

FOUNDERS OF NEW JERSEY

Brief Biographies by Descendants

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FOUNDERS OF NEW JERSEY: Brief Biographies by Descendants

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Forward

Among the objectives of the Descendants of Founders of New Jersey are: to establish, preserve and publish direct descent Founders, and to provide scholarship assistance in a New Jersey college or university to a student of American history with a special interest in the history of New Jersey.

This volume is designed not only to fulfill these objectives, but to offer an opportunity to memorialize our own New Jersey Founders. This volume encompasses biographies published by the Society in smaller volumes over several years, and includes several new and revised ancestor biographies. These biographical sketches have for the first time been carefully indexed, providing new insights into otherwise hidden relationships.

These short biographies can be of great help to prospective members, and to family historians, genealogists and historical researchers. As supplemental lines are proved by members of the society, they will afford additional opportunities to share research results with others.

Editor:

Evelyn Hunt Ogden, Ed.D.
Registrar

About the Descendants of Founders of New Jersey

Membership in the society is open to any adult, 18 years of age or older, who can prove descent from a founder of New Jersey prior to 17 April, 1702 in any area which is now in the State of New Jersey, and who subscribes to the objectives of the society.

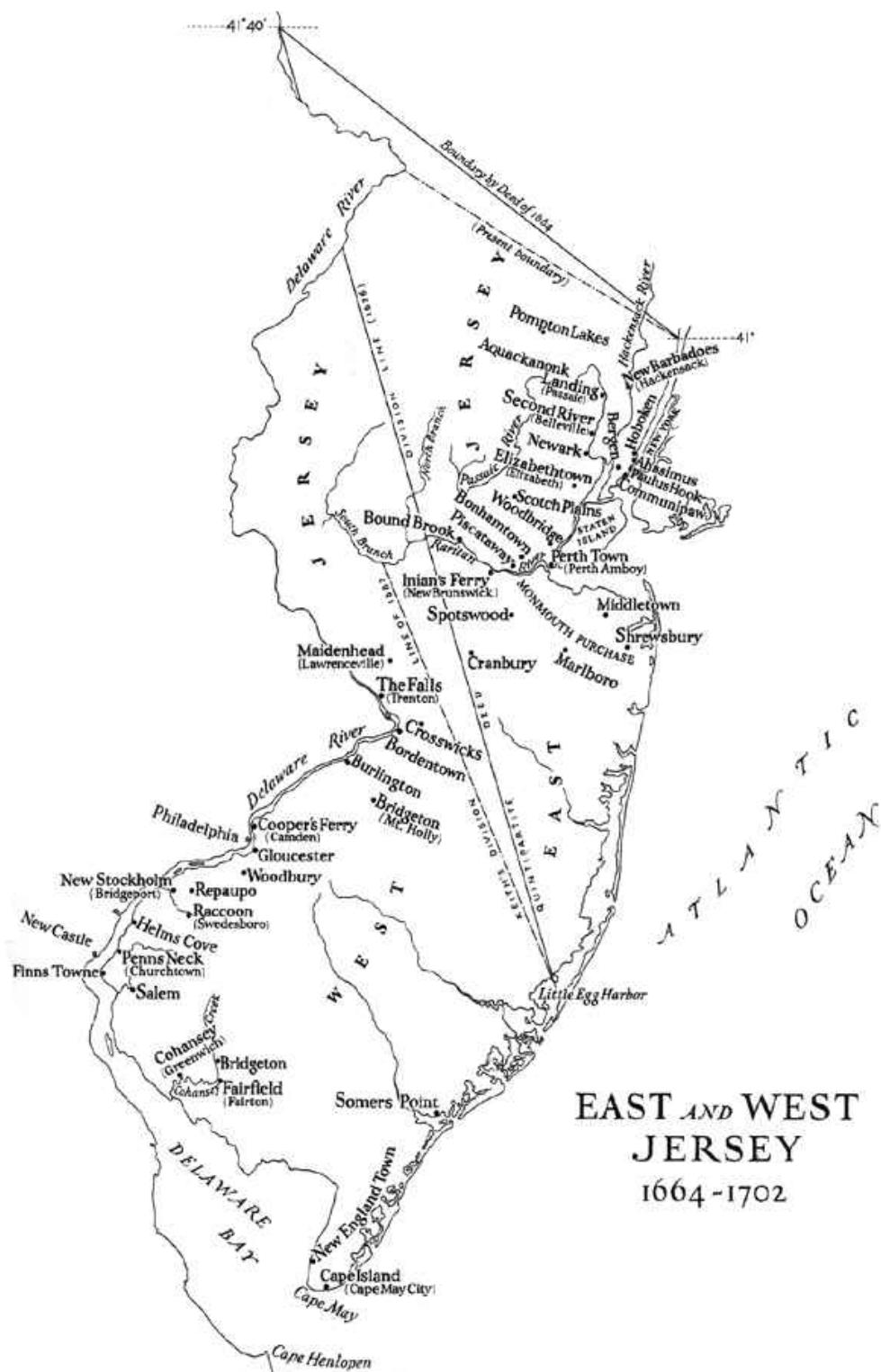
The date of 17 April, 1702 was chosen because that was the date on which East Jersey and West Jersey were merged to create the single entity of New Jersey. By that date basic settlement had been accomplished in the areas that now make up the State of New Jersey.

New Jersey history shows that between 1621, when the Dutch West India Company evinced interest in the Indian fur trade and 1685, new people came to and settled in the Jerseys. Land was purchased from the native Indians, grants were made by Proprietors to individuals and groups, and the settlements multiplied.

The people who encouraged and financed the individual and group ventures are historically and genealogically as important as the settlers themselves. Thus the name for our organization was chosen to honor both the people with vision and money to back the venturers *and* the settlers who came to carve out a better future in a new home.

An application form and more information about the Descendants of Founders of New Jersey can be found online at www.njfounders.org.

Map of East & West Jersey 1664-1702



Historical Timeline of New Jersey

	Native Jersey Residents – Lenni Lenape or Delaware Indians of the Eastern Algonquian Confederacy		
1524	Giovanni da Verrazano under French Flag explored eastern coast of New Jersey and New York Bay	30 Sep. 1664	Governor Nichols grants petition to Associates to purchase lands beyond the Hudson (site of the Elizabeth Colony)
1609	Henry Hudson and John Colman, Dutch West India Company, explored Hudson River and the west side of Staten Island and discover Newark Bay and the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers.	28 Oct. 1664	The Associates (Elizabeth Colony) purchase all the lands between the Raritan and Passaic Rivers from the Indians
1610	Sir Argall, governor of Virginia, explores Delaware Bay and names it after Baron De la Warr	Oct. 1664	Settlement of Elizabethtown
1614	Dutch captain Cornelis Mey explored lower Delaware and names it Cape May	8 April 1665	Governor Nichols signed a grant known as the Monmouth Patent, for lands which include what is now Monmouth County and parts of Ocean and Middlesex Counties
1618	Dutch fortification on site of Jersey City	29 July 1665	Arrival of Philip Carteret, first Proprietary Governor of the Providence of New Jersey or <i>Nova Caesarea</i> . He makes Elizabethtown his capital
1624	Dutch settlement of Fort Nassau	29 May 1668	First meeting of the Assembly at Elizabethtown
1626	Dutch settlement of New Amsterdam	1664	Settlement of Rahway area
1630	Dutch settlement of Pavonia	1664	Settlement of Middletown
1638	New Sweden founded	1664	Settlement of Old Bridge
1642	Swedesboro (Raccoon)	1665	Settlement of Shrewsbury
1643	Swedish settlement of Fort Elfsborg (near Salem)	1666	Settlement of Newark
1655	Dutch conquest of New Sweden	1666	Settlement of Piscataway
1660	Dutch settlement of Bergen	1667	Settlement of Burlington
Sep. 1664	Fall of New Netherland to English	10 Feb. 1665	<i>Concessions of Agreement</i> – by proprietors Berkley and Carteret
1664-1702	Proprietary Rule by English	1669	Settlement of Woodbridge
1664	James, Duke of York, granted proprietary of New York (Maine to St. Croix) by Charles II	1673	Dutch recapture New York and New Jersey
		1674	Cession of New Netherland to England – <i>Treaty of Westminster</i>

Historical Timeline (Continued)

1675	Settlement of Salem
1667	Formal division into East and West Jersey
3 Mar. 1677	<i>Laws, Concessions and Agreements</i> by William Penn, West Jersey
1679	Settlement of Trenton
1680	First meeting of Assembly at Burlington – West Jersey
1680	Lady Elizabeth Carteret proprietor of East Jersey
1682	Settlement of Gloucester
1683	Settlement of Greenwich
1683	Settlement of Woodbury
1693	Settlement of Freehold
1683	Settlement of Perth Amboy (capital of East Jersey 1686)
1682	Settlement of Bordentown
1682	Settlement of Moorestown
1685	Settlement of Town Bank
1702	Union of East and West Jersey under one governor with capitals at Perth Amboy and Burlington



Arms of New Jersey.

Outline History of New Jersey. New Jersey History Committee.

Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, NJ 1950

Encyclopedia of New Jersey. Edited by Maxine N. Lurie and Marc Happen.

Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, New Jersey 2004

DAVID ACKERMAN (1653 – 1710/24)

David Ackerman was born at Geffen, Holland in September 1653, and baptized 5 October 1653. He married Hillegont Verplanck, born October 1648 and baptized 1 November at New Amsterdam. David died at Hackensack, New Jersey, between 2 October 1710 and 4 June 1724.

David was the fourth child of David and Lysbeth Bellier Ackerman. The family, which included five other children besides David, left Amsterdam 2 September 1662, on the ship *Vos*. The Dutch West India Company ledger of the trip is still preserved at the New York State Archives in Albany. David, the father, probably died on the voyage, but Lysbeth managed to keep her family together, settling at New Amsterdam. At her second marriage in 1668 she moved to Harlem.

David Jr. married by license dated 13 March 1680, at New York Hillegont Verplanck who was born in 1648 at New Amsterdam. She was the daughter of Abraham Isaacsen Verplanck and Maria Vinge. At one time David owned the property at No. 1 Broadway, New York City. He paid quit rents for three years, from 1680 to 1683 on 540 acres of land in Essex County, New Jersey, now part of Bergen County, then moved his family in 1685 to Hackensack.

With his wife Hillegont, David was one of the organizers of the Reformed Dutch Church at Hackensack in 1686. His initials are carved in the outside wall of the Church Tower. He was appointed Justice of the Peace in 1699. His will, dated 2 October 1710, and proved 4 October 1724, mentions three children who lived to adulthood, and his wife, who outlived her husband.

Elaine Elliot Johnston #174

REFERENCE

The Ackerman Family, by Barbara W. Tobey, 1980

THOMAS ALGER (16xx - 1687)

Thomas Alger's birth date and place are unknown. He married Susanna (-) her last name unknown. He died at Woodbridge, New Jersey, between 4 January and 14 January 1687/8, the dates of his will.

Very little is known concerning the life of Thomas Alger. His name was recorded variously, as "Auger" or "Awger". When the family arrived in this country is not now known, but he was among the first settlers of Woodbridge where he received a house lot of 12 acres, 120 acres of upland and 35 acres of meadows on 18 March 1669/70.

Thomas and Susanna had at least two sons and two daughters, namely Thomas, Jr., William, Susannah, and Mary (or Marie), probably all born before the family arrived at Woodbridge, but that has not been determined. Thomas' wife Susanna outlived him and was Executrix of his will which mentions his property as *a plantation, a home lot in Woodbridge, and a share in the mill by John Dennis* as well as his family as consisting of *son William, daughter Mary Gilman, grandchild John, son of John Allen of Woodbridge*". The inventory of his estate includes £ 30 for Thomas' share of the grist mill.

Elaine Elliot Johnston #174

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First Settler of Ye Plantations of Piscataway and Woodbridge, Part IV, by Orra Eugene Monnette
New Jersey Archives Will Abstracts, Vol. 1, 1670-1730
New Jersey Archives, Calendar of New Jersey Records, First Series, Vol. XXI

OBADIAH AYERS (1636 - 1694)

Obadiah Ayers, son of John and Hannah (-) Ayers, was born probably in Salisbury, Massachusetts in 1636; died in Woodbridge, New Jersey in 1694. He married Hannah Pike, a daughter of Captain John Pike on 19 March 1661 at Haverhill, Massachusetts. She died 30 May 1689, in Woodbridge.

With his father-in-law, John Pike, and seven associates, a tract of land was purchased in New Jersey where they founded a settlement that became Woodbridge, between 1665 and 1667.

Obadiah is named many times in deeds of the area in those early years. His will of 17 November 1694 left his real and personal estate to his sons Samuel, John, Joseph and Obadiah, and to his daughter Mary. Letters testament were issued to the witnesses, Ephraim, Andrew and John Pike, all relatives of the deceased wife of Obadiah, and were affixed to the original will.

L. George Van Syckle #C 10

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First Settlers of Piscataway and Woodbridge, by Orra Monette

The Old Families of Salisbury and Amesbury, Mass., by D. W. Hoyt

The Early Germans of New Jersey, by T. F. Chambers

New Jersey Archives, Calendar of New Jersey Records 1664-1705, First Series, Vol. XXI

GUILIAEM BERTHOLF (1655 - abt. 1726)

Guiliaem Bertholf was born in Sluys, Holland in 1655, where he was baptized on February 20, 1656. Prior to immigrating, Guiliaem studied theology in Middletown, Holland. In 1683 he came with his wife Martina Hendricks Vermeulen, to Bergen County, in East Jersey. There he joined the Bergen Church on 6 October 1684, where he was catechizer and reader. In 1690 the family moved to Hackensack, New Jersey.

In 1693 he returned to Holland to be ordained. The following year, upon his return to America, he was chosen pastor of several Dutch Reformed Churches in Hackensack, Acquackanonk, Schraalenburg and the “Sleepy Hollow Chuch” in Tarrytown, New York.

The Bertholfs had eight children, Sarah, Maria, Elizabeth, Corynus, Jacobus, Martha, Hendrik, and Anna. Guiliaem and Martina both died in about 1726 in Hackensack.

Joseph Dooley #327

Evelyn Hunt Ogden (Registrar)

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Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey, First Series, Vol. XXX, Calendar of Wills, Vol. II

The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, Vol. LV, 1924, New York.

Records of the Reformed Dutch Churches of Hackensack and Schraalenburgh, New Jersey, 1891.

JOHN BISHOP SR. (1621-1684)

John Bishop, Sr. was born in England c. 1621 and married Rebecca Kent Scullard in New England about 1647. He died between 19 September and 27 November 1684, the dates of his will.

John Bishop was probably both a ship's carpenter and a house carpenter. He was evidently in New England before 1643 as he knew of the building of the ship "Adventure" which sailed from Boston for Glasgow at that time. John probably was one of the crew and was back in London in April 1645 where he testified in court concerning the journeys of this ship. He was then 24 years of age.

Returned to New England in 1647 he married Rebecca Kent Scullard, daughter of Richard and widow of Samuel with whom she had at least four daughters. John and Rebecca lived at Newbury, Mass. for several years where their eight children were born 1648-1660. John was a Selectman at Newbury in 1655. The family removed to Nantucket about 1663 and John purchased land there in 1664 from the Indian Sachem. Later that year he joined others to become an Associate in the Woodbridge Patent.

John built a corn mill in the Rahway section of the Patent and was quite a respected man of the area, mentioned in many Woodbridge and vicinity records. He was the first representative to the Assembly in 1668 and was one of Governor Carteret's Council in 1672.

When John's will was written 19 September 1684 - probated 27 November 1684, it did not include his wife; she probably died earlier. Two of the eight children predeceased their father: daughter Elizabeth who died in infancy and son David. Six other children outlived their father: Jonathan, John, Noah, Rebecca, Joanna and Ann, known also as Hannah.

Elaine Elliot Johnston #174

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New Jersey Archives, Vol. XXI

Woodbridge and Vicinity, by Rev. Joseph W. Dally

A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England, by James Savage

Essex Institute Historical Collections, (1927), Vol. 63

THOMAS BLOOMFIELD SR. (16xx - 1685)

Thomas Bloomfield, Sr., a carpenter, came to Woodbridge, New Jersey, from Newburyport, Massachusetts, with his wife Mary (-) where he died in 1685, his will of 10 June 1684 proved 5 March 1685/6.

Thomas Bloomfield, Sr. received a patent from Governor Carteret #117 for about 326 acres in and around Woodbridge on 20 December 1669 and was made a Freeholder there in 1670. He was elected a representative from Woodbridge to the General Assembly ² in 1675. He was an Assistant Judge of Woodbridge Corporation Court 1679-1680; Coroner, Middlesex County 1682-1683.

Kathleen Bastedo Walter #117

REFERENCES

New Jersey Archives, Vol. XXI

N.Y. Genealogical & Biographical Record Vol. 68

History of Perth Amboy, by William A. Whitehead

Footnote to History: On 8 Dec. 1651, Leni Lenape Indians granted a deed to Augustine Herman for land at the mouth of the Raritan, which eventually became the site of Perth Amboy. The first houses were built in 1683 and it became a major point of entry. The capital of East Jersey was transferred from Elizabethtown to Perth Amboy in 1686.

ROBERT BOND (1596 – 1677)

Robert Bond was born in Kent County, England in 1596; came to New England about 1639, and died at Newark, New Jersey in April 1677 leaving a will. Bond was a Puritan who probably settled first at Lynn, Massachusetts. He was an educated man, although his occupation was blacksmith. By 1642 he had a daughter Mary by his first wife, whose full name is not now known and there were at least three more children by that marriage.

About 1643 Robert moved his family to Southampton, Long Island, where he was appointed by the General Court of Connecticut to ask each family the amount they would give to scholars at Cambridge College in Massachusetts. Because of a split on this church matter, Robert was one of the 9 men who began the new town of East Hampton, purchasing 31,000 acres from the Indians in 1648. Robert was elected one of four men to run the affairs of the town and was one of the first three judges of the town's General Court. He was also appointed "Magistrate for East Hampton" by the general assembly at Hartford, under whose protection East Hampton was at this time, and represented the town in the General Assembly of the colony at Hartford in 1660, 1661.

In 1665 Bond and his son Joseph became part of the group who purchased the land known as Elizabethtown and signed the oath of allegiance there on 19 February 1665. He was appointed in 1667/8 to Gov. Carteret's Council and an assistant to the Justices. In 1668 he helped define the boundary between Elizabethtown and Newark and was a member of the first General Assembly of New Jersey that same year.

Robert Bond married in 1672 for his second wife, at Newark, Mary Calkins, daughter of Hugh Calkins and widow of Hugh Roberts. He is many times mentioned in the Newark records, now being a resident of that place and holding various positions in the town government. He died there in April of 1677, his second wife surviving him until 1700. There was at least one child by his wife Mary Calkins Roberts Bond.

Edsall Riley Johnston, Jr. #175

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The Lineal Ancestors of Susan (Mulford) Cory, Vol. III, 1937

History of Elizabeth, New Jersey, by Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, 1868

Records of the Town of Newark, 1666-1836, reprint 1966 by The New Jersey Historical Society

RICHARD BORDEN (1595/6 – 1671)

The Borden (or Burden) name first appears in the fourteenth century Chancery Proceedings of County Kent, England. Richard Borden was baptized at Headcorn, Kent, England on 22 February 1595/6 and married Joane Fowie at Headcorn on 28 September 1625. Joane was the daughter of Richard Fowie of Frittenden and Headcorn. In 1637/8 Richard Borden and family emigrated to New England and eventually settled in Portsmouth, R.I.

Richard Borden became a freeman on 16 March 1640/1 and held many public offices in Portsmouth including: treasurer 1654, 1655; commissioner 1654, 1656, 1657; member of a committee to treat with the Dutch, 18 May 1653; and deputy from Portsmouth to the Rhode Island General Assembly 1667, 1670. The Bordens had twelve children; the first five were born in England while the remaining seven were born in Portsmouth, R.I.

In 1665 residents of Gravesend, Long Island along with a group of residents from Rhode Island provided funds to purchase lands in Monmouth County, New Jersey from the Indians. Richard Borden was one of these "first purchasers". He died in Portsmouth, R.I. on 25 May 1671 and was buried in the burial ground of the Society of Friends in Portsmouth.

He never lived in New Jersey, but in his will he left his land in New Jersey to his son Francis Borden, who moved to Shrewsbury, Monmouth County, in 1677 and died there in 1703. Another son, Benjamin Borden had also moved to New Jersey by 1670, when he married Abigail Grover at Shrewsbury. They raised a large family and Benjamin left a large estate at his death about 1728.

Myron Crenshaw Smith #302

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The Bordens of Headcorn, Co. Kent by G. Andrews Moriarty, *NEHG Register* (1930),
A History of Monmouth and Ocean Counties by Edwin Salter, Bayonne, N.J., 1890,
pgs.12-23 & 361.

Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island by John Osborne Austin, Albany, N.Y., 1887,
pgs. 23-24.

ALEXANDER/SANDER BOYER (1618-1661)

In 1623 Cornelius Mey of Hoorn, Holland built a trading post called Fort Nassau on the Delaware River. The Swedes also established settlements along the Delaware River. Peter Ridder, a Dutchman working for the Swedes, negotiated with the Indians for the entire side of the Delaware River from Raccoon Creek to Cape May. In 1643 Johan Printz became governor of New Sweden.

In 1646 Governor Stuyvesant sent 320 troops from New Amsterdam to Fort Nassau to re-establish Dutch control of the area. Alexander Boyer, a freeman, also called Sander Boyer, arrived with the troops and served as the Dutch quartermaster at Fort Nassau (Gloucester, NJ) from 1646 until the capture of Fort Casimir (New Castle, Delaware).

On Trinity Sunday, 21 May 1654 the Swedes conquered Fort Casimir and renamed it Fort Trinity. They also acquired a new group of settlers, predominately Dutch but also including a number of Swedish families. In May 1654, Governor Rising reported that Sander Boyer was considered a "malicious and hateful man," but, since he had a Swedish wife, he was allowed to stay at Fort Trinity. (in Craig citing Rising's Journal, 161, 167.). On June 9th 1654 Sander Boyer signed a Swedish loyalty oath on Tinicum Island. He made purchases from the company store from 6 July 1654 to 10 November 1654 and sold his tobacco crop to the store on 18 May 1655. (In Craig citing Jungh, 81;Von Elswick, 134.)

In 1655, the Dutch reclaim the area from the Swedes. Sander Boyer returned to Manhattan where his two sons, Samuel and Peter, were baptized on 1 December 1655. (citing Baptisms, New York Dutch Church, 40). However, by the end of that month he had returned to Fort Casimir, where he remained. Governor Stuyvesant granted him a lot near the fort in 1656. He was still living 18 February 1661, when he sought restitution of land sold to Jacob Alrichs, deceased, which had not been paid for. (citing several references in Gehring and in the NYHM: Register of Solomon Lachaire, 11, 26-27)

Boyer was survived by one known son, Jan (John) Boyer, and one known daughter, Joseyn. (in Craig citing NCR, 1:247, 398, 480, 2:71.)

Harold Douglas Ford #305

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The Swedish American Genealogist (1998) ISSN 0275-9314, New Sweden Settlers, 1638-1664, Part 6 1654, continued), Dr. Peter Stebbins Craig, pp. 139-140.

JAMES BOWNE (1636 - 1695)

James Bowne, eldest son of William and Ann (-) Bowne, was baptized at Salem, Massachusetts on 25 August 1636 and died at Middletown, New Jersey, February 1695. He married on 26 December 1665 Mary Stout, daughter of Richard and Penelope (Van Princis) Stout at Gravesend, Long Island, New York. There were five known sons.

On 14 December 1667 James Bowne was residing at Portland Point, New Jersey. Elected a Deputy to represent Middletown in the General Assembly, in 1668 he was made County Clerk; chosen one of the Overseers of Middletown 1669 and 1671, he was also appointed a Deputy to the General Court held at Portland Point in May 1669 and July 1670. In 1671 Bowne was an Indian interpreter at the purchase of Navasink land; in 1675 was elected Magistrate of a monthly Court of Small Causes. He was elected a Deputy to the Council at Woodbridge in 1676 and in 1677 to the Council at Elizabethtown. While he was Town Clerk, 1677 to 1680, he was chosen Deputy to the General Assembly in 1679.

Bowne was one of the Founders of the Baptist Church of Middletown, the first church of that denomination in the colony. When he died his estate consisted of 500 acres granted to him as one of the original Patentees, his total holdings being 1520 acres. The inventory of the estate consisted largely of cattle, horses and pigs.

Esther Burdge Capestro #C26

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- This Old Monmouth of Ours*, by William S. Horner
- William Bowne and his Descendants*, by Miller K. Reading, M.D.

GEORGE BROWN (16xx -1717/8)

George Brown was born in Scotland, son of Rev. Richard Brown. He married Annabel Gordon Knox on 13 February 1693 at Woodbridge, New Jersey and died there c. 1717/8.

George Brown and Annabel Gordon were part of a group of Scottish Presbyterians who had been imprisoned because of the fight for religious liberty. George Scot, at one time a fellow prisoner, had the idea to transport about one hundred and five of these prisoners to New Jersey after reading a pamphlet published in Edinburgh which contained an attractive description of "The Province of East New Jersey.". He received permission for a voyage and the prisoners in the tollbooth of Leith, including George and Annabel, left there on 5 September 1685. Annabel left a protest of banishment upon removal from Scotland. Many died on this extremely tragic journey, but the survivors arrived during the late fall of 1685. George settled at Woodbridge, near Perth Amboy.

On 13 February 1693 George Brown married Annabel Gordon Knox. She had first married William Knox and was described as "widow" at the second marriage. George and Annabel raised a family of five sons: James, Thomas, William, Grier and Andrew, and one daughter, Christian.

Described as a "tailor" in early records, Brown perhaps had learned that skill in Scotland. He was quite active at the Presbyterian Church of Woodbridge and continued purchasing a number of lots in and around Woodbridge. When he died intestate c. 1717/8, administration of his estate was granted to his widow, Annabel. He was survived by his six children. George and Annabel were buried in the cemetery of the First Presbyterian Church of Woodbridge.

Elaine Elliott Johnston #174

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JAMES BROWN (1656-1715/6)

In summer of 1677, two hundred and thirty English Quakers sailed from London aboard the ship *Kent* and arrived on Chygoes Island on the east bank of the Delaware River, about fifty miles north of Salem. Their settlement was named Burlington. Over the next four years five or six additional ships followed bringing fourteen hundred or more people to Burlington and other new towns in West Jersey. Many of the immigrants were *Friends*, as is attested by the freeholder census of 1699 which showed more than a third of landholders in the province of West Jersey were Quakers. The highest percentage of Friends was in Burlington County.

Among the passengers of the *Kent* were William Clayton and a very young man named James Brown. Records of the first minutes of Burlington Monthly Meeting state that “the said friends in those upper parts have found it needful according to our practice in the place wee came from to settle Monthly Meetings for the well ordering of the Affairs of ye Church it was agreed that accordingly it should be done and accordingly it was done the 15th of ye 5th mo 1678.”

The following year, the marriage confirmation of James Brown and Honour Clayton appear in the minutes of the Burlington, New Jersey Monthly Meeting: 1679, 6, 8 *James BROWN of Marcus Hook, m Honor Clayton, Burlington, Burlington MM, New Jersey*. Honour, the daughter of William Clayton and Prudence Lanckford, was born 29 January, 1662, in Sussex, England and probably died in Chester County Pennsylvania after her husband's will was written in 1715/6.

James Brown, the son of Richard Brown, an English Quaker, was born 27 March, 1656 in Puddington, Northamptonshire, England and died 1st February, 1715/6 in Nottingham Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. He sat on the first jury under British rule on 13 September, 1681, and, later sat on a jury with his brother William on 1st July, 1684. William was later arrival to New Jersey. Although James became a resident of Marcus Hook before his marriage, he remained in contact with other Quakers of Burlington, New Jersey. In his will, James refers to himself as 'Yoman.'

Jacqueline Frank Strickland #200

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Chester County Archives and Records Service.

MATTHEW CAMFIELD (1604 - 1673)

Matthew Camfield, son of Gregorie Camfield and Joan of Harlestone, was baptized 27 February 1604 in St. Andrew's Church, Marlton, Northampton, England. He married before 1643, in Connecticut, Sarah Treat, daughter of Richard and Alice Galliard Treat, who were also the parents of Governor Robert Treat. Matthew died in Newark, New Jersey; his will was proved there 11 June 1673.

Matthew Camfield was traditionally in Plymouth, Massachusetts by 1637 and in New Haven, Connecticut by 1639, where he was a member of the church in 1642 and signed the Oath of Fidelity 1 July, 1644. A year later Matthew was chosen at the General Court in New Haven to collect corn and/or wampum for Yale College.

Camfield removed to Norwalk in 1652 where in 1666 he joined the first group that moved from Connecticut to establish their colony at Newark, New Jersey. In Newark he held many positions: in 1667 he and six others were appointed to adjust land values; as an agent of Newark on 20 May 1668 he signed the agreement that settled the location and division line between Newark and Elizabethtown; he was chosen Deputy to assist the Magistrate in the town courts and was on a committee to examine the accounts of the Town Treasurer.

On 24 May 1669 Matthew and four other were chosen townsmen and he was one of three chosen magistrates; on 2 January 1670 he was chosen Deputy to assist the Magistrates.

Matthew Camfield's home lot in Newark was on the northwest corner of Washington and Market Streets. His will of 19 March 1672/3, proved 11 June 1673, is on file in Trenton, New Jersey.

Helen Grey Henning Wright #C4

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CALEB CARMAN (1644/5 – 1693)

John and Florence (Fordham) Carman arrived in Boston on the ship Lyon in 1632. Their son Caleb was born 1 March 1639. John Caleb, with other associates, purchased a large tract of land on Long Island from the Indians, under a patent granted by the Governor of New Amsterdam, Wilhelm Kieft, 16 November 1644. The Carman family moved to the purchase, which became known as Hempstead.

Sometime prior to 1680, Caleb Carman and his eldest sons were among a group of Long Island whale men who shifted their operations to Delaware Bay and lived at what was known as Town Bank, during the whaling season. However, by 1685, the family permanently relocated to West Jersey, since in that year Caleb Carman was commissioned Justice of the Peace for Cape May County, New Jersey.

The Burlington County, West Jersey Court Records of 4 September 1685, include an indictment against a man for stealing a whale, which by rights the judge ruled belonged to Caleb and John Carman. In 1688, Caleb Carman was indicted *taking, breaking up and disposing of a whale on the shore*. The whale was purported to have yielded eleven barrels of oil. Carman argued that under license from the Governor *all drift whales that came ashore belonged to him*. The jury found Carman not guilty.

On 25 March 1688, the governor of the West Jersey gave a seven year lease to Caleb Carman for 1200 acres of land along Cold Spring Creek, near Cape May, with the right to purchase any of the land for five pounds per 100 acres for 400 acres and ten pounds per acre for the other 700 acres. At the time of his death in 1693, Caleb Carman owned over 1000 acres in Cape May County. He left his entire estate to his wife Elizabeth (Seaman) Carman, with the mention of his sons John and Caleb, Jr. The sons each purchased 250 acres from the estate, as did son-in-law Jonathan Forman; Elizabeth retained 300 acres. Elizabeth later gave 100 acres to her son Jonathan and bequeathed 100 acres to her son Daniel. Elizabeth died some six years after Caleb, but before September 1699.

Teresa Carroll Medlinsky #313
Evelyn Hunt Ogden (Registrar)

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Roxbury Church Records, Rev. John Elliott.

ROBERT CARR (1614 - 1681)

Robert Carr, son of Benjamin and Martha Hardington Carr was born c. 1614, probably in the British Isles; died probably in Newport, Rhode Island between 20 April and 4 October 1681, the dates of his will. He married, but the name of his wife, the date and place are unknown. Mrs. Carr died after 20 April 1681, when she was mentioned in her husband's will.

Robert Carr "taylor", aged twenty-one, and his brother Caleb Carr, aged eleven, embarked in the ship *Elizabeth and Ann* in 1635 in London for New England. Caleb Carr later became a Governor of Rhode Island. Robert was admitted an inhabitant of Portsmouth on 21 February 1639, and was made a freeman of Newport 16 March 1641. Newport became his permanent home where he engaged in trade and thrived, as is attested to by his will which disposed of considerable property. He embraced the religion of the Society of Friends probably about the time of the visit of George Fox to Rhode Island.

Carr's activities included involvement in the purchase of the island of Conanicut (Jamestown) from the Indians, and he became a non-resident shareholder of the Monmouth Patent in New Jersey, the grant by Governor Nicolls on which the patentees and their associates commenced their settlements immediately at Middletown and Shrewsbury before the fall of 1665. The tract of land which was Robert Carr's he sold to Giles Slocum by deeds dated in 1676.

The will of Robert Carr was dated 20 April 1681, he "being bound on a voyage to New York and New Jersey and aged sixty-seven." Having sold his land in New Jersey he devised only his lands in Rhode Island to his children and provided for "my loving wife."

Frank S. Sutherland-Hall #116

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The Carr Family Records, Edison I. Carr

History of Monmouth County, New Jersey, by Franklin Ellis

JOHN CHAMBERLIN (1687-1739)

John Chamberlin was born in Shrewsbury, Monmouth County, East Jersey on or about 1687. The Quaker records give his birth date as occurring on the 17th day, but the month and year have been completely worn away with the passage of time. John was the son of Henry Chamberlin and Ann West. He married Rebecca Morris, daughter of Col. Lewis Morris and Elizabeth Almy of Passage Point, Monmouth County, on or about 1711 in Monmouth County.

On 1 April 1709, John Chamberlin, calling himself a *singleman*, son and heir of Henry Chamberlin, late of Shrewsbury, deceased, sold 50 acres of land of which he stated: *The same was conveyed to me in the right of my father Henry Chamberlin, deceased, by a papent bearing the date 1 May 1697.* The 50 acres of land was sold to Thomas Layton for 50 pounds silver, for “this fifty acres of meadow in Freehold.” This 50 acres of land was part of the Passaquinetcqua lands that had been jointly purchased by his father and his uncle William Chamberlin. From 1733 to 1737, he paid interest upon a mortgage on the remaining portion of this land, which was bounded east by the sea and west by the land of Henry Chamberlin, his cousin and son of his uncle William Chamberlin.

John Chamberlin was a member of the Grand Jury, 1711-1720 and 1735; Constable in 1716; and Surveyor of Highways in 1729. On 14 September 1714, he was mortgager to John Bowne, merchant. On 28 May 1717, his nephew Henry, petitioned the court to appoint him as his guardian, and on 8 July 1717, letters of guardianship were issued to him.

The records of Christ’s Church at Shrewsbury gives 2 Sep 1739 as John Chamberlin’s date of death. He was interred near his house at Deal. On 27 Nov 1739, letters of administration were granted to his widow Rebecca; her brother John Morris was appointed her bondsman. On 21 May 1743, his widow Rebecca, together with their son John and his wife Hannah, sold 360 acres of land to Henry Green. This land was described as being located from Whales Pond northward to a line above the site of the famous hotel known as *Howlands* and from the sea to Deal and Long Branch Turnpike. Of this tract three square rods were reserved for the Chamberlin burial plot.

Rebecca Chamberlin was listed in an account, dated 12 June 1751, in the settlement of the estate of George Williams of Shrewsbury. In the same list are named Louis Chamberlin, her son, and William Chamberlin (her nephew), along with many other names

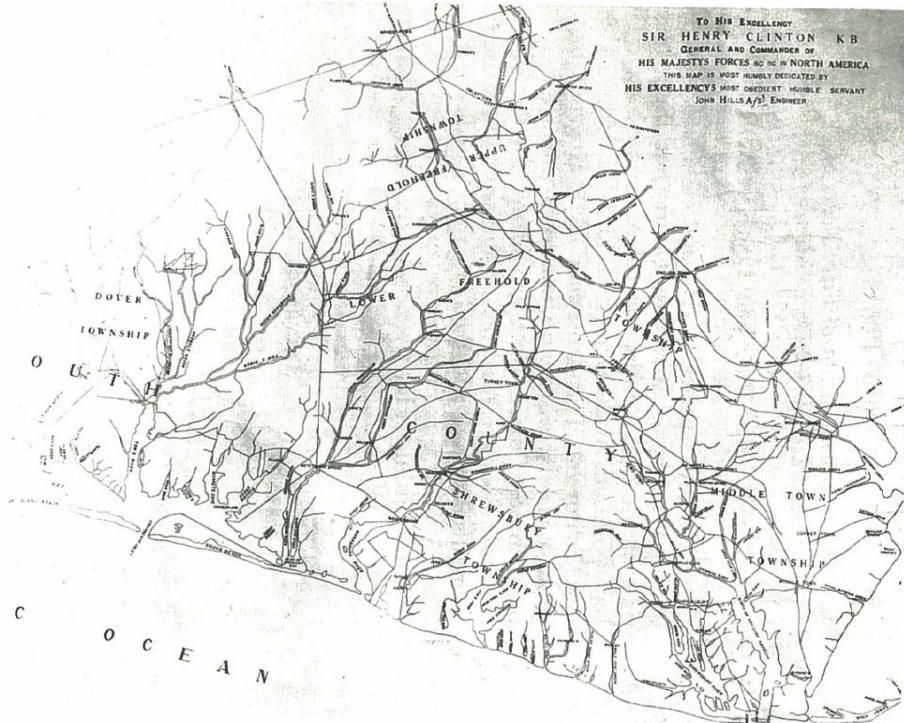
Harold Douglas Ford #305

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Christ's Church Records at Shrewsbury



Early Monmouth County Map

RICHARD CLARK (c. 1613 - 1697)

Richard Clark was born in England c. 1613; died between 1 April 1687, the date he made his will, and 9 April when the inventory of his estate was taken in Elizabeth Town, New Jersey. He married Elizabeth (-), date and place unknown. She died intestate in 1724 in Elizabeth Town, administration granted to the eldest son, Richard, on 16 February 1724/5.

Richard Clark was at Southampton, Long Island, New York, in 1650, served in the Indian War of 1657 and was in Southold, Long Island in 1661, where he was a whale striker, boat carpenter, ship builder and planter in 1667.

On 22 March 1741 his eldest son, Richard, stated in Elizabeth Town that he was "aged about four score years (80) ... that he was brought to Elizabeth Town by his father, named Richard Clarke, when he was between sixteen and seventeen years of age." This statement placed the Clark family in the Town by 1677. When James Hinds purchased some upland on 1 July 1677 he named Clark's land as a boundary, as also did Jonas Wood in 1679. Richard had purchased land also from Caleb Carwithey at Luke Watson's Point in 1678; it was named as a boundary in a deed of William Oliver of Elizabeth Town to John Decent on 12 February 1683/4.

When the lists of Associates of Elizabeth Town were re-entered in the new Town Book by order of the 1699 Town Meeting, Richard Clark was listed among them and again in the Town Book of 7 June 1735, Richard Clark, Sr., deceased, was recorded as an Associate, and thus had been entitled to a second lot right.

Marjorie Barber Schuster #C29

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WILLIAM CLAYTON (1632 - 1689)

The immigrant William Clayton was baptized 9 December, 1632 at Boxgrove Parish, Sussex, England. His parents married thirteen months earlier on 30 October, 1631. William's four known siblings by his mother, Joan Smith Clayton (buried 27 April, 1644) were also baptized at Boxgrove Parish.

After the English Civil War of 1642-1649, the Clayton family became religious dissenters as early converts to the Quaker faith, sometime around 1655, becoming members of the Lewes and Chichester Monthly Meeting. William came to New Jersey with other Quakers aboard the *Kent*, arriving first in New York on 4 August, 1677, later setting sail for the mouth of the Delaware River.

The colonists established a settlement on the east bank of the river in what became New Beverly, Bridlington, and finally Burlington, New Jersey. William Clayton's family did not travel with him on the *Kent*, but arrived later. The record of the Burlington Monthly Meeting states "The certificate of the first recorded marriage in the eighth month, 6, 1678 was signed by Wm. Clayton, Sr.,...Wm. Clayton, Jun., ...and Prudence Clayton."

William Clayton was selected by William Markham, Proprietor of the Colony of West Jersey, to serve on a Council of nine men dedicated to the preparation of the '*Holy Experiment of Government*.' Acting as Colony Legislature, the Court, held at Burlington, had jurisdiction over legal matters, functioning as the court of appeals for Salem and other towns in West Jersey after 1683.

William Clayton continued his career in the state of Pennsylvania after purchasing land near Marcus Hook from Hans Oelsons in March 1678/9 and moved there from Burlington, New Jersey. He was therefore available when the Council seated in Chester (Upland) County, Pennsylvania began working on a Charter in the fall of 1681.

On 11 September, 1681 William Clayton presided over the first court under the proprietary government at Upland, Chester County, Pennsylvania. He became one of the first two Judges for the City of Philadelphia and was a member of William Penn's council from 1683-85. In 1684 and 1685 he served as Acting Governor of Pennsylvania before his death in 1689 at Chichester, Chester County, Pennsylvania.

Jacqueline Frank Strickland #200

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ROBERT CLEMENTS, JR (c 1634-c 1714)

Robert Clements, Jr. was born in England about 1634, and came with his parents to Haverhill, Massachusetts in 1642, here he married Elizabeth Fawne on 8 Dec 1652. Elizabeth, probably born in New England, was the daughter of John and Elizabeth Fawne, who came to New England before 13 January 1637.

He was the first cooper in Haverhill. In 1658 he went back Ireland at the desire of his brother, John, who wished him to come over with his family to act as a guide to John's wife and daughters. Probate papers of John's estate tell of the voyage, the capture by the Spaniards, the going to Ireland and the return to New England. The settling of John's estate also shows the strong affection and sense of justice among the brothers and sisters, for they all wished John's estate to be given to Robert to recompense him for his losses caused by compliance with John's request. After his return to New England, Robert continued to live at Haverhill for the rest of his long life.

While there are no records of Robert Clements, Jr. living in New Jersey, deeds document that he purchased 93 acres in Woodbridge, on April 5, 1679, which he conveyed to his son Jonathan. In a deed dated 13 August 1694, Jonathan Clement and wife Elizabeth of Elizabethtown, New Jersey, sold a 12 acre *houselot* and other property in Woodbridge.

Robert Clements probably died in Haverhill, Mass., in 1714. He left no will, having given his property to his children during his lifetime, and no administration is of record. His widow died in Haverhill 27 May 1715.

Robert Vivian #313

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FRANCIS COLLINS (1635 – 1720)

Francis Collins, a Quaker, son of Edward and Mary (-) Collins, was born 6 January 1635 in Wolvercote, Oxfordshire, England. He married first, Sarah Mayham, daughter of Richard and Margaret (Lane) Mayham of Ratcliffe on 2, 1st month, 1663 at Bull, and Mouth Meeting. Sarah died at the family home, "Mountwell" in Haddonfield, West Jersey. Francis married second, on 4, 2nd month, 1687 Mary (Budd) Gosling at Burlington Monthly Meeting. She was born 1665, daughter of Rev. Thomas and Joanna (Knight) Budd, and was the widow of Dr. John Gosling, physician of Burlington. Francis Collins died just after his 85th birthday, his will of 20 April 1720 proved 6 February 1721.

Francis Collins spent his early youth in the parish of Wolvercote, where his father apprenticed him to a bricklayer. Francis later moved to Ratcliffecross, where he first married. After suffering religious intolerance in England, he and his family moved to New Jersey. They arrived at Burlington, probably on the second voyage of the "Shield". In 1682 he surveyed 500 acres in Newton Township, Gloucester County and 450 acres upon which the town of Haddonfield now stands. He built his home, named it "Mountwell" and joined the Friends' Newton Monthly Meeting.

Collins' career of public service began in 1682 with his appointment as a Justice of the County. He was named to Gov. Samuel Jennings' Council and returned as a Member of the Legislative Assembly representing the interest of Gloucester. At this session he was appointed one of the Commissioners for Dividing and Regulating Land and was one of the Committee to Adjust Difficulties between Proprietors and Edward Byllyng. At the 1684 Legislative Assembly he was made one of the Judges of the Several Courts of New Jersey, continuing as Justice until 1689. He was a signer of the "Concessions and Agreements" and served for many years as a member of the West Jersey Assembly.

His reputation as a builder and bricklayer well known, in 1682 Francis was engaged as a contractor of the First Meeting House in Burlington. He received Pounds 200 and 1,000 acres, part located "above the falls" (Trenton), as a gratuity from the Legislature for building a Market House and Court House at Burlington.

Mirabah L. LeJambre Combs #C24
Lucien A. LeJambre #C25
Susan E. LeJambre #C55

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New Jersey Archives, Abstract of Wills 1670-1720, Vol. 1, 23:103

New Jersey Historical Society, Proceedings Vol. 67

Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol. II, by William Wade Hinshaw

First Emigrant Settlers in Newton Township, by John Clement

History of Burlington County, New Jersey, by Evan Morrison Woodward

Moorestown and Her Neighbors, by George Decou

The History of Camden County, New Jersey, by George R. Prowell

JOHN CONGER (c 1645-1712)

The Conger (Belconger/ Koniger) family came from Alsace, a French province at the time of the massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572, to Holland. The family then moved to England, where the name became anglicized into Conger. Later the family then emigrated to America.

John Conger participated in the first distribution of land at Woodbridge, in East Jersey. His patent to 170 acres of land was dated 18 November 1669. The land had access to the Rahway River, which at the time was navigable to any vessel then in use.

In Woodbridge he held the office of constable and he was one of the commissioners appointed by the government to prosecute thieves who were cutting timber from the common ground.

John Conger's first wife Mary Kelly, by whom he had eight children, died about 1685. He then married Sarah Cawood, who was born about 1665 in Woodbridge, the daughter of Thomas Cawood and Rebecca Potter,

John Conger and his second wife joined the Presbyterian Church at Woodbridge 12 May 1709. His will was dated 11 Jan. 1710 and was probated 7 Oct. 1712.

Annie Looper Alien #307

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The Conger Family of America by Maxine Crowell Leonard 1972

Vital Records of Newbury Massachusetts to the end of 1849. The Essex Institute of Salem Mass 1911.

Footnote to History: Woodbridge was settled in the autumn of 1664 and was granted a charter on June 1, 1669 by King Charles of England. It is said that it was named in honor of the Reverend John Woodbridge of Newbury, Massachusetts .

CORNELIS WILLEMSE COUWENHOVEN

Cornelis Couwenhoven was born at Flatlands Brooklyn, Long Island, New York in 1672. He purchased 500 acres in Middletown, New Jersey in 1695. He was married to Margaretta Schenck. Cornelis died May 16, 1736 and was buried on his farm in Middletown. In his will he divided his many land purchases between his sons William and Rulif; bequests were also made to his wife and eleven daughters.

Charlotte Van Horne Squarcy #357

Evelyn Hunt Ogden (Registrar)

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Register in Alphabetical Order of Early Settlers of Kings County, Long Island, N.Y. By Teunis G. Bergen, New York, 1881

Footnote to History: Three villages, Shrewsbury, Portland Point and Middletown, were settled by English families from western Long Island and New England. The land was part of the grant signed by Governor Nichols in 1665, known as the Monmouth Patent.

THOMAS COX (1620 - 1681)

Thomas Cox was born c. 1620 in Herefordshire, England; died in 1681 in Middletown, New Jersey. He married Elizabeth Blashford at Mespath Kills (now Newtown) on 17 April 1665. She died after 1691 in Middletown, New Jersey.

Thomas was a first settler of Mespath Kills, Long Island, New York, in 1665. He took up land in Middletown, New Jersey on 30 December 1667 from the Indians to whom he paid in full for portions guaranteed him under the Nicolls Patent. He was a Monmouth Patentee and assigned lot #8 in Middletown and lot #21 in the Poplar Field, 31 December 1667.

Tho:Cocks his marke is the top of the right eare cutt off and a swallow taile and a hole in the left eare, recorded on 4 January 1668. With three others he was chosen that same year to make prudential laws for Middletown and in the next year he was appointed rate maker of the town.

A few years after his settlement at Middletown, he had become an extensive land owner and a recognized man of affairs in Middletown, Monmouth County, serving as a juryman and overseer of fences and constable. The first record of his mark on documents is 8 November 1673.

Chosen deputy to meet the Governor and Council at Woodbridge on 1 January 1676, he was chosen a town overseer, and two years later was named to see that highways were mended and cleared. He received tobacco for surveying of Towne bounds.

A man who stood well in the estimation of the people with whom he had cast his lot, Cox was believed to have taken an active part in all the movements of his day. He was a Baptist and was the father of four sons and probably two daughters.

Helen L. Schanck #C75

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The Cox Family in America, by Rev. Henry Miller Cox

This Old Monmouth of Ours, by William S. Horner

Marriage Records Before 1699, by William Montgomery Clemens

Taylor Snow Genealogy, by Clarissa (Taylor) and Frank Bass

Throckmorton Family History, by Francis G. Sitherwood

JASPER CRANE (1605 - 1681)

Jasper Crane, born c. 1605 probably in Spoxton, Somersetshire, England, came with his wife Alice (-) to New England. He died in Newark, New Jersey, his will dated there 19 October 1681. His wife Alice was not mentioned in the will, therefore presumed to have died earlier.

Jasper Crane was in the New Haven colony by 1642 when his son Delivered Crane was born there 12 July. He was one of those at New Haven who attempted the settlement of lands on the Delaware and were repulsed by the Dutch, Swedes and Finns. Returning to Connecticut, his name is found heading the list of those in Branford who on 30 October 1666 signed the agreement to establish a Congregational Church-controlled settlement in Newark, New Jersey. He was about 65 years of age at this time, a close friend of Robert Treat and the others undertaking the new settlement in New Jersey.

Experienced as a merchant, surveyor, Magistrate, Selectman, he became the first President of the Newark Town Court and the first Deputy to the General Assembly of New Jersey.

In the 1667 drawing of home lots Jasper and his sons Delivered and John Crane drew lots 49, 62 and 40. Jasper served the new colony at Newark in many capacities from 1666 until 1678. His will was dated 1 October 1678, the inventory of his estate was made on 28 October 1681, and letters of administration were granted on the estate 15 November 1681 to his son John and Thomas Huntington, a son-in-law.

Robert D. McPherson #C68

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History of the Colony of New Haven, by Edward E. Atwater

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Records of the Town of Newark 1666-1836, The New Jersey Historical Society

DAVID DEMAREST (1620 – 1693)

David Demarest, a Huguenot, was born about 1620 in Beauchamps, Picardy, France. David first shows up in the history when he married Marie Sohier on 24 July 1643 in the Walloon Church, Middleburg, Island of Walcheren, Zeeland.

After his marriage and start of a family, his life is divided into four eras of about a decade each; Middleburg 1643-1651; Mannheim, Germany 1651-1663; Staten Island and New Harlem, New Amsterdam/New York City 1663-1678; and finally, the “French Patent” along the Hackensack River in 1678 until his death in 1693.

The Demarest family came to the New World on the Bonte Koe (Spotted Cow). The Emigrant’s Account book has David de Marie, wife and four children. Not much is known about his activities on Staten Island; in New Harlem he was a lot owner, magistrate and constable.

David and his surviving sons, Jean, Samuel and David with their families moved to the Hackensack River area in May 1678. He built a house and a mill near what is now the Old Bridge. The land had been purchased from the Tappan Indians for wampum and useful articles; the deed dated June 8, 1677. That and later purchases may have amounted to 5,000 acres.

Though there is no physical evidence of it, there was a French Church built there that lasted for several years near the present French Burying Grounds. In his final will, written 26 August 1689, he refers to himself as a *Yeoman and Miller*. By the time of his death he had seen some twenty-six grandchildren born to his sons.

Lt. Col. James A. Shepherd USMC (Ret) #337

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Major, David C. and John S., *A Huguenot on the Hackensack, David Demarest and His Legacy*, 2007

ROBERT DENNIS (c. 1619 - 1683+)

Robert Dennis was probably born in County Essex, England. He was in Yarmouth, Massachusetts from 1643 to 1669. He married Mary (-), no marriage or death dates known; he died after April 1683.

There have been many conflicting statements published about Robert Dennis' life in New England, but there are many records to substantiate his activities there.

He was a surveyor, farmer, carpenter, jurist and tax collector. The family removed to New Jersey at the invitation of Governor Carteret #117. A patent for land in Woodbridge dated December 1667 named him "Robert Dennis of Yarmouth", with others.

Dennis was named a "Burgess" to represent Woodbridge in May 1668. In December 1674 he and his wife Mary conveyed land to four of their eight children. His land in Woodbridge was named as a boundary in several deeds, and the published archives of New Jersey contain many references to him and his sons.

James L. Dennis #C49

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New Jersey State Archives, First Series, Vol. XXI
Vital Records of Woodbridge, New Jersey, by Rev. Joseph W. Dally

Footnote to History: *Measuring* had its own folk origins: a knitted sock foot was gauged by measuring it around the fist of the wearer-to be. For a yard of cloth, the end was held to the point of the nose and pulled to the extent of the arm.

DANIEL DOD (c.1649 - 1701+)

Daniel Dod was born in 1649 or early 1650 in Branford, Connecticut. He supposedly married Phebe Brown, daughter of John Brown who named his daughter Phebe Dod in his will dated 1689. It is family tradition that Daniel died from a fall from a load of hay, some time between 1701 and 1714 in Newark, New Jersey. His wife's death date is unknown.

Although he was still a minor, Daniel appeared on the first Tax List of Newark in 1666. His estate was approved at Pounds 150 with deductions of Pounds 100. In 1668 he applied for, was later granted and paid for a one and a half acre lot in the Northwest Section, at present Orange and High Streets, in Newark. He was granted various other pieces of land, including acreage in the second and third purchases from the Indians, as they were completed. Eventually he and many of his descendants occupied those lands in what is now Bloomfield, New Jersey.

Daniel returned to Branford in 1671 to sell his father's property and described himself in the deed as in his 22nd year, the lawful heir of Daniel Dod, deceased.

In the Town Records of Newark, Dod was mentioned in 1677 and 1680 as being appointed one of the Warners of Town Meetings. He and Edward Ball were appointed in 1678 to run the Northern line of the Town. In 1686/87 he was named to an advisory committee concerning establishment with the Proprietors of the Town Bounds. With the other residents he signed an agreement in 1687/88 concerning support of the minister. He and Nathaniel Ward were assigned in 1701 to set the rate of payment for the minister.

When the third purchase of land from the Indians made it possible, Dod was named to the Committee in 1699 to extend the Town Bounds to the South Branch of the Passaic River.

After 1701 there are no public records for this Daniel Dod. Later records seem to refer to his son and a nephew, both named Daniel Dod.

Janice Crowell Wheeler #C33

REFERENCES

Records of Newark, New Jersey, 1666-1836, The New Jersey Historical Society, publisher

Genealogy and History of the Daniel Dod Family in America 1646-1940, by Allison Dodd & Rev. Joseph F. Folsom

Bloomfield Old and New, edited by Joseph Fulford Folsom

Narratives of Newark, by David L. Pierson

CORNELIS DOREMUS c 1655-1715

Cornelis Doremus was born in France, but moved with his family to Holland. On 12 May 1675, in Arnemuyden, Holland, he married Janneke Joris. After living in Middleburg, Holland for many years, the family emigrated to America sometime after the birth of their son Johannes who was baptized in Middleburg in 1684, but before son Thomas's baptism on 11 April 1687 in Bergen, New Jersey. Cornelis was a planter and in 1708 he purchased an extensive farm of 150 acres at Wesel (now Paterson). In 1711 he purchased an additional, much larger farm of 350 acres on Wesel Mountain, where he settled his son Thomas. Janneke and Cornelis were the parents of nine children, six sons and three daughters. Cornelis died at Wesel c 1715. There is no record of the date of death of his widow.

Robert Giffin # 311

Evelyn Ogden (Registrar)

REFERENCES

The Doremus Family in America 1687-1987. William Nelson (1897). Revised, Edited and Supplemented by Edith Whitcraft Eberhart. Gateway Press, Baltimore 1990

Footnote to History: Peter Stuyvesant, the Dutch Director General of New Netherland, in 1660 granted permission to settlers to establish a semiautonomous colony of Bergen, between the Hackensack and Hudson Rivers.

SAMUEL DOTY (1643 - 1715)

Samuel Doty, son of Edward and Faith (Clarke) Doty was born about 1643 in Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts; married 15 November 1678 Jane Harmon at Piscataway, New Jersey; died between 18 September, the date of his will, and 8 November 1715 when the will was proved in Piscataway. His wife Jane survived him.

In July 1675 Samuel "Doughty" was commissioned Lieutenant of the New Piscataway Company of militia. On 4 July 1681 Lt. Samuel Doty was a member of the Military Commission for New Piscataway. His extensive holdings are named as a boundary in several early Piscataway deeds. He received a patent for 100 acres of land that was at Sacunck on Bound Brook in 1691, then on 3 October 1693 he received a patent for another 100 acres of unsurveyed land in Middlesex County.

There were four children of Samuel and Jane Doty baptized in Piscataway, their baptisms recorded in the Piscataway Town Book between 1679 and 1685.

Eva Lomerson Collins #C57

REFERENCES

Doty-Doten Book, by Ethan Allen Doty

New Jersey Archives, New Jersey Wills, Abstracts, 1670-1730

New Jersey Archives, Calendar of New Jersey Records 1664-1705, Vol. XXI

Footnote to History: Piscataway was founded in 1666, on the banks of the Raritan River, part of the land known as the Elizabethtown Colony granted by Governor Nichols.

GAVINE DRUMMOND (1659 – 1724)

Gavine Drummond was born in 1659 in Prestonponas, Scotland. His wife was Mary Layton. In 1692 Gavine, a merchant of Edinburgh, purchased land from his brother John, of London, who was one of the East Jersey Proprietors.

1692 Nov 2. Confirmation to Gavine Drummond, brother to John Drummond, a merchant burgess of Edinburgh, holding by purchase from John Drummond of Lundine, one of the Proprietors, 500 acres, - of a lot at Locharbour, Monmouth Co., on Hogswamp Brook, adjoining Robert Drummond and Thomas Potter; a piece, running from Passage Point or Farr Creek W. as far as the brook goes; the neck betw. Farr Cr. And Camsie Creek; 12 a. of meadow at Lockharbour, in all 450 acres. Also 100 a. in the barrens, where William Wooly and W. West moved their hay; 30 a., S. Sir John Gordon's ha;f townlolt in Wickatunack, W. Perth's lot.

New Jersey Colonial Documents, East Jersey Deeds, Liber R, in Nelson

Gavine Drummond died in Shrewsbury, New Jersey in 1724. The land passed to his son Robert.

John Altobello # 335

Evelyn Hunt Ogden (Registrar)

REFERENCES

New Jersey Archives, *Liber A*, p.305

Patents and Deeds and Other Early Records of New Jersey 1664-1703 edited by William Nelson, 1899

Prestonponas, Scotland, *Births and Marriages*

JONATHAN DUNHAM (1639/40 – 1702)

Jonathan Dunham was born 4 November 1639/40 in Salisbury, Massachusetts. He married in 1661 Mary Bloomfield, daughter of Thomas and Mary Bloomfield of Newbury, Massachusetts. He came to Woodbridge, New Jersey, in 1665 with his wife's family, where he died about 1702/3. His wife's date of death is unknown.

Under a contract with the Town of Woodbridge, dated 8 June 1670, he received 213 acres of land for erecting the first gristmill in this part of the country for the benefit of the inhabitants of the town. On 18 May 1670 he was a member of a jury sitting at Elizabethtown. In 1671 he was appointed overseer of the highways; the following year and in 1675 he officiated as Clerk of the Township Court.

In 1673 he was chosen Deputy to the General Assembly representing the Woodbridge district; in September 1673 he was a member of the militia when East Jersey was taken over by the Dutch. In 1674 and in 1694 he was an Assessor or Rate Maker for Woodbridge and in July 1674 he was appointed an Attorney to defend the interest of Woodbridge in settlement of a controversy with Piscataway over a claim for some upland and meadows. Later, in 1686, he was one of the citizens empowered by the people to prevent encroachment and trespass upon the rights of the Corporation, with full authority to prosecute and punish any such offender.

Dunham was one of the persons delegated to superintend laying out and appropriating the second division of land of the Woodbridge Freeholders. In 1701 he was one of a dozen citizens chosen to procure the services of a suitable town minister and was again chosen Deputy to the General Assembly meeting at Elizabethtown and Perth Amboy, representing the Woodbridge district. The property owners trusted him, with other Associates, to attend to important provisions of 100 acres of land for educational purposes. The Dunham Homestead built in 1670 is presently the Rectory of Trinity Church, Elizabeth, New Jersey.

Lester Robert Dunham # C12

REFERENCES

Woodbridge and Vicinity, by Joseph A. Dally

First Settlers of Ye Plantations of Piscataway and Woodbridge, by Orra E. Monette

The Old Families of Salisbury and Amesbury, Massachusetts, by D. W. Hoyt

Town Records of Woodbridge, New Jersey Records at Court House,

Salem, Massachusetts Manuscripts of Oliver B. Leonard, at New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, New Jersey

Footnote to History: The mother of President Barack Obama, Stanley Ann Dunham, was the seventh great-granddaughter of Jonathan Singletary Dunham, born in 1639, and Mary Bloomfield. The Dunham family came to Woodbridge in 1665.

NICHOLAS DUPUI (1634-1691)

Nicholas DuPui (a member of the lesser or minor nobility of France and a merchant, a seller of camlet or cloth used to make cloaks and petticoats) was born in Paris c.1634. He fled Artois France and arrived in New Amsterdam 12 Oct. 1662 aboard The ship Purmerland Church, captained by Benjamin Barent. He was accompanied by his wife Catherine Renard (de Vos) born c.1634 and their three sons: John age 7, Moses 5 and Nicholas 2. Six additional children were born in the new world. Moses would later marry Maria Wynkoop and become one of the three trustees to receive a grant from Queen Ann of England to form Rochester, Ulster County New York in 1703.

Nicholas prospered in the new world; on 19 March 1663 he patented a 480 acre Plantation on Staten Island, and in June of 1665 he was sworn in as Beer and Weigh House Porter. He was also engaged in the fish packing business and enrolled in the service of Capt. Cornelius Steenwyck's Company of Militia for service against The English in 1673.

The family removed to Bergen New Jersey in 1677, was admitted to The Dutch Reform Church for membership. There he purchased 480 acres and 210 acres of land, respectively on 16 April 1687.

Nicholas later returned to New York City where he died at his home on Beaver Street c. 1691. His wife died c.1705.

Ronald DePue # 333

REFERENCES

The History of Kinston, New York: From its Early Settlement to the Year 1820. Marius Schoonmaker, Burr Printing House, NY 1888

Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey, Vol. XXI, Calendar of Records in the Office of the Secretary of State. Edited by William Nelson

Colonial Conveyances East West New Jersey 1664-1794, p.148, New Jersey Archives

JOSHUA ELY (16xx– 1702)

Joshua Ely was born in England and came to Trenton, New Jersey from Dunham, Nottinghamshire. He married 1) Mary Senior, who died in 1698 at Trenton, New Jersey. He married 2) on 9 November 1699 Rachel Lee who survived him. He died in Burlington County between 6 November 1700 and 16 June 1702, the dates of his will.

In October 1678 the Ship Shield from the port of Hull, Yorkshire, England, dropped anchor in the Delaware River before the present site of the city of Burlington, New Jersey. It was the first trans-Atlantic ship to go so far upstream. Among the passengers were Mahlon Stacy and his wife Rebecca Ely Stacy, sister to Joshua Ely.

Joshua Ely with his family had joined the West Jersey Colony some time prior to 1685 when 400 acres of Balifield, Nottingham Township, Burlington County plantation were transferred to him. He was commissioned a Justice of Burlington County in 1699 and again in 1700. This office was one of high importance in colonial days and generally carried with it the title of Justice of the several courts: Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions and Orphans Court.

Of the many children of Joshua Ely, two had died and were buried at Skegley, Nottinghamshire, England. The surviving children and his wife Rachel were named in his will made 6 November 1700 at Burlington, N.J. Two were twins: Benjamin and Ruth. One child, Hannah, was not mentioned in her father's will, but "at age 14 years" on 13 October 1712, her uncle, Mahlon Stacy, was appointed her guardian.

Warren Richard Clayton #131

REFERENCES

An Historical Narrative of The Ely, Revell and Stacy Families, of Trenton and Burlington, West Jersey, 1678 – 1683, by Reuben Pownall Ely and others. New York, 1910

New Jersey Archives, Wills - Abstracts. Vol. 1:154

DAVID FALCONER (1630-1713)

David Falconer was born c. 1630 in Montrose, Scotland; married 7 March 1672 Margaret Molleson, daughter of Gilbert Molleson in Aberdeen, Scotland; died 18 April 1713 at Kingswells and was buried at Urie, Scotland; as was his wife who died 22 July 1697.

David Falconer was imprisoned in Scotland several times for his activities as a Quaker. He was appointed business manager (factor) to Col. David Barclay of Urie and his son Robert Barclay, the main theologian of Quakerism. On 1 May 1671 he was admitted Merchant and Guild-brother of the City of Aberdeen. His marriage in 1672 was to Robert Barclay's sister-in-law. He was a successful merchant in Edinburgh from 1674 to 1689, and as their Treasurer he kept the books of the Edinburgh Monthly Meeting.

When the Duke of York (later James II) made William Penn the Proprietor of Pennsylvania and Robert Barclay, David's brother-in -law, Proprietor and Governor of East New Jersey, Falconer purchased several parcels of land there while he continued to administer Barclay's affairs,* including those involving the settlement of East New Jersey. Barclay sold Falconer 500 acres in New Jersey on 20 and 21 February 1682/83, and subsequent to this purchase David was characterized as a "Proprietor" in several archival documents.

George E. Spaulding, Jr. #178

REFERENCES

Scottish Records Office - *Testament of Sibella Ogilvie*, recorded at Brechin, 18 August 1635

Digest of Friends Monthly Meeting Records, Scotland, the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, Fgn S IF,

The Register of the Privy Council of Scotland, by P. Hume Brown. 3rd Series, Vol. 1

A History of the Barclay Family, by Lt. Col. Hubert F. Barclay. London, 1935. Part 111:108

Dictionary of Meeting Books Society of Friends, Edinburgh, manuscript, Friends House Library, London.

New Jersey Archives, Calendar of New Jersey Records, 1664-1703, First Series, Vol. XXI

EDWARD FITZ-RANDOLPH (c.1607 - 1675/6)

Edward Fitz-Randolph was baptized 5 July 1607 at Sutton-on-Ashfield, Nottinghamshire, England; married on 10 May 1637 Elizabeth Blossom, daughter of Elder Thomas and Ann (Heilson) Blossom, born in Leyden in 1620. Edward died between 1675 and 1676 in Piscataway, New Jersey. Elizabeth married on 30 June 1685 Captain John Pike. She died in her 93rd year and is buried beside Edward Fitz-Randolph in the west corner of St. James Churchyard in Piscataway.

Edward Fitz-Randolph and his widowed mother came to America in 1630 in the Winthrop Fleet, settling first in Situate, Massachusetts. He was yeoman and does not appear to have held any public office. He moved his family to Barnstable in 1639 where he was a jurymen in 1641 and his name appears on the list of those able to bear arms in 1641.

In 1669 Edward sold his Massachusetts property and moved most of his family to Piscataway, New Jersey because New England patriotism and religion were too restrictive. After his death and about four days after her second marriage, Elizabeth deeded 300 acres of their father's land to sons Joseph, John, Thomas and Benjamin Fitz-Randolph.

Florence S. Whitehead #C76

REFERENCES

Edward Fitz-Randolph, Branch Lines, by Orris H. F. Randolph

History of Union and Middlesex Counties, NJ, by J. Woodford Clayton

Saints and Strangers, by George F. Williams

THOMAS FRENCH (1639 – 1699)

Thomas French was baptized 3 November 1639 in the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, Nether Heyford, Northamptonshire, England. He married 1) Jane Atkins at the Parish Church of Whilton, England on 12 June 1660 and married 2) on 25 8 mo. 1696 Elizabeth Stanton of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting. Thomas died in 1699 at Rancocas, New Jersey.

Thomas was the son of Thomas and Sara French, and although baptized in the established church in England, the family were Quakers and suffered for their faith numerous times. At one time Thomas was sentenced to forty-two months in prison for refusing to pay tithes. Being a man of intense commitment, he signed the "Concessions and Agreements" at London in 1676 which provided for the settlement of New Jersey. Thomas arrived at Burlington, New Jersey 23 7 mo. 1680 bringing his wife Jane and their four sons and five daughters, the oldest child being sixteen years.

Thomas was a cooper and settled his family on a tract of about 600 acres along the banks of the Rancocas, about four miles from Burlington. He held an influential place in the colony and was commissioner of highways 1684-85. In Burlington Monthly Meeting of Quakers, he became an active and courageous member, standing up for principles he cared about. His wife Jane died 5 8 mo. 1692 at Rancocas after the birth of their 13th child, who also died a few days later. Thomas married about four years later Elizabeth Stanton and they had one daughter.

A copy of French's will dated 3 May 1699 states that he was about to sail for England, where he owned land in Nether Heyford, Northamptonshire. He left a large estate of lands to his children, for he had about 1200 acres of improved land, and as he was a Proprietor of West Jersey, he also held about 2,000 acres as his unsurveyed proprietary share. Thomas and his first wife were buried in a private burial plot on the homestead plantation, the exact location now unknown. Elizabeth, his second wife, survived him and was devised the house and 420 acres which would revert to his daughters named.

Edsall Riley Johnston, Jr. #175

REFERENCES

Genealogy of the Descendants of Thomas French, by Howard Barclay French, Vol. I, 1909

New Jersey Archives, New Jersey Wills, Abstracts, Vol. 1:174

HANNAH FULLER (1636 - aft.1686)

Hannah Fuller was born circa 1636 in Scituate, Massachusetts, the daughter of Samuel Fuller and Jane Lothrop. Samuel had arrived on the Mayflower as a child. His parents perished in that first awful year and Samuel was raised by his uncle Dr. Samuel Fuller, also a Mayflower survivor.

Hannah married Nicholas Bonham in Barnstable, Massachusetts, 1 Jan. 1658/9. They relocated to Piscataway, East Jersey, 6 May 1667. Nicholas signed the Oath of Allegiance in Piscataway in 1672. The Bonhams founded Bonhamtown to the east of Piscataway. They had eight children. Nicholas died 20 July 1684; Hannah died after 1686 at Piscataway. Their daughter Mary married the Rev. Edmund Dunham, and their son Edmund the second married Dinah Fitzrandolph. Their son Edmund the third married Mary Dunn, who was the daughter of Hugh Dunn and Amy Sutton. Edmund the third and Mary had a daughter Elizabeth Dunham who married Capt. Jacob Martin who served with Washington at Valley Forge. He was also the great grandson of John Martin (one of the original founders of Piscataway).

Douglas W. McFarlane Marshall #318

REFERENCES

Mayflower Families Through Five Generations, Vol IV, 2nd Edition. Edward Fuller

History of Piscataway Township 1666-1976. Walter C. Meuly, 1976

WILLIAM GIFFORD (1615-1687)

William Gifford was born about 1615, England, died 9 Apr or 21 Dec 1687. He married first Patience Russell and second, in 1683 at Sandwich, Massachusetts, Mary Mills. Mary was a daughter of John and Sarah Mills of Blackpoint, MA. (now Scarborough, ME). Mary arrived in New England after 1643 and was living in 1734 per *Friends* records. William was a member of the Society of Friends, and his wife, Mary, was a traveling Quaker missionary.

William Gifford is found at Sandwich in 1650, and authorized as one of four men to call a town meeting in 1651. Although he repeatedly suffered the persecutions visited upon the Quakers, he prospered in material affairs and became a large land owner. William owned land in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Jersey. Some of William's Rhode Island lands were purchased in 1670 from "Mistress Sarah Warren of Plymouth, widow of Richard Warren," including one half her share in the land at Dartmouth. His Massachusetts possessions consisted of lands in Sandwich, Falmouth and Dartmouth.

Records of the Colony of New Plymouth in New England record various confrontations with authorities. William was before the court of that settlement in 1647 or before. The sentence of the court against him was that he be whipped at the court's discretion and banished. He continued to reside in Sandwich until his death, with the exception of five years between 1665-1670, when he with George Allen and the sons of Peter Gaunt, all of Sandwich, together with others, were first proprietors of and settled Monmouth County, New Jersey, having purchased the land of the Indians and to whom the Monmouth Patent was granted, 8 April 1665. In a deed by his son Christopher he was described as a tailor.

William Gifford was fined by the authorities *for comitting fornication before marriage or contract, fined each five pounds to the vse of the collonie and again for takeing his wife without orderly marriage, forasmuch as there were many cercomstances in the action that did alleinate the fault, is onely fined fifty shillings, the Court abateing the fine in the extent of it respecting the pmises.* William Gifford married his second wife, Mary Mills, on 16 July 1683, but obviously in the Quaker manner, unrecognized by the colonial authorities.

Michael Sayre Maiden, Jr. # 295

REFERENCES

Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire - Noyes, Libby, Davis, reprint 1983, pg 482
NEHGR, Oct 1974, pg 241-250
Little Compton Families, Wilbour, pg 276
Huntington's History of Stamford
This Old Monmouth of Ours, William S. Horner, pg 200
New Jersey Colonial Documents, Calendar of Wills, pg 130
Records of the Colony of New Plymouth in New England, edited by Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M. D. 1855
New Jersey Patents and Deeds, 1664-1703, by Nelson
New Jersey Colonial Documents, East Jersey Deeds, Etc., *Liber F.* pgs 111, 108, 133, 17
Gifford Genealogy 1626-1896, by Harry E. Gifford
Sandwich: A Cape Cod Town by R.A. Lovell, pp 33, 86, 99, 104, 117-8, 124.

THOMAS HAND (c. 1646-1714)

In the middle of the 1690s, three brothers came to Cape May County from the eastern end of Long Island. Shamgar, Benjamin, and Thomas Hand were sons of John Hand and Alice Gransden. John Hand came to the “new country” from Stanstede, Kent, England, circa 1636 to Lynn Massachusetts. The Hands arrived in Southampton, Long Island, around 1644. Subsequently John was one of the founders of the adjacent community of East Hampton. He died in East Hampton shortly before 24 January 1660.

According to the old Cape May County land deeds, Thomas Hand purchased 400 acres of land on the Delaware Bay side of Cape May in 1695, while Benjamin purchased 373 acres in 1692 and Shamgar purchased 700 acres in 1695, both on the Atlantic Ocean side of Cape May. Shamgar was listed as a “gentleman”, Benjamin as a “yeoman” (a colonial word for someone who owned the land on which he farmed), and Thomas, a “whaler”.

Thomas is listed in several books as having been born in Southampton in 1646. However, in his will drawn on 21 October 1707, Thomas states that he is “aged fifty-nine years.” This age would imply that he was born in 1647 or 1648. His will was proved on 3 November 1714 and his inventory was proved on 29 November 1714. At the top of the inventory is the date of 9 October 1714 which may be his actual date of death. Depending on his birth year, he would have been between 62 and 64 years old at the time of his death. When he wrote his will, he said that he was “in good health and strength and memory” but recognized “the frailty and mortality of all men”.

We know little about Thomas Hand's life. He came to Cape May as a whaler, but in his will he lists his occupation as a “yooman” (sic). This would imply that he switched from whaling to farming late in his life.

From his will and land deeds we know that he had five sons, Jeremiah, Thomas, Recompense, John, and George (in no particular order of age). He also had three daughters, Alice, Deborah, and Prudence. Recompense was given most of Thomas' land and improvements. His wife, Katherine, was given her choice of one room in their house along with two slaves, one male and one female, during “the time of her widowhood and no longer.” The inventory of his personal estate amounted to 502 pounds, 14 shillings.

David Hand Coward #361

Evelyn Hunt Ogden (Registrar)

REFERENCE

Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey, Vol. XXI, Calendar of Wills, Vol. XXIII.
William Nelson, Paterson, NJ 1901

Mayflower Pilgrim Descendants in Cape May County New Jersey. Rev Paul Sturtevant Howe. Genealogical Publishing Co. Inc. 1977

Early Architecture of Cape May County New Jersey by Joan Berkey (2008).

RICHARD HARTSHORNE (1641 – 1722)

Richard Hartshorne was born in Hathern, Leicestershire, England, on 24 October, 1641, son of Hugh and Kathrine (-) Hartshorne. He married Margaret Carr, daughter of Monmouth patentee Robert Carr, in Newport, Rhode Island, on 27 April 1670, and died in Middletown, New Jersey in 1722.

Hartshorne immigrated September 1669, acquired land on the Navesink at Waycake, near The Highlands, and on The Hook. He built a home at Portland Point. Records show he owned other lands in Middletown, at Manasquan, at the head of Barnegat Bay, both sides of the Manasquan River, and both sides of the King's Highway in Middletown, over 2,000 acres in all.

A devout Quaker, Richard was a personal friend of George Fox and entertained him at Shrewsbury, as described later by Fox in his journals. He was asked by William Penn and others to survey for Quaker settlements along the Delaware in 1676.

A member of the Provincial Assembly for 20 years, Speaker 1686-93 and 1696-98, he served as Deputy 1688, 1692 and 1693. He was also Town Clerk, Sheriff, Commissioner of Highways, Judge of Court of Sessions, Member of Governors Council and Practitioner before the Courts, Constable of Middletown, Clerk of the Court of Small Causes, and one of the Judges of the Court of Common Right at Perth Amboy.

Said to have been "a man of good reputation and benevolent disposition", he was a steady and conciliatory influence during the years of constant upheaval between the settlers and Proprietors, as an influential spokesman for the conservative wing of the Anti-Proprietary group, and later in disagreements with the Royal Governor, Lord Cornbury.

In 1722, in his eighty-first year, Not owing 5 shillings to any man or woman, Richard Hartshorne was buried next to his wife in the Hartshorne Burying Ground, on the north side of the highway in Middletown Village.

Clarence Mott Pickard #C95

REFERENCES

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Historical and Genealogical Miscellany, by John E. Stillwell

Encyclopedia of Quaker Genealogy, by W.W. Hinshaw, The Friends' Records of Shrewsbury, New Jersey

Richard Hartshorne of Middletown, N.J. (1641-1722), by Arthur Layton Fund, in *Proc. NJ Historical Society, April 1949*

Hathern (Leicestershire) Parish Register 1600-1650

New Jersey Archives, Vol. 1, XIII

MATTHIAS HATFIELD (16xx - 1687)

Matthias Hatfield probably came to this country from Holland in 1660 with Cornelius Melyn, formerly the Patroon of Staten Island, and settled in New Haven, CT. Matthias took the Oath of Fidelity in New Haven on May 1, 1660. He was a weaver by trade. He married Maria Melyn Paradys, the daughter of Cornelius Melyn, on August 25, 1664, in New Haven.

Matthias Hatfield and his wife Maria were among the first settlers of Elizabethtown, New Jersey. He took the Oath of Allegiance with sixty-four others on February 19th, 1665. Matthias was one of the original Associates of Elizabethtown. He was a boatman, as well as a weaver, and was a man of considerable means. He was allotted large acreage, and purchased 208 additional acres in Elizabethtown. He purchased a house from Abraham Lubberson on December 5, 1673, located on the lower part of Pearl Street, at its junction with Hatfield Street, and the house was extant into the 20th century.

The First Presbyterian Church was erected on a portion of Matthias Hatfield's land, as evidenced by a deed made in 1677. He gave the land to the town for a church and a burial place.

Matthias attended The Dutch Reformed Church, now St. John's Church, and was probably buried in the rear of that church when he died in December, 1687. His will was dated April 19, 1684, and was proved on December 13, 1687.

Patricia W. Blakely #181

REFERENCES

The Descendants of Matthias Hatfield, by Abraham Hatfield, New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, 1954.

New Haven Colonial Records, 1638-1694, p. 141.

History of Elizabeth, by Rev. Edwin Hatfield.

Hatfield Misc.in Archives of the New York Historical Society.

JOHN HAVENS (c. 1635 - c. 1687)

John Havens, son of William and Dionis (-) Havens, may have been born in Aberystwith, Cardiganshire, Wales before his parents were in Portsmouth, Rhode Island in 1639. John married 1) Ann (-); married 2) Hannah or Anna Stannard, who survived him. She is recorded in John's will of 14 March 1686/7, proved 22 November 1687 as Anna, and as Hannah Havens, widow, on the Inventory of his estate made 10 December 1687.

The Havens family originally may have been Antinomians in Rhode Island, followers of Ann Hutchinson. In New Jersey they lived among the 1665 settlers in Shrewsbury who came from Rhode Island.

On 27 February 1667/8 an Oath of Allegiance was administered to all the inhabitants of Navesink, New Jersey, of whom one was *John Havens, son of William of Portsmouth, whose grant of land is set down as 120 acres.*

In John's will he devised land in Sessoconneta, and Little Silver, New Jersey.

Deanna May Scherrer # 118

REFERENCES

The Havens Family in New Jersey, by Henry C. Havens

Early Havens History - Havens-Crombie Line, by John Newell

New Jersey Archives, New Jersey Wills, Abstracts 1670-1730.

REV. OBADIAH HOLMES (1606/7 – 1682)

Obadiah Holmes was born near Manchester, England in 1606/7 and baptized at Didsbury 18 March 1609/10. He married Katharine Hyde at the Collegiate Church of Manchester, England, 20 November 1630. He died 15 October 1682 in Newport, Rhode Island, and is buried in the Holmes Burying Ground in Middletown, Rhode Island.

Obadiah Holmes with his wife Katharine and son Jonathan arrived in Boston in 1638 bringing with them tradition says, the first tall case clock ever brought to America. He soon went to Salem, Massachusetts where he and two others established a glass works, probably the first in this country. He removed to Rehoboth in 1646 and to Newport (now Middletown) Rhode Island in 1650 where he resided for the rest of his life. In 1651 he went to Lynn, Massachusetts, to visit former neighbors and because he held services which were not in accord with the established church there he was sentenced on 31 July 1651 to thirty lashes from a three cord whip. The sentence was carried out and the scars remained for the rest of his life. In Newport he was the second minister of the First Baptist Church in America, and he held this pastorate until his death.

In 1657 Obadiah Holmes became interested in the colonization of New Jersey, due in part to the marriage of his daughter to John Bowne, one of the prime movers in its settlement. He subscribed to the purchase of lands there and with eleven others was a patentee named in the original Nicholls patent for settling of lands in Monmouth and Middlesex counties, 8 April 1665. The town book of Old Middletown in its first entry dated 30 December 1667 shows that the house lots laid out in Middletown were 36 in number; Obadiah Holmes was assigned lot #20. In 1667 his name appears with that of his eldest son, Jonathan, among the organizers of the First Baptist Church at Middletown, New Jersey.

Although Rev. Obadiah did not move away from Middletown, Rhode Island, two of his sons, Obadiah, who became the High Sheriff of Monmouth County in 1699 and Jonathan did take up residence, Obadiah permanently, and Jonathan temporarily.

Lucy Hazen Barnes #163

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Historical and Genealogical Miscellany of Early Settlers of New Jersey and their Descendants, by John E. Stillwell, M.D. 1970 reprint

Our Holmes Ancestors, by Eileen Digges Bruce, 1949

History of Monmouth County, New Jersey, by Franklin Ellis, 1885

HENRY JAQUES (c. 1618-1687)

Henry Jaques was born in England, possibly in Wiltshire, about 1618. He came to New England in 1640, settling in Newbury, Massachusetts. He married in Newbury on 8 October 1648 to Ann Knight, who was baptized in Romsey, Hampshire, England on 5 May 1631, and was the daughter of Richard Knight and Agnes_____. The family of Richard Knight emigrated in 1635 on the *James*, which sailed from Southampton for New York. They settled in Newbury, Massachusetts.

Richard Knight prepared his will on 17 August 1681. He wrote, *Concerning my son-in-law Henry Jaques and Ann his wife, when they were married, I gave them thirty acres of upland and meadow and now I give unto him three pounds to be paid within three years after my decease and likewise, I give unto Ann his wife, five pounds to be paid within five years after my decease or before if my executors can well do it.* Richard Knight died on 4 August 1683.

Henry Jaques was a carpenter was employed in 1661 to build the new meetinghouse in Newbury. On 16 May 1669, he was listed as a Freeman of the Colony of Massachusetts.

In 1667, Henry Jaques was an associate of Daniel Pierce in the grant of Woodbridge, New Jersey. He died in Newbury on 24 February 1687, aged 69. His wife Ann died 22 February 1704. In his will, Henry gave his wife one half of his dwelling house, one half the great cellar, and one third part of his orchard with ten rods of suitable ground for a garden to be kept sufficiently fenced. He also provided firewood for her and two cows out of his stock, which she was to have until her demise. He also gave her a horse and man to carry her to meetings or otherwise as she should have occasion, along with six pounds annually, with one half of all his household goods for her natural life and ten pounds to be disposed among her children as she saw cause. He named his son Daniel Jaques, and his daughters: Mary the wife of Richard Brown; daughter Hannah, the wife of Ephraim Plummer; daughter Sarah, the wife of John Hale; daughter Elizabeth; daughter Abigail. Also named was his grandson Henry, the son of his son Henry Jaques deceased. Henry Jaques referred to his estate lying in Woodbridge Town in the Province of East New Jersey, and that it was his will that it should be divided among the three sons of his son Henry Jaques, late of Woodbridge Town. He also named his grandson Richard, a son of his son Richard Jaques (deceased); and appointed his son Stephen Jaques to be his true and lawful heir and bequeathed unto him the greater portion of his estate. Henry Jaques also stated that it was his will that *whereas Jasper his Indian hath been a good servant to him that it was his will that he serve well and faithfully six years after his decease and then he should have his freedom being by his executor set at liberty and he did hereby will and appoint him to do so.*

The children of Henry and Ann (Knight) Jaques, all born in Newbury are as follows:

1. Henry, b. 30 Jul 1649, m_____, moved to Woodbridge, NJ; d. there before his father, leaving three sons. Henry Jr. married Hannah, (probably the daughter of John Freeman.) and settled in Woodbridge in 1665, where he and his father received a patent of 368 acres from the proprietors. He died in 1679. His children were: Henry who died in 1750; John was born in 1674; Hannah, born in 1675, and Jonathan born in 1679.
2. Mary, b. 12 Nov 1651; d. 13 Oct 1653
3. Mary, b 28 Oct 1653; m 7 May 1674, Richard Brown of Newbury; he d. 12 Oct 1716
4. Hannah, b ___, m. 15 Jan 1680 Ephraim Plummer of Newbury; he d. in 1715
5. Richard, b. in 1658; m. 18 Jan 1682, Ruth, daughter of Samuel Plummer of Newbury, by whom he had a posthumous son Richard; d. 28 May 1683
6. Stephen, b. 9 Sep 1661, m. 13 May 1648, Deborah, daughter of Samuel Plummer of Newbury, by whom he had several children
7. Sarah, b. 20 Mar 1664; m. 10 Oct 1683, John Hale, who d. 4 Mar 1726
8. Daniel, b. 20 Feb 1667, m. 20 Mar 1693, Mary Williams of Newbury, by whom he had children; she died, and he then married Susanna ____
9. Elizabeth; m. Richard Knight of Newbury
10. Ruth, b. 14 Apr 1672; m. 29 Nov 1692, Stephen Emery of Newbury; Ruth d. 9 Jan 1764; Stephen d. 1 Feb 1747
11. Abigail, b. 11 Mar 1674; m. Benjamin Knight of Newbury; he died in 1737.

Heather Elizabeth Welty Speas # 329

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Woodbridge and Vicinity: The Story of a New Jersey Township. Dally, Rev. Joseph ,A.E. Gordon: New Brunswick, NJ: 1873

The Huguenots or Early French in New Jersey. Albert F Koehler, Bloomfield, NJ 1955, pgs 15-16,

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JEFFERY JONES (c.1643 - 1717)

Jeffery Jones' birth date, place and parentage are unknown, as is also true of his wife who survived him. Jones died at Elizabeth Town, Essex County, New Jersey, his will dated 2 December, proved 31 December 1717.

Jeffery Jones is first recorded at Southold, L.I. in 1664. He sold his house and lot there and became one of the 80 Associates of the Elizabeth Town Patent of 1666 and received a lot of 180 acres on the west side of the Rahway River south of Crane's Brook. His land is mentioned as a boundary in many deeds of the period.

On 15 February 1668 Jones was one of 25 who were granted a "charter for the Whale fishery" for three years. He was one of the agents who established the boundary line with Newark on 20 May 1668.

On 14 May 1695 an action of Trespass and Ejectment was brought against Jones by the Proprietors in the name of James Fullerton, because of Jones' refusal to take out a Patent from the Proprietors and to pay them quit rents. He appealed to the King in Council where it was lost on a plea of possession for twenty years. This case set a precedent for all future cases of this nature and was referred to as late as 1749.

Barbara Carver Smith #C3

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Minutes of Board of Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New Jersey, 1685 to 1705, Board of Proprietors.

The History of Elizabeth, NJ, by Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield

As We Were, the Story of Old Elizabethtown, by Theodore Thayer

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Whaling Days in New Jersey, The Newark Museum Quarterly, Spring-Summer 1975

Footnote to History: As whales were abundant along the coast, a whaling company was organized at Elizabethtown, which obtained a charter from the government Feb 15, 1669, granting to John Ogden, senr., Caleb Carwithy, Jacob Moleing, Wm. Johnson, and Jeffrey Jones, all of Elizabeth Town and their compoanies consisting of 21 persons, the exclusive right for three years, of taking whales along the coast from Barnegat to the eastern part of the province, one twentieth part of the oil in casts to be given to the Lord Proprietors.

ISAAC KINGSLAND (1648 – 1698)

Isaac Kingsland, born at London, England in 1648, came to America in 1673. He married Elizabeth (-) about 1678, and died in New Barbadoes in 1698.

Isaac was appointed high sheriff of Bergen County at a meeting of the New Jersey Governor's Council on 14 March 1682/3 and eight days later he was appointed to the same office for Essex County. On 26 November 1684 New Jersey Governor Gawan Lawrie made him a member of his council and he continued to serve in this office under Governors Campbell and Hamilton.

At a meeting of the Board of Proprietors held on 14 May 1686 Isaac petitioned for head land for himself, his wife, one child, four white servants and eight negro slaves. The Board did not grant head land, but did award him 500 acres of land on the Passaic River. By a deed dated 26 March 1671 William Sanford purchased 15,300 acres of land in trust for Nathaniel Kingsland of Barbadoes, located between the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers which ran from a line opposite Newark to present day Rutherford. Nathaniel transferred one third of this land to William Sanford on 1 June 1671 and retained the remainder. By his will proved 1 April 1687 Nathaniel gave his nephew, Isaac Kingsland, one third of the remainder, about 3,400 acres.

On 11 December 1686 Isaac was commissioned Captain for a company of foot soldiers made up of citizens from Acquackanock and New Barbadoes, and on 27 May 1687 he was appointed a justice in the Court of Common Right. By his will dated 1 January 1697/8, proved 4 March 1697/8, Isaac left one third of his real estate to his eldest son, Edmund, the remainder to his other children. When each daughter married, she received a lot and the materials to build a house; his wife received the income from the estate during her life. His personal estate, valued at £220 9 sh. included negro slaves, farm animals, farm equipment, clothing and household goods.

Arthur D. Quackenbush, Jr. #115

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New Jersey Archives, Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey, Vol. 13, Journal of the Governor and Council, Vol. I 1682-1714

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FRANCIS LINLE (LINDSLEY/LINDLEY) (16xx – 1704)

Francis Linle (Linsley/Lindley) was born in England, date and location unknown. He and his brother John emigrated from England and settled in the New Haven Colony about 1640. The names of John and Francis Linle appear in the New Haven records in 1645. In 1646, Francis Linle was appointed *to keep the herds of cows and heifers* in Branford.

Francis Linle married Susanna Cullpeper in 1655, in Branford, and their children Deborah, Ruth, Ebenezer and John were born there. Sons Benjamin, Joseph and Jonathan were born in Newark, New Jersey, after 1666.

Francis Linle moved with the first Puritan settlers to Newark, which was settled in 1666. His name appears among the forty additional settlers who signed the Fundamental Agreement in 1667. The Agreement stated *provide for the maintenance of the purity of Religion professed in the Congregational Churches.* At a town meeting in 1667, Francis Linle drew home lot number 44 on Market Street (opposite where the court house stood in 1924).

The original patent received by Francis Linle from the Proprietors of the Province of East New Jersey for his land in 1697, is in the possession of the New Jersey Historical Society's Lindsley collection. This is the oldest document of its kind pertaining to this family known to be in existence in America and it is the first time the surname is spelled Lindsley.

Before his death in Newark in 1704, he gave land to his sons Benjamin, Ebenezer, Joseph and Jonathan. The deed to his son Ebenezer, in the possession of the New Jersey Historical Society, is probably the only extant document signed by Francis.

Margaret A. Brann # 353

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Records of the Town of Newark, New Jersey, from its Settlement in 1666

HENRY LYON (16xx - 1703)

Henry and his two brothers, Thomas and Richard Lyon of Perthshire, Scotland were in Oliver Cromwell's army, a part of the guard who witnessed the execution of King Charles I. Fleeing to America immediately thereafter, in 1648, Henry Lyon settled in the New Haven Colony, at Milford, Connecticut.

He married Elizabeth Bateman, daughter of William Bateman of Fairfield, Connecticut, in 1652. They resided with her parents in Fairfield until 1654, when William Bateman sold Henry Lyon the house and lot. Henry was executor of his father-in-law's will dated 24, 1656 and received half of his estate.

Henry, Elizabeth and children moved to Newark, New Jersey in 1666, where Henry was a founder with the Milford colonists. They re-located to Elizabethtown, New Jersey, in 1673 where they became large land owners. The Lyons had eight children, Thomas, Mary, Samuel, Joseph, Nathaniel, John, Benjamin and Ebenezer.

Henry held various posts during his life in New Jersey, among them was the first Treasurer and first Keeper of the Ordinary of Newark, a member of the General Assembly in 1675, Justice of the Peace in 1681, Judge of the Small Causes in 1681, member of the Governor's Council in 1681, Commissioner in 1682, and many other positions until the end of his life.

Elizabeth died before 1689, after which Henry married Mary_____. He returned to Newark in 1696 and remained there until his death in 1703.

David Richard Finch # 332

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Lyon Memorial, Vol. II, by Sidney Elizabeth Lyon, 1907

The Bateman Connection, by Bradley B. Ridge, 1978

SAMUEL MARSH (c.1620 - 1683)

Samuel Marsh was born in England c. 1620; died in Rahway, New Jersey between 1683 when he made his will, and 27 May 1685 when his "wife Mary of Elizabeth Town" was granted letters of administration on the estate. He married c. 1647 Mary (-), her parentage, birth and death dates unknown.

Samuel Marsh was in New Haven Colony by 1646, where in April he was a member of the New Haven Militia and was made a Freeman on 2 May 1647. With his wife and seven children Samuel removed to Elizabeth Town, New Jersey and his son Samuel, Jr., became one of the original 80 Associates in that venture, or is so recorded. On 16 February 1665 Samuel, Sr. took the Oath of Allegiance to King Charles II, and acquired several pieces of land for various uses.

Marsh became active in the disturbances in Elizabeth Town during the long controversy with Governor Carteret over land boundaries and titles. In 1671 Samuel was indicted with several others for the destruction of Richard Mitchell's fence which impinged on someone else's land. The trial was a mockery and the defendants although technically fined, paid no fines.

A re-recording of the official inhabitants in Elizabeth Town was done and both Samuel Marsh, Sr. and Jr. appeared on that list dated 11 September 1673. On 14 May 1675/6 a general survey of lands was completed and Samuel Marsh, Sr. received his patent for 180 acres, and his son Samuel, Jr. also received his patent for 180 acres.

Marjorie Barber Schuster #C29

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Marsh Family Bulletin, by Warren L Marsh, Vol. 1, 1955

Records of the Colony of New Haven, by Charles J. Hoadly

New Jersey Archives, New Jersey Wills, Abstracts 1670-1739, Vol. 1

New Jersey Archives, Calendar of New Jersey Records, Vol. XXI

WILLIAM MATLACK (1648-1738)

William Matlack was born in Cropwell Village, near Nottinghamshire in 1648. He came to America aboard the ship *Kent* under an agreement with Daniel Willis to serve as a carpenter for four years, settling in the area that is now Burlington, New Jersey. As a carpenter he worked on the first houses built in Burlington as well as the first corn mill in West Jersey. His leisure time was spent among the natives, watching their *peculiarities* and striving to win their good will.

In 1682 he married Mary Hancock who had emigrated from Warwickshire, England with her brother the previous year. They settled on a 100 acre track of land in Chester Township, Burlington County. Known as *head lands* this was the quantity of land that each male person coming as a *servant* was entitled under the regulations established by the proprietors. . John Roberts and Timothy Hancock also obtained property in the area. When the three located the land along a creek they called it Penisaukin (now Pennsauken), giving the stream the same name as that by which the Indians called their adjoining village.

Many of the young men who came as *servants* and received their 100 acres were persons of education and became prominent citizens in the colony, as was the case with William Matlack. In 1701 he purchased about 1000 acres situated in Waterford and Gloucester townships on both sides of Cooper's Creek. He continued to purchase land throughout his life, transferring much of it to his sons.

Alan Russell Matlack # 300

Nancy Elise Matlack #315

Amy Adele Matlack #316

REFERENCE

Sketches of the First Emigrant Settlers Newton Township, Old Gloucester County, West Jersey, by John Clement. Printed by Sinnickson Chew, Camden, N.J. 1877.

SAMUEL MOORE (c.1630 - 1688)

Samuel Moore was born c. 1630 at Malden, County Essex, England; died at Woodbridge, New Jersey on 27 May 1688. He married first, 3 May 1653 at Newbury, Massachusetts, Hannah Plummer, daughter of Francis Plummer. She died 8 December 1654. He married second, 12 December 1656 at Newbury, Mary Ilsley, daughter of William and Barbara (Stevens) Ilsley of Newbury who died after 3 June 1678 at Woodbridge. He married third, 23 December 1678 Anne Jaques, widow of Henry Jaques, Jr., of Woodbridge.

Samuel Moore was a resident of Newbury, Massachusetts, before 1653. About 1666 he removed to Woodbridge, New Jersey, where he filed in Piscataway Township surveys for a number of tracts of land. He was assigned a patent for 70 acres on 27 December 1667 and about 1670 received a patent for 356 acres.

Moore served as Town Clerk for 19 years, was sent as Deputy to the General Assembly and returned to that office five times. In 1668 he was chosen a delegate to the first Legislature held in the Province of New Jersey at Elizabeth Town; in 1669 was an aide to the Surveyor General and was also appointed Constable. Between 1670 and 1687 Moore was overseer of the highways, rate-maker and gatherer and assistant justice of the Township Court; President of the Township Court in 1672 and 1674; Marshall of the Province of East Jersey under Governor Carteret 1672-3 and was also Treasurer of the Province. In 1683 he was appointed the first High Sheriff of Middlesex County, at that time a position of great dignity and responsibility.

The inventory of 7 June 1688 gave Samuel Moore's personal estate as £132.16.11 and included 1 negro boy of 15 and two negro girls. Thomas Gordon, administrator, leased to Richard Dole and Samuel Moore, Jr., on 22 April 1690, one grist mill, mill house and bakery in Woodbridge belonging to Samuel Moore, deceased.

Barbara Carver Smith #C3

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Woodbridge and Vicinity, by Rev. Joseph W. Dally

Township of Woodbridge, N.J. 1669-1781 by John M. Kreger

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History of Elizabeth, NJ by Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield

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New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. CXXII

THOMAS MORRIS (- 1673)

Thomas Morris, a Puritan, was born in England, time and place still undiscovered. He married Elizabeth (-), but time and place are not known, but it probably was in Massachusetts about 1639. He died at Morris Cove in New Haven, Connecticut, 21 July 1673 and his wife died there in 1681.

Thomas Morris is believed to have arrived in Boston 26 June 1637 then settled by 1640 in New Haven, Connecticut. A Puritan, he was deeply religious, a friend of Robert Treat and the other men who decided to build their ideal Puritan settlement in New Jersey. He was a shipwright, wheelwright and carpenter, and it is traditional that the group sailed to New Jersey in a ship built and owned by Thomas Morris.

In 1667 Morris subscribed to the Fundamental Agreements entered into by the group planning Newark. In the first division of land there, he received Lot #31 for which he was assessed £ 385. This lot lay between Broad and Washington Streets in Newark, and is now bisected by New Street, lying on the upland area of the city. There is no evidence that Morris ever improved this land or built on it. He had been a pioneer in at least two other areas in New England and developed a fine and profitable shipbuilding business in New Haven. His family was grown up and setting up for themselves.

Thomas Morris' name is found in 1670-71 among those who were to receive a lot in the second division of salt meadow in Newark. This is the last time his name appeared in the town records. Thomas was too old to want to live once more through the rigors of pioneering; he had a comfortable home and a good business in Connecticut. He had sons who could inherit the Newark land, so when he made his will 1 July 1672 in New Haven, he gave his estate to his daughters and his one living son, John. John removed to Newark where he died in 1675, but John's son, John, lived on in Newark and died there in 1749 at the age of 83.

Harriet Stryker-Rodda #C1

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New Haven Vital Records

Catalogue of First Church Members of New Haven

Records of the Town of Newark, 1666-1836

Pioneers of Massachusetts, by Charles H. Pope

Morris Family, by Lucy Ann Morris Carhart, 1911

JOHN OGDEN (1609 – 1682)

The Ogdens were from the corner of central England where West Riding Yorkshire and Lancaster meet, an area dominated by the mores of Bronte fame, structures of cut stone, and quarries (including one that still bears the Ogden name). John Ogden, was born 19 September 1609, on 8 May 1637, he married Jane Bond. The family, with three young sons, along with John's younger brother Richard and his family sailed to New England in 1640. By 1641 they were settled in the English colony of Stamford, CT., with a cousin, another John Ogden.

Undoubtedly John and Richard Ogden were skilled stone masons, since in 1642 the governor of New Amsterdam contracted with the brothers to build a Dutch Style church within the fort, for the fee of *2500 guilders in cash, beaver or other merchandise, with a bonus of 100 guilders if the work was done in a workmanlike manner.* Dutch trouble with the Indians delayed completion till 1645.

However, in 1644, John Ogden and associates secured from the Dutch a patent to the *Great Plains of Hempstead* on Long Island, with the promise to settle 100 families within five years. In 1647 John Ogden received permission from the English Southampton, Long Island, authorities to plant a colony of six families at Northampton; in 1649 he moved his family to the Eastern End of Long Island. They stayed in the area for 24 years, with John Ogden expanding his land holdings, being granted the privilege of *taking whales* along the coast, and becoming prominent in the public affairs of Southampton.

In 1664 the English drove out the Dutch, and within weeks John Ogden and associates petitioned and were granted permission to settle a plantation and purchase from the Indians *all the lands between the Raritan and Passaic Rivers, west of the Hudson River* (in New Jersey). The Associates paid the Indians *twenty fathom of trading cloth, two made coats, two guns, two kettles, ten bars of lead, twenty handfuls of powder, and after one year four hundred fathom of white wampum,* for what would become Elizabethtown, Woodbridge, Rahway, Piscataway, and Newark. John Ogden and his three adult sons took the oath of allegiance to King Charles II on Feb 19, 1665, in Elizabethtown. They were each among the eighty original land-owning Associates of Elizabethtown.

Lords Berkeley and Carteret were given authority over the province of New Jersey; and in July 1665 appointed Philip Carteret the first governor. *He determined to locate himself with the Ogden company and make their plantation the seat of his government.* The Governor appointed John Ogden Justice of the Peace: *Whereas, I have conceived a good Opinion of the ability, prudence and integrity, of you John Ogden Gentleman, in the management of public affairs... appoint John Ogden... Justice of the Peace... full power and authority to execute all such laws...*

The settlers of Elizabethtown were of Puritan background. Since a church and minister were required under the land patent, John Ogden and his sons built what was the first English speaking

church in New Jersey. In 1668, Carteret called for the *freeholders in each of the several towns of the province to make choice of two of their number to meet in General Assembly, at Elizabeth Town.* John Ogden was elected and attended this first New Jersey legislature, held in the church he had built.

John Ogden and his sons had interests in addition to farming. Soon after their arrival they built a mill and dam across the creek on their property, which in addition to meeting the family's needs, was also a source of income. John Ogden also extended his whaling rights from Rhode Island to Barnegat Inlet.

In 1673 the Dutch reclaimed New Amsterdam and New Jersey. The independent and practical settlers of Elizabeth Town, discontented with the English rule, were not unhappy to see the return of the Dutch. John Ogden successfully led deputies from Elizabeth Town, Newark, Woodbridge, Piscataway, Middletown, and Shrewsbury, to petition the Dutch to grant them all their former privileges. On Sept. 1, 1673, the Dutch made John Ogden *schout* or sheriff of the six towns and on Sept. 13, 1673 the men of the towns took the oath of allegiance to the Dutch. However, peace between England and Holland was restored in 1674, and England regained the Dutch territories.

John Ogden died in 1682, at the age of 73. His will left all of his estate to *my dear and beloved wife and so hath been for above forty years.* Jane Ogden died circa 1691.

The Ogdens had six children (also founders of New Jersey):

John Ogden, Jr., b. England, 3 Mar 1638; d. 24 Nov 1702; m. Elizabeth Plum
David Ogden, b. England, 11 Jan 1639; d. c Feb 1692; m. Elizabeth (*Swaine*) Ward
Jonathan Ogden, b. England, 11 Jan. 1639; d. 3 Jan 1732; m. Rebecca (Wood)
Joseph Ogden, b. America, 9 Nov 1642 d. before 15 Jan 1690; m. Sarah Whitehead
Benjamin Ogden, b. America, c.1654; d. 20 Nov 1722; m. Hannah Woodruff
Mary Ogden, b. America, ____; d. ____; m. John Woodruff

Lester Robert Dunham # C12
Evelyn Hunt Ogden #296

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Church of the Founding Fathers of New Jersey: A History: First Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, New Jersey 1664-1964 by H. C. Ellison, 1964.

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Genealogical Dictionary of New England, by James Savage, Vol. 3.

The Ogden Family in America: The Elizabethtown Branch and their English Ancestry by William Ogden Wheeler, 1907.

GEORGE PACK (c. 1634-1704)

George Pack, born in England, emigrated to America in the 1650's, probably with his parents. It is likely that he settled first in the Milford area of Connecticut. In 1665 he was among the eighty Associates, who with a patent granted by the new English Governor of New York, Richard Nicolls, purchased a large track of land west of the Hudson River from the Indian Sachems of Staten Island, then settled the first English town in eastern New Jersey. With the coming of Sir George Carteret as Proprietary Governor, it was named Elizabethtown, after the governor's wife. He took the Oath of Allegiance and Fidelity in the town on 19 February 1665.

George and his wife Anna had six children; among them, Samuel, Hannah, Elizabeth, Abigail and Jeziah. Anna died around 1681, after her death, George moved to Rahway where he married Elizabeth Moore, the daughter of Samuel and Hannah Moore, in March 1683. They had four children: Bethiah, Thomas, Job and Benjamin. George died in Rahway on 2 October 1704. His will, the original of which is in the State House in Trenton, New Jersey, mentions his wife Elizabeth and his children.

Timothy Christopher Finton #310

Evelyn Hunt Ogden (Registrar)

REFERENCES

Church of the Founding Fathers of New Jersey: A History of the First Presbyterian Church Elizabeth, New Jersey 1664-1964. Harry C. Ellison. Carbrook Press, Cornish Maine. 1964

Original Associates (1664) – Town Book B 1729

Will of George Pack. State House Trenton, New Jersey

JOHN PANCOAST (PANCKHURST) (c. 1630 – 1694)

On the 13th day of May in the year 1680, the record of the Men's Monthly Meeting at Ugbrook, Northampton, England provided the following document to:

ye ffrds. And Brethren in New Jersey, in America, greetings. Whereas this friend John Panckhurst of Ashton having laid his intentions of transporting himself into New Jersey and desired a Certificate from this meeting. These many therefore let you understand that ye sd John Panckhurst hath lived soberly as becometh ye truth and yt he is clear from all women as to relative in marriage soe far as we understand. An that friends here have not anything against his transporting himself by reason yt we do not understand but that he hath left all things clear as to his debts: all we thought meet to signifie etc., in testimony thereunto we whose names are here written have set our hand by the direction of ye sd meeting I shall rest you ffrds and brethren.

Signed by _ Thomas Poole and eight others.

Shortly after securing this *Certificate of Removal*, John Pancoast left his home at Ashton, five miles from Northampton in Northamptonshire, England, and with his family of eight children (two sons and six daughters), came into America on the ship *Paradise*, William Evelyn, Master, landing at Burlington on the fourth of October, 1680.

John Pancoast, as he came to be known in America, was the son of Joseph Panckhurst and the grandson of the Reverend Samuel Panckhurst of Ashton. It is believed that the Reverend Samuel Panckhurst, born in 1580, was a clergyman of the Church of England.

Within three weeks of his landing, John's first survey was recorded for 100 acres of land in Burlington County on the north side of Assiscunk Creek against Mattacopenny Branch. Four days later, 18 October 1680, John Pancoast recorded a deed for 1/32 of a 10-90th share of the province of West Jersey.

Among the early Jersey Records, the name of John Pancoast is found in several places. As different surveys are made to him; as he signs as a Proprietor, business papers; and in the court of *ear-marks* for cattle made 8 August 1685, as follows: *John Pancoast. Left ear slit, ye Right cur out.*

John also took an active part in civil affairs of the province. He served as regulator of weights and measures in 1681 and was a Constable of Yorkshire Tenth in 1692. He served as member of the Assembly of the Province of West New Jersey in 1685.

John Pancoast and his first wife, Elizabeth, had nine children who came to America, three sons and six daughters. However, Elizabeth died in England and John was a widower when he and eight children came over in 1680. One son, James, had preceded them, unknown to them at that time. It seems that James, who was a bound apprentice to a watchmaker in London, was kidnapped and

brought to Maryland and sold by the Captain to some gentleman there. However, James worked out his time, bought a tract of land on the Potomac in 1687, acquired a nice estate, and became a leading citizen of Prince Georges County.

John Pancoast married as his second wife, Ann Snowden, the fall of 1682. Seven years later, in 1689, again a widower, he married his third wife, Jane Chapman. Jane, as the widow of Thomas Curtis, had married John Chapman, who died within a few months. When she married John Pancoast, less than five months later, they were reproved for their haste by the Burlington Meeting of Friends. John Pancoast died in December of 1694 and his widow later married her fourth husband, Thomas Crosse.

Shortly after arriving in New Jersey, John's daughter Ann Pancoast married Thomas Smith. Their marriage was recorded as having taken place the 14th of May 1681 and that Thomas Smith was of Cohansey in the Fenwick Colony. Thomas had bought 1000 acres from John Fenwick and located it in *Shrowesburie Neck*, south of the Cohansey. Of a later transaction is found this record of the land patent. *Jan. 26, 1678/80 John Fenwick to Thomas Smith, late of Moseley, Parish of Chadleton, Co., of Stafford, now Shrowesburie Neck, Fenwick Colony, gentlemen, and William Johnson, for 500 acres at Shtowesburie Neck, here after to be called Moseleys Shield and Johnsons Cottage.*

By 1684 Thomas Smith was a member of the General Assembly and one of the first to settle on a 16 acre town lot on Main Street, Greenwich, when it was laid out in 1681. Thomas and Ann Pancoast Smith were the progenitors of the Smith family who were early settlers of Frederick County, Virginia. It is through this line that the author of this article descends.

Michael Harrison Charles #299

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Earliest Settlers Western Frederick Eastern Hampshire Counties in Virginia by Grace Kelso Garner

REV. ABRAHAM PIERSON (1611-1678)

Abraham Pierson was born in Yorkshire, England (christened in Guiseley Chapel, 22 September 1611), the son of Thomas and Grace Marshall Pierson. He graduated Trinity College, Cambridge in 1632 and came to America in 1639. He was in Boston and Lynn, MA in 1640; Southampton, Long Island to 1647; Branford, CT to 1666; then he removed with the group led by Robert Treat to Newark, NJ where he died 9 August 1678. Around 1642, he married either Abigail Mitchell or Abigail Wheelwright (the record is not clear).

After he was ordained in Boston as a Congregational minister, he was pastor of the Southampton church, and led a group of dissidents to Branford, CT in 1647. There he learned the language of the Native Americans and prepared a catechism for them. He also united with John Davenport, founder of the New Haven colony, in opposing the union of the CT (Hartford) and New Haven colonies in 1665. He was said to be quite rigid and inflexible in his theology, and this led to the removal of the Branford congregation to Newark, NJ in 1666. He was the pastor of the First Church of Newark, where he preached for the remaining twelve years of his life.

He and Abigail had ten children. Daughter Abigail married John Davenport, Jr., son of the founder of New Haven. Son Abraham also became a minister (Harvard 1668), succeeded his father as rector of the Newark church to 1692, and then returned to CT where he became the first President of Yale College. Daughter Rebecca (1654-1732) married Joseph Johnson (1651-1733) of Newark.

Ross Gamble Perry #359

REFERENCES

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Proceedings Commemorative of the Settlement of Newark, 1866. p. 128

The Ancestry of Rev. Nathan Grier Parke. Parke and Jacobus, 1959, p. 80-3

JOHN PIKE (1613 - 1689/90)

John Pike son of John and Dorothy (Day) Pike was baptized 8 November 1613 at Whiteparish, Wiltshire, England. His first wife was Mary, perhaps Turrill or Tarville. He married second, in Woodbridge, New Jersey 30 June 1685 Elizabeth Blossom, widow of Edward Fitz-Randolph. His will was dated 24 January 1688/9 and proved 20 January 1689/90.

John Pike probably came from England in the ship "James" to Newbury, Massachusetts in 1635 with his father. All of his children were born in Newbury to his first wife, and all of his living children, except Joseph, moved with him to New Jersey about 1665. Before moving, John Pike lived for over 30 years in or near Newbury, where he was a town officer a number of times and was representative in 1657 and 1658.

Mr. John Pike was the first name on the list of those who took the "Oath of Allegiance and Fidelitie" in Woodbridge beginning 27 February 1667-68. In 1668 the Governor granted him 380 acres of land in New Jersey. At Woodbridge, he was its first "President" in 1671, "the prominent man of the town" and for some years a magistrate. In 1675 he was appointed captain of the militia. His will mentions "late wife Mary," children John, Thomas, Ruth wife of Abr. Toppin, Joseph and Hana.

Don Charles Nearpass #C44

REFERENCES

New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 1912, Vol. 66 p.260

The Old Families of Salisbury and Amesbury, Massachusetts, By David W. Hoyt, pp. 285-286, Reprint 1982

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First Settlers of Ye Plantations of Piscataway and Woodbridge, by Orra E. Monnette, Part 5, p. 754

Colonial and Revolutionary Lineages of America, Vol. 2, pp. 250-251

New Jersey Archives, Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey, Vol. 1, p. 50

RICHARD PITTINGER (PEWTINGER) (abt 1645 - 17xx)

Richard Pewtinger (Piewtinger, Pettinger, Pittinger) came to New Jersey in 1666 on the ship *Philip* with Philip Carteret as one of eighteen young men who were servants to Philip and his brother Sir George. *The History of Elizabeth, New Jersey*, states *Carteret's immigrants were a distinct class, in an inferior station, with whom the original planters had little congeniality and familiarity.* However, Pittenger was given land next to Philip Carteret in 1665. According to historical records, Richard was a witness to the marriage of Mrs. Margarita Stuyvesant and Hendrick Droogestradt in 1678. Margarite was the half sister of Pieter Stuyvesant, who had been the Director-General of New Amsterdam, New Netherland, under the Dutch.

In 1700, according to the Reformed Dutch Church of New Amsterdam Church records, Richard married Annetje Anthony. The Pittengers had two sons, Richard II and Johnnes/John. It is probable that there were other children.

Marriages within the Dutch community abounded for at least four generations and their histories are recorded in New Jersey and New Harlem records. Richard Pittenger would have been proud of his descendants, which have included educators, theologians, patriots and one Congressional Medal of Honor recipient.

Sharon Pratt Patton #351

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Church Members List, 1700. Reformed Dutch Church of New Amsterdam (New York City)

Calendar of Wills, New Jersey. Pg 368, 16 October 1715.

New Harlem Register by Henry Pennington Toler

Pittenger Families of New Jersey – 1665 to 1800 by Tress E. Pittenger, Jr.

ELIZABETH POWELL (1677 – 1714)

Robert Powell was a chandler who emigrated from Martin-le-Grand, London, England, to West Jersey in 1677 on the *Kent*, disembarking with his wife at the mouth of Raccon Creek. Most of *Kent* passengers remained for the winter in the Swedish settlement there. It is probable that Elizabeth was born at New Stockholm, the first English child born in Burlington County, New Jersey. She became known as *Virginia Dare of Burlington*.

Elizabeth's parents settled on a farm of 150 acres, on the north side of Assiscunck (Mill) Creek, West of Rancocus Village. Robert Powell was one of the Quakers who signed the *Concessions and Agreements of the Proprietors, Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Province of West Jersey in America*.

Elizabeth Powell, daughter of Robert and Prudence Powell, was born 7 August 1677 in Burlington County, New Jersey. She married first, at age 18, on 16 November 1695, James Newbold, who was baptized 20 January 1669/70 at St. Peter's Church, Sheffield, England. Elizabeth and James Newbold had one daughter, Ann, before he died in 1697, in Mansfield Township, Burlington County, West Jersey. Elizabeth married second, on 21 October 1699, at Daniel Wills' house in Northampton Township, Jacob DeCou, who was born 7 Feb 1668 in Yorkshire, England. The DeCous had a pair of twin girls, four sons and two daughters. Elizabeth died in June 1714, at age 37. Jacob DeCou died in December 1735/36, in Burlington County, New Jersey. .

Mary McCall Middleton #C 54

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The DeCou Family in the John P. Dorman Collection, Rutgers University Library

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Newbold Genealogy in America, Charles Platt, Jr. 1964

BENJAMIN PRICE (1621-1712)

Benjamin Price was born 1621 in England, probably at Olney, Buckinghamshire. He married Mary Sayre, daughter of Thomas Sayre of Southampton, Long Island, New York; died at Elizabethtown, New Jersey between 30 August 1705 and 7 October 1712, the dates of his will.

The first record of Benjamin Price in this country appears to be 10 March 1639, when he was a witness to a deed for an island off the eastern end of Long Island by the agent of Lord Sterling to Lion Gardner now known as Gardiner's Island. Benjamin was employed as an overseer, or head farmer, on the island.

The Prices removed to East Hampton where in 1650 Benjamin was Town Recorder. He held that position alternately for many years, evidently having had a good education. His land allotment totaled about 40 acres, including a town lot. In 1665 Benjamin and six other residents purchased the eastern tip of Long Island, now known as Montauk, from the Indians. This area was rented by other townsmen as a pasture for their cattle.

In 1665 Benjamin joined with many other "East Enders", including his son Benjamin, Jr., in the Elizabethtown purchase where he took the oath of allegiance 19 February 1665, having agreed to the sale of his property in East Hampton. There was a total of 80 Associates in this purchase: Benjamin received 270 acres.

Many problems arose in East New Jersey between the proprietors and the inhabitants over land and quitrent arrears. On 13 May 1699 Justice Benjamin Price, along with many other townsmen, attacked the Woodbridge jail with clubs and staves, to free two prisoners who had been jailed for stirring up opposition in the towns against the revenue act of March 1699. Benjamin had seven children, and outlived his wife, and most of the Elizabethtown founders.

Elaine Elliot Johnston #174

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History of Elizabeth, New Jersey, by Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, 1868
The Province of East New Jersey 1609-1702, by John E. Pomfret, 1962
Sayre Family, by Theodore M. Banta, 1901
New Jersey Archives Vol. XXIII: 374

JOHN PRIDMORE (PREDMORE) (1661-1702)

John Pridmore (Predmore) was born at Dorsetshire, England in 1661. When he immigrated to the New World is not known; however, he is recorded as among the first settlers of Piscataway and Woodbridge, New Jersey.

John Pridmore married Anne Higgins in 1682, at Piscataway, New Jersey. Anne Higgins was born in 1663 in Eastham, Massachusetts. She was the daughter of Richard Higgins and his second wife, Mary Yates of Plymouth. Richard Higgins was a resident and pioneer settler of Plymouth and Eastham, Massachusetts, as well as a settler of Piscataway, New Jersey.

Not much is known of the Higgins–Pridmore family, except that they were land owners, operated their own farms and performed services for the community. Among their holdings was land along the Raritan River (Predmore Swamp) reported to have become the site of Rutgers College.

South of Piscataway, in the center of the colony of New Jersey, by Cranbury Creek, a mill town began to be developed along an old Indian trail much used by colonial travelers. In 1697 Cranbury Towne received its charter from the King. Responding to the needs of travelers for a place to eat and drink, get fresh horses and spend the night, John Predmore, Jr. operated a post house as early as 1730, on the site of the present Cranbury Inn. He also ran a stage from Philadelphia to New York in the 1750's. His house was replaced in 1780 by the Perrine House.

Daniel Byram Bush #345

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First Settlers of Piscataway and Woodbridge, New Jersey, New Jersey Genealogy Vol. No 5115,
Stryker Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War, New Jersey Historical Society.

JOHN READING (1657-1717)

John Reading was born 14 Sep. 1657 in Pipe Hill, Staffordshire England, the son of John Reading and his wife Mary. He was evidently an educated wealthy Quaker and in 1677 he purchased a 1/6 share of proprietary from Edward Byllinge, who held the patent to the West Jersey territory. He married Elizabeth in England on 22 Feb. 1682 and emigrated from London prior to 1684. The family established a homestead in the area that would become Gloucester County. John was a surveyor and became active in civil administration; he was elected a member of the Burlington County Assembly in 1685. When Gloucester County was formed in 1688, was chosen Clerk and Recorder of Gloucester County in 1688, an office he held until 1702.

On 6 Sep. 1688 the resident proprietors organized a Council of West Jersey Proprietors to *record proprietor rights to the soil, supervise the distribution of dividends, issue warrants of survey, and have charge of un-appropriated lands*, John Reading was appointed one of the five commissioners from Gloucester County and was elected Secretary, a position he held for virtually the next 28 years. John Reading was a Captain of Militia in 1695, 1702, 1713, 1714, and Lieutenant Colonel in the Hunterdon County New Jersey Militia in 1715.

In 1703, the Council of Proprietors appointed John Reading, William Biddle and John Mills to survey and purchase from the Lenape-Delaware Indians the great tract of 150,000 acres between the Raritan and Delaware Rivers. In 1709, Col. Reading relocated from Gloucester County to the part of Burlington County that later became Amwell Township, Hunterdon County. His first purchase of land there was in 1704; in a deed dated 12 Nov. 1709 he calls his home *Mount Amwell in the county of Burlington*. The estate was located on the Delaware River near present day Stockton.

In 1711, Governor Hunter commissioned John Reading as one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the colony. In 1713, Queen Anne confirmed Governor Hunter's nomination of John Reading and he was sworn in as a member of the Royal Council of New Jersey on 5 Dec. 1713. Shortly after he became a member of the Royal Council a bill was presented for the organization of Hunterdon County. The minutes from the council for February 1713/14 indicate that it was John Reading, Esq. who reported the bill out of committee. It is believed that it was the work of Colonel Reading, and that he is entitled to be called the father of Hunterdon County.

John and Elizabeth had at least two children. Their son John Reading Jr. became the first native born governor of the New Jersey colony. John Reading Sr. died 30 Oct. 1717 in Amwell Township, Hunterdon Township, New Jersey at the age of 60.

David R. Reading #321

REFERENCES

Genealogical and Biographical Memorials of the Reading, Howell, Watts, Latham, and Elkins Families. J. G. Leach, 1898.

The Province of West New Jersey 1609-1702. John E. Pomfret, Princeton University Press, 1956.

The West Jersey Proprietors and Their Lands. John E. Pomfret, D. Van Nostrand Inc., 1964.

WALTER REEVE (1650/57 - 1698)

Walter Reeve was probably born between 1650 and 1657, either in England or Wales. He married first, Susanna (-) about 1670 and after her death he married Ann Howell on 11 November (December), 1682. He died between 16 May 1698 and 18 June 1698, the dates of his will.

Although records show that several Reeves migrated from Long Island and settled in West Jersey, it is believed that Walter Reeve came to Burlington County either from England or the West Indies, some time prior to 1673. He settled on 70 acres of land on the south side of the north branch of Rancocas Creek, midway between the present town of Rancocas and Mount Holly. He later acquired 350 acres by survey and 160 acres by purchase, plus the 70 acres to which he never took title. From his Rancocas property he engaged in export trade with foreign ports.

Walter Reeve followed the Church of England while most of his neighbors were Friends. This difference in religion may have contributed to some of the difficulties with his neighbors, mainly over property boundaries. In 1685 he cut logs on land that was in dispute. In 1693 he secured an attachment for a haystack, placed by others on a "peecce of marrish" which he claimed.

The inventory of Reeve's estate amounted to £ 242.19 of which £ 98 was for real property which was listed as consisting of a house and plantation of 160 acres, a dwelling house by the creek side and 200 acres.

George L. Reeves #C 61

REFERENCES

The Reeves Family, by Stevens and Birch, 1930

The Reeves Family, by H. F. Reeves, 1951

New Jersey Archives, Marriage Records, Vol. XXII

New Jersey Archives, Liber B, Part 1

Footnote to History: On 21 November 1681 the West Jersey Assembly first met in Burlington, with Governor Samuel Jennings.

EDWARD RIGGS (c. 1614 - 1668)

Edward Riggs, son of Edward Riggs, may have been born in Yorkshire, England c. 1614; married 5 April 1635 Elizabeth Roosa of Boston, Massachusetts; died in Newark, New Jersey 1668.

Edward Riggs was 19 or 20 years old when he came to New England with his parents and siblings and settled with them at Roxbury, Massachusetts in 1633. He was a Sergeant in the Pequot War of 1637 then settled in Milford, Connecticut, where he remained until 1666.

Riggs was on the committee to select the site for the new settlement to be made in New Jersey. His name is included among those who signed the Fundamental Agreements of the settlers on 24 June 1667 and the first Tax Board in 1667 gave him a valuation of £3,200. When the move was made to the site at Newark, New Jersey, his wife Elizabeth Roosa Riggs was the only woman on the site during the first summer; some of their children came with them. After Edward died in 1668, his widow married Caleb Carwithe prior to 1671.

Marian L. LoPresti #C48

REFERENCES

Seymour Past & Present, by Campbell, Sharpe, Bassett, 1902

History of Derby, Connecticut, by S. Orcutt, 1880

History of the City of Newark, ed. Frank John Urquart, 1913

Footnote to History: On 25 May 1668, the first representative Assembly in New Jersey met at Elizabethtown.

THOMAS SCATTERGOOD (16xx – 1697)

Thomas Scattergood was born in England, date unknown, where he married Elizabeth Jarvis, probably at Stepney Parish, London. He died between 8 and 11 November 1697, the dates of his will, at Burlington, New Jersey.

Thomas Scattergood probably arrived at Burlington, New Jersey, about 1677 with his wife and seven children. Tradition has it that the family lived for a number of years in a cave located on Craft's Creek, about one mile west of Columbus, New Jersey. This area was later included in the family plantation. This may be truth, which is stranger than fiction, or a myth which has arisen from the fact that the first mention of Thomas in the New Jersey Archives is dated 9th mo. 1685 (November), where he is cited as a neighbor bordering on land received in another man's deed. There has been speculation that some early pages of the original records have been lost and they could have mentioned a purchase by Thomas that took place much earlier.

A carpenter, Thomas and his wife Elizabeth came from the Parish of Stepney, London and were Quakers, raising their children in that faith also. He signed the testimony against George Keith which was issued by the Quakers in 1692. Little else is known concerning the Scattergood family. Sons Thomas, Joseph and Benjamin outlived their father, as did daughters Sarah, Hannah and Tomsin, but daughter Elizabeth predeceased her father, as did Thomas' wife Elizabeth, who died before his will was written. The inventory of his personal estate amounted to £125 5s 6p.

Edsall Riley Johnston, Jr. #175

REFERENCES

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New Jersey Archives, Vol. XXIII

Genealogy of Thomas French, Vol. I, by Howard Barclay French

Trails of Our Fathers, by James Schooley

JOHN SCHENCK (1670-1753)

Roelof Schenck was born in 1619 at Amersfoort, Utrecht, Holland. He emigrated to New Amsterdam with his brother, Jan, and sister, Annetje, in 1650. John Schenck, the son of Roelof Schenck and Neeltje Van Kouwenhoven, was born on March 1, 1670 at Flatlands, Kings County, New York.

He married his cousin, Sarah Willemse Van Kouwenhoven on October 1, 1692. She was born on December 20/27, 1674 at Kings County, New York. She was the daughter of William Kouwenhoven and Jannetje Monfoort. John and Sarah shared the same great grandfather, Gerret Wolphertse Van Kouwenhoven, who emigrated from Holland to New Amsterdam around 1625 and was one of the head farmers for the Dutch West Indies Company.

Land deeds demonstrate that John Schenck settled in Monmouth County, New Jersey as early as March 30, 1697. On this date, he purchased land in Monmouth County from Peter Wickof. John and his wife, Sarah, had eleven children: Roelof, Sarah, Altje, Rachel, Maria, Leah, William, Jannetje, John, Antje, and Peter.

John Schenck died on January 30, 1753 and Sarah died on January 31, 1761, in Pleasant Valley, Monmouth County, New Jersey. Both John and his wife are buried at the Holmdel Cemetery in Holmdel, Monmouth County, New Jersey.

Theodore Matthew Duay, III #301

REFERENCES

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Beekman, George C., *Early Dutch Settlers of Monmouth County, New Jersey*. (Freehold: Moreau Brothers, Publishers, 1901. Second Edition reprinted, 1974, by *The Township of Neptune Historical Society*. Pages 1, 4, & 6.

THOMAS SCHOOLEY (1650 – 1724)

Thomas Scholey, son of John Scholey and his first wife Elizabeth Fletcher, was born at Aston cum Aughton, Yorkshire, England in 1650. Elizabeth Fletcher was a daughter of Richard and Alice (-) Fletcher. Thomas married Sarah Parker, daughter of George and Sarah (-) Parker of Northampton Township, Burlington County, New Jersey, on 8 October 1686 at Burlington, New Jersey. Thomas died at Chesterfield, Burlington County, between 6 February and 21 April 1724, the dates of his will.

The family name was originally spelled "Scholey", but the local pronunciation was "Schooley", so the modern spelling is now "Schooley".

Thomas was a signer of the "Concessions and Agreements" in London in 1676 which provided for the settlement of parts of New Jersey. As a result of religious convictions, Thomas was the first of his family to depart for America. He was one of the second group of Quakers who came as heads of families on the File-Boat "Martha" from Hull, to settle at Burlington County in West Jersey in November 1677. He was 27 years old. His brother, Robert Scholey, was next of the family to arrive, followed by their father, John, whose first wife had died. John had married his second wife, Isabel Hancock, in England, and brought her along, with their son John, Jr. and perhaps daughters. There was much confusion concerning these various branches of the Scholey family in some early records.

Thomas lived most of his life at Onea Nickon in Chesterfield Township, Burlington County with his wife Sarah, who outlived him. Their six children were baptized at the Burlington Monthly Meeting of Quakers: Samuel, John, Elizabeth, Sarah, Mary and Alice.

Edsall Riley Johnston, Jr. #175

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History of Burlington County, New Jersey, by Major E. M. Woodward, 1883.

The Schooley Family of Clermont County, Ohio and Some of the Descendants Scattered Over the United States, by Jean Wolfe Harrington, 1983

New Jersey Archives, Vol. XXIII: 406

ANDERS SINNICKSON (c. 1651 -1699)

Anders Sinnickson was born in Sweden c. 1651, and was among 92 Finns aboard the *Mercurius*, bound for the colony of New Sweden. He arrived as part of a group of five which included his father Sinnick Broer, his mother, a sister and a brother, Broer Sinnickson.

When the ship arrived in the Delaware, in March 1656, New Sweden did not exist any more. The colony had been surrendered to the Dutch the preceding September. Even worse, the Dutch commander at Fort Casimir (New Castle) forbid the ship to dock and unload its cargoes and passengers. Under directions from Governor Peter Stuyvesant, the *Mercurius* was ordered back to Sweden.

The potentially deadly impasse was broken by local Swedish leaders and their Indian friends. Secretly during the night, Indians "in great numbers" boarded the *Mercurius* and defiantly ordered the ship's lieutenant to take the ship past the fort to Tinicum Island, where both passengers and cargo were unloaded. The Dutch did not dare to fire upon the ship with so many Indians aboard.

In 1677 Anders was residing at Feren Hook on the south side of Christina River, and by 1678 he had married Margaret Poulson. On 7 January 1678/9 he was sued for medicines supplied to his wife and child. Later in the same year he moved to Chestnut Neck in Salem County, where he was granted 260 acres north of Parting Creek. This would remain his home for the rest of his life.

After giving birth to two children (Ingrid and John), Anders' wife Margaret died. His second wife, Sarah GillJohnson, was the mother of his other five children. Anders Sinnickson wrote his will on 17 June 1696, but it was not proved until 4 April 1700. He had given two and one-half pounds for Holy Trinity Church but had probably died before 24 June 1699, when only his wife was assigned a pew in the new church. His widow, Sarah Sinnickson, was buried at the Penn's Neck church on 27 February 1719. All seven of his children married:

1. Ingrid Sinnickson, born c. 1678, married by 1696 Peter Bilderback and, after his death, John Hendrickson, Jr.
2. John Sinnickson, born c. 1682, married Ann Philpot Gilljohnson, 28 January 1725, and had three children: John, Sarah and Sinnick.
3. Andrew Sinnickson, born c. 1691, married Maria Weinam c. 1712.
4. Sinnick Sinnickson, born c. 1693, married Maria Philpot, 31 October 1717. He died in Penns Neck in 1750, survived by a son Andrew Sinnickson, who was later described by Pastor Nicholas Colin as the wealthiest Finn in West New Jersey.
5. Margaret Sinnickson, born c. 1695, married [1] Thomas Vickery, [2] Albert Bilderback, and [3] William Mecum.

6. Catharina Sinnickson, born c. 1697, married Christiern Peterson on 10 May 1716.
7. Dorothea Sinnickson, born c. 1699, married Oney Stanley, 27 November 1718.

Michael Sayre Maiden, Jr. # 295

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1693 Census of the Swedes on the Delaware, by Peter Stebbins Craig, 1993 pp 22-3, 98-99, 146-7

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"Sinnick Broer the Finn and his Sinex, Sinnickson & Falkenberg Descendants", in *Swedish Colonial News* by Dr. Peter S. Craig, Vol. 2, Number 7, 2002

Fenwick's Colony, by Salem County Tercentenary Committee, 1964

New Jersey Archives, First Series, Vol. XXI, pp 544, 568, 576

Papers of William Penn 1680-1684, Vol. 2, p. 622

Footnote to History: In the 17th century Sweden was a major European power and sought to extend its influence to the New World. In 1637, the New Sweden Company was formed to trade furs and tobacco. Under the command of Peter Minuit, who had been Governor of the Dutch colony New Netherland from 1626 to 1631, two ships sailed from Sweden in 1637, reaching Delaware Bay in March 1638. Over the next seventeen years, eleven vessels and 600 Swedes and Finns came to New Sweden, where they built settlements and established farms on both sides of the Delaware. The Dutch Governor Stuyvesant put an end to Swedish sovereignty in 1655. However, he permitted the colonists to continue as a Swedish Nation; governing by a court of their choosing, practicing their religion, organizing a militia, retaining their lands and trading with the native people. This agreement continued until William Penn received his charter for Pennsylvania and the three lower counties of Delaware.

GILES SLOCUM (c. 1623 – 1681)

Giles Slocum was baptized 28 Sep. 1623 at Somerset, England, and came to America prior to 1638. He married Joan Cook around 1640. The couple had nine children, probably all born in Portsmouth, RI: Joanna (m. Jacob Mott), John, Giles (m. Anne Lawton), Ebenezer (m. Mary Thurston), Nathaniel, Peleg (m. Mary Holder), Samuel, Mary (m. Abraham Tucker), Eliezer (m. Elephel Fitzgerald).

Giles Slocum was allotted thirty acres of land in Portsmouth, RI in 1648. In the same year he purchased from William Benton his homestead farm, which adjoined his brother-in-law John Cook's land. In 1655 Giles was on the roll of freeman. In 1668 his "ear mark" was recorded as a *crop in the right eare, with a slitt in the left eare and a hapeny under, of thirty years standing*. He acquired considerable land in Rhode Island and Massachusetts. He also purchased land near the northern part of what is now Long Branch, New Jersey in 1697 and again in 1670. He gave his sons large tracts of land in Rhode Island, New Plymouth and New Jersey.

Giles Slocum and his wife were early members of the Society of Friends, and Giles remembered them with a bequest in his will. Giles died in Portsmouth, RI in 1681.

Donna Lee Wilkinson Malek # 336

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RI Genealogical Register, July 1980, Vol. 3, No. 1, pg 24

Genealogies of RI Families by Gary Boyd Roberts, Vol. 1, pg 220

New England Families: History of the Slocums and Slocombs of America by William Richard Cutter, Vol. II pg 700.

JOHN SOMERS (1623/24-1723)

John Somers was born 1623/24 in Worcester, England. He left the birthplace of his forefathers for conscience sake as he was fully persuaded of the principles of George Fox. Much has been written about John's ancestors, among which were several knights with fascinating stories surrounding their lives. One such tale is about Sir George Somers, born 1554, whose ship the "Sea Venture" bound for Jamestown, Virginia, with supplies for the famishing Colony, sprang a leak, forcing them to land on the "Isles of Devils." Shakespeare's "Tempest" is believed to have been about this adventure of the Somer's family.

John Somers emigrated from England, with his first wife (who died on the voyage), in 1681/82 and settled in Upper Dublin, now Somerton, Pennsylvania. He married for a second time, Hannah Hodgkin. The marriage is recorded in the Abington Friends Meeting records "ye 2nd of 1st mo. 1684." Hannah was born in Worcester, England in 1667. John and Hannah were both ministers, so their house was used as a Meeting House for the Friends. In 1691/93 the family moved to Greater Egg Harbor, New Jersey. Records indicate that John purchased 3000 acres in New Jersey, in what became known as Somers Point, on 11 Mar 1695. As shown by the Journal and Votes of the House of Representatives of New Jersey he was appointed supervisor of roads at the first court held in Cape May County, Justice of the Peace 1698, assessor for Egg Harbor 1708, and a member of the fourth Assembly of the Province Assembly of 1709.

John and Hannah Somers had eight children, all of whom led productive lives in Somers Point. John died October 1723, and Hannah died in October 1738 at the Somers Plantation, Somers Point, New Jersey; both were buried in the family cemetery on the estate.

Reba Bradway Fidler Baglio #348

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Somers Family in England and America by Hubert Somers

A History of the Somers Mansion by Atlantic County Historical Society, Somers Point, N.J.

JAMES STEELMAN (JONS MANSSON) (1660/70 - 1734/35)

James Mansson (Steelman) was the son of Hans Mansson, a Swedish cavalryman from Skara, Sweden. In 1641, Hans Mansson was arrested for damaging several apple and cherry trees in the Royal Garden in Varnhem, and was given the option of being sentenced to death or emigrating to New Sweden. Upon arrival to the New Sweden colony in November 1641, Hans served as an indentured laborer cultivating tobacco at the “Plantation at Upland” till 1648. Finally he was able to settle on the west side of the Schuykill at Aronameck, now West Philadelphia, PA. In 1654 he married Ella Stille, affectionately known as “Mrs. Ella” within the Swedish community. In 1667 Hans Mansson settled his family in present day Cinnaminson Twp., Burlington County, New Jersey, on 100 acres on the east side of Pennsauken Creek, where he was buried in 1691. Captain Hans Mansson is listed in the Burlington County Records of freeholders and inhabitants in the “ye Cort of Burlington” on 3 August 1680. Upon the death of Captain Hans Mansson, his children and “Mrs. Ella” took the last name Steelman (Stilleman), anglicizing their name while establishing their family lineage from Hans Mansson and Ella Stille.

James Mansson Steelman (a.k.a. Jons Hansson), the son of Captain Hans and “Ella” Mansson was born in Aronameck PA, between 1660-1670. He married Susannah Toy in 1690 in Gloucester, New Jersey and was recorded living in Sinamensing (Cinnaminson Twp.), Burlington County, New Jersey in 1693. On 12 June 1700, at the consecration of the Gloria Day Church at Wicaco (present day Philadelphia), James Steelmen and his wife along with several other church members represented the Sinammensing District (Pennsauken Creek area that included the Great & Little Egg Harbor).

On 10 November 1695, James purchased several land parcels totaling 500 acres near Great Egg Harbor from Thomas Budd and moved his wife and family, along with his brother Peter and his wife Gertrude Keen, to this area. During James Steelman’s lifetime in what is now the present day Absecon Beach, Somers Point area, he and his wife had six sons and two daughters. James became a prominent citizen and held various positions within the County of Gloucester. On 1 June 1696 he was elected “Overseer” of highway from Egg Harbor towards Gloucester, and again on 2 September 1700 “Overseer” of the road from Township Weymouth to a place called Penny Post.” In 1718 James was appointed as one of the Trustees of Egg Harbor. From 1694 to 1734, James purchased and traded many large parcels of property around the Somers Point area, and upon his death he held over 600 acres and had an inventoried wealth of approximately 328£ listed in his will.

Earl Gordon Stannard III #317

William Gammons White #320

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“The Stile Family in America 1641-1772” in *Swedish American Genealogist – Vol VI No. 4* (Dec 1986) by Peter Stebbins Craig.

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Book 3 of Deeds, pg 196, Clerk’s Office of Gloucester County in the New Jersey State Archives.

Swedish Colonial News, Vol. 2, No. 1, Winter 2000.

Footnote to History: Dutch settlers began to arrive in southern New Jersey in 1631, followed by the Swedes and Finns in 1638. Gloucester County was formed on May 26, 1686, from the third and fourth tenths of the Province of New Jersey. The original townships included Greenwich, Gloucester, Deptford, Waterford, Newton, Egg Harbor and Woodbury. Gloucester County initially also included what is now Atlantic and Camden counties.

ROBERT STILES (1655-1728)

Robert Stiles was born about 1655 in Staffordshire, England and came to Philadelphia in 1680 with his sister Lucy Stiles. He married Priscilla Howell, daughter of Thomas and Catherine Howell, also of Staffordshire, England and another early settler of New Jersey. Robert Stiles soon moved from Philadelphia to Gloucester, New Jersey where he practiced the trade of rosin maker. Gabriel Thomas one of the first historians of New Jersey, he said of Robert Stiles, *The trade of Gloucester County consists chiefly of Pitch, Tar and Rosin, the latter of which is made by Robert Styles, an excellent Artisan in that sort of work, for he delivers it as clear as any Gum Arabick.*

In 1695 Robert Stiles bought 425 acres on Pennsauken Creek near Moorestown, Burlington County. His son Robert Stiles Jr. later lived on this land. Other children included Johns, who died young, and Martha, who married Thomas Cole. Robert Stiles' sister Lucy married John Rudderow, Crown Surveyor who helped William Penn plan early Philadelphia and who later served as Judge of the Court of Commons Pleas Quarterly of Burlington County, New Jersey.

Matthew Stiles Bowdish #362

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The Stiles Family in America by Henry R Stiles, 1895.

John Rudderow and His Descendants by John R Stevenson in the New York
Genealogical and Biographical Record, April 1898.

RICHARD STOUT (c. 1615 - c. 1705)

Richard Stout came to New Netherland from Nottinghamshire England, after seven years in the British Navy, which he joined reputedly after friction with his father over love affairs.

Richard married Penelope Van Princis in 1644, who was shipwrecked on Sandy Hook, New Jersey with her first husband who was killed. Her life has been written about many times because of her "constitution" and will to live after being mutilated and left for dead by local Indians. Eventually she was rescued and nursed to health by other local Indians and ultimately ransomed to the Dutch in New Netherland, where she met and married Richard Stout. They became the parents of a very large family which included at least ten children: John, Richard, James, Mary, Alice, Peter, Sarah, Jonathan, David, Benjamin.

Richard Stout became one of the first settlers of Gravesend, (New York) New Netherland in 1643 and was allotted plantation-lot No. 18, in 1646. In 1661 he bought the adjoining farm, plantation-lot No.26. After spending almost 20 years in Gravesend, he and his family, with a number of his neighbors, left Gravesend and settled Middletown, Monmouth County, New Jersey as one of the original Monmouth Patentees. In 1667 he held lot No.6 in Middletown. In 1675 he deeded 1800 acres to his heirs, and in 1677 received 745 additional acres by patent.

Richard Stout's public life shows him as a member of the first New Jersey General Assembly composed of deputies and patentees in 1671, as an overseer in 1669 and 1675, and as Indian Commissioner.

The Stout's were Baptists and in 1668 Richard and others met to organize the first Baptist Church in New Jersey. Richard and his son John were among the eighteen male charter members and for twenty years they met at the homes of the members until a log church could be built.

Richard Stout's will was written on 9 June 1703 and proved before Lord Cornsbury, Governor, Captain General & Etc., on 23 October 1705 at Perth Amboy. In it he left his orchard, all the land he owned and home to his wife and left one shilling each to his sons and daughters. He also left one shilling each to his daughter-in-law, Mary Stout and her son John.

#347 Judy Jackson Scovronsky

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National Genealogical Society Quarterly, Vol. 52, Pt 1, No.2 June 1964. by Mabel Van Dyke Baer.

Will of Richard Stout New Jersey, recorded in *Liber 1, pg 120 of Wills* at Trenton, New Jersey.

Footnote in History: On 8 April 1665 Richard Nicholls, Esq., Governor under His Royal Highness, the Duke of York, signed a grant known as the Monmouth Patent, in the presence of sixteen Indians, thirteen settlers and the Governor with his executives. This grant included parts of Middlesex and Ocean counties and almost all of what is now Monmouth County. The original patentees were William Goulding, Samuel Spicer, John Bowne, Richard Gibbons, Richard Stout, James Grover, John Tilton, Nathaniel Sylvester, William Reape, Walter Clark, Nicholas Davies and Obadiah Holmes.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL SWAINE (SWAYNE) (c. 1620 - 1685)

The manifest of the ship *Elizabeth and Anne*, bound for Boston in May 1635, lists William Swayne (Swaine) as a *gentleman from London, age fifty years*. His son Samuel was about 16 at the time of sailing. The family first settled in Watertown where William had a grant of 60 acres. In 1637 he moved his family (including sons Samuel and Daniel and daughter Mary) to the new colony of Wethersfield, where he had acquired *adventure lands*. It was from here that Mary was kidnapped by Indians. She was rescued by a Dutch ship, and Lyon Gardner paid for her return. Preferring the theocratic constitution of New Haven, William Swayne purchased a plantation of 435 acres in Branford in 1644 and the family moved again, joining with the congregation of Rev. Pierson, who had moved there from Southampton Long Island.

Samuel Swayne married Joannah Ward c. 1645. Samuel, like all land owning settlers was a farmer. He also constructed mills; was active in the militia, being appointed chief military officer in Branford; was a deputy to the New Haven legislature; and served as a judge. When New Haven was united with the Connecticut Colony in 1662, the leaders of Branford, Milford and Guilford were dismayed that their *pure government* by the church would be corrupted.

When in 1664, the Lord Proprietors of New Jersey offered inducements to settle New Jersey, Robert Treat and John Gregory were sent to explore the area and confer with Phillip Carteret in Elizabeth Town. They were favorably impressed with an area on the south side of the Passaic River, with wide expanses of salt hay marshes, a high plateau with few trees, crisscrossed with streams and backed by the Watchung Mountains covered with hardwoods. An agreement was quickly reached with Carteret to plant a colony.

Joanna and Samuel Swayne, with their seven daughters (an eighth daughter died in 1655) were among the first thirty families who arrived in Newark on 18 May, 1666. It is said that Elizabeth, the Swaines' seventeen year old eldest daughter, was the first to land on the shore, having been *merrily handed up the bank by her gallant fiancé, Josiah Ward, in his ambition to secure for her the mark of priority*.

Local Lenni Lenape, who were on their annual trip from the Delaware to fish, met the settlers, and claimed that Carteret did not have title to the land (the original Elizabeth Town purchase from the Indians on Staten Island included the Newark area). Samuel Swayne was left in charge while Robert Treat went up the river to the headquarters of the Hackensacks. It was agreed that the land would be purchased for gunpowder, lead, axes, coats, guns, swords, kettles, blankets, knives, hoes, breeches, and trooper coats (value \$750). While Treat was gone, Samuel Swayne, with others, drew up a compact to ensure that the new colony would be a strict theocracy settled by families from Branford, Guilford, and Milford. The principles of the church were to govern the spiritual and civil

life of the citizens. Only church members could become freeman of the town and participate in any vote.

Samuel Swaine was active in community affairs of the new colony. He represented Newark at the settlement of the boundary with Elizabeth Town; was a member of the first General Assembly called by Governor Carteret in 1668 and again in 1672; was a member of judiciary; and was contracted to build a mill in the town. In his will dated 17 Mar. 1682, he left all of his estate to his *beloved wife Joanna*. He died prior to 1685. Joanna's will dated 1692 left her estate of the *home lot in Newark, land at the Mountain beyond the great swamp, and a silver teabox*, to five of her daughters (Elizabeth, Abigail, Joanna, Christiana, and Sarah) and son-in-laws (Phoebe and Mary (2) may have predeceased her). The Settler's Monument in Fairmount Cemetery marks the final resting place of the founders of Newark. A brass plaque depicts the landing of the settlers with Elizabeth Swaine stepping ashore. The children of Samuel Swaine and Joanna Ward were:

1. Elizabeth Swaine b. 1 May 1649 - d. 1706 Newark
m. Josiah Ward b. c. 1645 m. 1666 d. bef. 1676 (Newark)
m. David Ogden (from Elizabeth Town) b. 11 Jan 1639; m. c. 1676 ; d. will proved 27 Feb. 1692 (Newark)
2. Mary Swaine b. 1 May, 1649 d. 10 Nov. 1655 (Branford)
3. Joanna Swaine b. 1651 d. 16 Sept., 1729 (Newark) m. Jasper Crane Jr. b. 2 Apr, 1651 d. 6 Mar., 1711/12
4. Phoebe Swaine b. 7 May 1654 -
5. Mary Swaine (2) b. 12 June, 1656 -
6. Christiana Swaine b. 25 April 1659 – d. Jan 1731/32 m. Nathaniel Ward b. 2 Nov. 1656
7. Sarah Swaine b. 7 Oct 1661 d. __ m. Thomas Johnson
8. Abigail Swaine d. __ m. Eleazer Lampson

Evelyn Hunt Ogden # C 296

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JOHN THROCKMORTON (1601 – 1684)

John Throckmorton of Providence, Rhode Island, traditionally son of Bassingboume and Mary Hill Throckmorton, of Norwick, England, was baptized 8 May 1601 at Herts, England. He married, place and date unknown, Rebecca Covill, and died between 17 March 1683/4 and 25 April 1684 at Middletown, New Jersey while visiting his sons Job and John and was interred in a plot set aside there by, and mentioned in the 1690 will of his son John Throckmorton.

John Throckmorton was one of the original proprietors of Providence Plantation, Rhode Island, a Deputy there 1664 - 1674. During the visitation of John Fox he was converted to The Society of Friends at Newport, Rhode Island. He had been one of the syndicators of the *Mayflower* voyage to Plymouth and came to Massachusetts to determine why there had been no financial return on their investment in ten years. He became active in the development of coastwise shipping among the colonies which probably was not what the Crown wanted. He founded in 1643 in Eastchester, New York, a colony on land which bore his name *Throgmorton Neck*, eventually shortened to Throg's Neck.

He was an unusually outspoken immigrant and left a trail of paper, much of it against various religious sects or people. By 1664 he was restless again and he became one of the Monmouth County, New Jersey Patentees. He remained a resident of Rhode Island and his trading ships plied the eastern waters. He deeded land in Middletown to his sons and "died an octogenarian while visiting" them there.

Rebecca Covill (possibly Comell), Mrs. Throckmorton, was cited in Providence as being a midwife. She is said to have predeceased her husband, but her place of interment is not known.

Clifton Rowland Brooks, M.D. #C41

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Rhode Island Land Evidences, Vol. 1:163, 209

Genealogical Dictionary of RI, Austin, 1887, p. 200

Historical & Genealogical Miscellany, Vol.5:75. Stillwell, John E., M.D and following. Sitherwood, *Throckmorton Family History*, 1929

MARTIN TICHENOR (c.1615 – 1681)

Martin Tichenor was probably born in Sussex County, England, where the Tichenor surname flourished. He married at New Haven, Connecticut, on 16 May 1651, Mary Charles, daughter of John and Mary (Moss?) Charles. Mary died at Newark, New Jersey before 1673. Martin Tichenor died there in October 1681 and was buried with his wife in the churchyard of the First Church.

Martin Tichenor was a Puritan and first appears of record at the New Haven colony, taking the oath of allegiance on 5 August 1655. He married Mary Charles in 1651 and they were listed as members of the Congregational Church in 1655/6 and 1661/2. They moved about 1665 to Branford, where he purchased land from his father-in-law.

Tichenor was in the group of Milford settlers who removed to Newark in 1666. He and his son Daniel signed the Fundamental Agreements on 24 June 1667. Martin received home lot #20 between William Camp, Ephraim Pennington and Seth Tomkins. The location of this lot is marked by the present intersection of Tichenor Street and Broad Street in Newark, New Jersey. The southwest corner of the land lay at the extreme end of the town, along the road leading to the salt meadow, known as "Tichenor's Gate", and evidently a position of some vulnerability in the early days. We read that Martin received among several other grants of land a special one of one and a half acres "for his Staying so much on his place when the Town was first Settled", that is, "the first Summer."

He and his sons were active in the community. He was chosen a Heyward, and in 1673 was the Warner of Town Meetings. His eldest daughter, Hannah, married Ensign John Treat, son of Governor Robert Treat.

Martin's will was written 19 October 1681 and letters of administration issued to his son John, on an inventory of 27 October showing an estate of realty and personalty of Pounds 230.11. Martin and Mary had six children who survived infancy: John, Hannah, Daniel, Abigail, Samuel and Jonathan.

James L. Tichenor, Esq. # 155

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Records of the Colony and Plantation of New Haven, by Charles J. Hoadly
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History of the Colony of New Haven, by Edward E. Atwater
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Historical Society
Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society, 10:434, 11:204

ROBERT TREAT (1622/24 – 1710)

Robert Treat was born 1622/24 at Pitminster Parish, near Taunton, Somersetshire, England. He was the son of Richard Treat and Alice, daughter of Hugh Gaylord (Gaillard), also of Pitminster. He came first to Massachusetts in 1635 and removed shortly to Weathersfield, Connecticut where his father was a town founder. He married at Milford, Connecticut, 1647 Jane Tapp, daughter of Edmond and Anna (-) Tapp. He died at Milford 12 July 1710.

Treat interested himself in military affairs, joined the local Train Band at Milford and later became its Captain. On 24 May 1666 he, with ten others from Milford, Guilford and Branford entered into an agreement to take up lots on the Passaic River in the Province of East Jersey, which they named New Ark or Newark. Newark Town Records record that "Only Capt. Treat was allowed to have Eight Acres in his Town lot." Fundamental agreements were signed in June 1667 at Newark with Treat as Recorder. He was deputy from Newark to the Assembly of East Jersey 1667-1672. Now about fifty years of age, he returned to Milford, Connecticut.

On 18 September 1675 it was said that his arrival at Bloody Brook, in command of Connecticut troops turned the tide in the Indian battle. On 19 December 1675 with Treat as Major and Commanding Officer of Connecticut forces, King Philip was defeated at the Great Swamp Fight in what is now southern Rhode Island. Treat was chosen Deputy Governor of Connecticut 1676-1682, when he succeeded to the office of Governor which he held until 1698, with an interim during the regime of Sir Edmond Andros, Governor of New England. He was appointed Colonel of Connecticut forces in 1687. It is said that while being forced to entertain Sir Edmond Andros that Robert Treat's associates hid the Connecticut Charter in the famous Charter Oak.

William Young Pryor #C2

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Records Town of Newark, 1666 - 1836, pp. 1-70

Who Was Who, Marquis, p.536

New England Marriages Prior to 1700, p. 753

CORNELIUS (TEUNISSEN) TUNISON (1694 - 1775)

Cornelius (Theunissen) Tunison, Sr. was one of eight children of Teunis Nyssen (Denyse) and Phebe (Femmetje) Seals. He married Neeltje Bogaet, the daughter of Tunis Gysbert Tunisons , Aug 28 1687. Cornelius Teunissen's name appears on a deed dated Oct 14, 1689, from John and Elizabeth White for a tract of land, in what is now the center of the village of Somerville.

Cornelius Tunison, Jr., was born 10 Jan 1694 in Brooklyn, New York. By 1699 his family had moved to Raritan in New Jersey. His baptism on 8 Mar 1699 was one of the first entered in Dutch, in the records of the newly established First Reformed Church of Raritan.

In 1717 he married Rebecca Folkerson from Brushwick, New York. The couple had ten children. Cornelius died in Raritan 25 Aug 1775, and Rebecca died the same year.

James A. Tunison # 343

Evelyn Hunt Ogden (Registrar)

REFERENCE

History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, James P. Snell

JOHANNES UPDIKE (OPDYKE) (1651 - 1729)

Johannes Updike (Opdyke) was born in 1651, probably in Beverwyck/Albany, New York, where his parents, Laurens Janszen Updike and Stijntje (Christina) Pieters, first settled after their immigration to New Netherlands in about 1650. On 23 Dec. 1653, Laurens Jansz testified at the Court of Fort Orange and Beverwyck that he was 48 years old and was born at Hoesem (Holland). On January 14, 1650, Stijntje Pieters, his wife, gave her age as about 40 years. While he was at Beverwyck, Laurens Jansz was engaged in the fur trade. By 1653 Laurens had purchased land and moved his family to Gravesend, Long Island, where he died in 1659. On March 16, 1660, prior to her second marriage to Norwegian Laurens Petersen, Stijntje had guardians appointed for her children, Peter, Otto and Johannes (Opdyke).

Johannes grew up on Long Island, where about 1674 he married Catherine whose surname is unknown. Besides farming, Johannes actively bought and sold land in New York. However, in April 1697 he bought 250 acres in West Jersey above the falls of the Delaware River. The entire extended family moved from Dutch Kills to West Jersey, with their household goods and farm animals. There is a well preserved tradition among descendants that the *carts of the Updike settlers were turned up at night to shelter the women and children, until a few days' work with axes and stout arms had prepared the first log homes.*

By 1714, Johannes had moved to Hopewell, Hunterdon County, New Jersey where a Dutch clergyman from Bucks County, Pennsylvania, baptized six of his grandchildren in 1710 and 1712, which indicates that the family still maintained the Dutch religion and language. On February 12, 1729, at the age of 78 years, Johannes Opdyck made his will, leaving his estate to be equally divided among his eight living children. The next generation shifted the surname from Opdyck to Updike. When the executors of Johannes' estate, son Lawrence and grandson Eliakim Anderson, submitted their final bills on April 7, 1731, they listed the *refreshments for the funeral; rum, sugar and spice, a barrel of cider and biskakes, all good food and drink in true Dutch fashion.*

Beverly June Ellison Nelson #352

Evelyn Hunt Osgood (Registrar)

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Nelson, William, *Documents...of the State of New Jersey, Vol. XXIII, Calendar of New Jersey Wills, Vol. 1, 1670-1730*, Press printing & Publishers, Patterson, NY, 1901, p.347.

LUBBERT GYSBERTSEN VAN BLARICUM (c.1601 - c.1655)

Lubbert Gysbertsen, wheel-wright and wagon maker, was born c. 1601 in Blaricum, District of Gooiland in the Netherlands. He married there Divertje Cornelis. He died c. 1655 in Bergen Neck, New Jersey, probably killed in an Indian raid.

On 15 April 1634 Lubbert signed a contract with Killaen van Rensselaer, the Patroon of Rensselaerwyck in New Netherland near Fort Orange (now Albany, New York). He and his wife and their three children sailed on the ship *de Eendracht* which sailed from the Texel in May 1634. The Patroon advanced the expense of his passage to the West India Company, for which Lubbert would reimburse him over a three year period by working for him. Lubbert's account was opened in Rensselaerwyck on 20 July 1634, indicating that the trip took about two and a half months. His account with the Patroon was cleared in 1647. In 1648 his wife Divertje witnessed a baptism in New Amsterdam.

On 5 December 1654 Lubbert was given a Dutch patent for 50 morgens (100 acres) in Bergen Neck, New Jersey, below Cavan Point, in the area south of present Jersey City. His son-in-law, Jan Cornelis Buys, had 25 morgens just south of his land and beyond that his son, Jan Lubbertsen, also had 25 morgens. Farther south, his sons Lubbert and Gysbert Lubbertsen, each had 25-morgen farms. It is not known when these farms were first occupied, but Lubbert's granddaughter, Tryntje Oosteroom, according to her marriage record, was born in New Jersey. She was baptized in New Amsterdam 16 August 1654.

In September 1655 an Indian was killed for stealing fruit from an orchard in New Amsterdam. In retaliation, a large Indian war party terrified the residents of New Amsterdam and then crossed the Hudson River to New Jersey, burned the Dutch bouweries and plantations, killed or captured anyone who had not fled. Lubbert may have been killed in this raid. An entry in the Minutes of the Court of Schepens and Burgomasters of New Amsterdam dated 1 May 1656 shows that Jan Corns. Buys, alias Jan Damen and Lubbert Gystertse's widow requested permission to tap as they "have been driven from their houses by the last trouble with the Indians." The request was granted.

Dorothy J. Maxon #123

REFERENCE

New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, July 1968, Volume 99

The Van Blarcom Family of New Jersey, 8 Generations, by George Olin Zabriskie

CORNELIS VAN VOORST (c. 1580 – 1638)

Cornelis (Cornelius) van Voorst, son of Hendrick van Voorst and his wife Anna Cornelis Frans de Bure, was born about 1580; married 1) on 15 June 1607 in a civil ceremony at Utrecht, Holland, Beatrix van der Laen, daughter of Cornelis Thijssz van der Laen. She died before 1628 when he married Vrouwte Ides, who died in Ahasymus (Pavonia, New Jersey) in 1641. He died 1 July 1638 during a visit to his sister and her husband in Holland.

Cornelius was a woodcarver and cabinet maker who was banished from the Netherlands as the result of his participation in an aborted uprising in 1610 over the local government of Utrecht. He went to Italy and learned the language. In 1619 as part of a general amnesty he was free to return to Holland, but did not do so immediately. On 26 April 1626 he made a statement before a Notary that he had been "engaged by the Directors of the West India Company to go to New Amsterdam" for the collection of certain debts owed him. He sailed soon after on The Amsterdam Arms.

In New Netherlands the family lived in Ahasymus (Pavonia), in the southern part of present Hoboken, New Jersey. In 1632 Cornelius was appointed superintendent of the colony, the civil and judicial head. He was acting as the agent for Michael Pauw.

By 1662 one of Cornelius' two surviving children, son Ide Cornelissen van Voorst, received deeds for about 150 acres of land at Ahasymus that probably had been his father's. Annken, the other child by Vrouwte, married Claes Jansen van Pumersand.

Robert J. Hardie, Sr. #C97

REFERENCES

History of the County of Hudson, NJ by Charles H. Winfield, 1874. Chap. XIII, "The Van Vorst Family", pp. 424-431

New York Genealogical and Biographical Society Record, 1935 Vol. LXVI: "An Armory of American Families of Dutch Descent -Van Vorst"; also pp. 27-30

Genealogical History of Hudson and Bergen Counties, New Jersey, Cornelius Burnham Harvey, Editor, 1900 p. 244, "The Van Vorst Family".

WALING JACOBSE VAN WINKLE (c.1650 - c.1729)

Waling Jacobse Van Winkle, son of Jacob Waling VanWinkle and Tryntie Jacobs was baptized at the Dutch Reformed Church in New Amsterdam on 10 October with no sponsors, only his father present. He was married 15 March 1671, by the court at Bergen, New Jersey, to Catharyna Michielse, with banns published 26 February and recorded with the marriage date and place at the Bergen Reformed Dutch Church. Catharyna was a daughter of Michael Jansen Vreeland baptized at the New Amsterdam church 24 October 1649. On 15 August 1674 Waling Jacobse was nominated to the office of Schepen (judge) of the "Court of Justice at Bergen" and received his commission on 31 August 1674.

Waling Jacobse was one of fourteen purchasers of the Acquackanonk Patent, acquired from the Indians in 1679 and ratified by the Lord Proprietors of New Jersey in 1684. The area includes present-day Passaic, Paterson and vicinity.

As early as 1682, Waling Jacobse had an extensive farm at Barbadoes Neck, now Rutherford. On 2 March 1692, and again on 30 June 1695, he was elected a member of the General Assembly of New Jersey, representing first Acquackanonk and then Barbadoes Neck. A founder of the Acquackanonk Church, he was elected elder in May 1696 and re-elected in May 1701.

Eight children were born between 1672 and 1690 to the Van Winkles: Annetje, Jacob, Michael, Trintje who died in infancy, Johannis, Trintje Sarah and Abraham.

Waling died between 1 November 1727 and 12 September 1729, at Acquackanonk, then in Essex County, New Jersey. His wife Catharyna was the sole executrix.

Julia VanRiper Dumdey #C72

REFERENCES

A Genealogy of the Van Winkle Family, 1630 - 1913, by Daniel Van Winkle, Jersey City, 1913

Genealogical and Memorial History of New Jersey, by Lee, pp. 172,173

Paterson and Its Environs, by Nelson and Shriner, Vol. 2, p. 6

History of Passaic and Its Environs, by Scott, 1922, pp. 55-65

HARTUIAN “HARTMAN” (MICKIELSEN) VREELAND (1651-1707)

Hartman Mickeilsen (later the name was changed to Vreeland) was baptized Oct 1, 1651 and married Matje Braecke in 1672. He was a wheel wright by trade, and lived first at Rechpokus on part of his wife's inheritance. He then purchased 270 acres of land including “Stoffel's Point”, and an island in the Passaic River near Aquackanonck called Hartman's Island (Dundee Island). He died on January 18, 1707 in Bergen County.

He made the first land transaction in the area known as Acquackanock, when he purchased from an Indian chief Dundee Island in the Passaic River, later called Hatman Island. Michielsen then induced others from Bergen to join in the purchase of a large tract of land (5500 acres) along the river up to the falls, from the Indians paying *coats, blankets, kettles, powder and other goods*. On March 28 1679, the associates received a patent from the Proprietors of East Jersey

Hartman and Matje had 13 children, his first-born was Claus who married Annetje Harmanse; (2) Aeltje; (3) Michael, who died at the age of 14; (4) Dirck, who married Margrietje Diedricks Banta; (5) Fitje, who married Dirck Paulusen; (6) Syntje; (7) Aagtje, who married Cornelis Blinkerhoff; (8) Dedricksje; (9) Marietyje, who married Thomas Fredericks; (10) Jannetje, who married Gerrit Van Ripen; (11) Michael, who married Elysabet Van Ripen; (12) Arriantje, who married Zacharias Sickles; and lastly (13) Enoch, who married Jannetje Van Blerkum. Subsequent generations changed the name from Mickeilsen to Vredeland.

Constance Doreen Trimmer Lucy #330

REFERENCES

History and Genealogy of the Vreeland Family, Ed. Nicolas Vreeland, 1999

History of the County of Hudson, Charles Winfield,

Footnote to History. The municipality of Acquackanock (City of Passaic) was established in 1693. in Essex County. The original Acquackanock included parts of Essex and Passaic Counties, and parts of the City of Paterson and the Township of Little Falls.

JOHN WARD (- 1684)

John Ward, a turner (dish turner, his trade) was born in England and came to New England in the 1630's. He married Sarah Lyman, date and place unknown. John Ward, *Turner*, as he was known to differentiate between him and the other John Wards, became active in affairs of Newark where he was chosen cattle brander 1668-77, Constable 1670, Townsman 1675/6, Warner of Town Meeting 1676 and 1684, Grand Juryman 1677, and fence viewer 1678. In 1673 he and his cousin John Catlin were on a committee to agree on money to send a messenger to England and also to go to New Orange (New York City) to a part of the Neck, as cheaply as possible.

In 1679, John Ward, Turner was granted the remainder of the Elder's Lot on which one of his sons could build. He received 44 acres beyond Second River, which was bounded by property of his aunt, Widow Ward, wife of Lawrence Ward. His land is now the center of Bloomfield. It is uncertain whether he moved to this land or stayed in Newark until his death and that of his wife in 1684.

Robertson D. Ward #C83

REFERENCES

Records of the Town of Newark 1666-1836, by the New Jersey Historical Society

Bloomfield, Old and New, by Bloomfield Historical Society

Genealogical and Memorial History of the State of New Jersey Newark, by John T. Cunningham

JOHN WARD (c. 1625 – 1694)

John Ward, Sergeant (or Senior) son of Richard and Joyce ____ Ward, was born in England. In a sworn affidavit in 1661 he stated his age as *about 36 years* which means he was born c. 1625.

John Ward, was brought to New England, after 1635, when his father died in Stretton, England. He was apparently in Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1640 when his mother's will was probated. In 1646 he moved from Wethersfield to Branford, where he married, Sarah, last name unknown, in 1646. . Their first child was born in Branford in 1647.

On 30 October 1666, John signed the *Fundamental Agreements* of the new colony of Newark, New Jersey and moved there in the spring of 1667. His wife Sarah died prior to 1690, when he married second, Hannah Crane Huntington, the widow of Thomas Huntington

John's name appeared frequently in the Newark town records. He was chosen to arbitrate disputes, elected surveyor of the highways and drew several lots of land. In 1673 he was chosen one of a group to negotiate with the new Dutch rulers. That same year he was elected lieutenant of the militia. From 1676 to 1680 he was a magistrate. He was on a committee in 1679 to curtail travel to New York City on account of a smallpox epidemic in that city. Finally, in 1692 he was on a committee formed to encourage John Prudden to become the new minister. John died in Newark, New Jersey, his will dated 31 October 1694, was proved 5 December 1694.

Karen Hand Wolzanski #112

REFERENCES

Records of Newark 1666 to 1836, published by The New Jersey Historical Society

Branford Vital Records

Lineal Ancestors of Captain James Cory and of his Descendants, by Charles H. Cory, Jr.

A History of the First Church and Society of Branford, CT, by J. Rupert Simonds

Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut, by J. H. Trumbull

THOMAS WARNE (c. 1652 - 1722)

Thomas Warne, son of Stephen Warne of Plymouth, England, was born c. 1652. Thomas Warne was one of the original twenty-four Proprietors of East Jersey. In 1682 John Heywood, citizen and skinner of London, one of the twelve Proprietors, sold half of his share to Thomas Warne, merchant of Dublin, Ireland. Unlike many Proprietors, Thomas actually came to the new province with his father in his 31st year, in March 1683, bringing with them 11 servants.

Thomas was unmarried when he arrived in New Jersey and remained a bachelor until he was about 50 years of age. He married Mary Lord Carhart, between 1698 and 1700, she was the widow of Thomas Carhart of Woodbridge. Mary was a daughter of Robert Lord of Cambridge, Massachusetts and the grand-daughter of Thomas Lord, an original proprietor of Hartford. Mary brought with her into the marriage three sons by her former husband, who were brought up by their step-father. Mary and Thomas Warne had five sons and one daughter.

In a grant of land to fellow Proprietors in 1686, Thomas received land on the south side of Mittevang Creek (Matawan Creek) containing 400 acres and called Warne's Neck, now part of Matawan Borough. He owned 1000 acres on the north side of the creek, most of it in what is now Old Bridge Township, Middlesex County, New Jersey. He is reported to have had a wigwam in that area about 1685, while he was surveying his land. He also owned land on what became the Princeton Battlefield.

Frequently mentioned in the public records of the time in Monmouth and Middlesex Counties, he attended at least 88 meetings of the Board of Proprietors between 1685 and 1705; was commissioned a Justice of the Court of Common Right, now Court of Chancery; member of the Governor's Council 1683-1699; and member of the Council for the Management of Public Affairs for the Province of East Jersey in all Debates, Consultations, Resolutions and Procedures.

Thomas Warne's will dated 1722, listed his personal estate at his plantation as *2 negro men, 2 negro boys, 1 negro woman and 2 children*. He died in 1722 and was buried in the Topanemus Burying Ground at Marlboro, New Jersey, with his wife.

Marian L. Smith #C21 and James P. DeSalvo # 341A

REFERENCES

- A Genealogy of the Warne Family in America*, Labaw, 1911
- N.J. Proprietors and Their Lands*, by John E. Pomfret, 1964
- History of Monmouth County*, by Franklin Ellis, reprint 1974

BARTHOLOMEW WEST (16xx - c.1674)

Bartholomew West was probably the son of Matthew West, who first appeared in Lynn, Massachusetts as early as 1636 and removed to Newport, Rhode Island about 1646. Bartholomew married there Catharine Almy, daughter of William and Audrey (Barlow) Almy.

While living in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, Bartholomew West purchased 70 acres of land on 23 February 1661. He was one of the original purchasers from Rhode Island of land in Monmouth County, East Jersey, in 1665. He was one of the Deputies from Shrewsbury to the General Assembly of East Jersey 14 December 1667. The family lived on land on the corner opposite Christ Church in Shrewsbury.

Bartholomew West died in Shrewsbury, New Jersey, before 1675. His widow Catharine married second, Nicholas Brown, Jr.; she died in Shark River, New Jersey in 1703.

Sally Graham #C43

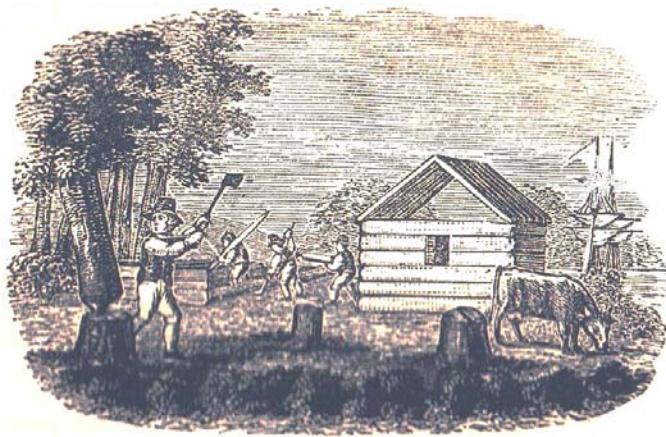
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Annals of the Sinnott, Rogers, Coffin, Corlies, Reerves, Bodine and Allied Families, by Mary Elizabeth Sinnott, pp. 225 - 228

History of Monmouth and Ocean Counties, New Jersey, by Edwin Salter, pp. 28, 29, xiii

The Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey, Vol. 19, p. 58.

This Old Monmouth of Ours, by William S. Horner, p. 203



JOHN WINANS (WYNANTS) (1640 - 1694)

John Winans was born in Watertown, Holland in 1640. He was the son of famous Dutch landscape painter Jan Wynants, by his first wife. After his father's second marriage, he left home to become an apprentice to Gobelin a weaver. In 1653 he came to New Netherland to live with a relative.

He married his first wife, Susannah Melyn in 1664 at New Haven, Connecticut. She was the daughter of Cornelius Melyn, the legendary Patroon of Staten Island, New Amsterdam from 1640 to 1660. The Winans had nine children (John, Susannah, Elizabeth, Samuel, John II, Joanna, Conrad, Jacob, Isaac). His second wife was Ann Robertson, they had three children (William, Phebe, Experience).

John Winans was one of the original "80 Associates" who founded and settled Elizabethtown, New Jersey in 1664-65, after the English took the Dutch colony. He was Burgess in 1668. In 1673, when the Dutch had reclaimed the colony, he was a delegate to negotiate with the authorities for the submission of the town to the Dutch. He was well educated, as was indicated by the books that he owned and his use of a Coat-of-Arms with origins back to the 1100's.

John Winans died in Elizabethtown, New Jersey in December 1694. The family plot is in the First Presbyterian Church in Elizabeth.

#356 Kenneth Winans

REFERENCES:

The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, Vol. LXVIII (1937)

Winans History and Family Trees by Orin Winans (1978)

Jan Wynants, The Weaver by Edythe D. Winans Groome (1980)

Cornelius Melyn by Richard Scott Baskas (2008)

BARNABAS WINES (1628 – 1715)

Barnabas Wines, son of Barnabas and Anne (Eddy) Wines, was baptized 15 May 1628, St. Clemens Church, Ipswich, County Suffolk, England and died in the fall of 1715 in Southold, Long Island, his will proved 29 September of that year. He married Mary, probably daughter of John Mapes, who survived him, dying 13 June 1717 at 89.

Barnabas' parents, his sister Anna and he came to Watertown, Massachusetts, where his father was made a freeman 6 May 1635. The family moved to Southold, Long Island, where, by 1659 young Barnabas is recorded as owning extensive property. In May 1659 he appeared as a witness against the Quaker, Arthur Smith, in New Haven court. He was admitted a freeman of the Connecticut Colony 12 May 1664, Southold having gone under the jurisdiction of New Haven two years before.

In 1663 he started selling off his Southold property, the last being his home lot and home after he had become one of the 80 founders of Elizabeth Town, where he took "The Oath of Allegiance and Fidelity" on 19 February 1665. He was a member of the first jury drawn there in May 1671. His application for a survey for 240 acres was filed 9 May 1676, but the patent issued 22 October 1678 was for only 164 acres.

It is not known when he left Elizabethtown; we merely know that in 1683 he was assessed on Pounds 122 at Mattituck, Southold Township, Long Island. He had not disposed of his Elizabeth property, however, for on 21 April 1708 he sold, for ten shillings "together with the reall love, good will and affection I have for my daughter Sary ye wife of 1 Eliazar Luce...for the more comfortable support of them and their children" 200 acres of woodland in Elizabethtown "entered in ye sd Town Book of Records Number B p.20." Later, Barnabas's widow and his son Barnabas sold other property there.

Kenn Stryker-Rodda #C5

REFERENCES

Southold Town Records 1:81f, 285, 352; 2:166, 211; et passim

Salmon Records

History of Elizabeth, New Jersey, by Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield

East New Jersey Property Index, Liber 2, folios 22, 90, 110

Elizabethtown Records, Book B

JOSEPH WOODRUFF (1676-1742)

Joseph Woodruff was born in 1676 in Southampton, L.I. He migrated to New Jersey as a young man, leaving behind, his parents, John and Hannah Newton Woodruff and siblings, John, Samuel, Benjamin, Nathaniel, Isaac, Sarah, Hannah, Abigail and Elizabeth.

Just before 1700 Joseph Woodruff married Hannah (surname unknown) and as a newly married couple, they arrived in New Jersey and settled on 100 acres of land in Essex County, *a crooked river at a great bend a mile below stream from Crane's ford* (now Cranford, three miles south of Westfield). *They lived on the border of civilization ... in 1665 land sold for 10 acres for a penny... wolves and Indians were in abundance... they took muskets to church* (Woodruff 1908). Court records show that their land deed was called into question in 1718.

Joseph and Hannah were the parents of thirteen children. On 15 January 1742 Joseph Woodruff made his will and died 2 February of the same year. He named his wife Hannah as executor, along with son Thomas and friend, William Miller. To his widow he left "the best room in my dwelling house, one third of improvements of all my land and one third of all movable estate". All of his children were named in his will: John, Jonathan, William, Samuel, Abigail Woodruff Gold, Thomas, Hezekiah, Joseph, Nathaniel, Isaac, Benjamin, Sarah and Joanna. From the named children in the will, it is clear he and his wife named their children after the siblings of Joseph that were left behind on Long Island when they moved to New Jersey.

Joseph Woodruff and his wife Hannah are buried in Westfield, New Jersey. His tombstone reads, *Departed this life 2 February Anno Domini 1741 in the 65th year of age.* Hannah Woodruff's tombstone reads, *Hannah Y wife of Joseph Woodruff Died August the 14th. Anno Domini 1742 in ye 58th year of her age.*

Mary Ellen Ezzell Ahlstrom #304

REFERENCES

A Branch of the Woodruff Stock, by Frances E. Woodruff

Grafton Press Publishers, NY 1908

Woodruff Chronicles, Volume I, by Ceylon Newton Woodruff

1967 Woodruff Notes, by C. E. Townley of New Jersey

WILLIAM WOOLMAN (c.1625 – 1692)

William Woolman was born in the British Isles c. 1625. He left Gloucester England, in the early fall of 1678 on the English ship, "Shield", with his only son, John. The ship made landfall at the mouth of the Delaware River and William made his way upstream to the Burlington settlement.

By March 1681 Woolman was settled on "Rankokus alias Northampton River" where the neighboring farms were held by Waiter Humphrey and Bernard Devonish. His son John had given his father 150 acres in Northampton in settlement of an arbitration between them. Seventy-five of these acres were left in appreciation to George Elkinton with whom William Woolman had lived during the latter years of his life.

This early settler is best remembered as the great-grandfather of the Reverend John Woolman, the famous Quaker preacher, sometimes known as the Quaker Saint of the eighteenth century, forever pleading the cause of abolition with the inherent evils of slavery and the plight of the American Indians. Reverend Woolman was born on October 19, 1720 at Rancocas, West Jersey, married on October 18, 1749 to Sarah Ellis, and died of small pox on 7 October 1772 at York, England, where he had gone to attend the quarterly meeting of the Society of Friends.

Paul Woolman Adams, Jr. #41

REFERENCES

John Woolman, American Quaker, by Janet Whitney, Little, Brown & Co., Boston, 1942 *San Antonio Express*, March 10, 1971, article: "Quaker Saint Devotes Time to Free Slaves" *John Woolman, Quaker Social Prophet*, Quaker Leader Series, California Yearly Meeting of Friends Church *Encyclopedia Britannica Journal of John Woolman*, printed 1922 from the original, Amelia Mott Woolman, editor

JOSHUA WRIGHT (before 1633-1695)

Joshua Wright, Sr. was born in East Riding, Yorkshire, England and baptized 4 October 1633. He married Elizabeth Empson, daughter of William Empson of Gowlefield House on “ the 10 day of ye four month 1669.” The marriage was “contrary to discipline” of the Quaker faith. Joshua Wright died “ye 10th of ye 8 mo. 1695 and Elizabeth Wright died the 12th day of 1 mo. 1705/06.

In England in 1677 he acquired a one-sixth share of the Province of West Jersey. He was one of three brothers who emigrated to West Jersey from England. The family, including daughter Elizabeth and sons Robert and Joshua, left their home in Ashford-in-the-Water, Blakewell Parish, Derbyshire. They sailed from Hull *ye 24 day of ye 6 mo. And came to ye fall of the Delaware River about ye 20 day of ye 10 mo. 1679.* They settled on a tract of 400 acres in Nottingham Township, Burlington County (now Hamilton Township, Mercer County). Three sons were born in West Jersey: Thomas, Joseph and “Samll.” There may also have been a fourth son, Richard.

Joshua Wright was one of the five original owners of the Trenton Area. He was a member of the West Jersey General Assembly from 1683 to 1685 and was a signer of the *Concessions and Agreements of Proprietors, Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Province of West Jersey* in 1676. This document, executed in London and attributed to William Penn, predates the Bill of Rights by 113 years. According to former Governor Edward C. Stokes, *Neither the Great Charter of Virginia nor the Mayflower Compact compare with them in liberality, tolerance and protection of individual rights.*

Guy Franklin Leighton #319

REFERENCES

A History of Trenton by the Trenton Historical Society. Princeton: University Press, 1929.

Genealogies of New Jersey Families by Joseph R. Klett. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co. 1996. (Wright Family Document, Rutgers University Library)

Joshua Wright, Sr. by Donna Spear Ristenblatt. Website

ROBERT ZANE (1642-1694)

Robert Zane, Jr. was baptized on 29 March 1642 at the Church of St John the Baptist at Yarcombe, Devonshire, England. His family relocated to Ireland in 1656 following England's Civil War. As did many other families of the era, they moved to Ireland where they were able to enjoy religious freedom.

In 1664 Robert married Margaret Hammond in Dublin, Ireland. Margaret was the daughter of Thomas Hammond and Grace Midlem of Yorkshire, England. She traveled with her brother James to Ireland in or about 1661 where she met Robert. Together Robert and Margaret had three children, though only one son, Nathaniel would survive. With the Restoration of the monarchy in 1661, resurgence in persecutions of Quakers developed in both England and Ireland.

The Zanes sailed for America in 1673 on the *Mary of Salem*, probably as the advance guard for the Irish Tenth (or one tenth of all West Jersey), also called Fenwick's Colony of Salem, West Jersey. It is believed that Margaret died en rout to America as there is no record of her death in Ireland or after arrival in America. Zane landed at Elsinburra later traveling up to nearby Salem, West Jersey with his young son. He eventually built a house in Salem, however within a few years time, left to locate and settle land along Newton Creek, West Jersey.

In 1677 he became one of the Proprietors of West Jersey, listed as Robert Zane of Dublin, Ireland, serge maker. Two years later he married his second wife, Alice Alday, rumored to be of Native American descent. She died leaving no issue. By 1681, Robert had settled and built a home at Newton, New Jersey; in the following year, he was elected to the first Legislature of New Jersey, and re-elected in 1685.

Robert Zane died in 1694 leaving his third wife of thirteen years, Elizabeth Archer Willis (1658-1699) and three children with her in Newton, New Jersey. Descendants of those children, such as his great grandson, Isaac Zane were among the earliest settlers of the West. Isaac's son Ebenezer Zane built his cabin where Wheeling, West Virginia now stands. Another of Roberts descendants, his son Nathaniel's granddaughter, Ester "Hetty" Zane married Richard Collin at Christ Church in Philadelphia, merging two old New Jersey families of Zane and Collins.

Susan Jeanne Bakley Coxe #344

REFERENCES

Sketches of the First Emigrant Settlers Newton Township Old Gloucester County West Jersey J.Clement
Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. XII, No 1, 1888, pg 124
The Province of West Jersey 1609-1702, by John E. Pomfret, p.123

Qualifying New Jersey Ancestors

The following names of founders have been approved as a basis for membership. This list should not be considered as comprehensive.

Abraham Ackerman	Hendrick Brinkerhoff
David Ackerman	John Brockett
Laurents Ackerman	Abraham Brown
Thomas Alger	George Brown
Jedediah Allen	James Brown of Burlington County
Joachim Andres	Nicholas Brown
Thomas Applegate	Obadiah Bruen
Rev. James Ashton	William Budd
Obadiah Ayers	Matthew Camfield
John Bainbridge	Caleb Carman
John Baird	Robert Carr
Benjamin Baldwin	John Chamberlin
John Baldwin	John Clark
Edward Ball	Richard Clark
Epke Jacobse Banta	Richard Clark, Sr.
Rev. Gillyam Bertholf	James Clarkson
John Bishop, Sr.	William Clayton, Jr.
Thomas Blatchley	Robert Clements
Thomas Bloomfield	John Coddington
Robert Bond	Samuel Cole(s)
Nathaniel Bonnell	Francis Collins
Jan Cornelisse Boombaert (Bogert)	William Compton
Richard Borden	John Condit
Ann (____) Bowne	John Conger (Belconger)
James Bowne	George Corlies
Mary Stout Bowne	Cornelius Willemse Couwenhoven
Samuel Bowne	Thomas Cox
William Bowne	Deacon Azariah Crane
Alexander/Sander Boyer	Jasper Crane
Edward Bradbury	Joseph Crane

Stephen Crane	Hannah Fuller
Oele Dahlbo (William Dalbo)	Hananiah Gaunt
David Demarest (b. 1681)	Jeremiah Genung
David Demarest, Sr. (b.c.1620)	William Gifford
Maria (DeRuine) Demarest	Charles Gordon
Rachel (Cresson) Demarest	John Gregory
Samuel Demarest	James Grover
Robert Dennis	Rebecca (____) Grover
Samuel Dennis	Safety Grover
Nicholas DePuy	John Haines
Nicholas deVaux	William Hall
John Dille, Sr.	John Hampton
Daniel Dodd	John Hance
Cornelis Doremus	John Hancock
James Dorset	Richard Harrison (Sergeant)
Samuel Doty	Richard Hartshorne
Francis Drake	Matthais Hatfield
Gavine Drummond	John Havens
Rev. Thomas Dungan	Richard Heritage
Jonathan Dunham	William Hibbs
Hugh Dunn	Richard Higgins
DuPui	William Hixson
Jacob duTrieux	William Hoge
Thomas Eaton	Thomas Holland
John Ellison	Rev. Obadiah Holmes
Joshua Ely	Christopher Hooglandt
Thomas Eves	Thomas Howell
David Falconer	George Hulit
Edward Fitz Randolph	Benjamin Hull
Nathaniel Fitz Randolph	Thomas Huntington
Thomas Fouike	Henry Jaques
William Frampton	Jenti Jeppes
Joseph Frazee	Jeffrey Jones
Thomas French	Isaac Kingsland
Thomas Hand	John Kinsey

Robert Kitchell	Edward Patterson
Samuel Kitchell	John Patterson
Edmond LaFetra	Daniel Perrin
William Lawrence	Abraham Pierson
Thomas Leeds	Thomas Pierson, Sr.
Henry Leonard	John Pike
Francis Lindsley (Linle)	Richard Pittenger
Remembrance Lippincott	Samuel Potter
Richard Lippincott	Thomas Potter
Henry Lyon	John Pound
Samuel Marsh	Paul Poulson (Powelson)
Benjamin Martin	Elizabeth Powell
John Martin, Sr.	Benjamin Price
Joseph Martin	John Pridmore
Clement Masters	Richard Pittenger
Francis Masters	John Pridmore
William Matlack	John Reading
William Meeker	Sarah Reape
John Mifflin, Sr.	William Reape
Samuel Moore	Walter Reeve
Thomas Morford	James Reid
Lewis Morris of Passage Point	Edward Riggs
Thomas Morris	George Ross
George Mount	Richard Rounsvell
Matthias Mount	John Ruckman
Richard Mount	Joseph Sayre
John Nesmith	Thomas Scattergood
Henry Norris	John Schenck
Dahlbo Oele	Thomas Scholey (Schooley)
John Ogden	Robert Seeley
Caleb Osborne	William Shattuck
George Pack	John Shinn, Sr.
George Peck	Abraham Shotwell
John Pancoast	Anders Sinnickson (Andrew Senecke)
George Parker	Thomas Skillman

Giles Slocum
Nathaniel Slocum
John Smalley
Rev. John Smith
Thomas Smith
John Somers
Humphrey Spinning
James Steelman (Mansson)
Casper Steynmets (Steinmets)
Robert Stiles
Penelope (Van Princes) Stout
Richard Stout
Dirck Straatemaacker
William Sutton
Samuel Swaine
Douwe Harmense Tallman
Edward Taylor
Albert Albertse Terhund
Andrew Thompson
Hur Thompson
Job Throckmorton
John Throckmorton
Martin Tichenor
John Tilton, Sr.
Peter Tilton
Robert Treat
William Trotter
Cornelius Tunison
Divertje Cornelis Van Blarcom
Jan Lubbertsen Van Blarcom
Johannes Jans Van Blarcom
Lubbert Gysbert Van Blarcom
Magdaleentje Theunis Van Blarcom
Jannetje (Jans) (Van Horn) Van Boskerk
Lourens Andriessen Van Buskirk
Barent Christian Van Hoorn
Cornelius Christiansen Van Horn
Helmigh Roelofs Van Houten
Klaes Van Houten
Roeloff Cornelissen Van Houten
Theunis Van Houten
Adrian Van Laer
Pieter Van Nest, Jr.
Claes Jansen Van Purmerant (Cuyper)
Jurian Thomassee Van Riper
Lloyd George Van Syckle
Albert Stevense Van Voorhees
Cornelius Van Vorst
Lubbert Lubbertson Van Westervelt
Jacob Waling Van Winkle
Waling Jacobse Van Winkle
Abraham Isaacsen Ver Planck
Michiel Jansen Vreeland
Johannes Updike (Opdyck)
Walter Wall
Garret Walls, Sr.
John Ward (Sergeant)
John Ward (Turner)
Eliakim Wardell
Thomas Warne
Luke Watson, Sr.
Bartholomew West
Nathaniel West, Jr.
Christopher Wetherill (Whetherill)
Peter White
Isaac Whitehead
Thomas Whitlock
Robert Willson
John Winans (Wynants)
Barnabas Wines



John Wood
Joseph Woodruff
Timothy Woodruff
Emmanuel Woolley
John Woolley
Willman Woolman
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John Worthley
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Albert Zabriskie
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Bergen/Hackensack	Bertholf	Jacobus	4
Bergen/Hackensack	Bertholf	Martha	4
Bergen/Hackensack	Bertholf	Hendrik	4
Bergen/Hackensack	Bertholf	Anna	4
Bergen/Hackensack	Vermeulen	Martina Hendricks	4
Bergen/Wesel (Paterson)	Doremus	Cornelis	30
Bergen/Wesel (Paterson)	Doremus	Thomas	29
Bergen/Wesel (Paterson)	Doremus	Johannes	29
Bergen/Wesel (Paterson)	Joris	Janneke	29
Burlington/Cohansey	Chapman	Jane	59
Burlington/Cohansey	Crosse	Thomas	59
Burlington/Cohansey	Evelyn	William	58
Burlington/Cohansey	Fenwick	John	59
Burlington/Cohansey	Johnson	William	59
Burlington/Cohansey	Panckhurst	Rev. Samuel	58

Burlington/Cohansey	Pancoast	John	58
Burlington/Cohansey	Pancoast	Joseph	58
Burlington/Cohansey	Pancoast	Elizabeth	58
Burlington/Cohansey	Pancoast	James	58
Burlington/Cohansey	Pancoast	Ann	59
Burlington/Cohansey	Poole	Thomas	58
Burlington/Cohansey	Smith	Thomas	59
Burlington/Cohansey	Snowden	Ann	58
Burlington	Brown	James	12
Burlington	Brown	James	12
Burlington	Brown	William	12
Burlington	Clayton	William	19
Burlington	Clayton	William	12
Burlington	Clayton	Honour	12
Burlington	Clayton	Prudence	19
Burlington	DeCou	Jacob	63
Burlington	Devonish	Bernard	99
Burlington	Elkinto	George	99
Burlington	Ellis	Sarah	99
Burlington	Howell	Ann	67
Burlington	Humphrey	Waiter	99
Burlington	Lanckford	Prudence	12
Burlington	Markham	William	19
Burlington	Newbold	James	63
Burlington	Powell	Elizabeth	63
Burlington	Powell	Robert	63
Burlington	Powell	Prudence	63
Burlington	Powell	Ann	63
Burlington	Reeve	Walter	67
Burlington	Reeve	Susanna	67
Burlington	Smith	Joan	19
Burlington	Woolman	John	99
Burlington	Woolman	Rev. John	99
Burlington/Chesterfield	Fletcher	Elizabeth	71
Burlington/Chesterfield	Fletcher	Richard	71
Burlington/Chesterfield	Fletcher	Alice	71
Burlington/Chesterfield	Hancock	Isabel	71
Burlington/Chesterfield	Parker	Sarah	71

Burlington/Chesterfield	Parker	George	71
Burlington/Chesterfield	Schooley	Thomas	71
Burlington/Chesterfield	Schooley	John	71
Burlington/Chesterfield	Schooley	Robert	71
Burlington/Chesterfield	Schooley	John, Jr.	71
Burlington/Chesterfield	Schooley	Samuel	71
Burlington/Chesterfield	Schooley	John	71
Burlington/Chesterfield	Schooley	Elizabeth	71
Burlington/Chesterfield	Schooley	Sarah	71
Burlington/Chesterfield	Schooley	Mary	71
Burlington/Chesterfield	Schooley	Alice	71
Burlington/Columbus	Jarvis	Elizabeth	69
Burlington/Columbus	Scattergood	Thomas	69
Burlington/Columbus	Scattergood	Thomas	69
Burlington/Columbus	Scattergood	Joseph	69
Burlington/Columbus	Scattergood	Benjamin	69
Burlington/Columbus	Scattergood	Sarah	69
Burlington/Columbus	Scattergood	Hannah	69
Burlington/Columbus	Scattergood	Tomsin	69
Burlington/Nottingham	Empson	Elizabeth	100
Burlington/Nottingham	Empson	William	100
Burlington/Nottingham	Penn	William	100
Burlington/Nottingham	Stokes	Gov. Edward	100
Burlington/Nottingham	Wright	Joshua	100
Burlington/Nottingham	Wright	Robert	100
Burlington/Nottingham	Wright	Thomas	100
Burlington/Nottingham	Wright	Joseph	100
Burlington/Nottingham	Wright	Richard	100
Burlington/Pennsauken	Hancock	Mary	52
Burlington/Pennsauken	Hancock	Timothy	52
Burlington/Pennsauken	Matlack	William	52
Burlington/Pennsauken	Roberts	John	52
Burlington/Pennsauken	Willis	Daniel	52
Burlington/Rancocas	Atkins	Jane	37
Burlington/Rancocas	French	Thomas	37
Burlington/Rancocas	French	Sara	37
Burlington/Rancocas	Stanton	Elizabeth	37
Cape May	Carman	Caleb	14

Cape May	Carman	John	14
Cape May	Carman	Caleb,Jr.	14
Cape May	Carmen	Daniel	14
Cape May	Fordham	Florence	14
Cape May	Forman	Johnathan	14
Cape May	Gransden	Alice	40
Cape May	Hand	Thomas	40
Cape May	Hand	Shamgar	40
Cape May	Hand	John	40
Cape May	Hand	Benjamin	40
Cape May	Hand	Jermiah	40
Cape May	Hand	Thomas	40
Cape May	Hand	Recompense	40
Cape May	Hand	George	40
Cape May	Hand	Alice	40
Cape May	Hand	Deborah	40
Cape May	Hand	Prudence	40
Cape May	Hand	Katherine	40
Cape May	Kieft	Gov. Wilhelm	14
Cape May	Seaman	Elizabeth	14
Cape May/Somers Point	Hodgkin	Hannah	75
Cape May/Somers Point	Somers	John	75
Cape May/Somers Point	Somers	Sir George	75
East New Jersey	Barclay	David	35
East New Jersey	Barclay	Robert	35
East New Jersey	Falconer	David	35
East New Jersey	Penn	William	35
Elizabethtown	Anthony	Annetje	62
Elizabethtown	Barnabas	Mary	97
Elizabethtown	Barnabas	Anna	97
Elizabethtown	Berkeley	Lord	55
Elizabethtown	Bloomfield	Mary	32
Elizabethtown	Bloomfield	Thomas	32
Elizabethtown	Bond	Robert	7
Elizabethtown	Bond	Mary	7
Elizabethtown	Bond	Joseph	7
Elizabethtown	Bond	Elizabeth	55
Elizabethtown	Calkins	Mary	7

Elizabethtown	Calkins	Hugh	7
Elizabethtown	Carteret	Gov. Philip	55
Elizabethtown	Carteret	Sir George	62
Elizabethtown	Carteret	Philip	62
Elizabethtown	Carwithey	Caleb	18
Elizabethtown	Clark	Richard	18
Elizabethtown	Clark	Elizabeth	18
Elizabethtown	Clarke	Richard	18
Elizabethtown	Droogestradt	Hendrick	62
Elizabethtown	Dunham	Jonathan	32
Elizabethtown	Dunham	Stanley Ann	32
Elizabethtown	Eddy	Anne	97
Elizabethtown	Fullerton	James	47
Elizabethtown	Gobelin	—	96
Elizabethtown	Gold	Abigail	98
Elizabethtown	Hatfield	Matthias	42
Elizabethtown	Hinds	James	18
Elizabethtown	Jones	Jeffrey	46
Elizabethtown	Lubberson	Abraham	42
Elizabethtown	Luce	Sary	97
Elizabethtown	Luce	Elazar	97
Elizabethtown	Mapes	John	97
Elizabethtown	Marsh	Samuel	51
Elizabethtown	Marsh	Mary	51
Elizabethtown	Marsh	Samuel, Jr.	51
Elizabethtown	Melyn	Cornelius	42
Elizabethtown	Melyn	Susannah	96
Elizabethtown	Melyn	Cornelius	96
Elizabethtown	Miller	William	98
Elizabethtown	Mitchell	Richard	51
Elizabethtown	Newton	Hannah	98
Elizabethtown	Obama	President Barack	32
Elizabethtown	Ogden	John	55
Elizabethtown	Ogden	Richard	55
Elizabethtown	Ogden	John, Jr.	55
Elizabethtown	Ogden	Jonathan	55
Elizabethtown	Ogden	Joseph	55
Elizabethtown	Ogden	Benjamin	55

Elizabethtown	Ogden	Mary	55
Elizabethtown	Oliver	William	18
Elizabethtown	Paradys	Maria Melyn	42
Elizabethtown	Pittenger	Richard II	62
Elizabethtown	Pittenger	Johnnes/John	62
Elizabethtown	Pittenger	Richard	62
Elizabethtown	Price	Benjamin	64
Elizabethtown	Price	Benjamin, Jr.	64
Elizabethtown	Roberts	Hugh	7
Elizabethtown	Robertson	Ann	96
Elizabethtown	Sayre	Mary	64
Elizabethtown	Sayre	Thomas	64
Elizabethtown	Smith	Arthur	97
Elizabethtown	Stuyvesant	Margarite	62
Elizabethtown	Watson	Luke	18
Elizabethtown	Winans	Susannah	96
Elizabethtown	Winans	John	96
Elizabethtown	Winans	Elizabeth	96
Elizabethtown	Winans	Samuel	96
Elizabethtown	Winans	John II	96
Elizabethtown	Winans	Joanna	96
Elizabethtown	Winans	Conrad	96
Elizabethtown	Winans	Jacob	96
Elizabethtown	Winans	Phebe	96
Elizabethtown	Winans	William	96
Elizabethtown	Winans	Experience	96
Elizabethtown	Winans	Isaac	96
Elizabethtown	Wines	Barnabas	97
Elizabethtown	Woodruff	Joseph	98
Elizabethtown	Woodruff	John	98
Elizabethtown	Woodruff	Samuel	98
Elizabethtown	Woodruff	Benjamin	98
Elizabethtown	Woodruff	Nathaniel	98
Elizabethtown	Woodruff	Isaac	98
Elizabethtown	Woodruff	Sarah	98
Elizabethtown	Woodruff	Hannah	98
Elizabethtown	Woodruff	Abigail	98
Elizabethtown	Woodruff	Elizabeth	98

Elizabethtown	Woodruff	Thomas	98
Elizabethtown	Woodruff	Johnathan	98
Elizabethtown	Woodruff	William	98
Elizabethtown	Woodruff	Hezekiah	98
Elizabethtown	Woodruff	Joseph	98
Elizabethtown	Woodruff	Joanna	98
Elizabethtown	Wynants	Jan	96
Elizabethtown/Newark	Ogden	David	55
Elizabethtown/Rahway	Carteret	Sir George	57
Elizabethtown/Rahway	Moore	Elizabeth	57
Elizabethtown/Rahway	Moore	Samuel	57
Elizabethtown/Rahway	Moore	Hannah	57
Elizabethtown/Rahway	Nicolls	Gov.Richard	57
Elizabethtown/Rahway	Pack	George	57
Elizabethtown/Rahway	Pack	Samuel	57
Elizabethtown/Rahway	Pack	Hannah	57
Elizabethtown/Rahway	Pack	Elizabeth	57
Elizabethtown/Rahway	Pack	Abigail	57
Elizabethtown/Rahway	Pack	Jeziah	57
Elizabethtown/Rahway	Pack	Bethiah	57
Elizabethtown/Rahway	Pack	Thomas	57
Elizabethtown/Rahway	Pack	Job	57
Elizabethtown/Rahway	Pack	Benjamin	57
Gloucester	Alrichs	Jacob	9
Gloucester	Boyer	Alexander/Sander	9
Gloucester	Boyer	Samuel	9
Gloucester	Boyer	Peter	9
Gloucester	Boyer	Jan	9
Gloucester	Boyer	Joseyn	9
Gloucester/Moorestown	Howell	Priscilla	78
Gloucester/Moorestown	Howell	Thomas	78
Gloucester/Moorestown	Howell	Catherine	78
Gloucester/Moorestown	Penn	William	78
Gloucester/Moorestown	Rudderow	John	78
Gloucester/Moorestown	Stiles	Robert	78
Gloucester/Moorestown	Stiles	Robert,Jr	78
Gloucester/Moorestown	Stiles	Martha	78
Gloucester/Moorestown	Stiles	Lucy	78

Gloucester/Moorestown	Thomas	Gabriel	78
Gloucester/Moorestown	Thomas	Cole	78
Gloucester/Somers Point	Budd	Thomas	76
Gloucester/Somers Point	Keen	Gertrude	76
Gloucester/Somers Point	Mansson	Hans	76
Gloucester/Somers Point	Mansson	Jon	76
Gloucester/Somers Point	Mansson	Peter	76
Gloucester/Somers Point	Steelman	James	76
Gloucester/Somers Point	Stille	Ella	76
Hackensack	Ackerman	David	1
Hackensack	Bellier	Lysbeth	1
Hackensack	Demarest	David	26
Hackensack	Demarest	Jean	26
Hackensack	Demarest	Samuel	26
Hackensack	Demarest	David	26
Hackensack	Sohier	Marie	26
Hackensack	Verplanck	Hillegont	1
Hackensack	Verplanck	Abraham	1
Haddonfield	Budd	Rev. Thomas	21
Haddonfield	Byllyng	Edward	21
Haddonfield	Collins	Francis	21
Haddonfield	Gosling	Mary (Budd)	21
Haddonfield	Jennings	Governor Samuel	21
Haddonfield	Knight	Joanna	21
Haddonfield	Lane	Margaret	21
Haddonfield	Mayham	Sarah	21
Haddonfield	Mayham	Richard	21
Hoboken/Ahasymus	Frans de Bure	Anna Cornelis	89
Hoboken/Ahasymus	Pauw	Michael	89
Hoboken/Ahasymus	Van der Laen	Thijsz	89
Hoboken/Ahasymus	Van der Laen	Beatrix	89
Hoboken/Ahasymus	van Pumersand	Claes Jansen	89
Hoboken/Ahasymus	Van Voorst	Cornelius	89
Hoboken/Ahasymus	van Voorst	Hendrick	89
Hoboken/Ahasymus	Van Voorst	Ide Cornelissen	89
Hoboken/Ahasymus	Van Voorst	Annken	89
Hoboken/Ahasymus	Van Voorst	Vrouwetje	89
Hopewell	Anderson	Eliakim	87

Hopewell	Janszen	Laurens	87
Hopewell	Pieters	Stijntje	87
Hopewell	Updike	Peter	87
Hopewell	Updike	Otto	87
Hopewell	Updike	Lawrence	87
Hopewell	Updike	Johannes	87
Hunterdon Co./Gloucester	Biddle	William	66
Hunterdon Co./Gloucester	Byllynge	Edward	66
Hunterdon Co./Gloucester	Hunter	Governor	66
Hunterdon Co./Gloucester	Mills	John	66
Hunterdon Co./Gloucester	Reading	John	66
Hunterdon Co./Gloucester	Reading	Mary	66
Hunterdon Co./Gloucester	Reading	Elizabeth	66
Hunterdon Co./Gloucester	Reading	John	66
Hunterdon Co./Gloucester	Reading	Elizabeth	66
Loch Arbour/Monmouth	Drummond	Gavine	31
Loch Arbour/Monmouth	Drummond	Robert	31
Loch Arbour/Monmouth	Drummond	John	31
Loch Arbour/Monmouth	Layton	Mary	31
Matawan	Carhart	Mary Lord	94
Matawan	Carhart	Thomas	94
Matawan	Lord	Robert	94
Matawan	Warne	Thomas	94
Matawan	Warne	Stephen	94
Middletown	Blashford	Elizabeth	24
Middletown	Bowne	James	10
Middletown	Bowne	William	10
Middletown	Bowne	Ann	10
Middletown	Couwenhoven	Cornelis	23
Middletown	Couwenhoven	William	23
Middletown	Couwenhoven	Rulif	23
Middletown	Covill	Rebecca	83
Middletown	Cox	Thomas	24
Middletown	Fox	John	83
Middletown	Schenck	Margareta	23
Middletown	Stout	Mary	10
Middletown	Throckmorton	John	83
Middletown	Throckmorton	Job	83

Middletown	Throckmorton	John,Jr.	83
Middletown	Van Princis	Penelope	10
Middletown	Van Princis	Richard	10
Monmouth	Borden	Richard	8
Monmouth	Borden	Francis	8
Monmouth	Borden	Benjamin	8
Monmouth	Fowie	Joane	8
Monmouth	Grover	Abigail	8
Monmouth /Holmdel	Monfoort	Jannetije	70
Monmouth /Holmdel	Schenck	John	68
Monmouth /Holmdel	Schenck	John	70
Monmouth /Holmdel	Schenck	Jan	70
Monmouth /Holmdel	Schenck	Annetje	70
Monmouth /Holmdel	Schenck	Roelof	70
Monmouth /Holmdel	Schenck	Sarah	70
Monmouth /Holmdel	Schenck	Altje	70
Monmouth /Holmdel	Schenck	Rachel	70
Monmouth /Holmdel	Schenck	Maria	70
Monmouth /Holmdel	Schenck	Leah	70
Monmouth /Holmdel	Schenck	William	70
Monmouth /Holmdel	Schenck	John	70
Monmouth /Holmdel	Schenck	Antje	70
Monmouth /Holmdel	Schenck	Peter	70
Monmouth /Holmdel	VanCouwenhoven	Neeltje	70
Monmouth /Holmdel	VanCouwenhoven	Sarah Willemse	70
Monmouth /Holmdel	VanCouwenhoven	William	70
Monmouth /Holmdel	VanCouwenhoven	Gerret	70
Monmouth /Holmdel	Woolman	William	99
Monmouth /Middletown	Browne	John	44
Monmouth /Middletown	Holmes	Rev. Obadiah	44
Monmouth /Middletown	Holmes	Johnathan	44
Monmouth /Middletown	Holmes	Obadiah, Jr.	44
Monmouth /Middletown	Hyde	Katherine	44
Monmouth /Middletown	Carr	Margaret	41
Monmouth /Middletown	Cornbury	Governor Lord	41
Monmouth /Middletown	Fox	George	41
Monmouth /Middletown	Hartshorne	Richard	41
Monmouth /Middletown	Hartshorne	Hugh	41

Monmouth /Middletown	Hartshorne	Katherine	41
Monmouth /Middletown	Penn	William	41
Monmouth Patent	Allen	George	39
Monmouth Patent	Bowne	John	79
Monmouth Patent	Bowne	John	80
Monmouth Patent	Carr	Robert	15
Monmouth Patent	Carr	Benjamin	15
Monmouth Patent	Clark	Walter	79
Monmouth Patent	Clark	Walter	80
Monmouth Patent	Davies	Nicholas	79
Monmouth Patent	Davies	Nicholas	80
Monmouth Patent	Gaunt	Peter	39
Monmouth Patent	Gibbons	Richard	79
Monmouth Patent	Gibbons	Richard	80
Monmouth Patent	Gifford	William	39
Monmouth Patent	Gifford	Christopher	39
Monmouth Patent	Goulding	William	79
Monmouth Patent	Goulding	William	80
Monmouth Patent	Grover	James	79
Monmouth Patent	Grover	James	80
Monmouth Patent	Hardington	Martha	15
Monmouth Patent	Holmes	Obadiah.	79
Monmouth Patent	Holmes	Obadiah	80
Monmouth Patent	Mills	Mary	39
Monmouth Patent	Nicholls	Gov. Richard	79
Monmouth Patent	Nicolls	Governor	15
Monmouth Patent	Reape	William	80
Monmouth Patent	Reape	William	79
Monmouth Patent	Russell	Patience	39
Monmouth Patent	Spicer	Samuel	79
Monmouth Patent	Spicer	Willa	80
Monmouth Patent	Stout	Richard	79
Monmouth Patent	Stout	John	79
Monmouth Patent	Stout	Richard	79
Monmouth Patent	Stout	James	79
Monmouth Patent	Stout	Mary	79
Monmouth Patent	Stout	Alice	79
Monmouth Patent	Stout	Peter	79

Monmouth Patent	Stout	Sarah	79
Monmouth Patent	Stout	Johnathan	79
Monmouth Patent	Stout	David Benjamin	79
Monmouth Patent	Stout	Richard	80
Monmouth Patent	Sylverter	Nathaniel	79
Monmouth Patent	Sylvester	Nathaniel	80
Monmouth Patent	Tilton	John	79
Monmouth Patent	Tilton	John	80
Monmouth Patent	Van Princis	Penelope	79
Monmouth/Long Branch	Benton	William	74
Monmouth/Long Branch	Fitzgerald	Elephel	74
Monmouth/Long Branch	Holder	Mary	74
Monmouth/Long Branch	Lawton	Anne	74
Monmouth/Long Branch	Mott	Jocob	74
Monmouth/Long Branch	Slocum	Giles	74
Monmouth/Long Branch	Slocum	Joanna	74
Monmouth/Long Branch	Slocum	John	74
Monmouth/Long Branch	Slocum	Giles	74
Monmouth/Long Branch	Slocum	Ebenezer	74
Monmouth/Long Branch	Slocum	Nathaniel	74
Monmouth/Long Branch	Slocum	Peleg	74
Monmouth/Long Branch	Slocum	Samuel	74
Monmouth/Long Branch	Slocum	Mary	74
Monmouth/Long Branch	Slocum	Eliezer	74
Monmouth/Long Branch	Thurston	Mary	74
Monmouth/Long Branch	Tucker	Abraham	74
Monmouth/Shrewsbury	Almy	Elizabeth	16
Monmouth/Shrewsbury	Almy	Catherine	95
Monmouth/Shrewsbury	Almy	William	95
Monmouth/Shrewsbury	Barlow	Audrey	95
Monmouth/Shrewsbury	Brown, Jr.	Nicholas	95
Monmouth/Shrewsbury	Chamberlin	John	16
Monmouth/Shrewsbury	Chamberlin	Henry	16
Monmouth/Shrewsbury	Chamberlin	Louis	17
Monmouth/Shrewsbury	Chamberlin	William	17
Monmouth/Shrewsbury	Chamberlin	John	16
Monmouth/Shrewsbury	Chamberlin	Hannah	16
Monmouth/Shrewsbury	Green	John	16

Monmouth/Shrewsbury	Layton	Thomas	16
Monmouth/Shrewsbury	Morris	Rebecca	16
Monmouth/Shrewsbury	Morris	Col. Lewis	16
Monmouth/Shrewsbury	West	Bartholmew	95
Monmouth/Shrewsbury	West	Matthew	95
Monmouth/Shrewsbury	Williams	George	16
Monmouth/Shrewsbury	Havens	John	43
Monmouth/Shrewsbury	Havens	William	43
Monmouth/Shrewsbury	Havens	Dionis	43
Monmouth/Shrewsbury	Havens	Ann	43
Monmouth/Shrewsbury	Stannard	Anna	43
New Sweden	Bilderback	Peter	72
New Sweden	Bilderback	Albert	73
New Sweden	Broer	Sinnick	72
New Sweden	Colin	Rev. Nicholas	72
New Sweden	Cook	Joan	73
New Sweden	GillJohnson	Ann Philpot	72
New Sweden	GillJohnson	Sarah	72
New Sweden	Mecum	William	73
New Sweden	Peterson	Christiern	73
New Sweden	Poulson	Margaret	72
New Sweden	Sinnickson	Anders	72
New Sweden	Sinnickson	Broer	72
New Sweden	Sinnickson	Ingrid	72
New Sweden	Sinnickson	John	72
New Sweden	Sinnickson	Andrew	72
New Sweden	Sinnickson	Sinnick	72
New Sweden	Sinnickson	Margaret	73
New Sweden	Sinnickson	Catherina	73
New Sweden	Sinnickson	Dorothea	72
New Sweden	Stanley	Oney	73
New Sweden	Vickery	Thomas	73
New Sweden	Weinan	Maria	72
Newark	Andros	Edmond	85
Newark	Bateman	Elizabeth	50
Newark	Calmfielde	Greggorie	13
Newark	Calmfielde	Joan	13
Newark	Camfield	Matthew	13

Newark	Camp	William	84
Newark	Carwithey	Caleb	68
Newark	Catlin	John	92
Newark	Charles	Mary	84
Newark	Charles	John	84
Newark	Crane	Jasper	25
Newark	Crane	Alice	25
Newark	Crane	Delivered	25
Newark	Crane	John	25
Newark	Crane	Hannah	93
Newark	Cullpeper	Susanna	49
Newark	Davenport	John	60
Newark	Davenport	John Jr.	60
Newark	Dod	Daniel	28
Newark	Dod	Phebe	28
Newark	Galliard	Alice	13
Newark	Gardner	Lyon	81
Newark	Gaylord (Gaillard)	Alice	85
Newark	Gregory	John	81
Newark	Huntington	Thomas	25
Newark	Huntington	Thomas	93
Newark	Johnson	Joseph	60
Newark	Johnson	Thomas	82
Newark	Lampson	Eleazer	82
Newark	Linle	Francis	48
Newark	Linle	John	49
Newark	Linle	Deborah	49
Newark	Linle	Ruth	49
Newark	Linle	Ebenezer	49
Newark	Linle	John	49
Newark	Linle	Benjamin	49
Newark	Linle	Joseph	49
Newark	Linle	Jonathan	49
Newark	Lyman	Sarah	92
Newark	Lyon	Thomas	50
Newark	Lyon	Richard	50
Newark	Lyon	Mary	50
Newark	Lyon	Samuel	50

Newark	Lyon	Joseph	50
Newark	Lyon	Nathaniel	50
Newark	Lyon	Benjamin	50
Newark	Lyon	Ebenezer	50
Newark	Lyon	Henry	50
Newark	Marshall	Grace	60
Newark	Mitchell	Abigail	60
Newark	Morris	Thomas	54
Newark	Morris	John	54
Newark	Ogden	David	82
Newark	Pennington	Ephraim	84
Newark	Pierson	Rev. Abraham	59
Newark	Pierson	Thomas	60
Newark	Pierson	Abigail	60
Newark	Pierson	Abrahem	60
Newark	Pierson	Rebecca	60
Newark	Prudden	John	93
Newark	Riggs	Edward	68
Newark	Roosa	Elizabeth	68
Newark	Swaine	Samuel	81
Newark	Swaine	William	81
Newark	Swaine	Samuel	81
Newark	Swaine	Daniel	81
Newark	Swaine	Mary	81
Newark	Swaine	Elizabeth	82
Newark	Swaine	Mary	82
Newark	Swaine	Joanna	82
Newark	Swaine	Phoebe	82
Newark	Swaine	Christiana	82
Newark	Swaine	Sarah	82
Newark	Swaine	Abigail	82
Newark	Tichenor	Martin	84
Newark	Tichenor	Hannah	84
Newark	Tomkins	Seth	84
Newark	Trapp	Jane	85
Newark	Trapp	Edmond	85
Newark	Trapp	Anna	85
Newark	Treat	Robert	85

Newark	Treat	Sarah	13
Newark	Treat	Richard	13
Newark	Treat	Governor Robert	13
Newark	Treat	Robert	25
Newark	Treat	Robert	54
Newark	Treat	Robert	60
Newark	Treat	Robert	81
Newark	Treat	Ensign John	84
Newark	Treat	Robert	84
Newark	Treat	Richard	85
Newark	Ward	John	92
Newark	Ward	John	93
Newark	Ward	Nathaniel	28
Newark	Ward	Joannah	81
Newark	Ward	Josiah	82
Newark	Ward	Josiah	82
Newark	Ward	Lawrence	92
Newark	Ward	Richard	93
Newark	Ward	Joyce	93
Newark	Wheelwright	Abigail	60
Piscataway	Blossom	Elizabeth	36
Piscataway	Bonham	Nicholas	38
Piscataway	Bonham	Mary	38
Piscataway	Doty	Samuel	29
Piscataway	Dunham	Rev. Edmund	38
Piscataway	Dunham	Elizabeth	38
Piscataway	Dunn	Mary	38
Piscataway	Dunn	Hugh	38
Piscataway	Fitzrandolph	Dinah	38
Piscataway	Fitz-Randolph	Edward	36
Piscataway	Fitz-Randolph	Joseph	36
Piscataway	Fitz-Randolph	Thomas	36
Piscataway	Fitz-Randolph	Benjamin	36
Piscataway	Fuller	Hannah	38
Piscataway	Fuller	Samuel	38
Piscataway	Harmon	Jane	30
Piscataway	Heilson	Ann	36
Piscataway	Higgins	Anne	65

Piscataway	Higgins	Richard	65
Piscataway	Lothrop	Jane	38
Piscataway	Martin	Capt. Jacob	38
Piscataway	Pridmore	John	65
Piscataway	Sutton	Amy	38
Piscataway	Thomas	Elder	36
Piscataway	Yates	Mary	65
Raritan	Bogaet	Neeltje	86
Raritan	Folkerson	Rebecca	86
Raritan	Nyssen	Teunis	86
Raritan	Seals	Phebe	86
Raritan	Tunison	Cornelius	86
Raritan	Tunisons	Tunis	86
Raritan	White	John	86
Raritan	White	Elizabeth	86
Salem/Newton	Alday	Alice	101
Salem/Newton	Collin	Richard	101
Salem/Newton	Hammond	Margaret	101
Salem/Newton	Hammond	Thomas	101
Salem/Newton	Midlem	Grace	101
Salem/Newton	Midlem	James	101
Salem/Newton	Willis	Elizabeth Archer	101
Salem/Newton	Zane	Robert	101
Salem/Newton	Zane	Nathaniel	101
Salem/Newton	Zane	Isaac	101
Salem/Newton	Zane	Ebenezer	101
Salem/Newton	Zane	Ester "Hetty"	101
Trenton	Ely	Joshua	34
Trenton	Ely	Rebecca	34
Trenton	Ely	Benjamin	34
Trenton	Ely	Ruth	34
Trenton	Ely	Hannah	34
Trenton	Lee	Rachel	34
Trenton	Senior	Mary	34
Trenton	Stacy	Mahlon	34
Woodbridge	Alger	Thomas	2
Woodbridge	Alger	Susannah	2
Woodbridge	Alger	William	2

Woodbridge	Alger	Mary/Marie	2
Woodbridge	Alger	Thomas, Jr	2
Woodbridge	Algiers	Susanna	2
Woodbridge	Allen	John	2
Woodbridge	Ayers	Obadiah	3
Woodbridge	Bloomfield	Thomas	6
Woodbridge	Bloomfield	Mary	6
Woodbridge	Brown	George	11
Woodbridge	Brown	James	11
Woodbridge	Brown	Thomas	11
Woodbridge	Brown	William	11
Woodbridge	Brown	Grier	11
Woodbridge	Brown	Andrew	11
Woodbridge	Brown	Christian	11
Woodbridge	Brown	Richard	45
Woodbridge	Cawood	Thomas	22
Woodbridge	Cawood	Sarah	22
Woodbridge	Clements	John	20
Woodbridge	Clements	Elizabeth	20
Woodbridge	Clements	Jonathan	20
Woodbridge	Clements, Jr.	Robert	20
Woodbridge	Conger	John	22
Woodbridge	Dennis	Robert	27
Woodbridge	Dennis	John	2
Woodbridge	Dennis	Mary	27
Woodbridge	Emery	Stephen	45
Woodbridge	Fawne	Elizabeth	20
Woodbridge	Freeman	Hannah	46
Woodbridge	Freeman	John	46
Woodbridge	Gilman	Mary	2
Woodbridge	Gorden	Thomas	53
Woodbridge	Gordon	Annabel	11
Woodbridge	Hale	John	45
Woodbridge	Ilsley	Mary	53
Woodbridge	Ilsley	William	53
Woodbridge	Ilsley	Barbara	53
Woodbridge	Jaques	Henry	45
Woodbridge	Jaques	Daniel	45

Woodbridge	Jaques	Mary	45
Woodbridge	Jaques	Hannah	45
Woodbridge	Jaques	Elizabeth	45
Woodbridge	Jaques	Abigail	46
Woodbridge	Jaques	HenryRichard	45
Woodbridge	Jaques	Stephen	45
Woodbridge	Jaques	Sarah	45
Woodbridge	Jaques	Anne	53
Woodbridge	Jaques	Henry, Jr.	53
Woodbridge	Jasper	Indian Servant	45
Woodbridge	Kelly Mary		22
Woodbridge	Knight	Ann	45
Woodbridge	Knight	Richard	45
Woodbridge	Knight	Benjamin	46
Woodbridge	Knight	Agnes	45
Woodbridge	Knox	William	11
Woodbridge	Moore	Samuel	53
Woodbridge	Pierce	Daniel	45
Woodbridge	Pike	John	61
Woodbridge	Pike	Joseph	61
Woodbridge	Pike	John Thoma	61
Woodbridge	Pike	Ruth	61
Woodbridge	Pike	Toppin	61
Woodbridge	Pike	Hana	61
Woodbridge	Plummer	Ephraim	46
Woodbridge	Plummer	Ruth	46
Woodbridge	Plummer	Samuel	45
Woodbridge	Plummer	Deborah	46
Woodbridge	Plummer	Hannah	53
Woodbridge	Plummer	Francis	53
Woodbridge	Potter	Rebecca	22
Woodbridge	Turrl/Tarville	Mary	61
Woodbridge	Williams	Mary	46
Woodbridge/Rahway	Bishop	John	5
Woodbridge/Rahway	Bishop	Jonathan	5
Woodbridge/Rahway	Bishop	John, Jr.	5
Woodbridge/Rahway	Bishop	Noah	5
Woodbridge/Rahway	Bishop	Rebecca	5

Woodbridge/Rahway	Bishop	Joanna	5
Woodbridge/Rahway	Bishop	Ann	5
Woodbridge/Rahway	Carteret	Governor	5
Woodbridge/Rahway	Scullard	Rebecca Kent	5
Woodbridge	Ayers	Samuel	3
Woodbridge	Ayers	John	3
Woodbridge	Ayers	Joseph	3
Woodbridge	Ayers	Obadiah, Jr.	3
Woodbridge	Pike	Hannah	3
Woodbridge	Pike	Ephraim	3
Woodbridge	Pike	Andrew	3

