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Somerset County Historical Quarterly

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PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY

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VIEW OF THE FORMER SOMERSET COUNTY COURT HOUSE

Erected 1799; added to 1849; pulled down 1906

The old Clerk's Office appears on the left, and the Surrogate's Office on the right

SOMERSET COUNTY HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

Vol 2

SOMERVILLE, NEW JERSEY, JANUARY, 1913

No. 1

UNPUBLISHED ADDRESS OF WILLIAM PATERSON

FROM HIS OWN MANUSCRIPT

IN THE July QUARTERLY (p. 174), it was stated that William Paterson, while Attorney-General of the State, and high in the councils of the Revolutionary statesmen of New Jersey, prepared, and presumably delivered, an address concerning the conduct of the War. The MSS. of that address, in the author's own handwriting, has been temporarily loaned by Miss Emily King Paterson, of Perth Amboy, a great-granddaughter of Paterson, to Dr. Austin Scott, of New Brunswick, and by him a copy has been permitted to be made for the QUARTERLY. It has never been published.

During the Revolution many stirring speeches must have been made before the Legislature and various county and State councils and committees. Unfortunately almost none of them have been preserved in their entirety, and few even in outline. There were no shorthand reporters, and the newspapers, like the minutes of these bodies, barely gave results of votes, without details. Hence this one speech by an early Somerset patriot has its peculiar value now.

The address is undated. An endorsement by another hand states it is an "Address at a Conference in 1776," but the date is clearly erroneous. The address itself shows that Judge John Fell, of Bergen county, was held by the British as a prisoner (in the provost jail in New York City). He was captured April 22, 1777, and was imprisoned until January 7, 1778. (See "N. J. Archives," Second Series, Vol. I, p. 54, note). To some "Conference," therefore (the address at the beginning speaks of "this Conference"), between the dates named it must be referred. A letter of Paterson, of August, 1777, referring to the supineness of the Governor (Livingston) in not retaliating for the Jerseymen confined in the provost jail in New York City, must be nearly contemporaneous with this address. But what the actual "Conference" was there appears to be no means of ascertaining.

The italics in the address as printed are the author's; also the spellings. The many capitalizations of words, which simply followed the custom of that day, are not all reproduced as written. It will be seen that from a literary point of view the address does not do the author the justice of many of his published letters and official writings, but it is to be presumed it was prepared in haste, and of course was not revised for publication. The address, however, shows Paterson's point of view as to the conduct of the Tories, and that the early leniency of the Executive toward them was, in his opinion, a lamentable mistake.

THE ADDRESS

"The business of the present Conference is of the last importance to the weal and happiness of the society in which we live, and therefore demands the most close and immediate attention. It is no less a subject than the state of the Commonwealth, the situation of publick affairs, as well with a view to New Jersey singly as to the United States of America collectively. In particular we are to take under consideration and inspect narrowly into the administration of Justice, the Executive branch of government, the military department, and the many and pressing grievances which call for the most sturdy, vigorous and effectual mode of redress. I wish I had either abilities equal to the task, or time to put what abilities I have into full exercise on the present most interesting subject. As I have neither the one nor the other I am under the necessity of craving your attention, Sir, and through you the attention of the General Conference, hoping that the uprightness and honesty of the intention will in some small degree atone for the want of genius and ability. I wish to throw what I have to say into some kind of method, as nothing tends so much to clearness and precision as an orderly arrangement of arguments. For this purpose I shall take leave to consider the subject in a two-fold point of view: 1st, as it respects the civil department; 2dly, as it refers to the military department.

"It is the misfortune, I was going to say the *peculiar* misfortune of Jersey, that the unexpected irruption and rapid progress of the enemy in this state has, with other concurrent causes of an internal nature, prevented the powers of government from being established and carried into execution with the necessary force and energy. We were too late; a course of facts which carry in them damning proof and puts it beyond a doubt that we have been too late in throwing off the old rotten Constitution, and in framing and organizing a new one. But the hour of independence and separation, or, in other words, the hour of Freedom, was retarded partly by the Tories, partly by a class of beings called moderate men, who were more hurtful to the cause than were the most avowed and envenomed

Tories, and partly, I am sorry to say it, by some honest Whigs, who were either of a timid cast and of weak nerves, or who had a wonderful attachment and fondness and passion—foolish, doting passion—for Great Britain and the old Constitution, as acting in subordination to her, and moving at the command and at her pleasure like a mere piece of machinery or set of puppets. It is curious and worthy of remark that these *moderate* folks, who were continually declaiming in favour of patience and forbearance and tenderness and all the soft-eyed virtues, were the most noisy and turbulent and violent and outrageous when Independence was possessed, or even a temporary change of government talked of. It is equally curious that this same set of *moderate* men were perpetually touching the chord of compassion and calling up every tender emotion of the soul whenever any measure of a spirited stamp has been motioned against the Tories. They bewailed in the most pathetick strains the misfortunes and afflictions of a Tory, but I never knew one of them lament over the miseries of a Whig: in such case the stream of pity was instantly and most marvelously dried up. They had a strange sort of sympathy, a kind of fellow-feeling for the former, which they put into exercise with admirable ease and address. A curse on such compassion; it is the compassion of Alexander; it flows only from a wicked heart.

“This may, perhaps, be deemed a departure from the subject, but, if it be, I hope for pardon on easy terms. Reflections of this cast are highly deserving of attention, because the period is at length arrived in which it behooves us to mark the complexion of men, to view every shade in their character, and with an eagle’s eye to look into their very souls.

“Did I hold the pencil of description I would draw in full view the present state of Jersey. In doing this there would be no necessity of calling fancy to my aid in order to gain any colouring or heightening to the picture. The touch of truth is sufficient, and happy shall we be if we can even bear that without being painful to the eye.

“I hope we have all a turn for observation; it becomes men stationed as we are to be particularly attentive to the course of events and to watch the face of publick affairs. It is easy to discern the effect, but often difficult to discover its cause. The former is visible and frequently of so *feeling* a nature as to come home to our very bosom. The latter often lies hid from common observance, and requires the eye of a philosopher to discern it and the zeal of a patriot to call it up to publick view. To effect a cure we must first know the disease.

“It is a sad truth that there is no vigour and energy in the executive part of government. Take a view of the Bench of Justices in the several counties of the State, and then tell me where is the magistrate who has acted up to the line of duty and the spirit of his station. There may be

a few exceptions; there may be here and there an individual who has had firmness and fortitude sufficient to make him bear up under the pressure of adversity and in the face of danger. But alas! the bulk of them, be the cause what it may, have forbore to act, notwithstanding the nature and urgency of publick affairs required the most vigorous exertions. In vain may legislators be convened; in vain may laws be enacted; in vain may the powers of legislation be exercised, if there be no bodies to carry their measures into execution. It is an axiom in politicks that it is better far not to make laws at all than, when made, not to be able to execute them. Why make laws if not put them into exercise? Why make laws if, when made, they be totally disregarded? I do not know of anything that can place the legislative powers and, of course, government itself, in a more contemptible and debasing point of light than the making of laws without force sufficient to put such laws into operation and use. Sir, if there be not energetick virtue in the executive branch of government to enforce laws we may at once take leave of each other and go home. In the present state of warfare and confusion we stand more in need of executive than of legislative powers. A little practicable virtue is preferable to the finest theoretical system in the world if it cannot be put into exercise.

“More’s ‘Utopia’ and Harrington’s ‘Oceana’ are admirable pieces in their way, and contain the purest models of good government. There is indeed one objection against them, and unhappily that of such a nature that it is impossible to be removed. The truth is they cannot be reduced to practice. It is the grand fault of all the fine writers on government that they do not distinguish between theory and practice. It is easy to build up an ingenious system or code of law which shall appear with singular beauty on paper, but which, however, will vanish the instant we attempt to put it in use. We may sit in legislation, we may frame laws, we may have all the wisdom, virtue and sagacity on earth concentrated in the present representative body of this State; we may really possess, as the law presumes we do, all possible perfection in the scale of political existence; yet fruitless will be the enaction of laws, fruitless will be the exercise of legislative powers, fruitless will be our utmost efforts, if such laws cannot be carried into execution.

“Several causes may be assigned for the vapid and spiritless conduct of the magistrates: 1st, As has been already observed, the invasion of the State by a cruel and rapacious enemy. 2dly, The want of knowledge and want of spirit of several of the persons in office. 3dly and chiefly, The want of a particular Council or body, composed of the most spirited persons, and invested with large and extensive powers to act with vigour

and energy, to be an example to the inferior officers, and, if I may so phrase it, to set the wheels of government in motion.

“There is another cause, which I take to be extremely pernicious, and which has not been as yet guarded against. I hardly know how to express what I have in view in a concise and at the same time in a clear manner. It is the great burden which has been laid upon the Whigs, while the Tories remained at home, followed their usual occupations, lived at ease and rioted in pleasure. The more and the oftener I have considered the subject the more I have been astonished that no effectual cure has been provided for this crying sin. This diversity in the treatment of Whigs and Tories has been attended with the most ruinous consequences. Sir, this makes the Whigs despond and the Tories triumphant; this depresses the one and elevates the other. Many of the Whigs have of late cooled down and become quite luke-warm, while on the contrary the Tories grow upon our hands in the most rapid manner. Is there an impress to be made? To be sure it will be of things belonging to the Whigs. We must not lay hands upon the waggon, or horses, or grain, or property of any kind belonging to a Tory or disaffected person. Is there a house to be converted into barracks for the reception and accommodation of officers or soldiers? To be sure it will be the house of a Whig. Out go the family and furniture into the common street, and the honest Whig is to pick them up and lodge them where he can. If the enemy advance, the Whigs are obliged to abandon their home and leave their property behind, which falls a prey either to the enemy or the Tories, the latter of whom has done more mischief in the plundering way than the former. Their families, too. Alas! Sir, the future is distressing; it must awake the tear of compassion; it must awake the voice of sympathy and sorrow; it must awake every tender feeling of the heart. To be driven from home, and to be stript of property; to be reduced from a state of affluence to a state of beggary and want, is a hard trial, and requires great patience and firmness to bear up under it. But to have their families, their wives and children, thrown upon the wide and merciless world, and roaming about from place to place in quest of some friendly roof to shelter them, and perhaps no friendly roof to be found; this is calamity indeed, and the sum of human wretchedness below. This, to bear up under this, requires all the zeal of Whigism and all the flaming ardour of genuine patriotism.

“Where are ye now, ye who were so afflicted, so softened down and melted by the most petty misfortune of a Tory, although brought upon himself by his own disaffection and traitorous practices; where are ye now? Why do ye not arise and bewail over the real and great calamity of a Whig suffering in a *righteous* cause? Not one of the whole mock compassionate and rascally tribe, not one, can be found to pour the balm

of pity into a wounded heart when that wounded heart is the heart of a Whig.

"I trust no one within these walls thinks that I would expel mercy from a plan in my creed. I love, I appreciate the character of a merciful, but it must be a truly merciful, man. Mercy is amiable indeed and one of the most grateful exercises of the heart. Mercy,—it is the polished gem that decorates the human breast and brightens all the other virtues. But we should bear in memory that, although there be a compassion due to individuals, there is a justice due to the publick, and that the latter should not be softened down and entirely melted away by the former. It is often our duty to forgive injuries considered individually and abstractly from our connexion with society, which, as publick men, we should never lose sight of, or at least not so far as to intercept the stroke of justice and obstruct the infliction of due and exemplary punishment. One well-timed and signal instance of publick justice in the dawn of Toryism would have been attended with the most happy effects. It would, too, have been the most merciful line of conduct that could have been pursued. We shall be obliged to make an hundred examples now, whereas one would have had the same, nay, greater efficacy in the beginning. All the Whigs who have been plundered or driven from their homes; all who have been taken and carried into captivity; all who have been starved to death or murdered, must rise up in judgment against us, and, could they speak or we hear them, curse the weak, timid and ill-judged policy which has been pursued by the several publick bodies of this state. We have taken the most effectual way to make Tories. The wit of man could not strike out any mode better fitted to attain the end. The Whigs decrease, the Tories increase; the latter have arisen to a degree of boldness and barefacedness, and carry [on] with so high a hand, that, unless the most spirited measures be instantly taken, they will work out our ruin.

Why, Sir, in Monmouth the Tories are continually robbing the houses of and firing on the Whigs. Such as are well affected to the State dare hardly venture to sleep in their own houses. In Bergen and Essex they have arranged themselves into battalions, and are conducted by some of the most leading men in those counties; men who were formerly in Conventions and committees, in which they distinguished themselves as *prudent, moderate, compassionate* and *merciful* men. None of your violent heels-over-head folks; but quite cool and phlegmatick; good souls, you could never ruffle and arouse them, unless you threatened to deal a little severely, that is meritoriously, with the Tories. Poor Judge Fell; alas, Sir, we all lament the fate of Mr. Fell. If the enemy treat him with their usual harshness and severity it will certainly be his death. His constitution is weak, infirm and almost worn out; his disposition of such a cast

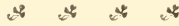
as altogether unfits him for the endurance or hardship of imprisonment. But still the good old man must suffer and linger out the remains of life, perhaps in a dungeon. We can indeed give him our pity; a great deal to be sure to give, and how happy that we have even that to bestow. There is indeed one way, if not to restore him to his family at least to make the enemy treat him with some degree of tenderness and kindness. But I am afraid it is of too spirited a stamp and therefore shall forbear to mention it.

“In Sussex, Sir, there is a group of Tories which threaten to give the State considerable trouble before they can be suppressed. Some parts of Hunterdon have been always invested with a nest of disaffected people, of whom it is high time to get rid. The other counties in the State are more or less pestered with them.

“It is really a laughable sight to view the conduct of our publick bodies with respect to the Tories. The Convention, or some of the committees, call before them such as were perhaps the most open but the least terrible offenders. They would be examined, confess they had done wrong, put on a sort of penitential trim, be reprimanded from the chair, with a world of good advice, and then be dismissed. Well, there is one convert made, one proselyte gained. Great ground for rejoicing to be sure. The mischief, however, was that the rascal became ten times more hardened than before. It is the track of our fathers and that must be right. Nothing can drive us from the old beaten track. We still continue in the same path, without considering that the line of conduct should vary with the complexion of the times. And what has been the blessed consequence! Why, the Whigs are dispirited and moulder imperceptibly away; the Tories are at ease and increase daily in number. We come together, acknowledge it to be a mournful truth, but wonder what it can be owing to. Why, it is owing to ourselves. We do not act with spirit; we want decisiveness in our conduct. It is a leading and well-grounded principle with politicians that those who are in power should always so rule as to make it the interest of people to side with government. For it is a truth which holds equally good in political and private life, that interest is the polestar by which the mass of mankind steer their course. Make it the *interest* of people to be Tories and my life for it they will soon become so. And have we not made it the *interest* of people to become Tories and do we not find that, in consequence of it, they grow wonderfully upon our hands?

“Let us consider a little. The Tories are ensured in their estates; the new Government does not intermeddle with them, and we are sure the old, if it should revive, will not. The Tories bear hardly any part of the common burden. They have not borne arms; they have not so much as paid anything by way of equivalent. They continue at home, follow

their business without any interruption, and take advantage of the times by asking the most exorbitant prices for everything they have to sell. In short, they have nothing to fear from the enemy if they should prove successful; and they have nothing to fear from us, for they laugh and push it in our very faces."



THE OLD HERMIT OF THE RARITAN

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

A FEW years ago, while looking up some local history in the Library of the Historical Society at Newark, I found the story of "The Old Hermit," as it appears in substance in the accompanying article. At first I was inclined to accept it as a story of the imagination, based possibly on a slight foundation of fact. But a careful investigation, and the testimony of several of the oldest residents who gave me additional information about "The Old Hermit," led me to accept the story as true, and to believe that "truth is stranger than fiction." Especially am I indebted for much of this information to the late Mrs. Cornelius W. LaTourette, who, as a child, lived with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Staats, only a short distance from the "Hermitage," and who remembered distinctly hearing them tell many of the details that I shall now give.

The story is one of the strange, sad ones of the old colonial days of Bound Brook and vicinity, and concerns John Auten, "The Old Hermit of the Raritan."

No nobler band of settlers came to our country than those whose early homes were "on the banks of the old Raritan." On the north side of the river, in the vicinity of Bound Brook, were the English and the Scotch. On the south side of the river from Bound Brook to New Brunswick most of the settlers were of Holland birth. Among these noble families from the Netherlands were two whose names have become familiar and prominent in our country—Auten and Vanderbilt.

John Auten and John Vanderbilt had lived near each other in Holland. They had been intimate friends in the home land, and, together, they sailed across the ocean for a home in the New World. But they came not alone. With each was a trusting wife. Auten and Vanderbilt settled first on Long Island but soon after moved to New Jersey, about the year 1725.

John Auten was twenty-five years of age when he came to New Jersey, and took up a large tract of land on the south side of the Raritan river, a short distance below South Bound Brook. Bound Brook was

then but a hamlet of fifteen scattered houses; Somerville was not yet known; New Brunswick a small settlement called Inians Ferry. On this tract of land John Auten built a rude but substantial log house with all other buildings needful for a farmer's use.

The years passed by. Ten years of faithful labor, but the labor had not been in vain. Prosperity had smiled upon John Auten. Every year had seen new fields tilled. Before the woodman's axe and the farmer's plough, the rough, unbroken forest had become the fruitful field. Every year larger harvests had rejoiced the heart of the patient husbandman. In his home were two bright, healthy, happy children, John, bearing his father's name, and Jane.

Early one June morning after breakfast, John Auten shouldered his axe and, carrying a dinner pail, went to a forest, a mile away, to cut some trees. Evening came. The sun went down behind the western hills. In the little house anxious eyes were looking for the return of the husband and the father.

But all their watching and waiting were in vain. What could have kept him absent? Perhaps the Indians had killed him! But that could not be, for there was peace between the Raritan Indians and early settlers.

Leaving her little ones in the house, the faithful wife hastened to the nearest neighbor to tell her story. A party was hastily formed to go in search of the missing man. They went to the forest; found the trees that had fallen before the sharp axe, and, under one of the branches, cold in death, they found the form of John Auten. The men made a litter of branches and on it carefully placed the body of their friend and neighbor, and tenderly carried it home. Near the home, the first in the family burying-ground, a grave was dug and there his body was laid to rest.

The widow refused all the kind offers of neighbors to leave her home or to sell or rent her farm. With a resolution and faith, noble and heroic, she began the great struggle. She became a farmer. She ploughed the fields and sowed the seed and reaped the harvest. She brought up her children to be diligent, obedient, virtuous. And all her toil and love and self-sacrifice were fully repaid.

Eighteen years passed away. Jane Auten had grown into a lovely woman. She had taken the marriage vow, and now was saying farewell to the home of her birth and childhood. The son of her father's old friend, John Vanderbilt, was the husband whom she had promised to "love until death shall separate." To a new home on the banks of the Raritan river, Vanderbilt took his young wife. It was not far away from the old home, where Widow Auten and her son still lived. John, the son, had remained at home, for while there were no doubt fascinating women then as now, for young John Auten filial duty and affection bound him

so closely to home and mother, that for them all other things were sacrificed.

It was at the close of a November day, four years later, when John Auten was returning home from his work. Coming near the cottage he heard various footsteps. He hid himself in the bushes, and awaited the approach of the strangers or friends. Soon there hastily passed by him, four large, powerful Indians. So close was he that he could almost touch them. He looked carefully into their faces and so marked their features, that he could never forget them. Then, realizing that their errand was one of evil rather than of good, he hastened home. Entering the cottage the moon's beams, shining through the window, showed in the pale light the outline of some dark object on the floor. Hastily lighting a pine knot, by its dim light he saw the mutilated dead form of his own mother. Leaning over he looked into the dead face, and, in the anguish of despair, almost shrieked: "Mother, mother speak to me; your John!" But no answer came. Rising, he threw the torch away, and, seating himself on a stool by the dead body, gave full vent to his grief. As the sunlight shone through the eastern window he arose, and, kneeling down over the body of his mother, made the solemn vow that henceforth his only object in life should be with his own hands to destroy those four Indian murderers.

Three years again swiftly flew by. People had ceased to talk of the sad event. John Auten was almost forgotten. A few friends wondered where he went and how he died; they thought he must have perished or been destroyed long ago. A loving sister still hoped he would return.

Where was he? Still on his *errand of vengeance*. By day or night he had never swerved from the unerring purpose of that solemn vow over his mother's dead body. And he had well nigh accomplished his mission.

Three of those Indian murderers were dead, every one of them fallen by the hand of John Auten. The fourth still lived. From tribe to tribe, from wigwam to wigwam, the avenger had gone, but the search had been fruitless.

One day John Auten returned to his old home. Perhaps it was a wise Providence that brought him back. What a change around the old house! Surrounded by a luxuriant growth of weeds, the entrance was almost choked with thorns and briars.

He entered it. The tragedy of three years ago came back like a reality of that day. There again seemed to lie his noble mother. The old love came back stronger than ever, and renewed its demand for vengeance. He resolved to leave the house more than ever determined that the last murderer should die.

Just then he heard a sound. A crashing of weeds and shrubbery as if some person or animal were rushing through.

A step was heard at the door. Some one entered. In the dim light he saw the outline of a man. It was an Indian warrior! And, oh, horror! it was the fourth and last living assassin, who, three years before, in that very house, took away the light and joy of the home. With a shout of triumph John Auten sprang on the Indian, who was the more powerful. He grasped the long locks of his now deadly enemy, and raised his knife for the dreadful blow.

There was at the same moment a flash at the open door; the sharp ring of a musket. The Indian loosed his hold on Auten, tottered and was falling, but, before he fell, Auten's knife was buried to the hilt in the savage breast.

Rushing through the door came John Vanderbilt, the husband of his sister Jane, who, with gun still smoking said, as he looked on their fallen foe: "Well John, we both gave him a dose." Auten made no reply. Only a look of contempt was cast upon his fallen enemy, and then he turned and went into the forest.

Some time passed away. Again was heard the query: What had become of John Auten? No one, not even his own relatives, knew. They supposed that now, having fulfilled his vow and having nothing more to live for, he had taken his own life.

Some time after it was said that the old, neglected, deserted log cabin had an occupant. Smoke was observed issuing from the chimney, and it was reported that a man had been seen in and around the building. One of the neighbors being less superstitious than others, determined to investigate the rumors; went to the old house, entered in and found a miserable wreck of humanity; an old, emaciated man—Auten. Reason was dethroned. Some inward impulse had led him back to the old home to spend the rest of his days in solitude.

For a number of years he continued to live in the old cabin, refusing the oft repeated entreaties of an affectionate sister to make his home with her. He would not go out. Rarely was he seen by any person, and then only by those who intruded on his solitude. To all who came to see him he appeared as a quiet, innocent old man, bereft of reason, who had no interest in humanity, from whom all affection, ambition and desire for worldly things had passed away. He asked no favors of friends; he feared not the wrath of enemies. He was a hermit! Shut up from the curious gaze and association of the world that seemed to be his only desire in life.

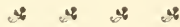
Every day his wants were attended to by his faithful sister who lived in the adjoining house only a few rods away, but only the stern

necessities of life would he receive. The plainest food and clothing, wood for a fire on the hearth; these were his only needs. Not even the comforts of a bed would he accept, but, in a large hogshead lying on the floor and open to the fire, here he slept, his only covering being a quantity of wool into which he crawled like an animal, using it for bed and covering.

Early on the morning of February 11, 1809, Mrs. Vanderbilt, as was her custom, went to see her brother, and carry him some article of food. She found him lying in the snow near the house unconscious, almost frozen. Around the house were his tracks in the snow, as though in the darkness of night he had gone out, and, on returning, had lost his way and could not find the door.

He was carried into the house and a physician called, but the doctor said it was too late; recovery was impossible. In about an hour Auten opened his eyes and looked into the face of his sister, who sat watching him. At first his senses seemed to be confused, but suddenly the long-lost reason returned, and then, in a clear, distinct voice he said: "Jane, sister, I am dying! I know all! I remember all—all!" There was a faint struggle, a groan, and with the holy word "mother" on his lips, the spirit of John Auten, the "Old Hermit of the Raritan" went to join his parent in the better land.

In this strange story of the old hermit there is nothing unreal or impossible. All the history of the Auten and Vanderbilt families in Somerset county, the records of the Auten family, the memory of the older citizens of Franklin township in relating what they had heard from their fathers, bear testimony to the leading facts as narrated above. Where recently lived Mrs. Beebe, and where once lived the gallant Commander Craven, whose sad fate on Mobile Bay many must remember, on that very site was the "Hermitage," the home of "John Auten, the Hermit," and a short distance west, in the corner of the roads leading to Middlebush and New Brunswick, there was the Vanderbilt homestead.



GENERAL WASHINGTON IN SOMERSET COUNTY

MOSTLY FROM BAKER'S WORK OF 1892

THE FOLLOWING "Itinerary of General Washington" in Somerset County is taken, by permission, from the work with the above title published by J. B. Lippincott Co., of Philadelphia, in 1892, the author being William S. Baker of that city, who is now deceased. Several other selections and references have been added from other sources. This republication from

the work referred to is now made not only because of its real intrinsic interest, but as giving dates which our readers may value for purposes of reference. The "Itinerary" given in the book mentioned is for the entire Revolutionary War. It is to be noted that when a letter of General Washington is stated to be from "Middlebrook," the original is always entitled "Head Quarters, Middlebrook," which headquarters was at the Wallace House, about four and one-half miles from the encampment of his army, and reached then by the road through Chimney Rock gorge.

1777

January 5 (Sunday).—At Pluckemin: "My original plan was to have pushed on to Brunswic; but the harrassed state of our troops (many of them having had no rest for two nights and a day), and the danger of losing the advantage we had gained, by aiming at too much, induced me, by the advice of my officers, to relinquish the attempt; but, in my judgment, six or eight hundred fresh troops, on a forced march, would have destroyed all their stores and magazines, taken (as we have since learned) their military chest containing seventy thousand pounds, and put an end to the war. The enemy, from the best intelligence I have been able to get, were so much alarmed at the apprehension of this that they marched immediately to Brunswic without halting, except at the bridges (for I also took up those on Millstone on the different routes to Brunswic), and got there before day."—*Washington to Congress* ("Hist. Hunt. and Som.," p. 57).

(Same date and place).—"Fortune has favored us in an attack on Princeton. . . . Three regiments of British troops were quartered there, which we attacked and routed. The number of the killed, wounded, and prisoners amounts to about five or six hundred. . . . After the action we immediately marched for this place. I shall remove from hence to Morristown."—*Washington to General Putnam*.

May 29 (Thursday).—At Middlebrook. [Establishes head-quarters, where he remains (except as noted) until July 3].

June 17 (Tuesday).—At Middlebrook: "The main body of our army is encamped at Middlebrook, and a considerable body under General Sullivan at Sourland Hills. . . . The enemy are strongly posted, having their right at Brunswic and their left at Somerset."—*Washington to General Arnold*.

June 22 (Sunday).—At Middlebrook: "11 o'clock P. M.—The enemy evacuated Brunswic this morning and retired to Amboy, burning many houses as they went along. . . . Our people pursued them as far as Piscataway; but finding it impossible to overtake them, and fear-

ing they might be led too far from the main body, they returned to Brunswick."—*Washington to the President of Congress.*

June 26 (Thursday).—At Middlebrook: [On the morning of the 26th, General Howe advanced with his whole army in several columns from Amboy, as far as Westfield, with the design of either bringing on a general engagement, or to possess himself of the heights and passes in the mountains on the American left. Washington perceiving this, put the troops in motion and regained the camp at Middlebrook. After some skirmishing the enemy retired on the 27th to Amboy].

June 28 (Saturday).—At Middlebrook: *Orderly Book.*—"All chaplains are to perform divine service to-morrow, and on every other succeeding Sunday, with their respective brigades and regiments, when their situations will admit of it, and the commanding officers of corps are to see that they attend. The Commander-in-Chief expects an exact compliance with this order, and that it be observed in future as an invariable rule of practice, and every neglect will not only be considered a breach of orders, but a disregard to decency, virtue and religion."

July 1 (Tuesday).—At Middlebrook: "The ships that were at Amboy moved down round Staten Island this morning, and all the troops that were encamped opposite to the town struck their tents and marched off. Upon the whole, there is the strongest reason to conclude that General Howe will push up the river immediately to coöperate with the army from Canada, which, it appears from the accounts transmitted by General St. Clair, has certainly in view an attack on Ticonderoga and the several dependent posts."—*Washington to General Putnam.*

1778

June 25 (Thursday).—At Kingston: "You are immediately to proceed with the detachment commanded by General Poor, and form a junction as expeditiously as possible with that under the command of General Scott. You are to use the most effectual means for gaining the enemy's left flank and rear, and giving them every degree of annoyance. All Continental parties, that are already on the lines, will be under your command."—*Washington to the Marquis de Lafayette.*

December 12 (Saturday).—At Middlebrook: "Sir Harry's late extra manœuvre up the North River kept me upon the march and countermarch from the 5th till yesterday, when I arrived at these my quarters for the winter, and employed too much of my attention to investigate his designs, to indulge in more agreeable amusements."—*Washington to Joseph Reed.*

December 13, (Sunday).—At Middlebrook: "I did not reach this place till late on the 11th, since which I have been much employed in

attending to the dispositions for hutting the army.”—*Washington to the President of Congress.*

December 18 (Friday).—At Middlebrook: “I beg you will accept my thanks for your obliging letter of the 30th ultimo, and the polite expressions of your friendship which accompany it. At the same time I am happy to congratulate you on your honorable acquittal with the approbation of Congress.”—*Washington to General Schuyler.*

December 20 (Sunday).—At Middlebrook: “The army is now a hutting. I believe we are the first army that ever built themselves Winter quarters at the close of a Campaign. The mode has an appearance of hardship, and it is attended with many inconveniences to the Officers, but the Soldiers are very comfortable. We can barrack the Troops in a short time, and with little expense. . . . His Excellency, General Washington, is going to Philadelphia in order to settle some points relative to a certain expedition in contemplation to the N——d; he sets out to-morrow.”—*General Greene to John Hancock.*

December 21 (Monday).—At Middlebrook: “Congress having been pleased to require my attendance at Philadelphia for a few days, the immediate command of the Troops at this place will devolve upon your Lordship.”—*Washington to Lord Stirling.*

1779

February 5 (Friday).—At Middlebrook: “It was not till the 5th instant, I returned to this place. While in Philadelphia what between Congress and a special committee of that body I was furnished with ample employment. I had few moments of relaxation.”—*Washington to General Schuyler, February 11.*

February 18 (Thursday).—At Pluckamin: “The anniversary of our alliance with France was celebrated in proper style near headquarters at Pluckamin. A splendid entertainment was given by General Knox and the officers of the artillery. General Washington and his lady, with the principal officers of the army and their ladies, and a considerable number of respectable ladies and gentlemen of the State of New Jersey, formed the brilliant assembly. About four o’clock sixteen cannon were discharged, and the company collected in a large public building to partake of an elegant dinner. In the evening a very beautiful set of fire works was exhibited, and the celebration was concluded by a splendid ball opened by His Excellency General Washington, having for his partner the lady of General Knox.”—*Thacher’s Military Journal.*

February 25 (Thursday).—At Middlebrook: “Yesterday I accompanied Major Cavil to headquarters, and had the honor of being numbered among the guests at the table of his Excellency, with his lady, two

young ladies from Virginia, the gentlemen who compose his family, and several other officers. It is natural to view with keen attention the countenance of an illustrious man, with a secret hope of discovering in his features some peculiar traces of excellence, which distinguishes him from and elevates him above his fellow mortals. These expectations are realized in a peculiar manner, in viewing the person of General Washington. His tall and noble stature and just proportions, his fine, cheerful, open countenance, simple and modest deportment, are all calculated to interest every beholder in his favor, and to command veneration and respect. He is feared even when silent, and beloved even while we are unconscious of the motive. . . . In conversation, his Excellency's expressive countenance is peculiarly interesting and pleasing; a placid smile is frequently observed on his lips, but a loud laugh, it is said, seldom if ever escapes him. He is polite and attentive to each individual at table, and retires after the compliment of a few glasses. Mrs. Washington combines in an uncommon degree great dignity of manner with the most pleasing affability, but possesses no striking marks of beauty."—*Thacher's Military Journal*.

March 8 (Monday).—At Middlebrook: "Nothing of importance has happened since you left us, except the Enemy's invasion of Georgia, and possession of its capital [Savannah]. . . . The American Troops are again in Hutts; but in a more agreeable and fertile country than they were in last winter at Valley Forge; and they are better clad and more healthy than they have ever been since the formation of the army. Mrs. Washington is now with me."—*Washington to the Marquis de Lafayette at Paris*.

March 15 (Monday).—At Middlebrook: "It gives me very singular pleasure to find that you have again taken a seat in Congress. I think there never was a time when cool and dispassionate reasoning, strict attention and application, great integrity, and, if it was in the nature of things, unerring wisdom, were more to be wished for, than at the present."—*Washington to Thomas Nelson*.

March 31 (Wednesday).—At Middlebrook: "Speculation, peculation, engrossing, forestalling, with all their concomitants, afford too many melancholy proofs of the decay of public virtue, and too glaring instances of its being the interest and desire of too many, who would wish to be thought friends, to continue the war. Nothing, I am convinced, but the depreciation of our currency, proceeding in a great measure from the foregoing causes, aided by stockjobbing and party dissensions, has fed the hopes of the Enemy and kept the British arms in America to this day. They do not scruple to declare this themselves, and

add, that we shall be our own conquerors.”—*Washington to James Warren*.

April 13 (Tuesday).—At Middlebrook: “We have passed a winter remarkably mild and moderate; since the 10th of January, we have scarcely had a fall of snow, or a frost, and no severe weather.”—*Thacher’s Military Journal*.

April 23 (Friday).—At Middlebrook: “Is there any thing doing, or that can be done, to restore the credit of our money? The depreciation of it has got to so alarming a point, that a wagon-load of money will scarcely purchase a wagon-load of provisions.”—*Washington to the President of Congress*.

May 2d (Sunday).—At Middlebrook: “The whole of our army in this quarter was paraded in martial array in a spacious field and a stage was erected for the accommodation of the ladies and gentlemen spectators. At the signal of thirteen cannon, the great and splendid cavalcade approached in martial pomp and style. A very beautiful troop of light horse, commanded by Major Lee, a Virginian, marched in front, then followed his Excellency the Commander in Chief and his aids-de-camp, next the foreign ministers and their retinue, and the general officers of our army and their aids closed the procession. Having arrived on the field of parade, the Commander in Chief, with the foreign ministers and general officers, passed in front of the line of the army, from right to left, in review, and received the military honors due to their rank; after which the gentlemen dismounted and retired to the stage and took seats with Mrs. Washington, Mrs. Greene, Mrs. Knox and a number of other ladies who had arrived in their carriages. The army then performed the field manœuvres and evolutions, with firing of cannon and musketry.”—*Thacher’s Military Journal*.

[“This parade was in honor of M. Gérard, the French minister, and Don Juan de Miralles, a gentleman of distinction from Spain”].

May 5 (Wednesday).—At Middlebrook: “Enclosed I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency three New York papers. The last contains extracts from Lord North’s speech at opening the budget, which seems to breathe a vigorous prosecution of the war. I have thought appearances for some time past wore this complexion. The English papers have frequently announced considerable reinforcements to the army in America, and have even specified the particular corps intended to be sent over. Nor can I see any sufficient reason to believe this will not be done.”—*Washington to the President of Congress*.

May 6 (Thursday).—At Middlebrook: [Observed as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, recommended by Congress].

May 7 (Friday).—At Middlebrook. [Long letter sent by General Washington to Brigadier-General Maxwell at Elizabethtown, concerning the threat of the First New Jersey Regiment to quit service unless paid].—*Rev. Corr. of N. J.*, p. 161.

May 8 (Saturday).—At Middlebrook: “The rapid decay of our currency, the extinction of public spirit, the increasing rapacity of the times, the want of harmony in our councils, the declining zeal of the people, the discontents and distresses of the officers of the army, and, I may add, the prevailing security and insensibility to danger, are symptoms, in my eye, of a most alarming nature. If the enemy have it in their power to press us hard this campaign, I know not what may be the consequence. Our army, as it now stands, is but little more than the skeleton of an army; and I hear of no steps that are taking to give it strength and substance.”—*Washington to Gouverneur Morris*.

May 10 (Monday).—At Middlebrook: [Another letter General Washington to Brigadier-General Maxwell concerning pay of First New Jersey Regiment].—*Rev. Corr. of N. J.*, p. 166.

May 14 (Friday). At Middlebrook: “Our brigade was paraded for the purpose of being reviewed by General Washington and a number of Indian chiefs. His Excellency, with his usual dignity, followed by his mulatto servant Bill, riding a beautiful grey steed, passed in front of the line and received the salute. He was accompanied by a singular group of savages, whose appearance was beyond description ludicrous.”—*Thacher’s Military Journal*.

May 18 (Tuesday).—At Middlebrook: “The obligation I felt for the visit, which your Excellency did me the honor to make me, could only be increased by the manner in which you are pleased to mention the reception you met with.”—*Washington to Monsieur Gérard*.

May 25 (Tuesday).—At Middlebrook: “The predatory war, which the enemy now seem resolved to carry on, will be very distressing. Little aid can be afforded from the army in its present situation, and the militia appear too ill provided with arms to defend themselves. How this can be remedied, and the army supplied, I know not.”—*Washington to the President of Congress*.

May 31 (Monday).—At Middlebrook: “The expedition you are appointed to command is to be directed against the hostile tribes of the Six Nations of Indians, with their associates and adherents. The immediate objects are the total destruction and devastation of their settlements, and the capture of as many prisoners of every age and sex as possible. . . . So soon as your preparations are in sufficient forwardness, you will assemble your main body at Wyoming, and proceed thence to Tioga, taking from that place the most direct and practicable

route into the heart of The Indian Settlements.”—*Washington to General John Sullivan*.

June 2 (Wednesday).—At Middlebrook: [Receives and answers an address from the “Ministers, Elders, and Deacons of the Dutch Reformed Church at Raritan”].—*Messler’s Centennial Hist. of Somerset*, p. 116.

June 3 (Thursday).—At Middlebrook: “I expect to set out this day towards the Highlands, by way of Morris Town.”—*Washington to the President of Congress*.

August 25 (Monday).—At Rocky Hill: On this day Congress, in session at Princeton, “being informed of the arrival of the Commander-in-chief in the neighborhood of Princeton: *Ordered*, That he have an audience in Congress to-morrow at 12 o’clock.”—*Minutes of Congress*.

1783

September 11 (Thursday).—At Rocky Hill: “Congress have come to no determination yet, respecting a Peace Establishment, nor am I able to say when they will. I have lately had a conference with a committee on this subject, and have reiterated my former opinions, but it appears to me that there is not a sufficient representation to discuss Great National points; nor do I believe there will be, while that Honbl. Body continue their Sessions at this place.”—*Washington to Governor Clinton*.

October 23 (Thursday).—At Rocky Hill: “From many circumstances I think it now pretty evident that the British will leave New York in all next month. Sir Guy Carleton has informed me verbally, through Mr. Parker, that he expects to evacuate the city by the 20th, and that, when the transports, which were gone to Nova Scotia, returned, he should be able to fix the day of his departure. In consequence of this intelligence, and fearful lest I should not have timely notice, I have this day written to General Knox, desiring him to confer with your Excellency, and make every necessary arrangement for taking possession of the city the moment the British quit it.”—*Washington to Governor Clinton*.

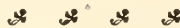
November 2 (Sunday).—[At Rocky Hill: Issues his Farewell Address to the Armies of the United States].

November 4 (Tuesday).—At Rocky Hill: [Issues an order in compliance with a resolution of Congress of October 29, that] “from and after the 15th of November instant all the troops in the service of the United States, who are now in Pennsylvania or the southward thereof, except the garrison of Fort Pitt, shall be considered as discharged from the service of the United States: and all officers commanding corps or detachments of any such troops are hereby directed to grant them proper discharges accordingly.”

November 6 (Thursday).—At Rocky Hill: “In consequence of the information given by your Excellency to Congress some time past, that you had received orders for the evacuation of New York, and of the verbal message you were pleased to send by Mr. Parker to me respecting the period of embarkation, I am now induced to request, that you will be so obliging as to inform me of the particular time, or even the certain day, if possible, when this event will happen.”—*Washington to Sir Guy Carleton.*

November 7 (Friday).—At Rocky Hill: [Receives and answers an address from the officers of the militia of the county of Somerset, New Jersey].

November 9 (Sunday).—At Rocky Hill: “You will take charge of the Waggon which contain my baggage, and with the escort proceed with them to Virginia, and deliver the baggage at my house ten miles below Alexandria. As you know they contain all my Papers, which are of immense value to me, I am sure it is unnecessary to request your particular attention to them. . . . The bundle which contains my accounts you will be careful of, and deliver them at the financier’s Office with the Letters addressed to him, that is Mr. Morris.”—*Washington to Captain Bazaleel Howe.*



SOME PUBLISHED ITEMS ABOUT CAMP MIDDLEBROOK

FROM VARIOUS SOURCES STATED

THE “FORT” erected near Camp Middlebrook by General Washington, as shown in the two photo-engravings in the last QUARTERLY, has proven of much interest to some of our readers, and well supplemented the article upon that Camp by Rev. T. E. Davis in our Volume I (p. 5). It is now believed the following extracts from other writers may be welcomed by many who do not possess the two scarce works named below, and have not preserved, if they once read, the address of Rev. Hugh B. MacCauley. We may make other similar quotations from time to time.

Benson J. Lossing, in his “Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution” (1850), wrote as follows:

“I left Elizabeth in the cars at about three o’clock, and arrived at Middlebrook, a pleasant little village on the Raritan, toward sunset, passing on the way Scotch Plains and the thriving town of Plainfield. The road passes over an almost level country, and, though the soil is light and sandy, thrift appeared on every side. Middlebrook and Bound Brook lie close together, and are included in one village. Here, toward the last of May, 1777, Washington encamped his army, after breaking

up his cantonments at Morristown. His troops rapidly augmented; and, when, in June, General Howe began to show some disposition to open the summer campaign, the American army mustered about fourteen thousand effective men. They were strongly posted upon the Heights of Middlebrook, in the rear of the village, near the place of the winter encampment in 1778-9. . . .

"It was on the gentle slope from the plain to the steep acclivities of the mountain in the rear of Middlebrook, that seven brigades of the American army were huddled during the winter of 1779-80. . . .

"The place of encampment was about three-fourths of a mile northwest from the village. Log huts were completed, for the use of the soldiers, in February, after they had suffered exposure under canvas tents for several weeks. The huts, according to the description of Dr. Thacher, who was there, were made very comfortable by filling the interstices between the logs with mud, as log houses in our Western and Southwestern States are now made. The huts were arranged in straight lines, forming a regular and compact village. The officers' huts were arranged in front of the line, according to their rank, with kitchens in the rear, and the whole was similar in form to a tent encampment. Remains of these are still found in the fields where the encampment was. I could not ascertain where Washington was quartered; and, as far as I could learn by inquiries, there is only one house remaining in the neighborhood which was occupied by any of the general officers at that time and that is the dwelling of Mr. Staats [now the residence of Hon. E. D. LaTourette], where Major-General Baron Steuben had his quarters. . . .

"Early the following morning, in company with a gentleman of the village, I rode to the residence of the venerable Bergen Bragaw, a hale old man of eighty-seven. From him I learned the exact locality of the American encampment. His half-brother was one of the Pennsylvania line, and my informant often visited him in the camp. He said the slope where the huts were erected was heavily timbered at the time, but it was completely cleared in cutting down trees for the log houses, and has been a cultivated tract ever since."

Dr. James Thacher, a surgeon who served in the principal battles of the Revolution, in his "Military Journal" (published in 1823), wrote:

"February. [1779, at Camp Middlebrook]. Having continued to live under cover of canvas tents most of the winter, we have suffered extremely from exposure to colds and storms. Our soldiers have been employed six or eight weeks in constructing log huts, which at length are completed; and both officers and soldiers are now under comfortable covering for the remainder of the winter. Log houses are constructed with the trunks of trees, cut into various lengths, according to the size intended; and are firmly connected by notches cut at their extremities, in the manner of dovetailing. The vacancies between the logs are filled in with plastering, consisting of mud and clay. The roof is formed of similar pieces of timber, and covered with hewn slabs. The chimney, situated at one end of the house, is made of similar but smaller timbers, and both the inner and the outer side are covered with clay plaster, to

defend the wood against the fire. The door and windows are formed by sawing away a part of the logs, of a proper size, and move on wooden hinges. In this manner have our soldiers, without nails, and almost without tools, except the axe and saw, provided for their officers and for themselves convenient and comfortable quarters, with little or no expense to the public. The huts are arranged in straight lines, forming a regular, uniform, compact village. The officers' huts are situated in front of the line, according to their rank—the kitchens in the rear; and the whole is similar in form to a tent encampment. The ground for a considerable distance, in front of the soldiers' line of huts, is cleared of wood, stumps and rubbish, and is every morning swept clean for the purpose of a parade-ground, and roll-call of the respective regiments. The officers' huts are in general divided into two apartments, and are occupied by three or four officers, who compose one mess. Those for the soldiers have but one room, and contain ten or twelve men, with their cabins placed one above another, against the walls, and filled with straw, and one blanket for each man. I now occupy a hut with our field-officers, Col. Gibson, Lieut. Col. Brent and Maj. Meriweather."

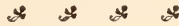
The Rev. Hugh B. MacCauley, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Bound Brook, in a published address of July 4, 1889, when the Middlebrook Campground Association held its first meeting on the grounds, stated these facts:

"A conversation with Mr. Rhinehart Rounder, a few days ago, furnished me with the last necessary link in the chain of proof that this place—this field and vicinity—is the locality of the camp-ground. Mr. Rounder says he bought this farm in 1854 of Mr. Joseph Perrine; that he has lived on it in the same house ever since, and is thoroughly familiar with all the details of this mountain; and on his farm were to be seen many heaps or knolls, which, when dug into with pick and shovel, revealed the remains of chimneys, consisting of brickbats and large and small stones; that they were in fact the remains of chimney backs; that in some of them the hearths, sides and depression in the middle for the fire could be seen; that their true character was greatly obscured by the wear of time and wash of the mountain, which had worn them down into the shapes he found. Also that he cleared off more than 50 of such mounds and carted away over 200 loads of the larger stones for the foundations of houses in Bound Brook, among which are the residences now occupied by Mr. Perry, Mrs. F. V. D. Voorhees, Mr. Kilmer, the Roman Catholic church and the Priest's house, and many other buildings.

"He says that he has plowed up at various times 200 bullets, several axes, a pick, a bayonet, flints, a leaden pipe, a leaden spoon and part of a gun. Also that around the spot where this flag-pole stands, on which we raise the flag for the first time to-day, was a large circle of oak trees, and in this circle was a very large mound, consisting of the same building materials as the others. In clearing up his farm he cut down these trees and cleared away the mound.

"Mr. L. V. D. Shepherd and his brother also told me that they had

often seen these piles of stones, etc., before they were cleared away by Mr. Rounder, and that they had always heard them spoken of as the remains of the soldiers' huts of 1778-'79. Also they said that when they were boys they often heard their grandfather, Elisha Shepherd, and Judge Jacob DeGroot, talking together about this very encampment, and that it was a matter of great complaint on the part of the Judge, as he forcibly expressed himself, that the soldiers of Washington had driven off his cattle and killed them for food, had cut down beautiful chestnut timber on 150 acres for their huts, and cleared away other timber for their fires. This land of Judge DeGroot joined this campground on the east, and, having heavy timber, drew the campground to its vicinity on that account.



SOMERSET TRADITIONS GATHERED FORTY YEARS AGO

BY THE LATE MR. JACOB MAGILL, IN 1870

A LITTLE more than forty years ago a Mr. Jacob Magill, a newspaper man then or previously connected with the "Newark Journal," spent a number of months in Somerset and Hunterdon counties looking up historical spots and traditions. He conversed with the older citizens of various localities, so as to gather from them particulars of Revolutionary ancestors, and of events which they remembered, or heard talked of in their families concerning matters that ought to be perpetuated in print. What he gathered in Somerset he published (in 1870) in the "Somerset Unionist." So far as is known only one copy of the files of that newspaper for the above named year exists, and one set of the articles alluded to; the latter is in possession of Mr. Albert H. Laughton, of Somerville, then a compositor in the "Unionist" office.

Many of the traditions embraced in these articles should be made more accessible to present-day readers, and to this end the QUARTERLY will quote liberally from them now and in succeeding issues. At the outset our readers should be reminded that all that is stated to be fact may not be fact, much less all given as tradition. Mr. Magill was a newspaper writer rather than an historian, and we cannot be certain to what extent he undertook to verify what he believed to be "fact." Nevertheless there is reason to believe he wrote in a conscientious manner, and it is certain that many traditions were accessible forty years ago which now, owing to the death of probably all the persons he interviewed, could not be gathered up by any new writer.

With this brief introductory statement, we shall allow Mr. Magill to speak for himself. What he narrates is not reproduced in consecutive

order, but according to locality, the arrangement of topics being made by the Editor of the *QUARTERLY*:

ROCKY HILL—REVOLUTIONARY EVENTS

The oldest house at Rocky Hill has recently been partly demolished. It was once a tavern, and stood on the Georgetown or Lambertville turnpike, in the middle of the village. The oldest resident who has lived here the greatest number of years, is M. Vandyke Cruser. His father, Frederick Cruser, was student at Princeton when those connected with the college turned out to defend their country. He was very young, and of small stature, but he managed to get hold of a musket, and was marching to the field, when he was disarmed and sent back to the college, and the weapon transferred to one having stronger arms but not a braver heart. This family of Crusers are descended from the old Huguenot stock who settled on Staten Island, at the close of the Seventeenth Century. Mr. M. V. Cruser says that in 1795 there were but three houses on the site of the present village—the old stone tavern referred to, the large frame house owned by Thos. J. Skillman, near the river, and one owned by John Van Horne.

John Van Horne's mansion stood where Henry Brinkerhoff now lives. He owned 1,500 acres of land, 1,000 of which was woodland running south of the village and over the hill; the remaining 500 acres was the fine fertile plain lying N. W. of the village, all now making twelve farms, one of which is owned by Abraham Vanderveer. The Vanderveer family owned 600 acres east of the Millstone, which is still in the possession of descendants of the first settlers of that name. Peter, who originally bought the land, died when a little past middle age, regretting that he was not permitted to live to see the close of the Revolutionary struggle.

Washington's march from Assanpink to Rocky Hill was characterized by more than one masterly movement. Washington, with a small body of troops, had occupied the south bank of the creek at Trenton, and successively beaten back several advances of the British at the bridge at Green St. and the ford over Warren St. Before daybreak, after sending off the baggage, and kindling fires to mislead the British, the little army silently filed away towards Princeton. Had the British known of their movements they could easily have surrounded them, but the dexterous skill which marked all of Washington's plans when in the presence of a superior enemy shone conspicuously here. The battle of Princeton was fought, and the Americans, though victorious over those who opposed their progress, had 8,000 troops under Cornwallis thundering at their rear. They drove before them the 30th and 40th regiments of British

troops whom they had beaten. While Washington took the main road towards New Brunswick, these, frightened and flying, made towards the heights southwest of Rocky Hill, crossed Beden's Brook, and rushed on till they crowded on the little point formed by the junction of that brook with the Millstone river, just in front of what is now known as the old Vanderveer homestead. Abraham Vanderveer, now living at Rocky Hill, says that when the family saw them coming, they were on a run. When they came into the forks, they halted, finding the ice broken. They then procured rails, laid them on the ice, and passed over. The Vanderveers had a large pot of mush, just taken from the fire, intended for breakfast. The British, on coming up, said they had nothing but "hot bullets for breakfast," and, hastily scooping the mush out with their hands, pursued their march. Meanwhile Washington crossed over the old wooden bridge at Gulick's mill, and, leaving Cornwallis to suppose he had gone to New Brunswick, suddenly wheeled to the left, taking the narrow road towards Rocky Hill. Here, upon high ground, he was safe. Cornwallis passed on towards New Brunswick, his baggage wagons breaking down at "Little" Rocky Hill, where they were abandoned, and captured by some of Washington's men that evening. They proved valuable booty, as they contained some clothing, of which the patriot army were so much in need. In a letter to General Putnam Washington states that he destroyed the bridges on the Millstone and thus delayed the enemy's march. The original plan of the Commander-in-chief when he left Trenton was to push on to New Brunswick and destroy the enemy's stores, but, finding his army too weak for this, he retired up the west side of the Millstone past Rocky Hill, halting at Van Doren's, at Somerset Court House, and early next morning marching for Pluckemin.

The army again passed near the village, on their way to the Battle of Monmouth, detachments of Maxwell's brigade taking the old Georgetown and Franklin turnpike, while the main body passed from the high grounds in Hopewell, by way of Princeton and Kingston.

On one occasion, during the War, the British, in making an advance, appeared on the brow of a hill east of the house since known as the "Headquarters," and fired balls from their cannon over the river. One struck a worm fence and tore up several stakes. The people of the village all fled in alarm. Among the rest were a colored man and wife, who lived nearly opposite where Abraham Vanderveer now lives. They had a horse and wagon, and, when about starting off, the woman suddenly recollected that she had forgotten her child. She attempted to return and get it, when her brave husband exclaimed, "Whip up, Hanner, never mind de chile." We believe, however, that "Hanner" got her "chile," and reached a place of safety. It was the custom of the people to retire behind the Sourland hills during the British raids.

SOME KINGSTON FAMILIES

The name of Gulick occurs frequently at Kingston, and the family is still numerous in this and adjoining counties. Major John Gulick died in 1828. He and his son Jacob owned the mill now owned by Isaac Gulick, towards the close of the last century. It was in the possession of Lewis Scudder about the time of the Revolution. The bridge, built in 1798, is the third bridge known to have been built over the river at Kingston. During the War of 1812 Gulick & Son did a heavy business with that old mill. The roads were bad and they could not cart grain and flour fast enough; so they went to the Delaware and procured Durham boats and, placing them in the river, ran them from one dam to another and reshipped their freight, passing it into another boat over the breast of each dam, till they came to the Raritan.

Joachim Gulick is said to be the first of the name who came to this country. He lived not far from Kingston and owned a considerable quantity of land. He married a lady named Ben Ami, of Turkish origin, and originally a Mohammedan; at least they once had a copy of the "Koran" in the house. Their advent into this country is involved in mystery. One tradition is that the lady, being of great beauty, was demanded of her father by the Sultan for his harem, and that Joachim, then on board a merchantman from Amsterdam, was solicited by the father of the beautiful lady to carry the family to a place of safety. This he did at the peril of losing his vessel and cargo, and his life, and was rewarded for his temerity by the hand of Miss Ben Ami in marriage. [In Bergen's "The Bergen Family," p. 569, it is stated that "Jochem Gulick" emigrated in 1653 and married Magdalene Tunise Van Pelt. He partially identifies him with the one above referred to.—EDITOR QUARTERLY].

The Van Tilbury family once owned a large portion of the land on both sides of the road at Kingston. They kept the tavern for several generations, in the old building lately torn down, opposite the present hotel. Several large sycamore trees mark the spot. Before any railroads were built this was a celebrated stopping place for those traveling between Philadelphia and New York. Forty-nine stages loaded with passengers were often seen at the hotel at one time, and four hundred horses in harness were there to draw them, one half of the number being required to exchange. The Withington property lay east of Van Tilbury's and a portion of it is still in the family.

REVOLUTIONARY EVENTS NEAR HARLINGEN

During the Revolution, the Amwell road lay about 150 yards south of the present dwelling of John R. Staats, and was fringed by woods on the south side. Capt. Van Breck, who lived at Neshanic, had made him-

self particularly obnoxious to the British, and, while their army lay at Millstone, the light horse issued out in every direction, and stole horses, cattle and provisions. The old men of Hillsborough, among whom was John Staats, grandfather of John R., organized and determined to put a stop to their ravages. Somehow they learned that an attack was to be made upon Capt. Van Breck, and soon the edge of the woods in front of Staats' was filled with armed men. The negroes reported that the whole American army was lying in wait in the woods. Soon after dark a troop of British light horse came trotting up the road. The men in the wood could not be seen, but a sharp volley and flying balls revealed their presence. The British turned and fled. As the men in the wood were obliged to fire towards the house, the balls flew around it "as thick as hail;" some penetrated the roof, and were found lying on the garret floor, and some were discovered in a closet at the S. E. corner, they having gone through the shingle siding. The victors took a survey of the field of battle the next morning, at daylight, and found a British officer dead in the road. He was buried in the field near where John R. Staats' tenant house now is.

Another tenant house stood on the southwest corner of the farm. Here a woman lived, whose name, we regret to say, has perished, but whose courage and patriotism were scarcely inferior to that exhibited by Nancy DeHart. A British officer came and asked for something to eat. Her husband was in the army and she was alone. Her woman's wit readily suggested a plan to get rid of her unwelcome visitor. She set before him the best eatables the house afforded, and the officer, charmed with the prospect of a good repast prepared by a woman, laid aside his arms and commenced to eat. The lady, in feigned attention to his wants, got between him and his firearm, and, suddenly raising his pistol, called upon an imaginary husband to assist her. The officer tried to treat the matter as a jest, but, looking at his hostess in the eye and discovering that she meant business, concluded discretion to be the better part of valor, and allowed himself to be marched off to the nearest American guard post.

Peter Voorhees lived where John Everett now lives. His wife had two sisters living with her, and, as danger threatened, Mr. Voorhees sent them off $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, to another sister's in a gig. As the road lay in an out-of-the-way place it was not considered dangerous for them to go alone. They had not gone far before they met some British light horsemen, who compelled them to dismount, and, after taking the horse and gig, commenced to search them. Those of us who have had a peep at our grandmother's wardrobe know that they wore two enormous pockets, one on each side under their dresses, and that these were fastened on by means of a string around the waist. Through a gap in the seam

in each side of the skirt the hand found its way into each of these treasure-houses. We do not know what was in the pockets of these two unfortunate young ladies, but the British cut the strings and made off with the booty, leaving them standing in the road.

Catharine Ditmars, the mother of Peter and Abraham Van Nuys, when about twelve years of age, was placed in the forest a little southwest of Millstone, to watch goods that were hidden there. The British discovered the asylum and compelled the young lady to surrender her trust. She claimed several articles as her own, and the officers, charmed by her temerity, compelled their men to let her keep them. On another occasion some Hessians came to the house and ransacked the closets. Finally they drew out some ribbons that were Catherine's special property. She darted forward and snatched them away, exclaiming: "Those are my ribbons, and you shan't have them." The mother was frightened, but the men, knowing that a young woman's bonnet "fixings" were things not to be handled with impunity, went away and left her in undisputed possession of her treasures.

VAN NUYS FAMILY INCIDENT

Jan Van Nuys, the ancestor of a now numerous family, was a carpenter who settled at New York. He afterwards moved to Flatbush, L. I., and built the first church ever erected at that place. Four or five brothers of the name came to New Jersey, about the year 1727. One settled at New Brunswick where his descendants now are. An Isaac came to Hillsborough, southwest of Somerville, where Abraham Voorhees now lives, and Jacobus lived where Joseph Davis now lives. A party of British came to the house one night, called him out of bed, and shot him. The British officer, then in command at Millstone, on complaint being made, caused the body to be taken to Millstone and marched his men around it, compelling each one to touch it, under the superstition that when the murderer touched the body the blood would gush out. The perpetrator was not discovered.

A BIT OF NESHANIC HISTORY

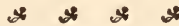
Burgon Huff built the first mill at Neshanic about a hundred years ago. It stood some distance below the present one. Some remains of it are now to be seen. Another party wanted to build a mill on the other side of the river, and there was some strife about the matter, but Huff surprised his adversary by getting his timber on the ground first, and this entitled him, by the then existing law, to build the mill. The old mill was torn down about sixty years since, and the present ones erected. These have been owned by a number of different parties. In 1836 they

were purchased from Cornelius and Peter Beekman by Judge Corle and have since been known as Corle's mills. They were again sold several years since by Judge Corle, and have been owned by at least five different parties. The old miller, Nicholas Huff, was a revolutionary pensioner, and great uncle of Abraham Huff, now eighty-two years of age, and the jolliest, heartiest looking blacksmith in the State. He still sticks to the shop, and is brim-full of vitality and kindly social talk. He says that his uncle Nicholas had his knee shattered by a musket ball while on the retreat in the battle of Germantown, Pa. The British were pressing our men closely when Nicholas fell, and some threatened to kill him with their bayonets; they held a parley over his mutilated form, and concluded to leave him to his fate. He crawled on his hands and one knee to a house near by, but the inhabitants refused to shelter him, for fear of being treated as rebels. They, however, gave him permission to go to the barn, where he remained till rescued by his friends.

The old schoolhouse stood on the spot where John Tunison's house now is, at the corner of Garret Voorhees' field. The teacher's salary was made up by subscription, and "he boarded 'round." The most prominent teacher then was Nathan Loring, whose memory is affectionately cherished as one who knew how to impart knowledge, and who did more than any other to give the children solid instruction. John Allen, a saddle and harness maker, lived with John Minor, the tanner, who carried on business not far from the old schoolhouse. Garret Voorhees and John Allen lived on the south side of the brook. Sally Andrews lived close by the schoolhouse, and from her spring the troop of thirsty children quenched their thirst. A store was kept in a building that stood in front of the residence of Judge Corle. Among others who did business here were Mr. Phillips and Sheriff John Wyckoff.

It is pleasant to hear an old man give the reminiscences of his boyhood. Abraham Huff tells us that many a time he carried Peter H. Studiford, (afterwards the beloved pastor for many years of the Presbyterian Church at Lambertville) over the creek on his way to school, and little thought of the precious load he was bearing.

[*To be Continued*]



JOANNES AND MATTHIAS NEVIUS: STUDENTS

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

LEYDEN is the last Dutch city to feel the caresses of the old Rhine before that river empties its waters into the North Sea. The pride of Leyden is its University. After William of Orange raised the Spanish siege of

1573 and 1574, by piercing the dikes and sailing his relief ships up to the city walls, he is said to have offered to reward the citizens for their gallant defence by either exempting them from taxation for a period of years, or establishing a university in their city, whereupon they chose the university.

There are those who question such a story as this, but there is no doubt that the Prince did found the University in 1575. The institution grew and flourished. The greatest scholars of their age lived, taught and wrote there, until, as Niebuhr says in his "Roman History," no spot in Europe is so memorable in connection with the history of science as the venerable Senate Hall of the University of Leyden.

This Senate Hall, or Faculty Room, is in the original University building, erected at about the time America was discovered, and used as a nunnery before the Reformation. We have respect for the builders when we realize that people have gone in and out of these doorways every day since Columbus first set foot in the New World, and that, with perhaps a few repairs, the building seems fit for still more centuries to come. The shaded canal-bank beside this venerable hall is a pleasant resting spot on a summer's day. It is also a place where thoughts seem bound to turn inward and upward, and lead to self-belittling meditation on the transitoriness of life.

But of all the thousands of students who have come to Leyden in days gone by, we are at present concerned about only two, who were there more than two and a half centuries ago. We enter the hallway, with its low ceiling, and climb the dark and winding stair. In a moment we are at the door of the Senate Hall itself. Looking down from the walls are the portraits of some one hundred and fifty professors, dating almost from the founding of the institution to the present day. Many of these distinguished men were there in the flesh when Joannes and Matthias Nevius were at Leyden. An elaborate fireplace and mantle, a long counsel table, bearing some books and several old-fashioned inkstands, and surrounded by stately rows of straight-backed, leather-covered chairs, complete the furnishings.

The published "Album" of the University gives only the bare facts of date, name, place of nativity and age of students. It is this printed album which is quoted by Mr. A. V. D. Honeyman's informant, on page 43 of "Joannes Nevius and his Descendants" (Plainfield, 1900). The published "Album," however, is condensed from a manuscript record of former students, in which fuller particulars are given. This latter record consists of a series of ponderous volumes, bound in sheepskin, and kept in a cabinet in the historic Senate Hall. These are not the original records, but copies, made many years ago, in Latin, and carefully indexed.

The list of Nevius students at Leyden, as given in "Joannes Nevius and his Descendants," is as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Nativity</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>University</i>
1608.	Joannes de Neef.....	Amsterdam	14.....	Leyden
1609.	Joannes Neeff	Amsterdam	13.....	Leyden
1645.	Matthias Neef.....	Zoelen	—.....	Utrecht
1646.	Joannes Nævius.....	Kampen	—.....	Leyden
1648.	Matthias Neef	Kampen	20.....	Leyden
1649.	Matthias Neef	Zoelen	21.....	Leyden
1650.	Matthias Neeff	Kampen	—.....	Utrecht
1673.	Johannes Nevius	Reinswondamus	20.....	Leyden
1674.	Joannes Nevius	Montfoort	—.....	Utrecht
1676.	Matthæus Neef.....	Montfoort	16.....	Leyden
1679.	Matthias Neef	Montfoort	20.....	Leyden
1681.	Matthias Neeff	Montfoort	—.....	Utrecht

These entries as they appear in the manuscript books at the University are as follows, for Leyden only:

"ALBUM STUDIOSORUM," VOL. I, 1575-1617

- July 9, 1608. Joannes de Neeff. Amsterdamensis. An. XIV. Stud. Litt. Apud Patrem. [Of Amsterdam. Age 14. Student in Letters. Living with parents].
- Nov. 11, 1609. Joannes Neeff. Amsterdamensis. An. XIII. Stud. bon. Litt. Apud Patrem. (Word "Minorensis" in left-hand margin). [Of Amsterdam. Age 13. Student in Letters. Living with parents].

"ALBUM STUDIOSORUM," VOL. 4, 1645-1662

- June-July, 1646. Johannes Nevius. Campensis. An. 20. Stud. Philos. habit. Apud Grietgen Lievens, op de Breestraat. [Of Kampen. Age 20. Student in Philosophy. Living with Grietgen Lievens, in the Breestraat].
- May 30, 1648. Matthias Neef. Campensis. An. 20. Stud. Litt. by Cornelis Timonsz. Geesdorp. [Of Kampen. Age 20. Student in Letters. Living with Cornelis Geesdorp].
- Apr. 2, 1649. Matthias Neef. Solano-Geldrus. An. 21. Stud. Theol. in de Croon by Bandewijn Harincshouck. [Of Zoelen, in Gelderland. Age 21. Student in Theology. Living at "The Crown" with Bandewijn Harincshouck].

It is suggested, on page 44 of "Joannes Nevius and his Descendants," that the 1608 and 1609 entries are for the same person, and that the discrepancy in age is an error. I am inclined to think this may be the case, but, if the ages are wrongly given, the error is in the original record, where it will be noticed the ages are given in Roman numerals, and there-

fore not likely to be misread. In commenting on this a Dutch gentleman made the following general remark: "The reason ages were so carefully given was that students had to pay tuition according to their years. Very young students sometimes did not even have to pay for their rooms. Older ones did have to pay for their rooms, and still older ones also had additional fees. The latter were to some extent remitted if the young man was willing to serve in a military organization. This system often resulted in students declaring an age under their actual years. I do not mean that a man of thirty could pass as fifteen, but, if a student of eighteen looked young, there was a great temptation to state his age as, say, fifteen." This interesting side-light was not meant to apply especially to the entries of 1608 and 1609 and thus disturb the consciences of the present generation of Nevius descendants. In fact real comfort may be gotten from the situation, because, if the two do refer to the same student, and this student did lie about his age, he was manifestly a poor liar, and, therefore, normally a very model of truthfulness.

My copy of the other Nevius entries at Leyden is not as complete as might be wished for, but from it I take the following:

"ALBUM STUDIOCORUM," VOL. I, PAGE 152

October 10, 1601. Joannes a Nafe. In mss. index spelled "Naefe", in printed album spelled "Nefe") Nob. Silesius. an. XXII. Stud. Jur. Apud Eundem (?). [Four other Silesius students registered on same day].

DITTO, VOL. I, PAGE 280

April 28, 1611. Joannes Casparus Nævius. Misnicus. an. XXI. Stud. Jur. habit by Martgen Cornelis.

DITTO, VOL. I, PAGE 345

May 7, 1615. Joachimus Navius. (In mss. index and in printed album spelled "Nævius"). Amsterdamsis. An. XXI. Stud. Jur. by Joost van Colster.

FROM PRINTED ALBUM

Feb. 16, 1615. Johannes Johannis a Nave, Leidensis, 10. L.

June 5, 1621. Johannes Neveu. Sidanensis. 17. famul. ejusdem a Steenvliet.

Aug. 13, 1624. Theodosius Neef. Holsatus. 22.

[Five other Holsatus students registered on same day].

July 12, 1634. Cornelius de Neve. Brugensis. 31. Mat.

"ALBUM STUDIOCORUM," VOL. V, PAGE 388

Feb. 15, 1673. Johannes Nevius. Reinswoudanus. An. 20. Stud. Liter. Apud Matrem. op de Haerlemmerstraat by de Kercksteegle.

DITTO, VOL. V, PAGE 490

March 26, 1676. Matthias Neef. Monfortensis. An. 16. Stud. Phil.
habit by Marcus van Houten in the Choirsteegele.

FROM PRINTED ALBUM

June 20, 1679. Matthias Neef. Monfurtensis. 20. P.
Feb. 16, 1686. Cornelius de Neef. Parens. Veera-Zelandus. 60.
“ “ “ Cornelius de Neef. Filius. Veere-Zelandus. 20.
March 11, 1689. Simon Navius. Alcmaria-Batavus. 20. P.
Feb. 12, 1697. Carolus Fredericus Neeve. Saxo. 27. L.

Perhaps the most interesting thing about the above is the persistent recurrence of “Joannes” or “Johannes” as a name in the Nevius family. Also, the entry of father and son, both from Veere, in Zeeland, on Feb. 16th, 1686, is unique.

Scores of houses which were in Leyden when Joannes and Matthias were there are still standing, and it is not improbable that the ones where they roomed are among them, nor is it impossible that these might be located. The difficulty is that poor women like Grietgen Lievens, with whom Joannes lived, have been renting houses and then letting out a few rooms to students for these three hundred years, so that while a search of the Leyden land records would certainly involve much labor, it might yield nothing else, because, unless the property was in her own name, it would only be an accident if it were discovered.

Joannes lived in the Breestraat, which was then and still is the principal street in the city. A five-minute walk from the University, crossing the tree-shaded Rapenburg Canal, through the narrow Klok Steeg (Clock Passage), past the side and around the end of old St. Peter's Kerk, then a little farther through the Koor Steeg (Choir Passage) and Joannes emerged—exactly as the visitor does to-day—on the Breestraat, nearly opposite the Stadhuis and in sight of the famous inscription which commemorates the great siege of Leyden. On his way past the Kerk he also passed the house in which John Robinson, leader of the Pilgrim Fathers, had lived, taught and died only a comparatively few years before. Old prints prove that the whole route looked almost precisely the same then as it does now.

Not only can we identify localities, however, but we can still see the faces of the men whom Joannes met as he took a stroll about town. It was the custom for persons in public positions to have group portraits painted of the board or guild to which they belonged. An example of this is found in Rembrandt's well-known work “The Syndics,” now in the Ryks Museum, at Amsterdam, in which we see the officers of the guild of the cloth-makers in the midst of their deliberations. Nearly

every gallery and public building in the Netherlands contains examples of this kind. But our interest is now centered upon three large canvases in the vestibule of the Stadhuis. These are portrait groups of "The Burgomaster and his Council," "The Guild of the Tailors" and "The High Officers of the Military"—all of 1650. Joannes must have known most of these very men when he was in Leyden in 1646, and we wonder whether his thoughts ever reverted to them and all their official finery as he later on watched the less elegant but equally self-important city fathers of New Amsterdam.

There is little to say about Joannes' brother Matthias. No doubt he too was familiar with all these scenes. The most interesting thing about his record is to notice that, at twenty-one, he had already decided upon the ministry and entered for the theological course which fitted him for his pastorate at Montfoort.

Leaving Leyden now, we go to the other great Dutch university seat, Utrecht. Joannes never registered as a student here, and the records of Matthias are much more fragmentary than at Leyden. They are not found at the University, but in the City Archives, in two books, as follows:

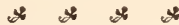
In Vol. I, "*Album Academiæ Ultrajectinæ*" (described in the *QUARTERLY*, vol. I, page 104), are two signatures in the same hand. In 1645 one hundred and four students registered, of whom the thirtieth was "Matthias Neeff, Soelanus." In 1650 one hundred and twenty-eight students registered, of whom the one hundred and ninth was "Matthias Neeff, Campensis."

The other book, the "*Album of Guelderland-Overyssel Students*" is unique in itself. There is no other book of the kind at Utrecht. Apparently it had to do with a club or organization of students from these two eastern provinces of Holland. Each man was assigned a page in the album, in the upper corner of which he wrote his name and residence. Then he handed the book over to an artist who painted the coat-of-arms. Whether or not it required money to become a member of the club we have no evidence, but there is the best kind of evidence that the artist's motto was "no pay, no work," for on more than one page which a student has signed in his best handwriting there is only a half-finished design, and, in some cases, only a caricature. Matthias either had good credit or paid his charges in advance, for his page is done in the artist's best style, substantially as reproduced as a frontispiece in "*Joannes Nevius and his Descendants*."

Perhaps other evidences exist of the student life of Joannes and Matthias, but, if so, they are not available to the hurried investigator. However, with such a varied background of contemporary men and

scenes as we have tried to portray, it is not difficult for our imagination to complete the picture, so that the large number of descendants of Joannes Nevius now living in Somerset County, or elsewhere, can get a good idea of the everyday life of their ancestor as he pursued his studies in the Fatherland.

It may be noted here, what everyone does not know, that Joannes Nevius was Schepen and third Secretary of New Amsterdam (New York City), and that all persons in America hearing the name of Nevius, Neafie, Neefus, etc., descend from him. Hundreds of his descendants have lived and many are still residents in Somerset.



JOURNALS OF ANDREW JOHNSTON, 1743-1754

[Continued from Vol. I, Page 265]

CONCERNING LOTS IN PEAPACK PATENT

April 23d, 1744.—It rained all day. Enter'd into articles with the Wortmans, John Henry and James Allen, for the lands sold them.

"24th.—Went to look for Lawrances division line and found —(?) markt trees, and one a small hickory with 3 notches and 2 blades on the N. and S. sides, and 3 notches and one blade on the East side, 77 ———(?) the North side. We run from s'd tree N. 20 deg. E. 59 ch.; thence N. 46° E. — ch.; thence N. 71° E. 6 ch. to the white oak markt for the corner of lot No. 6 on Axtells line near Richard Comptons.

"Then to examine the lands we run last Spring, began at s'd dead white oaks and run N. b. E. to the stake and white oak saplin markt for the corner between lotts Nos. 6 and 5, and found it but just 30 ch., which is one ch. less than we made it before. Continued the same course to the black oak and bush in the ———(?) for the corners of Nos. 4 and 5, which we find but 39 chs. and 5 links by which I am satisfied the chain has bin to short from the begining of our work last Spring; and we conclude to abide by the corners as marked, which will make Lot No. 6, 30 ch. wide at this end; No. 5, 39 ch. and 58 links, and No. 4, 39 ch. and 58 links.

"Monday, April 29th, 1745.—Set out from home for Peapack and I got to Mr. Dunstars this evening, where I expected to meet Mr. Leslie according to apointment but he did not come.

"30th.—Waited at Mr. Dunstars till three o'clock, when I heard that Mr. Leslie was gon by; went to Axtells farms and sent to inquire for him.

"May 1st.—Went to Mr. Luns (?). Not [finding] Mr. Leslie I set to look for him and I went to Rd. Smith to speak to him about running the lines of the lot belonging to Hamilton and Lepler (?), and appointed

him to meet us at Mr. Colms about 3 o'clock. We began, R. Smith surveyor, E. Lockhart and David Harriot, chain bearers. Began at the mouth of Cold brook and run N. 31° W. 100 ch.; then N. 39° E. 8 ch. to the river which falls ——(?) the mouth of a small brook that comes into the river on the East side thereof, a little below old Adamases house, which is the beginning of said lot; from the mouth of said brook we run N. 76° E. 130 ch.; good land all the way; planted a stake and a heap of stones for the corner near the side of a field which was formerly call'd Andries Wortmans field, and is distant on the S. E. course 11 ch. from the sassfrax bush the corner of lotts No. 4 and 15 and ——(?), And. Wortmans corner of the land, agreed with him for last Spring. We are at Mr. Macoms (?) this night.

May 2, Thursday.—Began at the corner and run N. b. E. 74 ch., by good land and well timber'd, till for about 50 ——(?), when it alter'd a little; a stake for a corner, 15 links Westerly from a black oak marked on two sides to an opening between two islands; a dogwood saplin markt on the upper side of the bush and a maple below it; a large timber swamp which continues almost down to the lower corner. I find the tract, most of it, very good land, and round Peter Demonds place rather the best. He has planted an orchard and made other Improvements. Owin O'Harro lives below him; a good place and a small orchard; and old Adams below O'Harro on the river. Moles (?) Crays has likewise a good place on the other side of the tracts. Some others live on the lands; have not their names, tho' their places are taken down in the survey, at least those that were in sight. The tract contains [a blank here].

"That we might obtain anew exact draft of the whole, thought it necessary to traverse (?) the river anew. Went up to the falls and began at a ——(?) tree at the foot of a steep, rocky mountain. The tree is about 6 ch. below the falls marked II and G. L. This was marked by Mr. Leslie, whose aid first survey'd the tract to make the division, and has since bin marked with I. C., I suppose by some who have survey'd land above it on West Jersey rights. Ran round the severall courses of the river to the brook at the begining of the Miltons and Leslies tract West to Mr. McColms and lodged there.

Fryday, May 3d.—Began the ——(?) where we ended last night, and ran down to the upper corner of the lot sold by Alexander and Dunstar to Rossborrow, which is about 7 ch. below the mouth of Cold brook. Stopt there. Mr. Leslie and Mr. Smith set about making the draft of their works.

"On considering the draft Mr. Leslie gave me of the lots laid out last Spring for the Wortmans, Mat. Lane and John Henry, I suspect there's some mistakes. I went with Wm. Wortman to John Henry to look over

their lots, which was designed to contain about 150 acres each. By the draft Henrys is said to contain only 102, which I take to be owing to Mr. Leslie's mistake in laying down Axtill line to farr up, which makes the N. N. E. line from Rossborrows corner at the dead walnut stump and heap of stones but 56 chain, whereas it is N. N. E. 69½ ch. and must be alter'd and his deed wrote accordingly. To be at the greater certainty I propose to have it survey'd again and some of the other lines run.

"Andrew McClae, a weaver, lives on part of Lott No. 6 a little below Mr. Wortmans (formerly possess'd by Yellows Johnston); he was not at home. I bid his wife tell him I expected he would pay some rent for at least two years past. I think, as he has but a small piece of clear'd land, 20/— per ann. a reasonable rent, and tho't if he continues on the place he must pay so for the time to come. Call'd at Ben. (?) Mannings; he was not at home; he still lives in the house he formerly did, on Axtills land, for which he pays rent to Wm. Jones, it being within the lot leas'd by s'd Jones. Greater part of the land he makes use of belongs to us, part of Lot No. 6. His wife promises he shall pay the rent for two years past. I think (?) 30 or 40/— —— (?) responsible, but leave it to him. Call'd on Sam (?) Smith; he likewise lives on the lot. He has but —— (?) of the land in use; has hired —— (?) of one of Axtill's lot, joining to him from Deranger; says he will remove next Spring; did not think it worth while to insist upon any rent from him.

"Call'd on Wm. Roberts; he lives next to Smith by the side of the brook; makes use of about 50 acres; promises in presence of Wm. Wortman and J. Henry to pay said lessor four pounds rent for lands two years past, and is to pay 40/— for the year to come. If he continues on the place I have given him leave to keep up the fences round the other old fields and make use of them for pasture, but not to plow any of them. Could never get any rent from him in summer.

"To lay out a lot for Will'm Hampton began at Matt. Lane's upper corner on Alamaton, a red oak tree mark'd on three sides, and run along his line N. 73° East 60 ch. to a stake; then N. b. E. —— chains to the lot surv'd for Hamilton, etc.; a very good lot. —— (?) Returned to Mr. Jno. Colns (?).

"Mathias Lane told me his lot on a resurvey falls considerably short of the quantity; we have promised to allow him if found to be so when I see the draft of the river.

"*Saturday, 4th May.*—R'd Smith finished the draft of the river, and in laying down Hamilton's lot we find a considerable mistake and discover that they ran from the upper side of the river—[several lines in doubt]. I find it but —— (?) land at this corner and continues so down to Duncan McCoy's house, and a considerable was down the brook,

and what was good below Lot No. 15 mostly very stoney. We concluded to lay of Mr. Hamilton's 550 acres on the lower side of the tract; accordingly began 43 ch. from the stake and heap of stones; the course N. b. E.; then run S. 76° W.; at 50 ch. set up a stake, and set of a course S. b. W. across the lot designed for a lot proposed to sell to Peter Demond, it including his house and most of his improved land and will make a very good lot of 200 acres; then continued the S. 76° W. course down to the river and propose to lay off 200 acres joyning to Demond, which will include Owin O'Harros house and most of his improvements. There will then remain 150 acres between O'Harros lot and the river for old John Adams, who I suppose will likewise buy that.

"Agreed with Demond for the upper lot at 25/— per acre in three payments and with O'Harro for the second at the same price. Adams take till Monday to consider whether he will buy or not. Went to Lockharts with Mr. Leslie and lodged there.

[*To be Continued*]



FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, RARITAN (SOMERVILLE) BAPTISMS

TRANSLATED AND COMPARED WITH ORIGINAL RECORDS

THE EARLIEST known ecclesiastical organization in Somerset County was that of the First Reformed Church of Raritan (now Somerville), originally known as the Reformed Dutch Church of Raritan. It was organized March 9, 1699. If a church building was then, or soon after, erected, the fact and the location are at present unknown, but as to this we shall refer again presently. In 1721, however, a building was erected on the north side of the Raritan river, near Finderne, where the ground was donated by Michael Van Veghten, (usually spelled in the church records Van Vechten), and remained standing there until burned down by British raiders under Lieut.-Colonel Simcoe on Oct. 27, 1779. In 1784 a new (brick) church was built in present Somerville, which, with several enlargements, stood until 1896, when the present handsome stone edifice took its place. The church baptismal records are preserved from the beginning, the first three baptisms recorded being March 8, 1699, made, no doubt, by Rev. Guiliam Bertholf, of Hackensack, in whose presence, next day, the first elder and first deacon of the Raritan church were installed. Bertholf probably supplied the organization with preaching until 1717. The next known minister to officiate was the Rev. Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen, who was called from Holland and arrived in 1720, becoming pastor of the four churches of Raritan, Three-Mile Run, Six-Mile Run and North Branch (Readington).

The history of this mother church of Somerset County is so fully given in Dr. Messler's "Memorial Sermons and Historical Notes" (1873), and in various works, that it need not be pursued further here.

The baptisms were written out in the Dutch language until 1720, when English, with some Dutch intermixed, was substituted. Some of the early entries, while admirably kept and well preserved, are exceedingly hard to decipher, owing to the unusual spellings (often greatly varied) of the proper names.

The fact that the baptisms are not always entered upon the record in chronological order would seem to indicate that the local scribe, or Clerk of Consistory, after recording the baptisms celebrated in the home congregation, would then copy Domine Bertholf's notes of baptisms made by him in other parts of the congregation, as, e. g., in Readington (then known as North Branch), which he occasionally visited. This supposition is the more plausible in view of the fact that in 1893 William Riker, the then living well-known librarian and antiquarian, wrote to the Rev. Dr. Searle, the minister of the First Church, Somerville, saying that he had discovered certain manuscripts which he believed to be fragments of Domine Bertholf's diary. Bertholf (if it were he) declares that on such and such a date he baptized certain children "in the new church on the Raritan." A comparison with the record shows the same names recorded, the year being 1709. Incidentally, this would not only go to prove that the old Dutch Domine kept notes of his doings as he rode about his circuit, but admits also of the inference that the Raritan church had a house of worship as early as 1709, or twelve years prior to the earliest date assigned by Rev. Dr. Messler. Moreover, this is in harmony with the documentary history according to which the Readington part of the congregation had a church edifice in 1718-19. Would the older and more considerable part of the congregation at Raritan be likely to have no building until two or three years later?

It is with much regret, however, that we have to relate the end of the Riker matter. Before the Rev. Dr. Searle could communicate with Mr. Riker the latter died. A rigid search, instituted some time later by Rev. Dr. Cranmer, who succeeded to Dr. Searle in the pastorate of the "Old First," failed to bring to light again this strangely discovered and, doubtless, most valuable document.

The instalments given below and to be continued for some time are believed to be printed as nearly as the proper names were spelled as possible; where there is great uncertainty an interrogation mark after a name will indicate it. Some years ago Mr. William F. Wyckoff, of Brooklyn, had the whole record carefully translated into English and copied by a student from Rutgers College, and has kindly placed the same at the dis-

position of the Editor of the QUARTERLY. Another copy is in the possession of the Holland Society of New York City. The Wyckoff record the Editor expects to copy with care and then compare with the original record, to make sure there are no omissions, and to try to verify the peculiar spellings (not always certain), and in this will have the cheerful and valued co-operation of the present pastor of the church, Rev. Wm. Stockton Cranmer, D. D. An exact chronological order will be followed. In the original the child's name appears first and then the parents, but, for purposes of reference, the parents are now printed first, and then the name of the child.

Until about 1727 the sponsors, or witnesses, to baptisms were generally noted in the baptismal book, and, as these are important, often showing family relationships and giving names not appearing elsewhere, they will be included in the published record. After 1727 the names of witnesses appear only at infrequent intervals.

It should be noted by those who refer to the records as now printed that surnames ending in *se* or *sen* were so written, indifferently, and sometimes *s* only with or without a flourish after it; as an example in the latter case, Cornelis Powels for Cornelis Powelsen. Also that the relationship of the sponsors is often uncertain, even when the word "vrou" (wife) appears followed by another surname. For example, "Johannes Sebrige and vrou Merledt." This may mean Sebrige's wife was a Merledt, or it may mean the wife of a Merledt was the second witness. We do not undertake in such cases to go beyond the record, but shall give them as written, so far as possible.

BAPTISMAL RECORDS FROM 1699

1699.
 Mar. 8. Van Neste, Hironimus and Neeltie Van Neste—Judith.
 Witnesses: Cars. Vroom and wife.
 Thuenissen, Cornelis and Neeltien—Abraham.
 Witness: Michiel Hansson and ———.
 Van Neste, Piter and wife—Jaquemina.
 Witnesses: Derck Middage and wife.
 May 6. Aallyn, Andrias and Meery—Amarias, Milleson, Obillom,
 Marsie.
 Sept. 19. Van Vechten, Michiell and wife—Dirck.
 Witnesses: Jan and Kataleyne Thuenissen.
 Gerritse, Fredrick and wife—Jan.
 Thuenissen, Jan and wife—Abraham.
 Witnesses: Cornelis Thuenisse and wife.
 Woertman, Jan and wife—Lisebet.
 Witnesses: Michiel Van Vechten and wife.
1700.
 Apr. 30. Vroom, Cors and wife—Hendrick.
 Witnesses: Jacob Sebrige and wife.

- Sept. 26. Middage, Derck and wife—Piter.
 Witnesses: Isack Bodyn and wife.
 Thuenissen, Cornelis and wife—Abraham.
 Witness: Jan Thuenissen.
 Alleyn, Ameries and wife—Thammes.
- 1701.
- Mar. 11. Van Neste, Piter and wife—Jan.
 Witnesses: Isack Bodyn and wife.
- June 11. Van Neste, Hironimus and wife—Catleyntie.
 Witnesses: Joris and Rutryntis (?) Van Neste.
 Van Vechten, Michiel and wife—Jantien.
 Witnesses: Piter De Mondt and wife.
 Drinckwater, Eedvbert and wife—Sara and Lisebedt.
 Witnesses: Jan Thuenissen and wife; Jan Otman and wife.
- Nov. 18. Monwersen, Monwers and wife—Fredrick.
 Witnesses: Piter Van Neste, Enyeltie ———.
- 1702.
- Apr. 21. Vroom, Cors and Catryn—Jan.
 Witnesses: Jeronimas Van Neste and wife.
 Jansen, Auken and wife—Barber.
 Witnesses: Jan Sebrege and wife.
- Oct. 27. Van Neste, Joris and wife—Jantien.
 Witnesses: Hendrick Reyniersen and wife.
- 1703.
- Mar. 23. Daniels, Johannes and wife—Pouvbell (?).
 Witnesses: Michiel Van Vechten and wife.
 Lebersten, Gabriell—Piter.
 Sebrege, Johannes and wife—Jaentien.
 Witnesses: Jan Roelfsen and wife.
 Middage, Derck and wife—Derck.
 Witnesses: Jacob Sebrige and wife.
 Possell, Thomas and wife—Elisabedt.
 Witnesses: Piter and Judit Van Neste.
- June 30. Van Neste, Piter and wife—Joris.
 Witnesses: Joris Van Neste and wife; Eedvbert Garrell
 and wife.
 Drinckwater, Eedwert and wife—Hester.
 Witnesses: Joost Jansen, Maria Sebrege.
 Pouwelsen, Cornelis and wife—Elisabet.
 Witnesses: Cornelis Thuenissen and wife.
 Woertman, Jan and wife—Jan.
 Witnesses: Hanse Hoverden and wife.
- Oct. 19. Bodyn, Isack and wife—Jan.
 Witnesses: Piter Van Neste and wife.
 Koelie, Aerte and Susan—Jacob.
 Witnesses: Josias Merlet, Susanna Morises.
 Hendricksn, Folkert and wife—Elisabet.
 Witnesses: Jan Thuenissen and wife.
 Neyssen, Ellen—Elisabet.
 Witnesses: Cornelis Thuenissen and wife.

Andriessen, Andries and wife—Madalena.

Witnesses: Jan Woertman and wife.

[Parents' names not inserted]—Marytie, Lisabet, Maria, Cornelis, Benjamin, Jesaias, Willem, Jan.

Witnesses: Cornelis Pouwels and wife.

1704.

Apr. 20. Op Dyck, Lourens and wife—Wilhelmus.

Witnesses: Jan Koeverden and wife.

Oldin, Willem and wife—Lisebett.

[Parents' names not inserted]—Jan, Willem, Anneken, Saertien, Mertien, Hanna.

Witnesses: Cornelis Pouwels, Willem Claessen.

Thuenissen, Cornelis and wife—Jan.

Witnesses: Piter De Mondt and wife.

Van Neste, Hironimus and wife—Maryrieton.

Witnesses: Jacob Sebrige, Judit Van Neste.

Jansen, Ouke and wife—Jaentien.

Witnesses: Jacob and Maria Sebrige.

Aug. 1. Beten, Gabriel de and Constans—Jantien, b. June 17.

Witness: Jantien Cure.

Bordt, Andries and wife—Mary.

Laenssen, Willem and wife—S. Jeems.

Witness: Derk Volckers.

Brulle, Willem and Albertina—Maria.

Witnesses: Gerrit Bolmers and wife.

Korssen, Kors and wife—Kristiaan.

Witnesses: Joris Van Neste and wife.

Antony, ——— and Maria—Britjert.

Witness: Wife of Broekaerts.

[Parents blank]—Meery.

Witness: Wife of Jan Hauss Hoeverden.

de Mont, Piter and wife—Jan.

Witnesses: Jan Thuenissen and wife.

Oct. 25. Van Neste, Joris and wife—Joris.

Witnesses: Jacob Sebrige and wife.

Oeldien, Willem and wife—Margriet.

Witnesses: Cornelis Pouwels, Abraham Merlet.

Koenraets(?), Octaviaen and Maria Langevelt—Marytie.

Witnesses: Cornelis Langevelt and wife.

Bordt, Andries and wife—Katryn.

Witnesses: Piter and Katryn Broeckaer.

Lavors, Jan and wife—Abraham.

Witnesses: Johannes Sebrige and wife, Merledt.

Pouwels, Cornelis and wife—Maria.

Witnesses: Abraham Merledt and wife.

Claessen, Willian and wife—Gerbrandt.

Witnesses: Michiel Van Vechten and wife.

Woertman, Jan and wife—Hermtien.

Witnesses: Piter de Mondt and wife.

Bordt, Joris and wife—Joris.

Witnesses: Thammes and Marya Bordt.

Wickhoff, Simon and wife—Geertien.
 Witnesses: Cornelis and Geer(?) Wickhoff.
 Porssell, Thomas and wife—Piter.
 Witnesses: Michiell Van Vechten and wife.

1705.

- Aug. 28. Middage, Derck and Katalen—Theunis.
 Witnesses: Reydt Koorse, Jantien Van Neste.
 Hooff, Pieter and wife—Peter.
 Witnesses: Piter Lafever and wife, Broeckarts.
 Sebrige, Johannes and wife—Lefkers.
 Witnesses: Hendrick Reyniersse and wife.
 Nov. 14. Van Neste, Piter and wife—Annatien.
 Witnesses: Abraham Merledt and wife.
 Volkers, Derck and wife—Annetien.
 Witnesses: Hendrick Reyniersse and wife.
 Broeckae, Jan and wife—Kalleyntie.
 Witnesses: Jan Theunissen and wife.
 Lafeber, Piter and wife—Jantien.
 Witnesses: Hans Koverden, Katryna Broeckaw.

1706.

- Apr. 3. Van Duynen, Abraham and Geertien—Isack.
 Witnesses: Jan and Kaetleyn Teunissen.
 Teunissen, Cornelis and Neeltien—Sara.
 Witnesses: Michiel and Jantien Van Vechten.
 Rappelje, Jacob and Saertien—Joris (b. Jan. 24).
 Witnesses: Jan and Kaetleyn Teunissen.
 Janse, Auke and wife—Jan.
 Witnesses: Daniel and Lisebet Sebrige.
 Vroom, Kors and wife—Michiell.
 Witnesses: Derck Middage and Kaetien Kurs.
 Apr. 14. Malet, Abraham and Elisabet—Joris, b. Apr. 14.
 Witnesses: David Willemsen and wife.
 Drinckwater, Net and Antien—Eduert.
 Witnesses: Willem and Maria Halee.
 de Mon, Piter and Femmichien—Abraham.
 Witnesses: Michiel and Jannetien Van Vechten.
 Van Neste, Jeronimus and Neeltien—Jeronimus.
 Witnesses: Derck and Katleyn Middage.
 Andriessen, Andries and wife—Mary.
 Witnesses: Piter Hoff and wife.
 [Parents not named]—Maria.
 Witnesses: Abraham van Duynen and wife.
 Aug. 6. Marschan, Hendrick and wife—Andries.
 Witnesses: Andries Bort and wife.
 Koevers, Hans and wife—Maria.
 Witnesses: Cornelis and Neeltien Teunissen.
 Bort, Joris and Helena—Maria.
 Witnesses: Andries Bort and Andries Marshan.
 Oct. 30. Broka, Piter and wife—Katleyn.
 Witnesses: Piter Van Neste and wife, Broka.

Joosten, Jan and wife—Sara.

Witnesses: Joost Jansen, Katlynn Bodyn.

Van Neste, Joris and wife—Reynier.

Witnesses: Derck Middage and wife.

Dorlandt, Gerrit (the younger) and wife—Maria.

Witnesses: Jacob Wickhoff and wife.

1707.

Apr. 30.

Lafeber, Piter and wife—Katryn.

Witnesses: Jan and Catryn Broka, Michiell Van Vechten.

Oldien, Willem and wife—Thomas.

Witnesses: Michiell Van Vechten and wife.

Bort, Andries and wife—Borgon.

Witnesses: Tam Bort and wife.

[Parents not named; says "Mother"]—Margriet.

Witnesses: Abraham Merlet and wife.

Bodyn, Isack and wife—Jantien.

Witnesses: Joris Haall and wife.

Claessen, Willem and wife—Hanna.

Witnesses: Cornelis and Neeltien Thuennissen.

Muelenaer, Hendrick and Katlynn—Joost Adriaensen.

Witnesses: Adriaen Muelenaer and wife.

Hendricksen, Folkert and wife—Grietjen.

Witnesses: Michiell Van Vechten and wife.

Fonteyn, Jannes and wife—Abraham.

Witnesses: Jacob Sebrege and wife.

Pouwels, Cornelis and wife—Elsjen.

Witnesses: Andris Jurjensen and wife.

Wuertman, Jan and wife—Anna.

Witnesses: Jan Broecka and wife.

Nias, Anna—Tammes.

Witnesses: Tammes ——— and wife.

Aug. 3.

Rappelje, Jacob and wife—Abraham.

Witnesses: Abraham Jorisse and wife, de Mon.

Broeckaer, Jan and wife—Femmichjen.

Witnesses: Jan Thunnissen and wife, Broeckaer.

Hoff, Piter and wife—Borgon.

Witnesses: John Broeckaers and wife, Koevers.

Willemsen, Davidt and wife—Judit.

Witnesses: Peter and Seyne Van Neste.

Oct. 29.

Post, Willem and wife—Johannes.

Witnesses: Louwert Opdweck, Barber Willemsen.

Bort, Tham and wife—Thomas.

Witnesses: Andries Bort and wife, Koevers.

Thissen, Cornelis and wife—Mathias.

Witnesses: Jan Brockaer and wife.

1708.

Apr. 28.

Backer, Jacob and wife—Susanna.

Witnesses: Jan Laross and wife.

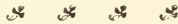
Kuesa, Antony and wife—Jannetje.

Witnesses: Jan Thuenissen and wife.

- Thuenissen, Cornelis and wife—Dneyes(?).
Witnesses: Tuenis and Saertjen Middelswart.
Siebridge, Johannes and wife—Annetje.
Witnesses: Jacob and Maria Siebrige.
Van Neste, Piter and wife—Bernerdus.
Witnesses: Michiell Van Vechten and wife.
Wickhoff, Simon and wife—Jan.
Witnesses: Jacob Wickhoff and wife.
Bossell, Cammes and wife—Dinnes.
Witnesses: Hans Koevers and wife.
Joosten, Jan and wife—Johannes.
Witnesses: Isack Bodyn, Van Kocke.
Brocka, Piter and wife—Maryrietien.
Witnesses: Piere and Aryntien Van Neste.
Vroom, Kors and wife—Abraham.
Aug. 4. Janse, Auke and wife—Willem.
Witnesses: Rolef Sibrige; Seyne Van Neste.
Andriessen, Andries and wife—Jannetien.
Witnesses: Jacob Probasco and wife.
Oct. 27. Lafeber, Piter and wife—Judick.
Witnesses: Isaac Broeckaer, Judick Marell.
Merlet, Abraham and wife—Derck.
Witnesses: Derck Middage and wife.
Lafos, Jan and wife—Niclaes.
Witnesses: Willem Ooldien and wife.
Hael, Tam and wife—Ritfelt.
Witnesses: Michiell Van Vechten and wife.
Koch, Jan and wife—Neeltien.
Witnesses: Jan Palen and wife.
Ten Eyck, Albert and wife—Jennehen.
Witnesses: Michiel Van Vechten and wife.
1709.
Apr. 26. Probasco, Jacob and wife—Stoffell.
Witnesses: Jacob Wyckhoff and wife.
Van Neste, Jeronimus and wife—Willem.
Witnesses: Jacob Sibrige and wife.
Van Neste, Joris and wife—Abraham.
Witnesses: Adrean Meulenaer; Katien Vroom.
Middage, Derck and wife—Joris.
Witnesses: Davit Wilemsen; Maryken Van Neste.
Meulenaer, Hendrick and wife—Maryken.
Witnesses: Jacob Bodyn and Katalen.
Bodyn, Isack and wife—Fredrick.
Witnesses: Abraham Merlet, Arientien Van Neste.
Apr. 27. Rappelje, Jacob and wife—Antien.
Sebrige, Rolof and wife—Derck.
Witnesses: Derck Volkers and wife.
Beten, Gabriel and wife—Benjamin.
Witness: Lisebet Beten.
Joosten, Jan. and wife—Maria.
Witnesses: Albert Louw and wife.

- Dumont, Piter and wife—Katleyntien.
 Witnesses: Cornelis and Nieltien Teunissen.
- Woertman, Jan and wife—Abraham.
 Witnesses: Derck Volckers and wife.
- Aug. 4. Halderinck, Willem and wife—Elsjen.
 Witnesses: Jan Broecka and wife, Van Vechten.
- Oct. 26. Briss, Folkert and wife—Jurjan(?).
 Witnesses: Hendrick Reyniersen, Angenietien Barentsen.
 Dorlant, Gerrit and Merritien—Lisebet.
 Witnesses: Jan Laeten and wife.
- Broka, Jan and wife—Jan.
 Witnesses: Thunis Middleswart, Cataleyn Theunissen.
- Koervers, Hans and wife—Barbara.
 Witnesses: Michiel Van Vechten and wife.
- Hoff, Piter and wife—Derck.
 Witnesses: Piter and Maria Broka.
- Van Dyck, Lambert and wife—Achias.
 Witnesses: Jacob and Annatien Van Dyck.
- Thisson, Cornelis and wife—Annetien.
 Witnesses: Piter Van Neste and wife.
- Broka, Piter and wife—Piter.
 Witnesses: Jan and Catleyntie Broka.

[*To be Continued*]



MANUMISSIONS OF SLAVES IN SOMERSET COUNTY

[*Concluded from Vol. I, Page 279*]

1805 TO 1844—FROM COUNTY RECORDS

1826.

- Feb. 18. Harry, slave of Richard Ten Eyck, of Hillsborough.
- Feb. 22. Jack, slave of Christopher Voorhees, of Montgomery.
- Mar. 2. Jane, slave of John Voorhees, of Montgomery.
- Mar. 15. Somerset, slave of (late) Dickinson Miller, Esq., of Bridgewater.
- Apr. 1. Levy, slave of John M. Nevius, of Montgomery.
- Apr. 10. James, slave of (late) Isaac Stryker, Sr., of Montgomery.
- Apr. 10. Hannah, slave of (late) Richard D. Low, of Hillsborough.
- Apr. 15. Dick, slave of Abraham Skillman, of Montgomery.
- Apr. 18. Harry, slave of James B. Elmendorf, of Somerville.
- Apr. 27. Harry, slave of Frederick Stryker, of Franklin.
- May 13. Bet, slave of Abraham Voorhees, of Franklin.
- May 15. Dian, slave of (late) Dickinson Miller, Esq., of Bridgewater.
- July 8. William, Slave of Henry H. Wilson, of Hillsborough.
- Sept. 16. Flora, slave of Dr. John DeWitt, of Franklin.
- Sept. 27. Martha, slave of John Davison, of Montgomery.

1827.

- Jan. 2. Thomas, slave of James D. Stryker, of Hillsborough.

- Mar. 12. Hannah, slave of Frederick Van Dike Voorhees, of Montgomery.
- Mar. 12. George, slave of Henry Skillman, of Montgomery.
- Mar. 19. Anthony, slave of John Gulick, of Franklin.
- Apr. 2. Prime, slave of Abraham Voorhees, of Franklin.
- Apr. 9. Stein, slave of Phebe Nevius, of Hillsborough.
- Apr. 9. Peter, slave of Phebe Nevius, of Hillsborough.
- Apr. 9. Joseph, slave of Peter Williamson, of Hillsborough.
- Apr. 9. Let, slave of Peter Williamson, of Hillsborough.
- Apr. 9. Tone, slave of Albert I. Voorhees, of Hillsborough.
- Apr. 14. Catherine, slave of Sarah Compton, of Bridgewater.
- Apr. 14. Andrew Raddle, slave of Reuben Van Kirke, of Montgomery.
- Aug. 4. Kate, slave of Peter D. Vroom, Jr., of Bridgewater.
- Sept. 25. Peter, slave of Isaac Manning, Jr., of Warren.
- Sept. 25. Hannah, slave of Isaac Manning, Jr., of Warren.
- Oct. 2. Dick, slave of (late) Henry Powelson, of Bridgewater.
- Dec. 21. John, slave of Abraham Cadmus, of Warren.
- Dec. 21. Sarah, slave of Abraham Cadmus, of Warren.
- 1828.
- Mar. 17. Matilda, slave of Joseph Neilson, of Franklin.
- Mar. 17. Lanah, slave of Jacob R. Hardenbergh, of Franklin.
- Mar. 17. Tom, slave of Jacob R. Hardenbergh, of Franklin.
- Apr. 7. Ralph Hunt, slave of John Wyckoff, Jr., of Bridgewater.
- Apr. 12. Anthony Queeman (Coejeman?), slave of Miles C. Smith, of Franklin.
- May 1. Tom, slave of Daniel Polhemus, of Franklin.
- May 8. William, slave of Frederick Monday, of Franklin.
- May 12. Caty, slave of John M. Nevius, of Montgomery.
- May 12. Cuffy, slave of Peter Voorhees, of Montgomery.
- May 13. Frank, slave of Jeremiah Williamson, of Montgomery.
- May 31. Richard, slave of Cornelius Gulick, of Franklin.
- June 7. Rachel, slave of John Perlee, of Hillsborough.
- June 16. Jack, slave of Peter Wortman, of Franklin.
- July 14. Matthias, slave of Henry Vroom Nevius, of Franklin.
- Oct. 4. Samuel, slave of Anne Bertron, of Montgomery.
- Oct. 4. Rachel, slave of Anne Bertron, of Montgomery.
- Oct. 15. Thomas, slave of Derick Kershow, of Hillsborough.
- Dec. 26. Harry, slave of Richard Fulkerson, of Bridgewater.
- 1829.
- Mar. 6. Joseph, slave of Martha Ross, of Bridgewater.
- Apr. 1. Cuffy, slave of James Underdunk, of Franklin.
- Apr. 13. Jack, slave of John C. Wert, of Hillsborough.
- Apr. 13. Jacky, slave of Peter S. Nevius, of Hillsborough.
- Apr. 13. Thomas, slave of Cornelius Van Horn, of Bridgewater.
- Apr. 13. Prince, slave of Cornelius Van Horn, of Bridgewater.
- Apr. 18. Sam, slave of Tunis Lane, of Bridgewater.
- Apr. 24. Nancy, slave of Henry Hoagland, of Hillsborough.
- Apr. 29. Henry, slave of John Garritson, of Franklin.
- May 4. Lydia, slave of Samuel Holcomb, of Franklin.

- May 13. Jack, slave of Hannah Van Duyn, of Franklin.
 May 23. James, slave of Abraham Stryker, of Montgomery.
 June 18. Caty, slave of William Kennedy, of Bedminster.
 July 20. Nancy, slave of Francis W. Morford, of Montgomery.
 July 20. Cate, slave of Robert F. Stockton, of Montgomery.
 July 20. Hannibal, slave of Robert F. Stockton, of borough of Princeton.
 July 28. Betty, slave of Evert J. Bergen, of Hillsborough.
 Aug 18. Dinah, slave of John D. Ditmas, of Hillsborough.
 Sept. 7. Dick, slave of Hendrick Van Arsdalen, of Bridgewater.
 Oct. 14. Harry, slave of Ruliff Terhune, Sr., of Hillsborough.
 Nov. 13. Anthony Blake, slave of Augustus R. Taylor, of Franklin.
 Nov. 16. Charles, slave of Amy Cheston, of Montgomery.
 Nov. 19. Prime, slave of Harmon Cortelyou, of Franklin.
 1830.
 Jan. 28. Dian, slave of Cornelius Van Derveer, of Bridgewater.
 Mar. 23. Sam, slave of Martha McEowen, of Bedminster.
 Apr. 2. Dick, slave of Estate of John Brokaw.
 Apr. 16. Harry, slave of George Sorter, of Montgomery.
 Apr. 16. Matilda, slave of Dr. Ebenezer Stockton, of Montgomery.
 June 1. Francis, slave of John Van Cleef, of Franklin.
 June 17. Martin King, slave of Henry Blackwell, of Bedminster.
 June 18. Harry, slave of Estate of Gavin Talmage, of Bridgewater.
 Dec. 17. Nancy, slave of Ann Voorhees, of Franklin.
 Dec. 29. John Skillman, slave of Caleb Johnson, of Montgomery.
 Dec. 29. Dinah, slave of Robert Bayles, of Franklin.
 1831.
 Feb. 7. Horace, slave of Jacob Scudder, of Montgomery.
 Mar. 9. Caesar, slave of Isaac Staats, of Franklin.
 Mar. 14. Richard, slave of John Parsils, of Bernards.
 Apr. 11. Margaret Voorhees, slave of Estate of Peter Van Der Veer, deceased, of Franklin.
 Apr. 11. William Van Der Veer, slave of Estate of Peter Van Der Veer, deceased, of Franklin.
 Apr. 27. Robert, slave of Estate of Frederick Vermule, Esq., of Warren.
 Apr. 27. Sarah, slave of Estate of Frederick Vermule, Esq., of Warren.
 Apr. 29. Pompey, slave of John Fulkerson, of Franklin.
 May 3. Dick, slave of Sarah Van Derveer, of Bridgewater.
 May 10. Bill, slave of Estate of Col. James Henry, of Bedminster.
 May 10. Joe, slave of Estate of Col. James Henry, of Bedminster.
 May 26. Francis, slave of William Veghte, of Franklin.
 June 4. James, slave of Michael Van Veghten, of Bridgewater.
 June 29. Samuel, slave of John Garritson, of Franklin.
 July 3. Thomas, slave of Peres Bonney, of Bridgewater.
 July 16. Patty, slave of Bergen Brokaw, of Franklin.
 Aug. 4. Tean, slave of William Cortelyou, of Franklin.
 Aug. 4. Sarah, slave of Uriah Dehart, of Franklin.
 Sept. 6. Jack, slave of Jacob De Groot, of Bridgewater.
 Sept. 6. Thomas, slave of Jacob De Groot, of Bridgewater.

- Sept. 6. Frank, slave of Jacob De Groot, of Bridgewater.
 Sept. 17. Simon, slave of Estate of Jeremiah Fisher, of Franklin.
 Sept. 19. Robert, slave of David Ayres, of Bernards.
 Oct. 11. Sam, slave of James Freeman, of Bernards.
 Nov. 8. Joseph, slave of Ellis Campbell, of Bridgewater.
 Nov. 21. Dian, slave of Estate of Sarah Compton, of Bridgewater.
- 1832.
- Jan. 4. Peter and Phebe, slaves of Joakim A. Quick, of Bridgewater.
 Jan. 14. Harry, slave of William W. Perrine, of Montgomery.
 Jan. 21. Hannah, slave of James Quick, of Hillsborough.
 Mar. 30. Peter, slave of Jeremiah Williamson, of Montgomery.
 Apr. 2. Hannah, slave of Peter D. Vroom, M. D., of Bridgewater.
 Apr. 9. Cato, slave of Estate of Joanna Dumont, of Bridgewater.
 Apr. 21. Peter, slave of Abraham Staats, of Montgomery.
 Apr. 28. Peter, slave of Cornelius Kershow, of Montgomery.
 May 14. Joseph, slave of Benjamin Beekman, of Bridgewater.
 June 19. Jack, slave of Dennis Simonson, of Bridgewater.
 Oct. 10. Dina, slave of Estate of Jane L. Ten Eyck, of Bridgewater.
 Nov. 27. Jane, slave of Cornelius Van Der Veer, of Bridgewater.
 Dec. 14. Moses, slave of Abraham C. Beekman, of Montgomery.
 Dec. 14. Caesar, slave of Abraham C. Beekman, of Montgomery.
 Dec. 14. Rachel, slave of Abraham C. Beekman, of Montgomery.
- 1833.
- Jan. 1. Joseph, slave of Simon Nevius, of Bridgewater.
 Jan. 2. Harry, slave of Estate of James Van Duyn, of Franklin.
 Feb. 5. Jack, slave of John L. Zebriskie, of Hillsborough.
 Feb. 6. Dinah, slave of John L. Zabriskie, of Hillsborough.
 Feb. 18. Dinah, slave of Ferdinand Van Der Veer, of Bridgewater.
 Apr. 8. Samuel, slave of Evert J. Bergen, of Hillsborough.
 Apr. 8. Samuel, slave of Paul Van Der Vort, of Bedminster. [Not recorded until Jan. 8, 1862].
 Apr. 13. Dian; slave of Jeremiah Garretson, of Franklin.
 Apr. 27. Charles, slave of F. V. D. Voorhees, of Montgomery.
 May 4. Hagar, slave of James J. Stryker, of Hillsborough.
 Oct. 9. Levina, slave of Jeremiah Parcels, of Bridgewater.
 Nov. 2. Phebe, slave of Abraham Van Der Veer, of Montgomery.
 Nov. 6. Janette, slave of Miles R. Burke, of Franklin.
 Nov. 6. Thomas, slave of Miles R. Burke, of Franklin.
 Nov. 12. Susan, slave of James C. Voorhees, of Hillsborough.
 Dec. 6. Jane, slave of Estate of Abraham A. Staats, of Montgomery.
 Dec. 10. Flora Stryker, slave of John Joline, of Montgomery.
- 1834.
- Jan. 14. Samuel, slave of Peter Stoothoff, of Franklin.
 Jan. 16. Nancy Gulick, or Craig, slave of Jacob Gulick, of Montgomery.
 Jan. 16. Jacob Craig, slave of Jacob Gulick, of Montgomery.
 Mar. 8. James, slave of Arthur V. P. Sutphen, of Bedminster.
 Mar. 8. Polly, slave of Christopher Hoagland, of Montgomery.
 Mar. 10. Simon, slave of Isaac Staats, of Franklin.
 Mar. 28. Mary, slave of Edward A. Darcey, of Bernards.

- Apr. 8. Judith, slave of Cornelius Kershow, of Montgomery.
 Apr. 14. Francis, slave of Jacob Scudder, of Montgomery.
 Apr. 14. Gabriel, slave of Christopher B. Voorhees, of Hillsborough.
 Apr. 16. Nancy, slave of Estate of George E. Hall, of Bridgewater.
 June 4. Nat, slave of John P. Vroom, of Bridgewater.
 June 10. John Cuffee, slave of Cornelius Conover, of Franklin.
 June 18. Dian, slave of Estate of Andrew Howell, of Bridgewater.
 Aug. 14. Joseph, slave of William Baker, of Franklin.
 Aug. 26. Frank, slave of Frederick Cruser, of Franklin.
- 1835.
- Jan. 6. Harry, slave of Isaac Brokaw, of Franklin.
 Jan. 16. Harry, slave of Charles Smith, of Franklin.
 Apr. 13. George, slave of Estate of Stephen Terhune, of Hillsborough.
 Apr. 13. Rachel, slave of Isaac Dumont, of Bridgewater.
 Apr. 13. Richard, slave, of Abraham L. Totten, of Hillsborough.
 May 6. Dinah, slave of Frederick Stryker, of Franklin.
 May 18. Tom, slave of Cornelius Van Der Veer, of Bridgewater.
 Sept. 16. Clara, slave of Daniel P. Garretson, of Franklin.
- 1836.
- Jan. 23. Jim, slave of Albert C. Voorhees, of Bridgewater.
 Apr. 11. Robert, slave of John I. Staats, of Hillsborough.
 Apr. 16. Jane, slave of Ann Hagaman, of Hillsborough.
 Apr. 16. Jack, slave of Abraham A. Ten Eyck, of Bridgewater.
 Apr. 19. Samuel, slave of Peter B. Dumont, of Hillsborough.
 June 10. Rachel, slave of Jacob I. Schults, of Franklin.
 July 2. Sam, slave of Brackey and Polly Dumont, of Bridgewater.
 Oct. 11. Harry, slave of John R. Schenck, of Hillsborough.
 Oct. 21. Sarah, slave of John G. Voorhees, of Franklin.
 Oct. 21. Prime, slave of John G. Voorhees, of Franklin.
 Nov. 16. Jack, slave of Hendrick Field, of Bedminster.
 Nov. 25. Abram Williams, slave of Estate of Jabez Thompson, of Franklin.
- 1837.
- Jan. 28. Cecelia, slave of Estate of John Frelinghuysen, of Bridgewater.
 May 1. Lucy, slave of Dennis Van Liew, of Hillsborough.
 Dec. 16. Benjamin Somerset and wife Caty, slaves of Aaron Longstreet, of Bedminster.
- 1838.
- Dec. 17. Andrew, slave of Estate of Moore Baker, of Franklin.
 Dec. 25. Jack, slave of Lewis Carman, of Franklin.
- 1839.
- Mar. 1. Richard, slave of Austin Gray, of Hillsborough.
 Apr. 2. Jack, slave of Peter Wortman, Sr., of Franklin.
 May 19. Sam and Harry, slaves of Cornelius M. Williamson, of Bridgewater.
 Oct. 8. Andrew, slave of Abraham C. Beekman, of Montgomery.
 Nov. 1. James, slave of Nicholas Larzeleir, of Bedminster.
 Nov. 1. Henry, slave of Derrick Lane, of Bedminster.

1840.
 Mar. 10. Tone, slave of Ferdinand S. Schenck, of Franklin.
 Apr. 6. Hagar, slave of Abraham D. Baird, of Hillsborough.
 1841.
 June 21. Susan, slave of Martha Ross, of Bridgewater.
 1843.
 Dec. 15. Ralph, slave of Peter Garretson, of Bedminster.
 1844.
 Apr. 19. Francis, slave of Alexander McEowen, of Bernards.



SOMERSET COUNTY MARRIAGES—1795-1879

[Continued from Vol. I, Page 304]

RECORDED IN CLERK'S OFFICE—LETTER C (IN PART)

- Cadmus, Michael C. and Martha Boyle, March 18, 1857 (English).
 Caglar, Theodore and Sophia Ann Auten, Oct. 29, 1840 (Van Doren).
 Cain, Bryant R. and Marietta H. Kipsey, May 26, 1875 (Baldin).
 Cain, Enock T. and Mary E. Van Middlesworth, Feb. 11, 1866 (Gardner).
 Cain, James H. and Eleanor Meisor, Oct. 29, 1867 (Messler).
 Caesar, ——— and Julia ———, June 27, 1840 (Messler).
 Call, Robert C. and Adalaide Porter, May 12, 1841 (Messler).
 Calloway, Lairs and Ann Stewart, June 26, 1852 (Rodgers).
 Calvin, William and Sarah Wortman, April 14, 1869 (Pool).
 Cammack, James and Helen Finley, Aug. 8, 1820 (Vredenburg).
 Cammann, Albert and Sarah Tunison, Nov. 13, 1838 (Messler).
 Cammann, Albert and Ellen Tunison, Nov. 12, 1856 (Black).
 Cammann, Alfred and Susan Van Nortwick, June 16, 1831 (Rodgers).
 Cammann, Charles A. and Mary Ann Flagg, April 8, 1851 (Ludlow).
 Cammann, Walter and Louisa Doughty, June 7, 1864 (Badger).
 Campbel, George, M. D. and Mary E. Sebring, Sept. 2, 1873 (Rowland).
 Campbell, Alexander and Bridget Elizabeth Haley, March 10, 1864 (Rankin).
 Campbell, Daniel I. and Charlotte Y. Carkhuff, Dec. 14, 1831 (Blauvelt).
 Campbell, David and Margaret Cain, April 18, 1853 (Rodgers).
 Campbell, Ellis and Abby Beach, Dec. 3, 1812 (Hardenburgh).
 Campbell, Freeman and Ann Smalley, March 31, 1834 (Cox).
 Campbell, Henry and Mary Ann Staats, May 19, 1855 (Mesick).
 Campbell, Jeremiah and Mary A. Ayres, Oct. 25, 1841 (English).
 Campbell, Warren and Anna Hoagland, Sept. 21, 1863 (Ludlow).
 Cane, James and Sarah Hodge, Aug. 20, 1825 (Boggs).
 Cannon, Abraham V. and Ellen Oppie, Sept. 7, 1826 (Labagh).
 Cannon, Anthony and Sarah Tayler, July 29, 1843 (Blauvelt).
 Cannon, James S. and Jane Ten Brook, Nov. 23, 1826 (Labagh).
 Cannon, Stephen A. and Sarah Emely Bailey, Oct. 25, 1866 (Mesick).
 Cansinghend, Edward C. and Mariah Fulkenson, March 15, 1817 (Zabriskie).
 Carkhuff, Enoch and Mary Reed, Nov. 28, 1844 (Ludlow).
 Carkhuff, Jacob Q. and Mary M. Yawger, May 13, 1876 (Hart).

- Carkhuff, John D. and Wilelmina Van Arsdale, Nov. 29, 1848 (Messler).
 Carkhuff, John G. and Susan Cubberley, Dec. 21, 1851 (Nice).
 Carkhuff, Lemuel H. and Catharine M. Van Fleet, Oct. 15, 1856 (Ludlow).
 Carkhuff, Levi and Mary E. Hall, Nov. 16, 1859 (Ludlow).
 Carkhuff, Mahlon E. and Emily Quick, Jan. 22, 1857 (Snyder).
 Carlyle, Henry W. and Mary E. Messerole, Dec. 30, 1865 (Gardner).
 Carman, Henry and Elizabeth Van Duyn, Aug. 26, 1863 (Rodgers).
 Carman, John and Sadie Van Deventer, June 23, 1863 (Romaine).
 Carnagh, Joseph and Sarah Emery, Nov. 29, 1845 (Chambers).
 Carroll, James and Margaret Kegan, Sept. 15, 1865 (Voorhees).
 Carson, John P. and Elizabeth Laugh, Aug. 10, 1861 (Heward).
 Carter, Abel, Rev., and Mariah Beach, Nov. 4, 1817 (Cross).
 Caruth, Thomas H. and Mary Bird, Dec. 3, 1837 (Messler).
 Case, Ezekiel and Jane Demund, Oct. 28, 1846 (Gardner).
 Case, Jacob and Margaret Schomp, Oct. 25, 1848 (Ludlow).
 Case, James and Betsey Leek, April 14, 1849 (Colyer).
 Case, James W. and Alletta M. Van Zandt, Jan. 13, 1875 (Mesick).
 Case, John and Elizabeth Van Fleet, Nov. 22, 1809 (Studdiford).
 Case, John and Elizabeth Van Arsdale, Nov. 30, 1843 (Messler).
 Case, John A. and Mary A. Dumont, May 4, 1853 (Craven).
 Case, John D. and Hannah Thompson, Jan. 4, 1865 (Mesick).
 Case, John L. and Ellen Jane Van Nuys, May 29, 1834 (Ludlow).
 Case, Peter and Mary Ann Herder, Nov. 20, 1834 (Messler).
 Case, Peter E. and Susan C. Saums, Oct. 11, 1855 (Ludlow).
 Case, Philip and Polly Van Kirk, April 6, 1811 (Hardenburgh).
 Case, Theodore H. and Annie Van Deripe, Nov. 29, 1877 (Hart).
 Case, William and Mary Clickenger, March 4, 1818 (Galpin).
 Case, William and Gertrude Auten, April 13, 1826 (Van Kleeck).
 Case, William E. and Ellen T. Van Derveer, Jan. 2, 1868 (Messler).
 Cassady, Owen and Jane Mitchell, Oct. 21, 1848 (English).
 Cassedy, Stephen and Rebecca Staats, May 5, 1843 (Gaston).
 Cassedy, William S. and Emiline Barkalow, March 27, 1839 (Van Doren).
 Cassidy, George and Sarah Hodge, March 28, 1867 (Rodgers).
 Castelin, James and Jane Van Doren, March 5, 1848 (Zabriskie).
 Castner, Joseph C. and Ellen Clark, May 31, 1863 (Callen).
 Castner, Parmeniss and Martha J. Annin, Jan. 4, 1844 (English).
 Castner, Parmenas and Ruth E. Voorhees, Oct. 26, 1869 (Pool).
 Castner, Samuel and Mary Coon, Feb. 24, 1819 (Brownlee).
 Cathers, Thomas G. and Rue Ellen Bellis, Nov. 20, 1856 (Messler).
 Cavaleer, Hendrick and Catharine Blane, May 28, 1804 (Vredenburg).
 Cavalen, John, Jr. and Lucinda Jolly, May 16, 1842 (Van Doren).
 Cavalier, John and Julia Vermule, Jan. 25, 1845 (Bond).
 Chalnaux, Claude Auguste and Jane Maria McFarlane, Dec. 18, 1873 (Lighthusse).
 Chamberlain, Ephraim and Eliza Perry, Feb. 14, 1852 (Messler).
 Chamberlain, Levi and Sarah Skillman, Jan. 24, 1855 (Romeyn).
 Chamberlin, Daniel and Mary Ann Rowland, Sept. 21, 1822 (Ludlow).
 Chamberlin, Edward C. and Lydia Ann Belles, Feb. 11, 1836 (Ludlow).

- Chamberlin, Jonathan and Catharine Stothoff, May 28, 1834 (Fisher).
 Chamberlin, Joseph and Jane ———, July 25, 1835 (Whitehead).
 Chamberlin, Lewis and Elizabeth B. Quick, Nov. 8, 1865 (Voorhees).
 Chamberlin, William and Mary Sutphin, Dec. 23, 1826 (Ludlow).
 Chandler, George and Marry Pennington, July 26, 1834 (Cox).
 Chandler, Isaac and Jane Pennington, Dec. 3, 1838 (Cox).
 Chandler, Isaac and Sarah Stephens, Jan 23, 1843 (Cox).
 Chandler, William and Jane Amanda Dunn, Feb. 10, 1866 (Snyder).
 Chapman, John and Eliza McKissack, July 22, 1820 (Boggs).
 Chappell, Joseph and Elizabeth Vaughan, Nov. 29, 1845 (Chambers).
 Charles ——— and Betsey ———, Dec. 4, 1830 (Blauvelt).
 Chatham, William and Elizabeth Clark, Jan. 28, 1799 (Snowden).
 Chavantre, Edward Alfred and Josephine McMareau, June 29, 1872
 (Perdon, Justice).
 Cherry, Austin G. and Maria Peterson, Oct. 19, 1842 (Ludlow).
 Cherry, Isaac and Sally Allen, January 30, 1817 (Zabriskie).
 Chevalier, Samuel and Mary L. Wadsworth, June 14, 1873 (Dutcher).
 Chives, John and Maria Arrowsmith, Jan. 12, 1809 (Hardenburgh).
 Christ, Leonhard and Sophia Bonsenmieller, March 3, 1861 (Neef).
 Christensen, Christen S. and Abby Louisa Veghte, May 11, 1856 (Craven).
 Christie, Christopher and Mary E. Case, Aug. 18, 1855 (Gardner).
 Christopher, Cornelius C. and Alice Baird, Nov. 1, 1843 (Ludlow).
 Christopher, Henry and Ellenor Van Tine, Nov. 9, 1854 (Sears).
 Christopher, Jacob and Ellen Ten Eyck, Dec. 28, 1853 (Campbell).
 Christopher, John and Sarah Cortelyou, Oct. 19, 1826 (Zabriskie).
 Christopher, John and Mary Adaline Van Nortwick, Nov. 10, 1842 (Van Doren).
 Christopher, Joseph and Clemy Shepherd, Aug. 10, 1815 (Boggs).
 Christopher, Thomas and Mary Clark, Aug. 21, 1816 (Boggs).
 Clapp, Henry A. and Ellen S. Belden, Oct. 29, 1867 (Rankin).
 Clark, Clarence H. and Dora Schenck, Nov. 25, 1874 (Oliver).
 Clark, Edward A. and Susie A. Woden, July 17, 1867 (Bond).
 Clark, Elias A. and Phebe E. Peterson, April 16, 1873 (LeFevre).
 Clark, Henry and Mary Slight, Jan. 18, 1809 (Vredenburgh).
 Clark, James and Ann Daley, July, 1869 (Thompson, Justice).
 Clark, James B. and Julettal S. Stephens, Jan. 8, 1846 (Harris).
 Clark, James Henry and Lucinda F. Loweree, July 3, 1871 (Mesick).
 Clark, Jesse S. and Susan A. Van Liew, Feb. 28, 1867 (Pool).
 Clark, John and Ann Price, Aug. 5, 1800 (Snowden).
 Clark, John B. R. and Mary L. Lane, Nov. 22, 1871 (Pool).
 Clark, Joseph and Jane Matthews, March 16, 1848 (Cox).
 Clark, Joseph S. and Phebe M. Day, August 26, 1855 (English).
 Clark, Louis P. and Margaret Urmston, Nov. 25, 1843 (Messler).
 Clark, Richard and Mary D. Dilley, Nov. 19, 1851 (English).
 Clark, Thomas and Sarah Breese, Sept 29, 1842 (Harris).
 Clarkson, Alexander and Eliza Adams, Aug. 28, 1841 (Beegle).
 Clarkson, Philip and Sarah Powelson, Nov. 20, 1813 (Hardenburgh).
 Clarkson, William and Susan Giles, July 19, 1818 (Boggs).
 Clawson, Jonathan F. R. and Rebecca A. Harris, March 10, 1855 (Nice).

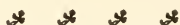
- Clawson, Levi and Sally Angleman, April 21, 1813 (Finley).
 Clayton, Joseph S. and Mary D. Voorhees, May 31, 1854 (Gardner).
 Clayton, Joshua A., Rev., and Margaret Skillman, June 7, 1826 (Labagh).
 Cleny, Isaac and Sally Allen, Jan. 30, 1817 (Zabriskie).
 Clickener, Abraham D. and Ann Field, June 28, 1846 (Chambers).
 Clickener, Edward L. and Mary F. Burdsall, June 11, 1862 (Morse).
 Clickiner, George V. and Mary B. Bunn, Dec. 20, 1865 (Messler).
 Clickenger, Matthew and Maria Latourette, Jan. 2, 1806 (Studdiford).
 Close, Henry and Catharine Sausbury, Oct. 3, 1816 (Boggs).
 Close, M. Henry and Margaret Mollison, July 11, 1866 (Rodgers).
 Cock, Jacob and Mary Tuckles, Dec. 31, 1803 (Studdiford).
 Cock, Jacob and Rebecca Lane, Aug. 31, 1808 (Studdiford).
 Cock, Jeremiah and Hannah Hall, May 10, 1795 (Studdiford).
 Cock, John and Getty Gorden, Dec. 26, 1818 (Labagh).
 Cock, Tunis and Mary Marlatt, Dec. 12, 1807 (Studdiford).
 Coddington, Archibald and Eliza Moore, Dec. 11, 1830 (Cox).
 Coddington, Ayres and Fanny E. Layton, Sept. 24, 1861 (English).
 Coddigton, Bartholomew and Christiana Coddington, Aug. 9, 1845 (Cox).
 Coddington, Benjamin and Sarah Mane, Feb. 8, 1834 (Cox).
 Coddington, Charles and Emily Henry, Sept. 4, 1834 (Blauvelt).
 Coddington, David D. and Nancy M. Coddington, March 20, 1878 (Wambaugh).
 Coddington, George and Harriet Moon, Oct. 11, 1845 (Cox).
 Coddington, George W. and Jane Coddington, Oct. 13, 1845 (Badgley).
 Coddington, Israel and Savilla M. Fisher, Sept. 15, 1861 (Clark).
 Coddington, Israel C. and Christiana Roberts, Aug. 6, 1862 (Clark).
 Coddington, Job and Rachel Jane Roberts, Jan. 19, 1867 (Carmichael).
 Coddington, John and Ann Eliza Moore, Nov. 24, 1841 (Beegle).
 Coddington, Maning F. and Sarah Francis Smith, Feb. 20, 1867 (Carmichael).
 Coddington, Moore and Jane Bird, Jan. 27, 1857 (Mathis).
 Coddington, Sylvanus and Aletta Bush, June 9, 1863 (Rodgers).
 Coddington, Thomas and Julia Ann Mundy, Feb. 14, 1843 (Cox).
 Coddington, William and Hulda Cazad, Feb. 15, 1816 (Boggs).
 Coddington, William A. and Sally A. Stell, Dec. 26, 1849 (E. C. A.).
 Codington, Lewis M. and S. Clara Mason, Dec. 11, 1873 (Clark).
 Codley, Thomas and Magdalen J. Tassie, July 9, 1846 (Harris).
 Coe, John and Elizabeth McDaniel, June 16, 1799 (Snowden).
 Cofine, Martin and Elizabeth Smith, July 12, 1795 (Studdiford).
 Coghf, James and Mary Appleman, May 1, 1824 (Boggs).
 Colby, A. T. G. and Ellenor V. Van Kirk ——— (Brooks).
 Coldther, Lafford W. and Rebecca Sylcock, Aug. 18, 1811 (Vredenburg).
 Cole, Abraham and Elizabeth Cole, Jan. 14, 1817 (Vredenburg).
 Cole, Andrew and Ann Quimby, Jan. 18, 1834 (Cox).
 Cole, Archibald and Ellen Gulick, June 26, 1858 (Lockwood).
 Cole, Daniel Johnson and Sarah Smith, Dec. 5, 1863 (Thompson).
 Cole, Daniel Johnson and Emma Flumerfelt, Jan. 25, 1868 (Thompson).

- Cole, Ezekiel and Elizabeth Hall, Jan. 12, 1811 (Studdiford).
Cole, Isaiah and Peggy Smith, Dec. 11, 1811 (Hardenburgh).
Colé, Jacob and Mary Ann Randolph, Dec. 1, 1829 (Cox).
Cole, Jacob and Catharine Allegar, June 2, 1860 (Campfield).
Cole, Jacob M. and Elizabeth Stryker, Nov. 15, 1807 (Studdiford).
Cole, Josiah and Mary J. Ammerman, Sept. 18, 1860 (Doolittle).
Cole, Michael V. and Maria Sophia Abbott, Nov. 16, 1864 (Carter).
Cole, Skinner and Clarissa Hendershot, Nov. 27, 1859 (Campfield).
Cole, Thomas and Rachel (servant), Nov. 10, 1798 (Snowden).
Cole, Tunis and Rebecca Schomp, March 9, 1801 (Studdiford).
Cole, William D. and Catharine Smalley, June 14, 1834 (Cox).
Coleman, Caleb and Margaret Minerva Post, Jan. 11, 1860 (Nice).
Coleman, David and Phebe Berach, Dec. 1, 1824 (Zabriskie).
Coleman, Henry and Adaline Van Doren, Oct. 7, 1846 (Zabriskie).
Coleman, Ira A. and Josephine Ayres, Feb. 19, 1873 (Dutcher).
Coleman, Joshua and Anutta Packer, Oct. 21, 1847 (Van Zant).
Coleman, Luther B. and Ella Simonson, April 15, 1863 (LeFevre).
Collard, William and Harriet Smith, Aug. 25, 1830 (Collins).
Collard, William Henry and Sarah Elizabeth Hodge, Nov. 28, 1860 (Rodgers).
Collier, George and Catherine A. Wolfe, Dec. 24, 1870 (Thompson).
Collin, David and Rachel Mundy, Sept. 19, 1818 (Brownlee).
Collin, Samuel and Ruth Cross, Jan. 29, 1818 (Hardenburgh).
Collins, Evert and Permelia Breese, March 22, 1848 (Gardner).
Collins, Michael and Catharine Shovil, Nov. 3, 1819 (Hardenburgh).
Collins, Ralph and Eliza Hunt, June 15, 1815 (Ferguson).
Collyer, Pierson S. and Catharine Ayres, Feb. 25, 1824 (Brownlee).
Collyer, Thomas and Abby Pearson, January 24, 1821 (Brownlee).
Collyn, George and Catharine Southard, Oct. 21, 1818 (Brownlee).
Colyer, Samuel D. and Sarah Lane, Nov. 22, 1849 (English).
Combes, Peter and Statia Finley, June 16, 1831 (Blauvelt).
Compton, Andrew and Betsey Smith, July 15, 1800 (Finley).
Compton, Andrew and Catharine Snook, April 6, 1833 (Heerman).
Compton, Andrew and Mary I. Hoffman, Feb. 1, 1877 (Parry).
Compton, Anthony and Mary Compton, June 17, 1848 (Cox).
Compton, Elias and Eleanor Layton, Feb. 10, 1853 (Brush).
Compton, Elias and Mary Elizabeth Mollison, Feb. 22, 1860 (Rodgers).
Compton, Ephriam and Ellenor Goltra, Nov. 19, 1842 (Rogers).
Compton, Ganin and Cornelia Rickey, Jan. 21, 1847 (Harris).
Compton, Hugh Gaston and Ellinæ Arrowsmith, Sept. 21, 1836 (Blauvelt).
Compton, Hugh W. and Permelia Ludlow, Jan. 2, 1834 (Fisher).
Compton, Israel and Julia Ann Schofield, Oct. 11, 1838 (English).
Compton, James and Esther Ann Van Derhoof, Oct. 28, 1847 (Messler).
Compton, Jeremiah and Elizabeth Poulson, May 26, 1859 (Brush).
Compton, John and Eliza Lewis, Sept. 9, 1845 (English).
Compton, Joseph and Margaret S. Cooper, Feb. 14, 1857 (Rodgers).
Compton, Moore and Betsey Anderson, March 17, 1802 (Finley).
Compton, Myers and Sarah Roberts, March 6, 1869 (Carmichael).
Compton, Nathaniel and Mary Simpson, Dec. 25, 1830 (Cox).

- Compton, Nathaniel and Elizabeth Layton, Oct. 22, 1835 (Fisher).
 Compton, Peter L. and Lydia Ann Bird, March 2, 1861 (Rankin).
 Compton, Reuben and Elizabeth Powelson, March 22, 1820 (Vredenburgh).
 Compton, William and Henrietta Adams, Oct. 7, 1840 (Rodgers).
 Compton, William D. and Martha B. Teeple, Nov. 1, 1866 (Cornell).
 Compton, William L. and Emily A. Garrabrant, Dec. 12, 1860 (Thompson).
 Compton, Wortman and Mary E. Van Derhoof, Nov. 19, 1853 (Brush).
 Conden, Raris and Adaline Cook, Jan. 11, 1846 (Messler).
 Condict, Charles and Mary Sheeler, Oct. 17, 1847 (Blauvelt).
 Condit, Abraham and Jane Heard, Oct. 31, 1841 (Messler).
 Condit, Abraham and Hannah Hagaman, Sept. 27, 1845 (Chambers).
 Cone, Orson C. and Catharine Talmage, March 25, 1857 (Talmage).
 Conett, Christopher S. and Ann Waldron, Feb. 20, 1833 (Ludlow).
 Conger, Jacob P. and Louisa Egbert, July 29, 1865 (Boswell).
 Conklin, James A. and Martha Amerman, Dec. 28, 1853 (English).
 Conklin, Jonathan D., and Sally Nevil, Dec. 22, 1810 (Finley).
 Conklin, Joseph W. and Margaret Hunt, Oct. 10, 1861 (Mesick).
 Conklin, Joseph W. and Hattie Conklin, Sept. 5, 1866 (Mesick).
 Conklin, Stephen and Catharine Taylor, Aug. 22, 1809 (Vredenburgh).
 Conklin, William and Mary Toms, Sept. 14, 1843 (Messler).
 Conklin, William and Catharine E. Peck, Feb. 11, 1857 (Snyder).
 Conklin, William C. and Margaret E. Van Syckle, Dec. 24, 1859 (Campfield).
 Conkling, Charles and Lydia Ann Bird, Jan. 7, 1851 (English).
 Conkling, Isaac and Letty Hall, Oct. 19, 1818 (Brownlee).
 Conkling, Oscar and Phebe Elizabeth Guerin, Dec. 16, 1857 (Rankin).
 Conkling, William and Cornelia Sturges, Aug. 31, 1826 (Hindohan).
 Conlien, Richard and Ann Donnabay, March 11, 1858 (Blauvelt).
 Connell, James and Mary Lodge, Jan. 13, 1866 (Boswell).
 Conner, O. Edward and Sarah Smith, June 24, 1806 (Vredenburgh).
 Connet, Samuel H. and Abby E. Pierson, Dec. 31, 1856 (Brush).
 Connett, Edward and Mary Veghte, Sept. 19, 1843 (Messler).
 Connover, Cornelius and Ann Schenck, Oct. 3, 1816 (Zabriskie).
 Connover, Michael and Eliza Coddington, Nov. 19, 1818 (Boggs).
 Conoven, Ralph and Jane Korke, May 24, 1813 (Stout).
 Conover, Abraham and Margaret Low, August 4, 1819 (Galpin).
 Conover, Abraham N. and Lydia Ann Polhemus, Nov. 21, 1843 (Sears).
 Conover, Augustus B. and Annie M. Cortelyou, Sept. 4, 1873 (LeFevre).
 Conover, Charles H. and Gertrude D. Stryker, March 25, 1865 (Messler).
 Conover, Cornelius and Henry Ann Kershow, Sept. 6, 1838 (Messler).
 Conover, Cornelius N. and Susan M. Van Arsdalen, Dec. 1, 1840 (Van Doren).
 Conover, Cornelius T. and Mary Williams, Dec. 27, 1855 (Nice).
 Conover, Cornelius V. D. and Mary E. Whitlock, Jan. 29, 1878 (Baldwin).
 Conover, Daniel and Sarah Shepherd, May 29, 1839 (Rodgers).
 Conover, Daniel P. and Mary J. Van Nest, Jan. 5, 1870 (Messler).
 Conover, David and Evy Slayback, May 6, 1798 (Snowden).

- Conover, David and Henrietta Williamson, Oct. 6, 1857 (Carrell).
 Conover, David and Ida Philpitt, Sept. 16, 1872 (Palmer).
 Conover, Dennis and Martha Cox, March 30, 1854 (Ludlow).
 Conover, Garret and Sarah Gaston, June 28, 1834 (Fisher).
 Conover, Garret S. and Phebe Van Middlesworth, Oct. 21, 1846 (Gardner).
 Conover, George and Nancy Harris, Sept. 16, 1830 (Blauvelt).
 Conover, George R. and Elizabeth Wright, Nov. 30, 1845 (Rodgers).
 Conover, Henry and Fanny Rowland, Dec. 31, 1853 (Crane).
 Conover, John and Margaret C. Van Derbilt, Jan. 18, 1823 (Boggs).
 Conover, John and Mary Schenck, Jan. 13, 1848 (Chambers).
 Conover, John and Sarah Halse, Feb. 23, 1848 (Gardner).
 Conover, Joseph S. and Nancy B. Van Nortwick, Dec. 21, 1859 (Ludlow).
 Conover, Peter and Annie E. Brown, June 29, 1870 (Rodgers).
 Conover, Peter H. and Emiline Huff, Jan. 3, 1866 (Ludlow).
 Conover, Ralph and Elizabeth Van Cleef, Nov. 6, 1824 (Zabriskie).
 Conover, Ralph and Sophia Lane, Jan. 12, 1828 (Fisher).
 Conover, Ralph and Susan Sutton, Feb. 26, 1842 (Blauvelt).
 Conover, Richard and Catharine Brokaw, Dec. 27, 1827 (Boggs).
 Conover, Robert and Ellen Taylor, Dec. 23, 1856 (Romeyn).
 Conover, William H. and Mary Ann V. McIntosh, Nov. 18, 1857 (Ludlow).
 Conrad, John and Ann Smock, March 17, 1817 (Boggs).
 Conway, John and Nancy Hendrickson, May 26, 1810 (Finley).
 Cook, Benjamin and Rachel Sutton, August 4, 1821 (Brownlee).
 Cook, Charles and Ann Richardson, Aug. 4, 1849 (Ballard).
 Cook, Edward A. and Augustus C. Cammann, Feb. 10, 1852 (Beegle).
 Cook, Henry and Lucinda Sortor, Feb. 22, 1864 (Ludlow).
 Cook, Joseph and Mary Robinson, June 1, 1846 (Van Zandt).
 Cook, Lewis D. and Ellen P. Skillman, Jan. 20, 1852 (Rodgers).
 Cook, Richard D. and Frances D. Van Arsdale, Feb. 3, 1846 (Chambers).
 Cook, G. Snowden and Lizzie M. Barcalow, Oct. 25, 1871 (Mesick).
 Cooke, Lewis and Jane Van Liew, Dec. 24, 1841 (Birch).
 Cool, Daniel and Sarah Hubbard, Sept. 24, 1812 (Ferguson).
 Cool, Leonard C. and Catharine L. Davis, Sept. 6, 1854 (Carrell).
 Coolbaugh, Frank W. and Ella Applebaugh, Nov. 18, 1876 (Jackson).
 Coolbaugh, M. Frank and Martha P. Squire, Nov. 26, 1872 (Messler).
 Coon, Aaron, Jr., and Lydia Bush, May 10, 1823 (Boggs).
 Coon, Abner and Lydia Pope, Sept. 19, 1818 (Cole).
 Coon, Alpheus and Elizabeth Adams, Aug. 19, 1828 (Cox).
 Coon, David and Harriet Terrell, August 25, 1824 (Watson).
 Coon, David and Harriet Corey, July 19, 1834 (Cox).
 Coon, George D. and Harriet Brown, Sept. 17, 1836 (Cox).
 Coon, Israel and Fanny Giddis, March 6, 1846 (Moore).
 Coon, Jeremiah and Mary Willson, Dec. 24, 1814 (De Groot).
 Coon, John and Mary Moore, April 16, 1828 (Cox).
 Coon, Matthew and Ida Willett, Feb. 3, 1876 (Vosseller, Justice).
 Coon, Simon and Elizabeth Giddis, Aug. 9, 1847 (Cox).
 Coon, Thomas and Charity Meeker, March 31, 1811 (Riggs).

- Cooper, Abraham and Jane Rinearson, Dec. 30, 1818 (Vredenburgh).
 Cooper, Abraham and Maria Nevius, Sept. 12, 1836 (Zabriskie).
 Cooper, Abraham and Allenia Mellert, May 2, 1843 (Messler).
 Cooper, Albert P. and Hannah Jane Cubberly, Dec. 30, 1841 (Messler).
 Cooper, David and Maria C. Reed, July 11, 1877 (Rowland).
 Cooper, Nathan M. and Fanny Howell, Aug. 10, 1839 (Blauvelt).
 Cooper, Thomas and Mariah Totten, June 25, 1831 (Labagh).
 Cooper, Thomas and Kate H. Hoagland, Dec. 16, 1857 (Ludlow).
 Cooper, William and Martha Cross, March 13, 1867 (Rankin).
 Cooper, William B. and Phebe L. Dayton, Nov. 14, 1843 (Brenkerhoff).
 Coopy, Joseph John Thomas and Sarah Maria Runk, April 15, 1862 (Bel-
 lis).
 Coote, Robert and Mary Jane Hazelton, Jan. 19, 1878 (Rowland).
 [To be Continued]



NESHANIC REFORMED CHURCH BAPTISMAL RECORDS

[Continued from Vol. I, Page 292]

FROM RECORDS, 1796-1878 (D-G)

- Dana, S. S. and Julia Montfort:
 Anna Jane, b. Mar. 22, 1850; bap. Sept. 1.
 Davis, Lawrence V. D. V. and Jemima V. Wyckoff:
 John Vanderveer, b. Feb. 7, 1829; bap. Apr. 26.
 Davis, Peter V. and Aletta Ann Williamson:
 William Smith, b. Apr. 26, 1836; bap. Aug. 28.
 Mary Williamson, b. Oct. 13, 1838; bap. May 19, 1839.
 Jane, b. Oct. 18, 1840; bap. Jan. 3, 1841.
 Garret Williamson, b. Nov. 20, 1842; bap. June 4, 1843.
 Thomas, b. Jan. 23, 1845; bap. May 4.
 Elisabeth Williamson, b. June 1, 1847; bap. Aug. 5.
 Isaac, b. Oct. 10, 1849; bap. July 7, 1850.
 Ingeber, b. Apr. 14, 1852; bap. Oct. 16.
 Anna Maria, b. Jan. 12, 1856; bap. Sept. 13.
 Davis, Thomas and Mary Covert:
 Isaac Covert, b. Sept. 14, 1840; bap. Jan. 3, 1841.
 John, b. Sept. 9, 1844; bap. Nov. 3.
 William, b. Oct. 19, 1846; bap. Jan. 30, 1847.
 Mary Martha Covert, b. Oct. 5, 1850; bap. June 1, 1851.
 Abraham Staats, b. Aug. 23, 1857; bap. May 29, 1858.
 Davis, William T. and Jane Vroom:
 Peter Vroom, b. Sept. 1, 1812; bap. Apr. —, 1813.
 Ann, b. Jan. 8, 1814; bap. May 15.
 Thomas, b. Sept. 29, 1815; bap. Dec. 31.
 Mariah, b. Dec. 20, 1817; bap. Feb. 12, 1818.
 John, b. Feb. 10, 1820; bap. July 2.
 Davis, ——— and Maria Vanderveer:
 Isaac, b. May 22, 1803; bap. Aug. 21.
 Deats, Henry and Alice Rymarson:
 James, b. Aug. 7, 1810; bap. Oct. 21.

- Deats, James and Elizabeth Hoagland :
Jane Nevios, b. June 30, 1810; bap. Aug. 26.
Susannah, b. Feb. 28, 1812; bap. May 24.
Abraham Hoagland, b. June 2, 1814; bap. Aug. 14.
Cornelius, b. Feb. 13, 1817; bap. May 18.
William Waldren, b. Sept. 12, 1820; bap. Apr. 22, 1821.
Catharine Dils, b. Oct. 14, 1823; bap. Oct. 17, 1824.
Gitty Vanderveer, b. May 22, 1827; bap. May 10, 1828.
James, b. Sept. 7, 1831; bap. Nov. 13, 1834.
- Decamp, Cornelius M. and Martha :
Rebecca Jane, b. Oct. 6, 1873; bap. ———.
- Dilse, Henry and Altie Benoser :
Sarah, b. July 2, 1813; bap. Dec. 8.
- Dils, Jacob and Jane Ann Voorhees :
Harriet Jane, b. Aug. 20, 1839; bap. Dec. 1.
- Dils, Peter P. and Ellen Van Derripe :
Harmon, b. Oct. 5, 1842; bap. Dec. 4.
Abraham Van Derripe, b. Dec. 1, 1846; bap. June 6, 1847.
Sarah Elisabeth, b. Feb. 5, 1849; bap. Sept. 2.
Peter, b. Apr. 29, 1856; bap. Sept. 13.
Martha Ellen, b. Dec. 15, 1859; bap. June 2, 1860.
- Dills, Peter and Sarah Hoagland :
Elisabeth, b. Dec. 5, 1805; bap. June 14, 1806.
Henry, b. Apr. 12, 1808; bap. June 27.
Herman Hoagland, b. Feb. 14, 1810; bap. June 3.
Rebekah, b. Mar. 27, 1812; bap. July 5.
Mary Ann, b. May 7, 1814; bap. Aug. 14.
Peter, b. Mar. 31, 1817; bap. June 28.
Sarah, b. Sept. 13, 1820; bap. Sept. 9, 1821.
- Dilts, Harmon and Rachel Ann :
Peter, b. Nov. 27, 1866; bap. June 22, 1867.
- Ditmars, George and Charity Voorhees :
Mary, b. Jan. 8, 1800; bap. Feb. 8, 1801.
Jenny, b. Feb. 7, 1803; bap. Mar. 27.
Johannes, b. Aug. 11, 1805; bap. Sept. 1.
Sarah, b. Sept. 5, 1807; bap. Sept. 27.
Letty, b. Oct. 31, 1810; bap. Dec. 13.
Isaac Voorhees, b. June 20, 1813; bap. Aug. 1.
Gitty Ann, b. Aug. 28, 1815; bap. Oct. 15.
Ellen Terhune, b. July 19, 1818; bap. Feb. 7, 1819.
- Ditmars, Isaac V. and Elizabeth Emans :
Catharine Van Fleet, b. Aug. 17, 1822; bap. Mar. 2, 1823.
Abraham, b. Feb. 8, 1824; bap. May 22.
- Ditmars, John H. and Elisabeth Van Derripe :
Henry Ditmars, b. Feb. 18, 1854; bap. Sept. 24.
Emma Louisa, b. Dec. 8, 1855; bap. May 31, 1856.
John Van Derripe, b. June 12, 1858; bap. Dec. 11.
Augustus Hall, b. Apr. 18, 1861; bap. Sept. 6, 1862.
Kate Atchly, b. Feb. 28, 1863; bap. Nov. 28.
Cornelia Stryker, b. Dec. 5, 1864; bap. Nov. 25, 1865.
Samaty Vanderripe, b. Jan. 23, 1869; bap. June 5.

Ditmars, Peter and Eliza Everet :

Nicholas Everett, b. July 29, 1818; bap. Oct. 24.
 Catharine Williamson, b. Jan. 31, 1820; bap. Jan. 8, 1822.
 Abraham Williamson, b. Aug. 24, 1822; bap. Nov. 18.

Dolliver, James V. and Catharine Case :

Carrie, b. July 31, 1866; bap. Mar. 2, 1867.

Doty, Stephen and Hannah Hageman :

Mary, b. Mar. 16, 1818; Mahala, b. Jan. 6, 1822; Reading, b. Jan. 31, 1828; all bap. Aug. 5, 1828.

John Henry, b. May 15, 1830; bap. Aug. 8.

Dougherty, Jacob and Mary Ann Bound :

Elisabeth, b. Dec. 18, 1833; bap. May 17, 1834.
 Cornelius Bowne, b. Jan. 25, 1836; bap. July 10.
 James, b. Apr. 11, 1838; bap. Oct. 7.
 Sarah Ann, b. Feb. 16, 1841; bap. Sept. 5.
 Mary Jane, b. Aug. 23, 1844; bap. Oct. 24, 1845.

Drost, Peter G. and Sarah Mellars :

Henry Colby, b. Nov. 7, 1823; bap. July 11, 1824.
 Jannette, b. Nov. 27, 1825; bap. July 2, 1826.
 Ann, b. July 3, 1827; bap. Sept. 2, 1827.
 Catharine Margaretta, b. Dec. 28, 1828; bap. Apr. 5, 1829.
 Ellen, b. Feb. 18, 1830; bap. Mar. 28.
 Richard Hall, b. Dec. 30, 1831; bap. Feb. 12, 1832.
 Maria, b. Oct. 29, 1833; bap. Apr. 13, 1834.
 Garret, b. Feb. 19, 1835; bap. May 31.
 Joseph, b. Sept. 22, 1836; bap. Feb. 25.
 Cornelius, b. May 5, 1838; bap. July 12.
 John Van Doren, b. Dec. 23, 1839; bap. Sept. 9, 1840.
 Abraham Perlee, b. Oct. 11, 1842; bap. Dec. 27, 1843.

Dunn, Edward T. and Aletta Ann Schenck :

Jacob Randolph, b. Nov. 12, 1865; bap. June 2.
 Jennie E., b. Feb. 10, 1867; bap. June 22.

Durland, Abraham and Susanna Post :

Garret, b. Sept. 27, 1803; bap. Nov. 27.

Emmens, John and Dinah ——— :

Catharine, b. Apr. 15, 1802; bap. July 18.
 Mary Ann, b. Apr. 1, 1804; bap. July 1.
 Rebecca, b. Nov. 17, 1805; bap. Apr. 20, 1806.

Evereter, Benjamin and Elsey Anna :

Julia E., b. Nov. 8, 1871; bap. ———.

Everett, Benoni [Benaiah] and Ann Van Arsdalen :

Sarah Ann, b. Sept. 2, 1813; bap. Feb. 27, 1814.
 John, b. May 11, 1818; bap. Oct. 4.
 Martha, b. Aug. 22, 1819; bap. ———.
 Phillip Van Arsdalen, b. Apr. 23, 1821; bap. Oct. 25, 1823.

Everett, Ezekiel and Sarah Stryker :

Judeth Striker, b. Aug. 10, 1805; bap. Sept. 22.
 Martha Van Clief, b. Aug. 23, 1807; bap. Apr. 24, 1808.
 Nicholas, b. Oct. 15, 1809; bap. June 24, 1810.
 Christopher Stryker, b. Aug. 25, 1811; bap. Oct. 13.

- Malon, b. Nov. 26, 1813; bap. Jan. 15, 1815.
 Sarah Stryker, b. Mar. 26, 1816; bap. Nov. 10.
 Julian Vanhorn, b. Aug. 1, 1818; bap. Oct. 24.
 Richard D. Coenson, b. Jan. 31, 1822; bap. May 26.
- Everett, John and Margaret Voorhees:
 Benaiah, b. Dec. 25, 1845; 1845; bap. July 5, 1846.
 Albert Voorhees, b. Mar. 12, 1849; bap. ———.
 Anna, b. Dec. 5, 1851; bap. May 29, 1852.
 Matilda Van Nuys, b. Feb. 20, 1854; bap. Sept. 24.
 Mary Emma, b. Oct. 6, 1856; bap. May 30, 1857.
- Everett, Phillip V. A. and Martha H. Stryker:
 Anna Elisabeth, b. Aug. 28, 1845; bap. Mar. 1, 1846.
 John Stryker, b. Jan. 14, 1848; bap. Aug. 6.
 Asariah, b. Oct. 13, 1852; bap. Sept. 24, 1854.
- Fisher, Israel and Maria Van Derripe:
 Mary Quick, b. Feb. 8, 1845; bap. July 6.
 John, b. Feb. 24, 1847; bap. June 6.
 Anna Vanderripe, b. Aug. 6, 1852; bap. Feb. 5, 1853.
- Flagg, Jacob J. and Anne Stoteoff:
 Elisabeth, b. July 6, 1797; bap. July 30.
 Albert Stotehuff, b. ———; bap. Apr. 20, 1800.
 Martin Hoagland, b. Dec. 7, 1801; bap. Apr. 4, 1802.
 Abraham, b. Mar. 2, 1803; bap. Apr. 10.
 Ida, b. Sept. 26, 1804; bap. Jan. 27, 1805.
 Mary, b. Apr. 24, 1806; bap. July 6.
 Isaac, b. July 31, 1810; bap. Apr. 28, 1811.
- Flagg, Jacob (tertius) and Catharine Monfort:
 John, b. Sept. 22, 1804; bap. Jan. 13, 1805.
- Flagg, John, Sr., and Deborah Van Deripe:
 Peter Van Deripe, b. Feb. 26, 1808; bap. June 27.
 Maria Schenck, b. Feb. 25, 1812; bap. May 24.
- Flagg, John and Nancy Arrowsmith:
 Christian, b. Sept. 10, 1798; bap. Sept. 25.
 Eliza Ann Van Brunt, b. Aug. 12, 1801; bap. Jan. 28, 1802.
 Joseph Arrowsmith, b. July 30, 1803; bap. Aug. 14.
- Flagg, William and Alletta Ten Eyck:
 Adaline, b. July 3, 1817; bap. Sept. 22.
 Tiny, b. Aug. 29, 1819; bap. Oct. 3.
 Maria, b. Aug. 25, 1821; bap. Oct. 7.
 Joanna, b. Dec. 6, 1822; bap. Feb. 23, 1823.
 Catharine Lyle, b. Dec. 12, 1824; bap. Mar. 6, 1825.
 Ellen, b. Apr. 15, 1827; bap. June 24.
 Maria, b. Jan. 13, 1829; bap. Mar. 29.
 Abraham Schuyler, b. Apr. 19, 1831; bap. May 28.
- Gano, Abraham Q. and Catharine Jane Nevius:
 William Nevius, b. June 25, 1857; bap. Dec. 5.
 Lewis, b. Oct. 13, 1859; bap. Feb. 25, 1860.
 Sarah Catharine, b. Feb. 16, 1861; bap. June 23.
- Gano, George and Elizabeth Cock:
 Rebekah, b. Dec. 11, 1797; bap. Feb. 25, 1798.

- Gano, Stephen and Martha Quick:
 George, b. Nov. 17, 1811; bap. Jan. 26, 1812.
 Catharine Beekman, b. Aug. 3, 1813; bap. Oct. 10.
 Eliza, b. Sept. 11, 1815; bap. Nov. 26.
 Abraham, b. July 27, 1817; bap. Sept. 22.
 Rebecca Voorhees, b. Feb. 15, 1819; bap. May 2.
 Mary Ann, b. Jan. 11, 1821; bap. Mar. 10.
 Ellen, b. Dec. 8, 1822; bap. Feb. 23, 1823.
 Martha, b. Mar. 2, 1825; bap. May 1.
 Joakim Quick, b. Jan. 11, 1827; bap. May 13.
 Jane Quick, b. Dec. 14, 1828; bap. Feb. 8, 1829.
 Magdalen, b. Sept. 23, 1830; bap. Dec. 12.
 Christopher Beekman, b. Aug. 27, 1832; bap. Nov. 5.
 Sarah, b. Sept. 6, 1834; bap. Jan. 22, 1835.
 Caroline Van Arsdalen, b. Dec. 28, 1835; bap. June 19, 1836.
 Stephen, b. Aug. 17, 1838; bap. Dec. 28.
- Gray, Peter and Mary Ann Saums:
 Samuel Saums, b. July 31, 1830; bap. Nov. 7.
 Ann Elizabeth Packer, b. Aug. 6, 1832; bap. Aug. 25, 1833.
- Gulick, Gilbert and Lamme Masseler:
 Gitte Gulick, b. Apr. 15, 1812; bap. Apr. 16, 1815.
 Cornelius Masseler, b. Dec. 31, 1813; bap. Apr. 16, 1815.
- Gulick, Isaac and Mary Allen:
 Isaac, b. Sept. 14, 1844; bap. Jan. 5, 1845.
- Gulick, Jacob and Sarah Nevius:
 Isaac, b. Dec. 22, 1804; bap. Feb. 10, 1805.
 Martin Nevius, b. Feb. 3, 1807; bap. Apr. 19.
 Cornelius, b. Mar. 19, 1810; bap. May 27.
- Gulick, Samuel and Louisa Saxton:
 Abraham Huff, b. Apr. 14, 1866; bap. Mar. 2, 1867.
- Gumble, Andrew L. and Wilhelmina Van Alsdale:
 Jacob Henry, b. Mar. 3, 1841; bap. June 5.
 Isaac Van Arsdale, b. Feb. 27, 1843; bap. July 2.
- Gumble, John and Ann Davis:
 Mary Elisabeth, b. Nov. 6, 1842; bap. ———.
 Angeline, b. Mar. 12, 1845; bap. Aug. 3.
 Abraham Davis, b. May 3, 1847; bap. Nov. 7.
 William Davis, b. Nov. 8, 1840; bap. Jan. 3, 1841.



THE " OLD " BEDMINSTER CEMETERY INSCRIPTIONS

BY JOHN A. POWELSON, PLUCKEMIN, N. J.

IN BEDMINSTER, where the Reformed (Dutch) Church formerly stood, there are cemeteries known as the "Old" and "New." The former was on land donated to the church by Jacobus Van Derveer, about 1759, the donation being for a church and burying-ground. The first burial in the ground was that of the wife of Jacobus—Phebe—who died Sept. 11,

1759. Some of the old stones are broken off in places, or otherwise weather-beaten and scarcely decipherable, which will account for some omissions in parts of names or dates. The cemetery itself is kept in excellent condition. The following are abstracts from all the inscriptions in this "Old" Cemetery, and will be followed by similar abstracts of inscriptions in the "New" Cemetery.

ABSTRACTS OF INSCRIPTIONS FROM 1759

- Allen, Jane (wife of Jeremiah), d. May 25, 1826, aged 58 yrs.
 Allen, John, d. Nov. 13, 1806, aged 65 years., 11 mo., 25 dys.
 Allen, Joseph, d. May 27, 1841, aged 35 yrs.
 Allen, Richard, d. Mar. 18, 1810, in 28th yr.
 Amerman, Catharine Jane (dau. of Paul and Martha), d. Mar. 26, 1854, aged 39 yrs., 6 mos., 26 days.
 Amerman, John, d. Dec. 6, 1827, aged 78 years., 1 mo., 16 dys.
 Amerman, John C., b. Oct. 2, 1808; d. May 22, 1899.
 Amerman, Margaret (wife of John), d. Oct. 8, 1825, aged 74 yrs., 4 mos., 30 dys.
 Amerman, Margaret (wife of John C.), d. Feb. 20, 1860, aged 51 yrs., 8 mos., 12 dys.
 Amerman, Martha (wife of Paul), d. Mar. 1, 1859, aged 77 yrs., 1 mo., 11 days.
 Amerman, Oliver (son of John C. and Margaret), d. Feb. 11, 1868, aged
 Amerman, Paul, d. Nov. 22, 1847, aged 68 yrs., 1 mo., 11 dys.
 19 yrs., 9 mos., 22 dys.
 Anderson, Mary Van Anglen (widow of Simon), d. Mar. 19, 1847, aged 85 yrs., 3 mos., 19 dys.
 Angelman, Eli G. (son of Elias and Mary), d. Mar. 30, 1848, aged 2 mos., 10 days.
 Annin, Ida (Consort of Joseph, deceased), d. Dec. 30, 1848, aged 86 yrs., 8 mos., 2 dys.
 Annin, Joseph, d. May 12, 1841, in 91st yr.
 Apgar, Henry H., b. 1824; d. 1904.
 Arrowsmith, Benjamin, d. Oct. 18, 1824, aged 70 yrs., 4 mos., 13 dys.
 Arrowsmith, Elanor (wife of Nicholas), d. Mar. 11, 1830, aged 74 yrs.
 Arrowsmith, Eliza Rolston (wife of Nicholas), d. Nov. 9, 1870, aged 76 yrs., 8 mos., 4 dys.
 Arrowsmith, Maria. d. Mar. 11, 1800, aged 15 yrs., 4 mos., 1 da.
 Arrowsmith, Maria (wife of Benjamin), d. Oct. 4, 1848, aged 88 yrs., 6 mos., 18 dys.
 Arrowsmith, Mary (wife of William), d. Dec. 2, 1855, aged 41 yrs.
 Arrowsmith, Nicholas, d. Oct. 21, 1842, aged 54 yrs.
 Arrowsmith, Nicholas, Esq., d. April 21, 1843, aged 87 yrs.
 Arrowsmith, Nicholas, d. Oct. 10, 1855, in 36th yr.
 Arrowsmith, William (son of William and Mary), d. June 3, 1811, aged 11 yrs., 8 mos., 11 dys.
 Arrowsmith, William, d. Nov. 18, 1838, in 51st yr.
 Backer, Jane Wortman (wife of Matthias), d. July 29, 1843, aged 57 yrs., 23 dys.

- Backer, Matthias, d. Jan. 15, 1844, aged 61 yrs., 2 dys.
- Baldwin, Freddie (son of George and Errettie), d. Feb. 16, 1860, aged 7 mos.
- Baldwin, Hannah (wife of Matthias F.), d. April 22, 1857, aged 55 yrs., 2 mos., 11 dys.
- Baldwin, Matthias F., b. April 27, 1800; d. Sept. 29, 1874.
- Baldwin ———, (dau. of Matthias F. and Hannah), d. July 30, 1845, aged 4 yrs., 2 mos., 23 dys.
- Barker, Charles, d. Sept. 3, 1849, aged 40 yrs., 5 mos., 28 dys.
- Barker, Charles Thompson (son of Charles and Mary), d. Sept. 28, 1856, aged 8 wks.
- Barker, Henry (son of Charles and Sarah), d. Aug. 22, 1845, aged 2 yrs., 5 mos., 28 dys.
- Barker, Matilda Voorhees (wife of Charles), d. Sept. 28, 1851, aged 32 yrs., 11 mos., 10 dys.
- Benbrook, Sarah (wife of Stephen), d. Mar. 3, 1868, aged 82 yrs., 10 mos., 4 dys.
- Benbrook, Stephen, d. Sept. 20, 1847, aged 66 yrs., 8 mos.
- Biggs, Catharine Daley (wife of John), d. May 14, 1881, aged 68 yrs., 10 mos., 4 dys.
- Biggs, Elizabeth Wyckoff (wid. of Garret), d. Jan. 3, 1871, aged 94 yrs., 3 mos., 20 dys.
- Biggs, Garret, d. Jan. 22, 1851, aged 85 yrs., 10 mos., 4 dys.
- Biggs, John D., d. April 11, 1864, aged 55 years., 4 mos., 13 dys.
- Biggs, John N., d. June 26, 1881, aged 39 yrs., 8 mos., 4 dys.
- Biggs, Mary, b. Mar. 9, 1800; d. Oct. 31, 1889.
- Bird, David N., d. May 18, 1884, aged 78 yrs., 1 mo., 23 dys.
- Bird, Dinah Poulson (wife of David N.), d. Mar. 13, 1846, in 44th yr.
- Bird, Phebe F. Messler (wife of David N.), d. June 6, 1897, aged 76 yds., 10 mos., 8 dys.
- Blair, John, d. May 31, 1837, in 66th yr.
- Blair, John J., d. Jan. 19, 1858, aged 61 yrs., 8 mos., 12 dys.
- Blair, Mary Lane (wife of John), d. April 5, 1833, in 70th yr.
- Blair, Robert, d. Feb. 8, 1800, aged 51 yrs., 7 mos., 15 dys.
- Blazure, Elizabeth (wife of Tunis), ———.
- Blazure, Isaac W. (son of William L. and Martha L.), d. Jan. 21, 1871, aged 1 yr., 7 mos., 21 dys.
- Blazure, James H. (son of William L. and Martha L.), d. Aug. 18, 1873, aged 7 mos., 21 dys.
- Blazure, Martha L., b. 1835; d. 1902.
- Boughner, Flanor (wife of Albert), d. Mar. 14, 1830, aged 33 yrs.
- Brittian, William, d. Jan. 20, 1847, aged 63 yrs.
- Brown, Abraham, d. Aug. 31, 1829, in 81st yr.
- Brown, Margaret Strycker (wife of Abraham), d. Mar. 8, 1819, aged 78 yrs.
- Bunn, Martha J. Coray (wife of Martin), d. April 17, 1875, in 49th yr.
- Bunn, Martin, d. Dec. 15, 1887, in 75th yr.
- Bunn, Mary Van Liuw (wife of Martin), d. Jan. 18, 1849, aged 28 yrs., 1 mo., 26 dys.
- Case, Catharine (dau. of Ezekiel), d. Nov. 20, 1820, aged 3 yrs., 1 mo.

- Castner, Daniel, d. Mar. 10, 1829, aged 77 yrs., 10 mos.
Castner, Mary Lomerson (wife of Daniel), d. 1831 [month and day undecipherable].
Chamberlin, Lizzie (dau. of John and Mary), d. Aug. 15, 1870, aged 5 mos., 28 dys.
Clinton, Joseph, d. 1839, aged 88 yrs.
Clinton, Rosana Logan (wife of Joseph H.), d. Nov. 7, 1841, in 92nd yr.
Cole, ———, d. 1834, aged 29 yrs., 2 dys.
Cole, Christianna, b. Nov. 20, 1807; d. Jan. 1, 1871.
Cole, Rebecca (wife of Tunis), d. Dec. 1, 1828, in 60th yr.
Cole, Tunis, d. July 17, 1851, in 85th yr.
Compton, Catherine (dau. of Elias and Elanor), d. July 17, 1855, aged 6 mos., 9 dys.
Compton, Elanor (wife of Elias), d. Sept. 3, 1857, aged 30 yrs., 3 mos., 13 dys.
Compton, Mary E. (dau. of Nathan and Sarah), d. Oct. 23, 1854, aged 5 mos.
Conover, Sarah Van Derveer (wife of Elias), d. Mar. 3, 1849, aged 66 yrs.
Conover, Susan L. (dau. of Ruliff and Sophia), d. Sept. 18, 1863, in 27th yr.
Craig, Ann Elizabeth (dau. of R. A. and M.), d. Oct. 26, 1826, aged 11 mos., 5 dys.
Craig, Maria (wife of Robert A.), d. Sept. 25, 1826, aged 32 yrs.
Crater, Deborah Van Dorn (wife of John C.), d. April 24, 1857, aged 33 yrs., 5 mos., 28 dys.
Davenport, George Voorhees (son of Ralph and Phebe), d. July 19, 1829, aged 8 mos., 6 dys.
Davenport, Phebe M. Voorhees (wife of Ralph), d. Oct. 1, 1837, aged 30 yrs., 3 mos., 27 dys.
Demond, Catharine, d. Dec. 18, 1824, aged 46 yrs., 9 mos., 11 dys.
Demott, Catharine Vroom (wife of John), b. Feb. 17, 1750; d. Feb. 13, 1836, aged 86 yrs.
Demott, David K. (son of Peter and Lydia), d. Sept. 20, 1823, aged 3 yrs., 5 mos., 18 dys.
Demott, Jane V. (dau. of Peter and Lydia), d. Sept. 2, 1823, aged 5 yrs., 10 mos., 17 dys.
DeMott, John, b. Dec. 3, 1746; d. May 1, 1834, in 88th yr.
Demott, Rizpah (dau. of Peter and Lidia), d. Aug. 29, 1823, aged 7 yrs., 11 mos., 19 dys.
Demun, Alexander, b. Nov. 15, 1799; d. Nov. 5, 1881.
Demun, Elizabeth, d. June 28, 1874, in 84th year.
Demun, George M. (son of John and Mary E.), d. Mar. 15, 1864, aged 2 yrs., 4 mos., 10 dys.
Demun, Gertrude Wyckoff (wife of Alexander), b. June 1, 1802; d. Sept. 13, 1863.
Demun, James F., d. April 5, 1860, in 72d yr.
Demun, Lizzie (dau. of Henry and Martha A.), d. June 25, 1863, aged 3 yrs., 22 dys.

- Demun, Mary Ann Garrabrant (dau. of John W. and Adaline), d. Aug. 15, 1849, aged 8 yrs., 5 mos., 11 dys.
- Demun, Mary R. (dau. of Alexander and Gertrude), b. July 4, 1830; d. Jan. 22, 1856.
- Demund, Edward, d. April 24, 1822, aged 46 yrs., 7 mos., 28 dys.
- Dilts, Fannie (dau. of George S. and Sarah), d. July 20, 1860, aged 2 mos., 16 dys.
- Dilts, Ferdie (son of George S. and Sarah A.), d. Feb. 15, 1867, aged 8 mos.
- Dilts, George S. (son of George S. and Sarah A.), d. Aug. 3, 1870, aged 15 dys.
- Dilts, Mary D. (dau. of George S. and Sarah), d. Oct. 25, 1858, aged 1 yr., 8 mos.
- Ditmars, James, d., Dec. 19, 1847, aged 34 yrs.
- Dorn, Catharine L., d. Jan. 19, 1859, in 44th yr.
- Dow, Catharine D., d. Feb. 7, 1873, aged 76 yrs.
- Dow, Folkert P., b. Feb. 29, 1808; d. Nov. 18, 1890.
- Dow, Harriet Moffet (wife of Folkert), b. April 23, 1809; d. Sept. 20, 1882.
- Dow, John H., d. Oct. 12, 1861, aged 85 yrs., 11 mos.
- Dow, Keziah, d. Dec. 28, 1861, aged 78 yrs., 3 mos., 9 dys.
- Dow, Prudence (dau. of Folkert P. and Harriet), d. Nov. 28, 1864, aged 26 yrs., 8 mos., 20 dys.
- Dow, William V. (son of Henry and Terissa P.), d. Mar. 20, 1863, aged 4 yrs., 10 mos., 10 dys.
- Dumont, David, b. 1863; d. 1909.
- Fisher, Henry A., b. Feb. 24, 1830; d. Dec. 20, 1833, aged 3 yrs., 9 mos., 26 dys.
- Fisher, Henry M., d. Feb. 11, 1826, aged 1 yr., 5 mos.
- Fisher, Rev. Isaac, d. Feb. 11, 1840, aged 44 yrs.
- Fisher, Isaac M., d. Sept. 19, 1850, aged 23 yrs., 4 mos., 11 dys.
- Fisher, Margaret Martin (wife of Rev. Isaac), d. Mar., 1838, aged 43 yrs.
- Fisher, Susan C., d. Feb. 21, 1826, aged 9 wks.
- Fisher, Susan M., d. June 6, 1833, aged 28 yrs., 4 mos., 4 dys.
- Freeman, Elizabeth (wife of James N.), d. Mar. 16, 1839, aged 24 yrs., 8 mos., 20 dys.
- Freeman, Elizabeth Voorhees (wife of James), d. Mar. 6, 1842, aged 61 yrs., 11 mos.
- Freeman, James, d. Nov. 29, 1863, aged 87 yrs., 2 mos., 22 dys.
- Freeman, James N., d. June [rest undecipherable].
- Freeman, Joanna (dau. of James and Elizabeth), d. Jan. 9, 1813, aged 25 yrs., 11 mos.
- Freeman, Lidia (dau. of James and Elizabeth), d. May 12, 1841, aged 21 yrs., 11 mos.
- Freman, Mary Frost (wid. of James), d. Feb. 13, 1870, aged 71 yrs., 8 mos.
- Frost, Elizabeth, d. Dec. 17, 1879, aged 76 yrs., 3 mos., 3 dys.
- Frost, Elizabeth Rush (wife of James), d. April 20, 1854, aged 84 yrs., 4 mos., 4 dys.
- Frost, John, d. May 2, 1876, aged 81 yrs., 1 dy.

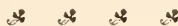
Frost, Philinde, b. Sept. 22, 1846, d. Aug. 24, 1895.

Frost, Susan, d. Dec. 22, 1879, aged 79 yrs., 6 mos.

Fulkerson, Abigail, d. 1832, aged 76 yrs.

Fulkerson, Philip, d. Sept. 6, 1820, aged 55 yrs.

[*To be Continued*]



HISTORICAL AND OTHER COMMENTS

BY THE EDITOR

Tablets and Monuments Growing Apace

It is pleasant to note the fact that in various ways leading New Jersey civilians and patriots of an early period, and important spots connected with the Revolution in our State, and nearby states, are still being erected. Early in November the corner-stone of a fine New Jersey Revolutionary soldiers' monument, to be erected by this State, was laid at Valley Forge, ex-Governor Fort being one of the monument commissioners. On November 9th a tablet marking the spot where Washington and his staff encamped in 1779, near Hamburg, Sussex county, was unveiled by the Newton Chapter of the D. A. R., an address being delivered by Judge Huston. On November 4, at Newark, a tablet was unveiled to Robert Treat, "the foremost mind among the founders of Newark." He subsequently (1683) became Governor of Connecticut.

Two days earlier, November 2, a magnificent memorial in bronze, of General Washington, standing beside his horse, and delivering his "Farewell Address" to his soldiers—which incident occurred at Rocky Hill, in this County—was unveiled in Washington Park, Newark. President Taft was to have delivered the address, but the funeral of Vice-President Sherman on the same day prevented. In his place Rev. Dr. William J. Dawson, now of Newark, an eloquent English preacher, gave an oration, and Supreme Court Justice Frank J. Swayze also gave an inspiring address, in the course of which he said:

"I have just re-read the Farewell Address and I rose from its reading with more admiration than ever before. It is as timely in 1912 as it was in 1796. I doubt if another document can be found containing sounder opinions, of more enduring value, expressed in more sensible terms. . . . We are all of his opinion now. It is easy for a public man to keep his ear to the ground and to drift with the popular current; it requires high courage to endure in silence popular obliquity for a cause you know is right. Our public men too often regulate their conduct by what they think the people want, which at best is only what the majority want, and more often only what is wanted by a plurality, another name for a minority. That can never be the true test. The true test is that adopted by Washington, what is right and best for the com-

mon good of all; and the ultimate safety of a democracy depends upon the adherence of its leaders to this standard which he set. It is as true to-day as it was one hundred and thirty years ago, that the chosen heroes are the men who dare to stand alone and calmly await the verdict of history without condescending to the evanescent triumph of the moment."

The fact that this fine equestrian monument, the gift of the late Amos A. Van Horn, of Newark, commemorates an event which transpired in Somerset County, lends additional interest to it for our local readers. The address was delivered at Rocky Hill on November 2, 1783, and the historical accuracy of costume and trappings of Washington and his horse as then worn, are stated to be unquestioned, although we have never seen it stated that the Address was delivered by Washington standing beside his horse, but from the balcony of the Berrien house. (See the *QUARTERLY*, Vol. I, p. 87). The introduction of the horse, however, aids to make a fine piece of statuary, which the Newarkers may long look upon with pride.

It is gratifying in this connection to be able to state that the required fund for the Washington Rock Memorial, now being erected on the Washington Rock near Dunellen and Plainfield, in this County, has been raised (\$3,000), and that the memorial will be dedicated the coming Summer.

The Simcoe Raid Again

A *QUARTERLY* correspondent in Chicago, Mr. Eugene F. McPike, who is a descendent of the Capt. Moses Guest who captured Lieutenant-Colonel Simcoe near New Brunswick in 1779, sends us an account of the affair which, while published long ago, he supposes our readers generally may not have seen. In our last number we reprinted what Capt. Guest said of the matter in his "Poems and Journal," a scarce volume published in 1823 and 1824. In our first number (January, 1912), we gave liberal extracts from the addresses made at the unveiling of the courthouse marker at Millstone, which addresses necessarily alluded to the burning of the courthouse by Simcoe. It may somewhat complete the matter to quote what our correspondent sends, from "Lighthorse Harry" Lee's "Memoirs of the War," published in 1812, and which is in very few libraries in New Jersey. On pp. 192, 193 of the second edition of that work (1827), appears the following:

"General Washington, expecting a French fleet upon our coast in 1779-80, and desirous of being thoroughly prepared for moving upon New York in case the combined forces should warrant it, had made ready a number of boats, which were placed at Middlebrook, a small village up the Raritan river, above Brunswick. Sir Henry Clinton being informed of this preparation determined to destroy the boats. The enterprise was committed to Lt. Col. Simcoe. He crossed from New York to Eliza-

bethtown Point with his cavalry, and, setting out after night, he reached Middlebrook undiscovered and unexpected. Having executed his object, he baffled all our efforts to intercept him on his return by taking a circuitous route. Instead of turning towards Perth Amboy, which was supposed to be the most probable course, keeping the Raritan on his right, he passed that river, taking the direction towards Monmouth county, leaving Brunswick some miles to his left. Here was stationed a body of militia, who, being apprised (it being now day) of the enemy's proximity, made a daring attempt to stop him but failed in the attempt. Simcoe, bringing up the rear, had his horse killed, by which accident he was made prisoner. . . . This enterprise was considered, by both armies, among the handsomest exploits of the war. Simcoe executed completely his object, then deemed very important. . . . What is very extraordinary, Lt. Col. Simcoe, being obliged to feed once in the course of the night, stopped at a depot of forage collected for the Continental army, assumed the character of Lee's cavalry, waked up the commissary about midnight, drew the customary allowance of forage and gave the usual vouchers, signing the name of the legion quartermaster, without being discovered by the American forage commissary or his assistants. The dress of both corps was the same, green coats and leather breeches; yet the success of the stratagem is astonishing."

Special attention is called to the fact that Colonel Lee describes the raid as one "considered by both armies among the handsomest exploits of the War." The circumstances attending Simcoe's imprisonment and subsequent release on Dec. 27th, 1779, will be found recited in Simcoe's published "Journal," pp. 264-286. Simcoe was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada 1791-'96, and of St. Domingo 1796-97. He died in England in 1806. In the "Somerset Gazette" of March 25, 1876, the late Hon. Ralph Voorhees published a map, drawn by himself, entitled, "Map of the Amwell Road in 1776, Showing the Route of Lieut.-Col. Simcoe in his Raid upon Millstone and the place of his Capture." It shows these residences between the Somerset Court House (Millstone) and New Brunswick, viz., of Ann Van Liew, Hendrick Probasco, Denice Van Liew, John Schureman, Benjamin Van Doren, Garret Voorhees, Peter Rapelye, John Spader and Hendrick Bergen, and indicates by a cross, not far from Hendrick Bergen's house, where Simcoe was captured. Three forts were designated near the line of march.

Origin of the Name, " Finderne "

The recent change of name of Finderne to "Manville" by the Central Railroad of New Jersey does not seem to meet with the approbation of the residents of that place. The new name originates with the Johns-Manville Company, which is building large asbestos works in the vicinity. Since the change—which does not yet extend to the post-office—the newspapers have stated that the origin of the name was a very simple one; that it was derived from Phineas Dunn, a former resident. On

this point Surrogate George T. Parrot, of Elizabeth, many years ago a resident of Finderne, informs the Editor of the *QUARTERLY* that he always understood it was a name taken from one of the works of Sir Walter Scott. It is reasonably certain that the late John Taylor Johnston gave the name to Finderne, but from what he derived it is a question which we hope to see certainly solved. The name is a good one, far better than "Manville," and we sympathize with those who regret the substitution of a name far less euphonious.

Another Historical Work in Hunterdon

While the scope of the *QUARTERLY* is limited at present to Somerset County, it is glad to notice historical works published in near-by counties, especially if they indicate careful preparation. Such an one is "The History of the First English Presbyterian Church in Amwell," by the late Rev. John B. Kugler, of Clinton. Mr. Kugler died of paralysis soon after the appearance of this volume in print; he fortunately lived to see it through the press in the Summer just past, and died the first week in October, at the age of eighty. The Amwell church is one of the very oldest churches in Hunterdon county, having been organized previous to 1737; how long previous is not known. Its churchyard contains tombstones as early as 1745. From almost its beginning until now it has ranked with the largest country churches in Hunterdon and has had numerous influential pastors, including two Kirkpatricks, Mr. Kugler himself having been the seventeenth. The work alluded to contains 354 pages of historical matter, with numerous illustrations, and was prepared with much labor and care.

Death of the State Historical Society's President

On November 1st last the venerable President of the New Jersey State Historical Society, Jonathan William Roberts, died at his residence at Morris Plains, aged ninety-one years. He had long been in failing health. Some forty-five years ago Mr. Roberts retired from active mercantile life in New York city, and began to identify himself with patriotic and historical organizations. It was through his instrumentality that the Washington Society of New Jersey was revived, that Washington's headquarters in Morristown was restored to its former state and additional land about the premises acquired to make it more nearly resemble what it had been in the days when it sheltered the Father of his Country. For twelve years past he was the honored President of the State Historical Society, and since 1887 the President of the Washington Society of New Jersey. He was for many years President of the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Church at Morristown, and was chairman of its building committee when the structure was erected in the

seventies. He was one of the founders and at one time the President of the Morristown Y. M. C. A.

The Printed Use of "Ye" for "The"

A close reader and valued correspondent of the QUARTERLY takes issue with those editors of historical publications who print the shorthand form of "the" as "ye" or "y^e." He states, what is entirely correct, that those old-time writers of deeds, letters and other documents, who used what looked in the manuscript like a "y" before "e," never intended it as a "y," but simply as an abbreviation for "th," and that inasmuch as readers of the abbreviation as used would usually read it "ye" and so pronounce it, it would be misleading. The QUARTERLY has hitherto printed the word "ye" in the "Journals of Andrew Johnston," because it appeared there, and, in doing so, followed the general custom. We believe it better practice, however, as there is no type for the intended abbreviation, to print out the full word intended, "the," and shall do so hereafter.

An Appreciation From Abroad

A copy of the QUARTERLY, which found its way to far-off Holland, has brought the following word from the Archivist of Leyden: "Many thanks for your kind letter and interesting copy of your County QUARTERLY. I have read your article with pleasure and some of the other ones also. . . . Things are ill divided after all, methinks. A County Historical Club is able to get up a handsome quarterly volume, and no doubt fresh subjects of local interest will soon be lacking. Here we have heaps of material ready for publishing, but the money fails, and we can only manage to give a small booklet once a year, after lots of trouble and nuisance with the editors."

Meeting of the Sussex County Historical Society

On June 8th last the Sussex County Historical Society, of which Mr. William W. Woodward is its efficient President, held its annual meeting at Newton, and introduced a new feature, which other similar societies in the State might well pattern after. This was, the extending of an invitation to neighboring societies to send representatives to the meeting, in order to report what such other societies were doing and to show a fraternal spirit. The Minnesick Historical Society, the Bergen County Historical Society and the Somerset County Historical Society were thus represented. A leading and "drawing" feature of the Sussex Society was the dinner served to all present at the Cochran House, which was paid for out of the Society's treasury, and this was attended by forty members and invited guests. The Sussex Society is one of the most active of county historical associations in the State.

A Distinguished Former Somerset Resident

Some years ago there resided at Somerville Mr. Samuel C. Blackwell and his noted wife, Mrs. Antoinette Brown Blackwell. They were learned, genial and among the most active of citizens in every good work, Mr. Blackwell being the real "father" of the present public library in Somerville and the first to see the future desirability of East Somerville as a place of residence. Mrs. Blackwell wrote here a number of her books, was a regular ordained minister of the Unitarian church (she had originally been ordained a Congregational minister in 1853—said to have been the first ordained woman preacher in the United States—after graduating from Oberlin Theological Seminary), and one of the early abolitionists and advocates of "Woman's Rights." In contradistinction to many of these former reformers, however, she was so modest in her speech and demeanor, and was possessed of such a lovable personality, that attention was usually called less to herself than to her printed arguments. The two removed from Somerville to Elmora, near Elizabeth, where Mr. Blackwell died a few years since. We were recently pleased to notice that Mrs. Blackwell, called by the press "the oldest living suffragist," celebrated the 87th anniversary of her birth on May 20th last, at her home in Elizabeth (where she still preaches in All Soul's church), and just before that she rode in the large parade of suffragists in New York City. An exchange says of her that she has "kept pace with the times on various topics, including art, science and literature, and has never allowed the brilliancy of her intellectual gifts to lose lustre from disuse." This is not an overstatement, as we personally know of her rare knowledge of matters relating to religion and philosophy, as well as art and literature, which is revealed not more in her various books than in her charming conversation. When her biography comes to be written it will be found of unusual interest and exceedingly stimulating to young and old.

The "Colonel Derick Lane" Portrait

It was not stated in the July *QUARTERLY* (Vol. I, p. 230), who was the painter of the Colonel Derick Lane portrait, reproduced in that number as a frontispiece, the fact being then unobtainable by correspondence. We now learn the original was painted by Joseph Ames, of Albany, in 1815, and the existing copy from which the reproduction was made was by Francis Alexander, who was born in Connecticut in 1800, went to Florence, Italy, between 1830 and 1835, and died there in 1880. Col. Lane's second marriage, given as "July" 14, 1805, should have read March 14, and his ministerial son's full name was Aaron D. Lane and not "Andrew" D. Lane.

"The Coursens of Sussex County, New Jersey"

The above is the title of a small work of twenty-three pages by Mr. Frances E. Woodruff, of Morristown, being a reprint from the larger volume "The Woodruffs of New Jersey." It has not a little interest for Somerset County readers, from the fact that the Coursen family in going to Sussex county from New York City (the head being Jacob, who was born about March, 1690, and his wife, Adriaentje Koevert) were for a time living at Neshanic in 1717, and Jacob had children baptised at Six-Mile Run, and later at Readington; and from the still further statement in the work that the Coursens and Vrooms are of the same stock. The notes on the Vroom family in Holland and America are of special importance. The Adriaentje Koevert named above was a daughter of Jan and Jane Koevers, of Millstone; Jan came to New Jersey at least as early as 1705. We shall probably refer to this work again.

Celebration of Peace in Somerset, April 16, 1783

In looking over, recently, the files of the "New Jersey Gazette," published at Trenton, as the Revolutionary War was closing, we discovered, in its issue of May 14, 1783, an account of the celebration of Peace, which the cessation of hostilities between England and America had insured (although the actual Treaty was not signed until Sept. 3, 1783). There were then held celebrations all over the country, and in many of the counties in New Jersey. As to Somerset we shall let the correspondent of the "Gazette" relate what happened in his own language, premising that the place indicated, Mount Pleasant, was the elevated plateau on which is the present residence of Mrs. John C. Shaw, on which a part of the army of Washington had encamped in portions of 1777-'79, it being admirably adapted for the purpose of a public review. The article is printed as it appeared:

"SOMERSET, April 28, 1783.

"The field officers of this county having fixed upon Saturday the 16th inst. for the celebration of peace, the two battalions of militia, the artillery and troop of horse, assembled at 10 o'clock in the morning, agreeably to orders, at Mount-Pleasant, near Van Veghter's [Van Veghten's] bridge. His Excellency the Governor, a great number of gentlemen from this and the neighbouring counties, and a splendid assembly of ladies, attended on the joyful occasion. On the summit of the hill an elegant and spacious bower had been previously built, under the direction of Captain Van Aarsdalen, whose taste and ingenuity, displayed thro' the whole of this romantic structure, gained universal applause. Before the centre of the bower the American flag was splendidly displayed. The troops were first reviewed by His Excellency the Governor, who was pleased to express great satisfaction with their martial appearance. The proclamation, declaring a

cessation of hostilities, was then read in front of the line, and was succeeded by loud acclamations, and a discharge of thirteen rounds of artillery and musketry, concluded with a well executed running fire. The troops were next formed in a circle about the flag-staff, and an excellent sermon, adapted to the occasion, was preached by the Reverend Mr. Freylich. After divine service the quartermaster issued to the troops a plentiful supply of liquor which had been provided for them. His Excellency the Governor, the officers of the militia, and a great number of other gentlemen, sat down to a cold collation in the bower; and the remainder of the day was spent both within and without the arbour with great joy and festivity. After the repast the following thirteen toasts were drank, accompanied severally by a discharge of artillery, &c.

1. The glorious 3d of February, 1783. May it be an anniversary of joy to the most distant generations.
2. The United States of America.
3. His Most Christian Majesty.
4. The United Netherlands; and all other powers friendly to America.
5. General Washington.
6. The Marquis la Fayette. May his distinguished patriotism be the model for those who wish to ennoble their nobility by a disinterested love of freedom.
7. The American Commissioners at Versailles.
8. Those virtuous heroes who have gloriously fallen in defence of their country.
9. The American army, May they be generously rewarded and gratefully remembered for their patience and fortitude, their services and sufferings, in the defence of their country.
10. May the American revolution prove propitious to the cause of freedom throughout the world.
11. The 4th of July, 1776. May it be a memento to tyranny, and teach mankind to revere themselves.
12. May that virtue which stood on the rock of firmness when adversity lowered, stand the more dangerous intoxication of prosperity.
13. May those sons of America, who deserted her in the gloom of adversity never enjoy the sunshine of prosperity."

It is to be regretted that the names of those who responded to the toasts and something of what they said could not have been reported, but we can well guess that there were present all those noted Somerset patriots, whether officers or civilians, whose names are embalmed in the history of our state as valient, able and successful leaders of military forces, and of sound, constructive statesmanship. Of the two men mentioned, aside from the Governor, "Captain Van Aarsdalen" and "the Reverend Mr. Freylich," we could speak more at length, if necessary, of the latter than of the former. Captain Philip Van Arsdalen was captain in the First Battalion of Somerset County militia in the war. Rev. Solomon Froeligh was the pastor at Millstone and Neshanic (1780-'86), who, in later years, as Dr. Corwin says (Corwin's

"Man. of Ref. Ch., p. 480), was "a troubler in Israel." His life was, in ecclesiastical matters, a most interesting one and not conducive to church harmony. No doubt, however, he preached a most patriotic sermon on the occasion above described.

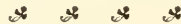
Slowness of Starting Early Newspapers

In a previous number of the QUARTERLY (Vol. I, p. 144), we referred to the fact that not until about the time of our 1812-'14 war with England was there a newspaper started in Somerset County. This was a late date compared with other weekly publications throughout the state, but even they were late considering that New York had a "New York Gazette," established in 1725, and Boston a "Boston News-Letter," much earlier, established in 1704. It is true that James Parker, of Woodbridge, this state, began to publish newspapers as early as 1743, but he went to New York and Connecticut to do so, and not until 1765 did he muster up sufficient courage to get out a newspaper, undated, as a protest against the Stamp Act. It was not, however, until Dec. 5, 1777, that a permanent newspaper was printed in New Jersey, the result of a message from Governor Livingston to the Legislature, on Oct. 11 of that year; then the "New Jersey Gazette" was successfully launched at Trenton by Isaac Collins, and is still continued in the Trenton "State Gazette." New Brunswick secured a weekly called "The Political Intelligencer and New Jersey Advertiser," published by Shepard Kollock, Oct. 14, 1783, and Princeton had "The Princeton Packet, and the General Advertiser," in May, 1786, published by James Tod. Morristown, almost on the borders of Somerset, had its "Morris County Gazette," beginning May 24, 1793, issued by E. Cooper & Co. So it appears that Somerset County was nearly surrounded by several newspaper plants prior to or during Washington's administration, but it was a couple of decades later before John C. Kelley (whoever he was) started at Somerville the "New Jersey Intelligencer." A very full and painstaking account of the early New Jersey printing plants and newspapers is to be found in an article entitled "Some New Jersey Printers and Printing in the Eighteenth Century," by Mr. William Nelson, of Paterson, in the "Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society" for April, 1911, but he did not go beyond the end of the Eighteenth Century. It is to be hoped that, some day, Mr. Nelson may extend his list and descriptions for at least another quarter-century.

"Discovery and Early History of New Jersey"

Another of those interesting historical pamphlets which have come from time to time from the pen of the learned Secretary of the New Jer-

sey State Historical Society, Mr. William Nelson, of Paterson, is on our table, with the title given above. Mr. Nelson read the paper first before the Passaic County Historical Society in 1872, and recently found the MSS. He has printed it in a handsome pamphlet of thirty-seven pages, limiting the edition to one hundred copies. It is as full of facts and references "as an egg is full of meat." Some things in this monograph are well worth reproducing, and we shall find space in our next number for at least one most felicitously-put quotation upon the musical features of New Jersey's old Indian names.



DEPARTMENT OF NOTES AND QUERIES

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL

[16]. EARLY GERMAN IMMIGRATION.—"In re German immigration from the Palatinate in the Eighteenth Century, see Rupp's '30,000 names of German Immigrants to America,' mostly from about 1730, but some earlier, gleaned from shipping lists of Philadelphia. It is not arranged nor indexed; simply gives the names of the immigrants who arrived on such a date, per such a steamer, so-and-so Captain. The 'New York Documentary History' gives the names of early settlers at New Paltz, brought over on Queen Anne's bounty. There are many lists in the 'Pennsylvania Mag. of Hist. and Biog.,' in the 'Notes and Queries' of late years. See also the 'Year Book of the Holland Society' several years ago, containing transcripts from the N. Y. Lutheran church records down to about 1750." W. N.

[17]. GOVERNOR PATERSON'S FAMILY.—"Besides the daughter, Cornelia, named in the QUARTERLY of October last (Vol. I, p. 253), there was a daughter, born later, after the Governor married Euphemia White, named Frances, who lived to be eighteen months old. Otherwise I notice nothing of importance in the two QUARTERLY articles on the Governor needing correction. . . . He was of so retiring a disposition that he has never received the place in history which is his due. Only a few discerning people realize what he was." E. K. P.

[18]. CHRISTIAN AND ALTIE VAN DOREN.—"As has frequently been published, this worthy, and on some accounts famous, couple, of Middlebush, had the largest number of descendants when Mrs. Van Doren died (in 1801, aged 96 years), on record in New Jersey, if not elsewhere. Because of this fact, and also because of their great piety and personal worth, their living descendants now ought to erect a fine monument to their memory in Cedar Grove Cemetery, at Middlebush, in place of the

two small, old, brown sandstone slabs, with simply their initials, ages and years of death on them, that cover their last resting-places. When she died, 352 descendants were noted, and I observe that 346 of them are accounted for in "The Van Doorn Family" work, p. 66." P. I. C.

[A fine suggestion. We have looked for years at notes concerning large families in books and newspapers, and have discovered but one reported case where the number of descendants, upon any aged person's death, ran to a higher figure, and that was a Mormon family. On Feb. 5, 1912, a Mrs. Sylvia A. Sandford, of Spring Valley, Utah, died, and the newspapers stated that, while she had only eight children, her descendants, running to the fifth generation, numbered 534! The instances, however, are not parallel, for it is to be assumed that her sons and son's sons had various wives. In any event, however, if true, it is a most noteworthy case of rapid multiplication in a family during the lifetime of an ancestor.—EDITOR QUARTERLY].

[19]. PLUCKEMIN.—"Since the discussion in the QUARTERLY concerning the origin of the name 'Pluckemin' I have found a quotation from 'The New and Complete American Cyclopædia' published in 1805, in New York, by John Low, which shows that at the early date the name was said to have been derived from the 'inn story.' It reads: 'Pluckemin, a trading town of New Jersey, in Somerset County, 28 miles n. of Princeton; so named from one of its first inhabitants, an old Irishman who was noted for his address in taking in strangers.'"

D. H.

[20]. POPULATION OF SOMERSET.—"What is the present population of Somerset County and its largest towns, by the 1910 Census; or has there been no official publication yet?"

D. V.

[The official bulletins of the Government are now being published. From one of them it appears that New Jersey had a population, on April 15, 1910, of 2,537,167; Somerset County, of 38,820; Somerville Borough, of 5,000; North Plainfield Borough, of 6,117; Bound Brook Borough, of 3,970; Raritan (Town), 3,672.—EDITOR QUARTERLY].

[21]. "VAN NESS' MILLS."—"Where was Van Ness' Mills during the War of the Revolution—near Bound Brook or Middlebrook? There were commissary supplies there."

E. Mc. P.

[The only "Van Neste's Mills" we ever heard of ("Van Ness" was a misspelling) as existing during the Revolution was at the place then called "Van Neste's," now Weston, about four and one-half miles south-south-west from Washington's Camp at Middlebrook. Hon. Abraham Van Neste, a locally distinguished patriot of the time, resided near the

mills there, and from that the name must have originated, although we know of no evidence that he was ever actual owner of the mills. In the "N. J. Archives," Second Series, Vol. I, p. 275, in a letter dated Jan. 23, 1777, concerning an engagement known to be at present Weston, it is spoken of as "Abraham Van Nest's mill, which is two miles from Somerset Court House" (Millstone). In the same year, in a soldier's letter published in the "N. J. Historical Society Proceedings" (exact reference mislaid), it is called "Schenck's Mills." A. D. Mellick, Jr., in his "Story of an Old Farm" (p. 429), states that Peter Schenck owned the mills in 1778, and elsewhere (p. 179) he says they were built by Abram Berean in 1749. Rev. George J. Van Neste, who died in 1898, aged seventy-five, and was of the Weston family, wrote, in 1891, in answer to an inquiry as to the origin of the name "Weston," that it was from his earliest recollection called "Van Neste's," then "Bayard's," then "Rodgers," after the mill owners. Another authority states the mills were owned in or about Revolutionary times by Hendrick Schenck, but, as he died in 1767, and Peter in 1780, Hendrick must have owned it at an earlier period. On the whole we have no doubt "Van Ness' Mills," inquired about by our correspondent, was at Weston.—EDITOR QUARTERLY].

[22]. ANTHONY WHITE'S HOUSE.—"The Metlar house at New Brunswick was never that of Judge Anthony White, that I can find, but the house on the New Brunswick side of the Raritan river diagonally across from that of the late Mr. George Metlar, known as Buccleugh, certainly was White's; it was given by Mr. Anthony Dey to New Brunswick for a city park. The Metlar house (not in Somerset County) was owned by Cornelius Low in 1741; was sold by his executor, Cornelius Low, Jr., in 1793, to James Richmond, and by him in 1795 to John Pool, and by John H. Poole to George W. Metlar in 1870. It will help to locate these houses to say that the Low house was on the Great Raritan road up the north bank of the Raritan, and about two miles from the First Dutch church, the centre of the city of New Brunswick, while the White house was on the south bank about one and one-half miles from the church. New Brunswick city limits are One-Mile Run on the north and west, and Lawrence's brook on the south and southwest—just the land enclosed by these brooks. The south line of Somerset County (between Somerset and Middlesex) was, first, from 1688 to 1709, a brook about a mile south of the mouth of the Bound Brook; second, from 1709 to 1713 it was Lawrence's brook, about a mile below New Brunswick; third, from 1713 to 1741 it followed the road from Inian's ferry to Princeton, approximately, with some straight stretches where it left the road; fourth, from 1741 to 1766 it followed that road in all its

turns; fifth, from 1766 to 1790 the same except that in New Brunswick it followed the rear of the house lots on the north side of Albany street; sixth, from 1790 to 1850 it followed the road again; seventh, in 1850 the line was moved north to the Mile-Run brook. Therefore the Anthony White house was in Somerset County from 1709 to 1850; from 1688 to 1709, the location was in Middlesex, and from 1850 to the present the house has been in Middlesex." W. H. B.

[The foregoing is intended to correct a statement in line 4, p. 254, of Vol. I of the QUARTERLY, concerning the residence of Judge White, whose daughter became Governor Paterson's second wife. The authority for the statement there made was "N. J. Archives," Second Series, Vol. III, p. 11, note. Our correspondent, a painstaking historian of New Brunswick, Mr. William H. Benedict, has thoroughly investigated the subject, and must be correct. The latter part of his communication is all the more welcome because it clearly expresses his views upon the shifting southerly boundary line of Somerset, and also shows how it is that Anthony White came to be appointed a Judge from Somerset County. Judge White died in 1787, about two years after Governor Paterson married his daughter. While on this subject we may notice that on Mar. 21, 1912, Mr. Benedict read an admirable paper upon "The First Settlers of New Brunswick," which has just been published in the "Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society," (Vol. VII, Third Series, No. 1), in which he states many facts concerning the early landowners of his city.—EDITOR QUARTERLY].

[23]. VAN HORNE—PROVOST—COVENHOVEN.—"According to my records, one Abraham Van Horne, bap. Jan. 20, 1675, died 1741; married Sept. 6, 1700, Marie Provost; their son, Abram, married 1727, Achie (Antia) Covenhoven; their son, Abram, born 1740, married, 1761, Gertrude Wyckoff; their son, Abram, born Dec. 31, 1763, died Jan. 5, 1840, married, Oct. 13, 1785, Annie Covenhoven, who was born Oct. 9, 1767, and died Sept. 14, 1840. They had a daughter Catherine, and from there I have the history complete. I am desirous of having the Covenhoven, Provost and Wyckoff lines complete, if possible. I have no other information than appears above, and am anxious to trace them both backward and forward. I also wish to find out if any of my ancestors rendered any service whatever to our country, in order to find my eligibility to certain patriotic societies, such as the Colonial Dames, The Patriots, etc." H. L. A.

[24]. PETERSON.—"Cornelius Peterson and Annatie were having children baptized at Neshanic between 1764 and 1795, (see QUARTERLY, pp. 141, 142). Wanted the marriage record of Cornelius Peterson and

Annie. What relation were the following Petersons to each other: Cornelius (wife Annie), Gerit (wife Catleyna), Peter (wife Maria), Peter (wife Annie), Roeluf (wife Sarah), Peter (wife Catrina). The two Peters named may be the same Peter. I am inclined to think that Cornelius, Garret, Roeluf and one of the Peters were brothers, but want proof, and the name of the parents." N. R. F.

[25]. MR. JOHN C. SHAW.—In the QUARTERLY of October, 1912, appears an article on John C. Shaw, Esq., recently deceased. I knew Mr. Shaw and his two brothers, Oscar F. and Sheldon B. Shaw. All were lawyers, John C. being noted for his ability as a trial lawyer, Oscar F. for his profound knowledge of Real Property Law, and Sheldon for his mastery of the law of Assessments. Their father was William Shaw, who had injured his leg in early life and was quite lame. He was always known as "lame Bill Shaw" to distinguish him from a neighbor, whose name was also William Shaw, and always known as "big Bill Shaw."

Mr. Shaw, Sr., lived on the old Jamaica turnpike on Long Island, directly opposite John I. Snediker's hostelry, perhaps the most noted resort for New Yorkers sixty years ago. It was on the boundary line between Kings and Queens counties, the line running through the house.

Mr. William Shaw owned the old Union Race Course in Queens county, near the Kings county line. This race course was created by Cadwallader Colden about 1830, and on it were run the most celebrated races of the old days. Before the War the rivalry between the North and South, as to which section had the best horses, was intense. This led to the famous race between "Eclipse" and "Sir Henry." "Eclipse" was the best horse the North could produce, and "Sir Henry" the best to be found south of the Potomac. The race was four-mile heats, best three in five. "Eclipse" won. After Mr. Shaw's death, his sons sold the old Race Course and it is now covered with buildings.

I knew all the Shaw boys well. Oscar F. died not long ago in Brooklyn. W. F. W.

[26]. WYCKOFF.—"John Wyckoff married Sara Ammerman about 1757. She was daughter of Nicholas and Nelly Ammerman. John and Sara had two girls baptized at Harlingen, one in 1758, the other in 1759; and two boys baptized at Neshanic: Peter, 1764, and Nicholas, 1767. Nicholas married Susanna Flagg of Flagtown, and went to Kentucky about 1800. Who was the father of this John, and who the brothers and sisters of John?" W. F. W.



BARON STEUBEN



REVOLUTIONARY HOUSES—STAATS HOUSE, SOUTH BOUND BROOK
Now owned by Hon. E. D. La Tourette

From photo. by Mr. F. N. Voorhees

SOMERSET COUNTY HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

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No 2

THE STAATS' HOUSE AND BARON STEUBEN

BY MRS. MARY HARTWELL CARTER, ELIZABETH, N. J.

IN REVOLUTIONARY days the now famous old "Staats House," with its three hundred acres, was reached by a wide, open gate, upon a road, which was destined in 1830 to become a highway of commerce. The commencement of the canal in 1824 necessitated a change of entrance; the ancient outbuildings were torn down to make way for the present shady lane, and new substantial ones were erected in the rear. The house, a low, rambling structure, was built by a Staats in 1700. Before the Revolution it came into the hands of Abraham Staats, a true American patriot, who, for the cause of liberty, gladly shared his home with Baron Steuben, Major General of the American forces.

Steuben arrived about the 26th of March, 1779, and, while the army of 7,000 men was at Mt. Pleasant (the late John C. Shaw's place), his headquarters were at Staats' house. Then one would have noticed not only the low ceilings with heavy hewn beams, but the broad stairway protected by a "long gun" with its "six feet of musketry," ever ready to serve its master, for the British and Tories were Staats' bitter enemies. The room on the right, the windows of which had a southern aspect, also others looking east toward the river (which latter were closed in modern times by the addition of a spacious wing), are still furnished, as are all the rooms, with rare and beautiful colonial pieces that were in use during Steuben's possession. The front room and the adjoining back one were occupied by the distinguished Prussian; not one by birth, however, for Germany claims that honor. His staff and personal attendants were quartered in a marquée built in the blossoming orchard back of the house.

On an afternoon in the late Spring, 1779, we might have looked enchanted upon a stretch of green, shaded by willows and elms, bearing aloft a canopy of clinging vines, that made many a shelter for a bivouac and evening encampment. We might also have walked along,

with the sunlight and shadows dancing upon, stiff, quaint box hedges with glossy foliage and in an air redolent with the perfume of honeysuckles. Each side of the main entrance was a mass of blossoms, while overhead was the trellis, on which swayed small yellow and white rosebuds bursting into color. Neglect of conquering forces and the slow decay of years have obliterated much; some few of the trees still bear foliage, but not in the luxury of the sweet days of long ago. The wind now in winter whistles around the corners and eaves begrimed by the advance of time. But those great bull's eye glasses in the broad, double door—what evidence of strength is still there!

Baron Steuben on the 1st of December, 1777, in the forty-eighth year of his age, arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., where every honor was showered upon him. January 14th he left Boston for Valley Forge. He had written Washington requesting permission to enter the army as a volunteer, adding: "Your Excellency is the only person under whom, after having served under the King of Prussia, I could wish to pursue an art to which I have wholly given up myself." At Lancaster, Pa., a great ball was given for him, but, when reaching camp, he declined all the honors thrust upon him, saying he "was only a volunteer." "The whole army," said Washington, "would stand sentinel for such volunteers."

The French ministers, after sending arms and moneys, aware of the weak point of the American army, had invited Steuben to go to America, and they had chosen their man well; an experienced, scientific soldier, who could drill undisciplined troops so as to enable them to contend against a well-equipped, organized army. His military experience and talents were well-known, as he had served through the Seven Years' War under Frederick the Great.

At Valley Forge, the second day, the troops were mustered, and a temporary Department of Inspection was organized, with the Baron placed at the head; and the moment instruction began no time or pains were spared to promote the object he had in view. In nothing did Steuben's superiority to a mere martinet appear more than in his passing the so-called "Manual" by and beginning with manœuvres. The sight of the men advancing, retreating, attacking with the bayonet, changing front, and all with promptness and precision, soon made an impression on the whole army. The actors, too, were moved by a common impulse, and learned from the start to look with double confidence upon the man who had awakened them to a consciousness of their deficiencies.

His success is easily explained. His heart was in his work; he was up before day; smoked a single pipe and swallowed a cup of strong coffee; his hair was precisely dressed; his uniform carefully put on; then,

as the first sunbeam appeared, he was in the saddle and off for the parade ground. No waiting for loitering aids there! Washington said of him that he was "a gentleman, a man of military knowledge, and with a knowledge of the world, without which the highest military learning would be of no avail."

At Monmouth, at the sound of Steuben's voice, Lee's broken ranks were rallied and wheeled into line under heavy fire, as calmly and precisely as if the battlefield had been a parade ground.

Just previous to joining the troops at Middlebrook, Steuben finished his military work, "Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States," which, with slight variations, is used to-day. It had been submitted to the perusal of the Commander-in-Chief in February and, meeting with his approval, was adopted by a resolution of Congress March 29, 1779. Steuben was anxious to have two copies richly bound for Washington and the French Minister, but in all Philadelphia not enough gold leaf could be found to gild them.

Returning now to the Staats House. In his apartment, one day, from the huge fireplace across the room, filled as a little garden, came the breath of flowers. Above were two-branched silver candelabra fastened to the carved panels; while gracing the shelf were two Dresden figures, Minerva and Milton, presented to the hostess, Lady Staats, by the New Brunswick storekeepers, for allowing them to hide their treasures beneath the flooring of the stable, when their city was (as it was at different times) the headquarters of each of the opposing armies. On the wall opposite the mantel hung two pastel portraits, Margaret Du Boise of France, and Abraham Staats of Holland. Through the wide-open windows could be seen bewigged dandies in long coats of color, walking about, paying court to the powdered and "patched" beauties gathered on the lawn.

Baron Steuben, who heartily enjoying playing host, presented his guests, for whom this entertainment was given: Monsieur Girard, and also Don Juan de Miralles, the distinguished Spaniard. The Baron writes of the day: "During my stay in Philadelphia I became very intimate with M. Girard, the French Minister, whose departure for Europe I very much regret. He honored me with a visit to camp, where he came expressly for that purpose. He was received with all the honors of an ambassador. On the day after his arrival, I ordered a manœuvre with eight regiments of infantry and sixteen guns. After the military display, he, in company with the Commander-in-Chief and all the other generals and colonels, more than sixty persons, partook of a dinner at my headquarters."

The Baron when aide-de-camp to Frederick the Great, King of Prus-

sia, received the gorgeous gold medals set in diamonds, which he always wore suspended from his coat. He was in magnificent apparel, "lace and ruffle and epaulet," with powdered hair worn in a queue. His countenance showed energy and benevolence; nose almost aquiline; stature five feet seven inches; haughty in his bearing. He was every inch a soldier as he stood beside the French Minister, who was attired in a heavy embroidered satin coat, with splendid jewels and many decorations, and Don Juan de Miralles, who was in a crimson suit with cloth of gold.

Steuben's staff officers were much in demand, and in his choice of aids he was most fortunate. The mutual affection and confidence that prevailed among the members of the little family gave him, bachelor that he was, and residing in a strange country, all the comforts of domestic life.

Du Ponceau, nineteen years of age, his private secretary (for Steuben's difficulties were increased by his ignorance of the English language), and Major Benjamin Walker (twenty-five years his aide-de-camp), were hardly ever absent from his side; and between Captain William North, another aide-de-camp, and himself, existed an attachment like that of father and son. James Fairlie, a youth of twenty-one, was his aid at Monmouth; he afterwards married a daughter of Chief Justice Yates of Albany. The mutual affection of his aids continued to cheer him till the close of his life. The Baron was known for his generosity and kindness of heart, frequently sharing his last dollar with the suffering soldier.

On the occasion alluded to a tremor of excitement must have been felt when far down the road a cloud of dust arose, and soon there alighted from a coach-and-four General and Lady Washington. The former with grace and dignity spoke to all the distinguished guests; his six feet two inches, unrivalled save by Colonel Alexander Scammel, made him a gallant figure of a man. Steuben, with rich waist-coat and sparkling knee-buckles, crossed the room and reached out a jeweled snuff box from the silken pockets of his coat, extended it to young William Colfax, standing by the side of Mrs. Washington, whose heavy hair and full, round form bewitched four-year-old Elizabeth, the baby of the house, for whom she had sent to sit on her lap. General and Mrs. Green were heartily welcomed, the latter a handsome, accomplished woman, well versed in the French language and its literature, and consequently popular with the foreign officers. Showing Pierre Du Ponceau a lovely silver pomander pierced with holes through which the sweet perfume escaped, she presented him to her guest, Miss Cornelia Lott, of Morristown, wearing a furbelowed scarf of gauze over a white dimity,

with chintz borders; quite a contrast to the heavy damasks and brocaded silks, of which examples still preserved prove them unrivalled by modern products. Henry Laurens, a wealthy Southerner, and Gen. Anthony Wayne, from Mt. Pleasant, also joined the party.

In the *marquéé*, under the pink apple blossoms, the sunlight on the falling petals reflected wondrous rainbow hues on quaint silks and satins, worn by Mrs. Knox and Betsey and Sallie Winslow, her Boston guests, while the General and Major Shaw and Captain Lillie of the same town were by their side. General Muhlenberg on a white charger drew rein and spoke with Miss Betsey Livingston, and Ashbel Green, who, as the horseman departed, speaking of Steuben, said: "Never before have I had such an impression of the ancient fabled god of war, as when I looked on the Baron; he seems a perfect personification of Mars. The trappings of the horse, the enormous holsters of his pistols, his large size and his strikingly martial aspect, all seem to favor the idea."

An important group was inside discussing Steuben's new "Manual" and congratulations were exchanged. Washington said: "It was your excellent management that has so greatly improved the troops that at Monmouth turned a disgraceful commencement of a day into one of victory and success." Alexander Hamilton, twenty-two years old, slight and undersized, but with very courtly manners, said: "I was struck with the change; I had never known or conceived the value of military discipline till that day." "General, that was the only time I ever heard you swear," said Lafayette (a statement much disputed in later days). "My evidence," said Steuben, "before the court-martial respecting Lee's column, induced that gentleman to make some remarks. This was my letter. 'You cast indecent reflections on my account. Were I in my own country where my reputation is long ago established, I should put myself above your epigrams, but here, a stranger, I desire you to give me satisfaction. Choose the place, time and arms as near and as soon as possible.'" Hamilton, after reading's Lee's answer, said: "Certainly a very modest one, and proves that he has no violent appetite for so close a *tete-a-tete* as you seemed disposed to insist upon."

With much laughter they turned to General Frelinghuysen and asked him what he thought of his large portrait outside of the tavern? "I am in good company," he replied, "for General Washington on horseback is on a large swinging sign not far off."

The Stocktons from Princeton, the Clarks and Chancellor Livingston with his three daughters, one Mrs. John Jay, drove from Elizabeth; the men in square-skirted coats (quite a change from the soldier's uniform), turned back in revers or lapels, held with buttons for convenience sake. With the Livingstons was a Miss Sheaf, a pretty, interest-

ing young woman in a white silk, beautifully flowered in lively colors. "I am very happy," said the Baron, "in being presented to you, Mlle., although I see in it an infinite risk. I have from my youth been cautioned to guard against mischief, but I had no idea your attractions were so powerful." A patch of gilt, set with a tiny mirror that its fair owner might peep to rearrange the becoming patches, may have caught the blush.

A few days previously Lord and Lady Sterling and "sweet Miss Kitty" had come from Basking Ridge. They were on terms of great intimacy with the Baron, as were many other immigrant nobles. The daughter, in a low-cut bodice, with a "modesty piece" of fine lace, was petting Azor, the Baron's beautiful greyhound, brought with him from Europe, doubtless dreaming of the coming 27th of July, her wedding day to the ex-member of Congress, William Duer.

Out in the marquée slender-stemmed glasses with sparkling amber wine were held high as Monsieur Girard lifted his to his host with—

"A valiant soul, that burned to be
In the fore of the fight for Liberty."

Steuben returned the compliment to a countryman of his guest—the Marquis de Lafayette—with—

"Just another who caught the gleam
Of the sun of Freedom's rising beam."

The guest bowed low in acknowledgment, but his name is enveloped in romantic mist. (Tradition says his abiding place was on the same river, a mile below).

Steuben was a member of the court-martial on the trial of Major Andre. Upon his suggestion, June 19, 1783, the army officers stationed at Newburgh organized themselves into an association under the name "Society of Cincinnati." Another service which he rendered was the formation of plans of a military academy, West Point being the outcome.

Steuben was compelled to depend, even for the necessaries of life, upon an inadequate and irregular pay. Washington wrote: "His finances he ingenuously confesses will not admit of his serving without the incidental emoluments, and Congress, I presume from his character and their own knowledge of him, will, without difficulty, gratify him in these particulars." After eight years of struggling with poverty he obtained a final settlement of \$2,500 a year. He suffered meanwhile from personal privation and public insult, not merely from actual want but from the ever-present menace of the morrow, and from inability to relieve the suffering of others. He was at least entitled to a re-payment of the money he had advanced. Washington said: "If a foreigner gets nothing by the service, he ought not to lose by it."

On the day Washington resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief (Dec. 23, 1783), he wrote this letter from Annapolis:

"MY DEAR BARON: Although I have taken frequent opportunities, in public and private, of acknowledging your great zeal, attention and abilities in performing the duties of your office, yet I wish to make use of this last moment of my public life to signify in the strongest terms my entire approbation of your conduct, and to express my sense of the obligations the public is under to you for your faithful and meritorious services. I beg you will be convinced, my dear sir, that I should rejoice if it could ever be in my power to serve you more essentially than by expressions of regard and affection; but in the meantime I am persuaded you will not be displeased with this farewell token of my sincere friendship and esteem for you.

"This is the last letter I shall write while I continue in the service of my country. The hour of my resignation is fixed at twelve to-day, after which I shall become a private citizen on the banks of the Potomac, where I shall be glad to embrace you and to testify the great esteem and consideration with which, I am, my dear Baron," etc.

The State of New York presented Steuben with a tract of land near Utica, where he built a log cabin, the home of his declining years, passing a portion of the winters in New York City. On November 28, 1794, Steuben died of paralysis. His body, wrapped in a military cloak, ornamented with the star, was interred in the neighboring forest, where tall beech trees extend their wide-spread arms. In 1824, thirty years after his death, when Lafayette visited the United States, and was asked to lay the corner-stone of a monument, he excused himself, and Steuben's biographer thinks it was "on some shallow pretext," for somehow Lafayette never quite understood and appreciated Steuben.

Our dear old hero, with the alien marble above his breast, sleeps far from his fair homeland, but his name will never die as long as the memory of the American Revolution lives.



THE LUTHERAN CHURCH OF "RARITAN IN THE HILLS"

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

[First Paper]

READERS OF Chambers' "The Early Germans of New Jersey," and of Parry's "History of the Presbyterian Church of Pluckamin at Pluckemin" (a curious but explicable title), have been made aware of the fact that a very old German Lutheran organization, with a church building and church farm, existed "in the Hills" near Pluckemin, before the birth of George Washington, and melted away, as it were, long before

the Revolution, leaving, to-day, as visible emblems of its location, only a couple of old gravestones. A Lutheran church in Pluckemin succeeded, when it, too, succumbed to fate; and even about this successor there is more or less of mystery connected with the time and manner of the destruction of the church edifice. The few facts printed in the two historical works named above concerning the earlier church only serve to whet the curiosity for more facts, if they are obtainable, about the early German Lutherans in Somerset County, as well as those of this particular church organization "in the Hills."

One of the reasons the subject has interested me is that, while so much has been written concerning the early Dutch, English and Scotch settlers in this general locality, so little has been said of the German immigrants; yet if they were really here, and founded churches, is it not time their history should be set forth in more detail? Another reason arises out of the question one naturally asks: If there *were* German Lutheran churches in Somerset early in the Eighteenth Century, what became of them? The only one now in existence in the County is not the descendant of any one of former churches; why have the rest disappeared?

Before considering the history of the church "in the Hills" ("in the Mountains, near the river Raritan," as it was earlier expressed), it is a necessary prior task to take up the general subject of German Lutheran churches in this vicinity. If my inquiries and investigations toward this end are not as successful as desired, perhaps there are some fruits.

It has hitherto been considered, at least until the excellent work of Rev. Mr. Chambers appeared, that the early Germans who first came to this region all reached here, with perhaps few exceptions, from Germany by the way of Philadelphia, and by the old York road. A dozen books and pamphlets on the subject of the Germans in New Jersey and Pennsylvania all give the same account, viz., that in 1707 a vessel, full of Palatines and bound for New York, was driven by storm to the Delaware Capes, and so reached Philadelphia; that then many of them pursued their journey toward their original destination—New York—and not a few stopped in Hunterdon county, and also in Somerset, and decided to reside in Central New Jersey; hence the settlements here. True it is that some Germans reached Hunterdon and Morris counties from Philadelphia. Perhaps none so came to Somerset; but even as to the counties first named, as well as Somerset, it is certain that the bulk of the Germans arrived by way of New York.

The particulars of the New York immigrations are well known; how some came in 1709 and more in 1710; and how many of both years went up into the State of New York, to Newburg, and to the Livingstone Pa-

tent, where they were settled by the Governor of that state, and where they nearly starved. Not so well known is the fact that New Jersey also offered a field for these immigrants, not by state action, but because the land was good here, the Indians few and peaceable, and it was close at hand. By 1714 there were many in East Jersey.

Concerning the chief (1710) immigration, the number who came was large, and the condition of those who arrived at New York was pitiful in the extreme. Of 3,086 who sailed about one time from England 609 died on the way! They were a part of the many thousands who had fled from persecutions in Germany to England during and just after long demoralizing European wars; who went there under promises of an unauthorized agent that Queen Anne would send them over as colonists to New York and New Jersey. This tale has been fully told—a very pathetic one it is—and I only allude to it as fixing the particular date when many Germans did reach New York, and came to New Jersey, the earliest doubtless to Bergen county. As in the case of the Dutch who came over from Long Island to Monmouth and Middlesex counties, and then worked their way up into Somerset and Hunterdon, probably several score German families, coming through Bergen and present Essex and Union counties, reached this general section, before 1714, and, with their wives and little ones, settled, some near Elizabethtown, some in Piscataway, some along the Millstone and others on the north and south branches of the Raritan, and over into Hunterdon. Concerning the 1710 Palatines one historian says: "At least 425 of them did not go up the Hudson river to Newburg," as most did, "but went to the already settled parts of Somerset and Middlesex counties."

In the next ten years many others followed, and soon—say before 1723—a goodly strain of German blood was certainly infused into present Franklin, Montgomery, Bridgewater and Bedminster townships, giving to this County families which to-day are among the most industrious, thrifty and religious that we possess.

"Poor Palatines" they were called; some of them "Redemptioners;" as if both were terms of reproach. But if they were poor, they were virtuous; if they were uneducated, they were deeply religious; if they owned few lands, they were rich in spiritual thirst and longings for a better condition in life; and they were patriotic toward America. It is but tardy justice to say of them now that they and those who followed, up to the time of the Revolution, were a welcome addition to the civilizing and religious processes which were then building up, not only Somerset but various counties, into a colony that was to become, later, the pivotal state of the thirteen in the conduct of the War for Independence.

Even earlier than 1709, however, there were some Germans in East

New Jersey. The Rev. Justus Falckner, of New York City, was ministering to Germans in Bergen county as early as 1704, and there are mentioned as residing in New York City between that period and 1710 some Germans known to have removed to Somerset soon after; so that all who came hither did not arrive with the Palatines¹ of 1709 and '10.

But it was not until 1714 that there was a "Christian Lutheran meeting" mentioned in these parts, as visited and doubtless organized by Rev. Justus Falckner, and that, singularly enough, was at the house of a negro, at which a white child was baptised, as will be noted presently. After that date Falckner came every summer from New York (usually via Hackensack or Ramapo in Bergen county, where he had congregations) to Somerset, and also to nearby Hunterdon, until his death. He was certainly at least once at New Brunswick to perform a baptism, and doubtless this meant the Piscataway mission that is alluded to by several writers.

As the first Lutheran missionary, and, until the arrival of Muhlenberg, the best and most learned, to visit Somerset county, it is important to know who Justus Falckner was, and then to state what he did in this vicinity so far as his own records show. His recent biographer (Dr. Sachse, writing in 1903), calls him "mystic, scholar, pietist, hermit and missionary." He was born at Langen-Reinsdorf, Saxony, Nov. 22, 1672; was the son of a clergyman, and had also remoter clerical ancestors. He studied for the ministry at Halle, but had not been ordained, when, with his clerical brother, Daniel, he reached Philadelphia in 1700. Daniel had preceded him to America and returned to Germany. In 1703, Nov. 24, Justus was ordained in the Swedish Lutheran Church in Philadelphia, being "the first Lutheran minister ordained in this country," and, according to one writer, "the first Protestant minister ordained in the western world." He at once accepted a call to the Holy Trinity Lutheran Church in New York City. There he soon found his parish to be, not local but general, for he really became a missionary to propagate the doctrines of Luther the whole length of the Hudson river, up as far as Albany and to the west of the Hudson; and also over in Bergen, Middlesex, Somerset and Hunterdon counties, New Jersey. He lived in his later years at Claverack, N. Y.

To Dr. Sachse's small but admirable volume, which has done full justice to Falckner's reputation, the reader is referred for other particulars, though it is scanty as to materials for a sketch of Falckner's labors in New Jersey. That he was "abundant in labors," at all times

¹"Palatines" was the designation for those who came from the Palatinate, of (chiefly) the districts of Germany bordering on or near the Rhine. Sometimes, but improperly, they were called "Palatinates," a name which should be applied only to the German districts themselves.

faithful serving his Divine Master with seriousness and great success, is unquestionable. He was a man of fine mould; a splendid type of the kind of men peculiarly adapted to mission work. Besides being a preacher of the Gospel, he was an author of a work in Low Dutch on the chief doctrines of Lutheranism (published in 1708), and of various hymns, the best known of which, perhaps, is the one entitled "Rise, Ye Children of Salvation," written when he was in Germany, probably as a student. When he died (in 1723—after September 5—exact date unknown), he left "a sweet savor" behind him.

In 1705, June 24, the following baptism was recorded by Justus Falckner in New York City:

"Maria, the dau. of Are and Jora Van Guinea, colored people, born about February; both Christians of our congregation. Witnesses: Jochem Ruloffsen and the child's parents."

In 1714, Aug. 1, he entered the following upon his record:

"In our Christian Lutheran meeting at Raritons, at the house of Are DeGuinee, Johan Balthasar, born March 25 at the Raritons, child of Joh. Peter Appelman and wife, Anna Magdalena. Witness: Baldus Pickel."

That this early "Christian Lutheran meeting" (which was probably an organization without a building) should have connected with it, at or about its origin, a negro from Guinea (Are's name showing that he was a negro from Africa), and one whose child he had baptised in New York, is not so surprising when it is considered that at this date the Germans had no prejudices of color. In fact Justus Falckner's good sense and sound piety had led him to make this beautiful votive record after the baptism of Are's daughter in New York City:

"Lord, merciful God, who lookest not upon the person, but from whom different creatures that fear Thee and do right find favor, let this child be clothed in the white robe of innocence and righteousness, and so remain through the grace of Christ, the Saviour of all mankind. Amen."

This Are de (or van) Guinea ("van" and "de" both mean from), had, therefore, removed to "the Raritons" (as then spelled) from New York City before 1714. "The Raritons" was, of course, a general name for a large section of country. Where, then, was this "Christian Lutheran meeting?" Investigation seems to show:

1. Are Van Guinea purchased land near Potterstown Apr. 4, 1730, of Benjamin Rounseval, and became a man of considerable means, though colored. In 1740 he sold the land to Matthias Sharpenstein and purchased a farm near Readington, the same now owned and occupied by Mrs. Herman Hageman, and another back of it on Campbell's brook,

where he died. (See address by Rev. John B. Thompson, at Readington, published in the "Unionist-Gazette," Oct., 1894).

2. Baldus Pickel, whose proper name was probably Balthazar Bueckel, but whose descendents came to be spelled Pickel, (sometimes Pickle, as, in fact, his name was usually written), was born in Hartingen, Germany (so Falckner's record when he married him later in 1718), and is said to have lived between Readington and the "Ridge" before going to Round Valley, on the farm occupied thirty years ago by Jacob Huyler, and now owned by Mrs. Abram Schomp. (Snell's "History of Hunterdon and Somerset," p. 488). He married in 1718. In 1729, or before, he purchased land in Round Valley (said to contain 1,000 acres), and at a much later period had his residence nearer to Whitehouse. (Ibid; also Chambers', p. 462). He was a supporter of the Raritan in the Hills' Church (Chambers', p. 37), and he aided to form and was trustee of the New Germantown Lutheran Church when it was organized (in 1748), at a period when the Rockaway (Poterstow) church, that may be dated at least as early as 1731, was given up. To that New Germantown church he gave a large legacy, and in its burying-ground he was buried at his death in 1765, in his 79th year. He was one of the foremost Lutheran citizens in his part of Hunterdon county.

3. Johan Peter Appleman died about 1746; his son John, who was by trade a weaver, seems to have resided in Bedminster township at a later date, but Johan Peter probably resided in 1714 at Middlebush.

Before considering this matter of the location of "our Christian Lutheran meeting at Raritons" in 1714 further, it may be well to continue Falckner's record for later years, to see if it throws more light upon the subject. As has been stated, this 1714 visit was but the beginning of Falckner's visits to Somerset so far as appears by his record, as every year after 1714 until 1722 (the year before his death), he came hither to baptise, and no doubt to preach. His baptismal records in New York and New Jersey from 1703 until 1722 (the first in New Jersey was at "Hackingsack" in 1704), have, fortunately, been preserved, and while, of course, such records do not mention preaching, it could not have been otherwise than that he had services. Such services, however, were, apparently, usually in the houses of Germans, and I judge that no Lutheran Church buildings, even of logs, had been erected in Somerset during his ministry, "Raritan in the Hills" probably excepted.

The full list of these baptisms in this locality are accessible to any reader through their publication in the 1903 "Yearbook" of the Holland Society of New York. I shall not take up space now to give them in full, but the following *resumé* of those pertinent to this article will throw light on where Falckner found parishioners and children to baptise for each year named:

In 1715, June 26, "at the Raritans, at our meeting there," child of Herman Rickman. At the same time he married "Laurens Ruloffsen, born at Copenhagen, Denmark, now living on the Raritans, and Catherine Schuchmannin, on the Raritans, at Nine-Mile Run."²

In 1716, June 17, "at Nine-Mile Run, in the house of Matthias Reinbold," children of Daniel Schoemaker, Simeon Vocht, Pieter Appleman, Michael Hinschutt [now Hendershot], Joseph Risch, Laurens Ruloffsen and Pieter Pool.

In 1717, Aug. 4, "on the Raritons," children of Andreas Roos, Jurgen Riemer, Hannes Tittel [Johannes Teeple?] and Johann Pieter Voos; children noted down as born "at 10-Mile Run," "in Penna," and "at Middle Bosch" [Middlebush].

In 1718, Aug. 17, "at the Raritons at Middelbosch" [Middlebush], children of Michel Hunshutt [Hendershot], Simon Vocht, Laurence Ruloffsen, Johannes Appleman and Andreas Roos. [The day previous Falckner married "at Six-Mile Run on the Raritons Niclaes Hammeker and ——— Waldknechtin].

In 1719, Aug 2, "at the Raritens, at the house of Balthasar Pickel," (Matthias Rheinbold, of Nine-Mile Run, being there as a witness to Pickel's child's baptism), children of Balthasar Pickel. (who, according to Falckner's record, was married by him on Aug. 18 of the previous year, perhaps in New York City, where the bride resided), Herman Rickman, Johannes Roos, Hans Jurgen Riemer and Johan Jurgen Kastner. Next day "at Oingens on the Raritan" [Inians, no doubt—New Brunswick], child of Martin Stein.

In 1720, Aug. 7, "on the Raritons, in our meeting in the house of Baldus Pickel," children of Joh. Peter Fuchs [Fox], John Jurgen Puff, Michel Hunneschutt [Hendershot], Simon Vocht, Andreas Rose and Johannes Schwalluw [Swallow].

In 1721, July 29, "at the Raritons, at the house of Baldus Pickel," children of Willelm Day, Johannes Roos, Baldus Pickel, Adam Van Guinee (Are Van Guinee a witness), and Pieter Pool.

In 1722, June —, "on the Raritons," child of Jurgen Puff.

This ends Falckner's record; and if unsatisfactory as to exact locations and other facts, it at least shows that he was ministering to Germans in Somerset and in nearby Hunterdon, during this early period.

Can we certainly establish any definite locality for a congregation "on the Raritons" (sometimes correctly spelled "Raritans") from the foregoing? Apparently not. "The Raritans" was always a general name including not only where that river ran, but the whole water-

² In this same year Justus Falckner wrote to Germany, under date of September 28: "In the Jerseys I visit three small Lutheran Congregations, living a great distance one from the other. All these three consist of about one hundred communicants, the most poor people and poor settlers." (Sachse's "Justus Falckner," p. 92). To this Dr. Sachse appends a footnote, saying: "These congregations were in Bergen county along the Hudson, and evidently do not include those on the Raritan, which were ministered to by his brother, Daniel." But this must be an error. His subsequent baptisms "on the Raritan" subsequent to 1715, show that he did minister there; and the Bergen congregations were not "a great distance one from the other."

shed whence small streams emptied into the Raritan river, although, more definitely, the names of the Millstone and Rockaway rivers were also employed at times to designate localities. "The Raritans" really might mean a part of Morris, more of Hunterdon, all of Somerset, and considerable of Middlesex counties. All Readington township was included in the term as well as the region about New Germantown and Pluckemin.

My own conjecture has been that both Guinee's residences in 1714 and Pickel's in 1719 were at "The Ridge," west of North Branch and north of the village of Readington; that here was the genesis of the church located later on (probably) the farm once owned by Col. David Sanderson, and known as the church of Leslysland; that there was really no church edifice but only an organization, meeting at Pickel's or other houses near the Ridge; that when Pickel removed to near Potterstown, he had a church building started there, as in 1731 "a new church" was placed in order there (Chambers', p. 49), at which time the former organization moved to it. If this conjecture is to be set aside, then the only probable alternative conjecture is that the original meeting place named in the 1714 record and subsequently was near Potterstown itself, where the church was later known as the "Rockaway" church, in which case the 1731 church was a new one on that same spot. There are some facts looking that way, but on the whole I have been unable to assent to this view without further light.

As to the meetings in the vicinity of Nine- and Ten-Mile Run, etc., they were, it is evident, also held at houses, and presumably this was what was afterward called the "Millstone" church, which probably never had an edifice, but which was considered as a likely congregation to be eventually located somewhere in the valley of the Millstone.

Falckner's journeys from New York toward and to Albany and Schoharie, etc., and into New Jersey were all on horseback. He usually entered this state by the way of Bergen county; thence went to Elizabethtown Point, and took "the great road" to New Brunswick and on to Ten-Mile Run, branching off, as occasion demanded, to Middlebush, and by the way of Bound Brook to Hunterdon county.

We now come to the ministry of Rev. Daniel Falckner, brother of Justus. He was the elder of the two brothers, having been born in Germany, Dec. (or Nov.) 25, 1666. He was also educated and was ordained abroad, and came to America in 1694, as "a leader among the German Pietists," and established himself on the Wissahickon, at Philadelphia. He returned to Germany in 1699 and published a work there, entitled "A Curious Account of Pennsylvania," calling himself "Professor, Citizen and Pilgrim." In 1700 he returned to Philadelphia with

his brother, Justus. He was then an authorized land agent of "The Frankfort Company" of London to sell their large tract of land west of the Schuylkill, consisting of 22,377 acres, and soon after established the Lutheran Church of New Hanover, in Montgomery county, "probably the oldest German Lutheran Church in America." At this time he seems to have been possessed of considerable property. In 1708, becoming "the victim of a conspiracy," he lost his property—"was rendered penniless," as one authority puts it—and was thrown in jail. Then, says one writer (Kline's "History of the Lutheran Church in New Hanover, 1911"), "being utterly disheartened, he accepted the invitation of his brother, Justus, to minister to the Lutherans in East Jersey," where he became "pastor of several congregations;" first stated to be "two or more," and afterward "eight." (See "The Penna. German Society Magazine," Vol. XI, p. 104, et seq). "Here," says the first named authority (p. 78), "he settled for the remainder of his life. Two of his daughters married parishioners."

So in 1708, if the foregoing be correct, Daniel Falckner came to "East Jersey" to assist his brother. Where did he reside, and to what churches did he minister?

No precise record of Daniel's work in this section has been found; but after he had been here for sixteen years this entry was made by him in the church at Newburgh, N. Y., at a time when he was acting as temporary supply of churches along the Hudson:

"In the year 1724, on the last day of September, the following were baptised by me, Daniel Falckner, *pastor at Millstone, and in the mountains near the river Raritan*, in place of the deceased Kocherthal and of my deceased brother."

This record, it will be noticed, is very late as to his labors. Where was he from 1708, when he came to assist his brother, until 1724? Prof. Graebner in his "History of Lutheranism," says (as quoted by Chambers', p. 48), that Justus Falckner visited yearly these churches: In the Mountains; Millstone; Uylekill (Wallkill?), Remmerspach (Ramapo), Hanover (Fox Hill?) and Rockaway (which I have conjectured as then at The Ridge). If so, then Daniel Falckner most probably also served them all, even though he was considered as "pastor" only of two. It is stated he was at some period between 1708 and 1724 "a temporary supply for Dutch and German churches along the Hudson," and he was such in 1724, when at Newbergh. But this could have been for brief periods only, as the services of regular preachers there cover much of the time mentioned. There is, however, support to the view that German Lutheran churches were started during this period at Elizabethtown and

Piscataway, as well as at "Millstone," etc. As to the Piscataway church, particulars of it are just as obscure as those relating to "Millstone." Generally speaking, he must have been largely itinerating, and his records, if he kept them, seem to have been lost.

If Prof. Graebner's statement is correct, "Rockaway" was an early charge; and that is in keeping with what has previously been said about the 1714 organization being certainly a Readington Township church.

And now we come to consider what is known of the history of the Raritan Hills church, the longest lived of all the early Lutheran congregations in Somerset County, the account of which is full of interest. To give all that may be gathered about it would require a volume; so I shall only present a synopsis of the important facts.

It will be noted that this "Raritan" church is also mentioned in Prof. Graebner's list as one of the churches Justus Falckner visited yearly. His baptismal records do not indicate the fact, but, assuming the statement to be true, then it follows that the "Raritan in the Hills" church (as it came to be called during its later history), must be dated before 1722. We have seen that Falckner styled himself pastor "at Millstone and in the mountains near the river Raritan" in 1724. Rev. Mr. Chambers, in his carefully prepared work, fixes no date, but Rev. Samuel Parry, in his Pluckemin church pamphlet, says it was established "before 1720" ("Hist. Discourse," p. 10), while Snell ("Hist. of Hunt. and Som.," p. 700), says "as early as 1740," and again (p. 715), "prior to 1730."

After considering the whole subject, I see no reason to doubt the correctness of Mr. Parry's statement. I think the church was established sometime after 1714 and before 1720, but no documents have yet come to light giving a more precise date.

Whenever it originated, it was full-fledged by 1724, and had then or soon after a building—a log structure—and it is said to have had one hundred acres of ground connected therewith, and a parsonage. Whatever supplies it may have had at the start, Daniel Falckner was its first recognized pastor, and soon after he must have become pastor also at Rockaway, so that, with Millstone, he had at least three churches under his care in and near Somerset County.

The location of the "Raritan in the Hills" church is well known; it was on the present George W. Towles' place on "Pig Mountain," north-east of Pluckemin, in a spot which, while out of the way of any present population likely to sustain a church, whether German or otherwise, was charmingly adapted for it in its day. The parsonage was located about 200 yards north of the church on ground lately purchased of the Doty estate by Mr. Grant B. Schley. It must be remembered that Washington Valley was early settled by Germans, and this was at the head

of the valley, facing it on the east side, perhaps five hundred feet above the valley, and was central for the worshippers. That it was erected on such a hill-site must have been in part because, as may be supposed, the land there was given by someone (alas! now nameless) for the purpose; but, perhaps, in part because of the fine view from it. The Germans in the hill countries of the Fatherland were not unaccustomed to place their churches on the summit of hills, following the practice of Latin countries.

The spot where the church stood was visited in 1875 by the late Philip Van Arsdale, of Pluckemin (later of Plainfield), who described it in a letter as "located a mile or so east by north of Pluckemin, just where the highway running to Liberty Corner reaches the top of Pig Mountain, and not very far beyond where the road and the valley road leading to Martinville divide." He added that he "found there still several headstones with inscriptions and several boulders used as gravestones, with dates and initials thereon." Later, in 1902, the late Mr. Andrew D. Mellick, Jr., having requested Dr. John C. Honeyman to investigate the facts as to the headstones, the latter wrote:

"I followed your directions, and, after reaching the top of Pig Mountain (on the road to Liberty Corner), hunted around, but could find nothing. A man coming along just then told me to take the woods road on my right and follow it to George W. Towles' place. This I did. Mr. Towles lives half a mile or more from the before mentioned main road. His son said he would show me all that was left of the old graveyard, viz., two stones, since the burial-ground had now been ploughed over, but could easily be traced by the color of the soil. The boulders were leaning against a tree, and I deciphered as follows:—

"1752
I O F"

"E. L.
1755"

"The first may and probably does mean 'Off,'³ since hardly ever are middle letters found on the tombstones of the middle of the last century. The young man said there was a third boulder bearing an inscription, but it had got gone this Spring. The place had formerly belonged to David Kline. This farm is a fine one, the soil quite different from that below the mountain. The wood road passing the residence continues down the valley until at a distance of three-fourths of a mile it comes into the Martinsville road from Pluckemin. It is a private road, for it is closed by a gate. Formerly a public road passed by the Towles place. This must have been the case in the last century. The house and the graveyard near it are 1½ miles in a straight line from Pluckemin and one mile from Martinsville. It was a neighborhood tradition that the grave-

³ Not Jacob "Off," as has been conjectured, for Jacob Eoff, Sr., and Jacob, Jr., were alive in 1756. Still I think the burial was of some member of that family, for Eoff was then usually spelled and pronounced "Off" or "Oof," for which I have found numerous authorities in records of that time.

yard belonged to the Lutheran Society, and that a church once stood near. Old Garret Conover, of Pluckemin, visited the spot within the memory of young Towles, and said that it was the old Lutheran burying-ground, and moreover pointed to the southeastern corner of the same field and said, 'There stood the log church.' Being shown the spot, I infer that it was within or immediately adjoining the graveyard. I believe I have mentioned that it is on the Bernards side of the line."

In January last, Mr. John A. Powelson, of Pluckemin, visited the site, and thus reported to the present writer as to the gravestones:

"I found only two stones, although Mr. Towles informed me there are others covered up on the great stone ridge or pile adjoining, as he saw others with dates years ago in this pile. The field and especially the old church site has been ploughed over many times, and the stones carted off to this ridge near by; it is possible they are deep in the stone row. I made a thorough examination of the row; pulled out and turned over all stones that could be used as markers; but found none with dates or letters on. Yet I have no doubt the stones which 'Squire Elias Brown saw there in 1850, with the dates 1720 and 1721 [he so stated in a letter to Rev. Dr. Messler, etc.—EDITOR QUARTERLY], were then standing. The two present stones stand now against a large hickory tree, in about the middle of the old church lot. We cleaned them up and traced the initials and dates," [giving same as previously stated]. "Both stones, no doubt, came out of the mountain near by. This splendid knoll (at that time), with deep ravine at its base and flowing brook, was no doubt an ideal place for the first church and graveyard."

I have concluded this first article with a description of the site, because to know the exact location as well as present condition of this former "Raritan in the Hills" church property will enable the readers of the account of the later history of the church to better appreciate its relation to the surrounding neighborhood and other German churches.



THE WHITAKER FAMILY OF SOMERSET COUNTY

BY REV. OSCAR M. VOORHEES, D. D., NEW YORK CITY.

IN THE list of inscriptions from the Basking Ridge Presbyterian Churchyard printed in the July, 1912, QUARTERLY (p. 219), appears the name of Jonathan Whitaker (misspelled Whitacer), who died one hundred and fifty years ago. The inscription is as follows:

"Here lies interr'd
What was mortal of
JONATHAN WHITAKER
Who departed this
Life June y^e 17 an^o
Domini 1786 in y^e 63rd
Year of his age."

In the old Bedminster churchyard is the grave of Jonathan Whitaker's son, Nathaniel, who died in 1841. Jonathan Whitaker left no will, but at Trenton are recorded the wills of his father, mother, widow and son Nathaniel. In addition to these I know of no Somerset County memorials or public records, barring a few deeds on record in the Clerk's office, in which the name of Whitaker appears, though at one time it was well known, especially in Bernards township. Since, however, a number of families still living in Somerset cherish the Whitaker ancestry through the female line, an account of the family seems appropriate for presentation in these pages.

The name Whitaker has been prominent in England for nearly 800 years, and it is believed that all who bear it can trace their ancestry back to about 1100 A. D., to Sir Knight Simon de Whiteacre (or Wheatacre) whose lineal descendants for about two hundred years were Kings' Commissioners, as well as Knights. For evidence of this we are referred to the "Doomesday" survey of William the Conqueror, and Dugdale's "Antiquities of Warwickshire."

Several members of this family became especially prominent during the 16th and 17th Centuries as clergymen, authors and educators. One, Rev. Alexander Whitaker, early came to Virginia and settled in Henrico in 1611, where he built a church and parsonage. There he baptised Pocohontas, she taking the name Rachel, and in 1613 he married her to John Rolfe. This event is perpetuated by one of the paintings in the rotunda of the capitol at Washington, D. C.

It is evident that several members of the family came to America, and many representatives of it may still be found, especially in Connecticut. Two at least came to New Jersey, one settling in south Jersey, from whom has descended, among others, Rev. Dr. William F. Whitaker, pastor of the historic Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth, and the other, Jonathan Whitaker, Sr., father of Jonathan Whitaker mentioned above, and progenitor of the family we are to study.

Jonathan Whitaker was born in Wiltshire, England, about 1690, and came to America in 1720, settling first at Sharon, Mass., and removing soon thereafter to Huntington, L. I., where he married Elizabeth Jervis, a daughter of Eliphalet Jervis of that place. Here he and his wife became members of the Congregational church under the pastorate of Rev. Ebenezer Prime, and here seven of their eight children were baptized between 1724 and 1736. Their names were Elizabeth, Jonathan, Sarah, Isaac, Nathaniel, Eliphalet, Mary and Phebe, as may be seen by referring to the register of that church recently published. The dates of their respective births were not recorded.

Jonathan Whitaker located permanently in Somerset County before

1752, for on December 19th of that year he took title to two adjoining tracts located on both sides of the Mine Brook and aggregating 407½ acres. This land comprised the northwestern portion of a large tract of 7,500 acres surveyed for William Penn in June, 1717, "in right of said Penn's second addition to the second dividend of said Penn's propriety in East New Jersey." For £255, "lawful money of New Jersey," i. e., at the rate of 12 shillings, 6 pence per acre, Thomas and Richard Penn, surviving sons and heirs of William Penn, transferred these tracts to "Jonathan Whitaker of Baskenridge in the province of New Jersey, Esquire." The parchment deed or indenture is still in existence, and is indeed an elaborate production of the scrivener's art. In size it is 26x29 inches, and there are fifty-four lines of writing, containing about thirty-five words each, making in all nearly two thousand words. The fact that a "messuage, saw mill, buildings and other improvements" are mentioned, is evidence, if evidence were needed, that the tracts had been occupied by squatters or tenants, that some of the land had been cleared, and that it was ready for immediate occupancy. This would indicate that Jonathan Whitaker, and perhaps also his sons Eliphalet and Jonathan, with their families, moved at once upon the land, if indeed they had not occupied it before the indenture was ready for delivery. It was not until March 6, 1753, that the signing of the indenture was attested by Ralph Smith (of New Germantown), one of the witnesses, before James Alexander, "one of His Majesty's Council for New Jersey," and father of William Alexander, later known to history as the Earl of Sterling. He was for many years owner of a plantation at Basking Ridge, the same becoming later Lord Stirling's seat.

From the statement in the deed quoted above it is evident that Jonathan Whitaker had become a resident of Basking Ridge before the purchase, and it may well be that he moved to that section because two of his daughters had already made it their home. How long he had been living there or where he made his home is not known. In Hatfield's "History of Elizabeth" it is stated that a Jonathan Whitaker was one of the associate proprietors of Elizabethtown in 1729, and the tradition is well defined that he lived there for a time before coming to Somerset. Littell in his volume, "Family Records," etc. (1851), makes no reference to the Elizabeth home, but states that he "removed with all his family (except Nathaniel) from New England to New Jersey." He thus omits also the years spent at Huntington, of which the church records give positive evidence. However, he gives twelve pages to the family, tracing it down to the year 1850, and in general is careful and accurate, though there are some omissions.

In addition to Littell's work, we have a large chart prepared in 1900

by Ephraim S. Whitaker, of Cincinnati, Ohio, on which many of the family lines are traced down to the present generation, but little is given respecting collateral lines. The writer has also in his possession a number of deeds, wills and other documents that throw light on the family history. Information respecting collateral lines has been gleaned from a number of family genealogies.

The purpose of the writer is to relate what he has gleaned that seems of special interest, and to show that though the Whitaker name is practically extinct among us, the Whitaker blood still flows in many Somerset families.

From the date of the purchase mentioned above, 1752, for one hundred and thirteen years a large portion of the property was in the possession of some member of the family. The last twenty-five of these years the owner was Mrs. Sarah Whitaker Voorhees, a great-granddaughter of the original purchaser, and grandmother of the writer.

The house into which Jonathan Whitaker moved in 1752 was situated a short distance west of the present Mine Brook schoolhouse, and not far from the farm house of the present owner, Mr. William H. Page, of New York City. He was then sixty-two years of age, and continued to live on the estate a little over ten years. While no record of the fact remains, it is no doubt true that he was a member of the Basking Ridge Presbyterian church, as were the members of his family. The distance they would need to travel to attend services was five miles. But with the determination characteristic of the time distance did not count. For evidence of his piety we are referred to the tradition that religious differences led to his leaving the homeland, to the fact that one son became a preacher, and to the provisions of his will, a parchment copy of which is in the possession of the writer.

In this will the testator terms himself "Jonathan Whitaker of Bernards Town. . . . Yeoman." It was executed August 12, 1763, when he was "sick and weak in body but of perfect mind and memory," and was proved October 14th of the same year. John Roy and Edward Lewis are named as executors. The following charitable bequest is significant:

"It is my will and I do order that the sum of seven per ct. be taken of the whole and applied to the following use, viz., to assist in supporting a missionary to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ among the Indians, but if no committee is appointed for that purpose nor mission carryd on in the term of five years, then it is my will and I do order that the said sum with the interest thereof be paid to the Rev. Mr. Wheelock in Conetecot in New England, to be by him applied to the education of Indian children. but if that school should cease then I give and bequeath the same to the College of Nassa hall in Prince Town in New Jersey

for the education of Indian scholars, hoping that whoever shall receive the same will be faithfull in applying the same to the use herein mentioned."

It was not until 1775 that a bond of £60 was given by Jonathan Whitaker, Jr., to the Trustees of the College of New Jersey in fulfillment of the terms of this bequest. Elisha Boudinot acknowledged the receipt "for the Trustees, being one of them." The delay in paying the bequest was no doubt due to uncertainty as to the continuance of the Indian school in Connecticut.

In disposing of the remainder of his estate Jonathan Whitaker mentions three sons, Eliphalet, Jonathan and Nathaniel, and one daughter, Elizabeth. No mention is made of Isaac, Sarah, Phebe and Mary, though it is known that Mary and Phebe survived him. It has therefore been inferred that the other two had died in early life. In accordance with the English ideas of primogeniture four-fifths of the whole estate, less the seven per cent., was left to Jonathan, Jr., the eldest son, who, five weeks before his father's death, had purchased about 345 acres of the estate, including the homestead, the balance, 163 acres, having been previously purchased by the second son, Eliphalet.

Elizabeth Whitaker did not long survive her husband, for her will, executed October 13, 1763, was proved March 20, 1764. In it she directs that no liquors be given at the funeral, "as I esteem that practice inconsistent with the solemnities of a funeral." The same four children are mentioned, Mary and Phebe being again strangely omitted. Littell mentions the five only, thus confirming us in the conclusion that the others were not then living.

As we have seen, Eliphalet Whitaker became owner of the southern portion of the estate. Here he continued to live until his children were grown, when he removed to Georgia, where some of his descendants still reside. Two of his children, Samuel and Elizabeth, remained in the vicinity of Basking Ridge, but I know of none of their descendants still living in Somerset.

Jonathan Whitaker's eldest child, Elizabeth, married, about 1841, Stephen Ogden, a great-grandson of the pioneer, John Ogden, of Elizabeth Town. They lived in Basking Ridge on the farm, now owned by Mr. Halsey M. Larter, which is situated just across the road from the house in which General Charles Lee was captured, December 13, 1776. Six children were born to them, of whom the eldest, Jonathan, became a man of note and lived in Morristown. Nathaniel was a soldier during the Revolutionary War. Sarah married John Gaston, and two of her grandchildren were, according to Littell, John Gaston and William B. Gaston, Esqs., of Somerville. Elizabeth married, before she was seven-

teen, Dr. Oliver Barnet, of New Germantown, and joined with him in rendering that abounding hospitality for which Barnet Hall was famed. Isaac became a physician and succeeded to the practice of his brother-in-law, Dr. Barnet, at New Germantown. He later removed to New Brunswick, and died there, May 6, 1829, being survived by one daughter, Elizabeth, the wife of Rev. Isaac N. Wyckoff (who was born at Millstone), and mother of Rev. Theodore F. Wyckoff, both graduates of Rutgers and ministers in the Reformed Church (see Corwin's Manual, 3d Ed., pp. 922 and 925), and by a son, Oliver Wayne Ogden, who was for a time Marshal of New Jersey. One of Stephen Ogden's grandsons, a son of Nathaniel, lived in Mississippi, and a son of his was elected Governor of that state in 1848, and a member of the United States Congress in 1855. He died in 1858 and is said to have been "personally the most popular man in the United States." (See "Ogden Family in the United States," p. 46, ff).

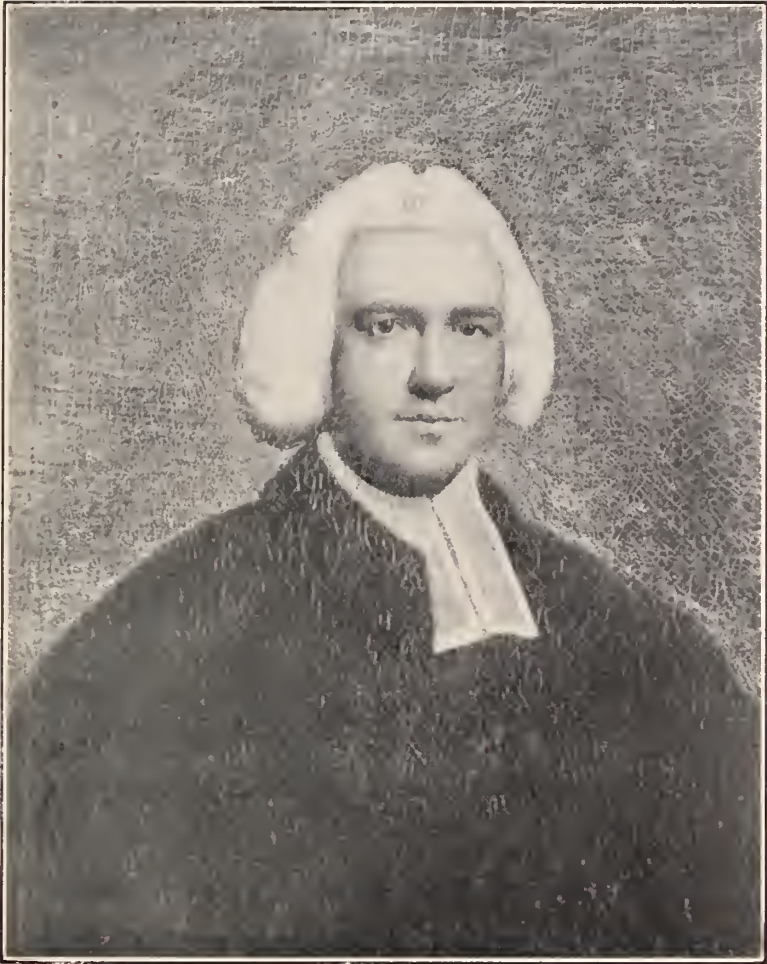
Mary, the youngest daughter of Jonathan Whitaker, married, first, Samuel Brown, who owned at the time of his death the house in which General Lee was afterwards captured. He died in December, 1763, and by his will, executed June 17, and proved December 23, 1764, he left £ 200 "unto the Christian Society called Presbyterian in Basking Ridge in Bernards Town." This legacy was to be kept invested in perpetuity, the interest being used annually in part payment of the minister's salary. On the receipt of this bounty the Trustees secured a new record book; if any had been used previously it has not been preserved. (See Dr. Rankin's "Historical Discourse"). To his widow Samuel Brown left his gold sleeve buttons, £ 200, and the use and profit of his house and lands. The witnesses to the will were "Stirling," Stephen Ogden and Thomas Talmage.

As we have seen, Jonathan Whitaker died in September, or October, 1763, his widow in March, 1764, and his son-in-law, Samuel Brown, December, 1763. Another son-in-law, Stephen Ogden, died January 8, 1764. Thus the two daughters were each bereft of husband and parents within seven months. Four years after Stephen Ogden's death his widow married "Samuel Roberts of Bernards Town" on the same day that her daughter married Dr. Barnet. Mary Brown also remarried, her second husband being Ebenezer White, of whom I know nothing except that his daughter, Susan, married Stephen Whitaker, a grandson of Jonathan, and their daughter, Susan, married Alexander Finley, a brother of Rev. Robert Finley, for many years pastor of the Basking Ridge Presbyterian church, and became the mother of several children, one of whom, Elisa, married Rev. David McKinney, D. D., who attained considerable prominence in Pennsylvania.

Mr. and Mrs. White very probably lived in the house in which the wife had lived with her former husband, but whether she was the widow White who kept the tavern there at the time General Lee was captured I have not been able to discover. After living for a time at Huntington, L. I., she returned and spent the remainder of her days there. By her will, a copy of which I have seen, she disposed of her possessions with exceeding minuteness, and imitated her mother in forbidding the use of liquors at her funeral.

Of the children of Jonathan and Elizabeth Whitaker their son, Nathaniel, attained the greatest personal distinction. He was born in 1730; studied at the College of New Jersey, and was graduated in September, 1752, just three months before his father took title to the Mine Brook estate. He then studied theology and was licensed by the Presbytery of New York, in 1753, it is said. However, he had no permanent charge until 1755, for on December 10th of that year he was ordained and installed pastor of the Presbyterian church of Woodbridge, N. J. Four years later he was released to become pastor of a recently organized congregation in Chelsea, near Norwich, Conn., where he succeeded in building a church. Here he became acquainted with Rev. Eleazar Wheelock, then pastor of the church at Lebanon, Ct., and founder of a school which grew into prominence, and later became known as More's Indian Charity School. One of the first Indian pupils at the school was Samson Occom, who was later ordained a clergyman by the Presbytery of Suffolk, L. I. The school being in need of more funds than could be secured in the colonies an appeal was made for help from abroad. Rev. George Whitfield having suggested that the presence of an Indian preacher would greatly help the project, it was determined to send Occom to Great Britain, and Nathaniel Whitaker was selected to accompany him. In order to secure the proper authentication Nathaniel Whitaker traveled long distances and obtained the signatures of many prominent men, including "Stirling," Governor William Franklin, Chief Justice Frederick Smith and President Samuel Finley of the College of New Jersey. This was in the fall of 1765, and it is practically certain that on the journey Whitaker visited his relatives at Basking Ridge and Mine Brook. His fellow ministers of the Eastern District of New London county gave him the following certificate of character:

"The Rev. Mr. Nathaniel Whitaker of Chelsey in Norwich, pastor of the church and congregation there, scituate in the midst of us, is well known by us and accordingly received as a man of good understanding and learning, of probity and piety, one of good ministerial gifts and of very happy furniture for public service, whose praise is even in all the churches, and as he stands in a good light in our view and esteem of him, both as to his natural and ministerial character, we heartily recommend him."



REV. NATHANIEL WHITAKER, D. D.
1730—1795

One of the first, if not the first man to enter the Christian ministry from Somerset County. Graduated from the College of New Jersey, then at Newark, 1752. Ordained and installed pastor of the Church at Woodbridge, N. J., 1755; pastor there until 1760; Chelsea, Ct., 1760-1769; Salem, Mass., 1769-1784; Noonegwock, Me., 1784-1790. Visited Great Britain in the interests of Indian Education, 1766-1768. Degree of Doctor of Divinity conferred by St. Andrews University, Scotland, 1767. Portrait painted while in England (said to be by Sir Joshua Reynolds)

Rev. Mr. Wheelock prepared a long memorial which begins as follows:

“To the people of God in England, Scotland and Ireland, and all who desire the advancement of the Kingdom of the Great Redeemer, wherever the bearer, the Rev Nathaniel Whitaker, shall by the Providence of God have opportunity to make known the important errand on which he comes, I hope sufficiently recommended to charitable notice and respect.”

Whitaker and Occum sailed from Boston two days before Christmas, 1765 and they arrived at London the 6th of February following. For nearly two years they traveled throughout England and Scotland presenting the cause wherever they could get a hearing. Occum, being the first ordained Indian preacher to visit Great Britain, drew great crowds and made a strong appeal for funds. King George III started the subscription with a gift of £200. Lord Dartmouth, then Secretary for the Colonies, was exceeding cordial and his favor proved a great help. The total amount received in England was nearly £9,500 and the contributions of Scotland brought the amount well above £12,000. After considerable discussion, instead of enlarging the Indian school at Lebanon, Conn., it was decided to found a college in New Hampshire, and Dartmouth College was the result, with the Indian school as an adjunct. Thus the result of Nathaniel Whitaker's efforts was this fine old New England college that is now over 140 years old. And it is quite evident that his interest in Indian education had something to do with his father's bequest, and the naming of Wheelock's Indian Charity School as a possible beneficiary.

Rev. Nathaniel Whitaker was thirty-five years of age when he went abroad, and he was away from home two and one-half years. By order of Lord Dartmouth his portrait was painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds (tradition has it), and the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by St. Andrew's University. A year after his return he was called to the pastorate of a church in Salem, Mass., which he continued to serve for fifteen years, until 1784. Here, after a fire, he built a church patterned after Whitfield's in London, and called the Tabernacle. During the Revolution he was an ardent patriot and two of his sermons were printed and dedicated to General Washington. His next charge was at Norregwock, Me., where he built his third church. He left there in 1790 and later went to Hampton, Va., where he died in 1795 in his sixty-fifth year. His son, Jonathan, was graduated from Harvard in 1797, became a clergyman, and a few of his descendants of the Whitaker name are living in Massachusetts. Both Nathaniel Whitaker and his son Jonathan, then a student, are mentioned in the will of the sister and aunt, Mary White, to which reference has already been made.

Though not a native of Somerset, and never living here any great length of time, he still was bound by many ties to the section. He was a frequent visitor, well known to many of the people of Somerset and is worthy of being remembered as one of the active and forceful men of his day.

Of the children of Jonathan Whitaker it only remains to speak of the eldest son, Jonathan, Jr., who was the second owner of the homestead. He was born in 1724 and married as early as 1746, Mary Miller, of whose ancestry and family connection nothing is positively known. They had seven children: Stephen, Phebe, Polly, Sally, Rebecca, Jonathan and Nathaniel. Shortly before his father's death he purchased the larger portion of the estate and occupied it until his death in 1786. Several of these children after their marriage removed to the "Lake Region" in New York, and their descendants may be found there and in many of the states farther west. One, Phebe, married Rev. Francis Peppard, whose first charge was over the Presbyterian church of Mendham. Later we find him in Northampton Co., Penna., near Easton. Rebecca, the fourth daughter, married William Conklin of Basking Ridge. Among their grandchildren were John T. Conklin, late of Somerville, whose widow and children survive, and Rev. Nathaniel Conklin, a graduate of Rutgers and for many years pastor of the Presbyterian church of New Vernon, Morris county. A son of his, Rev. John W. Conklin, became a missionary in India, was field secretary for a time of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed church, and completed his earthly career as pastor of the Reformed church of Metuchen. Another grandson was the late Oscar Conklin, of Basking Ridge, for a term a member of the New Jersey Assembly.

Jonathan Whitaker, 3rd, married Mary Mitchell and removed to Warren Co., Ohio, where many of his descendants still live.

On the death of Jonathan Whitaker, Jr., which occurred as has been stated in 1786, his widow Mary purchased the farm at sheriff's sale. This seems to have been made necessary by reason of the difficulty of otherwise securing a clear title, the heirs being so widely scattered. Her youngest son, Nathaniel, born in June, 1758, after a considerable experience in the militia during the Revolution, married Hannah Drake, in 1787, and on January 17, 1795, shortly before his mother's death, purchased from her the ancestral estate, by that time reduced to 206 acres. They had one child, Sarah, born September 8, 1792. The wife did not long survive. He later married Ruth Haines, a daughter of his cousin Phebe Ogden. She also bore him one daughter, Hannah, who at the age of eighteen married Nicholas Arrowsmith, Jr., of Peapack. One of her grandchildren married the late Rev. Samuel Woodbridge, Profes-

sor in the New Brunswick Theological Seminary, whose daughter was the wife of Rev. Floris Ferwerda, until recently pastor of the Reformed church at Millstone.

By the purchase of 1795 Nathaniel Whitaker became the fourth owner of the Mine Brook estate, which he later enlarged by the purchase of about one hundred acres. On his death in 1841 he left the farm to his eldest daughter, Sarah, who in 1816 had married Garret Voorhees, of Middlebush, whose ancestry was exclusively Dutch. He was a descendant of the immigrant, Steven Coerte Van Voorhees, through Lucas, Minne, Garret and Garret, Jr., hence of the sixth generation from the "land of dykes and ditches." This marriage was typical of that union of Dutch and English lines that came to be customary during the nineteenth century. Through it the Whitaker blood is perpetuated in Somerset so far as it is known by the present generation.

At his marriage Garret Voorhees moved to Mine Brook and spent the remainder of his days on the Whitaker estate. For a time he lived with his father-in-law in the house that had some years before been built on the hill, on the attractive site still occupied by the residence of the present owner, Mr. William H. Page. Later, when his family became too large for comfortable housing under the ancestral roof, he removed to a small farm he had purchased in the valley that had been a part of the original Whitaker estate and remained there until the death of his father-in-law in 1841. Then his wife inherited the homestead on the hill to which they returned, and there lived the remainder of their days.

Garret Voorhees was a man of energy, and under his management the farm was brought into a high state of cultivation. New buildings were erected and in 1858 the house was practically reconstructed and made one of the most attractive in the section. In 1827 they transferred their ecclesiastical connection to the Reformed church of Bedminster, but two miles distant. Letters of dismissal are preserved, signed by Rev. John C. Van Dervoort, then pastor of the Basking Ridge Presbyterian Church. Here we find illustration of inter-denominational as well as inter-racial comity, for Rev. Mr. Van Dervoort, a native of Somerset Dutch ancestry, and educated at Rutgers, became pastor of the Presbyterian church of Basking Ridge, succeeding Rev. William C. Brownlee, a Scotchman, who resigned the Basking Ridge pastorate to become Professor in Rutgers, and continued thereafter in ecclesiastical connection with the Dutch church.

Sarah Whitaker Voorhees died in 1865, and with her death the family connection in Somerset ends. Garret Voorhees died in 1870. They had eleven children, all of whom grew to maturity and married, but all of them have now passed on to the great majority. Of them I shall speak briefly.

John, the eldest, spent his days in Somerset, living first at Mine Brook, and later at South Branch. His son, Edward B. Voorhees, was well known throughout the state as Professor of Agriculture in Rutgers and Director of the State and United States Agricultural Experiment Stations. He was one of the worthy sons of Somerset and his death two years ago was sincerely regretted by a wide circle of friends and admirers. Other children of John Voorhees are living, but none of them in Somerset.

Ann Voorhees married William Heath, of Bernards township, and they lived all their married life in Bedminster. One son, John Heath, was until lately a resident of Somerville.

Hannah Voorhees married James G. Kline, and they lived in Bedminster township near Pluckemin. One daughter, Mrs. John J. Powelson, is still living with her family near Burnt Mills.

Ellen Voorhees married, first, John Felmley, who lived on the "Mine" farm between Somerville and Pluckemin. Two sons are living in Illinois, one, David, being President of the Illinois State Normal University at Normal. She married, second, Benjamin Shoemaker, who lived for a time at Mt. Pleasant on the farm owned by the late John C. Shaw. They removed to Illinois, and she outlived all her brothers and sisters. Her death occurred July 12, 1908.

Garret Voorhees, 4th, lived at Rocky Hill. One son, William B. Voorhees, lives with his family at Middlebush.

Nathaniel Whitaker Voorhees was graduated from Rutgers in 1847 and spent the remainder of his life in Clinton, Hunterdon co. He was for a term a Judge of the County Court; for a few years he served as Secretary of the State Senate, and on one occasion became candidate for Congress on the Republican ticket in the old Fourth district. He was a member of the conventions that nominated Lincoln and Garfield for the Presidency. His son, Hon. Foster M. Voorhees, of Elizabeth, was for eight years a member of the Legislature, and in 1899 was elected Governor of New Jersey. Other children of Nathaniel W. Voorhees are living in Hunterdon.

Samuel S. Voorhees, after the death of his mother, purchased the homestead and resided on it until 1902, when he sold it to the present owner. His widow and three children are living in Basking Ridge. Three other children live beyond the bounds of the county, the writer being one of them.

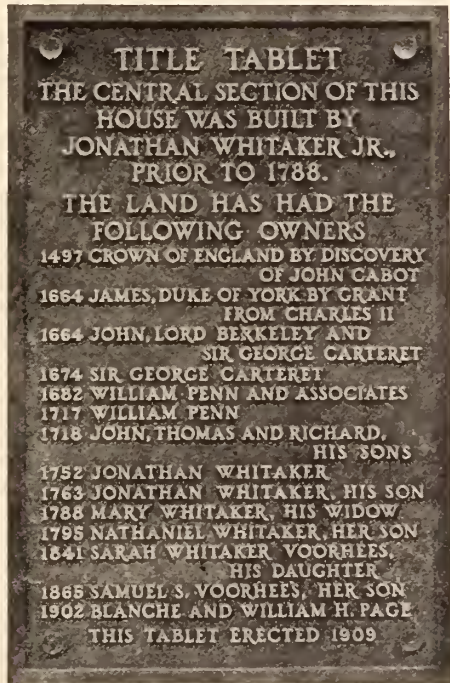
The younger daughters, Mary and Ruth, married Somerset County men, but spent their married lives, the former in New York City and the latter in Brooklyn.

The youngest son, Ralph, remained on the farm until he became blind at about twenty-five years of age. He continued to live there with

his brother, Samuel, until 1887, when he married Elizabeth Rodman, daughter of the late John Rodman of Bedminster. They made their home in Clinton, and attained wide esteem for their benefactions to churches and colleges.

Thus it is seen that the descendants of Sarah Whitaker bearing the Voorhees name are widely scattered, though a number of them still reside in Somerset. They are men and women of good character, are held in high esteem in the various communities where they reside, and a few have attained considerable prominence. All are interested in their Whitaker ancestry and join in the hope that the name shall not be forgotten.

The present owner of the Whitaker house, Mr. Page, has had placed in the hall a bronze title tablet, which recites the leading dates of ownership, both of the land and of the older part of the building, a reproduction of which I am permitted to publish herewith:



THE LANE FAMILIES OF SOMERSET COUNTY AND VICINITY

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

[NOTE.—About three years ago the writer undertook, what had been represented as an insurmountable task, that of carrying out the lines of genealogy of the numerous Lane families in Somerset County and in the vicinity of Readington. The late Judge Joseph P. Thompson, of Readington, had carefully studied the Lane families of that section, but failed to find the connecting links between them. The writer succeeded better, however, as he believes, although there were unusual problems to be met. The number of Lanes in this county and vicinity a century and half century ago was probably greater than that of almost any other family and to-day their descendants are exceedingly numerous. The matter then gathered is now printed in order that it may be preserved; and as about one out of every eight of the subscribers to the QUARTERLY is a Lane, or descendant of a Lane, it is hoped the space to be given to this family may not be considered too great even for our limited pages.

The beginnings of the family will be treated in this number and in usual type, but afterward the descending families will be presented more compactly, to save space. The usual abbreviations of genealogical works will be used, such as "m." for married, "dau." for daughter, "b." for born, etc. Only lines reaching into Somerset will be carried out with fullness, although the writer has considerable other data. In two cases some extensions of the family in other states will be printed, namely, the line of Col. Derick, of Troy, whose descendants are almost wholly in New York State, and one Bedminster line, which is now chiefly represented in the West; these being carried out quite fully because of the large number of patrons of the QUARTERLY belonging to these two branches].

I. The American Immigrants—Laenen

THE LANE FAMILY (original name Laenen), appears to have been but one branch of a large number of families in Europe, which, on the Continent, where they originated, were known under the names of Laenen, van der Lane, van der Laen, de la Lanen, etc. Some had coats-of-arms, those which the writer has seen being of families bearing the two latter names. In England the name has always been Lane, and such is the uniform spelling in America to-day.

The particular family of Lanes whose descendants are in Somerset County, was a Laenen family of North Belgium, which was originally a part of the United Netherlands.

Two of this family, with their wives and children, came from the province of Liege, now in Belgium, to the New World, in March, 1663. They arrived on the vessel "Rose Tree." We know their names and the names and ages of the children they brought over. We know, too, their father's name in the old country, because each of the immigrants bore the middle name "Jansen," meaning son of Jans. He was either Jans Laenen or Jans Laenen van Peelt, as the immigrants put the "van Peelt" (or van Pelt) after Laenen, as a rule, by which it is to be understood that, while their real surname was "Laenen," they were also "from the Peel," expressed in Dutch by the words "van Peelt." Both were entered on the ship's lists of passengers, however, in the customary short form of "Thys

Jansen" and "Teunis Jansen." (See "N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record," vol. 14, p. 181).

"Teunis Jansen Laenen van Peelt" is the full manner in which the supposed elder of the two brothers signed his name to documents. The fact that Teunis spelled out "van Peelt," as he did, is one of the proofs that his ancestors, if not he himself, came from "the Peel," a tract of country in the nature of a morass, located both in the southern part of Holland and the northern part of Belgium. It occupies about sixty square miles of land between two large rivers, the Meuse and the Aa. In Belgium "the Peel" is in the province of Limburg. Directly contiguous to that province is the province (we should say county) of Liege, whose capital is the large and prosperous city of Liege, now of nearly 150,000 inhabitants. Wherever born, Teunis and his brother came from the province of Liege.

The name of the wife of Teunis, who came with him, is not certainly known. But his children were aged respectively 18, 16, 14, 9, 7 and 2 years, and were perhaps the six first named of the following nine children, which he had by both his first and second wife: Jan; Anthony; Elizabeth; Magdalena; Aert; Wouter; Hendrick; Teuntje and Rebecca. Teunis married as his second wife Gertrude Jans, widow of John Otter, and located at first in Brooklyn. He was by occupation a fisherman. Between 1675 and 1684 he made four or more purchases of land at New Utrecht, L. I., and appeared to prosper. The date of his death is unknown. As the Somerset County lines do not descend from Teunis, it is unnecessary to pursue his children further, but some particulars of them will be found in Bergen's "Early Settlers of Kings County" (pp. 353-359), to which the reader is referred. As a matter of fact nearly all of his descendants became *Van Pelts*; they dropped the "Laenen" entirely. Hence it is that the Van Pelt and Lane families of New Jersey are really of one stock, under different names.

Matthys Jansen Laenen was the other brother who arrived on the "Rose Tree" in 1663, and he was the ancestor of the Lane families of Monmouth, Somerset and Hunterdon counties.

The supposition that Teunis and Matthys were Walloons and not Hollanders, though speaking the Dutch language, would seem to be well founded. In the first place, the form of the name, whether written "Laenen" or "Lanen" would appear to indicate as much. In the second place, their residence was in a real Walloon district, though it was so affected by its proximity to the Dutch country that we must suppose the inhabitants of "the Peel" could speak both Dutch and Walloon, the latter being a semi-French language, as the Walloons were a semi-French and semi-Teutonic stock. Belgium and Holland together formed the Netherlands

for a long period, and it could not be otherwise than that there were constant interchanges of speech between their inhabitants.

What impresses the writer still more, however, is the fact that the Lanes have certain characteristics belonging to the Walloons; there are exceptions, of course, but the main features crop out from time to time. The Walloons are always described as powerful in limb, many being quite tall, having dark hair, deep-sunk eyes, which are dark brown or blue; and they are usually skillful and industrious, in a word a very solid people. Such are those Walloons who are at present among the most eminent statesmen in Belgium, and certainly these Walloon characteristics have entered into many of the Lane and Van Pelt families, as descended from the Matthys and Teunis who came to America. The writer has known many of them to have an unusual physique, even as to height, dark hair and dark brown or blue eyes, and also to possess great industry, moral integrity and strong patriotism. They have shown this by being strong churchgoers and first-class citizens. While mostly farmers, an unusual number of them served in the War of the Revolution and many in the War of the Rebellion.

Most of the early Walloons remained sturdy Roman Catholics, and for this reason proved disappointing to the brave Hollanders under William the Silent, who hoped in vain for their assistance at the crucial time of the severance of the Dutch Republic from the government of Spain under Philip II. But many of them had become Protestants under the influence of the Reformation, and this particular fact led numbers of them to go over to Holland, while perhaps for the same reason some came to America, where they could worship as Protestants without molestation.

It may be of interest to say further that the early Walloons were the descendants of the old Gallic peoples, known in the time of Julius Cæsar as the Belgæ. The name "Gallia Belgica" was given to the South Netherlands in the time of the Romans, and figures conspicuously in the accounts given by Julius Cæsar in his conquest of Gaul. The Walloons have always remained a separate and distinct people in what is now the northern and eastern portion of modern Belgium and at present constitute about one-fourth of the population of that country. In fact there are somewhere about one and one-half millions of them in Belgium at the present time.

All persons bearing the "Lane" name in New Jersey, or throughout the United States, are not descendants of Matthys Jansen Laenen, or of his brother Teunis. The writer knows of no other "Laenen," or one of similar name, who came over from Belgium or Holland to America, but there were those of the name of "Lane" who came from England, and their descendants are numerous. Very likely the English "Lane" and

the Continental "Laenen" represent names of the same European stock, but, as this is not known, they must be considered distinct.

The first English Governor of Virginia was Sir Ralph Lane, who died in 1603. During that century Sir Richard Lane was Lord Keeper of Charles II, and Sir Thomas Lane was one of those to whom the Province of West Jersey was assigned by Daniel Cox. A great scholar of England was Edward William Lane, who died in 1876, and a great publisher is John Lane, of London and New York, as all book purchasers know. In America, former United States Senator James Henry Lane, of Indiana; Governor Henry Smith Lane of the same state; Governor Joseph Lane of Oregon (on the ticket, for Vice President, with John C. Breckenridge); Hon. Franklin K. Lane, now in President Wilson's cabinet, and many others known more or less to fame, all represent English ancestry, so far as the writer knows. In South Jersey there are, or were, many English Lanes, and it is not unlikely that some of them reached North Jersey, and so may account for a number of the name particularly in Monmouth and Middlesex counties, whom I cannot connect with the lines from Matthys Jansen Laenen. There are also many of English descent in Massachusetts and New York.

In the United States Census for 1790 (which, unfortunately, does not exist as to New Jersey, since our early Census Records were burned when the British occupied Washington, in 1814), we find the following persons by the name of "Lane" in the States named: In New York, 63; in Pennsylvania, 18; in Maryland, 35; in Virginia, 27. Certainly a number of the descendants of Matthys Jansen Laenen were then in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, but probably not in Maryland or Virginia. Those traceable in the last century to Somerset are now scattered throughout the whole country between New Jersey and California.

II. Matthys Jansen Laenen, the Immigrant and His Family

I. MATTHYS JANSEN LAENEN, of the Province of Luyck (Liege), Belgium, emigrated to New Amsterdam, arriving in March, 1663, in the sailing vessel "Rose Tree." He had previously been married (name of wife unknown, but probably Tryntje ———), and he started with his wife and four children aged respectively 17, 15, 13 and 11 years of age. She died on the passage over so that, when he arrived at New Amsterdam, he was a widower. He came with his brother Teunis as has been previously stated.

Immediately after his arrival he settled in New Utrecht, Long Island, where his name appears on the assessment rolls of 1675 and 1676. He subsequently married for his second wife, Adriaentje Hendricks. The date of his death is unknown, but it was prior to 1683, because, on May

20, 1683, his widow married Cornelius Wynhard, who had emigrated (in 1657) from Groningen, Holland. She was Wynhard's second wife.

Without doubt Matthys was a farmer, and, if, as is probable, he was born in or near Liege about 1626, he would have been about fifty-six years old at the period of his decease. His first name was abbreviated by himself to "Thys," so that some of his children used as a middle name "Thyssen" (son of Thys).

Matthys signed his name "Thys Jansen van Pelt," not using the "Laenen" at all, but this simply followed custom and, as has been stated he was "from the Peel." However, the "van Pelt" was not used by any of his children.

In September, 1687, when the oath of allegiance was administered on Long Island to all adult males, two of Matthys' sons took the oath and were described as "natives," i. e., born there; hence we know that Jan and Jacob were children by his second wife. They are entered on the lists as follows: "Jan Thyssen Laenen, native; Jacob Thyssen Laenen, native." At the same time Matthys' brother, Teunis, was put down as: "Theunis Janse van Pelt Laenen; 24 yrs." In the latter case it will be noticed that "Laenen" is placed last, and "van Peit" before it, although contrary to Teunis' signature. Matthys, himself, was not living in 1687 and hence his name does not appear.

CHILDREN OF MATTHYS J. LAENEN (1) AND TRYNTJE ——— :

2. ANTHOINE THYSSEN, from Liege, Belgium, b. about 1646; emigrated with his father in 1663; resided in New Utrecht, L. I., as late as 1693. No further trace.

3. TRYNTJE THYSSEN, from Liege, Belgium, b. about 1648; emigrated with her father in 1663; m. Jan Janse Van Dyck who d. in 1736. Van Dyck was of Amsterdam and emigrated in 1652. He was married in N. Y. City but resided on a farm in New Utrecht and was a member of the Dutch church there in 1677. *Children*: (1) Catalyntje bap. Nov. 13, 1681, in Brooklyn; m. Gerret Ketteltas. (2) John, (3) Thys, of Red Hoeck (Brooklyn), bap. Nov. 4, 1683. (4) Tryntje; m., in Brooklyn, Daniel Hendricks, who d. Jan., 1728, leaving a widow and eleven children. (For the Hendricks children, who intermarried in the Schenck, Van Matter, Cowenhoven, DeHart, Holmes, etc., Monmouth county, families, and much information concerning them, see Beekman's "Early Dutch Settlers of Monmouth," pp. 115-125). (5) Angenietje, bap. Apr. 29, 1686; m. Simon De Hart, Jr., of Gowanus, who d. in 1745. (For children see Bergen's "Early Settlers of King's county," p. 90.) (6) Jannetje; m. Rutgert Van Brunt, of New Utrecht, who d. July 5, 1758. (For children, see *Ibid.* p. 313).

4. HENDRICK THYSSEN, from Liege, Belgium, b. about 1650; emi-

grated with his father in 1663; d. (about) 1693; m. (1), **Sept. 28, 1679**, Annatie Tileman vander Meyer (widow of Dirck Hattum); and (2), **April 25, 1690**, Marritje Bennet, widow of Johannes Christoffel Schaers, of Gowanus. This Marritje Bennet was probably the same who was bap. **May 9, 1644**, in New Amsterdam, and, if so, was the daughter of William Adriaense Bennet, an Englishman, and by trade a cooper, the ancestor of the Bennet family in this country. Hendrick Lane was a member of the Dutch ch. of Brooklyn in 1677. On **Jan. 25, 1694**, his estate was declared intestate (per N. Y. City records), and his brother, Gysbrecht (then called "Guisbert"), and his brother-in-law, Jan Janse Van Dyck (then written on the records "John Van Dyck") were appointed administrators. *Children*: (1) TILEMAN, bap. **Dec. 12, 1680**, in New Utrecht. (2) THYS, bap. **May 18, 1683**, in Brooklyn. (3) MAYKE bap. **Apr. 23, 1693**, in Brooklyn. No further trace.

5. GYSBRECHT THYSSEN (who became known both as Geisbert, and also as Gilbert Lane), from Liege, Belgium, b. about 1652; emigrated with his father in 1663; d. 1727; m., about 1672, Jannetje Adriaense Lambersen. He was a member of the New Utrecht Dutch ch. in 1677 and a deacon in 1683, but seems not to be among those taking the oath of allegiance to the English Government in 1687. However, he was living there in 1698, when his name appears on the census roll as "Gysbert Tysse," with himself, wife and seven children ("Doc. Hist. of N. Y." Vol. 3, p. 88); evidently his two older sons were then living away from home. In 1706 he was assessed there for eighty-three acres of land, purchased in 1700 of his half-brother, Adriaen. That he had become on Long Island a prosperous agriculturist is evident from the fact that he could make two large purchases of land in Monmouth Co., N. J., in 1709 and '10, a large farm for himself and a smaller one for his son Cornelius. On **Apr. 23, 1709**, he purchased of Rev. Alexander Innes, of Middletown, 460 acres of land in Middletown twsp., for £5 10. It is described in the deed as bounded by Swimming River, Robert Morris, Daniel Applegate and Hop River. (Trenton Deeds, Book I., p. 387). This he made his homestead, for he removed to Monmouth co. in that year. On **Feb. 5, 1710**, he purchased 200 acres in the adjoining township of Shrewsbury, of Tobias Hansen, of Dover, N. H., for £50, (Monmouth Deeds. Book D. p. 138). This tract he conveyed to his "loving son, Cornelius," **June 5, 1711**. Geisbert was then nearly sixty years of age, and Cornelius, who probably married that year was twenty-six. The second son, Matthias, did not marry until the next year; and three years later, **May 20, 1715**, Geisbert conveyed the homestead of 460 acres to his son, Matthias; consideration £500. (Monmouth Deeds, Book E., p. 344). Of Geisbert's eldest son, Adriaens, who was probably living in 1727, when his father

died, I have no information and find no trace of him in Monmouth co., after his father's death. Matthias is the one son who represents the Somerset line, as they were his ch. who migrated to Somerset.

In the same year that he removed to Monmouth the "Reformed Congregation of Freehold and Middletown," was organized¹ in what is the present village of Marlborough, and "Gisbert Laen and Jannetie Lammerse" are recorded as two of the organizing members, along with members of the Van Deventer, Wykoff, van Doorn, Schenck, Cowenhoven, etc., families.

Geisbert lived twelve years after conveying his homestead to Matthias. The draftsman of his will, evidently an English lawyer, used the name "Gilbert Lane," the English equivalent for Gysbrecht, and for Geisbert, but it took another century for the Dutch to go out of use. Geisbert's signature to his will was by mark. This will, dated Nov. 7, 1720, was probated May 17, 1727. (Trenton Wills, Book B., p. 66). In it he names his sons "Adriaens, Cornelius, Matthias and Joseph who is blind," and his daughters, "Moika Langstreet, Catherine D'Hart, Mary van Sicklah and Jane," and "grandchildren born of my daughter, Williamea Hendrickson, deceased, wife of William Hendrickson, deceased." The three sons first named were executors. His real estate was directed to be sold and the money divided into eight parts, to be equally given to eight of his nine children; the other child, Joseph, being blind, was to have a fund set apart out of the estate for his support.

Geisbert's wife, Jannetje, must have lived thereafter with her son, Matthias, as on June 16, 1732, etc., he gave bonds to his co-executors to contribute £8 yearly for the support of his mother, "Jane Lane." (Monmouth Deeds, Book H., pp. 67, 107).

(For children, see *infra*.)

CHILDREN OF MATTHYS J. LAENEN (1) AND ADRIAENTJE HENDRICKS:

6. ANNETJE THYSSEN, b. at New Utrecht, about 1665; m. Jurian Lootman, of New Utrecht, afterward of Kingston, N. Y.

7. JAN THYSSEN, b. at New Utrecht about 1667; m. Aeltie van Duyn (dau. of Gerret Cornelise van Duyn and Jacomina Jacobs Swarts), and resided at Newtown, L. I. He took the oath of allegiance in 1687. He d. before 1708, when his widow m. Peter Cornell, of Newtown. *Children*: (1) GARRET, bap. Oct. 30, 1695, in Brooklyn; d. young. (2) THYS, bap. Sept. 19, 1708. (3) JACAMINTJE. No other trace.

8. JACOB, of Freehold, N. J., b. at New Utrecht about 1669; m. (1) Elizabeth Barkeloo (dau. of Willem Janse van Barkeloo, the immigrant, and Elizabeth Jans); and (2—supposed) July 17, 1720, Jane Cowenhov-

¹ As reference will be made frequently to the records of this church, it will be designated hereafter simply as the church at Marlborough.

en. He took the oath of allegiance at New Utrecht in 1687, but in 1698 was enrolled in the King's co. census as of Flatlands, having himself, wife and four children in his family. ("Doc. Hist. of N. Y.," Vol. 3, p. 88). He probably removed to near Freehold in 1709, or earlier, as he and his wife were organizing members of the ch. of Marlborough in that year. His land is described in his will of 1738 as of "Upper Freehold." In 1731 he wrote his name in the Marlborough church book "Jacob Lane," and so again to his will. His will, dated Nov. 1, 1738, was probat. Feb. 16, 1762. (Trenton Wills, Book H., p. 82). By it he devised his real estate to his son, Matthias, who, with Jacob's brother-in-law, "Derrick Barcalow," were executors; and mentions his children as Jacob, Jr., Matthias, Helena Amack, Jane Van Cleef, Arayantie Golden and Elizabeth. As Jacob's line remained almost wholly a Monmouth co. line I have traced it but a little way, and will not include it in the articles to follow.

9. ADRIAEN, of New Utrecht, N. Y., Middletown, N. J., and then Readington, N. J., b. at New Utrecht (perhaps about) 1672; d. after 1738; m. (1) Martyntje Smack (dau. of Hendrick Matthyse Smack and Geertje Harmens), who probably died about 1699; and (2) Jannetje Van Sycklen (dau. of Ferdinando Van Sycklen and Eva Jansen of Flatlands, L. I.). He seems to have resided at one period at Gravesend, L. I., but was of New Utrecht in 1693, and also in 1698, when he was enrolled on the census list as having in his family himself, wife, two children and one slave. In 1700 he conveyed land at New Utrecht to his brother Gysbrecht, then stating he was of Middletown, so that he probably removed to Monmouth Co., in 1699. On June 20, 1701, "Adrian Leane" purchased land at Middletown on "Marvill Hill" bounded by Swimming River and Hogneck creek, of Peter Tilton, a carpenter, but then he is stated to be of New Utrecht. (Trenton Deeds, Book H. p. 41). On Nov. 20, 1704, he made a quit-claim couveyance (no wife joining) of land at Middletown to Adriaen Brown (Trenton Deeds, Book A A A. p. 98).

Adriaen could have remained but a few years in Monmouth, for by 1711 he went to the vicinity of Readington, Hunterdon Co., near the borders of Somerset. He was the first Lane to go to this part of New Jersey, thus antedating those who went to Bedminster in Somerset by a third of a century. Adriaen, at Readington, founded the large line of Lanes of that vicinity.

On Oct. 9, 1711, he purchased of John and Catherine Van Horn, of New York City, for £150, 450 acres of land near Holland's brook, Readington, then Amwell twsp., (through which ran the division between East and West Jersey). On Dec. 12, 1715, he sold to Andreas Emmons, of Long Island, 300 acres of this tract, as appears by a deed of partition of May 26, 1755 (unrecorded), reciting the fact, between Andreas Emmons'

sons, John and James Emmons, showing they equally divided this land, which descended to them from their father. (Copy of Emmons' deed sent by Mr. Warren B. Stout, of South Orange, to the writer). I have not found a record of the 450 acre deed to Adriaen, but it is referred to in a subsequent deed given by him and his wife "Yannietie" to Joseph Stout, Apr. 8, 1719, by which he seems to have sold off the balance, then said to be 155 acres. (Trenton Deeds, Book B 2, p. 367). To this deed his name was signed, "Adriaen Lane."

Slightly earlier than this last date, on Dec. 6, 1718 (according to a statement published by the late Rev. Henry P. Thompson, who may have seen a deed not on record), he purchased land, probably adjoining the first purchase and this must have been where he finally located. This must have been bought of Thomas Stevenson and consisted of perhaps 450 acres. On Oct. 14, 1731, he sold 153 acres of this second purchase to Garret Van Sicklen, and in the deed it is stated to be land "which Adriaen purchased of Thomas Stevenson, late of Pennsylvania." (Trenton Deeds, Book D D, pp. 220, 245). Garret Van Sicklen may have been his brother-in-law. As his second wife did not join in this deed it is presumed she was then deceased.

In 1724 he was an executor of the will of Henry Traphagen. (Trenton Wills, Book A, p. 290).

On Apr. 12, 1738, when it was proposed to build a new Dutch church at present Readington village (the church, being known as that of North Branch, was previously located near the head of the Raritan river, on lands occupied by the late John Vosseller in his life time) Adriaen (again no wife joining) conveyed 147 rods of land to the church wardens "John Vanskel [Van Sickle] and Nicholas Wickoff," for that purpose. The church was therein called "The Dutch Church of Rarington." (Trenton Deeds, Book O, p. 177).

No records have been found indicating the baptisms of Adriaen's children, excepting one at New Utrecht. Naturally they should be found at Marlborough and Somerville, but his name only appears twice on the Somerville records; April 12, 1716, when he and his wife were witnesses to a baptism of a child of Johannes Sickeler (Van Sickle), and Oct. 14, 1719, when they witnessed for a child of Koort Jansen and wife. Neither is there any will or administration at Trenton to indicate his children or the date of his death. Recourse must therefore be had to other indications and some suppositions in ascertaining the names of the various children he must have had.

(For Adriaen's ch., see in due course).

10. PIETER THYSSEN (who became Peter Tysen), of New Utrecht, b. about 1674; m. Barbara Houlton. In 1698, in the King's co. census, he is

enrolled with himself, wife and five children. ("Doc. Hist. of N. Y.," Vol. 3, p. 86). He is probably the same, who as "Peter Tysen of New Utrecht," in connection with a Derrick Tysen of the same place and a John Tysen of Brooklyn, took a deed, Oct. 6, 1709, from John Bowne for 750 acres of land at "Wiquetunk," Monmouth co., N. J. (Monmouth Deeds, Book E., p. 314); the John Tysen" and "Derrick Tysen" in such case being his brothers. This property was afterward conveyed to Roelf Schanck [Ruloff Schenck], and embraces the land on which the present Marlborough church stands and the farms thereabouts. The Indian name is still preserved in the station, "Wickatunk."

It is certain that some of the descendants of Pieter Thyssen Laenen retained "Tysen" as their surname, or abbreviated the same to "Tice," while others took the name "Pietersen." Beekman, in his "Early Dutch Settlers" (p. 114), says: "Some of this family removed to Bucks or Lancaster county, Pa., and retained the surname 'Tysen.' Those who remained here spelled their name 'Tice.'" He adds that Pieter's son, Matthias, went by the name of Matthias Peterse (son of Peter), and the descendants are the Petersons of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Pieter's children (who, therefore, were not Lanes in name) were: (1) Teunis. (2) Matthias, who m. Geesye Hendricks (dau. of William Hendricks and Williamtje Lane) and had five children (for whom see Beekman's "Early Dutch Settlers," p. 140). (3) Maria. (4) Catryna. (5) Rebecca.

II. **LYSBETH THYSSEN**, who m. Anthoni Juchum. No further trace.

Before carrying any of the foregoing families further it may interest present Lane readers to make these remarks concerning the Somerset lines:

The two sons of Matthias Tyssen Laenen, whose descendants came to Somerset and Readington (Readington, in Hunterdon, being close to Somerset and the Readington line having branched off into Somerset in numerous families), were: Gysbrecht (the English for which was Gilbert), and Adriaen—half-brothers.

(1) **GYSBRECHT'S** son, Matthias, was the father of the Matthias, who founded the chief Bedminster township line, of which Col. Derick Lane, of Revolutionary memory (subsequently founder of the Troy line), was an early conspicuous member, and which embraced the late well-known Matthew P. and Frederick H. Lane families of Lamington, and many who intermarried into the Demun, Craig, Bunn, Honeyman, Blair, Honnell, McDowell, Crater, Nevius, etc., families, one large branch being in the West. Gysbrecht was also the grandfather of Garret and Cornelius Lane, the latter the father of Job Lane and the former the ancestor of

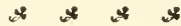
John Lane and Lydia Van Cleef, who resided at Bound Brook. To this line also belonged the Matthias Lane family of Newton, Sussex county.

(2) ADRIAEN's descendants, as has been stated, include nearly all the old Readington and Bridgewater township Lanes, and constitute, in themselves, a large family.

There was probably a representative of JACOB (8) also at Readington, but he seems to have made no permanent impression there, and is not considered.

The Somerset lines named above will therefore be carried out in his order: First, descendants of Gysbrecht. Second, descendants of Adriaen. To complete these lines will require the allotted space in several numbers of the QUARTERLY.

[*To be Continued*]



JOURNALS OF ANDREW JOHNSTON, 1743-1754

[*Continued from Page 38*]

CONCERNING LOTS IN PEAPACK PATENT

"Sunday, 5th May, 1745.—We went to Mr. Dunstars opposite Lockhart; and Harriot to meet us on Monday morning at Jacob Denyks, in order to try out the land there belonging to my bro'r John's estate sold to Mr. Kinne.

"Monday, 6th May, 1745.—Called on Gisbert Lane and ——, who went with us, and Mr. Dunstar, and show'd us the three ash trees growing from one root; began opposite to them and run down the river to Demonds corner, formerly Lord Niels; thence along his land N. W. by N. 21 ch.; thence N. N. E. — ch.; thence to the river opposite to the three ash trees growing from one root, which contains —— acres; then went to a swamp white oak tree, which Jacob Denyke show'd us for the corner of his 400 [?] acre tract, by —— it; it seems to have bin marked 40 odd years ago, and Denyke says has bin recond to be the corner, and 50 ch. on a N. W. by W. course from the river. We did not run that line, he telling us Mr. Lynes had run from that tree to the river and found it to agree with the beginning at 10 ch. below the upper corner of Arch. Riddle. From said tree we run North 30 ch.; then West 28 chain, which came home to Demonds line, formerly Lord Niels, show'd us by Demond and Gisbert Lane, who told me he had run it, and that his survey of that tract agrees with Mr. Leslies and Brocars, who had both run these lines, so that there can be no vacancy here between Dunstars 100-acre purchase and Lord Niels line, and seems to be agreed to my fathers and to my bro'r John.

"We then went to the Island and surveyed it, which contains —— acres. I find it much wore and broak by the freshets, and I think but little worth.

Mord. McKinne wants to buy the s'd land at the upper end of Draykes, which I think still belongs to my father's estate, and will give the same price he gives for my bro'r Johns. It lays between Drayk and the land sold by Dunstar to Tunis [?] Post. I agreed he should have it. Went to Lockharts and lodged. Mr. Leslie promised to meet me in the morning at John Henry's.

"*Tuesday, 7th May, 1745.*—To try John Henrys line began at the end of the 5 ch. at his upper corner and ran N. $22\frac{1}{2}$ degrees East and find it 55 ch. and 70 links to Axtells line.

To find the contents of lot No. 6 we ran from John Henrys corner on Axtells line along said line N. 73° East 129 cha. and 45 links to a dead white oak mark't last spring for the corner, between lotts No. 1 and No. 6. The tree is fallen down; we put some stones at the roots. Midle brook is 49 ch. from Henrys corner. Went to And. Wortmans to meet the people that live on Hamiltons land. Enter'd into articles with Demond for the upper lot. O'Harro and Adams say they will not buy. Run some lines of Wm. Wortman and return'd to Lockharts. Oliphant and John Henry have appointed Monday-come-week to be at Amboy for their deeds. I propose to returne home tomorrow.

"Mr. Leslie and I have concluded to employ Ralph Smith to survey the land between Hamilton and Leslies lot and the falls, and divide it, and to lay into lotts of about 200 acres; likewise to survey all the other lotts which fall within the —— part of the patent and not already re-survey'd by us. Mr. Leslie is to be present and promised to assist and make an exact map of the whole that we may know what quantity each have.

"*Wednesday, May 8th, 1745.*—Wm. Roberts came to me and promises to send the £4 due for 2 years rent past very soone and is to have the use of the place he lives on one year longer (if the place be not sold before) for 40/—; it contains about 50 acres. He is not to cut any green timber. He never has p'd any rent; am told is runaway. Wm. Wortman (Bouts son) is to have the use of the fields joyning to Wm. Roberts for one year (unless sold), and to pay a reasonable rent, I think £4 or £5.

"Clawson has bin with me. He lives on lot No. 4; agreed to let him stay on it another year and is to pay rent, as he paid a considerable price for the improvement; promised his rent should not be high; gave him leave to plow a field for winter grain, which has lain still now about 6 years. He is to take care of the land and house in which John

Ladly lived, on the same lot, at least 4 or 5 years. [One line indecipherable].

"*March 6th, 1745/6.*—Will'm Wortman (Bouts son) was with me. I have agreed with him for 100 acres land, part of Lott No. 6. He is to have it joyning to Mr. Leslie's lott and to run down Middle brook so far as a parrarel [parallel] line from the brook to the lower end of the lott will include the 100 acres, for which he is to give £135, to be paid viz.: £45 the next fall and interest from 1st May; next £45, 1st May, 1747; the remainder on the 1st May following. He is to give security for the payments.

"*Mar. 26th.*—John Harriot, Jun., has agreed for himself and Wm. Wortman, Jun., to take all the land on the East side of Middle brook in lot No. 6, including the 100 acres bargained for with s'd Wm., either at 25/—pr acre, paying half in hand ———, or 27/—pr acre in 3 payments. (Note—They both drop't their bargains).

"*Monday, April 21st, 1746.*—Set out for Peapack in order to settle with the tenants on Axtell's lands and come to new agreements, several of their leases being expired; also to examine the lines of Hamptons lands and John Henry's land, being informed there was some mistake in Mr. Leslie and Ral. Smith's surveys last year. I call'd on Mr. Lynes at Brunswike and appointed him to meet me on Wednesday, at Lockharts, and lodg'd at Mr. Barberiest [?].

"*Tuesday the 22d.*—Went up to Axtell's farm; spoke to some of the tenants and desired them to acquaint the others I was come up, expecting to receive the rents due and to come to new agreements with those whose leases are expired, and desir'd them to meet me at Lockharts.

"*Wednesday, 23d.*—Run the line of Matt. Lanes and Wm. Hamptons lots, and find it does not agree with Mr. Leslie's and Smith's survey, and differs a little from John Anderson's, of which Mr. Lynes is to give me a draft.

"*Thursday, 24th April, 1746.*—Run the lines of John Oliphant, John Henry, Wm. Wortman and Andries Wortman lots. Oliphant has taken in more land owing to the differences in the running the lines, Lane's corner being lower down than Mr. Leslie had survey'd it. Agreed to give him a new deed according to Mr. Lynes survey. Lane must likewise have a new deed; he falls considerably short of his quantity of acres.

"Wm. Wortman, Bouts son, stands to the agreement I made with him the 6th March last for the 100 acres. Wm. Roberts is gon of the land. I have given Wortman leave to go into the house and to make use of the fields for pasture, but not to plow without the 100 acres he has agreed to buy, which I suppose may extend ab't 15 ch. from Mr. Leslie's line. Old ——— Smith is removed and John Phenix lives in the house.

Spok with some of Axtells tenants but come to no certain agreement as yet with them.

"Fryday, 25th Apr., 1746.—Mr. Lynes went this morning to run the line between Rossborrow and ——— land. I staid at Lockharts to meet Axtells tenants. Several of them came to me and paid their rents. Concluded to fix the ——— rents at £7 for the good lots and £5 for 4 lots that are but poor, stoney land, money at 8/—pr. oz; the leases to be for one year sertain and to be continued till one years notice be given by either party in writing. If I could have leased for 7 years sertain I might have raised the rents higher.

"Saturday, 26th.—Agreed to let John Phenix and Will'm Wortman have the use of the clear'd land on the East side of Middle brook only for pasturage. They are to keep the places ———. Have allowed Phenix to plant about 2 or 3 acres. They are to give a reasonable rent. Allowed Lockhart liberty to put up the fence and make use of one of the fields formerly in Brag. Mannie's [?] possession for pasture. David Harriot has sow'd flax in another of the fields with my leave. Agreed with Lockhart and Harriot at £24.10 (8/—pr. oz.) rent for the farms and consented to their repairing the barn to be allow'd in the rent; it wants new sills and floors and some small repairs to the house. They are not to allow ——— Sloane to continue on the other part of the farm longer than this year; he has made provision for his Somers work or I should have oblig'd him to remove now.

"Axtells Estate 3 or 4 days."

"Monday, May 25th, 1747.—Set out from the mills for Peapack in order to settle with Axtells tenants and take leases. I expected to have gon up in April with Mr. Axtell, who had appointed to go with me then, but hearing he is gon to the West Indies I think best not to delay it any longer. Lodged at Brunswick this night.

"Tuesday, the 26th.—Got to Lockharts about noon. Sent word to the tenants to meet me this evening or in the morning, when I expect Mr. Lynes, who is preparing some leases and is to bring them with him. He had wrote some agreeable to my agreement with those whos leases expired last year, but we never met to execute them, and being acquainted by Mr. Axtell that Mrs. Goldhen was dead they are to be alter'd, and I now am to lease as executor to Maj'r Axtell. Look't over the farm and think it will be most convenient that either Lockhart or Harriot should remove to that part of it where Sloan lives, but as he is still there and has made provision for his Somers work, tho contrary to my proposal last year, he cannot quit now as the house there is very small and quite decay'd. I am to consider whether to allow a house to be built there and on what terms, and whether it will not be best to have an orchard planted there.

"*Wednesday, 27th, 1747.*—Mr. Lynes came up about nine o'clock and brought up the leases he had prepar'd. Several of the tenants met after a good deal of trouble with them. Some executed the leases as pr list; some of the others whos leases expired last March agreed to take new ones and Mr. Lynes is to prepare them. Some scrupled paying rent for the last year, not having had their leases; however, got pretty well over that and have rec'd pay and notes from most of them, and expect the others tomorrow.

"*Thursday, May 28th, 1747.*—Some more of the tenants came and executed their leases, paid and gave notes for the last year's rent. Went to look over the lot on which David Martin lives and return'd; then took David Harriot with me and went to look over severall other lots which were recon'd poor lots and the tenants pleaded for abaitment in the rent. I find several of them not so good as some others and concluded on the rents accordingly as pr list. In the evening Rob't Cumins and David Martin met me, and I concluded with them and all the rest, except half'd the last years rent for lot No. 18, which is to be paid by John Holeman, who is removed to Cranberry. John King's lease for lott No. 12 does not expire till, I think, March, 174—. Mr. Lyne is to draw the other leases; when done and executed by me I am to send them to Lockhart to be executed by the tennants.

"*Fryday, May 29th, 1747.*—For myself and in behalf of ———, agreed with Benj'm Hall and Wm. Clawson for the lot Clawson lives on at 30/— pr acre. Enter'd into articles with them, to be paid in three payments, the first in May, 1747; took their bond for £50, payable 1st May next, which I am to recover in case they should attempt to drop the bargain. Wm. Wortman, Bouts sone, desires to drop his bargain he verbally made for the 100 acres the 5th Mar., 1745, and I consented to release him and have taken his bill for £7 for rent the time he has made up of it. I have taken his bond for delivering up possession on demand, and to pay £3.10 pr annum rent for the time he stays on the land. Have desir'd Mr. Lockhart to speak to those who live on our upper lott on Lamaton, confirming rent for the time past, and left the form of a bond to be taken from those for delivering up possession and paying rent for the time to come. Return'd as far as Mr. Dunstars this evening.

"*July 3d, 1747.*—Tho's Murry and James Gaskin was with me and propos'd to buy the lot I had agreed with Matt. Van Horne for, at Peapack. They were willing to give the price Van Horne was to give, but, as I have not yet seen Van Horne, chuse not to make a positive bargain with them, but promised to let them know when I had concluded with him. They live at Peapack.

"*July 17th, 1747.*—Washaway Lewis, an Indian, came to me. He

claims the lot on which David Martin lives, part of Axtell's lands; says it has not bin purchased; it is part of Winders pattend, sold by Mr. Willocks to Axtell. I apply'd to Mr. Skinners; he found an Indian deed signed by ——, which includes the lot. On reading it to the Indian he seemed convinc'd that it was purchased and went away seemingly satisfied.

"*Aug't 3d, 1747.*—David Martin came to me and tells me the Indian has return'd and tells him that lott now joyning was never intended to be sold, but was excepted at making the bargain; insists upon his paying him rent. I suppose he is encouraged by the rioters. As Martin is uneasy and thinks he is in danger of having his crop destroyed by the Indians, he proposes to give them something for peace sake, and expects I will allow it to him in the rent, which I think but reasonable as the affairs of the Province are at present sircumstanced."

[*To be Continued*]



GENEALOGY OF A BRANCH OF THE CODINGTON FAMILY

BY LEWIS M. CODINGTON, SOMERVILLE, N. J.

"THE NAME Codington probably comes from Cotentin, a promontory of Normandy. It is found in various forms (Codington, Codinton, Codyngton, Coddington, De Codyngton, etc.), in the English records as far back as 1200.

"From Philip, younger son of David de Malpas, descends the Knightly family of the Egertons, who took the name from the place of their residence, as others of this family from Cotgrave, Overton, Codington, Golborn, places where they lived.' ('*Britannia*,' by Wm. Camden, enlarged by Richard Gough, Vol. III, p. 41).

"1. STOCKDALE CODDINGTON, of Roxbury, Mass., who removed and d. about 1650, and whose wife, Hannah ——, d. in Roxbury in 1644 in advanced age (and was buried May 20), may have been the father or grandfather of the first John Coddington of Boston. Nothing more is known of him.

"2. JOHN CODDINGTON, of Boston, Mass., probably son of Stockdale, d. there Aug. or June 18, 1655, leaving a wife Emma ——. They had certainly two and perhaps three children, viz:—(1) Sarah, b. Oct. 4 (or Mar. 29), 1651; d. Aug. (or Sept.) 9, 1656. (2) John, b. Feb. 6, 1654 (or 1653); m. Hannah Gardner. (3) (?) Henry, b. 1651, and living in Boston in 1670.

"3. JOHN CODDINGTON, of Woodbridge, N. J., probably son of John of Boston, b. probably 1654; m. (1) Annah (or Hannah) (perhaps Gardner), who d. Sept. 20, 1690; m. (2) May 1, 1691, Mary White. His will

cannot be found. His children were probably as follows, though he perhaps had others whose names are not known: (1) John, b. Nov. 8, 1677; m. Elizabeth ———. (2) Benjamin, b. Oct. 8, 1680; m. Mary ———. (3) Hannah, b. May 27, 1683. (4) Sarah, b. Mar. 28, 1687. (5) Joseph, b. Mar. 22, 1689.

"4. BENJAMIN CODDINGTON, b. 1680, son of John of Woodbridge; m. Mary ———, and was the father of the following children: (1) Anna, b. May 6, 1705; probably d. young. (2) Margaret, b. May 7, 1706; m. Abner Wight. (3) Sarah; m. William Oliver. (4) Mary; m. William Pangborn. (5) Martha; m. Jonathan Frazee. (6) Elizabeth; m. Solomon Bycount. (7) Lydia; m. Job Conger, Jr., (8) Zillah; m. Enoch Conger. (9) Rebecca. (10) Mary. (11) Elizabeth; probably d. young. (12) Benjamin. (13) Thomas, b. Nov. 27, 1712. (14) Isaac, the ancestor of many descendants living in New Jersey (see *infra*). (15) John, d. July 20, 1733, aged 14 years, 4 mos., 20 days. (16) Asher. (17) Uzziah, b. 1739; d. Mar. 21, 1816; m. three times; lived at Perth Amboy. His descendants live in and near New York City. (18) Jotham, b. Aug. 7, 1743; d. Aug. 12, 1820. (19) Reuben; married Sarah ———; lived at Perth Amboy. His descendants live in New York City and vicinity. (20) Sabrah. (21) John (?)"

The above is extracted from a "Genealogy of the Coddington Family" published by the Rev. Herbert G. Coddington, D. D., at Syracuse, N. Y., 1907; his ancestors being also the ancestors of the Codingtons living in this vicinity. In his "Genealogy" he traces his branch of the family from Stockdale Coddington of Boston, Mass., down to himself, and the branch of the Codingtons living here down to Isaac in Somerset County.

5. ISAAC CODINGTON, the fourteenth child of Benjamin, m. Sarah Giddis (dau. of John Giddis and Prudence Marshall). He removed from Woodbridge, N. J., probably to the third farm east of what was formerly known as the Round Top Schoolhouse, located between Mt. Horeb and Coontown, in Somerset County, the house being on the northerly side of the road, and that section being chosen on account of the many large trees growing there. According to tradition, Isaac Codington was not living at the time of the Revolutionary War, but his widow still occupied the farm above mentioned. General Washington, riding on his white horse at the head of his army, passed along the road in front of the house occupied by the widow, when one of his soldiers let down the bars and took one of her cows. The General was informed of this and immediately ordered the cow returned. The widow had two sons, Archibald and Benjamin, in the army, one of whom may have informed the General of what had been done. Isaac and Sarah Codington had three children, viz: (1) Archibald, b. about 1757; d. April 19, 1822. (2) Benjamin. (3) John. The latter (John) had sons, George W., Bartholomew, John and

Reuben; and George W. was the father of William R. Codington, lawyer, of Plainfield.

6. ARCHIBALD CODINGTON, son of Isaac, married Mary Coon, their children being: (1) Isaiah. (2) Jeremiah. (3) Catharine. (4) Sarah. (5) Abigail. (6) John (who died at the age of eight). (7) Benjamin. He had a son, Israel, who was the father of ex-Judge William A. Codington, of Plainfield. (8) David. (9) Israel. (10) William A. (11) Isaac V. (12) Archibald.

Archibald "Corrington" (as on his, but Coddington, as on wife's tombstone) assisted in establishing American Independence while acting as private in the First Battalion, Somerset Co. Militia, during the Revolutionary War. (See page 554, Stryker's "Officers and Men of N. J. in the Revolution"). After the Revolutionary war Archibald must have removed from Mt. Horeb to the vicinity of Black River in the northerly part of the state, for the reason that his son, Isaiah, often told his children that his father's family removed from Black River to Mt. Horeb when he was about ten years of age, and that he helped to drive the cows when they moved, at which time he purchased the second farm east of the Mt. Horeb church and established the Codington homestead. This farm is now owned by Mrs. Ida M. Codington, a great-granddaughter and wife of Franklin P. Codington. Archibald was buried at Mt. Horeb in an old burying-ground located northerly of the church. It is at present covered with a growth of wood, and a post and rail fence runs along the easterly side. His grave and that of his wife are not now in the burying-ground proper, but are on the easterly side of the fence adjoining the burying-ground. The graves are marked by two stones, that of Archibald being a brown sandstone and much worn by the action of the weather, a piece of stone bearing the last three letters of the name "Corrington" having been broken off. The inscriptions are as follows (the lines as they appear in the stones being observed in copying) and show the gravestone maker introduced a new spelling for Archibald:

"SACRED
To the memory of
ARCHIBALD CORRING-
died April 19th 1822,
in the 66th year
of his age
His virtue lives & ever live it must
Altho his flesh lies slumbering in
the dust (sigh)
Wipe off the tear, suppress the swelling
For he that lives aright can never die.

MARY
wife of
ARCHIBALD CODDINGTON
Died 1840
Aged 84 years."

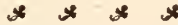
7. ISAIAH CODINGTON, b. 1781; d. Dec. 30, 1862; m. (1) Mar. 1, 1820, Charlotte Bullman, who was b. May 17, 1800, and d. April 29, 1830, their children being: (1) Thomas, b. Feb. 8, 1821; d. April 30, 1890. (2) Archibald, b. April 12, 1823; d. Feb. 25, 1904. (3) Sarah B., b. April 16, 1825; d. Feb. 22, 1901. (4) James, b. May 1, 1827; d. Sept. 24, 1885. (5) Mary, b. April 25, 1829; d. Feb. 7, 1877. Isaiah Codington m. (2) Charity Bird, May 8, 1831. She was b. May 18, 1809; d. Jan. 13, 1900. Their children were: (6) Harriet, b. April 27, 1832; d. Sept. 22, 1893. (7) Isaiah, b. March 12, 1834. (8) John Wesley, b. Sept. 11, 1835; d. Aug. 8, 1901. (9) Manning Force, b. June 27, 1838. (10) Enoch Watson, b. March 1, 1851.

8. THOMAS CODINGTON, son of Isaiah, was born at Mt. Horeb, in the third farm house easterly from the church. He was married February 14, 1843, to Julia Ann Mundy, who was b. December 2, 1823, and was the daughter of Lewis and Mary Mundy. Their children were: (1) William M., b. July 8, 1844; d. October 16, 1882. (2) Lewis M., b. Aug. 29, 1848; m. Dec. 11, 1873, Susan Clara Mason, who was b. April 12, 1848. Their ch. are: Perley M., Minnie E., and J. Adelaide. (3) Marietta, b. November 12, 1851.

The following may also be of interest to some bearing the Codington name: On May 4, 1681, the first land title in Somerset County was secured by Philip Carteret, Thomas Codrington and others from two Raritan Indians. The tract was sub-divided and Thomas Codrington erected a house on his tract. In an address delivered before the Washington Camp Ground Association, by Rev. T. E. Davis, at the residence of the Hon. George LaMonte, on Washington's birthday, February 22, 1893, and afterward published in pamphlet form, is found the following reference to the Codrington house: "Here he built a house in 1683, which was the first dwelling house in Bound Brook, and in Somerset County. The present residence of Hon. George La Monte is on the exact site of the original house of Codrington. Codrington gave to his place the Indian name of 'Racawachanna' (the loomy flat by the running brook). The house was built on a slight elevation of ground, sloping on all sides, which tradition says was an Indian mound, where the Raritan tribes buried their dead. If this be true, it is the cause for the belief of the past generation that the house was haunted. So strong was the fear produced by this belief that many of the colored servants dared not go out alone at night, expecting that some Indian ghost would surely carry them away. By persons now living, and who once resided in the original Codrington house, it is described as a most quaint and curious building, unlike any other house of ancient date in Bound Brook. There was no second story or cellar. The roof was very steep, with a wide projection coming nearly to

the windows. The upper and lower window sashes were of different sizes, the upper containing three rows of glass, the lower only two; the size of the panes of glass was about five by seven. The house contained seven rooms, four of which were for sleeping. The fireplaces were very large, covering nearly one whole side of the room, and it is said were large enough to receive a cord of wood at once. Hard wood shingles, very large in size, were used for siding."

John Coddington, supposed son of Stockdale, came from Boston, Mass., to Woodbridge, N. J., and bought property in 1683, and settled there. William Coddington, first Governor of Rhode Island, also bought land at Woodbridge at about the same time; and Thomas Codrington, of New York City, bought land at Bound Brook in 1681 and settled there. Whether these three pioneers were related to each other or not has not been ascertained.



THE VROOM-CORSON FAMILY

REPRINTED, BY REQUEST, FROM HON. F. E. WOODRUFF'S "THE COURSENS"

THE EARLIEST record of Vrooms in Holland known to the writer is of the Haarlem family (see the periodical, "Oud Holland," 1900, copy at N. Y. State Library, Albany). Its founder, Hendrick, a sculptor, was the father of among others, Cornelius, a sculptor, who was the father of, among others, Hendrick, a marine painter of note, who was born at Haarlem in 1566, and was buried there in 1640. While further search may reveal even earlier dates there, or elsewhere, yet the Vrooms might have been refugees from France, religious persecution having begun in that country still earlier, and there having been, for example, early Vrooms at Leiden, a favored resort of such refugees.

The first known Vroom in New Amsterdam, Cornelius Pietertse Vroom (as written by the historian Bergen), living when, everybody there knowing everybody else, surnames were superfluous, was recorded only as "Cors Pietersz" (Cors, son of Peter); but in signatures his mark distinguished him from a contemporary "Cors Pietersz," a seaman, still living in 1661, after the former had died. That the omitted surname was "Vroom," we know from the fact that in the more sophisticated following generation his sons were so recorded.

His initial record, in 1638, referred to an inheritance by his wife, Tryntje (Catherine) Hendricks (Cal'r of Dutch MS., pp. 5, 62; N. Y. Coll. MS., Vol. 1, p. 72), and showed that he was born about 1611-1612, and was from Langeraer, a hamlet northeast of Leiden; but search has failed to find any trace of him there, or in the neighborhood, or at Lan-gerak of Schoonoven, presumably from the inadequacy of their records

of that early time. He died before 1657, in which year his widow, Tryntje, when marrying Frederick Lubbersen, requested guardians for the three infant sons of "Cors Pietertse," viz., Cornelius, Pieter and Hendrick. (Orphan Masters of N. A., pp. 37, 40; N. Y. R. D. Church Baptisms, pp. 19, 29, 36; Bkn. R. D. Church baptisms, pp. 35, 39).

The descendants of the son Cornelius Corssen (son of Cors) Vroom, 1645-93, dropping the "Vroom" (perhaps remembering an earlier surname), became the "Corsons" of Staten Island, New Jersey (chiefly from Hunterdon county southward) and Pennsylvania. Pieter Corssen, 1651-96, or later, is supposed (Bergen's "King's County") to have had a son, Jacob Corson, who, or whose son Jacob, in 1770, left a widow, Hester, dau. of Jabez Heaton, of Mount Olive, then in Roxbury twsp., Morris co., N. J. (Trenton Wills, K-256), who may have borne him children, but no trace of their descendants has been found. The third son of Cors Pietertse, Hendrick Corsen Vroom (1653—"to a good old age"), was the ancestor of the New Jersey Vrooms.



SOME TERHUNE FAMILY DATES

FROM THE FAMILY BIBLE OF STEPHEN TERHUNE

IN POSSESSION of Mrs. Matilda B. Wilson, of Bayonne, a great-great-granddaughter, is the family Bible of Stephen Terhune, who resided, a century ago and earlier, about two miles west of Millstone, his homestead being lately occupied by Mr. Frank Fisher. The following is taken from this Bible, over half the entries being in Dutch, which is here translated and condensed. The errors noted in the statement of ages are such as seem not to have been uncommon in Bible entries of that period.

Garret Terhune, b. Aug. 30, 1709; d. Sept. 20, 1781; aged 72 yrs., 21 days.
 Stephen Terhune, b. Nov. 27, 1735; d. April 23, 1814, aged 79 yrs., 4 mos., 27 dys. [Error of one year].
 Maragrietje Cornell, b. Nov. 27, 1735; d. Sept. 6, 1815; aged 80 yrs., 9 mos., 10 dys. [Error of one year].
 Stephen Terhune and Maragrietje Cornel married, Sept. 5, 1755.
 Garret Terhune, b. July 25, 1756.
 Willem Terhune, b. Oct. 31, 1757.
 Stephen Terhune, b. Feb. 22, 1760.
 Allie Terhune, b. Aug. 29, 1762; d. July 26, 1820, aged 57 yrs., 11 mos., 3 dys. [Error of four days].
 Grietje Terhune, b. Jan. 25, 1764; d. Sept. 7, 1796, aged 31 yrs., 7 mos., 13 dys. [Error of one year].
 Marga Terhune, b. May 18, 1766.
 Cornelius Terhune, b. Nov. 30, 1768.
 Eva Terhune, b. May 12, 1771.
 Jeanethe Terhune, b. May 5, 1773.
 Roelof Terhune, b. July 3, 1777.

THE "OLD" BEDMINSTER CEMETERY INSCRIPTIONS

BY JOHN A. POWELSON, PLUCKEMIN, N. J.

[Continued from page 67]

ABSTRACTS OF INSCRIPTIONS FROM 1759

- Garrabrant, Cornelius, d. Aug. 8, 1828, in 62nd yr.
Garrabrant, Eliza Ann (dau. of Jacob and Sarah), d. Mar. 9, 1849, aged 10 yrs., 11 mos., 27 dys.
Garrabrant, Sarah (wife of Cornelius), d. Sept. 17, 1852, aged 81 yrs.
Garretson, Ann Eliza, d. Mar. 19, 1813, aged 18 yrs., 5 mos., 22 dys.
Garrison, Jane (wife of Peter), d. June 16, 1825, aged 26 yrs., 8 mos., 6 dys.
Gaston, Ida Ann (dau. of Oliver B., and Sarah Aletta), d. Sept. 30, 1851, aged 5 yrs., 5 mos.
Gaston, Joseph (son of John and Sarah), d. Dec. 3, 1832, in 17th yr.
Gaston, Joseph (son of Oliver B. and Sarah Aletta), d. Sept. 10, 1851, aged 3 yrs., 3 mos.
Gaston, Joseph (second; son of Oliver B. and Sarah Aletta), d. July 14, 1853, aged 4 mos., 14 dys.
Gaston, Martha E. Lane (wife of Robert), d. Aug. 10, 1878, in 64th yr.
Gaston, Rebecca W. (dau. of Oliver B., and Sarah Aletta), d. Feb. 10, 1852, aged 1 yr. 4 mos.
Goltra, Fanny (wife of James P. and dau. of David and Martha Beach), d. Nov. 23, 1819, aged 21 yrs., 1 mo., 20 dys.
Haas, Charity Cooper (wife of Jacob), d. Dec. 31, 1856, aged 66 yrs., 1 mo., 3 dys.
Haas, Jacob, d. Jan. 15, 1845, aged 52 yrs., 9 mos., 2 dys.
Haas, Job (son of Jacob and Charity), d. Jan. 20, 1833, aged 7 yrs., 2 mos., 19 dys.
Haas, Lidia (dau. of Jacob and Charity), d. June 18, 1821, aged 1 yr., 2 mos., 23 dys.
Haines, Duebe Ogden (relict of Samuel), d. May 6, 1836.
Hardenbergh, David H., (son of Garret and Catherine), d. Aug. 17, 1842, aged 2 yrs., 7 mos.
Hardenbergh, Rachel Ann (dau. of Rev. Charles and Aletta), b. July 7, 1808; d. June 19, 1827.
Harriott, Christaney (wife of Alfoard), d. June 10, 1779, aged 25 yrs.
Harriott, David (son of Alfoard), d. at Kinga Lake Sept. 23, 1802, aged 24 yrs.
Harriott, John W. (son of Alfoard), d. July 6, 1777, aged 11 mos.
Harriott, Sarah (wife of David), d. Jan. 5, 1798, aged 70 yrs.
Hedges, John Phoenix (son of William and Mary), d. Nov. 30, 1817, aged 8 mos., 17 dys.
Hedges, Samuel M. (son of William and Mary), d. Mar. 27, 1820, aged 10 mos., 24 dys.
Heldebrant, Anna B. (dau. of J. E. and J. A.), d. Nov. 7, 1878, aged 6 yrs., 10 mos.
Heldebrant, Emma J. (dau. of Jerome E. and Julia), d. July 19, 1869, aged 12 yrs., 8 mos., 11 dys.
Heldebrant, Jane Barker (wife of Jerome E.), b. Feb. 5, 1830; d. June 23, 1853.

- Heldebrant, Jerome E., b. Jan. 16, 1829; d. Feb. 16, 1888.
- Heldebrant, Julia A. Petty (wife of Jerome E.), b. June 26, 1831; d. May 23, 1889.
- Heldebrant, Sarah (dau. of Jerome and Julia), d. Sept. 19, 1864, aged 1 yr., 6 mos.
- Hill, Elizabeth (wife of Edward), d. May 1, 1870, aged 22 yrs.
- Honeyman, Abram V. (son of Peter and Eliza), d. April 9, 1836, aged 3 yrs., 19 dys.
- Honeyman, Esther Ann (dau. of James and Susan), d. April 28, 1811, aged 7 mos., 20 dys.
- Honeyman, Jane L. (dau. of James and Susan), d. Sept. 19, 1831, aged 3 yrs., 7 mos., 28 dys.
- Honeyman, Mary (dau. of James and Susan), d. Jan. 10, 1838, aged 1 yr., 11 mos.
- Honeyman, Selden (son of Peter and Eliza), d. Sept. 29, 1851, aged 3 yrs., 8 mos., 22 dys.
- Honnell, Benjamin R., b. 1818; d. 1894.
- Honnell, Mary E. Arrowsmith, (wife of Benjamin), b. 1824; d. 1897.
- Huff, Charlotte (dau. of Abraham D. and Margaret), d. June 23, 1868, aged 24 yrs., 2 mos., 27 dys.
- Huff, Dennis, d. 1834, aged 69 yrs.
- Huff, Elizabeth (wife of Dennis), d. Sept. 4, 1831, aged 56 yrs.
- Hunt, Margreat (wife of Stephen; dau. of Peter Wortman), d. Sept. 20, 1769, aged 24 yrs.
- Jerolamon, Jeremiah, d. July 2, 1833, aged 40 yrs., 8 mos., 25 dys.
- Kline, Alfoard (son of David and Mary), d. Sept. 28, 1807, aged 6 yrs. 4 mos., 11 dys.
- Kline, David, d. Sept. 3, 1815, aged 50 yrs., 9 mos., 16 dys.
- Kline, David, b. 1820; d. 1871.
- Kline, David, b. 1880; d. 1909.
- Kline, David H. (son of David and Mary), d. Feb. 7, 1808, aged 14 yrs., 2 mos., 23 dys.
- Kline, Dorrothy, Garritson (wife of John D.), d. Feb. 2, 1879, aged 82 yrs., 5 mos., 25 dys.
- Kline, Elanor S. Garretson, b. 1822; d. 1907.
- Kline, John D., d. Feb. 22, 1855, aged 57 yrs., 10 mos., 26 dys.
- Kline, Mary Harriott (wife of David), d. Aug. 3, 1847.
- Knox, Julia (dau. of Henry and Lucy, "of Boston in New England") d. July 2, 1779.
- Kraymer, John P. (son of Morris and Mary), d. Feb. 18, 1863, aged 22 yrs., 3 mos., 3 dys. "Died at Belle Plain, Va.; soldier in Civil War."
- Kraymer, Mary E. (wife of Morris), d. Nov. 16, 1862, aged 42 yrs., 3 mos., 29 dys.
- Kraymer, Morris S., b. Jan. 18, 1809; d. April 27, 1892.
- Lane, ——— (son of George and Catherine), aged 2 yrs.
- Lane, Benjamin H., b. Aug. 1, 1802; d. Feb. 17, 1874.
- Lane, Cornelius, d. Sept. 22, 1786, aged 16 yrs., 1 mo., 17 dys.
- Lane, Cornelius, d. Sept. 1, 1820, aged 27 yrs.
- Lane, Deborah, b. Aug. 26, 1802; d. Mar. 22, 1868.
- Lane, Elenor, d. Sept. 11, 1820, aged 20 yrs., 6 mos., 25 dys.

- Lane, Frances L. Kline (wife of Peter J.), d. April 8, 1860, aged 32 yrs., 3 mos., 4 dys.
- Lane, Gilbert, d. July 27, 1826, aged 18 yrs., 9 mos., 17 dys.
- Lane, Gilbert, d. Nov. 13, 1839, aged 73 yrs., 5 mos., 13 dys.
- Lane, Hannah V. Dorn (wife of Benjamin), d. Jan. 30, 1854, in 47th yr.
- Lane, Job, d. Mar. 1, 1843, aged 73 yrs., 1 mo., 26 dys.
- Lane, Laura (wife of Matthew, dau. of Rev. Jacob Hardenburgh), d. July 28, 1785, aged 28 yrs.
- Lane, Margaret (dau. of George and Catharine), b. Dec. 25, 1831; d. Feb. 19, 1834.
- Lane, Maria, d. (no date), aged 89 yrs.
- Lane, Maria Johnson (wife of Matthew), d. Dec. 26, 1812, aged 54 yrs., 4 mos., 14 dys.
- Lane, Martin, d. Sept. 19, 1820, aged 12 yrs., 11 mos., 9 dys.
- Lane, Mary Lavinia Kline (wife of Peter J.), d. June 16, 1849, aged 28 yrs.
- Lane, Mary Nevius (wife of Gilbert), d. Nov. 2, 1848, aged 78 yrs., 2 mos., 7 dys.
- Lane, Matthew, d. Dec. 4, 1804, aged 57 yrs., 9 mos., 17 dys.
- Lane, Peter J., b. Jan. 3, 1811; d. Oct. 17, 1894.
- Lane, Peter N., d. Feb. 2, 1871, aged 60 yrs., 4 mos., 6 dys.
- Lane, Susan, b. Jan. 6, 1807; d. Aug. 11, 1870.
- Lane, Susan Nevius (wife of Job), d. Aug. 4, 1855, aged 82 yrs.
- Larue, Ortheniel, d. July 21, 1803, aged 31 yrs.
- Latourette, Henry (son of Cornelius and Elizabeth), d. Oct. 21, 1828, aged 20 yrs., 5 mos., 12 dys.
- Layton, Anna Mariah (wife of Cornelius), d. Nov. 30, 1856, aged 23 yrs., 6 mos., 4 dys.
- Layton, Anne W. (wife of Josiah), d. Nov. 16, 1874, aged 40 yrs., 8 mos., 3 dys.
- Layton, Anthony, b. Jan. 29, 1804; d. Oct. 22, 1851.
- Layton, Catharine (dau. of Josiah), d. Feb. 27, 1861, aged 2 yrs., 11 mos., 26 dys.
- Layton, Catharine (wife of John A.), d. April 22, 1874, aged 75 yrs., 10 mos., 2 dys.
- Layton, Daniel A., d. June 29, 1834, aged 28 yrs., 3 mos., 20 dys.
- Layton, Elizabeth (dau. of John and Mary), d. 1826, aged 24 yrs.
- Layton, Fannie E. Kline (wife of Daniel A.), b. Aug. 3, 1810; d. Mar. 8, 1865.
- Layton, Fannie E. (dau. of John and Catherine), d. Apr. 5, 1856, aged 31 yrs., 9 mos., 13 dys.
- Layton, John, d. June 14, 1827, aged 63 yrs.
- Layton, John A., d. Nov. 12, 1840, aged 46 yrs., 2 mos.
- Layton, John H. (son of Josiah), d. Jan. 23, 1861, aged 1 yr., 6 mos., 22 dys.
- Layton, M. [undecipherable].
- Layton, Mary E. (dau. of Daniel and Fanny), d. Oct. 4, 1845, aged 14 yrs.
- Layton, Mary Lane (wife of Anthony), b. Aug. 10, 1804; d. Nov. 15, 1875.

- Layton, Sarah Adaline (dau. of John and Catherine), d. Sept. 2, 1861, aged 26 yrs., 3 mos., 12 dys.
- Layton, Sarah Conklin, (wife of Thomas), d. Feb. 23, 1842, aged 34 yrs., 2 mos., 8 dys.
- Layton, Stephen (son of Thomas and Sarah), d. Sept. 21, 1838, aged 2 yrs.
- Logan, Ann V. Poulson (wife of John), d. May 27, 1851, aged 31 yrs., 4 mos., 1 dy.
- Logan, Esther Whitehead (wife of John), b. May 13, 1817; d. Aug. 21, 1893.
- Logan, John, b. Oct. 11, 1815; d. Dec. 28, 1873.
- Logan, Judy Poulson (wife of John S.), d. Mar. 5, 1847, aged 23 yrs., 1 mo., 5 dys.
- Losey, Jacob, d. May 31, 1865, aged 76 yrs., 2 mos. 19 dys.
- Losey, John W. (son of Jacob and Margaret), d. April 9, 1822, aged 2 yrs., 8 dys.
- Losey, Margaret W. (wife of Jacob), d. May 28, 1872, aged 76 years., 8 mos.
- Losey, Nemiah (son of Jacob and Margaret), d. Feb. 2, 1819, aged 4 mos.
- Losey, Sarah (dau. of Jacob and Margaret) [date illegible].
- Loucks, Catharine, d. Oct. 12, 1811, aged 1 yr., 6 mos.
- Lowe, Sarah Van Arsdale (wife of James), d. April 4, 1853, aged 39 yrs., 4 mos., 5 dys.
- Ludlow, Daniel, b. Nov. 23, 1811; d. Feb. 6, 1860.
- Ludlow, Elizabeth (wife of Daniel), d. Nov. 11, 1843, aged 68 yrs., 9 mos.
- Ludlow, Eliza Jane Irving (wife of Daniel), b. Feb. 2, 1811; d. Nov. 20, 1880.
- Ludlow, William, d. 1828, aged 39 yrs.
- McBride, Adeline Pouelson (wife of Joseph), b. Dec. 4, 1829; d. Mar. 28, 1894.
- McBride, Catharine (dau. of Robert and Mary), d. Nov. 1, 1859, aged 23 yrs.
- McBride, Emma L. (dau. of Joseph and Adaline), b. Feb. 13, 1867; d. Nov. 7, 1876.
- McBride, Jane (dau. of Robert and Mary), d. Nov. 30, 1858, aged 21 yrs.
- McBride, John P. (son of Joseph and Adaline), d. July 31, 1860, aged 2 mos., 1 dy.
- McBride, Joseph, b. Jan. 23, 1824; d. July 30, 1886.
- McBride, Mary Whitehead (wife of Robert), d. Nov. 7, 1865, in 69th yr.
- McBride, Robert, d. Aug. 5, 1855, aged 59 yrs., 10 mos., 28 dys.
- McCullough, William (son of John and Ann), d. Mar. 10, 1849, aged 2 yrs., 5 mos., 11 dys.
- McDonald, Margaret (wife of Richard), d. Aug. 16, 1773, in 36th yr.
- McLinton, James, d. Aug. 3, 1835, aged 48 yrs.
- Melick, Aaron, d. Dec. 7, 1814, in 29th yr.
- Melick, Ann Nevius (wife of John), d. Oct. 7, 1876, aged 76 yrs.

- Melick, Catherine Larue (wife of Capt. Daniel), d. April 24, 1862, aged 82 yrs., 1 mo., 4 dys.
- Melick, Charlotte, d. Jan. 9, 1861, aged 70 yrs., 10 mos., 2 dys.
- Melick, Capt. Daniel, d. July 9, 1815, aged 51 yrs., 8 mos., 12 dys.
- Melick, Daniel, d. Mar. 30, 1870, aged 68 yrs., 2 mos., 12 dys.
- Melick, David, d. July 12, 1870, aged 72 yrs., 3 mos., 6 dys.
- Melick, John, b. April 5, 1794; d. Oct. 3, 1850.
- Messler, Esther Smith (wife of Peter), d. Jan. 18, 1856, aged 57 yrs., 7 mos., 3 dys.
- Messler, Peter, b. Nov. 17, 1796; d. Feb. 1, 1873.
- Messler, Sarah M. (dau. of Peter and Esther), d. June 29, 1853, aged 20 yrs., 5 mos., 3 dys.
- Mullen, Abram W., b. Sept. 30, 1832; d. Oct. 8, 1864.
- Nevius, Abraham, d. Dec. 24, 1848, aged 80 yrs., 5 mos., 22 dys.
- Nevius, Amy, d. April 2, 1885, aged 79 yrs., 5 mos., 23 dys.
- Nevius, Benyew Augustus (son of David J. and Martha), d. Jan. 2, 1845, aged 3 yrs., 2 mos., 26 dys.
- Nevius, David D., b. Dec. 18, 1827; d. Sept. 6, 1866.
- Nevius, David J., d. June 18, 1869, aged 70 yrs., 10 mos., 4 dys.
- Nevius, Elanor (wife of Albert), d. Mar. 1, 1816, aged 70 yrs., 6 mos., 30 dys.
- Nevius, Elizabeth Woodruff (wife of Abraham), d. Dec. 18, 1854, aged 82 yrs., 1 mo.
- Nevius, John, d. Sept. 27, 1869, aged 68 yrs., 2 mos., 24 dys.
- Nevius, Martha Dunham (wife of David J.), d. Jan. 11, 1886, aged 86 yrs., 6 mos., 21 dys.
- Nevius, Robert, Jr., b. Oct. 19, 1901; d. Nov. 29, 1901.
- Nicholas, Joseph, d. May 29, 1848, in 57th yr.
- Opie, Benjamin, b. Dec. 3, 1790; d. Dec. 16, 1866.
- Opie, Elizabeth (wife of Benjamin), d. June 25, 1862, aged 67 yrs.
- Opie, Elizabeth W. (dau. of Benjamin and Elizabeth), d. Mar. 12, 1857, in 9th yr.
- Opie, Ruth (dau. of Benjamin and Elizabeth), d. Oct. 22, 1855, in 19th yr.
- Pantley, Angie P. Seals (wife of William), b. Nov. 6, 1881; d. Sept. 5, 1902.
- Patterson, John (son of Samuel and Lucy), d. Feb. 23, 1855, in 29th yr.
- Pope, Mary Elizabeth (dau. of William and Mary), d. April 24, 1857, in 24th yr.
- Potter, Carrie Oaks (wife of Richard), b. Jan. 28, 1862; d. July 27, 1907.
- Pouelson, Arian, d. Mar. 18, 1870, aged 54 yrs., 2 mos., 18 dys.
- Pouelson, Elizabeth Wintersteen (wife of John W.), d. June 27, 1872, in 82d yr.
- Pouelson, Henry Jr., d. Dec. 11, 1821, aged 30 yrs., 1 mo., 20 dys.
- Pouelson, Henry, d. Oct. 1, 1824, in 66th year.
- Pouelson, Johannes, d. July 17, 1788, aged 69 yrs., 3 mos.
- Pouelson, John W., d. May 7, 1840, in 56th yr.
- Pouelson, Mary Wortman (wife of Henry), d. Nov. 25, 1819, aged 59 yrs., 25 dys.
- Pouelson, Minne, d. Nov. 11, 1789, aged 27 yrs., 5 mos.
- Poulison, Peter S., d. Mar. 2, 1841, aged 27 yrs., 1 mo., 3 dys.

- Poulson, Catherine Castner (wife of John M.), d. Mar. 4, 1854, aged 67 yrs., 4 mos., 12 dys.
- Poulson, Elanor (wid. of Cornelius), d. Jan. 18, 1851, aged 87 yrs., 7 mos., 16 dys.
- Poulson, Hannah Ann Edgar (wife of Minnah), d. Dec. 6, 1854, aged 39 yrs., 2 mos., 26 dys.
- Poulson, Isaac (son of John M. and Catherine), d. May 18, 1808, aged 6 mos., 11 dys.
- Poulson, John M., d. Dec. 20, 1854, aged 69 yrs., 3 mos., 15 dys.
- Poulson, Osee Ann (wife of Mennah), d. Oct. 26, 1853, aged 36 yrs.
- Poulson, Margaret Sutphen (wife of Menah), d. July 13, 1815, aged 21 yrs.
- Poulson, Mennah, d. Nov. 5, 1879, in 69th yr.
- Powelson, Abraham, d. April 26, 1809, aged 54 yrs., 9 mos., 17 dys.
- Powelson, Aletta Van Doren (wife of John A.), d. Mar. 30, 1868, aged 82 yrs., 3 mos., 22 dys.
- Powelson, Cornelius A., d. April 6, 1863, aged 73 yrs., 8 mos., 15 dys.
- Powelson, Eleanor Layton (wife of Cornelius), d. April 5, 1879, aged 82 yrs., 9 mos., 9 dys.
- Powelson, Ella Layton, b. 1883; d. 1906.
- Powelson, Gilbert, d. Mar. 26, 1829, aged 29 yrs.
- Powelson, Henry, b. 1813; d. 1868.
- Powelson, James E. (son of Hugh and Emily), d. Feb. 12, 1863, aged 1 yr., 8 mos., 23 dys.
- Powelson, John (son of Cornelius and Elanor), d. 1832, aged 5 yrs., 24 dys.
- Powelson, John A., d. Mar. 27, 1854, aged 73 yrs., 8 mos.
- Powelson, Lamache Messler (wife of Abraham), b. 1761; d. 1836.
- Powelson, Magdalen (dau. of Cornelius and Elanor) d. April 22, 1832, aged 2 yrs., 11 mos., 1 dy.
- Powelson, Mary Amerman (wife of Henry), b. 1812; d. 1872.
- Powlison, Joseph S., b. 1824; d. 1901.
- Powloson, Catherine (wife of Menny), d. Dec. 6, 1854, aged 39 yrs., 2 mos., 26 dys.
- Powlsion, Cornelius, d. Feb. 21, 1822, aged 73 yrs., 8 mos., 23 dys.
- Rodman, Catharine Nevius (wife of John), d. Dec. 10, 1859, aged 48 yrs., 10 dys.
- Rodman, Elizabeth Nevius (wife of John), d. July 10, 1841, aged 26 yrs., 4 mos., 15 dys.
- Ruckman, Ann M. (dau. of Jonathan and Ann E.), d. 1857, aged 3 yrs., 5 mos., 14 dys.
- Runyon, Hugh, d. 1804, in 90th yr.
- Schenck, Rev. George, b. Jan. 27, 1816; d. July 7, 1852. [Pastor 1840-'52].
- Schomp, Adaline Layton (wife of John G.), d. Mar. 14, 1838, aged 20 yrs., 11 mos.
- Schomp, Cornelius W., b. 1816; d. 1872.
- Schomp, Louisa Arrowsmith (wife of Cornelius W.), b. 1828; d. 1904.
- Schomp, Louisa M. (infant dau. of Elizabeth and William), b. 1887; d. 1887.
- Schomp, William A., b. 1840; d. 1898.

- Smith, Abraham (son of Zechariah and Mary), d. Oct. 2, 1823, aged 4 yrs., 8 mos., 27 dys.
- Smith, Elizabeth (dau. of Zechariah and Mary), d. Oct. 3, 1823, aged 13 yrs., 19 dys.
- Smith, Margaret (dau. of Zechariah and Mary), d. Sept. 30, 1843, aged 3 yrs., 17 dys.
- Smith, Mary, d. Mar. 12, 1828, aged 86 yrs.
- Smith, Sarah (wife of William), b. Sept. 8, 1768; d. Dec. 11, 1806.
- Smith, William, d. Dec. 9, 1833, aged 32 yrs., 1 mo., 13 dys.
- Smith, William, d. Mar. 12, 1838, aged 76 yrs.
- Steele, Maria (dau. of William and Charity), d. Aug. 20, 1808, aged 25 yrs., 8 mos.
- Steele, William, d. April 19, 1812, aged 55 yrs.
- Stevens, Elijah, d. May 3, 1860, aged 77 yrs., 1 mo., 8 dys.
- Stevens, Elizabeth (widow of Henry), d. Nov. 4, 1853, aged 93 yrs.; 9 mos., 20 dys.
- Stevens, Elizabeth H. Ramsey (wife of George), b. Jan. 11, 1825; d. Feb. 19, 1893.
- Stevens, George B., b. Nov. 13, 1815; d. Aug. 25, 1888.
- Stevens, Henry, d. July 7, 1812, aged 65 yrs., 10 mos., 8 dys.
- Stevens, Isabella (wife of Elijah), d. Jan. 23, 1865, aged 79 yrs., 6 mos., 3 dys.
- Stevens, James (son of Henry and Elizabeth), d. 1832, aged 6 mos., 9 dys.
- Stevens, Margaret (dau. of Isaac and Naomi), aged 5 yrs., 6 mos., 29 dys.
- Stevens, Sarah (dau. of Isaac and Naomi), d. 1848, aged 3 mos., 21 dys.
- Stevens, Sarah, d. May 24, 1877, aged 66 yrs., 5 mos., 10 dys.
- Stevens, Sarah E. (dau. of George), d. Mar. 15, 1863, aged 10 yrs., 8 mos., 17 dys.
- Sutfin, Dirick, d. April 12, 1777, aged 61 yrs., 24 dys.
- Sutphen, Abraham (son of Cornelius and Mary), d. July 2, 1847, aged 4 mos., 10 dys.
- Sutphen, Areante (wife of Guisbert), d. May 31, 1788, aged 68 yrs., 3 mos., 18 dys.
- Sutphen, Arthur Van Pelt, b. Mar. 17, 1798; d. April 21, 1861.
- Sutphen, Caroline (dau. of Arthur and Rachel), d. April 2, 1843, aged 3 yrs., 5 mos., 25 dys.
- Sutphen, Catharine (dau. of Peter and Mary), d. Oct. 11, 1831, aged 2 yrs., 2 mos.
- Sutphen, Catherine Hunt (wife of Peter), d. May 1, 1831, aged 62 yrs.
- Sutphen, Catharine Jane (dau. of William J. and Elizabeth), d. April 23, 1850, aged 14 yrs., 1 mo., 17 dys.
- Sutphen, Elizabeth (wife of William J.), d. Nov. 18, 1873, aged 59 yrs., 2 mos., 17 dys.
- Sutphen, Guisbert, d. Nov. 16, 1796, aged 76 yrs., 2 mos., 19 dys.
- Sutphen, John S., d. Oct. 31, 1823, aged 16 yrs.
- Sutphen, Margaret (dau. of William and Elizabeth), aged 9 mos., 2 dys. [year illegible].
- Sutphen, Mary Melick (wife of Peter, Jr.), d. April 26, 1833, aged 37 yrs., 17 dys.

- Sutphen, Mary M. (dau. of Peter and Sarah), d. Jan. 11, 1864, aged 27 yrs., 2 mos., 7 dys.
 Sutphen, Peter, b. Dec. 5, 1800; d. Jan. 30, 1875.
 Sutphen, Captain Peter, d. Feb. 4, 1839, aged 76 yrs., 5 mos., 18 dys.
 Sutphen, Rachel Suydam, b. July 23, 1798; d. Feb. 8, 1860.
 Sutphen, Sarah E., b. Nov. 25, 1848; d. Sept. 8, 1876.
 Sutphen, Sarah Smith (wife of Peter), b. July 2, 1805; d. July 25, 1881.
 Sutphen, William J., d. May 21, 1846, aged 36 yrs., 11 mos.
 Sutton, Jane Johnston (wife of Levi), b. Oct. 21, 1766; d. May 22, 1838.
 Sutton, Levi, d. Dec. 28, 1830.
 Suydam, Ann, d. Nov. 30, 1802, in 19th yr.
 Suydam, Ann Rapelyea (wife of Cornelius), b. July 28, 1761; d. 1848.
 Suydam, Arte (son of Charles and Abigail), aged 2 yrs., 4 mos., 4 dys.
 Suydam, Christina, d. Jan. 3, 1824, in 36th yr.
 Suydam, Cornelius, d. May 23, 1827, in 70th yr.
 Suydam, Martha Anderson (widow of Henry), d. April 11, 1852, aged 68 yrs., 10 mos., 9 dys.

[Concluded in Next Number]



FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, RARITAN (SOMERVILLE) BAPTISMS

TRANSLATED AND COMPARED WITH ORIGINAL RECORDS

[Continued from Page 46]

1710.
 Apr. 27. Lambers, William and wife—Joseph.
 Witnesses: Davit Willemsen and wife.
 Backer, Jacob and wife—Lauwerens.
 Witnesses: Jan Sebrege and wife.
 Vroom, Kors and wife—Isaack.
 Witnesses: Hendrick Meulenaers and wife.
 De Bardt, Giesbert and wife—Antien.
 Witnesses: Davit Willemsen and wife.
 Kinnen, Piter and wife—Davit.
 Witnesses: Davit Willemsen and wife.
 Neyes, Anna (?) and wife—[child not entered].
 Aug. 2. Buys, Jacob and wife—Merritien.
 Witnesses: Willem Claessen and wife.
 Brees, Cornelis and wife—Thomas.
 Witnesses: Jan Brocka; Merritien Buys.
 Pouwels, Cornelis and wife—Neeltien.
 Witnesses: Hendrick Reyniersen; Helena Fonteyn.
 Bort, Andries and wife—Abraham.
 Witnesses: Abraham Brocka; Kaetleyn Bort.
 Bort, Tham and wife—Merrietien.
 Witnesses: Hans Koevers; Marietien ———.
 Oct. 25. Rappelje, Jacob and wife—Aeltien (b. Sept. 16, 1710).
 Witnesses: Cornelis Theunisse and wife.
 Louw, Albert and wife—Louwerens.
 Witnesses: Michiel Van Vechten and wife.

Lafeber, Piter and wife—Jan.
 Witnesses: Andries Bort and wife.
 Wiertman, Jan and wife—Jan.
 Witnesses: Hans Koevers and wife.
 ———, Ouke and wife—Ouke.
 Witnesses: Derck Middagh and wife.
 Andriessen, Andries and wife—[child's name omitted].

1711.

- Apr. 25. Kock, Jan and wife—Madalena.
 Witnesses: Jan Kock; Madalena Kock.
 Schermerhoorn, Luyckas and wife—Luyckas.
 Witnesses: Derck Middagh and wife.
 Merlet, Abraham and wife—Jan (b. Mar. 15, 1711).
 Witnesses: Jan Theunissen and wife.
 Post, Willem—Marya.
 Witnesses: Derck Volckers and wife.
 Bodien, Jacob and wife—Maryken.
 Witnesses: Daniel and Marya Sebreght.
 Boegert, Cornelis and wife—Johannes.
 Witnesses: Jan Theunissen and wife.
 Broka, Piter and wife—Judith.
 Witnesses: Jan Broka; Catryna Van Neste.
 Borckloo, Kuen and wife—Marya.
 Claessen, Willem and wife—Thomas.
 Witnesses: Jacob Buys and wife.
 Muelenaer, Hendrick and wife—Jan.
 Witnesses: Isaack Bodien and wife.
 Ten Eyck, Marya Van Vechten (wife of Albert Ten Eyck, deceased)—Albert.
 Witnesses: Conraedt Ten Eyck; Margrietie Van Vechten.
- Aug. 1. Artsen, Thomas and wife—Thomas.
 Witnesses: Hendrick Brees; Sara, wife of Jan Brokaw.
 Van Neste, Joris and wife—Judith.
 Witnesses: Piter Van Neste; Jacob Jan Middagh.
- Nov. 2. Probasko, Jacob and wife—Ida.
 Witnesses: Abraham Blou and wife.
 Sebreght, Roeloff and wife—Annetien.
 Witnesses: Johannes Sebreght and wife.
 Bodien, Isack and wife—Kateleyn.
 Witnesses: Jacop Bodien and wife.
 Vroom, Kors and wife—Jacob.
 Witnesses: Anna Beekmans; Jacob Stoll.

1712.

- Apr. 30. Lafeber, Piter—Annetje.
 Witnesses: Jurgen Oortman and wife.
 Hennis, Willem and wife—Elisabet.
 Witnesses: Willem Oodyn and wife.
 Hoff, Piter and wife—Kateleyn.
 Witnesses: Isack Brooka; Hilletje Broocka.
 Bodyn, Piter and wife—Jan.
 Witnesses: Isack and Cataleyn Bodyn.

- Middagh, Derck and wife—Gerrit.
 Witnesses: Jan Theunissen and wife.
 Pouwelsen, Cornelis and wife—Kornelis.
 Witnesses: Hendrick and Elisabet Bries.
 Rappelje, Jacob and wife—Sara.
 Witnesses: Jan Theunissen and wife.
 Doti, Eduert and wife—Jan.
 Witnesses: Reyst Vroom; Katryna Van Neste.
 Haell, Joris and wife—Elisabet.
 Witnesses: Isack Bodyn and wife.
- Aug. 6. Haall, Tham and wife—Katarina.
 Witnesses: Jan Theunissen and wife.
 Casaert, Anthony and wife—Anthony.
 Witnesses: Willem Hendricksen; Neeltien Theunissen.
 Stevens, Joseph and wife—Sara.
 Witnesses: Jacob Sebrenge and wife.
 Dorlant, Gerrit and wife—Geertjen.
 Witnesses: Abraham Merlet and wife.
 Broka, Jan and wife—Bergon.
 Witnesses: Hans Koevers; Merritjen Theunissen.
 de Lameter, Abraham and wife—Sara.
 Witnesses: Cornelis Bogert and wife.
 Meulenaer, Hendrick and wife—Lisebet.
 Witnesses: Katrina Van Neste; Pier Van Neste.
 Broeka, Abraham and wife—Cataleyntie.
 Witnesses: Wife Bergon; Jan Broeka.
 Vroom, Hans and wife—Jesyntien.
 Witnesses: Isack Bodien and wife.
 Vroom, Hans and wife—Meritien.
 Witnesses: Jesyntien ———; Daniel Sebrege.
 Bogert, Cornelis and wife—[child's name omitted].
 Lameter, Abraham and wife—[child's name omitted].
 Sebrege, Johannes and wife—[child's name omitted].
 Stoll, Jacob and wife—[child's name omitted].
 Lafasi, Jan and wife—[child's name omitted].
 Buys, Jacob and wife—[child's name omitted].
1713.
 Aug. 9. Bort, Thammes and wife—Hannes.
 Witnesses: Theunis Kors; der Jaentien.
 Schermerhoorn, Luyckas and wife—Elisabet.
 Witnesses: Hendrick Beeckman and wife.
 Traphagen, Hendrick—Blandina.
 Witness: Andries Ten Eyck.
- Oct. 27. Bris, Hendrick [his wife baptized on confession].
 Ban, Benjemin and wife—Willem.
 Van Vechten, Abraham and wife—Jantien.
 Witnesses: Michiel Van Vechten and wife.
 Manus, Borger and wife—Engeltien.
 Witnesses: Hans Koevers and wife.
 Remer, Jurjen and wife—Elisabet.
 Witnesses: Piter Hoff; wife of Tam Bort.

- Van Neste, Joris and wife—Abraham.
 Witnesses: Adriaen and Helena Meulenaer.
- Oct. 28. Roos, Andries and wife—Johannes; also Elisabet.
 Witnesses: Jacob Wickhoff and wife.
 Van Middelswaert, Theunis and wife—Femmichjen.
 Witnesses: Jan Theunissen and wife.
1714.
 June 3. Schol, Piter and wife—Elsjen (?)
 Witnesses: Piter Hoff and wife.
 Cock, Jan and wife—Jan.
 Witnesses: Jacob and Mechtelt Stol.
 Van Oudegem, Cornelis—Stientien.
 Witnesses: Hendrick Jansen and wife.
 Doti, Eduvert and wife—Jeremias.
 Witnesses: Jan Broka and wife.
 Herrissen, Willem and wife—Maritien.
 Witnesses: Neeltie Theunissen; Meme Stavasy.
 Passen, Nicolaes and wife—Maria Lies.
 Witnesses: Jacob Moer; Elisabet Laurens.
 Fiell, Jeremias and wife—Jeremias.
 Witnesses: Hendrick Bris and wife.
 Konyn, Derck and wife—Andries.
 Witnesses: Abraham Van Vechten and wife.
 Vroom, Kors and wife—Petrus.
 Witnesses: Isack Bodyn and wife.
 Michiny, Mordechaey and wife—Jan.
 Witnesses: Roeloff Sebrege and wife.
 Mesenaer, Rutser and wife—Rutser.
 Witnesses: Gerrit and Robert Bolmer.
- Oct. 9. Louw, Jan and wife—Gysbert.
 Witnesses: Albert Louw; Mertien Beeckmas.
 Buys, Johannes and wife—Mertien.
 Witnesses: Jacob Buys and wife.
 Probasko, Jacob and wife—Frederick.
 Witnesses: Hendrick Van Leeuwe and wife.
 Buerum, Hendrick and wife—Niclaes.
 Witnesses: Abraham Blauw and wife.
 Bodyn, Jacob and wife—Jan.
 Witnesses: Isack Bodyn and wife.
 Hael, Joris and wife—Eduaert.
 Witnesses: Jan Koch and wife.
1715.
 May 18. Van Etten, Manuel and wife—[no child's name].
 Witnesses: Willem Roos; Antien Van Etten.
 Betue, ——— and wife—Maria.
 Witness: ——— Merkiese (?)
 Boegert, Cornelis and wife—Raechell.
 Witnesses: Daniel Sebrege; Seytie Van Neste.
 Haell, Tam and wife—Tammes.
 Witnesses: Albert Louw and wife.

Jansen, Jilles and wife—Johannes.

Witnesses: Wilhelmes and Beletie Pos.

Broka, Jan and wife—Isaack.

Witnesses: Piter Broka; Jantien Koevers.

Hoff, Piter and wife—Egjen (?)

Witnesses: Hans Koevers; Aeltie Spieten.

Schermerhoorn, Luykas and wife—Marya.

Witnesses: Peter Bodyn; Jacob Jen Middagh.

Bodyn, Isaack and wife—Isaack.

Witnesses: Abraham Bodyn; Kataryna Van Neste.

Manus, Borgert and wife—Johannes.

Witnesses: Jacob Korssen and wife.

Fiel, Jeremy and wife—Jan.

Witnesses: Abraham Van Vechten and wife.

Aerten, Thomas and wife—Mertien.

Witness: Jeremy Fiell.

Van Midderswaert, Theunis and wife—Hendrickus.

Witnesses: Hendrick Beekman and wife.

Laforsi, Jan and wife—Davit.

Witnesses: Abraham Bodyn; Janitjen Middagh.

Bouman, Thomas and wife—Neeltien.

Witnesses: Merten Vandevort; Jantien Slecht.

Davits, Thammes "von Be Jaerde" [after confession, baptized].

Aug. 25. Ban, Benjemin and wife—Mery.

Artsen, Benjemin and wife—Millessen.

Witnesses: Willem and Seeri Annisse.

Hendricksen, Jan and Weyntie Ten Eyck—Matheus.

Witnesses: Mathys Ten Eyck and wife.

Jansen, Ouke and wife—Ida.

Witnesses: Jan and Janneetie Bulin.

Machkini, Morcedihay and wife—Willem.

Witnesses: Jacob Bodyn and wife.

Oct. 26. Bibou Petrus and Christina Mollissen—Mertien.

Witnesses: Jan Mollisse; Mettien Bibou.

Bolmer, Roobert and Maria Spoonheymer—Antien.

Witnesses: Gerhit Bolmer; Antien Spoonheymer.

1716.

Apr. 12. Van Neste, Joris and wife—Hendrick.

Witness: Abraham Bodien.

Heyt, Nicolaes and wife—Hendrick.

Witnesses: Hendrick Vechte and wife.

Dey, Willem and wife—Willem.

Witnesses: Willem Piterse; Sara Van Genee.

Bort, Tammes and wife—Endri.

Witnesses: Katalayn and Piter Broka.

Vondgem, Cornelis and wife—Cornelis.

Witnesses: Adriaen and Susanna Hendricksen.

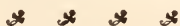
Stoll, Jacob and wife—Jan.

Witnesses: Marten Beekman; Mechtelt Stoll.

- Sickeler, Johannes and wife—Reynier.
 Witnesses: Arjaen [Adrian] Laen and wife.
- Aug. 22. Kock, Jan and wife—Dammes.
 Witnesses: Joris Hael and wife.
 Vroom, Kors and wife—Reyst.
 Witnesses: Hendrick Vroom and wife.
 Van Middleswaert, Thonis and wife—Mertien.
 Witnesses: Jan and Sara V. Middelswaert.
 Van Vechten, Abraham and wife—Elisabet.
 Witnesses: Leenhert Witbrok; Jatien V. Vechten.
 Bodien, Jacob and wife—Jaentien.
 Witnesses: Ouke Jansen and wife.
 Devoor, Daniel and wife—Matheus.
 Witnesses: Hendrick Reyniersen and wife.
 Passen, Niclaes and wife—Madalena.
 Witnesses: Kasper Haltbeg and wife.
 Wüertman, Jan and wife—Femmichyen.
 Witnesses: Cornelis and Femmichyen V. Middelswaert.
- Oct. 17. Crom, Willen and wife—Hendrick.
 Witnesses: Adriaen Muelenaer and wife.
 Harissen, Willen and wife—Jan.
 Witnesses: Siemon Haeven and wife.
 Buys, Jan and wife—Mertien.
 Witnesses: Joris and Femmechyen Buys.
 Pouwels, Cornelis and wife—Poulus.
 Witnesses: Hendrick Bries and wife.
 Lou, Jan and wife—Bengemin.
 Witnesses: Adriaen Muelenaer and wife.
 Andrissen, Andries and wife—Mertien; also Prissilla.
 Witnesses: Piter Dumon and wife [as to Mertien]; Jürgen Andrissen and Helena Bort [as to Prissilla].
 Fiell, Jeremias and wife—Michiell.
 Witnesses: Derck and Jannetje Van Vechten.
- 1717.
- Apr. 3. Douty, Ellert and wife—Sara.
 Witnesses: Derck Konyn and wife.
 Maenissen, Borghert and wife—Grietien.
 Witnesses: Jan Louw; Judit Van Neste.
 Roos, Willem and wife—Geertien.
 Witnesses: Conraet Ten Eyck and wife.
 Boegert, Cornelis and wife—Abraham.
 Witnesses: Albert Louw and wife.
 Hendricksen, Jan and wife—Hendrick.
 Witnesses: Adriaen Hendricksen and wife.
 Wessels, Luyckas and wife—Wessel.
 Witnesses: Jan Broeka and wife.
 Schol, Pieter and wife—Mergriet.
 Witnesses: Piter Broeka and wife.
 Korssen, Jacob and wife—Johannes.
 Witnesses: Hans Koevers and wife.

- Ellick, Willem and wife Ellinck—Annanias.
 Witnesses: Annanias ——— and wife.
 Bries, Hendrick and wife—Hendrick.
 Witnesses: ——— Aertsen; wife Bries.
 Maghiny, Mardighaey and wife—Daniel.
 Witnesses: Daniel Sebreggh and wife.
 Dumont, Piter and wife—Hendrick.
 Witnesses: Walraen Dumon; Gerrite Vechte.
 Bodien, Piter and wife—Davit.
 Witnesses: Katalayn Middagh; Abraham Bodien.
 Bolmer, Roobert and wife—Johannes.
 Witnesses: Gerrit Bolmer; Antien Spoonheymer.
- July 31. Elemeteren, Abraham and wife—Catrina.
 Witnesses: Albert Louw and wife.
 Dey, Willem and wife—Maria.
 Witnesses: Nicklaes Heyt and wife.
 [Parents' names omitted]—Jan Lafleur.
 Witnesses: Johannes Sebregge and wife.
 Hoff, Piter and wife—Maria.
 Witnesses: Abraham Brocka and wife.
 Bouman, Thomas and wife—Thomas.
 Witnesses: Jan Van Sickelen; Mertien v. d. Hueven.
 Kerter, Beniemin and wife—Nias.
 Witnesses: Jacob Corssen and wife.
 Bodien, Isaack and wife—Abraham.
 Witnesses: Piere v. Neste; Engeltien Daent.
 Van Etten, Manual and wife—Thammes.
 Witnesses: Tham Hael and wife.
 ———, Joris and Femmechien Van Middelswaert—Neeltien.
 Witnesses: Cornelis Theunissen and wife.
- Oct. 15. Heyt, Niclaes and wife—Catalayn.
 Witnesses: Hendrick Wever and wife Wevers.
 Ten Eyck, Andries and wife—Neeltien.
 Witnesses: Jan Hendricksen; Weyntien Ten Eyck.
 Konyen, Derck and wife—Jannetien.
 Witnesses: Derck and Jannetien Van Vechten.
 Vroom, Hendrick and wife—Josyntien.
 Witnesses: Jacob Sebreggh and wife.
 Tarl, Kellep and wife—Kellep.
 Broka, Jan and wife—Catalentien.
 Witnesses: Katalayn Hoff; Jan Van Middelswaert.
 Pieert, Jacob and wife—Rachel.
 Fiel, Jeremy and wife—Mergrietien.
 Witnesses: Derck and Jannetien Van Vechten.
 Franss, Capen and wife—Dorothea.
 Witnesses: Jan Van Roem; Mergriet Kannen.
 Hael, Joris and wife—Tammes.
 Witnesses: Joris Hael; Geertruyt Stevens.
1718.
 Mar. 22. Hayman, Nicolaas and Willemyntje—Sara.
 Witnesses: Pieter and Cattelyntje Hoff.

- Van Ouwdegem, Corn. and Styntje—Henderick.
Witnesses: Jan and Wyntje Henderickze.
Dirckze, Folkert and Dyna—Dirck.
Witnesses: Dirck Volkertze; Grietje Zynielse.
- Mar. 23. Ban, Benjamin and [En Can]—Betje.
Stol, Jacob and Annaje—Antje.
Witnesses: Hendrick and Maria Beeckman.
Van Middelswart, Corn. and Rebecka—Neeltje.
Witnesses: Theunis and Neeltje Van Middelswart.
Jans, Oucke and Catryntje—Abraham.
Witnesses: Johannis and Aaltje Sebringh.
- July 29. Van Sicklen, Kornelis and Maria—Neeltie.
Witnesses: Jan and Lena v. Sicklen.
Van Sicklen, Jan and Leena—Andries.
Witnesses: Kornelis and Marya Van Sicklen.
Casan, Niclaes and Madeleen—Marieya.
Witness: Frans Lokas.
——— Lauriens and —— —Frans.
Witness: Madeleen ——.
Hael, Tammes and Geertie —— —Elysabet.
Witnesses: Kornelis and Neeltie Tuenis.
Emans, Jan and Ragel—Jan.
Witness: Raegel ——.
- Oct. 22. Laen, Mattus and Korane Heyene (?) —— Aderjanes.
Witnesses: Hendrick and Maertie Jansen.
Jansen, Jielles and Baerra—Willem.
Witnesses: Tuenis and Lysbet Hoff.
Kock, Jan and Geertrui—Willem.
Witnesses: Jan and Machter Stol.
Du Bouis, Abraham and Maerietue—Franssynte.
Witnesses: Pieter Biljoo; Katryn Mairgen.
Vroom, Kors and Katryn—Katryntie.
Witnesses: Andries and Arejaentie Teniech.
Boogaert, Kornelis and Kornelea—Isack.
Witnesses: Theunis Middelswaer; Rebecka Boegaert.
[To be Continued]



NESHANIC REFORMED CHURCH BAPTISMAL RECORDS

[Continued from Page 62]

FROM RECORDS, 1796-1878 (H)

- Hageman, Francis and Elizabeth Hobbard:
Thomas, b. Nov. 30, 1796; bap. May 28, 1797.
- Hagaman, Francis and Catherine Waldron:
Fanny, b. Apr. 6, 1812; bap. June 27, 1813.
- Hageman, Francis Van Dike and Martha Beekman:
Dennis, b. June 11, 1797; bap. July 9.
Mary, b. Apr. 28, 1799; bap. May 26.

- Hagaman, John and Lucretia Polhemus:
 Mariah Lueze, b. Nov. 8, 1818; bap. Dec. 27.
- Hageman, Joseph and Altie _____:
 Margret, b. Aug. 12, 1796; bap. Sept. 11.
 Jinne, b. Aug. 28, 1799; bap. Oct. 19.
 Jenne, b. Oct. _____; bap. Nov. 26, 1802.
- Hagaman, Joseph H. and Margaret Houten:
 John, b. Aug. 8, 1814; bap. Oct. 9.
 David Houton, b. May 16, 1816; bap. July 21.
 Cornelius Bounds, b. Mar. 26, 1818; bap. May 21, 1819.
 Joseph, b. Aug. 20, 1819; bap. Oct. 7.
 Elbert, b. Aug. 4, 1822; bap. Apr. 20, 1823.
 Adaline, b. June 21, 1826; bap. Sept. 10.
- Hagaman, Ruloff and _____ Whitlock:
 Mary Frances, b. Dec. 20, 1854; bap. July 1, 1855.
- Hageman, William and Aletta _____:
 Garrett Vanderveer, b. May 4, 1835; bap. July 26.
- Hall, Alexander and Ruth _____:
 William, b. Sept. 22, 1838; bap. Apr. 21, 1839.
 Edward, b. Aug. 10, 1841; bap. Apr. 3, 1842.
 Jacob, b. Sept. 18, 1844; bap. Jan. 5, 1845.
 Mary Catharine, b. Dec. 3, 1847; bap. May 7, 1848.
- Hall, Edward and Catherine La Tourette:
 Sarah Ann, b. Mar. 15, 1807; bap. Apr. 13, 1813.
 Mary, b. June 23, 1811(?); bap. Mar. 21, 1812.
 Magdalen, b. April 15, 1814; bap. Jan. 25, 1816.
 Rebeckah, b. Apr. 9, 1816; bap. June 20, 1818.
- Hall, Edward and Magdalen Van Nest, bap. July 1, 1810.
- Hall, Edward E., and Margaret Stryker:
 Elizabeth Lowe, b. July 29, 1851; bap. Jan. 31, 1852.
 Tunis, bap. Feb. 4, 1855.
- Hall, Edward T. and Hannah Cock:
 Thomas, b. Sept. 28, 1806; bap. Oct. 26.
 Tunis Cock, b. Aug. 14, 1808; bap. July 9, 1809.
 Alexander McIntosh, b. Apr. 12, 1811; bap. July 21.
 Samuel, b. Apr. 17, 1813; bap. Aug. 20, 1818.
 Gershon, b. Feb. 20, 1815; bap. Aug. 20, 1818.
 Hannah Mariah, b. Feb. 21, 1818; bap. Aug. 20.
 Elen Jane Stryker, b. April 20, 1820; bap. July 2.
 Edward, b. Nov. 23, 1824; bap. May 21, 1825.
- Hall, Frederick and Hannah Hagaman:
 Joseph Hagaman, b. Nov. 26, 1815; bap. Apr. 14, 1816.
 George, b. Oct. 7, 1817; bap. Nov. 14.
 John, b. Dec. 18, 1824; bap. May 1, 1825. . .
- Hall, George and Elizabeth Stryker:
 Sarah, b. Apr. 26, 1802; bap. July 18.
- Hall, George and Elizabeth Kinney:
 Elizabeth, b. Nov. 26, 1805; bap. May 4, 1806.
- Hall, George and Sarah Van Doren:
 William Van Doren, b. Feb. 9, 1815; bap. May 14.
 John Van Doren, b. Aug. 4, 1816; bap. Sept. 8.

- Isaac Van Doren, b. Dec. 18, 1817; bap. Mar. 29, 1818.
 Magdalen, b. Dec. 26, 1819; bap. Apr. 30, 1820.
 William, b. Aug. 30, 1821; bap. Oct. 21.
- Hall, George F. and Mary Van Derripe:
 Dorothy Lowe, b. Nov. 25, 1843; bap. Apr. 7, 1844.
 Ellen Schenck, bap. June 7, 1846.
 John Van Derripe, b. Jan. 3, 1849; bap. May 19.
- Hall, Gershom and Mary Hoagland:
 Ann Cox, b. July 19, 1844; bap. Oct. 6.
- Hall, Isaac V. and Elisabeth _____:
 Charles Corle, b. Oct. 29, 1866; bap. June 5, 1869.
- Hall, Isaac W and _____:
 Mary, bap. June 28, 1835.
 Magdalene, bap. Aug. 21, 1836.
- Hall, Jacob C. and _____ Dalley:
 Melissa, bap. May 19, 1849.
 John, b. Oct. 15, 1853; bap. May 6, 1855.
- Hall, John and Rebecca Quick:
 Margaret Ann, b. Aug. 19, 1824; bap. Jan. 16, 1825.
 Tunis Quick, b. Dec. 15, 1826; bap. Mar. 11, 1827.
 Isaac Éelleson, b. Apr. 18, 1830; bap. Aug. 8.
 Caroline, b. Oct. 23, 1833; bap. June 16, 1834.
- Hall, John F. and Catharine Quick:
 George, b. Jan. 31, 1853; bap. May 28.
 Anna Jane, b. Aug. 23, 1854; bap. Jan. 27, 1855.
- Hall, John H. and Hannah Maria _____:
 Joakim Quick, b. Feb. 12, 1843; bap. Aug. 6.
 Mary Louisa, b. Mar. 16, 1845; bap. July 1.
 John, b. Aug. 2, 1846; bap. Dec. 7.
 Alexander Hall, b. Jan. 15, 1848; bap. May 7.
 John, b. June 13, 1852; bap. Oct. 16.
- Hall, John V. and Jane Van Arsdale:
 Catharine Ann, b. Sept. 6, 1837; bap. Mar. 25, 1838.
 Isaac, b. Feb. 28, 1840; bap. July 5.
 Richard, b. Mar. 8, 1842; bap. Sept. 4.
 Peter, b. Nov. 15, 1844; bap. May 4, 1845.
 Jane Elizabeth, b. Feb. 5, 1847; bap. Aug. 5.
 Wilhelmina, b. Dec. 10, 1849; bap. May 25, 1850.
 John Vroom, b. Apr. 16, 1852; bap. Oct. 16.
 Elias Scudder, b. July 20, 1854; bap. Apr. 1, 1855.
 James Lawrence, b. Feb. 10, 1857; bap. Dec. 5.
- Hall, John S. and Sarah Huff:
 Peter I. Huff, b. Dec. 24, 1836; bap. June 4, 1837.
 William, b. July 16, 1842; bap. Nov. 6.
- Hall, Joseph and Sarah Miner:
 Letty Williamson, b. Mar. 5, 1807; bap. July 5.
 Mary Ann Van Nest, b. June 18, 1809; bap. Oct. 1.
- Hall, Richard and Susan Ann Tunison:
 Jacob K. Vanderveer, b. Sept. 25, 1853; bap. Jan. 28, 1854.
 John Tunisson, b. Nov. 20, 1855; bap. May 31, 1856.
 William Sharpe, b. Sept. 9, 1857; bap. Oct. 3, 1858.

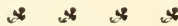
- Sarah Vanderveer, b. Dec. 13, 1859; bap. Aug. 25, 1860.
 Susan Ann, b. May 29, 1865; bap. June 2, 1866.
 Richard, b. Nov. 29, 1867; bap. Oct. 10, 1868.
 Maria, b. Oct. 14, 1870; bap. ———.
- Hall, Richard and Phebe Louisa ——— :
 Peter Brownlie, b. May 25, 1870; bap. ———.
 Henry Wilson, b. Apr. 2, 1872; bap. Sept. 10, 1874.
 Mary Jane, b. Apr. 29, 1874; bap. Sept. 10.
- Hall, Samuel and Mary Cock :
 John, b. Dec. 24, 1813; bap. June 20, 1814.
 Catharine Burnhart, b. July 8, 1816; bap. Oct. 17.
 Margaret Mariah, b. Feb. 20, 1819; bap. May 2.
 Patty Ann, b. Apr. 18, 1821; bap. Sept. 9.
 Richard, b. Nov. 27, 1823; bap. May 2, 1824.
 William, b. Aug. 27, 1825; bap. Oct. 9.
 Tunis I. Van Camp, b. Dec. 20, 1827; bap. Mar. 9, 1828.
 Samuel, b. Feb. 28, 1830; bap. May 22.
 Beniah Everette, b. May 24, 1832; bap. Oct. 7.
 Gershom Burnhart, b. Oct. 30, 1834; bap. Dec. 7.
 (Daughter), b. May 25, 1838; bap. Sept. 30.
- Hall, Samuel E. and Sarah Maria Spader :
 Maria Elisabeth, b. Aug. 30, 1840; bap. June 5, 1841.
 Tunis Huff, b. Feb. 12, 1842; bap. Oct. 2.
 Emily Augusta, b. Oct. 2, 1847; bap. Nov. 7.
 Maggie Spader, b. June 23, 1858; bap. May 28.
- Hall, Thomas E. and Eunis Cock :
 Charity, b. Jan. 2, 1798; bap. Feb. 11.
 Mary Ann, b. Jan. 20, 1800; bap. Apr. 20.
 Rebecca Philips, b. Jan. 26, 1802; bap. Apr. 26.
 Harriet, b. Apr. 3, 1804; bap. June 23.
 Charlotte, b. Oct. 10, 1806; bap. Apr. 12, 1807.
 Henry Cock, b. Feb. 20, 1809; bap. June 3.
 George Cock, b. Apr. 18, 1813; bap. Oct. 17.
- Hall, Thomas G. and Elizabeth Hammer :
 Mary Elizabeth, b. Jan. 24, 1837, bap. Apr. 23.
- Hall, Thomas I. and Ann Hoagland :
 Mary, b. Sept. 13, 1828; Catharine, b. Oct. 29, 1829; John, b. Feb. 13, 1831; all bap. June 24, 1832.
 Cornelius, b. Oct. 26, 1832; bap. Feb. 3, 1833.
 Elizabeth, b. Sept. 5, 1834; bap. May 3, 1835.
 Joseph Hoagland, b. Nov. 28, 1836; bap. Apr. 16, 1837.
 Thomas, b. July 9, 1839; bap. Sept. 15.
 Jacob, b. Jan. 23, 1841; bap. July 4.
 Jane Ann, b. July 26, 1843; bap. Feb. 4, 1844.
 Magdalene, b. May 23, 1846; bap. Aug. 2.
- Hall, William and Mary Huff :
 John Huff, b. May 15, 1810; bap. Aug. 8.
 Ruth, b. May 29, 1812; bap. Aug. 30.
 Isaac, b. Dec. 30, 1814; bap. May 27, 1815.
 Mary, b. Dec. 16, 1818; bap. May 2, 1819.
 Jacob Cock, b. June 16, 1821; bap. Sept. 9.

- Ann, b. Dec. 3, 1823; bap. May 16, 1824.
Catharine, b. Apr. 5, 1826; bap. July 9.
William, b. Jan. 5, 1830; bap. May 22.
- Hall, William W. and Rebecca Huff:
John, b. Sept. 13, 1860; bap. June 1, 1861.
George, b. April 12, 1865; bap. Sept. 9.
- Harl, William and Mary Van Aulen:
William, b. July 1, 1814; bap. Sept. 4.
- Hartough, Angleburt and Ann Gulick:
Sarah, b. Sept. 19, 1797; bap. Oct. 14.
- Hat, John, alias Chapalow, and Mary Stout:
Orraminar Cumting, b. Feb. 23, 1799; bap. May 26.
Altie Williamson, bap. June 7, 1801.
Sarah Ann Van Doren, b. Mar. 13, 1804; bap. May 14.
- Hendrickson, Gideon and Elizabeth Williamson:
Catharine Quick, b. Sept. 21, 1820; bap. Sept. 16, 1821.
Ellen, b. Sept. 25, 1825; bap. Apr. 29, 1826.
Elisa Trimmer, b. Sept. 6, 1828; bap. May 2, 1829.
- Herder, Abraham and Catharine Hoagland:
Elenor, b. June 22, 1797; bap. Aug. 20.
Mary, b. Feb. 11, 1799; bap. Apr. 28.
Lucas Hoagland, b. Aug. 31, 1800; bap. Oct. 5.
Philip, b. Apr. 27, 1802; bap. June 13.
- Herder, Henry and Ann Staats:
Peter Staats, b. Mar. 14, 1800; bap. July 13.
Rulif Peeterson, b. Nov. 25, 1801; bap. Jan. 10, 1802.
John, b. Nov. 24, 1803; bap. Feb. 11, 1804.
Sarah, b. Nov. 18, 1805; bap. Dec. 29.
Phenelphe, b. Sept. 25, 1807; bap. Dec. 13.
Mary, b. July 23, 1810; bap. Sept. 16.
Henry, b. May 19, 1813; bap. Aug. 1.
Mariah, b. Oct. 8, 1816; bap. Feb. 2, 1817.
Rynear, b. May 17, 1819; bap. Oct. 25.
- Herder, Henry H., and Rebecca Hall:
Rynear, b. July 6, 1844; bap. Oct. 24, 1845.
- Herder, John and Susan Packer:
Peter, b. Jan. 9, 1826; bap. Oct. 7.
Ezekiel Blue, b. Feb. 18, 1828; bap. July 6.
Ann Maria, b. Nov. 13, 1829; bap. Mar. 20, 1831.
- Herder, Peter S. and Lucretia Sutphen:
Henry, b. Feb. 4, 1824; bap. May 22.
Richard Sutphen, b. Jan. 14, 1826; bap. April 16.
Sarah, b. Oct. 5, 1827; bap. Jan. 20, 1828.
Jacob Sutphen, b. May 22, 1830; bap. Oct. 31.
Mary Sutphen, b. Apr. 28, 1832; bap. Aug. 5.
Peter Young, b. Mar. 10, 1834; bap. June 16.
Ann Elisa, b. Dec. 1, 1835; bap. May 28, 1836.
Rynear Staats, b. Sept. 17, 1837; bap. Jan. 14, 1838.
Rynear Staats, b. Sept. 16, 1839; bap. Apr. 5, 1840.
John, b. Oct. 23, 1841; bap. Apr. 3, 1842.
Emmaline and Penelope, twins, b. Nov. 21, 1843; bap. July 7, 1844.

- Herder, Ruleph P. and Margaret Baird:
 Penelope Ann, b. Aug. 20, 1832; bap. Feb. 3, 1833.
 Sarah Elisabeth, b. Dec. 7, 1837; bap. Mar. 25, 1838.
 Catharine Maria, b. Feb. 15, 1843; bap. July 2.
- Herder, Rynear and Arriet Van Derripe:
 Anna Maria, b. Aug. 13, 1850; bap. Jan. 25, 1851.
 Hellen Bergen, b. Sept. 3, 1853; bap. May 27, 1854.
 Penelope Young, b. May 16, 1856; bap. Oct. 5.
 Lucas Vanderripe, b. Aug. 29, 1858; bap. May 28, 1859.
- Herder, Rynear and Elizabeth ———:
 Gertrude Vanderveer, b. Aug. 24, 1862; bap. Dec. 6.
- Hickson [Hixon] George and Hannah Kelly:
 Caty, b. Mar. 21, 1802; bap. June 26.
 Nathan, b. Jan. 28, 1808; bap. July 3.
- Higby, Daniel and Elizabeth Probasco:
 Mary Ann, b. Jan. 16, 1806; bap. June 29.
 John, b. Mar. 7, 1808; bap. Sept. 4.
 Elizabeth Gano, b. Aug. 23, 1810; bap. Oct. 5, 1811.
 Jane Lamberson, b. Apr. 3, 1813; bap. Oct. 10, 1814.
- Hill, Aaron and Nelly Vreeland:
 Elias Vreeland, b. Sept. 9, 1819; bap. July 10, 1825.
 Napoleon Bonaparte, b. Mar. 29, 1822; bap. May 29, 1825.
- Hoagland, Abraham L. and Sarah M. Brokaw:
 Peter, b. Nov. 26, 1855; bap. Apr. 6, 1856.
- Hoagland, Albert B. and Jane Covert:
 William Newton, b. Nov. 15, 1845; bap. Mar. 1, 1846.
 Isaac Covert, b. Nov. 21, 1847; bap. May 7, 1848.
 Anna Martha Covert, b. Feb. 16, 1850; bap. Aug. 4.
 Mary Lonetta, b. June 11, 1852; bap. May 1, 1853.
 Uriah Van Cleef, b. Aug. 9, 1858; bap. May 28, 1859.
- Hoagland, Albert H. and Mary Kingsland:
 Catharine Hoagland, b. Oct. 29, 1796; bap. Dec. 4.
 Elizabeth, b. Jan. 30, 1799; bap. Apr. 7.
 Peter and Sarah Bergen, twins, b. Oct. 21, 1802; bap. Nov. 28.
 William Richmond Smith, b. Jan. 24, 1804; bap. Mar. 11.
- Hoagland, Albert H. and Charity Striker:
 Abraham Striker, b. Feb. 27, 1818; bap. June 20.
 Elizabeth Wyckoff, b. Sept. 29, 1822; bap. Nov. 24.
 Harmon, b. Nov. 17, 1824; bap. June 19, 1825.
- Hoagland, Andrew and Jane Hoagland:
 Cornelius Nevius, b. Nov. 23, 1828; bap. Oct. 10, 1829.
 Isaac, b. Sept. 13, 1830; bap. Nov. 7.
 Ann Maria, b. Aug. 16, 1833; bap. Dec. 29.
- Hoagland, Cornelius and Nelly [Eleanor—Ellen] Voorheese:
 Isaac Voorheese, b. Mar. 21, 1806; bap. Apr. 20.
 Cornelius Wyckoff, b. Jan. 8, 1808; bap. Apr. 17.
 James Van Derveer, b. May 21, 1810; bap. June 24.
 Jane, b. Mar. 13, 1815; bap. Apr. 13.
- Hoagland, Edward and Ann Smith:
 John Smith, b. Oct. 1, 1809; bap. Oct. 7, 1810.
 Abraham Herder, b. Dec. 13, 1811; bap. Apr. 5, 1812.
 Elias, b. Apr. 4, 1812; bap. Nov. 1.

- Hoagland, Edward and Jane Cock :
James Taylor, b. Sept. 4, 1827; bap. Nov. 4.
- Hoagland, Elias and Maria Herder :
Ann, b. Dec. 20, 1836; bap. May 14, 1837.
Mary Bunn, b. Aug. 18, 1839; bap. Nov. 3.
Henry Herder, b. Dec. 9, 1841; bap. Apr. 3, 1842.
Edward Bunn, b. Feb. 8, 1844; bap. Apr. 7.
Rynear Herder, b. June 23, 1846; bap. Dec. 6.
Nicholas DuBois Herder, b. Jan. 2, 1849; bap. May 19.
William P. Young, b. Apr. 9, 1851; bap. Oct. 25.
- Huff, Elijah G. and Maria Van Liew :
William, b. June 29, 1852; bap. Jan. 2, 1853.
- Hoagland, Garret and Jane Dalley :
John, b. July 10, 1837; bap. Oct. 8.
Catharine, b. July 29, 1838; bap. Feb. 22, 1839.
Josiah, b. Mar. 5, 1840; bap. July 5.
Sarah Jane, b. May 19, 1847; bap. Nov. 7.
- Hoagland, George and Mary Van Fleet :
Mary, b. Apr. 28, 1811; bap. June 9.
Leah Huff, b. Mar. 8, 1814; bap. Apr. 24.
Cornelia Vreiland, b. May 28, 1817; bap. July 20.
Abraham Van Fleet, b. Oct. 13, 1820; bap. Dec. 16.
Rebecca Quick, b. Apr. 1, 1825; bap. June 26.
- Hoagland, George B. and Lucretia Van Deripe :
John, b. Sept. 19, 1817; bap. Nov. 2.
Arrietta, b. Oct. 5, 1819; bap. Dec. 5.
Sarah, b. Oct. 17, 1821; bap. Dec. 2.
Martin, b. Apr. 11, 1824; bap. June 20.
Abraham, b. Sept. 6, 1825; bap. Oct. 30.
Anna Maria, b. Feb. 14, 1835; bap. July 5.
- Hoagland, Henry and Catharine Voorhees :
Fanny Odycke, b. May 15, 1805; bap. Aug. 11.
Derick Voorhees, b. Oct. 13, 1807; bap. Apr. 17, 1808.
Catharine, b. Sept. 23, 1812; bap. June 20, 1813.
- Hoagland, Hermanus G. (tertius) [son of Lucas] and Catharine Garritson :
Sarah, b. Jan. 15, 1801; bap. Sept. 5.
Mary, b. July 23, 1802; bap. Oct. 3.
Gerrit, b. Jan. 5, 1804; bap. Mar. 11.
Lucas, b. Dec. 6, 1806; bap. Mar. 4, 1807.
John, b. Apr. 3, 1809; bap. June 10.
Lucas, b. Nov. 19, 1810; bap. June 28, 1811.
John, b. Sept. 2, 1816; bap. Oct. 17.
- Hoagland, Herman and Jane Vroom :
Peter, b. Oct. 22, 1797; bap. Nov. 26.
- Hoagland, Herman and Lena [Helena] Stryker :
Jane, b. Mar. 8, 1805; bap. June 30.
Christopher, b. Jan. 22, 1807; bap. May 10.
Sarah Ann, b. Jan. 10, 1811; bap. Apr. 7.
- Hoagland, Herman and Jane Elizabeth Stryker :
Jane Elizabeth, b. Sept. 28, 1846; bap. May 9, 1847.

- Hoagland, Jacob and Anna [Hannah] M. Peterson:
 Sarah Louisa, b. Apr. 28, 1856; bap. Sept. 13.
 Elizabeth Ann, b. July 29, 1858; bap. Dec. 11.
 Arthur Peterson, b. Aug. 14, 1860; bap. June 1, 1861.
 John Vanderripe, b. June 2, 1862; bap. Mar. 23, 1864.
- Hoagland, John and Sarah Bergen:
 John Bergen, b. Oct. 21, 1797; bap. Dec. 6.
- Hoagland, John and Ann Powelson:
 Henry Powelson, b. Jan. 27, 1846; bap. July 5.
- Hoagland, John and Harriet Kershaw:
 Martin Hoagland, b. Mar. 27, 1850; bap. Oct. 6.
 Rachel Jane, b. July 9, 1854; bap. Nov. 5.
- Hoagland, John A. and Jane ———:
 Catharine, b. Apr. 23, 1821; bap. June 24.
 Sarah, b. Aug. 11, 1831; bap. May 6, 1832.
- Hoagland, John B. and Maria ———:
 John, b. Oct. 31, 1838; bap. Apr. 4, 1839.
 Hermen, b. Mar. 15, 1840; bap. May 3.
- Hoagland, Lucas and Mary Bunn:
 Abraham, b. ———; bap. May 28, 1797.
- Hoagland, Lucas H. and Adaline Flagg:
 Elisabeth Freeman, b. Mar. 27, 1842; bap. Aug. 7.
 Catharine, b. Sept. 19, 1844; bap. Feb. 2, 1845.
 Joanna, b. Feb. 2, 1846; bap. Apr. 5.
- [To be Continued]



HISTORICAL AND OTHER COMMENTS

BY THE EDITOR

“An Ancient New Jersey Indian Jargon”

The recent Acting Governor of New Jersey, Prof. John D. Prince, of Passaic county, Professor in Columbia University, is a linguist of wide learning and also an historian. One of his latest contributions to literature is an article with the above title published in the July-Sept., 1912, “American Anthropologist,” a reprint of which, in pamphlet form, lies before us. After a brief introduction it gives 261 Indian words—“jargon,” he terms them—in use in New Jersey during the Colonial period “in a mixed dialect of the New Jersey Delaware” language. It is a unique paper, and the translations exhibit the Professor’s acute knowledge of Indian dialects. One can almost hear the Indian speech in one’s native forests as he studies such euphonious phrases as “tachtough matcha” (whither goest thou?), “kako mееe” (what wilt thou give for this?), etc.; although the Raritan Indians may have had a somewhat different, though correlated “jargon.”

Early Spelling of Names

The question of how it is that so many modern names of persons differ materially in spelling from what was "customary" prior to the Revolution may be easily answered by those who take notice of the various spellings employed by ministers and tombstone makers as shown in the records now being published in the *QUARTERLY*. In the first place there was no "customary" spelling until about the beginning of the last century. Every man in a family, and every clergyman who entered a name on a baptismal or marriage record, used his own judgment as to what letters to put in or leave out of a name, especially in a surname. In the second place Dutch and German clergymen, not being conversant with English, not only wrote phonetically, in a measure, but rarely wrote a name twice alike, and they did not deem it necessary to do so. It is a curious fact, too, how members of the same family felt no obligation to continue the spelling of their fathers and forefathers, but shortened names and changed them, sometimes from one cause and sometimes from another.

Perhaps the early First Church of Raritan, and the early Neshanic church records, are as good examples as any of how widely the spelling of surnames in pre-Revolutionary times varied from present custom. The Raritan (now Somerville) Church records, as published in the last and present numbers of the *QUARTERLY*, must strike some of our readers with amazement at the evident transition from the then to the now. Present plain Tunison was then "Theunissen," or "Thuenissen" with variations; Allen was "Alleyn;" Sebring was "Sebrege;" Clausen was "Claessen;" Wyckoff was "Wickhoff;" Fulkerson was "Volkers;" Covert was "Koevers;" Brocau, or Brokaw, was "Broeckaer;" Mulliner was "Meulenaer," etc., etc. Of course there were differentiations from these forms, but the later ones are in many cases evolutions. In the Neshanic records Cox was "Cock;" Conover was "Counoven;" Gulick was "Geulick;" Hoagland was "Hogelant;" Low was "Lou;" Peterson was "Pietersen;" Pittenger was "Piepenser;" Teeter was "Titort;" White-nack was "Weytknegt," etc., etc. Some of these strange spellings were really correct, but in many cases they were anomalies and are now curiosities.

Fortunately, most family names are now spelled by a definite rule, even if it be a modern rule. Few are those, however, of Dutch or German extraction, who can go back to, say four generations, and find that their surnames were then spelled by anybody as their possessors spell them now.

Doings of Other Historical Associations

Washington's Birthday was celebrated by a gathering of more than three hundred men at the Washington Headquarters at Morristown, on February 22. Dr. George E. Vincent, President of the University of Minnesota, was the chief speaker, followed by ex-Judge Willard W. Cutler. Judge Alfred E. Mills presided. The membership of the headquarters has grown to over 500. The Sussex Historical Society has been offered by Mr. John J. Van Sickle nine monuments to mark historical spots in Sussex, provided the Society will place them in position and dedicate them with proper ceremony. Four of the sites are to commemorate the four forts erected in that county previous to the Revolutionary War. The New Jersey Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution will soon erect a monument forty feet high on the Princeton battle-ground, the design adopted being submitted by Fred McMonnies, the noted American sculptor of Paris. The contract price for the monument is \$60,000, of which the United States Government gave \$30,000 and the New Jersey Legislature \$15,000. The Vineland Historical and Antiquarian Society has a new building about ready for occupancy, having space in its Library Department for 25,000 volumes. This Society is one of the most active in the state, having a fund on hand at last report of over \$13,000. The New Brunswick Historical Club, now probably the oldest Historical Association in the State except the New Jersey Historical Society, has just published "The Charter of the City of New Brunswick of Dec. 30, 1730, and Early Ordinances of the City." It is edited by Dr. Austin Scott, President of the Club, and makes a most interesting volume of just 100 pages. We expect to refer again to this work in the next *QUARTERLY*.

An Anniversary Celebration at Pluckemin

Seventy-five of the most patriotic citizens of Pluckemin and vicinity met in the Presbyterian parsonage on Friday evening, February 21, to commemorate one of the most notable social events in the early history of the place. This event was the grand fete and ball given February 18, 1779, in honor of the first anniversary of the French Alliance, which was attended by General and Lady Washington, and a distinguished company. The parsonage was selected as the most appropriate place for the celebration, as it faces the old camp ground, which was beautifully located on a high piece of ground in the northern part of the village. The decorations on this occasion would have done honor to the first celebration.

Andrew Compton, who owns and resides in the house where Eleanor Boylan entertained General and Lady Washington, appeared as the state-ly Commander-in-chief and Mrs. Martha Powelson assumed the honors

of Lady Washington. The distinguished couple served bountiful refreshments from a large center table lighted with tallow candles, and the blue ware used had seen service during the trying days of the American Revolution. The young waitresses appeared in the gowns of their great-grandmothers. Revolutionary tales were told, and the occasion will long be remembered as one greatly enjoyed by all.

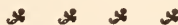
Suggestion to the Revolutionary Memorial Society

A "D. A. R." sends us a communication concerning the Wallace House in Somerville which speaks for itself, and is given herewith in full:

"In the very interesting article in the January number of the *QUARTERLY* entitled 'General Washington in Somerset County,' it says: 'It is to be noted that when a letter of General Washington is stated to be from "Middlebrook," the original is always entitled "Headquarters, Middlebrook," which headquarters was at the Wallace House,' etc. As it seems beyond a doubt an established fact that Washington's headquarters while at Camp Middlebrook was the Wallace house, wouldn't it be well to designate the place as 'Washington's Headquarters of Camp Middlebrook?' Locally it will probably be always called the Wallace house, as it has been called for generations, just as Washington's Headquarters at Morristown has been known as the Ford mansion; but throughout the state the name 'Washington's Headquarters of Camp Middlebrook' would give the place a dignity and standing which would never be attached to it while known only as the Wallace house, a name that has absolutely no meaning to the uninformed. The name might be placed over the entrance gate partly for the information of the passing public, and also because not only the house but the grounds were part of the headquarters, as Andrew D. Mellick, in 'The Story of an Old Farm,' in speaking of Washington's life-guard, says 'the custom was to have the life-guard hutted adjacent to the quarters of the commander-in-chief,' so that really not only the Wallace House but the surrounding grounds were an important part of the headquarters."

A "Princeton Whig" Wanted

If any of our readers has a copy of the "Princeton Whig" of Nov. 18, 1842, he will confer a favor upon an historian by lending or selling it to Gen. A. A. Woodhull, of Princeton, or, if it cannot be borrowed or purchased, the General will pay a liberal price for a careful copy of a communication in that issue from a Revolutionary soldier.



DEPARTMENT OF NOTES AND QUERIES

[27]. *PATERSON'S HUNTERDON RESIDENCE*.—"Being deeply interested in your Governor Paterson articles, I want to state that, from a Paterson paper I have seen, his address, when at New Bromley, which you have now clearly shown was at (present) Kennedy's Mills, near

White House, was Potterstown. At that time Potterstown, while of course it had not a regular post-office (the nearest, I think, being Princeton and Trenton), must have been served by post-riders, and was a place of importance. The paper I refer to was addressed 'To William Paterson, Esq., at Potters-Town, To the Care of Mr. Lowry.' Might not this name furnish a clue as to where Paterson boarded? Who and what was 'Mr. Lowry?'"

D. P.

[28]. PATERSON'S SECOND DAUGHTER (17).—"The statement in the January QUARTERLY (p. 76) is incorrect as to Governor Paterson's second daughter being the daughter of his second wife. Frances was a child born after Cornelia, and before William B., all three being the children of his first wife. She was b. Jan. 29, 1782, at Raritan, and d. June 20, 1783, at New Brunswick. There seems to have been no issue by his second marriage. It is not to be wondered at that in the sketch of Paterson's life in the QUARTERLY Frances was not mentioned, because she died in infancy."

CORR.

[29]. POSTMASTERS OF SOMERVILLE.—"The Somerville postoffice was established in 1822. The following statement of who have acted as postmasters, with their terms of service, is believed to be accurate:

"August 12, 1822, Ferdinand Van Derveer; Dec. 22, 1824, William J. Hedges; June 21, 1841, Theodore D. Dumont; Mar. 3, 1843, William G. Steele; Apr. 27, 1849, Alexander Wilson; Apr. 6, 1853, John W. Van Arsdale; July 28, 1861, Culver Barcalow; April 15, 1871, Daniel Porter; Mar. 27, 1879, Emma J. Porter; Feb., 1888, James T. Van Derveer; Feb. 8, 1892, William H. Thompson; May 26, 1896, Alvah A. Clark; June 15, 1899, George W. Cooper; Mar. 15, 1906, John G. Gaston.

"The office first became Presidential during Mr. Barcalow's term in 1861."

A. B.

[30]. GASTON FAMILY.—"In Snell's 'Hist. of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties' (p. 706), it is stated that 'Hugh Gaston, Sr., probably purchased [land in Bedminster township] between 1750 and 1760; the name first appears in 1764 in the record of a road,' etc. But I find in the 'Journals of Andrew Johnston,' now being published in the QUARTERLY, his name mentioned as early as 1744. When did he locate in Bedminster, and from where?"

D. H.

[Hugh Gaston actually purchased a farm, of three hundred acres, on the west side of Peapack river, adjoining ("corner of") Lot No. 7, of the Peapack Patent, Nov. 15, 1763, from the devisees of Mary Alexander, surviving executrix of Dr. John Johnstone and also from the ex-

ecutors of Andrew Johnston, the diarist alluded to in the above communication. (See Book A. 3 of Trenton Deeds, p. 253). According to the Lamington burying-ground inscriptions, as published on a preceding page, he died Dec. 23, 1772, in his 85th year, in which case he must have been born in 1688. It has been stated that he was of Huguenot descent, but we do not have the facts.—ED. QUARTERLY.]

[31]. THE KINGSTON AND SCUDDER MILLS.—“In the January QUARTERLY (p. 26), in Magill’s ‘Somerset Traditions,’ it reads: ‘Major John Gulick . . . and his son Jacob owned the mill, now [1870] owned by Isaac Gulick, towards the close of the last century. It was in the possession of Lewis Scudder about the time of the Revolution,’ etc. I think there is here a confusion between the Kingston mill and Scudder’s mill. The latter was on the right bank of the Millstone very near where the Delaware and Raritan canal crosses on an aqueduct. It has been ‘improved’ off the map by the creation of Lake Carnegie. The Kingston mill is on the left bank of the river at the crossing of the ‘King’s Highway’ or post-road. It was owned by Ezekial Forman and advertised by him for sale in 1770. The property was then called ‘New Market.’ Joseph Hussey owned it in 1771 and *probably* in 1776, when the British burned it, as they did Scudder’s mill. The Scudder who owned Scudder’s mill in the Revolution was William, son of Jacob. William died in 1793. Lewis may have succeeded him—that I do not know. (See ‘N. J. Archives,’ First Series, Vol. XXVIII, p. 31, 647,) as to Forman’s and Hussey’s ownerships). Both mills were in Middlesex and not Somerset.”

A. A. W.

[32]. GENERAL JOHN TAYLOR.—“One of the gallant officers of the Revolution was Colonel, later General John Taylor, of Hunterdon county, who possibly lived in Somerset during the later years of his life. Does anyone know of the fact as to where he lived latterly, where he died, and where he was buried? During the Revolution, or before it, he lived at what has been called for some years Lane’s Mills, previously Trimmer’s Mills, somewhat west of the road between New Germantown and White House. It was known as Taylor’s Mills, I am informed, from about 1760 to 1780, and then Saxton’s Mills. His daughter, Catharine, is said to have been the wife of Rev. William Boyd, pastor of the Lamington Presbyterian Church from 1784 to 1807. She had a daughter who married a Leforge, and their daughter, Cecelia, was living at Metuchen twelve years ago. Gen. Taylor also had a son, Nathaniel, born in 1769, who married Mary Cool in 1800. Gen. Taylor is said to have been born in Bath, England. In 1795 he was in the Flemington jail on a suit for

debt. On Feb. 3, of that same year John Hardenbergh, of Somerville, obtained a judgment against him, and levied on his farm of 400 acres (the same where the mills above stated were), his stock and 'five negroes'. He seems to have been an entirely different person from the 'Col. John Taylor' who was an early tutor in Rutgers College when that College was temporarily located near South Branch, and who later became Professor in Union College, Schenectady. (See 'Centennial Celebration of Rutgers,' pamphlet, 1870). Was there any connection between the two men?"

C. I. P.

[33]. JOHN YOUNG NOEL.—"In the QUARTERLY of October last (p. 244), the matter of the two different spellings of Noel's name is referred to. I have before me his signature to a paper and it is 'John Y. Noel.' I understand he so spelled it in Georgia, where he certainly became a great lawyer. I have no knowledge of where he practiced in New Jersey, but think it will be found that it was at New Brunswick."

P. I. C.

[We have also seen a signature of Mr. Noel's, date Sept. 8, 1785, and there is no question of how he then spelled his name, although the state record of his admission to the Bar of New Jersey spells it "Noell," as in the October, 1912, QUARTERLY. The paper was a note to William Paterson, of New Brunswick, all in Noel's handwriting, but signed by a "Thomas Anthony, of Sussex county," and, while the inference is that Noel was even then, two years after his admission to the Bar, in Paterson's office, in New Brunswick, or where he could act for Paterson, it is of itself not conclusive.—EDITOR QUARTERLY].

[34]. VAN NEST'S MILLS.—"In the January number of the QUARTERLY (p. 77), number 21 of the Notes and Queries refers to Van Ness', or Van Neste's Mills, and the Editor identifies the location with the present Weston, on the Millstone river. While I would hesitate to question so competent an authority, may I call attention to the following:

"In the Congressional Library at Washington there is a series of Revolutionary War maps which seems to have escaped the attention of historians. They were prepared and used by the British army, and are known as the Hills' Maps, from the officer who drew them or superintended their compilation. I have carefully traced several of these maps which refer to the Somerset and Middlesex region. Two of them ('A Map of Somerset Co.', and 'A Map of a Portion of New Jersey') cover the portion of the Millstone river now in question. Both designate a mill at the present Weston and name it 'Schenck's.' Both agree in placing another mill at the present Blackwells and mark it also 'Schenck's.' Prob-

ably no great weight attaches to the correspondence between the maps, as both were doubtless made from the same surveys. But it is of value to know that even one British war map locates 'Schenck's' mill on the site of Weston.

"On the Somerset map there is also a mill marked 'Van Nest's', located very near 'Mordecai's Gap.' It is on the 'E. Branch of Middle Brook' but a short distance above where it joins the 'W. Branch of Middle Brook,' and about two, or two and-a-half miles northwest from Bound Brook village. A little farther up the west branch is another mill marked 'Van Holem's.' While I have not tramped over the Middlebrook Camp ground and measured distances, I surmise that the Van Nest's described above is not far from the Camp. There is, of course, the possibility of error in these maps and also the possibility of the omission of another 'Van Nests's.' On the other hand, if correct, they may help to solve the question.

"I greatly wish that my copies, or better still photographic copies of all of this Hills series (there are about twenty of them in all, as I recall, referring to New Jersey) could be placed before the readers of the *QUARTERLY*. They would be found most interesting. Let me at least urge all who are interested in local history, when visiting Washington, to spend some time in the map room of the Congressional Library and ask to see the Hills' Maps.

C. P. C.

[Upon receipt of the foregoing we inquired, first, of Engineer Doughty, of Somerville, the location of Mordecai's Gap, and found it was the gap east of the Chimney Rock gorge. He also finds this name attached to this gap in the Atlas of Marshall's "Life of Washington." The same map shows "Lincoln Gap" farther to the east, nearer Plainfield. Mr. Doughty adds: "On May 1, 1797, in a mortgage by Joshua Martin, to Trustees of Bound Brook Presby. Church, mention is made of a road leading from the mill situate on the premises; and this mill was evidently in the vicinity of the highway bridge over the east branch of the Middlebrook, northerly of the Water Co.'s reservoir." Mr. W. B. R. Mason, of Bound Brook, to whom we wrote to ascertain some facts, if possible, writes: "The east side of the 'Mordecai Gap' referred to is my property but I never knew before that it bore that name. I think I will have to change the name of my summer home from 'Stone Crop' to the "Mordecai House.' In reference to the old mill Jacob Bender, who now lives in Washington Valley, once told me something of it and showed me the site. The property is now owned by the Bound Brook Water Company. There is nothing left to mark the spot, which is just below the highway bridge over the east branch of the Middlebrook and north of the Water Company's reservoir. The old house, which was the miller's home, is

still standing, and when Mr. Hastings bought the property some years ago he remodelled it somewhat and made it his summer home for two or three years, until it was sold to some New York parties. This farm was in the Martin family a good many years. The Water Company bought it from the Benders, and sold off a portion, including the house to Hastings. I think the mill was carried away in a very heavy freshet which swept through the valley some sixty or seventy years ago."

Subsequently he wrote: "I have just had a talk with Mr. Bender about the old mill. He says it was swept away in the early thirties by a freshet caused by one hour's extremely heavy rain. It was a combined grist and saw mill, and the owner at the time it was destroyed was 'Jim-mie' (James) Martin. He remembers seeing the old timbers when a boy. The mill stood on the west bank of the brook, just below the bridge. Jacob Bender went to live there when seven years old. He is now 79, but thinks the mill was gone several years before he lived there. He was told about the freshet by Abraham Giles, who used to live on the mountain north of Bound Brook."

So it would seem that there was another Van Nest's mill besides the one sometimes called "Van Nest's" at Weston, during the Revolution. The question is yet unanswered, however: *What* Van Nest ever owned it?—EDITOR QUARTERLY].

[35]. PLUCKEMIN TOMBSTONES.—"In regard to the old churchyard at Pluckemin, permit me to add that I revisited it on July 9, 1912, with a copy of the QUARTERLY for April, 1912, containing (page 120), "Abstracts of Pluckemin Tombstone Inscriptions," made Oct. 14, 1850, in my hand, and checked off in the list those which still remained. I found that they were all there except that of 'John Appleman [small, rough stone, rudely cut, no date], which is not found also in Mr. A. D. Mellick, Jr.'s, list, made in 1892. The tombstone of John Castner, Sr., which also does not appear in Mr. Mellick's list, I found fallen and covered with sod three inches thick. It was so split and cracked that it could not be set up, and had to be left lying on the ground. Its date was Sept. 17, 1778, and it may be that the stone in the list marked "J. C. 1778" was its foot-stone. Two other stones had fallen to the ground in very recent years. Strange to say, I found a loose, misplaced stone, not mentioned in either of the above lists, marked 'H. S. 1760,' which is the earliest date of any stone in the yard. Thus, in 62 years, only one stone has been lost, while another has been found. It is possible that the John Appleman stone may yet be discovered." S. P.



THE "OLD DUTCH PARSONAGE," SOMERVILLE, N. J., BUILT 1751



MANTEL IN THE DRAWING-ROOM IN THE "OLD DUTCH PARSONAGE"
(In Drawing-room, Mantel Same Age as House)

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THE LUTHERAN CHURCH OF "RARITAN IN THE HILLS"

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[Second Paper]

BEGINNING WITH 1724 as a certain date, Rev. Daniel Falckner was the first known, regular minister of the Raritan in the Hills' church, in conjunction with whatever congregation there was at Millstone; and before 1731 he had become also pastor at Racheway [Rockaway; then certainly Potterstown], Fox Hill, Ramapo and "Uylekill." But by 1731 Rockaway had withdrawn from Falckner, becoming dissatisfied, and so had Raritan. From this period until 1758, when a new Lutheran church was opened in the village of Pluckemin to take the place of the church "in the Hills," the Bernards township congregation, then well-known as "Raritan in the Hills," had its share of the experience of congregations which are unfortunate in their pastors. The pastoral and supply records run about like this (those marked * being the only regular pastors):

From 1724 (and earlier) to 1731—Daniel Falckner.*

From 1731 to 1734—Supplies from New York.

From 1734 to 1745—John Augustus Wolf.*

From 1745 to 1747—Supplies by H. M. Muhlenberg, John Nicholas Kurtz and John Helfrich Schaum.

From 1747 to 1748—Carl Rudolph; supplies.

From 1749 to 1753—John Albert Weygand.*

From 1753 to 1756—Ludolph Heinrich Schrenk.*

These dates I have verified as far as practicable. Rev. Dr. John B. Thompson named a "Samuel Swayse" as the successor of Falckner, before Wolf, but I have discovered no authority for it. (See "Address at Cornerstone Laying of First Ref. Ch., Somerville," July 25, 1896).

The organization was not independent of other churches during any of this period, but was "collegiate" with several; with Rockaway, Fox Hill and Leslysland. In 1748, when the New Germantown church was organ-

ized as a central church, the Hill church did not come into the arrangement of union, and yet it accepted the occasional services of the New Germantown pastor. Leslysland, as has been stated, was at "The Ridge" east of White House, (the church is said to have been on the farm of the late Col. David Sanderson), and probably came into existence under that name somewhat late during the years above noted, but before 1743.

From the foregoing table of pastorates it appears that for at least thirty-two, and probably for nearly forty years, the log church "in the Hills" did or tried to do service to a German congregation which extended from Basking Ridge on the north to Bound Brook on the south, and from Lamington river on the west to the Passaic river and Green brook on the east. But, in fact, its real efficient service was from 1724 (and doubtless earlier) to 1734. It should have continued efficient, for its worshippers were zealous in their piety and successful as tillers of the soil; but, alas! wolves crept into the sheepfold and despoiled both the sheep and the pasture. For fifteen years after 1734 its record was that of strife, litigation and discomfiture; practically it was broken up by unholy shepherds.

So far as appears, Daniel Falckner's pastorate was not unsatisfactory until about 1731, when, while his body was still vigorous, he had some "difficulty in his head," which may well be judged to have been mental. Being only sixty-five years of age, he was yet called (and perhaps looked) "old," but all authorities say he was "in fair physical health." Apparently he preached with difficulty, but he could better fish and botanize; in fact it is intimated he preferred to carry on these two out-door occupations rather than to preach. When 1731 arrived, Rockaway was especially dissatisfied; doubtless all the other congregations also. So a committee from some of the congregations—certainly from Rockaway and Raritan—sent to New York to confer with Rev. William Christopher Berkenmeyer, who had succeeded Justus Falckner there in 1725, and had come from Hamburg, Germany, and who seems also to have supplied Raritan during some part of Daniel Falckner's pastorate. This was the year when the "new" church at Rockaway was being put in order, and, if up to that time the Rockaway church was at "The Ridge," it may easily be that it was the new element at Potterstown and vicinity that took less kindly to Falckner than had the previous congregation. Apparently Rockaway took the lead in expressing its dissatisfaction. Berkenmeyer said he would help Rockaway if it would call a pastor of its own. With this in view he was invited there, and accordingly he and two elders left New York on Sept. 9, 1731, and proceeded to Rockaway. "On the way" they endeavored to see Falckner, but failed, as he was "on a fishing and botanizing tour." On Saturday, Sept. 11, Berkenmeyer held a communion service

at Rockaway, and on Monday went to Raritan in the Hills, where the church officers met with them at "Peter Kastner's house." The particulars are briefly but sufficiently given by Chambers. ("Early German Churches," p. 49, as taken from Graebner's "Hist. of Lutheranism"). Falckner was then present and is said to have "willingly" resigned. Thereupon a call was regularly made out and sent to Hamburg by the three congregations of Raritan in the Hills, Rockaway and Hanover (Fox Hill,) where the authorities, to whom it was directed, could place it in the hands of a competent minister; but it was three years before anything came of it. In the meantime the churches were supplied now and then by Berkenmeyer from New York and doubtless by evangelists or pastors from elsewhere, while Falckner went by the title of "pastor emeritus," and resided in the parsonage of the Hills' church.

As to Falckner, who had previously gained the good will of the New York Lutherans by transmitting (in 1727) collections from two of his congregations toward the building of a new church in that city, sending each time as his own contribution "twelve shillings"—although he was very poor—and by afterward taking part in the dedication services, nothing more is known of him than that he went later to reside with one of his married daughters "near New Germantown," and lived in retirement. He is supposed to have died there about 1741.

After three years of occasional supplies, Rev. Johan Augustus Wolf, of Prussian Saxony, was sent over, owing to the call from the three active churches above named. These congregations had sent the money to pay for the ordination and sailing expenses of a proper preacher, and Wolf was ordained in St. Nicholas church, Hamburg, May 11, 1734, and at once came to New Jersey and "was received with great joy." He proved, indeed, a "wolf," and by his conduct almost wrecked the Raritan in the Hills' church. He was self-willed and obstinate, and "foolishly ran after the girls." He also preached written sermons, to which strenuous objections were made. As a result there was strife, social and legal for ten whole years, and it involved at first chiefly the Raritan in the Hills' and afterward all the associated churches.

To end the strife near the beginning, a Lutheran Church Council—not strictly, but practically such, and therefore often called "the first Lutheran Synod to meet in America"—was held in the Hills' church on Aug. 20, 1735, with the former New York minister, Berkenmeyer, who then had a parsonage at Loonenburgh, N. Y., as President, and Wolf and Michael Christian Knoll, the latter then pastor at New York and Hackensack, (three ministers in all) and some lay delegates from New York, Hackensack, Uylekill, Rockaway and Raritan in the Hills. Balthasar Pickel and Lorenz Roelofsen represented Rockaway, and Daniel

Schumacher and Henry Schmid the Raritan in the Hills. At this meeting Wolf agreed to be "satisfied with New Jersey instead of New York money," to charge "twelve shillings and six shillings" respectively for funeral sermons for an adult or a child, to conform to the "church order," to "preach out of his head" (without notes), and (probably) to be more moral; and so temporary peace was effected. Up to this time the Raritan in the Hills' and Readington churches are spoken of as "large congregations."

But things went on from bad to worse. The Raritan in the Hills' congregation "was to build a [new] pastor's residence for him [Wolf] within four weeks." When it was finished, Wolf had so broken his new contract that the congregation would not allow him to occupy it. "Mr. Wolf then consulted the lawyers, who advised him to break the house open and move in sometime during the twilight, between day and night. Then, if complaint should be brought against him, he could plead that he did not break into the house either by day or night, and that he was occupying it according to stipulated terms. Mr. Wolf followed this advice, and he had hardly gotten into the house during the twilight before a mob of loose, boisterous women gathered together and dragged him out in broad daylight, after considerable squabbling among themselves." ("Hallische Nachrichten," No. 1, p. 198).

Naturally, as a result the different congregations fell out with one another! The strife was constant and great. While the particulars are not all known, it is certain that Wolf still refused to preach without notes, and, as to his private conduct, he "married a farmer's daughter and lived with her in continual blows and quarrelling." The congregations would not pay him his salary, but offered his traveling expenses to return to Germany, which he declined to do. The New York ministers complained to Governor Lewis Morris of the want of support of Wolf, and he ordered the congregations to pay him. They still refused, and many times thereafter Wolf brought suits against the officials for his pay. (See, as to foregoing, Muhlenburg's letter to Halle, Dec. 12, 1745, in "Hallische Nachrichten").

The writer has examined the Supreme Court records at Trenton to verify these suits, and found some of the original writs of the years 1741-'3. In each case Wolf had a *capias* issued, usually to the sheriffs of both Somerset and Hunterdon, commanding the sheriff to arrest the defendants, imprisonment for debt, even on first process, then being allowed. These *capiases* show that on Mar. 2, 1741, "John Augustus Wolfe" (always spelled "Wolfe" in the writs) brought suit for £400 against "Jacob Schubman and Michael Hummershot" for "trespass and also a bill," but the sheriff of Hunterdon returned on the *capias* that the

defendants were "not found." On Nov. 8, 1742, a similar suit for "trespass" and "upon their assumption separately" of indebtedness, was brought against "Martin Stein, Jacob Schueman and Michael Hunerschot" [Hendershot] for £400. But the sheriff of Hunterdon returned them "not found." On Aug. 16, 1743, the suit was against "John Heinrich Schmid, Lucas Dibbel [Teeple], Laurenz Roeloffsen, and Baltis Buckell [Pickel]," for £300, and writs went to sheriffs of both Hunterdon and Somerset, but defendants were "not found." On Nov. 8, 1743, writs went to same sheriffs against same parties, and "Dibbel" of Pluckemin, and Roeloffsen of Rockaway, only were arrested; others "not found." The writs were all signed "Home, Atty." whom I suppose to have been James or Archibald Home. Why defendants so well known were "not found" is a mystery; they must have secreted themselves. Particulars (known in law as pleadings) were not with the papers, but we learn from Muhlenberg's account in 1745 that "the matter came to trial before the Court" at least once, and "complaints and legal processes had continued for nine or ten years," which indicate that some litigation began as early as 1736. From other sources it seems certain that suits were first brought again and again before a Justice Mueller [Miller].

Before 1745, continues Muhlenberg, "the communion was not administered, the sick not visited; indeed there was such a desolation that it was made among the Germans a subject of street songs. The congregations were altogether scattered except a few families." Elsewhere he says: "For eight years there were no confirmations, no sacrament, and everything was in decay." As a result of the expensive litigation, "the lawyers found their advantage in it," and the Raritan church it would seem had its land sold, (including the log building) and then the legal authorities "were not willing to bring out any more [money] by writs of execution." Certainly a most sorry state of affairs.

At the end of 1745 arbitrators were agreed upon to settle the differences between the Raritan church and Wolf. Wolf named Berkenmeyer and Knoll of New York; the church named Muhlenberg and Wagner of Pennsylvania. Practically it was a reference to Dr. Muhlenberg, who was in influence the one "Bishop" of the Lutheran church in America. The arbitrators unanimously found against Wolf. Their full report may be consulted, but Muhlenberg's resumé seems sufficient. He says:

"After much investigation we found, first, that Mr. Wolf himself had been the primary cause of all the contention and scandal; second, he was found to be an adulterer, who, without right or reason, had thrust away his wife; third, he would not live with his wife again; fourth, he had sworn several times before the magistrates that he had administered his office according to contract, and we find the contrary to be the case; fifth, he had not once for many years, during which he had his children

with him, shown official or paternal fidelity enough to teach them the ten commandments." He subsequently adds that he was "a corrupt knave, an adulterer, a perjurer, a wolf and a disturber of the community."

The arbitrators received £3 each for their services, Wagner going 252 and Muhlenburg 140 miles on horseback to this business, and they "were six weary days and nights in the tedious work."

Mr. Wolf then released "the two congregations" (doubtless Rockaway, with Raritan), but claimed £90 "Jersey money," and that was awarded him for peace sake, although, Muhlenberg adds, "much sweat of the brow and many drops of blood go into the ninety pounds," and it was chiefly paid by the Rockaway congregation. The call was then delivered back to the church wardens and torn up.

It would seem that about 1740 either the Raritan or Rockaway congregations had a minister named J. A. Langenfeldt preach for them a while (during the Wolf troubles), but he grew tired of it and went to farming in one of these parishes.

Wolf did not leave the Hills' church in 1745, though he received the £90. He was still there in 1748, a hanger-on, however, and not preaching, and what eventually became of him I have not learned. In 1773 a Jacob and William Wolf had farms in Bedminster township, and they have descendants now living, but I am uncertain as to their connection with the clergyman.

Muhlenberg sent to the two or three active churches in December, 1745, and again in 1746, Rev. John Nicholas Kurtz, of New Hanover, Pa., a most excellent man, whose subsequent record in life was noteworthy, and whose descendants were bright Lutheran lights; and in 1747 Rev. J. H. Schaum, who remained long enough to marry a daughter of Baltus Pickell. These men gave most of their attention to the Hills' church, as that most sorely needed them, and, to avoid all trouble as to forms, the exact order of services Schaum was directed to follow in 1747 Muhlenberg gives in his diary. Among other things it was required that the sermon be "thoroughly committed, so that there should be no stammering or repetition of words," and it should "not exceed a half-hour in length."

Schaum was followed, in November, 1748, by an impostor, Carl Rudolph, whose short stay proved him to be "a thief, licentious and a drunkard." He pretended he was a Prince of Wurtemberg. He is supposed to have obtained a call to New Jersey before coming from Pennsylvania, whither he had come, (a runaway) from North Carolina. When, after about three months, he was proved to be an imposter, he went to Philadelphia, enlisted for the army in New England and disappeared from sight.

Rockaway seems to have tried to get rid of its Somerset colleague in 1743 by soliciting other preachers to come to it, and in 1747, combining with Amwell and Fox Hill, it had some services from Rev. Michael Schlatter, of Philadelphia. (See "Our Home," pp. 390, 391). It had also some services from the Muhlenberg supplies.

This brings us to 1748, and here it seems fitting to introduce more fully that magnificent preacher and mighty organizer of Lutheranism in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, whose name has so often occurred in previous paragraphs; who so frequently visited the Raritan in the Hills' and neighboring congregations, and became to all these churches the dignified, courteous and learned peacemaker, adviser, friend, helper, teacher, leader and diarist—Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg; an evangelist who came as near, perhaps, to the Apostle Paul in his vigorous and healthy onset against worldliness, and his propagandism of sound Christian principles, as any evangelist missionary who ever came from Europe to America. It is a delight to know that he so often honored Somerset County with his presence and inspiring words in the pulpit and in German homes.

Dr. Muhlenberg came of a once noble family, which had lost its titles by Seventeenth Century wars. He was born at Einbeck, in Hanover, September 6, 1711, his father having a small judicial appointment. He grew up religiously trained; went, on free tuition it is supposed, to a fine school at Göttingen, in Hanover; but his father's death in the meantime interrupted his studies, and he struggled for years in his youth to assist in supporting his mother. At twenty-one he became tutor; at twenty-four he entered the Göttingen University, graduated, went to Halle, studied theology and taught in the Orphan House. He then fitted himself to go as a missionary to India, but, after a small charge in Lusatia, the Halle professors induced him to decide to be a preacher to his religiously destitute brethren in America. He spent two months in England studying English and the English churches; then sailed for Charleston, South Carolina, reaching there September 22, 1742; but two months later he went to Philadelphia. He was now thirty-one years of age: a ripe theologian, a linguist, a scholar; a grand preacher; a man remarkable for talents and prudence at an age when other men are usually beginning serious life. He settled some three years later at what was called "The Trappe" (otherwise called Providence), in New Providence township, Montgomery county, Pa., where he resided until his death in 1787. From that place he subsequently made his visits to New Jersey churches and elsewhere. Somewhere, either abroad or here, he added to his repertoire of languages—of which he is said to have possessed before leaving Germany a working knowledge of German, Dutch, English, Latin, Greek and

Hebrew—the Swedish, making in all seven languages. He is known to have preached repeatedly in German, Dutch and English the same day, and always to edification.

Few persons know the extent, the usefulness, the sturdy, the wonderful character of this reverend Father—this great organizer—whose parish extended from New York to Georgia; for it is said he visited all German settlements between these points. As will be seen, he was often in central New Jersey, sometimes for months at a time, and always “about his Master’s business.” I know of no early American missionary quite his equal in the extent of either his travels or his accomplishments. In 1771 he could say there were seventy Lutheran congregations in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and I doubt not he either visited or had a hand in the organization of nearly all of them. New Jersey proved not very good permanent Lutheran ground, and so it has happened that there are so few churches of that denomination in this state now; but Muhlenberg built Christian foundations that have never ceased to influence strongly our state and the two neighboring commonwealths.

Among Muhlenberg’s useful deeds was that of keeping complete diaries from his early years to the end of his life, and detailing his church work with great minuteness. It is from the condensation of these diaries, as printed in his time at Halle, Germany, in the “*Hallische Nachrichten*,” that we are now enabled to follow his journeyings through New Jersey and elsewhere, and their very minuteness of detail makes them full of historic and religious interest. Names of private individuals are usually suppressed in the publication, but no doubt they are given in the original diaries, and, as the latter still exist, it is to be hoped they may, some day, be given to the world in English. Some portions of the original diaries have thus been published, but I think they refer, chiefly, to the Revolutionary period only. Of his communications to Halle, only portions have appeared in English.

Returning now to the year 1748. In March Rev. John Nicholas Kurtz was sent again to “Raritan,” (meaning all the affiliated churches) to remedy the evils caused by Rudolph, and remained a month. After he left, the congregations petitioned, as they had done before, to Muhlenberg to have some one visit them, and try to patch up the new differences Rudolph had created. As a result on July 25, 1748, Muhlenberg and his German schoolmaster, John Jacob Loeser, set out for New Jersey, and at the Delaware were met by “two wardens from Raritan,” who were to help him on the way. Evidently one was Laurenz Roelofsen of whom he speaks as a man of “unfeigned and solid piety.” He probably quartered over night on July 26 at Rockaway with Balthazar, or Baltus, Pickel, “the most respectable man and warden in the congregation.” On the

27th he conversed with church members; on the 28th he held a "catechetical preparatory service, confession and the Holy Supper with sundry members of the Leslysland congregation"; on the 29th he went to the Raritan in the Hills' church and remained there four days, settling neighborhood disputes, baptising, holding preparatory and communion services, preaching in German and English, visiting the sick and burying one aged man. Then he held services, etc., one day at "Fosseberg" [Fox Hill], and on Aug. 6 and 7 preached, etc., at "Racheway" [Rockaway]. Finally he met all the congregations (place not given; perhaps Rockaway, but probably New Germantown), and Muhlenberg says respecting it:

"I intended, when the four congregations were assembled, to abdicate, and to say to them that further on we should have nothing more to do with them. But the poor, unfortunate young people—the heart-breaking expressions of truly-awakened souls—the tears and sobs of widows—affected me to such a degree that I was persuaded to promise that we would not wholly abandon them."

The consultation then turned chiefly upon the proposition to build a new, stone church in the center of all the congregations, at New Germantown, and to give up the four scattered churches. This proposition satisfied everybody except the congregation of Raritan in the Hills. It would not consent, because it required "ten or twelve miles" journeying to reach it. As a result, Zion was founded and the stone church built at New Germantown in Hunterdon county, the congregations of Leslysland, Rockaway and Fox Hill uniting with the Lutherans at New Germantown to erect it. With a slight addition it still stands, and is likely to remain for another hundred and fifty years. It still adheres to the Lutheran faith.

The history of Zion church has elsewhere been written, and therefore I do not go into further particulars about it now, except to say that the united congregation was organized in 1748, and the new church was dedicated Dec. 2, 1751, Baltus Pickel giving it an organ. Muhlenberg, himself, who could not be present at the dedication owing to illness, received a few years later a call to the "United Church," was considered its pastor (though he usually sent supplies from Pennsylvania in his place, as he would not leave The Trappe), and made numerous and sometimes long visits to them; and his own son, "General" Peter, of national fame, was one of the assistant pastors of it for four years (1769-1771).

To return to 1748. In the fall of that year Muhlenberg sent Rev. John Albert Weygand, graduate of the University of Halle, to the United churches of Rockaway, Leslysland and Fox Hill, then arranging to worship at New Germantown, and, while Raritan in the Hills stayed out from the new organization, it is believed to have had his services occasionally, but on week days only. (See "Hallische Nachrichten," No. 2,

p. 299). Muhlenberg came on to see how Weygand was progressing in Aug., 1749, when a regular call was made out for Weygand, though for a time withheld. Weygand remained through the building of Zion's church and afterward, until 1753, but during that period made an unfortunate marriage and fell into unpopularity, so much so that charges were preferred against him, as quoted in Chambers' work (pp. 65-68). He partially redeemed himself, however, before being called in 1753 to the New York and Hackensack Dutch Lutheran churches. He died in 1770.

Dr. Muhlenberg preached some to the Zion church in 1753, and at least once preached and baptised—as he himself, says—in Jacob Eoff's barn for the Raritan Hills' congregation. This fact lends color to what has been surmised, that after Wolf's time the Hills' church had no building and services were held in houses and barns.

Rev. Ludolph Heinrich Schrenck was the last pastor to serve the four churches, including Raritan in the Hills (1753-'56). As the latter church still held out against the union, it was agreed that he should give one-fourth of his time to it, and receive from it one-fourth of his salary. Chambers calls him "the fourth regular pastor" ("Early Germans," p. 12), thus counting Daniel Falckner, Wolf, Weygand and Schrenck as the pastors, and correctly, for, although Rudolph had obtained a sort of call and acted as pastor for a few months, he never was a pastor or even minister recognized as such by the proper higher authorities.

Mr. Schrenck proved as unpopular as Wolf in a short time, being "sensitive, proud and irritable," and "anxious to marry a rich wife." He abused and excommunicated two elders, one being Balthazar Pickel. As he resided at New Germantown, it is doubtful if his various strange actions affected Raritan in the Hills more than to give them dissatisfaction, and to make them wonder if all German preachers, except Muhlenberg, had become unholy!

In 1756 Mr. Schrenck left. Then the Raritan in the Hills' congregation decided they must have a new church building, and St. Paul's church in Pluckemin village was the outcome. The old altar cloth of the communion table of the church, supposed to date from 1758, is now in possession of Mr. John A. Powelson, as is the large original subscription list, dated Dec. 7, 1756, containing nearly 140 signatures, many of whom did not expect to worship regularly in the new church, but gave out of sympathy for the congregation and its purposes. This list shows the great earnestness of the people of Bernards and Bedminster townships, to maintain a German Lutheran church. Jacob Eoff, Sr., who headed the list with £20, gave land, and about £350 in all was subscribed. The church was built of stone and was dedicated in May, 1758, by Muhlen-

berg himself (who always calls Pluckemin "Bedminster Town") with a large concourse of people.

The site of St. Paul's was very nearly where the present Presbyterian church building is located. Thereafter "Father Muhlenberg," as he was usually and affectionately called, and who lived until 1787, often preached in the new church, but this article is already too long to give accounts of his numerous and interesting experiences there and elsewhere in the various New Jersey parishes, although some of this history I may gather up at a future date.

Among the leading men of the Raritan in the Hills church when St. Paul's was formed were John Appleman, Johannes Moelich, Lucas Teeple, Leonard Streit, David King, Christian Faser, Peter Moelich and John Teeple; later, Jacob Vosseller was for many years a warden of St. Paul's.

St. Paul's remained collegiate with New Germantown during its existence, the two churches being jointly incorporated June 29, 1767, and the two had these pastors: Rev. Paul Bryzelius, 1760-1767; Dr. H. M. Muhlenberg, 1767-1774 (his two sons, Gen. Peter G. and Henry officiating in succession as assistants); William Graff, 1775-1809.

Sometime during the Graff pastorate the Pluckemin church was practically abandoned, exactly when does not appear. The Bedminster Dutch church, organized in 1758, took away its strength, and it died a natural death. Much discussion has been had at various times and in different local publications as to when St. Paul's building was actually demolished, but without agreement as to the facts. Some statements were once made that it was burned. One man who should have known—the late 'Squire Elias Brown, of Pluckemin, who was born about 1782—in a paper written by him in 1851, to Rev. Dr. Messler, said:

"The church was ceiled principally of black walnut. A large parasol [sounding board] was erected over the pulpit. It was a stone church; the size, as nearly as I can recollect, 50x60 feet; had a great deal of ornamental panel work about it. There were organs in this church before the Revolutionary War. In the year 1780 the army occupied it and its fine appearance was desecrated by them. In the years 1794-1800 I heard the Rev. William Graff preach in it, in the morning in German and in the afternoon in English. He preached there every three or four weeks. The Rev. John H. Livingston, D. D., reminded me of the venerable William Graaf, voice and appearance similar. He wore a long cocked hat usual for clergymen in those days. About the year 1809 the trustees of the church became extinct; the church and yard were deserted and went to decay. In 1820 the whole premises were sold by the heirs, and a deed and possession were given by commissioners. The proprietor soon after sold the greatest part of it, and in the year 1832 an Episcopal Methodist

Church was erected on the same spot, and in June, 1851, it was passed over by a deed to the Presbyterian church."

His son, the late J. Mehelm Brown, about 1885, gave this description of it:

"Up to 1820 the old church had all its seats, galleries, pulpit and sounding board intact, and was a playground for schoolchildren. About that time the roof, becoming leaky, decayed and partly fell in. Soon after the west wall bulged, and, the whole structure becoming unsafe, its owner had it razed to the ground. The church faced the south, and in the middle of the front was a great double door. There was also a smaller single door near the lower east corner, facing the Peapack highway. The pulpit was against the north wall facing the main entrance. The roof was hip-shaped."

Some sixty years ago the Rev. Robert J. Blair, who was born near there in 1800, wrote:

"The church . . . was sold and pulled down about the year 1814. It was a very substantial stone structure. The walls yet were firm when thrown down. For many years there had been no services in it, and the woodwork was decayed and pillaged."

The accounts, it will be seen, do not quite agree as to the time of St. Paul's actual demolition.

So we finally come to the end of the last of the early Lutheran churches in Somerset County and in Readington township, Hunterdon. St. Paul's has its history yet to be written, and perhaps some one in the future will do it, fully.

All these German organizations meant well; their fruits must still be of account in transmitted character to the descendants of their widespread membership.

[NOTE.—Following are the principal authorities consulted in the preparation of this and the preceding paper: Chambers' "Early Germans of New Jersey" (1895); Jacob's "Hist. of the Evan. Luth. Ch. in the U. S." (1893); Jacob's "Die Lutheraner in Amerika" (1891); Bittinger's "The Germans in Colonial Times" (1901); Cobb's "Story of the Palatines" (1897); Roth's "Falckner's Swamp (Pa.) Ch. Hist." (1904); Kline's "Hist. of the Luth. Ch. in New Hanover, Pa." (1911); Sachse's "Justus Falckner" (1903); Jacob's "Luth. Cyclopedia" (1905); Mann's "Life and Times of Mühlenberg" (1888); "Lutheran Quarterly" (1881-1882); "Proceedings of Penn.—German Soc." (Vol. XI); Oswald's "Reports of the Unit. German Evan. Luth. Con. in N. America" (translation of the "Hallische Nachrichten" series, 1881); Snell's "Hist. of Hunt. and Som. Cos." (1881); "Our Home" (1873); Jacob's "The Lutherans in America" (1891); Neim's "History" (1888); Graebner's "Hist. of Lutheranism" (1892); Wolf's "The Lutherans in America" (1890); Andrew D. Mellick, Jr's., MSS.; addresses and articles by Rev. John B. Thompson, D. D. Also various other works. I am much indebted to Dr. Richard Moldenke, of Watchung, for pains to secure some important translations from German books].

THE "OLD DUTCH PARSONAGE" AT SOMERVILLE

BY CAROLINE J. OTIS, SOMERVILLE, N. J.

"Time consecrates; and what is grey with age becomes religion."

THE OLDEST house now in existence within the borough limits of Somerville is "The Old Dutch Parsonage," known also as the "Hardenbergh House," and, more recently, as the "Joshua Doughty Homestead." It was built in 1751, as the corner-stone attests, of parti-colored bricks, brought from Holland by Rev. John Frelinghuysen, when he returned to America in the summer of 1750, after having been licensed to preach by the Classis of Amsterdam. Tradition respecting the building of this ancient landmark so conflicts with well-established facts, that it seems advisable to quote a paragraph from the call extended to Mr. Frelinghuysen by the three consistories, of Raritan, Millstone and North Branch, dated May 18, 1749:

"To assure your Reverence that this is our sincere desire, we promise you in the name of our churches, besides all love and esteem which belong to a faithful servant of Christ, to provide first for an annual salary of one hundred and twenty-five pounds, current money, at eight shillings an ounce; the half of which, collected by the elders and deacons, shall be paid each half year; *and a suitable dwelling with thirty acres of land.*"

Proof that the three consistories really paid for the house and lot is found in a manuscript now in possession of Rev. Dr. W. Stockton Cranmer, pastor of the First Church of Raritan (Somerville):

"Raretans, June 10th, 1753.

"To the Reverend consistory of Millstone and to all lovers of Christ's kingdom:

"It is well known to us all that we have had to pay for the third part of the Dominie's house, and that we should be re-imbursed [for our advances], since we must, apparently, from the increase of the congregation, separate, and soon become two congregations." . . .

There are also deeds on record in the County Clerk's office, dated 1752, from Cornelius Bogart to the Church of Raritan and Bedminster; and, 1758, from the North Branch Consistory to the Raritan Consistory.

These minutes also explain themselves:

[May 16, 1753]. "Resolved, That each congregation [Raritan, North Branch and Millstone] shall bear its third in the expenses of the call, and of the building of the parsonage.

"It was found that the expenses for the building of the parsonage amounted to £570, 7 sh., 4 d., whereto each congregation had to contribute £190, 2 sh., 5 d., whereof Millstone has paid only £76, and therefore was still owing £113, 18 sh., 5 d.; which amount Raritan and North Branch take upon themselves, and Millstone promises to pay with interest—

which interest, annually and every year, as long as they shall remain united, will amount to £7, 19 sh., 9 d., whereof £3, 19 sh., 9½ d. must be paid to North Branch, and the same amount to Raritan. . . . Simon van Aarsdalen, Reynier Veghten and John Stryker have bound themselves to pay each year for Millstone."

[June 15, 1764]. "Agreed between the two congregations of Raritan and North Branch (to whom the present parsonage belongs), on the one side, and the congregation of Bedminster on the other, that Bedminster shall pay, or cause to be paid, annually and every year from now on, for rent of the said parsonage, the amount of £3, 10 sh., money valued at 8 sh. the ounce." [This last is signed by Rev. Jacob R. Hardenbergh, himself].

[Dec. 8, 1761]. "That John Schippi of Suerlant [Sourlands], John Faccanter Sametown [Lamington?] and Joseph Mount of the Landing, shall be requested to go to the parsonage and estimate the wear and tear."

[Jan. 4, 1762]. "Schippi and Mount went there and estimated the wear and tear at £50."

This was allowed in the articles of separation, Millstone having joined with Neshanic under Rev. J. M. Van Harlingen, while Rev. Hardenbergh continued to minister "to Raritan, North Branch [Readington], and Bedminster (recently admitted)."

All these records refer, of course, only to the parsonage, and the original parsonage lot, of "thirty acres of land." Hardenbergh added to the lot many acres, by his own purchase, which, presumably, remained a part of the Hardenbergh estate, until sold by him and his son, Sheriff Hardenbergh.

A very substantial "Dominie's House" was this, with its firm stone foundation, strong brick walls and great chimneys. The slave-quarters were in the cellar, where two wide fire-places and the large oven would seem to indicate that the life of a pioneer missionary in the wilds of America was not all privation and discomfort.

Beautiful for situation was this pastor's home in those early days. The meadows on the south sloped down to the Raritan, and on the north rose the "Blue Hills of Somerset." Surrounded by venerable trees, it stood at a distance from the highway; approaching it was a long avenue. Bordered by lilac, cherry and other fragrant, flowering trees and shrubs. Yet, after all, fine old mansion as it was and is, the house would merit but a passing mention were it not for those who sometime dwelt therein, consecrating it by noble lives and worthy deeds, until it became truly a "beacon light of history."

It was not alone bricks for a home that Rev. John Frelinghuysen brought from Holland, but also a bride, for he had married in Amsterdam Dinah Van Bergh, a young lady of many accomplishments and most exemplary piety. She was the daughter and only remaining child of

Louis van Bergh, a rich East India merchant. There was, therefore, need of a "Dominie's house," and Mr. and Mrs. Frelinghuysen were its first occupants. Here their children, Eva and Frederick, were born, and here Mr. Frelinghuysen established a theological school, in which several students were preparing for the ministry, when the sudden death of their preceptor blighted the hopes of the Church in Somerset County. Three busy, happy years, and then the young widow and her little children were left desolate, far from kindred and home-land.

The history of Mrs. Frelinghuysen's determination to return to her native land; of the unavoidable delay in setting out upon that journey; of the proposal of marriage by that youthful candidate for the ministry, Jacob Rutzen Hardenbergh, and of her final acceptance of him as her second husband, there is no need to relate, for it is well recorded in Dr. Mesler's works and in the "Story of an Old Farm." Suffice it to say that the Hardenberghs, with the two little Frelinghuysens, returned to the parsonage in 1758, when Mr. Hardenbergh was called to fill the pastorate left vacant by the death of Rev. John Frelinghuysen. The same year in this house the Bedminster Reformed Church was organized.

Jacob Rutzen Hardenbergh belonged to what has been called "the Dutch aristocracy of New York," his father being a man of wealth and influence. Doctor Hardenbergh (for Princeton conferred upon him the degree of D. D., in 1771), was so ardent a patriot that the British set a price upon his head, and it is said that for months during the Revolutionary War he slept with a loaded musket at his bedside, and that on several occasions he was compelled to flee from his home in order to escape capture by the enemy. He sat in the Convention that framed the Constitution of New Jersey, and was for several sessions a member of the General Assembly of the State. His associates in office gave proof of their confidence in his judgment by appointing him chairman of important committees, and by intrusting to him much of the business of legislation. He was one of the founders of Queen's, now Rutgers' College, and was unanimously appointed its first President.

Dinah's (Mrs. Hardenbergh's) father having died, Mr. Hardenbergh went to Holland in 1763, to bring thence his mother-in-law, "Yuffrow" Van Bergh; it is said in fulfilment of an ante-nuptial agreement. "Yuffrow" Van Bergh lived in the parsonage until her death. She was loved and honored in life, and her memory was long cherished.

The Hardenberghs bade farewell to Raritan in 1781, when Dr. Hardenbergh returned to Rosendale, N. Y., to fill a pastorate in that neighborhood. The last four years of his life were spent in New Brunswick, where he was President of Rutgers College, and pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church.

The beneficent influence exerted by Mrs. Hardenbergh, a truly consecrated woman, and her devoted husband, can never be computed.

General and Mrs. Washington were friends and neighbors of the Hardenberghs during Washington's sojourn at the Wallace house; and that the friendship then formed continued in later years is evidenced by a note (now in possession of a Frelinghuysen descendant), written by Col. Richard Varick, Washington's secretary, appointing a visit to Dr. and Mrs. Hardenbergh at their home, in Rosendale, in 1781.

Frederick Frelinghuysen, first Captain and then Colonel, in the Revolution, and General in the Whiskey Rebellion, also United States Senator until his resignation in 1796, lived in the parsonage until he married and went to a house of his own at Millstone. Here, too, his sister, Eva, became the bride of a brave Revolutionary soldier, Col. Casparus Van Nostrand; and tradition says a band of music escorted the happy pair to the Van Nostrand homestead. Many Hardenbergh children came, also, to increase the joys and cares of their parents, but the writer can find no record of the fate of any, except John, afterwards Sheriff Hardenbergh, who married Ann Wallace, sister of the William Wallace who built the "Wallace House." [As to the Hardenbergh children, see "Department of Notes and Queries" in this number.—EDITOR QUARTERLY.]

Rev. Theodore Frelinghuysen Romeyn, the only child of Rev. Thomas Romeyn and Margareta Frelinghuysen, came next to minister to his uncle's flock, about two-and-one-half years after Dr. Hardenbergh's departure. Mr. Romeyn was a young man "of talent, amiable and promising; a warm-hearted preacher," but in fourteen months he died of fever, and Rev. John Duryea was called to fill his place. Mr. Duryea was a faithful pastor and a good preacher. The new church was built during his pastorate. He occupied the parsonage until 1799, when he was called to another field of labor.

As Rev. John S. Vredenburg, who then succeeded to the pastorate, owned a house, the parsonage was sold, and, about 1810, Dr. Peter I. Stryker became the owner. The house lost no prestige by this change, for Dr. Stryker was a gentleman and a scholar, as well as a successful physician. It is said that he was "the handsomest man that ever lived in the 'Old Parsonage,'" but there are those who believe that his immediate successor in ownership might have disputed that title with him.

Dr. Stryker was a son of Capt. John Stryker, of Revolutionary fame. He married, first, Magdalena Schenck, daughter of Henry Schenck, of Millstone, a sister of Gen. Frederick Frelinghuysen's first wife; and his second wife was Maria Mercer, daughter of Peter Mercer, and sister of Charlotte, wife of Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen. Dr. Stryker, after practising medicine in Millstone for six years, came to Somerville to enter

into the practice of Dr. Jonathan Ford Morris. He filled many offices of trust, becoming Sheriff of the County, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, a member of the New Jersey House of Assembly (1805-'10); and of the Council (1820-'25). He was President of the Council for the last three sessions, and, while holding that position, was for a few months acting-Governor of New Jersey. He was also early commissioned Brigadier-General, Somerset Brigade, New Jersey Militia, Feb. 19, 1812, and, as such, organized troops, under orders from the Governor dated April 25, 1812, calling for 5,000 men. He was detailed as one of three Generals to command that force. He was promoted Major-General of the Third Division of the Militia Nov. 22, 1822, and held the office until his death in 1859. At the age of 89 years he mounted his horse, Friday, Oct. 12, 1855, and reviewed his division at New Brunswick.

Joshua Doughty, son of Major-General Solomon Doughty, for many years the principal civil engineer and surveyor in Morris and Essex counties, came to Somerville in 1836, after having spent several years in the South, and bought the "Old Parsonage" of Dr. Stryker. It is supposed that Mr. Doughty's desire to purchase was inspired by his wife, a daughter of Col. Isaac Southard, whose estate adjoined the Hardenbergh property. Mr. Doughty was for many years a successful merchant in Somerville, and became a large land-owner. He procured the charter for the Somerset County Bank, in 1848, and was elected its first President, which office he held for twenty-five years, when he resigned. He was one of the founders of St. John's church, and gave the lot upon which that church was built. In 1863 he was elected to the State Senate by the largest majority previously given a Democrat. He died in December, 1881, but the parsonage property remained a part of his estate until October, 1912, when it was purchased by the New Jersey Central Railroad, and must soon be removed to make way for an extension of tracks.

Sad it is, indeed, to witness the passing of the venerable homestead, always associated with "large-hearted hospitality;" whose masters have ever been men of force and public spirit, and richly deserved the honors that came to them.

"We may build more splendid habitations,
Fill our rooms with paintings and with sculptures,
But we cannot
Buy with gold the old associations."

SOMERSET TRADITIONS GATHERED FORTY YEARS AGO

BY THE LATE MR. JACOB MAGILL

[Continued from Page 29]

THE CORNELL FAMILY OF MILLSTONE

ONE OF the oldest and most influential families connected with Millstone church was that of Cornell. The first of the name who came to this country emigrated from Holland over two hundred years ago and settled on Long Island. A portion of the descendants spread over New York State, and from this branch Hon. Ezra Cornell, the beneficent founder of Cornell University, is descended. Another branch went to Bucks co., Pa., took up a township of land, the greater part of which is owned by their descendants. They still retain the family traditions, having all the characteristics that belonged to the original Dutch settlers. The Bucks county Cornells were always noted for their skill in farming; in fact the Bucks County Agricultural Society, one of the most flourishing in the Union, had its origin among them. They always manifested a desire to promote education, and seem to possess much sagacity in business, honesty, respect for churches and ministers, love and reverence for God, and genuine hospitality, so marked in all Huguenot families.

Joseph Cornell, several generations ago, settled at Griggstown, on the farm that was retained by his descendants till within about two years. There have been five Joseph Cornells in a direct line, the last of whom now lives on the farm of Mr. John Wyckoff. The great-grandfather of this Joseph lived on the farm at Griggstown, during the Revolution. He was one of the first elders of Harlingen church, and took an active interest in its affairs. His son Joseph died in 1868, aged ninety-two. A granddaughter of this Joseph, an amiable and intelligent lady living near Somerville, says that when he was but three days old the British drove his father away from home, and took up their quarters in the house. They took the child from the bed, carried him out into the yard, and placed a cap on his head, saying they would "make a British officer of him." That he lived a staunch patriot for ninety-two years after is pretty conclusive evidence that this early commission in the army of King George had no influence upon his after-life.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME "MILLSTONE"

The origin of the name of the river is the subject of several traditions. One is that a millstone was lost from a bridge while being conveyed over the river. Another, the hills on the north were filled with good millstones. As it was sometimes spelled Milestone, it was thought to signify the number of miles to Princeton. It is stated by some that the

first individual who ever built a mill on the stream brought his millstones from New York, and that he conveyed them up the Raritan. On reaching the stream in question, the novelty of the sight attracted the attention of the inhabitants, who immediately gave the stream the name of Millstone River. [See "Historical Notes and Comments," in this number.—EDITOR QUARTERLY].

A BEAR HUNT—AN OLD ROAD

Henry Van Middlesworth, now living near Raritan, aged eighty-seven, remembers a celebrated bear hunt in Coejeman's woods. The animal strayed down from the mountains and remained in the woods several weeks, when the neighbors closed in upon him and captured him. Lots were drawn, and a Mr. Vanderveer was the lucky man. He took the bear home, built a high enclosure, and kept him for the admiration of his friends. A panther was seen in these woods within the present century, and made a small sensation among the inhabitants.

The whole district west of Somerville, except immediately along the river, was unfenced commons, with no road through it. About 1800 a road was laid out, starting at Hon. Frederick Frelinghuysen's barn and running northwest, back of Mr. Van Middlesworth's house. This became the main thoroughfare from Easton to New Brunswick till the Turnpike was opened in 1809, when it was closed up.

AN OLD PEAR TREE—ROYCEFIELD

When Evert Bergen came to Roycefield from Long Island, he brought with him a pear tree which bore fruit till 1861—a period of 120 years, when it was blown down by a violent hail storm. He also brought with him a colt which, escaping from the pasture, was afterwards found at his old home in Flatbush, to reach which he must have swam across the Kills to Staten Island, and across the Narrows to Long Island, the route by which our ancestors usually brought their families, goods and cattle to New Jersey.

Hendrick Van Middlesworth, the grandfather of Henry Van Middlesworth, now living near Raritan, aged 87, bought, before the middle of the last century, about 1,000 acres of land, extending along the Raritan from Roycefield to Flagtown.

THE OLD SOMERVILLE HOTEL

The only tavern for many years was the one now kept by Mr. Fritts. This was a noted stopping place for travelers between New York and the setting sun. . . . The east end of Fritts' Hotel, even as late as 1832, did duty for travelers. It was the great hostelry between

the Hudson and the Delaware. In the olden time, when not a single newspaper was printed in the State, people came to hear the news. The big horses, relieved of their heavy harness, the Dutchman with roomy, linsey-woolsey suit, broad-brimmed hat and huge waistcoat, would saunter to the bar and, after partaking of a glass of four-year-old pure Jersey, was ready to tell to a motley group of men in frocks what was happening in Manhattan. Rarely a word of English was spoken. Very often these farmers would have passengers, there being no stages then upon this route—people from the old world—the stream steadily setting westward; peasants from the Rhine, whose children's names are now carved high in the temple of American history, were among the group. Then would come up tales of the fatherland, of the wars being fought, real, living, thrilling accounts of the great heroes, who made Europe tremble with their names. Some of these people were fresh from the scene of their contests, and so it came that between these things and the French and Indian War and the price of grain there was more talked about in this old Somerset tavern than you and I have an idea of.

There were handsome Dutch girls here, too, who rode along for company, and helped to sell the land. The grandmothers of our bloomingest, brightest belles, whose dainty fingers and pretty ways and dazzling dresses so bewitch us, sold hogs and butter in the street, in linsey woolsey gowns. But there were roses on their cheeks and honesty in their hearts, and jolting over the rough roads gave them an appetite.

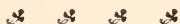
When we come down to the beginning of this century we find the same way of going to market continued, only the roads had been straightened and made into a turnpike. And what a turnpike! Dickens' Western corduroy would pale before it. In 1806 there was a great fever in this State for turnpikes, and about this time that from Somerville to Easton was laid out. The wise builders had an idea that all that was needed to make a good road was to fill up the low places and round it up in the middle. So at it they went; huge stumps were rolled into the mushy places, and even rocks and trunks of trees, then the dirt was piled on and rounded off towards the ditch each side, and they thought it beautiful; and so it was till Spring came, when, amid the crashing and grinding of wheels, the floundering of horses and some swearing, all of the qualities of the new road were told of. The upper part got so bad that people refused to pay toll, and finally a man hitched a four-horse team to a toll-gate at Bloomsbury and pulled it down.

FIRST SCHOOL PICNIC

It may be a matter of interest to some who are grown up men and women now, to state that the 4th of July, 1849, was one of the happiest

days ever experienced by children in Somerset County. The occasion was a grand common school Picnic, the first ever held, Somerset being the first county in the State to hold a celebration of this kind. More than 1200 children were assembled. A grove near Somerville was the scene of this gay collection. It was in this County one of the events of the present century.

[*To be Continued*]



EXTRACTS FROM UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF GOVERNOR PATERSON

FROM THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPTS

IN POSSESSION of Mr. J. Lawrence Boggs, of Newark, a great-grandson of Governor Paterson, are a large number of private letters of the Governor, nearly all of which were written by him to his second wife, Euphemia White, and came down through the family. Mr. Boggs has courteously given consent to the Editor of the QUARTERLY to examine these letters, and to use whatever of them will serve any purposes of history, or throw new light upon the character of the Governor. According to the custom of the times these letters are somewhat formal in character, although not lacking in devotion to the person addressed. For the most part they deal with family matters, which would have no interest to any one except possibly his descendants, but they frequently indicate how much of the time the Governor, when holding office as United States Senator and as Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was absent from New Brunswick, where he resided from 1783 until the close of his life. Sentences from them frequently exhibit in a clear light his noble private character. In quoting we shall not take up the space required for each letter's address and subscription.

The earliest letter in order of date was to Mr. Andrew Bell, of Philadelphia, doubtless a brother to Paterson's first wife, Cornelia Bell, who had deceased three months before. This letter is given in full to show the Governor's fondness for his children, but afterward what is said about members of the family will be omitted, unless there are special reasons for reproducing it. He always remembered his children in his letters to his wife. It is also published because of the latter paragraph, which seems to indicate that Mr. Paterson had serious thoughts of settling in New York instead of remaining in New Jersey.

"New Brunswick, 27th Feb'y, 1784.—"I am in fault. I ought to have written before this time; it would have rid you and the gentlewoman of anxiety respecting our little boy. He is well; he grows amazingly. I question whether you would know him except by his eye, which has the form, the colour, the sweetness, and penetration of his dear .

Mama's. May he live! Our Cornelia is in high health. I saw her about two weeks ago. Sweet, dear pledges—what a train of ideas do they call up to my view—how various, how distressing, how—but peace, peace, oh, my heart. May I bring them up in the footsteps of my departed Love; and then they will be happy, eternally happy.

"I was at Trenton the beginning of this month, and intended to have gone to Philada.; but the uncertainty of the weather, and the state of the ice in the river induced me to return. I cannot say when I shall be in Philada.

"I am yet unsettled. I have not received any further information from New York, and indeed I have almost given up the thoughts of leaving Jersey. I wish to pass the remainder of life in quietude and peace. New York is at present a scene of confusion and turbulence, and it is impossible to tell when it will settle down into order and composure. If I move into New York, I shall have new connections to form, new politicks to enter upon, and a new course of life to pursue. It is said that both the Court and the Bar are determined to exclude strangers. I shall not gain; and of course the business is at an end. I expect my brother over in the Spring, and perhaps some general plans may be formed that will induce me to shift my place of abode. Mr. Noel was married to the widow Stites on the 13th of this month."

The reference to Mr. Noel, his former law student (see QUARTERLY, Vol. I, p. 244), shows that the latter had married.

In 1785 Paterson married, for his second wife, Euphemia White, (Ibid, p. 253), and the preserved letters to her date from 1787, when he was in attendance at the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia. They were always addressed "My dear Affy" (later spelled "Affa") and usually subscribed, "I am, Yours Affectionately." Doubtless the death of his father-in-law, Mr. Anthony White, sometime in 1787, explains the reference in the first following letter to Mrs. Paterson's sisters.

"Philada., 2d July, 1787.—The Burlington court did not continue as long as I expected. I arrived here on Friday last, about 10 o'clock at night.

"This letter will be handed to you by the Gov'r [Livingston], who will set out to-morrow. It is impossible to say when the Convention will rise; much remains to be done, and the work is full of labour and difficulty.

"I am in hopes that your sisters have by this time been so kind as to take up their residence with you. It will be best for you all. My heart feels for them and you—the affliction is severe, but it is our duty to bow, and be resigned; my best respects to them. They will ever find in me a brother. My warmest love to my little girl and boy; their happiness is near to my heart. I hope that Cornelia is attentive to her books. . . . An uncultivated mind, who can bear?"

"Philada., 17th July, 1787.— . . . I expect to be with you on or about the first of next month, and hope I shall not be under the necessity of returning. The business is difficult; it unavoidably takes up much time; but I think we shall eventually agree upon and adopt a system that will give strength and harmony to the Union, and render us a great and

happy people. This is the wish of every good, and the interest of every wise man.

"I shall be in want of some hard money in order to clear me of this town, and, therefore, I request you to send me by the first good opportunity about £12. It is to no end for me to draw upon the Jersey treasury, as it contains nothing but paper money, which few people will take; when tested by gold you must pay from 20 to 25 per cent., and the Pennsylvania paper is at present quite as bad, if not worse."

*"Woodberry, 16th June, 1788 (Sunday).—*As Mr. Stockton is just ready to set out for Princeton, I embrace with eagerness the opportunity of writing to you. . . . My return is uncertain; I shall, however, endeavour to be with you this day fortnight. My health has been better than usual. I have not had the least symptoms of giddiness; whether this be owing to exercise, or my milk diet, for I refrain from the use of tea and coffee, I shall not undertake to say. The face of the country is beautiful; my companions social, sensible and lively; everything conspires to our amusement or edification, from whence you may easily imagine that our time has passed away in a very agreeable manner."

*"Trenton, Saturday Morning [Not dated, but about July, 1788].—*This letter will be handed to you by Mr. Ogden who is just ready to set off for Newark. When I shall be able to steer my course homewards is quite uncertain. You must not, however, expect me till Thursday or Friday next, as I shall unavoidably be detained till that time, and perhaps longer. It is in every view highly proper that we should work off as much of our old business especially if I shall be obliged to leave Jersey in the first spring month. I regret my promise and wish I could resume it, but this cannot be done with any tolerable grace. I have made advances of this nature, and in the present state and ferment of parties I was not without hopes of its being accepted; but in this I have been disappointed."

*"Trenton, Wednesday Noon [Not dated].—*I got at this place yesterday in season for dinner, and, among other gettings, I have got a cold. On this occasion, I console myself with the Irishman's observation on his friend's getting sick, that it was well a man could get anything these hard times. I went to bed early—a trick you taught me—and was careful of myself, so that the cold has nearly passed off; and a good bye to it, for there is room enough in the world for us both. . . . Here we are; all the great folks of the state met together; but as yet it has been much ado about nothing. The Legislature, I believe, will order the Loan Office money to be sunk, principal and interest, as paid in. This, perhaps, will appreciate the money.

"I can as yet form no conjecture with respect to the business before us, or its close—upwards of 50 causes are set down for trial and twice that number of arguments to go through. A blessed prospect, truly."

On the fourth of March, 1789, Mr. Paterson became United States Senator, and no doubt was on hand promptly when Congress should have convened in New York City. The following letters show how dilatory some of the members of both Houses of Congress were:

"New York, 24th March, 1789.—As Colo. Bayard intends to set out for Brunswick to-day, I could not let pass the opportunity of dropping you a line. I cannot say when we shall be able to proceed to business. They have in the House of Assembly 25 attending members, and it requires 30 to form a quorum—which number, I believe, will be made up some time this week. In the Senate 12 members are necessary to make a House, whereas we have at present 10 members only. We expect that Mr. Elmer will join us in a day or two; but when the twelfth will make his appearance we do not know. Letters have again been written to the absentees pressing them to come forward. It is of moment that both Houses should be formed without delay. The report of the day is that the King of Spain is dead: that the King of England rides out, but is still insane, and that the Prince of Wales is constituted sole Regent. Whether Pitt has resigned is very doubtful. . . .

"Miss Jane and Susan, I suppose, will be here soon to see with their own bright eyes the great works that are going on here, and the marvelous doings there will be when the President-General arrives. It is strange that in public life we cannot be respectful without being expensive. Our lives are short at best. Short as they are, however, one half of them is spent in idle ceremony and shew.

"The Federal building is elegant; it far exceeds anything of the kind I have seen, and all join in declaring that there is nothing equal to it in this country."

"New York, 27th March, 1789.— . . . I pass more time in my chamber than could well be expected, considering the round of visitants with which I have been honoured. I have returned the greater part of them, and so there will be an end of this kind of ceremonious conduct. All are sick of it and yet all follow it. Such is the prevalence of fashion, and the force of custom. Recommend me to the honest Scotsman who prayed daily that he might never be made King of England!"

"New York, 1 April, 1789.— . . . This day, the first of April, the House of Assembly will be formed; they have 30 members present. The Senate still want one."

"New York, 2d April, 1789.— . . . Yesterday the Assembly made a House and elected Mr. Muhlenberg, of Pennsylv., their speaker, and Mr. Beckley of Virginia, their Clerk. We have eleven members only in the Senate."

"New York, 23d April, 1789.— . . . This day is a day of bustle; Gen. Washington is expected hourly. Great preparations are made for his reception. I wish the parade was over that we might get down to business and work it off as fast as possible, as I am really tired of this place."

"New York, 1 May, 1798.— . . . If I had consulted my own inclination, I should not have been in Congress or any station that would have constrained me to be absent from you for any length of time. I have, however, accepted; and in such case it is my duty to devote as much of my time as possible to the discharge of the functions incident to the office. Col's White and Bayard will be with you in a very few days; and if I can procure permission, I shall not be long behind

them. . . . Gay life has never been my wish; my disposition is naturally pensive, and in general I had much rather take a solitary walk in a grove, or among tombs than mingle in the festivity and pleasures of a ball. I hope soon to take leave of my present station, and to return to private life. I have had it for some time in contemplation to retire even from Brunswick and to make my farm the last place of my abode. There we can live much to ourselves, and far removed from the noise, the bustle and parade of the world."

"*New York, 13th Jan'y, 1790.*— . . . I have this moment rec'd a letter from Col. Bayard, who informs me that you have been low spirited since my departure. I left home with much regrets; my absence is not a thing of choice; it is incidental to my station, the duties of which it is incumbent on me to discharge. I am fond, passionately fond of the still, quiet scenes of private and domestick life; I hate noise and bustle; they are not congenial with my soul. I beg that you will not suffer despondency to have the ascendant of you, nor a moment's gloom to cloud your mind on account of my absence. . . . Remember that I am in the path of duty. I hope that these considerations, aided by your own good sense and the virtues of your heart, will instantly restore you to your wonted cheerfulness of temper and calmness of spirit.

"Yesterday I paid my respects to the President and Vice-President; it was levee day. This was the first of my going out except a visit of friendship to Ch. Justice Morris, with whom I dined on Sunday, and another to Doct'r Rodgers who was not at home. I went out to Watton's Saturday, where I dined and returned in the evening. I keep much in my room; and devote my time to reading some law books which I brought with me, and in preparing some Chancery causes which will be argued in the winter or spring."

"*New York, 30th Jan'y, 1790.*— . . . Col. Bayard told me of a person (he did not know his name), who was about taking the Raritan farm; that he wanted it for a term of years and offered at the rate of £50 a year during the term. I think that a low rent, especially when I have constantly had it in view to furnish 1,000 rails yearly towards fencing it, to be delivered at Brunswick or the Landing, from whence the tenant must be at the trouble of carting them only. If rented, the tenant must take it subject to a sale during the term, and in case of such an event to remove at two or three months notice; he must also put in English grass seed with the winter grain, and not plough more than a proportion of the land in any one year. The tenant must also pay the taxes and other duties that may be laid and assessed upon the land. Before a final agreement perhaps you had better write to me the terms and let me know his name.

"I find from Col. Bayard that nothing new has happened at Brunswick, except the death of Col. Dunham, which can hardly come under that head, as it was hourly expected. He has paid that debt which will be exacted ere long of all. How transient is everything in this world. The days of the brightest are but short, emit a momentary blaze and then set in night. May we all be prepared for a better world whose happiness will be one eternal day where every tear will be wiped away from every eye."

[*To be Continued*]

JOURNALS OF ANDREW JOHNSTON, 1743-1754

[Continued from Page 125]

CONCERNING LOTS IN PEAPACK PATENT

"*Thursday, 19th April, 1753.*—Set out from Amboy for Peapack in order to look over the lands there and speake to the people on the lots bou't of Leslie and on the other lands, and to get information concerning the dispute with Mr. Cox; and got to Boundbrook and lodged at Stanberry's tavern; p'd 5/—.

"*20th.*—Met Mr. Vanvaghten on the road, spoke to him concerning the first settlers at Peapack; he says they were always recon'd to be in Somerset County and paid their taxes there; that Peat Millar has their county records, who, he thinks, may give some weight as to the agreements, etc. I propose to call on Mr. Vanvaghten to get farther information at my return.

"Got to Harriots about noon; he went with me to Mr. Laffertys. I look'd over the two lotts which he lives on and proposed to buy from Mr. Alexander and Dunsters excrs. I find the lott on wch old Kseruy (?) lived mostly good land and timber sufficient tho much ———; the other lot mostly swampy land, tho good for grass. I think the two together may be worth at least 25/—pr acre, and ought not to be separated. Went to Folker Folkerson on one of Leslie's lotts; he is to speake to his father, who lives at Middlebush and let me known whether they will purchase or not. From there went to the widow Grahams. She wants to buy. I asked her £3 pr acre. These are two very good lotts and likely young orchards on them, tho both lotts but scant of timber. Returned to Harriots and lodged there.

"*21st Apr. 1753.*—Wet weather all day; I could not go farther. I find ther's a necessity of giting Axtells rear line run; the purchasers on boath sides are disputeing about their bounds. Mr. Lake tells me he has wrote to Mr. Axtell desiring him to come up whilst I am heare.

"*Sunday, 22d Apr.*—I went to the Luthern church in Lebanon township; from thence went home with Justice Smith and lodged with him; he promised to go with us to Jos. Montanye, who I am to meet. Armstrong, who proposes to buy Leslie's lott, went to Montayne. Mr. Smith wants to buy 100 acres of the Society's tract near his farm; it joyns to the land now in possession of Jus. Smith, and the latter desires he may have the refusall of it; two of his sones likewise inclin'd to purchas each a farme and desire when Mr. Stevens and Mr. Johnston come up they will let them know it.

"*Monday, 23d April, 1753.*—Mr. Smith went with me to Jos. Montanyes, a very good lott; went from there throu the lott joyning to

him which I do not think so good, the timber being much destroyd; call'd on Andw. Burd, a weaver, who lives on the lott near to Peter Rush, likewise on s'd lott. Burd has lived there 12 year; never paid any rent; tells me he and Mr. Leslie could not agree. Morris Burd likewise lives on said lott near the upper end. Went throu the lott leased to Phenix to David Bissets, who lives on the lots which Leslie had leased to Wm. Dean. Bisset bought from Dean (who had no right to sell), but tells me Leslie approv'd of it and promised to let him continue during the terms of the lease. I consented to his continuing this year, but told him he must prepare to purchase or remove by next year, as we chose to sell and not to lease; this and Phenix are both good lotts, and very well timber'd, especially Bissets. Montanye offers 40/—per acre for his lott and tells me he will not give more. I offer'd it for 50/— and think it worth near that price, but promis'd to see him again before I went home.

“Went to Wm. McKinneys and met Mr. Alexander there. We think it best to agree with Montanye tho' under the vallue, as he has always behaved honestley in regard to the disputes with the Eliz't town claims and the rioters. Met Armstrong at Mr. Kinnes; he tells me he has dropt thoughts of buying the lott, being discouraged by those on it, especially by Peter Rush, who told him I had no right to sell; that he had possession under Eliz't town and that they would defend him.

“*Tuesday, 24th Apr., 1753.*—Mr. Coxe came to Mr. Kinnes yesterday. We all met this day at Mr. Axtell's; began to measure the rivers, When Mr. Coxe gave up that point and allow'd Lamatuk [Allamatonck river] the biggest. Mr. Alexander and he agreed on that and some other points, of which they sign'd a mem. Mr. Wm. Coxe, Collr. Reading and Martin Ryerson present. I return'd with them to Mr. Kinneys and staid with them the evening; lodg'd at Mr. Douglas.

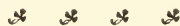
“*Wednesday, 25th April, 1753.*—Went back to Harriots and took him with me to Conerad Mizinars where there was several people waiting to see me. I agreed to let Elisha Drake keep an improvement he and David Bisset bout of Derrick Wortman. I gave them a short lease for one year; they tell me they sought it to keep out a man they did not like. Jos. Montanye met me. I told him we were all willing to favour him in the purchase of his place and I offer'd to let him have it at 45/— pr acre in three payments, which he is to consider of till tomorrow. Jacob Folkerse, Mr. Fishers son-in-law, spoake to me about the place he lives on and wants to have 50 acres of John Smyths land joyn'd to it, which I told him he could hardly expect; consented to let him stay this year but chuse not to leas to him; he has the carractor [character] of an idle fellow. Look'd over Mizinars lot; he proposes to buy ab't 100 acres. I offer'd it to him

for 40/— pr acre; the land is indifferent; the same good meadow land, but not any timber; it being a public place I think it will sell at that price; am to call on him again tomorrow.

“Mr. Byram show’d me a draft of 654 acres which John Royse proposes to buy. John Evilland, Jacob Wolfe and John Van Tegile [?] likewise live on the land and propose to be concern’d in the purchase. It lys on the river above Coxes survey back of the Lawrances settlement. I went with them to view the land; find it hilley, uneven land and some part very stoney, the soyle mostly good and sufficiently timbered; ther’s an isl- and opposit to one of the settlements; contains about 15 or 20 acres very good land, which they tell me was taken up for David Ogden and sold by him to the Ironwork people, who have cutt of most of the wood. It is within our pattent, the main branch of the river runing on the east of it. The survey of which they propose to buy takes in the lower Ironworks and includes the 170 acres leased to John Royse. I think the land worth 25/— pr acre and off’d it to them at that price in three pay’ts. They offer only 20/—. I am to talke to the others consern’d and let them know whether they may have it or not.

“Mr. Byram likewise gave me a survey of the land proposed to be leased by Morris Williams and Josia Clawson; it includes the timber land John Oliphant was speakeing to me about the 28th March last. I have concluded to leave it out of their lease and let it ly; likewise to except a small field and about 12 acres of timber land joyning to Abrm. Laurances farm without Coxes line. Oliphant is not to cut timber nor suffer any to be cut on the aforesaid piece of timber land. The lease design’d for Theo. Case is to be alter’d and given to John Royse, Jun. Consented to Buttler Case and John Case assigning their leases to Lour. Van Cleve and Jacob Brewer and I took their obligations to perform the conditions of s’d leases.

[*To be Continued*]



NOTES ON THE WYCKOFF FAMILY

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

[NOTE.—It is hoped that these articles will induce anyone having any knowledge of the Wyckoff, Wikoff, etc., Family, to send such facts relating to any generation as he or she may have, to Mr. William F. Wyckoff, 215 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.]

FIRST GENERATION IN AMERICA

IT IS PROBABLE that an exhaustive history of the Wyckoff family is at least as difficult as that of any family in this country. The original ancestor was Claes, or Nicholas, Corneliszen, who was born in Holland in

1597, as per his affidavit in the archives of New York, at Albany. There is no record of his arrival in this country, but it is probable he came in the yacht "Rensselaerwyck," with his son Peter Claesen, reaching New Amsterdam March 4, 1637, and Albany April 7, 1637. This vessel sailed from Amsterdam October 1, 1636.

Peter Claesen was not over twelve years of age when he reached here, and appears on the records of Van Rensselaer Manor within one week after landing of the ship "Rensselaerwyck."

Claes Corneliszten does not appear in the Albany records. He had a daughter, Pietertje, baptized in New Amsterdam in 1640. Whether he had other children is uncertain, but probably he had several. He was sometimes called Van Schouw and sometimes Meutelaer. He appears several times in the Court records of New Amsterdam, and received a grant of land from the Government in 1642, covering what is now called Brooklyn Heights, in the City of Brooklyn. Later he sold this tract and resided in Flatlands, Kings county. Flatlands (now 32nd Ward of Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York) was then called New Amersfoort. He was alive as late as 1674.

SECOND GENERATION

His son, Peter Claesen, was b. about 1625, in Holland, and was a farm laborer at Fort Orange until 1648, when he took a farm near Bethlehem, Albany Co., N. Y. He m., in 1649, Gretia, daughter of Cornelius Van Ness, who was a member of the Council of the Manor of Rensselaerwyck. In 1649 Peter came to New Amsterdam, and in 1653 purchased a farm at New Amersfoort, Long Island, where he lived until his death (about 1700).

THIRD GENERATION

Peter had children as follows:

1. Antje, bap. in New York, Nov. 27, 1650.
2. Moycah, bap. in New York, Oct. 19, 1653.
3. Nicholas.
4. Cornelius.
5. Gretje (Margaret); m. Matthew Adams Brouwer.
6. Hendrick.
7. John.
8. Willemptje.
9. Garret.
10. Peter.
11. Geertje; m. Christoffel Jans Romeyn.
12. Martin.

Of the above named sons, Hendrick left no children; Martin left female children only; and Peter *probably* left female children only.

The descendants of John (7) settled in Monmouth county, N. J., except his son Peter, whose descendants are on Long Island. The same statement holds good as to Garret.

Some of the descendants of Nicholas and Cornelius went to Somerset and Hunterdon counties, N. J., and from there went to Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee in the South, and to Pennsylvania, Central New York, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois; and from these points scattered all over the West, and to the Pacific coast.

I will take up the descendants of Nicholas (3), son of Peter.

FOURTH GENERATION

(3) Nicholas, b. 1654; d. after 1727; m., 1674, Sara, dau. of Peter Monfort. He was owner of a large farm in the town of Flatlands. Children:

13. Peter, b. 1675; d. 1759; m. (1), 1699, ———; (2) Anne Elizabeth ———. Lived and died on Long Island (except possibly he lived a few years in Monmouth county).
14. Jacob, b. 1676; d. 1719; m., Oct. 16, 1706, Willemtje Jansen Van Voorhees.
15. Nicholas, bap. Feb. 16, 1679; d. young.
16. Sara, bap. Feb. 27, 1681.
17. Cornelius, bap. Aug. 5, 1683 (see further, infra).
18. Antje; m., Sep. 26, 1713, Stephen Janse Schenck, b. Jan. 22, 1686; d. Nov. 6, 1767.

FIFTH GENERATION

(13) Peter had children as per his will;

19. Nicholas, b. about 1700; d. 1777; m. Elizabeth ———.
20. Peter.
21. John, b. 1705; d. Sept. 24, 1757; m. Adriana Lupardus, b. Dec. 29, 1697.
22. Jacobus; m., Mch., 1745, Catalyntie Gulick, dau. of Joachim Gulick.
23. Cornelius; d. 1756; m. Magdalena Duryea, dau. of Joost Duryea. (See below).
24. Martin, b. Jan. 20, 1718; d. 1803; m. (1), Marytie ———; (2), Sarah Van Neste, b. Feb. 16, 1726.
25. Antje; m. Nicholas Johnson.
26. Sarah; m. Isaac Voorhees.
27. Jannetje; m. Cornelius Vanderveer.

All of the above sons except John settled in Somerset and Hunterdon counties.

(14) Jacob Wyckoff, b. 1676; d. 1719; m., Oct. 16, 1706, Willemtje Jansen Van Voorhees. He removed to Monmouth county, at the time of his marriage; was a farmer and member of Reformed Dutch church of Freehold. All his children were baptized in the old Freehold church. Children:

28. Nicholas, b. 1707; m. Maria, dau. of John Wall of Monmouth county.
29. John, b. 1709; m. Altie, dau. of Dirck Willemse Barkelow, of Monmouth county.
30. Sara, bap. Mch. 4, 1711; m. Carel Eckman, of Monmouth county.
31. Femeke (Phebe) bap. June 4, 1713; m. Joseph Doorn.
32. Jacobus, bap. Nov. 6, 1715.
33. Peter, bap. Feb. 9, 1718. (See below).

Of the above children, Nicholas and John moved to Readington, N. J., about 1737, and left issue. What became of Jacobus and Peter is unknown. Whether they reached manhood or not I have been unable to ascertain; they certainly did not remain in Monmouth county. Perhaps this Peter was ancestor of the Amwell and Hopewell branches, but I am inclined to think the ancestor of the Amwell and Hopewell families was Peter (20) above.

(17) Cornelius Wyckoff, bap. Aug. 5, 1683; d. 1762; m., May 13, 1708, Ariana, dau. of Cornelius Luyster. He moved to Monmouth county in 1708 or 1709, and was a farmer, and member and officer of the Freehold Dutch Church. Later in his life he moved to Flemington and lived with his son Cornelius. Children:

34. Cornelius; d. 1759; m. Mary ———. Owned a farm near Flemington.
35. Sarah; m. William Poling.

SIXTH GENERATION

(19) Nicholas Wyckoff, b. about 1700; d. 1777; m. Elizabeth ———. Owned a farm and lived in Readington, Hunterdon county. Member of North Branch (Readington) Reformed Dutch Church. Children:

36. Peter, b. Mar. 19, 1724; d. Jan. 7, 1807; m. (1), Maria Dildyn, b. Nov. 22, 1719; d. Feb. 7, 1758. (2) Jane; d. Jan. 16, 1775. (3) Rebecca Emans; d. Sept. 17, 1807.
37. Samuel, b. June 9, 1725; d. 1813; m. (1), (marriage license Nov. 25, 1749), Geertje Wyckoff, dau. of John and Gitty Wyckoff. (2), ———, in Hampshire Co., Va.

38. Nicholas; d. 1807; m. Margaret, dau. of Isaac VanDeventer.
39. William; m. Mary, or Mollie ———.
40. John; m. Margaret ———.
41. Nellie.

Of the above I have no trace of the descendants of either William or John; both had issue. William had at least one son, Edward, who may have been the Edward who settled in Steuben county, N. Y., and who died suddenly from the sting of a bee. His descendants are mostly in Michigan. I have an autograph letter of John and Margaret to their brother Nicholas, living in Loudoun county, Va., dated 1805.

(20) Peter Wyckoff. Of this man I have no trace. Many years ago Judge Ralph Voorhees showed me a deed to Peter Wyckoff, of Long Island, for land in Hopewell, dated 1758, who, I think, was perhaps this Peter. About thirty years ago Mr. Amos V. Wyckoff, a member of the Harlingen church, stated to me that his ancestor, Peter, came from Long Island and bought a large tract of ground at Hopewell, and had sons, Jacob, John, and James. James married Hannah Stout and was ancestor of the Hopewell and Amwell families. I think Jacob married Sarah, daughter of John Hart, signer of the Declaration of Independence. As to John, he may be the one who married Sarah, daughter of Nicholas and Neeltje Ammerman, and had a large family, all of whom went West; in the first instance to Kentucky, and later to Indiana and other Western states. A John and Sarah had a son Nicholas, who married Susanna Flagg, of Flaggtown, near Neshanic. Nicholas moved to Kentucky.

(21) John Wyckoff, b. 1705; d. Sep. 24, 1757; m. Adriana, dau. of Rev. Gulielmus Lupardus Famer. Lived in Newtown, L. I. Was a prominent man and an officer of the Reformed Dutch Church of Newtown. Children:

42. Wilhelmus, bap. May 15, 1731; d. Sep. 2, 1767; m., May 2, 1755, Phebe, dau. of John Vanderveer.
43. Cornelia; m. Cornelius Rapelye, Jr.
44. Willemtie; m., Oct. 11, 1757, Nicholas Schenck.

(22) Jacobus Wyckoff; m., Mar. 1745, Catalyntje, dau. of Joachim Gulick. He probably lived on Long Island until about 1748, when he moved to Somerset county, where he owned a farm. Most of his children were bap. in Six-Mile Run church. Children:

45. Peter, b. Dec., 1749; m. Sarah Beekman, dau. of Christopher Beekman. He moved to Virginia, and, later, to Adams co., Ohio.

46. Johannis, bap. June 17, 1747. He moved to Virginia and had some children, but nothing is known of their names or residences. One of his granddaughters married a Boggs, and moved to Central New York.
47. Jacobus. Probably lived in Somerset co., and had no issue.
48. Joachim, b. Nov. 18, 1749; d. May 18, 1841; m. Hannah Yerkese, b. Mch. 15, 1755; d. Oct. 23, 1844. Soldier in Revolution; moved to Brooke co., West Virginia, where he owned and worked a farm. He was father of 13 children, and his descendants are very numerous; some are clergymen, and one, Hon. I Newton Wyckoff, is now Mayor of Wheeling, W. Va.
49. Willempje, bap. Dec. 16, 1750.
50. Evaetje, bap. Oct. 15, 1752.
51. Antje, bap. May 23, 1754.
52. Jannetje, bap. Aug. 17, 1755.
53. Cornelius, bap. June 30, 1757; d. young.
54. Sarah, bap. Dec. 17, 1758.
55. Catharine, bap. June 15, 1760; d. Apr. 28, 1838; unm. Lived at Readington.
56. Neetje, bap. June 6, 1762.
57. Cornelius, b. Dec. 29, 1763; d. Apr. 14, 1840; m., Jan. 6, 1791, Elizabeth Cornell, b. Jan. 16, 1769; d. Jan. 27, 1828.
- (23) Cornelius Wyckoff; d. 1756; m. Magdalena, dau. of Jacobus Duryea. He owned and worked a large farm near Hillsborough. Born on Long Island and moved to New Jersey about 1750. Children:
58. Peter, b. May 15, 1742; d. June 4, 1813; m. (1), May 19, 1760, Seytie Cornell, d. 1765; (2) Dec. 11, 1766, Jemima Veghte, b. Feb. 12, 1746; d. Feb. 12, 1834.
59. Catriena, b. Oct. 25, 1743; d. Aug. 9, 1747.
60. Jacobus, b. Aug. 4, 1748; d. Sept. 3, 1749.
61. Willempje, b. Jan. 29, 1751; d. 1833; m. Garret Terhune.
- (24) Martin Wyckoff, b. Jan. 20, 1718; d. 1803. Lived "on the mountain" not far from Readington. He built a stone house which is still standing, and in which seven generations of Wyckoffs were born. Children:
62. Elias; d. 1802; m. (1), Sarah Fouger; (2), Rachel Hubbard.
63. Peter; m. (1), ——— Vandevoort; (2), ——— Hegeman.
64. Jacob, b. Aug. 12, 1747; d. July 23, 1806; m. Sarah Van Arsdall, d. Sept. 20, 1797. Lived in Morris county, near Mendham.

65. Martin, b. May 23, 1749; d. Jan. 19, 1831; m. Charity Newell, b. Jan. 12, 1750; d. Dec., 1824.
66. Willempe, b. Sept. 20, 1752; d. May 2, 1829; m. (1), Jan. 26, 1769, Peter Cozine, b. Sept. 3, 1744; d. Aug. 8, 1779; (2), May 24, 1780, Abraham Voorhees, b. May 2, 1753; d. Feb. 19, 1808.
67. Joseph, bap. Apr. 13, 1755; d. young.

[*To be Continued*]



THE LANE FAMILIES OF SOMERSET COUNTY AND VICINITY

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

[*Continued from Page 120*]

III. Gysbrecht, of Monmouth, and Family

CHILDREN OF GYSBRECHT LAENEN (5) AND JANNETJE A. LAMBERSEN :

12. ADRIANS (so named in father's will), b. at New Utrecht, L. I., about 1673. No further trace, except being named in his father's will of 1720 as an executor. He may not have come to New Jersey, but continued to reside on Long Island, or gone elsewhere.

13. JANNETJE, b. at New Utrecht about 1675; d. (after 1720); unm.

14. WILHELMYNTJE, (afterward written "Williampe"), bap. Sept. 16, 1677, at Flatbush; d. before 1720; m. William Hendricks (son of Hendrick Hendricks, of Flatbush), who died about May, 1711. William Hendricks owned a gristmill on Mahoras brook, Monmouth co. His descendants, known under the name of Hendricks and Hendrickson, scattered throughout New Jersey, and also went to Bucks and Lancaster cos., in Pennsylvania. Hon. Charles E. Hendrickson, ex-Justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court, now residing at Red Bank, is a descendant of this family. Children: (1) Guisbert; m. Elizabeth Polhemus and settled near Yardville, Mercer co. (2) Geesie. (3) John. (4) Jane. (5) Hendrick. (6) Daniel. Except Guisbert these Hendricks mostly removed to Bucks and Lancaster cos., Pa. (See, further, Beekman's "Early Dutch Settlers," pp. 136-142).

15. MATTHYS, bap. Aug. 23, 1679, in Brooklyn; d. young.

16. CATALINE [Catharine], bap. April 24, 1681, in Flatbush; m. Elias De Hart, of Gowanus, L. I., and Monmouth co., who was bap. Mar. 21, 1677. He was the son of Simon Aerson DeHart, who emigrated from the Netherlands in 1664, and resided at Gowanus. Children: (1) Symon.

(2) Jannetje. (3) Elias. (4) Arty. (5) Katalintje; (6) Gisbert. All, except Gisbert, *hap.* at Marlborough, between 1703 and 1715. Gisbert settled in Somerset, or Middlesex co.

17. MATTHIAS (second), *hap.* Mar. 30, 1683, in Brooklyn; *d.* about Aug. 1, 1729; *m.*, 1712, Ann Schenck (*dau.* of Garret Schenck and Neeltje Voorhees, of Monmouth co.). He was the son to whom his father deeded the homestead of 460 acres in Middletown twsp., Monmouth co., May 20, 1715, (see under Gysbrecht, 5). He probably removed with his father from Long Island about 1709, or slightly earlier, to near Middletown, N. J. He joined the Marlborough Dutch ch. in 1713, on which records the name was written "Laen," but sometimes "Laan." Dutch ministers evidently knew the name had been "Laenen." The recorded "ear marks" for his cattle, in 1713, is given in Stillwell's "Hist. and Gen. Miscellany" (Vol. II, p. 205).

This Matthias was the father of the Matthias, Cornelius and Garret who went to Somerset co., and established what are known as the Bedminster lines; also of Arie, of near White House. In a paper of 1729 executed before his death, he signed his name "Mateyes Lane," but his will was signed "Matt Lane." Matthias died when only forty-six years of age, two years later than his father. His will, dated July 27, 1720, was probated August 18, 1729, (Trenton Wills, Book B, p. 214). In this will he mentions his wife, Ann, and these children: "Gilbert, Garratt, Aaron, Mathies, Cornelius, Ralph, Nelly." His executors were his wife, Ann, his brother Cornelius, and Court Scank [Schenck]. By this will Matthias gave everything "real and movable" to his wife, Ann, during her widowhood, and afterward the property was to be equally divided between his seven children. The inventory of his personal estate, dated Aug. 8, 1729, amounted to £329.9.10, including two negro slaves, one (male) valued at £70, and one (female) at £40. His widow signed this inventory "Ann Laen." After his death his widow *m.* John Gordon, and was living as Gordon's wife in 1735 as per papers connected with the settlement of Matthias' estate. In 1778 (Mar. 20), a John Gordon in Hunterdon co., aged 83, married a Susannah Lane, aged 18, and I have a suspicion it was the same John Gordon, who would thus have been born about 1695, and if so it shows his affection to the Lane family never deserted him. The only likely Susannah, of proper age, was Susannah, granddau. of Ann, and son of Ralph. If this be true, Gordon married the granddaughter of his first wife. (For ch., see *infra*).

18. CORNELIUS, *hap.* April 3, 1685, in Brooklyn; name of wife unknown. He removed with his father to near Freehold, and was afterward deeded by his father 200 acres of land at Shrewsbury. He probably died in 1762 as on Apr. 28th of that year, letters of administration were

taken out in Monmouth co., upon a Cornelius Lane by his "eldest son, Cornelius." (Trenton Wills, Book H., p. 78). (For ch., see *infra*).

19. MARY, bap. Mar. 3, 1689, in Flatbush; d. about 1749; m. Fernandus Van Sicklen (son of Reinier Van Sicklen and Jannetje Van Horn), formerly of Gravesend, L. I., and afterward of Hunterdon co., N. J. He belonged to the well-known family by the name of Van Syckel, long active in Hunterdon co. affairs, and of which ex-Supreme Court Justice Van Syckel has been a bright ornament, the latter's ancestor being Reinier, Jr., brother to Fernandus. (For ch., see "The Van Syckle Family," p. 82).

20. JOOST [Joseph], who was blind and died unmarried.

21. Maicken, sometimes spelled "Moyka;" d. 1753; m. Stoffel Dircksen Langstraat, (son of Derick Stoffelse Langstraat, the emigrant of the Longstreet family, who emigrated in 1657, and Catharina Van Lieuwen), who d. in 1741. He was a deacon of the Flatlands Dutch ch. in 1698, and removed to Navesink, where he left numerous descendants. Children: (1) Dirck. (2) Jane. (3) Catherine; m. Jan Sutphen. (4) Mary; m. (a) William Hendricks and (b) (sup) Dirck Sutphen. (5) Sarah. (6) Gisbert; m. Rachel Schenck. (7) Aurie; m. Lydia Hull. (8) Stoffel; m. Abigail Woolsey. (9) Moica; m. (sup.) Johannes Leek. (10) Ann. All b. between 1696 and 1718, and baptised either at Brooklyn or (after 1709) at Marlborough.

CHILDREN OF MATTHIAS LANE (17) AND ANN SCHENCK:

22. GIZEBERT, b. Feb. 26, 1715; d. about Mar., 1804; m. (sup.) Eleanor Smock (dau. of Hendrick Smock and Maria Schenck). Bergen in "Early Settlers" (p. 357), says he m., Jan. 7, 1741, Nellie Schenck, but the baptism of his dau. Maria, in 1746, gives the mother's name as "Neeltje Smak," while in earlier ones at Harlingen only "Nelly" is named. He seems to have gone in 1741 to the vicinity of Blawenburg, Somerset co., and had a child bap. at Harlingen; thence he must have gone to Bedminster twsp., as in the Johnston "Journals" he is mentioned as a resident there on May 6, 1745. (See April *QUARTERLY*, p. 120). He is at Marlborough May 8, 1746, where "Maria" is baptised, but is again having baptisms at Harlingen 1750-'60 as baptisms show. In 1747 he witnessed a will of Peter Van Voorhees of Blawenburg, and in 1749 contributed to the building of the Harlingen church. In 1767 a "Gizebert Lane" advertised a runaway slave, giving his place of residence as "near Princetown, Somerset County." (See "N. J. Archives," Vol. 15, p. 991; *Ibid*, Vol. 25, p. 369; "The Van Voorhees Family," p. 123). He lived until 1804. His will, of Jan. 3, 1793, was probat. April 12, 1804. (Somerset Wills, Book A., p. 5). Names signed to will, "Gizebert Lane;" wife not

living. His real estate he willed to his son Henry. Children named were Henry, Anne, Mary, Eleanor, Caty, Margaret, Sarah. Executors were Henry Lane and Jacob Schenck. (For ch., see *infra*).

23. GARRET, bap. Nov. 25, 1716, at Marlborough; d. about May, 1797; m. May 31, 1744, at Marlborough, Mayke (dau. of Jan Sutphen and Catherine Langstraat), who died 1800. He wrote his name "Garrett Lane." He came to Bedminster twsp., Somerset co., about 1746. In the assessment roll of 1787 he was the owner in that twsp. of 197 acres of land. Without doubt his farm was in the neighborhood of that of his brother, Matthias, (near the Larger Cross Roads), but I have found no deeds respecting it. His first child, Antje, was bap. at Marlborough, and probably others at Lamington, but the Lamington baptismal records of that period do not exist. He attended the Lamington Presby. ch., as his name is found on the salary lists there in 1748, 1759 and 1782 (the intervening years being incomplete). His son, Matthias, married in Monmouth, and went back there to live; some of his other children likewise. Garret's place of burial is unknown. His will of Sept. 9, 1786, probat. June 24, 1797 (Trenton Wills, Book 37, p. 12), directs his realty to be sold, and names his wife "Mayey," and the children (as given in the proper place, *infra*). The executors of the will were Simon "Vleet" and Robert Blair; witnesses, his brother Matthias Lane, Sr., the latter's son, Matthias, Jr., the latter's son, Matthias (3d), and John Vliet. His widow returned to Middletown, to reside after his death, as her will of Mar. 19, 1799, probat. Jan. 9, 1801 (Trenton Wills, Book 39, p. 213) shows. (For ch., see *infra*).

24. ARIE, of near White House, b. about 1719; d. 1805; m. Sara Cowenhoven. He removed to Hunterdon co. about 1745. His second child was bap. at Marlborough in 1746, and then he is stated to be "from the Raritan," and the next (in 1749) at Readington. His name appears on the records both as "Arie" and "Adrian" Lane. In 1756 an "Aurie Lane" subscribed £1, 15s to the building of the new Lutheran Church at Pluckemin, which he probably attended, as he had no more baptisms at Readington. When the White House Ref. church was organized in 1792 he was the "Arie Lane" who assisted in its organization and was one of its first elders. The total loss by fire in 1898 of the White House ch. records (from 1792 onward) precludes particulars of certain of his descendants, if they generally remained there, which is not certain. His will of May 3, 1802, probat. May 7, 1805 (Hunterdon Wills, Book A, p. 72), mentions eight of his children, being all those then living. Little is known of them except of his son Matthias, who went to Sussex Co. To this will Arie signed his name "Aron Lane." (For ch., see *infra*).

25. MATTHIAS, known in his later years as "Matthias Lane, Sr.," b.

near Middletown, Monmouth co., Jan. 18, 1721; d. in Bedminster twsp., Somerset co., Jan. 17, 1804; m., at Marlborough, Nov. 18, 1743, Elizabeth "Zutveen" [Sutphen] of Freehold, (dau. of Guisbert Sutphen and Geertruy Aertse Laenen Van Pelt), who was b. Feb. 18, 1723, and d. Feb. 20, 1807. Bergen, in his "Early Settlers of King's County" (p. 292), supposes Elizabeth Sutphen to have been the dau. of Jan Dericks Sutphen and Engeltie Bennet. But Elizabeth Sutphen was bap. April 15, 1722, and Matthias' wife was born Feb. 18, 1723. Tradition in the Sutphen families of a past generation (so the late Arthur P. Sutphen, of Somerville stated) is to the effect that Matthias Lane and Guisbert Sutphen were brothers-in-law, and the last named was certainly a son of Guisbert Sutphen, who married Geertruy Aertse Laenen van Pelt. (See also Snell's "Hist. of Hunt. and Som. Counties," p. 705).

Matthias Lane, Sr., and Guisbert Sutphen, his brother-in-law, both left Monmouth co. to make their future home in Somerset co. in 1744. The two were married on the same day (Nov. 18, 1743), and, as both purchased lands in Somerset the next year, both may have journeyed there at the same or nearly the same time. The lands purchased by them were near together. Matthias is first mentioned in Bedminster in Johnston's "Journals" (QUARTERLY, Vol. I, p. 263) on Apr. 18, 1744, when land of the Johnston tract was surveyed for him. Matthias' purchase was on May 14, 1744, and consisted of two tracts; the one bounded by land "lately belonging to James Allixander" [James Alexander, Esq., the noted Attorney-General of the Province] "and Daniell Donalson Dunster, Esq., now in possession of Robert Rosbrough," and the "Allamatunk river" [Lamington], and contained 382 4-10 acres. The other, adjoining, was bounded by the same river and "John Adams," and contained 186 acres. Total, about 568 acres, the purchase price of which was £710.10s, or about \$1,656; less than \$3 per acre. (Deed recorded April 3, 1751; Trenton Deeds, Book G 2, p. 444). The tract, probably adjoining, which Guisbert Sutphen purchased, of about 300 acres, is said to have been sold by him to Matthias Lane in 1745, but I have been unable to verify it by recorded deeds. Up to the time of his death in 1804, Matthias L., retained about 350 acres of his tract of 1744, and a 25-acre wood lot; perhaps the whole first part of his purchase, as the early surveys were not accurate. The location of this farm may be given by stating it is comprised of the farms of the late Isaac Voorhees, the late John S. Hageman (still later by Abraham Hageman), and the late Derick Lane. The public road between Vliet town and Larger Cross Roads runs through the place. The present site of the buildings on the John S. Hageman farm was the site of the buildings of Matthias. There all his children were born, including Col. Derick of Revolutionary memory, and, later, founder of the Lane

line of Troy, N. Y. Most of the Lanes living during the past half century in Bedminster have Matthias for their ancestor.

On the late Isaac Voorhees farm is what is known as the "Lane Family Burying ground," where both Matthias, Sr., his wife, Elizabeth Sutphen, his sons, Matthias, Jr., and Peter, and their wives, together with some thirty other of their descendants, are buried. It is still in use for burial purposes, and should be cared for by a permanent endowment.

Matthias was an elder of the Bedminster Dutch church, when it was incorporated, on Sept. 12, 1791. He was first made elder in 1789, and again in 1793 and 1797. This church was located about two miles east of his farm, and was the nearest Dutch church which he could attend. It was organized in 1758 and a building was erected in 1760. From 1744 to 1761 he attended the Lamington Presby. church; his name is found on its early salary lists (1748 and 1755), although he also appears on later salary lists of 1759 and 1783.

During the Revolution Matthias was beyond the age for soldier-work at the front, but he sent three of his sons, Matthias, Jr., Guisbert and Derick, the latter becoming a Captain, and serving throughout the whole war. As to Matthias, Sr., himself, the following from the pen of the late Dr. A. W. McDowell is most interesting. Speaking of a British cavalry raid upon Pluckemin, and the excitement it caused the neighborhood, he says: "Peter Lane's father, Matthias, Sr., was appointed to collect up all the pewter plates and dishes, which were much in use those days, and deposit them at certain recognized places, viz: Pluckemin and Larger Cross Roads. They were then melted into bullets to shoot the British. Lead was scarce, and these pewter bullets, run in common moulds, were the substitute. At the time of the raid a horseman came riding up at full speed on a splendid horse. He warned the people to secure their valuable deposits of metal. Happily none were discovered by the British, but, instead, they were used for their legitimate purposes. From these plates life-giving food was administered to our ancestors." ("Our Home," p. 438). Every Lane, so far as I have ever heard, was loyal to the cause of Independence in the Revolution.

The will of Matthias, dated Nov. 5, 1801, probat. Jan. 30, 1804 (Trenton Wills, Book 40, p. 448) bequeathed his farm of "about 350 acres" and the 25-acre wood lot to his youngest son, Peter, but required him to pay £200 to Matthias' widow, Elizabeth, and provide her with sufficient maintenance and support. To Matthias he gave his silver watch; to Guisbert the farm "whereon he now lives in the co. of Albany," New York, "which I purchased of Nicholas Hoofman of the city of New York, containing about 145 acres," for his life, and children afterward, but, if no children, same to revert to Matthias' other children. There

were also money bequests to his children of from £50 to £200 each, Derick and Aaron each receiving the larger sum named.

The will of Elizabeth, wife of Matthias, dated Mar. 7, 1804, was probat. May 1, 1807 (Somerset Wills, Book A, p. 132). Her sons Guisbert, Aaron and Derick were not given bequests, they having gone away out of the state, and her own personalty being very small.

The following inscription upon the tombstone of Matthias indicates in rather curious verse the man's real worth, and may prove of special interest to some of his out-of-state descendants:

"In
 memory of
 MATTHIAS LANE, born
 Janr y 18th 1721 who
 Departed this Life
 Janr y 17th 1804 Aged
 83 years
 An healthful Body
 Cheerful mind
 Useful in Life
 In death Resign'd
 His trust was placed
 In Christ Alone
 And by his works his
 Worth was known."

(For ch., see *infra*).

26. CORNELIUS, of near Burnt Mills, Somerset co., b. about 1725; d. about March, 1792; m. (1) Nov. 17. 1744, at Marlborough, Maria Wamsly, who d. (perhaps) about 1752; and (2), Eleanor Compton. It is probable his first wife died after three children were born. No Bible or other record of this family have been found; no gravestones mark their burial place, with exception of three children, Cornelius, Gilbert and Job, who are buried in the old Bedminster cemetery.

Cornelius also left his early home in Monmouth co., to follow in the footsteps of his brother, Matthias, to Bedminster twsp., and he went to the same locality, but not until eight years after Matthias. On Dec. 4, 1752, he purchased of Elizabeth Leslie, widow and executrix of George Leslie, "late of Perth Amboy" and George Willocks Leslie, the co-executor, 207 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres of land "at Pepack," "bounded west by the Middle Brook, south by Langstreet, east by other land of Leslie and north by Vanderveer." Consideration, £414.10. (Trenton Deeds, Book H 2, 60). About seventeen years later (Dec. 23, 1769), he sold this farm and purchased the farm of about 250 acres on which the Rev. James McCrea resided, near the Burnt Mills, same twsp. Rev. Mr. McCrea, first pastor of the Presbyterian ch. of Lamington, had died on May 10, 1769, and his heirs sold the land to Cornelius Lane for £1,045.4.6. The deed (unrecorded) is now in possession of Cornelius' great-great-grandson, Harry K. Ram-

sey, of Bound Brook. In the McCrea house on this farm the unfortunate Jennie McCrea had been born, and until its destruction it was considered to be a notable Revolutionary relic. Cornelius lived in it until his death, when he willed the farm to his sons, Gilbert and Job. Gilbert conveyed his half to Job, who thus became the sole owner. He pulled down the old house and built a new one, but retained some materials of the McCrea building. Job, at his death in 1843, willed the farm to his son, the late Peter J. Lane, and, after the latter's death, in 1894, it was sold and went out of the Lane family, in which the title had rested for 125 years. During the Revolutionary War Cornelius served as a soldier, according to the family tradition, but I have not found his record.

Cornelius was an organizer and deacon of the Bedminster Dutch church when it organized, Dec. 25, 1758. (Messler's "Hist. Notes," p. 284). He was also elected elder in 1766, 1774, 1785 and 1789. (Thompson's "Bedminster Church," p. 19). His will, of May, 1780, probat. April 17, 1792 (Trenton Wills, Book 34, p. 83), devised his homestead to his sons Gilbert and Job; mentions his wife Eleanor, and the children hereafter given. Executors were his son, Gilbert, "and son-in-law, Job Compton." (For ch., see *infra*).

27. RALPH, b. about 1727; m. Susannah ———; d. 1765. He appears to be the Ralph who resided at the time of his death in Lebanon twsp., Hunterdon co., whose estate was adm. on by Susannah, Aug. 29, 1765. (Trenton Wills, Book 12, p. 225). In 1766 his widow brought suit in the Sup. Court in trover to recover some property. (Trenton Sup. Ct. Records). Subsequently she appears to have gone to Montgomery twsp., Somerset co., her will of Feb. 24, 1810, probat. Sept. 26, 1811 (Somerset Wills, Book A, p. 317), so giving her residence, and mentioning these children hereafter stated, of whom little subsequent information beyond their names has been obtained. Children (order uncertain): (1) RALPH, of Harlingen, who m. Aletta ———, and had a dau. Susanna, bap. there June 29, 1794. (2) ANNE, who m. a Schenck. (3) SUSANNAH, who m. William Collins. [She is the Susanna named under Matthias, 17, as possibly marrying, when eighteen, in 1778, her step-grandfather, John Gordon, aged eighty-three]. They had a son, Ralph Collins. (4) MARGARET (named "Peggy" in her mother's will) who m. a Bogart.

28. NELLY. Mentioned in father's will. 1729.

CHILDREN OF CORNELIUS LANE (18) AND ———:

28a. ELIZABETH (sup.), who m. Cyrenias Van Metre.

28b. CATRYNTJE, bap. Nov. 26, 1710, at Marlborough. Perhaps she is the Catherine who m. William Conover (son of John Conover and

Jacoba Van Derveer), who was b. Oct. 25, 1705 and had eleven ch. (See Clayton's "Hist. of Union and Midd.," p. 738).

28c. CORNELIUS, bap. May 7, 1714. He may be the Cornelius who, in 1775, was a member of the Committee on Observation on Rev. affairs in Shrewsbury ("N. J. Archives," Vol. X, pp. 660, 667). At all events Cornelius seems to have been the progenitor of a large line of Shrewsbury Lanes, whom I have made no effort to trace.

28d. GUISBERT (sup.), of Monmouth, who m. Mary Fisher (lic. dated Mar. 26, 1746).

CHILDREN OF GIZEBERT LANE (22) AND ELEANOR SMOCK :

29. ANNE, bap. at Harlingen, Mar. 12, 1742; living in 1793.
30. MARIA, bap. at Marlborough, May 8, 1746; d. young.
31. MARIA (second) bap. at Harlingen, Nov. 17, 1750; living in 1793.
32. ELEANOR, b. about 1752; living in 1793; m., and had a son, Gilbert, per her father's will.
33. CATHERINE, b. about 1754; living in 1793.
34. MARGARET, bap. at Harlingen, Oct. 17, 1756; living in 1793, as per her father's will.
35. SARAH, b. (about) 1758; living in 1793, per her father's will.
36. HENRY, of near Harlingen, bap. at Harlingen, Sept. 1, 1760; d. after 1804; m. Catherine Cowenhoven. He was willed his father's lands. Their ch., of whom no further trace, were bap., the first at Marlborough, the others at Harlingen, on dates following. Children: (1) NELLIE, June 8, 1783. (2) GILBERT, June 22, 1788. (3) ISAAC, May 29, 1791. (4) GEORGE, June 9, 1793. (5) MARIA, Oct. 25, 1795. (6) ANNE, July 6, 1800. (7) CATHERINE, Apr. 3, 1803. (8) HENRY POLHEMUS, Mar., 1804.

CHILDREN OF GARRET LANE (23) AND MAYKE SUTPHEN :

37. ANTJE, bap. at Marlborough, June 2, 1745; resided in Bedminster, but d. near Middletown, about Jan., 1805; unmarried. Her grandparents, Jan Sutphen and Catherine Langstraat, witnessed her baptism. Her will of Dec. 6, 1803, probat. Jan. 24, 1805 (Monmouth Wills, Book A, p. 66) giving her name as "Ann Lane," mentions Jane, Sarah, Jacob and Ann as ch. of her brother, John, and her sisters, Catherine Morris and Eleanor Lee.

38. CATHERINE, m. ——— Morris, living in 1803.

39. MATTHIAS, of Holmdel, b. Apr. 25, 1749; d. Jan. 15, 1824; m., Nov. 26, 1780, Catherine Smock, who was b. 1759, and d. Oct. 12, 1837. Both are buried in the Smock burying-ground near Holmdel. He did

not join the Marlborough ch. until 1815, previous to which time I judge he was in Somerset co. (For ch., see *infra*.)

40. MARY; m. (sup.) Guisbert Lane (57), her cousin, and removed with him to Albany co., N. Y.

41. ELEANOR (called "Nelly"); m. Samuel Lee; living in 1803.

42. JOHN, farmer, of Bedminster twsp.; d. 1791; m. Mary, who survived him. He is mentioned as freeholder in Bedminster twsp. in 1790, and may have been the John who served in the Eastern Battalion, Morris co., State militia, in the Revolution, as private in Capt. Hall's Company, and also in State Troops. By his will of July 13, 1791, probat. Sept. 18, 1791 (Trenton Wills, Book 28, p. 514), he directs his real estate to be sold, and his four young children to be educated, but does not name them, except his son Jacob. His executors were his uncle, Matthias Lane, Sr., the latter's son, Matthias Lane, Jr., and Simon Vleet; witnesses Robert Blair and Aaron Lane (John's brother). According to the will of his sister Ann (37) John had (living in 1781) these children. Children: (order unknown): (1) JANE, (2) SARAH, (3) JACOB, (4) ANN.

43. AARON; m. (sup.) Sarah Van Dorn (dau. of Aaron Van Dorn and Ghacy Schenck, of Peapack), who was b. Nov. 27, 1767, and d. before 1826. They had at least two ch., AARON and JOHN, to whom their grandfather, Aaron Van Dorn, by his will of 1826 gave 38 acres of land in Hamilton county, Ohio, stating the mother, Sarah, was "now deceased," and that Aaron and John were "in possession" of the tract. (See "The Van Doorn Family," pp. 89, 509). A Rev. WILLIAM LANE, formerly a visitor at Peapack, is said to have been a son of this Aaron, of Ohio.

CHILDREN OF ARIE LANE (24) AND SARA COWENHOVEN:

44. ANNE, b. about 1744; living in 1802, per father's will.

45. AALTJE, bap. at Marlborough, Oct. 26, 1746; living in 1802; m. John Wyckoff, (son of Peter Wyckoff and Maria Dildyn), who was b. July, 1747, and d. 1805. He kept the tavern at Potterstown, Hunterdon co., in Revolutionary days. (See Snell's "Hunt. and Som." p. 489, footnote). He subsequently m. Jane ———, who d. Jan. 18, 1775, and then Rebecca Emans, who d. Sept. 17, 1807. Children (of John Wyckoff and Aaltje): (1) Peter, b. Aug. 14, 1773; d. Apr. 29, 1852; m. Margaret Becker, who was b. Aug. 2, 1778. (2) Matthew; d. young. (3) John, b. Jan. 8, 1780; d. 1831; m. Dec. 21, 1802, Mary Sutphin, who was b. 1783 and d. 1834. (4) Nicholas, b. Aug. 16, 1783; m. Oct. 16, 1804, Mary ———. (5) Aaron; m. May 27, 1822, Margaret Higgins. (6) Aletta; m. John Haas.

46. NEELTJE, bap. at Readington, July 23, 1749; living in 1802.

47. MATTHIAS, bap. Sept. 1, 1751; d. young.

48. ELIZABETH, *hap.* Dec. 9, 1753; living in 1802.

49. MATTHIAS (second) of near Newton, *hap.* Feb. 1, 1756; d. about Nov., 1821; m. about 1777, Altje Cowenhoven (later known as Alice Conover), who d. about Feb., 1842. He resided near White House, Hunterdon co., during and after the Revolution, in which he served as a soldier and one report says an officer. Possibly he was the Lieutenant, later Captain, Matthias, who served in the Eastern Battalion, Morris co. troops. Both Matthias and wife joined the White House Ref. ch. at its organization in 1792; his children were previously baptised at Readington. On Mar. 8, 1803, he purchased 253 acres of land of William and John Allen in then Newton, now Hampton, twsp., Sussex co., for \$1,581. (*Sussex Deeds, Book R, p. 742*), the location being two miles from Newton on the Deckertown road. It took in the present site of Washingtonville, according to Mr. W. W. Woodward, of Newton, (who has also furnished some important facts about his descendants, noted in their proper place). A search of *Sussex deeds* shows that on June 8, 1808, he conveyed some of his land to Benjamin Halsey in "the town of Newton;" on June 26, 1819, he conveyed about 11 acres to his son "William Lane," and on the same date 100 acres to his son Matthias, Jr., (*Sussex Deeds, Book O*). In 1809 a Samuel, and in 1820 a Uriah, Lane appear on the records in respectively Newton and Hartwick twsps., both perhaps grandchildren, but the line of Matthias is not sufficiently complete to place them. Matthias's will, of Sept. 8, 1819, *probat.* Dec. 12, 1821 (*Sussex Wills, Book 2, p. 29*), names his wife, Alice, and children, Cornelius, George W., John C., Barnes, Sarah, and Eleanor, but fails to mention Antje, William or Matthias. Doubtless Antje was deceased, while the two sons named were given the land above mentioned in place of devises or bequests by will. The will of Alice, wife of Matthias, dated Jan. 11, 1842, was *probat.* Mar. 26, 1842. (*Sussex Wills, Book C, p. 348*). (For ch., see *infra*).

50. SARAH, living in 1802; perhaps the Sarah who m. about 1780, Hendrick Smock (s. of John Smock and Elizabeth Cowenhoven), who was b. Dec. 31, 1749. Children: (1) Anne, b. Feb. 28, 1794. (2) John R., *hap.* Nov. 4, 1781; m. Elizabeth Du Bois. His son, Henry, m. Maria V. Boice and they were the parents of the Rev. John H. Smock, formerly of Readington, and now Long Island, N. Y. (3) Aaron, *hap.* Oct. 12, 1783. (4) Elizabeth, *hap.* Nov. 5, 1785. (5) Sarah, *hap.* Feb. 25, 1787. (6) Garret, *hap.* July 26, 1789. (7) Jane, *hap.* Dec. 26, 1791. (8) Anne, b. Feb. 28, 1794. (9) Hendrick, b. Aug. 22, 1797.

50a. GEORGE, of Monmouth co., b. about 1762; m., (*sup.*), May 14, 1782, Nellie Cowenhoven, at Marlborough, and had following *hap.* there: Children: (1) SARAH, *hap.* Oct. 26, 1783. (2) MARY, *hap.* Aug. 26, 1787. (3) ANNA, *hap.* Feb. 25, 1794. (4) ELENOR. (5) CATHERINE. (Two

latter twins, bap. Nov. 15, 1795). (6) ALETTA, b. Sept. 4, 1796. (7) JOHN, b. July 16, 1799. (8) AARON, bap. April 17, 1802. (Not traced further).

51. MAGDALENA, b. Feb. 18, 1765; d. Dec. 24, 1831; m., about 1784, Andrew Van Sickle (son of Jacobus and Sarah Van Sickle), who was b. Apr. 8, 1761, and d. Mar. 4, 1824. He probably resided near Lebanon. Children: (1) Sarah; m. Tunis Melick. (2) Nellie. (3) James; m. Catherine Backer; resided in Sussex co. The well-known Col. Andrew Van Syckle, of Lebanon, was their son. (4) Ann; m. Michael Shurts, resided in Illinois. (5) John; m. Christine Kriner; resided in Illinois. (6) Rachel; m. Samuel Crute. (7) Andrew; m. Sarah Kriney and, later, widow of George Van Houten. (8) Magdalen; m. John S. Hunt. (For further particulars see "The Van Sickle Family," p. 135 et seq.)

52. MARGARET; living in 1802; may have been the Margaret Lane who m., about 1800, Joseph Pettinger, and had children bap. at Readington as follows: (1) Mary Ann, b. July 9, 1802. (2) Eliza, b. July 6, 1807.

53. LUCRETIA; living in 1802.

CHILDREN OF MATTHIAS LANE (25) ELIZABETH SUTPHEN:

54. ANN, of Bedminster twsp., Somerset co., b. Sept. 30, 1744; d. 1822; m. (1) Peter Demun, Jr., (son of Peter and Susannah de Mun), who was b. Sept. 9, 1734, and d. Jan. 25, 1778; and (2) John Voorhees (son of Garret and Deborah Voorhees), who was bap. Dec. 2, 1744, and d. 1807. Peter Demun, Jr., lived on a farm between Lesser Cross Roads and Peapack. His will of Jan. 21, 1778, is on record at Trenton. The will of Ann Voorhees, dated 1819, was probat. Mar. 9, 1822 (Som. Wills, Book 19, p. 489). John Voorhees had previously married and had four ch. by his first wife: Roeliff, Deborah, Catherine (wife of a Peter Dumont of the Hillsboro twsp. line), and John. His will of Sept. 12, 1797, probat. Dec. 26, 1807 (Somerset Wills, Book A., p. 158), mentions the children stated below. His executors were his widow and her brother, Matthias Lane, Jr. From a clause in the will to the effect that his grandson, John, should be given "my gun or firelock which is now at Schoharie," it may be inferred that some of the family had gone to the state of New York. Children (by Peter Demun, Jr.): (1) Peter. (2) Matthias. (3) Susannah, who m. a John Voorhees and d. before 1819. (4) John, who m. Catherine Lane (92) and d. before 1819, whom see for dates and ch. (5) Edward. (6) Elizabeth; m. Capt. Joseph Nevius of Bedminster and later of Raritan, Ill. (See "Joannes Nevius and His Descendants," p. 460). As this Demun family, now of various spellings, is likely to be treated separately in a future article, the descendants are not further

carried out here. Children (by John Voorhees): Mary, who m. John Van Kirk; Derrick; John. (An interesting feature of Ann Voorhees' will is that her namesakes were so abundant and each were named in her will, viz.: "Ann, dau. of Peter Demund;" "Ann, dau. of my dau., Susanna;" "Ann, dau. of my son John Demund, deceased;" "Ann, dau. of my son Edward Demund;" "Ann, dau. of my dau. Elizabeth;" "Ann, dau. of my dau. Mary Van Kirk;" and "Ann, dau. of my son Derrick Voorhees.")

55. MATTHIAS, JR., b. in Bedminster twsp., Oct. 7, 1746; d. Nov. 7, 1819; m. (1), about 1768, Gertrude Sutphen (dau. of Peter Sutphen and Catherine Low), who was b. Jan. 27, 1752, and d. June 10, 1809; and (2) Gertrude Wyckoff (dau. of Simon Wyckoff and Alche Van Doren, of Middlebush), who was b. Jan. 8, 1765, and d. Sept. 22, 1814. This Matthias, "Jr.", (as he was always named in records), in 1787, probably previous to his marriage, was assessed in Bedminster twsp. for 306 acres of land, adjoining his father's. After Matthias' death this farm was sold (Feb. 7, 1822) by his executors to his son-in-law, William Craig, who at once (Feb. 8) deeded it to Matthias' three sons, Guisbert, Derrick and Peter. Derrick at his death willed 150 acres of it, already occupied by his son, Matthias, to the latter, who recently owned it. In the 1822 deed for 310 75/100 acres, it was stated as "adjoining Hoopstick brook, lands of the late Robert Blair (afterward Ebenezer Barkly), heirs of William Henry, Simon Vliet, John Barkly, Peter Lane deceased, and Martin Bunn." Matthias, Jr., remained a bachelor until he was about 42 years of age, but in the meantime had served as a private in the Revolutionary war (as per Trenton records) but in what regiment and how long is not stated. After the war he was probably a Captain of militia, as there was a "Capt. Matthias" in Bedminster in 1790. In 1793 and 1797 he was a deacon in the Bedminster Dutch Church, and in 1808 and 1814 elder. He was a prominent man and was frequently called upon to settle estates. He had a large family of eleven children, all by his first wife, Gertrude Sutphen; is buried, together with both wives and youngest son, Peter, in the "Lane Family Burying-ground."

The will of Matthias, Jr., of Nov. 25, 1816, probated Nov. 30, 1819 (Somerset Wills, Book B, p. 329), is signed "Matt Lane," and mentions his "last deceased wife, Charity Wyckoff;" his sons Matthew, Guisbert, Peter, John, Derrick and his daughters, Catherine, "widow of John Demund," Elizabeth, "wife of William Craig," Margaret and Eleanor, "wife of Peter Hammer." It will be noticed that in this will his wife is stated to be "Charity Wyckoff," but on her tombstone and in her mother's will, and on Wyckoff records, it is given as Gertrude. Evidently she went by the name of "Charity," which was often used for Gertrude. (For

Gertrude Wyckoff's ancestry, see "The Van Doorn Family," pp. 709, 710). (For ch., see *infra*).

56. CHARITY [Gertrude], b. Feb. 20, 1748; m. ——— Porter. He d. before 1804, when she is mentioned in her mother's will as a "widow." No further trace.

57. GUISBERT, of Albany co., N. Y., b. Feb. 24, 1750; m. (sup.) Mary Lane (40), dau. of Garret Lane (23), and, if so, his cousin. This Guisbert (usually called Gilbert) is mentioned in his father's will as being in possession in Albany co. of 145 acres of land, and he must have gone there after the Revolution, as he is probably the "Guisbert Lane," who was a private from Somerset. (Stryker's "Official Reg." p. 660). By his father's will, Gizebert evidently had not, in 1801, any children. In the 1790 census of the state of New York, in Ballstown twsp., Albany co., a "Gilbert Lane" was registered, having himself and "two females" in his family; and in Coxsackie, same co., a "Gilbert Lane" is given as having himself and one female in his family; so I judge the last named was this Guisbert.

58. AARON, of Troy, N. Y., b. in Bedminster twsp. April 17, 1753; d. at Troy, Nov. 12, 1823. He was never married. He went, about 1789 or a little later, from Bedminster to Lansingburg, then above Troy, but now a part of the latter city, and engaged in mercantile business with his younger brother, Col. Derick, the firm being A. & D. Lane. The business being successful, they removed to Troy about 1798, and later erected several mercantile buildings. Aaron was treasurer of Rensselaer Co. 1791-1800, village assessor in 1800, and village trustee in 1802; was a man greatly respected.

59. DERICK (Colonel) the most illustrious soldier of the Lane family, b. in Bedminster twsp., April 30, 1755; d. at Troy, N. Y., Mar. 26, 1831; m. (1), Jan. 26, 1789, Maria Lansing (dau. of Jacob A. Lansing and Alida Levison), who was b. June 27, 1773, and d. Dec. 12, 1802; and (2), Mar. 14, 1805, Engeltie (Angelica) Van Rensselaer, (dau. of Henry I. Van Rensselaer and Rachel Douw), who was b. July 21, 1770, and d. Mar. 28, 1833. This Angelica Van Rensselaer had previously m. twice, viz: first, John Cortland Schuyler; second, John Van Rensselaer, Col. Derick's life and a portrait of him have already appeared in the *QUARTERLY* (Vol. I, p. 227), but a brief recapitulation of the facts will be given here for the benefit of readers who may not have access to Vol. I of the *QUARTERLY*.

His Revolutionary record shows he was commissioned, July 5, 1776, as Second-Lieut. in Capt. Stites' Co., of Somerset Militia; on Nov. 28, 1776, Second Lieut., Fourth Batt., N. J. Continental Line; on Feb. 5, 1777, Second Lieut., Capt. Hollingshead Co., N. J. Continental Line;

on Nov. 8, 1777, First Lieut., 2nd Regt., same Line; on Apr. 3, 1779, Lieut. and Reg. Quartermaster, Second Batt.; on July 5, 1779, Capt.-Lieut. in same Batt.; on Feb. 11, 1783, Capt. in same Batt., and served to June 3, 1783. Reënlisted in U. S. Infantry as Capt., Aug. 13, 1784, resigning Nov. 24, 1785. He was in the battles of Long Island, White Plains, Short Hills, Scotch Plains, Springfield, Head of the Elk, Iron Hill, Brandywine, Haddonfield, Monmouth, Chemong, Newton and Yorktown, besides many minor conflicts, and marched with Sullivan's army against the Indians in 1777.

Prior to 1790 he went to Lansingburgh, N. Y., and entered the mercantile business with his brother, Aaron. In 1798, or '99, the brothers removed to Troy, where Derick was director, trustee, etc., in various public and private corporations; was prominent in the reception to Lafayette in Troy in 1824, having served under him. He joined the Order of the Cincinnati, May 5, 1784; became member of the N. Y. Assembly in 1809; was Colonel of Militia at Troy; was prominent as a Mason. He was an upright man, of fine personal appearance, who conferred honor on the Lane name. A Troy newspaper said, after his death: "To Col. Derick Lane and his brother, Troy owes much of its early prosperity." (For ch. see *infra*.)

60. NELLY, b. Sept. 9, 1757; m. Nicholas Angle, or Engle (son of Nicholas and Mary Engle). In a Bedminster twsp. deed of 1786, "Nicholas Engle, Sr." is spoken of, and in 1804, in the will of Nelly's mother, Elizabeth Lane, a bequest is made to "Elizabeth Angle, daughter of Nicholas Angle," but otherwise I have no information concerning this family. Both Nelly and husband were living in 1804.

61. MARY, b. Dec. 30, 1759; d. Apr. 13 (or 30), 1838; m. (1) S. van Kirk. (2) Philip Case. One of her daughters was an "Eleanor Van Nest," prob. by her first husband. She was Philip Case's second wife, and had by him no ch. Philip Case was the great-grandfather of Hon. Clarence E. Case, of Somerville. (See another mention of Case family under Catherine, 92).

62. PETER, farmer, also of Bedminster twsp., b. July 3, 1764; d. Sept. 19, 1819; m., at Marlborough, Nov. 7, 1784, Elizabeth Smock (dau. of Col. John Smock, of Monmouth co., b. 1727, and d. 1808, and Elizabeth Cowenhoven; this Col. John Smock having been Capt. of the First Regiment of Artillery in 1777, and Colonel in 1780, in the Revolutionary War), who was b. Feb. 15, 1762, and d. Oct. 6, 1823. Peter inherited that part of his father's homestead which, at the time of the father's death, amounted to about 350 acres, and resided thereon during his life. His will, of May 15, 1814, was probated Oct. 16, 1819. (Somerset Wills, Book B, p. 323.) (For ch., see *infra*).

[*To be Continued*]

FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, RARITAN (SOMERVILLE) BAPTISMS

TRANSLATED AND COMPARED WITH ORIGINAL RECORDS

[Continued from Page 143]

- 1719.
- Jan. 21. Van Middelswaert, Tunnis and wife, Susanna—Piete.
- Apr. 4. Krom, Willem and wife, Wintie—Johannis.
 Witnesses: Willem Roos and wife, Enlysabet.
 Lou, Jan and wife, Jannitie—Marytie.
 Witnesses: Cornelis Lou and wife, Juedie.
 Herres, Willem and wife, Enlysabet—Willem.
 Witnesses: Willem and Marytie Olden.
 They, Willen and wife, Eva—Lysabet.
 Witnesses: Cassparis Fransen and wife Lysbet.
- Apr. 5. Ferley, Joris and wife, Femmitye—Kelp.
 Bries, Hendreck and wife, Antie—Jannitye.
 Witnesses: Cornelis and Antjie Pouwelsen.
 Ellen, Wiliam and Sarah Ellen—Wiliam.
 Witnesses: Nielaas and Susanna Hydt.
 Brocaarde, Abraham and Marytie—Isack.
 Witnesses: Pieter Brocaarde and Engeltie Davids.
 Minkinge, Mardachai and Maritie—Jacob.
 Witnesses: Jacob and Josyntie Sebring.
 Bodyn, Jacob and Lysbet—Jacob.
 Witnesses: Jacob and Judie Poljon.
- July 26. Van Koort, Lyas and wife, Enni—Elyas.
 Witnesses: Daniel Korpur; Abiegel Sebring.
 Band, Benjamin and wife—Henne.
- July 27. Rapale, Jacop and wife, Saara—Jacop.
 Witnesses: Maghiel Van Vegten and wife, Jannetie.
 Demon, Pieter and wife, Jannitie—Jan patist [Baptist].
 Witnesses: Dirck and Janniten Van Vegten.
 Tenyck, Jacob and wife, Jacomyntien—Kattrintie.
 Witnesses: Koenrat Tenik and wife, Kaaten.
- Oct. 13. Van Vechten, Abraham and wife, Angenietie—Dirck.
 Witnesses: Dirrick Van Vegt and wife, Berber.
 Lou, Albert and wife—Abram; also Cornelis.
 Witnesses: Abram Lameter and wife; Cornelis Lou and wife.
 Lou, Cornelis and wife—Dirck.
 Witnesses: Pieter and Cattalyna Middag.
 Fransen, Casparis and wife—Susanna Kattrina.
 Witnesses: Willim Dey; Kattrina Bruyn.
 Colman, Robbert and wife—Rissina.
 Witnesses: Albert Roskam; Maddalena Spankener.
- Oct. 14. Dirricsen, Folkert and wife—Vrdrik(?)
 Witnesses: Jacop Parrabaska and wife.

- Jansen, Koert and wife—Marytie.
 Witnesses: Arie Laan and wife.
 Fiel, Jerimyas and wife—Marytie.
 Witnesses: Pieter Demon and wife.
 Van Nitte, Manuel and wife—Petris.
 Witnesses: Joris Haal and wife.
 Bodyn, Isak and wife—Elisabet.
 Witnesses: Pieter Bodyn and wife.
 Van Sikaal, Ritsaart and wife—Marya.
 Witnesses: Tuenis Middelswa; Niltie Teunis.
 Van Neste, Pieter and wife—Marigritie.
 Witnesses: Pieter Broeka and wife.
 Ater, Adriaan and wife—Antie.
 Witnesses: Pieter and Katalyna Middag.
 Van Neste, Joris and wife—Jacop.
 Witnesses: Pouwel Ater and wife.

1720.

- Jan. 31. Schol, Pieter and wife—Jannike.
 Witnesses: Benjamin and Jannitie Van Vegten.
 Feb. 28. Middelswart, Tuenes and wife, Susanna—Jan.
 Witnesses: Jan Broecka; Mary Beekman.
 Vroom, Hindrick and wife, Jannitie—Sara.
 Witnesses: Daniel Sebring and wife Kaatie.
 Hoff, Pieter and wife, Kattryntie—Isack.
 Witnesses: Wilhelmus Post; Sara Broekaa.
 Mar. 27. Korse, Jacop and wife, Ariyantie—Jannike.
 Witnesses: Bragon and Jannitie Koevert.
 Apr. 23. Basing, Nicklaas and wife, Marya—Rosina.
 Witnesses: Robbert Bolmer and wife, Rosina.
 June 19. Woertman, Bout and wife, Belitie—Jan.
 Witnesses: Tuenes Koevers and wife, Marrytie.
 Ferlie, Joris and wife, Femmitie—Sara.
 Witnesses: Cornelis Middelswart and wife, Rebecka.
 [Here begin entries in handwriting of Rev. Theodorus J. Frelinghuysen].
 Aug. 12. Van Middelswaart, Cornelis and wife, Rebecka—Fliet.
 Witnesses: Flip Folkers; Christiena Sebering.
 Bogaert, Cornelis and wife, Cornelia—Jacob.
 Witnesses: Henderick Reiniersen; Gridje ———.
 Dec. 10. Fiel, Jeremias and wife, Marietje—Maria.
 Witnesses: Dirck Kony and wife, Ragel.

1721.

- Jan. 8. Van Koert, Leier and wife, Annatje—Moses.
 Witnesses: Paulus and Susanna [Bettue?]
 Makingi, Mordechai and wife, Marietje—Annetje.
 Witnesses: Hanse Sebring and wife, Aeltje.
 Mar. 5. Heit, Nicholaes and wife, Susanna—Susanna.
 Witnesses: Baerent Veter and wife, Elisabeth.
 Brouwer, Henderick and Elisabeth—Adam.
 Witnesses: Thomas and Neltje Bouman.

- Monde, Joseph and wife, Elsy—Joseph.
Witnesses: Jacob Bois; Lyben Gidion.
- Apr. 2. Kony, Dirck and wife, Rachel—Seitje.
Witnesses: Jeremias Fiel and wife, Marietje.
Madalet, Thomas and wife, Neeltje—Margarietje.
Witnesses: Willem and Susanna Titzor.
- May 7. Bris, Henderick and wife, Hanna—Neeltje.
Witnesses: Leonaerd Smack; Elizabeth Bris.
Broeckae, Abraham and wife, Maria—Brugon.
Bodyn, Jacob and wife, Elisabeth—Catharina.
Witnesses: Pieter and Marietje Bodyn.
- May 28. Ten Eyck, Jacob and wife, Jacomyntje—Mattheus.
Witness: Mattheus Ten Eyck.
Herris, William and wife, Lysabeth—Thomas.
- Sept. 17. de Groote, Jacob and wife, Seitje—Margarieta.
Witness: Gerrit de Groot.
Aerten, Adrian and wife, Intje—Dirck.
Witnesses: Thomas Aerten and wife, Elsche.
Feerly, Callep and Margarietje—Meindert.
Witness: Maria Bort.
- Nov. 17. Woertman, Janevers and Belletje—Wilhemus.
Bolmer, Robbert and Marietje—Gerrit.
- Dec. 17. Oolen, Willem and Abigail—Aeltje.
Witnesses: Hans Sebering and wife, Aeltje.
Elaesien, Jesaias and Eggie—Aeltje.
Witnesses: Jellis Jansen and wife, Barbara.
Moor, Jacob and Anna Poloni—Elisabeth.
Witnesses: Jan Meier and wife, Elisabeth.
- 1722.
- Mar. 11. Corsse, Jacob and Ariaentje—Metje.
Claessen, Cornelis and Marretje—Cornelis.
Witnesses: Esaios Claessen and wife, Eggje.
- May 6. Bogaert, Cornelis and Cornelia—Maerten.
- June 3. Basinck, Nicolaes and wife, Maria—Anna.
Hegeman, Jacobus and Jannetje—Micheel.
Witnesses: Dirck and Jannetje Van Vegten.
Ellen, Willem and Cery—Jan.
Brouwer, Henderick and Elisabeth—Henderick.
Witnesses: Thomas Mellot and wife, Neeltje.
La Meter, Abraham and Catharina—Isaac.
Witness: Aynietje van Vegten.
- July 8. van Coort, Elias and wife, Anna—Jannetje.
Witness: Hans Sebering.
- Sept. 2. Schol, Pieter—Pieternelletje.
Witnesses: Jan van Middelswaert and wife, Pieternelletje.
- Dec. 25. Grauw, Johannes and Antje—Gerritje.
Witnesses: Robbert Bolmer and wife, Rosina.
- 1723.
- Jan. 13. Coevers, Teunis and Marretje—Anna Maria.

- Feb. 20. Ronseval, Pieter and Rebecca—Henne.
Lucas, Frans and Jannetje—Maria.
- Mar. 17. Fiel, Jeremias and Marietje—Michael.
Mollet, Thomas and Neeltje—Abraham.
Middag, Cornelis and Eycke—Dirck.
Witness: Pieter Middag.
- Apr. 12. Jansen, Jellis and Barbara—Elisabeth.
14. Moor, Jacob and Anna Polonia—Jacob.
15. Coesaert, Anthoni and Judith—Elisabeth.
- May 12. Herrison, William and Elisabeth—Jacobus.
- June 2. Titzor, Wilm and Marietje—Margarietje.
Witness: Neeltje Mollet.
Ellen, William and Cery—James.
12. Lafas, Jan and Francentje—Isaac.
- Aug. 4. Konyn, Dirck and Rachel—Dirck.
Ten Eyck, Jacob and Jacomyntje—Pieter.
Witness: Pieter van Est.
- Sept. 1. Moor, Johannes and Magdalena—Lisabeth.
29. van Neste, Pieter and Leentje—Pieter.
Aaerten, Adriaen and Jantje—Henderick.
Bodyn, Jacob and Lesbetje—Cornelis.
- Dec. 25. Hageman, Jacobus and Jannetje—Deneys.
Witnesses: Du Mee Hageman and wife, Gertrui.
Oolen, Wilm and Abigail—Lisabeth.
Scheffer, Bernhardus and Antje—Johannes.
Bodyin, Isaac and Jannetje—Hester.
- 1724.
- Feb. 9. de Groot, Jacob and Seitje—Johannes.
Woertman, Jan Everts and Nelletje—Maria.
Witness: Andreas Woertman.
Bries, Hendrick and Antje—Jurisee.
- Mar. 15. Bolmer, Robbert and Marietje—Albertus.
- Apr. 12. Bason, Nicolaes and Maria—Margarietje.
- May 19. van Coert, Elias and Annatje—Daniel.
20. Older, Hannes and Maria—Magdalena.
- June 17. Ackervelder, Johan Pieter and Elisabeth—Anna.
Wilm, Johan and Antje Mary—Johan Wilm.
- Aug. 30. Volkersen, Dirck and Geertje—Maria.
- Sept. 27. Bogaart, Cornelis and Cornelia—Samuel.
- Oct. 25. van Middelswaard, Jan and Pieternelle—Jan.
Witnesses: Teunis van Middelswaard and wife, Susanna.
Haegemond, Jan and Leibetje—Catharina.
Witnesses: Joost van Pelt; Aeltje Hoogeland.
- Nov. 22. Aersen, Jan and Barbara—Oucke.
Witnesses: Abraham Bodyn and wife, Arriaentje.
Coevert, Teunis and Marretje—Hermtje.
- Dec. 20. La Faers, Jan and Cery—Jan.
Corss, Jacob and Ariaentje—Margarietje.
Graeuer, Jan and Antje—Catharina.

- 1725.
- Jan. 10. Dinksen, Volckert and Dina—Volckert.
Caof, Jacob and Magdalena—Johannes.
Witnesses: Hans Jurgen and ——— Speeneman.
Marrelet, Thomas and Neeltje—Jan.
- Feb. 7. Konyng, Dirck and Rachel—Dirck.
Woertman, Andrees and Jannetje—Jan.
Kotter, Bernardus and Lisabeth—Susanna.
Witnesses: Hans Louwrens and wife, Anna Mary.
- Apr. 4. Jong, Hannes and Mecheld—Margarietha.
Ellen, Neys and Henne—Henna.
Bodyn, Abraham and Arriaentje—Catrina.
Coesaert, Jacob and Henna—Lisabeth.
- May 2. Fiel, Jeremi and Marietje—Benjamin.
Jansen, Jellis and Barbara—Jannetje.
Oucke, Abraham and Antje—Abraham.
Schoebeer, David and Leibetje—Jannetje.
Voorn, [Hoorn?] Hieronymus J. and Anna Elisabeth—Catharina.
30. Herris, William and Lysebeth—Saertje.
Pescheerer, Jacob and Barbara—Lisabeth.
Witnesses: Hans Lourence and wife, Margarietha.
- Aug. 1. Doorland, Gerrit and Marietje—William.
Coesaer, Antoni and Judith—David.
29. Lucas, Frans and Jannetje—Elsche.
- Sept. 26. Bois, Jan and Seitje—Seitje.
Ten Eyck, Jacob and Jacomyntje—Conraed.
- 1726.
- Jan. 1. van Twickel, Simon and Dina—Evert.
Witnesses: Philip Volkert and wife, Metje.
Vanist, Jan and Marietje—Catharyntje.
- Feb. 6. Pouwlsen, Andres and Jannetje—Maria.
Hoogeland, Willem and Lena—Jan.
- Mar. 6. Aerten, Adrean and Jabje—Catholyntje.
Older, Hannes and Maria Catharina—Lisabeth.
Witnesses: Hieronymus Hoorn and wife, Lisabeth.
- Apr. 3. La Foercy, Jan and Cery—Francentje.
Witnesses: Jan La Foerscy and wife, Francentje.
29. van Koovd, Eelyas and Metie—Anggenite.
- May 8. van den Berg, Goosen and Annaetje—Cornelia.
29. Claessen, Jesaias and Lysabeth—Jesaias.
Titzoor, Willem and Marietje—Willem.
van Sickelen, Johannes and Jannetje—Johannes.
- June 26. van Middelswaert, Jan and Pieternelletje Bogaert—Pieternelletje.
Witnesses: Philipp Volkert and wife, Metje.
Bolmer, Robbert and wife, Marietje—Marietje.
- Aug. 21. Schol, Pieter and Debora—Elisabeth.
Bodyn, Jacob and Lisabeth—Antje.

- Dec. 1. Fiel, Jeremias and Maerietje—Dirck.
Vissher, Henderick and Elisabeth—Volckert.
Bodyn, Abraham and Arriaentje—Pieter.
- 1727.
- Feb. 5. Bries, Henderick and Hanna—Volckert.
Woertman, Jan Evert and Belletje—Sara.
Haegewoud, Jan and Elisabeth—Pieter.
Witnesses: Daniel and Annatje Hoogeland.
Woertman, Andrees and Jannetje—Agnietje.
Sebering, Johannes and Aeltje—Johannes.
Witnesses: Hans Sebering and wife, Aeltje.
de Groot, Jacob and Seitje—Margaritha.
- Apr. 2. Dircksen, Volckert and Dina—Dina.
30. Hegeman, Jacobus and Jannetje—Deneys; also Johanna.
Witnesses: Jeremias Fiel, Kros Haritie and Judit ——— (?)
Kotter, Bernherdus and Lisabeth—Pieter.
Middag, Cornelis and Eycke—Dina.
Witness: Catholina Middag.
Bescheerer, Jacob and Barbara—Lena.
- May 28. Montangne, Ide and Lisabeth—Abraham.
- June 25. Brouwer, Henderick and Marietje—Willem.
Groeuer, Johannes and Antje—Marietje.
Witnesses: Hans Jurgen and ——— Spoeneman.
Oucke, Abraham and Antje—Maria.
- July 23. Corsse, Jacob and Arriaentje—Teunis.
Jansen, Jelles and Barbara—Maria; also Agnietje.
- Sept. 17. Lucas, Frans and Jannetje—Frans.
van Coert, Elias and Annatje—Jannetje.
- Nov. 19. Volckersen, Dirck and Geertje—Dirck.
- 1728.
- Jan. 14. Mollet, Thomas and Neeltje—Catholyntje.
Plees, Joseph and Vincentje—Joseph.
Hoogeland, Christoffel and Catholyntje—Christoffel.
19. Harrison, William and Lysabeth—Pieter.
Ooff, Jacob and Magdalena—Jacob.
- Feb. 11. van der Berg, Goosen and Annatje—Goosen.
Witnesses: Jan van Nist; Catje Ten Eyk.
- May 5. Blauw, Henderick and Aeltje—Aeltje.
- June 2. Balljuw, Isaac and Jannetje—Marietje.
Koriell, David and Elsche—Agnietje.
- Sept. 1. Schoeler, Philip Jacob and Maria Christina—Christina; also Sarah.
- Dec. 1. Fiel, Jeremias and Maria—Sara.
25. Bolmer, Robbert and Marietja—Lena.
- 1729.
- Jan. 12. Pescheerer, Jacob and Barbara—Johannes.
Witness: Johannes Pescheerer.
van Sickelen, Abraham and Elysabeth—Abraham.

- Apr. 4. Scheffer, Bernhardus and Catharina—Lisabeth.
 6. Volckersen, Volckert and Dina—Debora.
 Van Coort, Elias and Henna—Thomas.
 Titzoor, Willem and Marietje—Lisabeth.
- May 14. Visser, Henderick and Leibetje—Maria.
 25. Muller, Wilhelm and Margaritha—Gerrit.
- Apr. 16. Blau, Henderick and Aeltie—Elsie.
1730.
 May 10. Post, Tunis and Annatje—Annatje.
 Merten, Hertie—Davit.
- June 27. Loisi, Jan and Jannitie—Marya.
 Brouwer, Jan and Aegye—Dirck.
 Teuhunen, Gerrit and Aeltie—Marya.
- Aug. 16. Sweet, Aeouont and Eva—Pieter.
 Bolyu, Eysack and Jannetje—Eysack; also Jannetie.
 Herris, Willem and Wesse—Benijamin.
 van Laa, Gabriel and Pryntyte—Gerrit.
- Oct. 25. Louw, Cornelis and Judick—Judick.
 Witnesses: Dirck Middag; Maertie de Mot.
 Oof, Jacob and Maerdelena—Abram.
 Ellen, Annanyes and Semie—Jynne.
 Clasen, Tammes and Antie—Junien.
- Dec. 6. Layn, Abraham and Ariaentie—Jan.
 van Neste, Pieter and Marigrita—Maria.
 Luckes, Soans and Jannetie—Tomis.
 Davids, Fiel and Judick—Jannety.
 Janaten ——— and Lysbetie—Kosi(?)
 27. Fiel, Jeremias and Maria—Antje.
1731.
 Mar. 14. Broeca, Abraham and Marya—Engeltie.
 Smack, Jan and Leya—Lena.
 Mickel, John and Engeltie—Neltye.
 Betu, Pieter—Josup.
 Witness: Henne Bries.
- May 16. Belyer, Lukes—Mareya.
 Marlet, Tomas—Tomas.
 Koryel, Davet—Jannete.
 Laforse, Nicolaes—Sacrias.
 Bolman, Roobert—Lisabet.
- July 4. Dirckese, Volker and Dyna—Pettrus.
- Aug. 1. Brouer, Jakop and Marike—Annatie.
 Bosserie, Jakop—Jakop.
- Sept. 26. Van Neste, Jeronimus and Susanna—Joris.
 Van Neste, Jan and Marytye—Peterus.
 Witnesses: Barnardus Van Neste and Catelytie.
- Oct. 24. Fisser, Henderick and Syetie—Neeltie.
- Nov. 20. Woertman, Piter and wife, Maragrete—Peterus.
 Vannist, Pieter and wife, Grite—Jan.
 Sebrin, Volkert and wife, Malle—Jan.
- Dec. 19. Montanye, Teunes and Lisebet—Jacobus.
 Witness: Wife of Ide Mont.

- 1732.
- Feb. 13. Vannist, Bernardus and wife, Catleynte—Bernardis.
- Mar. 12. Sweed, Arnout and wife, Eva—Elisabet.
- Apr. 9. Lamantanye, Eide and wife, Elisabet—Eide.
Janse, Jillis and wife, Barbera—Jannete.
Folkerse, Flip and wife, Maregrite—Elisabet.
Oof, Jakop and wife Madelena—Jannete.
- May 28. Swik, Johannes and wife—Egie.
Witnesses: Tam Bort and wife.
Sebren, Johannes and wife—Elisebet.
Sefer, Bernardus and wife—Bernerdus.
- Aug. 6. Brouer, Piter and wife, Susanna—Peterus.
Laforse, Niclas and wife—Jannete.
Witness: Neelte Laforse.
Van Koort, Leyyes and Ante—Abram.
Witnesses: Abram Bodeyn and wife, Annatt.
Toevenbagh, Johannes and wife—Susanna.
Witness: Susanna Hove.
- Sept. 6. Aten, Tomes and wife, Seyte—Pouel.
Koeuert, Lukas and wife, Femmete—Lukas.
- Oct. 1. Post, Teunes and Annate—Willim.
22. Van Sikelen, Abraham and wife, Elisabet—Jakop.
Van Laar, Gaberel and wife, Preynte—Johannes.
Brouer, Sammel and wife, Maragrite—Annate.
Deves, Jores and wife, Judit—Judit.
Witness: Maragrita Woertman.
- Dec. 25. Van Nist, Jeronemus and wife, Susanna—Ferdenandus.
Bolman, Robbert and wife, Mariya—Abram.
- 173 $\frac{3}{4}$.
- Jan. 22. Housen, Johannes and wife, Nelte—Mariya.
- Mar. 28. Folkenburger, Crysstoffel and wife, Maragrita—Maragrita.
Witnesses: Jacobus Hegeman and wife, Jannete.
Bries, Henderik and wife, Ante—Eyda.
Bolyve, Isak and wife, Jannete—Catryna.
Brouer, Jakop and wife—Sara.
- 1733.
- Apr. 15. Bodeyn, Abram and wife, Areyante—Abram.
Brokaer, Abram and wife, Mareyte—Jan.
Puetue, Piter and wife, Jemyme—Poules.
Witness: Mariya Puetue.
- May —. Hagewout, Jan and wife, Leybite—Sara.
- June 24. Gerrese, Jakobus and wife, Sara—Samuel.
Resenar, Nikolas and wife, Cornelia—Maregrite.
- Aug. 25. Van Deventer, Isak and wife, Sara—Abram.
Lukas, Frans and wife, Jannete—Elisabet.
——, Jurre and wife, Else—Elisabet.
Ammerman, Nicolaes and wife—Jan.
Keryel, Danyel and wife—Moses.
Kilse, Mateys and wife, Tina—Catrina.

- Sept. 20. Koneyn, Dirk and wife, Susanna—Davet.
 Witness: Steynte Kosart.
 Folkerse, Joseph and wife, Alte—Fliph.
 Witnesses: Dirk Volkerse and wife.
- Oct. 29. Kosaert, Jores and wife, Lisabet—Jannete.
 Witness: Steynte Kosart.
- Nov. 20. Vannist, Bernardus and wife, Katleyn—Mareyte.
- Dec. 23. Kosart, Jakop and wife—Lideya.
 Witness: Susanna Koneyn.
- 1733 $\frac{3}{4}$.
- Jan. 5. Swik, Jahnes and wife, Barbara—Martgie.
 Witness: Luykes Koevert.
 Hegeman, Jacobus and wife, Jannete—Maragrita; also Jakobus.
 Witnesses: Kornelis Van Horne and wife; Angenite Van Veghten.
- Feb. 4. Hertooog, Piter and Anna Maragrita—Piter.
- Mar. 10. Sebrin, Folkert and wife, Nelli—Folkert.
 Streyker, Piter and wife—Maregrite.
 Streyker, Hannes and wife—Dominekes.
- 1734.
- May 1. Lafors, Jan—Ragel.
 Witness: Areyante Bodeyn.
 Probasko, Stoffel and wife, Elisabet—Maregrite, born Sept. 9, 1734 [evidently 1733].
 Bilyue, Danyel and wife, Sara—Isak.
5. Moor, Johannes and wife—Elisebet.
 Teger, Rusyan—Anna Mari.
 Witnesses: Phillip Jong; Anna Mariya Winaker.
23. Blau, Henderik and wife—Maryya.
- July 21. Aten, Jan and wife—Jakop.
 Miller, Hannes and wife, Matte—Jakop.
 Montanye, Tuenes and wife, Rebekke—Sara.
- Oct. 25. Bulyue, Lukas and wife, Barbera—Kateleyna.
 Marlet, Tomes and wife, Nellie—Markes.
 Koopman, Johannes and wife, Eva—Johannes.
 Van Laer, Gaberel and wife, Preynte—Jannete.
20. Sebrandt, Hannes and wife, Nelle—Cerstina.
 Jong, Phillip and wife—Mareya.
 Witnesses: Jakop and Mareyta Weynaker.
 Van Kleef, Lou and wife, Mareya—Mareyte.
- Nov. 17. Koevert, Lukes and wife, Harmte—Isak.
- 1734 $\frac{1}{2}$.
- Jan. 19. Bulyue, Piter and wife, Maragrita—Eyda.
 Witness: Henna Moor.
 Ellen, Neyes and wife, Henna—Gissem.
 Brouer, Samel and wife, Maregrita—Anate.
 Brouer, Jakop and wife, Mareyte—Mareyte.
 Folkerse, Joseph and wife, Alte—Sara.
 Witnesses: Abram Rapelye and wife, Jenneke.

1735.
 Mar. 2. Van Nist, Jeronemus and wife, Susanna—Jakobus.
 Witness: Catrina Teneyk.
 Van Veghten, Benjamin and wife, Sara—Bennamen.
 Fase, Johannes and wife, Rosina—Jan.
 23. Aten, Jan and wife—Jan.
 Aten, Tomes and wife—Helena.
 Apr. 20. Bodeyn, Abram and wife, Areyante—Judick.
 Bolmer, Robbert and wife, Rosina—Jannete.
 Dirkse, Folkert and Dina—Debora.
 Hertogh, Piter and Anna Maragrita—Nikolaes.
 Bulyue, Daniel and wife, Sara—Sara.
 16. Bullue, Isak and wife, Jannete—En.
 May 3. Willumse, Piter and wife, Willimte—Petrus.
 June 15. Post, Willim and wife, Eyda—Willim.
 Woertman, Leybete—Anate.
 29. Rimer, Piter and wife, Wynte—Wynte.
 July 13. Vannuys, Isak and wife, Catryna—Cornelus.
 Kosaert, Davit and wife, Katleynte—Steynt.
 Aug. 17. Buys, Jakop and wife, Neelte—Lisebet.
 Van Deventer, Isak and wife, Sara—Sara.
 [*To be Continued*]



NESHANIC REFORMED CHURCH BAPTISMAL RECORDS

[Continued from Page 152]

FROM RECORDS, 1796-1878 (H)

- Hoagland, Lucas L. and Elizabeth Peterson:
 Elizabeth Peterson, b. Mar. 5, 1821; bap. May 13.
 Mary, b. Feb. 8, 1823; bap. May 31.
 Peter Peterson, b. Mar. 18, 1825; bap. June 26.
 Abraham, b. Mar. 20, 1827; bap. May 6.
 Peter Peterson, b. Feb. 8, 1830; bap. Apr. 18.
 John, b. Apr. 7, 1833; Cornelius, b. Jan. 17, 1835; Catharine, b. July
 15, 1837; all bap. Oct. 21, 1837.
 Ann Beekman, b. Aug. 29, 1841; bap. Apr. 6, 1842.
 Mary, b. July 27, 1799; bap. Sept. 8.
 Hoagland, Martin and Rachel Stryker:
 John, b. Aug. 21, 1808; bap. Jan. 8, 1809.
 Judith Low, b. Jan. 29, 1815; bap. June 25.
 Christopher Stryker, b. Dec. 3, 1822; bap. Feb. 23, 1823.
 Hoagland, Peter and Mary Van Cleaf:
 Ann Striker, b. Feb. 15, 1799; bap. Apr. 28.
 Hoagland, Peter Quick, and Rachel Ann Corwine:
 John, b. Apr. 17, 1853; bap. Aug. 7.
 Gertrude Stryker, b. Feb. 21, 1858; bap. July 4.
 Elisabeth Hoagland, b. Jan. 11, 1861; bap. June 1, 1861.
 Peter Hoagland, b. Sept. 13, 1863; bap. May 28, 1864.
 George Corwine, b. Jan. 7, 1868; bap. Oct. 10.

Hoagland, Tobias and Rebekah Van Fleet :

Ann, b. Feb. 8, 1813; bap. June 27.

John Van Fleet, b. June 14, 1815; bap. Nov. 22.

Abraham, b. Dec. 12, 1817; bap. June 20, 1818.

Elizabeth Waldron, b. Feb. 14, 1820; bap. Oct. 17, 1821.

Sarah Griggs, b. Mar. 4, 1822; bap. May 26.

Hoppock, Elias and Ann Van Arsdale [Arsdalen] :

Peter, b. Feb. 25, 1842; bap. Oct. 29.

Sarah Maria, bap. Aug. 30, 1846.

Howell, Alice :

Augustus, b. Feb. 22, 1832; bap. Aug. 25, 1833.

Huff, Abraham and Dorcas Cox :

David Cox, b. Feb. 3, 1811; bap. Mar. 17.

Sarah, b. Sept. 18, 1813; bap. Oct. 10.

Rachel Eliza, b. May 26, 1816; bap. June 15.

Isaac Brogun, b. June 15, 1819; bap. July 11.

Peter, b. Oct. 13, 1821; bap. Nov. 3.

Jacob, b. Mar. 15, 1824; bap. May 22.

Leucetia Ellen Voorhees, b. Apr. 28, 1826; bap. June 11.

Catharine Rebecca, b. Aug. 26, 1828; bap. Oct. 18.

Huff, Abraham T. and Phebe H. Ludlow :

Gabriel Ludlow and Tunis Abraham, twins, b. Oct. 17, 1858; bap.
Dec. 11, 1859.

Mary Eloise, b. Aug. 2, 1862; bap. Dec. 6.

Gabriel Ludlow, b. Apr. 4, 1864; bap. Aug. 27.

Carrie Ludlow, b. Aug. 4, 1868; bap. June 5, 1869.

Huff, Bergun and Mary Van Fleet [or Vanvliet] :

Frederick Huff, b. June 15, 1796; bap. July 31.

Huff, Elijah G. and Maria Van Liew :

George, b. Sept. 7, 1846; bap. Mar. 7, 1847.

Cornelius, b. Mar. 28, 1848; bap. Aug. 6.

Charles, b. Oct. 27, 1857; bap. May 2, 1858.

Elizabeth Hoagland, b. Aug. 11, 1860; bap. Feb. 23, 1861.

Huff, Elijah M. and Louisa Sexton :

Christianus Van Doren, b. Feb. 2, 1857; bap. Feb. 22, 1862.

Aletta Ann, b. Aug. 7, 1860; bap. Feb. 22, 1862.

Huff, Elijah M. and Caroline Saxton :

Carrie Louisa, b. June 26, 1865; bap. Nov. 25.

Ellen L., b. Dec. 18, 1871; bap. ———.

Huff, Elijah P. and Patty Ann Hall :

Isaac, b. Feb. 19, 1830; bap. May 22.

George, b. May 18, 1832; bap. Aug. 5.

Peter, b. Mar. 10, 1835; bap. July 26.

John Wyckoff, b. Oct. 18, 1837; bap. Apr. 1, 1838.

Mary Jane, b. May 26, 1840; bap. Mar. 5, 1841.

Jacob Rutsen Schenck, b. Dec. 11, 1842; bap. July 2, 1843.

Thomas Hall, b. July 14, 1845; bap. Dec. 7.

Huff, George E. and Mary Cruser :

Isaac, b. Jan. 29, 1857; bap. Aug. 29.

Huff, George P. and Jane Hall :

Thomas Hall, b. Sept. 24, 1814; bap. Nov. 6.

- Ann Eliza, b. June 25, 1819; bap. Aug. 1, 1819.
 Elijah, b. Sept. 18, 1822; bap. Oct. 19.
- Huff, Isaac B. and Leah Van Camp:
 Cornelius Van Camp, b. Apr. 14, 1844; bap. Oct. 6.
 Sarah Jane, b. Oct. 21, 1845; bap. Apr. 5, 1846.
- Huff, Jacob and Elisabeth [Eliza] Lane:
 Mary Elisabeth, b. July 28, 1844; bap. Nov. 3.
 John Hall, b. Apr. 3, 1846; bap. Aug. 2.
 Theodore, b. June 12, 1850; bap. ———.
- Huff, John P. and Catharine Hall:
 Peter, b. May 7, 1809; bap. Aug. 8, 1810.
 Sarah, b. Mar. 1, 1811; bap. Aug. 4.
 Mary Hall, b. Apr. 20, 1815; bap. Oct. 15.
 Thomas Hall, b. Mar. 6, 1818; bap. Aug. 17.
 Elizabeth Coovert, b. Aug. 5, 1821; bap. May 18, 1822.
 Abraham, b. June 17, 1825; bap. Oct. 15.
- Huff, Peter and Sarah Van Nest:
 Peter, b. Apr. 28, 1798; bap. June 10.
 Abram and Elijah, twins, b. Nov. 18, 1803; bap. Apr. 5, 1804.
- Huff, Peter P. and Elizabeth Hall:
 Jacob, b. July 17, 1821; bap. Sept. 9.
 Thomas Hall, b. May 12, 1824; bap. July 18.
 John Hall, b. June 27, 1827; bap. Sept. 2.
 Peter, b. Sept. 7, 1830; bap. Nov. 7.
 Mary Ann, b. July 8, 1833; bap. Sept. 15.
 Sarah, b. July 19, 1836; bap. Nov. 6.
 Emaline, b. Apr. 3, 1839; bap. May 25.
 Rebekah, b. Jan. 19, 1841; bap. Apr. 3, 1842.
- Huff, Peter P. and Anna Maria Hoagland:
 Elisabeth, b. Aug. 26, 1856; bap. Aug. 29, 1857.
- Huff, Peter, Jr., and Margaret Ann Spader:
 Anna Bellis, b. Nov. 19, 1863; bap. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Louis Spader, b. May 12, 1866; bap. ———.
- Huff, Peter I. and Sarah Pittenger:
 Mary Elisabeth, b. Jan. 6, 1840; bap. Nov. 1.
 John, b. Feb. 12, 1841; bap. Sept. 5.
 Aaron Pittenger, b. Mar. 22, 1843; bap. Nov. 4.
 Margaret, b. Feb. 6, 1845; bap. Sept. 27.
 Calvin Corle, b. Jan. 21, 1848; bap. ———.
 Selina Whitefield, b. Apr. 22, 1851; bap. Oct. 25.
- Huff, Thomas G. [V] and Elizabeth:
 Catharine Louisa, b. Apr. 24, 1848; bap. ———.
 John, b. Nov. 24, 1850; bap. June 1, 1851.
- Huff, Thomas P. and Elisabeth Post:
 Peter, b. June 19, 1858; bap. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Annie Van Fleet, b. Sept. 27, 1867; bap. ———.
- Huff, Tunis and Mary [Maria] Voorhees:
 Jonneche, b. Feb. 3, 1799; bap. May 19.
 Anne Nevius, b. Oct. 15, 1801; bap. Nov. 15.
- Huff, Tunis and Jane Skidmore:
 Abraham, b. June 26, 1801; bap. Sept. 20.

- Nicholas, b. Mar. 6, 1803; bap. May 22.
 Martha Van Cleef, bap. June 16, 1805.
 Sarah Van Doren, b. Dec. 2, 1810; bap. June 16, 1811.
 Tunis Van Derbilt, b. June 8, 1812; bap. June 20, 1813.
 Jane, bap. Nov. 13, 1814.
 Huff, Tunis and Maria Quick:
 Sarah, b. Feb. 28, 1831; bap. June 26.
 Abraham, b. June 23, 1836; bap. Sept. 12.
 Huff, William H. and Mary Helen ———:
 t Clara May, b. Sept. 6, 1869; bap. ———.
 William, b. Oct. 12, 1871; bap. ———.
 John M., b. Nov. 4, 1873; bap. ———.
 Hutch, Clerk and Mary Hendrickson:
 Mary Ann, bap. May 31, 1837.

[To be Continued]



SOMERSET COUNTY MARRIAGES—1795-1879

[Continued from Page 58]

RECORDED IN CLERK'S OFFICE—LETTER C (CONCLUDED)

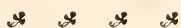
- Cavalier, Peter and Mary Ann Hall, Oct. 10, 1844 (Voorhees).
 Corbet, Timothy and Ann Eliza Durham, Oct. 5, 1856 (Carrell).
 Corbett, William N. and Rachel Winne, Oct. 29, 1863 (Rankin).
 Corell, John and Catharine Matthien, Jan. 10, 1863 (Neef).
 Corle, Calvin and Hannah Van Camp, Oct. 20, 1852 (Ludlow).
 Corle, Daniel and Mary Ann Bloom, Dec. 8, 1853 (Rankin).
 Corle, John L. and Anna M. Van Doren, Sept. 21, 1854 (Ludlow).
 Corle, John and Mary Ann Dilts, June 15, 1850 (Ludlow).
 Corly, Joseph and Sally Van Neste, June 1, 1819 (Brownlee).
 Cornel, Peter and Mariah Montfort, Jan. 12, 1831 (Labagh).
 Cornell, Cornelius and Harriet Merrill, March 16, 1825 (Zabriskie).
 Cornell, Isaac and Mariah Flagg, Nov. 27, 1831 (Zabriskie).
 Cornell, James V. N. and Mary R. Egbert, Nov. 11, 1868 (Doolittle).
 Cornell, John and Ellen Louisa Broach, Jan. 14, 1863 (Cole).
 Cornell, Joseph and Abby Ann Sorter, Dec. 14, 1859 (Romeyn).
 Cornell, Nicholas and Gertrude Van Duyne, Dec. 24, 1867 (Rodgers).
 Cornell, William and Lydia Stryker, Feb. 4, 1813 (Zabriskie).
 Cornell, William Merrill and Jane Field, Nov. 30, 1855 (Blauvelt).
 Cornill, George and Jane Van Stout, July 15, 1846 (Fish).
 Corriell, Elisha and Nancy Dunn, July 26, 1806 (Woodhull).
 Coriell, Andrew S. and Mary E. Carman, July 29, 1873 (Rodgers).
 Coriell, Elmer R. and Hunter Isabella, Jan. 24, 1878 (Parry).
 Corriell, Amos and Polly Sotter, Jan. 9, 1812 (Hardenbergh).
 Corriell, Andrew S. and Mary Job, July 4, 1838 (Cox).
 Corriell, Ira and Jane Boice, June 15, 1820 (Boggs).
 Corriell, John and Elizabeth Bush, Feb. 19, 1843 (Blauvelt).
 Corrigan, Eugene and Susan Neary, July 25, 1858 (Schenck).
 Corrington, Millard and Eliza Van Tuyle, Nov. 18, 1820 (Boggs).

- Corryell, Elias and Ann Bushe, Aug. 1, 1846 (Moore).
 Coryell, George Gest and Molly Schenck, Sept. 2, 1836 (Dougherty).
 Corsine, Cornelius and Elizabeth Loue, May 13, 1815 (Galpin).
 Cortelyou, Abraham and Dinah Garretson, March 2, 1814 (Zabriskie).
 Cortelyou, Abraham and Martha Stryker, Oct. 4, 1843 (Talmage).
 Cortelyou, Benjamin C. and Henrietta Bereen, April 14, 1853 (Sears).
 Cortelyou, Garret P. and Sarah Elizabeth Van Doren, Sept. 26, 1849
 (Van Doren).
 Cortelyou, Harmon and Sarah Hartough, Aug. 6, 1845 (Talmage).
 Cortelyou, Henry and Aletta Ann Terhune, April 29, 1829 (Labagh).
 Cortelyou, Henry and Margaret Hagaman, Oct. 17, 1850 (Sears).
 Cortelyou, Peter and Mary Ann Voorhees, March 5, 1851 (Romeyn).
 Cortelyou, Prime and Mary Ann Quick, Sept. 25, 1824 (Ludlow).
 Corttuyer, Henry and Mary Henry, Nov. 11, 1819 (Galpin).
 Corwine, George and Cathⁿ Langon, Aug. 19, 1869 (Ludlow).
 Corwine, George and Charity Stryker, March 12, 1831 (Ludlow).
 Cory, Abner and Mariah Vail, June 11, 1825 (Brownlee).
 Cory, Daniel and Johannah Ludlow, Feb. 15, 1802 (Finley).
 Cory, Daniel and Rachel Willet, Dec. 3, 1831 (Cox).
 Corzine, Henry W. and Ellen T. Van Duyn, March 31, 1852 (Rodgers).
 Cosner, Joseph and Jane Wyckoff, June 11, 1823 (Boggs).
 Cothbert, George and Lydia Vallin, Aug. 17, 1834 (Blauvelt).
 Coulter, Joel and Kerzia Blue, Feb. 25, 1843 (Cox).
 Courtney, Peter and Bridget Ford, Oct. 11, 1860 (Drake).
 Couvert, Israel and Phebe Sebring, February 21, 1821 (Boggs).
 Covenhoven, and Peggy Post, Feb. 7, 1801 (Studdiford).
 Covenhoven, Cornelius and Ann Schenck, Oct. 7, 1816 (Zabriskie).
 Covenhoven, Garret and Ann Messler, July 10, 1813 (Hardenbergh).
 Covenhoven, John and Phebe Voorhees, Oct. 23, 1802 (Studdiford).
 Covenhoven, John and Elanor Davis, Aug. 29, 1805 (Vredenburgh).
 Covenhoven, John and Rachel Cork, Feb. 23, 1812 (Stout).
 Covenhoven, Peter and Mary Breton, July 6, 1788 (Studdiford).
 Covert, Abraham Q. and Elizabeth Van Arsdalen, Dec. 31, 1851 (Mess-
 ler).
 Covert, Albert and Maria Martin, April 17, 1847 (Cox).
 Covert, Edward L. and Hellen D. Messler, Nov. 22, 1853 (Messler).
 Covert, Henry H. and Lucinda Van Pelt, Dec. 28, 1861 (Gardner).
 Covert, Isaac and Mary Bergen, Nov. 4, 1819 (Labagh).
 Covert, Isaac M. and Elizabeth C. Van Arsdale, Sept. 5, 1846 (Harris).
 Covert, Jacob and Dinah Van Zandt, Aug. 17, 1835 (Stryker).
 Covert, John and Nancy Clauson, April 9, 1815 (Vredenburgh).
 Covert, John and Alletta Ann Bennet, Oct. 9, 1850 (Van Doren).
 Covert, Luke and Jane Harris, July 29, 1815 (Boggs).
 Covert, Minnah and Catharine Hartough, Aug. 12, 1837 (Ludlow).
 Covert, Newton and Elizabeth Fine, Dec. 29, 1845 (Zabriskie).
 Covert, Peter E. and Catharine Fine, Jan. 1, 1851 (Gardner).
 Covely, John H. and Catharine Ann Burnett, Jan. 17, 1838 (Messler).
 Cowly, Richard B. and Esther Coryell, May 7, 1819 (Boggs).
 Cox, Arthur Sutphen and Charlotte M. Broach, Oct. 19, 1854 (Van
 Doren).
 Cox, Cornelius T. and Jane D. Honeyman, Aug. 18, 1863 (Van Doren).

- Cox, Henry J. and Margaret Davis, Jan. 27, 1836 (Sears).
Cox, James B. and Frances Swan, Nov. 27, 1827 (Boggs).
Cox, Jaques and Mary Reed, Feb. 10, 1841 (Sears).
Cox, Job and Nancy Nesbitt, March 9, 1912 (Vredenburg).
Cox, John and Abigail Provost, March 9, 1842 (Sears).
Cox, John and Julia A. McCall, July 28, 1858 (Mesick).
Cox, Peter and Agnes Harris, June 28, 1835 (Fisher).
Cox, Robert and Magdalen Van Middlesworth, April 11, 1811 (Vredenburg).
Cox, Samuel J. and Annie E. Cortelyou, Dec. 17, 1874 (Scofield).
Cox, Thomas and Ann Martin, June 10, 1832 (Fisher).
Cox, Tunis V. M. and Mrs. Catherine Kenedys, Nov. 6, 1873 (Thompson).
Cozine, Lawrence L. and Ann Maria Brown, Nov. 5, 1842 (Sears).
Craft, Joseph V. D. and Martha P. Garretson, May 10, 1860 (Cornell).
Craft, William and Charity Paulen, Jan. 7, 1808 (Stout).
Craig, Aaron and Charlotte Goldtrap, Sept. 8, 1810 (Arrowsmith).
Craig, David and Mary E. Ammerman, Feb. 11, 1852 (Dater).
Craig, Harry Parker and Cecelia A. Stanton, Aug. 7, 1877 (Mesick).
Craig, Isaac (Col.) and Harriet Rogers (Col.) April 24, 1874 (Clark).
Craig, James and Catharine Stryker, Oct. 19, 1809 (Hardenburg).
Craig, John and Elizabeth Demund, Feb. 21, 1824 (Fisher).
Craig, John and Emily Golle, Aug. 14, 1845 (Harris).
Craig, Joseph and Polly Van Derbeek, Jan. 17, 1811 (Bent).
Craig, Joseph R. and Sarah E. Morpeths, March 1, 1876 (Mesick).
Craig, Robert and Eliza Field, Jan. 9, 1840 (Blauvelt).
Craig, Symmes H. and Catharine H. Sebring, Oct. 24, 1850 (Rodgers).
Craig, William and Betsy Lane, April 8, 1812 (Hardenbergh).
Craig, William and Phebe Van Derbeek, May 8, 1843 (Blauvelt).
Craige, Peter and Sarah Blue, Aug. 5, 1849 (Ballard).
Craigmores, Alexander and Rachel Job, June 25, 1805 (Vredenburg).
Cram, Richard and Mary Steward, July 4, 1808 (Studdiford).
Cramer, Abraham and Eliza Stryker, March 7, 1838 (Zabriskie).
Cramer, David and Mary Williams, June 5, 1854 (Nice).
Cramer, Oliver and Phebe S. Saums, Nov. 24, 1870 (Pitcher).
Crane, David S. and Mary Kuyhen, Feb. 15, 1840 (Harris).
Crane, Moses M. and Phebe S. Williams, Feb. 24, 1825 (Brownlee).
Cranmer, James and Elizabeth Henry, Aug. 4, 1858 (Blauvelt).
Crater, Dennis and Elizabeth Cartright, June 15, 1867 (Crater).
Crater, Isaac and Ann Arrowsmith, Oct. 3, 1816 (Hardenburg).
Crater, John and Jane Augusta Lane, Jan. 28, 1874 (Blauvelt).
Crater, John G. and Maria Knight, July 21, 1842 (Blauvelt).
Crater, John R. and Elizabeth Vliet, July 25, 1862 (Blauvelt).
Crater, Morris and Mary Ballentine, Nov. 11, 1857 (Rankin).
Crater, Philip and Mary Dunham, April 25, 1844 (Blauvelt).
Crater, Richard and Lucretia Williamson, Feb. 3, 1853 (Romeyn).
Crater, Samuel and Harriet King, Aug. 25, 1849 (Blauvelt).
Crawford, John B. and Elizabeth Hutchins, July 14, 1841 (Birch).
Cray, Abraham and Elizabeth Harsell, Sept. 1, 1846 (Gardner).
Cray, Amos and Margaret Ammerman, March 9, 1833 (Ludlow).
Cray, Charles and Sarah Silvey, May 5, 1866 (Hill).

- Cray, Jeremiah and Catharine Bigley, Sept. 24, 1862 (Romeyn).
 Cray, Joseph H. and Margaret N. McPherson, April 24, 1855 (Ludlow).
 Cray, Peter and Charity Morgan, Jan. 29, 1840 (Ludlow).
 Cray, Peter R. and Sarah Emma West, Jan. 11, 1865 (Romeyn).
 Cray, Samuel and Lucinda S. Cramer, March 2, 1861 (Heward).
 Cray, William and Frances C. Latourette, Oct. 6, 1877 (Hart).
 Creed, George and Rachel Benson, Dec. 15, 1847 (Rodgers).
 Creed, John and Sarah Williamson, Dec. 29, 1829 (Ludlow).
 Crippen, William H. and Margaret Vandervoort, March 26, 1873 (Roberts).
 Crock, Samuel and Elizabeth Finley, July 1, 1826 (Fisher).
 Crocker, James and Elizabeth Smith, Dec. 22, 1877 (Hill, Justice).
 Cromwell, Stephen and Elizabeth Van Doren, Jan. 20, 1848 (Ludlow).
 Cross, Charles and Mary E. Smith, July 25, 1863 (Morse).
 Cross, Davidson and Anna Roy, May 1, 1821 (Brownlee).
 Cross, James and Margaret Rebecca Bedell, Dec. 24, 1844 (Harris).
 Cross, John Lefferty and Mary Kirkpatrick, March 16, 1799 (Finley).
 Cross, Mahlon and Jane M. Ten Eyck, Aug. 17, 1853 (Messler).
 Cross, Peter D. and Sarah Johnston, March 22, 1831 (Fisher).
 Cross, Robert and Mariah Brown, Nov. 23, 1820 (Boggs).
 Cross, William and Sally Perry, June 16, 1804 (Finley).
 Crouse, Southard P. and Anne Elizabeth Stryker, May 24, 1871 (Le Fevre).
 Crow, Jacob and Elizabeth Parker, Aug. 9, 1806 (Studdiford).
 Crowell, Isaac and Mary Elizabeth Conkling, Jan. 31, 1855 (English).
 Crowell, James H. and Sarah Cox, Feb. 21, 1839 (Ludlow).
 Crowther, Thomas and Fannie Jennings, Nov. 5, 1870 (Doolittle).
 Cruse, Charles and Catherine Lane, Nov. 16, 1848 (English).
 Cruser, Abraham and Sarah Voorhees, Feb. 15, 1821 (Labagh).
 Cruser, Abraham C. and Judith Ann Labagh, March 8, 1821 (Labagh).
 Cruser, Abraham C. and Sarah Ann Staats, Sept. 21, 1825 (Labagh).
 Cruser, Cornelius B. and Josephine P. Wyckoff, Dec. 12, 1866 (Gardner).
 Cruser, Frances V. and Mary H. Van Pelt, Feb. 1, 1861 (Gardner).
 Cruser, Frederick and Margaret Robinson, Feb. 15, 1841 (Sears).
 Cruser, Jacques Voorhees and Sarah M. Hagaman, April 26, 1843 (Van Doren).
 Cruser, John and Catharine Ann Kershaw, Oct. 1, 1825 (Labagh).
 Cruser, John and Phebe Maria Smith, May 25, 1848 (Zabriskie).
 Cruser, Matthew V. D. and Sarah Ann Ten Brock, Oct. 6, 1818 (Labagh).
 Cruser, Samuel and Phebe Ann Brokaw, Nov. 29, 1828 (Labagh).
 Cruser, Theodore and Phebe M. Whitlock, Nov. 8, 1865 (Gardner).
 Cruser, Theodore and Henrietta H. King, Dec. 22, 1875 (Gardner).
 Cruser, William and Sarah Stryker, Nov. 6, 1811 (Labagh).
 Cuder, ——— and Cornelia Sticker, Feb. 14, 1797 (Snowden).
 Cugler, Andrew and Charity Voorhees, Aug. 3, 1800 (Studdiford).
 Cummings, Alexander and Susan Ayers, Feb. 14, 1866 (Boswell).
 Cummings, Hiram W. and Eliza Hazel, Nov. 18, 1824 (Brownlee).
 Cummings, Robert and Betsy Smith, Nov. 16, 1805 (Finley).
 Cunningham, Edward C. and Mariah Fulkenson, March 5, 1817 (Zabriskie).

Cunningham, Garret and Nancy Lewis, April 28, 1840 (Bonney).
 Currey, John and Henrietta Wadsworth, Aug. 29, 1876 (Boswell).
 Curtis, Asa and Martha Smith, Oct. 8, 1846 (Cox).
 Curtis, Edward H. and Maggie A. Gaeno, May 21, 1872 (Ludlow).
 Curtis, James and Eliza Swain, June 28, 1821 (Brownlee).
 Curtis, John A. V., and Gertrude M. Van Tyne, Feb. 12, 1861 (Cole).
 [To be Continued]



THE "OLD" BEDMINSTER CEMETERY INSCRIPTIONS

BY JOHN A. POWELSON, PLUCKEMIN, N. J.

[Concluded from Page 138]

ABSTRACTS OF INSCRIPTIONS FROM 1759

Talmage, Catharine (dau. of Abraham and Abigail), d. Sept. 3, 1832,
 aged 3 yrs., 2 mos., 3 dys.
 Talmage, Dennis T. (son of Jeremiah and Margaret), d. Feb. 11, 1846,
 aged 2 yrs., 6 mos., 11 dys.
 Teasdal, Mary (wife of late Rev. Thomas) d. Nov. 22, 1830, in 86th
 yr.
 Teeple, Catharine (dau. of William and Effe), d. Sept. 1, 1841, aged
 5 yrs., 4 mos., 21 dys.
 Teeple, Effe Henry (wife of William), d. Mar. 25, 1843, aged 30 yrs.
 Teeple, Elizabeth (dau. of W. W. and Mary Ann), d. Sept. 23, 1847,
 aged 1 yr., 7 mos.
 Teeple, Sarah (dau. of William and Sarah), d. June 1, 1838, aged 7 yrs.,
 5 mos., 10 dys.
 Teeple, Sarah Bird (wife of William), d. Feb. 1, 1831, aged 23 yrs.
 Teeple, Sarah Jane (dau. of William and Effe), d. May 10, 1844, aged
 4 yrs., 11 mos.
 Teeple, William (son of William and Effe) [stone broken; no date].
 Tiger, —— (dau. of Abram and Elcy), d. 1840.
 Tiger, Abram, d. Jan. 6, 1852, aged 59 yrs., 8 mos., 4 dys.
 Tiger, Elcy (wife of Abram), d. May 13, 1853, aged 50 yrs., 11 mos.,
 20 dys.
 Tiger, Ellen (dau. of Nicholas and Jane), d. July 19, 1836, aged 3 yrs.,
 7 mos., 10 dys.
 Tiger, Jacob, Jr., d. Aug. 2, 1821, aged 29 yrs., 6 mos., 19 dys.
 Tiger, Jane (wife of Nicholas), d. 1815, aged 41 yrs.
 Tiger, Mary Wyckoff (wife of Jacob), d. Jan. 1, 1837, aged 68 yrs., 5
 mos., 23 dys.
 Tiger, Peter, d. Aug. 5, 1845, aged 50 yrs., 8 mos., 27 dys.
 Tiger, Sarah C. Crater (wife of Christopher), d. Feb. 19, 1838, aged 23
 yrs., 7 mos., 4 dys.
 Todd, Cornelia (dau. of William and Elizabeth), d. Aug. 8, 1860, aged
 2 yrs., 6 mos., 6 dys.
 Todd, Cornelius W. (son of William and Elizabeth), d. Jan. 24, 1857,
 aged 3 yrs., 8 mos., 12 dys.

- Todd, Emeline (dau. of William and Elizabeth), d. Aug. 28, 1860, aged 5 yrs., 2 mos., 8 dys.
- Todd, Jane (wife of Major John), d. 1842, aged 75 yrs.
- Todd, John (Major), d. Sept. 4, 1820, aged 65 yrs. "Officer in Revolutionary Army."
- Todd, Martha (dau. of William and Elizabeth), d. Aug. 21, 1860, aged 5 yrs., 2 mos., 1 da.
- Todd, Phebe Dow (wife of David), d. Nov. 25, 1857, aged 66 yrs., 2 mos., 13 dys.
- Todd, Sarah Whitehead (wife of Thomas J.), d. July 23, 1873, aged 68 yrs., 7 mos.
- Todd, Thomas J., d. Oct. 17, 1847, aged 42 yrs., 9 mos., 16 dys.
- Tunison, Abraham P., d. Nov. 9, 1841, in 78th yr.
- Tunison, Elizabeth (wife of Abraham P.), d. Dec. 26, 1857, in 80th yr.
- Tunison, Maria (dau. of Richard and Maria), d. July 17, 1813, aged 4 mos., 5 dys.
- Tunison, Sarah (dau. of Abraham and Abigail), d. Mar. 29, 1813, in 16th yr.
- Vail, Maria, d. Aug. 24, 1880, aged 74 yrs.
- V., A. [On stone only "A. V."]
- Van Arsdale, Daniel, d. Dec. 25, 1895, aged 83 yrs.
- Van Arsdale, Elias B., b. April 3, 1803; d. Feb. 11, 1852, aged 48 yrs., 10 mos., 8 dys.
- Van Arsdale, Elizabeth (wife of Peter), d. July 26, 1875, aged 81 yrs., 14 dys.
- Van Arsdale, Elizabeth R. Tingley (wife of Daniel), d. Sept. 19, 1872 [date and age broken off].
- Van Arsdale, Garret B., d. Aug. 27, 1852, aged 13 yrs., 5 mos., 20 dys.
- Van Arsdale, Ida (wife of Henry P.), b. Oct. 24, 1795; d. Dec. 17, 1855.
- Van Arsdale, Isaac, d. Oct. 12, 1851, aged 69 yrs., 19 dys.
- Van Arsdale, Isaac, b. May 11, 1845. "Joined 15 Reg., Co. F., N. J. Vol., Aug. 12, 1862; d. Sept. 19, 1864, at battle of Winchester, Va."
- Van Arsdale, Jannie (dau. of Henry and Ida), b. Nov. 19, 1832; d. Jan. 7, 1863.
- Van Arsdale, Laura Lane (wife of Isaac), d. Jan. 8, 1858, aged 70 yrs., 2 mos., 18 dys.
- Van Arsdale, Margaret (wid. of Philip I.), d. Mar. 13, 1848, aged 86 yrs., 9 mos.
- Van Arsdale, Martha (dau. of Daniel and Mercy), d. Aug. 20, 1865, aged 16 yrs., 1 mo., 8 dys.
- Van Arsdale, Mercy Hoover (wife of Daniel), b. April 6, 1806; d. Dec. 27, 1866.
- Van Arsdale, Peter (son of Philip P. and Ann), d. July 3, 1843, aged 2 yrs., 4 mos., 2 dys.
- Van Arsdale, Peter, d. Jan. 24, 1880, aged 89 yrs., 3 mos., 8 dys.
- Van Arsdale, Philip H., d. Aug. 1836, in 75th yr.
- Van Arsdale, Philip I., d. Oct. 3, 1804, aged 44 yrs., 6 mos., 18 dys.
- Van Arsdale, Philip I., d. Mar. 13, 1885, aged 75 yrs., 6 mos., 23 dys.
- Van Arsdale, Sarah (dau. of Abram and Jane), d. Jan. 7, 1861, aged 2 yrs., 2 mos., 29 dys.

- Van Arsdale, Sarah Layton (wife of Elias), b. July 24, 1800; d. Dec. 25, 1886.
- Van Arsdale, Walachi, d. Dec. 29, 1855, aged 48 yrs.
- Van Arsdale, Zilpha (dau. of Henry P. and Ida), d. July 26, 1869, aged 52 yrs.
- Van Arsdalen, Abraham B. (son of Abraham and Mary), d. Mar. 20, 1790, aged 3 mos., 8 dys.
- Van Arsdalen, Ida M. (dau. of Peter and Elizabeth), d. Aug. 8, 1830, aged 1 yr., 6 mos.
- Van Arsdalen, Isaac, d. July 20, 1776, aged 42 yrs., 4 mos.
- Van Arsdalen, Isaac (son of Isaac), d. July 26, 1776, aged 2 yrs., 4 mos., 2 dys.
- V. D. V., F. [initials only; small stone].
- V. D. V., J., d. 1769. [Stone simply reads "J. V. D. V."].
- Van Derveer, Catharine (dau. of James and Winche), d. Aug. 23, 1777, aged 1 yr., 4 mos., 15 dys.
- Van Derveer, Catharine (dau. of James and Maria), d. Jan. 4, 1798, aged 16 yrs.
- Vanderveer, Catherine (wife of Elias), d. June 5, 1836, aged 82 yrs.
- Vanderveer, Elias, d. Nov. 29, 1778, in 33rd yr. "In consequence of his cruel incarceration while prisoner to the British army," etc.
- Van Derveer, Henry, b. 1776; d. May 22, 1868.
- Van Derveer, Henry, b. Feb. 19, 1787; d. Jan. 26, 1813, aged 25 yrs., 11 mos., 17 dys.
- Vanderveer, Jacob, b. Mar. 6, 1704; d. Nov. 17, 1776, aged 72 yrs., 8 mos., 11 dys.
- Vanderveer, Jacob (son of Elias and Catharine), d. Mar. 6, 1776, aged 9 mos.
- Van Derveer, Jacob (son of James and Maria), d. Jan., 1785.
- Van Derveer, Jacob (son of Joseph and Catharine), d. Aug. 15, 1785, aged 22 yrs., 1 mo.
- Van Derveer, James, d. Feb. 3, 1810, aged 66 yrs., 4 mos., 22 dys.
- Van Derveer, Joseph, d. Jan. 15, 1769, aged 35 yrs.
- Van Derveer, Lawrence, d. Dec. 8, 1815, in 75th yr.
- Van Derveer, Maria (wife of L.), d. Mar. 27, 1777, aged 28 yrs.
- Van Derveer, Maria (wife of James, dau. of Rev. James Hardenbergh), d. Mar. 12, 1789, aged 32 yrs.
- Vanderveer, Mary Onderdonk (wife of Dr. L.), d. May 6, 1812, aged 60 yrs.
- Vanderveer, Phebe (dau. of Elias and Catharine), d. Sept. 27, 1849.
- Vanderveer, Phebe Ditmars (wife of Jacob), d. Sept. 11, 1759, in 53rd yr. [Oldest stone in yard].
- Van Derveer, Winche (wife of James), d. Mar. 26, 1777, aged 22 yrs.
- Vandeventer, Sarah E. (dau. of J. F. and Catharine), d. Mar. 14, 1836, aged 1 yr., 21 dys.
- Van Dike, Christianna, d. June 4, 1853, aged 21 yrs., 5 mos., 8 dys.
- Van Doren, Ann, d. Oct. 26, 1830, aged 28 yrs., 11 mos., 25 dys.
- Van Doren, Bergun, d. Oct. 5, 1850, aged 91 yrs., 6 mos., 13 dys.
- Van Doren, Gashea Schanck (wife of Aaron), d. Feb. 3, 1820, aged 71 yrs., 4 mos., 17 dys.

- Van Doren, Jacob, d. Sept. 12, 1811, aged 86 yrs., 9 mos., 2 dys.
- Van Doren, Jane, d. Dec. 12, 1804, aged 53 yrs.
- Van Doren, Joseph, d. Sept. 19, 1826, aged 33 yrs., 5 mos., 22 dys.
- Van Doren, Lanah Powelson (wife of Jacob), d. July 17, 1836, aged 42 yrs., 3 mos., 14 dys.
- Van Doren, Nelly Voorhees (wife of Bergun), d. Mar. 7, 1814, aged 55 yrs.
- Van Doren, Phebe (wife of Jacob), d. June 6, 1782, aged 45 yrs.
- Van Doren, Phebe Voorhees (dau. of Jacob and Phebe), d. Oct. 18, 1838, in 76th yr.
- Van Doren, Rachel Longstreet (wife of William), d. July 16, 1763.
- Van Doren, Aaron, d. July 11, 1830, aged 85 yrs., 10 mos.
- Van Dorne, John, d. May 12, 1770, aged 37 yrs., 4 mos., 6 dys.
- Van Duyn, Margaret (dau. of John and Catharine), d. Aug. 18, 1809, aged 20 yrs., 6 mos., 9 dys.
- Van Lieu, Dennis, d. Nov. 10, 1847, aged 54 yrs., 5 mos., 22 dys.
- Van Liew, Sarah Layton (wife of Dennis), b. July 22, 1795; d. Oct. 23, 1872.
- Van Nest, Abraham, d. Feb. 26, 1826, aged 73 yrs.
- Van Nest, Abraham, d. Mar. 24, 1858, aged 71 yrs., 2 mos., 26 days.
- Van Nest, Christiana W. (wife of Abraham), b. Mar. 7, 1784; d. Aug. 26, 1859.
- Van Nest, Cornelius, d. Aug. 3, 1804, aged 48 yrs., 4 mos., 6 dys.
- Van Nest, Sarah (wife of Abraham), d. 1828, aged 78 yrs.
- Van Norstrand, Jacob, d. July 11, 1819, aged 61 yrs.
- Van Zandt, Jane (dau. of John and Gertrude), d. Dec. 8, 1832, aged 4 yrs., 11 mos.
- Van Zandt, Joannah B. (dau. of John and Gertrude), d. Aug. 14, 1847, in 17th yr.
- Van Zandt, John D. (son of John and Gertrude), d. Mar. 24, 1846, in 25th yr.
- Voorhees, Aaron (son of Isaac and Catharine), d. Feb. 11, 1860, aged 35 yrs.
- Voorhees, Alche (wife of Paul), d. Mar. 4, 1838, aged 78 yrs.
- Voorhees, Catharine (wife of Isaac), d. Dec. 5, 1834, in 36th yr.
- Voorhees, Catharine L. (dau. of Isaac and Phebe), d. Aug. 25, 1860, aged 31 yrs., 10 mos., 23 dys.
- Voorhees, Dinah, d. Sept. 28, 1856, aged 69 yrs., 4 mos., 17 dys.
- Voorhees, Effe Eliza (dau. of John R. and Phebe), d. Sept. 6, 1822, aged 11 mos., 3 dys.
- Voorhees, Elizabeth (wife of John), d. May 13, 1803, aged 79 yrs., 3 mos., 24 dys.
- Voorhees, Gertrude, d. Feb. 24, 1870, aged 85 yrs.
- Voorhees, Henry, d. Nov. 2, 1822, aged 35 yrs., 9 mos., 9 dys.
- Voorhees, Henry C., d. June 29, 1852, aged 45 yrs.
- Voorhees, Isaac, d. Aug. 16, 1859, in 61st yr.
- Voorhees, James, d. June 19, 1830, in 86th yr.
- Voorheis, John, d. April 29, 1800, aged 71 yrs., 1 mo., 20 dys.
- Voorhees, Paul, b. July 7, 1760; d. Mar. 14, 1843, aged 83 yrs.
- Voorhees, Ruliff, d. Nov. 10, 1820, aged 73 yrs.

- Voorhees, Ruliff (son of Ruliff and Ruth), d. Sept. 8, 1820, aged 9 yrs., 3 mos., 18 dys.
- Voorhees, Sarah, b. Nov. 11, 1791; d. Sept. 14, 1874.
- Voorhees, Sarah Whitaker (wife of Garret), d. Aug. 8, 1863, aged 71 yrs.
- Vroom, Abraham (son of George P. and Rachel), d. Feb. 24, 1845, aged 3 mos.
- Vroom, Abraham D., (son of George P. and Rachel), d. Feb. 23, 1849, aged 8 mos., 8 dys.
- Vroom, Charity, d. Feb. 13, 1855, aged 60 yrs.
- Vroom, Deborah (wife of Philip), d. Sept. 3, 1874, aged 84 yrs., 3 mos., 2 dys.
- Vroom, George, d. Sept. 10, 1852, aged 93 yrs., 10 mos., 3 dys.
- Vroom, Henry (son of Philip and Deborah), d. Oct. 3, 1841, aged 20 yrs., 6 mos., 8 dys.
- Vroom, Maria (dau. of Philip and Deborah), d. Aug. 19, 1841, aged 17 yrs., 9 mos., 25 dys.
- Vroom, Philip, d. Nov. 11, 1841, aged 38 yrs., 1 mo., 28 dys.
- Vroom, Sarah Jane (dau. of Philip and Deborah), d. Jan. 17, 1833, aged 11 mos., 27 dys.
- Vroom, Willampie Vanarsdale (wife of George), b. June 13, 1768; d. July 28, 1858.
- West, ——— (son of Christopher and Elizabeth), d. Mar. 30, 1852, aged 1 yr., 8 mos., 13 dys.
- West, ——— (dau. of Christopher and Elizabeth), d. Mar. 6, 1859, aged 9 mos., 20 dys.
- Whitaker, Nathaniel, d. Oct. 27, 1841, aged 83 yrs., 3 mos., 27 dys.
- Whitaker, Ruth (widow of Nathaniel), d. Nov. 10, 1844, aged 73 yrs.
- Wilson, Ann, d. Jan. 4, 1873, aged 74 yrs., 8 mos., 23 dys.
- Wilson, Catharine Auten (wife of William), d. Oct. 5, 1885, in 23rd yr.
- Wilson, Catharine M., b. Sept. 12, 1810; d. Feb. 28, 1889.
- Wilson, Frances M., b. April 10, 1830; d. May 30, 1895.
- Wilson, George W., d. Aug. 20, 1875, aged 84 yrs.
- Wilson, Henry D., b. Dec. 5, 1837; d. June 5, 1899. "Co. A., 30th Regt., N. J. Vols."
- Wilson, Judith Dow (wife of William W.), d. July 28, 1876, aged 80 yrs., 2 mos., 14 dys.
- Wilson, Mary, d. July 16, 1872, aged 86 yrs., 2 mos., 18 dys.
- Wilson, Mary Van Arsdale (wife of Rev. A. D.), b. 1818; d. 1910.
- Wilson, Mindert, d. Mar. 31, 1850, aged 66 yrs., 8 mos., 15 dys.
- Wilson, William, d. Nov. 23, 1834, in 83rd yr.
- Wilson, William, d. Feb. 22, 1868, aged 77 yrs., 11 mos., 22 dys.
- Wilson, William W., b. Nov. 28, 1822; d. July 18, 1895.
- Wolfe, Aletty Tiger (wife of John D.), d. Dec. 13, 1820, aged 23 yrs., 5 mos., 16 dys.
- Woods, Anne E. Biggs (wife of Emanuel), b. Feb. 23, 1833; d. July 24, 1899.
- Woods, Emanuel, b. Dec. 18, 1836; d. Feb. 1, 1896.
- Woods, John B., b. Feb. 27, 1864; d. April 28, 1872.
- Wortman, Aletta, d. June 6, 1861, aged 88 yrs., 6 mos., 14 dys.

- Wortman, Andrew M., d. July 28, 1856, aged 80 yrs., 11 mos., 2 dys.
 Wortman, Catharine (wife of Peter), d. Oct. 7, 1815, in 78th yr.
 Wortman, Catharine (wife of John D.), d. Jan. 10, 1853, in 63d yr.
 Wortman, Charity (wife of John), [no date], aged 71 yrs., 8 mos., 25 dys.
 Wortman, Clemie (dau. of David and L——), d. Sept. 6, 1862, aged 9 mos., 6 dys.
 Wortman, John, d. 1834, aged 73 yrs., 8 mos., 24 dys.
 Wortman, Capt. John D., d. Jan. 29, 1860, aged 70 yrs., 1 mo.
 Wortman, Margaret (dau. of John and Sarah), d. Feb. 17, 1787, aged 8 yrs.
 Wortman, Margaret, d. Aug. 12, 1863, aged 84 yrs., 5 mos., 26 dys.
 Wortman, Mary Ann (dau. of Jacob T. and Phebe), d. Sept. 12, 1841, aged 3 yrs., 6 mos., 7 dys.
 Wortman, Mary Dow (wife of Andrew M.), d. Nov. 6, 1865, aged 85 yrs., 1 mo., 3 dys.
 Wortman, Peter, d. Feb. 4, 1816, aged 78 yrs.
 Wortman, Sarah (wife of Peter; dau. of John Van Nest), d. Aug. 25, 1771, in 30th yr.
 Wortman, Sarah (dau. of John and Catharine), d. Feb. 4, 1820, aged 1 yr., 20 dys.
 Wortman, Sarah (wife of John), d. Mar. 15, 1838, in 83rd yr.
 Wortman, William, d. June 8, 1803, aged 82 yrs., 7 mos., 5 dys.
 Wyckoff, Ann Schomp (wife of Cornelius), d. Dec., 1840, aged 41 yrs., 6 mos., 8 dys.
 Wyckoff, Cornelius, d. Sept. 6, 1863.
 Wyckoff, Cornelius M., d. May 17, 1861, aged 63 yrs., 2 dys.
 Wyckoff, John [rest undecipherable].
 Wyckoff, Martin H., d. Sept. 16, 1823, aged 30 yrs., 8 mos., 25 dys.
 Wyckoff, Mary Nevius (wife of Cornelius M.), d. July 26, 1867, aged 59 yrs., 10 mos., 27 dys.
 Wyckoff, Peter, d. July 2, 1827, in 27th yr.
 Wyckoff, Phebe (dau. of Martin H. and Elizabeth), d. Mar. 20, 1833, aged 12 yrs., 3 mos., 15 dys.
 Yawger, Mary Jewell (wife of John), d. April, 1826, aged 40 yrs.



HISTORICAL AND OTHER COMMENTS

BY THE EDITOR

Origin of the Name "Millstone"

In the article "Somerset Traditions Gathered Forty Years Ago," in this number, are some remarks upon the origin of the name "Millstone." The best authority on the subject, Rev. Dr. Corwin, now of North Branch, but long pastor at Millstone, in his admirable "Historical Discourse," in 1866 (p. 32), has this to say upon it:

"The name Millstone, applied to the river, occurs in the first references to this section of country. There is a tradition (though not very reliable) that a millstone was once lost in the river, when crossing a

bridge, and never recovered, and hence the name. Scot, writing in 1685, says that the hills on the north were filled with good millstones (Whitehead's East Jersey, p. 265), and this may have suggested the name for this branch of the Raritan; but it is also sometimes early spelled as millstone; perhaps a mill-stone on some route, standing on its banks; and in what place so likely, as where the road from Brunswick to Trenton crosses the Millstone, near Princeton, that being just twenty miles from the Raritan? This is the most probable derivation. The present village of Millstone is frequently called Middleburgh in early deeds."

An Interesting Original Revolutionary Warrant

During the summer of 1777 the Revolutionary Council of Safety for New Jersey, whose President was the Governor, William Livingston, held their meetings at New Germantown, only about a mile from the Somerset line in Hunterdon county. As the published minutes of the Council show (p. 96), a warrant was ordered to be issued July 22, 1777, for the apprehension of some of the sturdy old farmers in the neighborhood of Pluckemin, who for some reason or other had been reported to the Council as disaffected. It seems more than probable that, as these men, with a few exceptions, were Germans who had not become naturalized, they felt under no obligations to take the oath of allegiance to the new government. The original of this particular warrant fell into the hands of the late Andrew D. Mellick, Jr., and from this original we copy the warrant, which was as follows:

"New Jersey, Hunterdon County, ss: The State of New Jersey to Aaron T. Lucas, Greeting: It is hereby commanded you, that you take James Castner, Peter Teeple, Samuel Perry, John Steel, Jacob Fussler, John Aupelman, Tice Aupelman, Philip Meelick, Jacob Castner, Peter Meelick, John Shaw and Elisha Lauraunce of the County of Somerset, who are suspected by the Governor and Council of Safety for the State of New Jersey to be dangerous and disaffected to the present Government, and them and every of them safely keep, so that you have their Bodies before the said Governor and Council of Safety, at New Germantown in the said County of Hunterdon, without Delay, in order that the Oaths of Abjuration and Allegiance set forth in an Act, entitled, 'An Act for the Security of the Government of New Jersey,' passed the 19th of September, 1776, may be tendered and administered to them and every of them; and have you there this precept.

"Given under the Hand and Seal of His Excellency, William Livingston, Esqr., President of the said Council of Safety, by Order of the said Council, at New Germantown, in the County of Hunterdon, and State afsd., the twenty-second day of July, in the Year of our Lord, one thousand, seven hundred and seventy-seven, 1777.

"WIL: LIVINGSTON, Presidt."

Some Recent Publications

The most locally-interesting work which has appeared in a considerable time is "The Charter of the City of New Brunswick, of December

30, 1730, and Early Ordinances of the City," published by the New Brunswick Historical Club and edited by Dr. Austin Scott. The book is well bound and contains just one hundred pages. Dr. Scott shows that only one other city in New Jersey had an older charter, Perth Amboy having been incorporated on Aug. 4, 1718. While the charter itself is interesting, as showing who were the incorporators and who were designated to hold the offices of mayor, sheriff, coroner, etc., the ordinances themselves are far more curious and throw a flood of light upon the condition and customs of New Brunswick at that early day. Ordinances forbidding children or servants to "play on the Lords day," giving prices at which loaves of bread might be sold, based on various prices of wheat, "that no person do fire any Gunn or throw Any Squibs," relating to vagrancy, etc., all appear in the work just as they were recorded. One ordinance reads: "Be it Ordained that the Bell of the Court House shall be Rung for the Dutch Congregation till they are provided with a bell of there own." A list of the names appearing in the volume would give almost a directory of the City of New Brunswick in its early days.

Miss Helen Beach sends us from Switzerland a copy of a pamphlet of 51 pages, entitled "The Descendants of Thomas Beach of Milford, Conn.," with the statement that "there is reason to believe that members of the family of Beach settled in New Jersey," and that any information respecting them may be sent to Miss Mary E. Beach, Goshen, Conn.

General A. A. Woodhull, of Princeton, has issued a pamphlet entitled "The Battle of Princeton," but we have not yet seen it.

The October, 1912, number of the "Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society" has come to hand and contains an admirable article by Mr. Joseph F. Folsom, of Newark, on "New Jersey's Part in the Revolution." There is also the beginning of a genealogy of the descendants of Col. John Anderson of Monmouth county, who died in 1736 aged 31 years, and other valuable historical matter.

The Yale University Library of New Haven sends to our table a bound volume of 64 pages, entitled, "A Journey to Ohio in 1810, as Recorded in the Journal of Margaret Van Horn Dwight." The writer of the "Journal" was a niece of President Timothy Dwight, of Yale, and the journey to Ohio was made in a wagon, occupying from Oct. 20 to Dec. 2, 1810. It is well worthy of publication. The nearest she came to Somerset County was at Springfield, where she stopped at Pierson's Inn, and Chester, where she found "an excellent tavern compar'd with any we have yet found, and we had for the first time clean sheets to sleep in. . . . It is very hilly in N. Jersey, and what is very strange we appear almost always to be going uphill, but, like the squirrel, never rise 2 inches higher." She had a "long crying spell" at Springfield, because she could not go from

there to Elizabethtown, which she evidently missed from not knowing where it was, though she passed through Bergen county. She had a brother at Elizabethtown whom she desired to see, but it was "5 miles off" and she could not get a "chair or side saddle" so as to reach there, her own horse being tired out. There are many funny things in the work, showing, as many Somerset County people found in later years, that it was not a delightful task in those days to journey to Ohio, either to visit friends or for permanent settlement.

Large Prices for Early New Jersey Works

At a recent sale of the library of the late Edward M. Crane, of Newark, the sum of \$59,442.82 was realized. One of the fine copies of Gabriel Thomas's "An Historical and Geographical Account of the Province and County of Pensilvania and of West-New-Jersey in America" brought \$745. Scot's "The Model of the Government of East-New-Jersey in America" brought \$550. "An Advertisement Concerning the province of East New Jersey in America" brought the highest price of the sale, \$3,800. Mr. Crane's library was very rich in general Americana.

The State Commission of Archives

The Legislature has passed and the Governor signed the measure creating a State Commission of Archives. This is the most important act for the preservation of records ever passed in New Jersey. It provides for obtaining and preserving for future historical and research work thousands of papers in the State House at Trenton and at the various county seats, which have been neglected and have gone to pieces and would shortly be destroyed by the tooth of time. Various other States during the past quarter of a century have created a Department of Archives or of Public Records, but New Jersey has not hitherto had the foresight to follow their example. Many clerks in State or county offices have considered old papers, or at least have treated them, as personal property and gone off with them. Letters from General Washington and other celebrities of the Revolutionary War, which were once in the Secretary of State's office in Trenton, disappeared years ago, and a New York banker is said to possess all the Executive correspondence of Governor Livingston during the Revolution. The Commissioners serve without pay and have already been appointed by the Governor. Their selection is a proof that the intent of the law will be judiciously carried out. The commission consists of the Chancellor, Edwin Robert Walker, the well-known Secretary of the New Jersey Historical Society, Mr. William Nelson, and that wide-awake author, Mr. Francis B. Lee, of Trenton.

Death of a Learned Linguist

Various important deaths in the County must be left to be gathered up at the end of the year, but we cannot now pass by that of William H. Larrabee, LL.D., who died at his home in North Plainfield, May 13th, in the 84th year of his age. Dr. Larrabee had long been one of the most familiar figures in the borough of North Plainfield and adjoining city of Plainfield. He was a modest man, who never obtruded his opinions or his learning, whereas of the latter he had an unusual amount. A native of Maine, he graduated from De Pauw University, Greencastle, Indiana, over sixty years ago, and was, at the time of his death, either the oldest or the second oldest living graduate. Within the past two or three years he twice attended the annual gathering of the alumni of that college, where he received many marks of esteem. It has been said that the Doctor could read some sixteen languages, but we know he was perfectly familiar with Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, Italian and German, and this served him in great stead in the particular lines of authorship and criticism that he pursued for the larger part of his active life. For a long period of years he was associated with the publishing house of D. Appleton & Company, in New York City, and during the life of the annual volumes of the "American Encyclopedia" he prepared the articles appearing there upon historical and antiquarian topics. He also reviewed books and was a literary critic for that publishing house and for many authors. Probably his only two separate publications, aside from some pamphlets, were his volumes on "How the World was Made" and "Earthquakes and Volcanoes," both published in 1905.

The Doctor visited Europe with the Editor of the *QUARTERLY* in 1895 and again in 1903 and took special interest in the formation and scenery of the higher Alps. He was one of the chief members of the Board of Directors of the Plainfield Public Library, selecting a large majority of the purchased volumes for the library. He was also one of the oldest official members of the First M. E. Church of Plainfield, and was long the teacher of a Bible class. He had strong religious convictions, lived a pure and upright life, was a valuable citizen, and possessed a host of friends. There were very few subjects in the world of thought on which he did not have abundant information, and he could impart it clearly and intelligently. Probably no man has lived in Somerset County who was so well equipped as a linguist and litterateur as Dr. Larrabee. For some time previous to his death he was engaged upon a work on the statesmen of modern Italy, and had probably completed it all to a final revision. Some six years ago he and his wife celebrated their golden wedding, but she passed away soon after. He had been a resident of North Plainfield for something like thirty years, and yet, while well-

known in literary circles, he probably knew less about his own county than of the world at large, and was known by fewer in the county than any other person of high ability and fine mental endowments—all owing to his exclusive habits and the tenacity with which he clung to one kind of work.

The First Church Baptismal Records

As we progress with the publication of the baptismal records of the First Reformed Church at Somerville it will be found that, more and more, the spellings of both surnames and Christian names become odd, irregular and altogether arbitrary. The worst instances will be found during the ministry of the Rev. Mr. Hardenbergh, whose handwriting rarely appears; then the entries seem to have been made by some layman connected with the church session. We refer to the matter now, because we do not desire to be accused, or of having the printers accused, of carelessness in the spellings of the proper names as they are printed. In the same entry and same line a name is often spelled in two different ways, and neither of them correctly. The printing will be precisely according to the original records so far as they can be made out.

In this connection we note that the ancestor of Mr. John Rockefeller, who settled in Amwell township, Hunterdon county, had a daughter, Anna, baptized, as recorded in the First Church records, on June 17, 1724, the parents' names being given as "Johan Pieter Ackervelder and Elizabeth." It would be interesting to know whether Johan Pieter came all the way from Amwell township to near present Somerville to obtain this baptism, or, what is more likely, to the nearer Readington church, then located near South Branch, as not a few of the earlier baptisms in the Readington church seem to have been entered on the Raritan (Somerville) church records.

The Hardenbergh Family Descendants

The gifted authoress who contributes an article to this number of the *QUARTERLY* upon "The 'Old Dutch Parsonage' at Somerville," states that she has been unable to find a record of the children of Rev. Dr. Jacob R. Hardenbergh, except Sheriff John Hardenbergh. The following were the children of Dr. Hardenbergh, all of whom were, doubtless, born in the parsonage: (1) Maria, born July 25, 1757; married, but name of husband unknown; died before 1790. (2) Laura, (twin) born July 25, 1757; married Matthew Lane, of Pluckemin; died July 28, 1785. (3) Sheriff John, whose history is well known. (4) Elinor, born Dec. 17, 1760; married Dr. Henry H. Schenck, of Neshanic. (5) Dinah, born 1762; probably died young. (6) Jacob Rutsen, born Apr. 27, 1763; died July 17, 1764. (7) Rachel, born Nov. 29, 1765; m. (a) Evert C. Wyn-

koop, and (b) Elias Depuy, and (c) Simon Depuy; died Apr. 26, 1845, at Milford, Pa. (8) Jacob Rutsen (2nd), born June 19, 1767; married Mary M. Lowe; died Feb. 13, 1841. He was a noted lawyer of New Brunswick, and highly honored in the annals of Rutgers College. (9) Lewis, born May 14, 1771, who lived at Rosendale, N. Y.



DEPARTMENT OF NOTES AND QUERIES

[36]. CLARKSON-SEBRING (8).—"I notice in the QUARTERLY (Vol. 1, page 158), an inquiry by 'L. H. C.' in regard to the wife of Philip Clarkson, in which he states that Clarkson married, as his second wife, Jane Sebring, daughter of John I. Sebring, and that after his death she was the second wife of Garret Van Doren, of Lodi, N. Y. I have before me a copy from his Bible of the family record of John I. Sebring, formerly of Pluckemin, and later a much-respected citizen of Ovid, N. Y., one of the founders and for many years an elder of the Reformed Church of Lodi. From this record I learn that his daughter, Jane, married, not Philip Clarkson, but James Brooks, of Ovid, and that Garret Van Doren married, as his first wife, Aryan Sebring (sometimes written Arianna), another daughter of John I. Sebring. Also I have it from a reliable source that Garret Van Doren married, as his second wife, the *widow* of Philip Clarkson, who had a son named Sebring Clarkson, but she was not a daughter of John I. Sebring, as "L. H. C." supposes." M. S.

[By reference to the "Van Doorn Family" Genealogy, p. 282, it will be observed that it says the second wife of Garret Van Doren was "Jane Clarkson, *widow*," and that he married her July 27, 1834.—EDITOR QUARTERLY.]

[37]. VAN HORNE-WYCKOFF. (23).—"In Notes and Queries, No. 23 (January, 1913, issue of QUARTERLY) is a request for information regarding Gertrude Wyckoff, who married Abraham Van Horne. The line of Gertrude Wyckoff is as follows:

"1. Nicholas ("Claes"), b. 1597; d. after 1674 and before 1680. Wife's name unknown.

"2. Peter Claesen, b. about 1625; d. about 1700; m. 1649, Gretia Van Ness. He was a magistrate under the Dutch government and member of Council of nine men.

"3. Cornelius, b. about 1657; d. 1746; m., Oct. 15, 1678, Geertje Van Arsdalen. He lived at the New Lots of Flatbush, L. I. (now 26th Ward, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York). I am descended from this man, and I still own part of his large farm, which he bought in 1678.

"4. Simon, bap. Nov. 23, 1683; d. 1765; m., 1705, Geertje Vander Vliet. He lived near Middlebush; was a man of very positive character and brave withal. Led a rebellion against the entire British government on account of failure of the government to quiet land titles in Somerset county; was arrested for high treason and locked up in jail at South Amboy; was rescued by his neighbors, who marched on the jail in large force.

"5. Cornelius, b. 1715; d. Apr. 4, 1796; m. Elizabeth Anderson, who was b. 1719, and d. May 1, 1799. He lived about a mile north of Whitehouse. He had a sister, Gertrude, who was bap. Oct. 25, 1704; m. (1) May 12, 1744, Cornelius Van Horne. Cornelius Wyckoff had an older brother, John, who was the ancestor of many distinguished men. One of his descendants, Capt. Ambrose Barkley Wyckoff, U. S. Navy, now retired on account of disability received in the service, and at present living in California, married for his second wife Grace Traphagen, who is a lineal descendant of the Gertrude Wyckoff and Abraham Van Horne below named.

"6. Gertrude, b. 1741; d. 1820; m. Abraham Van Horne."

W. F. W.

[38]. PATERSON'S FAMILY.—"I have recently come across three more dates concerning the immediate relatives of Governor William Paterson, as follows: Edward Paterson, brother of the Governor, died at New Brunswick, Sept. 18, 1807. He is mentioned in the QUARTERLY (Vol. I, p. 172). Richard Paterson, father of the Governor, married a second time, August 21, 1779, Susanna Phillips, of whom nothing more is known. Euphemia White, second wife of the Governor, was born Dec. 10, 1746."

C. I. P.

[39]. MCPIKE-MOUNTAIN.—"I should much like to secure a knowledge of the official record of the marriage of James McPike (formerly Pike or Pyke) and Martha Mountain, about 1789, which may or may not have taken place in New Jersey. They may have been married in Pennsylvania, Virginia or Maryland, but it appears that the Mountain family came from New Jersey, although there was a branch thereof which, in Colonial days, was in Bucks county, Pa."

E. F. M.

[40]. WASHINGTON'S ROUTE TO MORRISTOWN.—"As settling, it seems to me, the route Washington's army took from Princeton to Morristown, and the periods at which stops were made, the following would seem to be conclusive. Lieut. James McMichael, of the Pennsyl-

vania Line, in his *Diary of 1776-'78*, published in the *Pennsylvania Mag. of Hist.*, July, 1892, states, under date of January 3, 1777; "We evacuated Princeton and marched for Somerset Court House, where we arrived at 8 p. m. Jan. 4—We marched from the Court House for Pluckemin, which we reached at 3 P. M., where we encamped on the north side of a hill very well supplied with large stones, which served us instead of pillows, where we passed two nights. Jan. 6—At 9 A. M. we marched from Pluckemin for Morristown via Vealtown, where we arrived at 5 P. M. and encamped in the woods, the snow covering the ground." A. B.

[41]. THE TWO REVOLUTIONARY TAYLORS (32).—Mr. H. E. Deats, of Flemington, sends a small pamphlet, entitled "The Two Colonels John Taylor," by Dr. Henry Race (1892), which distinguishes clearly between General John Taylor of Hunterdon county and Colonel John Taylor of Middlesex. In it he states that General Taylor of Hunterdon was born at Bath, England (date unknown), married Lydia Kar, and settled on 400 acres of land, on which he built a mill, being that recently owned by the late John Lane, and situated between New Germantown and Whitehouse. He gives facts about his three children, Nathaniel, Catherine and Lydia. While Taylor's rank in the militia was that of Colonel during the War, he was promoted to the rank of General after the War, but the date and place of his death Dr. Race could not ascertain. Colonel John Taylor, of Middlesex, was born Aug. 1, 1751, and was the son of Jacob Taylor, of Amboy, and grandson of John Taylor, of Bedfordshire, England, who came to America in 1739. Other particulars of him are given, as by reference to the pamphlet will appear.

EDITOR.

[42]. LAMINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—"In the 'Manual of Lamington Church' (1890) by the pastor, Dr. Hamner, it is stated that the church was organized 'about 1739,' as it then asked Presbytery for supply; that a church building was erected in 1740. The latter statement is probably correct, as the church was erected on land for which the church had no deed. It was not until March 30, 1743, that such deed was executed. I came across it recently while searching in Trenton, the record being in Book 22 (F 2) of Deeds, p. 455. The conveyance was by James Alexander and Daniel Donaldson Dunstar to Ephraim Lockhart, John Craig, Henry Sloan and William Jones; consideration 'six pence.' It conveyed 'one acre of land on the east side of Alametunck River whereon the meeting house is built, and which is excepted out of Wil-

liam Colwell's deed.' This deed also gives an early date for the spelling of Lamington, showing that the Indian spelling was then adhered to."

A. B.

[43]. BROKAW—POST.—"Lieut. John Brokaw, who was killed at the Battle of Germantown, was, I think, the son of a John Brokaw. A John and Maria Brokaw had a son Bergun, bapt. at Somerville in 1756. I desire to know to a certainty the names of Lieut. John's parents and children. Also if the Bergun Brokaw who m. Alche (Lettie) Post, the dau. of Henry Post, of New Brunswick, was the Bergun above named, son of John and Maria. Alche Post was the dau. of Henry Post, of New Brunswick: did he serve in the Revolution?"

C. A. M.

[A Henry Post served in the Somerset militia and also in the Continental army; particulars of him may be obtained at Trenton, or Washington.—EDITOR QUARTERLY].

[44]. DUMONT—VOORHEES.—"I note under the 'Dumont descendants,' page 211, of Vol. I of the QUARTERLY, 'Stoothoff Dumont (67) date of birth unknown.' This was, doubtless, Elbert Stoothoff Dumont, b. June 28, 1797; d. Sept. 1, 1865; m. Jane Voorhees, b. Jan. 30, 1807; d. Aug. 28, 1876. She was the daughter of Coert Voorhees (1761-1816) and Jane Hoagland, b. 1769. The children, at least some of them, lived at Farmer's Village, (not Farmingdale), Seneca Co., N. Y., where the mother died. The youngest son, Elbert, lives at Wichita, Kan."

E. K. V.

[45]. TEETER-TITORT.—"In the April issue of the QUARTERLY I note reference to the 'Early Spelling of Names' (p. 153). Among those cited it is noticed that 'Teeter was Titort.' This variation in spelling is entirely new to the writer, who has been endeavoring for some time to trace the name Teeter back to first settlers. I shall be much pleased to have explanation as to how the conclusion is drawn that the spelling 'Titort' is intended for 'Teeter' or 'Teter.'"

C. W. T.

[We have just now no proof to present that the modern name of Teeter was the same as "Titort," the latter spelling being used, for example, in the "Neshanic Baptismal Records," but believe that a careful comparison of baptismal records of various churches will show that the one name developed into the other. That the name "Titort" was pronounced Tee-tor we have no doubt, and, if so, it is a mere matter of modern spelling to reach the variations which our correspondent enclosed with his communication, viz.: "Teater, Teator, Teeter, Teetor, Teter, Tetor,

Tietor." He also names: "Deter, Dieter, Tietus." Perhaps some of our readers can throw more light upon the subject.—EDITOR QUARTERLY].

[46]. COVENHOVEN-VAN HORNE.—"Information is wanted relative to the family of Annie Covenhoven, married in 1785, in Somerset County, to Abram Van Horne, who was b. at Readington, and who enlisted from there during the Revolutionary War." H. L. A.

[47]. WHITAKER—CROSS.—"In the article on the Whitaker Family in the April QUARTERLY, it was stated that Jonathan Whitaker had evidently become a resident of Basking Ridge some years before the purchase in 1752 of the estate on which he and his descendants lived for one hundred and sixty years. At the time of that writing I had no evidence on which to base an opinion as to the length of this residence. Rev. Dr. John T. Reeve, of Philadelphia, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian church of Basking Ridge, has called my attention to an article in the 'Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society,' December, 1912, that throws some light upon the subject, and makes it clear that the time must have been nearly, if not quite fifteen years. The article in question is the second instalment of a paper on the 'History of the Presbytery of New Brunswick' by the Permanent Clerk, Rev. George H. Ingram, in which is given an account of a meeting of presbytery held at Bound Brook, August 1, 1739. I quote that part of the record that is of interest:

"Mr. Whitaker having offered a Petition to the Presb: Showing his Dissatisfaction with the Judgemnt of the Session at Baskin Ridge relating some scandalous reports concerning his Wife, and desiring an Appeal from them unto us, but the Presb: understand both from Mr. Cross [the pastor] and Mr. Whitaker then present that no appeal was desired from their Judgment before Satisfacon was given according to it we judged it unprecedented and of dangerous Consequence to the peace of the Churches to comply with the Petition; and very inexpedient in the present Case when a main difficulty complained of, is by Mr. Cross offered to be remedied vizt That wherein the Judgment of the Session by some ambiguous expressions may be constructed to reflect upon Mrs. Whitaker's Character, plainer shall be inserted showing their true intent.

"That Presb: likewise do in the fear of God Admonish Mr. Cross to use more Caution in his expressions for the future relating to Jno Chambers his family and others and study the things that make for peace.' [This last in reference to a previous complaint adjudicated before the petition of Mr. Whitaker was considered].

"Here we see that before 1739 Jonathan Whitaker had become a member of the church, and was sufficiently established in the community to be jealous of the good name of the wife, and so anxious to vindicate her that he carried an appeal to the Presbytery. At this time the son, Nathaniel, who became a preacher, was only nine years of age, and hence certainly spent his boyhood in Somerset." O. M. V.



From Photo. by Mr. F. N. Voorhees.

REVOLUTIONARY HOUSES—"THE BATTERY," BOUND BROOK

This house was built, it is said, about the year 1744. During the Revolution General Benjamin Lincoln had his Headquarters in it; and he was here, on April 13, 1777, when he found himself suddenly confronted with troops of Lord Cornwallis to the number of 4,000, and engaged with them in what is known locally as "The Battle of Bound Brook," but soon withdrew to the mountain, losing 60 men. A family by the name of Connet lived in it after the War, and one of the name still occupied it as late as 1840. A Mrs. Nestor once kept a hotel in it. It was pulled down a few years ago, and the site is now occupied by the Bolmer Motor-Car Co.

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BASKING RIDGE IN REVOLUTIONARY DAYS

BY THE LATE ANDREW D. MELLICK, JR., PLAINFIELD, N. J.

[NOTE.—The following article, found among the papers of its late author, was incorporated in different chapters of that charming work, "The Story of an Old Farm," but, as it gives, in present shape, a consecutive account of the settlement of Basking Ridge and occurrences there in Revolutionary times, it has been thought proper to present it to our readers in this complete form.—EDITOR QUARTERLY].

AUTHORITIES differ as to the time when Basking Ridge and Bernards township first were settled. By some it is claimed that a Scotch congregation and a log church were in existence in the year 1700. Dr. John C. Rankin, in his published "Historical Discourse," very properly asserts that there could have been no church before there were inhabitants. He goes on to show that it was not until the year 1717 that John Harrison, acting as agent for the Proprietors of East New Jersey, purchased Indian rights to about three thousand acres, embracing the site of the village and much of the territory occupied by the present Presbyterian congregation. This tract, purchased from the natives, was subsequently sold to and divided between four purchasers, one of whom was James Alexander, the Surveyor-General of New Jersey, and the father of William Alexander, afterwards known in history as Lord Stirling. The first actual settlement of Basking Ridge seems to have come about the time of Harrison's purchase. By 1720 the recorded names appear of James Pitney, Henry Rolfe, and John Ayres. The latter came from Woodbridge, New Jersey, though born at Newbury, Massachusetts, from which place he migrated as a child, with his father, Obadiah. He died in 1732 and left seven sons, who all lived in the neighborhood, and became active members of the church and community. In 1731 John Ayres conveyed to his son, Obadiah, and six co-trustees, one and one-half acres of land, in the centre of which, surrounded by a grove of trees, stood a log meeting-house. This primitive structure was superseded in 1749 by a frame edifice that remained standing for ninety years. The oldest gravestone in the churchyard records the death of Henry Haines, on the 9th of June, 1736.

Among the early settlers in this township was Abraham Southard, who, in 1751, migrated with eight children from Hempstead, Long Island. His coming insured to Somerset a citizen who was to prove a great honor to the State. His son, Henry, who was born in 1747, made his home at Basking Ridge until his death at the age of ninety-five. He had thirteen children; one of them, Samuel L. Southard, lived to have a national reputation as a statesman. Henry Southard, the father, also served faithfully and well his State and country. For eight years he was a member of the Legislature and for twenty-one a Representative in Congress. Before he retired from that body he saw his distinguished son, Samuel L., a United States Senator, and met him at a meeting of the joint committees of the two Houses. The father and son were chairmen of their respective committees—a circumstance, as it has been said, without parallel in the political history of our country.

The portion of the Harrison purchase set off to James Alexander embraced about seven hundred acres of great beauty and fertility. This land came into possession of his son William, a Somerset resident in whose Revolutionary record the people of the county justly take much pride. While in England, in 1756, he laid claim to the Earldom of Stirling, which had been in abeyance for a number of years. Although successful in establishing a direct descent, the House of Peers, before whom his claims went for final adjudication, decided against him. The title, however, seems to have been allowed in this country, at least by courtesy. Washington, in his correspondence, invariably addresses him as "My Lord," and always spoke of him as "his Lordship." On his return to America he settled on the estate he had acquired from his father, which was about two miles south of Basking Ridge. Here he made improvements of greater cost and taste than anything of the kind ever attempted in the Province. His lands were laid out in the manner of the estates he had grown familiar with while in England, and soon blossomed into a grand place with mansion, rich gardens, and a park stocked with deer. The spacious dwelling, together with its connecting offices, stables and coach-houses, surrounded a quadrangle; they were ornamented with cupolas and gilded vanes, and altogether possessed all the characteristics of a gentleman's seat in the old country. There was a grand hall and an imposing drawing-room, with richly decorated walls and stuccoed ceilings. Jones, the Tory historian, who, of course, bore Lord Stirling no love, states that while here he "cut a splendid figure," he having brought with him from England horses, carriages, a coachman, valet, butler, cook, steward, hairdresser, and a mistress. Here this American nobleman lived the life of a country gentleman of fortune; he rode in a great coach with gilded panels, emblazoned with coronets and medallions, and, altogether,

affected a style and splendor probably unequalled in the Colonies. He was a member of the King's Council, a Colonel of the militia, and was naturally the most conspicuous figure in the county. At the first sign of a severance of the relations between the Colonies and the home government, he warmly espoused the popular cause, and throughout the War, as is well known, proved himself a staunch patriot and a soldier brave to rashness. He was early appointed to the Colonelcy of the First New Jersey Battalion of the Continental line, and obtained rapid promotion. During the entire contest he was ever conspicuous among the leading and most noted of the Revolutionary Generals. His appearance was imposing, and it has been said that, next to Washington, he possessed the most martial presence of any of the Continental commanders. Lord Stirling never returned to his home amid the New Jersey hills. He died in 1784 at Albany, New York, while in command of the Northern Department.

The first important event in the Revolutionary history of this village occurred on the 13th of December, 1776. It was about noon on that day when Lieutenant-Colonel, the Hon. William Harcourt, commanding a reconnoitering detachment of the Sixteenth British Light Dragoons, suddenly dashed down upon Mrs. White's tavern and carried off in triumph the self-sufficient Gen. Charles Lee. History affords but few examples of a General presenting a meaner appearance than did Lee, as, strapped on a trooper's horse and surrounded by his exultant captors, he clattered through Somerset. His small and restless eyes had lost their haughty glances, his usually satirical mouth drooped at its corners with humiliation, his large nose was red with cold, his long, lank, thin body shivered in the December blasts, while his soiled shirt and fluttering dressing-gown gave him an air quite different from that of a military chieftain.

The capture of Lee opened the ball for this locality. From that time until the summer of 1781, when the allied armies went swinging through the township on their hurried march to Virginia, the experiences of Basking Ridge and its vicinity were closely identified with Revolutionary movements. On the 6th of January, 1777, there were tumult and excitement in this rural community. Early on that morning, through the woods that stretched away beyond the North Branch of the Raritan towards Bedminster, could be heard the roll of drums and the shrill cry of fife, at first faint, and in the distance, but soon louder and clearer; then there fell on the ear the tramp of troops, the ring of hoofs on the frozen ground, and the heavy rumble of artillery. It was the victorious little Continental Army making its triumphant way from Princeton to Morristown. Washington, with his wayworn soldiers, had reached Pluckemin on Saturday, the 4th, where he bivouacked till Monday, in order to give his men the rest and refreshment they so much needed. Soon after

sounding reveille, on the morning of the 6th, the drums beat assembly, and the troops were again under arms, taking up their line of march northward. On reaching where is now the village of Bedminster, the advance filed to the right. Crossing the North Branch, the army climbed the Bernard hills, awakening the echoes of their shaggy woods with the unaccustomed sound of drum and bugle. With frequent halts the column moved on by Vealtown (Bernardsville) and New Vernon, until just before sunset it reached Morristown, where winter quarters were established in the warm Lowantica Valley, southeast of the village.

With the coming of the army in this vicinity, the neighborhood's familiar environment of country-quiet was transformed. Though war and rumors of war had long been rife, its alarms and incidents had not been a portion of the daily life of this agricultural community. At times the township's rural calm had been broken by military turmoil; as, for instance, when Sullivan came marching through with Lee's division. But such occasions had not been many, nor for long, and the homesteads, fields and folds had quickly relapsed to their accustomed quiet. Now, however, all this was to be changed, and the beat of drum and blare of trumpet were to become familiar sounds. This hill country was now intersected by military thoroughfares, for in establishing the American camp at Morristown for the winter other cantonments had been located in the south, east and west. There was a constant going and coming between the different posts, and the highways and byways were alive with soldiers. Farmer lads, on their way to mill with sacks of corn athwart their horses' backs, rode cheek by jowl with spurred and booted troopers, and listened with open-eyed wonder to their warlike tales. The rattle of farm-wagons was supplemented by the heavy sound of artillery-trains and squads of infantry were met at every hand.

All this time Washington was keeping a close watch lest the enemy should steal unawares in the direction of Philadelphia. For this purpose cantonments were located at Scotch Plains, Bound Brook, Somerset Court House—now Millstone—and at Princeton. At this last place a corps of observation was stationed, 600 strong, under Putnam. During the winter and spring the graceful figure of that General's chief aide was often seen galloping across the country; and more than one Somerset maiden learned to look with fluttering heart and mantling color for a passing smile from the dangerously handsome Major Aaron Burr.

To be within easy support of these various posts, in February Gen. Greene's division moved from Morristown to Basking Ridge, where it remained until the opening of the next campaign. The personality of Greene made a strong impression on the people of Somerset. At Basking Ridge he quartered at the handsome residence of Lord Stirling, where

Lady Stirling and her attractive daughter, Lady Kitty, made most agreeable hostesses. At this time this manor-house was the seat of hospitality, refinement and luxury; great sociability prevailed, and many friends were welcomed with old-fashioned heartiness. There was no lack of excellent society in the neighborhood. The Presbyterian clergyman, Dr. Kennedy, was a man of education and good breeding, whose friendship was sought by all. The home of the distinguished Mr. Southard was near by, and, in addition, many exiles who were socially prominent had found secure retreats among these Bernards hills. On the main road, a little below the church, John Morton, of New York, had established himself on a farm recently purchased. His dwelling was spacious, and being filled with furniture, silver, books, pictures and mirrors, it made an imposing and attractive homestead. On Mr. Morton's farm a hospital was located, which continued there for two years; and Drs. Tilton, Stephenson and Coventry, of the Army Medical Staff, added not a little to the neighborhood's social strength. Half a mile away Elisha Boudinot of Elizabethtown had established his family in two farmhouses, and his sister, Mrs. Hetfield, was not far off with her family. Mr. Boudinot's only daughter, then about seventeen years old, was frequently at the great house as the friend of the Ladies Stirling.

Altogether we may imagine that Gen. Greene and the young men of his staff discovered that their lines had fallen in very pleasant places, when they found themselves domesticated in a family made up of intelligent, cultivated and elegant women. To the historical student old letters are highly interesting, as they often throw powerful side-lights on, and bring into clear relief, scenes and incidents of much interest. They restore a dead past to a warm, breathing present, and their value is the greater because of their writers having been ignorant that they were contributing to pages of history or biography. So it is that in a letter written by Greene to his wife, from Basking Ridge, we obtain a glimpse of social life at the Stirling mansion, and are introduced to Governor Livingston's daughters, who must have contributed largely to the pleasure of the General and his aides while they quartered with the household. "They are three young ladies," he writes, "of distinguished merit, sensible, polite, and easy. Their manners are soft and engaging; they wish to see you here, and I wish it too; but I expect long before that happy moment to be on the march towards Philadelphia."

When the British overran Union county, Governor Livingston was forced to abandon his Elizabethtown residence, Liberty Hall. While he was here, there and everywhere, serving the State and aiding Washington, his family spent the winter with Lady Stirling, who was Mrs. Livingston's sister. In the spring the Governor established a home on a farm at Par-

sippany, to which he could retreat when necessary, but even here several unsuccessful attempts were made by refugees to capture the Chief Magistrate, for whom a standing reward was offered by the enemy. The Livingston young ladies were great favorites, and highly considered by the best people of that day. Their experiences during the War, both while visiting the army as the guests of Mrs. Washington, and while at home in Elizabethtown, were of the most varied character. On one occasion Susan, the second daughter, by her cleverness, aided perhaps by her personal charms, was the means of preserving her father's most valuable papers; this was at a time when a marauding band of the enemy was ransacking Liberty Hall. She was considered a wit in Revolutionary circles, and many of her bright sayings have been preserved. After the war Susan married John Cleves Symmes, who had been Colonel of the Third Battalion, Sussex Militia, but who had resigned on the 23d of May, 1777, to accept the appointment of Associate Justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court. Her oldest sister, Sarah, who was decidedly the beauty of the family, had long before married John Jay, and was a social star in Philadelphia society during her husband's Presidency of Congress, and also at the French and Spanish capitals when Mr. Jay was his country's representative abroad. The Governor's youngest daughter, Kitty, married Matthew Ridley, of Baltimore, and, he having died in 1796, she later became the wife of John Livingston, of Livingston Manor.

I could write at length of many interesting Revolutionary memories that attach to the pleasant rises and fertile valleys of Bernards. For example, the hurried marching and countermarching of the Continentals, backwards and forwards through the township, during the hot summer of 1777, after Howe had evacuated the State and taken to his ships—that extraordinary chase, unparalleled in the annals of warfare, of an army on the sea by an army on the land. Much could be told also as to the encampment here in the bitterly cold winter of 1779-'80, when Washington's main army lay on the bleak, wind-swept Kimball Hill, between Mendham and Morristown. It was in the neighborhood, too, at Bernardsville, that the intrepid General Wayne—"Dandy Wayne" they called him here in Somerset—held his famous interview with the sergeants of the mutineers of the Pennsylvania line on the morning of the 2d of January, 1781.

There were great festivities at Basking Ridge on the 27th day of July, 1779, the occasion being the marriage of William Duer to the beautiful Lady Kitty Stirling. The spacious Stirling mansion was filled with guests, including many prominent officers of the army, and civil and social magnates from New York and New Jersey. This is about the last mention we have of the family in the State, for in a few years this handsome

seat, with its broad surrounding acres, passed into the hands of strangers. A writer who had visited Lady Stirling's family at the time it counted Greene among its occupants, returned to Basking Ridge ten years later, and speaks in a pathetic way of the scene of neglect and of decay that met his eye. The great house stood

"In faded majesty, as if to mourn
The dissolution of an ancient race."

Its grand hall and decorated drawing-room were used as a store-house, and piled with sacks of corn and wheat. Pigs and poultry roamed at will in the paved quadrangle, and its surrounding stables and coachhouse were fast going to ruin. Through the unhinged door of the latter was to be seen the great family coach; its glory had departed, for the medallions, coronets and gilt were bespattered and stained; hens made their nests on its formerly sumptuous cushions, and roosted at night on the high dash and huge leathern springs. As has been said before, Lord Stirling's earthly reward for his valuable services to the country was an early grave and the affectionate and grateful remembrance of his countrymen. To his family he left an honored name and—adversity. At the outset of the war his landed property in New York and New Jersey was estimated to be worth over 100,000 colonial pounds, above encumbrances. When public tranquility was first disturbed, he at once recognized that he should be forced to neglect his private affairs while discussing with his sword the great questions at issue. "To meet with a failure is one thing, but to commit one is another," and Lord Stirling's poverty at the time of his death was not due to want of forethought. The unhappy condition of his affairs was the outcome of the general prostration of the country at the close of the war, and the great change in currency values. On entering the army he obtained from the Legislature an act which empowered commissioners to sell the most of his New Jersey lands, and, after paying indebtedness, to invest the proceeds for his benefit. The properties were sold while the Continental money was yet a lawful tender, but before the debts could be paid the Tender Act had been repealed. The currency rapidly depreciated, and before his death, in 1784, he had to face the fact that his efforts to provide for the future of his family had resulted in his being left without his estates, without any value in the proceeds of their sales, and without his debts being paid. Creditors within the British line attached and sold his New York property, his obligations soon swallowed up the homestead, and he was thus stripped of everything.

Although Lord Stirling left his family without fortune, his daughter was not forced to become acquainted with poverty. Her marriage brought wealth, and gave her a social setting which secured for life all the

enjoyments flowing from the possession of superabundant personal luxuries, and the companionship of cultivated and distinguished people. Manasseh Cutler, in his "Journal" of 1784, mentions having dined with Col. Duer that summer in New York. He found him living in the style of a nobleman, displaying on his table fourteen different kinds of wine before a large company of guests. Mr. Cutler speaks of his hostess, Lady Kitty, as an accomplished, sociable woman, who most gracefully performed all the honors of the board, attended by two servants in livery.

Another Revolutionary occasion of moment for Basking Ridge was the passage of the allied armies through the township on their way to Virginia in the summer of 1781. All persons familiar with the history of that time know of Washington's grand strategy during July and August, when his simulated menace against New York bewildered Sir Henry Clinton, and served to divert the attention of the British from the true object of such an aggregation of troops on the Hudson. While amusing the enemy the American General was biding his time. When the news came that Count de Grasse, with twenty-eight ships of the line, carrying 4,000 soldiers, had entered the Chesapeake, he showed his hand—at least to his own force. On the 19th of August, small detachments were sent to occupy the foe, while the main French and American armies broke camp, crossed the Hudson, and hastily marched southward. In crossing the State the allies moved in several divisions, by different routes, Washington choosing his favorite one by the way of Pompton, Morristown, and so on through Somerset and Hunterdon counties. With him were 2,000 Continentals, Knox with some of the artillery, and Rochambeau with one division of the French troops, including the Count's favorite regiment of Bourbonnois. There has been left us some notice of two halts of this column in Somerset. The first was at Basking Ridge, where the French officers were entertained by John Morton, at his residence near the church. Mrs. Morton's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Kemper, had emigrated from Germany early in the century. At this time they were visiting their children at Basking Ridge. While all the other members of the household were delighted with the appearance of the French soldiers, and vied with each other in the entertainment, the old gentleman and his wife retired to their chamber. They could not forget the sufferings of fatherland under Gallic oppression, and were confident that no good would come to the American cause by the employment of such allies. A second halt was made at the Larger Cross Roads, in Bedminster township, the Generals refreshing themselves at John Phenix's tavern. This boniface's daughter, Sarah, in after years used to delight in telling her grandchildren of the occurrences of that important day. She distinctly remembered Gen. Washington's reserved and absent

demeanor when at dinner, while General Knox and others were inclined to be merry over their wines and dessert.

The foreign troops, while swinging through the township on their hurried march, made a magnificent appearance. As soldiers the Frenchmen were a revelation to the inhabitants, presenting a marked contrast to the poorly clad and equipped Continentals. The view of such perfect phalanxes, thronging helms, and thick array of waving banners was a new military experience for the country-folk; and when the *tambour-majors*, resplendent in *panache* and tinsel, flourished their ponderous batons, making the hills and valleys vocal with the melody of the bands, the acme of warlike splendor seemed to have been reached. The private soldiers in their white broadcloth uniforms, turned up with green, appeared as neat as their officers. The Jersey people especially marvelled at the brave show made by the Duke of Lauzun's Legion, a corps of 600 mounted men, the very pick of the French Army. These hussars were sparkling with life and activity, and seemed to look upon the march as a holiday excursion. Their officers were all tall young men with handsome faces and noble bearing, who made a superb appearance mounted on fine horses, richly caparisoned. Their distinctive characteristics—which were quite new on this side of the water—were the moustaches which they all wore. We may easily figure the interest and admiration that these volatile, laughter-loving *beaux sabreurs* must have excited in the hearts and minds of the American girls.



THE STORY OF UNION FARM

BY REV. OSCAR M. VOORHEES, D. D., NEW YORK CITY

IN THE October, 1912, QUARTERLY Hon. Anthony White is spoken of as having his "home at Union Farm, Hunterdon county," although the "New Jersey Archives" states that he was living at the time, (1778) "at the Union Iron Works, in Sussex county." The latter confuses, as many writers have done, the Union Farm in Hunterdon with the Union Iron Works, that were located in both Hunterdon and Sussex counties.

The story of Union Farm, aside from Governor Paterson's marriage having taken place there, is of especial interest to those who have ever lived in the vicinity of High Bridge, and, though not strictly pertaining to Somerset, a brief statement may interest your readers, especially as members of the Taylor family have been well-known in Somerset.

The name evidently took its rise from the fact that a large tract comprising "10,849 acres strict measure" was owned for many years by two

wealthy Philadelphia merchants, partners, William Allen and Joseph Turner. In December, 1742, William Allen leased a tract of 2,900 acres extending westward from the site of High Bridge about five miles, his purpose being, as stated in the lease, to mine and smelt such iron, lead, copper, and tin ores as could be found. The iron mine located in the present borough of High Bridge had evidently been discovered, and a rude forge had been built along the South Branch not far from the old forge of The Taylor Iron and Steel Company, recently demolished. Other veins of iron ore were discovered in the vicinity, but only the one above mentioned proved of especial value.

Mr. Allen began at once the erection of a new furnace for the making of pig iron, selecting a site near the Spruce Run, about a mile west of the original forge, and later a slitting mill was built about a mile north-east of the forge, and further up the South Branch.

Shortly after the lease of 1742 Mr. Turner became a partner in the venture, which proved sufficiently encouraging to lead the partners to purchase the 2,900 acres already leased and nearly 8,000 acres in addition, extending from Van Sickle's Corner on the west and eastward about ten miles, to include the present villages of Cokesbury and Hoffman's. The transfer of this large tract is dated October 1, 1752 (Trenton Leases, Book K, p. 194), just about ten years after the lease, and the mining and manufacture of pig and bar iron went forward with varying degrees of success until the Revolutionary War.

Near the new furnace, the ruins of which may still be seen not far from the residence of Joseph H. Exton, a house was built for the superintendent, and later greatly enlarged, so as to accommodate the owners when on trips of inspection, and for hunting and fishing. A large tract of land was cleared and made into a farm of unusual size and productiveness. Whether by direction of the owners or otherwise this came to be known as the Union Farm, the furnace as the Union Furnace, and the forge in High Bridge as Union Forge. Soon after the purchase of the larger tract, an iron mine near Andover in Sussex county was also purchased, and a furnace erected there. Hence the term Union Iron Works came to be applied to both the Hunterdon and the Sussex works, and in fact to the sections round about.

For nearly twenty years Messrs. Allen and Turner owned the Union tract of over 10,000 acres jointly. In 1771 a first partition was made, Mr. Allen taking title to the Union Farm containing 808 acres, and Mr. Turner accepting two tracts comprising 1,460 acres, considered of equal value. The remainder of the tract they continued to own jointly.

One of the four men selected "to view, survey, lay out" and arrange the line of partition was Robert Taylor, the progenitor of the Taylor

family of High Bridge, the great-great-grandfather of Knox Taylor, now President of the Taylor-Wharton Iron and Steel Company of that borough. In 1775 Robert Taylor succeeded John Hackett as Superintendent of the Iron Works, and in fact of all Messrs. Allen and Turner's joint interests, and began to live in the old house along the South Branch, part of which is included in "Solitude," the stately mansion in which his grandson, Lewis H. Taylor, lived for many years, and until his death in 1907, at the age of 97. In this house Robert Taylor entertained John Penn, grandson of William Penn, and last Colonial Governor of Pennsylvania, and Benjamin Chew, Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, who, by reason of their lukewarmness toward the patriot cause, were arrested, in the fall of 1777, and placed under parole under the care of Mr. Taylor. It is a curious fact that John Penn was a son-in-law of William Allen, and Benjamin Chew had married a niece of Joseph Turner. Hence their preference for the "Union Forge" to Frederick, Md., whither they were first ordered to be sent. After the British evacuation of Philadelphia, the distinguished prisoners were released and returned to their native city.

While the owners of the Union Iron Works were lacking in outspoken patriotism, Robert Taylor, their Superintendent, was not, for during the Revolution he furnished the patriot army with cannon balls and other needed supplies. Hence the term "Union" in connection with the works came to have an added significance.

The mining and manufacture of iron came to an end soon after the Revolution, the supply of wood for charcoal having become exhausted, and the owners, well along in years, did not feel like renewing a business that required much energy and was fraught with especial difficulties by reason of determined British competition.

William Allen died in 1780, and two years later his widow leased the Union Farm to Col. Charles Stewart, who, throughout the War, had served on General Washington's staff as Commissary-General of Issues. The correspondence that preceded the lease to Col. Stewart shows that Anthony White had been in charge until then, but does not state definitely that he had lived in the house, though that seems implied. The farm is said to have been neglected and in need of many improvements and repairs. During Col. Stewart's tenancy of fifteen years it was brought again to its former high state of cultivation, and his home became noted for its abounding hospitality. The estate during part of the time was in charge of his widowed daughter, Mrs. Martha Wilson, who was one of the most highly educated and accomplished women of her time. In Mrs. Ellet's "Women of the Revolution" appears an account of her life, in which it is stated that Mrs. Washington was at one time her guest.

In 1783 the house was raided and robbed by a band of Tories, that

sought to capture Col. Stewart and secure the public funds known to be in his possession. He had started for Philadelphia only a few hours before and so escaped, but part of the public funds and many valuables were taken and never recovered.

In 1810 the heirs of William Allen sold the Union Farm to Hugh Exton, and a considerable portion is now in the possession of his descendants of the second and third generations. Water, first diverted from the Spruce Run in 1742 to aid in the manufacture of iron, is still used to run a grist mill. In other respects the ancient glory of the Union has departed. However, the name is perpetuated in Union township. The Taylor-Wharton Iron and Steel Company, occupying in part the site of Union Forge, and many acres in addition, perpetuates the iron industry begun before 1742. Practically nothing remains of the works at Andover, the mine having long since become exhausted. Though much ore is believed to remain in the mine at High Bridge, it is not of paying quality, and no mining has been done during the last twenty-five years. But the scars left from the work of former years remain to remind us of the time when one of the earliest successful efforts in the iron industry in New Jersey was begun there.



THE INDIANS IN NEW JERSEY

REPRINTED FROM "THE DISCOVERY AND EARLY HISTORY OF NEW JERSEY,"
BY WILLIAM NELSON, PATERSON, N. J.

JUST HERE let us speak briefly of the dusky aborigines who inhabited New Jersey ere the whites came. It is exceedingly difficult to estimate their numbers. Living as they did, it was impossible for them to support themselves in large families or tribes close together, and hence they were doubtless continually on the move, or sending off branches of tribes to find new homes. People who lived almost entirely by hunting and fishing necessarily required extensive tracts of territory for their subsistence. A work published in 1648 (quoted in Whitehead's "E. J.," p. 24) says the natives in this section of the continent were under about twenty Kings, and that there were "1,200 under the two Raritan Kings," so that Mr. Whitehead estimates the Indian population of New Jersey (or perhaps East Jersey) at about 2,000 in 1650. This seems to me a low estimate, that might be safely multiplied by five and be nearer the truth; but the data is so meagre that all figures under this head are little more than guess-work.

From various writers (Wassenaer, 1624; De Laet, 1625; De Vries,

1632-43; Van der Donck, who came here in 1642, being the first lawyer in the New Netherlands, cited in the "Doc. Hist. N. Y.," Vol. 3, and "N. Y. Hist. Coll.," N. S., Vol. 1, already so freely resorted to; also Gordon's "N. J."), old Indian deeds (the Tappan, Totowa, Singack, Acquackanonk and Newark Patents), and local traditions, we have accounts of a few Indian tribes in this part of Jersey as follows:

The Sanhicans, about Raritan Bay, generally well spoken of; next north the Reckawangk and Machkentiwomi, or Mechkentowoon; then the Tappaens, and two or three tribes at Esopus. We also have frequent notices of the Indians of Ackinkeshacky, Hackingsack, or Ackingsack, who seem to have had dominion west of the Bergen hill to the Watchung (Garret) Mountain, north to Tappan, and southerly to beyond Newark, one Oratany being their chief, or sakim, in 1640. (De Vries). West of Garret, or Watchung Mountain, the Pom-pe-tan, or Pompton, Indians probably held sway, and beyond them the Ram-a-paugh. I have not been able to ascertain whether or not any other Indian names hereabouts were names of Indian tribes. Acquackanonk, Sicomac ("Shighemeck," it is written in the Totowa patent, the Indians reserving it in the deed; it is understood for a burial place), Preakness, Wanaque, Yawpaw, Paramus (or "Perremmaus"), Singack, or Singheck, Watchung, Macopin, etc., are quite certainly descriptive names of places, and probably Totowa refers to the Great Falls, which were sometimes called the "Totohaw Falls" by writers of the last century. Possibly it was the name of a tribe. Unfortunately the person who drew up the Totowa patent studiously avoided all Indian names of places, except "Shighemeck," or we should have had much more light on this subject. The Singack and Totowa patents are similarly unfortunately defective.

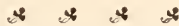
All the Indians of New Jersey belonged to the Lenni Lenape, or to the Mengwe or Mingo natives, the former being called Delawares by the whites so constantly that the very name is doubtless generally supposed to be of Indian origin instead of being the title of Lord Delaware, or De la Warre, the first grantee of the State so called. The Muncys, or Monseys, were the most warlike of the Lenni Lenape, and stretched across Northern New Jersey. Their name is reserved in a little railroad station on the Northern Railroad. Probably the Minisink Indians were the same tribe. The Senecas and Mohawks also at times occupied parts of the province. The Lenape and the Mengwe waged deadly war against each other for years, and the latter, getting other nations to join them, finally subjugated the Lenapes. Both nations were subsequently transferred westward, and their meagre remnants still survive, in part, among the Six Nations in Central and Southern New York. . . .

Wassenaer, in 1624 (cited above), has these notices of the Indian character: "They are not, by nature, the most gentle. Were there no weapons, especially muskets, near, they would frequently kill the Traders for sake of the plunder; but whole troops run before five or six muskets. At the first coming [of the whites] they were accustomed to fall prostrate on the report of the gun; but now they stand still from habit, so that the first Colonists will stand in need of protection. All are very cunning in trade; yea, frequently, after having sold everything, they will go back of the bargain, and that forcibly, in order to get a little more; and then they return upwards, being thirty and forty strong." These are the Virginia Indians. Of those of New Netherland he says: "The natives of New Netherland are very well disposed so long as no injury is done them. But if any wrong be committed against them they think of it long till they be revenged, and should anyone against whom they have a grudge be peaceably walking in the woods or going along in his sloop, even after a lapse of time, they will slay him, though they are sure it will cost them their lives on the spot, so highly prized is vengeance among them." "The natives are always seeking some advantage by thieving. The crime is seldom punished among them. If anyone commit that offence too often he is stripped bare of his goods, and must resort to other means another time." When at war, "they are a wicked, bad people, very fierce in arms." (Wassenaer, pp. 32, 33, 39, 40).

De Vries, De Laet and Van der Donck, above cited, all agree that the Indians were in general peaceably disposed toward the whites, trusted in them, looked up to them. But when a young Hackensack Indian, son of a chief, in drunken wantonness one day shot a carpenter who was at work on a house-top, near Jersey City, and the Dutch Governor furiously demanded his surrender by the other Indians, one of them with great sense replied, "that the Europeans were the cause of it; that we ought not to sell brandy to the young Indians, which made them crazy, they not being used to their liquors; and they saw very well that even among our people who were used to drinking it, when drunk they committed foolish actions, and often fought with knives. And therefore, to prevent all mischief, they wished we would sell no more spirituous liquors to the Indians." ("N. Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.," Vol. I., p. 267).

But the Indian is gone. His noiseless tread long ago ceased to thread the boundless forests, or to course the once great "Minisink Path," that highway from the Raritan to the Delaware, via the Great Notch and Singack; no more does he sail along the placid "Pesayack," in quest of the shad once so plentiful; nor does he hunt the bounding deer or moose or elk across our wild country. He is gone, and save an occasional flint arrow-head, or rudely-shapen axe, or infrequent skull, or bit of coarse

pottery, he has left no trace behind him. No trace! Ah, yes: "Words are winged," says Homer, "and unless weighted down with meaning will soon fly away." The Indian has left behind him that which will never be forgotten—his local nomenclature. The musical (and I insist upon it that the Indian words are musical) names of places that have so often rippled through the dewy lips of dusky maidens a century or two ago seem by a potent spell of sympathizing Nature to have been affixed forever to the places all about us, as a *memento mori*; to compensate in some measure for the destruction of the people who first applied those names. And so long as the Great Falls of the Passaic are remembered in song or story or the annals of the chronicler; so long as the bare, scraggy Preakness mountain rears its rude barriers skyward; while the sonorus name Totowa clings to the Falls neighborhood; and the peaceful valley of the Sicomac reminds us of the Indians' hopeful burial-customs; and the Singack still describes the sunken flats or valley; and the Wagaraw yet reminds us of the river's abrupt bending at Riverside; and the Pequannock ripples and dashes and dances over its rocky bed as merrily as the vowels and consonants of its appellation do over the tongue; while the softly spoken Wanaque recalls one of the most charming of valleys and prettiest of streams; or the name Macopin savors of delicious pickerel; or Watchung describes the bold bluffs of Garret Mountain—while all these aboriginal names cling to spots so familiar to us, and so dear to many of us, even though their meanings be lost to us, yet still we shall not utterly forget the mysterious children of Nature who came and went, and whose coming and going seem to us to have been only as a shadow flitting across a sunny landscape.



SOMERSET SETTLERS AT FAIRVIEW, ILLINOIS, 1845

FROM AN UNPUBLISHED LETTER

EMIGRATION westward from Somerset County, as well as from all other counties in New Jersey, has been going on ever since before the Revolution. From time to time the *QUARTERLY* will print particulars concerning some of those who left "good old Somerset" simply because they felt that "Westward the star of empire takes its way." At present our readers may be interested in a letter from Fairview, Illinois, January 11 (no date, but believed to be 1845), which throws considerable light upon the times in that section at that period and particulars of various families whose relatives then were and still are in Somerset. The letter was directed to Capt. Samuel Beekman, Harlingen, this County. It is signed "Granddaughter, Christianna Vanarsdale." A notice of some of the persons mentioned in the letter follows after it:

"In the midst of sickness and death we are enjoying health, and may these few lines find you enjoying the same blessing. The fever is raging in the midst of us, and God in His Providence is calling the people to their homes. He is cutting them off on our right hand and on our left. It is a gloomy time among us. We have warnings daily to prepare for sickness and death. This day another of our fellow-creatures has been committed to the silent tomb—the house appointed for all living. We have just returned from a house of mourning. I expect you have heard something of the family of William Wyckoff—they are a distressed, afflicted and bereaved family. In the first place, their eldest son, Bainbridge, was taken with the fever and died very unexpectedly. The same week Mr. Wyckoff was taken and has been poorly, but has recovered. The youngest daughter was taken and died. Another daughter, Elizabeth, was taken, but has recovered. Th remains of their oldest daughter, Gertrude, were committed to the grave yesterday afternoon. Last night, Judith, another daughter, breathed her last and her remains were followed to the grave and laid by her side this afternoon. Rachel and Peter are living yet, but very poorly, and I am afraid that, before this letter reaches you, they, too, will be no more. In a few weeks they have buried four of their children, and have four left, but it is feared that two of them will not survive long. It was a heartrending scene, to witness so many lying sick in one room, and every moment appeared to be their last.

"Daniel Gruendyke has a son poorly with this same fever and a number of others. This fever is something similar to the typhus. We have a good Doctor, and all think a great deal of him. He came out with Dominic Wilson. He has had a great many patients with the fever, but has never lost more than one out of a family until Mr. Wyckoff's family were taken. He has ridden day and night. When he tires one horse out, he gets another.

"Mr. Pomyea has been very low with the fever. He has never enjoyed good health since he returned from the east. He was taken sick unexpectedly and fell from his chair. The neighbors were sent for as he appeared to be dying. He was getting cold, and called his children around his bedside and bid them farewell, and then closed his eyes, and laid apparently in a dying state for three days and nights, his family and neighbors watching his bedside to see him breathe his last. All the medicine given him was brandy with a treatment of rubbing him with it. I am persuaded to believe if brandy ever was the means of saving a person's life, it saved his. He is getting better now, but is feeble. This fever is considered rather contagious. When Peter complains, I am alarmed. He was with Pomyea so much and sat up with him often. Oh! how can we be thankful enough, that we have been preserved thus far amidst sickness and disease! The inhabitants have removed the burying-ground to Daniel Polhemus's farm close by town.

"Now, Grandfather and Grandmother, I will tell you a little about the times in this western world. In the first place, we have had some very cold weather. People's wells have frozen over two and three inches thick. The old settlers say they have never known their wells to freeze so thick before. We have had fine sleighing for five weeks, and it has the

appearance of more snow yet. We have all done killing—our beef were very fat. We killed on New Year's day. The weather had been so cold we waited for a favorable day. That day the snow thawed from off the roof of the house the first time in three weeks. Times are hard and money is scarce with us, so as to feel the effects of it. I am not ashamed to tell it, yet I feel perfectly contented. We live comfortably. The difficulty is that the people can't sell their grain for money, and how are they to pay their debts? The grain is lying in heaps, and yet they can get no money for it. We want some enterprising men here to build store houses and flatboats, so people can have a place to store their grain and send it off to the Southern states. Grain is scarce and high. There has been a miscrop for some years. The people do not get discouraged here; they say these times won't last much longer. Stock is high here. Peter is making rails this winter, but carts all he can for people, especially for those he owes. When we want anything, if we can't pay for it, we go without it. Peter has formed a resolution not to run in debt any more, and therefore we deny ourselves often. Peter has made his cattle clear this summer by breaking prairie, and will be ready to break his own in the spring as soon as it will do and put in a crop. Peter had a miscrop of corn; it was owing to the foul seed that came up before the corn got a start. William Wyckoff had a miscrop in the same field, but we have enough for our own use. Next week Peter wants to take some logs to the sawmill for palings for the garden fence. We have a worm fence around the house, yet I am in hopes of getting things fixed around us after a while, if we have luck, but we can't expect to have things right away.

"Now I will tell you the price of groceries here. Sugar, a bit per pound; coffee, 18 cents; tea, one dollar; pepper, ginger, allspice, 25 cents; butter, 18 cents and in some places a bit; eggs a bit; drygoods are quite low to what they were when we first came here. I think after a while things will be as they ought to be.

"William Beekman has been to see us. Peter is wintering a horse for him. We have log stables, corncribs and pigpens. Vanderveer Polhemus lives with us this winter. I have had as much sewing for the public this winter as I could do so far. There are so many men here who are single, that it keeps the women busy enough. Dominic Wilson and his wife, and John C. Voorhees and his wife, spent the evening with us last week. We did not forget to have a talk about Jersey. . . . I must change my mind very much if I ever want to come back to Jersey to live. I would rather live here—we have certainly a better prospect here than we had in Jersey."

Concerning some of the persons named, perhaps all of whom went to Fairview from Somerset County, Judge George C. Beekman, of Red Bank, who sends the original of the foregoing letter to the *QUARTERLY*, writes as follows:

"I think Christianna, wife of Peter Van Arsdale, who writes the letter, belonged to the Van Derveers of near Griggstown. She writes in a familiar way of Vanderveer Polhemus as an old friend. The two

Polhemus young men belonged to the Somerset family, as none of the Monmouth county Polhemus family migrated at that time to Illinois. This Polhemus family were originally from Kings county, Long Island, and settled early in Monmouth and Somerset. I think Christianna Van Arsdale would mention only people from Somerset, who were well known to Samuel Beekman. In her letter she writes of Wyckoff, Voorhees and others as persons known to him who have gone out from Somerset. This migration to Fairview, Illinois seems to have been a large, well-organized body of men and women, principally I think from Somerset, Middlesex and Mercer counties. Pomyea seems to have been an active leader and organizer of the migration. It enabled them to retain the increased value of the land thus settled in their own hands and charge subsequent settlers a far greater price for the real estate. Pomyea may have resided at Rocky Hill, or possibly near Hightstown.

“Peter Van Arsdale was eldest son of Abram Van Arsdale. He married Elizabeth Beekman, the eldest child of Samuel Beekman (to whom the letter is addressed) and Helena Ten Broeck, his wife. The latter was born March 9th, 1788, and married Abram Van Arsdale, who was well known in Somerset at that time. Later in life, and after his wife’s death on June 27, 1847, Van Arsdale carried on quite a large business in wheat, corn and other grain, on Washington street, New York City. Peter married Christianna Vanderveer in Somerset.

“It seems to me well worth while to record the history of the migrations from Somerset County, and the part taken by the people in building up the Western states. I do not know if your County has kept such a record. I know soon after the Revolution there was some migration from Somerset and Hunterdon counties up in Central New York in the vicinity of what is now Middletown. Later there was quite a migration from Somerset to that part of New York where the salt springs are found. Quite a number of families from Somerset settled at Otsego. Peter Ten Broeck, the third son of Cornelius Ten Broeck and Margaret Low his wife, were among those settlers. He died there unmarried, from injuries received from a fall on the ice.

“William [T] Beekman was the second son of Cornelius T. Beekman, who was the eldest son of Samuel Beekman and Helena Ten Broeck. Cornelius T. was born Oct. 25, 1789; married January 14, 1813, Elizabeth Todd, and died April 21, 1860; is buried in the old Harlingen graveyard by his parents. By this wife he had nine children, five sons and four daughters. His second son was William Todd Beekman. He was born in Somerset, Feb. 23, 1815. His third child, James Waldron, born Dec. 9, 1816. Sometime between 1835 and 1840 William T. and James W. went out together to Illinois. They had no associates in this

venture. They settled first at Clarys Grove in Illinois. Here, subsequently, William T. married Mary Conover Spear, daughter of an old settler near Clarys Grove, and had there two children. He then removed to Cedar Grove, Ill., where some more children were born, or ten in all; five boys and five girls. In the latter part of his life he resided at Petersburg, Ill., where he died over eighty years of age. His brother, James W. also married in Illinois, Dec. 16, 1841, Leah Perkins, the daughter of a settler near Clarys Grove. He had four children. William T. was very active in getting the railroad built between Chicago and a point on the Mississippi river, opposite the city of St. Louis. This railroad did a wonderful work in the development of Illinois.

"In the QUARTERLY of April, 1912, was begun the publication of Neshanic baptisms. Among them are named two of the younger children of Cornelius T. Beekman and Elizabeth Todd. His eighth child was named Jane Ten Eyck, born July 9, 1827. His ninth and youngest child was Helen, born Dec. 28, 1829. She died young. The fact that those two children were baptised at Neshanic is evidence that the parents must have resided there in those years.

"Peter T. Beekman was second son of Samuel Beekman and Helena Ten Broeck. He was born April 21, 1796; married, Oct. 1, 1820, Eliza Carpenter and settled on a farm about one mile from the Neshanic Mills, but on the opposite side of the river. He had four sons and one daughter born at this place. His wife died when his children were quite young. His near residence to Neshanic Mills interested him in taking control. He induced his brother, Cornelius T., to join him in operating them. I think it was between 1827 and 1830 when the two brothers controlled these mills. Peter T. also represented Somerset County in the New Jersey Assembly in the years 1845-'6. One of his sons, Theodore, married a Miss Wyckoff of Middlebush."



THE DERIVATION OF THE NAME "LAMINGTON"

BY REV. SAMUEL PARRY, SOMERVILLE, N. J.

REV. WILLIAM W. BLAUVELT, D. D., who for sixty-two years (1826-1888) was pastor of the Lamington Presbyterian Church, is doubtless correct when he says in his admirable "Historical Discourse," published in "Our Home," April, 1873, page 108: "The name by which we are generally known is derived from the name of the stream near us, called by the Indians, and also in the older statutes of our state, and in Gordon's first map, the *Allametunk*, but, sharing in the fate of many majestic Indian appellations, it has been flattened down into Lamington." Whether

the name has suffered any by the change is a matter of taste. In the same discourse the author tells us that his sources of information were "from our own church books, the records of the mother Presbytery [probably Elizabethtown] and those of New Brunswick [Presbytery], which have been carefully searched for that purpose, and from tradition."

Dr. Blauvelt began his pastorate at Lamington in 1826, eighty-seven years after the first record we have of the name, which occurs doubtless not long after the first settlement; and he must have had opportunity to talk with some of the children and grandchildren of the pioneers who knew about the Indian origin of the name.

In Dr. Messler's "History of Somerset County," pages 23, 24, describing the boundaries of the fourth purchase of land from the Indians, on Nov. 19, 1681, he mentions "a place nearly equidistant between the North Branch and Lamington river," but he is only describing it as it was known in later times; the name Lamington does not occur in that deed.

"In the older statutes of the state," mentioned by Dr. Blauvelt as one of his authorities, in the description of the boundaries of Somerset County, as modified Nov. 4, 1741, one landmark is, "a fall of water commonly called Allamatunk," which is doubtless in the gorge at Pottersville, where the point in common in boundaries of the three counties of Somerset, Hunterdon and Morris is now marked by a suitable stone. Again, on March 28, 1749, the bounds in part were thus described: "Beginning at a fall of water known as Alamatunk Falls." And further, April 4, 1749, in the letter patent of George II for the formation of Bridgewater Township, occurs the following mention of the name: "Thence up the said branch to Laomatong; thence up said Laomatong to the division line between East and West Jersey."

We find an earlier date for the name in another of Dr. Blauvelt's sources of information, the records of the Presbytery of New Brunswick. At a meeting of this body held at Amwell, Oct. 11, 1739, in the second year after its organization, "A Petition from Lamintunck in order for Supplies being offered to this Presb. : they ordered Mr. Rowland to supply them for the 19th inst." And at a meeting held at New Brunswick, Nov. 6, 1739, the record is: "Mr. Rowland complied with the order of our last respecting preaching at Lamentuck."

Evidently there was at first no uniform method of spelling the name. Let it be observed that this was not the first preaching in the vicinity of what is now called Lamington.

At the very first meeting of the Presbytery of New Brunswick, held at New Brunswick, N. J., Aug. 8, 1738, the following minute is found:

"At a supplication made by Joshua Nichols on behalf of the people of Pepack and other parts adjacent, desiring some Supplies of Preaching, agreed that Mr. Wales preach at Jn^o Frazier's upon the 3d Sabbath of this Instant, upon the Monday following at Edward Barbers and upon the Tuesday at the Amwell Meeting House—That the Modr. [Rev. John Cross] preach at Amwell on the 1st Sabbath of Sept^r., upon the Monday following at Edward Barbers, and the Tuesday at Jn^o Fraziers."

Also on Sept. 7, 1738:

"The desire of the people of Pepack and Lebanon for Supplies was people there and in the Neighboring Places for Supplies, the Consideration thereof was referred 'till afterwards."

Again on April 4, 1739:

"The desire of the people of Pepack and Lebanon for Supplies was intimated to the Presb: in Compliance therewith they appointed Mr. Rowland to preach at Pepack the last Sab: in April and the 1st in May at Mr. Barbers in Lebanon."

It would be interesting to know where Mr. John Frazier's and Mr. Edward Barber's houses were located, the former apparently somewhere in the Peapack district, and the latter in Lebanon township, which then included Tewksbury.

On Nov. 6, 1739:

"Application having been made to this Presb: by the Inhabitants of Allen's-Town-Cranbury, Pepack Lebanon and Muskinicunck [Musconetcong] for Supplies. They ordered Mr. James McCray to supply the afs^d. Places (dividing his time among them as he shall judge meet) to our next meeting which is to be held the 1st Tuesday in April at Baskin Ridge."

A large and difficult field, requiring a circuit, as he made it, of about 200 miles on horseback.

On April 1, 1740, the following minute occurs:

"A call for Mr. McCray was presented to the Presbytery from the people of Lametunk, Lebanon, Pepack, Readingtown and Bethlehem, which he accepted of."

There were probably no villages of these names at that time. Peapack was the district near the Peapack brook, which is mentioned as a boundary in early records. Lebanon and Readington were townships in Hunterdon county, bordering on the Lamington river, while Bethlehem was a township to the westward. Bethlehem church at that time was an organization of ten years standing, claiming to date from 1730. It is about a mile west of Clinton and still abides in strength. It took part of

Mr. McCrea's time, while the other districts mentioned constituted the congregation now known as Lamington.

A church edifice was built at Lamington, probably as being central to the other districts. Record is made of the first payment made to the carpenter on April 1, 1740, the same day on which the call was presented to the Presbytery for the services of Mr. McCrea. The church was organized some time in the spring of 1740, the exact date unknown. Mr. James McCrea, (or McCray, as it is spelled in the minutes) a licentiate of the Presbytery, was ordained "to the ministry of the word in general" by the Presbytery at New Brunswick on Aug. 4, 1741. Webster, a writer on Presbyterian church history, infers that he was ordained pastor of "Lamintunck" at that time. He was the father of the lamented Jane McCrea, who was murdered by the Indians during the Revolutionary war.

The church was not incorporated until 1783, when it received the legal name of "The Presbyterian Congregation at Bedminster in the Counties of Somerset and Hunterdon," and this is still the corporate name under which it transacts business. This, too, was probably its name at its organization. No records of the Session are to be found previous to 1809, but the Trustees' records go back to the organization of the church in 1740. At the top of one of the pages on which the accounts for 1740 are recorded is found the name "Bedminster." No name occurs again till July 22, 1763, when, in a record signed by James McCrea, he speaks of the "Congregation at Lamington." In 1781 occurs the "Congregation of Bedminster," and so the record varies between the names throughout the book as might be expected where the church has both a corporate and a local, or popular name. The records of the Session from 1809 do not in any place give the name of the church or organization. These facts have been furnished by Rev. John T. Scott, Ph. D., the present efficient pastor of the Lamington church.

When we search old records we appreciate the necessity of having the name of the organization, and the date of the meeting, inscribed at the top of every leaf, so that it can be identified if it gets loose; and also of having the contents of every paragraph briefly indicated in the margin. It will inspire secretaries to greater neatness and accuracy if they will consider that their records are likely to be preserved and searched for centuries to come.

In the records of the Presbytery of New Brunswick the name of the church after its organization is "Bedminster." Presbytery sometimes met at "Bedminster," and the name occurs frequently. Yet "Lamington" occurs twice, viz. "Lamington congregation" Oct. 20, 1767, and Oct. 19, 1784, when at a meeting held at "Bedminster," a memorial from the

Trustees of the College of New Jersey was addressed to the Presbytery of New Brunswick, "to meet at Lamington," showing that the latter name still survived as the name of the locality. (It may be noted here that the early minutes of the Presbytery of New Brunswick are now being published in the "Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society," Philadelphia).

In the "Minutes of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church U. S. A.," the name of the church is "Bedminster" up to and including the year 1798; in 1799 the name "Lamington" begins.

Since 1758, when Bedminster Reformed church was organized, there have been two churches called "Bedminster" in Bedminster township, and this is probably the reason that the Presbyterian Bedminster came to be generally known as the "Lamington" church.

It may be also of interest to note that Lamington post-office was not established till March 13, 1872, and was discontinued April 30, 1907. Its present address is Somerville, R. F. D. 3, N. J.

What is the meaning of the Indian name Allametunk? Applying to the Bureau of Ethnology, at Washington, D. C., I received the following reply:

"It is not possible to determine with absolute accuracy the meaning of the name *Allamatunk* or *Allametunk*, for the reason that the strict Indian form of the term is not known. Practically all of our geographical names of Indian derivation have been so corrupted by the whites, who first adopted the names, that it is usually unsafe to hazard more than a conjecture of their exact meaning. However, the term seemingly signifies 'place of clay' (meaning paint clay); if the name has lost the initial *n* it means the 'place of mulberry trees!' It may have some connection with the term *allum* or *allumus* which signifies 'a dog' or a 'wolfish dog.'"

In the library of the New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, I found a manuscript book entitled, "Indian names of Rivers and Creeks in New Jersey," by M. S. Henry, 1856, in which he gives in neat handwriting, in parallel columns, the "Modern Name," "Indian Name," "Signification," "Authority," and "Remarks." Here we find among the creeks of Hunterdon County:

"Modern Name, Lamington Creek. Indian Name, Wallamink. Signification, Paint Creek. Authority, Heckewelder. Remarks, 'In some old books Lamington Creek is said to be Allamutink (See Smith's History of New Jersey, 1765). The word should be written Wallamink—It is a branch of the Raritan.'"

John Heckewelder was a Moravian missionary to the Indian tribes along the Ohio for 40 years (1771-1811); then retired to Bethlehem, Pa., where he died in 1823. He wrote a valuable "History of the Manners

and Customs of the Indian Nations." It is singular how Mr. Henry transposes the vowels of the last two syllables in Allametunk, making it *Allamutink*. It is remarkable, too, how well the above authorities agree as to the signification of the word. Allametunk means "place of paint clay," and Willamink means "paint." The termination "tunk" is locative, signifying "in or at the place abounding in." Thus Wallaminktunk, accented on the "lam," would sound very much like Lamington, and would mean "place abounding in paint" or more simply, "place of paint." Above Lamington the river is called "Black River," and any one viewing it from the bridge at Pottersville would know at a glance why it is so called, for it is as black as ink. This, it seems to me, would explain why the Indians called it "place of paint" or "Paint" Creek, and would go far toward establishing its Indian origin.

In Mr. Henry's above mentioned manuscript book other Paint Creeks, and a Paint Pond, are found, and are said to be translations of the original name Willamink given to them by the Indians.

In recent years some are inclined to think that because there is a place in Lanarkshire, Scotland, named Lamington, and because the early settlers at Lamington were Scotch, and Scotch-Irish, therefore it might be that they brought the name over with them and bestowed it upon the river, and that Allametunk is the Indian attempt to pronounce Lamington. Chronologically this is possible, for, as far as known, the name is nowhere recorded until after the region was settled by the whites. But if the original name were Lamington, the early surveyors, (like Andrew Johnston whose "Journals," from 1743 to 1763, are now being published in this *QUARTERLY*), would have learned the fact from the early settlers, and not from the Indians and would have spelled it Lamington, and not in the many curious ways in which we find it spelled and which were evidently attempts to express in writing the sound of the Indian name. The first settlers got the name from the Indians, and not the Indians from the first settlers; and yet the final form of the name, which we find as far back at least as 1763, may have been determined by the familiarity of some of the early settlers with the name Lamington in Scotland.

There is a fashionable watering place in the county of Warwick, in England, named Leamington, pronounced Lem-ington, but it does not seem to enter into the question of the derivation of our name Lamington.

A PLUCKEMIN STORE IN 1768 AND LATER

AS PER JACOB VOSELLER'S DAY BOOK AND LEDGER

IN THE YEAR 1768 a store was kept in Pluckemin by Jacob Vosseller & Company. No mention of this store, or at least of these owners of it, has ever appeared in print so far as we know. Other storekeepers there in Revolutionary times have been mentioned—John Boylan, Matthew Lane, William McEowen and perhaps others—but no suggestion has appeared that the farmer and church warden, Jacob Vosseller, was a Pluckemin merchant, and even yet it is unknown who the "Company" was. As to Jacob Vosseller, a sketch of him and also particulars of his descendants are in preparation for the next number of the *QUARTERLY*; hence it is sufficient to pass on now to the real object of this article, which is to give some particulars of the patrons of the store and what was then for sale and the prices.

A sheepskin bound volume endorsed "Vr. & Co. 1768," containing 217 pages, with some leaves removed, constituted a ledger of the store, the items in it being dated from 1768 to 1775, with some later credits. The accompanying daybook is lost. But a second daybook, without the corresponding ledger begins with 1775 and ends, so far as charges for the general store is concerned, April 14, 1777. Evidently things then came to an abrupt termination. On the flyleaf of this daybook is written "Jacob Vosseller & Co., Sept. 1, 1775," and below this the following:

"CURE FOR FITS

"Take the root of young mullen, the root of the large thistle it has a narrow rib
the root of five finger
the root of a yerb call'd fit yerb
Boyl them together."

This "Cure" is not in the writing of Jacob Vosseller, who wrote an excellent hand, but of someone else.

After 1775 the daybook opens with charges of an entirely different character, being of shoes, leather and tailoring, as to which we shall refer presently.

The two books are now in possession of Mr. John Vosseller, of Bound Brook, a great-grandson of Jacob Vosseller. After the publication of "The Story of an Old Farm" it was lent to the author of that work, the late Andrew D. Mellick, Jr., and these comments by him upon it in his note books are worth printing, as they have not been published:

"The customers extended from below the Raritan to the Morris county line, into Hunterdon county, and even as far as Sussex. Many

items give information that is interesting of the people and events of the last century. They show, for instance, that in 1777 John Teeple kept a tavern thereabouts; and that Governor William Livingston bought a corn broom in 1777. In May, 1776, there is a charge against Aaron Moelek and John Appleman as church wardens. John Boylan was a customer in Dec., 1775. (Query: Was he not a store-keeper himself at that time?) In Dec., 1775, Aaron Moelich bought two spelling books for 4 shillings and 4 pence. There are frequent entries to John Hall and others of Barnetstown. There was a Doctor Craig thereabouts in 1776. In 1776 Jacob Ten Eick, Jr., bought an almanac for 6 pence, while David King, Sr., paid 11 pence for one in the Dutch language. Jacob Eoff was keeping tavern in 1776, and bought on that day snuff, chocolate and an almanac. The entries were not only for merchandise, but there are charges of six pence for writing a note, a shilling for a bond, and one and six pence for a mortgage. In May, 1776, appears the name of Dr. Aaron Gray. In July, 1776, Johannes Moelich's son Philip buys a hat for 8 shillings and 9 pence. In September, 1776, Peter Wortman is given credit for £3.1.3 for a seven-dollar bill, and in the same month a Dr. Griven is mentioned. In November, 1776, a charge is made against Bryan Lefferty, Esq., of twenty shillings 'to expenses agoing to Trenton,' evidently to visit the new State Legislature. Now that the Revolutionary War is on, in addition to the ordinary merchandise entries of rum, chocolate, handkerchiefs, crockery, etc., frequent ones are for powder and flint. In 1776 Peter Moelich bought some rum, a jewsharp and some allspice. The jewsharp was probably to comfort him after Lee's army which quartered on his farm on the night of his capture! In December, 1776, Richard Compton, Jr., is credited with twenty-one pounds, thirteen shillings and four pence for '50 Contenantle dollars.' In this year, 1776, the Reverend William Graff and the Rev. Jacob Hardenbergh are both customers. On Jan. 1, 1777, the following entry appears: 'All that is sold hereafter to be proclamation money charged except mentioned in the book.' On the 3rd of Jan., the day of the Battle of Princeton, but one entry is made, after which none appears until the sixth instant, which is the Monday morning that Washington's army left Pluckemin on the way to Morristown. According to these store books, the establishment mended swamp hoes, made shoes and mended same, cured leather, made great-coats and did all kinds of odd jobs for their customers, even to writing letters and going on errands and journeys. Hay was sold by the ton; if horse hides were not kept in stock they were supplied to the customers, while laces and velvets were to be found in the same entries with snuff and rum. The credits were also of every kind, including days labor and merchandise. Entries for fresh beef were in juxtaposition with those for weaving coverlids and yards of check. Weatherboards and lumber were sold at this store, not to mention neck yokes, buckwheat, grain, flour and all kinds of crockery, the proprietor not even hesitating to serve at arbitration, not only charging for the expenses of same, but wages as arbitrator."

Our own observation of the books shows that butter, nuts, tallow, beeswax, flaxseed, wheat, nails, eggs, turnips, buckwheat, calfskins,

stoves, shoes, old pewter, ramrods, boards, raccoon skins, deer skins, honey, wagon wheels, seeds, horsewhips, firkins, barrels, corn, wool, and similar mixtures of grain, hardware, produce, etc., follow items of dry-goods; in fact "general merchandize" exactly expresses the stock bought and sold. One of the credits is a "yoke of oxen, £5.2.9," but presumably they were not taken in for sale.

What most interests us in an historical way is the names of the customers of the store, as they show who and what families resided within a reasonable distance of Pluckemin in those trying times. The list of these customers, although only of those who did not pay cash when they made purchases, will furnish, no doubt, many new as well as many old names of residents of Bedminster and Bridgewater. Some of them we know came from as far as Bound Brook, Raritan and North Branch, and, as Mr. Mellick states, even from Morris, Sussex and Hunterdon. The following are the names in the ledger, from 1768 to 1775, classified alphabetically and spelled exactly as they appear (although the spelling sometimes varies, as appears in parenthesis.) In observing the spelling it must be remembered that the writer was a German, and hence the English names were often badly rendered.

CUSTOMERS AT PLUCKEMIN STORE, 1768-1775

Charles Adams, Mathias Aplemen, John Appleman, Jacob Aukerman, Aaron Auten, Dirck Auten, Jur., Dirick Auten (Carpr.), John Auten, Paul Auten, Sr., Paul Auten, Jun., Thomas Auten, Sr., Thomas Auten, Jun., Thomas Auten (brother of Aaron).

Hendrick Bakeman, Elizabeth Beem, Hendrick Beem, John Bell, Daniel Belue, Comfort Benoton (?), Hanna Beuyes, Williamgy Beuys, Hugh Blackholl, Jane Blair, Jacob Boan (Constable), Abraham Bodine, Elizabeth Bodine, Femitge Bodine, John Bodine, Mary Bodine (daughter of Peter), Peter Bodine, Aberham Bolmer, Albert Bolmer (dec'd), Robert Bolmer, John Boorem, Richard Bowman, David Brass, Lucas Brass, Joseph Breess, John Brokaw, John Brokaw, Jun., John Brown, Aaron Buys.

James Campbald, Robert Campbald, Ruth Campbald, Archibald Campbold, Archibald Campbold, Jun., Margret Campble, William Campble, Mrs. Campble, James Carrel, Catherine Carry, Thomas Carry, Thomas Carry, Jun., Christopher Casboher (or Casbore), Daniel Castner, Sr., James Castner, John Castner, Jun., Michael Castner, Rachel Castner, Jonathan Catgem, John Cavelier, Thomas Corson, Roland Chambers, Church Wardens (Aaron Moelk, Jno. Apleman, Their Successors), Elizabeth Clarke, William Clarke, George Collens, Ezechiel Compton, Job Compton, John Compton, Joseph Compton, Richard Compton, Senr., Richard Compton, Jun., Zebulon Compton, Stine Conyn, Thomas Cooper, Elizabeth Cooper, George Cullenn.

John Defrest, Peter Denoly, Hendrick Detford, Friderick Dewily, Frederick Ditmas, Catherine Doughty, Cornelius Doughty, John Doughty,

Mary Doughty, Sarah Doughty, Derick Douw, Hend'k Duow, Elisha Drake.

Aberham Eoff, Cornelius Eoff, Jacob Eoff, Ser. (James Vanderveer, Exr.).

William Finly, George Fisher, Elizabeth Folkerson, Folkert Folkerson, Joseph Folkerson, Philip Folkerson, Widow Folkerson, Frederick Forgelt, Christian Foser, John Fosey, Samuel Foster.

Allebert Galtry, William Garlow, John Gray, Robert Gray, William Greant, Samuel Guin.

Aberaham Hardenbrook (son of Loderick), Hendrick Hardenbrook, John Hardenbrook, Loderick Hardenbrook, Mary Hardenbrook, Minister Hardenbergh, Jacobes Hegeman, David Hellobrand, John Hepburn, Aley Hertzogh, Luis Hertzogh, Peter Hertzogh, Zachariah Hertzogh, Easter Hill, John Hill, Johannes Hoas, John Hogg, Casper Hone, Nancy Huff.

Jeremiah Jeffery, John Johnson, Peter Johnston (in Sussex).

Mary Killpatrick, Mary Killsey, John King, Lucas King, Marcus King, Philip King, James Knight.

Aaron (or Aurie) Lane, Mathew Lane, Samuel Lane, William Lane (Branch), John Lefferty, Esqr., Aaron Legrange, Peter Demoon Legrange, John Livingstone, William Livingstone (Governor), Benjamin Loder (or Lodor), William Long, John Lowe (in Sussex), Aberham Luckas, Sarah Luckas, Uriah Luckas, Aaron Luckes, Isaiah Luckes.

Hugh McClure, Daniel McCollem, Tuncken McCollom, Thomas McRath, Janrimah Mapes, Burges Mampes, Philip Melich, Derick Middagh, John Middagh, Thomas Miller, Frederick Miracle, Aaron Moelch, Peter Moelch, Samuel Moffet, Thomas Moffet, Abraham Montanye, Edw. Montanye, Sr., Edward Montanye, Jun., Rachel Montanye, James Morris, Nance Mulffet, John Myer.

William Neilson (taylor), William Nevyus.

Daniel Peath, Thomas Peirson, Peter Poast, John Poulson, Jun.

Benjamin Remer, George Remer, John Remer, Sr., John Remer, Jun., George Rightmire, Lewis Rightmire, John Rightmyer, Aley Roland (wife of George), George Roland, Sr., Thomas Roland, Lodowick Rodolph.

Joseph Sacket, Cornelius Sebering, John Sebering, Rulof Sebering, Catherine Sebring, Derick Sebring, Jun., Mary Sebring (daughter of Derick), Hendrick Sedam, William Sharpe, John Smalley, Jonas Smalley, Henry Smith (hatter), Ichobod Smith, Jacobe (or Jacobes) Smith, Mary Smith, Peter Smith, William Smith, Christina Soper (now wife of Thos. Lee), John Sparcks, Charles Stewart, John Stewart, Enoch Stillwell, Leonard Stright, School Employers, Sharpe & Compton.

Christopher Teeple, George Teeple (constable), George Teple (Litle), George Teple (son of Litle), John Teeple (son of Lucas), John Teeple (tavern Ceoper), Lucas Teeple, Lucas Teple (son of Christopher), Peter Teeple, Mary Teedam, And's Ten Eick (Capt's son), Andrew Ten Eick, Jacob Ten Eick, Jun., Matthew Ten Eyck (Capt.), Methew Ten Eick (long), Yocomin Ten Eick, John Thomson, John Thone, Cornelius Tunison, Jun., John Tunison, Philip Tunison, Tunis Tunison, Aberham Tunoson, John Tunoson.

Henderick V: arsdale, Isaac Vanosdalen, Philip V: arsdale, George Van Camp, Jacob Vanderbilt, Elias Vanderveer, Jacobus V: derveer, John Van Derveer (Est. of, 1772), Laurence V: deveur, Christopher Vandeventer, John V: Emborgh, Henderick V: Derzaal, William Vandorn, John Van Horn, George Vanist, Mary Vanest (daughter of Peter), Peter Vanest (or Van Nist), Reynier Vanest, Chrispores (or Christopher) Van Noorstrand, Abraham V: Voorhees, Senr., Paul Van Vorhes, Aberham Vorhes (son of Abm.), Aberham Vorhes (son of Jacobes), Jacobus Vorhes (adm. of John Bodine), James Vorhes, John Vorhes (son of Abm.), Phebe Vorhes, Jacob Vosseller, Lucas Vosseller.

Anna Walker, Samuel Walker (Est. of 1774), John Weykhoff, Cornelius Williamson, Jacobus Wintersteen, Jun., Nicolas Wintersteen, Marres Wirtz, Herman Worth, John Writh, Wirtz & Finly.

James York (who is credited in April, 1776, with "teaching 2 scholars one quarter at 7/1—14/2").

Morris Wirtz is also credited with "schooling," and we may judge that "Wirtz & Finly" were schoolteachers, as in another place William Finly is credited with "schooling."

Upon the daybook from 1775 to 1777 new names appear as follows:

CUSTOMERS AT PLUCKEMIN STORE, 1775—1777

Frances Alexander, Samuel Allwood (or Alwood), Anberes Appelpay, Mathew Armstrong, Jowel Auten, Dowel Auter.

Peter Backover, Henry Beekman, Araanchy Bodine, Nance Boorem, Daniel Bray, Sr., Mr. Brenner (at the Landing), Abm. Briton, Balley Brokaw, Evert Brokaw, Jacob Brown, Jeame Brown (in Sussix), John Bulyon, Edward Bunn.

Thos. Cholwell, William Cimmons, Jesaioh Clowson (in Black river), Charles Coombes, Benjamin Coon, William Coon (blacksmith in town), Elizabeth Cooper, Cornelius Coortz, John Cox.

Alexander Dawson, Nicholas Dayley, Derick Demon, Joseph Depue (on Rarotan, shoemaker), John Dinnis, Esqr., John Dot, Jeremiah Doty, James Duglas.

John Elston, Wm. Evens.

Goshem Fearchild, Abm. Fisher, Cornelius Folkerson (son of Folkert), Christian Forser (or Faser), William Frasher (per Phebe Barros).

Ursula Gillem, John Goldtrap, Aaron Gragg (Doctor), Mary Grant, Doctor Griven, Aulbert Gultery [Goltra?], William Graff.

John Hall (in Barnets Town), Catherine Hase, Joseph Herdey, John Hilmson, Jacob Holl (in Boskenridge), Isaac Horlenbrook, Joseph Huzeyy.

James Johnston, Lazerus Jones, Samuel Jones.

John Keukendal, Joseph Killey, Mary Kinsinger.

Bryan Lefferty, Esq., Johannes Linberger, Mrs. Line (Widow), Robert Lough, Susannah Luis.

William Mac Donald, Esqr., Elizabeth McCoye, Samuel McNear, Child Mattecks (in Sussex), John Matticks, Nicholas Merrol, Jacobes Meslar, Marin Miller, Morinus Miller, Benjn. Morgain, Esqr., Alexander Muffet.

Methew Nafey.

Abm. Pertran, John Phinex, John Plum, Jesaiah Price, Nicholas Prine.

Godfree Rinkand, Conrad Rish, Jacob Rish, Thom Ropley, Gerrot Roseboam, Jonathan Runyon.

George Scamp, William Schneider (in New York), Sam Simoson, Sam Smack, Jur., William Steward, John Still, John Storm, Borrant Stryker.

Judith Tenbrook, Jonette Ten Eick (old Captain's Daughter), Henry Tetford, Samson Thilthton, John Todd, Zusanah Tod (living with Alex. Muffet).

Ryke Van Debilt, Lowrence Van Derver, Cornelius V: Deyk, Isaac Van Dile, William Vandine, Aurie Van Dorn, Jacob Van Dorn, Thunes Van Nest, Jacob Van Noorstrand (Mountain), Aultge V: Northweich, Corneliiah Van Northweyk, Jaques Voorhees.

Henry Will, William Wilson, Jacob Wordenbay, Benjamin Worthe (Overseer Poor in Bridgewater).

Evidently someone purchased the store in or about 1777 and something like a shoe and leather establishment was opened in 1785. There are then occasional charges for smoothing irons, sheep skins, lime, iron, tea kettles, tar, etc., but they are so rare that it would seem as if they were articles carried over from the old store. Almost all charges are, instead, for leather, shoes, soeling shoes, boots, making boots, etc., and these continue in what for the most part seems to be Jacob Vosseller's own handwriting until April, 1798, when he removed out of the state. During this period (1785-'98), the following new names appear:

CUSTOMERS AT PLUCKEMIN STORE, 1785-1798

Martin Bachman, Richard Bell, Judah Bodine, Burgon Brokaw, David Brooks, Christian Broost.

Christopher Casbore, John Coofert, David Corzort, Thom Cuff.

Isaac Deforest, Simon (also Simeon) Digbay, Thomas Drew, Reverend Druay (?), Jacob Dugroat (or Degrote).

Hugh ferguson (in Sussix).

George Gastner, William Gaston, Bernades Gorden, Archibald Greagg.

Jacobes Hageman.

John Kealon, John Kullon.

Gilbert Lane, Elijah Lenord, Elisha Leonard, James Letty (or Lettes), John Little.

William Maxfield, James Melikin (or Milegan), John Milburn, Thomas Murphy.

Wm. Portor, William Shaver (or Spader), Andrew Sheep, William Shiels, Hartzel (or Hassell) Smith, Alexander Steele.

Polly Teeple, Thomas Thomson, John Tinbrook.

Burgon Vandorn, Tobias Vannorthen, Mrs. Van Veghter, Paul Voorhes' Son John.

Conrad Weltsh.

John Yeaw.

After 1798 the daybook "rested from its labors" until 1812, when George Vosseller, son of Jacob, a farmer between Pluckemin and Bound Brook, began to place ordinary farm entries in it, and continued to do so until 1841. Among the names entered by him were:

ENTRIES ON PLUCKEMIN BOOKS, 1812-1841

Aaron V Attee (hatter).

Mr. Barkelow, Wm. Beach, Mr. Brant (of Somerville), Mr. Brom, John Bush.

Ellis Campbell, Mr. Cort (or Coch, blacksmith).

Mrs. Dearwill, John Deruelle, John F. Dowe.

John Elleit (or Ellet).

James Gore (printer), Charrity Gorden, Peter Gorden, George Grames, Mr. Green, Russel Guning, Samuel Hall, John Hardcastle, Mr. Horten, Burgun Huff, Hall & Gore (Somerville Printers).

William McKisick, Wm. Man, Rhoda Monday, Job Morton, Humphrey Mount.

Jeremiah Parcels, Stephen Prine.

Mr. Robertson (blacksmith), William Rockafeller, Joseph Ryall.

David Schank, Phebe Smith, Tunis Soper, Mr. Southard.

William G. Teeple, Henry Thing, John Torbert, Isaac Trembley.

Andrew V:D:Beek, Michael Vantuyle, Master V:Denburgh.

Daniel Whitehead, Sr., Peter Worley.

Doubtless various of our readers, not only in Bedminster township but elsewhere, will now feel interested to conjecture who many of the names above printed represented, where they lived, and what living descendants they may have still resident in Somerset.



EXTRACTS FROM UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF GOVERNOR PATERSON

FROM THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPTS

[Continued from Page 185]

"New York, 6th Feb'y, 1790.— . . . I have not heard of any news,—indeed I go out but little. I am fond of my room. Reading and business keep me employed. I always had an aversion to going out in winter. To-day, however, I shall dine at Mr. Otto's. The card says 'to celebrate the Alliance.' On such an occasion an excuse would not well pass. There is much entertainment in the dining way at present in this city; you may judge, I have no less than four or five invitations for Tuesday next, to say nothing of the other days. I intend to resume the rule I laid down for my conduct last summer, to send an apology.

*("8 o'clock in the evening).—*I have just returned from Mr. Otto's fine times—dinner after 5—but it was to celebrate the Alliance."

New York, 11th Feb'y, 1790.— . . . The House of Representatives are deeply engaged in the funding system, about which there is much diversity of sentiment."

"New York, 13th Feb'y, 1790.— . . . We are just getting fairly into business in the Senate. When we shall rise it is impossible to say; not, however, before the 1st of May, unless we make greater progress in business than I expect we shall. This will break in very much upon my plan with respect to the spring and summer courts in West Jersey, which I proposed to attend."

"New York, 26th Feb., 1790.—I expected to have been with you to-morrow, but I find that I shall not be able to effect it, and therefore must defer it to the latter end of next week when I hope to see you unless something unexpected should turn up to prevent it. The roads are extremely bad; in truth they are scarcely passable. I am on three committees which will take up my time for about a week, one of them perhaps longer. Two of these committees were appointed to-day and will keep pretty closely to business. I went to Eliza. Town on Monday evening on Chancery business for Tuesday, and ret'd on Wednesday. It took us one hour to go two miles from Eliza. Town Point to Eliza. Town."

"New York, 26th July, 1790. . . . I have just rec'd an invitation to attend as a pall bearer the funeral of Gov. Livingston to-morrow at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. I shall set out in the morning and shall endeavour to return in the evening of the same day."

The following letter contains a reference to Mr. Paterson's selection for the office of Governor of New Jersey, and it will be seen that he was rather averse to the proposal, although subsequently he was elected to the office.

"New York, 1 Aug't, 1790.— . . . Congress will rise towards the latter end of the week, but I am notwithstanding apprehensive that the Senate will be obliged to continue longer owing the Treaty now on foot between the Indians and the United States. Mr. Gillvary has been indisposed for several days, which has of course obstructed the progress of the treaty. Mr. and Mrs. Walker will pass a few days with you on their return to Virginia. . . .

"Col. Bayard, at the request of some gents. at Brunswick and in West Jersey, spoke to me about being set up for the Government of New Jersey. Several gents. in East Jersey, and particularly Judge Chetwood, have also addressed me on the same subject. The answer I gave was that I would do whatever my friends thought I ought to do. Publick life has always been disagreeable to me. I would much rather persue the line of my profession than be placed in any official station, especially if it should be an high and important one. I suppose there will be several competitors for the office and I really do not want to enter into the list; it will create strife and contention, to which my soul is utterly opposed. I hope that the Legislature, when they meet, will turn their attention to

some person better qualified to fill the office than I am, and to whom it will be more convenient and acceptable.

The Congress will meet at Philadelphia some time in December; much important business will be laid over. The next session will *complete the system of finance*, and I hope give stability and efficacy to the Government and shape its future progress and operations. Much remains to be done; new sources of revenue are to be opened and applied to the support of national credit and the honorable fulfilment of contracts. We are laying the foundation of a great empire; the prospect widens and brightens as we proceed; and to every enlarged mind must give the highest pleasure."

The Legislature, however, saw fit to make Paterson Governor, so that he resigned his office as United States Senator Nov. 23, 1790, and held the Executive office two successive years, but continued to reside in New Brunswick; during that period there are no letters. In March 1793, President Washington commissioned him a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and after this the most interesting part of his correspondence begins, although it contains less description of his long journeys from home and of just how he fulfilled his arduous duties than might have been expected. But evidently the file of letters from which we quote are quite incomplete.

"New York, 3d April, 1793.—The ship was set off at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of this day. I again bid you adieu. Be assured of my most affectionate regard and love. Suffer not your spirits to sink; I am in the course of duty and being so, we must bear up under it with Patience and, if possible, with Cheerfulness. My love to Billy. I need not request your attention to my children. You have always been extremely kind and tender to them. Again farewell."

"Philada., 20th Feb'y, 1794.—I expected to have reached home about this time, but the business of the court has been greater than I supposed it would have been. I have no prospect of the court's rising for several days to come, as there is yet much business to be dispatched. Mr. Blair will go the Southern Circuit. It is probable that I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of trying the insurgents at this place. If so, I shall be here all the months of April and May and perhaps part of June. Mr. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick are well. They talk of setting off about next Tuesday. It was with difficulty I procured lodging; I could not get in with Mrs. Sage who lives in a small house near the drawbridge. I staid a few days at the city tavern; and then got into my present lodgings with a Mrs. Lawson, in a large and commodious house, 4th Street, No. 7, a few doors from the Indian Queen.

"Doct'r Smith of Princeton preached here on Thanksgiving Day to universal acceptance. The discourse was highly finished and delivered in his usual style of eloquence. His sermon, it is said, will be sent to the preps. You will find a few extracts from it in Fenno's paper. All the clergymen who preached exerted themselves on the occasion, and outdid their usual outdoings.

"I have just heard that you are all well, which gives me high pleasure. I have been laid up every now and then with slight colds, although I have been very careful and have seldom been out in the evening. Colds are universally prevalent in the city and have carried off several persons."

"*Princeton, 1 Oct'r, 1795.*—I am in hopes that the trustees will be able to go through their business in the course of the present day. At any rate I shall be obliged to set out to-morrow morning for Trenton for the purpose of holding the court. I shall write from that place before I set off for York Town. We are informed here that the disorder at New York has abated; and, if so, it is probable that it will in two or three weeks entirely subside.

"Col^o. Bayard and myself called last night to see Mrs. Stockton. I urged to pay you a visit, and stay a few days at Brunswick. She appears to be in a declining state."

"*Philad^a. 6th Oct., 1795.*—I arrived at this place last evening, and shall set off for York Town some time to-day. The roads were extremely dusty about the city, but the rain of last night will have a happy effect, and render the travelling more agreeable. There is nothing new in this place, except the great number of vessels arrived from England with winter goods, which, however, bring no recent intelligence as they had long passages."

"*Philad^a. 8 May, 1796.*—Gen'l White gave me your letter this morning. He intends to give in his petition to-day; he should have done it before but waited for the arrival of Gen'l Frelinghuysen. The court will continue through this week so that I shall not reach home till sometime in the next. We have this moment settled the Spring circuit. The Chief Justice, Mr. Ellsworth, goes the Southern, Mr. Iredell the Middle, and Mr. Chase the Eastern circuit. You see that I escape the Spring circuit, which is a great point gained, so far as respects the southern states."

"*Charleston, 10th Octbr., 1796.*—We have just arrived. Our passage has been remarkably quick; we run from the capes of Delaware to this place in sixty-eight hours. The wind was favourable as could blow, being N. E., and was strong and steady. Charleston is as healthy at present as is usual at this season of the year. The sickness, that prevailed some weeks ago, has entirely disappeared; and indeed the accounts you had of it were much exaggerated. Being fatigued with the voyage, and bereft of sleep for two nights past, I have not delivered any letters, or been out of my lodging; and have just taken up the pen to inform you of my safe arrival, as I knew your anxiety respecting me to be great."

"*Augusta, Saturday, 5th Nov., 1796.*—The court lasted about a week at Charleston. I left that place on Tuesday last, and arrived here yesterday. The distance is one hundred and fifty miles through pines and over sand. At Charleston I purchased a sulkey, two horses, &c., which was a deviation from my original intention of buying horses at this place; but I could not hire a carriage to take me up. The gentlemen of Charleston are extremely attentive, hospitable, and polite to strangers; indeed more so than any place I have ever been in. Although there is a diver-

sity of sentiment among them as to political matters, yet it never interrupts their intercourse, or disturbs their social happiness. Men of all political parties mingle together, and are indiscriminately invited to their tables, where much conviviality reigns, and where they are studious to please.

"Charleston, from its situation, will be a large commercial city; for it engrosses nearly all the trade of South Carolina, and draws, besides, a considerable trade from the adjacent states of Georgia and North Carolina. About 1/8th of the town was destroyed by the late fires; the ravages of which will, however, be scarcely perceived in the course of a few years. They are busily employed in building up, but unfortunately the new houses are generally composed of timber. The streets, except two, are very narrow, rather alleys than streets; and therefore it is probable that the greater part of the city will sooner or later be destroyed by fire. It is in contemplation to procure a law at the next session of the legislature to compel persons to build of brick or stone in future. The late sickness, in the course of six weeks, carried off a number of people; by the return it appears that 439 white persons fell victims to it; no account was kept of the death of the negroes, but of these you may safely reckon 361, which will make the whole loss 800. Charleston is now very healthy.

"The present weather resembles our finest weather in the beginning of June. The season has been remarkably dry; and the people in many places are waiting for rain in order to plough for their winter grain, in which they include oats. The crops of every kind have been abundant. New corn in the interior parts of Georgia and S. Carolina may be purchased for 2/— a bushel, New York currency."

"*Raleigh, Monday, 28th Nov. 1796.*—On Saturday I reached this place, which is about 300 miles from Augusta. I am afraid that the business will detain me near three weeks, which will throw me into winter on my way home. The court will open on Wednesday. Raleigh is the seat of government in North Carolina, and has been built up in the course of a few years. The town is small, containing about 30 houses, and the legislature, consisting of about 200 members, are now in session, which renders it difficult to procure accommodations. From Raleigh to New Brunswick will count 520 miles.

"At Wilmington, a town on the sea-board in this state, the yellow fever has been more malignant and mortal than any place I have heard of in the United States. It contains about 1,000 inhabitants; all left the town that could conveniently do so; of those that remained at least one fourth were carried off by the disorder."

The next letter is from his home in New Brunswick to his daughter, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, presumably then at Albany, and is inserted as much for what he says of himself as to show his paternal affection:

"*New Brunswick, 20th Jan'y, 1798.*—Your New Year's letter gave me much pleasure. You are just entering on life, and have experienced none of its cares, anxieties and misfortunes; everything to you wears a pleasing aspect, and is young and blooming like yourself. Long may this be your case, and many and happy may your days be upon this earth. If

a parent's prayer could have any effect, how happy would my Cornelia be; they would call down angels to preside over her, to avert every evil, and to smooth her passage to the mansions of unfading and never ending bliss. I am fast declining into the vale of life. Every new year warns me of my decay, and that time to me will soon be no more. For the autumn of human life has no second spring. My life has been a chequered scene. Of misfortunes I have had my full share; they proceeded from endeavours to advance the interests of relatives and friends. But, alas! my exertions were thrown away upon unkind and ungrateful spirits. My losses in consequence were heavy and severe. But hush my rising heart, and remember, that it does not belong to thee to complain. No, I will not complain. Much better it is to be thankful for existence thus far, for the good I have received and the blessings I enjoy. Among the choicest of these blessings, I reckon you, my beloved Cornelia, and your brother. May health, and peace and happiness attend you both. Adieu."

The letters continue to his wife:

"*Philad^a. 5th Feby., 1798.*—We arrived at this place on Friday about 7 o'clock. The day was pleasant, and the roads good. The Chief Justice has not yet come on, and it is uncertain whether he will be here, as he has not been well for some time. Judge Wilson is in North Carolina, and in such a bad state of health as to render it unsafe for him to travel. The other Judges are here, and to-day court was opened. I can form no opinion as to the length of time we shall sit; but, I hope, we shall rise in the course of three weeks at farthest.

"I have just returned from visiting the President, who is in good health. We have no news. The Government has not received any official dispatches from Paris. Just before I went to Court I rec'd a letter from Mr. Boggs informing me, that the committee wished to have the deed for the court house, which was lodged in my hands. A deed for the lot and perhaps some other paper were deposited in my hand, on certain conditions. This deed, &c., you will find in the large trunk, the key of which I have given to Mr. Kirkpatrick, and it is executed by Mr. Dennis. If you find it, hand it to Mr. Kirkpatrick, who will do what is necessary for the purpose."

"*New York, 7th April, 1798.*—Capt. Voorhees delivered me your letter a few hours ago. We had a very pleasant ride on Saturday; the road so good, that we reached Pawlis hook in time to dine. Cornelia will return with Mrs. Bayard. Miss Fleming will accompany her. Mr. and Mrs. Low will go up perhaps in the course of next week on a visit of a few days. I propose to set out for New Haven on Monday or Tuesday next in the stage or packet. I am informed, that we shall have a great deal of business to go through in Connecticut, which will prevent me from returning as soon as I wish. I have purchased some stockings, jean, and blue cashmere for Billy, which are in with those of his sister. Mrs. Bayard is well; and has nearly completed your commission."

[*To be Continued*]

JOURNALS OF ANDREW JOHNSTON, 1743-1763*

[Continued from Page 188]

CONCERNING LOTS IN PEAPACK PATENT

Thursday, 26th April, 1753.—Went to Mizenars; agreed with him for his lot, suppos'd about 100 acres at 40/—acre in three pay'ts, the first to be in Nov'r next. Mr. Byram is to survey it. The Lawrances and some others within Coxes claims [wants] to buy and desir'd the refusall of their settlements; part of their lotts are without that line and went across the hills from John Lawrances to Jos. Montaneys present good land.

"The organist is settled next to Jacob Folkers on good land. I think it joyns to the rere of John Lawrance and Westward of Folkers. I could not agree with ———, only 40/—acre. I told him if I did not hear from him to-morrow before I left Harriots I should look upon the proposal to be void, and that he must not expect to have so favorable an offer afterwards, but that he might continue on the place this year on the same terms he has done. I think not to sell this land (?) after this under 50/—pr. acre; the lot joyning to it about the same price. Consented to let Morris Burd and his brother, the weaver [stay?] on the lot this year, . . .

"Went to Mrs. Grahams; agreed with her for her lot at 50/—pr. acre in four pay'ts; am to write the articles and she is to call upon me to-morrow morning at Harriots.

"Whilst at Mizenars I agreed to let John Taylor, a weaver, take possession of the lot between Lawrances brook and Melicks land; he is not to clear nor cut any timber, and deliver possession at demand.

Friday, 27th April, 1753.—Mrs. Graham came to me this morning at Harriots; declin'd signing the articles and desirs she may have time to consult with her father, who lives in Freehold, which she promises to do the week afterward, and call upon me either at Inatch (?) or Amboy. She paid me £3.12 for rent from Nov. last, the time we agreed with Mrs. Leslie. She likewise sends by me £9.6.2 for Mrs. Leslie. Got home on Saturday, the 28th. I paid Mrs. Leslie the £9.6.2.

June 12th, 1753.—Henry Sloane came to me about buying the lot formerly leased by Leslie to ——— Vosler, now in possession of Folkert Folkerson. I ask'd 50/—pr. acre, to pay 2/3 rds off the ensuing next May. He offer'd 46/—pr. acre, but told me before we parted if the

*An examination of the second "Journal" of Mr. Johnston (which has just come into the Editor's hand), shows that the actual concluding date of his record is 1763 and not 1754, as previously printed; hence the change in terminal date above.

people on the land were willing to quit he believ'd he would take it at the price I ask'd and would let me know soon.

"*June 26th, 1753.*—Agreed this day with John Roger for the 654 acres in the Peapack tract. He is to give 25/—pr. acre in three pay'ts, the first to be in May next. Mr. Skinner, my bro'r and selfe signed articles of agree't with him, and he carries it to N. York to be sign'd by Mr. Alexander.

"*July 1, 1753.*—I sent Thos. Rattoon to Jno. Lawrance, surveyor, with a letter desiring him to meet me to-morrow at Brunswick on my way to Peapack to run some lines to prove Wm. Todd's possession to be within the lott No. 13.

"*Monday, 2d July.*—Went to Brunswick and met Mr. Lawrance there in the afternoon; got to Boundbrook and lodged there.

"*Tuesday, the 3d.*—Went up to David Herriots; took him with me up to Lametunk falls, and his two sons for chain bearers. We run from the beatch tree across lott No. 14 down the lower line of No. 13. David Bilast (?) and John Phenix show'd Todds house, etc., to Lawrance and Peter Bushes trespass, etc., in the run down to Bout Wortmans old house. in order to lay down the jury line run in Deans cause; finished in the evening and returned to Herriots. Mr. Lawrance is to make a map of his work and send it to me.

"Andries Wortman—James Allen. Proper persons to prove possession in Mr. Willocks and my father.

"*Wednesday, 4th July, 1753.*—Return'd to Amboy. A mem. of the charge of this journey on other side of this book.

"*Aug't 20th, 1753.*—Isaac Younglove tells me he hears that the widow Graham intends to quit her place next year and is about buying a place at Black river. He desires if we will lease the place for a few years that he may have the refusall.

"*Inatch (?) 4th Sept., 1753.*—Mathias Lane came to me about buying the Widow Grahams lott; he tells me that she intends to leave the place in the spring. He offers 50/—pr. acre in three payments, the first to be in May next. I offer'd it at 50/—, all to be in May next, or interest from that time. He took time to consider of it, but I am under no promis of waiting his answer.

"*Sept. 12th, 1753 (Amboy).*—John Phenix tells me his brother-in-law, Wm. Wortman, desir's he may have the refusall of the lott his father, Andries Wortman, lives on; thinks he will not stick at giving 50/—pr. acre in payments.

"Wm. Allen spoeke to me in Aug't at the court about purchasing some land over the brook neare his mill. I think it's part of what wee bou't of Mrs. Leslie.

“Oct. 12. Rec’d from Mr. Montanis..... £6. 5.0
on acco. of rent to May last.

“He pr. Mrs. Leslie..... 1.15.0

£8.0.0

“I am to pay Mrs. Leslie her part of the rent to Nov. last, deducting the 35/—

“Mrs. Leslie’s part about..... £4. 0.0

“She rec’d from Montayne 1.15.0

“Pd. her 2. 5.0

“One part of the rent I am to account for is..... £4.0.0

“*Monday, 8th [Oct.], 1753.*—I set out from Amboy in order to take the possession of Todds place, etc. I sent to the sherriff of Somerset by And. Smyth to meet me at Herriots to-morrow. Got to Mr. Kinneys and lodg’d there.

“*Tuesday, the 9th.*—The sheriff and A. Smyth met me this morning at Harriots. We went to Todds; took Asshor Harriot to show us the way. John Phenix and Bissar (?) came to us. Todd would not see us; his wife telling me they would not give up possession, and had not provided a place to go to with her children, and as I had not got a hand to keep possession for us, I concluded to wait till to-morrow and told her I should certainly turn them out then. I sent Ashar Harriot to MacDowell, who I was informed was willing to take charge of the place for us. I return’d to Harriots and lodg’d there; cal’d at Vancleefs and din’d there on my way to Harriots. McDowell came to me but declin’d to go on the place; is to come to me in the morning.

“*Wednesday, the 10th.*—Andw. Smyth went to Rob’t Tomsons to try to git one of his sones to hold the possession of the place for us (but they also declin’d doing it). I wrote to Justice Lafferty, acquainting him that I was going to Todds with the Sherriff in order to take possession, and apprehending that we should meet with some opposition desir’d he would meet me and bring Justice Van Deveer or Justice McEowen with him. Sent the letter by the constable and desir’d he would be there likewise. I went to the place. The Sherriff, who got there before me, met me at a little distance from the house and told me that severall of the Elizabeth Town people were come up with a design to oppose us, and seem’d to be very unruly. I told him I had desir’d two of the Justices and Mr. Danell, the constable, to meet us there, and when they came we would proceed to taking possession. I went into the house where I found three Eliz’thtown men, but could not learn their names. I told the woman that I hopt she had

provided a house to go to with her children, for I should now wait no longer. She said she had no other house than what she was in, and would not quit that. Going out I met John Craine at the door and had some talk with him. He ask'd me if we ever had taken possession of that place. I told him he knew we had, and that they had in a riotous manner forcibly taken it from us, and that I was come up to take possession again, which we could have done yesterday, but in compassion to the woman and children gave her time till today to provide some house to go in: that I should now proceed in doing it, tho' I find by the company you have with you and some information I have now had you are come prepar'd to oppose us by force (which he did not deny), and by his and the others with him behaviour I had reason to think it was true. I then turn'd from him, and he went to some people who stood at a distance from the house by the side of the bushes. On inquiring I find—Scudder of Eliz'thtown and John Chambers of Baskin Ridge were two of them. He after that came to me and told me he had something to propose and talk'd of referring the dispute between us to indifferent men. I told him I should not take notice of any proposal of that kind, but that as soon as I had proper evidence (which I expected soon) I should proceed in doing what I thought was right, and that he might do as he pleased and turn'd from him again. He often went between the people by [the sides?] of the bushes and those in and out the house.

“Soon after Justice Lafferty and Justice McEowen came Scudder and Chambers disappear'd and I see no more of them. The man who I expected to go on the place not being come, we went to John Phenix to dinner, and left Craine and his people at Todds, who were overheard by Mr. Lockhart in our absence to talk in a manner as if they did not come with a design to oppose us by force, and said to the woman, ‘You see they dare not attempt to throw you out.’

“At my return from Phenix I agreed with Robert Allen to go on the place to keep possession for us, and went into the house with the Sherriff, where I found Craine and two or three of his people. When the Sherriff was going to move the goods Craine apply'd himself to me and said he had something to propose in behalf of the people of Eliz'thtowne, which was that we should appoint a time for the lawyers on both sides to meet and argue the affaire before indifferent men, and leave it to them to determine which should have the possession.

[*To be Continued*]

THE LANE FAMILIES OF SOMERSET COUNTY AND VICINITY

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

[Continued from Page 208]

III. Gysbrecht, of Monmouth, and Family [Continued]

CHILDREN OF CORNELIUS LANE (26) AND MARIA WAMSLEY:

63. JANNETJE, bap. at Marlborough, Aug. 30, 1746; living in 1780, per father's will, where called "Jennet."

64. MATTHEW (sup.) of Pluckemin, b. Feb. 17, 1747; bap. July 31, 1748, at Marlborough; d. Dec. 4, 1804; m. (1) Laura Hardenbergh (second dau. of Rev. Jacob R. Hardenbergh and Maria Du Bois), who was b. July 25, 1757, and d. July 28, 1785, at the age of 28; and (2), Sept. 27, 1786, Maria Johnson, who was b. Aug. 12, 1758, and d. Dec. 26, 1812. I have had not a little difficulty in identifying this person with "Matthew," the merchant at Pluckemin during and after the Revolution, there being reasons against as well as for the identification; one main objection being that in his will he refers to "my brother John." Another that Cornelius calls him, in his will, as at his baptism, "Matthias." Still Cornelius' will would indicate he was using considerable money, for the will mentions about five bonds given by "Matthias" to his father, and these are willed to four of Cornelius' other children, but no "John" is mentioned. Cornelius lived near Pluckemin, and the Matthew there was using much money in his store, and was well-to-do. The latter may have used "Matthew" as his Christian name because there were already three relatives by the name of Matthias in the same township. As to that "brother John," certainly living in 1804, he may have gone out of the state and been "tabooed" as an heir, which is possible rather than likely. If no "brother John" existed, then the identification is incomplete. But I have found no other place for the Pluckemin "Matthew," and place him here with doubt.

Matthew, of Pluckemin, in 1787, was the owner of 100 acres of land near that place, and, besides being a store-keeper, is said to have been the first postmaster of Pluckemin. He was well educated and wrote a clear business hand. His store "adjoined his residence, which continues to this day to bear many of its Revolutionary characteristics." (Mellick's "Story of an Old Farm," p. 286. Mellick also states he was the "son of Matthias," *brother* to Cornelius, clearly an error). During the Revolution, after the Battle of Princeton, when Washington went to Pluckemin, "in the Matthew Lane house, it is said, the thirteen captured (British) officers were placed under guard." (Ibid, p. 383). This house has long been owned by John Fenner, Jr. Matthew's will of Nov.

23, 1804, probat. Dec. 26, 1804 (Somerset Wills, Book A., p. 42), mentions his wife, Maria, and his children, and his "brother John's son, Matthew." His personal property was inventoried at \$7,266.82, and included five slaves inventoried at \$765, showing he was for those times, a man of means. His executors were Philip H. Van Arsdale and William McEowen, to whom he devised all his estate in trust, they to pay legacies to his children as the latter arrived of age, all being minors but Catherine. (For ch., by both wives, see *infra*).

65. ANTJE, *bap.* Nov. 24, 1751; also living in 1780.

[Perhaps foregoing only were the ch. by Maria Wamsly and others, as below, by Eleanor Compton; but it is somewhat uncertain as to which of Cornelius' wives was the mother of Sophia, named below, 66.]

CHILDREN OF CORNELIUS LANE (26) AND ELEANOR COMPTON:

66. SOPHIA; known from father's will of 1780.

67. ELEANOR; also named in father's will.

68. MARY, of Larger Cross Roads. b. about 1763; d. Apr. 15, 1833. "in her 70th year;" m. John Blair (son of Robert Blair), who was for many years the country merchant at the Larger Cross Roads and was "considered a business man of more than ordinary intelligence." He drew up numerous bonds, conveyances and other important papers for the people of the community. Among their children were John, of Bernards twsp.; Peter, who probably d. in 1859; and Rev. Robert J., the latter unmarried, who was b. May 8, 1797, and d. Jan. 19, 1858. The latter graduated at New Brunswick Seminary, 1823, and had Reformed Dutch ch. pastorates at Princeton and Helderburgh, N. Y., until 1830, after which his health gave out, and he spent his later years in Bedminster. (See "Messler's Hist. Notes," p. 289).

69. GILBERT, farmer, of Peapack, b. May 31, 1766; d. Nov. 13, 1839; m. Mar. 7, 1797, Mary Nevius (dau. of John Nevius and Deborah Mount, of Whitehouse, who was b. Aug. 25, 1770, and d. Nov. 2, 1848. Gilbert, in partnership with Abraham Nevius, his brother-in-law, purchased 186 acres of land in 1805, being lot 2 of the Peapack Patent, and divided it, each taking one-half. Previous to this, Apr. 20, 1796, Gilbert and his brother, Job, were owners of the homestead of their father, near Burnt Mills, on which date Gilbert sold out his interest to Job. The Somerset records show he also owned other land in Bedminster. (For ch., see *infra*).

70. JOB, of near Pluckemin, farmer, b. July 10, 1769; d. Mar. 1, 1843; m., about 1792, Susanna Nevius (sister to Mary Nevius, who m. his brother, Gilbert) who was b. May 27, 1773, and d. Aug. 4, 1855. He resided on his father's homestead. He was deacon and elder of the Bed-

minster Ref. ch.; a justice of the peace from 1815 to 1831; one of the Judges of Common Pleas of Somerset, appointed 1820 and reappointed 1826. Mr. Lane was an enterprising and worthy citizen. His son, Peter J., stated that when Job was a lad he saw Gen. Washington lead off the first dance at the famous Pluckemin ball in 1779, and took charge of a number of horses for visitors, putting them in his father's barn. Job's will, of Feb. 2, 1843, was probat. Mar. 11, 1843 (Somerset Wills, Book E, p. 484). (For ch., see *infra*).

71. CORNELIUS, b. Aug. 5, 1770; d. Sept. 22, 1786.

(One of Cornelius's daughters named under the above two families m. Job. Compton, but which I have not ascertained).

CHILDREN OF MATTHIAS LANE (39) AND CATHARINE SMOCK:

72. GARRET, farmer, of New Market, b. about 1782; d. Sept., 1848; m. May 23, 1803, Catherine Hendrickson. His will of Sept. 7, 1848, was probat. Oct. 4, 1848. (Middlesex Wills, Book E., p. 105). (For ch., see *infra*).

73. ELIZABETH, of Marlborough, bap. there Nov. 28, 1784; m. Feb. 11, 1811, Jacob Van Deventer. Children: (1) Henry Berger, b. Dec. 2, 1811; m. Phebe Brokaw. (2) John Lane, b. Jan. 2, 1814. (3) Elizabeth, b. Mar. 16, 1817. (Above bap. at Marlborough).

74. JOHN, of Bound Brook, b. Nov. 23, 1788; d. Oct. 24, 1869; m., Nov. 15, 1809, Lydia Van Cleaf (dau. of Joseph Van Cleaf and Eleanor Schenck), who was b. Dec. 23, 1786, and d. May 4, 1867. (For ch., see *infra*.)

75. AARON, of Cranbury, b. May 5, 1792; m., May 15, 1816, Jane Schenck, who d. Aug. 20, 1836. He owned from about 1820 a tannery at Cranbury, and was long a ruling elder in the First and then Second Pres. church, and left numerous descendants (untraced).

76. MARY, bap. at Marlborough, Feb. 8, 1795.

77. HENDRICK SMOCK, b. May 24, 1797.

78. ANNA, b. May 8, 1799; m. Jacob Wyckoff. Children: (1) Catharine, who m. a Hurdman. (2) George, who m. Mary Louise Major. (3) Elizabeth, who m. a Brewster.

79. GEORGE SMOCK, of Spotswood, b. Nov. 9, 1804; prob. same who d. 1877, wife being deceased and no children. (See Middlesex Wills, Book I, p. 683).

(All foregoing bap. at Marlborough).

CHILDREN OF MATTHIAS LANE (49) AND ALICE CONOVER:

80. AARON, bap. at Readington, Apr. 25, 1779; d. before 1819.

81. ANTJE, bap. Apr. 29, 1781; d. before 1819.

82. CORNELIUS, bap. May 2, 1783; d. about Feb. 1849. Resided

near Newton. Will of Apr. 29, 1844, probat. Mar. 1, 1849. (Sussex Wills, Book D., p. 160).

83. SARA, *hap.* Mar. 20, 1785; living in 1819.

84. WILLIAM, *hap.* Apr. 10, 1787; living in 1819, when his father willed him about 11 acres of land near Newton.

85. GEORGE W., of East Cameron, N. Y. On Aug. 17, 1853, he wrote a letter to his brother, Matthias, from the place above named, stating he was "fast verging to the grave" and inquiring about "old friends in Hunterdon, near Cold Brook."

86. JOHN CONOVER, of near Newton; prob. un. His will of July 21, 1855, probat. Feb. 23, 1859 (Sussex Wills), bequeathed all his property to his brother, Barnes.

87. ELEANOR, of Sussex Co.; d. about May, 1855; un.

88. BARNES, of Sussex Co.; living in 1855.

89. MATTHIAS, to whom his father deeded 100 acres of his land June 26, 1819. Of him, Mr. W. W. Woodward, of Newton, says: "Matthias, Jr., had three sons as follows: JOHN W., ASA W., who d. at Montreal, Can., and WILLIAM; and two daughters, MARGARET who m. a man by the name of Anthony, and NELLIE, who m. William Marshall, and lived and died in the back part of Sussex near the Pennsylvania line, not far from Milford, Pa. The eldest son of Matthias, Jr., John W., was a respected business man in Newton for fifty-five years, and died about Sept. 1, 1900, aged about eighty, leaving two sons and one daughter surviving: E. CLARKSON, now a resident of Newton; CHARLES C., now of Morristown; FANNIE, who m. Edward Osborne. Mr. Osborne died about three years ago, and his widow is living in Newark, I believe without children."

(Order of foregoing, after William, uncertain).

CHILDREN OF MATTHIAS LANE (55) AND GERTRUDE SUTPHEN:

90. MATTHIAS, a farmer, b. Oct. 5, 1770; d. (perhaps) Oct. 19, 1821; m., about 1795, Mary Honeyman, always called "Polly" (dau. of John Honeyman and Mary Henry), who d. (perhaps) June, 1839, or a few years earlier. On June 9, 1801, a Matthias, (then called Matthias M.), purchased of William Abbott, of Lebanon twsp., Hunterdon Co., about 203½ acres of land in Bernards twsp., Somerset, but sold 194 acres of it May 16, 1808, to Samuel Swan and George McDonald, lawyers, at Somerville. The land adjoined William Savage, the Dunster line, Jacob Rush, Logan, Peter Gillan, Stephen Dayland and William McVickers. (Somerset Deeds, Book C., p. 377; E., p. 267). In the conveyance of 1808 his name appears at Matthew M., and this name appears on the baptismal record (of his son William) at Bedminster, in 1804. After that time he seems not to have been the owner of real estate, but a tenant of farms in Hunterdon Co. and

in Pennsylvania. In his later life he went to Pennsylvania, where he and his wife died, but just where and when they deceased is uncertain, although in the Lamington ch. records after the name of a "Mary Lane" is the entry "died June, 1839," which may refer to her.

The only descendants living who remember seeing Mary Honeyman Lane are her grandson, Rev. John W. (195) of Siloam Springs, Ark., who was b. in 1832, and her granddaughter, Mrs. J. R. McCurdy (178), of Norwich, Ohio, who was b. in 1833. Rev. Mr. Lane writes: "With my parents I visited grandfather in Pennsylvania when I was three years old (1835). Grandfather had died before the visit and grandmother came home with us to Mt. Pleasant (near Milford) N. J., and remained with us several months. I remember her as a jolly, good, kind, old lady, quite fleshy and fond of children; I thought then the best grandmother there was. My impression is grandfather died just before this visit. Grandfather had moved from New Jersey to Pennsylvania. They both died in Pennsylvania." Subsequently Mr. Lane wrote: "I think grandfather Lane once lived near Flemington, but afterward lived and died at or near Bethlehem, Pa., or between Bethlehem and Allentown." Mrs. McCurdy thinks her grandmother died about 1836. The date of death of Matthias, as given above, is from a Bible in possession of Matthew Lane, (210), of Bedminster, a son of Derrick, who was a brother to Matthias, and may be correct; if so, however, the impression of Rev. John W. Lane that he died "just before 1835" is incorrect. Were the Bible date 1831 instead of 1821 it would better fit the apparent circumstances. Mary Honeyman was always known as "the Beauty." Her father's record as a member of the body-guard of General Wolfe and as Washington's spy in the Revolution has been fully published in many works. (For ch., see *infra*).

91. PETER, b. May 29, 1773; d. Sept. 8, 1789.

92. CATHERINE, of Bedminster twsp., b. Mar. 7, 1775; d. Dec. 18, 1821; m., Feb., 1794, John Demund, (son of Peter Demun Jr., and Anne Lane, 54), who was b. June 23, 1769, and d. Aug. 16, 1816. Catherine Demund left a will, dated Dec. 3, 1821, probat. Jan. 19, 1822 (Somerset Wills, Book C., p. 68), in which she mentions her husband as deceased, and eight children. Children: (1) Gitty Ann, b. Oct. 29, 1794; d. May 21, 1844; m., June 18, 1816, Ezekial Case (son of Philip and Helena Case), of Hunterdon Co., who was b. June 12, 1796. (See under Jane (6) below). Philip, bro. to Ezekial, was the grandfather of Judge Clarence E. Case of Somerville. Children: (a) Helena. (b) John. (c) Catherine Ann. (d) Peter. (e) Jane Caroline. On Oct. 28, 1846, Ezekial m., as his second wife, Jane, sister to his first wife,

and had child: James Taylor. (2) Ann Eliza, b. Dec. 30, 1796; d. Nov. 10, 1844. (3) Peter, b. Feb. 6, 1802; d. Sept. 31, 1849. (4) Matthias Lane, b. Jan. 8, 1804; d. Mar. 12, 1860; m., Dec. 6, 1823, Anne Miller (dau. of Henry Miller and Charity Anderson), who was b. Sept. 1, 1798, and d. Mar. 10, 1864. Children: (a) John B., b. Aug. 31, 1824; d. Jan. 1878; m. Jan. 18, 1849, Mrs. Dorothy E. Vliet, who d. Mar. 23, 1880. (b) Catherine Jane, of Peapack, b. Aug. 28, 1826; m. Oct. 29, 1852, Abraham Lane (395, whom see). (c) Ann Elizabeth, b. Aug. 6, 1828; m., Nov. 15, 1849, Jonathan Ruckman. (d) Henry M., b. Mar. 9, 1830; d. Oct. 22, 1840. (e) Peter, b. Jan. 31, 1833; m., Dec. 29, 1860, Mary E. Compton. No. ch. (f) William Miller, b. July 14, 1835; d. Aug. 13, 1889; m. Delia Smith. He was father of ex-Surrogate William J. DeMond, of Somerville, who was b. May 30, 1870 and m. (1), May 1, 1893, Margaret McCarrom who d. May 27, 1904; and (2) Julia Creedon. (g) Margaret W., b. Mar. 29, 1838; d. Nov. 11, 1838. (h) Matthew Lane, b. Sept. 22, 1839; m., Sept. 29, 1860, Sarah E. Lot. (i) George Schenck, b. May 8, 1843; d. Oct. 3, 1846. (j) Derick Lane, b. Feb. 3, 1846; d. Aug. 11, 1847. (5) Susan Maria, b. Jan. 14, 1807; d. July 15, 1881; m. a Beckman. (6) Jane, b. July 8, 1809; m. Oct. 28, 1846, Ezekial Case (whose first wife was Gitty Ann (1) above). (7) Catherine, b. Oct. 12, 1811. (8) Eleanor, b. Sept. 11, 1814.

93. GILBERT, farmer, also of Bedminster twsp., b. Dec. 30, 1777; d. Mar. 22, 1838; unmarried. He, with his brothers, Derrick and Peter, owned together 310 acres of land and woodlot which belonged to his father, but were sold by the executors to William Craig, and by him deeded to the three brothers. By his will of Mar. 21, 1835, probat. April 2, 1838 (Somerset Wills, Book E., p. 221), his legatees were his niece, Catherine Demund, and his brothers Derrick and Peter, to which brothers he bequeathed his interest in the land. Gilbert, Derrick and Peter resided together on the one farm.

94. ELIZABETH, of New Germantown, b. Oct. 16, 1780, d. Sept. 19, 1842; m. April 8, 1812, William Craig (son of Robert Craig and Elizabeth Taylor) farmer, who was b. Mar. 9, 1784 and d. Aug. 25, 1844. William Craig inherited his large farm of 279 acres from his father, and was an exceedingly stirring, enterprising and successful agriculturist and citizen. He always attended the Lamington Presbyterian church. Both he and his wife are buried in the Lamington church yard. By his will of Feb. 22, 1839, probat. Sept. 14, 1844 (Somerset Wills, Book F., 57), he devised his farm to his son, Robert. Children: (1) Elizabeth T., b. Feb. 4, 1813; d. Sept. 17, 1816. (2) Robert, of New Germantown, b. Mar. 10, 1815; d. Dec. 22, 1892; m., Jan. 9, 1840, Eliz-

abeth Field, dau. of Richard H. Field, of Lamington, N. J., (son of Hendrick Field, a Revolutionary soldier), and Hannah Lane, (22). A man of unusual worth and high character. Ch.: (a) William, farmer and recently Justice of the Peace, at New Germantown, living; m., Mary W. Dawes. (b) Richard Field, farmer, of New Germantown; living; m., Alice L. Welsh, (c) Sarah E., of Clinton; deceased; m. Henry M. Kline, who is living. (d) Gertrude Potter, of near Clinton; deceased; m. David Dunham. (e) Henry Field, farmer, of New Germantown; living; m. Mary Wyckoff. (f) Mary L., of Somerville; living; m. William Dunham. (g) Margaret V., of New Germantown; living; m. William Waldron. (h) Anna B., of New Germantown; living; m. John Skillman. (i) Robert, farmer, of New Germantown, who inherited the homestead; living; unm. (3) Elizabeth T. Craig, of Dunellen, b. April 10, 1817; deceased; m. Peter V. Conover, farmer. Ch.: (a) William. (b) Gertrude. (c) Peter. (d) George. (e) Mary. (4). Gertrude, of Bloomfield, b. Dec. 15, 1819; d. Jan. 23, 1901; m. Jonathan W. Potter, miller, of Morristown, Brooklyn, Bloomfield and Montclair, where he died. Eight ch., one being Elizabeth, wife of Theodore H. Ward, of Bloomfield. (5) Mary Ann, of Burnt Mills, b. Sept. 12, 1822; d. 1897; m. Frederick Honnell Lane (215).

95. JOHN, farmer, b. Aug. 8, 1783, d. Sept. 2, 1842; unmarried. Resided at the time of his death at White House and is buried in the "Lane Family Burying-ground," at Vlietown.

96. AARON, b. June 13, 1786; d. Nov. 20, 178—.

97. DERRICK, farmer, of Bedminster twsp., b. Sept. 16, 1787; d. June 7, 1871; m. Dec. 4, 1822, Mary Bunn, who was b. June 3, 1795, and d. Mar. 23, 1874. He continued to reside on the farm once belonging to his father, and which, until their prior deaths, were jointly owned by himself and his brothers Gilbert and Peter. He attended the Lamington Presby. ch., and was a man highly regarded for his Christian character. His will of Jan. 18, 1858, probat., July 15, 1871 (Somerset Wills, Book I, p. 700), devised 150 acres to his son, Matthew, the last Lane owner of it. (For ch., see *infra*).

98. MARGARET, b. July 28, 1790; d. Mar. 22, 1844; m. (1) Thomas Jones; and (2) Jan. 11, 1832, Martin Wyckoff, of White House (his second wife), who was b. June 9, 1775 and d. Mar. 27, 1864 and is buried on the Wyckoff farm near the mountain at White House. Martin was the son of Martin Wyckoff and Charity Newells. No ch. (Mr. Wyckoff's first wife was Mary Voorhees (dau. of Johannes Voorhees) and on Dec. 4, 1845, he married his third wife, Sarah Johnson, a widow. Hon. Wm. Wyckoff, of Dunellen, is a great-grandson, and Martin Wyckoff, Esq., lawyer, of Asbury is a grandson).

99. PETER (second), farmer, of Bedminster twsp., b. April 28, 1793; d. Sept. 29, 1849; unm. His will of Sept. 27, 1849, probat. Oct. 12, 1849 (Somerset Wills, Book F., p. 468), bequeathed his interest in the farm, then jointly held by him and his brother, Derrick, to Derrick.

99a. ELEANOR, b. Feb. 26, 1796; d. Sept. 4, 1835; m., Dec. 16, 1815, Peter Hammer. They removed to Ohio.

CHILDREN OF COL. DERICK LANE (59) AND MARIA LANSING:

[As this family is known distinctly as the "Troy Line," the descendants of Col. Derick, for convenience, will be carried out immediately below].

100. ELIZABETH, of Troy, N. Y., b. Feb. 16, 1790; d. near Poughkeepsie, Jan. 23, 1867; m. (1), April 18, 1811, John F. Suydam, who was b. July 20, 1773, and d. Aug. 30, 1817; (2), June 21, 1825, James Van Schoonhoven (son of Jacobus Van Schoonhoven and Elizabeth Clute), who was b. Nov. 2, 1781, and d. Sept. 9, 1865. Mr. Van Schoonhoven was a banker with a country place at "Woodcliffe" near Poughkeepsie and had previously m., Oct. 1, 1806, Alida Lansing, who was b. June 7, 1789, and d. Aug. 19, 1824. Child by J. F. S.: Ferdinand J. Suydam of Mumford, N. Y., b. Jan. 28, 1813; d. June 29, 1870; unm. He had an interest in mills at Mumford, but afterwards resided in Poughkeepsie, and later in New York City. Child by J. V. S.: Elizabeth Maria Van Schoonhoven, of New York City, b. April 9, 1826, at Troy, N. Y.; d. Jan. 11, 1906; m. Jan. 26, 1847, Edward Nicoll Crosby, who was b. March 13, 1821, and d. May 31, 1865. Their children were: (a) Alice C., of Williamstown, Mass.; living; m. William H. Doughty. (b) Gertrude L., of New York City; living; m. Dr. S. Beach Jones, who is deceased. (c) Louise L., of New York City; m., John Lindley. (d) Mary L., of Williamstown, Mass.; unmarried. (e) Walter F., of New York City; m. (1) Louise Gautier Sutton and (2) Nelly Whittemore. (f) Fred Van Schoonhoven, of Tuxedo Park, Treasurer of Union Pacific R. R., at 165 Broadway, New York City, living; m. Julia Floyd Delafield. (g) Helen R.; deceased; unm.

101. JACOB LANSING, lawyer and banker of Troy, N. Y., b. June 24, 1794; d. Mar. 26, 1859; m., Oct. 6, 1818, Caroline Elizabeth Tibbits (dau. of George Tibbits and Sarah Moyes). He grad. from Union Coll. in 1813; studied law and was associated with the Hon. William L. Marcy; became secretary and actuary of the Troy Savings Bank. (For. ch., see *infra*).

102. REV. AARON D., of Waterloo, N. Y., b. at Lansingburg, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1797; d. Nov. 2, 1880; m. Laura Boardman. Rev. Mr. Lane graduated at Union Coll. in 1816; at Princeton Seminary, 1819; was

pastor of Presby. ch. at Waterloo, 1821-'35, when he relinquished it from ill health.

103. MATTHEW, of Redford, N. Y., b. Apr. 17, 1799; d. Aug. 29, 1871; m. (1) Hannah Corning; (2), May 1831, Julia M. Russell.

104. ALIDA M., of Rochester, N. Y., b. April 4, 1802; d. Nov. 20, 1830; m., May 19, 1823, Rev. George Smith Boardman, D. D., who was b. at Albany, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1796, and d. at Cazenovia, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1877. Dr. Boardman grad. at Union Coll., 1816, and at Princeton Seminary, 1819; was missionary in Ohio and Kentucky two years, and then pastor at Waterloo, Rochester, Rome, Cherry Valley, and Cazenovia, N. Y. Children: (1) Derick Lane, of Troy, b. Mar. 17, 1824; d. Sept. 6, 1893; m., June 10, 1848, Mary N. Foster. Their ch. were: (a) Mary Alida, 20 Lincoln Parkway, Buffalo, N. Y., b. Feb. 2, 1850; living; m., June 1, 1886, Edward Stevens Warren, and has ch., Derick Boardman, b. Mar. 27, 1887, and Edward Hastings, b. May 15, 1892, and d. Aug. 27, 1893. (b) Henry Foster, b. May 24, 1854; m., Oct. 29, 1890, Mrs. Caroline E. Sherman, and has ch., Wynanda Koechlin, b. Dec. 17, 1891, and Derick Lane, b. Oct. 8, 1893. (2) John, of Buffalo, b. June 4, 1828; d. July 9, 1898; m., June 4, 1862, Frances I. Miller. No ch. (See "Boardman Genealogy," pub. in 1895).

CHILDREN OF COL. DERICK LANE (59) AND ANGELICA VAN RENNELAER :

105. HENRY VAN RENNSALAER, b. May 11, 1806; d. Oct. 10, 1807.

106. ANGELICA RACHEL DOUW, of Troy, N. Y., b. Jan. 5, 1809; d. Nov. 30, 1896; m. Sept. 7, 1829, John T. MacCoun (son of Samuel Mac Coun and Margaret Snow), who was b. May 22, 1804, and d. April 28, 1861. Children: (1) Angelica Mac Coun, of Englewood, N. J., deceased; m. Thomas M. Tibbits, who d. 1872. Their ch. were: (a) Angelica, of Chicago, d. 1872. (b) Elisha. (2) Margaretta MacCoun, of New York City, b. Mar. 4, 1834; living; m. Frank Wayland Fellowes, who d. about 1901 and whose ch. were: (a) Angelica. (b) Henrietta. (c) Meta, deceased. (3) John Townsend Mac Coun, of Wequetonsing, Mich., b. Oct., 1836; living; m. Eliza King. No ch. (4) Samuel Mac Coun; d. young. (5) Samuel Mac Coun (second); d. young. (6) Elizabeth Mac Coun; d. young. (7) Townsend Mac Coun, of Essex Fells, N. J., b. May 27, 1845; living; m., July 6, 1899, Anne Dean. They have a ch., Townsend Dean.

107. HENRY RICHARD LANE, of Troy, N. Y., b. July 5, 1812; d. Feb. 4, 1891; m., 1836, Julia Gary, who was b. Oct. 12, 1816, and d. Aug. 14, 1898. (For ch., see *infra*).

CHILDREN OF JACOB LANSING LANE (101) AND CAROLINE E. TIBBITS :

108. SARAH TIBBITS, of Troy, N. Y., b. Dec. 1, 1820; d. Mar., 1887; m. (1) June 2, 1841, John R. Thurman, who is deceased; (2) Charles

B. Russell, who is deceased. Children (by J. R. T.): (1) Caroline Tibbits Thurman, b. Apr. 4, 1842; d. Feb. 9, 1879; unm. (2) Ralph Thurman, b. Mar. 29, 1845; d. Mar. 20, 1896; unm. (3) Mary Lane Thurman, b. Aug. 20, 1846; d. Apr. 6, 1902; unm. No ch. by C. B. R.

109. MARY ELIZABETH, of Troy, b. Sept. 1, 1823; d. Sept. 26, 1899; m., Nov. 19, 1849, William Howard Hart (son of Richard P. Hart), who is deceased. No. ch.

110. DERICK, banker, of Troy, b. Jan. 19, 1828; d. Dec. 14, 1892; m., June 5, 1865, Mary Elizabeth Thompson (dau. of John Leland Thompson and Mary Perkins Thompson), who was b. May 14, 1838, and d. Oct. 31, 1909. He grad. from Union Coll. in 1847; was adm. to the Bar in 1857, but never practiced; devoted himself instead to his father's large estate, the latter having become an invalid. He was City Chamberlain of Troy, 1867-'71; became treas. of the Troy Citizen's Gaslight Co. in 1875, and of the Troy Gas Co. in 1889, serving until his death. From 1850-'55 he was traveling abroad. He was also President of the Troy Savings Bank, "the greatest financial institution of the city:" was vestryman of St. Paul's Epis. ch.; was highly cultivated, with charming manners, and "one of the leaders of Troy society." (For ch., see *infra*).

111. MARGARET MACCOUN, of Troy, b. Feb. 2, 1832; living; m., June 1, 1859, Benjamin H. Hall (son of Daniel Hall and Anjinette Fitch) who is deceased. Children: Derick Lane Hall, publisher, of Hoosick Falls; m. May Isabella Flette. (2) Anjinette Fitch Hall, of Troy. (3) John Griswold Hall, of Pittsburgh, Pa., m. Isabelle Chamberlain. (4) May Howard Hall, of New York City; m. Geo. W. Betts, lawyer.

112. GEORGE TIBBITS, manufacturer, of Bennington, Vt., b. Nov. 28, 1834; d. in Augusta, Ga., Feb. 11, 1912; m., Sept. 29, 1864, Annie Case Mead (dau. of Marshall B. Mead). Children: (1) Martha Mead, of Troy; m., Oct. 17, 1895, Sayre McLeod and have ch.: George T., Katherine S., Sayre, Jr., Marshall Mead. (2) Sarah Tibbits, of Troy; m., June 20, 1900, Walter Phelps Warren, Jr., and have ch.: (a) Anne Lane. (b) Walter Phelps.

113. EDWARD, b. Aug. 6, 1845; d. Oct. 19, 1845.

CHILDREN OF HENRY R. LANE (107) AND JULIA GARY:

114. DERICK, b. 1838; d. Jan. 1, 1847.

115. JOSEPH GARY, of 3528 Ellis Ave., Chicago, b. Jan. 27, 1840; d. June 3, 1911; m., Aug. 18, 1870, Harriet Langdon (dau. of John C. Langdon and Harriet M. Lucas) who was b. Feb. 8, 1847, and is living at above address. It is said of him that "he was a gentleman, to the manner born; honorable, upright, fine-looking." Child: Julia Van

Rensselaer, of 5231 Cornell Ave., Chicago, b. May 1, 1873; living; m., Dec. 9, 1895, Walter D. Kimball. Ch.: Madeline.

116. JACOB LANSING, of Troy, N. Y., b. Aug. 23, 1843; d. Aug. 15, 1889; unml.

117. ANGELICA MAC COUN, of Chicago; living; unml.

CHILDREN OF DERICK LANE (110) AND MARY E. THOMPSON:

118. JACOB LANSING, of Los Angeles, Cal., b. May 18, 1866; living; m., Aug. 31, 1892, Lida Herrick (dau. of Stephen H. Herrick and Harriet Fellows). Children: (1) Derick, b. Feb. 4, 1894. (2) Elizabeth, b. May 7, 1896.

119. MARY THOMPSON, of Troy, N. Y., b. July 8, 1868; living; unml.

120. CAROLINE TIBBITS, of Troy, b. Mar. 8, 1870; d. Jan. 14, 1910; m. June 5, 1900, Howard Hart Shields (son of H. LeRoy Shields and Elizabeth Hart). Children: (1) Elizabeth Shields, b. Oct. 6, 1901. (2) Hamilton LeRoy Shields, b. Oct. 24, 1902.

121. MARGARET MACCOUN, b. Apr. 25, 1872; d. Dec. 26, 1876.

122. DERICK, of Troy, b. Nov. 5, 1874; living; unml. He is now (1913) mining and railroading at Seward, Alaska.

123. LELAND THOMPSON, of Troy, b. July 12, 1877; living; m., Mar. 23, 1905, Helen Cadwalader McClellan (dau. of James Bayley McClellan and Helen Morton).

124. GEORGE THOMPSON, of Short Hills, N. J., broker at 25 Liberty St., New York City, b. Apr. 3, 1881; living; m., April 29, 1908, Grace Rathborn Ruggles (dau. of James Ruggles and Grace Baldwin). Child: Grace Ruggles, b. May 27, 1909.

[The foregoing closes the line of Col. Derick, and the continuing line of Matthew Lane (25) and Elizabeth Sutphen is now resumed.]

CHILDREN OF PETER LANE (62) AND ELIZABETH SMOCK:

125. JOHN P., of near Pottersville, Somerset Co., b. Oct. 13, 1786; d. Dec. 30, 1812; m., Aug. 27, 1807, Elizabeth Honnell, (dau. of Frederick Honnell and Elizabeth Schenckel). He was accidentally killed. His widow subsequently m. Dr. E. K. Sherwood. (Chambers' "Early German Settlers," p. 479). Had at least a dau., Julian (as per will of his grandmother, Elizabeth Lane, (25)).

126. MATTHEW P., farmer, of New Germantown, b. April 9, 1789; d. Mar. 3, 1870; m., 1809, Anna Honnell (sister to Elizabeth, wife of his brother, John), who was b. Nov. 15, 1792, and d. Oct. 12, 1872. One of Matthew's grandchildren states that Mrs. Lane "was the granddaughter of an Elizabeth Bercott, who was the daughter of the Earl of Pembroke and a maid of honor to Queen Anne, and who m. 'Duke Henry Schenckle,' of Germany. She emigrated to America before her marriage

in 1749, and came from the river Rhine, where they had possessed a large estate." Chambers, in his "Early German Settlers" (p. 478), states that "Heinrick" Schenkel arrived at Philadelphia "from near Strasburg" (which is close by the Rhine) from Rotterdam, Sept. 11, 1738, and d. m. Peter Blair (son of Robert Blair, Esq., and Nelly Sutphen), who was maid of honor to Queen Anne," but I have found no authorized statement of her ancestry. Matthew P., whom the writer remembers well, was an exceedingly fine looking man, tall and straight, like others of his family; an active member of the Lamington Presby. ch., and a model farmer. His sons, Peter and John, inherited his farm. (For ch., see *infra*).

127. MARY, of New Germantown, b. Oct. 22, 1790; d. June 23, 1839; unkm.

128. ELIZABETH, of Bernardsville, b. Mar. 1, 1794; d. Sept. 6, 1823; m. Peter Blair (son of Robert Blair, Esq., and Nelly Sutphen), who was b. Mar. 4, 1784, and d. Mar. 4, 1859. In his later years Mr. Blair was the hotel keeper at Bernardsville. After his wife's death he m. Rozena Bolmer, who d. June 22, 1865. Children: (1) John, b. Nov. 4, 1812; d. Mar. 19, 1888; unkm. (2) Ellen, b. Sept. 6, 1814; d. June 23, 1886; unkm. (3) Robert, farmer, of Bernardsville, b. Oct. 7, 1816; deceased; m., June, 1846, Amanda Goble. (4) Elizabeth, b. Oct. 8, 1818; d. Dec. 6, 1887. (5) Catherine, of Mendham, b. Jan. 17, 1821; d. Nov. 1, 1901; m., Dec. 17, 1840, James Forbus Ballentine, of Bernardsville, farmer, who was b. Mar. 12, 1816, and d. Feb. 3, 1884. Had ch.: (a) Elizabeth, (b) Susan. (c) William. (d) Annie. (e) Ella. (6) Margaret, of Bernardsville, b. May 15, 1823; d. Jan. 1, 1890; m., Dec. 16, 1842, Bradner Guerin, miller (son of Jacob Guerin and Phebe McMurry), who was b. Dec. 16, 1821, and d. Sept. 23, 1892. Had ch.: (a) James Forbus, b. Feb. 12, 1844; living; m., Oct. 11, 1866, Phebe Baird. Three ch. (b) Eugene A., b. May 27, 1848; d. May 17, 1850. (c) Mary Blair, of 40 Fairview Ave., S. Orange, b. Jan. 25, 1852; living; m. W. T. Rundio, who is living.

129. SARAH, b. Dec. 13, 1795; d. Feb. 16, 1798.

130. ANN, b. June 21, 1797; m., Dec. 9, 1815, James Blair (brother to Peter above named). They removed from Bernardsville, N. J., to the West. Had a son Peter, and perhaps other children.

131. ELEANOR, of New Germantown, b. Apr. 18, 1799; d. Sept. 23, 1875; unkm.

132. JANE, of New Germantown, b. June 26, 1801; d. Sept. 18, 1871; unkm.

CHILDREN OF MATTHEW LANE (64) AND LAURA HARDENBERGH :

133. CATHERINE, of New York City, bap. at Somerville, April 8, 1781; d. before 1814; m., Nov. 5, 1804, Peter I. Nevius (son of John Nevius and Deborah Mount), who was b. Nov. 20, 1779, at White House, and d. Sept. 25, 1869, at the age of ninety. A sister to Peter I., Susanna Nevius, married Job Lane (70). Peter I. Nevius afterward m., May 18, 1814, Margaret Lent, of New York City. Peter I. Nevius, about 1804, established himself in business in New York City, and became one of its most successful merchants, and when 81 years of age (and later), was still daily overlooking the then large partnership business of Peter I. Nevius and Son. He lived at his death at 19 Waverly Place, and when he died his yearly income was listed at \$10,025. He was a railroad and bank director, and once held the office of Alderman. (For fuller particulars, see "Joannes Nevius and His Descendants," p. 554). Children: (1) John, bap. Oct. 25, 1805, at Bedminster; d. young. (2) Jacob Rutsen, merchant, of New York City, b. Jan. 14, 1806; d. there, 1867; m., 1852, Sarah ——— (nee Bache), a widow.

134. JACOB RUTSEN, b. about 1782; no further trace.

CHILDREN OF MATTHEW LANE (64) AND MARIA JOHNSON :

135. LAURA, b. Oct. 20, 1787; d. Jan. 8, 1858; m., Nov. 3, 1808, Isaac Van Arsdale (s. of Philip Van Arsdale and Margaret Wortman), who was b. Sept. 22, 1782, and d. Oct. 12, 1851. Children: (1) Philip. (2) Rev. Jacob, b. Sept. 13, 1811; d. 1871; m. Ann M. Hardenbergh. He grad. at Rutgers College, 1830, and at the New Brunswick Seminary, 1833; had Reformed Church pastorates at Berne, N. Y., 1834-5; Stanton, N. J., 1835-'50, and Tyre, N. Y., 1850-'64; was then without charge until death. (3) Maria, b. Nov. 2, 1813; m. a Van Nest. (4) Margaret, of Pluckemin, b. June 4, 1822; m. Ruloff Voorhees.

136. JOHN; no further trace.

137. IDA, b. about 1791; living in 1804; m. an Andreas. Said to have had three ch.

138. MARIA, bap. at Somerville, Aug. 10, 1794; living in 1804.

CHILDREN OF GILBERT LANE (69) AND MARY NEVIUS :

139. CATHERINE, of Peapack, b. Dec. 12, 1800; d. Oct. 17, 1851; m. Christopher Tiger, (son of Jacob Tiger), who was b. Feb. 12, 1807, and d. Apr. 16, 1886. Mr. Tiger was an active elder of the Peapack Ref. ch. He had three wives: (1) Sarah G. Crater, who was b. July 15, 1804, and d. Feb. 19, 1838; by whom he had two ch. (2) Catherine Lane, supra. (3) Angeline Haas. No ch. by Catherine Lane.

140. DEBORAH, b. Aug. 26, 1802; d. Mar. 22, 1868; unmarried.

141. MARY ANN, of Lesser Cross Roads, b. Aug. 10, 1804; d. Nov. 15, 1875; m. June 10, 1830, Anthony Layton, farmer, who was b. Jan. 29, 1804, and d. Oct. 22, 1853. Children: (1) Cornelius Lane, of Bedminster, farmer, b. June 28, 1831; living; m. (1) Annie M. Layton, and (2) Margaret Woods. One ch. by first, and four by second wife. (2) Mary Elizabeth, of Bernardsville, b. Nov. 18, 1833; living; m. William Demun (as his third wife), who was b. Oct. 22, 1824, and d. Mar., 1901. No ch. (3) Deborah, of Bedminster, b. Oct. 3, 1840; living; m., Dec. 20, 1866, Robert Barclay Nevius (son of David J. Nevius and Martha Dunham), retired farmer, who was b. Nov. 17, 1838, and is living, and has been an active officer of the Bedminster Ref. ch. They had ch.: (a) David Barclay. (b) Anthony Layton. (c) George Raymond.

142. ELEANOR, of New York City, b. Jan. 23, 1806; d. about 1877; m. Nov. 25, 1819, John H. Arrowsmith. Children: (1) Gilbert. (2) Mary Ann. (3) Catherine. (4) John.

143. SUSAN, b. Jan. 6, 1807; d. Aug. 11, 1870; unm. Her will of Sept. 21, 1869, was probat. Sept. 14, 1870 (Somerset Wills, Book I, p. 373).

144. CORNELIUS, farmer, of Basking Ridge, b. Mar. 7, 1808; d. Oct. 14, 1887; m. Sarah Ann Heath (dau. of Robert Runyon Heath and Sarah Cool), who was b. Feb. 27, 1813, and d. May 3, 1883. He was the owner of a farm of 105 acres in Bernards twsp. (For ch., see *infra*).

145. PETER NEVIUS, of Peapack, b. Sept. 26, 1810; d. Feb. 2, 1871; unm. His will, of Sept. 19, 1870, was probat. Feb. 20, 1871 (Somerset Wills, Book I, p. 651).

146. JOHN GILBERT, of West Liberty, Iowa, b. 1815; d. Nov. 15, 1875. No further particulars.

[*To be Continued*]



BEDMINSTER CEMETERY INSCRIPTIONS—NEW PART

BY JOHN A. POWELSON, PLUCKEMIN, N. J.

Amerman, Andrew M., b. Nov. 5, 1866; d. Mar. 13, 1896.

Amerman, Bergun C., b. 1817; d. 1902.

Amerman, Catharine A. Huff (wife of Albert J.), b. Mar. 1, 1837; d. Mar. 1, 1897.

Amerman, Clark A. (son of Andrew and Carrie), b. Dec. 14, 1890; d. Nov. 3, 1902.

Amerman, Jane D. Van Arsdale (wife of Bergun C.), b. 1818; d. 1907.

Arrowsmith, Anna A. Miller (wife of David M.), b. July 9, 1841; d. Oct. 25, 1894.

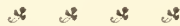
Arrowsmith, David M., b. July 2, 1828; d. April 21, 1883.

- Bangham, Grace A. Wortman (wife of Joseph), d. Aug. 25, 1881, aged 64 yrs., 5 mos.
- Barker, Charles, d. May 10, 1885, aged 72 yrs., 8 mos., 3 dys.
- Barker, Mary R. (wife of Charles), d. Sept. 14, 1884, aged 61 yrs., 6 mos., 1 da.
- Bergen, Helen A., b. Sept. 25, 1904; d. July 30, 1905.
- Blaine, Edgar M., b. 1885; d. 1900.
- Breese, John, b. 1844; d. 1904. "Co. M, 2 N. J. Cav."
- Compton, Charles E. (son of Andrew and Mary), b. Aug. 10, 1881; d. Feb. 23, 1885.
- Compton, Nattie B. (son of Andrew and Mary), b. Aug. 29, 1878; d. Mar. 4, 1885.
- Compton, Nathan, b. Jan. 6, 1822; d. Jan. 14, 1906.
- Compton, Sarah T. Wortman (wife of Nathan), b. July 25, 1825; d. April 26, 1908.
- Demun, Henry M., b. Oct. 22, 1832; d. Dec. 11, 1904.
- Demun, William, b. 1824; d. 1900.
- Depoe, William D., b. 1824; d. 1907. "Private Co. I, 30 Regt., N. J. Vols."
- Dilley, Aaron, b. 1823; d. 1896.
- Dilley, Ann Amelia (wife of Aaron), b. 1830; d. 1900.
- Dollivar, John C. (son of John L. and Martha), b. June 1, 1881; d. Aug. 29, 1894.
- Dow, Elanor, b. May 9, 1806; d. Feb. 27, 1883.
- Dow, John, d. Jan. 3, 1882, aged 74 yrs.
- Dowling, Maggie (dau. of William), b. Dec. 21, 1875; d. Aug. 24, 1886.
- Dowling, William, b. May 8, 1834; d. Feb. 11, 1900.
- Dunn, David (son of Abraham and Hannah), b. Mar. 15, 1876; d. Oct. 28, 1888.
- Dunn, Hannah Van Arsdale (wife of Abraham), b. Sept. 8, 1847; d. Mar. 25, 1910.
- Heath, Ann Voorhees (wife of William), b. Aug. 12, 1820; d. Feb. 20, 1885.
- Heath, William, b. June 1, 1817; d. Dec. 27, 1899.
- Jeroloman, James, b. 1806; d. 1899.
- Lane, Catharine Van Nest (wife of George), d. April 8, 1883, aged 78 yrs., 7 mos.
- Lane, Sarah M. Barker (wife of Peter D.), b. 1855; d. 1901.
- Layton, Harriet Hill (wife of John A.), b. Jan. 4, 1846; d. Oct. 23, 1896.
- Layton, Margaretta Wood (wife of Cornelius L.), b. Mar. 4, 1839; d. July 7, 1895.
- Logan, Celinda Smith (widow of David B.), d. Sept. 19, 1898, aged 74 yrs., 6 mos., 29 dys.
- Logan, David B., d. Mar. 21, 1878, aged 60 yrs., 2 mos., 8 dys.
- Logan, Sarah A. Sturgis (wife of George H.), b. 1842; d. 1912.
- Logan, William S. (son of David B. and Celinda), d. May 6, 1859, aged 7 yrs., 7 mos., 3 dys.
- Ludlow, Elizabeth, b. 1838; d. 1908.
- Ludlow, Lizzie A. (dau. of J. and E.), d. April 6, 1880, aged 2 yrs., 24 dys.
- Ludlow, Willie H. (son of Henry and Augusta), b. Aug. 8, 1876; d. Dec. 9, 1876.

- McNair, Fannie Van Kleek, (wife of Rev. J. L.), d. July 17, 1888, aged 61 yrs.
- McNair, Rev. John L., d. June 20, 1904, aged 80 yrs.
- Messler, Jane, b. 1815; d. 1902.
- Nevius, George R. (son of R. B. and D.), d. June 18, 1879, aged 1 yr., 5 mos., 23 dys.
- Nevius, Joseph D., b. Nov. 2, 1824; d. Nov. 27, 1908.
- Nevius, Mary H. Kline (wife of J. D.), b. Mar. 20, 1828; d. Sept. 8, 1899.
- Oakes, Phoebe A. Todd, (wife of William R.), b. 1834; d. 1907.
- Oakes, William R., b. Oct. 24, 1834; d. Jan. 6, 1890.
- Osborne, Clarence (son of W. K. and J. P.). [Name only].
- Osborne, Grace (dau. of W. K. and J. P.). [Name only].
- Osborne, J. P. (wife of W. K.). [Name only].
- Osborne, W. K. [Name only].
- Osborne, Willie (son of W. K. and J. P.). [Name only].
- Paulison, Charley (son of Isaac S. and Martha W.), b. Sept. 9, 1885; d. Nov. 25, 1885.
- Paulison, Hannah Schoonmaker (wife of William E.), b. 1839; d. 1906.
- Paulison, Isaac S., b. Aug. 16, 1860; d. June 15, 1896.
- Poulson, Amanda (wife of Daniel C.), d. Sept. 27, 1881, in 63d yr.
- Poulson, Daniel C., d. May 11, 1894, aged 79 yrs.
- Poulson, Jane M. Force (wife of Daniel C.), b. Sept. 24, 1826; d. Feb. 1, 1897.
- Poulson, Mabel S., b. Oct. 13, 1875; d. June 14, 1901.
- Queer, Sadie C. Suydam (wife of David), b. 1856; d. 1902.
- Sceals, John W., b. April 2, 1847; d. April 29, 1896.
- Schomp, David G., b. 1814; d. 1876.
- Schomp, Elizabeth A. Van Liew (wife of John G.), b. July 1, 1825; d. June 12, 1902.
- Schomp, Henry D., b. 1845; d. 1876.
- Schomp, John G., b. June 5, 1812; d. Feb. 27, 1895.
- Schomp, John J. (son of John G. and Elizabeth), b. Feb. 23, 1870, aged 2 yrs., 4 mos., 2 dys.
- Schomp, Mary Winsor (wife of David G.), b. 1817; d. 1907.
- Schomp, Phebe Ann Todd (wife of David G.), b. 1817; d. 1857.
- Schoonmaker, Aletta Van Riper (wife of John), b. 1820; d. 1886.
- Schoonmaker, John, b. 1815; d. 1888.
- Solomon, Elizabeth M., b. 1852; d. 1906.
- Stratten, Catharine A. Bunn (wife of John), b. April 27, 1844; d. Nov. 7, 1904.
- Stratten, James (son of James), b. July 6, 1871; d. Dec. 12, 1871.
- Stratten, John, d. July 15, 1896, aged 56 yrs.
- Stratten, Thomas (son of James), b. Dec. 2, 1872; d. Oct. 25, 1878.
- Stratten, William (son of James), b. July 27, 1874; d. Sept. 27, 1874.
- Sutphen, John H., b. Mar. 14, 1850; d. Oct. 11, 1883.
- Sutphen, Mary J. (dau. of Peter C. and Sarah), b. Dec. 23, 1853; d. July 18, 1876.
- Sutphen, Nancy K. (dau. of David S. and Mahala), b. July 1, 1870; d. Dec. 29, 1878.
- Sutphen, Peter C., b. Dec. 10, 1818; d. Jan. 27, 1893.

- Sutphen, Sarah (wife of Peter C.), b. Apr. 17, 1827; d. Oct. 27, 1894.
Sutphen, Sarah L. (dau. of John H. and Harriet), b. Nov. 6, 1872; d. Dec. 28, 1872.
- Suydam, Abigail Vroom (wife of Cornelius), b. Aug. 20, 1815; d. Jan. 4, 1882.
- Suydam, Cornelius, b. Sept. 30, 1816; d. Mar. 17, 1881.
- Taylor, Andrew W. (son of Rynier V. and Elizabeth), b. Feb. 5, 1900; d. July 12, 1900.
- Ten Eyck, Harriet M. Messler (wife of John M. S.), b. 1830; d. 1904.
- Ten Eyck, John M. S., b. 1835; d. 1911.
- Thompson, Frank, b. July 15, 1853; d. July 23, 1886.
- Tingley, Abel S., b. Feb. 2, 1811; d. Mar. 7, 1895.
- Tingley, Martha L. (dau. of Abel S. and Rebecca), b. Feb. 18, 1857; d. Sept. 5, 1859.
- Tingley, Rebecca McCullough (wife of Abel S.), b. Jan. 12, 1813; d. Mar. 30, 1868.
- Tingley, Ruth A. Powelson (wife of P. Stelle), b. Dec. 9, 1839; d. Mar. 7, 1911.
- Todd, Augustus W., b. 1844; d. 1903.
- Todd, Caroline Frost, (wife of Augustus W.), b. 1842; d. 1911.
- Todd, Elizabeth Powelson (wife of John), b. Jan. 14, 1818; d. June 8, 1889.
- Todd, Henrietta Biggs (wife of Augustus W.), b. 1838; d. 1876.
- Todd, John, b. April 25, 1813; d. Nov. 2, 1883.
- Van Arsdale, Abraham, b. 1827; d. 1891.
- Van Arsdale, Ada (dau. of P. and E.), aged 1 yr., 4 mos., 4 dys.
- Van Arsdale, Annie D. (dau. of Elias B. and Sarah N.), b. Dec. 25, 1843; d. Jan. 3, 1888.
- Van Arsdale, Jane Van Nest (wife of Abraham), b. 1826; d. 1911.
- Van Arsdale, Lizzie (dau. of Peter N. and Effie), d. Jan. 30, 1879, aged 6 yrs., 3 mos., 20 dys.
- Van Arsdale, Mary (dau. of Peter N. and Effie), d. Jan. 11, 1879, aged 8 yrs., 2 mos., 14 dys.
- Van Arsdale, Peter, b. Feb. 8, 1841; d. April 26, 1899.
- Van Arsdale, Peter E., b. Feb. 7, 1836; d. Aug. 14, 1900.
- Van Arsdale, Sarah E. (wife of Peter E.), b. July 5, 1840; d. Jan. 2, 1911.
- Van Derveer, Hannah A. (wife of Richard), b. 1825; d. 1904. (Colored).
- Van Derveer, Lawrence, b. Sept. 30, 1833; d. Dec. 23, 1894.
- Van Derveer, Richard, b. 1822; d. 1892. (Colored).
- Van Nest, Catharine M. Powelson (wife of Jerome), b. 1820; d. 1907.
- Van Nest, Jerome, b. 1815; d. 1886.
- Voorhees, Alice R. McNair (wife of Rev. Oscar M.), b. 1865; d. 1899.
- Voorhees, Catharine Hutchinson (wife of Isaac), b. Feb. 28, 1827; d. Mar. 31, 1912.
- Voorhees, Charles P., b. 1874; d. 1901.
- Voorhees, Garret (son of John and Sarah A.), d. Sept. 10, 1858, aged 4 mos., 15 dys.
- Voorhees, Isaac, b. June 17, 1815; d. May 27, 1894.

- Voorhees, John (son of John and Sarah A.), d. April 14, 1881, aged 13 yrs., 5 mos., 11 dys.
 Voorhees, John, b. 1817; d. 1900.
 Voorhees, Samuel S., b. 1831; d. 1906.
 Voorhees, Sarah Ann Dilley (wife of John), b. 1824; d. 1903.
 Vroom, George P., b. 1813; d. 1893.
 Vroom, Rachel Ann (wife of George P.), b. 1812; d. 1885.
 Whitenack, Agnes J. (wife of John A.), b. 1842; d. 1902.
 Whitenack, John A., d. 1912.
 Wilson, Anna E. (dau. of John H. and Elizabeth), d. July 18, 1886, aged 10 yrs., 3 mos., 14 dys.
 Wilson, John H., d. Feb. 17, 1887, aged 51 yrs., 6 mos., 26 dys.
 Wilson, Sarah, b. Oct. 10, 1813; d. June 8, 1891.
 Woods, Catharine A. (wife of James), b. Jan. 13, 1811; d. Mar. 22, 1886.
 Woods, James, b. Jan. 30, 1811; d. July 31, 1888.
 Wyckoff, Rev. Abram N., b. Aug. 9, 1844; d. May 10, 1895.
 Wyckoff, Anna (dau. of C. M. and E. A.), d. Jan. 29, 1879, aged 7 yrs., 9 mos.
 Wyckoff, Lizzie S. (dau. of C. M. and E. A.), d. Sept. 2, 1872, aged 1 mo., 19 dys.
 Wortman, Eliza Goodheart (wife of Isaac V.), b. Mar. 19, 1815; d. Oct. 2, 1904.
 Wortman, George (son of Andrew M. and Isabel), d. Jan. 31, 1876, aged 11 mos., 14 dys.
 Wortman, Isaac V., b. Feb. 29, 1820; d. June 30, 1897.
 Wortman, Isabella Stevens (wife of Andrew), d. Sept. 7, 1883, aged 35 yrs., 5 mos., 22 dys.
 Wortman, Philip V., b. July 23, 1811; d. Dec. 17, 1899.



FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, RARITAN (SOMERVILLE) BAPTISMS

TRANSLATED AND COMPARED WITH ORIGINAL RECORDS

[Continued from Page 218]

- ^{1735.}
 Aug. 7. Petue, Piter and wife, Jemyma—Marya.
 Witness: Marya Petue.
 Nov. 9. Simonis, Hermanes and wife—Willum.
 Witnesses: Johan Willum Engel and wife, Judit.
 Maraselis, Eide and wife, Areyante—Anna.
 Witness: Preynte Van Laer.
- ^{1735/6.}
 Jan. 18. Denes, Jores and wife, Judet—Katleynte.
 Feb. 16. Lukes, Frans and wife, Jannete—Abram.
 Sebring, Folkert and wife, Nelli—Elisabet.
- ^{1736.}
 Apr. 11. Aten, Jan and wife—Jan.
 Van Laer, Gabriel and wife, Preynte—Sara.
 Wilson, Henderick and wife, Annate—Piterus.

- Bodeyn, Jan and wife, Kate—Peterus.
 Van Koert, Leyyes and wife, Ante—Elisabet.
 Woertman, Isak and wife, Ragel—Femmete.
- May 9. Van Nist, Bardenardus and wife, Katleynte—Freynte.
 Witness: Immes Wittenton.
 Post, Johannes and wife, Alte—Johannes.
- June 17. Laforse, Nicolaes and wife—Niklaes.
 Witness: Nelle Merlet.
- July 25. Koneyn, Dirk and wife, Susanna—Johannes.
 Witness: Jores Kosart and wife Elizabet.
 Klasen, Willem and wife, Sara—Maryya.
 Witnesses: Jores Buys and wife Seyte.
 Middagh, Piter and wife, Marete—Marete.
 Witness: Jores Middagh.
 Teneyk, Jakop and wife, Jakemeynte—Jakemeynte.
 Koopman, Tunnes and wife—Maregrite.
- Aug. 22. Van Kleef, Lou and wife, Maritie—Johannes.
- Sept. 19. Vanist, Peterus and wife, Margrietye—Joris.
- Oct. 15. Konyn, Philip and wife, Janetye—Rachel.
17. V' Dyck, Hendrik and wife, Margrietye—Jacob.
 Smak, Hendrik and wife, Antye—Lidia.
 Witnesses: Cornelus Buys, Lidia Van Duyn.
18. Loder, John and Johanah—Beyemen.
- Nov. 14. Cosaert, Jacob—Jacob.
 Witnesses: David Cosaert, Katlyntyte ———.
 Haris, Wm. ——— Rachel.
 Witness: Abigeltye ———.
 Graw, Johanes and wife, Antye—Sufya.
- Dec. 19. Tunesen, Nyes and Saertie—Neeltie.
- 1736/7.
- Jan. 30. Van Neste, Jeronimus and wife, Susanna—Petrus.
 Witnesses: Pieter Broca, Judick ———.
- Feb. 13. Fiel, Jeremyes and Femmetie—Marya.
 Witnesses: Jeremyes Fiel, Marytie.
 Stiven, Henry and Catlyn—Joseph.
 Bellu, Luckes and Barbara—Luckes.
 Hertsoggt, Pieter and Anna Maria—Lisabet.
 Van Sickelen, Rynier and Martie—Jannetie.
- Mar. 13. Coesaert, Johannis and Catelyntie—Antoni.
- 1737.
- July 10. Bodyn, Abraham and Ariaentie—Isack.
 Post, Willem and Eyda—Jacop.
 Lockert, Samuel and Caterintie—Ouke.
- May 8. Brise, Henderick and wife, Antye—Antye.
 Millers, Johannis and wife, Mareytye—Thomas.
 Stilwel, Nickolaes and wife, Matye—Johannis.
 Folkerse, Joseph and wife, Aeltye—Antye.
 Pouwelse, Anderies and wife, Jannetye—Elisabet; also
 Jannetje.
- Aug. 7. Van Aersdale, Abraham and wife, Catreyntyte—Wilhelmus.
 Bollemer, Robbert and wife, Mareytye—Robbert.

- Oct. 9. Blau, Henderick and wife, Aelyte—Deyna.
Ellen, Ananeys and wife, Hanna—Isaack.
- Nov. 6. Post, Tuenis and wife, Annaetye—Catreyntyte.
Belyue, Daniel and wife—Daniel.
- Dec. 4. Brokas, Frans and wife, Jannetye—Elsye.
- 1737/8.
- Jan. 1. Tuenisse, Thuenis and wife, Adriyaentye—Johannis.
Smack, Jan and wife, Lea—Abraham.
- Jan. 29. Dewit, Piter and wife, Elisabet—Sara.
Witness: Bernardus Vannist.
Koriel, Abraham and wife, Catareyntyte—Abraham.
- Mar. 26. Voskamp, Albert and wife, Geesye—Jannetye.
Covert, Bergon and wife, Annaetye—Jacob.
Hertsog, Piter and wife, Margriet—han Jurg.
Van Laer, Gabriel and wife, Preyntyte—Catrina.
Willemse, Piter and wife, Mareytye—Willem.
Ate, Jan and wife, Leyhetye—Elsye.
Janse, Willem and wife, Sefya—Willem.
Sloon, Ida—Catryna.
- 1738.
- July 23. Van Mater, Isaack and wife, Elsye—Piter.
- May 7. Weykof, Cornelus and wife, Catreyntyte—Neelyte.
Smack, Lucas and wife, Jannetye—Henderick.
Witnesses: Henderick Brise and wife, Antye.
Middagh, Joris and wife, Elisabet—Dirck.
Koevert, Lukas and wife, Harmpye—Abram.
Kille, Elisebet—Jan.
28. Fasz, Johannis and wife, Antye—Willem.
- June 25. Van Aersdale, Philippus and wife, Jannetye—Philippus.
Carbel, Mateys and wife, Dina—Mareya.
Witnesses: Stoffel Filburg and wife.
- July 23. Middagh, Dirck and wife, Eengelyte—Dirck.
Wels, Philip and wife, Cataleyntyte—Mareya.
- Aug. 20. Buys, Cornelus and wife, Lidea—Lidea.
Sebering, Volkert and wife, Mareytye—Cornelus.
- Sept. 17. Coesaerd, Daved and wife, Cataleyntyte—Daved.
- Oct. 15. Davedse, Jores and wife, Yudick—Peterus.
Marselus, Jan and wife, Arreyaentye—Catreyntyte.
Witness: Aelyte Sebering.
Van Derbilt, Aris and wife, Catreynta—Cornelia.
Belyu, Piter and wife, Margrita—Mareytye.
Witness: Elisabet Croek.
- Nov. 12. Belyu, Lucas and wife, Barbaraetye—Lucas.
Arosman, Adman and wife, Marya—Antye. [Name said to
represent Arrowsmith].
Ate, Thomas and wife, Hilletye—Pouwel.
Ferli, Kilp and wife, Febi—Margrita.
Koopman, Johannis and wife, Eva—Eva.
- 1738/9.
- Jan. 1. Derimer, Isack and wife, Geertye—Marya.

- Feb. 4. Coesaert, Antoni and wife, Wilpye—Antoni.
 Mar. 4. Coneyn, Anderies and wife, Jannetye—Dirck.
 Witnesses: Adriyaen Hogelant, Feytye Coneyn.
 Coriel, David and wife, Elsy—Abraham.
 Van oven, Cornelus and wife, Mareitye—Cornelus.
 Witnesses: Barint Hegeman and wife, Steyntyte.
 Coneyn, Philip and wife, Jannetye—Dirck.
 Van Court, Elyas and wife, Antye—Maghiel.

1739.

- Apr. 1. Clase, Willem and wife, Sara—Willem.
 Lafosse, Nickolaes and wife, Raghel—Franceyntyte
 May 13. Vanderveer, Jacobis and wife, Femmetye—Jan.
 Witness: Femetye Van der veer.
 Grau, Johannes and wife, Antye—Willem.
 Miller, Johanis and wife, Mareitye—Jan.
 Winterstien, Jacobus and wife, Antye—Jacobus.
 Witness: Cornelia Engel.
 Dumont, Jan and wife, Annaetye—Abraham.
 Hoff, Bergon and wife, Frantceyntyte—Catolintye.
 Post, Johannis and wife, Aeltye—Mareitye.
 June 3. Smack, Mateys and wife Mareitye—Jan.
 Merlet, Jores and wife Veshefy—Fenson.
 Amerman, Isack and wife, Jannetye—Wilhelmus.
 Post, Wilhelmus and wife, Eyda—Mareya.
 July 1. Van Mapele, Jogom and wife, Mareitye—Ari.
 29. Ditmars, Douwe and wife, Aeltye—Johannis.
 Teneyck, Jacob and wife, Yackemeyntyte—Peterus.
 Volkerse, Joseph and wife, Aeltye—Jacob.
 Pouwelse, Anderies and wife, Jannetye—Angenietye.
 Nov. 18. Bedeyn, Abreham and wife, Arreyaentye—Ouken.
 Dewit, Titus and wife, Elisabet—Margrita.
 Sept. 16. Volkerse, Philipus and wife, Margrita—Volkert.
 Covert, Bergon and wife, Annaetye—Mareitye.

1739/40.

- Jan. 1. Coneyn, Dirck—Jacob.
 Witnesses: Willem Krock and wife, Elisabet.
 Coesaert, Johannis and wife, Cataleyntyte—Johannis.
 Jan. 27. Brise, Henderick and wife, Antye—Antye.
 Janse, Willem and wife, Sufya—Ouke.
 Feb. 24. Middagh, Joris and wife, Elisabet—Joris.
 Willemse, Piter and wife, Marytye—Jacob.
 Rapelle, Jores and wife, Marejtye—Jacob.
 Bollemor, Robbert and wife, Marytye—Sufya.
 Leforse, Abraham and wife, Raghel—Jan.
 Smit, Jar. and wife, Maria—Piter.
 Mar. 23. Wyckof, Cornelus and wife, Catreyntyte—Cornelus.
 Aten, Jan and wife, Leybetye—Thomas.
 Van laer, Gabriel and wife, Preyntyte—Elisabet.

1740.

- Apr. 20. Belyue, Lucas and wife, Barbera—Isack.
 Smack, Lucas and wife, Jannetye—Lucas.

- Vandeventer, Jacob and wife, Marigrita—Jeremias.
Fiel, Jeremias and wife, Femmetye—Thuenis.
- June 1. Mareytye ———Dirck.
Witness: Philippus Coneyn.
Coryell, Emanuel and wife, Sara—Neeltye.
Herres, John and wife, Mareytye—Johannis.
- June 29. Post, Teunis and wife, Annaetye—Tuenis.
Coesaert, David and wife, Cataleynty—Geertye.
Van Tuyle, Abram and wife, Margreeta—Mareya.
- July 27. Arosmit, Adman and wife, Mary—Joseph.
- Sept. 21. Visser, Henderick and wife, Lybetye—Abram.
Walderom, Daniel and wife, Hepy—Antye.
Frest, Isack and wife, Mareytye—Mareytye.
Sebering, Volkert and wife, Mareytye—Mareytye.
- Dec. 7.
1740/1.
- Jan. 1. Beeckman, Peter and wife, Neeltye—Neeltye.
Folkerse, Joseph and wife, Aeltye—Antye.
Coesaert, Frans and wife, Margrita—Mardelena.
Kelli, Robbert and wife, Leybetye—Harmpye.
- Feb. 22. Van nist, Peter and wife, Grietye—Reynier.
Davetse, Jores and wife, Judick—Grietje.
Witnesses: Cornelis Van Nist, Maritie ———.
Jurval, Rishard and wife, Elsy—Sara.
Caste, Mateys and wife, Dina—Mateys.
Vankleef, Louwerens and wife, Marya—Wilhelmus.
Winterstien, Jacobus and wife, Antye—Jacobus.
Witness: Cornelia ———.
- Mar. 22. Van nist, Abraham and wife, Sara—Johannis.
Middagh, Cornelus and wife, Aeltye—Margrita.
28. Davetse, Jores and wife, Judick—Adriaen.
Witnesses: Cornelis [Dumond?] and Maritie.
- 1741.
- Jan. —. De mon, Abraham and wife, Metye—Johannis.
Witnesses: Jan Van midelward and wife, Mareytye.
Berca, Bergon and wife, Metye—Evert.
Witnesses: Abran Van nist and wife, Sara.
- May 24. Van derveer, Jacob and wife, Femmetye—Louwerens.
Raugh, Noach and wife, Elisabet—Catrina.
Koopman, Johannis and wife, Eva—Jacob.
Hertsog, Piter and wife, Margriet—Henderick.
Off, Jacob and wife, Mardelena—Robbert.
Hegeman, Barent and wife, Steynty—Steynty.
Tyler, Samuel and wife, Lea—Samual.
Post, Willem and wife, Eyda—Stoffel.
Witness: Stoffel Perbasco.
- June 28. [Parents omitted]—Tunis.
Tuenrse, Cornelus and wife, Rebecka—Tuenis.
Smit, Adam and wife, Hanna—Raghel.
Brouwer, Jan and wife, Mardelena—Catrina.
Amerman, Isaack and wife, Jannty—Isaack.

- Aug. 22. Bantyn, Jacob and wife, Elisabet—Lea.
 23. Boesem, Johannes and wife, Engeltye—Jan.
 Bilyeu, Luykus and wife, Barbera—Cornelus.
- Oct. 18. Koevert, Burgon and wife, Annaty—Lucas.
 Weykof, Cornelus and wife, Catryentye—Abraham.
 Laforsee, Jan and wife, Saertye—Sartye.
- Nov. 1. Bedyen, Abram and wife, Ariaentye—Araentye.
 Jonglof, Jesais and wife, Mrya—Josip.
 Post, Johannes and wife, Aeltye—Abram.
 Ditmaers, Douwe and wife, Aeltye—Willemtye.
- Dec. 13. Dewitt, Tietus and wife, Elisabet—Thomas.
 Vanlaer, Gabriel and wife, Prynty—Mareytye.
 Middaegh, Jorus and wife, Elisabet—Saertye.
 Witness: James Mckrelis.
- 1742.
- Jan. 31. Hof, Burgon and Franseynty—Mareyya.
 Feb. 26. Vanoven, Cornelus and Mareya—Elisabet.
 Broeckaar, Jan and Mareytye—Sara.
 28. Maselusen, Yden and Ariaenty—Lena.
 Fast, Johannes and Antye—Rosina.
 Cryel, David and Arye—Leyyis.
- June 6. Vantuyl, Abraham and Margritie—Walter.
 Arosmit, Edmen and Marya—Marya.
 Graue, Johannis and Antie—Antie.
 Coesaert, Davit and Catlyntie—Susanna.
 Van Ogen, Henderick and Ragel—Hendericks.
 Brouwer, Jacob and Maria—Sara.
 Day, Willem and Elisabet—Abraham.
 Hegeman, Denis and Marya—Joseph.
 Witnesses: Coenraet Teunis and Jannetie Br——.
 Aten, Tomes and Hilletie—Dirck.
 Bellis, Abraham and Marya—Abraham.
- Nov. 14. Conyn, Dirck and Catelyntie—Pieter.
- Dec. 22. Rappele, Joris and Marytie—Jeremyes.
 Conyn, Anderis and Jannetie—Styntie.
 —— and Altie—Jacop.
 Stienert, Ebeneser and Saertie—Marya.
- 1743.
- Jan. 9. Saylh, Joneten and Maryte—Adem.
 Witness: Ragel Smit.
 Tunesen, Tunes and Areaentie—Sara.
 Coevert, Luykes and Harpie—Maria.
 Bellu, Pieter—John.
 Rolont, Elseie—Antie.
- Feb. 9. Ferle, Celp and Febe—Willem.
 ——, Noagh and Elisabet—Elisabet.
 Roscam, Albert and Geetie—Meitie.
- Mar. 6. Bras, Johannis and Sefia—Saertie.
 Tenise, Jan and Maria—Anderis.
 Middagh, Dirck and Engyelie—Dirck.

- Apr. 3. Wissien, Jacobus and Antie—Flippus.
Van derbilt, Rick and Geertie—Pieterus.
- May 1. Post, Tunis and Annatie—Peterus.
Middagh, Cornelis and Aeltie—Catelintie.
Corse, Douwe and Jannetie—Jacob.
Broecka, Eysack and Malle—Abraham.
- June 5. Coryel, Abraham and Catrietie—Joost.
Witness: Antie Van Coort.
Jacobs, Tomes and Marytie—Tomes.
Coesaert, Frans and Margritie—Davit.
Fisser, Henderick and Elisabet—Margrite.
Clasen, Willem and Rosina—Jesaes.
Bellu, Daenyel and Saertie—Eva, also Marya.
- July 3. Davets, Joris and Judick—Isack.
Caelsits, Matys and Albertina—Marytie.
Sebrengh, Volkert and Marya—Cristina.
Mantanie, Joseph and Marya—Isack.
Bort, Enderi and Margritie—Lisabet.
- July 31. Bellu, Luykes and Barbera—Daenyel.
- Aug. 18. Tunesen, Denis and Saertie—Neeltie.
Hertsogh, Pieter and Margrita—Catrina.
Derveest, Isack and Malle—Johannis.
Pieterse, Hauptert and Annatie—Annatie.
Hogelant, Areaen and Elisabet—Elisabet.
Witnesses: Jan Hage and Lybetie.
Swick, Hannis and Barberatie—Peterus.
Miller, Johannis and Marretie—Joris.
- Sept. 25. Coopman, Hannis and Eva—Abraham.
- Nov. 23. Dichmas, Douwe and Aeltie—Pieter.
- Dec. 18. Oof, Jacob and Leetie—Cornelis.
Van Nist, Abraham and Saertie—Marya.
Witnesses: Pouwel ———; Maria Aten.
Wyckof, Cornelis and Cateryntie—Peterus.
Vanagen, Cornelis and Marya—Henderick.
Vantuyl, Abram and Marregrite—Saertie.
Bedys, Jacop and E——— —Johannis.
- 1744.
- Jan. 14. Coevert, Bergon and Annatie—Annatie.
Conin, Fliph and Elisabet—Dirck.
Broecka, Jan and Maritie—Beniamin.
- Feb. 11. Ten nicke, Terces and Aeltie—Anderis.
- Mar. 11. Folkerse, Joseph and Aeltie—Rebecka.
Seberen, Leffert and Jannetie—Jacop.
Vange, Noagh and Lisabet—Johannis.
Morlet, Gideon and Pieternelle—Jeremias.
Middagh, Joris and Elisabet—Catelintie.
Witnesses: Jacob Eli and Engeltie Middagh.
Coens, Edden and Eva—Nicklaes.
Stuckert, Ebneser and Saertie—Johannis.
- May 27. Tunesen, Cornelis and Rebecka—Johanna.
Harppending, Henderick and Maritie—Lea.

- Douti, Jan and Marytie—Jeremyes.
 Smack, Luykes and Jannetie—Luyckes.
 Van Neste, Jeronimus and Catelyntie—Mareya.
 Aten, Jan and Lyetie—Lisabet.
- June 24. Bellu, Abraham—Catrina.
 Walderom, Daenyel and Heppé—Tomes.
- July 22. Coens, Johan Miggel and Maria Elisabeth—Anderis.
 Witness: Anderis Mindaug.
 Hall, Richard and Elisabet—Tobyas.
 Witnesses: Tobyais and Rebecka Tennyck.
- Aug. 18. Coesart, Davit and Catelyntie—Catelyntie.
 Herris, John and Marya—Elisabet.
 Ackerman, Galyn and Ragel—Grietie.
 Witnesses: Johannis Seberig and Aeltie.
- Nov. 11. Buys, Ari and Lisabet—Lisabet.
 Witness: Anntie Van ———.
 Hof, Bergon and Sintie—Peterus.
 Pouwse, Cornelis and Marytie—Cornelis.
 G—el, Ritser and Elsie—Aeltie.
- Dec. 9. Pris, George and Angenitie—Tenis.
 Fisser, Henderick and Effe—Henderick.
 Hegeman, Magiel and Jannetie—Jacobus.
- 1745.
- Jan. 25. Willemse, Piter and Maritie—Teodoris.
- Feb. 17. Daly, Cornelis and Marvtye—Marytie.
 Vantyn, Jacob and Elisabet—Catrina.
 Winterstien, Jacobus and Antie—Jacop.
- Apr. 12. Folkerse, Phlip and Annatie—Saertie.
 Witness: Saertie Van Fegte.
 Van middelseart, Abraham and Matte—Jan.
 Witness: Barber Jansen.
 Post, Johannis and Aeltie—Willem.
 Clasen, Willem and Rosina—Marya.
 Deforest, Isack and Marya—Catrina.
14. Arresmet, Edmond and Marya—Barent.
- May 19. Fose, Johannis and Antie—Robbert.
 Boerem, Johannis and Enggeltie—Henderick.
 Covert, Luyckes and Harpie—Tunis.
 Hof, Dirck and Cornelia—Cornelia; also Annatie.
 Witness: Jannetie ———.
 Coryel, Davit and Elsie—Jannetie.
- June 9. Ferle, Celph and Femmetie—Sare.
 Bort, Enderi and Grietie—Tomes.
 Schek, Abraham and Elsie—Neeltie.
 Van Cleef, Louwerens and Malle—Marta.
- July 7. Coryel, Abraham and Tuyntie—Moses.
- Aug. 11. Van ogen, Henderick and Ragel—Stintie.
 Coopman, Johannis and Eva—Isack.

[To be Continued]

NESHANIC REFORMED CHURCH BAPTISMAL RECORDS

[Continued from Page 221]

FROM RECORDS, 1796-1878 (J-O)

- Jenkins, James and Sarah Pack:
 Mary Elisa, b. July 12, 1818; bap. Sept. 13.
 Ann Eastburn, b. Aug. 5, 1820; bap. Sept. 3.
 Peter Studdeford, b. Dec. 16, 1822; bap. Mar. 2, 1823.
- Jessup, Daniel and Catharine Jessup:
 Joseph, b. Oct. 13, 1796; bap. Apr. 30, 1797.
- Jeroloman, Nicholas and Elisabeth Jessup:
 Elisabeth, b. Feb. 18, 1797; bap. May 28.
 Nicholas, b. May 14, 1800; bap. Sept. 27.
 Hannah Hill, b. Feb. 11, 1802; bap. Aug. 8.
- Johnson, Henry and Ellen Jane Hall:
 Mary, b. Jan. 12, 1855; bap. July 1.
- Kelley, Nathaniel and Margaret Van Doren:
 Sarah Opie, b. Feb. 11, 1808; bap. July 3.
 Joseph Van Doren, b. Feb. 22, 1810; bap. June 3.
 Eleanor, b. Apr. 4, 1812; bap. July 12.
 Isaac Verner, b. May 15, 1815; bap. July 30.
- Kershow, Abraham and Rebecca Gano:
 Anna, b. May 10, 1848.
 Catharine Blue, b. Feb. 28, 1852; bap. Aug. 1.
- Kisselbach, Edward and Mary W. Davis:
 Eugene, b. Sept. 3, 1860; bap. June 1, 1861.
- Kline, Mr. and Rebecca:
 Mary Emma, b. Sept. 20, 1869; bap. May 28, 1870.
- Koshuw, Peter and Sarah Whiteknight:
 Eleanor Hunt, b. Aug. 9, 1810; bap. Jan. 20, 1811.
- Labertude, John and Phebe:
 Peter, b. Nov. 28, 1792; bap. Dec. 9, 1796.
 Joseph, b. Dec. 5, 1794; bap. Dec. 9, 1796.
- Labertude, William and Eve Van Cleve:
 Catharine, b. Nov. —, 1794; bap. Dec. 9, 1796.
- Lane, Andrew and Margaret:
 Lizzie, b. Aug. 22, 1870; bap. May 27, 1871.
- Langon, John and Catharine Miller:
 Thomas Miller, b. Sept. 12, 1855; bap. May 31, 1856.
- La Tourette, John and Hannah Wyckoff:
 Cornelius Wyckoff, b. Jan. 28, 1810; bap. June 24.
 John, b. June 20, 1812; bap. Sept. 20.
- La Tourette, Peter and Mary:
 John, b. March 3, 1806; bap. Sept. 7.
 Magdalene, b. Aug. 9, 1808; bap. May 14, 1809.
 Elisabeth, b. July 29, 1811; bap. Apr. 5, 1812.
 Ann, b. June 1, 1815; bap. July 3.
 Peter, bap. Feb. 12, 1818

- La Tourette, Helena :
John, b. Oct. 17, 1826; bap. May 19, 1827.
- Lisk, Abraham and Jane Thomson:
Rachel, b. Dec. 5, 1785; bap. Feb. 19, 1797.
Alexander, b. Feb. 11, 1788; bap. Feb. 19, 1797.
John Teneike, b. July 3, 1790; bap. Feb. 19, 1797.
Abraham, b. Feb. 22, 1794; bap. Feb. 19, 1797.
Henry H. Schenk, b. Dec. 26, 1796; bap. Feb. 19, 1797.
Caty, b. July 25, 1799; bap. Oct. 13.
- Low, Abraham (tertius) and Anne Koshuw :
Abraham, b. Sept. 24, 1804; bap. Feb. 3, 1805.
- Low, Garrit, Jr. :
Judah, b. Dec. 8, 1798; bap. Oct., 1799.
- Low, Garret and ——— Emmons :
Douy, b. Oct. 22, 1807; bap. July 31, 1808.
- Low, Hendrick H. and Lavinia Kelley :
Mary Ann, b. Feb. 22, 1801; bap. Sept. 5.
Nathaniel Person, b. Dec. 26, 1805; bap. Feb. 23, 1806.
- Low, Isaac D. and Theodosia Gray :
Derick, bap. July 11, 1802.
- Low, John and Mary Striker :
Frederick Van Fliet, b. Oct. 27, 1795; bap. June 19, 1796.
Rachel, b. June 8, 1801; bap. Apr. 4, 1802.
Garret, b. June 26, 1797; bap. Sept. 7, 1798.
Elisabeth, b. Apr. 8, 1803; bap. June 16, 1805.
- Low, Peter and Martha Terhune :
Cornelius Terhune, b. Aug. 29, 1810; bap. Oct. 7.
- Low, Sarah :
John, b. May 1, 1813; bap. June 20.
- Low, William H. and Frances Huff :
Bergun, b. Sept. 1, 1801; bap. Nov. 8.
Sarah, b. May 11, 1799; bap. Oct. 13.
- Lowe, Henry V. D. and Martha Van Derripe :
Abraham, b. Jan. 30, 1858; bap. Oct. 3.
- Lowe, Henry V. and Maggie Garretson :
John Garretson, b. Aug. 16, 1865.
- Lowe, Isaac I. and Rachel Young :
John Trimer, b. Sept. 28, 1845; bap. April 5, 1846.
Jacob Sutphen, b. Dec. 3, 1847; bap. May 7, 1848.
Simeon Dana, b. Mar. 23, 1855; bap. Sept. 13, 1856.
- Lowe, Jacob D. and Helen Ann :
Ella Visa, b. Nov. 7, 1867.
- Lowe, Jacob S. and Jane Ann :
Annie M., b. July 27, 1872.
- Lowe, Jacob :
Mary Catharine, b. Dec. 1, 1857; bap. May 29, 1858.
- Lowe, Nicholas O. and Elizabeth Ludlow :
Susan Ludlow, b. June 30, —; bap. Nov. 1849.
Helen Nicholine, b. Oct. 12, 1853; bap. Sept. 17, 1854.

- Lowe, Robert A. and Maria Voorhees:
 Martha Williamson, b. May 22, 1822; bap. Aug. 27, 1826.
- Ludlow, Gabriel and Susan Rapelyea:
 Elizabeth, b. Nov. 16, 1821; bap. Feb. 3, 1822.
 Jacob Rapelyea, b. Nov. 22, 1824; bap. Mar. 20, 1825.
 Maria Ditmars, b. Sept. 14, 1826; bap. Oct. 7.
 John, b. Feb. 4, 1829; bap. Mar. 15.
 Ann, b. Oct. 20, 1831; bap. Dec. 8.
 Phebe Hagner, b. Oct. 14, 1834; bap. May 10, 1835.
 Susan, b. Jan. 25, 1837; bap. April 23.
 Richard, b. May 29, 1840; bap. Aug. 6.
 Caroline Ditmars, b. Oct. 17, 1844; bap. Apr. 6, 1845.
- Ludlow, R. G. and Janette Van Camp:
 John Van Camp, b. April 29, 1870; d. Sept. 28, 1889.
 Gabriel L., b. May 28, 1872.
 George Sullivan [no date].
- Mahoney, John and Ellen:
 Elizabeth Ellen, b. Aug. 25, 1865.
- Mattison, Asher and Mary Ann Trimmer:
 Maria, b. Apr. 4, 1836; bap. Aug. 14.
 Susan Scott, b. Aug. 31, 1838; bap. Jan. 13, 1839.
 John Wyckoff, b. July 11, 1841; bap. Oct. 30.
 Catharine, b. July 31, 1844; bap. Nov. 17.
 Rebecca, b. Jan. 31, 1849; bap. May 25, 1850.
- McColm, Cornelius and Gitty Ammerman:
 Mary, b. Apr. 1, 1808; bap. Aug. 29.
 Sitie, b. Sept. 17, 1809; bap. Nov. 19.
- McColm, Henry and Catharine Arrowsmith:
 Martha, b. July 4, 1808; bap. Jan. 1, 1809.
- McCown, Alexander and Alladay Hagaman:
 Mariah Jane Ammerman, b. Aug. 15, 1816; bap. Oct. 20.
 Ballachee, b. Nov. 2, 1818; bap. May 21, 1819.
- McIntosh, Alexander C. and Phebe Hardenbrook:
 Mary Ann Wyckoff, b. Apr. 4, 1815; bap. Oct. 15.
 Elisabeth Elen, b. Apr. 8, 1818; bap. Sept. 13.
 Catharine, b. Oct. 1, 1820; bap. Nov. 27.
 Rebekah Voorhees, b. Nov. 3, 1822; bap. May 4, 1823.
- McKee, Nathaniel and Gitty Ann Saums:
 Johannah, b. Sept. 14, 1841; bap. Jan. 2, 1842.
 John, b. Feb. 2, 1843; bap. June 4.
 Elizabeth Ludlow, b. Sept. 17, 1844; bap. Apr. 6, 1845.
 Augustus Booraem, b. Apr. 18, 1846; bap. July 12.
- Messenger, Nicholas and Jane Elisabeth Stryker:
 Jane Elisabeth, b. Dec. 3, 1852; bap. May 15, 1853.
- Miller, Thomas and Catharine Saums:
 Anna Eletta, b. June 18, 1863; bap. Mar. 5, 1864.
 John, b. Dec. 15, 1865; bap. June 2, 1866.
- Miner, Christopher and Rachel Cline:
 John Cline, b. May 17, 1811; bap. June 30.
- Miner, Henry and Mary Monfort:
 William, b. May 29, 1798; bap. July 8.

- Miner, John and Ellen Voorheese :
 Court Voorheese, b. Aug. 27, 1806; bap. Oct. 26.
 Ellen Ann, b. June 18, 1814; bap. July 17.
 William Voorhees, b. Mar. 24, 1818; bap. May 31.
 Henry Vanderveer, b. Feb. 6, 1824; bap. Apr. 25.
- Miner, John and Mary Allen :
 Margery, b. Aug. 29, 1797; bap. Oct. 15.
- Miner, William and Altie [Letitia] Voorheese :
 Peggy Voorhees, b. Feb. 10, 1798; bap. May 19.
 Caty, b. May 7, 1802; bap. June 13.
 Mary Van Lieu, b. May 2, 1804; bap. June 10.
 Stephen Voorheese, b. Feb. 8, 1806; bap. Mar. 16.
 Henry, b. Mar. 29, 1808; bap. May 8.
 William, b. July 10, 1810; bap. Aug. 5.
- Mitler, Samuel and Rebekah :
 Levi, b. last of March; bap. Apr. 30, 1797.
- Monfort, John and Mary Fairchild :
 Henry, b. June 1, 1804; bap. Sept. 23.
 Mary Bishop, b. Jan. 22, 1807; bap. Apr. 12.
 Peter, b. Dec. 26, 1808; bap. July 13, 1809.
- Monfort, Peter H. and Sarah Miller :
 Anna, b. Nov. 26, 1793.
 Mary, b. Oct. 31, 1795; bap. Jan. 1796.
 Elisabeth, b. Aug. 3, 1797; bap. Sept. 10.
 Johannah, b. Aug. 15, 1799; bap. Feb. 16, 1800.
 Henry, b. Dec. 7, 1804; bap. June 2, 1805.
 John, b. Mar. 9, 1806; bap. Oct. 5.
- Moore, Isaac I. and Jane Allen :
 Sarah Anna, b. Dec. 1, 1832; bap. May 6.
 Mary Elisabeth, b. Apr. 14, 1834; bap. May 25.
 Ellen Jane, b. Jan. 10, 1836; bap. May 15.
 John, b. Mar. 6, 1838; bap. June 2.
 Emma Delinda, b. July 25, 1840; bap. Oct. 4.
 Frances Caroline, b. Mar. 19, 1845; bap. Sept. 7.
- Moore, John and Elisabeth Hagaman :
 Elisabeth, b. Dec. 24, 1799; bap. Aug. 30, 1801.
- Moore, John and Elisabeth Van Aulen :
 John Van Aulen, b. Aug. 13, 1812; bap. Mar. 21, 1813.
 Catharine, b. Mar. 13, 1816; bap. June 15.
- Moore, John and Joanna Kershow :
 Catherine Ann, b. Jan. 4, 1835; bap. Mar. 29.
- Morgan, Aaron and Jane Morgan :
 Osee, b. Jan. 13, 1817; bap. May 18.
- Morrell, Elijah and Ellen Waldron :
 John, b. Nov. 2, 1828; bap. Dec. 8, 1831.
 Jerome Waldron, b. Jan. 20, 1833; bap. May 18.
 George Wyckoff, b. Nov. 21, 1836; bap. Apr. 16, 1837.
 William, b. Oct. 9, 1839; bap. Oct. 17, 1845.
 Joseph Moore, b. Feb. 2, 1843; bap. Aug. 6.
- Nevius, Jacob and Hannah Lanning :
 Rachel Ann, b. Jan. 6, 1807; bap. Nov. 24, 1814.

- Maria Van Doren, b. Sept. 28, 1808; bap. Nov. 24, 1814.
 Eleanor Stoteoff, b. Oct. 24, 1810; bap. Nov. 24, 1814.
 George Washington, b. Sept. 16, 1812; bap. Nov. 24, 1814.
 Zenas Lanning, b. Sept. 21, 1814; bap. Nov. 24.
 Cornelia Voorhees, b. Oct. 28, 1816; bap. Apr. 27, 1817.
 Jacob Williamson, b. Dec. 6, 1818; bap. Oct. 6, 1819.
 Sarah, b. Apr. 17, 1821; bap. Sept. 16.
 Gitty Quick, b. Oct. 20, 1823; bap. Aug. 29, 1824.
 Christian, b. Jan. 2, 1829; bap. Apr. 26.
 Nevius, John W. and Cornelia Stryker:
 Anna Estella, b. July 19, 1862; bap. Dec. 6.
 Emma Rocelia, b. Aug. 13, 1864; bap. May 27, 1865.
 Nevius, Peter and Ann Deats:
 Mary, b. Oct. 29, 1829; bap. Oct. 30, 1830.
 Aletta Vanderveer, b. Aug. 20, 1833; bap. Apr. 20, 1834.
 Nevius, William and Hannah Sutphen:
 Sarah Maria, b. Jan. 31, 1822; bap. June 16.
 Jacob Sutphen, b. July 6, 1824; bap. Aug. 29.
 John, b. Jan. 26, 1828; bap. Mar. 23.
 Lucretia Ann and Catharine Jane, b. Aug. 24, 1831; bap. Oct. 23.
 Cornelius, b. Mar. 19, 1836; bap. July 24.
 Orner, George B. and Eliza Ann Osman:
 Samuel, b. May 13, 1839; bap. June 23, 1841.
 Osborn, Elijah and Else Huff:
 Tunis Huff, b. May 27, 1807; bap. Aug. 16.
 John Lanning, b. July 2, 1809; bap. Sept.
- [To be Continued]



LAMINGTON BURYING-GROUND INSCRIPTIONS

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

[REV. DR. JOHN T. SCOTT, of Lamington, has very kindly supplied for the QUARTERLY, the abstracts of inscriptions in the Lamington Presbyterian church burying-ground, which are published in part below, and will be concluded in the October number. The Lamington church is one of the older churches in this County, having been organized perhaps in or before 1739—exact date not known. The first church edifice was erected in 1740. In 1826 a new building was put up, and in 1885 it was remodelled and removed to its present site, considerably to the east of its original site. Its pastors, in succession, have been Reverends John Rowland, James McCrea, Jeremiah Halsey (Dr. John Rodgers, of New York City, stated supply), William Boyd, Enoch Burt, Horace Galpin, Dr. William W. Blauvelt, Dr. John T. Kerr, Dr. J. Garland Hamner, Henry Merle Mellen, Lester Morris Conrow and Dr. John Thomas Scott, the present pastor. Many of these ministers were peculiarly noted men, and some of

them great preachers. The church has also an unusual roll of distinguished sons who entered the ministry.

The burying-ground, which is adjacent to where the church building stood until 1885, also dates from 1740, and has in it a large number of burials of persons well-known in connection with the history of the church and the community at large, including former pastors, McCrea, Halsey, Boyd and Blauvelt; also Rev. Dr. William A. McDowell. The abstracts follow.—EDITOR QUARTERLY].

ABSTRACTS OF INSCRIPTIONS, 1740 TO DATE (A-J)

- , Elizabeth (wife of Maxwell ——), d. May 30, 1768, in 22d yr. [Last name undecipherable].
- Adams, John, d. May 12, 1783, in 68th yr. "Elder of Lamington church."
- Adams, Samuel, b. Oct. 15, 1733; d. April 7th, 1774, in 41st yr.
- Adams, Samuel, d. April 16, 1791, aged 32 yrs., 2 mos., 9 dys.
- Armstrong, George, d. Jan. 7, 1848, in 87th yr.
- Armstrong, Phebe (dau. of John and Margaret), d. Aug. 27, 1777, aged 1 yr., 3 mos., 3 dys.
- Barkley, Ann (wife of Samuel; dau. of John and Ann Reed), d. Jan. 13, 1750, aged 27 yrs., 9 mos., 4 dys.
- Barkley, Ebenezer, d. Feb. 18, 1845, aged 62 yrs., 8 mos., 17 dys.
- Barkley, Jane (wife of Ebenezer), d. Sept. 5, 1842(?), in 57th yr.
- Barkley, John, d. Aug. 9, 1792, in 50th yr.
- Barkley, Mary (wife of John), d. Nov. 15, 1832, aged 86 yrs.
- Bartley, Elizabeth (wife of Hugh), d. Jan. 8, 1811, in 87th yr.
- Bartley, Hugh, d. June 24, 1803, aged 84 yrs.
- Beach, David, d. May 8, 1829, aged 70 yrs., 3 mos., 10 dys.
- Beach, Elizabeth (dau. of Stephen and Hannah), d. Aug. 10, 1841, in 15th yr.
- Beach, Martha Wood (wife of David), d. May 4, 1838, in 79th yr.
- Berry, Daniel (son of Sidney and Catherine), d. April 6, 1771, aged 7 wks.
- Blackwell, Henry, d. April 6, 1845, aged 71 yrs., 10 mos.
- Blackwell, John Gaston (son of Thomas and Margaret), b. Sept. 9, 1839; d. Dec. 18, 1857.
- Blackwell, Margaret Gaston (wife of Thomas), b. Nov. 29, 1811; d. Oct. 31, 1869.
- Blackwell, Margaret Quick (wife of Henry), d. Nov. 31, 1834, aged 58 yrs., 6 mos.
- Blackwell, Mary Little (wife of Henry), d. Jan. 19, 1882, aged 78 yrs., 9 mos., 12 dys.
- Blackwell, Sarah (dau. of Thomas and Margaret), d. Feb. 4, 1853, aged 14 yrs., 9 mos.
- Blackwell, Thomas, b. Oct. 16, 1804; d. Feb. 12, 1876.
- Blauvelt, Anna M. (wife of William W.; dau. of Timothy Hutton), b. Dec. 14, 1801, d. Mar. 26, 1876.
- Blauvelt, Warren Scott (son of William W.), d. May 30, 1856, aged 21 yrs.
- Blauvelt, William W., D. D., b. June 23, 1800; d. July 16, 1888.

- Boyd, Catharine (wife of William), d. Jan. 21, 1803, in 35th yr.
- Boyd, James (son of William and Catherine), d. Oct. 23, 1791, aged 1 yr.
- Boyd, Walter Ker (son of William and Catherine), d. Dec. 9, 1802, aged 2 yrs., 4 mos.
- Boyd, Rev. William, d. May 17, 1807, in 49th year.
- Bray, William (son of Andrew and Cornelia), d. May 6, 1790, aged 1 yr., 2 mos., 4 dys.
- Broadwill, John, d. Feb. 17, 1769, aged 58 yrs.
- Brown, Catherine Berry (dau. of Elias and Joanna Brown), d. July 24, 1834, aged 13 yrs., 15 dys.
- Brown, James, d. April 17, 1764, in 84th year.
- Brown, Margaret (wife of James), d. Sept. 30, 1769, in 78th yr.
- Brown, Mary, d. June 6, 1776, in 62d yr.
- Brown, Patrick, d. Mar. 19, 1791, in 77th yr.
- Bryan, Mary Ann (wife of John), d. Nov. 16, 1803, aged 53 yrs.
- Buck, Catherine Hutton (wife of William J.), b. Sept. 2, 1808; d. July 22, 1862.
- Buck, Mary Hutton, d. Sept. 8, 1862.
- Bunn, Beulah (wife of John), b. May 27, 1821; d. July 4, 1886.
- Bunn, John, b. April 14, 1824; d. Mar. 2, 1889.
- Bunn, Maggie (dau. of John and Beulah), b. July 24, 1859; d. July 12, 1883.
- Bunn, Morris, d. May 10, 1863, aged 72 yrs., 10 mos., 19 dys.
- Bunn, Sophia (wife of Morris), d. Jan. 11, 1859, aged 64 yrs., 6 mos., 5 dys.
- Burt, Martha (wife of Rev. Enoch), d. Dec. 11, 1809, in 25th yr.
- Caldwell, Elizabeth (wife of William), d. Sept. 21, 1774, in 67th yr.
- Caldwell, Dr. Joseph, d. April 19, 1773, in 28th yr.
- Caldwell, "Capt." William, d. Nov. 26, 1771, in 70th yr.
- Clickenger, John, d. Oct. 12, 1817, aged 48 yrs.
- Cole, Hannah Ker (dau. of Walter K.), d. Sept. 17, 1801, aged 2 yrs., 25 dys.
- Cole, Walter Ker (son of James and Hannah), d. Jan. 13, 1767, aged 11 mos., 21 dys.
- Combes, Eustatia Finley (wife of Peter), d. Feb. 13, 1833, aged 28 yrs., 10 mos., 22 dys.
- Cortelyou, Henry, d. Oct. 28, 1845, aged 48 yrs., 3 mos., 24 dys.
- Cortelyou, Mary Henry (wife of Henry), d. June 19, 1844, aged 42 yrs., 7 mos., 7 dys.
- Covenhoven, Mary (wife of Peter), d. July 8, 1790, aged 17 yrs., 5 dys.
- Cox, Joseph, d. Feb. 11, 1768, in 32d yr.
- Cox, Thomas, (son of Joseph and Sarah), d. May 1, 1805, aged 40 yrs., 2 mos., 2 dys.
- Craig, Dr. Aaron, d. Aug. 31, 1785, aged 37 yrs., 5 dys.
- Craig, Ann (wife of Robert), b. Dec. 3, 1731; d. Feb. 24, 1777.
- Craig, Charles Berrill (son of Dr. Craig), d. Jan. 13, 1786, aged 4 yrs., 5 mos., 6 days.
- Craig, Elizabeth Demund (wife of John), d. July 7, 1830, aged 30 yrs., 7 mos., 11 dys.
- Craig, Elizabeth L. (dau. of William and Elizabeth), d. Sept. 17, 1816, aged 4 yrs., 1 mo., 13 dys.

- Craig, Elizabeth Lane (wife of William), d. Sept. 19, 1842, aged 62 yrs.
Craig, Elizabeth Taylor (wife of Robert), d. May 6, 1830, aged 80 yrs.
Craig, Hannah (wife of Moses), d. Sept. 3, 1776, in 70th year.
Craig, Mary, d. July 20, 1817, aged 31 yrs., 5 mos., 9 dys.
Craig, Moses, d. July 31, 1777, in 75th yr.
Craig, Robert, d. Oct. 5, 1797, aged 63 yrs., 11 mos., 10 dys.
Craig, Sarah (wife of Moses; dau. of John Graham), d. Nov. 12, 1771, in 23rd year.
Craig, Susan (dau. of Joseph and Maria), d. Sept. 7, 1816, aged 3 yrs., 6 mos., 15 dys.
Craig, William, d. Aug. 25, 1844, aged 61 yrs.
Crater, Mary Dunham (wife of Philip), d. Mar. 15, 1873, aged 83 yrs.
Davenport, John, d. Sept. 18, 1830, aged 52 yrs.
Davenport, Margaret Traphagen (wife of John), d. May 28, 1811, aged 25 yrs., 4 mos., 20 dys.
Davenport, Mary Boylan (wife of John), d. Sept. 2, 1848, aged 67 yrs.
Demun, Deborah Finley (wife of John), d. May 13, 1840, in 39th yr.
Demun, Susanna, d. Sept. 14, 1758, aged 54 yrs.
Demund, John, d. Dec. 1, 1776, aged 40 yrs., 1 mo., 21 dys.
Demund, Martha Finley (wife of William), d. May 5, 1854, in 86th yr.
Demund, Mary (wife of John), d. June 17, 1777, aged 36 yrs., 4 mos., 16 dys.
Demund, William, d. June 21, 1839, in 78th yr.
Demund, William (son of Peter), d. Mar. 10, 1767, in 21st yr.
Demund, William (6th son of Peter, Sr.), d. Oct. 8, 1779, in his 11th yr.
Dorland, Garrit, d. Mar. 6, 1771, aged 25 yrs.
Dunham, David, d. Jan. 9, 1826, aged 64 yrs.
Dunham, David, b. Sept. 25, 1804; d. Mar. 16, 1893.
Dunham, Francis, d. Mar. 18, 1783, in 23d yr.
Dunham, Martha (dau. of Thankful and Benyew), d. Jan. 14, 1850, aged 4 yrs., 5 mos., 10 dys.
Dunham, Martha Barkley (wife of David), d. Sept. 1, 1846, aged 84 yrs.
Dunham, Mary, d. May 10, 1783, in 19th yr.
Dunham, Mary P. Potter (wife of David), d. Oct. 24, 1875, aged 55 yrs.
Dunham, Robert, d. May 8, 1863, aged 75 yrs., 2 mos., 8 dys.
Dunham, Sarah McKinstry (dau. of David and Mary), d. April 28, 1841, aged 10 mos., 28 dys.
Dunham, Thankful B. Potter (wife of Benyew), d. Dec. 11, 1847, aged 36 yrs., 7 mos., 6 dys.
Dunham, William Blauvelt (son of Benyew and Thankful), d. July 9, 1850, aged 7 yrs., 1 mo., 17 dys.
Duyckink, George H., b. June 13, 1824; d. Nov. 12, 1874.
Duyckink, Harriet M. (dau. of Richard B. and Hannah), d. Aug. 9, 1830, aged 17 yrs., 11 mos.
Duyckink, Margaret Fisher (wife of William; dau. of Peter Fisher), d. Feb. 12, 1844, aged 21 yrs., 2 mos., 13 dys.
Duyckink, Richard B., d. July 1, 1849, aged 69 yrs., 11 mos.
Eick, Hannah Traphagen (wife of John), d. Feb. 21, 1818, aged 27 yrs., 5 mos., 17 dys.
Farlee, Ann (wife of John), d. Jan. 20, 1837.

- Farlee, Catharine (consort of George W.), d. Aug. 24, 1815, aged 21 yrs., 5 mos., 4 dys.
- Farlee, George W., d. Oct. 6, 1821, aged 32 yrs., 10 mos., 10 dys.
- Farlee, John, d. May 19, 1832, aged 32 yrs., 1 mo., 3 dys.
- Farlee, John Stark (son of George and Catharine), d. Aug. 10, 1815, aged 2 mos.
- Field, Hannah Lane (wife of Hendrick), d. Feb. 19, 1835, aged 83 yrs., 1 mo., 9 dys.
- Field, Hendrick, d. Sept. 5, 1811, aged 92 yrs., 11 mos., 20 dys.
- Field, Jane (wife of Jeremiah), d. Jan. 17, 1847, in 86th yr.
- Field, Jeremiah, d. June 20, 1832, in 80th yr.
- Field, Sarah (dau. of Hendrick and Hannah), d. June 8, 1804, aged 16 yrs.
- Finley, Elizabeth (wife of John), d. May 23, 1846, in 82d yr.
- Fisher, Jeremiah (son of Ephraim and Margaret Bush), d. Feb. 8, 1804, aged 1 yr., 4 mos.
- Fisher, John, d. Aug. 15, 1833, aged 37 yrs., 1 dy.
- Fisher, Mary Ann Honeyman (wife of Peter), d. Jan. 15, 1847, in 44th yr.
- Forman, Aaron, d. May 10, 1784, aged 30 yrs.
- Forman, George (son of Aaron), d. Aug. 21, 1768, in 42d yr.
- Forman, Lydia (wife of George), d. July 16, 1763, aged 33 yrs., 2 mos., 8 dys.
- Forman, Peter, d. Aug. 2, 1779, in 22d yr.
- Forman, Rebeka, d. July 19, 1786, in 36th yr.
- Garrison, Samuel (son of Rem) d. June 11, 1801, in 63d yr.
- Gaston, Elizabeth (wife of John; dau. of Wm. and Catherine Ker), d. May 6, 1765, in 27th yr.
- Gaston, Hugh, Sr., d. Dec. 23, 1772, in 85th yr.
- Gaston, Hugh, Jr., d. June 25, 1808, in 75th yr.
- Gaston, Jeuner, d. Aug. 1, 1777, in 80th yr.
- Gaston, John, d. Oct. 3, 1776, in 46th yr.
- Gaston, John (son of Hugh and Mary), d. Feb. 17, 1800, aged 3 yrs., 7 mos., 13 dys.
- Gaston, Joseph (son of Hugh, Jr.), d. Aug. 14, 1777, aged 11 yrs., 7 mos., 27 dys.
- Gaston, Joseph (son of William and Naomi), d. Feb. 13, 1792, aged 22 yrs.
- Gaston, Mary (wife of Hugh; dau. of William and Mary Sloan), d. Aug. 14, 1766, in her 25th yr.
- Gaston, Mary (wife of Hugh; dau. of John and Agnes Adams), d. Feb. 16, 1793, in 52d yr.
- Gaston, Oliver, d. June 10, 1821, in 27th yr.
- Gaston, William (son of Hugh, Jr.), d. Dec. 15, 1763, aged 8 mos., 13 dys.
- Gaston, William, d. May 17, 1807, in 49th yr.
- Graham, James, d. Apr. 9, 1757, aged 66 yrs. "Born in Scotland."
- Graham, John, d. Aug. 7, 1748, aged 31 yrs.
- Graham, Mary (wife of James), d. Feb. 1, 1763, aged 73 yrs.
- Graid, John, d. May 23, 1753, aged 65 yrs.
- Hageman, John A., d. July 14, 1809, aged 48 yrs., 2 mos., 3 dys.

- Hageman, Mary Prall (wife of John A.), d. June 26, 1848, in 88th yr.
 Halsey, Rev. Jeremiah, d. Oct. 2, 1780, aged 46 yrs.
 Harris, Anna (wife of Thomas), d. Sept. 28, 1813, aged 55 yrs., 4 mos., 22 dys.
 Heath, John, d. April 22, 1806, in 85th yr.
 Hegan, Aletta Jane Henry (dau. of John and Fanny), d. Dec. 16, 1846, aged 14 dys.
 Hegan, Ann Hannah Rush (wife of John), d. Dec. 2, 1832, aged 69 yrs., 1 mo., 20 dys.
 Hegan, Daniel H., d. April 8, 1859, aged 63 yrs., 9 mos.
 Hegan, Elizabeth, d. June 11, 1858, aged 71 yrs., 10 mos., 19 dys.
 Hegan, Fanny K. Crater (wife of John S.), b. Nov. 29, 1807; d. May 7, 1885.
 Hegan, Henry T., d. Oct. 1, 1851, aged 30 yrs., 1 mo., 18 dys.
 Hegan, John, d. Oct. 7, 1855, aged 75 yrs., 7 mos., 4 dys.
 Hegan, John Crator (son of John and Fanny), d. Mar. 28, 1845, aged 1 yr., 10 mos., 20 dys.
 Hegan, John S., b. July 26, 1801; d. Oct. 28, 1869.
 Hegan, Marie V. D., d. Sept. 9, 1874, aged 76 yrs., 1 mo., 14 dys.
 Hegan, Mary Ann (wife of Daniel), b. Sept. 22, 1799; d. Jan. 18, 1878.
 Hegan, Mary Elizabeth (dau. of John and Fanny), d. June 1, 1846, aged 1 yr., 2 mos.
 Hegan, Mary Elizabeth Traphagen (wife of Simon S., Jr.), d. Feb. 14, 1828, in 28th year.
 Hegan, Simon, d. Oct. 11, 1844, aged 80 yrs., 11 mos., 7 dys.
 Henry, Abby, d. April 15, 1835, in 24th yr.
 Henry, David, d. Jan. 24, 1783, aged 55 yrs., 3 mos., 21 dys.
 Henry, James S., d. April 27, 1831, in 69th yr.
 Henry, Margaret (wife of William and dau. of John and Mary Honeyman), d. Jan. 31, 1821, aged 54 yrs., 13 dys.
 Henry, Martha (dau. of James and Abby), d. June 24, 1794, aged 7 yrs., 5 mos., 28 dys.
 Henry, Michael D., Esq., d. May 26, 1799, aged 31 yrs., 1 mo., 9 dys. "Counsellor-at-law of the City of New York."
 Henry, Sarah (dau. of David and Mary), d. Aug. 23, 1777, aged 3 yrs., 11 dys.
 Henry, William, d. Aug. 25, 1807, aged 41 yrs., 11 mos., 18 dys.
 Heriot, Katherine (wife of Asher), d. June 26, 1759, aged 23 yrs., 3 mos., 19 dys.
 Honeyman, Frank (son of Robert M. and Margaret F.), b. May 3, 1859; d. May 10, 1860.
 Honeyman, James, d. July 23, 1824, aged 48 yrs., 1 mo., 27 dys.
 Honeyman, Jane, d. May 6, 1836, in 71st yr.
 Honeyman, John, d. Aug. 18, 1822, in 93d yr. [The "Spy of Washington."]
 Honeyman, Mary (wife of John), d. June 24, 1801, aged 63 yrs., 20 dys.
 Honeyman, Mary Ann Lane (wife of Robert), d. Dec. 4, 1836, aged 26 yrs., 9 mos., 9 dys.
 Honeyman, Sophia Condit, (dau. of Robert M. and Margaret F.), d. Feb. 16, 1844, aged 2 yrs., 6 dys.

Hoover, Elizabeth, (wife of ———), d. Oct. 9, 1857, aged 55 yrs.
 Horton, Azariah, d. Feb. 25, 1822, aged 47 yrs., 4 mos., 9 dys.
 Hunt, Mary Van Dyke (wife of Stephen), d. Nov. 24, 1869, in 67th yr.
 Hutton, Abrm., b. Jan. 19, 1807; d. Jan. 15, 1887.
 Hutton, Timothy, d. Oct. 19, 1833, aged 69 yrs.
 Jobes, Ann (wife of Thomas), d. Feb. 26, 1824, aged 57 yrs., 28 dys.
 Jones, Azubah (wife of William), d. June 10, 1740, in 26th yr.
 Jones, William, d. Feb. 20, 1771, in 67th yr.

[*To be Continued*]



HISTORICAL AND OTHER COMMENTS

BY THE EDITOR

The Old Parsonage House Removed

Since the publication of our illustrations of the "Old Dutch Parsonage," and the accompanying historical article, in our July number (p. 173), this worthy old relic of colonial days, located in Somerville, and which served from 1751 until long after the Revolution to house the eminent pastors of the First Reformed church, has been moved to its new site near the Wallace house. Through the efforts and money of ex-State Senator Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, with whom other members of the Frelinghuysen family and a few citizens co-operated, the removal was made. The Central R. R. of New Jersey had purchased the land and was about to raze the building to the ground, but offered to present it to any person or society that would remove it. The removal and refitting, together with the ground upon which the building stands, will cost perhaps over five thousand dollars. The exact use to which the house will be put except that it is to be preserved in as nearly its original shape as possible, has not yet been determined upon.

Recent Interesting Historical Events

On June 18, in the presence of more than two thousand people, there was unveiled, at historic Valley Forge, a memorial in granite and bronze to the New Jersey patriots who braved, with General Washington, the starvation and hardships of the dreary winter of 1777-'78, when the cause of American Independence hung in the balance. Many Somerset soldiers were there with Washington. The New Jersey Commission, which had charge of the erection of the monument, for which the State appropriated \$5,000, succeeded in obtaining a site for the monument on the spot where the Jersey brigade had its huts. The monument was designed by Scott M. Long. It is of Barre granite, 10 feet square at the base and 27 feet in height, surmounted by a bronze figure of a Continental soldier in the uniform of the Jersey brigade—figure and uniform showing evidence of the hardships encountered. The bronze figure is eight feet in height and

weighs 3,000 pounds. A bronze tablet on the base of the monument bears this inscription:

"Erected by the state of New Jersey upon the site occupied by the New Jersey Brigade Infantry Line, Continental Army, Brigadier General William Maxwell. First Regiment, Colonel Mathias Ogden'; Second Regiment, Colonel Israel Shreve; Third Regiment, Colonel Elias Dayton; Fourth Regiment, Colonel Ephraim Martin. December 19, 1777—June 18, 1778."

Governor Fielder made the dedicatory address, and an address was also delivered by Dr. William H. Demarest, President of Rutgers College. The act of unveiling was performed by Miss Eleanor Wilson, daughter of President Wilson.

The 135th anniversary of the Battle of Monmouth was celebrated in Asbury Park June 27-29, the speaker being Attorney-General Edmund Wilson.

Old Militia Days in Somerset

On July 25, 1829, the Third Troop of the Somerset Squadron, Brigade of Cavalry of New Jersey, elected Lucas "Vossler" its First Lieutenant. On April 23, 1831, he was elected Captain (name, then, "Lucas Vosseller"), and his commission, signed by Governor Peter D. Vroom, Jr., as Commander-in-chief, was duly issued. On Oct. 25, 1832, a list of the Third Troop shows 35 members, with John Chamberlain and Richard F. Conover as Lieutenants, and Andrew V. D. B. Vosseller (the late Judge Vosseller, of Somerville), as Orderly Sergeant. The list of the members were:

Edgar Cammann, John I. Staats, Cors. Van Horn, John Van Derveer, Jeremiah Van Deventer, John Tenbrook, John A. Schenck, John C. Garretson, Michael Van Derveer, L. V. D. Studdiford, Cors. B. Fisher, Ralph V. D. Fulkerson, Henry V. Staats, John S. Voorhees, John Lewis, Andrew Ten Eyck, Peter Daily, Michael Garretson, John Conover, Wm. Stryker, And. De Camp, Peter V. Staats, John M. Quick, Aaron V. P. Garretson, Isaac Fisher, Ephraim Runyon, Abraham Whitenack, John Frost, Abner M. Sutton, Michael Field, Garret Terhune, Samuel Hall, Elias Conover, Saml. B. Beekman

The originals relating to the foregoing are in the possession of Mr. Elias Vosseller, of Flemington, who writes concerning a few of the persons named: "Capt. Lucas Vosseller lived on the west side of the North Branch river, on the third farm from its mouth, a neighborhood known at that time as Two Bridges. John Van Derveer lived in the first house east of Two Bridges, which at one time was kept as a tavern. Michael Van Derveer owned Milltown, a hamlet one mile up the North Branch, where, back in the forties, a considerable business centered. It had a grist mill, woolen mill, saw mill, general store, grocery, blacksmith and

wheelwright shop, schoolhouse and five dwellings. Freshets sometimes tore out Van Derveer's milldam, and occasionally flooded his grist mill. He was, therefore, very sensitive on the subject of rain. At one time when there had been two days of rain, becoming anxious, he looked out early in the morning and exclaimed: 'Raining again like a — fool!' Andrew Ten Eyck lived in an imposing house just west of Two Bridges. He was fond of show; kept many fine horses, wagons and carriages, with harness and whips to match. He often drove four horses, and by word, without lines, giving his commands in loud and stately fashion."

At a still earlier date, during the 1812 War with Great Britain, militia companies were organized under the law in every county in the State, and doubtless many of the muster rolls of local companies are in existence. One such relating to Plainfield, then in Essex county, is now before us, belonging to Mrs. Harrison Coddington of that city. As many descendants of the members are now to be found in North Plainfield and elsewhere in Somerset, we present the list herewith:

Capt. John Allen was Captain of the company, which was the Second Company, First Battalion, Second Regiment of the Essex militia. The roster, possibly incomplete, shows these names:

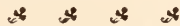
Henry Smock, James Littell, Jonathan Randolph, Jonah Randolph, William Manning, Gideon Alling (Allen?), Hugh Drake, Jephtha Wooden, Clarkson Wright, Aron Whitehead, Moses Whitehead, Daniel Drake, Simeon Lyon, John Dunham, Ephraim Leforge, Coonrod Nield, William Williamson, Piatt Williamson, Samuel Bonnel, Abner Ryno, Martin Runyon, Joseph Randolph, Stephen Manning, John Wilson, Carmau Ross, — Drake.

A draft was made May 6, 1812, from the company for the War, of the following: Henry Smock, Jonah F. Randolph, James Sebring, Samuel Thorn, Simeon Ryno, John F. Randolph, and Harris Knapp. In 1814 various delinquents are noted with fines, and those subject to militia duty were put into classes and were expected to join the company at certain times or pay fines. The same thing continued in 1815 and on to 1819. Probably one hundred or more names of those who were set down for the different classes, and who evidently resided in the vicinity of Plainfield, but all in Essex county, are inserted in the small book.

Origin of the Name "Lamington"

The article upon "The Derivation of the Name 'Lamington,'" published in this number of the *QUARTERLY*, states very clearly, and, we believe, correctly, what is the true origin of the word "Lamington." We see no reason to doubt that the name is founded upon the original Indian name of the river, flattened down, in part by custom, but more specifically by the fact, probably well known, that hamlets called "Lamington" ex-

isted both in Scotland and in England. The Scotch would know of the Lanarkshire hamlet, which exists to-day, and which the writer has frequently passed when entering Scotland from Carlisle by the Caledonian Railway. The English "Lamington," while not referred to by Mr. Parry, (the "Leamington" of which he speaks is entirely a different place) would seem to be even more geographically connected with a locality that produced names for our County. The late Mr. Andrew D. Mellick, Jr., in a note made some years ago, after calling attention to the singular fact that Somerset, Bedminster and Bridgewater were all names deriving their source from Somersetshire in England, added (as a result of investigations by him through correspondence): "There is a little hamlet called Lamington, scarcely ever mentioned except in ancient deeds, which, together with Bedminster and Long Ashton, forms the parish of Long Ashton in the hundred of Hartcliffe in Somersetshire. The parish lies a few miles southwest of Bristol, and the hamlet of Lamington lies a mile and a half west from the parish church of Long Ashton. This hamlet is also mentioned in old records as Lampton, and it gave name to a considerable family." Certainly with two "Lamingtons" in Great Britain, and with Lanarkshire Scotch and Somersetshire English settled in or near Bedminster township, it is not strange that the Indian name "Allametunk" became exchanged for "Lamington."



DEPARTMENT OF NOTES AND QUERIES

[48]. KINGSTON MILLS—STEBEN'S SNUFF BOX.—"I can make some additions and corrections in reference to the Kingston and Scudder Mills, as referred to in the April QUARTERLY (p. 157). Mr. Scudder's first name was Samuel. 'Major John Gulick' should read Gulick & Combs, and Combs was succeeded by Bayles. During the business life of Jacob Gulick the north side of the mill was occupied by Horace Day, one of the pioneers in the rubber business. Mr. Day, in company with others, subsequently became interested in the project of water power from Niagara Falls.

"In the same QUARTERLY (p. 84), mention is made of Steuben's rich waistcoat, and that he 'reached out a jewelled snuff box from the silken pockets of his coat.' The writer saw in the possession of Peter Niles, of Kingston, a blacksmith now deceased, whose family lives in Trenton, a medallion snuff box lost by Baron Steuben on the battlefield of Monmouth. Nile's ancestors, while hunting over the field after the battle, looking for curiosities, found the box. It is about six inches long and about two and one-half wide, the lid and bottom of silver, with a band supposed of German gold, and contained the words 'Frederick Barbar-

ossa, Rex.' Stamped plainly on the lid is a *facsimile* of the action of the bombardment of Custrin, a city on the river Eder in Russia, being a complete representation of the battle. In the inscription on the lid mention is also made of the meritorious conduct of the Baron in the battle. The writer has the inscription in full, but has mislaid it among some papers." N. M. P. D.

[49]. BROWN, BLUE, SHOTWELL, HUNT, VAN VLIET.—“Among my ‘Brown’ notes I find that a John Brown may have lived either in Middlesex county or Somerset at the time of his marriage to Miss Mary Blue. I think they were married at the beginning of the Revolutionary War, and they settled on a large tract of land back of Bound Brook, and their descendants still live on the original farm, at what is called the ‘Paint Mine.’

“Again, one Joshua Brown, a younger brother of the above mentioned John Brown, married, about 1780, or thereabouts, a Miss Ann (Nancy) Blue, or Bluer, and I think that she was also of Somerset county, and perhaps may have been a younger sister of the above named Mary Blue, who married John Brown. This couple settled in Middlesex county a few miles distant from New Brunswick, at a place called ‘Browntown,’ so called because thousands of acres of land were owned by their parents, John and Susanna (Rezeau) Brown, and their descendants.

“Again, Lewis P. Brown, eldest son of Peter Brown (who was a brother of the above mentioned John and Joshua Brown) married a Miss Margaret Blue, about 1781 or ‘82, date unknown. I am especially desirous of knowing the names of the parents of the above named Margaret Blue. Their eldest child was named Mary Hunt Blue.

“I find among the marriage licenses published in the ‘New Jersey Archives,’ one ‘Michael Blue married Mollie Shotwell,’ in 1787, and the names of Michael Blue and Abraham Hunt were attached to the marriage bond. Was Margaret Blue’s mother’s name Mary Hunt before she married ——— Blue?

“In James P. Snell’s ‘History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties,’ page 28, under date of July 21, 1774, Abraham Hunt is given as of Hunterdon county.

“In the will of a Martha Blue, dated July 7, 1813, and recorded Oct. 4, 1828, there is mentioned a daughter, Mary, who married Peter Van Vliet, and also a daughter Rebecca, who married Jonathan Hunt. I recite the above to give the name of ‘Hunt’ in connection with the ‘Blues,’ and think that perhaps the Margaret Blue, who married Lewis P. Brown, may have belonged to either one or the other of the above mentioned ‘Blue’ families, in which the ‘Hunt’ name is mentioned.”

J. A. B.

INDEX TO SURNAMES

Corrigenda

Users of this volume will please make the following corrections:

- Page 19. The date, "1783," should be placed above the preceding paragraph, of "August 25."
- Page 25. Line 25, for "up the west" read "down the east."
- Page 29. Line 10 from bottom, "Peter H." should be "Peter O."
- Page 174. Second paragraph, dated June 15, 1764, should appear as the last paragraph of the quotation.
- Page 192. Line 3 from bottom, "1749" should read "1745."
- Page 208. Line 4, for "Re-enlisted" read "Again commissioned."
- Page 215. Under date "Dec. 6," "Janaten ——" should read "Aten, Jan."

Index to Surnames

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