quarterly a John Wytknegt with 100 acres, etc. I suspect that Mary was a daughter of this John and a sister of Cornelius. I would also ask if you could tell me the meaning of Weyt in the name.”

E. H. L. (Newark, N. J.)

[We can only suggest that the will of Johannes Witeknaght, of Somerset County, probated in 1783, recorded in Book 25, p. 214, of Wills, in the Secretary of State’s Office, may throw some light upon this family. "Weyt" or "Wite" may be equivalent to "Wit," meaning White, as the first syllable of the name has been written in recent years.—Editor Quarterly].

111. Henry-McDougal.—"Wanted, the date of birth of Col. James Henry, of Lamington, son of Dr. Robert R. Henry. It was after 1780, the date of his parents’ marriage. Also the date of marriage of James Henry and Jemima McDougall, she being said to have been the daughter of a Scotch Presbyterian minister, and the name of said minister and his wife. Also names and dates of birth of James Henry’s brothers and sisters. Dr. Robert R. Henry died in Bedminster township in 1800.”

J. H. O. (Glen Cove, N. Y.).

[The Henry family of Bedminster will receive due notice in the next Quarterly.—Editor Quarterly].

112. Van Horne.—"In the article on "Phil’s Hill," etc., in the April, 1912, Quarterly, Judge Bergen refers to only one child of Col. Philip Van Horne, by name, ‘Mary Ricketts,’ although stating that he had ‘daughters noted for their beauty and grace.’ Can anyone give me the names and particulars of Van Horne’s children?”

D. V.

[A memorandum among the “Gardner Miscellania” in the N. J. Historical Society gives these as constituting Van Horne’s children, but with no further information, and we cannot add to it. “Wife, Elizabeth ———. Children: Mary R., b. 1754; John, b. 1759; Elizabeth, b. 1761; Cornelis, b. 1764; Violetta, b. 1766.” The names would indicate that the mother’s name might have been Elizabeth Ricketts, and that Col. Philip’s father’s name was John or Cornelius. A full tracing out of the
ancestry and also the history of this family after the Revolution, should be made by some competent hand.—Editor Quarterly].

113. Auten-Voorhees.—"Wanted, ancestry of James Quick Auten and Mary Ann Voorhees, of Somerville. They were married Jan. 23, 1833. (Quarterly, Vol. I, p. 132). Both are buried in Somerville. James Q. Auten died Mar. 16, 1879, at the age of 67. Can his ancestry be traced to the earlier settlers of the name in New Jersey? Have any genealogical notes of the Auten family been published? Was not the father of Mary Ann Voorhees the Peter Voorhees who is buried in Somerville, and who died Nov. 15, 1866, at the age of 84? Can this branch of the family be connected with the "Voorhees Genealogy" which has been published?"

(W. A. D., Plainfield, N. J.).

[Doubtless the questions asked as to James Q. Auten and his wife can be answered in the next Quarterly. As to the general Auten family, however, we have always supposed it was an offshoot of the Aten family, the Dutch pronunciation having probably been Auten, and that Paulus Auten, of Bedminster township, first changed the name. If this be correct, the Auten ancestor is probably Adrian Hendricks Aten, who was in Flatbush in 1684. Jan and Thomas Aten were in New Brunswick in 1701, and left various descendants. It is said the Aten family was originally Scotch, and, if so, may have passed from Scotland to Holland, as there are numerous instances of such migration. The late Dr. John B. Thompson, of Readington, made many notes on the Aten family for one Mr. Henry Aten of Kansas, who was gathering material for a history of that family some fifteen or more years ago, but is probably deceased. We think the Thompson original notes are in Rutgers College Library.—Editor Quarterly].
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Note.—The usual, present-day form of spelling, with variations occasionally added in parenthesis, is the form adopted for the surnames in this Index. The general articles and notes are indexed alphabetically on pages following the title page.

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