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John F. Tillinghams



GENEALOGICAL
AND
MEMORIAL HISTORY
OF THE
STATE OF NEW JERSEY

A RECORD OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF HER PEOPLE IN THE
MAKING OF A COMMONWEALTH AND THE
FOUNDING OF A NATION

COMPILED UNDER THE EDITORIAL SUPERVISION OF
FRANCIS BAZLEY LEE

VOLUME I

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PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

The present work, "Genealogical and Memorial History of the State of New Jersey," will, it is believed, commend itself to the people of this commonwealth, and not only to them, but to the various Libraries and Historical Societies, and also to many individual investigators throughout the Nation at large, and more particularly in the State of New Jersey.

The pages of these genealogical and personal memoirs have been prepared with all due care from such data as were procurable from the hands of family representatives and from various records, many of which have not been heretofore given to the public. In every case the narrative has been submitted to the immediate subject or to his proper representative, for correction and revision. If in any case the matter is incomplete or faulty, the shortcoming is ascribable to the paucity of data, many families being unable to supply exact information at some point in their ancestral line. In many instances such faults are due to the disappearance of church and other records, through fire or other disaster. In some cases, particularly such as concern families of Holland descent, there are variances of orthography in family nomenclature, and it has been deemed proper to respect, in the various lines, the form of name which has been preserved therein.

It is believed that the present work will prove a substantial addition to the mass of genealogical and personal material relating to the people of the historic region under consideration, and that without it, much valuable information contained herein would be irretrievably lost, owing to the passing away of many custodians of family records, and the disappearance of material which has been utilized in the preparation of this work.

The publishers desire to express their great obligation to those who have rendered special assistance in the preparation of this work, with their labor as writers, as sources of information, and as advisers—Mr. Francis Bazley Lee, of Trenton, an author of ability, in the capacity of supervising editor; and Hon. Isaac T. Nichols, of Bridgeton; Mr. Alfred M. Heston, of Atlantic City; Mr. William H. Ketler, of Camden; Mr. John D. Canfield, of Morristown; Hon. John S. Applegate, of Red Bank; Mrs. Althea H. Weatherby, of Trenton; Mr. Robert Gwynne, of Salem; and Rev. Elias Boudinot Stockton, of Newark, the principal writer. All are well informed with reference to the annals of their respective regions, all have been diligent students of local history for many years past, and all have given their effort with a warm enthusiasm based upon reverence for the pioneers who planted here the institutions of civilization, and a laudable pride in such an ancestry.

THE PUBLISHERS.

NEW JERSEY

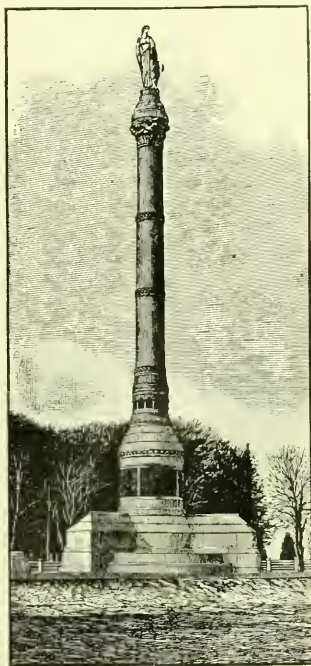
THE PEOPLING OF THE STATE

IT IS NOT within the province of the present work to give a political history of the State of New Jersey. The purpose is to place in preservable form a series of genealogical narratives tracing to their forbears a great number of the active men of the present day—men who have honored their ancestry and themselves by lives of usefulness in private life and honorable service in public station.

Those who brought civilization to the territory now known as New Jersey, were of diverse tongues and habits—Swedes, English and Dutch. Measuring them by the standards of their day, they were a simple, honest, God-fearing people. They builded to themselves two enduring monuments which testify to that fact: Their behavior toward the Indians, whose lands they sought and acquired; and their strong assertion of their rights as settlers against the arrogant claims of non-resident proprietors, who bartered away their unseen possessions over the gaming table, as they did their own coin. These are indisputable facts established by authentic records.

In the matter of clearing land titles from all cloud of Indian rights, the governmental history of New Jersey is creditable. If the considerations paid by the Dutch and Swedes and English seem trivial in value to-day, they did not so seem then. Indeed, within the memory of men now living, swamp lands in southern States and timber lands in northern States, passed from one white owner to another at figures which now appear incomprehensibly trifling.

Following the precedents of the Dutch and the Swedes—the first dealers with the Indians—the Proprietors of New Jersey made every effort to extinguish Indian titles. In the "Directions" of Berkeley and Carteret, under date of December 7, 1672, it was ordered that the Governor and Council purchase all Indian lands in the name of the Proprietors, and those to whom the Proprietors sold were to reimburse them. After East Jersey became a government, it was enacted, in 1682, that no one should purchase Indian land without a warrant from the Governor or his Deputy. In West Jersey, in 1676, in the "Concessions and Agreements," a most fair and commendable document, it was provided that the commissioners were to meet the natives and agree upon the price of land before it



Monmouth Battlefield Monument.

was surveyed for distribution; public record of these transactions was made; and it was later enacted that all titles founded upon purchases not made under these provisions should stand null and void, while the offenders were to be fined and declared enemies to the Province. Under such regulations, practically all the Indian titles to New Jersey were extinguished prior to the Revolution.

The incidental story of the extinguishment of the Indian himself is pathetic. Their tribal relations were recognized by law, yet the Indian was practically reduced to bondage. Repressive legislation in East Jersey forbade trading with them; in West Jersey, while there were no such enactments, there was no effort to turn the natives to industrial pursuits. They soon suffered decimation through the vices and diseases brought to them by the white man. Missionaries and philanthropists urged remedies, but without avail. At length, in 1758, through the mixed motives of self-protection and charity, was established for the first time within the territory now the United States, an Indian Reservation, in the Burlington county "Pines," where is now the town of Indian Mills. There were seated the remnant of the famous Lenni-Lanape tribe, some two hundred in number, upon a three thousand acre tract of land, and where their decreasing descendants sojourned until 1802, thence removing, by repeated migrations, to the state of New York, to Wisconsin, and finally to the Indian Territory. At length, in 1832, the New Jersey Legislature, listening to the final plea of the Indians, appropriated \$2,000 for the extinguishment of all their right, title and interest. In this closing transaction, the Indians had for their representative one of their own race—Bartholomew S. Calvin, whose native name was Shawinskukung, meaning "Wilted Grass." He was a Revolutionary soldier; he was educated by the Scotch, became a teacher, and taught in white schools, as well as among his own people. Before the legislature which purchased the last of his tribal rights, he said: "Not a drop of our blood have you spilled in battle; not an acre of our land have you taken but by our consent." And upon the same occasion, the Hon. Samuel L. Southard said: "It is a proud fact in the history of New Jersey that every foot of her soil has been obtained from the Indians by fair and voluntary purchase and transfer—a fact that no other State in the Union, not even the land which bears the name of Penn. can boast of."

And so disappeared the Indian, leaving no perceptible trace of blood admixture upon the people by whom he was supplanted—nothing, save a few local names of places he once occupied, and rapidly disappearing burial mounds.

An interesting but abortive incident of attempted civilization in the New World is written in the history of New Albion. In 1632, an Irish nobleman, Sir Edmund Plowden, with eight associates, asked of King Charles I. a grant of land to be known as "Manitie, or Long Isle" (Long Island), and of thirty miles square of the coast next adjoining, to be erected into a County Palatine called "Syon." The petition being disregarded, it was repeated, with the use of new designations—"Isle Plowden" for Long Island, and "New Albion" for "Syon." Plowden and his associates obligated themselves to settle five hundred inhabitants "for the planting and civilizing thereof," and a patent was granted them for a tract of land embracing New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Pennsylvania, as well as Long Island, with Sir Edmund Plowden as first governor. In this connection it is curious to note that two years previously a similar charter had been issued to Lord Baltimore, of the Maryland colony.

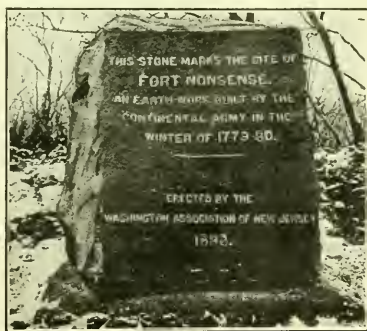
In 1634, deaths and abandonments had put the Plowden grant largely into possession of the sons of Sir Edmund, under whom about ten thousand acres near Salem City, New Jersey, were vested in Sir Thomas Danby, with manorial privileges. Meantime, and in the same year (1634) came from England, Captain Thomas Young, with Robert Evelin, his

nephew, under commission "to discover parts of America not actually in possession of any Christian Prince." They explored the Delaware river (which they named the Charles) as far as Trenton Falls, which they could not pass, therefore descended the stream, and later coasted from Cape May to Manhattan Island.

In 1642, Plowden himself, "Earl Palatine," came to the country and sailed up the Delaware, afterward going to Virginia. In 1648 he returned to England. In December of that year was printed there, Beauchamp Plantagenet's "Description of New Albion," dedicated to "The Right Honorable and Mighty Lord Edmund, by Divine Providence, Lord Proprietor, Earl Palatine, Governour and Captain Generall of the Province of New Albion." It also contained a description of the "Order Medall and Riban of the Albion Knights," with various heraldic devices. Under this pretentious manifesto, preparation was undertaken in 1650 to send to the Delaware a colony of one hundred and fifty souls, but there is no evidence that it was ever accomplished. The Plowden claims were practically forgotten until 1784, when Charles Varlo came from England, claiming title as purchaser of one-third of the Plowden charter. His claims failing of substantiation in a chancery court, he returned whence he came. To-day no trace appears of the early occupation thus recorded.

The Swedish occupation dates from 1638, when Peter Minnuit, of a Swedish-Dutch company, came up Zuydt Riviere (the Delaware) with two vessels. With his explorations into Virginia and the territory now Delaware, and his creation of New Sweden, we are not now concerned, for his project was but short-lived, giving way before the Dutch occupancy. Among the few remaining traces of Swedish occupancy, the town of Swedesboro is the most conspicuous, and a few Swedish names are discernible at various points in the Delaware Valley. The latter, however, are place, not family, names. The Swedes were readily absorbed by both Dutch and English, and particularly by the latter, in this regard forming a marked contrast with the Dutch, who, through intermarriages among themselves, preserved their racial traits, customs and language beyond the Revolutionary period. In the case of the Swedes, as far as shown by church records now extant, the intermarriages among themselves are rare after 1725. After the middle of the century their language had practically disappeared.

The Dutch impression yet remains deep and readily identifiable, and their family nomenclature is ineradicable. First of the settlements made in Jersey territory was that at what was known as Hobocanhackingh, now Hoboken. In 1630 arose the patroonship of Pavonia, and here appear the names of Van Evertsen Bout and Cornelius Van Vorst, about 1636, and Aert Teunissen Van Patten in 1643. From these settlements, and others growing out from them, and from the Hollandish settlement on Manhattan island, descended vigorous stock which to the present time has been a potent factor in all the wonderful development of American life. As has been remarked by the present writer at another time (and for which there is still full warrant), "It must not be forgotten that to the Hollander is due the credit for establishing the principle of purchasing Indian title to land; that he planted, wherever he went, his church and his school; that in spite of a certain intensity of obstinate pride, he respected civil authority, and lent his



aid to the upbuilding of a moral state. In politics, the Hollander took the side of justice to the oppressed; in religion, he fought to the end, for the sake of principle. While New Amsterdam was struggling for existence, Old Amsterdam was the centre of a life of culture and refinement, where science, art and music, as well as the learned professions, were joined in a community of interests. While such progress at home found but faint reflection in America, the hardships which the colonists encountered for the commercial glory of the Mother Country must ever be to Holland as great a compensation as their presence to distant generations of America was a gain." And what is here said of the Hollander in New Amsterdam, is to be said with equal force of the Hollander in the Jerseys.

A valuable colonizing force came into the Jerseys about the close of the Seventeenth Century—the French Huguenots, who were of those driven out of their native land by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685. Nearly all were of eminent respectability and strength of character; many were of the ancient nobility. They brought names which still exist—Pintard, Bard, Conte, Ray, Boudinot, Ballinger, La Rue, Valle, Demarest and others. They did not long retain their identity, but assimilated with the Dutch and English. To them, in the largest degree, is ascribable the introduction upon American soil of those refinements of life, that love for the beautiful, for which their ancestral land has ever been proverbial.

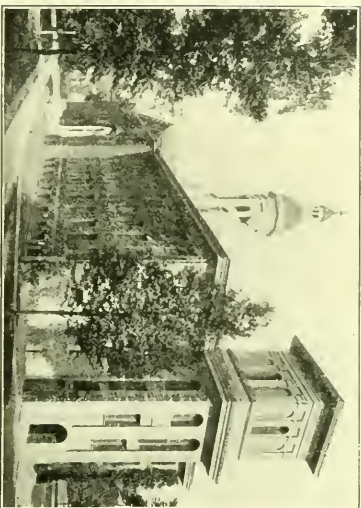
For obvious measures, the chronological sequence of the various immigrations to America has not been followed. While Swede and Hollander and Huguenot brought to the New World personal qualities of great worth, and which were all-important in the making of the present-day American, the English, and, somewhat later, the Scotch-Irish, his nearest kinsmen, brought equally valuable elements of moral and mental strength, and, besides, those political ideas and institutions which were destined to overshadow and finally supplant those of all other peoples. Out of these have grown our present-day legislative and governmental methods, and our jurisprudence.

Following shortly after the promulgation of "The Conditions for New Planters in the Territories of his Royal Highness, the Duke of York, by his Deputy Governor, Colonel Richard Nicolls," a settlement was made at Elizabethtown under a grant of date December 1, 1664. The precise date of occupation is not known, but it is presumable that a few families were already upon the ground. The petitioners are to be briefly noted:

John Strickland, an Englishman, had come to the Massachusetts Bay Colony with Winthrop. He was a patentee of Huntington, Long Island, and was afterward a resident of Hempstead. He appeared at Elizabethtown as agent for "A company of the english nasion."

John Balies (Baylie, Bailly), probably him of the same name who resided at Guilford, Connecticut, in 1642, does not appear to have been a resident; he sold his interest to Governor Carteret.

Others were Thomas Benedict (Benydick), who had represented Jamaica, Long Island, in the Hempstead Convention of 1665; John Baker, who had been the principal military officer at Albany, and who became foremost in resisting proprietary aggression in Jersey; John Ogden, who came from Connecticut to Long Island, and thence to Jersey, and became one of the most influential in the new settlement there; also David and Nathaniel Denton, sons of the Reverend Richard Denton, who came from England to Massachusetts and thence, in turn, to Connecticut, and to Hempstead, Long Island. Daniel Denton was a man of strong character and great usefulness, and was a school teacher and physician. He soon sold his interest in the Elizabethtown grant to John Baker and John Ogden, and is believed to have returned to England. In 1670 he published in London a volume which is notable as being the first description of the region now known as New York and New Jersey, ever printed in



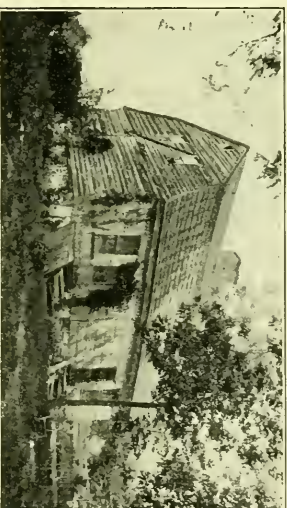
Nassau Hall.



Old Mercer County Court House.



Friends' Meeting House, Princeton Battlefield: built 1726, rebuilt 1766.



Washington's Headquarters, Washington's Crossing: occupied morning of Battle of Trenton, December 28, 1776.

the English language. The title of this rarely interesting work was "A Brief Description of New-York, formerly called New Netherlands, with the places thereunto Adjoining; Likewise a Brief Relation of the Customs of the Indians there." This volume was largely instrumental in promoting immigration.

Luke Watson, the last of the patentees to be mentioned, was the only one who retained his interest in the enterprise, and came to be numbered among the founders of the town. The patentees gathered about them associates to the number of eighty, most of them vigorous men between the ages of twenty-five and forty years, and a majority of them married. The town which they founded, Elizabethtown, is ever to be remembered in American history as the seat of the first English government in what is now New Jersey. The land owned by the Elizabethtown grant extended from the mouth of the Raritan river on the south to the mouth of the Passaic river on the north, a distance of not less than seventeen miles in a direct line, and extending inwardly into the country about thirty-four miles. It embraced the present towns of Woodbridge and Piscataway, the whole of the present Union county, parts of the towns of Newark and Clinton, a small part of Morris county, and a considerable portion of Somerset county, aggregating about five thousand acres.

Governor Nicolls, on April 8, 1665, issued to twelve patentees the famous "Monmouth Patent," covering a part of Middlesex county, the present county of Monmouth, except Freehold townships and the western portion of Millstone, and a part of Ocean county. The coast line extended from Sandy Hook to Little Egg Harbor, being more than half of the New Jersey seacoast.

The Monmouth patentees were men of strong character and great enterprise, and the most of them were deeply religious. Mention of their antecedents and traits is necessary to a proper appreciation of their worth as founders of communities and of their influence in their own day and upon their descendants.

William Goulding was one of the Massachusetts Bay Baptists who were banished from that colony on account of their religion. He became a permanent settler, and was one of the founders of the old Baptist Church at Middletown.

Samuel Spicer had previously resided at Gravesend, Long Island. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and had been severely dealt with by Governor Stuyvesant for non-conformity to the established religion.

Richard Gibbons, who is also mentioned as "Sergeant Gybbings," does not appear as prominently as his fellows, but was among the early settlers.

Richard Stout was head of one of the first five families who settled on the Indian purchase in 1664. He had previously lived a number of years on Long Island.

James Grover became a permanent settler, and built the first iron works in New Jersey.

Captain John Bowne, a leader in the project of purchasing from the Indian sachems the three Necks of Newasink, Navarumsink and Pootapeck, was one of the company who sailed from Gravesend, Long Island, in December, 1663. He was one of the patentees under the Monmouth grant, and his was one of the first five families who made a permanent settlement on the tract. The place where he located is in the present township of Holmdel, though in the old records he is mentioned as one of the settlers of Middletown—a name which was applied to a large and somewhat vaguely defined region. Until Captain Bowne's death, in the early part of 1684, he seems to have been the most prominent citizen of the county, esteemed for his integrity and ability. He was a deputy to the first Assembly in Governor Carteret's time, which met May 26, 1668, the members of the lower house being then called "burgesses." He was deputy again in 1675; in the first legislature under the twenty-four proprietors, in 1683, he was a member, and the Speaker, and he acted until the December

following. He held other positions of trust. March 12, 1677, a commission was issued to him as president of the court to hold a term at Middletown. In December, 1683, shortly after his last illness, he was appointed major of the militia of Monmouth county. He died in January, 1683-4, leaving two sons, Obadiah and John, the latter of whom was also a prominent man in the province, and a candidate for the office of Speaker of Assembly under Lord Cornbury's administration.

John Tilton, when he first came from England, located at Lynn, Massachusetts. His wife was a Baptist, and in December, 1642, she was indicted for "holding that the baptism of infants is no ordinance of God." They left Massachusetts with Lady Deborah Moody and other Baptists, and settled at Gravesend, Long Island, where again they were made to suffer. In 1658, Tilton was fined by the Dutch authorities for allowing a Quaker woman to stop at his house. In September, 1662, he was fined for "permitting Quakers to quake at his house." In October of the same year himself and wife were summoned before Governor Stuyvesant and Council, charged with having entertained Quakers and frequently attending their conventions, and they were ordered to leave the province under pain of corporal punishment. They came to Monmouth among the settlers of 1665.

William Reape was a Long Island settler and a Quaker, who had been arrested and imprisoned by the Dutch Governor, Peter Stuyvesant, who was a mild persecutor of Quakers for the reason that his instructions from the States-General required him to discountenance all form of religion but that prescribed by the Synod of Dordrecht. Soon after his liberation Reape went to Newport, Rhode Island, where he engaged in mercantile business, and he was living there when he became interested in the Monmouth patent. He was one of the settlers who came to the Navesink Indian purchase in 1665.

Nicholas Davies (or Davis) was living in Massachusetts Bay Colony when the Quakers began preaching there, and he became a member of their society, for which offense he was indicted in April, 1659, and in July of the same year he was sentenced to death. Mary Dyer, whose son Henry was an early Monmouth county settler, William Robinson and Marmaduke Stevenson, were sentenced at the same time, and were hung in Boston. Davies's sentence was commuted to banishment, and he removed to Newport, Rhode Island, where he was living when he became interested in the Monmouth Patent. He was drowned about 1672.

The Rev. Obadiah Holmes was living in 1639 at Salem, Massachusetts, where he was engaged with Lawrence Southwick and Ananias Conklin, descendants of both of whom became settlers on the Monmouth purchase. Although he never settled on his Monmouth lands, he made occasional visits there, one of which was upon the organization of the Baptist Church at Middletown, which was the first of that denomination in New Jersey and the third or fourth in America. Two of his sons, Obadiah and Jonathan, became settlers in Monmouth.

Acting under the authority conferred upon them, the patentees and their associates began the establishment of settlements at Middletown and Shrewsbury. Later the same year (1665) many settlers came from Long Island and Rhode Island, and during the following years the number of families in the present territory of the county of Monmouth had increased to more than one hundred, reaching the limit which had been set by the settlers at their general assembly in 1668. The landowners comprised in the settlements, who were for the greater number actual residents and heads of families, were named as follows:

From Massachusetts Bay.—George Allen, William Gifford, John Jenkins, Richard Sadler, Edward Wharton.

From Rhode Island.—John Allen, Christopher Allmy, Job Allmy, Stephen Arnold, James Ashton, Benjamin Borden, Richard Borden, Francis Brindley, Nicholas Brown,

Abraham Brown, Henry Bull, Robert Carr, George Chutte, Walter Clarke, Thomas Clifton, William Coddington, Joshua Coggeshall, Edward Cole, Jacob Cole, Joseph Coleman, John Cook, Nicholas Davis, Richard Davis, William Deuell, Benjamin Deuell, Thomas Dungan, Roger Ellis and son, Peter Easton, Gideon Freeborn, Annias Gauntt, Zachary Gauntt, Daniel Gould, John Havens, Robert Hazard, Samuel Holliman, Obadiah Holmes, Jonathan Holmes, George Hulett, Richard James, William James, William Layton, James Leonard, Henry Lippett, Mark Lucar (or Luker), Lewis Mattux, Edward Pattison, Thomas Potter, William Reape, Richard Richardson, William Shaberly, Samuel Shaddock, Thomas Shaddock, William Shaddock, William Shearman, John Slocum, Edward Smith, John Smith, Edward Tarrt, Robert Taylor, John Throckmorton, Job Throckmorton, Edward Thurston, Eliakim Wardell, George Webb, Bartholomew West, Robert West, Robert West, Jr., Thomas Winterton, Emanuel Woolley.

From Long Island.—John Bowne, Gerrard Bowne, James Bowne, William Bowne, William Compton, John Conkling (earlier from Salem, Massachusetts), Thomas Cox, John Cox, Richard Gibbons, William Goulding, James Grover, James Grover, Jr., William Lawrence, Bartholomew Lippincott, Richard Lippincott, Richard Moor, Thomas Moor, John Ruckman, Nathaniel Sylvester, Benjamin Spicer, Samuel Spicer, John Stout, Richard Stout, John Tilton, Nathaniel Tompkins, John Townsend, John Wall, Walter Wall, Thomas Wansick, Thomas Whitlock.

Previous residence unknown except where mentioned:—John Bird, Joseph Boyer, William Cheeseman, Edward Crome, Daniel Estell, Ralph Gouldsmith, John Hall, John Hance (Westchester, New York), John Haundell, Thomas Hart, John Hawes, James Heard, Richard Hartshorn (England), Tobias Haudson, John Horabin, Joseph Hutt, Randall Huet, Jr., John Jobs, Robert Jones (New York), Gabriel Kirk, Edmund Lafetra, Francis Masters, George Mount, William Newman, Anthony Page, Joseph Parker, Peter Parker, Henry Percy, Bartholomew Shamungoe, Richard Sissell, Robert Story, John Tomson, Marmaduke Ward, John Wilson, John Wood, Thomas Wright.

July 8, 1670, at an assembly held at Portland Point, the restriction as to the number of landowners was so set aside as to admit William Bowne, Thomas Whitlock, John Wilson, John Ruckman, Walter Wall, John Smith, Richard Richardson, John Horabin, James Bowne, Jonathan Holmes, Christopher Allmy, Eliakim Wardwell, Bartholomew West, John Haunce, James Ashton, Edward Pattison, William Shaddock, Thomas Winterton, Edward Tarrt, Benjamin Burden (Borden), and two years later (in May, 1672), Richard Lippincott and Nicholas Browne were also admitted.

Of those mentioned in the foregoing list, the following named, owners of shares in the Indian purchase (some being also original grantees under the Monmouth patent), did not become settlers, viz.: Henry Bull, Robert Carr, Walter Clarke (patentee), William Coddington, Joshua Coggeshall, John Coggeshall, Nicholas Davis (patentee), Zachard Gauntt, Daniel Gould, Edward Thurston and Obadiah Holmes (patentee), all of Rhode Island; Nathaniel Sylvester (patentee), of Long Island; and John Jenkins and Edward Wharton, of Massachusetts Bay. Robert Carr sold his share to Giles Slocum, of Newport, Rhode Island, and to his son, John Slocum, who became a settler. Zachariah Gauntt sold his share to his brother Annias, who also became a permanent settler.

Mention is to be made of some of the early purchasers under the Monmouth Patent who were intimately associated with the patentees in the formative days of the settlements.

Edward Smith, whose name appears as a purchaser



Monmouth County Court House. Freehold.

of lands within the Monmouth patent, was one of those who were indicted at Plymouth with Rev. Obadiah Holmes and John Hazell, in October, 1650, as before mentioned.

John Haunce, one of the original settlers of Shrewsbury, was a deputy and overseer at a court held at Portland Point, December 28, 1660. He held various positions in the county, among which was Justice. He was a deputy to the Assembly in 1668, but refused to take the oath of allegiance and would not yield the claims of his people under the Monmouth Patent, and submit to the laws and government of the proprietors when directed against those claims, in consequence of which he was rejected as a member, as were also Jonathan Holmes, Edward Tarrt, and Thomas Winterton, at the same session, for the same reasons. Haunce was re-elected a deputy in 1680 and at other times.

William Shattuck, a native of Boston, about 1656, joined the Quakers in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and for this offense was whipped and banished. He removed to Rhode Island and thence to New Jersey in or about 1665, settling on lands of the Monmouth patent. A few years afterward he moved to Burlington. His daughter Hannah married Restore Lippincott, son of Richard Lippincott.

Samuel Shattock (or Shaddock), a settler on the Navesink purchase, was a Massachusetts Quaker, who removed thence to Rhode Island before his settlement in New Jersey.

John and Job Throckmorton, ancestors of the numerous Throckmortons of the present time in Monmouth county, were settlers between 1665 and 1667. They were sons of John Throckmorton, who, with Thomas James, William Arnold, Edward Cole and Ezekiel Holman (or more properly, Holman), came from England in the same ship with Roger Williams, and all of whom are mentioned by Williams as his friends and associates in an account written by him in 1638. John Throckmorton was among the first settlers at Providence, Rhode Island, and was afterward in Westchester, New York, with Ann Hutchinson. After she was killed by the Indians he still held his lands in Westchester and on Long Island, but returned to Providence, where he spent most of his time and held his citizenship.

John Smith came to the Monmouth great tract with the early settlers, and was the first "schoolmaster" of Middletown. He was the same person, who, with three others, accompanied Roger Williams on his first exploration journey to Rhode Island. Edward Smith, who was also a settler in Monmouth, left Massachusetts Bay with John Smith, the teacher, because of the persecution against them as Baptists.

Richard Hartshorne came to New Jersey in September, 1669, and located in Middletown. Sandy Hook was first held under a grant to him in 1667. He was a Quaker, and an account of this country written by him and circulated in England induced considerable emigration. A letter from him, dated November 12, 1675, is one of a collection printed in 1676, a fac-simile of which is in the New Jersey Historical Society Library. In 1684 he was appointed one of Deputy-Governor Lawry's Council. In the succeeding year he was elected to the General Assembly from Middletown; was chosen Speaker in 1686, and held that position at other times. March, 1698, he became one of Governor Basse's Council. He still continued to hold his seat as a member of the Assembly, and filled both positions until the surrender of the government to the crown.

Eliakim Wardell, one of the associate patentees of Monmouth, had lived near Hampton, New Hampshire, where he and his wife were imprisoned, whipped and banished because of their Quaker principles. They removed to Rhode Island, and thence to New Jersey, where he became one of the early settlers on the Monmouth Patent, and was the first Sheriff of the county in 1683.

Christopher Allmy, who was at one time Deputy Governor of Rhode Island, came from

that colony to settle on the Monmouth lands, in 1665 or 1666. He became one of the associate patentees, and remained an inhabitant of Monmouth County for several years, during which time he ran a sloop between Wakake Landing and the Rhode Island ports. He finally left New Jersey and returned to Rhode Island.

The Quaker influence was remarkably strong in the formative days of the Jerseys—an influence which has remained to the present day. Major John Fenwick, who had served as major in the Parliamentary army in England, and afterwards became a member of the Society of Friends, in March, 1673-74, purchased a half interest in the New Jersey colony from Lord Berkeley. He associated with himself Edward Byllynge, also a Friend, with the purpose of establishing in America a home for their sect, thus hoping to consummate a wish and belief of George Fox. In time, disputes as to title arose between Fenwick and Byllynge. William Penn was agreed upon to arbitrate between them, and he awarded to Fenwick one-tenth, with a certain sum of money, and to Byllynge nine-tenths. Byllynge subsequently, under stress of financial embarrassment, sold his entire and undivided interest to William Penn, Gawen Lawry and Nicholas Lucas, all Friends, in trust, for the benefit of his creditors, and they afterward became possessed of Fenwick's interest also. Thereafter, certain grants covering some portions of the same territory were made by the Duke of York to Sir George Carteret, and Fenwick was forbidden recognition as owner of lands situated upon the Delaware river. Fenwick, however, persisted in his colonization endeavors, and in 1676 laid out "The liberties of Cohansen and Alloways, and undertook the settlement of Salem." Finally, Fenwick sold his interest, and practically disappears.

On July 1, 1676, the colonies of East Jersey and West Jersey were separated under a deed which established what was known as "the Province Line," extending from Little Egg Harbor to the Delaware river at 41 40 north latitude. The portion known as East Jersey was awarded to Sir George Carteret; that known as West Jersey to Penn and his associates—Gawen Lawry, Nicholas Lucas and Edward Byllynge.

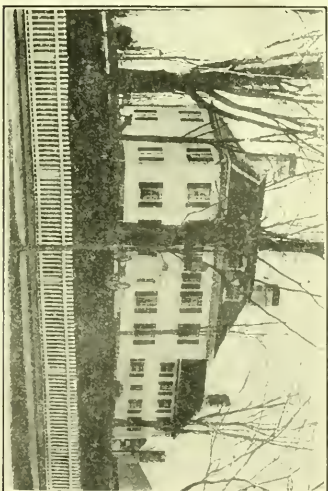
Penn at once gave himself industriously to the work of colonization. He procured the formation in England of two colonizing associations of Friends, one in Yorkshire, the other in London, and at the same time the Byllynge trustees held out inducements to immigrants.

To Penn, however, attaches the greatest fame for the peopling of West Jersey. To him is attributed the framing of the "Concessions and Agreements of the Proprietors, Freeholders and inhabitants of West New Jersey in America"—a document which "unquestionably gave to the spirit of democracy a wider range than had any like expression of Anglo-Saxon law," and "in which may be found the dominating principles underlying the 'Bill of Rights' which formed so prominent a part of the later Federal and State constitutions." Its provisions are remarkably liberal. To the people was committed all purely local regulations; the Proprietors held for themselves a mere semblance of authority. Ten "honest and able men" were to be elected as commissioners. A General Assembly was to be also elected, and in which was guaranteed full liberty of speech. Courts were established, the local justices and constables to be elected directly by the people. Equal assessment and taxation were guaranteed. Above all, it was decreed that "No man nor number of men upon earth hath power or authority to rule over men's conscience in religious matters."

The response from the Mother Country was prompt. In 1677, the year following the promulgation of the "Concessions," the ship "Kent," with the proprietary commissioners and two hundred and thirty emigrants, entered the Delaware and settled at the present site of Burlington. Later the same year and in 1678 new arrivals occupied the First and Second "Tenths," between the Rancocas river and Assanpink creek, in greater part the river front of old Burlington county.



Colonial House, Haddonfield. Here, September, 1777, New Jersey changed from a Colony to a State.



Washington's Headquarters, Morristown.



Friends' Meeting House, Salem, erected 1772.



Old Oak and Friends' Cemetery, Salem.

In 1680, under a second grant made by the Duke of York, West Jersey was conveyed to William Penn, Edward Byllinge, Gawen Lawry, Nicholas Lucas, John Eldridge and Edward Warner, the two last named having become possessed of the Fenwick interest. This grant covered the free use of all bays, rivers and waters, for navigation, fishing, trade, etc.

The administration of the Province of East Jersey was devolved upon Lady Elizabeth Carteret by the death of her husband, and in the settlement, in 1681-2, Lady Carteret and eight trustees acting with her, sold East Jersey for the sum of £3,400 to William Penn and eleven other grantees named in the deed, a majority of whom were Quaker yeomen, and all Englishmen: William Penn, Robert West, Thomas Rudyard, Samuel Groome, Thomas Hart, Richard Mew, Thomas Wilcox, Ambrose Rigg, John Heywood, Hugh Hartshorn, Clement Plumstead and Thomas Cooper. In 1682 Penn purchased all the right to the title of John Fenwick in West Jersey, and the twelve proprietors associated with themselves twelve others, viz.: James, Earl of Perth, John Drummond, Robert Barclay, David Barclay, Jr., Robert Gordon and Arent Sonmans, all Scotchmen; and Gawen Lawry, Edward Byllinge, James Braine, William Gibson, Thomas Booker, Robert Turner and Thomas Warne, Englishmen. The sale to these twenty-four proprietors was confirmed by the Duke of York, March 14, 1682-83, and their rights were further confirmed by King Charles II on November 23, 1683.

These proprietors now included not only Friends, but Dissenters, Roman Catholics, and a small but sturdy representation of Scots. Their influence in the Mother Country extended practically to all parts of the United Kingdom, and brought a large immigration from all classes.

In 1687 Edward Byllinge died, and his interest in West Jersey was by his heirs vested in Dr. Samuel Cox, who, on March 4, 1691, sold to a land association, the West Jersey Society, all his lands, including a large acreage in East Jersey and West Jersey, also land in New Hampshire and Pennsylvania; the deed mentions a pottery in Burlington, three lots in Perth Amboy, Gloucester and Egg Harbor, and also lands in Cape May and on the Maurice river. The Council of Proprietors of West Jersey was organized on a basis similar to that of East Jersey. In 1702 the interests of both were surrendered to the Crown, and from that time begins the real political history of New Jersey, in geographical and governmental forms practically unaltered to the present time, except in its separation from the Mother Country at the time of the Revolution.

With the topics last mentioned above we have at this time no concern. The People, and what they wrought, is briefly our theme, and religion and education claim our principal attention, as attesting the lofty character of many of the early settlers, and also as commemorating the splendid results of their effort.

If there is aught in the history of New Jersey that is so completely established as to be wholly outside the pale of controversy, it is a fact that the early colonists were a deeply religious people. Indeed, had they been less conscientious and less unyielding as religiousists, the political structure which they reared would doubtless have been of other and less impressive design.

The early Dutch colonists may be said to have brought their church with them when they settled in New Netherland. To them, a place of worship was as necessary as a dwelling, and we never find any settlement without discovering some arrangement for divine services. As they increased in numbers, and more industries were needed, they turned to their own youth for their spiritual leaders, and founded their own literary and theological schools. At Bergen, in 1660, was established the Dutch Church, the oldest in what is now New Jersey, and there too, in 1664, was opened a school—the first of which authentic record exists, in

all that territory. In 1765, according to Samuel Smith's "History of the Colony of Nova Caesarea, or New Jersey," there were two Dutch meeting houses in Bergen county, five in Sussex, two in Essex, one in Hunterdon, and one in Middlesex; while the Dutch and German Lutheran had six in Somerset, Bergen, Hunterdon, Sussex and Salem counties.

In 1775 (possibly a few years earlier) the Reformed Dutch Church opened, at New Brunswick, Queen's College, which since the Revolution has been known as Rutgers College. In 1784 the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church in America was founded at New Brunswick, for the education of young men for the ministry, obviating the former necessity of bringing clergymen from Holland.

The first of the Scotch Presbyterians who came were driven out of their native land by cruel persecutions. Refusing to engage in prelate worship, and persisting in attending conventicles, these poor people were despoiled of their property, thrown into prison, and banished. About one hundred men and women were imprisoned in Dunatton Castle, where they were treated with great severity, stinted for food and water, and cramped for want of room. Many were tortured for attempting to escape. Late in the summer of 1685 the prisoners were driven to the seacoast, a distance of about sixty miles, many with their hands tied behind their backs. A number of them were placed under the charge of George Scott, laird of Pitlochrie, who had chartered a vessel to convey him to New Jersey, to escape the persecution which his religion had brought upon him. The voyagers suffered severely from a virulent fever, and three-score of their number, among them the Laird and his wife, died during the voyage. The survivors reached Perth Amboy, in December.

These expatiated Scotch were among the founders of the Presbyterian Church in America. A number of these people settled (about 1685) near the site of the present village of Mattawan, in Monmouth county, and named the place New Aberdeen, while others of their company went farther and located at what they called Free Hill, about five miles northwest of the present town of Freehold, and there founded the "Old Scots Church." For this, the claim has been made that it was "the first one settled with the gospel ministry in East Jersey, west (south) of the Raritan river. It is doubtful if this is entirely accurate, but it is scarcely to be questioned that it was the first recognized Presbyterian Church in that region, and the "Small beginning of a great stream of organized American Presbyterianism."

On December 27, 1710, this spot, destined to remain historic for all time, was the scene of a memorable event—a meeting of a Presbytery, and the ordination of a minister—the first, in either case, in America—John Boyd, who came from Scotland for the purpose, was the ordained clergyman. He died two years later, and more than one hundred and seventy-five years later, his burial stone was placed in the Presbyterian Building in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and replaced with a beautiful and enduring monument, and which was unveiled June 14, 1900, by Walter Kerr, of New York City, a lineal descendant of Walter Ker, the founder and first elder of "Old Scots Church."

Intimately connected with the history of "Old Scots Church" is that of "Old Tennent Church," near the village of Freehold and the Monmouth battlefield, and which enjoyed the ministrations of Rev. John Tennent and his brother William—sons of Rev. William Tennent, Sr., the founder of the "Log College," ever famous in the educational annals of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

The Quakers, or Friends, built a meeting house in Shrewsbury, Monmouth county, in 1672, according to the journal of George Fox. George Leith was the leader. Other denominations, or sects, established themselves later.

In this brief resume, omission cannot be made of the great religious movement led by

George Whitefield, a religious enthusiast, and an associate of the two Wesleys—John and Charles. Whitefield came to America in 1738, and after some missionary work in Georgia and Pennsylvania, came to New Jersey late in 1739. He preached in Burlington, New Brunswick and elsewhere. Again in New Brunswick, in April, 1740, he addressed seven thousand people. Proceeding to other points, he was assisted by Rev. Gilbert Tennent, eldest son of Rev. William Tennent, Sr., founder of "The Log College," and who delivered a discourse on "The Danger of the Uncovered Ministry," and which was the occasion for the division of the Presbyterian Church into the "old" and "new" side factions. America never witnessed such demonstrations as attended these meetings. "In the wake of the revivals went up the shouts of the converted, the cries of those who had not availed themselves of present opportunities. Men dreamed and saw visions, after they had fallen upon the ground, so powerfully had they been moved by the preaching."

Education well kept pace with religion. In the village of Bergen, in 1664, was established, so far as can be known from authentic records, the first school in New Jersey, which, under the provisions of Governor Carteret's charter, was to be supported by a tract of land exempt from taxes or other charges. In 1669 Woodbridge was empowered to sustain a school from the proceeds of certain lands "set apart for education." In 1676 a well-qualified schoolmaster was teaching in Newark. In 1693 the East Jersey legislature, in a statute setting forth that "the cultivation of learning and good manners tends greatly to the good and benefit of mankind," provided for schoolmasters and their support by bodies similar to our present boards of education. Finally, on October 22, 1746, was chartered the College of New Jersey, which in our own day has developed into the magnificent Princeton University. It is curious, in looking back, to note that the beginnings of this institution were due to the great religious feeling which grew out of the Whitefield revivals, as well as the more calm and better considered thought of the Presbyterian element.

From such forbears as are hereinbefore written of, came nearly all the present-day families of New Jersey who are the subjects of the pages which follow, and are the inheritors of a splendid legacy of beneficence.

"For Good is not a shapely mass of stone,
Worked by man's hands, and carved by him alone.
It is a seed God suffers some to sow ;
Others will reap, and when the harvests grow
He giveth increase through all coming years,
And lets men reap in joy, seed that was sown in tears."

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

In the century and three-quarters during which the Frelinghuysens have been identified with the history of this country, they have given to New Jersey and the United States more great and distinguished men in proportion to their numerical strength as a body of individuals than almost any other family. According to a continual stream of testimony from contemporaries down to the present day, it is the founder of the family who placed the Dutch Reformed religion on a permanent footing in New Jersey, and made the Raritan district its garden spot. According to the same witness, every one of its five sons was equally gifted, and though three of them were cut off in their prime, to the eldest is due the independence of the Dutch church in America, and the second son's labors have Queen's, now Rutgers College, as their monument. In the third generation, the single male representative of the family belongs, not to county or colony, but to country as a continental congressman and revolutionary colonel, afterwards becoming brigadier-general, United States army; while in the next two generations, all of the general's sons became distinguished at the bar and in the federal service, and a grandson became one of the foremost senators of the reconstruction period, and a United States secretary of state. And lastly, the sixth generation, out of seven living representatives of the family and name, contains a state senator and three more than prominent business men.

(1) The founder of the family, the Rev. Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen, was born at Lingen, in East Friesland, now the northwest part of the province of Hanover, about 1691. His father was the Rev. Johannes Henricus Frelinghuysen, pastor of the Dutch Reformed church in his son's birthplace, and his brother was Matthias David Frelinghuysen, who settled at Hartigen, Holland. His early education and his preparation for the sacred ministry were given to him by his father and the Rev. Otto Verbrugge, afterwards professor of theology and oriental languages at Groningen. In 1717 he was ordained by the Classis

of Embden, his examiner being the Rev. Johannes Brunius, and in the following year we find this minute, under date of June 5, 1718, in the Acts of the Classis of Amsterdam: "Rev. Matthias Winterwyck, minister at Alphen, together with Messrs. Banker and van der Meulen, appeared before the Classis and exhibited an instrument from the congregation at Raritan, in the province of New Jersey, by which they are authorized to call a minister for those churches. They declared that they had chosen for this purpose, the Rev. Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen, formerly minister at Lochimer Voorwerk, in East Friesland, now Co-Rector at Enckhuysen, with the request that the Classis would please to approve his call, and ordain him to the Sacred Ministry. Where-upon the Rev. Frelinghuysen, having come within, declared that he accepted said call in the fear of the Lord. He handed in at the same time an excellent testimonial from the Coetus of Embden. The Classis having taken all things into consideration, approved the call, and ordained him to the Sacred Ministry. He also signed the Formulæ of Concord, and promised to correspond with the Classis." (vol. x, page 99). About a year after this, the Synod of North Holland, in Article 35 of its session of July-August, 1719, notes in its classical changes: "Sent to Raritan in the province of New Jersey: Rev. Jacobus Theodorus van Frelinghuysen;" and six months later, in the beginning of January, 1720, he landed in New York from the ship "King George," Captain Jacob Goelet, master; and January 17, 1720, held his first public service and received his recognition by the American Dutch church, preaching for the Rev. Henry Boel in one of the collegiate churches of the city. Such was the entrance upon his ministry of the man who has exerted the most permanent influence upon the history of the Dutch church in this country, and whose principles have shaped its character and destiny in America. George Whitefield, Jonathan Edwards and the Rev. Gilbert Tennant, all speak of him as "one of the greatest divines of the American church," and as being a devout soul, filled with religious zeal, keen

spiritual insight and remarkable intellectual abilities and attainments. To him more than any one else is due the revival of religion in New Jersey at the time of the "Great Awakening"; he was the first pastor of the Reformed church to train up young men for the ministry, the first to favor and work for the independence of the church in this country. Although he did not live to take part in its assemblies, he was one of the initiators of the movement for a Coetus in America, and it was largely owing to his zeal, his foresight and his prosecutions that the reorganization of the Dutch church was accomplished. He was probably also the first to suggest a college for the denomination in which to train young men for the ministry. When Dominie Frelinghuysen entered upon his work there was almost everything to dishearten and almost nothing to encourage. Aside from sparse population, settlements far apart, bridle-path roads and unbridged rivers and streams, the religious condition of the Dutch church in the new world was most unsatisfactory. For nearly forty years they had been living in a new and uncultivated country, and hearing the Gospel only a few times in the year; a whole generation had been born and educated without public worship; while the schools were no better than the churches. The outward farms had been retained but the spirit of religion was largely wanting. The wear and tear on mind and body in the struggle for existence in, and the battle to overcome the wilderness, the unsettled state of political affairs, the ecclesiastical subjection to a governing body whose decisions must necessarily be theoretical and based on hearsay evidence as well as delivered a long time after the need for them had risen, all this had resulted in a condition of chronic bickering and almost cantankerous faultfinding among the religiously zealous and in the falling away into carelessness of life and indifference to principle of the great majority. A generation had grown up jealous of their Protestant forms and ceremonies, but really caring very little about the inner life and spirit of religion.

Previous to 1720, Dominie Bertholf, when pastor of all northern New Jersey and a considerable portion of New York, visited the Raritan region about twice a year; and when Dominie Frelinghuysen arrived there were three churches more or less completely organized, Raritan, now the First Church of Somerville, since 1699; Three Mile Run, now the First of New Brunswick, or Franklin Park, in

1703; and North Branch, now Readington, in 1719. What was then a missionary station at Six Mile Run became later the "Millstone church" and is now the church at Harlingen. January 31, 1720, the new pastor preached his first sermon at Raritan from 2 Corinthians, 5:20; and with the zeal and earnestness which has won him the title of "New Jersey's father of evangelical religion," he began laboring to instil into the hearts of his flock genuine piety and real practical religion. With all his greatness, however, the good Dominie was not faultless; and though strong in act, the records show that sometimes he was anything but persuasive in manner; and in consequence he more than once gave his opponents handles on which they afterwards based some of their charges against him. This was also one of the main reasons the Classis finally decided against him, resenting his vigorous language and certain quite true but very emphatic scriptural epithets he employed; although they based their adverse judgment on what we must admit were mistakes on his part. He was inaccurate in the form of the Citations, and his exercise of the Ban, or excommunication, was not exactly regular; but these were side issues. The principles he fought for were of vital importance to the life and wellbeing of the Reformed religion in this country; the parties so bitterly complained of and warred against, Frelinghuysen, Schureman and Hendrick Fisher, have always been held in the highest esteem, both in church and state, and the ultimate moral result of Frelinghuysen's course, however criticized at the time, have been only beneficial. The locality where he officiated has been known ever since as the "Garden of the Dutch Church," and "the whole Raritan region has felt the benefit of his ministry down to the present day."

Shortly after assuming charge, Frelinghuysen preached three sermons: 1. on Isaiah, 66:2, "The poor and contrite, God's temple"; 2. on 1 Corinthians, 11:29, "The acceptable communicant"; and 3. on S. Mat., 16:19, "The Church's duty to her members." In these he laid great stress on the propositions that true piety will manifest itself in a godly life, that the real Christian will detach himself as much as may be from the things of this world and cultivate the spirit as well as the forms of prayer; that only such as are striving to do this are worthy partakers of the Lord's Table; and that it is the duty of the church to exclude from the Sacrament all that are unworthy. This teaching was perfectly orthodox, and

agreed with that of the most eminent divines in Holland, and also with the great body of Presbyterian divinity in Europe and America both before and after his time; but, enforced as it was in his parochial ministrations and practice it gave great offense, a number withdrew from his ministry and defended their step by saying his teaching was heretical. As usual, all sorts of gossip slander arose, and while refusing to vindicate himself from these, Frelinghuysen, at the urging of some of his friends, had his sermons "Printed at New York by Wm. Bradford, 1721." The preface is dated June 15, and the sermons are strongly endorsed by the Rev. William Bartholf, Frelinghuysen's predecessor, and the Rev. Bernard Freeman, of Long Island. Meanwhile the aggrieved persons had sought an alliance with the Rev. Henry Boel, who had taken umbrage at a letter which Frelinghuysen had written him, and Boel's colleague, the Rev. Walter Du Bois; and the same ship that bore the sermons to the mother country carried also to the Classis of Amsterdam those Dominies' testimony to a gossip charge that in Holland, Frelinghuysen had insulted Mr. W. Bancker by disparaging his nephew; and that "while at sea, Rev. Frelinghuysen had condemned most of the preachers in Holland; and he also declared that he thought but little of those at Amsterdam." These charges, apparently, were at first dismissed; the sermons were approved by the university of Griningen, and later on, when the controversy assumed a more serious phase, one of its professors, the Rev. Johannes Verschuur, published his "Truth Triumphant" in Frelinghuysen's behalf.

For about two years, the disaffection steadily grew, intensified probably by the fact that Frelinghuysen's evangelical zeal and labors were being crowned with marked success, and gathering around him a strong body of adherents in whose conversion he had been instrumental, and whose practical self-denying lives were a standing rebuke to the formal religion and easy-going lives of their neighbors. Finally, March 12, 1723, Peter Du Mont, Symon Wyckoff and Hendrick Vroom tried to enlist on their side the Rev. Bernard Freeman, who would have nothing to do with them, telling them very plainly, "Now do I perceive that you are all affected by the spirit of hatred and revenge. Because he sharply exposes sin, you try to help the devil, therefore I will have nothing to do with you except for the establishment of peace; and that you follow the advice to appear with your complaints before your

Consistory; and that you receive a written answer by which it shall be shown whether your pastor teaches true or false doctrine."

By this time, matters had reached such a point that Frelinghuysen and his consistories, after obtaining a sworn statement from Dominie Freeman in regard to the above mentioned visit, took the matter formally up, and issued March 28, May 9, and May 22, 1723, three "Citations * * * to the Heads and Leaders of the Separate and Seceded Congregation," "specifying Du Mont, Wyckoff and Vroom" as the persons they mean, and calling upon them to appear before the Consistory and prove their charges. On their ignoring these citations and continuing as before, Frelinghuysen and his consistory disciplined four of them by excommunication "so that his sacred ministrations might not be hindered; and that his name and office might be freed from slander before the Governor." The opposition now determined to systematize their efforts, and to this end they appointed the four ex-communicates, Du Mont, Wyckoff, Vroom and Daniel Sebring a committee "to correspond with Revs. Du Bois, Antonides, Boel, and others, who might be pleased to help us according to the Rules of the Church * * * to defend ourselves publicly in print, and choose our own time to do this." For two years, until February or March, 1725, nothing more seems to be heard from them, when they published their famous "Complaint," or "Reply," in which they scored not only Frelinghuysen and his Consistory but also those who were friendly to him, especially Dominies Freeman and Cornelius Van Santvoordt. This document, "printed in New York by William Bradford and J. Peter Zenger," is a volume of 146 pages; an English translation of it in the archives of the General Synod covers 323 pages of manuscript. A few advance copies of the "Citations" and the "Reply" proper were first printed. One of these fell into Freeman's hands and he immediately answered it with his "Defense," a pamphlet of 125 pages, and despatched both together with a letter to the Classis of Amsterdam. The complainants met this by adding a sixteen page preface; and then finding that their book was not having the effect they intended—Freeman says "It is scorned by all honest people. Meanwhile God blesses the ministry of Rev. Frelinghuysen with many exhibitions of genuine piety"—they procured from certain ministers a declaration "Justifying the complaints in publishing their volume." This is signed by

Dominie Walter Du Bois of New York, Vincent Antonides of Long Island, Petrus Vas of Kingston and Henry Boel; while Dominie Petrus Van Driessen of Albany "prays that a blessing may rest on the finished work," and Dominie Thomas Brouwer of Schenectady "gives assurance of his high regard," for the work. To all this, the complaints added a set of poems more or less ironical, ridiculing Frelinghuysen's position for demanding his style of piety, commending those who are supposed to hold fast to the "established forms of doctrine and discipline of the Dutch church, and bidding the "Complaint" forth on its mission. Then they despatched the completed work to the Classis at Amsterdam in such haste that they were obliged to follow it on the next ship with a letter of apology and explanation; while Dominie Van Santvoordt publishes a second answer under the title of a "Dialogue between Considerans and Candidus," the first representing the Frelinghuysen side and the latter his opponents', and presenting another inside view of the whole controversy.

This "Complaint," which is evidently the work of a shrewd lawyer, and is almost certainly the composition of Lawyer Boel, the Dominie's brother, whose handiwork is also clearly marked in the complainants' letters to Holland, puts an entirely new phase upon the dispute. At this date there were in New York and New Jersey but seven Dutch ministers: besides Frelinghuysen, Berthoff, now enfeebled and soon to be superseded at Acquackonock, Du Bois and Boel in New York, Freeman and Antonides on Long Island, and Van Santvoordt on Staten Island. These few men could not possibly meet the needs of the constantly increasing population of the territory under their charge; and Frelinghuysen, Freeman and Van Santvoordt clearly foresaw that radical changes must be brought about to make the church's work effective. More ministers than could be obtained from Europe were a necessity; and a more complete organization with large powers of self-government to control the unruly and meet the exigencies of the times was imperative. These changes could not be wrought at once, and meanwhile something must be done even if the letter of the canons was infringed or broken. On the other hand, the remaining ministers represented the ultra-conservative element, which was afraid of innovation and believed that exact order, forms and rules must be maintained at any expense of convenience or progress. The "Complaint," while it professes

to be simply an appeal for justice against the highhanded and unprincipled acts of a teacher of false doctrines, skillfully insinuates throughout that Frelinghuysen and his adherents are dangerous innovators and destroyers of established forms and as holding the Classis and the Reformed religion in great contempt; and in their letter of explanation to the Classis the complainants urge this even more explicitly. It is a masterly retreat from an absolutely indefensible position to a battleground of politics and society as well as religion which has in all ages been fought over with varying success; it is no longer a conflict between a parish and certain of her disciplined members; it has become the old struggle between conservatism and radicalism in the church; from now on it is really a question of home rule versus imperial control.

The Classis reduced the "Complaint" to seventeen specific accusations and, having asked for and received Frelinghuysen's answer thereto, twenty folio pages, they decided that "the difficulty seems chiefly to have been opposition to Rev. Frelinghuysen, and his manner of saying and doing things"; that he had no right to excommunicate "without the previous knowledge of the Classis"; that the accusation of heterodoxy was "flippant"; and that the complainants had been guilty of "misrepresentations of even the most important words and deeds." They, however, reserved any final decision in the interests of peace and justice, and "because both sides seem to desire to debate concerning our Tribunal and our ecclesiastical jurisdiction; and under a foreign power our ecclesiastical decision could not be carried out by any effectual instrumentality." They then wrote to both parties to come to terms of peace, adding at the end of each letter this postscript: "P. S. If any amicable reconciliation cannot be effected, Classis retains the liberty either to pronounce judgment thereon herself; or if it seems necessary, to refer the whole subject to the decision of the Christian Synod of North Holland."

Owing to the unavoidable delays accompanying transatlantic correspondence, this decision of the Classis was not reached until May 3, 1728, and the letters to Frelinghuysen and the complainants were not finished until June 27 and 28, 1728. These last reached Raritan about the end of January, 1729; and on April 10, 1729, after several interviews with his opponents, Frelinghuysen offered to remove the ban and receive the complaints as members of the church provided that they are

willing over their own signatures "to make confession of guilt (for their improper conduct regarding his teaching), and to recognize me as an orthodox minister." The complaints rejected these overtures and wrote to the Classis, November 20, 1729, for a new minister at Three Mile Run—they had for some time previously, contrary to the canons, and using their barns for churches, been employing the services of Dominie Henry Coens of Acquackononck (i. e., Passaic)—and April 6, 1730, assuring the Classis that they had done all they could to seek peace but that they could not join themselves with Frelinghuysen and his Consistory "because they disregarded the Discipline, Liturgy and pure Administration of the Sacraments of the Dutch Church; and have allowed an English dissenter to officiate in the services." This dissenter was the Rev. Gilbert Tennant, who was regularly ministering to the English population there, and whom Frelinghuysen had occasionally permitted to use one of his churches for that purpose.

Meanwhile, Frelinghuysen, who in 1729 had published his two sermons on 1 Peter 4:18, "The righteous scarcely saved," and "The miserable end of the ungodly," was taken seriously ill, at one time his life being despaired of, and for nearly a year was unable to attend to any duties whatever. The sickness seems to have been a form of neurasthenia resulting from the persecution to which he had been subjected; but his enemies gleefully hailed it as "insanity," and made the most of their opportunity to stir up the Classis against him. So great was their success, that the Classis, September 1, 1732, records the following minute: "On accordance with a resolution of the Classis (July 21, 1732), a minister was granted to the people of Millstone (now Harlingen), and they were notified to that effect (July 25, 1732). In regard to the people of Raritan, it was resolved to write to Rev. Frelinghuysen that he must make his peace with the disaffected ones, and that within the space of three months; otherwise the disaffected ones shall have liberty to join the people of Millstone, and together they may choose a minister; also that Rev. Frelinghuysen must keep himself to the Church Order and Formule of the Netherlands" (Acts xi. 82). The Classis had previously, April 2, 1731, arbitrarily removed the ban. October 25, 1732, they communicated this decision to Frelinghuysen and November 18, 1733, after much written discussion between the parties concerned, "Peace

Articles" were accepted and read by Frelinghuysen from the pulpit, at New Brunswick, January 1, at Raritan, January 8, and so on successively in all the churches. (Acts xxii. 333-334). Nine of the eleven articles refer to matters of detail such as the release from the ban and the privileges to be accorded to the disaffected ones, etc., and here Frelinghuysen shows his greatness by giving his opponents the victory, and as reward gains the points for which he had contended ever since the publishing of the "Complaint": that the church order, etc., were to be adhered to only at least in so far as this is practicable and possible in these regions"; (Article 3); and that all differences were to be decided by "the impartial judgment of the two nearest churches or ministers, but only in the neighborhood" (Article 11).

This was the practical ending of the quarrel, although the results were not so satisfactory as might be expected. Only a few of the discontented ones returned to their allegiance; the remainder drifted off to other consistories or remained to cause more trouble. Throughout the remaining years of his life, he died in 1747 or 1748, Dominie Frelinghuysen continued to suffer annoyance and vexation and his son, John, who succeeded him, waged the same battle until the September session of the Coetus in New York, 1751, which decided that a pastor's decision must stand, or be submitted to a court of arbitration chosen by both sides, whose decision should be final.

One result of the Raritan dispute was to awaken the Classis to the need of a better organization of the church in this country; and accordingly, January 11, 1735, they wrote to the ministers at New York, detailing their "embarrassment in expressing a final decision upon the case of Rev. Frelinghuysen," and adding "we should be especially pleased if we could receive from you some Plan, which might tend to promote the union of the Dutch churches in your portion of the world * * * either by holding a yearly Convention, or in such other way as you think best." Consequently April 27, 1738, a committee representing nearly all the consistories in New York and New Jersey, the first three members of which were Freeman, Van Santvoord and Frelinghuysen, sent to Holland for approval the "Draft-Constitution for a Coetus." Nine years later this was granted by the Classis, and the Coetus organized and proceeded to business September 8 and 9, 1747. Dominie Frelinghuysen was not present, but sent a letter

excusing his absence, which was probably caused by ill health as the following April, Hendrick Fisher notified the Coetus that their congregation needed a pastor.

In 1730 the five sermons of Dominie Frelinghuysen already referred to were translated into English. In 1733 he published in New York ten more sermons, written after his illness of 1732, and containing as the concluding words of the preface, his now famous motto: "Landem non quaero, culpam non timeo"; "I seek not praise, of blame I am not afraid." A second edition of these sermons appeared in Holland under approval and with the commendation of the university of Groningen who called them "The noble fruit brought from the new world to our doors." Two sermons, on the earthquake of December 7, 1737, were published in Utrecht, in 1738; and about 1740, four of his last sermons were printed by William Bradford in Philadelphia, with a preface written by himself, and two commendatory notes following it, one signed by his son John, the other by his pupil, David Marinus. In 1856 all of these were translated into English by the Rev. William Demarest and published by the board of publication of the Dutch Reformed church, with an introduction by Dr. Thomas De Witt and a biographical sketch by the translator.

Dominie Frelinghuysen received the degree of A. M. (honorary) from Princeton University in 1749, and was buried in the old churchyard at Three Mile Run, "under an old apple tree on the north side." Until a few years ago the spot was practically unmarked and almost unknown; but in 1884 some of his descendants erected a plain but stately granite stone at the head of the narrow mound, bearing this inscription: "Rev. Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen. Born at Lingen, East Friesland, in 1691. In 1719, he was sent to take charge of the Reformed Churches here by the Classis of Amsterdam. He was a learned man, and a successful preacher. The field of his labors still bears fruit. He contended for a spiritual religion. His motto was "Landem non quaero, Culpam non timeo." He died in 1747, and his descendants humbly sharing in his faith, have erected to his memory this monument."

By his wife, Eva, daughter of Albert Terhune of Flatbush, Long Island, Dominie Frelinghuysen had five sons and two daughters. The sons were all ordained, and the daughters both married ministers.

Theodore, the eldest son, was born at Three

Mile Run in 1722 or 1723, studied Latin under Dominie Van Santvoordt and Theology under Dorius of Pennsylvania, his father's intimate friend, became a candidate of the Classis of Utrecht, was transferred to and ordained October 4, 1745, by the Classis of Amsterdam, upon a call to Albany to succeed Dominie Cornelius Van Shie. He was an earnest advocate of the Coetus against the strong opposition of his consistory, was the originator and most active worker for a Dutch college in New York, and the first to propose an American Classis independent of the mother country. October 10, 1759, he sailed for Europe in the interests of these last two projects, and was lost at sea on his return voyage, and some time after May 14, 1760, when he wrote to the Classis of Amsterdam from Rotterdam. His wife Elizabeth, bore him no children but married again.

Ferdinand and Jacobus Frelinghuysen, the latter graduating from Princeton University in 1730, and the other studying under Doraius and Goetchius, were called the one to Kinderhook and the other to Marbletown, Rochester (Ulster county) and Wawarsing, were ordained together by the Classis of Amsterdam, July 17, 1752, and sailed for home. "They died" on the voyage says their brother, John, in a letter to the Classis, "the one seven days after the other, each stricken down with the small-pox." Ferdinand, June 11, and Jacobus, June 18, 1753.

Hendrick, the youngest son of Dominie Frelinghuysen, was educated in theology by Professors Irehovev and Risuerus and was to have gone to Holland to complete his studies and be ordained when the news was received of the deaths of Ferdinand and Jacobus. Marbletown and the other churches which had previously called Ferdinand, immediately asked that they might have Hendrick in his place, and his brother, John, at once wrote to the Classis and requested permission for Hendrick to be ordained by the Coetus. Three months later, November 3, 1753, Marbletown, Rochester and Wawarsing sent a formal request to the same effect; and on December 3, 1753, gave Hendrick a call in regular form. The Coetus, May 30, 1755, added its plea, and October 22, 1755, Theodore Frelinghuysen bis. The Coetus and the calling churches repeated their requests again and again but the Classis steadily refused to grant their desires; and this fact formed one of the strongest arguments which resulted in the assertion of the independence of the Coetus. Meanwhile Hendrick started to work among

the churches that had called him and labored from 1754 to 1757, when he died at the home of Mrs. Bevier, at Wawarsing, a fortnight after his ordination by the Coetus at Marbletown, and before October 4, when the Coetus notified the Classis that they had taken the matter of the ordination into their hands. Hendrick was unmarried.

Anna, the youngest daughter of Dominie Frelinghuysen, married the Rev. William Jackson, pastor from 1757 to July 25, 1813, of Bergen and Staten Island. She was the only child to reach old age, and died May 3, 1810, aged seventy-two years.

Margaret, the older of Dominie Frelinghuysen's daughters, was born November 12, 1737; died at Jamaica, Long Island, December 23, 1757; married, June 29, 1756, the Rev. Thomas Romeyn, pastor at Jamaica and Oyster Bay. Their only child was Theodorus Frelinghuysen Romeyn, who studied theology under Dr. Livingston, was licensed in 1783, and succeeded his grandfather, uncle and Dr. Hardenbergh as pastor at Raritan in 1784. He died unmarried of fever, August, 1785.

(II) John, the second son of the Rev. Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen, was born at Three Mile Run, New Jersey, in 1727; died suddenly at the home of his mother's parents, Flatbush, Long Island, September 15, 1754, while on his way to attend what proved to be the last meeting of the united Coetus of New York; as April 15, 1755, his brother, Theodore, issued his famous call for a special meeting of the Coetus for May 30, which organized the American Classis, split the church into Coetus and Conferentie parties, and practically declared the independence of the Reformed church in this country. John was a man of greater suavity than his father, but was equally firm in upholding the claims of spiritual versus formal christianity, and was distinguished for his gifts in the pulpit, for his assiduity in training the young, for his zealous endeavors to raise up worthy candidates for the sacred office, and for his labors as peacemaker in the Arondeus and other controversies of his day. From the Nascent Theological Seminary in his own home, on the two hundred acre farm, purchased by his father, at Three Mile Run, July 17, 1744, and built of bricks brought by John himself from Holland, where he trained Hardenbergh, Jackson, Leydt and others, was the beginning of Queen's, now Rutgers College, of which his pupil, Hardenbergh, was the first president.

About 1830, when the Dorsius controversy

was at its height, his father sent him to Dorsius for instruction, and in a certificate of the latter's character, written April 14, 1740, says, "Dominie Dorsius is a learned, gifted, graciously-endowed and faithful minister, whose services moreover have not remained without a blessing. I have therefore gladly committed and entrusted one of my sons, Johannes by name, to the instruction and tuition of his Reverence. He also has his lodgings and his board with him. It is also possible that our oldest son, Theodore, who has already studied Latin under Dominie Van Sandvoort, for some years, will soon be sent to his Reverence for instruction. Such then is my opinion of his Reverence." After his father's death, the churches at New Brunswick and Six Mile Run conjointly called the Rev. John Leydt, who was one of the first three students prepared and examined by the Coetus in this country. The other three churches, Raritan, Harlingen and Readington, united and called John Frelinghuysen, at that time studying under the Classis of Amsterdam, the minute of his ordination by that body, July 21, 1749, reads: "Rev. John Frelinghuysen, S. S. Min. Cand. was admitted after exhibiting his laudable certificates to preach before the Rev. Classis, in proof of his qualifications as a preacher. This he did on Heb. 13:14. 'For here we have no continuing city, but we seek one to come,' and was listened to with pleasure. The examiner J. V. D. Broel then proceeded to the examination in the languages viz., on Psalm I, and I Cor. I; and in Sacred Theology. He gave so much satisfaction in both, that, by the unanimous consent of all the members present, he was considered worthy of performing the duties of the Sacred Ministry. They all expressed the wish for the Lord's blessing upon him. The condemned opinion of Roel and Bakker were repudiated. He declared himself orthodox on the subject of the Post Acts of the Synod of Dort, and promised to read the three questions without modification, in the form for baptizing children. He then signed the Formulae of Concord, and he was subsequently ordained to the Sacred Ministry in the usual manner by the Rev. Examiner, with prayer and supplication to God." (Acts xii., 179).

After a long and tedious passage home, he arrived at Raritan in midsummer, 1750, and preached his introductory sermons, at Raritan, August 3, from Psalm. 45:16. "Instead of thy fathers thou shalt have children whom thou mayest make princes in all lands;" at Reading-

ton, on August 10, from Zechariah, 4:6, and in the afternoon from Zechariah, 6:12; and on August 17, at Harlingen, from Psalm, 133:1, "Behold, how good and joyful a thing it is, brethren, to dwell together in unity." He had begun his work hardly a month before trouble began to arise, and Rynier Van Nest, or Vechte, one of the Harlingen elders wrote a complaining letter to the Coetus and presented it at the afternoon session of that body, September 12, 1750. "The Coetus concluded that Dominie Du Buis should prepare a reply, suggesting peaceful considerations." At the next session of the Coetus, September 9 to 17, 1751, the Rev. John Frelinghuysen and his elder, S. Van Arsdalen, were received as members, and the Harlingen difficulties were considered. The trouble was one of the old aftermaths of the old Raritan dispute. Dominie Coens had begun the trouble with the malcontents as early as 1728, perhaps earlier, by holding services in their barns and organizing a consistory for them. Dominie Arondeus, a formal, unevangelical man, who with Dominies Antonides and De Ronde, seem to have spent most of their time fomenting discord in various places, had continued the evil work, as late as 1749, and in one of his last sermons, old Dominie Theodorus Jacobus says, "We are yearly still visited by one in the service of the malcontents, who like Dietrephes, prates against us with malicious words and in his zeal without knowledge, rails at us as *accursed heretics*; but may it not be laid to his charge." Since then there had been in the congregation two consistories, one of the so-called disaffected, and the other of Dominie Frelinghuysen. These two parties were inclined to unite but they could not agree upon the terms. Consequently the disaffected had brought the matter before the Coetus for decision. "After mature deliberation, it was concluded that two elders and two deacons of Dominie Frelinghuysen, with one elder and one deacon of the dissatisfied, should, together with Dominie Frelinghuysen, choose an elder and a deacon from the number of the dissatisfied, who being ordained, one elder and deacon of Dominie Frelinghuysen, and the rest of the dissatisfied should resign; and thus the two newly chosen with the four remaining ones of Dominie Frelinghuysen, should be considered the Consistory." The next day a similar arrangement settled the same trouble in Readington; and the flames lit thirty years earlier against the father were at last quenched by the ministry of the son.

The "Kerk op der Millstone," as the Har-

lingen church was then called, now began a new season of prosperity, and a year later, in 1752, built a new church near the present site. Dominie John dedicating it and preaching from the texts: 1 Kings, 8:29, and Psalm, 27:4, and about a year after that, June 7, 1753, the five churches served by Dominies Leydt and Frelinghuysen, contained all of the flocks, so long and faithfully served by the latter's father, were united into one corporation in a common charter granted them by Governor Jonathan Belcher.

In 1751 and 1752 John Frelinghuysen was a member of the committee which had the carrying out of the classical sentence on the wretched Arondeus, and he took an active part for peace in the troubles with Pieter De Windt in Bergen and Staten Island. In the following year, 1753, with his brother, Theodore, he was instrumental in settling the latter case by having William Jackson, one of his own pupils, called to Bergen, and in straightening out the troubles over the call of the Rev. Thomas Romeyn to Jamaica and Oyster Bay. His labors on earth, however, were not to be continued, and after the short ministry of four years and one month, he died in his twenty-eighth year. In 1826 his remains, with those of his nephew, Theodore Frelinghuysen Romeyn, were removed from their original resting place and put with those of another pastor, and the congregation of Raritan erected to the three a monument, known as "the minister's tomb," on which their tribute to Dominie John Frelinghuysen is "Amiable in disposition, pious in character, zealous in the work of his Master, successful in gaining friends and winning souls, much beloved, much lamented."

The Rev. John Frelinghuysen married, about 1749, just before he returned to America. Dinah, the only daughter surviving childhood of Louis Van Bergh, a merchant of Amsterdam. She was born February 10, 1725; died in New Brunswick, March 26, 1807. She accompanied her husband to this country, and about one or two years after his death married (second) his pupil, Jacob Rutzen Hardenbergh, whom she survived. She bore her first husband two children: Eva, who married Caspar Van Nostrand, and removed to Ulster county, New York, where her descendants are now numerous; and Frederick, from whom all bearing the name of Frelinghuysen have descended.

(III) Brigadier-General Frederick, only son of the Rev. John Frelinghuysen, was born April 13, 1753, in the parsonage at Three Mile

Run, and died on his birthday, 1804. It was the constant and earnest desire of his mother, who was "a very remarkable and highly gifted Christian woman," that like his father and grandfather, he should become a minister of the Gospel. In this she was cordially seconded by Dr. Hardenbergh, her second husband, and his early education was given him with this aim in view; but in vain. Young Frederick felt that he was not called to the sacred office, and although he complied with his mother's wishes so far as to spend six months studying theology, his disinclination grew, and he turned his face toward another field in which he and his descendants have made a noble record as his ancestors had done in the church. In 1766 he entered the College of New Jersey and graduated in 1770, having among his classmates John Taylor and the Rev. Caleb Wallace, chief judge of the Kentucky supreme court. Among his fellow students were Nathaniel Ramsey, Samuel Witham Stockton, Ephraim Bevard, Pierpont Edwards, William Churchill Houston, John Beatty, William Channing, Samuel Stanhope Smith, Gunning Bedford, James Madison, William Bradford, Aaron Burr, David Bard, Henry Lee and Aaron Ogden. After his graduation he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1774. The following year, 1775, when he was twenty-two years old, he was elected to the provincial congress of New Jersey, and at the outbreak of hostilities became a member of the important committee of safety. For more than a year previous to 1775, the whole country had been not only in open rebellion against the King, but its inhabitants had actually made war upon their fellow subjects, who unconscious of oppression had preserved their loyalty. The more daring and ambitious spirits had not only foreseen that the continuance of political connection was not much longer possible, but had successfully sought to inspire the people with the desire for independence: though many from various causes such as timidity, selfish policy and influence of family relations were disposed to postpone the event. The climax which demonstrated the real change in public opinion was the reception given to Thomas Paine's pamphlet, "Common Sense," which in a clear, perspicuous and popular style pronounced continued connection with England unsafe, impractical and illogical. Congress took its complexion from the peoples' temper, became more vigorously active against the disaffected, granted letters of marque and reprisal, opened its ports to all nations, and finally, May

15, 1776, declared it necessary that the exercise of all authority under the crown be suppressed and the government exercised by the people of the colony for themselves, recommending each colony "to adopt such government as shall, in the opinion of the representatives of the people, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular, and America in general."

Frederick Frelinghuysen was re-elected a member of the provincial congress of New Jersey, on the fourth Monday in May, 1776, which met in consequence of the above order, June 10, 1776, at Burlington, and organized, with Samuel Tucker, president, and William Patterson, secretary. On May 21, by a vote of 54 to 3, the convention resolved to form the government recommended, on the 24th appointed a committee which reported two days later a draft constitution which was confirmed July 2, 1776. The last clause in this constitution was a provisional one, annulling the charter should reconciliation with Great Britain be hereafter effected. The constitution also retained the use of the word colony throughout. On July 18, the congress assumed the title of the "Convention of the State of New Jersey," and substituted the word "state for colony throughout." The provisional clause, however, remained and in the contest which ensued over it Frelinghuysen took an active part. He moved to defer the printing of the constitution for a few days that the clause might receive full consideration, and his arguments were so strong that had the house been full when the vote was taken he would have been successful, the adoption of the constitution would have been delayed, and the character of an independent state at once fearlessly assumed. Out of sixty-five members, however, only twenty-five were present and the vote negatived his proposal 16 to 9.

In 1778 he was elected on a joint ballot of the legislature to represent New Jersey in the continental congress, but resigned his seat the next year in the following letter to the speaker of the New Jersey assembly, in which he states his reasons:

Sir: Agreeable to the appointment of the legislature, I repaired to Philadelphia in the month of January last, and have since that time attended Congress until the public business intrusted to my care in the county of Somerset rendered my absence unavoidable. It is needless for me to remind the honorable legislature, that I did with great reluctance accept of the appointment of a delegate for this state Congress. I was then sufficiently sensible that the trust was too important for my years and

abilities. I am now fully convinced that I should do injustice to my country did I not decline that service.

In doing this I am conscious to myself that I am merely actuated by motives for the public good, well knowing that whatever may be my abilities, they will be useless to the state in the supreme council of the nation, and that the other appointment with which the legislature of New Jersey has been pleased to honor me in the county of Somerset, is more than sufficient to employ my whole attention.

I might add some other circumstances which render my situation here peculiarly disagreeable, but I fear the evils which might arise from opening myself on this subject, would more than counterbalance any good it might probably answer. I trust, however, the representatives from New Jersey will not think it impertinent in one who has faithfully endeavored to serve his country to declare to them that the interests of America call on them for extraordinary vigilance.

I shall say nothing respecting the amazing expense of attending at Congress, and my inability to support it; I am determined not to complain until the last farthing of my little fortune is spent in the service of my country, and then perhaps I shall have the consolation to see poverty esteemed as the characteristic of an honest man.

I conclude with observing, I am particularly moved to wish for a release from the appointment, as it has been hinted to me that my colleague, Mr. Fell, is exceedingly uneasy that he is so often left alone to manage the weighty affairs of state, and that he had even expressed himself with warmth and temper on the subject in his letters to the legislature. I shall not say that I am ready at all times to give an account of my conduct to those who appointed me.

I trust the legislature will take into consideration and gratify my request, of being excused from further attendance at Congress.

I am, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,
FRED. FRELINGHUYSEN."

The Hon. Caleb Camp, Esq.

This resignation was accepted, but at a later period his name again appears on the rolls as delegate from New Jersey, from 1782 to 1783, and ten years later, in 1795, after repeatedly receiving testimonials of public confidence by appointment to various state and county offices he was chosen to a seat in the United States senate, which domestic bereavement and family claims forced him to resign in 1796.

February 15, 1776, Frelinghuysen was appointed major in Colonel Stewart's battalion of minute-men; but he resigned this commission two weeks later on being appointed captain of the eastern company of state troops, one of the detachments of artillery authorized by the colonial legislature and recruited by himself. After finishing his work in the constitutional convention, with his command he joined Washington in his retreat across New Jersey and took part in the crossing of the

Delaware and the battle of Trenton. A British sword, surrendered to him in that engagement, is now in the possession of his great-grandson, Mr. Frederick Frelinghuysen, of Newark. It is also a tradition in the family that it was a shot from the Captain's pistol which mortally wounded Colonel Rahl, the commander of the Hessian forces. In the following year, February 28, 1777, Captain Frelinghuysen was promoted to colonel of the First Battalion, Somerset militia, and placed with the command under Major-General Dickinson. After the winter at Valley Forge and the evacuation of Philadelphia, Colonel Frelinghuysen's regiment took part in the chasing of Clinton's forces across the Jerseys and was present at the battle of Monmouth Court House, June 28, 1776. In a letter from a gentleman accompanying the patriots, and dated "English-Town, June 29, 1778," is related the following incident of the regiment: "At the drawbridge near Bordentown, when General Dickinson with great propriety had ordered some lines to be thrown up, they (the patriots) appeared anxiously to desire the arrival of the enemy. The continental troops and great part of the militia had, however, been withdrawn, except those of Colonels Phillips and Shreve, who were previously detached to guard a ford one mile further up the creek, and only the three regiments of Colonels Frelinghuysen, Van Dike and Webster remained, when a party of the enemy appeared, and with great zeal began to repair the bridge, which had been cut down. Upon the very news of their approach, the troops rushed down with the greatest impetuosity, and a small party from one of the regiments which happened to be considerably advanced, caused them to retire, after having killed four and wounded several others. In the morning the lines were again manned, but the enemy thought proper to change their route. This conduct of the militia saved, in my opinion, Trenton and the country adjacent from rapine and desolation." Colonel Frelinghuysen now resigned his commission in order to accept his election to the continental congress, but in 1780, after his resignation, he rejoined the army and took part in the skirmishes at Springfield and Elizabethtown.

In 1794, during his term as United States senator, the "Whiskey insurrection" arose in western Pennsylvania and President Washington summoned troops from Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, to quell the rebellion, and Senator Frelinghuysen, who had been in 1790 appointed brigadier-general,

U. S. A., and served in the campaign against the western Indians, served also as second in command under Governor Howell. February 22, 1800, he delivered the oration in New Brunswick on the death of Washington, and the copies of this speech which are still extant "reveal an eloquence glowing with the ardor to be expected from the man and the times he had been through." For the remainder of his life he gave his time to professional and family duties and died "beloved by his country and his friends, and left for his children the rich legacy of a life unsullied by a stain, and that had abounded in benevolence and usefulness."

General Frelinghuysen married (first) Gertrude Schenck, who died March, 1794, leaving five children. He then married Ann Yard, who bore him two girls and survived him many years.

General John Frelinghuysen, the oldest son, born March 21, 1776; died April 10, 1883; graduated from Rutgers College in 1792 and was admitted to the bar in 1797. He practiced law in Somerville and Millstone, was representative from Somerset county 1809 to 1816, and surrogate from 1818 to 1832. He married (first) Louise, daughter of the Hon. Archibald Mercer, who bore him besides a son that died young, Mary Ann, wife of Henry Vanderveer, M. D.; Frederick, and Gertrude, who married David Magee. November 13, 1811, General John Frelinghuysen married Elizabeth Mercereau, daughter Michael Van Vechten, born December 11, 1790; died June 4, 1867. Children: Theodore, who died unmarried; Elizabeth La Grange, wife of Henry B. Kennedy; Frederick John, whose son is now state senator for New Jersey; Louisa Mercer, who married Talbot W. Chambers; Sarah, Catherine, Sophia.

The Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, the second son, born Millstone, March 28, 1787; died New Brunswick, April 12, 1861. He graduated at Princeton in 1804, was admitted to the bar in 1808, raised and commanded a company of volunteers in the war of 1812, and from 1817 to 1829 was attorney-general of New Jersey. In 1828 he was elected to the United States senate, where he was prominent as a debater on the Whig side, taking an especially active part in the discussions over the rechartering of the United States bank and the withdrawing of the government deposits therefrom, and over the tariff, but failing of re-election in 1835 he resumed the practice of his profession in Newark, of which city he was mayor in 1837 and 1838. From 1839 to 1850 he was

chancellor of the University of New York; was the Whig candidate for vice-president on the ticket with Henry Clay, in 1844; and was president of Rutgers College from 1850 till his death. He married Charlotte, daughter of Archibald Mercer, M. D. (q. v.), but had no children.

Maria, oldest daughter of General Frederick Frelinghuysen, was born March, 1778; died March 13, 1832; married the Rev. John Cornell, of Flatbush, Long Island; and her sister, Catherine, became the wife of the Rev. Gideon F. Judd, D. D., of Catskill, New York. Elizabeth, the eldest daughter by the second marriage, wedded James Bruyn Elmendorf, M. D.; while her younger sister died young.

(IV) Frederick, youngest son of General Frederick Frelinghuysen, was born at Millstone, November 8, 1788, died there November 10, 1820. With his brother Theodore he was sent to school in New Brunswick, and later to the academy at Basking Ridge, where he was prepared to enter Princeton University, from which he graduated in 1806. He then entered the office of the Hon. Richard Stockton in Trenton, where he studied law until he was admitted to the bar in 1810. Making his home at Millstone he now began practicing in Somerset county, where he "rapidly acquired a lucrative practice and a brilliant reputation," which for a few years later became much enlarged by his appointment as prosecutor of the pleas for Somerset, Middlesex and Hunterdon counties. Frederick Frelinghuysen is spoken of by those who knew him as a natural orator, perhaps much more so than either of his brothers, while his fervid imagination, buoyant temperament and lively sensibilities gave him a remarkable power over juries, and on two occasions when he delivered public orations he not only excited great interest but also high expectations which his early death brought to nought. The first of these speeches was before the Washington Benevolent Association at New Brunswick, in 1812, and the other was at Somerville, before the Somerset County Bible Society, in 1820, about six or seven weeks before he was attacked by his last sickness. Four days after his death a special meeting of the members of the New Jersey bar was held at the state house in Trenton to draft resolutions on his decease, which was formally announced to them by the Hon. Lucius Horatio Stockton. In the minute thereupon adopted they say that the bar has been deprived of "the society of an honest and honorable man, peculiarly endeared to his country by the characteristic traits that distinguish-

ed him, not only as an able and eloquent advocate but as a Christian, a scholar and a gentleman."

Frederick Frelinghuysen married, August 4, 1812, Jane, daughter of Peter B. Dumont, who bore him five children. Susan, the eldest, married William D. Waterman, but had no children; Gertrude Ann, born September 20, 1814, died October 11, 1886, became the wife of William Theodore Mercer (q. v.); and Louise, married John C. Elmendorf, and had one son. Dumont Frelinghuysen, the oldest son, born February 16, 1816; died at Somerville, in 1905; was admitted to the bar as attorney in 1838, and counsellor in 1843; 1840 to 1845 was clerk of Somerset county, and was prominent in Sunday school and Bible society work. He married Martina Vanderveer, but had no issue.

(V) Frederick Theodore, the younger son and next to the youngest child of Frederick Frelinghuysen, was born in Millstone, August 4, 1817; died at Newark, May 20, 1885. When his father died, he was only three years old, and immediately thereafter he was adopted by his Uncle Theodore, who took him to his home in Newark. Inheriting his father's natural gifts, his eloquent speech and his fervid emotions, he also shared in the peculiar refinement and comeliness of his mother, and the transfer to the care and custody of his distinguished uncle gave him the best of opportunities for training and cultivating his gifts aright. While his uncle was absent from home in the senate at Washington, he attended the academy at Somerville, under Mr. Walsh, but otherwise was prepared for college at the Newark Academy. Entering Rutgers as a sophomore he graduated in 1836, having among his classmates Joseph Bradley, Alexander Brown, George W. Coakley, John Frelinghuysen Hageman, William A. Newell and Cortlandt Parker. Mr. Hageman records thus the impression he made upon his classmates: "We were accustomed to look upon him as a miniature Senator and statesman in embryo * * * he had no specialties in his studies, no genius for the higher mathematics, no special fondness for the physical sciences. While his standing was good in the classics and in the general studies prescribed * * * he enjoyed most * * * mental and moral philosophy, logic and rhetoric."

After graduation, Mr. Frelinghuysen began to study law in the office of his uncle, Theodore Frelinghuysen, in Newark, being admitted to the bar as attorney in 1839 and as counsellor in 1842. He now succeeded to the practice of

his uncle who had become chancellor of the University of New York, and from the very first he stood on high vantage ground in his professional career, influential friends gathered around him, the church of his ancestors revered his name, and the whole community gave him their good will and helping hand. He did not have to struggle and wait long for success as most young lawyers are compelled to do. In 1849 he was chosen city attorney; and the next year, the only time he submitted his name to the popular vote, he was elected member of the city council. Soon afterwards, Mr. Frelinghuysen was retained as counsel for the New Jersey Central Railroad Company, and for the Morris Canal and Banking Company, which required his appearing before courts and juries in different counties, meeting as his antagonists the strongest counsels in the state and from abroad, and even calling him into the highest courts of the state. In a few years he stood foremost among the New Jersey bar, noted for his eloquent speeches before juries, and his strong personal influence, both in and out of court. In addition to this, he studied and toiled with unwearied diligence, making himself not only an eloquent advocate, but an able lawyer, a strategic counsel, a formidable antagonist in any suit, and his practice became lucrative and enviable.

Mr. Frelinghuysen's patriotism was innate and inherited, and though not an office seeker, he kept well read in the politics of both state and country, and was frequently called upon to address large gatherings, notably the Whig state convention in 1840, in the memorable Tyler-Van Buren campaign of that year. Very naturally, however, he wished to follow in the path of honor and office trodden by his father, uncle and grandfather; subsequently in 1857 his name is mentioned for the office of attorney-general of New Jersey, then vacant. It is said that this is the only time he did not obtain appointment to an official position he desired. Although Governor Newell knew Mr. Frelinghuysen's qualifications, there were several other fully qualified classmates of theirs who equally desired the nomination, and so the governor relieved the embarrassment of the situation by appointing ex-Senator William L. Dayton, who had failed of reappointment to the senate and also of election to the vice-presidency on the Fremont ticket. In 1860 Charles S. Olden succeeded Newell as governor, and the following year Governor Olden and Mr. Frelinghuysen met as members of the Peace congress in Washington, which tried to avert the threat-

ened secession. A warm personal and political friendship sprang up between them, and when later in the year Lincoln appointed Attorney-General Dayton minister to France, the governor filled the vacancy by nominating Mr. Frelinghuysen; and in 1866, when his term of office expired, Marcus L. Ward, then governor, reappointed him for another term to the same post.

The duties of this office and the legislation of the war period required much special labor and attention and Mr. Frelinghuysen now spent most of his time in Trenton. Besides being the law advisor of the state, he had also to assist the prosecutors of the pleas in the different counties in trials for high felonies and in several important and difficult murder cases his services were characterized by great skill and powerful oratory. He was also the most popular political speaker in the state. Consequently when the death of William Wright, of Newark, in 1866, left a vacancy in the United States senate, and the condition of the country made it imperative to fill the vacancy before the next meeting of the legislature, no one appeared to Governor Ward so well qualified as Attorney-General Frelinghuysen. Accepting the appointment, Mr. Frelinghuysen took his seat in December, 1866, was elected by the legislature in the winter of 1867 to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Wright, and resigning his state office accepted the senatorship with great pleasure, having now reached the goal of his youthful ambition. When his term expired in 1869, the legislature being Democratic, he was not re-elected, but his services had been such that in 1870 Grant nominated him and the senate without reference to committee confirmed him as minister to England. Why he declined so honorable a position was for many years variously answered by friends and foes, and it was not known until after his death that his refusal was because Mrs. Frelinghuysen was opposed to exposing her children to the influence of court life, which that mission would involve, and he yielded to her wish. His reward soon came, for the next year a full term vacancy occurring in the senate, and the legislature being Republican, he was elected to fill it.

In 1867 Mr. Frelinghuysen had voted for the conviction of President Johnson on his impeachment; and in his later term he became one of the most prominent of the reconstruction senators. As member of the judiciary and finance committees, and those on naval affairs, claims, and rail-

roads, and as chairman of the committee on agriculture, his responsibility was varied and perplexing. He took a prominent part in the debates on the Washington treaty, the French arms controversy, the question of polygamy in Utah, and in a clear manly speech explained and cleared up New Jersey's policy of graduating taxes upon railroads. After much labor he secured the return to Japan of the balance of the indemnity fund that was not used or required for the payment of American claims against that government; he introduced the bill to restore a gold currency, and taking charge of Mr. Sumner's reconstruction bill after that senator became unable to look after it, he procured its passage. The soundness of his arguments in the southern loyalists bill debate were at first doubted, but the bill was defeated, and his contention, now generally accepted, that the north cannot adjust the damage caused to southern unionists by the war, had undoubtedly saved the national treasury from being swamped by innumerable claims of that character. In the summer of 1876, anticipating the trouble that actually occurred later, over the counting of the electoral votes, he introduced a bill referring decision in such cases to the president of the senate, the speaker of the house and the chief justice. The senate, however, adjourned before the bill could be acted upon; and in the following year, when the problem of the Hayes-Tilden vote had to be settled, Mr. Frelinghuysen was a member of the commission reporting the bill that created the electoral court and was also a member of that board. His term expired March 4, 1877, and the Democratic party being again in power in the state, elected Mr. McPherson as his successor.

For the next four years Mr. Frelinghuysen retired into private life, but after the assassination of James A. Garfield, President Arthur called him to his cabinet as secretary of state, December 12, 1881. In this position Mr. Frelinghuysen's belief was that there is a proper medium between too much and too little strategy; and acting on this conviction, "the foreign policy of the administration was pacific and honorable under his guidance." In the arduous labor and responsibility of negotiating international treaties, however, he sustained the heaviest burdens of his life. The so-called Spanish treaty, presented to the senate by President Arthur near the close of his term, but stolen by the press and killed by ignorant clamor before that body had an opportunity to consider it, cost the secretary most exhaus-

tive labor both in its general provisions and its specific details, all of which he had matured himself. So too the great treaty involving the building of the Nicaragua canal, likewise submitted to the senate about the same time, caused Mr. Frelinghuysen intense study and painful anxiety. For many years an inter-oceanic canal had been desired by the commercial world and had long been the subject of jealous treaty manipulations between England and the United States. Mr. Frelinghuysen surprised the whole world by submitting through the president his elaborate treaty, which only needed the assent of the senate to assure the consummation of the work, by requiring the government to construct the canal along a new and better route through purchased land, to become its owner, and to open it to international commerce upon equitable tolls. It was defeated at the time by a Democratic senate, but it will ever remain a monument to Secretary Frelinghuysen's industry, skill and statesmanship, alike creditable to himself and to the department of state.

In 1864 Princeton Academy gave Mr. Frelinghuysen the LL. D. degree; and at the time of his death he was president of the American Bible Society. Notwithstanding his absorbing public occupations, he was very much interested in educational problems, both elementary and higher, and for thirty-five years, from 1851, served as a trustee of Rutgers College. At the inauguration of Grover Cleveland, Mr. Frelinghuysen surrendered his seat in the cabinet to Mr. Bayard, and returning to his Newark home, lay down on his death bed, "too ill to receive the congratulations and welcome of his fellow citizens who had thronged there to greet his return." For several weeks he lay, conscious, but absolutely exhausted and gradually dying, and at last passing away, May 20, 1885. He was buried from the North Reformed Church in Newark, and his body lies in Mount Pleasant cemetery. On August 8, 1894, the city of Newark unveiled a statue to his memory, wrought in bronze by Karl Gerhard, and mounted on a base designed by Wallace Brown.

Frederick Theodore Frelinghuysen married, January 25, 1842, Matilda E., daughter of George Griswold, of New York City, who bore him three sons and three daughters: 1. Matilda Griswold, married Henry Winthrop Gray, of New York City, a prominent merchant and financier, and at different times the holder of various city offices, who died October 19, 1906. 2. Charlotte Louise, lives un-

married in New York City. 3. Frederick, referred to below. 4. George Griswold, referred to below. 5. Sarah Helen, married (first) in 1883, John Davis, secretary of the Alabama claims commission at Geneva, United States assistant secretary of state, 1882 to 1885, and judge of the court of claims. Children: Matilda E. Davis, wife of John Cabot Lodge, Jr. and John C. Bancroft Davis. Mrs. John Davis married (second) August, 1906, Major Charles W. McCawley, U. S. A. 6. Theodore, born in Newark, April 17, 1860; married (first) August 25, 1885, Alice Dudley Coats, who died March 4, 1889, leaving two children: Frederick Theodore and James Coats; he married (second) June 2, 1898, Elizabeth Mary (Thompson) Cannon, widow of Henry Le Grand Cannon.

(VI) Frederick, third child of Hon. Frederick Theodore Frelinghuysen, was born in Newark, September 30, 1848, and is now living at 18 Park Place in that city. He was educated at the Newark Academy, and graduated from Rutgers College with high honors in 1868. Taking up the study of law, he was admitted to the bar as attorney in 1871 and as counsellor in 1874. Beginning his practice in Newark he specialized on chancery cases, in conducting which he proved able and successful, and on the failure of the National Mechanics' Bank of Newark, was appointed by Chancellor Runyon as its receiver. In 1887 he became president of the Howard Savings Institution, which position he held until January, 1902, when he resigned to become president of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, which post he now holds. He has been the trustee for a number of estates and has for many years been identified with large financial interests of various character. For about twenty years he has been actively associated with the National Guard of New Jersey, and is a captain in the Essex Troop. He is much interested in Sunday school and church work, in both of which he is an earnest and influential worker. He is a member of the Essex Club and of the Essex County Country Club. July 23, 1902, he married Estelle B., daughter of the late Thomas T. Kinney, of Newark, and had four children: Frederick, born August 12, 1903; Thomas Kinney, born February 8, 1905; Theodore, born February 7, 1907; George Griswold, born December 20, 1908.

(VII) George Griswold, fourth child of the Hon. Frederick Theodore Frelinghuysen, was born in Newark, May 9, 1851, and now lives at Morristown, New Jersey. He was educated

in the public schools, prepared for college in the Newark Academy, graduating in 1806, entered Rutgers College, in the class of 1870, and received his degree from the Columbian University Law School in 1872. For some time he read law in the office of Keller & Blake, and from 1873 to 1876 was one of the United States patent office examiners at Washington. In 1873 he was admitted to the New Jersey bar, and in 1876 to that of New York, at which latter date he began practicing independently in New York City, specializing on patent cases. From 1898 to 1905 he was vice-president of P. Ballantine & Sons, since when he has been president of the company. He is also a director in the Rail Joint Company, the Alliance Investment Company, and the Saranac Realty Company. Like all the other members of his family he is a Republican, but has never held office, nor seen military service. He is a member of the Essex Club, Morris County Golf Club, the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C., and the Union Club of New York. At the present time he is also a director in the Howard Savings Institution and the Morristown Trust Company. April 26, 1881, Mr. Frelinghuysen married Sara L., daughter of Peter H. Ballantine and Isabelle Linen, of Newark. They have two children: Peter H. Ballantine, born September 15, 1882, and Matilda E., November 25, 1887.

From the time when the "Rotuli CRANE hundredorum," in 1272, records among the tenants of Sir William le Moyne of Saltney-Moyne, in Huntingdonshire, the names of Andreas, John, Oliver and William de Crane, to the present day, the members of that family have been increasing the reputation and prestige of their name, until now both in the old as well as in the new world it has become synonymous with worth and character.

About the middle of the thirteenth century Sir Thomas Crane, of Norfolk, married Ada, sister to Giles and probably daughter of Fulco de Kerdiston of Cardiston, whose manor was situated in the hundred of Eynesford, about two miles northwest by north from Rupham, county Norfolk. Sir Thomas Crane, their son, married Petronella Bettesley, and had three sons, one of whom, Richard, was the father of John Crane, of Wood-Norton, who married Alice, daughter and heiress of Sir Edmund Berry. Of this marriage there were three children: Adam, Symond and Alice, and from this time on the family becomes

more and more prominent in the county, reaching the zenith of its prosperity between 1560 and 1640, its greatest representatives perhaps being Anthony Crane, master of the household of Queen Elizabeth; John Crane, clerk of the kitchen to James I; Sir Robert Crane, of Chilton; Robert Crane, Esquire, of Coggeshall, and Sir Francis and his brother Sir Richard Crane, of Woodrising, the last two being possibly the most prominent of them all.

Sir Francis Crane was secretary to Charles, Prince of Wales, and was knighted at Coventry, September 4, 1617, by the prince's father, James I, being also made chancellor of the Order of the Garter, a rare mark of special distinction, the Garter being the highest order of chivalry in Great Britain. In 1619 Sir Francis introduced into England the manufacture of a curious tapestry, and with the assistance of King James, who contributed £2000 to the enterprise, built a mill at Mortlake, then a village on the river Thames, in the county of Surrey about nine miles west of London. Engaging the most skillful tapestry workers from Paris and Flanders, on March 26, 1621, he secured from the Archbishop of Canterbury a license for them to worship either in the parish church, or in his own house, or some other suitable place, and arranged that a minister should be sent out to them from the Dutch Reformed church at Austin Friars, London. July 8, 1623, King James I requested the King of Denmark to send to England, Francis Cleyne, a painter and native of Rostok, a town in the duchy of Mecklinburg, whom he wished to have as designer in the Mortlake works. The year after his father's death, Charles I paid Sir Francis £6000 for "three suits of gold tapestry." From these works came also the five cartoons of Rafaele, now hanging in Hampton Court, and the design of the five senses for the palace of Oatlands. The hangings of Houghton, the seat of Lord Orford, containing full length portraits of King James, King Charles, their Queens and the King of Denmark, with heads of the royal children in the borders were also manufactured here. For copies of the four seasons, John Williams, Archbishop of York, paid Sir Francis £2500; and at Knowl, the Duke of Dorset's place in Kent, there was in 1814 a piece of silken tapestry portraying Vandyck and Sir Francis himself. In 1634 Sir Francis was chosen one of a commission to purchase a tract of land to be used by Charles I as a game park. For seventeen years he was given by the king

exclusive privilege of making copper farthings, at the yearly rental of one hundred marks payable into the exchequer; and his contribution to the building fund of St. Paul's Church, London, was £500. He married Mary, daughter of David and sister to Sir Peter de la Maire, and having no children, in his will, dated August 27, 1635, he gives to "wife Dame Mary," lands in Northampton and other places, and a trust fund to his "brother-in-law Sir Peter de la Maire" to found five dwellings for five poor knights at Windsor, and names his brother Richard sole executor and heir. He died June 26, 1636.

Sir Richard Crane, brother of Sir Francis, who came into possession of the tapestry works at Mortlake, assigned them to the crown, and retired to the manor of Woodrising, also bequeathed to him by his brother. He was created a baronet by King Charles I, March 20, 1642, and on the following September 26 was knighted at Chester. He married (first) Mary, daughter of William, Lord Widdrington, and after her death married a second time, but left no children by either marriage. By his will, September 20, 1645, the manor passed to his adopted heiress and niece, Frances, youngest daughter of his sister, Joan Crane, who had married William Bond, of Earth, county Cornwall. This niece, Frances, married William Crane, of Lough-ton, son of John Crane, clerk of the kitchen to Kings James and Charles.

William, son of Symond, and grandson of John Crane, of Wood-Norton, married Margery, daughter of Sir Andrew Butler, and removed to Suffolk county, where several members of the family had already established themselves. William Crane's first wife had been Anne, daughter of William Forrecy, and by his second wife he had two children, John and Robert, of Stoneham and Chilton. Like his father, Robert Crane married twice, (first) Agnes, daughter of Thomas Greene, of Creeting, and (second) the daughter of Thomas Singleton, who bore him a daughter Agnes, who married an Appleton and had two sons, John and Robert, the latter of whom married (first) Katharine, daughter of Robert Darcy, and (second) Anne, daughter of Sir Andrew Ogard, of Buckingham, county Norfolk, who bore him three children: George, died 1491, without issue; Elizabeth, became Abbess of Brusyerd; Marjery, married Thomas Appleton, of Little Waldingfield, Suffolk, and became the ancestress of the Appletons of Ipswich, Massachusetts. After the death of

his only son, George, Robert Crane, of Chilton, made his nephew, Robert, son of his brother John of Stoneham, by Agnes, daughter of John Calthorpe, of Norfolk, his heir. This Robert Crane married (first) Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Southwell, of Woodrising, who died, leaving three children: Robert, Anthony and Dorothy. Anthony married (first) Elizabeth Aylmer, and (second) Elizabeth Hussey. He was cofferer to Queen Elizabeth, and dying in London was buried in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. His will was dated August 16, and proved September 9, 1583; he left three daughters, Elizabeth, by his first marriage, married Anthony Death, of Lincolnshire; Dorothy, married (first) Thomas Mantinge, of Dereham, and (second) Thomas Baxster; Mary, married Gerald Gore, son of the alderman of London. By his second wife, Jane White, of Essex county, Robert Crane, of Chilton, had five more children: John; Anne, married Edward Markaunt; Anne, married John Sanden and Ambrose Coole; Gryssel, married Robert Bogas; Agnes, died unmarried. This Robert Crane died before August 5, 1551, and his eldest son and heir, Robert, married Bridget, sister to Sir Ambrose and daughter of Sir Thomas Jernyn.

From the will of the last-mentioned Robert Crane, executed October 7, 1590, we learn that he was born about 1508, that the death of his wife Bridget had but lately occurred as well as that of his only son and heir apparent, Henry, who however left a son Robert, then about three years old, to whom his grandfather left the bulk of his estate which consisted of some fourteen manors and farms situated within the confines of twenty-one or more different parishes in the central and southern portions of county Suffolk. In order that the property might be kept intact, and at the same time that his other children might have the benefits therefrom until his grandson came of age, Robert Crane devised an elaborate scheme of trusts whereby his six daughters each had some one or more of the different manors in trust during the heir's minority, they enjoying the income of the estates for that period and turning the property over intact to him when he reached the age of twenty-one. Sir Robert Jernyn, of Rushbrook, was also one of these trustees and the residuary legatee, and "especially appointed guardian" of the young heir that the proceeds of his trusteeship might be used "for the purpose of giving the said Robert a virtuous education and a Godly bringing up."

Before he was out of his teens, young Robert Crane became the favorite of King James I, who knighted him at Newmarket, February 27, 1604. January 19, 1606, he married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Henry Hobart, lord chief justice of the common pleas, and soon afterwards entered into possession of the estates left to him by his grandfather, taking up his residence in the old family mansion, "Chilton Hall." Among his intimate friends were the Appletons of Little Walsingham and the Winthrops of Groton; and James I, by letters patent, November 22, 1615, granted his "free warren," in his extensive estates, which was the exclusive privilege to keep and hunt certain beasts and fowls within those bounds. In 1620 Sir Robert Crane came before the freeholders and inhabitants of county Suffolk as one of the two candidates for "Knights of the Shire." He was successful; and joining the parliament, January 30, 1621, at once made himself conspicuous by his zeal for his country and constituents. The next election gave him a seat in parliament as a representative from Sudbury. April 11, 1624, his wife Dorothy died, and September 21 following he married (second) Susan, daughter of Sir Giles Allington, of Cambridgeshire. May 11, 1627, Charles I created him a baronet; and in 1632 he was high sheriff of the county of Suffolk. In 1640 the election was so close that Sir Robert's seat was claimed by his opponent, Mr. Brampton Gurdon, son of John Gurdon, of Assington, a connection by marriage of the Saltonstalls and the friend or relative of "Mr. Rogers in New England." December 8, 1640, the parliamentary committee to whom the contested election had been referred reported "that Sir Robert Crane is duly elected;" and consequently he took his seat in the famous long parliament, where he joined the opponents of King Charles. May 3, 1641, he affixed his name to the "Protestation," which declared for the protestant religion and the privileges of parliament; and he was appointed one of the commissioners for the county of Suffolk whose duty it was to see to the enforcement of the act against scandalous clergymen and others. In August, 1642, a mob surrounded Long Melford, the home of Lady Rivers, a recusant, and a retainer of the Earl of Warwick, Mr. Arthur Wilson, was sent with a few men and a coach and six to fetch Lady Rivers to Lees Priory. Reaching Sudbury Mr. Wilson was stopped; and though set free as soon as recognized, was unable to go on to the succor of Lady Rivers

owing to the great confusion at Melford. By traversing a byway they reached Sir Robert Crane's, which was between Sudbury and Melford, and there learned that Lady Rivers had escaped to Bury on her way to London, and that Sir Robert, despite his well-known reputation as a parliament man had been obliged to retain a train-band in his house to protect himself and his property. In 1641 and 1642 Sir Robert furnished besides a considerable sum of money "two grey geldings for Christopher Reps Troope" valued at £30. He died at London, February, 1643, and on the 17th of that month the house of commons ordered "that the Lady Crane shall have Mr. Speaker's warrant to carry down into the country the body of Sir Robert Crane, lately a member of this House." He was buried at Chilton, February 18, 1643. By his second wife Sir Robert Crane had ten children, two of them sons who died very young, and eight daughters, three of whom pre-deceased their father, and one died very soon after him. The remaining four, Mary, Susan, Anne and Elizabeth, became his coheireses. 1. Mary, born March 19, 1629; married, 1648, Sir Ralph Hane, of Stow-Bardolph, Norfolk, Baronet, became the mother of seven children and one of the ancestresses of the famous Hare and Hare-Powel families of Philadelphia. 2. Susan, born May 26, 1630; married, 1649, Sir Edward Walpole, of Houghton, Norfolk, Knight of the Bath, and was ancestress of the present Earl of Orford and of all the famous members of the Walpole family; she died July 7, 1667, and was buried at Houghton. 3. Anne, born October 17, 1631; married, August 28, 1649, William Airmyne, Esquire, afterwards Sir William Airmyne, of Osgodby, Lincolnshire, and left only daughters; after his death she married John, Baron Belayse of Worlaby, county Lincoln, by whom she had no children; and dying August 11, 1662, was buried at St. Giles-in-the-East, London. Baron Belayse was the noted military commander under the two Charleses. He raised six regiments of horse and foot for the civil wars of that period, took part in the battles of Edgehill, Newbury and Naseby, and the sieges of Redding and Bristol; afterwards was Governor of York and commander-in-chief of the forces in Yorkshire. With Lord Fairfax he fought the battle of Selby, and at the same time was lieutenant-general of the counties of Lincoln, Northampton, Derby and Rutland, and besides being governor of Newark, was general of the King's Horse Guards. Three times he was

imprisoned in the Tower of London; but at the restoration was made lord lieutenant of East Riding, county York, governor of Hull and general of his Majesty's forces in Africa, governor of Tangiers and captain of the Guard of Gentlemen Pensioners. 4. Elizabeth, born August 18, 1634; married Edmund, afterwards Sir Edmund Bacon, of Redgrave, Suffolk, Premier Baronet of England, and died December 6, 1690, leaving only daughters.

Susan, Lady Crane, widow of Sir Robert, became the wife of Isaac Appleton, Esquire, of Little Waldingfield, a descendant in the fifth generation of the Thomas Appleton who about 1490 married Margery, daughter of Robert Crane, of Chilton. Isaac Appleton died about 1601; and his widow was buried at Chilton, September 14, 1681.

Sir Robert Crane dying without surviving male issue, the family prerogative passed into the hands of his cousins, the descendants of his great-uncle, John, of Norfolk, but to which one it is impossible with the data at hand to say positively. Among these cousins were Joseph Crane, of Earl Stoneham, Suffolk, who bore the same coat armor as Sir Robert, and Robert Crane, Esquire, of Suffolk, whom Charles II., in 1660, made a Knight of the Royal Oak. Another, a contemporary of Sir Robert of Chilton, was Robert Crane, of Coggeshall, a parish on the Blackwater and near Braintree, county Essex, a man of considerable prominence in his day, who had a very large estate and was a generous supporter of the parliamentary cause. He was also active as a member of the original company to settle Massachusetts and owned lands in Dorchester, Roxbury and Ipswich. The Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, son of the famous preacher of Dedham, county Essex, England, and father of John Rogers, fifth president of Harvard College, married, in 1626, Margaret, daughter of this Robert Crane, and before emigrating to Massachusetts in 1636 resided in Coggeshall where three of his children were born: John, June 17, 1627; buried June 21, 1627; Mary, February 8, 1628; John, January 23, 1630. In 1643 Robert Crane, of Coggeshall, was appointed a member of the committee for the execution of several ordinances of parliament, and again February 15, 1644, on the committee for raising and maintaining forces for the defence of the kingdom under the command of Sir Thomas Fairfax in county Essex. Five days later he was placed on another committee for raising and levying a monthly sum of £21,000 among the several counties for the main-

tenance of the Scottish army, commanded by the Earl of Leven; and again in August following to raise the weekly sum of £1,125 from his own county of Essex to maintain the army of parliament. After the death of Mary his first wife, Robert Crane married (second) Mary, daughter of Samuel Sparhawke, of Dedham, Essex. His will was proved in 1658, and he left six children: Samuel, Thomas, Robert, Margaret, "wife of the Reverend Nathaniel Rogers, now in New England;" Mary, wife of Henry Whiting, of Ipswich, and Elizabeth, wife of William Chaplyn. He had also a brother, Thomas, who predeceased him, and left another, John Crane, of Horram, county Suffolk, as well as a cousin, Robert, "son of my cousin Robert Crane of Braintree."

In view of the fact that Robert Crane, of Coggeshall, was personally connected with the settlement of Massachusetts; that he owned lands in various towns within that commonwealth; that his daughter, Margaret, wife of the Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, came with her husband and settled in New England; that the Cranes, Jasper excepted, who emigrated to the new world bore christian names corresponding to those borne by members of the family of Robert Crane, of Coggeshall,—there is much probability to the hypothesis, now generally adopted, that the American Cranes are closely related to this branch of the family. Jasper, however, may possibly have come from Hampshire, and be a descendant of Hugo de Crane, fifth sheriff of that county, 1377 to 1399, in the reign of Richard II; as he was a nephew of the Margaret Crane, of Hampshire, who married Samuel Huntington, and whose daughters married, Margaret, May 2, 1592, John Ogden, of Bradley Plain, Hampshire, and Elizabeth, on the same day, Richard Ogden, of Wiltshire, and thus became the mother of John, the founder of the Elizabethtown Ogdens, and of Richard, the founder of the Fairfield, Connecticut, and South Jersey Ogdens.

The earliest record of the Cranes in the new world is January 8, 1637, when John Crane is registered in Boston. Two years later Jasper Crane attended a general meeting of all the free planters of New Haven, held in Mr. Newman's barn, June 4, 1639. Samuel Crane, in 1640, was elected to the town committee of Dorchester; and Henry Crane, probably a son of Samuel, is recorded there in 1654. Benjamin Crane was in Wethersfield, Connecticut, as early as 1655 with his brother, Henry, who went to Guilford in 1660. Stephen Crane

was in New Jersey in 1665; and John Crane again, appeared at Coventry or Bolton, Connecticut, about 1712.

John Crane, of Boston, and Samuel Crane, of Dorchester, appear to have either died or returned to England, the latter leaving his son, Henry, born probably in England about 1621; married Tabitha, daughter of Stephen Kinsley; settled in Braintree, Massachusetts, and left a large line of descendants. There is also quite a little evidence to believe that Benjamin and Henry Crane, of Wethersfield were sons of John, of Boston, and that John Crane, of Coventry, Connecticut, was a grandson of Benjamin, of Wethersfield, and possibly a son of John Crane, who married Abigail Butler, October 27, 1692.

Jasper Crane removed from New Haven to Branford in 1652. He was a very prominent member of the colony but became dissatisfied when the colony united with Connecticut as he wished it to remain independent. Consequently he threw in his lot with the Branford contingent of the original settlers of Newark, New Jersey, and became one of that town's most prominent citizens and the founder of the most numerous of the New Jersey lines of descent.

According to the family traditions of his descendants, Stephen Crane, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, came from England or Wales between 1640 and 1660, and there is no claim to a connection with the other families. Mr. Ellery Bicknell Crane, however, says that "there seem several reasons for placing the honor (of being Stephen's father) upon Jasper. The latter had children born before arriving at New Haven and as they went to New Jersey about the same time, and Stephen occupied lands adjoining lots owned and occupied by children of Jasper, with suitable age, and family names that were more or less adopted in common, and to say the least, strong indications that there existed close family ties between them." It should be noted, however, that there is a Cornwall family of Cranes, dating from the latter part of the fifteenth century in which all of these same names occur; and so far as the present writer knows it is the only one which does include the name of Stephen.

(I) Stephen Crane, "of Elizabethtown," was born about 1630 or 1635. Some have claimed that he was born as early as 1619; and there is a tradition, coming from his great-great-grandson, the Rev. Elias W. Crane, that "about 1625, * * * during

the persecution of the Puritans in England under Queen Elizabeth, the ancestor of the Crane family came to America. His name was Stephen. The ship in which he came is supposed to have sailed from the west of England, favored at embarkation by a fog * * * to have sunk at Amboy, New Jersey, but all on board were saved. Stephen Crane settled at Elizabeth Town, named for Queen Elizabeth, who confirmed the purchase of lands from the Indians." It is a pity that such a tradition must be stamped as almost wholly if not altogether fiction, but history is against it. Queen Elizabeth died in 1603 and was succeeded by James I, who in turn was succeeded in 1625 by Charles I.; and it is a matter of record that the name "Elizabethtown was bestowed by Sir Philip Carteret, the first Governor of East Jersey, in honor of the Lady Elizabeth Carteret, the wife of his brother Sir George Carteret, the proprietor." Moreover, if Stephen Crane came to America as indicated in 1625, he must have been at least one hundred and five years old when he died, a thing in itself very improbable, and his children, assuming the dates of their births to be approximately correct, all born after their father was sixty-five or seventy years old. Stephen Crane's name is recorded as one of the original Elizabethtown associates of 1665, and he with them took the oath of allegiance to Charles II, February 19, of that year. This is the first record we have of him. His house lot of six acres was bounded south-east by Samuel Trotter, northwest by Crane's brook, east by the mill creek, and west by the highway. He also had sixty acres between two swamps and adjoining William Cramer's; also seventy-two acres on Crane's brook, bounded by the brook, William Cramer, Richard Beach, Nathaniel Tuttle and William Pardon; and also eighteen acres of meadow "towards Rawack Point"; in all about one hundred and fifty-six acres. In 1675 he obtained from the proprietors of East Jersey a patent to confirm his title to these lands; and in 1710 he executed a deed to his son Nathaniel giving him his house lot in Elizabethtown and other parcels of land in which he describes them as bounded by the lands of John, Daniel, Jeremiah and Azariah Crane. By his will, dated 1709, he bequeathed to his son John, another piece of land within the town limits. He was one of the most active opponents of the unwarrantable acts of Governor Carteret, and with Robert Morse was the one who demolished Richard Michel's house "and plucked

up the pallisades of his garden." According to the fundamental agreement of 1665, made in town meeting and consented to by the governor on his arrival, none but the people in town meeting assembled could determine who should be admitted as associates and freeholders. Carteret, who had brought over with him as servants a number of Frenchmen and other foreigners, in direct violation of this consent, February 10, 1669, made Claude Vallet a freeman by proclamation and gave him a grant of land. October 31, 1670, he revoked the commissions of the officers of the train band and forbade the drill. May 16, 1671, in violation of the provisions of the Concessions, he constituted a special court and a few weeks later repeated his first offence by making Richard Michel, another Frenchman, a freeman and giving him a grant of land. Michel fenced in the land, built himself a house on one part and sublet the remainder to William Letts, the weaver. If such acts of aggression on the part of the governor were tolerated they might be followed by others and the town soon became overrun with foreigners, claiming equal shares in the plantation; and if the acts were not resisted, the town's privilege of self-government was gone. Consequently the town meeting assembled, warned Michel's tenants not to use the lands they rented and appointed a committee to tear down the fence. Robert Morse and Stephen Crane, who were next door neighbors, living on the west side of the creek, took upon themselves to demolish the house and garden plot, and although it must have been warm work for a midsummer day, June 20, 1671, their deed proved to be the climax of the fight against the governor, who was forced to let the matter drop, and in the following October appoint as constable of the town William Meeker, one of his bitterest opponents. December 11, 1673, Stephen Crane with the other Elizabethtown men swore allegiance to the Dutch who had reconquered the province, which they were to hold for a short time longer; and in 1664 he subscribed fifteen shillings to the support of the minister of the town, the Rev. John Hariman.

About 1663 Stephen Crane married. It is said that his wife was "a Danish woman with red hair, and that nearly all the Cranes in and about Elizabethtown and Westfield" are descendants from them. There are four sons of record to Stephen Crane and his wife: 1. John, in 1713 one of the overseers of the highways, and in 1720 a town-committeeman. Decem-

ber, 1714, he purchased one hundred acres on the east side of the Rahway river, on which he located a saw and grist mill, and which he bequeathed to his sons John and Joseph. He also owned land on the southwest side of the river where the town of Cranford is now situated. He married Esther, daughter of Samuel and Esther (Wheeler) Williams, and left ten children: John, Matthias, Benjamin, married Esther Woodruff, Samuel, Abigail, married Jacob DeHart, Joseph, Esther, Sarah, Rebecca and Deborah. 2. Jeremiah, whose wife was named Susanna, was admitted among the second generation of associates in 1699 and the same year signed a petition to the king. He died in 1742, leaving a widow and one son James. 3. Daniel, referred to below. 4. Nathaniel, whose wife Damaris was born in 1684, died October 9, 1745, leaving seven children: Nathaniel, married Mary, daughter of John Price; Caleb, Jonathan, Christopher, Moses, married Joanna Miller; Phebe, married the father of John Chandler; Mary, whose first husband was a Chandler, and who by her second husband became the mother of General Elias Dayton.

(11) Daniel, son of Stephen Crane, of Elizabethtown, was born about 1670 or 1675, died February 24, 1724. In 1699 he signed the same petition to the king that his brother Jeremiah did, and he married Hannah or Susannah, daughter of William Miller, and sister to Alderman William Miller. In his will he mentions five sons: 1. Daniel, born in 1703, died February 25, 1723. 2. Jonathan, born April 19, 1705, died January, 1766, in Westfield; married Mary —, who died in 1766, aged sixty-two years, who bore him four children: Hannah, born July 24, 1728; Mary, November 1, 1730; Sarah, May 24, 1733, died March 1, 1738; Rebecca, July 12, 1740, married Deacon Joseph Achur, and was the grandmother of John D. Norris, of Elizabethtown. 3. William, left no further record. 4. Stephen, referred to below. 5. David, born about 1712, left his brothers Stephen and William at Elizabethtown and removed to Maryland, settling in Chestertown, Kent county, where he established himself in the business of tanning and currying leather. He married Elizabeth Rickets, of Chestertown, and died quite young leaving two children: David, born September 19, 1743, married Mary, sister to Colonel Philip Reed, the commander at the battle of Caulk's Field where Sir Peter Parker fell in 1814. David himself was a captain in the revolution and did good

service at Clow's Fort on the Delaware boundary. He left thirteen children. Sarah, the other child of David, son of Daniel Crane, died without issue.

(111) Stephen (2), son of Daniel and Hannah or Susannah (Miller) Crane, was born in 1700, died June 23, 1780. He was one of the leading patriots of New Jersey during the revolution, and under the colonial government was a man of considerable note in his day. His portrait is in the engraving, "The First prayer in Congress." His homestead was about one and one-half miles from Elizabeth, near the point where the road to Galloping Hill leaves the road to Mulfords. The spot is in sight of and on the north side of the Central railroad of New Jersey. The old well was on the opposite side of the road from the house which was recently still standing in good preservation and under a large oak tree.

The controversy between the townspeople and the proprietors, which had been going on almost ever since the founding of the town and which was to result in the famous Elizabethtown bill in chancery, had in the time of Stephen Crane become quite acute and had led to many actions for trespass and ejectment, and the county lines had become so changed in the interests and for the benefit of the proprietors that it was determined to carry the matter directly to the king. November 16, 1743, Solomon Boyle, of Morris county, wrote to James Alexander, both of them belonging to the interests of the proprietors, that he "had been to Elizabethtown the week before and had been informed that the people of that place and the people of Newark had come to a written agreement relative to their boundary—the Newarkers to join in sending home against the proprietors, but that Colonel (Robert) Ogden said that it was not finished and that none of the Ogdens would agree to it." December 12, following, David Ogden wrote to James Alexander, his fellow-councillor of the proprietors, confirming what Boyle had written and stating further that "Mr. Fitch from Newark had met the Elizabeth Town Committee and left with them a petition to the King for relief against the proprietors with which they were much pleased: that Matthias Hatfield and Stephen Crane had been chosen by them to go to England during the winter and lay it before the King." The appeal referred to in the above noted extracts was drawn up by a lawyer of Norwalk, Connecticut, who was afterwards governor of that state. It recites clearly and fully the matters

in controversy, narrates succinctly the history of the Indian purchase and of the opposing claims, refers to the litigation already determined, and to the other suits still pending, shows the difficulty of obtaining an impartial hearing of the case as the courts and the country are constituted, and appeals to his Majesty for relief. The address is signed by three hundred and four persons, purporting to be "The Proprietors, Freeholders and Inhabitants of a Tract of Land now called Elizabeth Town," etc. It was taken to England and presented to King George II by Matthias Hatfield and Steven Crane, read in council, July 19, 1744, referred to the lords of the committee of the council for plantation affairs, and August 21, 1744, referred to the lords commissioners for trade and the plantations, and then it is lost sight of, and no record has been found of what action if any was taken upon it. Apparently it had very little effect in bringing about an adjustment as matters went from bad to worse; land riots arose, and finally in 1745 the famous bill in chancery suit was begun, which was never to come to a legal termination, but was to produce suits and counter suits, ejectments, legal and illegal, until the revolution brought to a close forever the numerous controversies between the settlers and the proprietors, the crown and the British parliament. In 1750 William Livingston, a pupil of James Alexander, one of the proprietors, and William Smith Jr., drew up the complaint against Elizabethtown and a town committee was chosen to conduct the defense of the town, consisting of John Crane, John (2), Stephen (1), Andrew Craige, William Miller, John Halsted, Stephen Crane, Thomas Clarke and John Chandler, most of whom were members of the corporation of the town. November 1, 1751, Governor Belcher, who had been obliged on account of his health to remove the seat of government from Burlington to Elizabethtown, arrived at that place, and the corporation presented him with a written address of welcome signed by John Stites, John Radley, Stephen Crane, John Chandler, Samuel Woodruff, Robert Ogden, Thomas Clarke and John Halsted. August 22, 1753, Governor Belcher incorporated the First Presbyterian Congregation of Elizabethtown and appointed as the trustees Stephen Crane, Cornelius Hatfield, Jonathan Dayton, Isaac Woodruff, Matthias Baldwin, Moses Ogden and Benjamin Winans. Shortly after this Stephen Crane became high sheriff of Essex county as successor to Matthias Hatfield and as predecessor of Matthias William-

son; and this office together with that of a judge of the court of common pleas he held during the agitation caused by the stamp act. In 1768 he was returned as one of the members of the New Jersey assembly to represent Essex county, and to take the place of the speaker, Robert Ogden, who had resigned. In 1770 he became speaker of the house; and during the years 1772-73 he was mayor of Elizabethtown. On Saturday, June 11, 1773, shortly after the "Boston Tea Party," a meeting was held in Newark, and a paper offered by William Livingston was unanimously and heartily adopted urging the country to stand firm and united in opposition to parliament and inviting the provincial convention to assemble speedily to appoint delegates to a general congress, and at the same time appointed as its representatives Stephen Crane, Henry Garritse, Joseph Riggs, William Livingston, William Peartree Smith, John DeHart, John Chetwood, Isaac Ogden and Elias Boudinot. July 21, 1774, in accordance with these suggestions and pursuant of a circular letter issued by the Newark committee, the several committees met at New Brunswick and appointed Stephen Crane "to preside over their deliberations." They then chose James Kinsey, William Livingston, John DeHart, Stephen Crane and Richard Smith as delegates to a general congress. This general congress met from September to October, 1774, at Philadelphia; and the Essex committee of correspondence issued a call for town meetings to "organize the towns for more vigorous resistance, and the prosecution of the measures recommended by the congress." In accordance with this call the freeholders of Elizabethtown met at the court-house on Tuesday, December 6, 1774, with Stephen Crane in the chair; a committee on organization was chosen and Stephen Crane, John DeHart, William Livingston, William Peartree Smith, Elias Boudinot and John Chetwood were unanimously re-elected on the Essex county committee of correspondence. In January, 1775, Stephen Crane was re-elected to the colonial congress. In 1776 fears were entertained that the British troops then at Boston were about to be transferred to New York. General Washington therefore wrote to Lord Stirling to take proper measures for the defence of that city. Accordingly Lord Stirling, March 13, 1776 called upon each of the several adjacent counties in New Jersey to send forward at once three or four hundred men to aid in the fortifying of the city and harbor. To this

call Newark responded immediately; but Stephen Crane who had succeeded Robert Ogden as chairman of the Elizabethtown committee wrote to Lord Stirling, March 14, to the effect that the committee had no right to send a detachment out of the province, urged the desperate state of the colony and said, "The Arming the two battalions in the Continental Service hath drained us of our best Arms, and in Case a Descent should be made at New York, we should be liable to continual excursions of the enemy." On the following day, William Burnet, chairman of the Essex county committee, wrote to Lord Stirling that he also had received a copy of Stephen Crane's letter "from which we are afraid no men will come from Elizabethtown * * * however we shall Endeavour to prevail with them to furnish their quota, and hope we shall succeed"; and the day subsequent to this he wrote again that "the confusion is owing to your writing to the Township and not to the County Committee." Two days later Lord Stirling acknowledged the services of Burnet and of the people of Newark and arranged with the Elizabethtown committee to undertake preparations necessary nearer home, wisely judging that their refusal had been due not to disloyalty or cowardice, but to the mistaken idea of self-preservation so prevalent during the early years of the war. Shortly after this Stephen Crane lost his wife Phebe, born 1714, died August 28, 1776, and he himself followed her less than three years later, dying June 23, 1780, after thirty years of public life, maintaining always a good reputation for integrity, sagacity and courage.

The children of the Hon. Stephen Crane were:

1. Daniel, born January 3, 1735.
2. Stephen, Jr., October 14, 1737; according to one account killed by the British during the revolution, and according to another dying February 11, 1796. He married (first) Phebe Morse, who bore him eleven children: Elizabeth, Susan, Daniel, Phebe, Nancy, Margaret, Hannah, Mary, Janet Sinclair, Esther and Jonathan; married (second) Jane Haines or Harris, who bore him three more children: Mary, Sarah, married Nehemiah, son of Jacob and Phebe (Woodruff) Crane, grandson of Caleb and Mary, daughter of Edward Searls, great-grandson of Nathaniel and Damaris Crane, and great-great-grandson of Stephen Crane (1), and Solomon.
3. Elizabeth, March 10, 1740; married Sam-

uel Bonnel, and bore him two children: Jane and Lewis.

4. David, November 27, 1742, died August 20, 1822. He was at one time alderman of Elizabethtown; married (first) November 21, 1762, Anne Sayre, and (second) in 1806, Agnes Neaty Cooper, and had two children by his first wife, David and Sarah, who died young, and with their father, mother and stepmother are buried in Union cemetery, Connecticut Farms.

5. General William, born in 1747, died July 30, 1814, from the results of a wound received at the storming of Quebec, December 31, 1775. In this campaign he was a lieutenant of artillery under General Montgomery, and after the close of the war he became a major-general of the militia, serving as such in the war of 1812, being for a time posted at Sandy Hook for the defence of New York City. In 1807 he was appointed deputy-mayor of Elizabethtown, and from the same year until his death he was a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of the city. He was twice married, his second wife being Abigail, daughter of Benjamin Miller, who bore him six children: Captain William Montgomery Crane, United States navy; Colonel Ichabod B. Crane, United States army, married Charlotte A. Rainger, of Barre, Massachusetts, and had Charles Henry Crane, surgeon-general United States army; the Hon. Joseph H. Crane, United States congressman and Judge of the supreme court of Ohio; Maria Crane, who lived with her brother, Joseph H. Crane, and died unmarried; Joanna Crane, married John Magie and left one child Julia; Phebe Crane, died unmarried aged twenty-five years.

6. Phebe, June 2, 1750; married Captain Jacob Crane, who served in the French and Indian wars and was a non-commissioned officer under the British government in the war with Canada, and died July 25, 1811, leaving four children, Stephen, Jacob, Phebe and Matthias. Captain Jacob was the son of the Hon. Matthias Crane, mayor of Elizabethtown; grandson of John and Esther (Williams) Crane; and great-grandson of Stephen Crane (1).

7. Joseph, referred to below.

8. Jonathan, May 15, 1754, died June, 1780, being killed by Hessian soldiers.

9. Catharine, October 8, 1756.

(IV) Joseph, seventh child and fifth son of the Hon. Stephen (2) and Phebe Crane, was born May 20, 1752, at Elizabethtown. He was at one time sheriff of Essex county and also a judge. May 28, 1777, he was a

second lieutenant in Captain Dodd's company of the second regiment of the Essex county troops; and after the war was the captain of a company of militia grenadiers, which together with Captain Meeker's light horse, Captain Williamson's infantry and Captain William's artillery took part in Elizabethtown's famous Fourth of July celebration in 1787.

Captain Joseph Crane married (first) Susanna Ross, born in 1749, died October 22, 1781. Children: 1. Ann, born January 20, 1773. 2. Susanna, December 12 or 23, 1774, died January 22, 1851; married, May 1, 1790, Henry Weaver, born April 15, 1761, served on a privateer during the revolution, was captured, confined in old Mill prison, England, and released January, 1784. About 1787 he married (first) Hannah Meeker, who, however, soon left him and returned to her own family; and he then eloped with Susanna Crane, and removed to Columbia county, Ohio, near Fort Washington (now Cincinnati), afterwards removing again to a tract of land near Middletown, Butler county, and finally settling about 1801 on Elk creek in Madison township, where he died August 17, 1820, leaving a widow and eight out of fourteen children surviving him. 3. William, referred to below. 4. Nancy, married Abraham Van Sickle and went with him to Trenton, Butler county, Ohio, where they had five children: Susan, Henry, Maria, Catharine and Joseph Van Sickle.

Captain Joseph Crane married (second) Margaret, daughter of Dirck and Sarah (Middagh) Van Vechten or Veghten (the name is spelt both ways). Her father, born July 15, 1699, died November 20, 1781; married three times, (first) Judith Brockholst; (second) Deborah, daughter of Dominic Antonides; and (third) in 1759, Sarah Middagh, who died November 17, 1785, aged forty-six. His farm was the camping ground of the revolutionary armies and his house the center of a bounteous hospitality to officers and men. General Greene gave him a handsome mahogany table as a token of appreciation of the kindness shown him there. Her grandfather, Michael Dirckse Van Veghten, born November 28, 1663, died in 1782; married (first) Marytje Perker, and (second) Janitje Dumon, and with his brother Abraham removed from the Catskills to New Jersey before 1699, where his son Dirck was baptized September 16, on the Raritan. His family Bible is in the Bible House in New York City, and his will, dated April 17, 1777, was probated February 4, 1782 (Trenton, Liber M, folio 122). He was one

of the company of eight persons who May 3, 1712, bought the Royce plantation of one thousand four hundred and seventy acres; and February, 1711, he was one of the assistant judges of Somerset county. In 1721 he gave the land upon which the first church of Raritan was originally built, shortly after the calling and coming of the Rev. Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen. This church was destroyed at the time of the revolution and the second building was erected at what is now the town of Somerville. The land given by Michael Van Veghten was near the bank of the Raritan river, about a quarter of a mile east of the present bridge near FINDERNE station. Michael was the son of Dirk Teunisse Van Veghten, born 1634, at Veghten, Holland, emigrated to New Netherland with his father, married Jannetje Michaelse Vreelandt, and settled in the Catskills before 1681, residing where the old Van Veghten house, the third built upon the site, now stands. His father was Teunis Dirckse Van Veghten, who came to New Amsterdam with his family in the ship "Arms of Norway" in 1638, and settled at Greenbush, opposite Albany, where he had a farm as early as 1648.

By his second marriage with Margaret Van Veghten, whose niece, Elizabeth Mercereau Van Veghten, was the second wife of General John Frelinghuysen (IV), son of General Frederick (III), Captain Joseph Crane had six more children: 1. Richard Van Veghten, born December 20, 1785; married; settled in Ohio; had one child, a daughter, married John Trotter, of Macoupin county, Illinois, and has three children: Clark, Oscar and George Trotter. 2. David, April 18, 1788, died about 1850, in Cass county, Michigan; married Elizabeth Huff, settled as a farmer in Butler county, Ohio. His wife died in Piasa, Macoupin county, Illinois, October 9, 1880; they had eight children: Leonard W., Nancy, Elizabeth, Joanna, Isaac, David, John and Catharine. 3. Catharine, November 7, 1791, died September 6, 1806. 4. Sally, lived and died unmarried. 5. John, April 17, 1796, died March 15, 1864; married Sarah Conover, and had ten children: William, Joel, Margaret, Tryphena, George Washington, Mariah, Mary, John Conover, Jane Conover and Joseph. 6. Michael Van Veghten June 17, 1800, died about 1848, unmarried.

(V) William, eldest son and third child of Captain Joseph and Susanna (Ross) Crane, was born October 23, 1778, died at Elizabeth, June 4, 1830. He was a farmer, a surveyor and a justice of the peace; he resided at Con-

necticut Farms (now Union), Essex county. In 1802 he married Sarah Townley, of Elizabeth, born October 26, 1776, died August 18, 1832. Children: 1. Anne, born November 20, 1803, died August 6, 1805. 2. David Ross, January 8, 1806, died January 12, 1848, at Elizabeth; married, March, 1828, Phebe Ann, daughter of Lewis Hallam, of New York City, born May 17, 1811, and had nine children: William Lewis, Sarah Anna, Sarah Townley, Robert Burrell, David Ross Jr., Eliza Langdon, David Ross Jr., Jonathan M. M., Susannah Ross. 3. Agnes Cooper, August 6, 1809, died January 15, 1857, at Morristown; married, November 17, 1836, the Rev. Curtis Talley, a Methodist minister, and left one child, Helen Williams Talley. 4. Richard Townley, referred to below. 5. Joseph William, December 14, 1815, died January 1, 1865, in Wilmington, Ohio; married (first) October 18, 1837, Harriet J., daughter of Ezekiel Wilcox; she died leaving one daughter, Harriet Jennima Crane, born July 15, 1838; married (second) September 25, 1839, Emma S., daughter of Lewis P. Brookfield, of Spring Valley, who bore him two children: Lewis William, born September 25, 1840, and Charles Augustus, July 26, 1842. 6. Jonathan Townley, June 18, 1819, at Connecticut Farms; graduated at Princeton University, 1843, became a Methodist minister, and in 1856 received his D. D. degree from Dickinson College. His pastorate was long and successful, and he was the author of a number of moral and religious books. He died at Port Jervis, New York, February 16, 1880. January 18, 1848, he married in New York City, Mary Helen, daughter of the Rev. George Peck, of Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, born April 10, 1827, who bore him fourteen children: Mary Helen, George Peck, Jonathan Townley, William Howe, see forward, Agnes Elizabeth, Edmund Bryan, Wilber Fiske, Elizabeth Townley, Luther Peck, Myra Blanche, Blanche, Jesse T., Jesse T., Stephen, see forward.

William Howe, fourth child of Jonathan Townley Crane, was born at Pennington, New Jersey, February 6, 1854. His education began in the Newark, New Jersey, high school, where he prepared for college. He entered Wesleyan University in 1873 and passed his freshman year, but his health was not rugged enough to allow the completion of his college course. To recuperate he took a position as teacher of the district school at Lyons Farms, New Jersey, where he served from January,

1875, to July, 1876. He then taught mathematics for two years in the Mississippi State Normal School at Holly Springs. After a special course in the New York University he entered the Albany Law School and graduated in 1880. Began the practice of law the same year at Port Jervis, New York. He was for nine years a member of the Port Jervis board of education and part of the time served as president of the board. In 1892 he was elected judge of the county court of Orange county, New York, holding this office for three years. In 1901 he removed his law office to New York City. He married, in 1880, Cornelia Zearfoss, of Musconetcong, New Jersey, who bore him four daughters: Mary, Helen, Agnes Cornelia, Edna Josephine and Florence.

Stephen, youngest son of Jonathan Townley Crane, was born in Newark, November 1, 1870, died at Badenweiler, Germany, June 5, 1900. He was educated at Lafayette College and Syracuse University, was a reporter and newspaper writer, and was correspondent for the *New York Journal* in the Greco-Turkish war, 1897, and in Cuba, and then removed to England. Since his first essay in fiction, in 1891, "Maggie, a Girl of the Streets," he has published many stories of various lengths, and since his death his widow has collected and published many of his posthumous writings. His greatest story, however, was the "Red Badge of Courage," published in 1896, a very realistic though wholly imaginary description of the horrors of a battle of the civil war.

(VI) Richard Townley, fourth child and second son of William and Sarah (Townley) Crane, was born at Connecticut Farms, September 14, 1812, died at Camden, New Jersey, December 18, 1886. He was a sash, door and blind manufacturer, and a farmer. He learned the sash and blind making trade from the firm of Baker & Ward of Newark, and afterwards removed to Brooklyn, where he set up in business and remained for nine years. In 1847 he returned to Newark and carried on his business at 589 West Broad street (now Clinton avenue) for nearly twenty years, when he removed to a farm near Millstone, New Jersey, where he spent the remainder of his life. Mr. Crane was a musical amateur and connected with several musical societies. For eleven years he was chorister of the First Congregational Church of Clinton street, Newark. He was a man "of exceptionally regular and temperate habits, irreproachable in all his business relations, and of a sensitive retiring

nature. He was best appreciated and loved by his most intimate friends; and possessing a keen sense of humor, he was a most genial companion." September 24, 1885, he and his wife celebrated their golden wedding at the home of their youngest son at Lyons Farms, New Jersey, where a large gathering of relatives and friends greeted the venerable couple.

September 24, 1835, Richard Townley Crane married in Newark, Jane Thompson Dolbear, born at Connecticut Farms, February 26, 1818. Children: 1. Theodore Talley, born in Newark, October 12, 1837; became a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church. He made music his life work and profession, and was proficient on both organ and piano. He composed considerably for both instruments and published a text book for students in music which showed a practical advance on any previously put out. He was one of the leading organists in Newark, New Jersey, until 1866. He also served in this capacity in the cities of New Brunswick, Trenton, Philadelphia and Camden, respectively, as his residence changed in later years. August 31, 1861, he married (first) in Flemington, New Jersey, Ruth E. Thatcher, of Everittstown, where she was born November 22, 1810. She died at Clarksboro, New Jersey, August 24, 1891, leaving two children: Helen Elizabeth, born June 27, 1863; and Charles Thatcher, February 23, 1866, married, September 2, 1896, Marie Cheeseman and has one child Theodore. He married (second) Henrietta Dod Miller, June 24, 1896, daughter of Sylvester B. Miller, of Newark, New Jersey, and is now living at Pasadena, California. 2. Frederic Willard Curtis, referred to below.

(VII) Frederic Willard Curtis, second and youngest child of Richard Townley and Jane Thompson (Dolbear) Crane, was born in Brooklyn, November 1, 1842. His father came to Newark when Frederic W. C. was four years old and he was sent for his early education to the public and high schools of that city. Until the civil war broke out, he was with his father learning the sash, door and blind manufacturing trade, but in 1864 went to New York City and took a position as clerk in an importing house. He remained in New York for thirty-five years in various positions of trust, and in 1902 retired from active business. Mr. Crane is a Republican, but never sought political office. In 1863 he was one of those who answered the emergency

call for seventy-five thousand volunteers, and was orderly sergeant of Company C, Newark Battalion. His home since 1870 (except two and one-half years in Cincinnati, 1883-85) has been at Lyons Farms, New Jersey, and he and his family are members of the First Presbyterian church of that place, on Elizabeth avenue, where he has been a trustee for thirty-three years, an elder for twenty-four years, and organist for twenty-six years. Besides music, Mr. Crane's taste led him to take up the game of chess. He was an enthusiastic amateur, and served two different terms as president of the New Jersey State Chess Association. In 1874 he began making a pocket chess board, a sort of pastime. These became known widely, and found sale through this and foreign countries for more than thirty-five years, it being known as Crane's Pocket Chess Board. He was also a lifelong student of astronomy; and several times gave lectures on the science, especially to arouse the interest of young people in the heavenly bodies and their movements.

June 28, 1866, he married (first) Harriet, daughter of Stephen and Harriet Helen (Kniffin) Riker, born April 30, 1846, died November 10, 1868, who bore him one child, Emma, died in infancy. October 18, 1870, he married (second) at Lyons Farms, Phebe Townley, daughter of Jacob Smith and Rhoda C. (Brown) Dod, born October 10, 1841. Her mother was the daughter of Colonel William Brown, of Lyons Farms, and her father, a carrier of Newark, was the son of Abner Dod, of Newark, who was a mathematical instrument maker and lived for the early part of his life in Mendham, New Jersey. April 24, 1802, he married Hannah, daughter of Joseph Gould, of Caldwell, and second cousin to his brother Stephen's wife, who bore him five children, Susan Henrietta, Horace Lucius, Charles, Jacob Smith and Sarah Catharine. After the death of his first wife, Abner Dod married (second) Phebe (Bates) Squire, widow of Ezra Squire, M. D., of Caldwell, and after her death, Abigail (Wade) Squier, widow of Samuel Squier, of Livingston, but he had no issue by his second and third marriages. He was the son of Lebbeus Dod, of Mendham, and Mary, daughter of Caleb Baldwin, and the grandson of Stephen Dod, of Mendham, son of Daniel (III), of Guilford, and Deborah Brown. By his second marriage with Phebe Townley Dod, Frederic Willard Curtis Crane had six children: 1. Laura Dod, born December 4, 1871, died December 24, 1873. 2. Jessie Florence, May 3, 1873, died August

23, 1876. 3. Raymond Townley, May 31, 1875; married Ada Delphine Van Name, and has two children, Robert Townley, born April 12, 1903; and Phyllis Wyckoff, January 10, 1907. 4. Arthur Dod, September 7, 1877; married Nellie Hathaway, of Cincinnati, and has two children: Frances Hathaway, born April 19, 1905; and Christine Dod, May 26, 1908. 5. and 6. Clarence Brown and Willard Ward, twins, April 9, 1879; Willard Ward died August 11, 1879, and Clarence Brown married Minnie A. Fuhrmann.

(For first generation see preceding sketch).

(II) John Crane, son of Stephen Crane, of Elizabethtown, was born probably in Elizabethtown, died in that place in February, 1723. He was a carpenter by trade and lived in Elizabethtown. In 1713 he was chosen one of the overseers of the highways; August 2, 1720, he was appointed as one of seven committeemen for some work to be done for the town. In his will, dated February 7, and proved February 16, 1723, he mentions his wife Esther, his sons John, Joseph, Matthias, Benjamin, Samuel, all except John being under twenty-one, and his daughters, Abigail, Esther, Sarah, Rebekah and Deborah. His saw mill and his grist mill on the Rahway river, inherited from his father, Stephen Crane, he gives to his sons, John and Joseph, in whose families the property remained for many years. In addition of this he disposes of one hundred acres of meadow in Elizabethtown, bought April 13, 1716, of Benjamin Wade, of four acres of meadow in the same place bought of Jeremiah Osborne, of his house and fourteen acre lot in Elizabethtown, and of much personal estate. His executors are his wife, the Rev. Jonathan Dickinson, and his brother, Jeremiah Crane.

By his marriage with Esther, daughter of Samuel and Esther (Wheeler) Williams, of Elizabethtown, he had ten children: 1. John, born about 1700; married; died September 11, 1763. 2. Matthias, referred to in the sketch of the Benjamin family. 3. Benjamin, referred to below. 4. Samuel, born about 1712. 5. Abigail, born January 25, 1713; married Jacob DeHart; died before 1777. 6. Joseph. 7. Esther, married probably John Davis. 8. Sarah. 9. Rebecca. 10. Deborah.

(III) Benjamin, third child and son of John and Esther (Williams) Crane, was born in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, about 1710. He lived near Elizabethtown. He married Esther

Woodruff, born 1711, died February 22, 1809, who bore him two children of record: 1. Benjamin, referred to below. 2. Eleazar, who served with the New Jersey troops in the revolution, was taken prisoner in the battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776, and died shortly after from the effects of the treatment he received. He married Susan, daughter of David and granddaughter of George Day, of Newark, who bore him three children, and after his death married (second) Matthias Allen, to whom she bore two daughters.

(IV) Benjamin (2), eldest child and son of Benjamin (1) and Esther (Woodruff) Crane, was born near Elizabethtown about 1732. He lived in Westfield, New Jersey. He married Phebe, daughter of Joseph Halsey, who lived between Elizabethtown and Rahway. They had seven children: 1. Benjamin, referred to below. 2. Abigail, born November 22, 1762, died young. 3. Norris, born February 9, 1764, died February 21, 1846; married Jane Dunham. 4. John, born April 18, 1765. 5. Phebe, born December 19, 1766; married John Johnson but had no children. 6. Sarah, born April 12, 1771, died August 8, 1826; married John Ogden, of Green Village, Morris county, New Jersey. 7. Abigail, born September 14, 1774, died young.

(V) Benjamin (3), eldest child and son of Benjamin (2) and Phebe (Halsey) Crane, was born in Westfield, New Jersey, November 29, 1761, and lived in Cranville, now Cranford. He was an auctioneer, a farmer and a revolutionary soldier, being a private and musician in the Essex county troops of the New Jersey militia. By his wife Sarah Thompson or as some accounts state, Sarah Tufts, he had eleven children: 1. John, married Mary Clark. 2. Abigail, married David Heyt. 3. Esther, died aged eighteen or twenty. 4. Hezekiah Thompson, married Amanda Osborne. 5. Phebe, married (first) Francis Randolph, and (second) George R. King. 6. Charlotte King, married H. Baker. 7. Norris, went to Ohio and married there. 8. Jacob Thompson, went to Ohio and died there unmarried. 9. Benjamin, married Electa Baker. 10. David Johnson, referred to below. 11. Moses Thompson, married Eliza Scudder.

(VI) David Johnson, tenth child and sixth son of Benjamin (3) and Sarah (Thompson) or (Tufts) Crane, was born in Cranville, New Jersey. He went to New York where he spent five years trucking and teaming, and then returned to Cranford (formerly Cranville) and went to farming. He was a

Democrat in politics. By his marriage with Hannah Eliza, daughter of Isaac and Rebecca (Higgins) Roll, whose other children were James, Elmer, Mary, Jane and John Roll, he had eight children: 1. James, married Sarah Clark, and had Samuel, Leonora, Aaron D., James and Joseph Crane. 2. Jacob Thompson, died aged two and a half or three years old. 3. David Newton, referred to below. 4. George King, married a Winans and had Minnie, Jessie, and Ethel Crane. 5. Isaac Roll, married Frederica Springer, who with her husband is now dead. 6. John. 7. Hezekiah, married (first) Annabel Brokaw, and (second) Althea Woodruff. 8. Benjamin Franklin, died aged three weeks old.

(VII) David Newton, third child and son of David Johnson and Hannah Eliza (Roll) Crane, was born in New York City, October 11, 1835, and is now living in Newark, New Jersey. For his early education he was sent to the private school of Union county and public schools of Plainfield, New Jersey, and in 1851 came to Newark in order to learn the jewelry trade, in the same shop that he now occupies at 13 Franklin street. Until 1861 he was a journeyman there; in that year he returned to New York, having accepted a position as foreman for the firm of Arthur Rumrill & Company with whom he continued to act as such for the succeeding nine years. For two years, beginning with 1874, he lived in Springfield, Massachusetts, as the representative of the firm of Arthur Rumrill & Company; and in 1876 he returned to Newark to act as foreman for the firm of McIntire, Bedell & Company, with whom he remained until 1883, when he formed a partnership with O. J. Valentine, under the name of O. J. Valentine & Company, which in 1895 became the present firm of Crane & Theurer, which makes a specialty of the manufacture of solid fourteen karat jewelry of all kinds. Mr. Crane is a Republican. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Since 1857 he has been a member of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, and since 1874 a trustee and officer.

December 10, 1855, David Newton Crane married (first) Emily Augusta, eldest child and only daughter of Thomas and Anna Eliza (Taylor) Milledge, whose only other child is George W. Milledge. Children: 1. and 2., both of whom died in infancy. 3. Anna Augusta, referred to below. 4. Frank Newton, married Sophia Taylor and has two children: Ethel Corinne and Elizabeth Winifred. David

Newton Crane married (second) Anna Maria Triley.

(VIII) Anna Augusta, only daughter to reach maturity of David Newton and Emily Augusta (Milledge) Crane, married, December 24, 1879, Robert Whitfield Sole, born in Newark, New Jersey, April 26, 1856, and now living in that city. Educated at the Newark public schools, when fourteen years old he entered the employ of Matthias Plum as feeder to one of his paper ruling machines. Seven years later he started in for himself in the business of ruling paper in which he is at present engaged. He is a Republican, and formerly was a member of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, but now attends the Elizabeth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Sole's great-grandfather was Benjamin Sole, who died May 31, 1804; he married, in 1800, Jane, born July 1, 1780, died September 8, 1791, and Catharine, born October 21, 1753, died August 24, 1830, daughter of Hubartus Dubois, born September 19, 1725, died October 13, 1807, son of Benjamin Dubois, born April 16, 1607, died November 7, 1766, who married, March 30, 1721, Catharine Laytain, born April 3, 1606, died November 8, 1777. Robert Sole, born October 12, 1801, died June 6, 1870; married Sophia Wardrell, September 1, 1824; she died June 15, 1879. Their son, Benjamin Lewis Sole, born September 5, 1829, died January 17, 1894; married, June 10, 1851, Margaret Z. Kitchell, and had five children: 1. Sophia Jane, born April 13, 1852, died July 28, 1889. 2. Charles Addison, born March 30, 1854, died March 7, 1861. 3. Robert Whitfield, referred to above. 4. Lewis Hermance, born February 25, 1859, died February 14, 1861. 5. Ella Margaret, born May 1, 1867, died November 5, 1906.

The children of Robert Whitfield and Anna Augusta (Crane) Sole are: 1. Walter Crane, born November 5, 1880; married, May 14, 1903, Alice I. Stephenson, of New York, and has two children: William Stephenson Sole, born November 2, 1903, and Robert Crane Sole, April 8, 1905. 2. Edna Gertrude, born February 20, 1883. 3. Herbert Whitfield, born May 2, 1889.

(For English ancestry see Sir Thomas Crane I).

Jasper Crane, the first of CRANE his name so far as we know to set foot in the new world, was born probably about 1605, somewhere near Bradley Plain, Hampshire, England, died in Newark, New Jersey, in 1681. His aunt was

Margaret Crane who married Samuel Huntington, whose child, Jasper's cousin, Margaret Huntington, married, May 2, 1592, John, son of Edward and Margaret (Wilson) Ogden, and whose daughter, Elizabeth Huntington, Margaret's sister, married Richard Ogden, the brother of John Ogden, who married Margaret, and the father of John Ogden, the emigrant to Southampton and Elizabeth-town. Jasper Crane's own daughter, Hannah, married Thomas, son of Margaret and Simon Huntington, a brother of Samuel and Margaret (Crane) Huntington.

June 4, 1639, Jasper Crane, who was one of the original settlers of the New Haven colony, was present at the meeting held in Mr. Newman's barn, and signed the first agreement of all the free planters. He took the oath of fidelity at the organization of the government, together with Campfield, Pennington, Governor Eaton, and others; and in 1644 he was "freed from watching and trayning in his own person because of his weakness, but to find some one for his turn." With Robert Treat he was a member of the general court, and for many years he was a magistrate. In 1651 he was interested in a bog ore furnace at East Haven; and in 1652 he removed to Branford, where he was elected a magistrate in 1658, having held the office of deputy for some years previous to that date. Thomas Lechford, Esquire, a lawyer in Boston, Massachusetts Bay, who kept a diary from June 27, 1638, to July 29, 1641, which has been preserved, makes this following note in connection with Jasper Crane:

"Samuel Searle of Quinapeage Planter in behalfe of Jasper Crane of the same Agent or Attorney for Mr Roe Citizen of London Demiseth unto Henry Dawson and John Search of the Same one house and house lott and three acres of land lying in Boston wherein William Herricke now dwelleth from 20 Sept. next for five years four pounds ten shillings rent half yearly, to fence to the value four pounds ten shillings, to repaire 21—6—1640."

This transaction, showing Jasper Crane's connection with a gentleman of London, has led some persons to think not only that Jasper was known in London, but also to conjecture that he had lived there. It is also probable that this entry furnished the tradition that Jasper came to America from London, which has always been cherished by some of his descendants, although an extensive research among the record offices in London has failed to find any trace of him there, and it has remained for

the investigators into the English ancestry of the Ogdens of Elizabethtown to bring to light Jasper Crane's connection with Bradley Plain and Hampshire.

Another tradition with regard to Jasper is that he came over to Massachusetts Bay in the ship "Arbella," with Governor Winthrop. Whether he came from parents occupying high or middle stations in life can as yet hardly be determined by the records that have come down to us. He was assuredly one of the staunch and active men among the first settlers of the New Haven colony as well as one of the fathers of the new settlement in New Jersey. With Captain Robert Treat, he seems to have had a large share of the weight of responsibility of that young colony upon his shoulders, and its success greatly at heart. It is said that he did not go with the first company to "Milford," as the new "town upon Passaick river," was at first called; but he did sign the first articles of "fundamental agreement" in 1665, his name being the first among the list of the signers, not only to the articles agreed upon October 30, 1666, between the Branford and Milford companies of settlers, but also January 20, 1667, on the list of signers and church members of the first church at Newark, where he became one of the most influential and prominent men, second only to Robert Treat and Sergeant John Ward. Jasper Crane and Robert Treat were the first two magistrates of the town.

It is said, and is most probably true, that the cause of Jasper Crane's coming to Newark was his dissatisfaction at the New Haven colony's becoming united with the Connecticut colony, but his governing incentive most likely was that which animated the majority of the settlers, namely, the desire to hold and practice their own religious opinions in peace and the wish to escape swearing allegiance to the English crown, now that Charles II had been restored. Jasper Crane was a surveyor and a merchant, as well as a magistrate, and with Mr. Myles he laid out most of the New Haven town plot, located grants, established division lines, and settled disputed titles. He is also said to have been the steward of the Rev. John Davenport's property in 1639. In March, 1641, he received for himself a grant of one hundred acres of land in the East Meadows. He was one of the New Haven company concerned in the settlement of the Delaware river in 1642, who were so roughly handled by the Dutch. In 1643 his estate was voted at £480, with three persons in his family, himself, his

wife, and his son John. In 1644-45 he received a grant of sixteen acres of upland situated in East Haven, upon which he built a house and in which his son Joseph was born. It was also while residing at this place that he engaged in trade as a merchant; but not being satisfied with the location, he sold it, September 7, 1652, and became one of the first planters of Branford, Connecticut, which was just then being instituted as a new settlement by families from Wethersfield under the leadership of Mr. Swaine, and a number of other families from Southampton, Long Island, the flock of the Rev. Abraham Pierson.

Jasper Crane, Esquire, and William Swaine, Esquire, were the first deputies to the general court of electors from Branford, in May, 1653. Jasper being returned for the four succeeding years. In May, 1658, he was chosen one of the four magistrates for the New Haven colony, and he continued to hold this office by appointment until 1663. He was also one of the magistrates called together by the governor at Hartford, 1665 to 1667. In the union of the colonies he was chosen one of the assistants, and he was also trustee of the county court at New Haven during 1644. In New Haven his house lot was located on what is now Elm street, at the corner of Orange street, the site now being occupied by the church of St. Thomas.

In 1667 the first church of Newark was founded and a building erected. The second meeting house was built about 1714 or 1716; while the third was erected between 1787 and 1791. The people of Bloomfield, Orange and Montclair communed with the Newark church until about 1716. In fact for considerably more than a hundred years after the founding of Newark, the crest of the First Mountain was the western boundary of the town, and until the year 1806 the town of Newark was divided into three wards: Newark ward, Orange ward, and Bloomfield ward. In 1806 Orange became a separate town, and six years later Bloomfield ward became the town of Bloomfield. This part of Newark took in the territory from the Passaic on the east to the crest of the First Mountain on the west, and as this section was so thoroughly occupied by the descendants of Jasper Crane it was at a very early date called Cranetown. Jasper Crane was also one of the purchasers of the "Kingsland Farms," an immense estate near Newark, now known as Belleville. The exact date when Jasper Crane took leave of Branford has not yet been definitely fixed. In the

spring of 1666 the people of Branford, becoming dissatisfied with respect to the union of the New Haven and the Connecticut colonies, more particularly because the right of suffrage was to be granted to the inhabitants who were not members of the church, resolved at once to remove to New Jersey, as their agents, who had been sent thither, had come back, bringing most favorable reports of the new country. In October, after adopting a code of laws for their own government, the Rev. Abraham Pierson, with a portion of his congregation, left Branford for their future home, Newark, New Jersey. Apparently Jasper Crane was not one of their contingent; because although he was one of the twenty-three original signers of the first contract in 1665, he was still active in the public affairs of Branford, and held the office of assistant magistrate during the years 1666-67. January 30, 1667, however, he headed the list of signers to a new covenant, and disposing of his property at Branford he that year took up his permanent home at Newark and became very prominent in all the transactions of the town, especially during the first fourteen years of its growth and development. He was the first president of the town court, and for several years the first on the list of the deputies to the general assembly of New Jersey. At the drawing of the home lots, February 6, 1667, Jasper Crane's lot was number 49, while number 40 fell to Deliverance Crane, and number 62 to John Crane, these two being Jasper's eldest sons.

At the town meeting of Newark, held January, 1668, Jasper Crane and Robert Treat were chosen magistrates for the year ensuing, and also deputies or burgesses for the same year to the general assembly. From January, 1668, until his death Jasper Crane was now with Sergeant John Ward, the first citizen of the town, as Robert Treat, who was among other things the first recorder or town clerk for Newark, returned in 1671 to Connecticut, where later on he became for several years the governor of that colony. May 20, 1668, Jasper Crane was one of the committee who signed the agreement fixing the dividing line between the town of Newark and Elizabethtown. July 28, 1669, together with Robert Treat, he was chosen by the town to take the first opportunity "to go to *York*" to advise with Colonel Lovelace concerning our standing. Whether we are designed to be a part of the Duke's Colony or not, and about the Neck, and liberty of purchasing lands up the river, that the town would petition for." In January, 1669, he was

re-elected magistrate for the town and deputy for the general assembly "if there shall be any." He and Robert Treat were chosen the same year as the moderators of the town meetings for the year ensuing; and January 2, 1670, they were once more chosen as magistrates and deputies, Jasper Crane serving annually in that capacity until 1674. At the town meeting of February 20, 1670, it was voted that the governor be requested to confirm Jasper Crane and Robert Treat as magistrates or justices of the peace. The same honors were conferred in 1671, and in addition it was voted, January 22 of that same year, that "every man should bring his half bushel to Henry Lyon & Joseph Waters and have it tried and sealed when made fit with Mr. Crane's which for the present is the standard." During 1672 Jasper Crane was one of the committee to see to the burning of the woods; and May 13, 1672, he and Lieutenant Swaine were chosen representatives of the town to consult with other "representatives of the country to order Matters for the safely of the Country." June 17, 1672, he was once again chosen magistrate and also elected "President of the Quarterly Court to be held in Newark to begin September next;" while the following February 28, it was granted that "Mr. Crane having Liquors for Six Shillings a Gallon and One Shilling and Six Pence a Quart, they paying Wheat for it hath Liberty to sell Liquors in the Town till the Country Order alter it." In the one hundred acre grant of lands drawn for by lot, May 26, 1773, Jasper Crane drew number 10, he being the first to draw, while Deliverance Crane drew number 32, and John Crane number 61.

July 1, 1673, "It was Voted and agreed by the General and universal Consent and Vote of all our People that there should be an Address by way of Petition sent to the Lords Proprietors of this Province for the removing of the Grievances incumbent and obtaining of what may be necessary for the Good of the Province and of this Plantation—in testimony of our Consent hereto and of our agreement; what necessary Charge shall arise hereupon we will defray by way of rate proportionably to the number of those who join in the sd Petition. Mr Crane Mr Bond Mr Swain Mr Kitchell and Henry Lyon are Chosen a Committee to consider with the messengers from the other Towns about sending a Petition to England." Five days later, the same committee, with the exception that John Ward, the Turner, takes the place of Mr. Swain, "are chosen to agree with Mr Delevall about Money to send a

Messenger to England; and as they did agree with him it should be paid by the Town."

August 4, 1673, Jasper Crane, Robert Bond, Lieutenant Samuel Swaine and Sergeant John Ward were chosen deputies "to agree with the Generals at N. Orange to have a privileged County between the Two Rivers Passaic and Araratine or with as many as will join with us and if none will join with us upon that account then to desire what may be necessary for us in our Town." The following week, August 12, Jasper Crane was again chosen magistrate, and three weeks later, September 6, 1673, he and Thomas Johnson form the committee to carry the town's petition in regard to the purchasing of the "Neck" to the generals at Orange, and to treat with them in regard to terms. September 16, Thomas Johnson's place on the committee was taken by Robert Bond and Sergeant John Ward. October 13, 1673, John Ward the turner and John Catlin are chosen to go to New Orange to buy Kingsland's part of the "Neck" as cheap as they can and about two weeks later, October 25, "Mr Crane Mr Molyns and Mr Hopkins are chosen to see after Confirmation of the Neck and to sue for further Easment in Respect to Pay;" while "Mr John Ogden Mr Jasper Crane Mr Jacob Molynes Mr Samuel Hopkins Mr John Ward Mr Abraham Pierson, Senior and Stephen Freeman are chosen to take the Pattent in their Names in the Towne's Behald and to give Security for the Payment of the Purchase." Finally, November 17, 1673, "Captain Swain is chosen to be joined with Mr Crane to sue fir Easment in Respect of Payment for the Neck and what is else needful concerning that Matter."

In the following year, June 29, 1674, the town resolved that "there shall be a Petition sent to the Governor and Council for the obtaining a Confirmation of our bought and paid for Lands according to the Generals promise;" and Jasper Crane and "Mr Pierson Junr were chosen to cary the petition and obtain its confirmation at New Orange."

August 10, 1674, Jasper Crane was once more chosen magistrate; but he was now becoming quite advanced in years and the important and exacting services required of him by the town must have proved a heavy tax upon his strength, for he now drops out of political office, while his sons, John, Azariah, and Jasper, Jr., begin to fall in and take his place. February 19, 1678, the town having discovered that many of the settlers had taken up lands contrary to a town agreement, Jasper

Crane stated at the town meeting that he would lay down all lands so taken if others would do the same, and March 10, following he with Robert Dalglish and his son Jasper Crane, Jr., was chosen to lay out Samuel Potter's lot again. So far as the public records of Newark show this was Jasper Crane's last official act.

"Judging from the entries in the Newark town records, we should say that, next to Robert Treat, Jasper Crane was the most prominent figure in the early settlement of that town." After Treat returned to Connecticut, Jasper's name comes first in the filling by popular vote of the highest and most responsible positions of public trust in the community. The strength of his hold on the confidence of the people is clearly manifested by their returning him annually for so many years to the various positions which he held, and the continuing him therein until the infirmities of age unfitted him for further public service. The family name and traits of character were, however, appreciated, for no sooner does the name of Jasper Crane, Jr., disappear from the records of the town's proceedings than the names of three of his sons are brought into prominence, John, Azariah, and Jasper, Jr., falling heir not only to their father's public responsibilities but also to the trust and confidence which placed those duties on their shoulders.

August 25, 1675, there was patented to Jasper Crane in Newark one hundred and sixty-eight acres of land as follows: "a House lot 14 acres 17 acres, being his first division on Great Neck; 11 acres being in part for his second division on said Neck; 6 acres on said Neck; 4 acres at the bottom of the Neck; 20 acres for his second division by Two Mile Brook; 20 acres for his third division by the head of Mile Brook; 20 acres for his third division at the head of the branch of Second river; 14 acres of meadow for his first division at Great Island; 12 acres for his second division by the Great Pond; 14 acres for his proportion of bogs; 5 acres of meadow near the Great Island; 1 acre of meadow at Beef Point; 4 acres of meadow near Wheeler's Point, yealding one half penny lawful money of England, or in such pay as the country doth produce at merchant's price for every one of the said acres, the first payment to begin the 25th of March, which was in the year 1670." These lands were taken up and occupied some time prior to the date of the patents. May 1, 1675, Jasper seems to have

been granted another warrant for one hundred and three acres in Newark.

August 24, 1670, the town made an agreement with Robert Treat and Sergeant Richard Harrison, to "build and maintain a sufficient corn-mill upon the brook called Mill Brook." They were given the sole privilege of this brook, with all the town grists and all the stone within the town limits suitable for millstones, all the timber that was prepared by Joseph Horton for the mill, and two days' work of every man and woman "that holds an allotment in the town," and all the lands formerly granted to Joseph Horton. They were to hold this land as their own so long as they held and maintained the mill; but they were not to dispose of the mill without the consent of the town. The town was also to give thirty pounds in good wheat, pork, beef, or one-fourth in good Indian corn, at such prices as would enable them to exchange it for or procure iron, millstones, or the workman's wages, etc. "Winter wheat 5 shillings per bushel; summer wheat 4s. 5d; pork 3d per lb; beef 2d; Indian corn 2s. 6d per bushel." When Robert Treat was about to return to Connecticut, Jasper Crane assumed his portion of the contract.

Jasper Crane's descendants have been very numerous. One branch of them located westward of Newark, and about five or six miles distant from the town, and called the place of their abode Cranetown. Some of them took up their residence four miles to the southward of Newark at and near Elizabethtown. And from these three points, Newark, Cranetown and Elizabethtown, the family pressed their way further westward, crossing the Passaic river and settling in Morris county. "They were all remarkable for frugality, honesty and piety, and were mostly Presbyterians. It has been said by one, not a member of the family, 'no more respectable people, no better citizens, are found in our communities than those who bear the Crane blood in them.'"

October 30, 1666, at a meeting in Branford, the preliminary agreement outlining the conduct of the proposed new settlement upon the "Passaic River in the Province of New Jersey" was signed by Jasper Crane, and his sons John and "Delieverance." These three names appear among the first proprietors of the town of Newark, and at the town meeting held February 6, 1667, Jasper Crane, John and "Deliverance," all appear to have been present. Thenceforth for more than a century the name of Crane occupied a conspicuous

place in the annals of the town, and scarcely a town meeting was held for a period of one hundred years that there was not a Crane chosen to fill some office for the town, and it was not unusual to elect to public position several of the name at one meeting. March 13, 1759, the family seems to have reached the zenith of its popularity; for at that meeting, by vote of the town, eight different offices were filled by Cranes. Elijah Crane was elected town clerk and also clerk for the strays. John Crane became a freeholder; John Treat Crane one of the surveyors of the highways, as did also Jedediah Crane. Elijah Crane was made collector for the town, and John Crane one of the collectors for the parsonage and burying ground. John Crane, again, was one of the committee to settle a difficulty as to the line of the parsonage land; and Solomon Crane became one of the overseers of the highways. As, however, the two John Cranes mentioned above may be one and the same, it may have required only seven Cranes to fill the eight positions, so that this election may have exceeded by but one instead of two, the meeting of March 12, 1754, when six Cranes were elected to fill seven public positions; John Crane being chosen collector; Timothy and Ezekiel, surveyors of the highways; Elijah and William, overseers of the poor; John, clerk for the strays; and Noah Crane, one of the overseers of the highways.

Only the first name, Alice, of the wife of Jasper Crane has come down to us. In his will he names his children, John, Azariah, Jasper, and Hannah Huntington, and his granddaughter, Hannah Huntington. Consequently it is highly probable that he survived her. A special legacy in the will provides that John is to have his "silver bole." The children of Jasper and Alice Crane were:

1. John, born about 1635, died in 1694; came to Newark from Branford with his father, and married twice, (first) Elizabeth, sister of Nathaniel Foote, of Wethersfield, who bore him four children: John, 1671, died February 22, 1739, married and had children; Jasper, 3d, 1670, died 1749 or 1760, married Ann ——— and had children; Daniel, 1684, died September 8, 1747, married Phebe, daughter of Nathaniel, and granddaughter of Sergeant John Ward; and Sarah. By his second wife, Hannah, John Crane may have had other children not of record.

2. Hannah, born about 1639; married (first) Thomas, son of Simon and Margaret Huntington, who emigrated to Massachusetts Bay

in 1633, Simon dying on the voyage over, and his widow afterwards marrying Thomas Stoughton, of Dorchester, and removing with him to Windsor, Connecticut. Thomas Huntington died before 1678 and his widow, Hannah (Crane) Huntington, married (second) as the second wife, Sergeant John Ward, of Newark.

3. Delivered or Deliverance, born July 12, 1642; settled at Newark, and on the map published in 1806 his house lot appears on High street near the northerly end. He left no children.

4. Mercy or Mary, baptized March 1, 1645, died October 26, 1671; married, August 22, 1662, Jonathan Bell, of Stamford, Connecticut, and had eleven children.

5. Micah, baptized November 3, 1647, probably died in childhood.

6. Azariah, referred to below.

7. Jasper, Jr., born at East Haven, Connecticut, April 2, 1651, died in Newark, March 6, 1712, was buried in the Presbyterian churchyard on Broad street; lived in Cranetown; married Joanna, daughter of Samuel and Joanna, and granddaughter of William Swaine. Joanna's sister, Elizabeth, as the fiance of Josiah, son of John Ward the turner, was given the privilege of being the first to step on shore from the ship which brought the settlers from Branford to Newark, while another sister, Christiana, married Nathaniel, son of Sergeant John Ward. The children of Jasper and Joanna (Swaine) Crane were: i. Joseph, born 1676, died 1726; married Abigail, daughter of Joseph Lyon, and had eight children. ii. Jonathan, 1678, died June 25, 1744; married Sarah, daughter of Major John, and granddaughter of Captain Robert Treat, and had seven children. iii. Sarah, 1683; married Joseph Wheeler. iv. Elihu, 1689, died April 27, 1732; married Mary Plum, who after his death became the wife of the Rev. Jonathan Dickenson, the first president of the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University. She bore her first husband seven children. v. Hannah, 1690; married as the first wife of Robert, son of Jonathan and Rebecca (Wood) Ogden, and grandson of John and Jane (Bond) Ogden, the emigrants. vi. David, 1693, died May 16, 1750; by his wife Mary had eight children.

(II) Deacon Azariah, sixth child and third son of Jasper and Alice Crane, was born in 1649, in New Haven, died in Newark, November 5, 1730. In the overturn of the government by the Dutch in 1673, Deacon Azariah was entrusted with the concerns of his father-

in-law, Captain Robert Treat, who was governor of the Connecticut colony during the Charter oak episode. He appears to have outlived all the original settlers, and he left his silver bowl to be "used forever" in the First Presbyterian Church in Newark, where he was deacon from 1690 until his death. The church is still using the bowl to-day for baptisms. Although not yet twenty-one years old when he came to Newark, Azariah Crane took his place with the men and shouldered his burdens manfully from the very first. June 24, 1667, he subscribed his name to the fundamental agreements and in the allotments to the young men May 26, 1673, he drew lot number 21. June 12, 1676, he began his career in public office by being chosen one of the town's men for the ensuing year, and to this position he was five times re-elected, namely, January 1, 1677; January 1, 1673; January 1, 1684; January 1, 1685, and January 17, 1694. January 11, 1681, he started his preparation for his diaconal duties of later life by receiving an appointment to "look to the Young People, that they carry themselves civilly in the Meeting House in time of Divine Worship, for half this Year ensuing." In 1684-86-88 he was chosen one of the surveyors and layers out of highways. March 22, 1683, with Joseph Riggs, Edward Ball, and Samuel Harrison, Azariah Crane was chosen "to lay out the Bounds between us and Hockquecanung, (i. e. Passaic), and to make no other agreement with them of any other Bounds than what was formerly." Besides these he was appointed to and held the offices of pounder and poundkeeper in 1678 and 1683; grand juryman in 1679; constable in 1682; overseer of the poor in 1692; and deputy to the provincial assembly in 1694-95.

April 5, 1686, "Azariah Crane, Joseph Walters, Samuel Harrison and Edward Ball are chosen to go to each Person that is possessed of Land, and take an account of them how much each Man hath, and bring an Account to the Town the next Meeting." February 7, 1686, he was appointed one of the committee of thirteen who were to "take Notice of all Lands that Persons have appropriated to themselves and regulate the same" and to "Order how a fourth Division of Land shall be laid out." April 30, 1688, his name appears as the fifth on a list of the committee "chosen to endeavour a legall Settlement with the Proprietors, offering to give a legall Acknowledgment for our Lands within our Town Bounds as exprest in our Bill of Sale, and Priviledges suitable for us— the said Committee in their

Offer, not exceeding the advice of such of their Neighbours as are most capable to give Advice in that Matter." March 25, 1680, Azariah Crane was one of the six men chosen to form with the military authorities of the town a committee to "order all affairs in as prudent a way as they can for the Safety and Preservation of ourselves, Wives, Children and Estates, according to the Capacity we are in." February 5, 1691, with Samuel Harrison, William Camp and Edward Ball, he was chosen "to take care of the Poor and of Richard Hore and to appoint what each Man shall pay for what is behind; and also to appoint what each one shall pay for a quarter—they are also to see to remove him to Samuel Rose, or to some other Place, and agree as reasonably as they can." August 23, 1692, he was one of the committee chosen to treat with the Rev. John Prudden with regard to his succeeding the Rev. Abraham Pierson as the minister of the First Presbyterian Church of Newark; and later on in the same year he was one of the committee "to treat with the Governor and Proprietors about our Settlements." April 19, 1698, "it is voted that Thomas Hayse, Joseph Harrison, Jasper Crane, and Matthew Canfield, shall view whether Azariah Crane may have Land for a Tan Yard, at the Front of John Plum's home Lott, out of the Common; and in case the Men above mentioned agree that Azariah Crane shall have the Land, he the said Azariah Crane shall enjoy it, so long as he doth follow the Trade of tanning." October 1, 1705, the town decided to ask the Rev. Samuel Sherman "to preach the Word amongst for Probation;" and the following February 19, Deacon Azariah Crane was one of the committee appointed to bear to the worthy dominie the unwelcome news that he would not suit. From this time until 1709, when Mr. Nathaniel Bowers took charge, there was a succession of unsuccessful candidates for the post of minister, but after a year's trial of Mr. Bowers, a committee, one of whom was Deacon Azariah, was appointed to take measures for the ordination of the candidate and a permanent call was given to him, and he served the town until his death in 1716, when Deacon Azariah was appointed on another committee "to see out some Way to procure a Minister for the Town, to supply the Place of Mr Nathaniel Bowers, dec'd." As stated above in 1683, when he was thirty-four years old, Deacon Azariah Crane was one of the committee settling the line between the town of Newark

and Passaic, and so very fittingly he closed his long career of public civil usefulness at the advanced age of seventy years by being the first and chief witness present at the formal renewal of the line, April 6, 1719, exactly thirty-six years and fifteen days from the time he was appointed to make the first survey, he being the only one of the original surveyors of the line not gone to his reward.

As early as 1715 Deacon Azariah Crane was living on his home place at the Mountain, and it is almost certain that he located there many years prior to that date, since by warrant, April 24, 1694, there was laid out by John Gardner "a tract at the foot of the mountain, having Azariah Crane on the northeast and Jasper Crane on the southwest. August 26, 1675, the day after he had received the patent for it, Jasper Crane, Sr., and his "wife Alice," deeded to their sons Azariah and Jasper all the lands described in the previous sketch. About seven years later, Azariah, June 11, and September 15, 1682, deeds to his "brother Jasper," a good part of his share, the second of them including the "lower part of their father's, Jasper Crane's, homestead, orchard, and other small parcels." While about a month later, October 3, 1682, "Robert Treat senior of Millfoord, Connt," deeds to his "son-in-law Azariah Crane and daughter Mary Crane, of Newark" his home lot of eight acres in that place. And finally January 27, 1695, there is patented to Azariah Crane, of Newark, the following tracts, namely, "1, a lot at the mountain, southwest John Gardner, northwest the mountain, northeast Edward Baal and a road, southeast unsurveyed; 2, a lot called the Burnt Swamp; 3, a piece of meadow, east the Bay, south John Gardner, west Samuel Waard, north Jasper Crane; in all one hundred acres." June 9, 1679, there was issued to him also one hundred and thirty-six acres in nine parcels, the sixth of which was "fifty acres on branches of the Elizabeth River." While as we have seen, in 1698 the town voted him a site for a tannery in the town of Newark itself.

There seems, however, to have been some hitch in the arrangements for this tannery which would have been situated at what is now the juncture of Market street and Springfield avenue, in front of where the present court house now stands, and it is somewhat curious that the low grounds on the east, through which Market street is laid became and are now to some extent the centre of Newark's leather manufactures. Consequently

although not permanently identified with the industry Deacon Azariah has the honor of being the first in the field.

Shortly after his unsuccessful tannery venture, Azariah Crane moved to his place on the mountain, and formed the settlement long known as Cranetown and now as Montclair. The four years succeeding the death of the Rev. Nathaniel Bowers were distinguished by differences of opinion on church order. The people of Newark were substantially a unit in favor of Presbytery, while the dwellers on the mountain were equally united in favor of the old Congregational basis. During the last months of 1716 and the early months of 1717 the Rev. Jedediah Buckingham had served both communities, having as his successor in Newark says, "zealous friends and more zealous opponents," among the foremost of the latter being Deacon Azariah. Consequently Mr. Buckingham withdrew and the people on the mountain formed a new society and took organic form in 1718. January 13, 1719, the society, henceforth known to history as the Mountain Society, purchased from Thomas Gardner twenty acres of land for a glebe; and according to tradition, in the same year another plot of ground was given to it for a burial place. In the next year, 1720, a lot for a meeting house was selected and the building erected, and by the close of the year the first pastor had been installed. In all this Azariah Crane had taken a prominent part, and four ten years was himself a deacon of the society, while his sons, and grandsons, Nathaniel and Azariah, and Noah and William, also in their turn taking leading positions in the church and aiding materially with funds in the building of the church and parsonage edifices.

Deacon Azariah Crane married Mary, daughter of Captain Robert Treat, the Milford-Branford settler of Newark, and afterwards the governor of Connecticut. She was born in 1649, died November 12, 1704. Their children were: 1. Hannah, married John Plum, of Milford, Connecticut. 2. Nathaniel, referred to below. 3. Azariah, born 1682; settled at West Bloomfield, near his brother Nathaniel, was a subscriber to the fund for erecting the parsonage and meeting house at Montclair, was chosen one of the pounders, November 2, 1703, and by his wife Rebecca had eight children. 4. Robert, born 1684, died July 14, 1755; he is said to have lived in a stone house in Newark. In 1718 he was pounder, in 1736-37 surveyor of highways,

and in 1740 one of the fence viewers. By his wife Phebe he had seven children. 5. Jane, born 1686, died September 12, 1755; became the first wife of John Richards, of Newark, to whom she bore three children. 6. Mary, born 1693; married a Baldwin. 7. John, born 1695, died September 5, 1776; lived on the east side of Broad street, Newark, on a part of the home lot inherited by his mother from her father, Robert Treat, was a very active and influential man in the town; by his first wife, Abigail, had eight children, and by his second, Rebecca, two more. 8. and 9. Richard and Jasper, died in infancy.

(III) Major Nathaniel, second child and eldest son of Deacon Azariah and Mary (Treat) Crane, was born about 1680, probably in Newark, and died in 1760, leaving a will in which he names his children. He settled near a spring at West Bloomfield, now Montclair, on the place which as late as 1851 was occupied by Cyrus Pierson, the spring itself being located near the railroad depot in Montclair. Both he and his brother Azariah were large land owners; their lands being bounded on the south by the Swinefield road, on the east by the Cranetown road, now Park street, on the west by Wigwam brook, which was the division line between the Crane lands and those of the Harrisons and Williams, and on the north by Antony's brook at Montclair, which is the northern tributary of the Second river. They also held land on the south side of the Northfield road to the summit of the mountain. This last afterwards came into the possession of Simeon Harrison, being conveyed to him by the executors of Caleb, son of Noah and grandson of Major Nathaniel Crane. There is a tradition that when the lords proprietors claimed the payments of the quitrents for the lands taken by Azariah and Nathaniel Crane these brothers brought in a bill of equal amount for their services as surveyors in the employ of the proprietors as an offset. The bill, however, was not accepted, and the controversy was finally settled by the supreme court in the favor of the surveyors. It is also a matter of record that Nathaniel Crane paid Samuel Harrison for his services in defending his right to the lands on which he had settled against the claims of the proprietors the sum of one pound ten shillings. This entry which is taken from an old account book of Mr. Harrison was made in 1744. Nathaniel Crane was also a strong supporter of the Mountain Society which afterwards became the "Second Church of Newark," and is now known as the "First Presby-

terian Church of Orange." In 1749 he was one of the subscribers to the fund for the building of the parsonage for the minister, giving fourteen shillings; and in 1753 he gave an additional subscription of eleven pounds towards the building fund of the second meeting house, three of his sons also subscribing, Nathaniel Jr. three shillings six pence, William eleven pounds, and Noah eight pounds. Other subscribing Cranes were Caleb, Job, Gamahiel, Stephen, Jedediah, Lewis, Elihu and Ezekiel, and the sum total of their subscriptions amounted to fifty-six pounds, sixteen shillings, six pence. In 1744 Major Nathaniel Crane was chosen recorder of strays.

The name of Major Nathaniel Crane's wife is unknown, but by her he had six children: 1. William; see sketch elsewhere. 2. Noah, referred to below. 3. Nathaniel, died unmarried. 4. Elizabeth, married a Young. 5. Jane, married a Smith. 6. Mehitabel, married Thomas Richards, who died leaving a will dated 1758, and three children, one of whom, Nathaniel, was a loyalist during the revolution and his estate, valued at four hundred and eighty-two pounds two shillings, was confiscated.

(IV) Noah, second child and son of Major Nathaniel Crane, was born in 1719 at West Bloomfield, died at Cranetown, where he spent his life, June 8, 1800. At the town meeting of Newark, March 12, 1754, he was chosen one of the overseers of the highways, and again re-appointed to the same position by the town meeting March 12, 1765. In 1776 he was one of the officers of the church at Bloomfield. He subscribed ten pounds six shillings for the parsonage, and eight pounds for the second meeting house.

Noah Crane married Mary, youngest daughter of Samuel Baldwin, granddaughter of John Baldwin Sr. and Hannah, daughter of Obadiah Bruen, his first wife, and great-granddaughter of John Baldwin, of Milford. Children: 1. Samuel, born October 29, 1747, died February 28, 1811; was a farmer; born in Cranetown and lived in Caldwell, where he died. December 3, 1784, his name is on the first list of communicants of the church organized that year in Caldwell and the same year also he was chosen one of the deacons. He married Mary, daughter of John and Elizabeth Baldwin, and had eight children: Caleb, Zenas, Cyrus, Dorcas, Cyrus, Elizabeth, Mary and Nathaniel. 2. Esther, married Joseph Baldwin. 3. Joseph, referred to below. 4. Elizabeth, born April 11, 1753, died in 1831; married John R., son of Ezekiel and Elizabeth (Halloway) Crane,

granddaughter of Azariah and Rebecca Crane, great-granddaughter of Deacon Azariah and Mary (Treat) Crane. They had six children: Mary, Nehemiah, Henry, Sarah, Hetty and Nathaniel. 5. Caleb, died unmarried. 6. Nathaniel, born in 1758, died in 1833; married Hannah, daughter of William and granddaughter of Major Nathaniel Crane. They had no children. Nathaniel served in the war of 1812, gave the bulk of his property for the support of the Presbyterian ministry, was in the battle of Long Island, September 15, 1776, was overseer of highways in 1795-96, and on the town committee in 1799 and 1800. 7. Nehemiah, died in infancy. 8. Mehitabel, born 1764, died December 4, 1843; married General William Gould, and had eleven children: Mary, Johnson N., Phebe, Betsy, Stephen, Emily, Charlotte, Nathaniel, Harriet, Willia and Stephen. 9. Mary. 10. Nehemiah. 11. Stephen, of whom nothing more is known.

(V) Deacon Joseph, third child and second son of Noah and Mary (Baldwin) Crane, was born in Cranetown, 1751, died in West Bloomfield, where he resided, October 11, 1832. He held office in the church from 1794 to 1798, and subscribed sixty pounds in the first mentioned year towards the building of the meeting house. He also served as overseer of the highways in 1806 and in the war of 1812.

Deacon Joseph Crane married, February 15, 1774, Hannah Lampson, a descendant of Eleazer Lampson, who married Abigail, daughter of Lieutenant Samuel Swaine, of Newark, Eleazer being the son of John Lampson, of New Haven, who came to Newark with his mother, Elizabeth Morris, and Abigail Swaine, being the sister of the Joanna Swaine who married Jasper Crane Jr. Children: 1. Eleazer, born August 20, 1775, baptized December 21, 1783; died at Montclair, May 23, 1865; unmarried; having been overseer of the highways in 1807-09. 2. Daniel, born April 13, 1778; became a minister. 3. Noah, considered below. 4. Sarah, born February 22, 1781, died April 20, 1835. 5. Nathaniel, born September 14, 1783, died January 3, 1785. 6. Jane, born February 5, 1785, died February 9, 1864; married, October 24, 1806, Amzi L., son of Deacon Samuel Ball; lived many years in Orange county, New York, where he was sheriff, and subsequently returned to New Jersey, where he died September 26, 1860. 7. Mary, born September 30, 1788, died May 3, 1869; married Samuel Williams. 8. Rhoda, born December 17, 1790, died February 28, 1811; married, in 1810, Peter Doremus. 9. Nathaniel,



Elmer W. Cane

born March 20, 1794, died January 19, 1861; married Rebecca Harrison and had three children: Morington, Phebe and Irving.

(VI) Noah (2), third child and son of Deacon Joseph and Hannah (Lampson) Crane, was born in West Bloomfield, August 2, 1779, died September 16, 1851. He was a Presbyterian minister. He was twice married, his first wife being a Grover, and his second Bethia T. Conkling, born January 11, 1790, died July 28, 1860. By his first wife he had one child, and by his second seven. They were: 1. Mary Ann, born September 26, 1805, died February 6, 1846; married James P. Crane, born in 1804, died in 1886; no children. 2. Lucinda, born July 24, 1811, died January 18, 1833; married, December 7, 1832, Pierson Hurd, and had six children: Imogene, Emma Louise, Stockton, Isabel, Walter and Orlando. 3. Joseph, born May 24, 1813, died December 14, 1884; married, November 5, 1839 Elizabeth Conkling, who died December 11, 1884, and had three children: Theron, born November 29, 1840, died June 17, 1841; Charles Spencer, January 21, 1844; married Jenny Cornelia Miller; Frances Bethiah, September 11, 1851, died December 9, 1855. 4. Henry Conkling, born May 24, 1816; see sketch elsewhere. 5. Samuel Crane, referred to below. 6. Amelia, born December 26, 1821, deceased. 7. Amelia, born June 6, 1824, died July 15, 1824. 8. Sarah Conkling, born April 3, 1828; married, October 11, 1849, John Robert Aiken, and had two children, Laura A., and Henry Conkling, both of whom died in infancy.

(VII) Samuel, fourth child and third son of Noah (2) and Bethia T. (Conkling) Crane, was born in Sparta, September 17, 1819, died in Newark, December 22, 1907. For many years he kept a country store in Sparta, and then came to Newark, where he learned saddlery. After this he removed to New York, where he engaged in the manufacturing and selling of trunks. For nineteen years he was one of the overseers of the poor for Newark, was an independent Republican, and at one time school commissioner. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, of the Newark Praying Band, for many years also of the Central Presbyterian Church, and towards the end of his life of the Third Presbyterian Church.

August 1, 1843, Samuel Crane married Naomi, eldest daughter of Jacob and Catharine (Drake) Williamson, born January 25, 1825, died January 25, 1904. Children: 1. Gertrude, born November 16, 1844; married,

December 31, 1859, Charles A. Rogers, and has two children, Eva, born July 3, 1861, wife of George E. Chandler, and Walter, born February 18, 1864. 2. Linden C., referred to below. 3. Elvin, born January 10, 1850, died June 19, 1853. 4. Elvin Williamson, referred to below. 5. Frances C., born November 9, 1856; married, May 17, 1876, Samuel H. Johnson and has one child, Edna F., born October 10, 1881. 6. Laura A., born February 20, 1860. 7. Samuel, born in 1863, died in infancy. 8. Lillian B., born November 7, 1865; married, December 18, 1890, Alfred L. Peer, born September 30, 1859; no children.

(VIII) Linden C., second child and eldest son of Samuel and Naomi (Williamson) Crane, was born in Newark, November 13, 1847, and is still living in that city. He received a public school education and then went into business, where he has continued ever since. He is a Democrat and has been for a long time a member of the fire department, January 10, 1869, Linden C. Crane married Elizabeth Lydecker, born April 12, 1848, died October 15, 1895. They have had three children: 1. Estella, born 1869, died August 12, 1881. 2. Flora B., born December 22, 1873; married, February 4, 1891, S. Walton Freeman, no children. 3. Ada M., born July 14, 1877; married, in 1900, Henry Jacobus; one child, Louise, born March 22, 1901.

(IX) Elvin Williamson, fourth child and third son of Samuel and Naomi (Williamson) Crane, was born in Brooklyn, October 20, 1853, died in Newark, January 9, 1909. Both on his father's and his mother's side he traces his ancestry back to the early colonial times, for his mother was a granddaughter of General James Williamson, of the war of 1812, also of General Inla Drake, same war. His father moved to Newark while Elvin W. was quite young, and he received his early education at the Newark public schools and later at St. Paul's school, at that time in the charge of the Rev. Joseph Smith. Soon after leaving school he entered the law office of the Hon. Joseph P. Bradley and G. N. Abeel, and at once evinced a fondness for everything pertaining to the legal profession, even as a boy displaying executive ability, systematizing the routine business of the office and soon becoming most useful to his employers, with whom he remained until the firm was dissolved. When Mr. Bradley was appointed to a seat upon the bench of the supreme court of the United States, Mr. Crane remained with Mr. Abeel, and when the latter received the appointment of prosecutor

of the pleas for Essex county, Mr. Crane continued with him and subsequently became his assistant, a position which he occupied for eight years, doing most of the pleading and trying the causes before the court of special sessions. Colonel Abeel having been succeeded in office by the Hon. Oscar Keen, Mr. Crane continued to fill the place of assistant prosecutor during the last named gentleman's incumbency.

Upon the expiration of Mr. Keen's term of office in 1888, Governor Greene appointed Mr. Crane his successor as prosecutor, a position he was probably better equipped for than any other member of the bar in the state. The ability which he displayed in the management of his cases, the painstaking way in which he conducted his trials, and his integrity, combined with his fairness and undoubted honesty of purpose in all things, brought him the esteem and confidence of the community, and earned for him the popular approval of a large number of the citizens of the state. When his term expired, there was practically no opposition to his reappointment which was given to him by Governor Werts for a second term of five years. During his terms of office Mr. Crane successfully prosecuted many of the most important criminal cases that have ever been brought to trial in the state of New Jersey, among them being the Emma Wood, the "Fiddler" Smith, and the Henry Kohl cases.

In October, 1881, Mr. Crane became a trustee of the Newark City Home, and served for several years. For more than thirty years he was very active in the councils of the Democratic party of the state, and gave much of his time and ability to the advancement of the cause of that great political party. For a time he was chairman of the Democratic city central committee, and in 1887 was elected a member of the New Jersey legislature. In 1898 his party selected him as the candidate for governor of the state, but after a vigorous campaign he was defeated by less than six thousand votes. In every office he has served with credit, fidelity and distinction. In December, 1909, he was chosen for the position of county counsel. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

July 9, 1879, Elvin Williamson Crane married Emma J., youngest daughter of Jacob and Mary (Masterson) Esch, born September 24, 1856, who survives both her husband and children. Mrs. Crane's father, Jacob Esch, was a native of Alsace, who came to New York,

where he married and had ten children, besides Mrs. Crane, Sarah Louisa, wife of Paul J. White; Mary A., wife of Charles E. Sage; Adelaide F., wife of William S. Vliet; Frederick W., married Charlotte Randolph; Joseph L.; William V., married Dora Taylor; Kate M.; Lucie W.; George F. The children of Elvin Williamson and Emma J. (Esch) Crane were: 1. Elvin Williamson Jr., born November 28, 1884, died January 4, 1885. 2. Harold Williamson, born April 2, 1886, died October 18, 1892. 3. Elvin Masterson, born August 16, 1890, died May 4, 1897.

(For early generations see preceding sketch).

(IV) William Crane, son of CRANE Major Nathaniel Crane, has left no record of the dates of his birth and death, but he resided for many years at Cranetown, or West Bloomfield, now Montclair, and in many ways was quite a prominent man. In 1748 he subscribed eight shillings towards the building fund of the parsonage at Orange, and eleven pounds towards the building fund of the second meeting house in 1753; and with Samuel Harrison, Samuel Freeman, Joseph Harrison, Stephen Dod, David Williams, Samuel Condit, and Joseph Riggs, he was one of "those of the parish regularly chosen to manage the affair of the building," of the latter edifice. He was also one of the "Members in communion of the Mountain Society prior to 1756," noted in the journal of the Rev. Caleb Smith. From 1753 to 1756, inclusive, he was overseer of the poor; from 1760 to 1764 he was overseer of the highways; in 1767 he was one of the chosen freeholders of the town. It is probable that he may have inherited property in Cranetown from his father, and also possible that he succeeded to the home estate, but of this there is insufficient evidence for certainty. The notable Crane mansion, however, which was undoubtedly occupied either by him or his family during the war of the revolution, and which is still standing at the junction of the Valley Road with Clairmont avenue, Orange, was his home, and was occupied for about three weeks by General Washington as his headquarters, General Lafayette being with him at the time. After the battle of Springfield in June, 1780, when the troops returned from the Hudson, Washington, who had expressed himself as greatly pleased with the conduct of the troops from the Bloomfield region, placed his main encampment at Totowa, near Paterson. Colonel Maryland's regiment

was stationed near Little Falls and Major Paul's rifle corps in a ravine near the Great Notch, where he was ordered to watch the roads through the Notch into this region and into Acquackonock and to guard against surprises. Lafayette's headquarters were at Gafel, near Centreville. In October the light infantry was ordered to a new position the better to watch the Notch and the Cranetown Gap. Washington, with a detachment, was scouring the country on his blooded Virginia horses, looking after the stragglers, and correcting the mutinous tendencies of his wretched soldiers. His favorite lookout point was, it is said, the bold hill on the east side of the Notch; and from here he once detected a raiding party of British sallying from Elizabethtown to the mountains. The army here was in that deplorable condition which led, in 1781, to the mutiny of the Pennsylvania troops at Pompton. From October 7 to November 27, 1780, Washington's detachment extended along the road and mountain southward from the Crane homestead, and the story, as related by the Rev. Oliver Crane, D. D., LL. D., is that one day General Washington arrived at the house and found Mrs. Crane quite disturbed because there was no tea in the caddy. Starting to offer an apology to the commander-in-chief for the lack of what might seem to him an important feature of his repast, she met with the response, "Never mind so small a thing as that, my dear madam, please have a crust of bread toasted, and use that to make the tea. It will be quite good enough for me." Later on in the evening, when bedtime came, the lower back room, which had been used as a dining room, was selected by the two generals for their own use, and it was then discovered that there was a deficiency of beds; whereupon General Washington is reported to have remarked, "A soldier's bed is often times only a blanket and a board, but there is plenty of straw in the barn, is there not?" William Crane, who at the time the above related incidents were taking place, was with four if not five of his sons serving in the Continental army. He was twice married, (first) to a Miss Wheeler, of Newark, and (second) to a lady named Mercy or Mary. It is this second wife who was the hostess of Generals Washington and Lafayette. Which of William's wives was the mother of his children is still a matter of uncertainty, but by one or both of them he had eleven children.

1. Rachel, married Simeon Baldwin, son of

David, son of Benjamin Baldwin and Eunice, daughter of Daniel Dodd.

2. Hannah, married her cousin, Major Nathaniel Crane, sixth child of Noah and Mary (Baldwin) Crane. Hannah Crane's father-in-law was also her uncle.

3. Matthias, born September 12, 1743, died September 14, 1786; married Elizabeth, daughter of Job and Abigail (Dodd) Crane. Abigail (Dodd) Crane was the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Lampson) Dodd, granddaughter of Daniel and Phebe (Brown) Dod, and great-granddaughter of Daniel and Mary Dod, the emigrants. Job Crane was the son of Azariah and Rebecca Crane, grandson of Deacon Azariah and Mary (Treat) Crane, and great-grandson of Jasper and Alice Crane, the emigrants. Matthias and Elizabeth (Crane) Crane had two children: Israel, married Fanny Pierson; and Abigail, married Hugh Holmes.

4. Jonathan, died according to one record, August 1, 1801, and according to another, in Caldwell, New Jersey, in 1805. He married Mary Ward, who died November 4, 1820, leaving three children: Abijah, Uzeal and Timothy.

5. Jonas, referred to below.

6. Sarah, born in 1755, died in 1825; married Stephen Fordham.

7. James, died unmarried.

8. Zadoc, born in 1758, died in 1841. He married but had no children. "General Washington had an old gray horse, almost as well known as its rider. Zadoc took care of it while the General was at Cranetown, entertained by his mother. The oats fed to the horse were kept concealed under a stack of hay, and every time Zadoc got a mess from under it he replaced the hay nicely and carefully picked up every scattered straw for fear the British might discover them. One day the alarm came that the British were about to make an attack on the American lines; and Washington called for volunteers to act as couriers to warn the minute-men living beyond the first and second mountains. Zadoc, who had remained at home because he had been lame from a boy, offered to go, as his short leg did not prevent his riding. Mounted on his own horse with a heavy cutlass for his only weapon, just as the sun was disappearing behind the mountains, under special orders from General Washington he set out, riding through the night, calling at every house and routing out the inmates from their slumbers. As the gray of the morning began to show itself, he

was marching his men toward the Crane mansion, and just at daybreak drew up his squad in front of the doorstep, where stood the General. "Well done, my man," was the latter's greeting. "Now come in and take a horn of whiskey, for you must need it."

9. William Jr., born 1759, died November 16, 1832; was a lieutenant and captain in the revolution and in the war of 1812; married Lydia, daughter of Joshua Baldwin. Their eleven children were; Henry, Elisha, and another, name unknown, all three of whom died young; Hannah; Sarah; Josiah W.; William; Mary, became the second wife of Joseph, son of Joseph and Phebe (Durand) Harrison, whose half-sister Abigail, daughter of Joseph and Rhoda (Freeman) Harrison, married Bethuel Crane, first cousin of Mary (Crane) Harrison (see Bethuel below); Lucy, wife of Lewis Pierson; Joshua; Prudence, wife of Z. Baldwin. 10. Oliver, born 1759, died August 31, 1817; was in the war of 1812; married Susanna, daughter of David Baldwin, of Bloomfield, and had eight children; Sarah, Lydia, Stephen Fordham, Rachel, Amos, Zophar Baldwin, Nathaniel Marcus and Isaac Wheeler.

11. Amos, baptized by the Rev. Jedediah Chapman, March 6, 1768.

(V) Jonas, fifth child and third son of William Crane, was born in 1750, died in Caldwell, New Jersey, October 17, 1806. The name of his wife is unknown, but she bore him eight children, four boys and four girls, namely: 1. Amos, married and had a child George. 2. William. 3. Calvin Smith, born January 20, 1795, died March 4, 1837; married (first) May 10, 1818, Nancy, daughter of Samuel Day, of New York, born February 15, 1793, died January 9, 1827, having borne her husband three children; Stephen Munson, Phebe Ann and Van Zant. Calvin Smith Crane married (second) Julia Angelina, daughter of Nathaniel Douglas, on April 2, 1829; she was born at Pompton, New Jersey, 1800, died in Caldwell, January 22, 1835, leaving two children, Delia and Walworth Douglass; Calvin Smith Crane married (third) October 17, 1836, Mary, daughter of John Hier, who died March 4, 1887, having borne her husband one child, Catharine Augusta. 4. Bethuel, referred to below. The four daughters of Jonas Crane were: Lydia, Rachel, Phebe and Abigail.

(VI) Bethuel, fourth son of Jonas Crane, was born in 1780, died in West Orange, August 26, 1854. He married Abigail, sixth child and second daughter of Joseph Harrison

of Livingston, New Jersey, by his first wife Rhoda, daughter of Abel Freeman, granddaughter of Samuel and Mary (Lindsley) Freeman, great-granddaughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Brown) Freeman, and great-great-granddaughter of Stephen Freeman, the emigrant, and Hannah, daughter of Captain Astwood. Joseph, the father of Abigail Harrison, was married three times, his second wife being Phebe Durand, and his third Polly or Mary (Kirk) Van Emburg, the last of whom bore him no children. By his first wife Joseph Harrison had eight children; Demas, Tamer, Rufus, Jared, Samuel, Abigail, Joanna and Jared Freeman; by his second wife four more children; Joseph, married Charlotte Gould, Mary, daughter of William Crane Jr., and Betsey Blinn; Rhoda, Harvey and Phebe. Joseph Harrison himself was the son of Joseph Harrison and either Martha, daughter of Jonathan Sergeant, or Mary, daughter of Micah Tompkins Jr., grandson of Joseph Harrison and Dorcas, daughter of Sergeant John Ward, of Newark, great-grandson of Sergeant Richard Harrison, and great-great-grandson of Richard Harrison, the emigrant from West Kirby, Cheshire, England, to New Haven and Branford. The children of Bethuel and Abigail (Harrison) Crane were: Aaron Dodd, referred to below; Jonas Smith; Rachel; Louisa; Phebe Harrison; Abigail Ann and Harriet. Rachel married Stephen C. Moore, a merchant of Caldwell, New Jersey; Harriet, married and had children; Abigail Ann, born about 1820, died in 1852.

(VII) Aaron Dodd, eldest son of Bethuel and Abigail (Harrison) Crane, lived at Dodd-town, in the Oranges. He married Sarah A. Campbell, and had five children: 1. Maria, married Milton Hulme. 2. Moses Griffin. 3. Augustus Smith, referred to below. 4. Matthew Henderson. 5. Louisa, married (first) John Kendrick and (second) Alpheus Meade.

(VIII) Augustus Smith, third child and second son of Aaron Dodd and Sarah A. (Campbell) Crane, was born in Newark, New Jersey, December 31, 1834, and is now living in that city. For his early education he attended the common schools of the town and later on was sent to the famous school kept by Dr. Nathan Hedges. After leaving school, he was apprenticed to Durand & Company, the jewelers, and after completing his term of apprenticeship started in for himself as a manufacturing jeweler, making a specialty of braided wire bracelets. Mr. Crane is a Republican, but has held no office. For years

he sang in the choirs of different churches in Newark and elsewhere.

May 1, 1862, Augustus Smith Crane married Henrietta, eldest child of William S. and Harriet Speer Palmer, her only brother being Frederick Augustus Palmer, granddaughter of Jacob and Blandina (Hedenburg) Speer, and of Ajah and Sarah (Flewelling) Palmer, and great-granddaughter of Samuel and Sarah (Pierce) Palmer. Children of Augustus Smith and Henrietta (Palmer) Crane are : 1. Frederick Palmer, referred to below. 2. Helen Speer. 3. Henrietta Louise. 4. Mabel Maria, died at the age of three years. 5. Elizabeth King. 6. Palmer Griffin, referred to below. 7. Anna Augusta, born October 17, 1876; married, January 11, 1905, Clarence Edgar Beers, D. D. S.

(IX) Frederick Palmer, eldest child and son of Augustus Smith and Henrietta (Palmer) Crane, was born in Newark, New Jersey, October 11, 1863, and is now living with his family in that city. For his early education he was sent to the public schools of the town and then to a private school, after leaving which he entered the Newark high school, from which he graduated in 1878. He then entered the wholesale jewelry trade, becoming a clerk in New York City, where he remained for the next fourteen years, rising to the position of salesman. In 1892 he gave up his position with the jewelry firm and took up the insurance business, in which he continued for two years, when he accepted the position of credit manager for the firm of Whitehead & Hoag, of which he is now assistant treasurer. Mr. Crane is a Republican. His secret societies are the K. O. T. M. and the Modern Woodmen. In religion he is a Methodist.

August 4, 1888, Frederick Palmer Crane was married in Newark, New Jersey, to Phebe Caroline, eighth child and fourth daughter of John Henry and Matilda Ann (De Vausney) Mackey.

(IX) Palmer Griffin, seventh and youngest child of Augustus Smith and Henrietta (Palmer) Crane, was born in Newark, New Jersey, December 19, 1874, and is now living in that city with his family. After receiving his early education from the public and high schools of Newark, he took a commercial course in one of the business colleges, and then entered the employ of the hardware dealers, Hainski & Tucker, with whom he remained for eight years. Then he accepted a similar position with Roe & Conover, with whom he remained for nine years more, when he resigned and

went into business with Sidney J. Milligan, under the name of Crane & Milligan, dealing in hardware and mill supplies, pipes and fittings, etc., where he has been since 1906. Mr. Crane is a Republican. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum of Newark, and attends the Methodist church. His present address is 133 Milford avenue, near Bigelow street.

February 24, 1906, Palmer Griffin Crane was married in Newark to Anna Carbury, eighth child and fifth daughter of Robert Bowen and Jane, daughter of Adam and Mary Clarke.

(For preceding generations see Jasper Crane 1).

(VII) Henry Conkling Crane, CRANE third child and second son of the Rev. Noah and Bethia T. (Conkling) Crane, was born May 24, 1816, died March 20, 1858. He married January 16, 1838, Cornelia Hurd, born July 5, 1819; children: 1. Emma S., born March 9, 1840; married, July 5, 1859, William A. Gregory and had two children: William H. and Frederick A. Gregory, the last of whom died in infancy. 2. Amelia J., born June 5, 1842, died January 30, 1907; married, March 13, 1866, Robert Law and had one child, Daisy. 3. Cornelia E., born September 3, 1844; married, February 27, 1862, S. Herndon Yates and had one child, Frederick G., who died in infancy. 4. Charles Henry, referred to below.

(VIII) Charles Henry, youngest child and son of Henry Conkling and Cornelia (Hurd) Crane, was born in Brooklyn, New York, November 6, 1856, and is now living at 399 Mount Prospect avenue, Newark, New Jersey. For his early education he was sent to the public schools of Newark, and after leaving them he entered the employ of William B. Guild in whose office he remained for three months, and then took a position in the office of the *Newark Daily Advertiser*, which he retained for one year, giving it up in August, 1873, in order to enter the jewelry trade. After learning the business with the firm of Field & Company, up to 1877, he worked in various shops for seven years, and May 14, 1884, left them and started in for himself in partnership with Mr. Strobell as jewelry specialist in rings, locketts, bracelets, fobs and bangles. Mr. Crane is a Republican. He is a member of several clubs among them being the Jewelers' Club of New York. He is also a member of the New York Board of Trade, and of the Board of Trade in Newark, in which latter body he has served

on several committees, in particular, the committee on municipal affairs. For many years he has been an attendant at the Park Presbyterian Church of Newark and was appointed on the board of trustees as the successor of the Hon. F. J. Swazey.

October 6, 1879, Charles Henry Crane married in East Orange, Anna Voorhies, the eldest daughter of John B. and Caroline (Van Deyne) Wilson, who has borne him two children, Edward Sidney, born September 20, 1880; and Albert Ernest, January 20, 1885. Mrs. Crane was born in Newark, New Jersey, June 21, 1856.

James McCosh, D. D., LL. D., MCCOSH LITT. D., the eleventh president of the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University, belonged to an old and highly respected family in Ayrshire, Scotland, whose earliest recorded ancestor, Jasper McCosh, died at Straiton in Ayrshire, in 1727, and is buried there. A descendant in the third generation from Jasper McCosh was Andrew, who married Jean, daughter of James Carson, a large farmer on Loch Doon, and died on his estate at Carskeoch, July 9, 1820. This property is situated on the Doon in Ayrshire, about twelve miles from Ayr. Andrew and Jean (Carson) McCosh had six daughters and one son, James, born April 1, 1811.

James McCosh studied at the University of Glasgow, continued his theological education at Edinburgh, was licensed to preach in 1834, and in the following year accepted his first charge at Arbroath, removing to Brechin in 1838, where until 1843 he was minister of the established church. On the Disruption, he resigned his charge, formed a Free Church congregation and labored thus until 1851, when he was appointed professor of Logic and Metaphysics at Queen's College, Belfast. It was from this chair that he was called to the presidency of Princeton in 1868. For twenty years he occupied the latter position, galvanizing and remodeling the entire institution until in 1888, when he resigned, he had placed the college on a University basis. He died at Princeton, November 16, 1894.

At the age of thirteen he had been sent to Glasgow, where after a year in a preparatory class he entered the University in 1825. Four years later, attracted by the reputation of Thomas Chalmers and David Welsh in Philosophy, he left Glasgow and entered Edinburgh University, joining the crowd of eager students

under these professors. He completed his academic education at Edinburgh, and in 1834 presented a dissertation on "Stoic Philosophy" for which he was granted the Master of Arts degree. Licensed that spring, he preached wherever opportunity offered. Then for a while he acted as tutor in the family of a Mr. Graham, of Meiklewood, near Stirling. At the end of 1835 he was called to his first regular pastorate at the Abbey Chapel of Arbroath in Forfarshire. Two years later he declined a call to the pulpit of the historic Old Greyfriars at Edinburgh, and had the pleasure of urging for the place a close friend, the Rev. Thomas Guthrie, who accepted the call and won for himself a fine reputation in that church. In 1838 young McCosh accepted an appointment to Brechin, an old cathedral town near Arbroath, and here he labored until the Disruption took place. In this movement McCosh and Guthrie had leading parts, forming as it were a nucleus of ministers who discussed the dangers that threatened the Scottish church through appointment of ministers by the Crown, regardless of the preferences of congregations, an unavoidable development of the patronage system. A little pamphlet published by Dr. McCosh at Brechin late in 1843 or early in 1844, entitled "Recollections of the Disruption in Brechin," and printed for private circulation, shows the successive steps of the movement and clearly outlines his attitude. In 1843, when Disruption from the Established Church became inevitable, he surrendered his living at Brechin; but his work had won for him so large a following that he was able to form a Free congregation without delay and here he continued therefore in pastoral work. His labors, however, were not confined to his own parish, for he spent much time organizing Free churches elsewhere, raising funds for their support, and securing pastors for their pulpits. For five years longer he remained at Brechin, by which time the Free Church seemed to be on a firm basis and he was able to turn his attention to authorship.

In 1850 he published his first important work "The Method of Divine Government, Physical and Moral." It met with the instant approval of Sir William Hamilton and Hugh Miller, at that time two leading thinkers of Scotland, and it was everywhere favorably received. The German "*Zeitschrift für Philosophie*," for instance, was outspoken in its praise, remarking that it was distinguished from other works of similar nature by being based on a thorough study of Physical Science

and an accurate knowledge of its present condition, together with a deeper and more unfettered discussion of the psychological, ethical and theological questions involved, than any work up to that time published. The first edition was exhausted in six months, and during the next forty years the book passed through twenty editions, and is still sought after.

To this book it is said Dr. McCosh in a measure owed his call to the chair of Logic and Metaphysics in Queen's College, Belfast, a branch of the newly founded Queen's University of Ireland, the Earl of Clarendon, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Regent of the University, becoming so absorbed in its perusal one Sunday morning that he forgot to go to church. The call to Belfast followed shortly after, and there in January, 1852, Dr. McCosh began his lectures.

He instantly won popularity with his students as a stimulating lecturer and a keen judge of human nature. His introductory lecture "On the Method in which Metaphysics should be prosecuted" showed that he was neither content with Scottish philosophical methods nor intended to lead his classes along quite the traditional lines. In the main he followed experimental methods in his lectures on Psychology and Metaphysics, while in Logic he recast the elements. He laid special emphasis on the written work of his students, and took great delight in examining their aptitudes and characters. Several of his pupils fulfilled his prophecy of eminence.

Side by side with his professional duties he was active in evangelical work. He not only organized a school in the slum district of Belfast, which grew to have six hundred pupils, but in another neglected portion of the city he formed a congregation from the people whom he found to be without a pastor, and when the time was ripe he secured a minister and contrived the erection of a church. He organized a club house for temperate working men to offset the social attractiveness of the saloon. He aided to found the Ministerial Support Fund of the Irish Presbyterian Church. His arguments against establishment and state endowment largely influenced Mr. Gladstone in disestablishing the Irish Church. He advocated the abolition of the Regum Donum, or government addition to clerical stipends, and in his essay on the "Duty of Irish Presbyterians to their church at the present crisis in the sustentation of the Gospel Ministry" (Belfast, 1868) afforded much needed guidance to

troubled Irish Presbyterians. Meanwhile he was reading widely and observing keenly, as is shown in his address "The present Tendency of Religious Thought throughout the three Kingdoms" read before the British Organization of the Evangelical Alliance in July, 1864. He served also as examiner for Queen's University, Ireland, for the Indian Civil service, and for the Fergusson scholarships. He strongly advocated a system of intermediate schools for Ireland, and supported the cause of national elementary schools as one method to break down the narrow class exclusiveness so prevalent in Ireland. In 1854 he published a series of letters to the Lord Lieutenant on "The Necessity for an Intermediate System of Education between the National Schools and the Colleges of Ireland." In 1867 he brought the question up again when, at the Belfast meeting of the National Association for the promotion of Social Science, he read a paper on "The Present State of the Intermediate Education Question in Ireland." It is clear that he touched on many of the great causes of the day, and it has been remarked, not without truth, that he earned distinction in winning the friendship and praise, in calling on himself the antagonistic criticism, of men like Chalmers, Guthrie, Hugh Miller, Sir William Hamilton, Gladstone, Huxley, Thackeray, Ruskin, and John Stuart Mill.

While at Belfast he continued his literary work by publishing, in 1855, his "Typical Forms and Special Ends in Creation" (with Professor George Dickie) which went into several editions; in 1860 his "Intuitions of the Mind," also several times republished; in 1862 his "Supernatural in Relation to the Natural," published simultaneously in Cambridge, Belfast and New York; and in 1866 his "Examination of J. S. Mill's Philosophy." The first of this group of works is directly traceable to his genius for observation, which led to the discovery that the venation in the leaves of a tree corresponds in general with the branches, a theory which is practically endorsed by all botanists to-day. In "Typical Forms and Special Ends in Creation," the authors expound the general order and design running through creation and illustrate the great principles of analogy in divine plans and works. This work, while ably presenting the results of profound scientific research in their higher relations, was overshadowed by the appearance of Darwin's "Origin of Species." Dr. McCosh, however, was great enough to be able later to accept evolution provisionally, as

will be shown when his philosophy is examined. On the appearance of his "Intuitions of the Mind" the *Jahrbücher für Deutschen Theologie* gave an approving notice, and later especially recommended its moderation and clearness. The *London Quarterly Review* praised the same qualities, while the *Princeton Review*, representing orthodox American Presbyterianism, pointed out that on all the great issues between Mill and Hamilton and their respective schools, as on nearly every issue between philosophical scepticism and Christian philosophy, Dr. McCosh had taken the right attitude.

In May, 1858, having already learned the German language, he sailed for Germany to spend five months examining Prussian schools and universities, and familiarizing himself with their methods and organization. He also attended the philosophical lectures of Trendelenburg and Michelet and met other leaders in German thought. He returned to his Belfast lecture room in September, 1858. In 1866, to rest from his arduous duties and his literary labors (he had just published his important "Examination of J. S. Mill's Philosophy"), he sailed for America. During the Civil War he had staunchly upheld the Union in the face of strong opposition. In America he visited the principal cities and leading institutions and was received with distinction. His habit of keen observation stood him in such good stead that, when in 1868 the trustees of Princeton extended to him a call to the presidency, he was well informed as to the condition of the country and the outlook for higher education.

He came to Princeton at an opportune time. The Civil war had just ended and the country at large was beginning to turn its attention to the development not only of its natural, but also of its educational resources. Harvard, Yale and Columbia had just entered on new eras of growth and Johns Hopkins University was soon to be founded. Dr. McCosh was soon called to Princeton to bring it abreast of the times and to lay the university foundations it now enjoys and on which it is still building. The forerunner of future material growth hinted at in his Inaugural Address was not merely rhetorical. It was evident from the beginning that he had grasped the situation and would live up to the promise of his address. During the twenty years of his presidency the campus was enlarged and beautified; to the six buildings on that campus in 1868 fourteen were added by 1888; the faculty was increased from sixteen to forty-three, and the

number of students from two hundred and sixty-four to six hundred and four; the Princeton restricted elective system was introduced and courses leading to the degrees of B. S. and C. E., were added, together with graduate courses leading to the higher degrees; the library was increased from 30,000 to 70,000 and a library building, in its day one of the handsomest in the country, was erected; fellowships were endowed and several special annual prizes were founded; alumni associations were organized to keep the graduates in touch with the institutions and with each other. Nearly \$3,000,000 came into the college treasury during the two decades; faculty espionage, Greek letter fraternities, class-room disorder, and most of the vicious hazing of earlier days, were done away with or suppressed.

Dr. McCosh advocated the restricted elective system in the college curriculum as opposed to the free elective method introduced by President Eliot at Harvard. The latter advocated his views before the Nineteenth Century Club of New York in February, 1885, and Dr. McCosh was invited to criticize them. His comments were published in pamphlet form under the title "The New Departure in College Education." He favored freedom of elective studies under limitations, holding that certain fundamental studies should be compulsory in any curriculum leading to the historic academic degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts. Moreover he believed firmly that all education should have Christian foundation and he never let this point of view be lost. He constantly endeavored to develop the Christian element in college life, but as earnestly avoided anything like denominationalism in the college chapel. As a teacher he stands pre-eminent in American academic history with Woolsey, Mark Hopkins, and Wayland, as one who contrived by his earnestness, his enthusiasm and his knowledge, to pour the interest of his classes. He was prominent in all educational gatherings and his last public appearance was as presiding officer at the Internal Congress of Education held at Chicago, in July, 1893, when his eminence as a teacher and philosopher made him the recipient of every mark of honor and distinction.

He believed in the parental theory of college government and did not confine his theory to his undergraduates. He ruled and moulded his faculty. He won the affection of his students by his strong personality, his dry humor, his shrewdness, his perfect understanding of them, and his favor of gymnastics and ath

letics. And in his personal relations with them he was wonderfully aided by his wife whose gentle solicitude for, and motherly interest in, any that were sick or in need of care made her the sharer in the affection that he enjoyed. It was to perpetuate the memory of her goodness especially to undergraduates that the Isabella McCosh Infirmary was erected on the Princeton campus.

Dr. McCosh was as prolific a writer after his advent to America as he had been in Belfast. Beginning with his striking Inaugural Address on "Academic Teaching in Europe," published in New York in 1869, he continued publication until the very year of his death. In 1870 he brought out a text book of formal logic, "The Laws of Discursive Thought," which was reissued in revised and enlarged editions at least three times during the next twenty years. In 1871 he delivered a series of lectures at Union Theological Seminary, New York, on natural theology and apologetics, which was published in New York and London in 1871, and again in 1875, under the title of "Christianity and Positivism." In 1874 he issued his well known "Scottish Philosophy, biographical, expository, critical; from Hutcheson to Hamilton" being a history and critique of the school of thought of which he was the most brilliant living pupil. Of more ephemeral character were his essays: "Ideas in Nature overlooked by Dr. Tyndall," being a searching examination of Tyndall's Belfast address (New York, 1875); his "Development Hypothesis: is it Sufficient?" (New York, 1876), and his "Conflicts of the Age" (New York, 1881). In 1882 he began to issue a valuable "Philosophical Series" of eight small volumes discussing the leading philosophical questions of the day and setting forth his contention that while the old truths may have to be put in new form and their defense taken up on new lines yet they are as deeply founded as ever. This series was republished in two volumes in 1887. In 1886 he published his "Psychology: the Cognitive Powers," and in the following years its second part, "Psychology: the Motive Powers." In 1887 he delivered the Bedell Lectures, publishing them in 1888 under the title "The Religious Aspect of Evolution," enlarging them in a new edition which was called for in 1890. In 1889 he issued his treatise on metaphysics "First and Fundamental Truths" and in the same year he delivered a series of lectures before the Ohio Wesleyan University on "The Tests of various Kinds of Truth," being a treatise on applied

logic, published in New York and Cincinnati in 1889. The following year he issued a small work "The Prevailing Types of Thought: can they reach Reality logically?" and in 1892 his brief volume on ethics "Our Moral Nature." In 1894 he published his last work, "The Philosophy of Reality: should it be favored by Americans?" His belief contributions to purely American educational discussions were, not including his reply to President Eliot on the Elective System and several addresses at educational conventions, his papers "Discipline in American Colleges" (North American Review, vol. 120, pp. 428-441), "Course of Study in the Academic Department of Princeton College" (Princeton Book 1879), "What an American University should be" (1885), "Religion in College" (1886).

As a philosophical writer Dr. McCosh belongs to the great school of traditional Scottish thought whose history he wrote. Here he stands next to his great teacher, Sir William Hamilton. During his lifetime his position, as has been pointed out, suffered because of the reaction against that school led by John Stuart Mill, and because of the evolution movement begun by Darwin and led philosophically by Herbert Spencer. His emphatic and positive tone moreover, says Professor A. T. Ormond, his foremost pupil and his successor in the Princeton school of philosophy, had something to do with the mistaken tendency to undervalue his work. Much of this work was necessarily transitional, as for instance his attitude toward evolution itself. He may be said to have accepted evolution provisionally, that is, rejecting its atheistic and irreligious forms while adopting its scientific truth. His attitude is thus summed up: He maintained the possibility of conceiving evolution from the theistic basis as a feature of Divine government and this led him to take a hospitable view attitude toward the evolution idea at the same time that it enabled him to become its most formidable critic. It is believed, however, that he has contributed elements of value to the thought of the time as for instance his treatment of intuition by a more discriminating, keen and careful analysis than had hitherto been given to it. He was an ardent realist and had an almost virulent antipathy for idealism and the phenomenal theory. The progress of thought since his time would prevent an unqualified acceptance of his views at this day, but his basic realistic principle is one "which a very wide view school of thinkers have at heart." He had a genius for

observation and an intense interest in human character which he cultivated incessantly and turned to good account in his psychological work becoming in reality a pioneer in the science of physiological psychology. In the sphere of religious thought his work will be valued for its union of philosophy and religion. Excepting his annual baccalaureates and a volume of "Gospel Sermons" (New York, 1888), few of his sermons were given to the press.

Dr. McCosh left an autobiography which has been expanded and edited by Professor William M. Sloane ("Life of James McCosh: A Record Chiefly Autobiographical," New York, 1896) and which contains a very extensive list of Dr. McCosh's writings extending from 1833 to 1894 and numbering one hundred and seventy-four titles.

He received the honorary degree of A. M. from Aberdeen in 1850, D. D. from Edinburgh in 1851 and from Brown and Washington and Jefferson in 1868, LL. D. from Dublin in 1863 and from Harvard in 1868, and Litt. D. from Queen's University in 1882. He was a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the American Philosophical Society.

Dr. McCosh married, September 20, 1845, Isabella, born April 30, 1817, daughter of Alexander and Mary (Stirling) Guthrie. Alexander Guthrie was the well known physician, and brother of Thomas Guthrie. Dr. McCosh's intimate friend. Five children were born of this marriage beside a son who died in infancy: Mary Jane, born July 7, 1846, married, June, 1881, Alexander Maitland, of New York City. Alexander Guthrie, born January 16, 1850, died October 30, 1881, at Princeton. Margaret, born June 21, 1852, married Dr. David Magie. Andrew James, born March 15, 1858, at Belfast, a graduate of Princeton of the class of 1877, and now the brilliant surgeon in New York. Mrs. McCosh is still residing in Princeton and continues active in her charity and philanthropy.

John Maclean, D. D., LL. D.,
MACLEAN tenth president of the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University, was the oldest son of Professor John Maclean, M. D., and Phoebe Bainbridge, of Princeton. He was born March 3, 1800, and was prepared for college by his father and at the Princeton Academy. Entering college in 1813 he was graduated in 1816, one of its youngest students. For a few months he taught at Lawrenceville. In 1818

entering Princeton Theological Seminary he remained there two years. At the same time he had been appointed a tutor in Greek in the college, and had thus commenced his long career in connection with that institution. In 1822 he was elected to fill the chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; in 1823 he was made professor of Mathematics alone; six years later he was transferred to the chair of Languages and in 1830 to that of Ancient Languages, and in 1847 he was made professor of the Greek Language and Literature. He had been elected vice-president of the college in 1829, and in 1854, on the resignation of President Carnahan, he was made president, resigning in turn in 1868 to be succeeded by Dr. James McCosh. From 1868 he was a regent of the Smithsonian Institution. He was also president of the American Colonization Society. He received the honorary degree of D. D. from Washington and Jefferson in 1841, and the similar degree of LL. D. from the University of the State of New York in 1854. He was a director of the Princeton Theological Seminary from 1861, and a member of the New Jersey State Board of Education. He died of old age on August 10, 1886, at Princeton, and is buried in the Princeton cemetery. He was unmarried.

Dr. Maclean was ordained a minister by the Presbytery of New Brunswick in February, 1828, and from that time, although he never held a formal pastoral charge, he was prominent in the affairs of the church. He was repeatedly a member of the general assembly, taking active part in all matters pertaining to the constitution of the church, to education, to temperance and to the doctrinal discussions that led to the division of the church in 1837-1838. In order to promote a better understanding between the parties at odds, and to defend the more important proceedings of the general assembly on the issues between the old and new school branches of the church, he wrote in 1837 for the *Presbyterian* a series of six exceptionally able letters, republished the following year in pamphlet form under the title "A Review of the Proceedings of the General Assembly at the Session of 1837." In 1838, as a representative of the Presbytery of New Brunswick, he was present at the assembly when the division in the church occurred, and was appointed to draw up a "Circular Letter to the Foreign Evangelical Churches," on the issues involved. Again in 1843 and 1844 he was a member of the assembly when the important question of the

office of ruling elder was settled, and his ability in defence of the majority's view again led to his appointment as the official public spokesman in drawing up a reply to the minority's dissent and protest. In 1844 he published under the title "Letters on the Elder Question" the thirteen communications which he had written on the question for the *Presbyterian* and which contain a clear summing up of the majority's position.

His most pretentious literary work was a "History of the College of New Jersey" in two volumes, written after he had resigned from the presidency, and published in 1877, containing the history of the institution from the founding in 1746 to his inauguration in 1854. He left materials for the history of his own administration partly in the form of an autobiography which has not yet been made public. Furthermore in 1876 he issued for private distribution a memoir of his father, Professor Maclean, which was republished in a second edition in 1885. In addition to these publications he was the author of several essays and sermons which not only testify to his piety and orthodoxy and to his beautiful Christian character, but reveal powers which lead to the belief that, had he not been so continuously overwhelmed with the petty duties of college administration during times more troublous than pleasant, and with other cares which a too generous disposition induced him to shoulder, he might have produced writings of permanent and prime importance.

Beside his essays on the general assembly of 1837 and on the elder question of 1844 one of his most remarkable productions was his reply in 1841 to two prize essays published in England and sanctioned by the National Temperance Society maintaining the duty of total abstinence on the grounds that the Scripture condemned all use of intoxicating drinks, and asserting that the wine used in instituting the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was the unfermented juice of the grape. Dr. Maclean's exhaustive and conclusive argument entitled "An examination of the Essays *Bacchus* and *Anti Bacchus*" originally published in the Princeton Review, and reprinted in pamphlet form (140 pages) in 1841, in opposition to this doctrine attracted much attention and secured for him a reputation for classical, biblical and patriotic scholarship. While not a total abstainer he approved cordially of temperance, but his mental and moral integrity could not allow him to confuse temperance with total abstinence nor to admit a position

in favor of the latter, when alleged to be based entirely on Scripture and on the testimony of antiquity. He proves such a position to be utterly untenable. An interesting and valuable piece of work was an article published in the *Presbyterian* of October, 1873, entitled "The Harmony of the Gospel Accounts of Christ's Resurrection," defending the credibility of the various accounts of the Resurrection on the basis of the mathematical Theory of Probabilities. Two of his exegetical essays are "On the Words *This Day have I begotten Thee*" (*Presbyterian* for 1853) and "Some thoughts on I Corinthians xv, 35" (*Presbyterian*, 1886). Specimens of his sermon style may be found in his baccalaureates of 1857, 1858, 1859, in a "Sermon preached in the Chapel of the College of New Jersey" in 1846, and a sermon on "Filial Piety" published in 1852 in Dr. John T. Duffield's "Princeton Pulpit."

Beside his college work Dr. Maclean was engaged in manifold public enterprises, and no scheme of benevolence, educational advance, or public welfare failed to secure his earnest and active co-operation. Indeed, he had been called the "pastor at large" to the people of Princeton and its vicinity. He was largely instrumental in securing for New Jersey its common school system, having been one of its earliest and strongest advocates. As early as January, 1828, he had delivered before the Literary and Philosophical Society of New Jersey a "Lecture on a School System for New Jersey" which, published in 1829, aided considerably in promoting public interest in the question and had large influence in the establishment of the present system. He was secretary of the state board of education, and a life director and for a time president of the American Colonization Society, an address of his on the objects of the Society being published in the fifty-fourth annual report of the Society.

Elected a regent of the Smithsonian Institution in 1868, he was one of its most faithful officers. When attending the meetings of the regent, which he did with scrupulous regularity, he was accustomed to make his home with Professor Joseph Henry, the secretary of the institution, whose intimacy he had enjoyed ever since the beginning of Henry's professorship at Princeton.

Excepting the devastating period of the Revolution, the most critical era in the history of Princeton University occurred during the half century that Dr. Maclean was connected

with the institution and it was his energy, his confidence and persistence that alone kept the institution intact. There was a time when its condition was so low that it was seriously thought wiser to close the college and wait for better days. Happily Dr. Maclean was able to combat successfully this feeling of utter discouragement on the part of his colleagues. Owing to unfortunate mistakes in faculty discipline, voted against the judgment of President Carnahan and Dr. Maclean, the number of students had dwindled until in 1829 only seventy were on the rolls. Inasmuch as the college was almost entirely dependent on tuition receipts to meet its current expenses this situation was wellnigh paralyzing. Perceiving that strength in the faculty meant for the college increase of reputation, students and funds, Dr. Maclean set about securing the funds that enabled Princeton to call men like Henry Vethake, Joseph Henry, John Torrey, Albert B. Dod and the Alexanders. The effect on the college was immediate. In 1832 there were one hundred and thirty-nine students; in 1839 there were two hundred and seventy. Partly in recognition of his work and partly to give a wide authority to the executive ability which he had revealed as a subordinate, the trustees in 1829 had made him vice-president of the College.

Dr. Maclean had been vice-president so long before he succeeded to the presidency that there was little change of administration when he assumed the latter office. It was expected that his term would be marked by striking development, but circumstances were to militate against him. Together with Professor Matthew B. Hope he had devised a "Plan for the Partial Endowment of the College of New Jersey" (published in 1853), and arrangements had been made to put this plan into operation. But he had been in office scarcely a year when Nassau Hall, the chief building on the campus, was destroyed by fire (1855). At great expense it was rebuilt and rearranged to be of greater usefulness. Two years later the financial panic which seized the country necessitated the temporary abandonment of the plans for the increase of the endowment. Money was scarce during the following four years of business depression, and then in 1861 the Civil war broke out. The enrollment at this time was larger than it had been during Dr. Carnahan's time, three hundred and fourteen students being in residence, but as one third of them came from the South and immediately left for home on the opening of hostilities, the en-

rollment in 1862 fell to two hundred and twenty-one. During the next five years the number remained almost stationary, and when Dr. Maclean resigned the presidency in 1868 the college numbered only two hundred and sixty-four students. Remarkable progress had, however, been made during the fourteen years of his office. The endowment had grown from \$15,000 to \$250,000, while gifts amounting to another \$200,000 had been made and the college library had gained 5,000 volumes. In view of the fact that at three different previous periods efforts had been made to increase the endowment and had met with total failure, Dr. Maclean's success was astonishing, especially if the general financial condition of the country during his administration be borne in mind. At the end of the war a great change was coming over the country in regard to the requirements of higher education, and the day of great gifts for such purposes was dawning. Dr. Maclean had spent his life holding the institution together, teaching in practically all the departments at different times, and sacrificing to the general good whatever ambitions he may have had to eminence in any one department; he had seen the college successfully weather the storm of the Civil war and emerge on a new career of increased endowment and wider aim. His strength, however, was exhausted, and he felt that a new hand should hold the reins of government. In 1868 therefore he resigned. A pension was granted him by the trustees and he lived in Princeton until his death in 1886. His last public appearance, at the annual Alumni Luncheon in June, 1886, the seventieth anniversary of his graduation, was the occasion of a magnificent ovation. He was too feeble to respond for himself, and his words of greeting and farewell were read to the assembly by a friend and then he slowly withdrew. Two months later he died.

Dr. Maclean's leading trait of character was his kindness. This was shown not alone in his deeds of philanthropy but also in his relations with undergraduates as the officer of college discipline. Some of his methods might seem now to belong to a bygone age; but such modern developments as undergraduate self-government and the honor system were unheard of in his day, and during the earlier years, especially of his connection with the college, its atmosphere was anything but academic. He had the faculty of administering discipline without alienating the culprit. He was the soul of sincerity and a remarkably

keen judge of men. His individuality was strongly marked and his personal appearance striking—tall, muscular, with flowing hair, and clean shaven face and he usually wore a long cloak. It was not without reason that he was commonly said to be "the best loved man in America."

George Macintosh Maclean, MACLEAN M. D. Ph. D., deceased, who had achieved an enviable reputation in professional circles, is a descendant of an old Scotch family. The ancestry of this family can be traced back to Gillean, the founder of the clan in the thirteenth century.

(I) Rev. Archibald Maclean, great-grandfather of George Macintosh Maclean, was a minister of the parish of Kilfinichen, in Scotland, which included the island of Iona. He died March 10, 1755.

(II) John Maclean, son of Rev. Archibald Maclean (I), was a surgeon by profession, both in civil and military service. He was present at the capture of the city of Quebec from the French, and was the third man who succeeded in scaling the famous Heights of Abraham, which were considered an invincible barrier to the conquest of the city. Upon his retirement from the army he devoted himself to the practice of surgery in the city of Glasgow, Scotland, and resided there until his death. A short time before going with the British army to Canada he married Agnes Lang, of Glasgow, April 28, 1756.

(III) John Maclean, M. D., son of Dr. John (2) and Agnes (Lang) Maclean, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, March 1, 1771. He was very young when he lost both of his parents, but was fortunate in having for his guardian George Macintosh, Esq., a gentleman who took the greatest interest in his welfare. He was sent to the Glasgow Grammar School, then to the University, which he entered before the age of thirteen years. Young Maclean was awarded a number of prizes and premiums in both of these institutions. He removed to Edinburgh to attend special lectures, and later prosecuted his studies in chemistry and surgery in Paris and London. He returned to his native city about 1790, and was regarded as having no superior in the department of chemistry in Scotland, and scarcely an equal in the New or French chemistry. He became a member of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons when he was in his twenty-first year and his diploma authorizing him to practice surgery and pharmacy is dated August 1, 1791.

Shortly after his arrival in this country, in the spring of 1795, Dr. Maclean settled in Princeton, New Jersey, and entered upon the practice of physic and surgery in connection with the leading physician of the place, Dr. Ebenezer Stockton.

October 1st, 1795, Dr. Maclean was chosen professor of chemistry and natural history. In April, 1797, he was appointed to the professorship of mathematics and natural philosophy in the college, and was thus obliged to resign his private practice. Dr. Maclean was the first professor of chemistry in a literary institution in the United States. He tendered his resignation to the college faculty in 1812, and shortly after accepted an invitation to the chair of natural philosophy and chemistry in the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia. His death occurred February 17, 1814. His grave is in Princeton cemetery contiguous to those of the college presidents and professors. As a gentleman, scholar and teacher, Dr. Maclean held an eminent position among his contemporaries. In teaching, his aim was to make his pupils perfectly familiar with what they professed to study, rather than to impart to them a smattering of a great variety of knowledge.

Dr. Maclean married, November 7, 1798, Phoebe Bainbridge, eldest daughter of Absalom and Mary (Taylor) Bainbridge, and sister of Commodore William Bainbridge, United States navy. Absalom Bainbridge was the fourth son of Edmund and Abigail Bainbridge, of Maidenhead, now Lawrenceville, Mercer county, New Jersey, and a grandson of John Bainbridge, an original settler of the same town. John Bainbridge was one of the magistrates present when the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions met at Maidenhead on the second Tuesday of June, 1714. He was buried at Lambertton, in 1732. Absalom Bainbridge graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1762 and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. Dr. Bainbridge was elected secretary of the New Jersey Medical Society in 1771, and president of the society in 1773. In 1778 he was surgeon in the New Jersey Volunteers (British service). He became a medical practitioner in the city of New York, was one of the earliest members of the New York Medical Society, and he held a high rank in his profession. Mary (Taylor) Bainbridge was the only daughter of John Taylor and Phoebe Heard Taylor, a sister of General Nathaniel Heard, of Middletown, New Jersey. He was grand-

son of Edward Taylor, of London, who purchased about one thousand acres of land in Middletown, New Jersey, and in 1692 came over and settled there. John Taylor was born in 1715, was one of the judges of His Majesty's court at Monmouth, and received a commission from the King of England, Lord Howe being the bearer, appointing him lord high commissioner of Monmouth county. He was a descendant of a family which settled in England at the time of the Norman invasion. John Taylor died November 23, 1798.

Children of Dr John and Phoebe (Bainbridge) Maclean were: John, who was the tenth president of the college, born March 1, 1800, died August 10, 1886, unmarried. Mary Bainbridge, born October 23, 1801, died September 9, 1849, unmarried. William Bainbridge, born November 6, 1803, died August 2, 1829, unmarried. George Macintosh, born February 19, 1806, died March 8, 1886. Agnes, born February 5, 1808, died April 7, 1843, unmarried. Archibald, born February 18, 1810, died November 19, 1894, unmarried.

(IV.) George Macintosh Maclean, M. D., Ph. D., third son of Dr. John (3) and Phoebe (Bainbridge) Maclean, was born in Princeton, New Jersey, February 19, 1806. He early evinced a strong inclination for scientific studies, and became a student at Princeton University, from which he was graduated with honors in 1824. After graduating from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, 1829, he established himself in the practice of medicine and surgery in Princeton, New Jersey, and in New York City, 1843-46. Subsequently he went west and was professor of chemistry and natural history in Hanover College, Indiana; professor of chemistry in Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery; and taught chemistry in New Albany, Indiana, and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Returning to Princeton he retired from active professional work. Dr. Maclean was the president of the Medical Society of Middlesex county, New Jersey, 1837; third vice-president and censor of the Medical Society of the State of New Jersey; and vice-president of the Alumni Association of Nassau Hall from June, 1880, until his death. He contributed many papers on scientific subjects which were regarded with interest by the professional world.

Dr. Maclean was an elder in Duane Street (now Fifth Avenue) Church, New York, and in the First Presbyterian Church of Princeton. Rev. H. G. Hinsdale wrote: "As a christian man he always seemed to me unselfish and un-

assuming, the soul of courtesy and honor, orthodox in his beliefs, frank and courageous in the avowal of his opinions, and earnest in the endeavor to live in accordance with the Word of God and to fulfill the obligations of his high calling. As a church officer he was diligent and exact, intensely loyal to his church, an intelligent and competent member of her judicatories, and deeply interested in her progress at home and abroad. In short our deceased brother belonged to a class of men—would that it were a larger class—who are more anxious to be than to seem, and who so cordially busy themselves with well-doing in the service and for the honor of the Lord Christ as to be little disturbed by the ambition of pre-eminence among men." Dr. Maclean died March 8, 1886, and his remains were interred in Princeton.

Dr. Maclean married (first) Catharine O. Smith, July 2, 1836. They had one child, John, born August 1, 1837. Mrs. Dr. Maclean died June 15, 1840. John graduated from College of New Jersey, 1858, and Princeton Theological Seminary, 1870. He married Mary Louise Sisty, who died July 6, 1867; he died July 27, 1870. Their only child, Phoebe, was brought up by her guardian, Mrs. P. A. Olden, and married Fritz Schultz. Dr. Maclean married (second), November 10, 1847, Jane V. D. H. Van Winkle, who died June 24, 1849. Dr. Maclean married (third), April 3, 1856, Caroline M. Williams (nee Fitch). They had four daughters—Mary Agnes, Louisa B., Caroline Fitch and Susan Bainbridge. Susan Bainbridge died in infancy, December 19, 1865. Caroline M. Williams was the widow of Rev. Mason D. Williams, of Louisville, Kentucky, and daughter of Mason Cogswell and Anna M. (Paxton) Fitch. Mr. Fitch was a lawyer and president of the First Bank of New Albany, Indiana. Rev. Ebenezer Fitch, grandfather of Mrs. Maclean, was the first president of Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, to which he went from Yale College where he had been a tutor. Mrs. Maclean had two children by her first husband: 1. Anna M. Williams, married Henry E. Hale, a graduate of Princeton University, now a horticulturist, having a large estate on Mercer street. Mrs. Hale died in 1898. Their living children are: Henry E., Jr., M. D., demonstrator in anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City; married Frances M. Ward, of Chicago. Anna W., married Rev. George H. Bucher, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Pennington. Titus, A. B., now

(1907) engaged in business (irrigation) in the state of Washington, and Mary Otis. 2. Rev. Mason Fitch Williams, M. D., now residing in Muskogee, Indian Territory, married Mrs. Mary (Worcester) Mason, and has one living son, Leonard W., Ph. D., instructor in Harvard Medical College, who married Martha R., daughter of Professor Benjamin Franklin Clark, of Brown University.

Charles Hodge, D. D., LL. D.

HODGE The Hodge family of Princeton trace their descent from North Irish ancestry, the earliest progenitor of whom record is known being William Hodge, died January 14, 1723, and Margaret, his wife, died November 15, 1730. Their children were: William, born November 24, 1704; Hugh, born July 28, 1706, died 1711; Elizabeth, born March 28, 1709, died 1711; Andrew, born March 28, 1711, died 1789; Hugh, 2d, born January 11, 1713, died 1783, and Jane, born February 15, 1714, died ante 1730. Soon after the death of their mother, William, Andrew and Hugh emigrated to America, settling in Philadelphia and becoming successful merchants. William married Mary ——— died November 13, 1737; had a daughter, Mary, born November 6, 1737, who married William West, August 18, 1757, and became ancestor of the Wests, Conyghams and Fraziers of Philadelphia, Wilkes-Barre and New Orleans, and the Stewarts of Baltimore. Hugh, the youngest of the three emigrant brothers, became a trustee of the second Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, and in 1745 married Hannah Harkum, born Philadelphia, January, 1721, died December 17, 1805, daughter of John Harkum, of English descent. Her mother was a Miss Doe, or Doz, of Huguenot ancestry, and connected with the French fugitives who were founders of the First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. Hugh and Hannah (Harkum) Hodge had a son Hugh, born 1757, died 1783, who was graduated from Princeton in 1774, and is believed to have been lost at sea on a mercantile enterprise.

Andrew Hodge, the second of the three original emigrant brothers became a wealthy merchant at Philadelphia, owning his wharf, store, and city residence on Water street, and a country residence in the suburbs. He was long conspicuous as possessing one of the six carriages in Philadelphia. In 1739 he married Jane McCulloch. Her brother, Hugh, was a father of Colonel Hugh McCulloch, of the revolutionary war, and the war of 1812. An-

drew Hodge and Jane (McCulloch) Hodge had fifteen children. Their eldest child and daughter Margaret, born 1740, married John Rubenheim Bayard, of Maryland, and later of Philadelphia, who became a colonel in the revolution. After her death Colonel Bayard married a daughter of the Rev. Dr. John Rodgers, of New York City, and thirdly a Mrs. White, of New Brunswick, New Jersey, who survived him.

One of Colonel John and Margaret (Hodge) Bayard's sons was Andrew, merchant of Philadelphia and first president of the Commercial Bank and the Philadelphia Savings Institution. He married Sara Pettit, daughter of Colonel Pettit, of the Revolutionary army. Another of Colonel Bayard's sons by his first marriage was Samuel Bayard, of Princeton, afterwards judge of common pleas, and trustee and treasurer of the University, who married a Miss Pintard. Judge Samuel Bayard's second daughter married a Mr. Washington, of Virginia, and had a daughter Augusta who married the son of Attorney General William Wirt, of Maryland. Judge Samuel Bayard's third daughter Caroline, married Albert B. Dod (Princeton, class of 1822), professor of Mathematics at Princeton. One of Professor and Mrs. Dod's daughters married Edward Stevens, of Hoboken, while still another married Richard Stockton, of Princeton, for many years United States senator from New Jersey. Professor and Mrs. Dod's oldest son Albert Baldwin was graduated from Princeton in 1854, and became a captain of the United States Fifteenth Infantry in the civil war. He died in 1880. Their second son, Samuel Bayard, a graduate of Princeton of the class of 1857, and a trustee of the university, married Isabella Williamson Green, daughter of Jacob Green, and granddaughter of President Ashbel Green, of Princeton, and became himself president of the board of trustees of Stevens Institute at Hoboken. Professor and Mrs. Dod's third son Charles Hodge, (Princeton, 1862), was a Captain on the staff of Major General Hancock during the civil war, and died in service, August 27, 1864.

Returning to the children of Andrew and Jane (McCulloch) Hodge, their second daughter was Agnes, born 1742, who married Dr. James Ashton Bayard, of Delaware, the twin brother of Colonel John R. Bayard, above mentioned. Their daughter Mary died single. A son John was a physician and died in Cumberland, Maryland. Another son was James Ashton, Jr., a lawyer who was congressman from Delaware and died at Wilmington, Delaware.

August, 1815, leaving a son, James Ashton, who married a Miss Francis, of Philadelphia, became a United States senator, and the father of the distinguished ambassador, Thomas F. Bayard.

The third daughter of Andrew and Jane (McCulloch) Hodge was Jane, born 1757, married a Mr. Phillips, of the West Indies and England.

The fourth daughter of Andrew and Jane (McCulloch) Hodge was Mary, born 1761, who married Major Hodgdon, commissary in the revolutionary army, and had a numerous family.

Andrew and Jane (McCulloch) Hodge's sons were: John, born 1747, died 1770, a physician. William, born 1750, died 1780, secret agent for the United States during the revolution. Andrew, Jr., born 1753, died 1834, who was graduated from Princeton in 1772, was educated for the law, but entering the army was captain in the Pennsylvania line during the revolution, and afterwards became a merchant in Philadelphia. He married Anne Ledyard, and their eldest son, John Ledyard, becoming a merchant settled at Marseilles, France, and made a fortune. President Fillmore appointed him American consul at Marseilles. A daughter Jane, born 1780, died 1866, married Dr. Robert H. Rose. Another son, William Ledyard, born January, 1790, died January 22, 1868, became a merchant and eventually assistant secretary of the United States treasury.

The fourth son of Andrew and Jane (McCulloch) Hodge was Hugh, born Philadelphia, August 20, 1755, died Philadelphia, July 14, 1798. He was graduated from Princeton in 1773, studied medicine with Dr. Cadwalader, was appointed surgeon in the Third Pennsylvania Battalion in February, 1776, was taken prisoner at Fort Washington in November, 1776, and was released on parole. He followed the family calling and went into mercantile life, but after the war returned to the practice of medicine and was prominent in Philadelphia during the yellow fever epidemics of 1793 and 1795, succumbing in 1798 to the results of his over-exertions at that time.

The fifth son of Andrew and Jane (McCulloch) Hodge was James, who went into mercantile service and is believed to have been lost in shipwreck in the East Indies in 1793.

Hugh Hodge, above named, the fourth son of Andrew and Jane Hodge, married, in 1790, Mary Blanchard, of Boston, born 1765, died April 14, 1832, the sister of Samuel Blanchard,

who married the niece of Colonel Timothy Pickering, of the revolutionary army and secretary of war under Washington. Mary Blanchard was the daughter of Joseph and Mary (Hunt) Blanchard. Her father was probably of Huguenot extraction.

Hugh and Mary (Blanchard) Hodge had children: Elizabeth, born December 19, 1791, died August, 1793. Mary, born September 1, 1792, died 1795. Hugh, born August 24, 1794, died 1795. Hugh Lenox, born June 27, 1790, died February 23, 1873, who was graduated from Princeton in 1814, received the degree of M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1818, was appointed professor of Obstetrics at that university in 1871, and married, in 1828, Margaret E. Aspinwall, died 1866, daughter of John Aspinwall, merchant of New York. Charles, born at Philadelphia, December 28, 1797, who was graduated from Princeton in 1815, and became the celebrated Presbyterian theologian.

Dr. Charles Hodge's early education was received in Philadelphia, and in 1810 with his elder brother, Hugh Lenox, he was sent to Somerville Academy, New Jersey. In the spring of 1812 Hugh entered Princeton and Charles entered the Princeton Academy. He entered college in the autumn of 1812 as a sophomore, and was graduated valedictorian of his class in 1815. In November of the following year he entered the Princeton Theological Seminary, being graduated in 1819. During the winter of 1819-20 he preached at the Falls of Schuylkill, at the Philadelphia Arsenal and at Woodbury, New Jersey. In May, 1820, he was appointed assistant instructor in Oriental Languages at Princeton Seminary, a position he retained for two years. He was ordained November 28, 1821. In May, 1822, the general assembly elected him to the chair of Biblical Literature in the Seminary, and in May, 1840, transferred him to the chair of Exegetical and Didactic Theology, which he occupied until his death in 1878. In 1846 he was moderator of the general assembly. In addition to his professional work he founded, and until 1868 edited, the *Biblical Repertory* or *Princeton Review*, which under varying names has been issued to the present time, principally as the organ of the Princeton Theological Seminary. Dr. Hodge's most brilliant writing was done for the *Review* where he was compelled to defend the old school divinity of the seminary against the advanced movements of the day. He is said to have written

nearly one-third of the contents of the forty-three volumes of the *Review* which appeared during his editorial connection with it.

In order to complete his preparation for the great life work which lay before him on his election to the chair of Oriental and Biblical Literature, in 1822, he was sent abroad by friends in 1825 to pursue a course of study in the universities of Halle, Berlin and Paris, returning to America in 1828. In Europe he made the acquaintance of many of the leading theologians of the day, and laid the foundations for the wide personal friendships with foreign scholars which he was to enjoy during the remainder of his lifetime. On April 24, 1872, half a century after he was made a professor in the seminary, his friends and pupils commemorated the event by a jubilee gathering which in some respects has had no equal in American academic history. Honor was paid him from all parts of the world. He lived in Princeton for seventy years, and died June 10, 1878, in the eighty-first year of his age. He is buried in Princeton cemetery.

Dr. Hodge was a close student and a superbly equipped scholar. The lameness from which he suffered proved perhaps a veiled blessing in that it compelled him to find his recreation amid his books. As a theological author he enjoyed a foremost reputation, won partly by his work in the *Biblical Repository* or *Princeton Review*. Assisted by a brilliant corps of fellow writers he placed the *Review* in prominence among the leading quarterlies of the age; it became a great formative power in the theology of the Presbyterian church and its career is part of the literary history of the country. Dr. Hodge edited the *Review* from 1825 to 1868, and his massive learning, coupled with the logic clearness and force of his style, won for him his position as a leader in Orthodox Presbyterian thought. But his reputation does not rest on his editorial work alone. His "Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans" issued first in 1835 and again in 1866 enlarged and revised, has been accounted one of the most masterly commentaries in existence, while his "Constitutional History of the Presbyterian Church in America" (1840), his "Way of Life" (1841), his "Commentary on the Epistle to the Ephesians" (1856), his "Commentary on First Corinthians" (1857), and on "Second Corinthians" (1859), and his great "Systematic Theology" (1871-1873) are monuments to his scholarship, his simple piety and his literary vigor. His "Systematic Theology" is the great work of his life. It has been republished in

Scotland and was translated in Germany and is universally held in highest esteem as the best exposition of the system of Calvinistic doctrine known as Princeton Theology. His last book "What is Darwinism?" appeared in 1874. His articles in the *Review* have been gathered into volumes as "Princeton Essays" (1857), and "Hodge's Discussions on Church Polity" (1878), and have taken permanent place in theological literature.

As a preacher Dr. Hodge was hardly popular save with a specialized academic audience, his manner being unemotional in the extreme and his sermons being always closely read. But as a teacher and a man he was as endeared to his pupils and friends by his simplicity and modest personality as he was revered for his learning. At his jubilee in 1872, when an entire afternoon was taken up with laudatory addresses from representative men and institutions from the world over, his only comment was "I heard it all as of some other man."

In his home he was an affectionate father, sympathetic guide and charming host. A fine conversationalist, he abounded in humor and anecdote and was a master in the art of listening. Although his academic relations largely compelled him to appear a controversialist in public, yet his personal sympathies went beyond the narrow confines of sect. It has been well said that he gave his sympathy to all good agencies. Historically in the Presbyterian church he is ranked rather as a defender of the traditional Calvinistic theology than as a constructive or progressive force. He received the degree of D. D. from Rutgers College in 1834 and that of LL. D. from Washington and Jefferson College in 1864. He was a trustee of Princeton University from 1850 until his death.

He married (first), June 17, 1822, Sarah Bache, daughter of William and Catherine (Wistar) Bache. Catherine Bache was sister of Dr. Caspar Wistar, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania. William Bache was a grandson of Benjamin Franklin. Mrs. Sarah (Bache) Hodge died December 25, 1849, aged fifty-one. On July 8, 1852, Dr. Hodge married (second), Mary Hunter Stockton, died February 28, 1880, widow of Lieutenant Samuel Witham Stockton, United States navy. She was a daughter of the Rev. Andrew Hunter (Princeton, 1772), professor at Princeton and chaplain of the navy yard at Washington, D. C.

Dr. Hodge's children by his first wife were,
1. Archibald Alexander, born July 18, 1823,

see forward. 2. Mary, born August 31, 1825, married, 1848, Dr. William M. Scott, professor at Centre College, Kentucky, who died 1861. 3. Casper Wistar, born February 21, 1830, see forward. 4. Charles, born March 22, 1832, died 1870, graduate of Princeton, 1852, a physician, M. D., University of Pennsylvania, 1855. 5. John, born 1834, of South Amboy, New Jersey. 6. Catherine Bache, born August 31, 1836, married Dr. McGill. 7. Francis Blanchard, born October 24, 1838, died May 13, 1905, a graduate of Princeton, 1859, minister at Wilkes-Barre and trustee of Princeton University, married Mary Alexander, daughter of Professor Stephen Alexander, of Princeton. 8. Sarah, born 1840, married Colonel Samuel Witham Stockton, of Princeton.

Archibald Alexander Hodge, D. D., LL. D., son of Dr. Charles and Sarah (Bache) Hodge, was born in Princeton, July 18, 1823. He was graduated from Princeton University in 1841. He then spent a year studying with Professor Joseph Henry and a year teaching at Lawrenceville, New Jersey. In 1843 he entered Princeton Seminary, spending four years there, during two of which he was tutor in the university. He was licensed in 1846 and ordained as a foreign missionary in 1847; in August of that year he sailed for India, and at Allahabad remained until the spring of 1850, when impaired health obliged his return. He was pastor of a church at West Nottingham, Maryland, 1851-55, Fredericksburg, Virginia, 1855-61, and of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, 1861-64. He was then elected professor of Didactic and Polemic Theology in Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1877, when he was called to Princeton Seminary to be associated with his father. On the death of his father, the next year, he was elected professor of Didactic and Polemic Theology and occupied the chair until his sudden death on November 11, 1886. He received the degree of D. D. from Princeton University in 1862 and that of LL. D. from Wooster in 1876. He was a trustee of Princeton University from 1881 until his death. He married (first) at Winchester, Virginia, June 17, 1847, Elizabeth Bent Holliday, who died at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1868. He married (second), at Detroit, Michigan, Mrs. Margaret (McLaren) Woods, who survives him. Children by his first wife are Sarah Bache, now living in Princeton, and Elizabeth Halliday, who died in 1893. Dr. Hodge was considered one of the greatest pulpit orators of the country. He resembled

Dr. Archibald Alexander in his genius for oral expression. He had a remarkable faculty for definition, analysis and original illustration, and his brilliant imagination clothed his language with charm. While overshadowed by his father as a writer of review articles, he nevertheless published works which have given him high rank as a theological writer. His "Outlines of Theology," published first in 1800, has been translated into several languages. His "Atonement," published in 1868, was republished in London in 1886. His "Exposition of the Confession of Faith" appeared in 1809 and in 1880 he published his "Life of Charles Hodge," a volume entitled Popular Lectures on Theological Themes was posthumously published in 1887.

Casper Wistar Hodge, D. D., LL. D., son of Dr. Charles Hodge, was born in Princeton, February 21, 1830, and was named after Professor Casper Wistar, of the University of Pennsylvania. He grew up and was educated in Princeton, and with the exception of two short pastorates spent his entire life in Princeton. He was fitted for college by his lifelong friend and preceptor, the brilliant Dr. Joseph Addison Alexander. He was graduated at the head of his class in Princeton University in 1848, and while acting as secretary to Professor Joseph Henry taught for a year at Edgehill School, Princeton, entering Princeton Seminary in 1849. While in the seminary he was tutor in Greek in the university from 1850 to 1852. In 1853 he was licensed and in 1854 ordained. His first charge was at Brooklyn, one year as stated supply and two years as pastor. In 1856 he became pastor at Oxford, Pennsylvania, remaining until 1860, when he was called to Princeton Seminary to succeed Dr. J. Addison Alexander, who had just died leaving vacant the chair of Hellenistic and New Testament Literature. On Dr. Casper Hodge's assumption of the chair it was called the Professorship of New Testament History and Biblical Greek. In 1879 the title was changed again to New Testament Literature and Exegesis, he having assumed the work in New Testament Exegesis done by his father, Charles Hodge. For thirty-one years he performed the duties of this chair. Of a retiring disposition and averse to publicity, he was prevented from taking a prominence in the church at large commensurate with his attainments. He published only a few sermons and reviews. His special power was in the classroom, and his preaching was particularly enjoyed by the intellectual and theological audiences of the

Seminary Chapel. He received the degree of D. D., from Princeton University in 1865 and that of LL. D., from the same institution in 1891. He died September 27, 1891.

He married (first), May 17, 1855, at Princeton, Mary Hunter Stockton, daughter of Lieutenant Stockton, of Princeton. She died September 29, 1857. He married (second), June 4, 1863, at Huntington, Long Island, Harriet Terry Post, granddaughter of Professor Post, surgeon in New York City. She died April 7, 1864. He married (third), October 20, 1869, in New York, Angelina Post, who with four children survives him. 1. Casper Wistar, Jr., a graduate of Princeton (class of 1892) and instructor in Princeton Seminary. He married Sarah, daughter of Evan J. and Lucy M. Henry, of Princeton, at Princeton, in November, 1897, and has a daughter, Lucy Maxwell, born March 5, 1902. 2. Angelina Post, born November 15, 1871, married Malcolm McLaren; (graduated Princeton, 1890). 3. Mary Blanchard, born February 2, 1874, married Professor William Francis Magie, of Princeton University (graduated Princeton, 1879). 4. Sarah Madeline, born December 29, 1876.

Some of the noblest families of FRANCE have been those whose names have been in the Huguenot history. For centuries prior to the reformation their names had become famed for distinguished services. One of these old famous French names is DuPuy. It is mentioned in the history of the country in the eleventh century, and was found in the southeastern section where Le Puy, two hundred and seventy miles a little southeast of Paris is the capital town of the department of Haute-Loire province of Languedoc. In the tenth century its name was *Podium Sanctae Mariae* and it sent the flower of its chivalry to the crusades in 1096. Joining Haute-Loire on the northwest is the department of Puy de Dome, province of Auvergne.

Louis Moreri (1643-1680), a French historian, says "Du Puy is an old house, prolific of illustrious men." It is almost certain it had its origin in France. In 1033, when Conrad II united to the German empire two burgundies, he appointed Raphael DuPuy, who held the offices of commander of the Roman cavalry and grand chamberlain of the Roman republic, as governor of the conquered province of Languedoc and Dauphiny, whose descendants became possessors of many fine estates. His

son, Hugo, joined the crusaders in 1096 under Godfrey de Bouillon and was accompanied thereby by three or his four sons, Alleman, Rodolphe, Romaine and Raymond. Rodolphe died in Palestine in battle. Romaine died in the Palestinian principalities given him by Godfrey. A Raymond succeeded Gerard De Martignes as rector of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem and was the first to assume the title of grand master of the Knights Hospitalers.

From one or another of the four sons of Hugo the Crusader have descended all of that name in this country, whose ancestors were identified with the reformed religion of France. No less than five Huguenot Du Puy's immigrated to this country and there was probably more. One of these was Dr. John Du Puy, who settled in New York City, having come from England by way of Port Royal, Jamaica, British West Indies. Another Francois appears among the early settlers of the parish of King William at Manakintown, Virginia. A third, Bartholomew, born in Languedoc, immigrated to Virginia. The brothers Nicholas and Francis are referred to below.

(1) Nicholas Depuy, founder of the branch of the family at present under consideration, fled from France to Holland during the persecution which succeeded the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and came from there to America with his brother Francois. He arrived in New York in October, 1662, on the "Pumberland Church." In March, 1663, he applied to the city authorities for land, seed and provisions for six months. In June, 1665, he was sworn in as beer and weigh-house poster, and in 1674 was named in the list of the wealthiest citizens and was taxed on six hundred florins. He lived in what was known as De Markedelt, in the rear of the present Produce Exchange. Sometime before his death he was granted a large tract of land west of the Hudson river, in Ulster county, New York, and on this land his son Moses settled, most probably before his father's death. All of the authorities speak of his having three children on his arrival in New Amsterdam, and if so one must have died before he did. His will was proved in July, 1691, and he left his property to his wife and his surviving children "share and share alike."

Nicholas Depuy married Caterina Renard, of New Amsterdam, whose relatives it is said changed their name to DeVos, or DeVosch, and became the ancestors of one branch of the De Vaux family. Children: 1. John, born

1656. 2. Moses, referred to below. 3. Joseph, 1663. 4. Aaron, 1664. 5. Magdalen. 6. Susannah, 1667. 7. Nicholas Jr., 1670. 8. Paulus, 1675.

(II) Moses, second son of Nicholas and Caterina (Renard) Deputy, was born in 1657 and settled on the land granted to his father in Ulster county. September 1, 1689, he took the oath of allegiance in that county, and among "a list of Commanding Officers, Milletery, and Sidel; Old exofesers and old men," is mentioned Mr. Moses Deputy. In 1703 he was one of the charter members under the grant from Queen Anne, of the town of Rochester, New York. He became the most prominent man in Ulster county. He married (first) Maria, born Albany, 1660, daughter of Cornelis and Maria Janse (Langendyck) Wynkoop, of Kingston, whose parents were in Albany as early as 1665, and came to Kingston before 1671 and (second) October 16, 1724, Peter Neltje DePree, widow of Martinus Van Aken, of Rochester. Children, all by first wife: 1. Marieje, baptized April 24, 1681. 2. Nicolaes, baptized December 3, 1682; married, March 22, 1707, Weyntjen Roosa. 3. Catherina, baptized April 6, 1684. 4. Magdalena, baptized March 14, 1686. 5. Cornelis, baptized January 8, 1688; married, May 6, 1713, Catrina Van Aken. 6. Catrina, baptized May 25, 1690. 7. Moses, baptized September 27, 1691; married, February 14, 1716, Margrietje Schoonmacher. 8. Benjamin, referred to below. 9. Susanna, baptized January 9, 1698. 10. Catharina, baptized November 30, 1701; married, May 10, 1722, Benjamin Schoonmacher. 11. Jacobus, baptized September 19, 1703; married, August 26, 1725, Sara Schoonmacher. The above mentioned Schoonmachers were all of them children of Jochen Schoonmacher, referred to below.

(III) Benjamin, eighth child and fourth son of Moses and Maria (Wynkoop) DePuy, was baptized October 13, 1695, died in 1765. He moved to the Minnesink, where his brother Nicolaes already lived. In an old manuscript written by Dr. Cornelius Deputy, he is said to have been "A farmer of very strong mind, pious and of a mild disposition. His house was burned by the Indians. He died at the age of seventy year." September 3, 1719, he married (first) Elizabeth, baptized February 18, 1700, daughter of Jochen and Antje (Hussey) Schoonmacher. Her father was supervisor of Rochester, 1709 to 1712, and captain of a company for defense against the Indians. He was the eldest son of Hendrick Jochemse Schoon-

macher and Eliza Janse, daughter of Jan Janse Brestede, and widow of Adriaen Petersen Van Alenmaer. A native of Hamburg, Germany, who came over in the military service of the Dutch West India Company, and an innholder at Fort Orange. Jochen Schoonmacher had married (first) Petronella Sleght, who died about 1687. Children of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Schoonmacher) DePuy: 1. Benjamin Jr., baptized July 3, 1720, died in infancy. 2. Maria, baptized January 28, 1722; married James Hyndshaw. 3. Johannis, baptized January 19, 1724, died in infancy. 4. Johannis, baptized March 26, 1727. 5. Benjamin, referred to below. Benjamin DuPuy married (second) December 13, 1735, Eiche DeWitt. Child: 6. Sara, baptized December 25, 1737; married Benjamin Van Campen.

(IV) Benjamin (2), fifth child and fourth son of Benjamin (1) and Elizabeth (Schoonmacher) DePuy, was baptized in Esopus, now Kingston, New York, June 29, 1729, died in Lower Mount Bethel township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, September 25, 1811. He removed at first to Wallpack, New Jersey, where in 1745 he was surveyor of highways and reappointed to the same position in 1751. In 1758 he became assessor, and in 1767 is recorded as freeholder. Two years before this last date, in 1765, he removed to Lower Mount Bethel township, where he became one of the most prominent men in that region. He was a member of the First Battalion of Associators, of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and was a member of Captain John Arndt's company, which was engaged in the battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776, and at Fort Washington, November 16, 1776. He was also one of the thirty-three members of that company who rallied the next day at Elizabethtown. After this he served in the revolutionary war as commissary. He was elected a delegate from Northampton county to attend the convention at Philadelphia to apportion the delegates to be elected throughout the province of Pennsylvania, who were to meet at Philadelphia to frame a constitution for that state. He was also elected from Mount Bethel township on the Northampton county committee of safety, and attended two meetings at Easton, Pennsylvania. August 7, 1784, he was commissioned by the supreme executive council of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania justice of the peace for Mount Bethel township, and September 4 following one of the justices of the court of common pleas for Northampton county for a term of seven years.



David A. DeFene

He married Catharine, daughter of Abraham and Susanna (DuPuy) Van Campen, his first cousin on her mother's side, Susanna being the daughter of Moses and Maria (Wynkoop) DuPuy, referred to above. Her father, Abraham, was the son of Jan Van Campen and Tientje, daughter of Jan Becker. He was born in Esopus, New York, baptized there October 9, 1698, moved to Sussex county, New Jersey, became the most prominent man in Wallpack, and died in April or May, 1767. He was the first and from 1753 to 1766 the presiding judge of the Sussex county court. He was colonel of the First New Jersey regiment in the French and Indian war of 1755. He was survived by a widow Rachael, his second wife, four sons, Abraham, John, Benjamin and Moses, and three daughters, Maria, wife of John, son of Benjamin DuPuy Senior; Catharine, referred to above, and Susanna, wife of Thomas Romine. Children of Benjamin and Catharine (Van Campen) DePuy: 1. James, died October, 1791. 2. Benjamin. 3. Abraham, referred to below. 4. Moses. 5. John. 6. Maria, married ——— Forman. 6. Sara, married James Boyd.

(V) Abraham, son of Benjamin (2) and Catharine (Van Campen) Depue, was born September 28, 1765, died October 21, 1851. January 5, 1792, he married Susanna Hoffman, born June 28, 1771, died May 3, 1854. Children: 1. Mercy, born January 27, 1793. 2. James, October 18, 1794, died May 14, 1843. 3. Benjamin, referred to below. 4. Catharine, June 8, 1798, died June 18, 1884. 5. Philip, June 18, 1800. 6. Moses, July 2, 1802. 7. Abraham, October 8, 1805, died September 20, 1819. 8. John, February 7, 1808, died September 25, 1809. 9. Jacob, June 24, 1810, died November 4, 1839. 10. Susannah, October 22, 1812. 11. Sara, January 31, 1815.

(VI) Benjamin (3), son of Abraham and Susanna (Hoffman) Depue, was born in Lower Mount Bethel township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, September 1, 1796, died June 10, 1884. He married Elizabeth Ayres and among his children was David Ayres, referred to below.

(VII) David Ayres, son of Benjamin (3) and Elizabeth (Ayres) Depue, was born at Mt. Bethel, Northampton township, Pennsylvania, October 27, 1826. After a thoroughly prepared course at the school of the Rev. John Vander Veer at Easton, Pennsylvania, he entered Princeton College in 1843, and graduated therefrom in 1846. Immediately afterwards he became a student of law in the office

of John M. Sherrerd, Esquire, at Belvidere, Warren county, New Jersey, was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney in 1849, and began the practice of law at Belvidere. Here, by his familiarity with his subjects, his perseverance and his ability he soon won a place in the front rank of his profession. By legislative appointment he was associated with Chief Justice Beasley and Cortland Parker, Esquires, in the revision of the New Jersey laws. In 1866 he was appointed a justice of the supreme court of New Jersey by Governor Marcus L. Ward, and when his term expired in 1873 he was reappointed for a second term by Governor Joel Parker, and again for a third term in 1880 by Governor George B. McClellan. At first his circuit embraced the counties of Essex and Union, but the great increase of population and of judicial labor in the circuit occasioned a division, and Judge Depue removed from Belvidere to Newark in 1866, where he resided for the remainder of his life. He was reappointed in 1887-94. He continued to serve as associate judge of the supreme court until May 1, 1900, when he succeeded Mr. Magee as chief justice, and served until November 16, 1901, when having completed his thirty-fifth year of judicial service he retired to private life. In 1874 Rutgers College, New Jersey, gave him the title of LL. D., and in 1880 Princeton University gave him the degree of LL. D.

Judge Depue was not only a student of practice, but also of the science of law, and was distinguished as a judge in a state prolific of able jurists, possessing in an eminent degree a judicial mind, with distinctness of opinion, rare knowledge and understanding, united with the greatest care and clearness of statement. As a dispenser of justice he stands equally high and is accounted "the soul of justice, honor and purity." The fact that his second and third appointments to his judicial post were made by his political opponents, he being Republican and they Democratic, tests the excellence of his record as judge. In private life Judge Depue was distinguished for the same modesty and uprightness which characterized him in the performance of his official duties. Blended in his character was a keen appreciation of humor and over it he wore a graceful and fitting garment of a courteous affability.

He married (first) 1859, Mary Van Allen, daughter of John Stuart, a native of Scotland, who came to America and settled in Warren county in 1811, and was the first cashier of the Belvidere Bank, which post he retained from

the organization of the bank until 1854 when he resigned. Child: Elizabeth Stuart. He married (second) 1862, Delia Ann, daughter of Oliver E. Slocum, Esquire, of West Granville, Massachusetts. Children: 1. Sherrerd, referred to below. 2. Mary Stuart, married, October 26, 1887, Sydney Norris, second son of Morgan Lewis and Eliza Glendy (McLaughlin) Ogden; five children: Lucy Depue, August 10, 1888; Miriam Wolcott, January 28, 1890; Mary Norris, January 3, 1892; Sydney Norris, Junior, July 7, 1893, died September 11, 1894; and David Ayres Depue, October 16, 1897. 3. Frances Adelia.

(VIII) Sherrerd, eldest child of David Ayres and Delia Ann (Slocum) Depue, was born in Belvidere, Warren county, New Jersey, August 1, 1864. For his early education he was sent to private schools and afterwards was prepared for college in the Newark Academy, from which he graduated in 1881. Entering Princeton University he received his academic degree in 1885, and then going to the Columbia Law School he graduated in 1887. After this he read law in the office of Vice-Chancellor Frederick William Stevens, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar in June, 1888, as attorney and as counsellor in 1891, and began the practice of his profession in Newark, New Jersey, where he has been engaged ever since. Until 1898 he was in partnership with Chauncey G. Parker under the firm name of Depue & Parker. When the firm was dissolved in the last mentioned year, the present firm of Lindalbury, Depue & Faulks was formed. In 1895-96 Mr. Depue was the city attorney for Newark, and he has also held the office of assistant United States district attorney. In politics he is a Republican, and he is regarded as one of the shining lights of his profession in the state. His pleasing personality, together with his genial manner, his unflinching courtesy and his disposition to go out of his way to assist others, coupled with ability of the very highest order and brilliancy, have placed him at the head of his profession in a city and state, both of which are remarkable for the great acuteness and learning of their legal representatives. He is a member of the North Reformed Church.

October 10, 1892, he married in Newark, Mabel Terry, born there January 2, 1866, only daughter of Thomas B. and Mary May (Ruxton) Norris, whose son, Robert Van Arsdale Norris, married Esther Schumacher, and has three children, Robert, Jane and Esther. Children of Sherrerd and Mabel Terry (Norris)

Depue: 1. David Ayres, born April 25, 1895. 2. Sherrerd Junior, April 13, 1899. 3. Robert Norris, June 13, 1902. 4. Mabel Rose, March 25, 1904.

The Strycker family is of STRYCKER most remote antiquity. Proof

has been brought from Holland of the family having remained on the same estates near the Hague and near Rotterdam for full eight hundred years prior to the coming of the first member to this country in 1652. The following facts, viz.: the dual coronet on the crest and the family being traced far back to the latter part of the eighth century, prove that the progenitors were among the great military chieftains of the Netherlands who were created dukes, counts and barons by Charles the Bald, in order to bring some form of government out of the chaos of those times long before the advent of the Dutch Republic. Many legends are told of this powerful family in those warlike days—one particularly accounting for the three boars' heads upon the shield.

In 1643 the States General of the Netherlands offered a grant of land in New Amsterdam to Jan and Jacobus Strycker provided that they brought out, at their own expense, twelve other families from Holland. This grant, it does not appear, they accepted until eight years afterward, when they established the American branch of the family in and near New Amsterdam. The old Strycker mansion at Fifty-second street and the Hudson river is the last of the old manor houses of New York City. There were few offices which these able men did not fill at different times. Jacobus was a great burgher of New Amsterdam in 1653-55-57-58-60, also one of Peter Stuyvesant's council.

Jan Strycker, born in Holland, 1614, reached New Amsterdam from Rouen with his wife, two sons and four daughters, 1652, leaving behind him all the privileges and rights which might be his by descent in the old world. He was a man of ability and education, for his subsequent history proves him to be prominent in the civil and religious community in which he cast his lot. His first wife was Lambertje Scuberger. After her death he married Swantje Jans, widow of Cornelis Potter, of Brooklyn. The second wife died in 1686. In March, 1687, he married a third time, Teuntje Teunis, of Flatbush.

Jan Strycker remained in New Amsterdam a little over a year, and in the year 1654 he took

the lead in founding a Dutch colony on Long Island at what was called Midwout; it was also called Middlewoods. The modern name is Flatbush. On the 11th of December, 1653, while still in New Amsterdam, Jan Strycker joined with others in a petition of the Commonality of the New Netherlands and a remonstrance against the conduct of Director Stuyvesant. The petition recited that "they apprehended the establishment of an arbitrary government over them; that it was contrary to the genuine principles of well regulated governments that one or more men should arrogate to themselves the exclusive power to dispose at will of the life and property of any individual; that it was odious to every free-born man, principally to those whom God has placed in a free state of newly settled lands." We humbly submit that "'tis one of our privileges that our consent, or that of our representatives, is necessarily required in the enactment of laws and orders." It is remarkable that at this early day this indictment was drawn up, this "bill of rights" was published. But these men came from the blood of the hardy Northmen and imbibed with the free air of America the determination to be truly free themselves.

In the year 1654 Jan Strycker was selected as the chief magistrate of Midwout, and this office he held most of the time for twenty years. The last time we find the notice of his election was at the council of war holden in Fort William Hendrick, August 18, Anno 1673, where the delegates from the respective towns of Midwout, Bruckelen, Amersfort, Utrecht, Boswyck and Gravesend selected him as "Schepen." He was also one of the embassy from New Amsterdam and the principal Dutch towns to be sent to the Lord Mayors in Holland on account of their annoyance from the English and the Indians; they complain that they "will be driven off their lands unless re-enforced from Fatherland." On April 10, 1664, he took his seat as a representative from Midwout in that great Landtdag, a general assembly called by the burgomasters, which was held at the City Hall in New Amsterdam, to take into consideration the precarious condition of the country. He was one of the representatives in the Hempstead convention in 1665, and he appears as a patentee on the celebrated Nichols patent, October 11, 1667, and again on the Dongan patent, November 12, 1685. He was elected captain of the military company at Midwout, October 25, 1673, and his brother Jacobus was given the author-

ity to "administer the oaths and to install him into office." Captain Jan Strycker was named March 26, 1674, as a deputy to represent the town in a conference to be held at New Orange to confer with Governor Colve on the present state of the country.

During the first year of his residence at Midwout he was one of the two commissioners to build the Dutch church there, the first erected on Long Island, and he was for many years an active supporter of the Dominie Johannes Theodorus Polhemus, of the Reformed Church of Holland, in that edifice. After raising a family of eight children, every one of whom lived to adult life and married, seeing his sons settled on valuable plantations and occupying positions of influence in the community, and his daughters marrying into the families of the Brinckerhoffs, the Berriens and the Bergens, living to be over eighty years of age, he died about the year 1697, full of the honors which these new towns could bestow, and with his duties as a civil officer and a free citizen of his adopted country well performed.

Jacobus Gerritsen Strycker, or Jacob Strycker, as he seems to have generally written his name, was a younger brother of Jan and came from the village of Ruinen, in the United Provinces, to New Amsterdam, in the year 1651. On February 11, 1653, he bought a lot of land "on west side of the Great Highway, on the cross street running from the said highway to the shore of the North River, Manhattan Island." A part of this "lot" is still in possession of the family. He was a great burgher of New Amsterdam in 1653-55-57-58-60. In the month of March, 1653, he appears as subscribing two hundred guilders to the fund for erecting a wall of earth mound and wooden palisades to surround the city of New Amsterdam to keep off the Puritan colonists of New England and unfriendly Indians. On May 27 of the same year the worshipful schepen, Jacob Strycker, is the purchaser of a lot of land ten rods square on what is now Exchange Place, east of Broad street.

About the close of the year 1660 he removed to New Amersfort, Long Island, now called Flatlands. He must have returned for a time to New Amsterdam, for in 1663 he appears again as an alderman of the young colony there. In the year 1666 he and his wife Ytje (Ida) (Huybrechts) Strycker, whom he married in Holland, and who bore him two children, a son and a daughter, appear on the records as members of the old Dutch Church of New York, and it is noted that he had

removed to New Amersfort. The records of the church in the latter place shows both of them as members there in the year 1667. On August 18, 1673, he became schout or high sheriff of all the Dutch towns on Long Island, a position of influence and responsibility at that time. He was also a delegate to the convention, March 26, 1674, to confer with Governor Colve on the state of the colony.

He seems to have been a gentleman of considerable means, of much official influence and of decided culture. He died, as we find from the church records kept by Dominie Casparus Van Zuuren, in October, 1687. From this date until the present time (1906) the family genealogy has accurately been traced down by General William S. Strycker, whose biography we here append, drafted and adopted by the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania shortly after his death.

William Scudder Strycker, son of Thomas Johnson and Hannah (Scudder) Strycker, of Trenton, New Jersey, was born in that city, June 6, 1838, died at his home in that city, October 29, 1900. He prepared for college at the Trenton Academy and was graduated from Princeton College in the class of 1858. He read law and was admitted to the bar (Ohio), but never engaged in active practice. He responded to President Lincoln's first call for troops and enlisted as a private April 16, 1861. He was appointed major and disbursing officer and quartermaster at Camp Vredenburg, Freehold, New Jersey, July 22, 1862, by the governor of New Jersey, and assisted much in organizing the Fourteenth New Jersey there. He was appointed paymaster of United States Volunteers, February 19, 1863, and ordered to Hilton Head, South Carolina, where, July 8, 1863, he volunteered as acting aide-de-camp to General Gillmore and participated in the capture of Morris Island, in the night attack on Fort Wagner, and in the siege of Charleston generally. Subsequently he was transferred to the north on account of illness and assigned to duty as senior paymaster at Columbus, Ohio, at Parole Camp, and continued in charge of that paying district (including Detroit) until 1866, when he resigned and returned to Trenton.

On January 10, 1867, he was placed on the staff of the governor of New Jersey as aide-de-camp and lieutenant-colonel, and April 12, 1867, was appointed adjutant-general of New Jersey, with the rank of brigadier-general, which office he held continuously to his decease

(over thirty-three years) and the duties of which he discharged with signal ability. He was nominated brevet major-general by Governor Parker for long and meritorious service, February 9, 1874, and confirmed by the senate unanimously.

General Strycker was a wide reader and close student, especially of American history, and collected a large and valuable library, especially rich in Americana. He was noted as an author and wrote some of the best and most accurate historical monographs yet issued in America, relating particularly to New Jersey and the battles of Trenton, Princeton and Monmouth. He became so interested in the conduct of the Hessians at Trenton that he made a trip to Hesse-Cassel, Germany, and exhumed from the archives there new facts of rare value concerning them. His "Trenton One Hundred Years Ago," "The Old Barracks at Trenton, N. J.," "The New Jersey Volunteer-Loyalists," "The Battles of Trenton and Princeton," "The New Jersey Continental Line in the Virginia Campaign 1781," "Washington's Reception by the People of New Jersey in 1780," and other like monographs are authorities on these subjects, and will continue so. He also compiled, or had compiled in his office as adjutant-general, a "Register of the Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War" and a "Record of the Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Civil War 1861-1865," that abounds with painstaking accuracy and care and that will forever remain as monuments both to himself and the state. In recognition of his scholarly work and worth, his alma mater justly conferred the degree of LL. D. upon him in 1899.

He was president of the Trenton Battle Monument Association and the life and soul of it for years, and to his wise and patriotic conduct is due in large part its erection at last. He was president of the Trenton Savings Fund Society and greatly interested in its new banking house, an ornament to his native city. He was a director of the Trenton Banking Company and of the Widows' Home Association; also trustee of the First Presbyterian Church, Trenton, and of the Theological Seminary at Princeton. He was president of the New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati and of the New Jersey Historical Society, and a member of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; also a fellow of the Amer-

ican Geographical and Historical Societies and of the Royal Historical Society of London.

General Strycker traveled extensively, both at home and abroad, and dispensed a gracious hospitality to Count de Paris and others, and was everywhere recognized as an American scholar and gentleman. He was modest and unassuming beyond most men, but was an accomplished officer and Christian gentleman. In both his military and civil relations he was alike honorable and honored. "None knew him but to love him, none named him but to praise." His abilities were of a high order, and he had a charm of manner and grace of bearing peculiarly his own. His high qualities, both of head and heart, his intellectual attainments and social elegance, marked him as one of Nature's noblemen, and when he passed away one of the highest types of American soldier, citizen and gentleman was lost. He was the very soul of probity and honor. His work is done, and it was well done, and his example remains as an inspiration and a hope.

General Strycker married, September 14, 1870, Helen Boudinot Atterbury, of New York, and their children are: Helen Boudinot, wife of John A. Montgomery, Esq.; Kathlyn Berrien and William Bradford. His wife and three children survived him.

Dr. S. S. Strycker, now a prominent physician in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is the son of Samuel Stanhope Strycker, the brother of Thomas Johnson Strycker, who, like his son, Dr. Strycker, was graduated at Princeton University, and died in Trenton, New Jersey. Dr. Strycker belongs to all the great patriotic societies: Colonial Wars, Sons of Revolution, Holland Society, and the Netherland Society of Philadelphia, the two latter by virtue of his Dutch descent. He married Grace Bartlett, daughter of Abner Bartlett, of New York, one of the trustees of the Astor estate. Dr. Strycker has one son, Abner Bartlett Strycker.

Grover Cleveland, former
CLEVELAND President of the United States, is a native of New Jersey, born in Caldwell, Essex county, March 18, 1837, and comes of a notable ancestry. In their various generations several of his ancestors were distinguished in military and professional life, and four Clevelands were governors of states—Chauncey Fitch Cleveland, of Connecticut; Jesse F. Cleveland, of North Carolina; Alvin P. Hovey, of Indiana, and Grover Cleveland, the subject of this narrative, of New York.

The Cleveland family traces its descent from one Thorkil, in all probability a Saxon land-lord, who about the time of the Norman conquest assumed the surname De Cleveland, calling himself Thorkil De Cleveland, maintaining his family seat in the county of York, England. From him was descended the progenitor of the American branch of the family, Moses (or Moyses) Cleveland (or Cleaveland), who was born probably in Ipswich, Suffolk county, England, whence he came to America about 1635, when a lad about twelve years of age. He landed at either Plymouth or Boston, about fifteen years after the coming of the Pilgrims. He died in Woburn, January 9, 1701-2. He married, at that place, 7 mo., 26, 1648, Ann Winn, born about 1626, died prior to May 6, 1682. One family tradition makes her a native of England, another of Wales. Moses and Ann Cleveland were the parents of twelve children.

(II) Aaron, son of Moses and Ann (Winn) Cleveland, was born in Woburn, Massachusetts, January 10, 1654-5, and died there September 14, 1716. He married there, 7 mo., 26, 1675, Dorcas Wilson, born January 29, 1657, died in Cambridge, November 29, 1714, daughter of John and Hannah (James) Wilson. He married (second), 1714-15, Prudence ——. Aaron Cleveland served in King Philip's war, as did his brothers Moses and Samuel. He was made a freeman in 1680, and became a man of wealth and distinction, prominent in all public affairs. He gave to his children the best educational advantages of that day.

(III) Captain Aaron Cleveland, son of Aaron Cleveland, was born in Woburn, July 9, 1680, and died in that part of Cambridge called Mystic (now Medford), or at Norwich, Connecticut, about December 1, 1755. He lived in Woburn to 1704, in Medford to 1710, in Charlestown to 1713, in Cambridge to 1716, in Medford again, in Charlestown again in 1738, and afterward in East Haddam, Connecticut. He was admitted by profession and baptism to the church at Cambridge, October 7, 1711, and transferred to Medford church, and to East Haddam church August 10, 1755. He was made constable March 1, 1707-8. He was an innkeeper at Cambridge, and was a builder and contractor, and a man of business ability. He held one slave, to whom he willed freedom "after the decease of my beloved wife." He was a man of great stature and strength, and was prominent in military affairs, and was cornet, lieutenant and captain. He married, at Woburn, January 1, 1701-2, Abigail Waters,

born there November 29, 1683, died January 6, 1761, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Hudson) Waters. They had eight children.

(IV) Rev. Aaron Cleveland, son of Captain Aaron and Abigail (Waters) Cleveland, was one of the most distinguished clergymen of his day. He was born October 10-20, 1715, and died in Philadelphia, August 11, 1757, in the prime of his life. While Medford is generally given as his birthplace, both Charleston and Cambridge contend for the honor. He entered Harvard College at the age of sixteen, and graduated at the age of twenty. Where he studied theology is not known. He settled in 1739 at Haddam, and probably delivered his first sermon there, being the third regular pastor. In 1750 he became a resident of Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he established "Mather's Church," as it was known after the church division in New England, and this is notable as the first Presbyterian church in the British lower province. In the third year of his ministry his brother, Captain Samuel Cleveland, was killed by Indians. In 1754 he terminated his ministry, having become an adherent of the Church of England, and went to Norwich, Connecticut, where his widowed mother died. He was invited to preach to Church of England congregations in Norwich and Groton alternately, and consented to do so in the event of his procuring ordination. There being no bishop in America, he sailed for England in 1754 to take holy orders, and was ordained priest by Bishop Sherlock, of London, July 28, 1755. In August following he sailed on his return voyage, and his vessel narrowly escaped loss by shipwreck on Nantucket Shoals. He landed at Halifax, whence he went to Boston and Norwich, and finally to Delaware. Finding a promising field at Newcastle, in the latter colony, he was assigned to that parish. He preached there once, and left to bring thither his family, passing through Philadelphia, where he was entertained at the home of Benjamin Franklin, whose esteem and friendship he enjoyed. His death occurred in that home a few days later, August 11, 1757, due to a fever and an undetermined constitution ascribable to injuries received in a fall on board ship at the time that shipwreck was imminent, as before narrated. He was buried in Christ Church graveyard, Philadelphia. He was an able and zealous preacher, and (to quote from Franklin's *Pennsylvania Gazette*) "a gentleman of humane and pious disposition, indefatigable in his ministry, easy and affable in his conversation, open and sincere in his friend-

ships, and above every species of meanness and dissimulation." He married, at Medford, August 4, 1739, Susannah Porter, born there April 26, 1716, died at Salem, Massachusetts, March 28, 1788, daughter of Rev. Aaron and Susanna (Sewall) Porter. When her husband died she was left with ten children.

(V) Rev. Aaron Cleveland, son of Rev. Aaron and Susannah (Porter) Cleveland, was a man of remarkable gifts, and his career was of phenomenal usefulness. He was born in Medford, Massachusetts, 1738, and died in New Haven, Connecticut, September 21, 1815. In early boyhood he gave evidence of more than ordinary mental endowments, and was intended for college. His father dying and leaving but little means to his family, the lad was apprenticed to a hatter at Haddam. During his apprenticeship he devoted himself closely to study during his leisure hours, and at the age of nineteen wrote a poem, "The Philosopher and the Boy," which was published in the *Everett's "Poets of Connecticut,"* 1843. In August, 1764, he was drafted for military service in the British army, and served for six months. After coming of age he worked as a journeyman hatter at Norwich, in 1768 went into the business on his own account, at Bean Hill, Norwich, and was subsequently in business at Guilford, Connecticut, for twenty-five years. He was a ready writer and strong controversialist, and early antagonized human slavery. In 1773 he delivered a strong discourse upon the subject, based upon the scriptural passage, "Touch not mine anointed," being the first in Connecticut to publicly espouse the cause, and contributed copiously to the newspapers in advocacy of his views, and in 1780 wrote his "Poem Against Slavery," of which his descendants may be justly proud. In 1779 he was elected to the legislature, and introduced a bill for the abolition of slavery. He declined a re-election. An attendant of the Congregational church, he became a leader among the Universalists, but in 1792 changed his views as to religion, connected himself with the Orthodox Congregational Church, studied theology with Walter King, of Norwich. He was chosen deacon in 1794, was licensed to preach in 1797, and went as a missionary to the new settlement in Vermont. He preached at Canaan, New Hampshire, 1799; in 1800 settled at Braintree, Vermont; was minister at Royalton, Vermont, for a year or two; and was pastor at Wethersfield, Connecticut, November, 1803, to October, 1804. In March of the year of his death, he delivered

two sermons which attracted marked attention, and were published both in the United States and England. His chief characteristics were ardent piety, great earnestness, sincere love of the truth, exuberant animal spirits, and a most ready wit. He married, at Norwich, Connecticut, April 12, 1768, Abiah Hyde, born in Norwich, December 27, 1749, or January 9, 1750, died at Norwich, August 23, 1788, only daughter of Captain James and Sarah Marshall. He married (second), in Norwich, October 23, 1788, Mrs. Elizabeth Clement Breed, widow of David Breed, and daughter of Jeremiah and Mary (Mosely) Clement.

(VI) William Cleveland, son of Rev. Aaron and Abiah (Hyde) Cleveland, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, December 20, 1770, and died at Black Rock, near Buffalo, New York, August 18, 1837. He was a master silversmith, watch and clock maker. He manufactured silver spoons of much beauty, each bearing upon the back the name "Cleveland," in bold handsome letters. Specimens still exist, and one was presented to his great-granddaughter Ruth, a daughter of former President Grover Cleveland. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Cleveland set up in business in Worthington, Massachusetts, whence he removed to Salem, and then to New York state. He was deacon in the Norwich church for twenty-five years. He married, in Westfield, Massachusetts, December 19, 1793, Margaret Falley, born in Westfield, November 15, 1766, died at Black Rock, New York, August 10, 1850, daughter of Richard and Margaret (Hitchcock) Falley. They had six children.

(VII) Rev. Richard Falley Cleveland, son of William and Margaret (Falley) Cleveland, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, June 19, 1804, and died at Holland Patent, New York, October 1, 1853. He graduated from Yale College in 1824, and studied theology at Baltimore, Maryland, with Rev. William Nivin, D. D., and afterward at Princeton Theological Seminary. In 1827 he was chosen as supply at Pomfret, Connecticut. He was ordained in 1828 minister of the First Congregational Church at Windham, Connecticut, and remained there until 1833; minister at Portsmouth, Virginia, 1833-35; pastor First Presbyterian Church, Caldwell, New Jersey, 1835-41; pastor First Presbyterian Church, Fayetteville, New York, 1841-47. In the latter year he was chosen district secretary and agent for the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions in New York State, residing in Clinton, Oneida county, and also preaching in that vicinity. After three

years he was called to a church at Holland Patent, New York, where, after preaching one month, he died without an hour's warning, leaving his family in reduced circumstances, having throughout his life devoted his means to the education of his children. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, fine voice, bright mind and liberal ideas. He married, September 10, 1820, Ann Neal, in all respects a superior woman, born in Baltimore, Maryland, February 4, 1806, died at Holland Patent, New York, July 19, 1882, daughter of Abner and Barbara (Reel) Neal. Her father was born in Ireland, and was a law book publisher; her mother was a German Quakeress. To Rev. and Mrs. Cleveland were born nine children. One of the daughters, Rose Elizabeth, is a well known author and educator. She was educated at Houghton Seminary, Clinton, New York, and became a teacher in that institution; and later had charge of a collegiate institution in Lafayette, Indiana. For a short time she was editor of *Literary Life*, a Chicago journal, and is author of "George Eliot's Poetry, and other Studies," and a novel, "The Long Run."

(VIII) Grover Cleveland, son of Rev. Richard Falley and Ann (Neal) Cleveland, was born March 18, 1837, in Caldwell, New Jersey, in a small two-story building which was the parsonage of the Presbyterian church of which his father was then pastor, and which is yet standing. He was named Stephen Grover, for his father's predecessor in the pastorate, but in childhood the first name was dropped. In 1841, when he was three years old, his parents removed to Fayetteville, Onondaga county, New York, where he lived until he was fourteen, attending the district school and academy. He was of studious habits, and his frank open disposition made him a favorite with both his teachers and fellows. He left the academy before he could complete the course, and took employment in a village store, his wages being fifty dollars for the first and one hundred dollars for the second year, but soon after the beginning of the latter period he removed to Clinton, New York, whither his parents had preceded him, and resumed studies at the academy in that village, with the intention of preparing himself for admission to Hamilton College. The death of his father, however, disappointed this expectation, and made it necessary to enter upon self-support. He accordingly accepted a position as bookkeeper and assistant teacher in the New York Institution for the Blind, which he filled acceptably for a year. Starting west in search of more

lucrative employment, with twenty-five dollars to defray his expenses, he stopped on the way at Buffalo, New York, to make a farewell visit to his uncle, Lewis F. Allen, a stock farmer, who induced him to remain and aid him in the compilation of "Allen's American Shorthorn Herd Book." In return he received the sum of fifty dollars, and with this aid he entered the law offices of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, at Buffalo, as a clerk and law student. His student life was one of arduous labor and rigorous economy and self-denial. For a few months he served without compensation, as a copyist, and then received a wage of four dollars a week. He lived at a modest hotel, took breakfast by candlelight, worked in the office the entire day, and did most of his law reading at night. He was admitted to the bar in 1859. Meantime his employers, recognizing his ability and fidelity, advanced him to a position of confidential and managing clerk, and in three years he had saved from his salary a thousand dollars.

Mr. Cleveland's public life began in 1863, when he was appointed assistant district attorney for Erie county. A staunch Democrat from his first studies of American history and politics, he had been a sturdy supporter of his party and an industrious party worker from the day in 1858 when he cast his first vote. In his first term in the office to which he was chosen, the Democrats were extremely desirous of carrying the board of supervisors, and looked to him as their promising candidate in the second ward of the city of Buffalo, which was Republican by a plurality of two hundred and fifty. He consented to accept the candidacy, made a vigorous canvass, and came within thirteen votes of election. He acquitted himself so well in his office, that at the expiration of his term he received the unanimous nomination for district attorney. He had for his Republican opponent a warm personal friend, Lyman K. Bass, who was elected by a plurality of five hundred; Mr. Cleveland, however, polled more than his party vote in all the city wards. Retiring from office in January, 1866, he formed a law partnership with Isaac V. Vanderpoel, former state treasurer, under the firm name of Vanderpoel & Cleveland. In 1866 he became a member of the law firm of Laning, Cleveland & Folsom, his partners being Albert P. Laning, former state senator, and for years attorney for the Canada Southern and the Lake Shore railways, and Oscar Folsom, former United States district attorney. During these, as in previous years, he sent the

large portion of his earnings to his mother, to aid her in support of her family. In 1870 at the earnest solicitation of his party friends, and against his own earnestly expressed desire, he consented to become candidate for sheriff, and was elected after a stubbornly contested canvass. His official conduct was warmly approved by the people. At the expiration of his term of office he resumed the practice of law, in association with Lyman K. Bass and Wilson S. Bissell. Mr. Bass retired in 1879 on account of ill health, the firm becoming Cleveland & Bissell. In 1881 George J. Sicard was admitted to partnership. During all these changes Mr. Cleveland shared in a large and lucrative business, while he had attracted the admiration of bench and bar for the care with which he prepared his cases and the ability and industry with which he contested them.

In 1881 Mr. Cleveland was nominated for mayor of Buffalo on a platform advocating administrative reform and economy in municipal expenditures, and was elected by a plurality of more than thirty-five hundred, the largest majority ever given a candidate for that office, and at an election where, although the Democrats carried their local ticket to success, the Republicans carried the city for their state ticket by more than one thousand plurality. His administration commanded unstinted approval, for his courageous devotion to the interests of the people and his success in checking unwise, illegal and extravagant expenditures, saving to the city a million dollars in the first six months of his term, and he was a popular favorite as "The Veto Mayor." He was now a state celebrity, and the convention of his party, held September 22, 1882, at Syracuse, nominated him for governor. He was elected over the Republican nominee, Charles J. Folger, by the tremendous plurality of 192,854—the largest plurality ever given a gubernatorial candidate in any state in the Union. Among the chief acts of his administration were his approval of a bill to submit to the people a proposition to abolish contract prison labor; his veto of a bill permitting wide latitude to savings bank directors in investment of deposits; his veto of a similar bill respecting insurance companies; and his veto of a bill to establish a monopoly by limiting the right to construct certain street railways to companies heretofore organized, to the exclusion of such as should hereafter obtain the consent of property owners and local authorities.

Mr. Cleveland was nominated for President by the Democratic national convention in Chi-

cago, in July, 1884, receiving 683 votes out of a total of 820. His Republican opponent was Hon. James G. Blaine. The campaign was remarkable for the discussion of the personal characters and qualifications of the candidates, rather than political principles. At the election Mr. Cleveland received a majority of thirty-seven in the electoral college, and a majority in the popular vote of 23,005, out of a total of 10,007,610. At his inauguration, March 4, 1885, he delivered an admirable inaugural address, with flowing ease, and his modesty and sincerity impressed all hearers. He took his official oath upon a small morocco bound gilded Bible, a gift from his mother when as a lad he first left home. Among the most important acts of his administration was his proclamation of March 13, 1885, for the removal of white intruders from Oklahoma, Indian Territory; and, after the burning of Aspinwall, Panama, by the revolutionists, March 31, 1885, his ordering a naval expedition to protect American persons and property.

Mr. Cleveland was unanimously re-nominated for President in 1888, but was defeated by Benjamin Harrison, Republican, although his plurality in the popular vote was more than 100,000. He then located in the city of New York and again took up his profession. In June, 1892, he was nominated a third time, by the Democratic national convention in Chicago, receiving on the first ballot 617 1-3 votes out of 910, the nomination then being made unanimous. At the election he defeated Benjamin Harrison by a plurality of 110 in the electoral college, and a plurality of 379,150 in the popular vote. He was inaugurated March 4, 1893, in the presence of a vast multitude, in midst of a blinding snowstorm. The military and civic parade was more imposing than on any other similar occasion. His administration was marked by some most unusual features. His first important act was to call a special session of congress, August 7, 1893, and in pursuance of his recommendation was repealed the act of 1890 calling for the monthly purchase of \$4,500,000 of silver bullion. In this he was opposed by the silver wing of his party. Elected as he was on a tariff-reform platform, both houses of congress were in accord with him on that issue, and in 1894 was passed the Wilson bill, a tariff-for-revenue-only measure. The industrial and financial stagnation of that period was ascribed by the Republicans as to this measure, while the free-silver Democrats attributed it in large degree to the repeal of the silver-purchase measure, and in November of

the same year the Republicans won a protective tariff victory, with the result that during the latter half of President Cleveland's administration he had to deal with a Republican congress. He performed an invaluable service to law and order and protection to property by his firm stand with reference to the railroad riots in July, 1894, ordering United States troops to Chicago and other railroad centers to enforce the orders and processes of the federal courts, and to prevent interference with inter-state commerce and the transmission of the United States mails. On January 1, 1895, he appointed, with the consent of the senate, the commission to inquire into the Venezuelan boundary. During the insurrection in Cuba he took strong measures against the violation of the neutrality laws. In February, in order to preserve the national credit, he ordered an issue of four per cent. thirty year bonds to the amount of \$62,000,000. May 29th he vetoed the river and harbor bill calling for an immediate expenditure of \$17,000,000, and authorizing contracts for the further sum of \$62,000,000, but the bill was passed over his veto. In summer of the same year he received the signal compliment of being chosen as arbitrator in the dispute between Italy and Colombia, in which the former claimed large pecuniary damages for injuries sustained by Italians during the revolution of 1885. Late in 1895, in his annual message he recommended a general reform of banking and currency laws, and accomplished the settlement of the Venezuelan boundary, the treaty being signed February 2, 1896. In the latter year he issued an order under which thirty thousand additional posts in the civil service were placed under restrictions formulated by the board of civil service commissioners. In the same year he sent General Fitzhugh Lee to Havana as consul-general—an appointment which was approved by the great mass of Union veterans almost as heartily as it was by the ex-Confederates. On June 16, 1896, he issued an open letter condemning the free-silver movement, and approving the principles of the Gold Wing of the Democratic party, a document which had a salutary and far-reaching effect. Before the expiration of his official term he had the great pleasure of witnessing the execution of a treaty between the United States and Great Britain providing for the establishment of an international tribunal of general arbitration.

One of President Cleveland's last public appearances before retiring from his high office, was the delivery of an address at the sesquicen-

ennial celebration of Princeton College, which then took on its more appropriate title of University. Shortly afterward he purchased a home in the town of Princeton, and where his first son was born. Known as a polished and forceful writer, Mr. Cleveland's most important papers have been widely published. His Annual Message of 1887 was issued in a sumptuous edition *de luxe*, illustrated by the famous artist, Thomas Nast. An important compilation of his utterances was made by Francis Gottsberger, of New York, under the title, "Principles and Purposes of Our Form of Government, as Set Forth in Public Papers of Grover Cleveland," and George F. Parker selected and edited a volume, "Writings and Speeches of Grover Cleveland." In 1904 appeared "Presidential Problems," a volume of essays by Mr. Cleveland, two of which were originally delivered at Princeton University, the others being articles which had their original appearance in leading magazines.

Mr. Cleveland was of striking personality, commanding respect and confidence under all circumstances and before all manner of assemblages. Physically of large and powerful frame, in motion he was deliberate and firm, yet without slowness. In manner and voice he was genial and agreeable. Broad minded and liberal in thought, he was tolerant and charitable. In religion he was a man of conscience rather than of set creed. All his personal habits were marked by Democratic simplicity, and totally devoid of ostentation. After his retirement from the loftiest place open to an American, he steadily grew in the regard and affection of the people, while publicists and political students are only beginning to adequately measure the wisdom and beneficence which were the characteristics of his public career. He died June 24, 1908.

In the second year of his first presidential term, June 2, 1886, President Cleveland was married to Miss Frances Folsom, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., in the Blue Room in the White House. Of this marriage were born: Ruth, in the city of New York, October 3, 1891; Esther C., in Washington City (the first child ever born in the White House), September 9, 1893; Maria C., at "Gray Gables," Buzzards' Bay, Barnstable county, Massachusetts, July 7, 1895; Richard Folsom, at Westland, Princeton, New Jersey, October 28, 1897.

Mrs. Cleveland was born in Buffalo, New York, July 21, 1864, only daughter of Oscar and Emma Cornelia (Harmon) Folsom, her

father being a distinguished lawyer. Her family, Folsom, is descended from the same family with John Foulsham, D. D., of Foulsham, England, died 1348. The family seat name appears in Domesday Book, and in the various forms of Foulshame, or Foulsham (signifying fowl's home, or mart), twenty miles north of Hingham, Norfolk county, where Dr. John Foulsham was prior of the Carmelite Monastery. The family line runs as follows: 1. Roger Foulsham, of Neeton, Norfolk county, England, will dated 1534. 2. William (2), married Agnes Smith, alias Foulsham, of Besthorpe. 3. Adam, of Besthorpe, married Emma ——. 4. Adam baptized 1565, died 1630; had home in Hingham, and lands in Besthorpe; married Grace ——. 5. Adam, of Hingham, died 1627; married Agnes ——. 6. John, born 1614; baptized at Hingham, 1615; came to America in ship "Diligence," of Ipswich, John Martin, master, sailing from mouth of the Thames on April 26, 1638, with wife and two servants; landed in Boston. 7. John, born 1638; frequently member of general assembly; married Abigail Perkins, daughter of Abraham Perkins, of Hampton, New Hampshire. 8. Abraham, died about 1740. 9. Daniel, of Exeter, New Hampshire. 10. Abraham. 11. Asa. 12. Colonel John Folsom, of Folsomdale, Wyoming county, New York; died 1886. 13. Oscar Folsom, of Buffalo, died 1875; married Cornelia Harmon, daughter of Deacon Elisha Harmon, descended in the seventh generation from John Harmon, of Springfield, Massachusetts, 1644. Florence, daughter of Oscar and Emma Cornelia (Harmon) Folsom, became the wife of Grover Cleveland.

This family, through the SCUDDER Throckmortons, descended from four barons, who signed the Magna Charta, and from Edward I.

(1) Thomas Scudder emigrated to America from London, England. In 1635 is at Salem, Massachusetts, where he lived until his death in 1658. His will, dated 1657, names wife Elizabeth, John (2), Thomas, Henry, Elizabeth, and his grandson Thomas, son of his son William. His wife died in 1666.

(11) John, son of Thomas Scudder, removed in 1651 from Salem to Southold, Long Island, thence to Huntington in 1657, and before 1660 is found at Newtown, Long Island, prominently engaged in affairs. He married, in 1642, Mary, born in 1623, in England, eldest daughter of William and Dorothy King. Their chil-



Wallace W. Scudder

dren were: Samuel, John, born 1645; Mary, baptized June 11, 1648; Elizabeth, baptized March, 1649; married John Albartus; Hannah.

(III) John (2), son of John (1) Scudder, born 1645, lived in Newtown, Long Island. His wife Joanna, whom he married in 1669, was the third daughter of Captain Richard Betts of the same place. Children: Richard Betts, John, and probably others.

(IV) Lieutenant Richard Betts, son of John (2) Scudder, was born at Newtown, Long Island. In 1709 he came to Ewing township. He is the ancestor of the families of this name in Trenton and Ewing. His property on the Delaware river, known as "Scudder Falls," is still in the possession of his lineal descendants. His deeds for this land were, one from John Hutchinson, the other from John Brierly, both originally to Thomas Hough, of Springfield, Burlington county, bearing date 16-6 and conveyed in 1709 to Richard B. Scudder. He died March 14, 1754, aged eighty-three years, twenty years after his wife Hannah, daughter of Joseph Stillwell. Their children were: Hannah, Mary, Richard, John, Abigail, Joseph, Samuel, Rebecca, Joanna and Deborah, married John Hart, the signer of the Declaration of Independence. Lieutenant Richard Betts Scudder commanded a section of New Jersey militia in an expedition to Canada in 1711. The commission is in the possession of the family. His name is mentioned frequently in charters, etc., and heads the list of grantees to the land on which the Presbyterian church at Ewing was built.

(V) John (3), son of Richard Betts Scudder, died May 10, 1748, aged forty-seven. His wife Phebe, daughter of Daniel Howell, died January 31, 1787, aged eighty-nine. Their children were: Daniel, born August 6, 1736; Prudence, April 30, 1738; Amos, February 14, 1739, died August 11, 1824; Jedediah, 1742; Jemima, 1744; Ephraim, 1747, died aged twenty-eight; Keturah.

(VI) Daniel, son of John (3) Scudder, trustee of the Ewing Presbyterian church, died in 1811, aged seventy-five. Mary Snowden, his wife, of Burlington county, died 1798, aged sixty, leaving children as follows: Rachel, Kesiah, Abner and Elias.

(VII) Elias, son of Daniel Scudder, died June 20, 1811. His wife Sarah, daughter of Jasper Smith, died in 1858, aged eighty-four. Children: Daniel, a lawyer; Jasper Smith, John and Abner, who died in 1878.

(VIII) Jasper Smith, son of Elias Scudder, died October 20, 1877, aged eighty. His

wife, Mary Stillwell, daughter of Amos Reeder and Mary Stillwell, bore him children: Daniel, died young; Edward W., Christiana, wife of Judge William R. McIlvaine. He was the first president of the Trenton Mechanics and Manufacturers Bank.

(IX) Justice Edward Wallace Scudder, was of Jasper Smith Scudder, was born at Scudder's Falls, August 11, 1822, died in Trenton, New Jersey, 1893. He prepared at Lawrenceville Academy, Princeton, 1841. Studied law with William L. Dayton, Trenton. Attorney, 1844. President of New Jersey Senate in 1865; 1869 was appointed justice of the supreme court of this state, which office he held until his death. Princeton, LL. D. in 1880. For twenty years he was trustee of Princeton Theological Seminary. He was a Presbyterian and a Democrat. He married, in 1848, Mary Louisa, daughter of George King Drake, Morristown, New Jersey, justice of New Jersey supreme court, and Mary Alling (Halsey) Drake, of New York. George King Drake was son of Colonel Jacob Drake. (See below).

(X) Wallace McIlvaine, son of Justice Edward Wallace Scudder, of the supreme court of New Jersey, and Mary Louise Drake, his wife, was born December 26, 1853, in Trenton, New Jersey. He was surrounded from infancy with culture and refinement. His father held the high respect of the people among whom he lived, not only for his loyal legal attainments and statesmanlike qualities, but also for his high character and personal worth. His mother possessed much dignity and presided over a home which dispensed a gracious hospitality. The education of the family was a matter of careful consideration, and he went to the State Model School, preparatory to entering Lehigh University, from which he graduated in 1873 with the degree of mechanical engineer, afterwards commencing the study of law with Garrett D. W. Vroom. He attended Harvard Law School, after which he entered the office of John R. Emery. He was admitted to the bar in 1877, practiced in Newark until 1883, at which date he started in Newark the *Evening News* as editor and publisher, which paper rapidly attained large circulation and usefulness. He served a term in the Newark board of education, but since beginning his newspaper work has had no political connection and refused all political position or preferment. The Essex Club, Automobile Club, Essex County Country Club, Morris County Golf Club, and the New Jersey Historical Society claim him as a member. Of

the latter useful and flourishing organization he is vice-president. His family attend Trinity Episcopal Church of Newark, of which he is a vestryman.

Mr. Scudder and Ida, daughter of James M. and Phebe (Swazy) Quinby, were married October 21, 1880, in Newark. Their children are: Edward Wallace Scudder, married Katherine C. Hollifield, and Antoinette Quinby Scudder. He married (second) April 17, 1906, in New York, Gertrude Witherspoon.

(Ancestral Lines).

Colonel Jacob Drake, born April 21, 1732, in Piscataway, New Jersey, died September, 1823, at Morristown. He commanded Western Battalion New Jersey Militia during revolution. Member of committee of correspondence and safety, and of first New Jersey assembly. He was also a member of the convention to approve the state constitution in 1776. (Morrison Records, Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolution). His mother was Esther Dickerson, daughter of Captain Peter Dickerson, who fought with New Jersey troops at Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth and Long Island, and his wife, Ruth (Coe) Dickerson. Through his mother, Wallace McIlvaine Scudder is descended from the Halseys, Elys, Reeves, Coes, Dodges, Perkins, Chatfields, Rev. Francis Higginson, of Salem, etc.

Peter Dickerson, born 1724, at Hempstead or Southold, Long Island, died May 10, 1780, at Morristown, New Jersey. Member of first provincial congress May, 1775. Captain Fifth Company, Third Battalion, First Establishment, February 7, 1776. (Stryker's Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolution).

Mary Mling Halsey, wife of George King Drake, was the daughter of Jacob and Jemima Cook, son of Elihu and Elizabeth Ely, son of Recompense and Hannah Jagers, son of Nathaniel and Anna Stansborough.

William Ely, born at Plymouth, England, 1646, lived in Massachusetts 1647, died 1717 at Lyme, Connecticut. He was deputy 1697-98-1700-06; commissioned captain May, 1697.

Richard Ely, born 1685, at Lyme, Connecticut, died 1761. He was captain in French war at the siege of Louisburg, 1745.

William Ely, born at Lyme, Connecticut, 1715, died 1802 at Livingston, New York. He served as captain in the Third Connecticut Militia.

Anna Stansborough was the daughter of Josiah Stansborough and Anna Chatfield,

daughter of Thomas Chatfield and Anna Higginson, daughter of Rev. Francis Higginson, who was born in England, 1580. In Massachusetts Colony, 1620. He died 1630 at Salem. He was one of the founders of Massachusetts Bay Colony. Preacher of election sermons. (See Log Book of Mayflower).

(Memoranda of Alliances).

(Betts). Joanna, wife of John Scudder (III) was the daughter of Captain Richard Betts, born 1613 in Hemel Hempstead, Herts, England, and resided in the Province of New York from 1648 to 1713. He died November 18, 1713, at Newtown, Long Island. He was a member of the provincial assembly, 1665, high sheriff of Kings county, New York, member of the high court of assize, then the supreme power of the land, and in 1665 deputy to form the duke's laws. (Annals of Newtown).

(Stillwell). Hannah Reeder, wife of Richard Betts Scudder, was the granddaughter of Joseph Stillwell and Mary Ogborne. Joseph, son of John and Mercy Burras, son of Thomas and Alice Throckmorton, son of Richard and Mary Holmes, son of Nicholas and Abigail Hopton. (Osborne) Mary, daughter of John and Mary Stillwell, daughter of Gershom and Elizabeth Grover. Gershom, son of Nicholas and Mary Moore, son of Nicholas and Catalyntje Huyberts, married November 6, 1671.

Nicholas Stillwell, born in 1636 at Holland, lived in the colony of New York from 1638 to 1715. He died 1715 at Gravesend, New York. He was justice of the West Riding of Yorkshire, justice of the quorum, high sheriff of Kings county in 1691 and a member of the first colonial assembly.

Nicholas (2), born in England, lived in New York colony from 1638 to 1671. He died at Dover, Staten Island, December 28, 1671. He was lieutenant of forces in the Indian wars of 1644 and 1663.

Richard, born 1634 in Holland. In the Province of New York from 1638 to 1689, the date of his death at Dover, Staten Island. He was captain in 1673 of the Kings county militia and justice of West Riding.

Thomas, captain of militia, born December 4, 1666, at Gravesend, Long Island. Lived in the colony of New York from 1666 to 1758, the date of his death at Middletown, New Jersey.

Joseph, born September 28, 1739, Middletown, Monmouth county, New Jersey, is found in the province of New York from 1739 to

1805, dying on the 8th of March of that year at Middletown. He filled the position of judge in Monmouth county, representative for eighteen years, and a captain in the revolutionary war, 1776. He was ordered to continue to guard the coast of New Jersey as captain of a company. (See Stillwell Family and Archives of New Jersey).

(Howell) Phebe, wife of John Scudder (V), was the daughter of Daniel Howell, son of Richard and Elizabeth Halsey, son of Edward and Frances.

Edward Howell, born at Marsh Gibbon, England, resided in colony of Massachusetts and Connecticut, 1630 to 1653, and died that year in Southampton. He was assistant 1647-51, representative at Hartford 1650-51-52. (See Howell's History of Southampton).

(Throckmorton) John, born 1631 in England, was in Massachusetts and Rhode Island from 1638 to 1687, the date of his death. He signed agreement for form of government, 1640, moderator, 1652, original proprietor of Providence plantation, general assembly 1664 to 1675.

John (2), born in Massachusetts or Rhode Island, resided also in Middletown, New Jersey, from 1669 to 1690, the date of his death. He was justice, 1675, of Monmouth county, deputy 1671-73-75-77. (See Town Records of Middletown and Austin's Gen. Dic. of Rhode Island).

(Grover) Elizabeth, wife of Gershom Stillwell, was the daughter of Joseph and Hannah Lawrence, daughter of William, son of James, born in England, died 1686 at Middletown New Jersey: lieutenant, 1676, judge of Monmouth county, deputy to treat with the admirals and commanders-in-chief of the fleet belonging to the states general of Orange, August 3, 1676. (See Saltar's History of Monmouth).

The name Linn is of Celtic origin and is older than the Christian era. We may trace it to the Greek word signifying a depression containing water, and having a counterpart in the Welsh glyn, the Gaelic gleann and the Anglo-Saxon and English glen. In the gradual evolution of language the G in the word was dropped and we have the Welsh Llyn and the Gaelic Linne. The Gaelic language includes the Erse or Highland Scotch and the Irish languages. Historians and philologists tell us that the city of London derived its name early in the Christian era from the word Lin, a body of quiet water, and

Dun, a fortified wall on its banks, and hence is defined "the fort by the lake." Sir Walter Scott, in "Old Mortality," in chapter xlii, near the end, puts these words in the answer of the woman: "An awsome place as ever living creatures took refuge in. They ca' it the Black Linn of Lenklatar." In the next chapter we find "If he wad please gang to the Linn," and "When grannie sends me milk and meal to the Linn." Campbell, the Scotch bard, entitles one of his poems "Cora Linn, or the Falls of the Clyde." Hence we have a right to claim for Scotland the early use of the name as a family cognomen, to people who dwelt near turbulent waters, foaming cataracts, precipitous, craggy mountains or gloomy caverns. In the current of migration that followed the bitter struggle between the factions of Protestantism and Catholicism, that procured for the pages of history the memorable siege of Londonderry, the battle of Boyne, and the flight of King James to the south of Ireland, and thence to France, flowed the bone and sinew of Scotland.

The followers of the Prince of Orange were in possession of the North of Ireland. The lands that fell into the hands of the conquerors were parceled among his followers and a demand for sturdy tillers of the soil, artisans and tradesmen became known in Scotland and the demand was speedily filled. Scotch blood and brawn carrying with them the Protestant religion, changed the North of Ireland into a Protestant stronghold and a new race, the Scotch-Irish came from the intermingling. Among these migrants were the Linns. They took up farms and made themselves homes on the northeast side of the province of Ulster in county Down, near Newry. During the American revolution thousands of Scotch-Irish came to America and settled in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and among these immigrants we first find the clan Linn. They were mostly learned men, and took place among the educators of the period and preachers of the gospel, after the form that had cost them persecution and voluntary abandonment of their homes. Foes of the English Church and of Catholicism, they welcomed the outcome of the revolution as an era of Protestant rule on the Northern Continent of America, and hastened to take part in the greater reformation. They were followers of the Covenanters, the Puritans and the Huguenots into a new and, as it appeared, to the God-given heritage.

Pennsylvania became the home of the larger numbers bearing the name of Linn. The Linns

of Pennsylvania are largely represented in the matriculates and graduates of Union College, (now Union University), Schenectady, New York, and in the College of New Jersey, Princeton, now Princeton University, and Columbia, formerly King's College, New York City, notable examples being: William (3), grandson of William (1), the immigrant in 1732, and son of William (2) Linn, who was a native of the North of Ireland, the father and son settling in the township of Luzerne, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1732.

William (3) was born in Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, February 27, 1752, graduated at the College of New Jersey, A. B., 1772; A. M., 1775; chaplain in the American army in the revolution; pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Big Spring, Pennsylvania; Elizabeth, New Jersey; the Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church, New York City; president, pro tempore, Rutgers College, 1791-94; regent of the University of the State of New York, 1787-1808; chaplain of the United States House of Representatives, 1789-91, and elected president of Union College but not inaugurated. He married Rebecca, daughter of Rev. John Blair, vice-president of the College of New Jersey, and his son, John Blair Linn (1777-1804) was graduated at Columbia A. B., 1795; A. M., 1797; honorary A. M. Union College, 1797; law student under General Alexander Hamilton; pastor of Dutch Reformed Church in Schenectady, 1797-99; of the First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, 1799-1804.

His second son, William (1790-1876), matriculated at Union College in class of 1808, lawyer in Ithaca, New York, and author of "Life of Thomas Jefferson" (1834), and of law books.

John Blair and Esther (Bailey) Linn's eldest son, John Blair (2) graduated at Union College, class of 1820, lived in Plattsburg, New York, and his son, John F., married Margaret Irvine Wilson, and their son, John Blair Linn (3) was graduated at Marshall College, Pennsylvania, A. B., 1848; A. M. and LL. B., 1851; was a lawyer in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania; a lieutenant in the civil war; secretary of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 1873-79; joint author of the "Pennsylvania Archives," and died in Bellefontaine, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1890.

His cousin, John Blair Linn (4), of Schenectady, was a non-graduate of Union College of the class of 1852, and was a clergyman residing in Key West, Florida, in 1895. Another cousin, William, was a member of the class of

1847, Union College, and died in Schenectady in 1844, during his sophomore year.

There is no doubt that the immigrant William and his son William, in 1732, were of the same family that sent forth Joseph and Alexander Linn, who were the progenitors of the Linn of New Jersey. Alexander was a resident of Somerset county, and was there known as Judge Alexander Linn, who had a son John, (1750-1821), A. B., College of New Jersey, 1769; A. M., 1772; major in Colonel Sterling's regiment Somerset militia, 1776; deputy to the New Jersey legislature, 1776, and resigned his command as lieutenant-colonel in the New Jersey militia, June 28, 1781. He was the Democratic representative from New Jersey in the sixth United States congress, 1799-1801, and had the opportunity of giving the casting votes of New Jersey delegates to Thomas Jefferson for president of the United States in 1801. He served as supervisor of internal revenue by appointment of President Jefferson, 1801-05, and was secretary of state of New Jersey, 1805-20.

(1) Joseph, brother of Judge Alexander Linn, of Somerset county, New Jersey, was born in 1725, in the North of Ireland, and about 1750 married Martha, daughter of Andrew Kirkpatrick, the immigrant, who migrated from his home at Fratties Beach, Dumfries, Scotland, with his sons, John and David, and his daughters, Martha and Elizabeth, with his brother Alexander and family, and located in Belfast, Ireland, in 1725, and in 1736 embarked for America, landing at New Castle, Delaware, and thence making the journey mostly on foot to Mine Run or Mine Brook, Basking Ridge, New Jersey, which place they made their permanent home. The name is prominent in the history of the Presbyterian church in Basking Ridge and in the affairs of the government of the state of New Jersey and of the United States, both judicial and legislative.

Andrew, grandson of Alexander and grand-nephew of Andrew Kirkpatrick, the immigrant, was born in Mine Brook, February 17, 1756, son of David and Mary (McEwen) Kirkpatrick and grandson of Alexander. He was graduated in the College of New Jersey, A. B., 1775; A. M., 1778; studied theology and then law and practiced law in Morristown, New Jersey, and subsequently in New Brunswick, New Jersey. He was a member of the New Jersey assembly, 1798; judge of the supreme court of the state, 1798-1803, and was chief justice, 1803-24; was curator of the College of New Jersey, 1807-30, and died in New Bruns-

wick, January 7, 1831. He married, in 1792, Jane, daughter of Colonel John and Margaret (Hodge) Bayard, and their son, John Bayard Kirkpatrick, married Margaret Weaver, lived in Washington, District of Columbia, and their son, Andrew, was graduated at Union College A. B., 1863; honorary A. M., College of New Jersey, 1872, and admitted to the bar of New Jersey in 1886; was presiding judge of Essex county court of common pleas, 1885-96, and United States judge for the district of New Jersey from 1896.

Littleton Kirkpatrick (1797-1859), son of Judge Andrew and Jane (Bayard) Kirkpatrick, College of New Jersey, A. B., 1815, was a lawyer in New Brunswick, New Jersey; a Democratic representative from the Fourth District of New Jersey in the Twenty-eighth Congress, 1843-45; and surrogate of Middlesex county for five years.

Joseph Linn, after his marriage to Martha Kirkpatrick, lived first in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, thence to Johnsonbury, in Hardwick, Warren county, and finally settled in Harmony Vale, Sussex county, where he died April 8, 1800, and where his wife, Martha, died March 7, 1791. The children of Joseph and Martha (Kirkpatrick) Linn, were born in Hunterdon, Warren and Sussex counties, New Jersey, and the personal history of each is briefly narrated as follows:

i. Alexander, December 6, 1753. He married Hannah Armstrong and they had seven children. The father died in 1796 and the mother August 26, 1818. Their seven children were: Sarah, born March 10, died 1787; John, July 18, 1781; Mary, July 1, 1783; Andrew, September 29, 1785; Euphany, March 26, 1788; George, December 26, 1792, married Elizabeth Gibson; Joseph, August 16, 1795. Alexander Linn was at one time a successful farmer in Hardwick, near Newton, Warren county, New Jersey. He was also a merchant having an interest in a general country store. Later in life he removed to Trenton, where he died in 1796, and his wife and children removed to Crawford county, Pennsylvania.

2. David, lived in Hardwick township, five miles from Newton, where he had a farm. He was quartermaster of a regiment sent out to quell the "Whiskey Boys." He married Sarah, daughter of Colonel Aaron Hankinson, and they had children: Alexander, Mattie, Polly, Margaret, Aaron, Nancy, Sarah and Eliza. David Linn, the father of these children, died, and his widow married John Smalley.

3. Andrew, born in 1755, studied medicine with Dr. Samuel Kennedy, and in the war of the revolution was adjutant of the Second Sussex Regiment. He married, January 29, 1785, Anne, daughter of Richard Carnes, of Bladensburg, Maryland. She was born January 29, 1765, and had seven children. Andrew Linn died in Newton, New Jersey, April, 1799 and his widow, June 3, 1845. Children of Andrew and Anne (Carnes) Linn: i. Robert Andrew, born January 29, 1787, went south on reaching his majority and while in Texas joined an expedition conducted by General Jose Pedros Guitane in aid of the Mexican independence in 1812. He was in New Orleans in January, 1815, and witnessed the battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1815, when General Jackson defeated the British army. He came north in 1818 and settled in Hamburg, Sussex county, where he married Elizabeth, daughter of Martin and Rhoda (Hull) Ryerson, who was born December 10, 1791, and died January 2, 1868. The Ryerson family descended from Martin Ryerson, the Flatbush, Long Island immigrant, who came from Amsterdam, Holland. The thirteen children of Robert Andrew and Elizabeth (Ryerson) Linn were born as follows: Robert, November 2, 1817, died November, 1838; Anna Mary, January 23, 1819, died July, 1876; David Ryerson, December 29, 1820, died September, 1875; Thomas Ryerson, September 5, 1822, died November, 1867; William A., August 28, 1824, died November, 1826; James M., July 17, 1826, died August, 1827; Henry, November 17, 1827, died January, 1828; Louisa, November 25, 1828, died August, 1829; Theodore Andrew, October 20, 1830, died September, 1852; Martha E., February 2, 1833; Helen, July 10, 1834, died September, 1834; Margaret Anderson, July 15, 1837, died September, 1837. ii. Joseph, second child of Andrew and Anne (Carnes) Linn, died in infancy. iii. Margaret Gaston, third child of Andrew and Anne (Carnes) Linn, born January 19, 1790, married William T. Anderson, born in Newton, New Jersey, 1777, was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1796, admitted to the Sussex bar in 1800 and practiced his profession in Newton, where he distinguished as a lawyer and in various offices of trust in the county of Sussex, New Jersey. William T. and Margaret Gaston (Linn) Anderson had thirteen children. iv. David Ryerson, fourth child of Andrew and Anne (Carnes) Linn, born in 1791. He was a surveyor and, on discovering that much of the wild land of Sussex county had no owners, he purchased large tracts from the

state at low rates and this property in his hands became very valuable. He was a member of the New Jersey council, 1830-35; president of the Sussex County Bank, 1831-35, and was classed as one of the most influential citizens of Sussex county. v. Thomas Carnes, fifth child of Andrew and Anne (Carnes) Linn, died young. vi. Alexander, sixth child of Andrew and Anne (Carnes) Linn, born August 21, 1797, married Rachel ———, vii. Martha, seventh child of Andrew and Anne (Carnes) Linn, born August 12, 1799, married (first) Hugh Taylor, of Georgia, (second) Richard R. Morris, of New Jersey, and died May 30, 1880.

4. Margaret, married Joseph Gaston, who was of Irish descent and came to New Jersey from Pennsylvania and served during the American Revolution as paymaster of the Sussex militia. He died in Sussex county, New Jersey, in 1804, aged sixty-five years.

5. Mary.

6. Anne, married Jacob Hull and died in 1837.

7. Martha, married (first) Isaac Shaffer, (second) a Mr. de Munn.

8. John, see forward.

(H) John, fourth son and youngest of the eight children of Joseph and Martha (Kirkpatrick) Linn, was born in Hardwick township, Warren county, New Jersey, December 3, 1763, and died January 5, 1821. He was a mere lad when his father removed to Sussex county and purchased a large farm in the township of Hardyston and he grew up on this farm and became strong and finely developed. He was only thirteen years old when the War of Independence began and it was hard to keep him on the farm, aroused as he was with the desire to join in the conflict and drive the British army back to the ships that carried them to the colonies, to put down the rebellious subjects of the King. He had inherited the spirit of the Scotch Covenanters and history had taught him of the persecution and martyrdom that had forced them to seek liberty in the New World. Before the war closed he was accepted as a private in Captain Manning's Sussex county troop and he became sergeant of the company. On returning from the army he began the study of law and soon was in the active practice of his profession. In 1803 he was elected to the state assembly as a representative from Sussex county and the next year a member of the council of the state, which office corresponded to that of senator, the first constitution of the state not following

the custom of the other states or of the United States in this respect. In 1805 he was made a judge of the common pleas and notary public by appointment of the assembly and council of the state and he held the position on the bench of the court of common pleas up to 1817, a period of twelve years, when he resigned to take his seat in the United States congress as representative from the Sussex congressional district in the fifteenth congress. He is credited with being sheriff of Sussex county in 1812, but this would have interfered with his duties as judge of the common pleas, so we do not undertake to affirm or deny the statement. He was re-elected in 1818 to the sixteenth congress and, while serving in the second session of that congress, he died from the effects of malarial fever, so prevalent at that period in the national capital.

He married, May 19, 1791, Martha, daughter of Richard Hunt, of Hardwick, New Jersey. She was born in 1773, became by this marriage the mother of fourteen children and died July 15, 1827, having been a widow for six years. On account of the honorable position of the father and the unusual honors that fell to his descendants, we make place for an extended notice of his children and grandchildren. The children were born in Sussex county, New Jersey, as follows:

1. Elizabeth, September 2, 1792, married Rev. Edward Allen and they had six children as follows: i. John Linn Allen, who married Charlotte Bell. ii. Elizabeth, who married Milton Dimock. iii. Martha, who married T. Haskins Du Puy. iv. Mary. v. Emma, who married Dr. George Boyd. vi. Edward, who married Amelia Clapp. vii. Henrietta L., still living.

2. Joseph, September 25, 1795.

3. Sarah, March 7, 1796, who married Nathan Shafer and had six children as follows: i. Mary, who married Joseph Courson. ii. William D. Shafer. iii. Joseph Shafer, who married Elizabeth Ward. iv. Abraham Shafer, who married Hannah Casterline. v. Lucilla, who married David Morris. vi. Louisa, who died unmarried.

4. Alfred Richard, died in infancy.

5. Andrew, May 7, 1799, who married Sybilla Beardslee, born April 21, 1802. She became the mother of his ten children and died April 4, 1884, having outlived her husband thirty-four years. These children were: i. John, who married Hannah Smith. ii. Edward N., who married Naomi Decker. iii. Martha E., who married Rev. R. A. Sawyer. iv. Susan

C., who married Rev. William Travis. v. Joseph A. vi. Lucilla, who married Charles W. Bunn. vii. Hubert Seldon. viii. Julia, who married George Neldon. ix. Sarah. x. Amelia, who died in infancy.

6. Margaret, died in infancy.

7. John, May 6, 1803, died 1819.

8. Mary Anne, March 4, 1805, who married Rev. Benjamin Lowe and had seven children: Martha, William, Joseph, Alexander, Mary, Henrietta and Caroline Lowe. Of these children Martha married Munson Hillyer, Mary married a Robinson, and Caroline a Hastings.

9. Caroline, December 18, 1806; married Roderick Byington, M. D., and had five children: i. Theodore Linn Byington, who married Margaret Hallock. ii. Edwin Byington, who became a physician. iii. Frances. iv. Lillian. v. Roderick Byington.

10. Henrietta.

11. David Hunt, who died in infancy.

12. Alexander, see forward.

(III) Alexander, sixth son of Hon. John and Martha (Hunt) Linn, was born in Harmony Vale, Hardyston township, Sussex county, New Jersey, February 17, 1811, and died at Deckertown, New Jersey, May 12, 1868. He was educated as a physician and practiced his profession in Sussex county, New Jersey, during his entire life. He was graduated at Union College, Schenectady, New York, A. B., in 1831, studied medicine, received his M. D. degree in 1834, and established his office at Deckertown, now Sussex. He married Julia Vibbert. Children, born at Deckertown: 1. William Alexander, see forward. 2. Charles H., born March 16, 1848, married Elizabeth K. Skinner, born September 17, 1858, died April 23, 1894; children: Mary R., born August 15, 1880; Alexander, December 12, 1881; Julia V., September 2, 1883; Elizabeth K., January 14, 1894. 3. John, born January 14, 1854, married Janet W. Lawrence, born April 26, 1849; children: William A., born May 28, 1880; Margaret L., August 2, 1882; John L., July 30, 1884, died September 23, 1885; Janet L., March 20, 1889. 4. Robert A., born July 30, 1867, died July 21, 1897; married Sallie Gould, born September 12, 1867; children: Margaret A., born December 31, 1891; Alice, October 17, 1895. 5. A daughter Lucilla, died in infancy.

(IV) William Alexander, eldest child of Dr. Alexander and Julia (Vibbert) Linn, was born at Deckertown, Sussex county, New Jer-

sey, September 4, 1846. He was the eldest of four sons and his father desired that he should have the advantages of a college education. To that end he sent him to Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, the celebrated preparatory school, and he was graduated in the class of 1864. He at once matriculated at Yale College and was a brilliant under-graduate, winning the editorship of the Yale Literary Magazine and securing the honor of being class poet. He was graduated A. B. in 1868. His amateur newspaper work at Yale determined the line of his endeavor in the literary field and he obtained a position on the *New York Tribune* as reporter in 1868; he left the position of night editor in 1871 to accept that of city editor of the *New York Evening Post*. He was connected with that high-class news and literary evening paper (for the last nine years as managing editor) until 1900, when he resigned to engage in general literary work. He has had the benefit of such able school masters and associates in journalism as Horace Greeley, John Russell Young, William Cullen Bryant, E. L. Godkin and Wendell Phillips Garrison. His books bear the stamp of his thorough journalistic training as can readily be seen in his "The Story of the Mormons," 1902; "Rob and his Gun," 1902; "Horace Greeley," 1903, bearing the imprint of and issued from the notable publishing houses: The Macmillan Company, Charles Scribner's Sons and D. Appleton & Company, respectively. He was appointed in 1899 by Governor Voorhees a member of a commission to report upon the condition and desirability of preservation of the Palisades, and this commission framed and secured the passage of the law under which the Inter-State Palisade Park commission was appointed and the Palisades rescued from impending destruction through the quarrying of the stone forming the great natural wonder. Mr. Linn was made a member of the Inter-State Commission and is still serving in that capacity. He was elected a trustee of the Johnson public library of Hackensack at its opening and is still serving. He has been, since its organization in 1887, president of the Hackensack Mutual Building & Loan Association, and is serving in the same capacity for the Peoples' National Bank of Hackensack, which he organized in 1903. He makes his summer home on his fruit and dairy farm at McAfee Valley, Sussex county, New Jersey. He married, in 1871, Margaret A. Martin, of New York City, who died in 1897.

The Voorhees, Voorhis, VOORHEES Voorhies, and the same name with the prefix "van"

is another specimen of the local or place surname which is so common in the old Dutch records, where the personal cognomens changed with each generation, being confined mostly to the baptismal name with the addition of the father's name coupled with a suffix signifying "son." In the present case, the earliest ancestor of the Voorhees family of whom we have any trace was

(I) Albert van Voorhees, or Albert of the town of Hees, Holland, who died about 1684, leaving six out of his nine children to survive him, namely: 1. Coert Albertse, referred to below. 2. Steven Albertse. 3. Hendrick, who had five children living in 1684. 4. Suytgen van Haeckwolt, who with one child was living in 1684. 5. Jan van Heffelyng, died before 1684, but left one daughter surviving him and then living. 6. Hilbert Albertse van Voorhees, dying before 1684, left living at that date two sons and one daughter. 7. Wesvel Albertse van Voorhees, himself deceased, but having one son and daughter living in 1684. 8. Geertjen Albertse van Oshaer en Veghten. 9. Merghin van Voorhees, married Jan Mervas van der Hught.

(II) Coerte Albertse van Voorhees resided near Hees, Holland, and left behind him seven children: 1. Steven Coerte, referred to below. 2. Hilbert Coerte, born in 1634, was twice married, and had by his first wife two sons and one daughter, and by his second wife five sons. 3. Jan Coerte, in 1684 was living in the old family homestead in Voorhees. 4. Albert Coerte van Bethuyn, whose wife's name was Aeltyn, and who was dead before 1690. 5. Wesvel Coerte van Veeninge, died before 1690. 6. and 7. Two daughters whose names have not been preserved.

(III) Steven Coerte van Voorhees was born about 1600, in or near Hees, Holland, and died at Flatlands, Long Island, February 16, 1684. In April, 1660, he emigrated from Hees, which was in the province of Drenthe, Holland, in the ship "Bonte Cou" or "Spotted Cow," Captain Pieter Lucassen, master, with his wife and all of his children except his daughters Hendrickjen and Merghin. November 29, 1660, he purchased of Cornelius Dircksen Hoogland nine morgens of cornland, seven morgens of woodland, ten morgens of plainland, and five morgens of salt meadows, in Flatlands, for 3000 guilders, and also a house and house plot in "Amesfoort en Ber-

gen (i. e., Flatlands) with the brewery and all the brewing apparatus, kettle house and casks with the appurtenances thereof as per page 37, Liber B of the Flatlands Records." In 1677 he and his second wife were members of the Dutch Reformed church in Flatlands, in 1675 and in 1683 his name is on the assessment rolls of the town, in 1667 on a patent, and in 1664 he was one of the magistrates. His will is dated August 25, 1677.

By his first wife, whose name is unfortunately lost, he had ten children, all born in Holland: 1. Hendrickjen Stevense, married Jan Kiers and emigrated to America several years later than her father. 2. Merghin Stevense, died October 28, 1702; married (first) a Roelofsen and (second) Rimmelt Willemsen and also came after her father to America. 3. Coert Stevense, born 1637, died after 1702; married before 1664 Marytje Gerritse van Couwenhoven, the daughter of Gerrit Wolfertse van Couwenhoven. 4. Lucas Stevense, referred to below. 5. Jan Stevense, born 1652, whose will was probated November 20, 1735; married (first) March 17, 1678, Cornelia Reiniers Wizzel-penning; married (second) October 8, 1680, Femmentje Auke van Nuyse, who was baptized March 12, 1662. 6. Albert Stevense, of Flatlands and Hackensack, New Jersey, who married (first) Barentje Willemsen, and (second) Tilletje Reiniers Wizzel-penning. 7. Altje Stevense, born 1656, married, 1673, Barent Jurianz Ryder. 8. Jannetje Stevense, married (first) Jan Martense Schenck, who died 1689, and married (second) February 29, 1690, Alexander Sympton. 9. Hendrickje Stevense, married (first) Jan Kiersted, and (second) Albert Albertse Terhune, of Flatlands and Hackensack, New Jersey, who was baptized August 13, 1651, and whose will was proved February 3, 1704. 10. Abraham Stevense of Flatbush and Princeton, New Jersey, who married Janette Kershaw.

(IV) Lucas Stevense, son of Steven Coerte van Voorhees by his first wife, was born in Holland about 1650, and died in Flatlands, Long Island, in 1713. In 1677 he was a member of the Dutch Reformed church there, and in 1711 was one of the elders. In 1675 his name appears on the assessment rolls of the town; in 1680 he was one of the magistrates; in 1685 he had one of his children baptized in Hackensack, New Jersey, but in 1687 he was one of those who took the oath of allegiance to the English government in Flatlands. He was three times married and had children certainly by the first two, and most probably by

all three of his wives. His first marriage was in Holland, to Catharine Hansen van Noorstrand, daughter of Hanse van Noorstrand and Janneken Gerritse van Loon; his second marriage, January 26, 1689, was to Jannetje Minnes, daughter of Minne Johannis and Rensie Fadans; and his third marriage, in 1703, was to Catharine van Dyck. His children were: 1. Eldart Lucasse, of Flatlands, Flatbush and Jamaica, Long Island, whose will was proved April 17, 1722, and who married Styntje Hendrickse, daughter of Hendrick Harmanse. 2. Jan Lucasse, referred to below. 3. Steven Lucasse, baptized September 16, 1677. 4. Hans Lucasse, baptized September 7, 1679, married May 17, 1715, Neeltje Nevius, daughter of Pieter Nevius and Jannetje Roelofse Schenck. 5. Jannetje Lucasse, baptized December 25, 1681, died April 17, 1758; married, June 24, 1704, Martin Roelofse Sxhanck. 6. Willettje Lucasse, baptized November 19, 1683, died in infancy. 7. Anna Lucasse, born April 25, 1686, died September 30, 1774, married, June 5, 1709, Willem Couwenhoven, of Flatlands. 8. Catryntje Lucasse, married, May 3, 1712, Roelof Nevius, of the Raritan river. 9. Elsie Lucasse. 10. Reinecke Lucasse, married, May 22, 1715, Johannes Nosstrand, of Flatlands. 11. Willettje Lucasse, baptized November 15, 1694, married, August 27, 1715, Martin Nevius, of Flatlands, who removed about 1719 to Marlborough, Monmouth county, New Jersey. 12. Albert Lucasse, of Flatlands and New Brunswick, New Jersey, born May 10, 1668, died October 28, 1734; married (first) May 10, 1720, Arreantje Ditmars, daughter of Laurens Ditmars, of Flatbush, and Elizabeth Hegeman, and married (second) 1722, Catryntje Cornell. 13. Roelof Lucasse, of Flatlands and Three Mile Run, New Jersey, died in 1751; married (first) April 26, 1714, Helena, daughter of Gerret Elbertse Stoothoff and Johanna Nevius, and married (second) Margreta Cortelyou. 14. Minne Lucasse, of whom see elsewhere. 15. Abraham Lucasse. 16. Teuntje Lucasse, baptized January 26, 1707, in New York city.

(V) Jan Lucasse, the son of Lucas Stevens van Voorhees and his first wife Catharine Hansen van Noorstrand, was baptized February 19, 1675, spent the first part of his life at Flatlands, Long Island, and in 1717 removed to Six Mile Run, Somerset county, New Jersey, where he died. He was three times married and had one child by his first wife, thirteen children by his second wife, and none by his third. October 10, 1699, he mar-

ried (first) Ann, daughter of Jan Teunissen van Duyckhuysen and Achia or Agatha Stoothoff, baptized April 7, 1677, died January 5, 1702. Their child was: Johannis van Voorhees, born July 19, 1700, died January 21, 1733; married, May 16, 1721, Sara, daughter of Jan Roelofse Schenck and Sara Kouwenhoven, who after the death of Johannis married (second) Hendrick Voorhees, of Freehold, Monmouth county, New Jersey. March 5, 1704, Jan Lucasse van Voorhees married (second) Mayke Roelofse, daughter of Roelof Martense Schenck and Annatje Pieterse, born January 14, 1684, died November 25, 1736. Their children were: 1. Lucas van Voorhees, born September 15, 1705, whose will was proved January 16, 1784; married (first) May 17, 1728, Altje, daughter of John and Altje Ryder, born May 30, 1708, died December 5, 1775, and married (second) Catrina Staats, of Flatlands and New Brunswick. 2. Roelof van Voorhees, born August 19, 1707, died in April, 1782; married Deborah Cortelyou, of Flatlands. 3. Stephen van Voorhees, born March 24, 1709, married, October 23, 1753, Maria, daughter of Daniel Lake and Elizabeth, daughter of Dirck Direkse van Sutphen. Stephen and Maria (Lake) van Voorhees lived at Flatlands. 4. Antje, born November 28, 1710, died in infancy. 5. Petrus van Voorhees, born January 6, 1712, at Flatlands, whose widow was given letters of administration on his estate April 3, 1751, lived with his wife Mary at New Brunswick. 6. Martin van Voorhees, born March 26, 1714, married Elizabeth ——. 7. Isaac van Voorhees, referred to below. 8. Catlyntje van Voorhees, born June 8, 1718, married Simon van Arsdalen. 9. Garret van Voorhees, born September 6, 1720, married Johanna van Harlingen and lived at New Brunswick. 10. Anna van Voorhees, born July 15, 1723. 11. Abraham van Voorhees, born June 8, 1725, died November 15, 1807; married, May 9, 1747, Adrianna, daughter of Pieter Lefferts and Ida Suydam and lived at Flatlands. 12. Sarah van Voorhees, born October 18, 1727, died November 29, 1736. 13. Maria van Voorhees, born April 5, 1731. January 25, 1737, Jan Lucasse van Voorhees married (third) Jannetje, daughter of Jacob Remsen and Gertrude Vanderbilt, baptized July 27, 1701, died August 24, 1747. (VI) Isaac, son of Jan Lucasse and Mayke Roelofse (Schenck) van Voorhees, was born March 16, 1716, lived near New Brunswick, and was twice married, the name of his first wife being Sarah, and that of his second wife

Helena. She was the daughter of Dirck Barkeloo, and was born October 22, 1723. Which of his children were borne him by each wife is not ascertainable from the data at present available. These children were: 1. John, married Ruth, youngest daughter of Samuel, son of Richard Stockton, of Piscataway and Princeton, and Susanna (Witham) Robinson, his wife, and the widow of Thomas Robinson, of Crosswicks, Burlington county, New Jersey. Richard Stockton was the son of Richard and Abigail Stockton, the emigrants. John and Ruth (Stockton) van Voorhees removed to Chestertown, Maryland. 2. Stephen Voorhees, born 1740, died November 23, 1796; became a minister in the Dutch Reformed church; and married Elizabeth Clausen, born 1740, died February 23, 1805. 3. Derrick, baptized June 22, 1755, whose will was probated August 22, 1834; lived in Hillsborough township, Somerset county, New Jersey; married Jannetje ———. 4. David, referred to below. 5. Jane, married a DuBois. 6. Maria, baptized June 22, 1766, married Tennis Huff, of Neshanic, Somerset county.

(VII) David, son of Isaac Voorhees, was born near New Brunswick, New Jersey, September 6, 1758, and died in the town of New Brunswick, October 9, 1841. He lived in New Brunswick and married, May 22, 1788, Eve Oakey, born September 14, 1770, who died November 4, 1842. Their seven children were: 1. Isaac, born April 19, 1789, died August 5, 1824; married Sarah Nevius but had no children. 2. Abraham Oakey, born August 23, 1791, died June 27, 1866; married, March 24, 1814, Margaret P. Harris, and married (second) April 11, 1843, Abigail Vanderveer, and had nine children. 3. Ann, born July 20, 1794, died March 6, 1837; married, February 24, 1814, Israel Freeman. 4. David, born August 19, 1797, died June 17, 1799. 5. Ira Condict, referred to below. 6. Mary, born September 27, 1801, died unmarried, October 15, 1820. 7. David, born May 16, 1805, died June 14, 1866; married Ann Eliza Clarkson, born February 3, 1802.

(VIII) Ira Condict, son of David and Eve (Oakey) Voorhees, was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, February 22, 1799, and died there September 12, 1878. He lived in New Brunswick, and married, May 22, 1823, Ann Rolf Holbert, born February 3, 1802, who died in 1900. The names of their three children were: 1. Charles Holbert, referred to below. 2. Ira Theodore, born June 27, 1829, died August 11, 1830. 3. Mary Elizabeth, born April

21, 1833, died, unmarried, September 13, 1852.

(IX) Charles Holbert, the only son to reach maturity and the only son to marry, of Ira Condict and Ann Rolf (Holbert) Voorhees, was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, August 3, 1824, and was for many years one of the most prominent of the medical practitioners in New Brunswick. His father had been one of the members of the junior class of 1817, of Rutgers College, when that institution had suspended in 1816, and he sent his son to the University of Pennsylvania for his B. A. and afterward to the Philadelphia Medical School for his M. D. degree. June 7, 1849, Dr. Charles Holbert Voorhees married, in Philadelphia, Charlotte Bournonville, of Philadelphia, born December 23, 1830. Their four children are: 1. Ira Condict, referred to below. 2. Vanderbilt Spader, born September 7, 1858, married Ida Smith; resides at Belmar. 3. Anthony Bournonville, born September 24, 1859, married, May 23, 1883, Annie Farmer; resides at Belmar. 4. Louis Augustus, referred to below.

(X) Ira Condict (2), the eldest child and son of Charles Holbert and Charlotte (Bournonville) Voorhees, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 25, 1853, and is now living in New Brunswick, New Jersey. When he was about two and one half years old his father returned from Philadelphia to New Brunswick, and Ira Condict was sent to the New Brunswick public schools for his education, also attending private schools, and taking the course of Miller and Stockton's Business College in Newark. After completing his studies he was engaged until about 1881 in the furniture and rubber business in New Brunswick, subsequently devoting his attention largely to the property interests of his grandparents. For four years he occupied the position of chosen freeholder of Middlesex county. Mr. Voorhees is the owner of a valuable farm near New Brunswick. He is a member of the Junior Order American Mechanics. Since 1869 he has been a member of the volunteer fire department of New Brunswick, and since 1873 a member of the Liberty hose company. He and his family attend the First Dutch Reformed Church of New Brunswick. May 23, 1878, Ira Condict Voorhees was married in New Brunswick to Emily Miller, of the same place, and has one surviving child, Mary Emily, who married Oliver Rieley. Mr. and Mrs. Rieley reside in Cleveland, Ohio, and have one child, Charlotte Bournonville Rieley.

(X) Louis Augustus, the fourth and youngest child of Charles Holbert and Charlotte (Bournonville) Voorhees, was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, March 6, 1865, and is now living in that city. For his early education he was sent to the preparatory school of Rutgers College, and entering Rutgers in the class of 1885, received from that institution both his bachelor's and his master's degree. He then took up chemistry as his special study, went into the state experimental station at the bottom of the ladder and has steadily climbed up until in 1895 he was made chief chemist. In 1905 he resigned this position, and he is now engaged in consulting and analytical work in his own laboratory. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Commandery, and a past master of Lodge No. 19. He is also past high priest of Scott Chapter, No. 4, a past master of Scott Council, No. 1, and member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In addition to these he is a member of the Delta Upsilon college Greek letter fraternity, and also a Phi Beta Kappa man. He is a member of a number of scientific societies, among which may be mentioned the American Chemical Society, the Society of Chemical Industry of London, England, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Electro-Chemical Society. In 1901 he married Anna May Wilcox, daughter of Theodore F. Wilcox, of New Brunswick.

(For early generations see Albert Van Voorhees 1).

(V) Minne Lucasse van VOORHEES Voorhees, fourteenth child and seventh son of Lucas Stevense and Jannetje Minnes (Faddans) van Voorhees, died in 1733, his will being written September 20, and proven November 15, of that year. He was born in Flatlands, but removed from that place to the vicinity of New Brunswick, New Jersey, where in 1720 he owned a large tract of land on the south side of the Raritan river, which included the mills on Lawrence brook. Three years previous to this his name had been enrolled on the books of the Dutch Reformed church at New Brunswick as a member. April 25, 1717, Minne Lucasse married (first) Antje, daughter of Garret Pieterse Wyckoff, of Flatlands, Long Island, and Catharine Nevius, who was born September 1, 1693. After her death he married (second) Lammetje, daughter of Gerrit Janse Stryker, of Flatbush, Long Island, and Styntje Gerritse Dorland, who was the widow

of Johannes Wyckoff, of Six Mile Run, Somerset county, New Jersey. She was baptized November 23, 1684, and her will was proved May 1, 1764.

The children of Minne Lucasse van Voorhees were: 1. Lucas, baptized March 29, 1718, whose will was proved April 9, 1791; he married Catrina Vandervoort, lived near New Brunswick, where all his children were baptized and had seven children, the youngest of whom, Peter, was the noted revolutionary captain, who was killed near New Brunswick by Colonel Simcoe's men and is sometimes confused with Captain John Voorhees, brother-in-law of Colonel John Neilson. 2. Garret Minnes, referred to below. 3. Minne Minnes, baptized November 25, 1722, whose will is dated June 7, 1779, and proved April 20, 1780, and who had nine children. 4. Johannes Minnes, baptized March 28, 1725, married Femmetje Vanderveer, and lived near New Brunswick, where all of his children were baptized. 5. Elizabeth, married Martin Roelofse Schenck. 6. Abraham Minnes, born September 16, 1730, married Maria, daughter of Jacob Van Doren, born October 29, 1735, lived in 1752 at Neshanic, in 1766 at Millstone, New Jersey, and in 1792 at Reading, Ohio, and had nine children. 7. Catharine, married Johannes Van Harlingen. 8. Roelof.

(VI) Garret Minnes, second child and son of Minne Lucasse van Voorhees, was born near New Brunswick, New Jersey, May 13, 1720, died about 1785. He lived at Middlebush, Somerset county. He married (first) Neeltje, daughter of Petrus Nevius, of South Branch, Somerset county, who died December 9, 1780, and was the mother of all of his children; married (second) in 1783, Sarah Stoothoff. Their children were: 1. Minne, born September 30, 1745, lived at Neshanic, Somerset county, and by his wife Catrina had: Abraham, Cornelius, Maria and Minnie. 2. Roelof, born February 11, 1748, died July 23, 1811; married Maria Suydam, lived at Six Mile Run, and had no children. 3. Garret Garretson, referred to below. 4. Ann, born July 10, 1752, died May 25, 1817; married, May 3, 1776, Abraham Beekman, of Griggstown, New Jersey, and had Geraldus, Eleanor, John, Abraham Abrahamson, Ralph Voorhees, Jacob, Isaac and Catharine. 5. Catryntje, born December 27, 1754, died November 26, 1814; married John Van Doren, of Millstone. 6. Peter, born May 7, 1758, died April 7, 1833; married Mary Boice, lived at Middlebush, and had: Ellen, Syche or Cynthia, Sarah, John

Peterson, Maria, Caroline, Garret Peterson, Ann Beckman and Minna. 7. Neeltje, baptized November 23, 1700, married Brogum Van Doren, of Pluckamin, and had: William, Neeltje, Garret, Peter and Catharine. 8. Catalina, born May 21, 1704, married John Van Doren, of Millstone.

(VII) Garret Garretson, third child and son of Garret Mimes and Neeltje (Nevius) van Voorhees, was born at Middlebush, Somerset county, March 4, 1750, died at Six Mile Run in the same county, October 18, 1823. The first part of his life was spent at Middlebush, but about 1820 he removed to Six Mile Run. February 8, 1776, he married Matilda, daughter of Rem Ditmars, of Millstone, who died March 21, 1837, and who bore him ten children: 1. Garret, born November 22, 1776, died March 23, 1777. 2. Lena, born March 11, 1778, died January 28, 1827; married Peter P. Voorhees, born November 26, 1775, lived at New Brunswick and had: Matilda, Elizabeth, Susan and Eleanor. 3. Nelly, born May 27, 1780, died February 18, 1810, unmarried. 4. Jane, born September 13, 1782, died September, 1845; married, October 27, 1803, Richard Manley, lived in New Brunswick and had: Mary Ann, Matilda, Ellen Voorhees, Garret Voorhees, Sarah Elizabeth, Jane Helen, Richard, Dinah Voorhees and Frances Rebecca Hardenburgh. 5. Garret, referred to below. 6. Dinah, born May 11, 1787, died unmarried. 7. Ann, born September 24, 1789, married, September 19, 1816, Samuel W. Scott, and lived in Yatasco, New York. 8. John Garretson, born January 17, 1793, died March 31, 1850; married Rebecca Van Derveer, born December 8, 1796, died April 1, 1873; left New Jersey and settled in Fairview, Illinois, and had: Henry, Garret, Ellen Sutphen, John Calvin and Matthew. 9. Ralph, born June 20, 1796, died July 25, 1878; married, November 20, 1819, Sarah, daughter of John Van Cleef, lived at Middlebush, at one time judge of the Somerset county court, and in 1837 a member of the New Jersey legislature; children: Van Cleef and Ralph. 10. Maria, born October 20, 1798, married Daniel Polhemus, and lived at Middlebush and Fairview, Illinois.

(VIII) Garret, second son and the eldest son to reach maturity of Garret Garretson and Matilda (Ditmars) van Voorhees, was born in Middlebush, Somerset county, and died at Mine Brook, in the same county, February 24, 1870. He lived at Mine Brook. September 10, 1816, he married Sarah, daughter of Nathaniel and Hannah (Drake)

Whitaker, born September 8, 1792, died August 8, 1863. Their children were: 1. John, referred to below. 2. Matilda, born October 19, 1818, died September 28, 1851; married, January 8, 1851, Charles Barber. 3. Ann, born August 12, 1820, died February 20, 1885; married, November 15, 1849, William Heath, born June 1, 1817, and had John, born September 25, 1856, married, February 8, 1879, Emma J. Fritts. 4. Hannah, born January 4, 1823, married, October 28, 1847, John Garretson Kline, and had Dorothy, married John J. Powelson; Garret Voorhees, December 10, 1852, died November 3, 1880. 5. Ellen, born January 21, 1825, married (first) August 14, 1854, John S. Felmley, and had: David and John S. Jr.; married (second) Benjamin S. Shoemaker, March 4, 1863, and had: Lillian, Ella Voorhees, Garretta and Raphael. 6. Garret Garretson, born March 20, 1827, married (first) Margaretta V. Baird, born May 5, 1836, died March 2, 1861, and had, William Baird, born August 10, 1860; married (second) December 27, 1865, Jane Quick, born February 7, 1836, died March 19, 1874, and had: Abraham Quick, December 5, 1869, died February 27, 1870; married (third) December 30, 1876, Harriet Everett, born January 26, 1837. 7. Nathaniel Whitaker, born June 29, 1829, graduate of Rutgers, 1847, cashier of the First National Bank of Clinton, New Jersey; married, November 1, 1854, Naomi Leigh, and had: Foster MacGowan, Samuel Leigh, Caroline Virginia Aller, Nathaniel Whitaker, Edwin Stanton, Mary Taylor and Elizabeth Kreamer. 8. Samuel Scott, born June 19, 1831, lives at Mine Brook; married, November 13, 1861, Elizabeth McMurtry, and has: Sarah Whitaker, Oscar M., Ralph Spencer, Garret Scott, Mary Nutt, Charles Pool and Ruth Castner. 9. Mary, born August 20, 1833, married, November 19, 1857, William Irving, and has: Eugene Castner, Ella Sarah, William Edgar and Charles Whitaker. 10. Ruth Elizabeth, born September 19, 1835, died January 10, 1879; married Parmenas Castner and had: Mabel Voorhees, Frank Mason and Martha Annin Voorhees. 11. Ralph, born March 20, 1838.

(IX) John, eldest child of Garret and Sarah (Whitaker) Voorhees, was born at Mine Brook, Somerset county, June 4, 1817. He was a farmer like his ancestors. November 26, 1853, he married Sarah A. Dilley, born December 11, 1824, who bore him nine children, all born at Mine Brook, Somerset county, New Jersey. They are: 1. Helen, now dead, born February

10, 1855, married, June 21, 1883. Rev. George W. Scarlett. 2. Edward Burnett, referred to below. 3. Garret, born April 25, 1858, died September 10, 1858. 4. Elizabeth, born March 24, 1859, married, October 25, 1882. Rev. John Scarlett. 5. Matilda, born June 24, 1861. 6. Mary, born May 10, 1863, married Edwin Stanton Williamson. 7. Sarah C., born September 8, 1864, married Dr. Matthew Beattie. 8. John, born November 3, 1867, died April 14, 1881. 9. Garretta, born December 26, 1870.

(X) Edward Burnett, second child and eldest son of John and Sarah A. (Dilley) Voorhees, was born in Mine Brook, Somerset county, June 22, 1856, and is now living at the Rutgers College Farm, near New Brunswick. For his early education he went to the common schools of Mine Brook, also attending private school, and prepared for college entrance examinations with private tutors, after which he entered Rutgers College and graduated B. A. June 22, 1881, and M. A. in 1884. In 1900 he received from the University of Vermont the degree of D. Sc. During 1881 and 1882 he was the assistant chemist at Wesleyan University, and from 1882 to the present time he has been chemist of the Experiment Station of the State of New Jersey, since 1890 professor of agriculture in Rutgers College, and since 1895 director of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Stations. In 1903 he was the first recipient of the W. H. Nichols gold medal offered by the American Chemical Society for the best original chemical research. He is author of "First Principles of Agriculture" (1896), "Fertilizers" (1898), and "Forage Crops" (1907). Dr. Voorhees is president of the State Board of Agriculture, member of the State Forestry Commission, and trustee of the Carnegie Library of New Brunswick. Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the New Jersey State Sanitary Association, and other national and state scientific societies, and of the Chemists' Club of New York City.

October 18, 1883, Edward Burnett Voorhees married Anna Eliza, youngest daughter of Theodore and Jane (Van Camp) Amerman, born in South Branch, Somerset county, June 2, 1861. Children: 1. Jennie Amerman, born August 23, 1884, graduated from Vassar, 1904; married, June 12, 1907, Harold M. Beattie, of Arizona, state of Sonora, Mexico, and has one child, John Voorhees Beattie, born March 2, 1908. 2. Edward Burnett, born September 1, 1886, now dead. 3. John Haring,

born January 27, 1889, now a student at Rutgers. 4. Marion W., born June 19, 1891. 5. Theodore, May 19, 1893. 6. Robert Leland, January 20, 1895. 7. Ralph Rodman, May 12, 1898. 8. Justin Morrill, June 29, 1900.

(For early generations see preceding sketches).

(V) Abraham Lucasse, fifteenth child and youngest son of Lucas Stevense van Voorhees (by his second wife, Jannetje Minnes Faddans), was born in Flatlands, Long Island. Soon after his marriage he removed to South Middlebush, Somerset county, New Jersey, where, March 4, 1726, he purchased from Jacques Cortelyou for four hundred and seventy-five pounds sterling a farm of three hundred acres, on which the remainder of his life was spent. He married Neeltje Cortelyou, born July 18, 1703, daughter of Jacques Cortelyou of New Utrecht, Long Island; three sons and four daughters.

(VI) Abraham Voorhees, second child of Abraham Lucasse and Neeltje (Cortelyou) Van Voorhees, resided near Six Mile Run, Somerset county, New Jersey, where all his children were born, and where he died. It is known that he was twice married, his first wife being Geertie and his second Maria; and he had nine children, six sons and three daughters.

(VII) Lucas, eldest child of Abraham and Geertie Voorhees, was born near Six Mile Run, Somerset county, New Jersey, May 2, 1753, lived at Rocky Hill, in the same county, and died there August 24, 1812. He married, November 16, 1775, Johanna Dumont, born June 2, 1758, died February 25, 1840; four sons and three daughters.

(VIII) Isaac Lucas, fifth child and fourth son of Lucas and Johanna (Dumont) Voorhees, was born in Rocky Hill, Somerset county, New Jersey, March 22, 1793, died near Six Mile Run (same county), October 26, 1867. For the larger part of his life he resided near Six Mile Run. He married, June 5, 1813, Abigail, daughter of Isaac Isaacse Voorhees, and had six sons and seven daughters.

(IX) Abraham, third child and son of Isaac Lucas and Abigail (Voorhees) Voorhees, was born near Six Mile Run, Somerset county, New Jersey, September 18, 1817. In early life he removed to New Brunswick, Middlesex county, New Jersey, engaging in the jewelry trade, but subsequently devoted his attention largely to banking and financial interests, and occupied the

position of president of the Old State Bank of New Brunswick. He was a public-spirited and highly esteemed citizen of New Brunswick. A member of the First Presbyterian Church, he was one of its life elders, and for twenty-nine years superintendent of its Sunday school. He died in New Brunswick, June 9, 1892.

He married (first) September 19, 1842, Jane, died April 8, 1875, daughter of Jesse and Margaret P. (Russell) Jarvis. Children: 1. Willard Penfield, of whom below. 2. Laura Virginia, died in infancy. Abraham Voorhees married (second) Martha J., died February 9, 1909, daughter of John and Martha (Bell) Van Nostrand. Children: 3. Howard Crosby, of whom below. 4. Florence Eliot, married John J. Voorhees, Jr., who is engaged with his father in the manufacture of rubber goods, under the firm style of the Voorhees Rubber Manufacturing Company. They reside at 91 Duncan avenue, Jersey City, New Jersey, and have one child, Florence Eliot Voorhees, born October 17, 1908. 5. Marion R., resides in New Brunswick. 6. Clifford Irving, of whom below.

(X) Willard Penfield, only surviving child of Abraham and Jane (Jarvis) Voorhees, was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, July 28, 1851. He received his early education in the grammar school of that community, also pursuing preparatory studies under Gustavus Fischer, and was graduated from Rutgers College in the class of 1871. After qualifying for the legal profession in the office of Judge Woodbridge Strong, of New Brunswick, he was admitted to practice as attorney at the November term of the supreme court in 1874, and at the February term in 1878 he became counsellor. Embarking in the practice of the law in his native city in 1874, he soon acquired a reputation for ability, and until his elevation to the supreme bench thirty-four years later he was engaged successfully and with distinction in his professional work. The active career of Justice Voorhees has been devoted exclusively to the law. On one occasion (1884) he was the Republican candidate for county clerk of Middlesex county, but was defeated; and with this exception he has never run for elective office. As a lawyer his inclinations and special capabilities were for the more exact branches of his profession, and thus from an early period his employments were principally in connection with responsible private trusts and in the conduct of important litigations. His services were continually en-

gaged in the care and settlement of estates, as receiver for various enterprises, and in equity proceedings and corporate cases. His appointment as associate justice of the supreme court of New Jersey (January, 1908) is one of the very few instances on record of the elevation of a practicing lawyer, without previous experience on the bench and entirely unassociated with political life, from the ranks of the profession to the highest judicial station. Justice Voorhees is one of the trustees of Rutgers College (elected in 1909). He is a member, among other organizations, of the Holland Society, the New York Athletic Club, and the Union Club of New Brunswick.

He married, March 15, 1877, in New Brunswick, Sarah Rutgers, daughter of Theodore Grant and Catharine Bayard (Rutgers) Neilson. Child: Catharine Rutgers, born August 15, 1878, died March 18, 1882.

(X) Howard Crosby, son of Abraham and Martha J. (Van Nostrand) Voorhees, was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, January 4, 1879. After completing the studies of the New Brunswick public schools and the Rutgers Preparatory School, he entered Princeton University, where he was graduated in 1902. He then pursued the course of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, receiving his M. D. degree in 1906, and during the year following was an interne of the Bellevue Hospital, also serving three months in the New York Lying-in-Hospital. Dr. Voorhees has since been practicing his profession in New Brunswick. He is on the staffs of Saint Peter's General Hospital, the Wells Memorial Hospital, and the Parker Memorial Home, and is a member of the New Jersey State and Middlesex County medical societies.

He married, June 30, 1906, Marguerite Soper, daughter of Jeremiah D. and Cleone (Day) Slocum, of Staten Island.

(X) Clifford Irving, son of Abraham and Martha J. (Van Nostrand) Voorhees, was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, August 4, 1884. He received his early education in the Lawrenceville (New Jersey) school, and was graduated from Princeton University (A. B.) in 1906. Pursuing the course of the New York Law School, he was graduated there (LL. B.) in 1909, and was then admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney. He is now practicing his profession in New Brunswick. Mr. Voorhees is a member of the Ivy Club of Princeton and the Princeton Club of New York.

(For Voorhees Line see Albert Van Voorhees D.)

(IV) Coert Stevens Van VOORHEES Voorhees, son of Steven Coert Van Voorhees, was born in Holland in 1637, died after 1702. His name appears on the tax rolls of Flatlands in 1675 and 1683, and he was a deacon of the Dutch church there in 1677, magistrate in 1664 and 1673, captain of militia in 1689, representative of Flatlands in the colonial assembly at New Amsterdam (New York), April 10, 1664, delegate to the convention, March 26, 1674, and took the oath of allegiance at Flatlands in September, 1687. In 1689 he bought lands at Gravesend, Long Island, and at various times became well possessed of lands, some of which has continued in possession of his descendants to the present day. He evidently was a person of consequence in the colony and a man of influence in public matters of government. He married, before 1664, Merretje Gerritse Van Couwenhoven, baptized April 10, 1644, died before 1709, daughter of Gerrit Wolfertse and Aeltie Lambertse (Cool) Van Couwenhoven, and by her had nine children: 1. Steven Coerte, died February 16, 1723-24. 2. Marretje Coerte, married Jacob Remsen. 3. Albert Coerte, died 1748. 4. Gerrit Coerte, see forward. 5. Altje Coerte, died 1746. 6. Neeltje Coerte, born June 30, 1676, died August 4, 1750. 7. Cornelius Coerte, born 1678, married Antie Remsen. 8. Annatie Coerte, born 1680; married Jan Rapalje. 9. Johannes Coerte, born April 20, 1683, died October, 10, 1757; settled in New Jersey.

(V) Gerrit Coerte, son of Coert Stevens and Marretje Gerritse (Van Couwenhoven) Van Voorhees, was born about 1670-72, died before September 23, 1704, the date his will was proved. In 1677 he was a member of the Dutch church at Flatlands, and he took the oath of allegiance there in 1687. In 1693 he bought lands at New Utrecht, Long Island, paying therefore 38,750 guilders, and in 1699 he sold the same land to his brother, Albert Coerte Van Voorhees. He was a man of large landed estate, possessed much influence among the people, but does not appear to have taken much part in public affairs. He married (first) Mensie Janse and after her death he married (second) April 26, 1685, Willentje Pieters, who died in 1744. He had seven children: 1. Coert Garritse, who lived on Long Island and whose will bears date of January 3, 1746. 2. Altje Garritse, baptized Flatlands, October 5, 1685; married Johannes Willemse. 3. Marytie

Gerritse, baptized October 23, 1687, died January 18, 1750; married Jan Remsen. 4. Peter Gerritse, see forward. 5. Hendrick Gerritse, lived at Flatlands and afterward near Freehold, Monmouth county, New Jersey; married (first) Jannetje Andraese, (second) Jannetje Van Arsdalen, (third) Sarah Schenck. 6. Stephen Gerritse, lived at Flatlands. 7. Gertie Gerritse, married Gerrit Van Arsdalen.

(VI) Peter Gerritse, son of Gerrit Coerte and Willemetje (Pieters) Van Voorhees, was baptized in Brooklyn, Long Island, New York, December 10, 1694, died before July 14, 1749, when his will was admitted to probate. He refused to pay tithes to the English church at Flatlands and rather than submit to what he considered a wrong in this respect sold off his possessions on Long Island and removed to Somerset county in New Jersey, where he purchased two hundred and thirty-one acres of the so-called Van Horne lands near Blawenburgh in that county. He spent the remainder of his life in New Jersey and engaged in farming. He married, March 6, 1720, Arientje Nevius, and by her had ten children: 1. Arianthe, born 1721. 2. Jannetje, August 29, 1722. 3. Willentie, September 5, 1724. 4. Maria, January 6, 1726. 5. Garret, March 12, 1728; lived near New Brunswick, New Jersey, where all his children were baptized. 6. Nelltie, December 17, 1729. 7. Sarah, February 4, 1731. 8. Petrus, October 5, 1732, died young. 9. Aeltie, died young. 10. Petrus, see forward.

(VII) Petrus Voorhees, son of Peter Gerritse and Arientje (Nevius) Van Voorhees, was born on Long Island, January 24, 1736, died at Blawenburgh, New Jersey, in May, 1803. He was a farmer and lived and died on his father's homestead farm at Blawenburgh. He married (first) December 1, 1757, Sarah Nevius, who died April 10, 1760, and married (second) October 24, 1761, Leah Nevius. His children: 1. Petrus, born September 16, 1758; lived on his father's farm at Blawenburgh; married Catherine Skillman. 2. Martinus, see forward. 3. Leah Nevius, born February 3, 1765, died 1803; married, May 5, 1792, Abraham Voorhees.

(VIII) Martinus, son of Petrus and Leah (Nevius) Voorhees, was born on his father's farm at Blawenburgh, New Jersey, died at Bridgepoint, Somerset county, New Jersey, July 31, 1825. He was a farmer at Bridgepoint. He married, May 2, 1786, Altje (or Elsie) Van Dyck, born June 10, 1761, died December 27, 1818, having borne her husband seven children: 1. Peter, see forward. 2.

Charity, born May 29, 1790, died June 29, 1794. 3. John, May 18, 1792. 4. John Van Dyck, September 15, 1794, died April 28, 1822, was surgeon in the United States army and served under General Jackson. 5. Leah, October 3, 1790, died June 22, 1857; married, December 8, 1810, Dr. Ferdinand S. Schenck. 6. Frederick Van Dyck, December 18, 1798, died July 5, 1854; married, November 21, 1821, Amelia, daughter of Rev. Henry Polhemus. 7. Sarah, September 28, 1802, died December 25, 1828; married, February 15, 1821, Abraham Crusier.

(IX) Peter, son of Martinus and Elsie (Van Dyck) Voorhees, was born May 17, 1787, died July 4, 1853. He lived on the farm he inherited and which formerly was owned by his grandfather, Petrus Voorhees, and was a man of much influence and strong character. He was a member of the New Jersey house of assembly from 1843 to 1845, and judge of the court of common pleas of Somerset county from 1833 to 1845. He married, March 2, 1809, Jane, born December 28, 1787, died July 22, 1843, daughter of Captain John Schenck, and by her had eight children: 1. Alice, born February 11, 1810, died August 18, 1878; married, January 12, 1848, Dr. J. V. D. Joline, of Camden. 2. John Schenck, March 18, 1812, died June 19, 1877; married, December 16, 1846, Sarah Ann Van Doren. 3. Charity, September 22, 1814; married, November 25, 1835, Samuel Dishrow Bergen, born August 25, 1809. 4. Mary, February 2, 1818, died December 17, 1867; married, December 6, 1843, Reuben Armitage Drake (see Drake, VII). 5. Ada H., April 14, 1820, died May 9, 1823. 6. Jane, March 1, 1823, died June 16, 1873; married, September 11, 1849, Rev. Jesse B. Davis. 7. Peter L., July 12, 1825; married, October 18, 1855, Anna F. Dayton, died February 19, 1889. 8. Frederick, April 9, 1832; married Lizzie M. Barnett.

A contemporary of John Drake.

DRAKE of Windsor, and of Thomas Drake, of Weymouth, was Robert Drake, who was born in England in 1580, and came to America from Colchester, Essex-shire, accompanied by at least two sons and a daughter. He appears in Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1643, and finally settled in Hampton, New Hampshire, where he died January 14, 1668. His children of whom there is accurate account were Nathaniel, Susannah and Abraham. In "Early Germans of New Jersey," Chambers mentions a "supposed to be" son of

Robert, who bore the name Francis, "although not mentioned in his will."

(I) Francis Drake, supposed to be a son of Robert Drake, the immigrant, was in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1661, and in 1663 served on a grand jury with Nathaniel Drake, elder son of Robert. No further record of him is found in that region, and he is believed to have been the Francis who emigrated from New Hampshire to Piscataway, New Jersey, which township was settled largely by emigrants from the town of the same name in New Hampshire, for according to the Piscataway records a Francis Drake appeared there in 1667-68, and died there about 1687. The baptismal name of his wife was Mary, and by her he had three children: 1. Francis, died before April 27, 1733. 2. George, died in Piscataway before November 8, 1709. 3. Rev. John, see forward.

(II) Rev. John Drake, son of Francis and Mary Drake, was born in 1655, died in 1739-40. He was a lay preacher in the early days of Piscataway and upon the organization of the old Piscataway Baptist Church he became its pastor and served in that capacity for more than fifty years. He married (first) Rebecca Trotter, and was married twice afterward, but the names of his second and third wives are unknown. He had in all thirteen children: 1. John, born June 2, 1678; married Sarah Compton and had six children. 2. Francis, December 23, 1679; married Patience Walker and had eleven children. 3. Samuel, 1680; married Elizabeth Hull and had two daughters. 4. Joseph, October 21, 1681. 5. Benjamin, 1683. 6. Abraham, 1685, see forward. 7. Sarah, 1686. 8. Isaac, January 12, 1687-88, died 1756; had five children: Samuel, Isaac, Daniel, Nathaniel and Hannah. 9. Jacob, 1690. 10. Ebenezer, July 19, 1693; married Anna Dunn and had nine children. 11. Ephriam, 1694. 12. Rebecca, November 21, 1697; married Joseph Fitz Randolph and had thirteen children. 13. Abigail, May 10, 1699.

(III) Abraham, son of Rev. John Drake, was born in 1685, died before May 6, 1763. He is believed to have been of Newton, New Jersey. In a deed, 1761, Abraham and Deliverance Drake sell three hundred and sixty-eight acres to Moses Tompkins, all of Roxbury. April 25, 1751, he bought of the proprietors of the township fifty-four acres, "what is now the mill property at Drakeville." The name of his wife was Deliverance and they had four children: 1. Abraham, died before the date of his father's will (1759); had two



Herbert A. Drake

children who are mentioned in their grandfather's will. 2. Nathaniel, see forward. 3. Jacob, who in 1768 signed a call to a minister for Succasunna church, and had one son, Jacob. 4. Elisha, married and had probably sons Jacob, John, Daniel and Elisha.

(IV) Nathaniel, son of Abraham and Deliverance Drake, is mentioned as a freeholder of Roxbury township, 1741; licensed as tavern keeper in 1743; will admitted to probate May 4, 1778, in Sussex county, names wife Ann and four children: 1. Nathaniel, see forward. 2. Joseph, born 1761, died 1813; married (first) "Miss Desire," (second), Mrs. Susannah Ayres, and had Nathaniel, John, Sarah, Martha, Alexander F., Margaret, Mark L. and George B. 3. Samuel. 4. John.

(V) Nathaniel Drake, of Middlesex county, New Jersey, is presumed to be the Nathaniel Drake, son of Nathaniel and Ann Drake, mentioned in the preceding paragraph. He married a Miss Bryant. Children: Elnathan, see forward. 2. Charles, born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey; a farmer.

(VI) Elnathan, son of Nathaniel Drake, was born and reared in Hunterdon county, New Jersey. He was a farmer on a large scale, owning two farms. He was a resident of Mercer county, New Jersey. He died in 1839, well advanced in years. He married Sarah Van Kirk, daughter of Dr. Benjamin and (Armitage) Van Kirk. Children: Mary, Sally Ann, Deborah V., Hannah Etta, Bayard S., Reuben Armitage, see forward.

(VII) Reuben Armitage, son of Elnathan Drake, was born in September, 1820. He spent his life in Hopewell township, Mercer county, New Jersey, as a farmer, fruit grower and stock man. He was first a Whig, later a Republican, and an active and public-spirited citizen. He served as a member of Colonel Cummings Princeton Troop during the civil war. He married Mary, daughter of Peter Voorhees, of Somerset county, New Jersey (see Voorhees, VIII). Children: Herbert Armitage, see forward, Batard Ridgely, Jane Schenck, Sara Emily, Mary Louisa, Peter Voorhees. Reuben A. Drake died 1883; his wife died in 1867.

(VIII) Herbert Armitage, son of Reuben Armitage and Mary (Voorhees) Drake, was born in Hopewell township, Mercer county, New Jersey, July 2, 1845. He acquired his early literary education in public schools and Lawrenceville high school, graduating from the latter in 1864. He then entered Rutgers

College and graduated A. B. in 1868; A. M. in course, 1871. He read law under the direction of his uncle, Peter L. Voorhees, and was admitted as attorney in 1871 and as counsellor in June, 1874. Mr. Drake is a member of the United States circuit and district courts of New Jersey and also of the eastern district of Pennsylvania. His practice is general in the civil courts, although he inclines in preference to cases in the equity courts. He is a member of the New Jersey State Bar Association, Camden County Bar Association, Philadelphia Ethical Culture Society, and in politics is an independent. He is an occasional and interesting contributor to current literature and his articles on economic subjects generally have appeared in various magazine publications. Mr. Drake married, November 25, 1888, Sacia Hersey, daughter of Rev. Holden R. Nye, D. D., of Norwood, Massachusetts, a clergyman of the Universalist church. Children: 1. Quaesita Cromwell Frazier, born August 29, 1889; student at Vassar. 2. Beata Voorhees Armitage, born April 21, 1891, now a student at the Friends' School, Jenkintown, Pennsylvania.

John Ogden, founder of the Ogdens of Elizabethtown, belongs to that small group of families that can trace back step by step their pedigree for generation after generation in the mother country with more certainty than conjecture, and can say with assurance "We go back to William the Conqueror." At first written de Hoghton, and then passing through a variety of spellings until it finally crystallized in its present form, the family surname belongs to that class of Saxon cognomens which have a local or territorial signification, for the word Ogden means the vale of oaks, and the Ogdens were the dwellers in the oak-dale. Consequently on their arms have always been found the oak branch or the leaf or the acorn and sometimes two or more of these combined.

While there are Ogden records as early as 1150, when Peter de Hoghton founded the priory of Erden or Arden, near Black Hameldon, in the deanery of Cleveland, the earliest discoverable ancestor of John Ogden, of Elizabethtown, appears to be Robert Ogden, of Hampshire, from whom likewise are descended the Ogdens of Rye, Westchester county, New York, the Ogdens of Fairfield, Connecticut, and the Quaker Ogdens of Philadelphia.

(1) Robert Ogden is on record in 1453.

when he appears as a witness to a grant of land in Nutley, Hampshire, and again in 1457, in connection with a post-mortem search concerning lands belonging to Joan Ogden, of Ellingham, county Southants. This Joan was probably his wife and the mother of his two recorded children, Richard and William. William Ogden, of Ellingham, whose will is dated September 8, 1517, and proved the same year, married Agnes, daughter of John Hamlyn, and had five children: Richard; Jane; Elizabeth, married John Nicholls, of Roundway, county Wilts; Alice, wife of Robert Westbury, of Hants; and John. John Ogden, of Ellingham, who died in 1560, married Jane, daughter of Hugh Mollineux, and had William, married Eleanor, daughter of Sir William Menx and Eleanor Strangeways, of Kingston, Isle of Wight; Agnes, married a Mr. Morgan, of Peldon, and Philip. Philip Ogden was twice married; first to Alice, daughter of William Sharye, of Sarum, who bore him two children: Jane, and Anne, wife of Edward, son of Thomas Wilmot and Anne Twedy, and grandson of Edward Wilmot, of Newent, county Gloucester. Philip's second wife was Bridget, daughter of William Kelloway, who bore him two more children: John and William. William Ogden died in 1664; married, 1598, Elizabeth, daughter of George Uvedale and Margery Mille, of Purbeck, and had one child, Edward, the father of John Ogden, who was granted arms by Charles II for services rendered by John Ogden to his royal father. This John was the father of David, the founder of the Quaker Ogden family.

(II) Richard, son of Robert and Joan Ogden, married before March 8, 1503, Mabel, daughter of Johannes de Hoogan, of the parish of Lyndhurst, Hants, as appears from an indenture of September 19, 1513, in which Mabel, wife of Richard Ogden, releases to Thomas Delavale, of Lyndhurst, land which she had from her father, deceased, and also other land which she and her husband had of Walter de Hoogan, her husband's brother, by deed dated March 8, 1503. Richard and Mabel (de Hoogan) Ogden had three children: 1. John, married Margaret, daughter of Robert Wharton, and had two children: Elizabeth and Margaret. 2. Robert, whose line became extinct in 1613. 3. William, see forward.

(III) William, son of Richard and Mabel (de Hoogan) Ogden, married, May 9, 1530, Abigail, daughter of Henry Goodsall, of Bradley Plain, Southants, and left three children: 1. Edward, see forward. 2. Abigail, born July

14, 1541; married, October 3, 1562, Philip Bennet, and had issue. 3. Charles, born 1543; married a Miss Williams.

(IV) Edward, son of William and Abigail (Goodsall) Ogden, was born September 6, 1540, at Bradley Plain, and married there, December 10, 1563, Margaret, daughter of Richard and Margaret Wilson. December 18, 1563, Richard and Margaret Wilson confirm to their son-in-law and daughter and their lawful issue land in Bradley Plain, and four acres in Minstead. Edward and Margaret (Wilson) Ogden had five children: 1. Thomas, see forward. 2. Margaret, born February 21, 1566; married, February 6, 1593, Isaac Samford. 3. Richard, see forward. 4. Edward, died in infancy, April 17, 1570. 5. John, see forward.

(V) Thomas, eldest son of Edward and Margaret (Wilson) Ogden, born in Bradley Plain, May 4, 1565; married, February 16, 1597, Elizabeth, daughter of John Samford, and had three children: 1. Mary, born January 12, 1598, died unmarried. 2. John, September 3, 1600; married (first) May 4, 1627, Anne, daughter of Joseph Richardson, and (second) probably in Stamford, Connecticut, Judith, daughter of Lieutenant John Budd, the original purchaser of Budd's Neck, now a part of the town of Rye, Westchester county, New York. This John Ogden was one of the petitioners to Charles II for the charter of Connecticut, and in 1674 and 1675 was deputy governor of the state. He was instrumental in settling the boundary line between New York and Connecticut, and must not be confounded with his cousin John of Southampton and Elizabethtown, hereafter referred to. John Ogden, of Rye, died before August 7, 1682, when his widow Judith presented to the probate court of Fairfield the inventory of his estate; his descendants are numerous. 3. Margaret, July 1, 1601; married Samuel Hope.

(V) Richard, second son of Edward and Margaret (Wilson) Ogden, was born at Bradley Plain, May 15, 1568; married, May 2, 1592, Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Crane) Huntington. Children: 1. Richard, born May 3, 1596, died in infancy. 2. Richard, September 18, 1597, died May 3, 1599. 3. Edward, July 21, 1598; married, December 2, 1630, Elizabeth, daughter of Edward and Alice (Dimery) Knight, of Woodbury Hill, Worcester. 4. Elizabeth, December 17, 1603, died in infancy. 5. Elizabeth, May 13, 1607, married Mr. Martin. 6. John, referred to below. 7. Richard, July 1, 1610.

died Fairfield, Connecticut, early in 1687; married, Bradley Plain, August 31, 1639. Mary, daughter of David Hall, of Gloucester, England. His sons, Richard and David, lived and died in Fairfield, and their descendants are there now. John, his youngest son, removed to Cohansey, New Jersey, and his descendants are numerous. Of his daughters, Hannah, married Sergeant Samuel Ward, Thankful, Daniel Silliman, Elizabeth, Daniel Meeker, and Elizabeth, who died before her father, John Pine. 8. David, June 11, 1611, died without issue.

(V) John, son of Edward and Margaret (Wilson) Ogden, born September 19, 1571, married, May 2, 1592, Margaret, daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Crane) Huntington. The record continues: "Margaret Crane's nephew, Jasper Crane, emigrated to Newark, New Jersey, and his daughter Hannah married Thomas Huntington, son of Simon, who emigrated to Massachusetts, but died on the passage from England to Boston, in 1633."

(VI) John (2), fourth son of Richard and Elizabeth (Huntington) Ogden, was born in Bradley Plain, September 19, 1609, died in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, in May, 1682. His youth and early married life were spent in the place of his birth and he seems to have prospered there, as October 18, 1639, he conveys to Ezekiel Howard, of Bradley Plain, a garden, an orchard, four acres of pasture, and two acres of woodland, with appurtenances. This was shortly before he took ship with his wife and three infant children for the new world, where we find him in the following year, April 17, 1640, being granted the tract on Long Island known as the Shinnecock Hill to the west of Southampton, in the founding of which town he took one of the leading parts. At this time the Dutch in New Amsterdam were very desirous of building a new church for themselves, for their old one was in a very dilapidated condition, and as Captain David De Vries told the director general, "It is a shame that the English should see, when they passed, nothing but a mean barn in which public worship was performed. The first thing they do in New England, when they raise some dwellings, is, on the contrary, to build a fine church, we ought to do the same." Director Kieft had promised to advance some thousand guilders from the public chest and the remainder was to be raised by private subscription. Then came the marriage of the daughter of Dominie Bogardus, which was happily conceived of as a good time to raise

the fund required. So when the wedding party was in the height of good humor, and mellow with the host's good cheer, the director general called on the guests to subscribe. The disposition to be generous at such a time was not wanting, and each guest emulating his neighbor, a handsome list was made out. When the morning came, a few more were found desirous of reconsidering the transactions of the wedding feast, but Director Kieft would allow no such second thought. They must pay all without exception. Consequently the director entered into the following contract with the brothers, John and Richard Ogden:

"Appeared before me Cornelis van Tienhoven, secretary in behalf of the General Privileged West India Company, in New Netherland, the Honorable William Kieft, Churchmaster, at the request of his brethren, the Churchmaster of the Church in New Netherland, to transact and in their name to conclude the following business: So did he as Churchmaster agree with John Ogden about a church in the following manner: John Ogden of Stamford and Richard Ogden engaged to build in behalf of said Churchmasters a church of rock-stone, seventy-two feet long, fifty feet broad and sixteen feet high above the soil all in good order and in workman like manner. They shall be obliged to procure the stone and bring it on shore near the fort at their own expense from whence the Churchmasters shall further convey the stone to the place where it is intended to build the church at their own expense. The Churchmasters aforesaid will procure as much lime as shall be required for the building of the aforesaid church. John and Richard Ogden shall at their own charge pay for the masonry, etc., provided that when the work shall be finished the Churchmasters shall pay to them the sum of two thousand five hundred guilders, which payment shall be made in heaver, cash, or merchandise, to wit: If the Churchmasters are satisfied with the work so that in their judgment the two thousand five hundred guilders shall have been earned then the said Churchmasters shall reward them with one hundred guilders more; and the further promise to John and Richard Ogden to assist them whenever it is in their power. They further agree to facilitate the carrying the stone thither, and that John and Richard Ogden may use during a month or six weeks the company's boat; engaging themselves and the aforesaid John and Richard Ogden to finish the undertaken work in the manner they contracted. Done in Fort Am-

sterdam in New Netherland. (Signed) Willem Kieft, John Ogden, Richard Ogden, Gysbert op Dyck, Thimas Willett." (Albany records 3:31).

Director Kieft, who probably even then had in contemplation his plan of exterminating the Indians and was therefore desirous of providing against future contingencies, had this new church built within the fort itself, although according to contemporary writers the people generally were opposed to such a site arguing that "the fort was already very small, that it stood on the point or extremity of the island whereas a more central position ought to be selected for the accommodation of the faithful generally, and in particular that the erection of a church within the fort would prevent the southeast wind reaching the grist-mill which stood thereabout and thus cause the people to suffer especially in summer through want of bread." Consequently the new church proceeded rather slowly in building and it was two or three years before it was even advanced enough for services to be held in it in its unfinished condition. At length, however, the shingle roof was put on, and to commemorate the zeal both of the director-general and the commonalty on this occasion a marble slab was placed conspicuously in front of the building with the following inscription engraved thereon:

("Anno 1642, Willem Kieft, Directeur-Generaal, heeft de gemeente desen Tempel doen bouwen," that is "In the year 1642 William Kieft Director-general, hath the Commonalty this Temple caused to be built." Writing in 1817, Judge Benson says that when the fort was taken down "a few years since," the marble slab above alluded to was found with the Dutch inscription on it, buried in the earth, and then removed to the belfry of the church in Garden street, New York, belonging to the Dutch Reformed congregation. On the destruction of the latter building by the great fire of 1835, the slab totally disappeared.

From the contract for this church it would appear that John Ogden had removed from Southampton to Stamford, but he did not long remain there, for after three years residence, during 1644, he and several other settlers, who had grown restive under the limited franchise granted them by the New Haven Colony, decided to try their fortunes under the Dutch government on Long Island and accordingly located themselves at Hempstead; and on making application to Director Kieft, received from him a patent to "the Great Plains." His

associates in this venture were the Rev. Robert Fordham, John Strickland, John Karman, John Lawrence and Jonas Wood. Here too he was unable to find a home which satisfied him, and we learn of him in 1647 obtaining permission from the authorities of Southampton to plant a colony of six families at "North Sea" (Great Peconic Bay) about three miles from Southampton. Later this place became known as Northampton. About this time too, if not at an earlier period, John Ogden became interested in the whaling industry which engaged his attention up to as late as 1668. January 30, 1650, the general court of Southampton gave him "free liberty without interruption from the Inhabitants of Southampton to kill whales vpon the South Sea (i. e. the ocean) at or within any part of the bounds of the saide towne for the space of seaven yeares next ensuing the date hereof and in that space noe liberty shall be granted to any by the saide inhabitants to any other person or persons to kill or strike any within the bounds of the saide towne." Three years later, August 21, 1654, this liberty was renewed to "Mr. Odell and Mr. Ogden and their company vpon the same termes with the exceptions following, 1st yf any whale come within Shincocock bay gut they the said company are not to meddle with them, nor any other whale or whales wherein there is no sign of their killing them at sea, but they shall belong to the town as formerly, By the said signes of said company their killing any whale is to be understood by harping irons vpon them or" (the remainder of the record gone).

March 31, 1650, John Ogden began his prominent public career in Southampton by being made a freeman by the general court along with Thomas Topping. After this, not only is he one of the most frequently chosen jurors, but from October 7, 1650, to October 6, 1652, and from October 7, 1655, to October 6, 1663, he served as one of the three town magistrates. Beginning with the year 1656 he also has a record of continuous service as one of the two representatives of the town at the assembly in Hartford. March 6, 1657, he was one of the six men chosen at the town meeting to arbitrate concerning the land at Southampton which was claimed by the men of Easthampton. On April 30, following he was selected as one of the forty men who were to "have half a pound of powder apiece delivered * * * out of ye magazen." For some reason or other the town had divided its ox pasture into two divisions separated from each

other by a five rail fence, and June 2, 1657, the town voted that "Edward Howell and John Ogden should adjudge unlawful cattle and horses in the ox pasture (i. e. those belonging in one division and found in the other), and turn them out. They shall also judge if fence of ox pasture is sufficient and whosoever is found defective in their fence shall make it sufficient by seven nights they having notice by the next 3d day at night upon forfeiture of 5s a pole for every neglect and if found within the ox pasture after being turned out by the aforesaid men they shall forfeit 2s a beast to be levied by way of execution." May 5, 1658, by a majority vote of the town meeting "John Ogden is directed to send over all money in constable's hands to discharge the town's debts and to act in the town's behalf in anything he conceived may redound to the good of the town." And again November 25, 1659, he was one of the twelve men chosen by the town to "regulate the town papers and writings to cashiere those that are in their judgement unnecessary and put select documents in convenient form for the towns vse. Also to select all laws from the law book at Hartford that apply to the town." Each man was to forfeit to the town 2s, 6d per day if he did not have "reasonable cause for his absence" while the board was sitting.

March 7, 1651, Richard Mills, the school-master and town clerk, sold his homestead to John Cooper, Jr., but in doing so infringed apparently upon the rights of John Ogden, who March 10, 1651, entered an action of trespass against Mills with regard to the property, Mills retaliating the same day with a counter action against John Ogden. The following day the court found a verdict for John Ogden in both suits and sentenced Mills to pay 40s, damages and costs. John Ogden then began suit against John Cooper and the court again found for Ogden, assessing the defendant 2d and costs, and upon Cooper's appealing to the general court that body, November 3, 1651, again decided in John Ogden's favor. About a year later, February 25, 1652, John Ogden is again brought into court, this time as defendant in a suit brought against him by Mr. John Stanborough "in an action of debt in the behalf of Mr. Robert Scott of Boston merchant," and on the ensuing March 1, the case is settled by arbitration.

John Ogden was also called upon to settle the private as well as the public affairs of others. April 4, 1654, the general court ordered that "Mr. John Ogden Sen & Jonas Wood

shall bee prizors of the goods and chattells belonging to Wm. Paine of late deceased;" and at the quarter court, March 1, 1658, John Ogden and Samuel Clark are appointed administrators for the estate of Mark Meiggs, who with his father Vincent, brother John, and wife Avis had been residents of North Sea since 1651. Meiggs had left a will, leaving his property to his wife for her life and after her death to Samuel, son of John Lum; but apparently had made no provision for the payment of his debts, for when the administrators reported that they had "sold at an outcry" six items belonging to the estate, the court ordered that the proceeds be handed to John Ogden and Samuel Clark in payment of Meiggs debts. Three of these items had been bidden in by John Ogden for £13, 10s, namely, four shotes, for £2, 4s; two yearling bulls and a calf for £5, 10s; and two ewes, two lambs, and "half of a calf" for £5, 10s. Two of the remaining three items, the "half of a three year old and half of a two year old," and Meiggs house and lot had been bought by John Scot who, however, did not pay for the second item, and was consequently ordered by the court to pay the marshall £2 "for contempt of court order and court charge."

John Ogden's real estate transactions, while he sojourned on Long Island were quite extensive. Beginning with his grant of the Shinnecock Hill, April 17, 1649, his share in the patent of the Great Plains from Governor Kieft in 1644, we find him steadily increasing his holdings up to 1659, when he begins to dispose of them again, piece by piece until by the end of 1667 he has sold out all of his interests. February 21, 1649, "It is granted by the major parte of this towne (i. e. Southampton) that Mr. Ogden and his company shall have Cow Neck and Jeffery Neck for their owne proper Right; also that they shall have for their planting Land in either or both of said necks three hundred 24 Acres of said Land provided they settle vpon it and vpon the same grant they are to have all the meadow betwixt the brooke by the Sachems house and Hogneck spring for their proper Right provided it bee not above a mile from the sea side the North Sea: Vpon these conditions following first that they must pay to all Common Rates with the Towne after the rate of nine hundred pounds according to the takeings vp of those men that dwell in the Towne; 2ly that Hee shall plant there six families or more that shall there Live and have there abode; 3ly that In Case that the whole bounds of the Towne come to bee

stinted for Cattell then they must bee stinted for summer feed as they are that live at the towne: by the same Rule in Common Rates as aforesaid is alsoe included the misters meenes."

April 15, 1656, we find the entry, "Mr Ogden acknowledge yt Mr. Odell his lotment in Sagaponack devision belongeth to him." June 5, 1657, he bought Samuel Dayton's house and home lot "and five acres in the ten acre Lotts and four in coopers neck and two acres more in another place also he bought the meddow belonging to it." January 10, 1658, the town meeting granted him "that part of swamp that lies against his lot in Coopers lott;" and May 12, 1659, he purchased from Wyandanch, sachem of paumanicke and his son Weeaya-combounae, another large tract of land. About two weeks after this last purchase, John Ogden began to get rid of some of his accumulated real estate holdings, and May 25, 1659, he records the following acknowledgments: that "hee hath sould vnto Ellis Cooke and Isaac Willman the division of Sagaponack at mecox that was formerly Goodman White's which lieth for two acres;" and that he "hath sould vnto Ellis Cooke and Isaack Willman one allotment of Sagaponack division numb 32 that was formerly Isaack Willman alsoe hee acknowledged he hath sould vnto Ellis and the said Isaac anothr lott that was fermely in the hands of Mr Ioanes at mee cooks in numb 33 also anothr lot lately in the hands of John Iseevp & Jonas Bour Numb 35 also an acre and half lately in the hands of Iohn White and Ionas Bour lying between Edward Ioanes and Isaack Willman." Between this date and February 2, 1663, John Ogden also sold to John Scot a part of the land he had received from the Indian sachem Wyandanch; and the ensuing March 1, 1663, he sold to Ellis Cooke "the land he bought of William Ludlam, at Me-cocks, one parcel being all that field that vpon the laying out of that division lay betwene the highway next the millers and the next creek on the east or southeast the other parcel lying on little neck on the west side of the creek which is on the west side of Arthur Howells land and was sometime in possession of Richard Woodhull." From the above sales it would seem that John Ogden was determined not to remain a subject of England under a monarchical rule, for he begins to get rid of his land and to lay his plans for removing to a country then under the more democratic government of the Dutch at the same time that Charles II was coming back to his throne. On April 12, 1664, just before he set out for his last

pilgrimage to New Jersey, he sold "and delivered to his uncle (i. e. his cousin) Mr. Iohn Ogden (of Rye) his houseing and home lot with all ye land lying at the reare thereof and alsoe his fifteen acres lying at the Long Springs ald alsoe the privilegedes to a fifty pound lot." This property was sold by John Ogden, of Rye, September 7, 1665, to his own son-in-law, John Woodruff; and he in turn on the same date sold it to Robert Wooley. September 6, 1665, John Ogden of Southampton sold "all his land lying neere the north sea howses in that place comonly called the field by the Clay pits (except ye quantity of two poles all along by the ditch side therein to digg or delve it to the ditch) vnto Iohn Rose of ye said north sea him his heyes and assings for ever. As alsoe hee ye said Mr. Iohn Ogden hath sould and delivered one peece of meadow of his lying in Cow Neck vnto him the said Iohn Rose the said meadow being bounded by Tho Shaw his meadow on the west side and ye said Iohn Rose his meadow on the northward side." September 8, 1666, he sells to John Langton a "50 of commonage;" and November 2, 1667, he completes the severing of his connection with the town of Southampton by the following document: "Know all men by these presents that whereas I Iohn Ogden of Elizabeth Towne in New Jersey take myself to have true right and title to one hundred acres of meadow ground or salt marsh lying on ye side of a bay comonly Paecconnet or Pellickoneck next or towards Southampton lands ald alsoe whereas formerly I have given and granted all my right in and title to ye said meadows vnto the said town of Southampton on Long Island (my said right being derived from Wyandanca Sachem of Meantanket) I doe hereby assume and confirme vnto the said towne my whole Interest in the premises they and their assigns or successors to have & hold ye same forever from mee and my heirs or assigns or from what I have done or may doe or any in my name may cause to bee done. Witness my hand this 2 of November An Dom 1667. Iohn Ogden. In presence of Iohn Richbell Ionas Houldsworth." Although he thus severed all legal connection with his late residence, John Ogden still left his name to be associated with various bits of the locality, and from then on to 1708 we find in the old deeds references to "Ogden's Pond," and "Ogden's Neck." There were also most probably other traces of his work that a more careful inspection of the records would afford especially as February 17, 1661, Christopher Foster and

Henry Pierson were ordered to assist John Ogden and Samuel Clark "to lay out the land which (according to a vote passed January 22, 1660) was granted unto the North Sea Inhabitants whose are to satisfy sd men for their labour in laying out ye sd land and what ever the sd layers out act and doe in laying out any pt or parcell of land as aforesaid it being according to their discretion it shall stand authentick forever to them to whom it Shall in particular belong"

November 29, 1659, John Ogden contracted with the town to put a floor and seating in the meeting house at an estimated cost of £60, the cost to be taken from moneys due from the Indians by virtue of covenants and court orders held at Hartford. It would seem as if £40 in excess of the above amount would be due from the Indians within five years and John Ogden was to pass this sum to the town authorities. He agreed that there should be no disturbance with the Indians in collections and that they should not be held for debt or be dispossessed of their property should they leave it in the mean time. At this time the Shinnecock Indians owed John Ogden £400 for which their chief, Wyandandanch, stood sponsor. February 11, 1663, the Shinnecock Indians made a treaty with the English, according to which the Indians were to obey the English laws, be privileged to take up grievances with other Indian tribes, and to "pay the £40 due the English of Southampton and relieve John Ogden of said debt." As they did not pay, however, John Ogden, November 7, 1667, employed John Howell and Henry Pierson as his attorneys to collect it. It is possible that the only recorded mortgage obtained by John Ogden on his house and home lot for £12, 15s, dated August 17, 1663, about six months before the treaty mentioned above, was connected with this debt.

September 25, 1664, John Bailey, Daniel Denton, Thomas Bennydict, Nathaniel Denton, John Foster and Luke Watson, applied to Governor Nichols for permission to purchase land in New Jersey from the Indians. The permission was granted September 30, and on October 28, following, John Bailey, Daniel Denton, and Luke Watson obtained from the Indians a deed for all the land "bounded on the South by a River commonly called the Raritan River, and on the East, by the River which parts Staten Island and the Maine, and to run Northward up After Cull Baye till we come to the first River which settls Westward out of the Bay aforesaid and

to runn Westward into the County twice the Length as it is Broad from the north to the South of the aforementioned bounds." The consideration received by the Indians for this tract was "twenty fathom of trayden Cloth two made Cotes two gunnes two kettles ten barres of Lead twenty handfulls of Powder foure hundred fathom of white wampum or two hundred fathom of black wampum," the whole valued at £36, 14s. The grantors were Mattano, Manamowaone, and Cowessomen of Staten Island, but the deed was only signed by Mattano. December 2, 1664, Governor Nichols confirmed the deed to John Bailey and Luke Watson, of Jamaica, Captain John Baker, of New York, John Ogden, of Northampton, "and their associates." It is doubtful, however, if any others than the four mentioned were at that time interested. Baker had been allowed to participate in the benefits of the purchase without contributing to its expense, probably in return for his services as interpreter; and November 24, 1665, when the final payment was made to the Indians, Governor Carteret bought up Bailey's interest and John Ogden, Denton's; and consequently in the transfer to be noticed presently to Daniel Pierce and his associates, the only signers of the deed are Carteret, Ogden and Watson, they being the only persons interested in the title. The payments to the Indians were made by John Ogden, and appended to the Indian deed is the following receipt on account: "Received of John Ogden in part of the above specified foure hundred feet of wampum I say Received one hundred fathom of wampum by mee the 18 of August 1665, Mattano, Sewak Herones, Warinanco of Staten Island."

It is important to note that the documents which have come to light since Hatfield published his "History of Elizabeth" entirely disprove his contention that the Elizabethtown associates held their land under the Nichols' grant and not under patent from the proprietors. When Carteret arrived he found four families, the pioneers of the Jamaica colony at Elizabethtown, and from the first these and many others of those who afterwards became parties to the suit in chancery acknowledged the authority of the governor and complied with the regulations of the proprietors. The denial of the rights of the proprietors was an afterthought, due to the subsequent litigation which ensued when the magnitude of the interests at stake were better discerned. Immediately on his arrival, Governor Carteret dispatched special agents to "New England

and other places" to publish the terms of the "Concessions" and to invite emigration to New Jersey. The original Indian deed was to Bailey, Denton and Watson, and before 1666 the vested right under this deed belonged solely to Carteret, Ogden and Watson. In consequence of Carteret's invitation, Daniel Pierce, John Pike, and Andrew Tappan, of Newbury, Massachusetts, came to New Jersey, fixed on the southern part of the Elizabethtown tract as a desirable location, and agreed with Philip Carteret as "Governor of the Province" and "in behalf of the Lords Proprietors," May 21, 1666, John Ogden being the governor's witness to the agreement, that "they shall have liberty * * * to lay out every man's proportion of land according to their judgment and discretion, not exceeding the proportion limited in the Lords Proprietors' Concessions * * * for the half-penny per acre per annum due the Lords Proprietors, the payment to begin the 25th of March 1670, and that every man shall pay yearly in the Country-pay for no more Land than what is appropriated to him by patent, provided that every person shall patent so much land in proportion as is specified in the Concessions or according to their estates, and that all lands so patented shall be surveyed and bounded by the Surveyor-general or his deputy"; and in return the "said Daniel Pierce and his associates shall and may enjoy forever all and singular the before demised premises in as full and ample a manner as the said Capt. Carteret, John Ogden and Luke Watson do hold and enjoy the same." The foregoing fully shows the fallacy of Hatfield's statement that Carteret, Ogden and Watson were the "representatives of the Associates of the Town" instead of the deputies of the Lords proprietors, and for a complete and very lucid discussion of the whole subject the reader is referred to Whitehead's "East Jersey under the Proprietors Governments," pages 267 to 285. One thing, however, must be mentioned here. John Ogden, who joined Carteret in signing the grant of the Southern moiety of the Elizabethtown tract, and also the allotment of the same tract to the proprietors was one of those to whom the tract had been confirmed by Nichols, was also one of those present when Carteret arrived, was one of those who paid the Indians the consideration for the tract, was perfectly conversant with all the circumstances of the settlement, capable, honest, intelligent, fully able to appreciate the relations existing between the parties, and he

could scarcely have been invited, as he was, to become one of the governor's council, and assuredly would not have accepted the position and acted in concert with the governor, had he not been satisfied of the paramount title of the proprietors. And although eventually found arrayed in opposition to the governor, it was subsequent to the period under review, and when reasons of a personal character existed to account for the change.

Among the questions brought up at a later date in the controversy between the proprietors and the Elizabethtown claimants was that of the settlement of Newark, whether it was made under the Elizabeth Indian purchase or under the authority of the proprietors. In the answer to the bill in chancery the affidavit of Joseph Woodruff, an old man, made July 26, 1743, is given in relation to the matter, in which he states "he had heard Governor Treat (of Connecticut, and one of the original settlers of Newark) tell after what manner the line was settled between the two towns; and that it was done in so loving and solemn a manner that he thought it ought never to be removed; for he (the governor) himself being among them at that time prayed with them on Dividend Hill (so-called) that there might be a good agreement between them; and that it was agreed upon by the settlers of each town that the line between them should stand and remain from Dividend Hill to run a north-west course; and the governor said that after the agreement, Mr. John Ogden, being one of the first purchasers, prayed among the people, and returned thanks for their loving agreement." This event took place May 20, 1668, and the commissioners for the two towns were, for Newark, Jasper Crane, Robert Treat, Matthew Camfield, Samuel Swain, Richard Harrison and Thomas Johnson, and for Elizabethtown, John Ogden, Luke Watson, Robert Bond and Jeffery Joanes.

February 10, 1665, John Ogden was the first of the sixty-five men who took the oath of allegiance to King Charles II, and he was followed by his sons John, David, and Jonathan. His younger sons took the oath later on reaching their majority. October 26, 1695, Governor Carteret appointed him justice of the peace; and the following November 1, a member of his council and deputy-governor. May 26 to 30, 1668, John Ogden was one of the two "able men who were freeholders and dwellers within the limits" of Elizabethtown who were chosen in accordance with the governor's proclamation to be burgesses or rep-

representatives of the town, in the first legislative assembly in the history of New Jersey; and at a town meeting of Newark January 22, 1671, "Mr Treat and Lieut Swain are deputed to Take the first opportunity to Advise with Mr Ogden or any other they see Cause what may be the Safest and Best Course to be taken for the Town about our Lands and Settlements here." This last suggested conference made by Newark had far reaching results. In March, 1670, and March, 1671, the Newark people had tendered the quitrents to the governor, although they had refused to take out their patents, but there is no record of their having even paid the quitrents in March, 1672. March 25, 1670, the day when the first quitrent payments were to be made, was also the day when the suppressed passions of those inimical to the existing government broke forth in decided and violent opposition. Governor Carteret manfully struggled against the spirit of anarchy that was prevalent; but his efforts were unavailing and influence of his opponents prevented all proper enforcement of his authority. March 26, 1672, a meeting of deputies from the different towns, designated an assembly, was held; but some of the deputies having neglected to conform to the requisitions of the concessions as to their qualifications, the governor and his council did not recognize its validity, and probably in accordance with the wishes of the governor and council, William Pardon, the assistant secretary of the council, who had the custody of the documents of the meeting, suppressed them. This brought affairs to a crisis. Another meeting was held in Elizabethtown, composed of representatives of Elizabethtown, Newark, Woodbridge, Piscataway and Bergen; but as they met "without the knowledge, approbation or consent" of the governor and council, they of course did not co-operate and the assemblage failed in one of the essentials of a general assembly, even if all of those present had been duly qualified as members. The spirit of revolt, however, made this absence of the governor and council the excuse for the highhanded proceeding of appointing James, son of Sir George Carteret, as "President of the Country" with full gubernatorial powers, a proceeding which manifestly exceeded the largest interpretation of the clause of the concessions under which they professed to act. Counter proclamations now ensued, but the power to enforce obedience seems to have been with the usurper, and officers of the government were imprisoned and their

estates confiscated. May 25, 1672, James Carteret issued a warrant for the apprehension of William Pardon, the deputy secretary, directing the constable to keep him in custody until he delivered up the acts of the "General Assembly" of March 25. This Pardon refused to do and escaped from the constable. June 25, John Ogden issued an attachment upon Pardon's moveables, and July 9, James Carteret issued another against his houses and land, stating that Pardon had escaped and gone to England. Pardon subsequently returned and as a remuneration for his losses was appointed receiver-general of quitrents, and received a grant of five hundred acres of land, July 16, 1674.

When the Dutch repossessed themselves of New Netherland, the inhabitants of Elizabethtown, Newark, Woodbridge and Piscataway promptly tendered a surrender of their towns to the supreme military tribunal at New Amsterdam. August 18, 1673, at a conference there the conditions of their occupancy under the Dutch government was laid down, and each town was directed to nominate by a plurality of votes six persons for schepens or magistrates and also two deputies towards the constitution of a joint board for the purpose of nominating three persons for schout and three for secretaries. From the nominations thus made, the council, on August 24, selected three magistrates for each town and a schout and secretary for the six towns collectively, John Ogden being appointed schout and Samuel Hopkins secretary, September 1, and the first duty of these officials being to take an inventory of the estate of Governor Carteret. September 7, the schout and secretary complained that Robert Lapriere had removed divers goods from the house of Governor Philip Carteret, which he refused to restore, and his arrest was ordered. As schout, also, John Ogden summoned James Bollen, "late Secretary of the Province of New Jersey," to give up his papers within ten days under forfeiture of his property; and arrested and sent to New Amsterdam for trial Lapriere and John Singletary. September 11, 1673, John Ogden's name is the first on the list of those who swore allegiance to the Dutch authorities, and September 20, some of the Indians having committed depredations in the neighborhood, he wrote to Governor Anthony Colve for instructions and received the reply, dated "fort Willem Hendrik, 14th October 1673," requiring him to summon the Indian sachem before the governor, and also to "send hether

bij ye first opportunity the armes & other goods according to Inventorij formerly belonging to ye Late Gouvernrs Carterett." October 1, 1673, the council of war sent instructions to Schout Ogden and the magistrates to preserve public peace and the administration of justice. "They required that the (Dutch) Reformed Christian Religion be maintained. Power was given them for laying out highways, setting off lands and gardens, and in like manner what appertains to agriculture, observance of the Sabbath, erecting churches, school houses or similar public works." November 18, 1673, an assembly, composed of the "Schout and Magistrates of Achter Kol (the Dutch name for the part of New Jersey opposite Staten Island) to make laws and orders," was held at Elizabethtown. The ordinances were few and simple, pertaining mostly to morality and religion. John Ogden was now virtually the deputy-governor of the English towns in New Jersey under the Dutch rule, and he so continued until the treaty of Westminster, February 9, 1647, restored the territory to the English, who resumed control in the following November. January 30, 1674, the records of the government which as mentioned above had been taken out of the hands of James Bollen and deposited at Fort William Hendrick were at the request of Schout John Ogden returned under inventory to the charge of Samuel Hopkins, "Secretary of Achter Kol." (For other items of similar interest see New York Colonial Documents, volume 2, pages 647, 714, 720, 722, 723, 728, and 729.)

John Ogden was settled upon his Elizabethtown tract as early as August, 1665, when Governor Philip Carteret arrived and determined to take up his residence with the "Ogden company." His house was probably located on Point road, now Elizabethtown avenue, and near where Robert Ogden, his great-grandson, and Colonel Barber afterward lived. For some reason or other John Ogden borrowed, October 9, 1668, of Cornelis Steenwyck, merchant and mayor of New York, £191. 5s, mortgaging therefor "a Certain Water Mill now in my Tenure or Occupation near unto the Mansion or Dwelling House of Gov. Carterett in Elizabeth Towne." This mill was located on Broad street immediately west of the stone bridge and south of the Presbyterian church. February 15, 1668, a commission was granted to "John Ogden senior, Caleb Carwithy, Jacob Moleyn, Wm Johnson and Jeffry Jones, all of Elizabeth Town, and 21 partners from Barne-

gate to Sandy Hook," for a whale fishery under certain "Privileges, Conditions, and Limitations" (see East Jersey Deeds, Liber 3, folios 22 and 23). One condition being the giving one-twentieth part of the oil in casks to the Lords proprietors. March 31, 1676, a special court of oyer and terminer was commissioned at Woodbridge to settle finally the old controversy, referred to above, between John Ogden and John Cooper, of Southampton, John Berry being president, and William Pardon, Laurence Andriaessen and James Bollen the assistant judges. December 4, 1676, Governor Carteret issued a commission to William Pardon, justice of the peace, John Ogden senior, Henry Lyon, and George Ross, selectmen, to sit as a monthly court, for "the trial of cases under 40s, at Elizabethtown, under act of Assembly December 4, 1675." It would thus seem that the personal differences which had at one time estranged John Ogden from the government who in the infancy of the settlement had been his intimate and trusted friends, and which had led him to become the most powerful leader of the "malcontents," were at length happily adjusted, and the breach finally and completely healed, October 29, 1678, by the formal resurvey of his lands according to the concessions. This interpretation of John Ogden's conduct finds further confirmation from his attitude with respect to the high handed and unwarrantable actions of Governor Andros of New York, who counting upon the existence of a disaffected party in New Jersey attempted to seize the government of East Jersey for his master the Duke of York. April 7, 1680, he visited Elizabethtown, demanded of Governor Carteret that he surrender the province, and also issued several orders, "one particularly to Mr. Ogden then scherif for the surrender of N. Jersey." There can be no doubt that he counted on the influence of John Ogden as the leader of the anti-governmental party; but he counted without his host because not only did six towns refuse to negotiate with Andros, but the assembly, of which John Ogden was one of the leaders, declared as "the representatives of the freeholders of this province," "what we have formerly done we did in obedience to the authority then established in this province. These things which have been done according to law require no confirmation." This in answer to the demand of Andros that they enact legislation which would confirm all past judicial proceedings according to the laws of New York. They added further that they expected that the

"privileges conferred by the Concessions would be confirmed," and declined to recognize the authority of Andros, until so ordered to do by the King.

Thus closes the career of "good old John Ogden," a man of more than ordinary mark, "a man of sterling worth, of whom the town as well as his numerous posterity should be gratefully mindful. He was called a malcontent, and regarded as the leading malcontent in Elizabethtown," but he was held in high esteem by the accomplished, sagacious and pious Winthrop, he was the intimate and trusted friend and associate of Governor Carteret, both before and after their estrangement, both at Southampton and Elizabethtown he was an honored magistrate, loved and trusted by the people, and during the Dutch rule virtually the governor of the English speaking portion of the province, and being such he is not to be classed with restless agitators and constitutional oppositionists, because he happened to believe certain of their contentions right for a time and had the courage of his convictions to side with them in that respect. "A true patriot, and a genuine Christian, he devoted himself while living to the best interests of the town and dying bequeathed to his sons the work of completing what he had so fairly and effectually inaugurated."

December 21, 1681, John Ogden wrote his will and apparently he was dead before the end of May, 1682, on the 30th of which month the inventory of his estate was filed. September 19, 1682, Governor Carteret issued letters of administration on his estate to "Jane the widdo or Relict of the said John Ogden her Late husband." Of Jane Bond the wife and widow of John Ogden little is known. She was the daughter of Jonathan Bond, of England, and according to tradition the sister of Robert Bond, the intimate friend of John Ogden both at Southampton and Elizabethtown. May 14, 1683, about a year after her husband's death she petitioned the council to secure her right of three hundred acres in the Elizabethtown tract, and on the following May 26, the council referred the petition to the deputy governor and the surveyor general "that according to the Concessions she may have her just rights." The date of her death is unknown, and the burial place of both her and her husband, the latter is probably beneath the rear of the present building of the First Presbyterian Church in Elizabeth.

By his marriage with Jane Bond, May 8,

1637, John Ogden had six children, three born in England, and three in the new world. 1. John Jr., born March 3, 1638, died November 24, 1702; married Elizabeth Plum and had one child of record, Jemima, born in 1662, became the wife of Henry Pierson. 2. David, born January 11, 1639; see sketch elsewhere. 3. Jonathan, referred to below. 4. Joseph, the first of John Ogden's children to be born in America, was born November 9, 1642, died before January 15, 1690; he married Sarah, daughter of Isaac Whitehead, and had two children: Joseph and Isaac. 5. Benjamin, born 1654; see sketch elsewhere. 6. Mary, married John, son of John Woodruff, of Southampton and Elizabethtown, and left eight children: John, Jonathan, Sarah, Hannah, David, Joseph, Benjamin and Elizabeth.

(VII) Jonathan, the third child and son of John (2) and Jane (Bond) Ogden, was born in England, January 11, 1639, being a twin with his brother David. He died January 3, 1732, and is buried in Elizabeth, where the headstone of his grave still stands in the burying ground of the First Presbyterian Church. The only mention of his name in the Southampton records is under date of October 21, 1664, when he witnesses a deed of John Davis to John Oldfield of a fifty pound commonage. In 1665 he went with his father to Elizabethtown and was one of the original associates, and taking the oath of allegiance to King Charles II, February 9, 1665, when he was styled one of the "5 full grown boys" of John Ogden. September 11, 1673, with his father and brothers he took the oath of allegiance to the Dutch; and in 1692 he was the receiver of taxes for Essex county, this being apparently the only public office which he held.

In 1697 the Lords proprietors in England, acting under a desire to please the King, superseded Governor Hamilton by Jeremiah Basse. The new governor was a man neither liked nor respected by the greater part of the colonists of West as well as East Jersey, and there would seem to be good grounds for their opinion. Basse's appointment, moreover, was defective in several ways among them the facts that he had not given the security required by law for his good behavior, and his commission having been signed by an insufficient number of the proprietors, only ten, instead of the necessary sixteen names having been obtained. Detested by a goodly portion of the people he governed and disowned by a large number of the proprietors, and having also private interests at stake, Basse joined

himself to the opponents of the proprietors and sought to strengthen himself from their ranks, once dependent upon them he soon became their prey and they wrung from him concessions vital to the continuance of the proprietors' government. He was afraid to call the assembly together lest the majority should prove hostile to him, and did not do so for nearly two years after he had become governor, although he had instructions to do so "with all convenient speed after two months." The people claimed that Basse's appointment, being irregular, the authority devolved on the council, and when Basse held his first court in May, 1698, we learn from the court record that "Lewis Morris Esq. came in open Court and demanded by what authority they kept Court. The Court declared by ye Kings Authority. He denied it & being asked, Who was dissatisfied besides himself, he said One and all. The Court commanding ye said Morris to be taken in custody, Col. Richard Townley, Andrew Hampton, both of Elizabethtown, & three or four more cried one and all and ye said Lewis Morris said he would fain see who durst lay hold on him—and when a Constable by order of ye Court laid hold on him, he, in ye face of ye Court resisted." Morris, who represented a large and influential portion of the people, refused to pay his fine, and was imprisoned in a log house. His friends, however, raised the logs sufficiently for him to escape and for this May 13, 1699, they were indicted by the governor. Among them was Jonathan Ogden. Matters now went from bad to worse. Basse's policy had strengthened and embodied the anti-proprietors' party to such an extent that they carried matters with a high hand, and when the proprietors, seeing the futility of their efforts, reappointed Hamilton, governor, the spirit of misrule was too rampant to be put at once in check. Riots were almost continuous throughout the years 1700 and 1701, and September 12, 1700, a party of men from Elizabethtown, among them Jonathan Ogden, came "with clubs in their hands to the house of Mr. Theophilus Pearson (in Newark) and demanded of him ye prisoner (one Parmator) asking where the Pittifull raskalls were that put this man in prison and demanded him out of prison, they were asked by what power they demanded him out of prison and they held upp their clubs and said that was their power." Then they went after the sheriff, who complained in the indictment against the rioters later on, "That he was satt upon by severall men of

Elizabeth Towne & Forceably Robbed of ye Keys of the Prison & the prisoner thereupon Immediately Taken out of his Custody." On the following December 19, a writ of error was brought into the court at Burlington to remove Jonathan Ogden's name from the indictment, but it was refused. Factions had now become so numerous and anarchy so prominent that the only solution of the difficulty and hope for settled government lay in turning the provinces over to the king and among the many memorials sent to the lords of trade and plantations, and to the King, which resulted in the surrender of their rights by the proprietors, was the one of July 17, 1701, from the heads of families at Elizabethtown of which Jonathan Ogden was one of the signers.

In 1678 and later Jonathan Ogden's name is found among the subscribers to the salary of the Rev. John Harriman, and in 1691 he is one of the largest contributors and is styled deacon. In December, 1667, he was one of those who petitioned the governor and council to have their lands laid out to them according to agreement made with the inhabitants with the consent of the governor saying that unless it be done "we do not see how we can possibly subsist in the Town but shall be forced to look out somewhere else for a livelihood." At this time or soon afterwards he obtained some of his land, for October 12, 1671, "Jonathan Ogden, tanner, and his wife Rebecca," deeded to Benjamin Price of Elizabethtown six acres, "North the road to the Point; East, Nathaniel Bunnell; South the meadow; and West the grantee (East Jersey Deeds, D 410)." June 14, 1676, he applied to the surveyor-general, asking that one hundred and twenty acres be laid out for him; and March 10, 1678, there was "Layed out for Jonathan Ogden at Eliz. Towne a house Lot Wth an Addition conty 6 acres in Length 15 & in bredth 4 Chane Bounded on the S. E. by Joseph Ogden N. E. N. W. E. and S. W. by highways." He also had twenty-two acres of upland in the form of a triangle, bounded by the governor's and Benjamin Parkis' land; eighty-four acres "Lying in the plaine" bounded by Benjamin Parkis, Leonard Headley's and Isaac Whitehead's land, and the Mill brook; and fourteen acres of meadow in two plots, on the Creek and on Great Island. In September, 1693, he was one of the associates who petitioned the King that the lands they had been granted and had enjoyed for nearly thirty years, they "ought according to Law Reason and Justice

Still to enjoy the same." December 26, 1699, he was one of assistants of the Rev. John Harriman, who was chosen surveyor to "Lay out Divide and Equally assise all lands and meadows within the whole Bounds and purchase of Elizabeth Town to every one interested therein by Right of purchase under the honorable General Richard Nicholls their Several and Respective parts and shares of the whole."

December 21, 1681, his father names him as one of the executors of his will; and March 19, 1702, he swears before Thomas Gordon in regard to the will "yt this Instrument was delivered to him very shortly after ye sd old John Ogden's death & yt he hath safely kept it ever since yt time till now." December 9, 1690, he witnesses the will of William Meeker, of Elizabethtown; about six week's later, January 17, 1690, with the Rev. John Harriman, he is appointed the executor of the will of Elsie, widow of Simon Reus, "living upon Raway"; the following April 27, 1691, he is appointed one of the overseers of the will of John Woodruff Sr., of Elizabethtown; and November 6, 1694, with John Curtis, he is appointed executor of the will of his cousin, Stephen Bond. Between this last mentioned date and November 18, 1729, when his name appears as one of those who ratified the new town book, there is a blank and we know nothing of his life. His will was written July 2, 1731, and proved January 9, 1732.

Of his wife Rebecca nothing more is known than is shown on her gravestone and the fact gleaned from the deed to Benjamin Price that they were married before October 12, 1671. She was born in November, 1648, and died September 11, 1723. Their children were: 1. Jonathan, born before 1676, died before June 10, 1731; by his wife Elizabeth had two children: Jonathan and John. 2. Samuel, referred to below. 3. Robert, born 1687, died November 20, 1733; married (first) Hannah, daughter of Jasper Crane Jr. and Joanna Swaine, and (second) Phebe (Roberts) Baldwin, daughter of ——— Roberts and Hannah Bruen and widow of Jonathan Baldwin. By his first marriage he had six children: Hannah, Robert, Phebe, Moses, Elihu and David; and by his second marriage three more children: Rebecca and Mary, twins, and Sarah. 4. Hannah, became the wife of John Meeker and had five children: John, Robert, James, David and Eunice. 5. Rebecca, married James Ralph.

(VIII) Samuel, second child and son of

Jonathan and Rebecca Ogden (his mother's maiden name is supposed to have been Wood) was born in 1678, died in 1715. He was a resident of Elizabethtown where he was born, but as he married his second wife at Easthampton he may have lived there for a short while. In 1711 he is one of the overseers of the highways for Elizabethtown, and in 1712 was made constable. His will was written November 26, 1714, proved February 10, 1715. Samuel Ogden's first wife was Rachel, possibly a daughter of John and Abigail (Ward) Gardiner, of Newark, who bore him one child; his second wife was Johanna Schellinex or Schellinger, daughter of Abraham Schellinex, supervisor of Easthampton, Long Island, 1699 to 1700, who bore him three children. Child of first wife: 1. Rachel, who was not eighteen years old when her father wrote his will in 1714. Children of second wife: 2. Joanna. 3. Rebecca. 4. Samuel, referred to below.

(IX) Samuel (2), only son of Samuel (1) and Johanna (Schellinex) Ogden, was born in 1714, died February 20, 1775. Both he and his wife Hannah, daughter of Matthias and Hannah (Miller) Hatfield, are interred in the First Presbyterian churchyard at Elizabethtown, the inscriptions reading as follows: "Here lies the Body of Samuel Ogden, who departed this Life Febr'y the 20th Anno Domini 1775, aged LXI Years"; and "Here lied ye Body of Mrs Hannah Relict of Mr. Samuel Ogden who died January ye 20th Ano Domini 1782, In the 59th Year of her Age." Their children were: 1. Matthias, referred to below. 2. Joanna, born March 31, 1744. 3. Elizabeth, born January 9, 1747, died April 5, 1808; married (first) Uzal Woodruff, and had two children: Eunice and Elias; married (second) Professor Joseph Periam of the College of New Jersey, and had a third child: Joseph Jr. 4. Ann, born September 20, 1749. 5. Elihu, born June 1, 1751, died March 28, 1814; married Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Miller) Price, and had nine children: Amos, Elizabeth, Phebe, Susan, Elihu, Hannah, Oliver, Uzal and Elias. 6. Charity, born August 19, 1753, died September 5, 1828; married Enos, son of Timothy and Elizabeth Woodruff, and had twelve children: Timothy, Hannah, Ogden, Timothy, Enos, Abigail, Hannah, Ezra, Ichabod, Phebe, Charity and John. 7. Phebe, born March 25, 1756; married Job Hedden. 8. Samuel, born February 26, 1758. 9. Hannah, born April 2, 1760. 10. Rachel, born November 18, 1761; married

David Price and had thirteen children: Enos, Daniel, Daniel, Aaron, Joseph, Periam, Jonathan, Rev. and M. D., Rachel, Elizabeth, Phebe, Oliver, Joanna and Lewis. 11. Joseph, born July 1, 1763, died May 6, 1817; married (first) Comfort, daughter of Moses and Comfort (Bond) Price, who bore him six children: Moses, Aaron, Rachel, Phebe, Samuel and Betsey; married (second) Mehitabel Smith, who bore him seven more children: Helen, John, William, Charles, Emeline, David and Anne. 12. Ichabod, born June 27, 1764, died the same year. 13. Ichabod, born September 17, 1765, died February 1, 1789; by his wife Mary had one child: Elizabeth.

(X) Matthias, eldest child and son of Samuel (2) and Hannah (Hatfield) Ogden, was born April 25, 1742, died March 7, 1818. He and his wife Margaret, daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Williams) Magie, born November 6, 1745, died March 18, 1820, are buried in the First Presbyterian churchyard, Elizabeth. Their children were: 1. Abigail, born October 3, 1765, died May 14, 1820; married Ezekiel, son of Ezekiel, grandson of John and Mary (Osborn) Ogden, great-grandson of Jonathan and Elizabeth Ogden, and great-great-grandson of Jonathan and Rebecca Ogden, the great-great-grandparents of his wife. They had thirteen children: Abraham, Ichabod, Ezekiel, James, Abigail, Phebe, Hatfield, Phebe, John, Samuel, Joseph Meeker, Theodore Hamilton and Jonathan. 2. Lewis, born October 30, 1767, died young. 3. Phebe, born December 13, 1769, died February 26, 1830; married Benjamin J. Jarvis, of Elizabethtown, and had four children: Hannah, Sarah B., John O. and Margaret M. 4. Charity, born June 30, 1772, died July 8, 1852; married Benjamin, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Morehouse) Ogden, grandson of William and Mary Ogden, great-grandson of Benjamin and Catharine Ogden, great-great-grandson of Captain Benjamin and Hannah (Woodruff) Ogden, and great-great-great-grandson of John and Jane (Bond) Ogden, the emigrants. Their children were: Peggy, Elizabeth, Charity, Betsy Ann, Charity and Benjamin, twins, Hannah and Isaac. 5. Lewis, born August 8, 1775, died May 15, 1818; married Elizabeth, daughter of Elihu and Phebe (Price) Bond, and had one child: Charity. 6. Samuel, born February 13, 1777, died November 17, 1827; married Esther, daughter of William and Phebe Brown, and had Phebe Brown, William, Charity Ann, Job, Mary, Margaret Magie, Susan, Matthias and Charity Ann. 7. Hannah, born April 30, 1779,

died January 10, 1863; married Stephen Meeker, no children. 8. Hatfield, born April 3, 1781, died September 26, 1793. 9. Matthias, born September 20, 1784, died April 18, 1821; married Rachel Thompson and had one child: Margaret Magie. 10. Joseph, referred to below. 11. John Magie, born November 5, 1789, died April 2, 1834; married Ann Ross, and had Charles Ross, Sarah Ann, Elizabeth Magie, Ezra, Thomas Dickerson and Joanna Thompson.

(X1) Joseph, ninth child and sixth son of Matthias and Margaret (Magie) Ogden, was born at Elizabethtown, January 3, 1787, died there August 23, 1827. March 20, 1808, he married Hannah, daughter of Henry and Hannah (DeHart) Insley, born February 16, 1788, died September 13, 1822. Their children were: 1. Catharine, born December 18, 1809; married the Rev. James M. Hunting, son of John and Elizabeth (Dayton) Hunting, and had John Brown, Mary Elizabeth, Catharine Winslow, Hannah Ogden, Phebe Stratton and James Murdock. 2. Matthias Henry, born April 22, 1811, died March 23, 1895; married Harriet Hudson and had Elias Hudson and Mary Brower. 3. James Lawrence, referred to below. 4. Isaac Crane, born February 10, 1816, died May 4, 1894; married Amanda Maria, daughter of Richard Montgomery and Maria (Keeler) Meigs, and had one child: Isaac Crane Jr. 5. Elizabeth, born February 4, 1818, died August 3, 1879; became the second wife of John L. Brower, whose first wife Mary Insley was her own aunt, being the sister of her mother. John L. and Elizabeth (Ogden) Brower had one child, John L. Jr. 6. Albert, born August 14, 1819, died October 3, 1820. 7. Albert, born January 2, 1821, died November 1, 1822. 8. Hannah, born August 24, 1822, died September 12, 1822.

(X11) James Lawrence, third child and second son of Joseph and Hannah (Insley) Ogden, was born in Elizabethtown, November 28, 1813, died in Jersey City, December 7, 1890. Learning the pottery trade, he went to New York City and entered the employ of his uncle, John Lefoy Brower, an importer of and dealer in mahogany and hard woods. In 1837 Mr. Brower retired, leaving the business in the hands of his nephews, Isaac V. Brower, James Lawrence Ogden and Isaac Crane Ogden. Isaac V. Brower retired a few years later and the two Ogden brothers added other foreign woods and conducted a general lumber business.

James Lawrence Ogden retired from the firm in 1805 and his brother admitted into partnership his nephews, John B. Hunting and Elias H. Ogden, and his brother-in-law, Charles A. Meigs. In 1868 Isaac Crane Ogden withdrew, and the firm was continued by his nephews and brother-in-law until 1900, when the firm was dissolved. For two terms James Lawrence Ogden was a judge of the court of errors and appeals and the court of pardons of the state of New Jersey, and he also served on the board of finance and as alderman of Jersey City. For some time he was vice-president of the First National Bank of Jersey City.

September 2, 1847, James Lawrence Ogden was married in Philadelphia by the Rev. George W. Bethune to Emily Matilda Wandell, of that city, born January 22, 1825, died April 6, 1896, at her residence, 493 Jersey avenue, Jersey City. Their children were: 1. Emily, born New York City, July 13, 1848, died February 9, 1849. 2. Emily Wandell, born New York City, July 13, 1849; married Alexander C. Brooks, of Ridgewood, New Jersey. 3. Laura Virginia, born New York City, November 26, 1851; married Edward Luther White, of Waterbury, Connecticut, deceased; had four children, all born in Bridgeport, Connecticut: Ogden Watson, September 10, 1877, Howard Sage, April 10, 1880, Lucien White, July 8, 1884, died in Bridgeport, young, and Edward Luther Jr., September 9, 1886. 4. Estelle Clements, born in Jersey City, July 25, 1855. 5. James Lawrence Jr., referred to below.

(XIII) James Lawrence (2), youngest child and son of James Lawrence (1) and Emily Matilda (Wandell) Ogden, was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, June 12, 1862, and is now living at 9 Lincoln Park, Newark. He was associated with the A. A. Griffing Iron Company as secretary and director until 1892, when he retired. He is a member of the Essex County Country Club and of the Downtown Club of New York, and an attendant of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church of Newark. June 16, 1900, James Lawrence Ogden married Mary (Jenkinson) Ball, widow of James T. Ball. They have no children.

(For preceding generations see Robert Ogden 1).

(VII) David, second child and OGDEN son of John and Jane (Bond) Ogden, and twin of his brother Jonathan, was born in Bradley Plain, Hampshire, England, January 11, 1639, died between December 26, 1691, and February 27,

1692, the dates of the writing and the proving of his will. He was one of the original associates of Elizabethtown and is spoken of in the records as the "stone church builder." September 11, 1673, he took the oath of allegiance to the Dutch, and April 27, 1676, he applied for a warrant for the survey of one hundred and twenty acres, but shortly afterwards moved to Newark. In 1679 and again in 1680 he was one of the townsmen of Newark, and in 1684 he was appointed one of the collectors of the town's debts. About 1676 David Ogden married Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Samuel and Joanna Swaine, and the widow of Josiah, the brother of John Ward, the Dish Turner of Newark. She was born in 1649 and as the affianced bride of Josiah Ward was given the honor of being the first person to disembark on the banks of the Passaic when the colonists arrived. Children of David and Elizabeth (Swaine) (Ward) Ogden were: 1. David, referred to below. 2. Josiah, born about 1679, died May 17, 1763; married (first) Catharine Hardenbroeck, and (second) Mary Bankes. 3. John, born about 1681, died December 3, 1732; married Elizabeth Wheeler. 4. Thomas, born in 1684, died November 25, 1760; married (first) a girl named Dinah, and (second) Jean (Halsted) Clawson. 5. Swaine, born about 1687, died April 20, 1755; married Mary Ackerman.

(VIII) Captain David (2), eldest child of David (1) and Elizabeth (Swaine) (Ward) Ogden, was born in Newark, New Jersey, about 1678, died there July 11, 1734. He lived in Newark, and September 3, 1701, signed the agreement for the purchase of the western part of the township between the mountains and the Passaic river. His name occurs frequently in the town records as for example, May 25, 1713, when he is appointed collector of the town; November 2, 1713, when he is appointed assessor and rate maker, re-elected to this same position in 1741; in 1716 and 1717 chosen assessor for the provincial tax and re-elected to this office in 1718-19-20-29-30. March 14, 1721, he was chosen as one of the freeholders of the town and was re-elected to this for each of the four years from 1728 to 1732. He was buried in the churchyard of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Newark, and his gravestone is now imbedded in the porch floor of that church.

About 1700 Captain David Ogden married Abigail Hammond, born in 1676, died February 11, 1760. Their children were: 1. Sarah, born November 2, 1699, died April 2, 1777;

married Nathaniel Johnson. 2. Abigail, February 11, 1702, died March 4, 1739; married Colonel Joseph Tuttle. 3. Uzal, about 1705, died about 1780; married Elizabeth Charlotte Thebault. 4. John, referred to below. 5. David, about 1711, died January 28, 1750; married Catharine, daughter of Colonel Josiah and Catharine (Hardenbroeck) Ogden, her first cousin, born 1709, died 1797, in Hartford, Connecticut, having married (second) Isaac Longworth. 6. Elizabeth, married Captain John Johnson. 7. Martha, 1716, died February 7, 1802; married (first) Caleb, son of Caleb and Mary Sayre, of Southampton, Long Island, and Elizabethtown; married (second) Thomas Eagles.

(IX) Judge John, fourth child and second son of Captain David (2) and Abigail (Hammond) Ogden, was born in Newark, about 1709, died there February 14, 1795. He was commonly called "John Ogden of Newark," where he was a prominent lawyer and judge, and his name is of frequent mention in the Essex county court records from 1742 to 1776. April 15, 1740, he joined with his uncle, Josiah, and his brother Uzal in the purchase of the Ringwood property and the forming of the Ringwood Mining Company, his interest in which he sold in 1765 to Samuel Gouverneur. He was greatly hated by the Tories during the revolution and in consequence suffered much at their hands during the revolution. He is buried in the old churchyard on Broad street, Newark.

Judge John Ogden married Hannah, daughter of Jonathan Sayre, of Newark, born 1709, died October 20, 1757. Children: 1. Jemima, married (first) Stephen Johnson, and (second) Stephen Day Jr. 2. Comfort, born June 6, 1730, died November 25, 1736. 3. Hannah, wife of 7, 1737, died June 25, 1780; married the Rev. James Caldwell, of Elizabethtown, the famous revolutionary parson. 4. Abigail, married David, son of Lieutenant David and Mary Crane, grandson of Jasper Jr. and Joanna Swaine. He was born about 1721, died March 6, 1794. She was his second wife, his first wife being Sarah A. Dodd. 5. John, referred to below. 6. Aaron, November 20, 1744, died March 5, 1801; married (first) Hannah Crane, (second) Mary Olden, (third) Mary (Vance) (Sayre) Hamilton, the widow of Ananias Sayre and Thomas Hamilton. 7. Martha, June 19, 1746, died June 26, 1746. 8. Joseph, July 14, 1748, died about 1826; married (first) Rhoda Baker and (second) Mary (Reading) Gray.

(X) Captain John (2), fifth child and eldest son of Judge John (1) and Hannah (Sayre) Ogden, was born in Newark, 1743, died there October 18, 1815. He is buried in the First Presbyterian churchyard in Newark, and his gravestone record gives him the title of captain. The Mudge genealogy states that he was in many battles of the revolution. He married Rhoda, probably the daughter of Deacon Bethuel and Elizabeth (Riggs) Pierson, who died December 17, 1810, aged sixty years. Deacon Bethuel was the son of Joseph and Hepzibah (Camp) Pierson, and the grandson of Samuel, son of Thomas Pierson who married Maria, daughter of Richard Harrison, by his wife, Mary, daughter of Sergeant Richard Harrison, of Newark. Children of Captain John and Rhoda (Pierson) Ogden: 1. Joseph, born September 28, 1773. 2. Betsey, September 8, 1775, died July 3, 1784. 3. Hannah Caldwell, December 27, 1777, died September 26, 1831; married (first) Lewis Ward, and (second) Silas Mudge. 4. David Sayre, April 23, 1780; married (first) Ann Cheatham, (second) the sister of his first wife, (third) Roxana Murphy. 5. James Caldwell referred to below. 6. Betsey, May 21, 1784, died January 2, 1851; married Aaron Nicholls. 7. Sarah, May 10, 1786, died September 21, 1821; married Horace S. Hinsdale. 8. Peggy Canfield, November 22, 1788; married, January 26, 1807, Cornelius Francisco. 9. Rachel Pierson, April 9, 1791; married, November 7, 1820, Lieutenant Benjamin Olds, of Newark. 10. Hetty Caldwell, October 31, 1795.

(XI) James Caldwell, fifth child and third son of Captain John (2) and Rhoda (Pierson) Ogden, was born in Newark, May 10, 1782, died there December 6, 1838. Both he and his wife are buried in Rosedale cemetery, Orange, New Jersey. He married Charlotte Roberts, born June 12, 1787, died February 15, 1852, and their children were: 1. Aaron Sidney, born December 17, 1810, died April 5, 1868; married Elizabeth Stewart, but had no children of record. 2. Lucinda Roberts, married Franklin V. Pitney; moved to Chicago, Illinois; had two children: Lucy and Frederick Pitney. 3. Horace Pierson, January 27, 1814, died unmarried in Newark, May 13, 1837, and is buried in Rosedale. 4. James Camp, referred to below. 5. Sarah Jane, May 5, 1821, died unmarried September 5, 1866. 6. Moses Roberts, August 6, 1824, died unmarried June 28, 1847.

(XII) James Camp, fourth child and third

son of James Caldwell and Charlotte (Roberts) Ogden, was born in Newark, August 19, 1818, died in that city, May 1, 1855. Both he and his wife were of Newark, and they are buried in the Rosedale cemetery, Orange, New Jersey. September 30, 1841, he married Phebe Kitchell, born September 1, 1821, died October 7, 1855. Their children were: 1. Emeline Camp, born September 12, 1842; married, March 29, 1866, Henry R. Clift, and has nine children: Myron L., Charles, S. Estella, married William Gray; Jessie, Edith, Arthur D., Walter, Frank D. and Antha. 2. Charlotte, born February 10, 1845; married William Alexander Reeve. 3. Horace Pierson, born November 9, 1846; married, December 25, 1871, Mary Frances Dickson, born November 9, 1846, died without issue, November 28, 1873, leaving a widower who lives in Springfield, Massachusetts. 4. James Eugene, referred to below. 5. Helen, born March 14, 1852. James Camp Ogden was a travelling salesman for leather goods, a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and a captain in the New Jersey state militia.

(XIII) James Eugene, fourth child and second son of James Camp and Phebe (Kitchell) Ogden, was born in Newark, April 26, 1854, and is now living in that city at 46 Breintnall place, having his office at 687 Ferry street. For his early education he was sent to the public schools and to the Newark Academy, and for the three years which followed his graduation he worked on a farm in Vermont. He then came back to Newark and took up the trade of a decorator and painter, and in 1872 was in the employ of Walter M. Conger, with whom he remained until 1888, when he took a position with the Public Service Corporation, with whom he now is acting as the superintendent of their paint department. Mr. Ogden is an independent in politics.

In October, 1891, James Eugene Ogden married Sarah, born in New York, in May, 1865, daughter of Daniel and Louisa Hinley. They have no children.

(For preceding generations see Robert Ogden 1).

(VII) Captain Benjamin, son of OGDEN John and Jane (Bond) Ogden, was born in Southampton, Long Island, 1654, died in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, November 20, 1722. When his father came to Elizabethtown he was about thirteen years old, and the first record of his name is September 11, 1673, when he took the oath of allegiance to the Dutch. November 27,

1684, he petitioned for fifty acres with its proportion of meadow in Elizabethtown and the warrant for this was granted May 7, 1686. In partnership with the Rev. John Harriman he ran for many years the grist mill known as "John Ogden's Mill" built by his father, and then sold to Captain Ebenezer Peck who leased it to Benjamin and John Harriman for £24 a year. In 1693 he signs the petition to the King that Elizabethtown may be put under the civil jurisdiction of New York; October 10, 1694 he is made sheriff of Elizabethtown, and subscribes to the minister's support; and December 3, 1698, he is one of the committee to lay out the King's road. Captain Benjamin Ogden married, probably about 1685, Hannah, daughter of John and ——— (Gosmer) Woodruff, and had three children: 1. Benjamin, referred to below. 2. John, born 1689, died December 8, 1729; married Mary Mitchell. 3. William, mentioned in his father's will, which bequeathes to him a large share of the estate. He probably died unmarried.

(VIII) Benjamin (2), son of Captain Benjamin (1) and Hannah (Woodruff) Ogden, was born in Elizabethtown, 1680, died November 4, 1729, in the same place. He lived in Elizabethtown and in 1711 was one of the overseers of the highways. September 10 he was one of the rioters who protested against the claims of the proprietors. By his wife Catharine he had two children: 1. William, referred to below. 2. James, born 1705, died 1737; married Elizabeth Crowell.

(IX) William, son of Benjamin (2) and Catharine Ogden, was born in Elizabethtown, June 1, 1704, died there March 20, 1791. He was a farmer and lived in Elizabethtown. By his wife Mary, born 1706, died December 28, 1783, he had three children: 1. Jacob, referred to below. 2. Susannah, born 1746, died February 3, 1819; married John Morehouse. 3. Hannah, married into the Burns family.

(X) Jacob, only son of record of William and Mary Ogden, was born in Elizabethtown, May 18, 1743, died there October 10, 1818. He was also a farmer and lived at Elizabethtown. He married Elizabeth Morehouse, born December 18, 1749, died May 8, 1812, and their children were: 1. Isaac, born December 13, 1767, died August 13, 1835; married Rachel Kester. 2. Benjamin, referred to below. 3. Mary Ann, October 22, 1773, died December 11, 1832; married (first) John Jackson Edwards, and (second) Benjamin Brown. 4. Enoch, 1776, died April 19, 1814; married Louisa ———. 5. Abigail, 1779, died Sep-

tember 5, 1855; married William Melvin. 6. George, 1780, died 1850, married Elizabeth

———, 7. Elizabeth, 1781, died May 17, 1812.

(XI) Benjamin (3), second child and son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Morehouse) Ogden, was born in Elizabethtown, August 31, 1769, died there May 10, 1844. His wife was Charity, fourth child and third daughter of Matthias and Margaret (Magie) Ogden, whose line was: John, Jonathan, Samuel, Samuel, Matthias. Benjamin and Charity (Ogden) Ogden were married, January 24, 1795, and their children were: 1. Peggy, born November 22, 1795, died August 26, 1828; married Daniel Wade. 2. Elizabeth, October 14, 1797, died young. 3. Charity, January 3, 1800, died young. 4. Betsy Ann, December 13, 1803, died unmarried in 1872. 5. Rachel, February 10, 1806, died unmarried September 20, 1894. 6 and 7. Charity and Benjamin, twins, March 25, 1812; Charity died unmarried in 1867; Benjamin died June 4, 1884; married (first) Emily Lane and (second) Mary Jane Bird. 8. Hannah, September 5, 1814, died unmarried. 9. Isaac, referred to below.

(XII) Isaac, youngest child of Benjamin (3) and Charity (Ogden) Ogden, was born in Elizabethtown, April 18, 1818, died in Newark, New Jersey, July 9, 1889. He was a manufacturer of vitrified glazed drain tiles and the founder of the firm of Isaac Ogden & Son, which up to 1895 was carried on by his children. Both he and his wife are buried in Evergreen cemetery. Elizabeth, April 8, 1842, he married Martha Wayne, born December 20, 1821, died May 29, 1887, daughter of Robert and Jane (Parsell) Atchison, and they had four children: 1. Isaac Langworthy, born May 8, 1843, died September 29, 1843. 2. Henry Ellis, referred to below. 3. William Lillie, October 26, 1848; married (first) Mary Florence Soper and (second) Harriet A. Budd. 4. Jane Atchison, July 20, 1854, died unmarried March 8, 1870.

(XIII) Henry Ellis, second child and son of Isaac and Martha Wayne (Atchison) Ogden, was born in Chelsea, Massachusetts, August 23, 1845, and is now living at 13 Hillside avenue, Newark, New Jersey. His infancy was spent in Elizabeth, and for his early education he was sent to the public schools and to the Newark high school. In 1861 he found clerical work in a dry goods store where he remained for eight years, and then went into the real estate business in Elizabeth which he continued until 1873, when he entered his father's establishment in Newark. He remain-

ed up to 1895, and has since conducted a masons' material business in Newark. Mr. Ogden is a Republican. He attends the First Reformed Church of Newark and has been for eighteen years the secretary and treasurer of the Presbyterian Union of the Presbytery of Newark.

May 28, 1897, Henry Ellis Ogden married Ella Elizabeth Carter, of Newark, born in Morristown, New Jersey, August 28, 1847, daughter of George L. and Eliza (Bird) Carter. Children: 1. Grace Martha, born July 9, 1868, died May 5, 1877. 2. Nellie Eliza, born June 17, 1871, married Irving W. Williams (see Williams). 3. Isaac Henry, March 29, 1878; he has been employed for many years and is assistant manager in the mailing department of the Prudential Insurance Company; married Marie Sneider, and has one child, Roberta, born April 13, 1904. 4. George Carter, November 26, 1880; married Charlotte Vesey, born May 28, 1882, and has two children: Carter, born July 19, 1907, and Jack Kenneth, born June 27, 1909.

(For English ancestry see Robert Ogden 1).

David Ogden, son of John
OGDEN Ogden, was born in England,

April 1, 1655, died in Middletown, Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 22, 1705. He was one of the passengers in the "Welcome," took up his residence in Philadelphia, and presented his certificate from London to the Shackamaxon Monthly Meeting when he applied to proceed in marriage. He next took up a two hundred acre tract in Middletown, then in Chester county, now in Delaware county, where he built his homestead on or near the Edgemont Great road, laid out in 1687. David Ogden had two sisters, both of whom came to Pennsylvania. Hannah, who probably lived with or near her brother and married Robert, son of John and Elizabeth (Songhurst) Barber, and died a widow without issue, and Sarah, married Isaac Williams, lived apparently in Philadelphia, and had a son Isaac who married and had two daughters, Rachel and Hannah.

March 12, 1686, David Ogden married Martha, daughter of John and Ann Houlston, of Chester county, who married (second) at Middletown Meeting in 1710, James Thomas, and resided in Whiteland, Pennsylvania. Her father had located the next farm but one to David Ogden, and her three sisters passed meeting on the same day and were married, Sarah, to Peter, a direct ancestor of President Zachary

Taylor; Elizabeth to James Swafford; and Rebecca to William Gregory. She also had a brother John. Her father was probably the John Houlston mentioned by Besse as having been February 5, 1660, sentenced in Wales to fifteen years imprisonment for refusing to take the oath of allegiance. Children of David and Martha (Houlston) Ogden: 1. Jonathan, born April 19, 1687, died June, 1727; married Ann Robinson. 2. Martha, July 23, 1689, living in 1720. 3. Sarah, November 3, 1691, married (first) Evan Howell, and (second) William Surman. 4. Nehemiah, December 15, 1693, died June 14, 1781. 5. Samuel, December 30, 1695, died January 14, 1748; married Esther Lownes. 6. John, July 4, 1698, died April 6, 1742; married (first) Hannah Davis, and (second) Hannah Owen. 7. Aaron, May 31, 1700. 8. Hannah, August 22, 1702, living in 1720. 9. Stephen, referred to below.

(II) Stephen, youngest child of David and Martha (Houlston) Ogden, was born in Middletown, Chester county, Pennsylvania, January 12, 1705, died in Springfield, Pennsylvania, September 16, 1760. He married Hannah, born April 5, 1722, died October 10, 1783, daughter of William Surman, of Worcester, England, and Mary Barnes, of the parish of Whittington, county Worcester, who were married December 16, 1720. Children of Stephen and Hannah (Surman) Ogden: 1. Nehemiah, born April 12, 1744, died October 28, 1752. 2. John, December 31, 1746, died May 23, 1825; married Sarah Crozer. 3. Stephen, September 8, 1748, died October 13, 1776. 4. Mary, October 11, 1750, died September 5, 1809; married Edward Horne. 5. Hannah, August 21, 1752, died April 17, 1822; married Philip Bousall. 6. Aaron, referred to below. 7. Martha, October 20, 1756, died without issue; married (first) James Arnold, of Gloucester county, New Jersey, (second) Thomas Laycock, of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, a widower, and (third) another widower, John Humphrey. 8. Jonathan. 9. Abigail, October 27, 1760, died June 15, 1842; married (first) Seth Pancoast, and (second) Israel Roberts.

(III) Aaron, sixth child and fourth son of Stephen and Hannah (Surman) Ogden, was born July 9, 1754. He married Esther Preston; children: 1. Rebecca, born January 19, 1775, died September 9, 1829; married George Malin. 2. Stephen, April 18, 1777, died 1846; married Hannah Bartram. 3. Amar, February 22, 1779, died October 4, 1780. 4. Joseph, referred to below. 5. Rachel, March 8, 1782,

died June 15, 1809; married Abner Malin. 6. Preston, September 22, 1783, died October, 1784. 7. Martha, April 11, 1785; married in Christ Church, Philadelphia. John Archer. 8. Hannah, November 22, 1787, died January, 1788.

(IV) Joseph, fourth child and third son of Aaron and Esther (Preston) Ogden, was born September 9, 1780, died January 20, 1826. He was a cabinet maker in Newark, Delaware, an agriculturist and a strict Methodist class-leader, and other members of his family were strict members of the Methodist church, their descendants being of the same religious persuasion. Joseph was one of the contractors in the building of the Delaware and Chesapeake canal and was employed upon it when he died. He married Lucretia Gorman, who died January 25, 1820; children: 1. Esther, born April 5, 1805, died August 19, 1863; married (first) Richard Hodges, (second) Lewis H. Ford, (third) John Long. 2. Martha, twin with Esther, died January 3, 1875; married Abraham Martine. 3. Aaron, December 26, 1806, died July 17, 1859; married (first) Elizabeth Morris, (second) Eliza, daughter of Abner and Rachel (Ogden) Malin, (third) some one in the west. 4. Sidney Ann, January 26, 1809; married (first) a Mr. Gordon, (second) John Perkins. 5. Amer, April 2, 1811, died June 28, 1880; married Rebecca Wood. 6. Hannah Bentley, March 20, 1813; married George Washington Toppin. 7. Rebecca, April 23, 1815, died October 20, 1800; married Isaac Taylor, of Chester, Pennsylvania, and died without issue. 8. Anning Asbury, April 24, 1817, died May 4, 1894; married Sarah Nitzel Lincoln. 9. Torbert, April 16, 1819, died 1855 or 1856. 10. Sarah Smith, April 23, 1821, died November 22, 1891; married Joseph Lockwood. 11. Joseph Richard, referred to below.

(V) Joseph Richard, youngest child of Joseph and Lucretia (Gorman) Ogden, was born April 1, 1823, died July 31, 1860. He was a nail-cutter and lived in Fairfield, opposite Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. January 21, 1847, he married Eliza Ann, daughter of Samuel Keller, by whom he had one child Norman Preston, referred to below. Eliza Ann (Keller) Ogden's mother was Eliza Reckett, of Philadelphia.

(VI) Norman Preston, only child of Joseph Richard and Eliza Ann (Keller) Ogden, was born in Fairview, Pennsylvania, November 26, 1848, and lives in Atlanta, Delaware. He is a carpenter. In 1867 he married Margaret Twigg, daughter of John and Margaret

(Twigg) Brown, of Scotland. Their children are: 1. John Brown, born June 10, 1868, died May 16, 1899. 2. Eliza Ann, April 2, 1870; married Charles, son of Matthias and Caroline C. (Mayer) Kappenstein, of Wuertemberg, Germany; resides in Philadelphia, and has two children: Margaret Brown, born August 7, 1891, and Charles Gilbert, February 11, 1894. 3. Joseph Richard, referred to below. 4. Alexander Twigg, born June 26, 1875. 5. Norman Preston, February 27, 1878. 6. Jasper Dewie, December 3, 1880. 7. James Frederic, January 27, 1884. 8. John Alexander, February 26, 1887, died March 3, 1887. 9. Charles Kappenstein, March 15, 1888, died July 14, 1888. 10. George Henry, May 22, 1880. 11. Margaret Brown, May 15, 1891, died July 22, 1891. 12. Martin Samuel, December 2, 1893.

(VII) Joseph Richard (2), third child and second son, the eldest son to reach maturity of Norman Preston and Margaret Twigg (Brown) Ogden, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 4, 1872, and is now living at Atlantic City, New Jersey. He was educated in the private schools of Philadelphia, and under private tutors, studied architecture and then became a practical builder. In 1900 he opened an office in Atlantic City as an architect, and since that time he has built quite a number of private and public buildings. He is now engaged on plans for a large grammar school in Atlantic City. He is a Republican and attends the Presbyterian church. He is a member of Belcher Lodge, No. 180, Free and Accepted Masons, Atlantic City. He has also taken the consistory degrees in masonry.

November 14, 1899, Joseph Richard Ogden married May, born October 22, 1872, daughter of the Rev. John B. McCorkell, a Presbyterian minister of Philadelphia. They have had three children: 1. A child that died in infancy. 2. Bertha May, born May 25, 1902. 3. Joseph Richard, Jr., May 27, 1905. Mrs. Ogden is a helpmeet to her husband in every sense of the word, being actively engaged with him in his office, in formulating and planning architectural designs.

The birthplace of Yale College and the first sixteen years of its infant life was in the neighborhood of Saybrook and Westbrook and immediately in that part of Killingworth now known as Clinton. Its birth year was 1700, its first charter 1701, and its sponsors the ten principal ministers of the Colony of Connecticut, who each contributed a gift of books. In

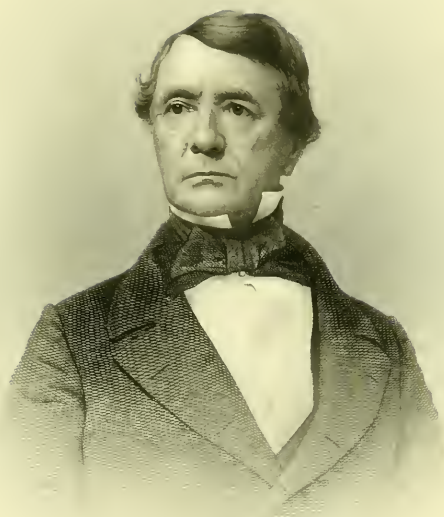
1716 it was removed to New Haven and in its second charter, granted in 1745, it was named Yale in consideration of a gift of five hundred pounds in money and as many books. The catalogue of the early graduates of Yale gives us the names of Ebenezer Wright, a minister of the gospel, graduated in 1724, and Job Wright, also a minister of the gospel, in 1757. The third and fourth of the name are William Wright, graduated in 1774, and David, in 1777, sons of David and Elizabeth (Hand) Wright. From 1781 to 1901 fifty-nine of the name have taken one or more degrees from Yale, and out of the whole number of graduates of the name seven became clergymen, eight doctors of medicine, ten bachelors or doctors of philosophy, and the large majority were lawyers. On the index of officers of the University we find one in the chair of physics and chemistry, one in the chair of Latin and one a tutor as early as 1825. Williams, White, Strong, Smith, Porter, Lewis, Jones, Johnson, Huntington, Hubbard, Hall, Clark, Brown, Baldwin, Allen and Adams are the only other family names with as many graduates.

(I) Thomas, son of John and Grace (Glascock) Wright, of Breck Hall or "The Moat House," South Weald, county Essex, England, was born in England, where he was baptized November 19, 1610. He emigrated to America and is found at Wethersfield, Connecticut Colony, in 1640, where he was deputy to the general court, 1643, and where some time after May 1, 1647, he married as his second wife, Margaret, widow of John Elsom, who died without issue in 1670. Thomas Wright by his first wife had five children as follows: 1. Thomas, married Elizabeth Chittenden, June 16, 1657; he died in April, 1711. 2. James, married (first) Mary ———, and (second) Dorcas Weed, November 20, 1660; he died in 1705. 3. Samuel, born in 1634, in England, as were all these children; he married Mary Butler, September 20, 1659, and died February 13, 1690. 4. Joseph, see forward.

(II) Joseph, fourth son of Thomas Wright, the immigrant, by his first wife, was born in England in 1639, and was brought to America as an infant. He lived in Wethersfield, Connecticut, and married (first) Mary, daughter of John and Mary (Foster) Stoddard, December 10, 1663. By this marriage he had seven children: 1. Mary, April 15, 1665. 2. Elizabeth, November 18, 1667. 3. Joseph, February 14, 1670. 4. Sarah, May 16, 1674. 5. Thomas, January 18, 1677, married (first) Prudence



Edward H. Wright



Wm. H. H. H.

Demings, October 4, 1705, and (second) Abigail Churchill, November 3, 1715. 6. John, May 19, 1670, married Mary, daughter of Lieutenant Jonathan Boardman, July 4, 1706. 7. Jonathan, June 18, 1681, married Hannah, daughter of Joseph Rand, March 24, 1706. Mary (Stoddard) Wright died August 23, 1683, and her husband married (second) Mercy, sister of his deceased wife, March 10, 1685, and by her he had two children, twins, Benjamin, see forward, and Nathaniel, born October 16, 1688. Nathaniel married, March 12, 1712, Ann, daughter of Jonathan Deming. Deacon Joseph Wright died in Wethersfield, Connecticut, December 17, 1714.

(III) Benjamin, twin son with Nathaniel of Deacon Joseph Wright by his second wife, Mercy (Stoddard) Wright, was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, October 16, 1688. He married (first) Hannah Holmes, June 18, 1719, and probably (second) Elizabeth Hand, about 1725, and by this second marriage David (see forward) was born.

(IV) David, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Hand) Wright, was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, then a part of Saybrook, about 1727. He married Hester, second daughter of John and Sarah (Williams) Whittelsey, of Saybrook, and their children were: 1. William (q. v.). 2. David, born October 30, 1756. He was a lawyer in New London and in the course of his professional duties was called to draw up the will of a client who was dying with yellow fever and in consequence he contracted the disease and died September 4, 1798. He married, March 6, 1786, Martha, third daughter of Captain Russell and Mary (Gray) Hubbard, of New London, and they had five sons and two daughters born of this marriage, four sons and two daughters living to adult age. The oldest son became a minister of the gospel and William was the second son.

(V) William, son of David and Hester (Whittelsey) Wright, was born in Westbrook on the borders of Clinton, Connecticut, about 1754. He was graduated at Yale, A. B., 1774, A. M., 1777, and became a physician and surgeon, joining the New Haven Medical Society in 1784. Shortly after he removed to Rockland county, New York, and lived near Nyack, his residence being in that part of the county which became the township of Clarkstown. He married and had twin sons, born November 13, 1789, one of whom he named William, see forward. Dr. William Wright

died away from home while on a visit to the south in 1808.

(VI) William (2), twin son of Dr. William (1) Wright, was born in Clarksville, Rockland county, New York, November 13, 1789. He was a volunteer soldier in the war of 1812 and on returning home became a saddler in Bridgeport, Connecticut, in 1815. In 1821 he removed his business to Newark, New Jersey, where he became a prominent member of the Henry Clay Whig party and active in the established organization of the party in the city of Newark. He was elected mayor of the city in 1839, serving 1840-43, and was a representative of that party in the United States house of representatives, serving throughout the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth congresses, 1843-47. In 1847 he was defeated in the election for governor of New Jersey by Daniel Haines, who had already served as governor, 1843-44. He was elected United States senator from New Jersey in 1853 by the Democratic members of the legislature, to complete the term of Senator Robert Field Stockton, who had resigned his seat January 10, 1853, his term to expire March 3, 1857. On completing this term, Senator Wright was out of office until 1863 when the legislature again elected him to the United States senate for a full term to expire March 3, 1869, and he took his seat December 7, 1863. He was chairman of the committee on manufactures and of that on contingent expenses. He died in Newark, New Jersey, November 1, 1866, without completing his term.

He married, September 2, 1819, Minerva, daughter of William and Jemima (Tomlinson) Darrow, born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, September 2, 1795. Her father and mother were married in 1785. The children of Hon. William and Minerva (Darrow) Wright were born as follows: 1. Frederick William, May 21, 1820, in Bridgeport, Connecticut. 2. Catherine Maria, March 23, 1822, in Bridgeport. 3. Edward Henry, see forward.

(VII) Edward Henry, second son and third child of Hon. William (2) and Minerva (Darrow) Wright, was born in Newark, New Jersey, April 5, 1824. He was prepared for college at St. Paul's School, College Point, Long Island, New York, and was graduated at the College of New Jersey, Princeton, New Jersey, A. B., 1844, A. M., 1847. He then studied law with Alexander Hamilton in New York; with Archer Gifford in Newark, New Jersey, and at Harvard Law School, Harvard Uni-

versity, and he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in 1847. He traveled in Europe for study and observation, 1848-49, and on returning to the United States was appointed by President Tyler in May, 1849, secretary of the United States legislature at St. Petersburg, where he remained through the administration of President Tyler. He was a staunch and zealous Democrat for fifty years, and on the outbreak of the civil war, 1861, he volunteered for service in the Federal army, and was appointed in May, 1861, major of the Sixth United States Cavalry and aide-de-camp on the staff of Lieutenant General Winfield Scott, with the rank of colonel. On the retirement of General Scott, Major Wright was assigned to the staff of General George B. McClellan, with the same rank. This brought him active field duty on the Peninsula of Virginia, and in the Maryland campaign, and his commanding general recommended him for two brevets for gallant and meritorious service in the line of duty. He was ordered to report with his commander at Trenton, New Jersey, after the Maryland campaign, and he resumed civil life as did General McClellan, and he became a director of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, and of the Newark Gas Company. He was made a companion in the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and a commander of the Marcus L. Ward Post, No. 88, Grand Army of the Republic, which organization he served as commander and past commander. He was made a member of the Essex Club of Newark, and also a member of the Union Club of New York City, and served for several years as vice-president of the former. He was also made a member of the board of trustees of the Episcopal Fund of the Division of Newark; president of the board of managers of the New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers, with which board he was the active executive officer for twenty-five years.

Major Wright married, October 9, 1860, in New York City, Dorothea Eliza, daughter of Stevens Thomson and Dora E. (Phelps) Mason, who was born at the home of Thaddeus Phelps, No. 23 Park Place, in New York City. Her father was the first governor of the state of Michigan, and founder of the University of Michigan. The children of Stevens Thomson and Dora E. (Phelps) Mason were all born in New York City as follows: 1. Stevens Thomson Mason, who died when three years old. 2. Dorothea E. Mason. 3. Thaddeus Phelps Mason, who died when six years

of age. The children of Edward Henry and Dorothea Eliza (Mason) Wright were born at No. 24 Park Place, Newark, New Jersey, as follows: 1. Minerva, August 6, 1861, married Rowland Parry Keesby and had child Dorothea. 2. William Mason, September 24, 1863, married Marjorie Jerauld and had children: William Mason, born at Fort Omaha, Nebraska; Jerauld, born at Amherst, Massachusetts; Marjorie, born at Niagara Falls, New York; the father is now stationed as major of the Eighth Infantry at Monterey, California. 3. Emily Virginia, October 29, 1864. 4. Julia Dora, October 29, 1865. 5. Katherine Maria, May 20, 1866, died in infancy. 6. Dora Katherine, June 18, 1868, married Chauncey G. Parker and they have five children: Chauncey G. Jr., Edith Wright, Edward Courtlandt and Dora Mason (twins), Elizabeth Steitz. 7. Edith Howard, March 5, 1871, died young. 8. Amabel Phelps, died young. 9. Edward Henry Jr., February 13, 1875; married Caroline Leshner Firth, and their son is Edward Henry, who was of the ninth generation from Thomas Wright, the immigrant settler of Wethersfield.

General James Fowler Rusling, RUSLING LL.D., was born April 14, 1834, at Washington, New Jersey, but has lived chiefly at Trenton, New Jersey. The name has been "Rusling" during the past century. But in previous centuries (sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth) it was also written "Rustling," "Ruslyng," "Ruslinge," "Ruslin," "Russlin," and "Russelin," according to the old parish registers of Winterton, England. Possibly descended from the Rosslyns of Scotland, or the Rosselyns, Rosselynes, Rocelines, or Rosselines of England. Perhaps of old Saxon origin. The Saxon kings had a bodyguard, called "Ruslingas," and hence the name probably.

The first of the family in America was James Rusling—he always wrote his name thus. He was the son of Robert and Christiana Rusling, and was born at Hull, Yorkshire, England, July 20, 1762, but christened at Winterringham, Lincolnshire, England, about ten miles south of Hull, August 23, 1762, and appears by the parish register there. He died at Newburgh, near Hackettstown, New Jersey, August 11, 1826, and was buried at Washington, New Jersey, but reinterred at Asbury, New Jersey, 1802, in "The Rusling Plot" in the graveyard of the Methodist Episcopal church there. He was descended from Will-

iam "Ruslyng," Brian Rusling, or Robert Rusling probably, of Winterton, Lincolnshire, England, about three miles from Winteringham, who lived there or near there 1563-1638, or from Edward Rusling, who lived there 1724. He was married to Mary Fowler in the Parish Church at Winterton (Old "All Saints"), May 15, 1787, as appears by the parish register there. The same year he settled in business at Scunthorpe, about five miles from Winterton, and continued there until 1791 or thereabouts, when with two children he removed to Hull. But in 1795, with his wife and four children (three sons and one daughter), he removed to America, settling first in New York, but in 1797 or thereabouts removed to New Jersey, settling at Newburgh, Morris county, about two and one-half miles southwest of Hackettstown. Here he had previously purchased a considerable tract of land, in the "English Settlement," on the "Beswick Tract;" but soon lost it all (his title being attacked), except about one hundred acres of mountain land, and was reduced from comparative affluence (acquired by himself) to poverty again. He began again as a school-teacher, but soon had a store at Newburgh, another at Anderson, and then another at Washington, and managed all three successfully. His education was limited, but he became a skilled bookkeeper, accountant, and general man of business, and died 1826 with the respect and esteem of his community. In religion he was a Methodist, and one of the early disciples of John Wesley in England. He was there known as "James Rusling the Radical," and left England because craving greater freedom and larger opportunity for himself and children. In the Methodist church here he became a trustee, class leader and recording steward. He was leader of the first Methodist class in Hackettstown, active in building the first Methodist church there, and also another at Washington and Asbury, and for many years was recording steward of Asbury Circuit, when it comprised half of northern Jersey nearly. From him are descended all the Ruslings now in New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Canada, it is believed, if not in America.

His wife, Mary (Fowler) Rusling, was born in Winterton, England, November 23, 1766, christened November 28, 1766, died Newburgh, New Jersey, July 25, 1809, and buried Hackettstown, New Jersey. She belonged to the Fowlers of Winterton (Co. Lincoln)—an old and well-known English family there. Her grandnephew, Rev. Joseph Thomas Fowler,

D. C. L. (Hon. Canon of Durham Cathedral and lecturer in the University there), and his sister Elizabeth still occupy the old "Fowler Homestead" at Winterton, and they and their ancestors have owned and occupied it for nearly two centuries now. The Fowlers are numerous in England, and have held high positions (member of parliament, Lord Mayor of London, secretary for India, etc.). But the Winterton Fowlers, while perhaps distantly related, do not claim to be more. Several have been clergymen of the Church of England—three in one generation and four in the next. Her oldest brother William became an antiquary and engraver of note in England 1796-1829, and his engravings in three large volumes are now in the British Museum and Bodleian and other great libraries at Oxford, Durham, and elsewhere in England and Scotland. He reckoned among his patrons George III, the Duke of Wellington, Sir Joseph Banks, Sir Walter Scott and others.

James and Mary (Fowler) Rusling had children, as follows: Joseph, born May 12, 1788, died July 4, 1839. James, born August 8, 1789, died December 7, 1848. William, born July 18, 1791, died February 23, 1872. Hannah Fowler, born August 21, 1793, died August 14, 1881. Married Edward Johnston. Gershom, born September 1, 1796, died February 5, 1881. Sedgwick, born April 24, 1799, died March 7, 1876. Mary Elizabeth, born November 4, 1804, died October 3, 1876. Married John P. Sharp.

James Rusling married (second) Hannah Rose (nee Frazer), of Fox Hill, Morris county, New Jersey, April 2, 1810. She was born November 17, 1775, died April 14, 1848, and buried Asbury, New Jersey. Their children were as follows: Robert, born January 1, 1812, died August 5, 1879. John, born March 6, 1813, died January 16, 1896. Mercy, born October 11, 1814, died June 15, 1892. Married Samuel G. Encke; he died February 4, 1906. Of the above Joseph and Sedgwick became Methodist ministers—Joseph noted also as a writer of hymns and poems. Robert became a member of assembly, judge of court of common pleas, New Jersey, and United States internal revenue officer and postmaster. John, United States internal revenue officer and postmaster.

Gershom Rusling, father of James Fowler Rusling, was born in New York, September 1, 1796, as above stated. He married Eliza Budd Hankinson, March 1, 1825; she was born April 13, 1803, died December 3, 1838, and buried

Asbury, New Jersey. Their children are as follows: William McCullough Henry Hankinson, born February 28, 1826, never married; died September 14, 1907; buried Trenton, New Jersey. Called "Henry." Usually written "William H.," and "W. Henry." Ann Maria, born January 1, 1828, died December 13, 1872. Married Rev. Edmund Hance, M. D. Buried Asbury, New Jersey. No issue. Emma, born April 5, 1830, died March 30, 1873. Married Hon. Stacy Barcroft Bray. Buried Lambertville, New Jersey. Had one daughter, Eliza K., born August 16, 1863. Gershom, born May 5, 1832, married Isabell Ross, February 5, 1857; she died July 22, 1893, leaving three daughters, Lizzie B., Miriam H., and Lillie A. Buried Morristown, New Jersey. James Fowler, born April 14, 1834. John P. B. Sloan, born September 19, 1836, died January 9, 1838, buried Asbury, New Jersey. Eliza Keturah, born September 13, 1838, died August 4, 1858, buried Asbury, New Jersey.

Gershom Rusling married (second) Hannah Matthews, July 7, 1841. She was born October 22, 1796, died May 19, 1858, and buried Asbury, New Jersey. No issue.

Gershom Rusling married (third) Sarah Hill, December 13, 1860. She was born September 18, 1816, died April 28, 1887, and buried Flemington, New Jersey. No issue.

In early life he worked on his father's farm at Newburg, New Jersey, and then became clerk and partner in his stores; then merchant himself at Washington, New Jersey, and acquired a competency. Here also he became United States postmaster, school trustee, and director in Morris Canal and Banking Company. He founded the Methodist Episcopal church there, and was its first class leader and Sunday school superintendent. In 1844 he removed to Cherryville, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, and became a merchant again. In 1845 he removed to Trenton, New Jersey, and became merchant and farmer. Here also he became inspector of New Jersey State Prison, director of Crosswicks and Trenton Turnpike Company, and class leader and exhorter Methodist Episcopal church. His farm near Trenton was made valuable by the growth of the city, and his wealth much enhanced. His opportunities for education were few, but he made the most of them, and being endowed with fine natural abilities, he became a good business man and useful citizen. In religion he was always a Methodist, but friendly to all other churches. In politics he was originally a Democrat, but in 1860 he became a Republi-

can, and continued in that political faith until his decease.

Eliza Budd (Hankinson) Rusling, his first wife, and mother of all his children, was the daughter of Henry and Mary (McCullough) Hankinson. Henry Hankinson was the son of General Aaron and Mary (Snyder) Hankinson, of Stillwater, Sussex county, New Jersey. Aaron Hankinson was colonel of Second Regiment, Sussex Militia, February 28, 1777, and promoted brigadier-general, June 5, 1793. He was on frontier service on the upper Delaware, against Indians and Tories, during much of the war, and at the battles of the Brandywine and Germantown under General Washington, September 11, 1777, and October 11, 1777. He was member of assembly of New Jersey, 1782 to 1786, 1788 to 1792, and elder of Presbyterian church. His son Henry was born August 27, 1767, died May 5, 1848, and buried Asbury, New Jersey. He was major and inspector of Sussex Brigade, New Jersey Militia, October 26, 1809, and also elder of Presbyterian church. He was admitted to New Jersey bar, November term, 1794, and settled in practice at Washington, New Jersey. Was member of assembly of New Jersey, 1806-1807-1808 and 1835. The Hankinsons are of English origin, and settled in Monmouth county about 1680. But a branch removed to Hunterdon county. (Joseph and Rachel Mattison, his wife,—born 1712 and 1707) and Aaron was their son, born February 7, 1735, at Rowland's Mills, near Flemington, New Jersey, removed to Sussex county, about 1764, and died Stillwater, Sussex county, New Jersey, October 9, 1806.

Mary McCullough Hankinson was the daughter of William McCullough, who was born December 18, 1759, died February 9, 1840, and buried Asbury, New Jersey. He was private of First Regiment, Sussex Militia, and captain and conductor of Team Brigade 1776 to 1781, during the Revolution, and was pensioned 1832 at \$320 per annum,—afterwards increased to \$480. He was lieutenant-colonel of Lower Regiment, Sussex Militia, June 5, 1793, transferred to Third Regiment, and resigned November 23, 1801. He was member of assembly of New Jersey, 1793-94-95-96-99, and of council 1800-01-02-03, and judge of court of common pleas 1803-1838—thirty-five years in succession. He was the son of Benjamin and Hannah Cook (Henry) McCullough, who married about 1757 and lived at or near Bloomsbury, Warren county, New Jersey. Benjamin McCullough was of Scotch-

Irish ancestry, and came from county Tyrone or Antrim to New Jersey, about 1750. Born 1736, died 1789, and buried in Presbyterian graveyard, Greenwich, near Stewartsville, Warren county, New Jersey. He also was elder of Presbyterian church. He was captain in Heard's brigade, New Jersey Continentals, June 14, 1776, and in First Regiment, Sussex Militia, May 24, 1777. Was member of committee of safety of his township and county, 1775, member of assembly of New Jersey, 1778-79, and freeholder, 1781-84. Both he and son William at battles of Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth, and Springfield probably. Both always ardent friends of education and public improvements. William became a Methodist, 1786, and settling at Hall's Mills (now Asbury, New Jersey) had the name of the place changed to Asbury, in honor of Bishop Asbury of that church. He was instrumental in building the Methodist Episcopal church there, and Bishop Asbury laid its corner-stone, August 9, 1796, stopping at "Brother McCullough's" (Asbury's Journal, vol. 2, p. 259. Elsewhere he spells it "Colonel McCulloch's"). He gave the lot for the public school at Washington, New Jersey, and also contributed liberally to the Methodist Episcopal church there. In politics James Rusling, Henry and Aaron Hankinson, William and Benjamin McCullough were all Democrats.

Gershom Rusling's second wife, Hannah (Matthews) Rusling, was daughter of Jeremiah and Kesiah (Allen) Matthews, of Mount Pleasant, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, son of William Matthews, and also a soldier in the Revolution. The father of Jeremiah Matthews emigrated here from Wales about 1740.

Gershom Rusling's third wife, Sarah (Hill) Rusling, was the daughter of Joachim Hill, Flemington, New Jersey, of French descent probably.

James Fowler Rusling (so named after his grandfather and grandmother—James and Mary Fowler Rusling), third son of Gershom and Eliza Budd (Hankinsin) Rusling, was born April 14, 1834, at Washington, Warren county, New Jersey, but removed March, 1845, to Trenton, New Jersey, with his father and family. He was educated at Trenton Academy, Pennington Seminary, and Dickinson College (Carlisle, Pennsylvania)—taking first honors at Pennington 1852, and second honors at Dickinson 1854, with degree of A. B., having entered junior there. He delivered the master's oration and received his degree of A. M., at Dickinson College, 1857. He was pro-

fessor of natural science and belles lettres at Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, 1854 to 1858, and at same time read law and was admitted to Pennsylvania bar 1857, and New Jersey bar, 1859. He settled in Trenton, in the practice of law, 1859, and was elected county solicitor of Mercer county, 1861, and continued there until August, 1861, when he became first lieutenant and quartermaster Fifth Regiment, New Jersey Infantry Volunteers. He served all through the Civil war, in Army of the Potomac to fall of 1863, in Department of Cumberland to summer of 1865, and in United States War Department to September, 1867, at regimental, brigade, division, corps, army and department headquarters and retired as brigadier-general United States Volunteers (brevet) "for meritorious and distinguished services, War of 1861." He was thus five times promoted, on the recommendation of such officers as Generals Patterson, Mott, Sickles, Hooker, McClellan, Thomas, Sherman, and Grant, and served in succession at regimental, brigade, division, corps, army, department and general United States army headquarters—a record unequaled in kind by any New Jersey or other officer, it is believed.

Returning to law practice, in 1868 he received the Republican nomination for congress (Second New Jersey district) over Ex-Governor Newell, but was defeated by a small majority, this district being heavily Democratic as then constituted. In 1869 he was appointed United States pension agent for New Jersey by President Grant, and re-appointed until 1877, when the New Jersey agency (with others) was abolished by consolidation. He resumed general law practice and real estate business, and became counselor-at-law in all New Jersey and United States courts; also master in chancery and notary public. In 1805 he was appointed by Governor Werts on a commission to consider certain lands at Englishtown, New Jersey, for a Blind Asylum, etc. In 1896 he was appointed by Governor Griggs on a commission to investigate the whole subject of taxation in New Jersey, and in 1897 a commissioner from New Jersey to Tennessee Centennial Exposition, and became president of the New Jersey commission there. He organized four land associations at Trenton, New Jersey (1869-1889), and became secretary, treasurer and solicitor of each (Linden Park, Hamilton avenue, Greenwood avenue, and Broad street), and conducted all successfully and profitably. In 1871 he also organized

the Linden Park Loan & Building Association, as solicitor, etc., and it was conducted satisfactorily. He has made many investments, real estate and otherwise, and managed large affairs for himself and others, prudently and well.

As author he has written considerably for various periodicals, magazines and otherwise. In 1875 he published a volume entitled "Across America, or the Great West and the Pacific Coast," being an account of his observations and adventures there 1866-7, when inspector United States army, which passed through two editions. In 1886, he wrote a "History of State Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Trenton, New Jersey," with a summary of early Methodism in Trenton and New Jersey. In 1876 he delivered the annual address at both Dickinson Seminary and Dickinson College, and in 1888 and 1895 the annual address at Pennington Seminary. In 1890 he wrote a "History of Pennington Seminary." In 1869, as their first counsel, he wrote the charter and by-laws for the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association. In 1889 he delivered the Fourth of July oration there. In 1890 he received the degree of LL. D. from Dickinson College. In 1895-1900 he delivered an address on the "March of Methodism," in Philadelphia, Camden, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, Long Branch, New Brunswick, Ocean Grove, Trenton, Bridgeport, Connecticut; Cleveland, Ohio; Lynn, Massachusetts; Waterville, Maine; New York, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, D. C., and elsewhere, and has been a frequent speaker at literary, political and religious gatherings in New Jersey and other states since 1859. In 1888, at dedication of New Jersey monuments, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, he delivered the oration for Fifth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers. In 1891 he organized the Mercer County Soldiers' & Sailors' Monument Association, and became its first president. He has spoken on "Memorial Day" (May 30th) every year since 1868 nearly, in New Jersey and elsewhere. In 1892 he delivered an address on "Christopher Columbus," at Pennington Seminary and elsewhere. In 1896, at Ashbury Park, New Jersey, he read a paper on the "Battle of Monmouth" before the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, which was a full and critical account of that battle, and of much historic value. In 1898 he delivered the semi-centennial address at Dickinson Seminary. In 1899 he published "Men and Things I Saw in Civil War Days," and in 1902 "European Days and

Ways" (an account of his tour of Europe, 1899), both of which were handsomely noticed by the press and had large sales.

He joined the Methodist Episcopal church in 1848, and has been a member of State Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Trenton, New Jersey, since its organization, 1859, and a trustee and local preacher there many years. He was one of the chief founders of both Broad Street and Broad Street Park Methodist Episcopal Churches, Trenton, New Jersey, and contributed largely both to these and other churches. He was president of Mercer County Sunday School Association, 1875-76, and trustee of Dickinson College 1862 to 1880, and again 1904. Also was trustee of Pennington Seminary 1868 to 1904, and president board of trustees, 1889 to 1899, and now trustee emeritus there. In 1852 he founded (or helped to found) the Alpha Omega Society there. In 1888 he founded the "Rusling Medal" for good conduct and high scholarship there. In 1904 he founded the "Rusling Scholarship" at Dickinson College, for the best senior there (male or female). In 1891 he was elected member board of managers of General Missionary Society Methodist Episcopal Church, and soon afterwards vice-president of the board. In 1896 he was elected lay delegate to the General Conference Methodist Episcopal Church, Cleveland, Ohio, for New Jersey Conference, and delivered the laymen's response to that city's address of welcome. He has been elected member of General Missionary Committee Methodist Episcopal Church repeatedly, and met with them at Philadelphia, Brooklyn, New York, Albany, Washington, Pittsburg, Omaha, etc. In 1903 he delivered the trustees' address at Pennington Seminary, at the inauguration of President Marshall. Also, same year, an address on John Wesley, at Trenton, New Jersey. In 1904 he made the address of welcome to the New Jersey Conference from the Trenton Churches. In 1904-5 he raised \$2,000 for the chapel organ at Pennington Seminary. In 1903 he delivered an oration on George Washington, before the high school, Trenton, New Jersey; also, same year, on Abraham Lincoln, before the Republican Club, Trenton, New Jersey; also in 1907 a memorial address on Bishop McCabe, Trenton, New Jersey; also same year an address at Semi-annual Reunion of the Newark and New Jersey Conferences, Morristown, New Jersey.

He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion (Pennsylvania Commandery), Wilkes Post, No. 23, Grand Army of the

Republic; Third Corps Union, Society of the Army of the Potomac, Society of the Army of the Cumberland, Historical Society of New Jersey, Sons of the American Revolution of New Jersey, Revolution Memorial Society of New Jersey, the Republican Club, Ashlar Lodge, No. 76, Free and Accepted Masons, Union Philosophical Society (Dickinson College), etc. In politics he was bred a Democrat (his father, grandfather, great-grandfather, and great-great-grandfather before him); but in 1856 he cast his first vote for Fremont, and has continued a Republican—voting for every Republican president.

He married, January 1, 1858, Mary Freeman, daughter of Rev. Isaac Winner, D. D., Pennington, New Jersey, who died same year, without issue, and buried at Pennington. He married (second) June 30, 1870, Emily Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Wood and Emily Wells, Trenton, New Jersey (formerly Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania), by whom he has had the following children: James Wood Rusling, and Emily Wells Rusling, both still living, unmarried. James Wood was educated Trenton, New Jersey, and Princeton University, class of 1897, and afterwards traveled extensively in Europe, member of Philadelphia stock exchange, 1897-1904, real estate and investment broker, Trenton, New Jersey, 1904, notary public and commissioner of deeds of New Jersey, member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Pennsylvania Commandery, and of the Princeton Club, Trenton, New Jersey. In politics a Republican. Emily Wells was educated at Trenton, New Jersey, and also traveled extensively in Europe. Both are members of State Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Trenton, New Jersey.

The Ruslings make no claim to armorial bearings, unless descended from the Rosslyns of Scotland (See p. 117 Co. Lincoln not far from the Border), in which case the following may be cited: "Rosslyn, Earl of. Co. Mid Lothian: Arms: Quarterly, 1st. Arg. a cross engrailed: 2d. arg. a pale sa: 3d. arg. az. a bend, betw. six cross-crosslets, fitchee or: 4th arg. on a chev. gu. betw. three roses of the last, barbed vert. a fleur-de-lis. Crests: 1st, a phoenix in flames ppr. and over it the device 'Rinasco piu glorioso,' 2d, an eagle's head erased ppr. with the words 'Illeaso lumine solem.' Supporters: Dexter an eagle, wings inverted. ppr. gorged with a collar arg. thereon a fleur-de-lis, sinister, a griffin. ppr. Motto: Fight." Burke's Peerage, 1250.

Or they may be descended from the Roc-

lines, Rosselyns, Rosselines, or Rosselynes, of England, in which case the following may be cited: "Roceline or Rosselyn. (temp Edward I) the early arms were gules, three round buckles, argent." Woodward's British & Foreign Heraldry, Vol. 1, p. 393.

"Rosseline or Rosselyne (Co. Norfolk—adjoining Co. Lincoln on the east) arms gu. three round buckles ar. tongues in chief. Crest. A spurrow az. betw. two wings or." Burke's Gen. Armory, 873.

"Rosselyne (Co. Norfolk) Az. three femails or." Burke's Gen. Armory, 873. "Rosselyne. Az. a cross scarcely or: another Gu. three crosses scarcely ar." *ibid*.

"Rosselyne. Gu. three square buckles betw. nine crosses crosslet ar: another. Gu. three buckles lozengeways betw. nine crosses crosslet fitchee or." Burke's Gen. Armory, 873.

But Thomas Valentine Fowler the youngest brother of said Mary Fowler Rusling (who followed her to America about 1810, crossing the Atlantic several times, and settling in New York, but dying at Salem, New Jersey, 1851, while on a visit to T. V. Fowler Rusling there—named after him) used to claim that his oldest brother, said William Fowler (the antiquary, etc.), was once shown a coat-of-arms, in a stained-glass window, in an English Manor House, which the owner told him was formerly the "Fowler coat-of-arms," and that said Manor of right belonged to the Fowler Family, but had been confiscated in Cromwell's time (the Fowlers being royalists) and never restored. Said Thomas V. Fowler had a written description thereof, which he said he had received from his said brother William, as follows:

"Fowler Arms,
(Heraldick)

in the staircase window.

Healy Hall, Fordingham, Lincolnshire;

Crest

Ostrich Head—or—between two wings argent,
holding in his beak a Horse Shoe azure,

Quarterly

Azure and or. In the first quarter a Hawk's
Lure and Line, or."

As bearing on the above, the following is cited:

"Fowler, St. Thomas, Co. Stafford, descended from Sir Richard Fowler of Foxley, Co. Buckingham. A Crusader, temp Richard I. who by his extraordinary vigilance, having saved the Christian camp from a nocturnal surprise, received the honor of knighthood on

the field, from his sovereign, who, says tradition, caused the crest which Sir Richard then bore, a hand and a lure, to be changed to the vigilant owl. *Arms.* Az on a chevron (another engr) betw. three lions pass. guard. or. as many crosses formee (another moline) sa. *Crest.* An owl ar. ducally gorged or. Another *Crest.* A cubit arm habited az. holding in the hand ppr. a lure vert. feathered ar. lined or. twisted round the arm." Burke's Gen. Armory, 372. Also the following:

"Fowler, (Stonehouse. Co. Gloucester; granted March 13, 1606). Quarterly, az. and or. in the 1st quarter a hawk's lure and line of the second. *Crest.* An ostrich's head or. betw. two wings ar. holding in the beak a horseshoe az." Burke's Gen. Armory, 372.

Fowler, (Clifton. Co. Gloucester) "Quarterly, per pale indented az and or. in the 1st and 4th. quarters a hawk's line, and in the 2d and 3d a lion pass. Counterchanged. *Crest.* An ostrich's head coupé or. in the beak a horseshoe sa. betw. two wings ar. each charged with two cinquefoils in pale az." Burke's Gen. Armory, p. 372.

Fowler, (Guntton Hall. Co. Suffolk) "*Crest.* A cubit arm vested az. grasping in the hand ppr. a hawk's lure vert. string twisted around the arm." Burke's Gen. Armory, p. 372.

The above are not unlike the "Fowler Arms" on p. 13—indeed, are much the same—and the facts are given for what they are worth, as they may interest somebody.

The Hankinsons (see p. 119) likely came from Co. Middlesex, England, and, if so, may be entitled to the following "Arms" probably: "Ar a fesse gu. fretty or. betw. three ducks Sa. Crest a demi phoenix, wings elevated or. issuant from flames. Motto: *Vi et animo.*" Burke's Gen. Armory, 452. See also Fairbank's Crests, vol. 1., p. 597.

The McCulloughs (see p. 119) are of Scotch Irish ancestry, and came from Scotland into Ireland in the time of Robert Bruce, probably—about 1315. As bearing upon them and their "Arms," the following is cited:

"McCulloch, Sir John, of Myretoun. His dau. Grizel wedded John Vans or Vaux, Esq. claims to belong to House of Vaux celebrated in every country of Europe, of Barnbarroch, son of Patrick, son of Sir John of Barnbarroch. His dau. Agnes married Sir Wm. Maxwell, of Monteith. Burke's Hist. of Commoners, vol. 1., p. 439. Sir John Vans, of Barnbarroch married Janet, dau. and heiress of Sir Simon McCullough, of Myretoun. He was slain in battle of Pinkie, 1547. Ibid., p. 438.

Arms. Quarterly: 1st & 4th arg. a bend gu: 2d & 3d arg. a chev. between in chief two cinquefoils gu. with a cross crosslet fitchée sa. in centre and a base a saltire coupé.

Crests. First. A Lion rampant, holding scales in the dexter paw. Second. An eagle issuant and regardant ppr.

Supporters. Two Savages, with clubs in their hands, and wreathed about the middle with laurel.

Motto. "Be Faithful." Ibid., 439."

Also the following:

"McCulloch, David, Esq. of Ardwel, Kirkcudbright. A naked arm and hand throwing a dart, ppr; motto, *vi et animo.*" Fairbank's Crests, vol. 1., p. 306; vol. 2, plate 42, Crest 13; Burke's Visitation of Arms, vol. 2, p. 70. Also:

"McCulloch (Barholm Co. Kirkcudbright) Erm. a fret engr. gu. on an escutcheon az. three wolves heads erased or. *Crest.* A hand throwing a dart ppr. *Supporters.* Two men in armour, each holding a spear ppr. Motto. *vi et animo.*" Family Crests, Vol. 1, 302. Burke's Gen. Armory, 637; Rietstap Armorial General, Vol. 2, p. 121. Also:

"McCulloch, Sco. a hand throwing a dart ppr. *Vi et animo.*" Family Crests, Pl., 61. no 19. Also:

"McCulloch, Myrtoun, (this seems to be the same as "Myretoun" p. 122) co. Wigton, bart Erm. fretty gu. *Crest.* A hand throwing a dart. ppr. Motto *vi et animo.*" Family Crests, Vol. 1., p. 302.

The name was originally "McCullo," and afterwards was written "McCulloch," "McCulloch," and "McCullough." The latter is the modern spelling; but they are all the same probably—*idem sonans*. And the above all given accordingly, for what they are worth, as they may interest somebody.

Hugh Mercer, physician and

MERCER soldier, for whom the county of

Mercer is named, was a member of a distinguished Scottish family which had furnished, particularly to the kirk, men famous in public life.

The great-grandfather of Hugh Mercer was John, a minister of the church in Kinnellan, Aberdeenshire, from 1650 to 1676, from which pastorate John Mercer resigned a year before his death. The wife of this eminent divine was Lillias Row, a great-granddaughter of John Row, the reformer. Of this union there were three children. The grandfather of Hugh, was Thomas Mercer, baptized January 20, 1658.



GENERAL HUGH MERCER

From portrait presented to New Jersey Society Sons of the Revolution, by James Burke, Esq., of Princeton, 1901.

and polled 1696. Thomas was twice married, one wife being Anna Raite, the other Isabel ——. Of the seven children of whom Thomas Mercer was the father, one was William, baptized March 25, 1696. William was educated for the ministry, was in charge of the Manse at Pittslogo, Aberdeenshire, from 1720 to 1748. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Munro, of Foulis. Sir Robert was killed while commanding the British troops at Falkirk in 1746. To William and Anne there were born three children, one of whom was Hugh, the subject of this memoir. The date of Hugh's birth was probably 1725, as he was baptized in January, 1726. His wife was Isabella Gordon, of Virginia. The children of Hugh Mercer and Isabella (Gordon) Mercer were: 1. Anna Gordon, a celebrated beauty, married Robert Patton, of Fredericksburg. 2. John, born 1772, died 1817. 3. William, died unmarried. 4. George Weedon, died unmarried. 5. Hugh Tennant Weedon, born August 4, 1776, educated under an act of congress, 1793, married Louisa Griffin, daughter of Judge Cyrus Griffin, by Lady Christiana Stuart. Colonel Hugh Tennant Weedon Mercer died December, 1853, at the "Sentry Box," Fredericksburg, Virginia, while Mrs. Mercer died December 28, 1859, aged eighty years.

Of the boyhood life of General Hugh Mercer little is known. As was the case with many Scottish lads, he entered college, when about fifteen years of age, matriculating in the School of Medicine, Marshall College, in 1740, graduating in 1744. Moved by the loyal spirit of his ancestors, Hugh Mercer joined the army of Prince Charlie, the "Young Pretender," and during the 16th of April, 1746, he appears as assistant surgeon upon the ill-starred field of Culloden.

Driven by the butcheries of the Duke of Cumberland, Hugh Mercer, in the autumn of 1746, set sail from Leith, remained a short time in Philadelphia, and settled at Greencastle, Pennsylvania, now Mercersburg, then upon the frontier of new world civilization. Practicing his profession in the wilds of the "Indian Country," Hugh Mercer does not appear prominently until the year 1755, when in the "Braddock Expedition" he appears as a captain of militia. Following Braddock's humiliating defeat, Hugh Mercer, although wounded, walked many miles through the wilderness to his home. Early in the spring of 1756 Hugh Mercer was selected as Captain of the local militia, having a supervision over a wide district with McDowell's Ferry (Bridgeport) as headquarters,

and acting as physician and surgeon to the garrison. Again was Hugh Mercer wounded, and in retreat from an Indian fight, walking over one hundred miles through the forests, hiding in the trunks of trees, and living upon roots, berries and the carcass of a rattle snake, until he could rejoin his command at Fort Cumberland. For these and other patriotic services the corporation of Philadelphia presented him with a vote of thanks and a medal.

In 1757, Mercer was in command of the militia stationed at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, being appointed major in December, 1757, with command of all Provincial forces stationed west of the Susquehanna. In 1758 Major Mercer was in command of a portion of the Forbes Expedition against Fort Duquesne. It was during this period that Mercer met George Washington whose military fame had spread beyond the confines of the Great Northern Neck of Virginia. Between the two men a friendship was established that led Mercer to remove from Pennsylvania to Virginia, taking up his residence in Fredericksburg, famed not only as the home of Washington's mother, but as the then residence of John Paul, who, assuming the name of Jones, later became the world-renowned naval commander; of James Monroe, afterward President of the United States; of John Marshall, subsequently chief justice of the United States; of General George Weedon, owner of the "Rising Sun," and brother-in-law of Mercer; and of George Mason, of Gunson Hall. In Fredericksburg, General Mercer attended the meeting of Lodge No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons, of which George Washington was a member.

Throughout the period of constitutional agitation preceding the revolution, Dr. Mercer devoted himself to his practice and to the delights of those social relationships for which Fredericksburg was and is noted. In 1775, the Royal Governor, Dunmore, at Williamsburg, transferred a portion of the Colonial store of powder from the magazine to the ship "Magdalen." It was this crowning act of executive incompetency to deal with local phases of the general revolutionary problem, that led to the organization of the Whig regiments. Upon September 12, 1775, Mercer was appointed as colonel of minute-men for the counties of Caroline, Stafford, King George and Spottsylvania. Stimulating the spirit of the committees of safety and sustaining the enthusiastic but untrained provincials, Mercer wrote to the Virginia Convention:—

"Hugh Mercer will serve his adopted coun-

try in the cause of liberty in any rank or station to which he may be assigned."

At this critical juncture three regiments of Virginia provincials were organized, and for the command of the first of these, Hugh Mercer was defeated by Patrick Henry by one vote. Subsequently, Mercer was elected colonel of the third and at Williamsburg drilled the volunteers and levies.

A wider field of duty demanded Mercer's services. In recognition of his popularity and military skill, upon the 5th of June, 1776, the title of brigadier-general in the Continental army was conferred upon the gallant Virginian. Within a few weeks, General Washington, returning from Massachusetts to New York, selected General Mercer to take command of the troops engaged in the fortification of Paulus Hook, now known as the old downtown residence section of Jersey City. But one year remained of the short half century allotted to Mercer. That year he was destined to spend largely within the confines of the state of New Jersey. Besides discharging his duties at Paulus Hook, General Mercer was placed in command of the "Flying Camp" of ten thousand men stationed at and near Perth Amboy.

Events between the rout of the patriot army at Brooklyn and the retreat through the Jerseys moved rapidly, nor can the military details of the crossing of the Delaware and the attack upon Trenton, be repeated here. Historians have credited General Mercer with suggesting the change of Washington's Fabian policy, and of his working out the details of the movement that altered the fate of an empire. This much is sure, that upon the Christmas night of 1776 no one of Washington's galaxy of leaders was more trusted than was Mercer, and no one shared greater fruits of victory. Upon the recrossing of the Delaware, it was at General Mercer's headquarters on the night of January 2, 1777, that the plan to break camp and leave the camp fires burning upon the south bank of the Assumpink creek, was formulated. Thence it was that General Mercer went to his doom.

The story of the surprise at Princeton, on the morning of the 3rd, of the clash upon the frost covered ground between Mercer's men and Mawhood's British regiments and troops of dragoons, of the fight about the Clark house, of the peril of Washington, and of Mercer's leaping from his horse and rallying his men, has often been told. But to the gallant Scotch-Virginian, Death, if it must come, came not quickly. Enfuriated by the turn of the for-

tunes of war, General Mercer, while in the very act of leading his men to victory, was attacked by several British soldiers. Repeatedly stabbed he was beaten upon the head with the butt ends of muskets, and, refusing to surrender, was left for dead. The retreating British soon gave place to the Continental soldiers, who tenderly carried their general into the Clark house, where he was nursed by the devoted Quaker women of that family. By his side, in attendance, were Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, Dr. Archibald Alexander, of Virginia, and Major George Lewis, nephew of General Washington. Lingerin in agony for nine days, General Hugh Mercer died in the arms of Major Lewis.

The death of Mercer created a profound impression throughout the nation. His body was removed to Philadelphia under military escort, was exposed in state, and it is said thirty thousand people attended the funeral. It was upon the south side of Christ church, Philadelphia, that his body, interred with military and civic honors, was placed beneath a slab upon which was cut "In memory of Genl Hugh Mercer who fell at Princeton, January 3rd, 1777."

Moved by a sense of patriotic duty, congress, upon April 9, 1777, directed that monuments be erected to the honor of General Mercer at Fredericksburg, and of General Warren at Boston. Upon the 28th of June, 1902, one hundred and twenty-five years thereafter, the Fredericksburg monument was erected bearing upon its face the following inscription, ordered to be placed by the resolution of 1777:

"Sacred to the memory of
Hugh Mercer

Brigadier General in the Army of
the United States

He died on the 12th of January, 1777
of the wounds he received on the
3rd of the same month
near Princeton, in New Jersey
Bravely Defending the
Liberties of America

The Congress of the United States
In testimony of his virtues and their gratitude
Have caused this monument to be erected."

With that singular perversity that seems to afflict mankind, a succeeding generation refused to permit General Mercer's bones to remain undisturbed. The St. Andrews Society removed Mercer's body to Laurel Hill Cemetery, then upon the edge of the city of Phila-

delphia, and upon the 26th of November, 1840, dedicated a monument to his memory. Of this society General Mercer was a member, the monument having properly inscribed.

Besides the name of one of New Jersey's twenty-one counties, there are in the state of New Jersey two memorials to Mercer. One is the old fort at Red Bank, Gloucester county, where at Fort Mercer, in 1778, a gallant defense of Philadelphia was made by General Greene and the navy upon the Delaware. The other memorial is in Princeton and consists of a bronze tablet unveiled October 1, 1897, the gift of Mercer Engine Company, No. 3.

An interesting and accurate "Life of General Hugh Mercer," from which much of the information for this sketch has been secured, was written and published in 1906, by the Hon. John T. Goolrick, of Fredericksburg, Virginia.

The name Baldwin has been BALDWIN a familiar one in the annals of England and of Europe even since Baldwin I, Count of Flanders, carried off and married Judith, daughter of Charles the Bald of France, and wife of Aethelwulf, king of the West-Saxons of England; and their son, Baldwin II, the Bald, married Aelfthryth, daughter of Alfred the Great. Their great-grandson, Baldwin V, surnamed van Ryssel, married Adela, daughter of Robert of France, and sister to Matilda, wife of William of Normandy, the Conqueror. Hence we find the Baldwin name on the roll of Battle abbey, and Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, a century later, riding at the side of Richard Coeur de Lion to the Crusades, in which, as the Latin Kings of Jerusalem, his cousins of Flanders, descendants of the youngest brother of Godfrey de Bouillon, had already made the name famous throughout Europe, and later were to make it still more famous as the name of two of the Emperors of Constantinople.

Coming back to England, we find the Baldwins playing their part in the history and life of their country until January 6, Edward VI, i. e. 1552, when Richard Baldwin, of Dundridge, in the parish of Ashton Clinton, county Bucks, makes his will and leaves his property to his three sons Henry, John and Richard, making the first-named his executor. Five years later Henry becomes owner in fee simple of Dundridge, Ashton Clinton, where he and his wife Alice spent their lives and he writes his will, January 2, 1599, which is proved July 2, 1602, in the prerogative court of Canter-

bury, by his eldest son Richard, his executor, and in which he divides his property among his children, Richard, Sylvester, John, Robert, Jane, wife of James Bonus; Mary, wife of Richard Salter; and Agatha, wife of Henry Stonehill. Sylvester emigrated with his wife and children to New England, but died on the voyage, June 21, 1638. His widow and children settled in Milford, Connecticut, and two of his sons, Richard, of Milford, and John, of Stonington, have left a numerous offspring in that part of the country. Richard his elder brother seems to have remained in England, but at least three of his sons, Timothy, Nathaniel and Joseph, came over to America and have perpetuated his name and blood here. All three apparently came over to Milford where their cousins were already settled, and where Timothy and Nathaniel elected to remain, while Joseph, whose line we are to follow, went to Hadley, Massachusetts.

(1) Joseph Baldwin, son of Richard Baldwin, of Cholesbury, near Ashton Clinton, county Bucks, England, must have come to Milford, either with the original settlers from New Haven or Wethersfield, in 1639, or else almost immediately after them, as he is of record there in that year. Five years later, January 23, 1644, his wife Hannah joined the church there, and had their first four children baptized; the next year two more were baptized, and four years later a seventh. Of the last two children no record of baptism had been found. About 1663 Joseph Baldwin and his family removed to Hadley, where he and his son Joseph were admitted as freemen in 1666. Meanwhile his wife Hannah had died and Joseph, Senior, married Isabel Ward, sister to Deacon Lawrence Ward, of Newark, and George Ward, of Branford, the father of John Ward, the turner of Newark. As the Widow Catlin, Isabel and her son John had been among the original settlers of Newark from Branford in 1666; but while John had remained in the new settlement to become one of its foremost men and its first schoolmaster, his mother had removed to Hadley, married again, this time, James Northam, and before September, 1671, on the 2d of which month she was granted as the wife of Joseph Baldwin and "sister," i. e. sister-in-law of Elizabeth the widow, letters of administration on the estate of her brother, Deacon Lawrence Ward, she had become widow a second time and married her third husband. The administration, as the East Jersey Deeds tell us, she turned over to "her son John Catline and her kinsman John

Warde, turner, both of Newark;" she does not appear to have borne her second and third husbands any children; she died in Hadley, December 8, 1676. Shortly after this Joseph Baldwin himself married a third time, Elizabeth Hitchcock, widow of William Warriner, of Springfield, by whom likewise Joseph seems to have had no children, although she survived him over twelve years, dying April 25, 1696. Joseph, Senior, himself died November 2, 1684; but long before his death he conveyed a half interest in his homestead in Hadley to his son Joseph, Junior, who died about three years before his father. The will of Joseph Senior, is recorded in Northampton, Massachusetts, and is dated December 20, 1680, and in it he gives his Milford property to his three sons, Joseph, Benjamin and Jonathan, and the remainder of his estate to his wife and other children.

Children: 1. Joseph, Jr., born about 1640, died November 21, 1681; married Sarah daughter of Benjamin Coley, of Milford, baptized 1648, died 1689; children: Joseph, James, Mehitable, Hannah, Mary, Mercy or Mary again, Hannah again, Samuel, and Hannah, a third time. 2. Benjamin, born about 1642, will proven June 19, 1729, married Hannah, daughter of Jonathan Sergeant, of Branford, who died before 1721; children: Joseph, Jonathan, Benjamin and Sarah, married Robert Young. 3. Hannah, born about 1643, married, May 6, 1658, Jeremiah, son of Richard Hull, of New Haven, and had a daughter Mary, possibly also other children. 4. Mary, born about 1644, married John Catlin, son of her stepmother, who removed from Newark, New Jersey, to Deerfield, Massachusetts, before 1684; children: Joseph, John, Jonathan, Elizabeth, married James Corse, and with brothers Joseph and Jonathan were killed by the French and Indians in the Deerfield massacre, February 20, 1704; Hannah, married Thomas Bascom; Sarah, married Michael Mitchell; Esther, married Ebenezer Smead; and Ruth. 5. Elizabeth, baptized March, 1645, died April 24, 1687; married, March 31, 1664, at Hadley, James Warriner, of Springfield, eldest son of her stepmother and William Warriner; children: Samuel, James, Elizabeth, William, Hannah, Samuel again, Ebenezer and Mary. After Elizabeth's death, James Warriner married (second) July 10, 1689, Sarah, daughter of Alexander Alvord; children: Sarah, Jonathan, John, John again, Benjamin and David. Sarah (Alvord) Warriner died May 16, 1704, and widower married (third) December 19,

1709, as her third husband, Mary, widow of Benjamin Stebbins. James Warriner himself died May 14, 1727. 6. Martha, baptized March, 1645, married, at Hadley, December 26, 1667, John, son of John Hawkes, and died January 7, 1676; children: John, John again, Hannah, married Jonathan Scott, of Waterbury, Connecticut; John Hawkes married (second) November 20, 1696, Alice, widow of Samuel Allis, of Hadley, and removed to Deerfield, having by his second wife one child, Elizabeth. 7. Jonathan, treated below. 8. David, born October 19, 1651, died September, 1689; married, November 11, 1674, Mary, daughter of Ensign John Stream, of Milford, who died May 28, 1712; children: Samuel, David and Nathan. 9. Sarah, born November 6, 1653, married as second wife, Samuel Bartlett, of Northampton, Massachusetts. Both died before February 12, 1717; children: Samuel, Sarah and Mindwell.

(II) Jonathan, of Milford, son of Joseph Baldwin, was born according to the New Haven records, February 15, 1649, and was baptized at Milford two days later. He died December 13, 1739. He lived and died at Milford. November 2, 1677, he married (first) Hannah, daughter of Sergeant John Ward, of Branford, who in 1666 became one of the Branford-Newark settlers and one of the most prominent figures in the founding of the latter town. Children: 1. Jonathan, born January 31, 1679-80, baptized February 1, following; settled at Waterbury in 1733, died January 5, 1761; married, September 28, 1710, Mary Tibbals, of Milford; children: Mary, Martha, Abigail, Rachel, Esther, Jonathan and Eunice. Mary married Timothy Porter. 2. John, born May 22, 1683, died January 20, 1773, aged ninety, and is buried at Connecticut Farms, New Jersey. Sergeant John Ward, their grandfather, had left lands in Newark to Jonathan, Daniel, Joshua, Joseph and John. By agreement, the last two took possession of them in 1716; and John's will, 1764, mentions his wife and names children Ezekiel, Enos, Nathan, Phebe Ogden, Mary Wade, of Union, and Lemima, wife of Colonel Samuel Potter. 3. Joseph, treated below. 4. Hannah, born 1687, died in childhood. 5. Daniel, baptized at Milford, March 3, 1688-89, was with his wife Patience, who survived him, of Wallingford, Connecticut, in 1728, and of the parish of Meriden, at the formation of the church there. His will, 1767, mentions wife and children, all baptized at Milford: Daniel, Jehiah, Patience, wife of Daniel Hall, of Wallingford, and Lois,

wife of John Yeomans, of the same place. 6. Joshua, baptized January 24, 1691, at Milford, settled there; joined the church with wife Elizabeth, September 3, 1727; died April 20, 1758, aged sixty-seven, his wife predeceasing him November 20, 1753, in her fifty-second year, according to the record of the family Bible of her son Joshua, of Milford; children: Hannah, Joshua, Elizabeth and Sybil. The first wife of Jonathan Baldwin died June, 1693, and Jonathan married (second) Thankful, daughter of Elder John and Abigail (Ford) Strong, of Windsor, Connecticut, born 1663. Elder John was the son of Richard Strong, of Taunton, England. Children: 7. Abigail, baptized 1695, married Joseph Tibbals and settled in Durham; children: Joseph, James, Thomas, Abigail, John, Ebenezer, Mary and Sarah. 8. Hannah, born 1696, married, January, 1723, Josiah Fowler (Abraham (III), John (II), William (I)), removed to Durham, where he died September 7, 1757; children: Josiah, Hannah, Caleb, Elizabeth and Jonathan. 9. Martha, baptized January 8, 1698, died February of the same year. 10. Ebenezer, born 1699, died before 1728. 11. Noah, baptized November 30, 1701, joined the church at Milford, May 26, 1728; married, March 27, 1733, Thankful Johnson, of Stratford; one child, Eunice, died unmarried. 12. Phebe, born November 6, 1704, died unmarried in 1728. 13. Ezra, born September, 1706, baptized December 3, the same year, became deacon in Durham and died there March 26, 1782, aged over seventy-five years. By his wife Ruth he had five children born in Milford and four born in Durham: Phebe, Ebenezer, Ezra, Noah, Ruth, Amos, Elnathan, Reuben and Ruth.

(III) Joseph (2), son of Jonathan and Hannah (Ward) Baldwin, was born November 29, 1685, died September 20, 1777. In August, 1715, when he received with his brother John the deed of the Newark lands of their grandfather, Sergeant John Ward, he conveyed to those of his brothers who remained in Milford his lands there and styles himself as of Newark, East Jersey. According to tradition, his wife was a Bruen, and they were buried in Newark. Their children were: 1. Eleazar, whose will in 1799 gives his property to his brothers and sisters. 2. Amos, born in Newark, see sketch elsewhere. 3. Moses, treated below. 4. Joshua, born 1710, died May 7, 1767; lived in Orange with his wife Prudence (Lyon) and children: Zenas, Josiah, Rebecca Roberts, Mary Ball and Jemima. 5. Caleb, born and died in New Jersey, although

his will was made when he was in "Derby, Connecticut, sick." By his wife Jemima he had children: Jonathan, Noah and Eleazar. 6. Phinehas, born in Newark, New Jersey, died there March 6, 1803, in his seventy-seventh year, having by his wife Hannah children: John, Joshua, Enos, Eleazar and Rachel Jones. 7. Rebecca, married (first) Daniel Matthews and had children: Daniel and William; she then married (second) John Campbell and had children: Caleb, Phinehas, Lucy, Rebecca, Pierson, Esther, wife of Moses Smith. 8. Sarah, married a Wolcot. 9. Hannah, married a Johnson. In 1712 Joseph (2) Baldwin was overseer of the poor in Newark, and he and Abraham Kitchell were the sheep masters for the same town for 1717.

(IV) Moses, son of Joseph (2) Baldwin, was a master carpenter. He lived in the stirring times of the revolution, but whether he was the Moses Baldwin who was a private in the Essex county troops is uncertain. His home was in Orange, and in 1753 he was one of the heads of the eleven Baldwin families who subscribed for the erection of a new meeting house for the Mountain Society, his subscription being £3. This house of worship, completed and dedicated to its sacred uses in the last days of the year 1754, was a stone structure, of hammer-dressed sandstone laid in regular courses. The committee "regularly chosen to manage the affair of the building," were Samuel Harrison, Samuel Freeman, Joseph Harrison, Stephen Dod, David Williams, Samuel Condit, William Crane and Joseph Riggs. Matthew Williams, who was a mason, had the superintendence of the mason work. Moses Baldwin had the charge of the carpenter work. A written contract between the latter and the committee is preserved among the manuscripts of the New Jersey Historical Society. The "agreement" provides that he shall perfectly finish the house, excepting the masonry, after the model of the meeting house in Newark, finding all the materials, "such as timbers, boards, sleepers, glass, oils and paint, nails, hinges, locks, latches, bolts, with all other kinds of materials necessary for finishing" the same. The details of this contract, supplemented by the recollections of many who have worshipped within its walls, furnish a good idea of the building and its appointments. Standing as it did lengthwise with the street, its south broadside was its front, with the broad entrance door in the centre. Opposite to this door was the pulpit, approached by a broad alley with a double row of pews on each side, and narrow

alleys on the ends of the room. One pew on each side of the pulpit, two on the right, and two on the left fronting the pulpit, all with doors and hinges, and somewhat elevated above the seats, but upon the floor, were provided for the officials in the congregation. In the pulpit was the desk taken from the old building, remodeled and adapted for its new relations. A seat, made of wood, was built against the well back of the pulpit for the minister and his associates. Four wooden pegs on the wall gave their support to the clerical hats. After the revolution this space back of the pulpit was occupied by a large gilt eagle. The arched wall of the room, and the ends of the building above the plate and under the galleries were ceiled with white wood boards, and "painted a light sky color." Such was the inanimate memorial that Moses Baldwin left behind him. To posterity he left five children: 1. Joseph, married Sarah, daughter of Samuel Jones, lived at the southwest corner of what is now Grove and Williams streets, East Orange, until about the beginning of the nineteenth century, when he emigrated to Galloway, New York, near Schenectady, in company with his father-in-law and most of his family. His children were Charlotte, wife of Timothy Williams; Matthias; Lydia, wife of John Wilson; James; Rufus; Elizabeth; Isaac; Israel, and Samuel. 2. Caleb, treated below. 3. Moses, died 1802; had his home near the Jonathan Williams' farm, and tradition says that the Susanna Baldwin he married was the daughter of Susanna, the sixth child of Samuel Dod, of Newark, who died in 1713 or 1714. 4. Hannah, born near Newark, married Jared, son of Joseph Harrison by his wife Dorcas, daughter of Sergeant John Ward, and grandson of Sergeant Richard, son of Richard Harrison, of West Kirby, Cheshire, England, and New Haven and Branford, Connecticut. Jared Harrison, born 1745, died 1827; lived in Orange, and his one child, Deacon Abraham Harrison, lived for many years on High street in that village. 5. Catharine, born February 4, 1737, married Elihu Pierson, a schoolteacher and carpet weaver, and their daughter Phebe married the Rev. Stephen Dodd, of East Haven, Connecticut.

(V) Caleb, third child of Moses Baldwin, was like his father a carpenter, and probably helped him in the building of the second meeting house of the Mountain Society, now the First Presbyterian Church of Orange; at any rate he supplied the shingles for the parsonage since the building fund account of that edifice

contains the entry "Paid out to Caleb Baldwin for shingles £3 19 s. 6 d." His house was situated on a lane, twenty or thirty feet wide, which led from the highway between Newark and the Mountain, to his house on the west side of the path and that of Matthias Dodd on the east side. From the time of the revolution up to about 1840 it is spoken of in deeds and conveyances as "Whiskey lane." About ten years after that date, by a vote of the neighborhood, it was widened to fifty feet, carried through to Forest street, and named Grove street, from the fact of its passing through a pleasant grove. During the revolution Jonathan Sayer, a merchant of Newark, had placed in his storehouse on the Stone dock a considerable quantity of cider whiskey. Fearing that it might be plundered, he removed it for safe keeping to an empty barn belonging to Caleb Baldwin, on the west side of the lane. The barrels were deposited in a bay of the barn and covered with salt hay, but as it happened, with not enough to conceal them entirely. Soon afterwards a small company of British light horse, with a band of Hessian soldiers, encamped for the night on the property of Matthias Dodd which was opposite the barn. In the morning it was found that the whole company of Hessian footmen were drunk. On investigation the cause revealed was the whiskey stored in Caleb Baldwin's barn. The soldiers were punished for their misconduct, and though many of the barrels were staved in and the liquor lost much still remained. The owner, however, abandoned all care for it; and it came to be regarded in the neighborhood as common property and open to all who might wish to replenish their jugs and canteens. In 1814 the barn was torn down; but the name of Whiskey lane thus earned and bestowed upon the path still clung to it. In 1845 the present owner of the Dodd property, a grandson of Matthias Dodd, in removing a stone wall on the front line of his property, opposite to where the barn had stood, found an old sword much corroded by long exposure, which on being cleaned was found to be marked with the name of a Hessian colonel. This relic is now in the museum of the New Jersey Historical Society; and is probably a relic of the above described night of debauch. Whether Caleb Baldwin himself was at home at the time of this incident is uncertain. He may have been away on duty as one of the two Caleb Baldwins who were privates in the second regiment of Essex county militia, one of whom was in Captain Lyons' company,

and the other in that of Captain Squires. Caleb Baldwin married Rebecca Coleman, and had six children, all born in Orange: 1. Sarah, born 1770, baptized February 27, 1774, by the Rev. Jedediah Chapman, married Whitfield Culbertson. 2. Martha, 1772, married Patrick Carroll. 3. Cyrenus. 4. Ezra, married Matilda Ramadge. 5. Margaret, 1782, died 1797. 6. Caleb W., treated below.

(VI) Caleb W., son of Caleb and Rebecca (Coleman) Baldwin, was born in Orange, in 1786, died there in 1812. He was a contractor and builder. His father-in-law, Major Aaron Harrison, was one of the leading men of his day in Orange. He was a great-grandson of Sergeant Richard Harrison, one of the Brantford associates, who remained on his home lot in Newark, while his son Samuel first settled about 1720 on land west of Wigwam brook, his house being at the turn of the Swinefield road where it intersects the Valley road, and about 1769 building a house at what is now the corner of Valley street and Lakeside avenue, which was his home till death in 1776, when it was inherited by his son Samuel, who never married and when he died at the age of ninety-one left it to the son of his brother Matthew, Major Aaron Harrison. The Major's first wife, Jemima Condict, who died November 14, 1779, in the twenty-fourth year of her age, after one year of married life, was like her husband a grandchild of Samuel, son of Sergeant Richard Harrison, but on the maternal side. The Major's second wife was Phebe Crane, daughter of Lewis, and great-great-granddaughter of Jasper Crane, of Newark, in 1666. Her mother was Mary, daughter of Daniel Burr, and sister to the Rev. Aaron Burr, whose son Aaron played so conspicuous a part in American history. Jemima, the oldest daughter and second child of Major Aaron and Phebe (Crane) Harrison, was born in 1784, died in 1877, and married, in 1809, Caleb W. Baldwin, to whom she bore two children: 1. Phebe R., died December 31, 1883, after marrying Edward Pierson. 2. Caleb W., treated below.

(VII) Caleb W. (2), son of Caleb W. and Jemima (Harrison) Baldwin, was born in Orange 1812, two months after his father's death. He died in 1852. He was a cabinet maker and lived at Orange. He married, June 7, 1848, Theresa Oliver, born August 12, 1831, at Watkins, New York, daughter of Joseph and Phebe (Carpenter) Oliver. Children: 1. Phebe, born April 6, 1849, married W. Wallace Snyder. 2. Samuel Ward, treated below.

(VIII) Samuel Ward, only son of Caleb W. (2) and Theresa (Oliver) Baldwin, was born February 15, 1851, in Orange, is the last of his line, and is unmarried. He obtained his education at the private school of the Rev. Frederick A. Adams, where he graduated in 1865, and at once entered on a business life as a clerk for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, in which capacity he served for twenty-five years. In 1890 Mr. Baldwin was elected to the office of assistant treasurer of the company, and after fifteen years service in that position was in 1905 chosen to the office of treasurer. In politics Mr. Baldwin is a Republican. He is a director of the National State Bank and the Firemen's Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey. His clubs are the Essex and the Essex County Country.

(For preceding generations see Joseph Baldwin 1).

(IV) Amos, second son of BALDWIN Joseph and — (Bruen) Baldwin, was born in Newark, New Jersey, in 1720, lived in Newark and afterwards in Orange, where he was a deacon of the church and was buried. He married Mary Taylor, who died September 30, 1795, aged seventy-five years; children: 1. Lewis, referred to below. 2. Sarah, married — Ward. 3. Phebe, married Joseph, son of Ebenezer and Deborah Canfield.

(V) Lewis, only son of Amos and Mary (Taylor) Baldwin, was born, lived and died in Orange, New Jersey, his death occurring October 22, 1782. His widow Martha, who survived him many years, died January 26, 1826, aged eighty years, nine months and twelve days. Children: 1. Amos, married (first) Sarah Crane and (second) Maria Harrison. 2. Cyrus, died unmarried. 3. Henry, referred to below. 4. Eunice, died unmarried. 5. Dorcas, married — McDonald. 6. Sarah, born November 27, 1778; married Joshua, son of Phineas and Hannah Baldwin.

(VI) Henry, son of Lewis and Martha Baldwin, was born in Orange, New Jersey, May 24, 1773. He lived in Orange. He married Sarah, daughter of Caleb Baldwin and Lydia, daughter of Dr. Johnson, of Newark. Caleb was the son of Ezekiel Baldwin and Sarah, daughter of Benjamin, son of Benjamin and grandson of Joseph Baldwin, of Newark. Ezekiel was the son of John, grandson of Jonathan, and great-grandson of Joseph Baldwin, of Newark. Children of Henry and Sarah (Baldwin) Baldwin were: 1. Cyrus, referred to below. 2. Catharine, married Ed-

ward Harrison, of Orange. 3. Martha Ann, died at the age of two years. 4. Albert, born in Orange, New Jersey, 1817, and baptized; a clergyman also a farmer; removed to Elton, Walworth county, Wisconsin; married, May 2, 1849, Sarah H. Rhodes, of Brookline, Massachusetts, and has two children.

(VII) Cyrus, son of Henry and Sarah (Baldwin) Baldwin, was born in Orange, New Jersey, near what is now known as Brick Church, in 1808, died August 30, 1854. He had only the advantages of the little neighborhood district school, and yet he accomplished more than many college graduates of the present day. He grew upon the farm and employed his leisure hours during the winter months as did most of his neighbors in the manufacture of shoes. Taking up surveying without any previous instruction, he was for many years before his death the only surveyor in the Oranges, outside of Newark itself. He was conscientious and painstaking and his work could always be relied upon. He was employed by Mr. Haskell, to make all the surveys for Llewellyn Park, and during his life time he laid out hundreds of acres in city lots. He made the original survey of the Rosedale cemetery, Orange, and his work extended for many miles beyond the Oranges. For many years he was a justice of the peace, and was the only recognized legal counsellor in his neighborhood. He drew up most of the wills, deeds and other legal documents, and not one of them has ever been contested on the ground of legal imperfection. He was a man of great natural ability and sound common sense, and was often called upon to arbitrate disputes between neighbors, and seldom failed to arrange matters to the satisfaction of both parties. He enjoyed the confidence and respect of the people during his whole life, and not a single act of his ever brought dishonor or reproach upon the name. By his wise and equitable decision in the settlement of disputes, he saved thousands of dollars in litigation that might have ensued, had the parties employed the usual methods. While not especially active in Christian work, he lived very near to the standard of the "Golden Rule," and set a worthy example for others to follow. Although he was a man of decided convictions, he never gave offence by intruding his views upon others, and it was only when called upon to do so that he ventured an opinion. He was a devoted husband, a kind neighbor and a steadfast friend.

Cyrus Baldwin married Elizabeth Cooper, born July 8, 1810, third child and eldest daughter

of Giles and Sally (Wicks) Mandeville. Her mother was the daughter of Henry Wicks, of Morristown. Her father was the eldest living child of Abraham and Antje (Van Wagoner) Mandeville, grandson of Giles and Leah (Brown or Bruen) Mandeville, great-grandson of Hendrick, the eldest child of Gillis Jansen de Mandeville and Elsie Hendricks, who emigrated from Rouen, France, to Holland, and then in 1647 to New Amsterdam. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin: 1. Henry Wicks, born 1831, died July 31, 1868; married Jemimah Storros and had four children. 2. Giles Mandeville, 1833, died August 3, 1888; married Emily Pierson and left two children. 3. Albert, referred to below. 4. Abram Mandeville, July 5, 1835; married Elizabeth Graves and had two daughters.

(VIII) Albert, third child and son of Cyrus and Elizabeth Cooper (Mandeville) Baldwin, was born at the old homestead at East Orange, July 5, 1835, being a twin with Abram Mandeville Baldwin. He died October 21, 1897. Like his father, he had none of the advantages of the higher education enjoyed by those of the present generation. He mastered the rudimentary branches, however, in the village school, and fitted himself for the honorable position which for so many years he so well filled. Entering the Orange Bank as a boy, when Stephen D. Day was the president and W. A. Vermilye was its cashier, he acquired in three or four years a sufficient knowledge of the business to enable him in 1856 to obtain a position as receiving and paying teller in the City Bank of Newark. At this time the only other employees of that institution were a bookkeeper, a clerk and a runner. The capital stock of the bank was three hundred thousand dollars, and the deposits amounted to the same sum. Even with this amount of business, the teller's position was a very responsible one for a young man to fill. From his father, however, he inherited those strong traits and sterling qualities that would enable a man to succeed in any undertaking, and he not only proved himself equal to the duties he assumed but for forty years conducted the affairs of the bank with a rare fidelity and devotion that won for him the warmest affection and the confidence of his associates. In 1858 he became the cashier of the bank, and when he died he held the double position of cashier and vice-president. During his administration the deposits increased from an annual three hundred thousand to nearly two million dollars, the capital stock increased to one-half

a million, and the working force to three times the original number. There are probably few if any bank employees in the city of Newark who can show so extended a record for faithful service. The foundation of Mr. Baldwin's success was laid in his native town, but he had not resided there since early manhood, his winters having been spent in Newark and his summers at Convent Station, on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad. He had no time to attend to affairs outside of the bank, its duties requiring his undivided attention. For many years he was a vestryman of Grace Protestant Episcopal church in Newark.

In May, 1861, Albert Baldwin married Jennet Phelps, daughter of Charles Hooker, M. D., of New Haven, Connecticut, a descendant of the Rev. Thomas Hooker, who came to New England in 1633, settled in Hartford in 1636, and founded the First Church in Connecticut. She was born in 1837, died February 16, 1883. Children of Albert and Jennet Phelps (Hooker) Baldwin were: 1. Charles Hooker, born November 26, 1865; married Bertha Wilsson Smith and has one child, Beryl Raymond. 2. Albert Henry, referred to below. 3. Jennet Eliza, June 28, 1874.

(IX) Albert Henry, second child and younger son of Albert and Jennet Phelps (Hooker) Baldwin, was born in Newark, New Jersey, October 24, 1868, and is now living in Maplewood, New Jersey. His early education was received in the Newark Academy. He began his business career as a clerk in the Newark National Bank. This was in 1884. Here his own native ability and the traits which he inherited from his father were by him so well developed that he rapidly gained the confidence and appreciation of his employers, and he was advanced steadily from post to post of higher responsibility and trust until in 1902 he attained his present position of vice-president. Like his father he has attended strictly and solely to the one business in which he has been engaged, and outside of his position as vice-president and director of the National Newark Banking Company, he has not had either the time or inclination to engage or interest himself in other businesses. He is a warden and the treasurer of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church in Maplewood; a member of the New Jersey Historical Society, and a Son of the American Revolution.

June 30, 1897, Albert Henry Baldwin married Mary Ellen, born in Wisconsin, daughter

of the Rev. Peter and Anna M. (Chamberlin) Pearson. Her parents are now dead.

The family of Taylor is an old one in New England and has been transplanted in comparatively recent times from Connecticut to New Jersey. It has been somewhat conspicuous in the last named state and is still identified with leading official and other institutions of the commonwealth.

(I) John Taylor probably sailed from England with Rev. Ephraim Hewett, August 17, 1639. He is found the next year in Windsor, Connecticut, and was juror of that town in 1641 and 1644. He remained but a short time in this country and prepared for a journey to England by making his will November 24, 1645. He sailed in the famous "Phantom Ship," of New Haven, which was built in Rhode Island, was of one hundred and fifty tons burden, commanded by Captain Lambert. The ice in the harbor of New Haven had to be cut in order to allow the vessel to sail in January, 1646. In the following June a ship was apparently seen coming to anchor in the harbor when it mysteriously vanished before the eyes of a crowd of spectators. The story is told in Cotton Mather's "Magnalia." John Taylor was lost on the ill-fated ship and his widow married a Mr. Hoyt, of Norwalk, Connecticut. The will of the missing man was presented for probate by his son in 1694. As far as known he left but two children: John and Thomas, the former of whom was killed by Indians at Northampton, Massachusetts, May 13, 1704.

(II) Thomas, youngest son of John Taylor, born 1643, became a resident of Norwalk and removed in 1686 to Danbury, Connecticut, where his death occurred in 1735, at the age of about ninety-two years. He married Rebecca Ketchum and they had ten children: 1. Deborah, married Daniel Betts, of Norwalk. 2. James, born 1668, married Abigail Benedict, died in 1758. 3. John, 1673, married a Miss Betts, died 1742. 4. Joseph, 1673, died 1762; had wife Sarah. (John and Joseph were twins.) 5. Daniel, 1676, died 1770; married (first) a Miss Benedict (second) a Miss Storr. 6. Timothy, 1678, died 1744; married a Miss Davis. 7. Nathan, mentioned below. 8. Rebecca, married Daniel Benedict. 9. Theophilus, 1687-1777, married (first) a Miss Bushnell, (second) Sarah A. Gregory. 10. Eunice, wife of Benjamin Stair. *ستار بنجامين*

(III) Nathan, sixth son of Thomas and Rebecca (Ketchum) Taylor, was born 1682 at Norwalk, and accompanied his parents to Danbury, at the age of four years. He grew to manhood in Danbury and after marriage settled in what is now known as Bethel, Connecticut, where he built a stockade as a defence against the Indians, and the site is now marked by a well. Like all his brothers, Nathan Taylor lived to an advanced age and died in 1782. He married, in Danbury, Hannah Benedict, a member of a pioneer family in that locality. Children: Nathan, Matthew, James, Daniel, Mercy, Mindwell, Deborah, Rhoda, Hannah and Oliver.

(IV) Matthew, second son of Nathan and Hannah (Benedict) Taylor, was born in Bethel and settled in the center of the village bearing that name. His wife was Esther Waller and they were the parents of ten children: Matthew, Abigail, Preserved, Daniel, Joshua, John, Noah, Hannah, Levi and Eleazor.

(V) Joshua, fourth son of Matthew and Esther (Waller) Taylor, was a native of Bethel district, where he engaged in agriculture during his active life. Soon after the beginning of the revolutionary war he enlisted as a soldier and participated in the battle of Ticonderoga. Later he re-enlisted and served until the close of the struggle. In religious faith he was a Presbyterian, as was also his wife, Eunice (Seeley) Taylor, a daughter of Deacon James Seeley, and a native of Bethel. Of their nine children all save one married and left families. 1. Asael, had ten children. 2. Sally, died early in life. 3. Eunice, left no issue. 4. Levi, had seven children. 5. Abel, had one child. 6. Joel, mentioned below. 7. Clarissa, had seven children. 8. Clorinda, had six children. 9. Esther, had five children.

(VI) Levi, second son of Joshua and Eunice (Seeley) Taylor, was born January 19, 1762, and was baptized at Bethel five days later. He passed his life in that locality and was married January 6, 1805, to Lucy Andrews. They had a daughter and a son: Lucy, born December 7, 1805, and Levi, mentioned below.

(VII) Levi (2), son of Levi (1) and Lucy (Andrews) Taylor, was born July 20, 1808, and engaged in farming in Danbury, Connecticut, where he died January 11, 1870. He married, November 26, 1829, Julia Vail, daughter of Oliver and Polly (Beebe) Vail, born September 6, 1807, died August 17, 1883. Children: Stephen Decatur, born November 23, 1831, died July 12, 1832. Jerome, mentioned

below. Elliott, November 10, 1840, died January 5, 1862. Emma Jane, October 2, 1844, married George Burr Hoyt, born May 20, 1844, at Norwalk, Connecticut, died May 12, 1908.

(VIII) Jerome, second son of Levi (2) and Julia (Vail) Taylor, was born April 30, 1834, in Danbury, Connecticut, and received his education in the public schools of his native place. He early became identified with the hat business, and in 1862 with N. Eugene Seeley he organized the firm of Seeley & Taylor, and commenced business at No. 63 Broadway, New York. This firm was continued for six years, and in 1870 with Daniel Hoffman he organized the firm of Hoffman & Taylor, doing hat business at No. 27 Mercer street, New York. This firm was continued for three years, and in 1873, with Edward S. Seeley he organized the firm of Taylor & Seeley, and did business at No. 112 Greene street, New York, manufacturing goods at Danbury, Connecticut. This firm was continued for thirty years and dissolved in 1903. In 1888, when the Fidelity Title & Deposit Company, (now Fidelity Trust Company), was organized, he became a stockholder, and in 1890 was elected a director. In 1894 he was elected second vice-president, and in 1896 was elected trust officer, which office he still holds. In 1894 he was elected a director of the Prudential Insurance Company of America. While doing business in New York he resided in Newark, New Jersey, and connected himself with the South Baptist Church, and has held the office of deacon there since 1873. For many years he has been a director of the Young Men's Christian Association. In politics he is an active supporter of Republican principles and policies. He married, May 13, 1855, in Danbury, Connecticut, Henrietta Selleck, born October 31, 1835, daughter of William L. and Cornelia (Banks) Selleck. Children: Fanny, born March 21, 1801, married C. Edwin Young; Etta May, July 28, 1865, unmarried.

This family of Taylors is of comparatively recent English origin and is not connected with the early families of the name in New Jersey. It has, however, taken an active and worthy part in the development of the best interests of the state.

(1) William Taylor was born June 11, 1773, in England. He came to America in 1793 and located at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was an important merchant under the firm

name of Taylor, Gazzam & Jones. He married, February 20, 1794, at "St. Mary's the Great," Cambridgeshire, England, Mary Alice Gazzam, born June 28, 1775, at Cambridgeshire. Children: 1. William G., born 1795. 2. Thomas D., August 9, 1797. 3. Thomas W., 1798. 4. Benjamin Cook, February 24, 1801. 5. Othniel Hart, see forward. 6. Mary Ann, November 26, 1804. 7. Sarah, July 15, 1806. 8. Martha E., October 25, 1809. 9. William R., October 27, 1810. 10. Isaac E., April 25, 1815. William Taylor died April 4, 1849, and his wife August 31, 1831.

(II) Othniel Hart, son of William and Mary A. (Gazzam) Taylor, was born May 4, 1803, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In his early years he attended elementary schools in Philadelphia and Holmesburg, Pennsylvania, and at Basking Ridge, New Jersey. In 1818 he entered the literary department of the University of Pennsylvania, and there pursued the more advanced studies of a general education. In 1820 he became a student in the office of Thomas T. Hewson, M. D., and at the same time received a course of instruction in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. He completed his university studies in 1825, and graduated with the class of that year. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession in Philadelphia. Shortly afterward he was appointed one of the physicians of the City Dispensary, in which capacity he served many years. About the same time he was elected out-door physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital, a position which he held for a term of eight years. In the year 1832 the Asiatic cholera made its first appearance on this continent, and it afforded him a signal opportunity to show his qualities, not only as a medical practitioner, but as a man. He distinguished himself by volunteering to serve in the city hospitals which the municipal authorities established to meet the emergency, and at the same time he acted as one of the consulting physicians to their sanitary board. The hospital especially in his charge was the St. Augustine Hospital, on Crown street, and the number of cholera patients reported by him as under treatment in that hospital was five hundred and twelve. He had also been elected as one of a commission of medical men who were sent to Montreal to study the character and treatment of cholera on its outbreak in that city, and before its appearance in our own cities, but being unable to accompany the commission, he declined in favor of Dr. Charles D. Meigs. When the hospitals were closed,

after the disappearance of the cholera, he with seven other physicians received by vote of the city councils a testimonial for the services rendered the city, each being presented with a service of silver, the inscription testifying that the gift was bestowed "as a token of regard for intrepid and disinterested services." His arduous and unceasing labors told upon his health, and in 1838 he temporarily relinquished the practice of his profession, and removed from Philadelphia to Fountaintown, Pennsylvania. He remained there until 1841, when he removed to Caldwell, Essex county, New Jersey, and in 1844 took up his residence in Camden, where he resumed his practice of medicine, continuing until about a year before his death, which occurred September 5, 1869. He was for many years a member of the Protestant Episcopal church of Camden. He was an active member of the Camden County Medical Society from the time of its organization; acted as vice-president of the body through many successive terms, and prepared and delivered numerous addresses before the society. In 1852 he was made president of the State Medical Society, and consequently a fellow of the same until his death. He was the author of many exhaustive treatises on medical subjects, published in various leading medical periodicals.

He married Evelina C. Burrough, whose ancestors came from England to Long Island and thence to West Jersey as early as 1603. She was born October 24, 1800, in Camden county, daughter of Jehu and Anne (Hollingshead) Burrough. Anne Hollingshead, born March 25, 1772, was a daughter of Jacob Hollingshead, born October 15, 1732, a son of William and Hannah Hollingshead. Children of Dr. and Mrs. Taylor: 1. William R., born January 5, 1833, died in infancy. 2. Othniel G., January 24, 1834. 3. Marmaduke B., August 17, 1835. 4. Henry Genet, see forward.

(III) Henry Genet, son of Othniel H. and Evelina C. (Burroughs) Taylor, was born July 6, 1837, at "Charmantot," Rensselaer county, near Greenbush, New York, at the residence of his uncle, General Henry James Genet, eldest son of "Citizen Genet," the first ambassador of France to the United States, and who married the daughter of George Clinton, of New York. He obtained his preliminary education in the Camden city schools and in the Protestant Episcopal Academy of Philadelphia. He graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1860 and immediately opened an office in Camden. Shortly

after this the civil war broke out and immediately after the first battle of Bull Run, Dr. Taylor complied with the request of his surgical preceptor, Professor Henry H. Smith, then surgeon-general of Pennsylvania, and went to Washington to assist in taking care of the wounded. In September, 1861, he was commissioned as assistant surgeon of the Eighth New Jersey Regiment and during the campaign of the following year was the only medical staff officer of his regiment on field duty. After the second battle of Bull Run he spent ten days within the rebel lines and accompanied the wounded under his charge to Washington. He was made brigade surgeon of the artillery of the Third Army Corps soon after the engagement at Antietam, and served on the staff of Major-Generals French, Hooker and Sickles. After a long term of service he resigned in March, 1864, and resumed practice at Camden. Soon after this he was made assistant surgeon of the board of enrollment with the first congressional district for New Jersey and had charge of the medical examination of candidates for the service until the close of the war. Dr. Taylor was sergeant of the Sixth Regiment of the National Guard of New Jersey from 1860-1882, and during the strike of 1887 was brigade surgeon of the provisional brigade on the staff of Major-General William J. Sewell. Except during his absence at the front, Dr. Taylor was secretary of the Camden County Medical Society from 1861 to 1888 and was its president in 1865. On his resignation the society presented him a set of engrossed resolutions and a beautiful silver service. One of the founders of the Camden Dispensary, Dr. Taylor has been one of its consulting physicians since 1878, and has been for many years its secretary. In 1880 Rutgers College conferred upon him the degree of A. M., and in the same year he was elected president of the New Jersey State Medical Society.

He is a member of the American Medical Association, the New Jersey Sanitary Society, the New Jersey Academy of Medicine and the Pennsylvania Historical Society. Since the establishment of the Cooper Hospital at Camden, Dr. Taylor has been chairman and secretary of its board of physicians and surgeons, medical director, and a member of the board of managers, and is physician-in-chief of the Camden Home for Friendless Children. He is also president of the New Jersey Training School for Nurses and delivers lectures on nursing and holds clinics at the hospital. He

has read many papers before the various societies of which he is a member which have proven valuable contributions to medical literature and have attracted much attention. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Military Order of Surgeons of New Jersey, the Sons of the Revolution, and is a charter member of Trimble Lodge, No. 117, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Camden. He is a prominent member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Camden, of which he is senior warden.

Dr. Taylor married, October 23, 1897, Helen, daughter of Alexander and Hannah C. Cooper, of Haddonfield, New Jersey, and granddaughter of Captain James B. Cooper, United States navy, who was a soldier of the revolution and entered the navy during the war of 1812. In that struggle he had charge of the gunboats of the United States navy along the New Jersey coast and some years before his death was appointed superintendent of the Naval Asylum at Gray's Ferry, Philadelphia. The living children of Dr. and Mrs. Taylor are: Henry Genet and Richard Cooper.

The name of Joy has been borne with JOY honorable distinction by families in England and Ireland for at least five centuries. It is believed that the name is derived from the locality Jony, in Normandy, and may have reached England in the form "de Jony." It has undergone many modifications, in some of which its identity disappears, as it passes from Joy to Jay through such forms as Joye, Joie, Jaie, Jaye and even Gee. Norfolk county in England has been for five hundred years the seat of a family of Joy (now Jay), and John Jaye (1563-1619) of this line, lord of the manor of Holverston, lying between Hillington and Yelverton, received a grant of arms in 1601, as follows: "Gu. on a bend eng. ar. three roses of the field, seeded. Crest: an otter pass, ppr."

(1) Thomas Joy, the emigrant ancestor of the Joy family in America, was probably born in Norfolk county, in 1610, and came to the new world in the "Constance," which sailed from Gravesend in 1635. He settled in Boston, and was early the possessor of several tracts of land, comprising that on which the mansions of Governor Hutchinson and Sir Charles Henry Frankland were built; and land in Bendall's Cove, perhaps including the sites of Fancuil Hall, and the "Old Feather Store." Thomas Joy was an architect and

builder, constructing the early dwellings, wharves, bridges and warehouses of Boston and Charlestown, and was the owner of corn and saw mills at Hingham. In 1657, with his partner, he built the first town house of Boston, which was the first seat of government of Massachusetts, and the most important edifice of a secular character which had up to that time been constructed in New England. Upon its destruction by fire in 1711, there was built on its site, of brick, the "Old State House," which still stands, one of the most venerated monuments of colonial Boston. In 1646, with Robert Child, Samuel Maverick and others, he participated in the "Child Memorial" episode, which was an effort to effect certain reforms in the government, and particularly to extend the right of suffrage among the colonists, and circulated among the non-freemen a petition which was to be sent to England. In 1658 he became a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and in 1665 a freeman of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He married, in 1637, Joan, only daughter of Captain John Gallop, owner of Gallop's Island, in Boston Harbor, the skillful pilot and trader, whose engagement with Indians at sea off Block Island was the forerunner of the Pequod war, in which he conspicuously served. They had ten children whose descendants are now scattered throughout the United States, many of them having won distinction in business and the professions.

(II) Joseph Joy, son of Thomas and Joan, born April 1, 1645, baptized at First Church, Boston, "13 d. 2 m. 1645," died May 31, 1697, was ensign of the Hingham militia company, constable and carpenter, and lived on Bachelor (Main) street, nearly opposite the meeting house at Hingham, toward the building of which in 1680, he contributed. He married, August 29, 1667, Mary, daughter of John and Margaret Prince.

(III) Joseph Joy, junior, born July 30, 1668, died April 29, 1716. He was a constable in 1697 and 1711. In February, 1708-9, he signed with others a testimonial to the worthy character of Mehitable Warren, accused of witchcraft. His gravestone, with the inscription still legible, is in the Hingham churchyard, and is the most ancient Joy grave mark in America. He married, May 22, 1690, Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Thomas and Ruth Andrews.

(IV) Jedediah Joy, son of Joseph Joy, junior, was born February 27, 1703-4, and died

October 19, 1798. He was taxed at Hingham, and joined the First Church there in 1751. He married, February 7, 1733-34, Mary, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Eels) Stowell.

(V) Nathaniel Joy, son of Jedediah, was born November 19, 1734, and died in 1760. He lived in Abington, Massachusetts, and was one of those who enlisted in the French and Indian war for service in Canada, where he was killed in 1760. He married, November 26, 1751, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Rachel (Ward) Whitmarsh.

(VI) Nathaniel Joy, junior, was born in 1759, and died July 9, 1833. He was a farmer, and a soldier in the war of the revolution. He married, September 23, 1786, Sarah, daughter of Reuben and Sarah (Kendall) Ward.

(VII) Luther Joy, son of Nathaniel, junior, was born September 21, 1805, and died May 5, 1867. For many years he was a merchant in Benson, Vermont, and came to Newark in 1860, where he engaged extensively and successfully in the manufacture of rubber goods. The business was continued as L. Joy & Co., the members of the firm being John E. Dix and two sons, E. Luther Joy and Horatio B. Joy. Mr. Dix married, September 22, 1858, Mary Fisher, daughter of George W. Joy. Their two sons, Edwin A. Dix and William F. Dix, graduates of Princeton University, have won distinction in literary work. The former married, August 15, 1895, Marion Olcott, and the latter, on June 2, 1900, Mary Alice Tennille, by whom he has a son, Tennille Dix, and a daughter Alice Joy Dix. As a family they have traveled extensively, having made in 1890-92 a tour of the world, and Mrs. Dix has been state regent of the Daughters of the Revolution. Edmond Luther Joy, of the firm above mentioned, has been vice-president of the Newark Gas Company, and director of the Newark National State Bank, the Firemen's Insurance Company, and other financial institutions; a director and vice-president of the Newark Board of Trade, and a member of the Essex Club, and the Essex County Country Club. He married, December 14, 1850, Harriet E. Hood, and adopted Florence, a daughter of his brother, Horace H. Joy, who married May 8, 1897, George Randall Swain, a graduate of Princeton University, and had two children, Edmond Luther Joy Swain and George Randall Swain, junior. Horatio B. Joy has been director of several corporations, and a member of the New Jersey Historical Society. He never married, making his home

with his sister, Florence P., who married, April 30, 1873, William Henderson Trippe, a vestryman in Trinity Church, Newark, and a member of the Essex County Country Club. They had two children, William Horatio Trippe and Elsie Laura Trippe. The latter married, October 17, 1909, Harold Armour Dodge. Another of this family, Laura Emagene, married, June 2, 1863, Rev. John R. Fisher, who filled successfully pastorates of Presbyterian churches in Jersey City, South Orange, and Newark. They had four children: William Joy Fisher; Florence Joy Fisher; Maude Elizabeth Fisher, who married November 10, 1897, William D. Downs, and has a son, William Horatio Joy Downs; and John Edmund Fisher, who married, February 19, 1908, Gertrude Everitt, and has a daughter, Lois Eunice Fisher. Mrs. Fisher was a member of the Society of Colonial Dames, the Daughters of the Revolution, the Meridian Club of New York, and several prominent charitable organizations. Luther Joy married, October 5, 1826, Phylinda, daughter of Shuball and Phylinda (Turner) Mason. They were members of the High Street Presbyterian Church.

(VII) Charles Joy, son of Nathaniel, junior, was born February 9, 1808, and died August 3, 1873. He entered the provision business at Albany, New York, about 1830, which he successfully conducted, and in 1838 he served as city marshal. He was also a lieutenant of the Albany Burgesses Corps. After a trip to California he established himself in 1855 in Newark, New Jersey, as a packer and smoker of provisions, and continued in this business until his death. He was a member of the common council, 1866-67, and was one of the committee which in co-operation with the New Jersey Historical Society had charge of the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Newark. Having joined the denomination in Albany where with others he helped organize a new church, he served as a deacon of the First Baptist Church in Newark, where a window has been erected to his memory, and he was a life manager of the American Baptist Publication Society. He was a member of the New York Commercial Association and the New York Produce Exchange, and in 1871 was an incorporator of the Merchants and Manufacturers Bank of Newark. "In all his business relations he was a man without guile, and surrounded himself with a host of earnest friends, who valued his counsel as a sagacious business

man and placed implicit confidence in his honor." He married twice, and by the second marriage had a son, also named Charles, who was born in Newark, and was a teller in the Manufacturers' National Bank; sergeant and an original member of the Essex Troop; president of the Newark Academy Alumni Association, and a member of the Essex Club. Charles Joy, senior, married (first), June 18, 1833, Harriet, daughter of Guy and Harriet (Rogers) Shaw, by whom he had two sons, one of whom was Edmund L. Joy. He married (second), September 6, 1859, Julia, daughter of Robert and Edith Swaffield.

(VIII) Edmund Lewis Joy, son of Charles Joy, was born October 1, 1835, and died February 14, 1892. He was prepared for college at Anthony's Classical Institute, and the Albany Academy. After graduation at the University of Rochester he studied law in New York City, and in 1857 was admitted to the bar of New York as an attorney and counsellor. Soon thereafter he commenced active practice in Ottumwa, Iowa, where in 1860 he was appointed city attorney, holding that office for two years. At the breaking out of the civil war he became active in raising troops, and in 1862 entered the United States service as captain in the Thirty-sixth Regiment of Iowa Infantry, and in this capacity served in the southwest, participating in important movements on both sides of the Mississippi river, which culminated in the capture of Vicksburg. In 1864 he was appointed by President Lincoln, major and judge advocate, United States Volunteers, and assigned to the Seventh Army Corps, commanded by Major General Frederick Steele. He was also made judge advocate of the Department of the Arkansas, with headquarters at Little Rock, in which position he had much to do with the administration of justice in Arkansas and the Indian Territory, and took part in the re-establishment of the government of Arkansas under a new constitution.

After retiring from the service he located in Newark, New Jersey, where his father, Charles Joy, had settled in 1855, became associated with him as partner in the management of extensive business interests, and upon the latter's death in 1873 succeeded him, being a member of the New York Produce Exchange, and conducting the business on his own account during the remainder of his life. Since his death the business has been continued at the old established place as the Edmund L. Joy Company.



Edmund L. Joy

It was only natural on account of his intellectual gifts, his superior attainments and varied experiences, that he should have been called upon to make himself useful by his fellow citizens in New Jersey; and so it happened that in 1871 he was chosen to be a member of the state legislature. Re-elected the following year, he filled the important position of chairman of the judiciary committee, where his legal knowledge and effectiveness as a speaker enabled him to render valuable service to the state. In 1877 he became a member of the Board of Education, holding this position until 1888 and serving for three years as president of the board. He was president of the Board of Trade in 1875 and 1876, and its treasurer from 1879 to the time of his death. In 1880 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, and in 1884 and 1885 he served, by appointment of President Arthur, as a government director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. He was an organizer of the Manufacturers' National Bank, and his large business operations made him prominent in matters affecting the financial interests of the community, placing him often in positions of much responsibility.

Edmund L. Joy was a man of marked energy and intellectual capacity, quick apprehension, and correct judgment. He was happy in the faculty of expressing his thoughts in language at once strong and elegant, was noted for his excellent impromptu addresses, and in the exercise of his abilities as a public speaker won enviable distinction. He was a genial and entertaining companion, a warm and reliable friend, and withal a Christian gentleman, conscientious in the discharge of every duty, mindful of the rights of his fellow men, and faithful in the service of his Maker.

He married, November 24, 1862, Theresa R., daughter of Homer L. Thrall, M. D., of Columbus, Ohio, who was for a number of years a professor of chemistry and mineralogy in Kenyon College, a lecturer at Bexley Hall, the Theological Seminary at Gambier, and later a professor of materia medica and general therapeutics in Starling Medical College. They had four children: Edmund Steele Joy, a lawyer, a graduate of Williams College and Columbia University; Harriet Shaw Joy, who married, January 25, 1891, Robert D. Martin, a lawyer, a graduate of Yale College and Columbia University, and has two children, Joy Delos Martin and Helen Theresa Martin; Homer Thrall Joy, a physician, a graduate of Yale College and Columbia University, who

married, November 9, 1905, Elizabeth J. van Beuren, and has a son, Homer van Beuren Joy; and Helen Adele Joy.

A full account of the Joy family is contained in "Thomas Joy and his Descendants," a genealogical record compiled in 1900, by James R. Joy, of New York City.

The Badgleys belong to that numerous class of pioneers who began their life in the new world in the seventeenth century. The exact date of the arrival of the founder is unknown, as is also the place in old England from which he came, but from his petition in 1664 down the records of the family are comparatively complete.

(1) Anthony Badgley, founder of the family, under date of March 3, 1694, petitioned for a warrant of survey for his lot in Flushing called the "Hemp lot," in order to put a stop to the encroachments of Thomas Hedger and others. This petition was granted August 19, 1697. In the Flushing census of 1698, the fifth entry is "Anthony Badgley, Elizabeth his wife, Anthony, Georg, phebe, and 1 negro." In 1707 he was one of a large company who purchased from Peter Sonmans, one of the largest of the proprietors of East Jersey, a tract of land called "New Britain," or "Markseta Colingge," of one hundred and seventy thousand miles lying about thirty-three miles to the northwest of Elizabethtown. Owing to the legal difficulties about the dividing of old Arent Sonman's estate this property was laid out and divided among its owners as late as 1751. In the Flushing tax-list of 1711, Badgley was rated for twenty-three pounds of bacon, six bushels of wheat and one bushel of Indian corn. In 1715 he was a sergeant in Captain Jonathan Wright's company of militia, and as no mention of his name has been found since then it is probable that he died within a few years later.

By his wife Elizabeth, Anthony Badgley had seven children: 1. Anthony, born between 1690 and 1695; married Phebe Haight; died April 3, 1732, in Flushing. 2. George, born between 1693 and 1696; married Mary Hatfield; died about September, 1759. 3. Phebe, born between 1696 and 1698; married at Jamaica, Long Island, Peter Wilcocks, and moved with her husband to New Jersey. 4. Sarah, born between 1698 and 1700; married, about 1721, Joseph Doty, of Essex county, New Jersey, and left six children. 5. James, referred to below. 6. John, born after 1700;

married Euphemia ———; died in 1759. 7. Elizabeth, born after 1700; married Uriah Hedges, of Essex county, New Jersey.

(II) James, fifth child and third son of Anthony and Elizabeth Badgley, was born in Flushing, Long Island, between 1700 and 1705, died in Essex county, New Jersey, 1777. Moving as a young man from Long Island to Elizabethtown, New Jersey, he married in the latter place, and acquired considerable land in Turkey, now New Providence, his home plantation being on the road from Rahway to Westfield. In his will, dated July 7, 1777, and proved November 16, 1777, he describes himself as "of the borough of Elizabeth, yeoman," and names his wife and five children. Two of his sons having already received their portions, he divided his real estate between his sons Anthony and Robert, whom he appointed his executors. He is buried either at New Providence or Westfield. James Badgley married Hannah, daughter of Joseph Kelsey, of Rahway; children: 1. James, born about 1720; married Sarah ———. 2. A daughter who married Abraham Vreeland. 3. Elizabeth, married William Robinson. 4. Joseph, born probably about 1730, married Elizabeth Scudder; died 1785. 5. Anthony, referred to below. 6. Marcy, married a Mr. Carle. 7. Robert, married Rachel Vreeland.

(III) Anthony (2), fifth child and third son of James and Hannah (Kelsey) Badgley, was born about 1733, died June 30, 1803. His wife is said to have died about twenty years later. He lived on what is now Mountain avenue, in Westfield township, and during the religious revival of 1786, of the thirty-four joining the church eleven, including Anthony, his wife and several of their children were Badgleys. Between 1750 and 1755, Anthony Badgley married Anne, daughter of Jonathan Woodruff, and the sister of Aaron Woodruff, one of the jurors at the trial of James Morgan, the murderer of the famous "fighting parson," the Rev. James Caldwell, of Elizabethtown. Children: 1. Aaron, born about 1756, died January 11, 1761. 2. Jonathan, referred to below. 3. Anthony, born 1762; married Abigail Hedges; died October 4, 1842. 4. Noah, baptized February 13, 1765; joined the Westfield church, 1786; was one of the founders of the Cincinnati in 1788; is said to have been a surveyor, to have moved west, and to have been drowned; unmarried. 5. Samuel, baptized April 5, 1767; married Mary Frazee. 6. Mary, baptized January 28, 1770; married, February 28, 1792, William

Maxwell, and removed with her husband to Ohio. 7. Jane, baptized February 2, 1772; married, January 28, 1790, Barnabas Hile, and removed with her husband to the vicinity of Hamilton, Ohio, where he died in 1820. 8. Anna, baptized September 11, 1775; married, June 19, 1796, Maxwell Frazee.

(IV) Jonathan, second child and son of Anthony (2) and Anne (Woodruff) Badgley, was born in Essex county, New Jersey, near Westfield, July 11, 1759, died there May 2, 1834. For twenty-six months he served as a private in the revolution, under thirteen different captains, fighting in the battle of Connecticut Farms and probably also in others. He lived in what is now New Providence township between Baltusrol mountain and Summit, on the farm now or formerly owned by Wesley Faitoute. June 9, 1782, Jonathan Badgley married (first) Lydia Scudder; children: 1. Stephen, referred to below. 2. Abijah, baptized August, 1787; married Elizabeth Wilcox. 3. Noah, died unmarried about December 17, 1814. 4. John Squier, married Hannah Sturges. 5. Mary, married David C. Hand. 6. Nancy, married Thomas Seward and died quite young. 7. Sarah, married (first) March 4, 1823, Samuel Ball, and (second) a Mr. Travers. Jonathan Badgley married (second) Hannah Searing, who after his death married as her second husband, July 11, 1837, Ebenezer Littell, who died May 2, 1852. Children of Jonathan and Hannah (Searing) Badgley were: Aaron; Nancy; Jacob, died unmarried; Jonathan; Noah; Sarah, died unmarried.

(V) Stephen, eldest child and son of Jonathan and Lydia (Scudder) Badgley, was born in what is now New Providence township, New Jersey, January 13, 1785, died in Green Village, Morris county, New Jersey, February 22, 1872. In the latter place he spent most of his life. He married, October 26, 1806, Catharine Denman, a lineal descendant of Sir Richard Townley; she was born April 1, 1789, died April 9, 1872. Children: 1. Oliver, born about 1807, died October 1, 1865; married Jane Johnston, born January 1, 1814, died February 17, 1900. 2. Harriet, May 14, 1808; married Phineas Kinsey, born 1800, died 1891; she died December 24, 1891. 3. Alfred, referred to below. 4. Catharine, who became late in life the second wife of George Cramer or Cranmer. 5. Sarah Ann, who was living unmarried in Morristown in 1902. 6. Mary H., February 2, 1824, died March 31, 1853; she became the first wife of the Rev. John

Dean. 7. Charlotte, June 30, 1825, died October 5, 1901; she became the second wife of the Rev. John Dean. 8. Theodore, January 9, 1834; married Mary Lindsey, born January 9, 1834.

(VI) Alfred, third child and second son of Stephen and Catharine (Denman) Badgley, was born near Green Village, Morris county, New Jersey, died on his farm in Somerset county, New Jersey. May 7, 1845, he married (first) Sarah (Moore) Coddington, daughter of Joseph Moore; married (second) Mary King. The children of Alfred and Mary (Moore) (Coddington) Badgley were: 1. Catharine Amelia, died in infancy. 2. Alfred Stephen, referred to below.

(VII) Alfred Stephen, only son and child surviving infancy of Alfred and Sarah (Moore) (Coddington) Badgley, was born on his father's farm in Somerset county, New Jersey, March 12, 1849, and is now living in Montclair, New Jersey, with his residence at 196 Walnut street, and his office in the Doremus building. After attending the public schools of Somerset and Morris counties, he went to Pennington Seminary, graduating from that institution in 1869. Going to Tennessee, he read law and was admitted to the Tennessee bar in 1875. After practicing for a few years he entered the National University at Washington, and received his Bachelor of Laws degree in 1884, after which he returned to Tennessee where he received an appointment as one of the special examiners of the United States pension bureau, with his headquarters at Bakersville, North Carolina. Two years later he retired from this position and continued with only his law practice in Tennessee until 1887, when he removed to New Jersey and was admitted as an attorney of the New Jersey bar, and in 1890 as counsellor. He then located in Montclair and continued in practice there, serving for a number of years as town attorney and counsellor. Mr. Badgley is a Republican. He is a past master of Montclair Lodge, No. 144, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and for a number of years a member of the supreme committee of laws and appeals of the Improved Order of Heptasophs. He is also one of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church in Montclair.

In 1860 Alfred Stephen Badgley married Mary Jane Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Elijah Simerley, of Hampton, Carter county, Tennessee; children: 1. Alfred Elijah. 2. Theodore Johnson, referred to below. 3. Mary Cath-

arine, died in April, 1898, at the age of twenty-two. 4. Oliver Kinsey.

(VIII) Theodore Johnson, second child and son of Alfred Stephen and Mary Jane Elizabeth (Simerley) Badgley, was born at Hampton Carter county, Tennessee, September 16, 1871, and is now living in Montclair, New Jersey. For his early education he was sent to the public schools of Laurel, Maryland, of Bakersville, North Carolina, and of Hampton, Tennessee. He then entered the University of Tennessee at Knoxville. For a short time after this he was engaged in the lumber business; he then entered his father's office and studied law, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in 1899 and as a counsellor in 1902. In January, 1908, he was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the United States. In politics Mr. Badgley is a Republican. He is a past master of Montclair lodge, No. 144, Free and Accepted Masons; a member of the Jersey City Consistory of the Scottish Rite; of Salaam Temple of the Mystic Shrine, at Newark, New Jersey; a past regent of the Montclair Council, No. 44, Royal Arcanum; a member of Montclair Lodge, No. 891, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; Montclair Club; Second Ward Republican Club of Montclair; a member and assistant secretary of the Montclair Republican General Committee; a trustee and director of the Montclair Gun Club. He is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Montclair.

On January 22, 1908, Theodore Johnson Badgley married Emma Edith, only daughter and second child of James Bisco and Melissa (Kramer) Dutton, of Holmesburg, Pennsylvania. She was born at Toledo, Ohio, November 1, 1870. Her elder brother, Frederick Larsch Dutton, married Amelia Schroeder and has one child, Elva; her younger brother, John F. Dutton, married Lauretta Smedley and has three children: Dorothy, John and Chester.

Among the various families of early immigrants to New Amsterdam, New Netherlands, who were of pure Holland blood, few have escaped the cruel butchery to which the Holland surnames were submitted when the efforts of the English "robbers" took from them their rights as to property and apparently tried to extinguish even their birthright—the use of their father's name. The genealogist has been put to his wits end to reconcile Bruyn with Brown; Couvenhoven with Cono-

ver and innumerable similar examples of both Christian and surnames. In doing away with Holland usages as to naming children they have raised another difficulty. The original spelling of this branch of the Schenck family was Skinker, which, translated, means "cup bearer."

(1) Martin Schenck von Nydeck was born in Doesburgh, province of Utrecht, Holland, August 7, 1584. He married Maria Margareta de Bockhurst and they came to the New Netherlands with their three children, probably in the ship "de Valckener," Willhelm Thomassin, Captain, which sailed from Holland in March and arrived in New Amsterdam, January 28, 1650, at which time he was sixty-five years of age and appears to have taken no active part in the affairs of the family after their arrival. Children: 1. Roelef Martense, see forward. 2. Jan or Johannis, born probably in Amersfoort, province of Utrecht, Holland, September 19, 1650, was bailiff of Kessel and a man of considerable prominence. He married Magdalena, born October 7, 1660, died April 12, 1688, daughter of Hendrick and Maria de Hoes, and they had a son Jan, born in New Amsterdam, September 19, 1650, three months after the arrival of the families of Schenck at that place. 3. Anetje, born probably at Amersfoort, Holland, and married July 29, 1659, to Adrian Keyeroz. There appears to be no record of the death in New Amsterdam or elsewhere in the New Netherlands of Martense Schenck von Nydeck, or of his wife, Maria Margareta (de Bockhurst), but Colonel Van der Dussen, of the Netherlands Army, says that Martense came to America with his children.

(11) Roelef Martense, eldest son of Martin Schenck von Nydeck and Maria Margareta de Bockhurst, his wife, was born in Amersfoort, province of Utrecht, Holland, in 1619, and died in Flatlands, Long Island, in 1704. He married in his native land but we have no record of children by this first marriage. He came with his father and brother Jan and sister Anetje to New Amsterdam. The family soon after received from the Dutch government a grant of land in Flatlands, on Nassau Island, called by the English, Long Island. There he married in 1660, Neeltje Geretsen, daughter of Gerret Wolphertse Van Couvenhoven, a son of Wolfret Gerretsen Van Couvenhoven, probably a neighbor in Amersfoort, Holland, who came to New Netherlands with the Holland colony which gathered under the Dutch East India Company and was destined

for a settlement at the head of navigation on Hudson's river, at Rensselaerwick, above and opposite the Dutch Fort which became under English rule, Albany. Roelef Martense Schenck made his will September 4, 1704, and it was proved August 3, 1705 (see "Ancestry and Descendants of Rev. William Schenck" by Captain A. D. Schenck, U. S. A., 1883). In his will he devised all his real estate to his eldest son, Martin, giving to his two younger sons, Garret and Jan, and to his six living daughters, Jonica, Maryke, Margretta, Neetje, Mayke and Sara, and to his two grandchildren, children of his deceased daughter Annetje, sixty pounds, ten shillings each, making these legacies chargeable to the income from the real estate devised to his eldest son. Neeltje Geretsen Van Couvenhoven was born in Flatlands, and baptized in the Reformed church in Bruecklyn, September 20, 1641; she died in Flatlands in 1704. Children of Roelef Martense and Neeltje Geretsen (Van Couvenhoven) Schenck, all born in Flatlands, Long Island, New York: 1. Martin, January 23, 1661, married (first), June 20, 1686, Susanna Abrahamse Brinckerhoff; (second), April 11, 1693, Elizabeth Minnen van Voorhees. 2. Annetje, about 1663, married, June 10, 1681, Albertse Terhunen. 3. Jonica, 1665, married, June 7, 1684, Peter Neefus or Nevius. 4. Marika, February 14, 1667, married, February 15, 1687, Isaac Hegeman. 5. Jan, March 1, 1670, married, October 1, 1692, Sarah Willemse van Couvenhoven, born in Flatlands, Long Island, December 27, 1674, died in Pleasant Valley, New Jersey, January 31, 1761. Jan died in Pleasant Valley, New Jersey, January 30, 1753. 6. Garret, see forward. 7. Margareta, January 16, 1678, married September 8, 1700, Cornelius Willemse van Couvenhoven, born in Flatlands, Long Island, November 29, 1672, died in Middletown, New Jersey, May 16, 1736; his widow died in Middletown, New Jersey, December 16, 1751. 8. Neeltje, January 3, 1681, married about 1701, Albert Willemse van Couvenhoven, born at Flatlands, Long Island, December 7, 1676 (?), died in West Pleasant Valley, New Jersey, September 13, 1748, and his widow died July 7, 1751. 9. Mayke, January 27, 1684, married, March 5, 1704, Jan Lucase van Voorhees, born in Flatlands, New Jersey, and baptized February 19, 1675, lived as late as 1737, his wife having died in Flatlands, Long Island, November 25, 1736. 10. Sarah, baptized December 18, 1685, married, November 12, 1705, Jacob Willemse van Couvenhoven, born Janu-

ary 29, 1679, died in Middletown, New Jersey, December 1, 1744. Garret Roelefse and Jan Roelefse Schenck, with their families, including their brothers-in-law Cornelius van Covenhoven and Stephen Coert van Voorhees and Peter Wyckoff, removed to Monmouth county, New Jersey, about 1695, where they purchased of John Bowne, merchant of Middletown, Monmouth county, New Jersey, five hundred acres of land back of the Navesink Hills, located in a valley which gave the place the name of Pleasant Valley, near Holmdel in the bounds of Middletown township. There they became prominent citizens, and the Van Covenhovens became known in the evolution of Dutch names as Conover, but the name Schenck was never changed. The families intermarried and the records of the time and churches are much confused by reason of this commingling of names.

(III) Garret Roelefse, third son and sixth child of Roelef Martense and Neeltje Geretsen (van Covenhoven) Schenck, was born in Flatlands, Long Island, New York, October 27, 1671, and before removing to Monmouth county, New Jersey, he married Neeltje Coerten Van Voorhees of Flatlands. The five hundred acres purchased in Pleasant Valley of John Bowne by Garret and Jan Schenck and Cornelius Van Covenhoven (Conover), was divided and Garret received a farm of two hundred acres, the other three hundred acres being shared equally by John Schenck and Cornelius Covenhoven. Children of Garret Roelefse and Neeltje Coerten (van Voorhees) Schenck born, with the exception of the first child, in Pleasant Valley, New Jersey: 1. Antje, in Flatlands, Long Island, November 15, 1694, married Matthias Lane, had six sons and one daughter, and died before her father made his will. 2. Roelef, April 27, 1697, married about 1718, Eugentje van Doren, born 1697, died August 22, 1768. He was the great-grandfather of the Rev. Dr. Noah Hunt Schenck, of Brooklyn, New York. They had Garret, William and Roelef, who settled in Amwell, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, and John and Jacob, who settled at Pennsneck, and several daughters. 3. Mary, November 1, 1699, married in Marlboro, New Jersey, 1721, Hendrick Smock; they had six sons and two daughters and she died in 1747. 4. Koert, 1702, married in Freehold, New Jersey, Mary Peterse van Couwenhoven, born 1700, died in Marlboro, May 17, 1787; Koert died near Marlboro, January 2, 1771. 5. Altje, baptized May 1, 1705, married Teunis van Dervier and had six sons and three

daughters. 6. Neltje, 1708, married (first) in 1725, Hendrick Hendrickson, (second) Elias Golden, born in 1700; died in 1753; they had four sons and five daughters. 7. Rachel, baptized April 2, 1710, married (first) Guysbert Longstreet, born in 1707, died in 1758; (second) October 23, 1760, Jacob Van Dorn; (third) December 3, 1729, Tennis Denise. He had two sons and four daughters. 8. Garret, November 2, 1712, married Janetje Williamse van Covenhoven, born in Flatlands, Long Island, October 6, 1714, died in Holmdale, New Jersey, February 14, 1792. Garret died August 20, 1757. He had four sons, six daughters. 9. Margaret, baptized April 17, 1715, married (first) about 1735, William van (Covenhoven), of Pennsneck, New Jersey, (second) Derick Longstreet, of Princeton. He had three sons and three daughters. 10. Jan, see forward. 11. Albert, April 19, 1721, died May 21, 1786; married (first) Catie Conover, (second) Agnes Van Brunt. He had eight sons and five daughters.

(IV) Jan, fourth son and tenth child of Garret Roelefse and Neeltje Coerten (van Voorhees) Schenck, was born in Monmouth county, New Jersey, December 7, 1717, and died in Monmouth county, February 13, 1775. He married (first) November 22, 1737, Ann Conover, who was born March 23, 1720, and died August 18, 1739; (second) February 5, 1741, Mary Johnson, who was born August 25, 1721, and died November 7, 1767; (third) Catuna Holmes. By these three marriages he became the father of three sons and six daughters.

(V) Joseph, son of Jan and Mary (Johnson) Schenck, was born in Middletown, New Jersey, in 1759. He married Margaret, daughter of John Conover, and their eldest son, John Conover Schenck, born about 1785, married Annie, daughter of Isaac and Annie (Brooks) Hutchinson, and their son, William Edward Schenck, was born in Princeton, New Jersey, in 1819, and died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1903, having spent the greater part of his life in the latter city. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A. B., 1838; A. M., 1841; B. D., Princeton Theological Seminary, 1841; D. D., Jefferson College, 1861; was a clergyman, and officer of Presbyterian boards, 1852-1903; author of various historical and religious works. Courtland, see forward.

(VI) Courtland, son of Joseph and Margaret (Conover) Schenck, was born in New Jersey, about 1787. He married Caroline Conover and one of their children was Joseph H.

(VII) Joseph H., son of Courtland and Caroline (Conover) Schenck, was born in Evesham township, near Moorestown, Burlington county, New Jersey, May 6, 1811. His principal life work is told in the following from an article by Dr. Clement B. Lowe, in the *Pharmaceutical Era*:

"Established 1836. Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, proprietors of Schenck's Mandrake Pills, Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Tonic.

"Remarkable, indeed, has been the growth of the firm of Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, which might be said to have grown from a home-made remedy to its present large proportions. The founder of the house, the father of the present proprietor, was born in New Jersey. Before he reached his majority he was stricken with pulmonary trouble.

"A change of climate apparently gave no relief and the young man was given up by his physicians as incurable.

"Upon the suggestion of an old friend of the family, he tried an old-fashioned remedy, which he experimented with and improved on.

"It was the turning point of his health and fortune. He grew better, and in less than a year was apparently as well as ever.

"The medicine which he had made for himself was, as the news of his cure spread, applied by friends and neighbors.

"The demand spread beyond the possibilities of charity and friendship and Dr. Schenck (he had since studied medicine) commenced the manufacture of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.

"Orders came thick and fast from all parts of the country, and as the transportation facilities were limited in his home section he moved to Philadelphia.

"From a few simple appliances and one room in his home, his plant grew amazingly. Larger quarters were needed, and after several such moves (always to larger quarters) he built the building at N. E. Cor. 6th & Arch Sts., where the business is now carried on. The manufacture of Schenck's Tonic and Mandrake Pills was taken up subsequently and to-day constitutes the business of the house.

"The founder died forty years after his physician had given him up, but the results of his experiments of nearly three-quarters of a century ago, judging from the immense business of the house, still seem entirely competent to supply the needs of the present day."

Joseph H. Schenck married, about 1837, Catherine, daughter of Peter and Sarah (Van Nest) Haward, of Flemington, New Jersey. Her father

came to Flemington from England, and married Sarah Van Nest, of Millstone, New Jersey. The children of Joseph H. and Catherine (Haward) Schenck were born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and are as follows: 1. Sarah Jane, 1838, married Colonel Charles C. Knight, of Philadelphia and had three children: Joseph S., Harriet West and Frank C. 2. Maria V., married William M. Rowland, and had one child, Catherine S. 3. Peter H., who died January, 1871. 4. Joseph Hammitt, see forward. Joseph H. Schenck was a resident of Philadelphia, where he died, February 11, 1874.

(VIII) Joseph Hammitt, only living son and fourth child of Joseph H. and Catherine (Haward) Schenck, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1847. He attended the public schools and was graduated at Jefferson Medical College, as Doctor of Medicine, in 1869. He affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, being initiated into the order in Franklin Lodge, No. 134, of Philadelphia, was advanced to Signet Chapter, No. 51, Royal Arch Masons, and is a member of Lulu Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles Mystic Shrine. His church affiliation by inheritance and choice was the Presbyterian faith, and he is one of the original members of the Presbyterian Social Union. His social club life was centered in the Union League Club of Philadelphia. He succeeded to the business his father established. Dr. Schenck was married, December 22, 1870, to Matilda G., daughter of William H. Kisterbock, of Philadelphia, and they had only one son, Joseph Haward.

(IX) Joseph Haward, only living son of Joseph H. and Matilda G. (Kisterbock) Schenck, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 4, 1872. He was prepared for business life in private schools in Philadelphia and at the Pierce Business College. After being graduated he entered the establishment of Dr. Joseph H. Schenck & Son, and has been employed by this well known firm to the present time (1909) as general manager. He is a member of Franklin Lodge, No. 134, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Philadelphia; Signet Chapter, No. 51, Royal Arch Masons; St. John's Commandery, Knights Templar, of Philadelphia, and Lulu Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles Mystic Shrine. His club affiliations are with the Union League, of Philadelphia, and Rose Tree Hunt. He was married, in 1898, and his children all born in Philadelphia: Joseph, January 21, 1898; Courtlandt Kisterbock, November 27, 1900; Robert E., February 27, 1902; Mary, March 10, 1904.

The Barrett family, while not BAKRETT of so many generations in New Jersey as some other families, has raised itself to a foremost place among the representative families of the Newark of today and it also has a long and honored history in New York state, where for many generations it has made its home.

(I) About the middle of the eighteenth century Abram Barrett made his home in Westchester county, New York. He married Betsy Ketchum, and he and his wife are both buried in the Buckson cemetery in that county. Children: 1. Absalom. 2. Lewis, referred to below. 3. Stephen. 4. Warren. 5. Abraham. 6. John, died 1850; married (first) Lavina Davis; (second) Rachel Reynolds. 7. Phoebe. 8. Hettie. 9. Sarah. 10. De Losse.

(II) Lewis, son of Abram and Betsy (Ketchum) Barrett, was born in Bedford, Westchester county, New York, 1790, died at Cornwall, New York, 1870. He was a farmer. He married Abigail, daughter of James and Mary (Halsey) (Hedden) Marsh, born 1799, died 1849 (see Marsh, VI). Children: Margaret, James Marsh, referred to below; Charles Griggs, Britton Marsh, William Halsey.

(III) James Marsh, son of Lewis and Abigail (Marsh) Barrett, was born in Cornwall, Orange county, New York, June 3, 1820, died in Bloomfield, New Jersey, March 21, 1887. Until after the civil war he was a merchant in Cornwall, New York, and after that he conducted a wholesale crockery business in New York City. He married Sarah, daughter of Hugh and Sarah (Armstrong) Fitz Randolph, born in Bloomfield, February 3, 1825, died in New Rochelle, New York, April 10, 1904. Children: 1. Louis R., born September 26, 1850, died August 12, 1900. 2. Halsey Marsh, referred to below. 3. Hugh Fitz Randolph. July 14, 1852, died October 31, 1856. 4. Anna A., October 12, 1854; married Walter M. Elliott. 5. Sarah Fitz Randolph, August 16, 1856; married Charles R. Bourne. 6. Alice Townsend, October 13, 1859, died December, 1873. 7. James Marsh, October 1, 1862; married Gertrude Coit; two children. 8. Francis Nicoll, October 3, 1864, died October 10, 1906.

(IV) Halsey Marsh, son of James Marsh and Sarah (Fitz Randolph) Barrett, was born in Cornwall, Orange county, New York, July 14, 1852, and is now living in Bloomfield, New Jersey. After receiving his early education in the district schools of Orange county, New York, he came to Bloomfield in 1865, with his parents, and entered the Bloomfield Academy,

and then after taking the course in the Newark Academy, he entered Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, from which he graduated in 1870. He then matriculated at Yale University, but owing to ill health abandoned the idea of a college course and found a position as assistant in the actuary's department of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company. This position he retained until January 1, 1877, when he entered the law office of the Hon. Anzi Dodd, at that time vice-chancellor of New Jersey, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney, June 5, 1878, and as counsellor in June, 1881. He then began the general practice of his profession in Newark, where he soon secured a large and influential clientele, and has been most successful. For five years or more he was the attorney of the North Jersey Street Railway Company, and from 1878 to 1887 was counsel for the township of Bloomfield. He has also been a director in the Bloomfield National Bank, in the Essex and Hudson Gas Company, and is counsel for the Bloomfield Savings Institution. He is a member of the Essex Club of Newark and of the New Jersey Historical Society. By religious conviction he is a Presbyterian.

November 27, 1878, Mr. Barrett married Mary L., daughter of the Rev. David B. and Rebecca (Phoenix) Coe, whose father was for many years secretary of the American Home Missionary Society in New York City, and whose only brother is the Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D. senior pastor of the Collegiate Church of New York City. Children of Halsey Marsh and Mary L. (Coe) Barrett: 1. Mary Franklin, born August 25, 1879. 2. Randolph Coe, February 19, 1881. 3. Elizabeth Tappan, September 6, 1884. 4. Dorothy Marsh, September 8, 1889.

(The Marsh Line).

Samuel Marsh, founder of the family of this name, is claimed by some of his descendants to have appeared in Boston about 1641, and by others to have been born in county Essex, England, about 1626, and to have emigrated direct to New Haven, Connecticut, in the summer of 1645; while a sister of his named Hanhan, who came to America a few years after the last mentioned date, married Lancelot Fuller, of New Haven. He was a member of the New Haven militia and April 7, 1646, the court minutes record that "Samuel Marsh being seeking coves during his absence from trainings, it was accepted of the court as a sufficient excuse." A repetition of

the offence was overlooked, but a third one caused him to be fined two shillings six pence. He took the oath of fidelity to the Colony May 2, 1648, and lived at New Haven until 1665, when he became one of the eighty Elizabethtown associates. In 1671 he took a prominent part in the controversy with Governor Carteret, and was indicted as the ring-leader in the pulling down of Richard Mitchell's fence. He was apparently a man of considerable property. His will is dated June 10, 1683, and the inventory of his personal estate was made February 6, 1684. By his wife Comfort he had seven children: 1. Mary, born 1648, probably died unmarried. 2. Samuel, February 12, 1650, died 1684 or 1685; married Mary Trimmis. 3. Comfort, August 22, 1652; married Joseph Meeker. 4. Hannah, July 22, 1655, died probably unmarried. 5. Elizabeth, December 27, 1657. 6. John, referred to below. 7. Joseph, April 1, 1663, died 1723; married Sarah Hinds.

(II) John, son of Samuel and Comfort Marsh, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, May 2, 1661, and an old Marsh record states that he died at Trembley's Point, November, 1744. Being brought to Elizabeth by his father, he settled in 1681 at what is now Rahway, and at a town meeting there June 28, 1681, he asked for and received the consent of the town to "get the timber to saw at his mill." In 1683 he was granted eight hundred acres of land on the Rahway river and the same year obtained permission from Smith Rouse and Joseph Frazee to build a dam and erect a mill. This mill is believed to have been one of the first saw mills in that section of New Jersey, and it was located on the Rahway river just west of the present Pennsylvania railroad bridge. It is claimed that some of the logs from the original mill were used in the construction of the saw mill now standing on the same site. In 1684 he built a grist mill alongside of his saw mill, and then apparently removed to New York City where he was living in 1692. He married Elizabeth Clark or Clerk. Children: 1. Benjamin, referred to below. 2. John, died before 1740. 3. Joseph, married, and died 1746. 4. Joshua, born about 1691, married, died September 21, 1744. 5. Elizabeth, married Job Pack, of Rahway, and both she and her husband died on the same day, April 13, 1750. 6. Jonathan, died July 27, 1779. 7. Hannah, married William Miller. 8. Ephraim, married, and died April 23, 1750. 9. Daniel, died 1756; married Mary Rolph. 10. Mephibosheth, married, died 1764. 11.

Sarah, died October 1, 1777; married Isaac Noe.

(III) Benjamin, son of John and Elizabeth (Clark) Marsh, was born in Rahway about 1685, died in 1723. He lived at Elizabethtown, and married Margaret Ewer. Children: Benjamin, referred to below; Enoch, David, Sarah, Margaret, Mary.

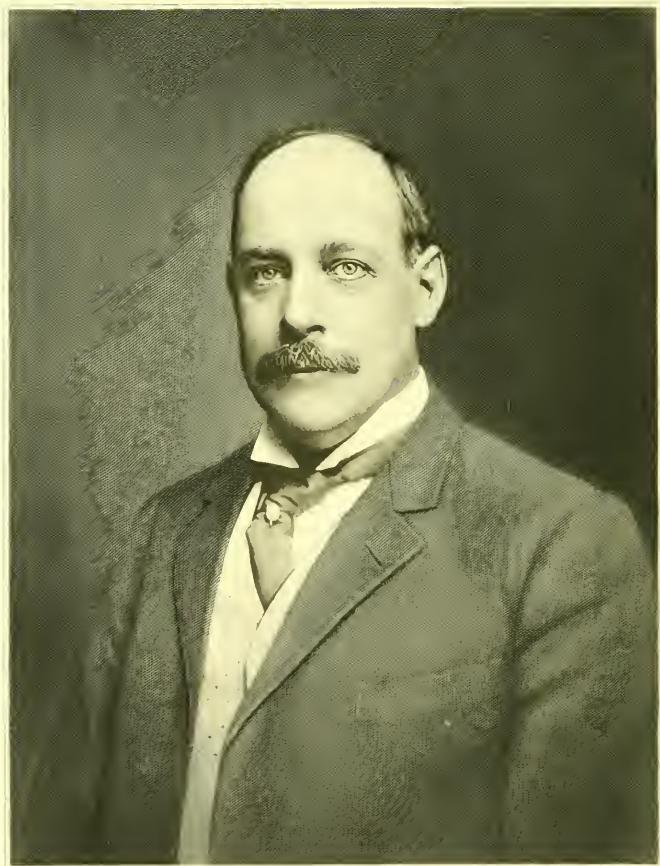
(IV) Benjamin (2), son of Benjamin (1) and Margaret (Ewer) Marsh, was born in Rahway, 1725, died 1772. He married Sarah Clark. Children: Jabez, Sarah, Margaret, Benjamin, James, referred to below; Mary, Phebe, Margaret.

(V) James, son of Benjamin (2) and Sarah (Clark) Marsh, was born in Rahway about 1764, died in 1807. He married Mary Halsey, of Linden, who is said to have been the widow of a Mr. Hedden. Children: Abigail, referred to below; Sarah, Hannah, Phebe Halsey, James, Sophia.

(VI) Abigail, daughter of James and Mary (Halsey) (Hedden) Marsh, was born at Blazing Star, New Jersey, 1799, died in 1849. She married Lewis, son of Abram and Betsy (Ketchum) Barrett (see Barrett, II).

The Gilmour family at present under consideration, although among the later comers to this country, has already established itself in the front ranks of two of the learned professions and has made a name for itself in two states.

(I) Henry Lake Gilmour, founder of the family in this country, was born in Londonderry, Ireland, and came to this country when nineteen years old with Captain Lake. At first he had no intention of remaining, but he began to work at the trade of carriage painter and locating in Cape May, he established a successful business. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the First Regiment of New Jersey Cavalry and has a distinguished record of four and one-half years. At one time he was captured by the enemy and sent to Libby prison where he remained for three months. Being exchanged he became a hospital steward, and received a commission in the medical corps. At the time that General Lee surrendered he had risen to the rank of major. After being mustered out of service, Mr. Gilmour entered the Philadelphia Dental College, from which he graduated in 1867, and then opened an office in Philadelphia and another one in Cape May. Since then he has devoted his whole time and attention to his profession and his office in



W. Howard Gilman

Philadelphia, room 500, Perry building, at the corner of Sixteenth and Chestnut streets, is now run by himself and his younger son. Dr. Gilmour is a Republican in politics and a Methodist in religion. He is especially interested in musical services at camp meetings, and is the composer of much sacred music. In the Methodist church of his home at Wenonah, Gloucester county, New Jersey, he has for many years been one of the most active members. He is a trustee and steward of the church, a class leader, and superintendent of the Sunday school. Dr. Gilmour is a Mason.

Dr. Henry Lake Gilmour married Letitia Pauline, daughter of Levi Downing and Anna (Miller) Howard. Her grandfather, Captain Howard, was the sea captain who broke the chain by which the French tried to blockade the port of Londonderry during the English-French war of 1740; while Dr. Gilmour's great-grandfather was the man who fired the first gun at the French in the same war. Children of Henry Lake and Letitia Pauline (Howard) Gilmour: 1. Levi Downing Howard, referred to below. 2. Henry Lake, Jr., born October, 1865; graduated from the South Jersey Institute, 1884, and the Philadelphia Dental College, 1889, and now in partnership with his father; married, May 4, 1890, Lena M., daughter of Thomas Cunningham, a prominent citizen of Delaware and member of the state legislature; has had three children, two died in infancy, and Pauline. 3. Mary Pauline, married Morgan Hatch; lives at Belair, Camden county, New Jersey, and has one child, Pauline.

(II) Levi Downing Howard, elder son of Dr. Henry Lake and Letitia Pauline (Howard) Gilmour, was born in Cape May City, New Jersey, October 27, 1860, and is now living in Newark, New Jersey. For his early education he attended first of all the public school at Cape May, from which he went to the Deftford school at Woodbury, New Jersey. Leaving this institution, he entered the South Jersey Institute at Bridgeton, from which he graduated as an honor man in June, 1879, and being the Latin salutatorian of his class. He then studied law with Howard Cooper, Esq., of Camden, New Jersey, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney in February, 1885, and as counsellor in February, 1888. April 3, 1893, he was admitted to practice in the United States supreme court at Washington. For eight years he was connected with the law department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Philadelphia, and removing in 1889 to

Newark he has since then been practicing in that city with uninterrupted success. His office is at 763 Broad street, and he has specialized in real estate and corporation law, in which fields he has made himself the leading lawyer of Newark. He is now assistant general counsel of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, and during their reconstruction and consolidation was one of the counsel of the Electric Light Companies of Newark and the Street Railway Company. From 1892 he was a trustee of the South Jersey Institute at Bridgeton until the institute was discontinued. He is a member of the Essex County Country Club, University Club of Newark, and New York Athletic Club. He is a member of the South Baptist Church of Newark.

April 2, 1885, Mr. Gilmour married, in Philadelphia, Jennie Dare, born November 25, 1862, only child of Norton L. and Maria (Dare) Paullin. Children: 1. Howard Coombs, born December 27, 1886; graduated from Princeton University, 1908, now studying law. 2. Marie Paullin, September 23, 1895.

This name appears in the early history of Long Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and in the Hudson River Valley, and is variously spelled Cramer, Crammer, Crammer. The Cramers of the Hudson River valley, as well as some of the family in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, were of Dutch or German descent, with family names as Noah, Peter, Isaac, William, Stephen. The Crammers and Crammers apparently belong to an English family, and many of them have traditions which link their line of descent with Crammer the martyr, burned at the stake, and the chief author of the liturgy as contained in the English Book of Common Prayer used in the Anglican churches. As he was born in Aslacton, Nottinghamshire, and his wife in Nuremberg, a niece of the reformer Osiander, their descendants could claim both English and German blood. It is very difficult to trace descendants from the Archbishop of Canterbury, married in 1532, the very same year in which he was made archbishop, for he was obliged to put away his wife on the passage of the Six Articles, or Bloody Statutes, in 1538, as one of the statutes forbade marriage to the clergy. In 1548 he induced parliament to legalize the marriage of the clergy, and his wife returned to him from her home in Germany. The name thus legalized had both German and English claimants, and notwith-

standing its various spellings they may all have had a common origin. The father of the Archbishop was also named Thomas, and he also had another son named Edmund, who was Archdeacon of Canterbury, while his brother was Archbishop, and it is possible that the family in New Jersey may be descended from Edmund, who had five sons and eight daughters, and died in 1604, aged sixty-nine years. For practical American citizens, however, it is sufficient to fix upon a progenitor who emigrated from the old world and immigrated to America. The American English immigrant progenitor of a large family of the name in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, in the early days of the settlements of these states, appears to have been William Cramer, a name claimed both by the English and German nationalities.

(1) William Crammer (or Cramer, as variously written) appeared in the eastern part of Long Island after 1640. In 1620 the island had been granted by James I. to the Plymouth Company, from whom it passed to Lord Stirling in 1636, and by his grandson was surrendered to the Duke of York. In the "History of Southold, Long Island," William Cramer is named by Rev. Ephraim Whitaker among the original settlers of Southold, 1640-72, and he speaks of his subsequent removal to Elizabethtown, New Jersey. In the Southold Town Records appears a deposition made by William Cramer, April 19, 1659, concerning a conversation which occurred in his house. Hatfield, in his "History of Elizabeth, New Jersey," says that William Cramer was a carpenter from Southold, Long Island, where he married Elizabeth, daughter of David Carwithy, and sister of Caleb Carwithy. David Carwithy formerly lived at Salem, Massachusetts, where he is named as freeman in 1644. He moved to Southold, where he died, November, 1665. His son Caleb was a mariner, and quite a rover; he went to Elizabethtown in 1665, but remained there only a few years. William Cramer took the oath of allegiance and fidelity at Elizabethtown, February 19, 1665. He attached himself to the governor's party, and seems not to have been numbered with the Town Associates. He was appointed town constable April 27, 1670, and served till October 13, 1671. He became possessed of various tracts of land amounting to 200 acres, besides the town lot of six acres on which he lived. His name is on record as frequently buying and selling land. William Cramer died at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, and administra-

tion on his estate was granted to his son Thomas, December 4, 1689. It would seem, therefore, that Thomas was the eldest son. It is shown by deeds on file in the secretary of state's office, Trenton, New Jersey, that there were at least two other sons, William, and John (q. v.).

(11) Thomas, eldest son of William Cramer and Elizabeth, his wife, seems either to have died, or to have removed to another state soon after his father's death, for his name does not appear in the New Jersey records after 1691, at which date he sold all or nearly all of the land which he derived from his father.

(11) William, second son of William and Elizabeth (Carwithy) Cramer, lived in Elizabethtown until about 1710. His name appears frequently in deeds both as grantor and grantee. In 1702, with his brother John, he bought land at Barnegat, then in Monmouth county, New Jersey, where he and his family were living in 1712. Leah Blackman states that there was recently in existence an old book, once the property of Edward Andrews, who was a minister of Friends, on a fly leaf of which was written, "William Crammer, who settled at Barnegat, used to walk from that place to Little Egg Harbor Meeting. He was one of the witnesses of Edward Andrews's will in 1712." His name also appears as witness to several wills between 1712 and 1719. Among the records of the Woodbridge Monthly Meeting appears the birth of William Cramer, son of William and Rachel Cramer, June 12, 1691. Leah Blackman mentions the names of two other children, Levi and Sarah. Levi lived at Barnegat, and married Esther Horne in 1743.

(11) John, youngest son of William and Elizabeth (Carwithy) Cramer, was probably born in Elizabethtown, about 1666, where he married Sarah, daughter of Stephen and Sarah (Stanbrough) Osborne, of Elizabethtown, granddaughter of Josiah Stanbrough, a founder of Southampton, Long Island, who died in 1659, and great-granddaughter of Josiah Stanbrough, the immigrant settler of Lynn, Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1637. John Cramer and Sarah Osborne were married previous to 1694, as Stephen Osborne's will of that date mentions his daughter Sarah as wife of John Cramer. The latter, as well as his brother William, was a member of the Society of Friends. About 1710, John and Sarah (Osborne) Cramer settled at Whippanough, now Hanover township, Morris county, New Jersey, where he owned land.

The first iron forge in the country was erected at Whippanough, and the place soon became noted for its iron industry. His will, dated Whippanough, April 22, 1716, was admitted to probate June 22, 1716. In it he leaves five pounds to each of his two sons, John and Thomas Cranmer, and the residue of his estate to his wife Sarah, "to bring up my children." His wife is his sole executrix, and his two sons, John and Thomas, her assistants. He signed his name John Cranmer. His brother-in-law Jeremiah Osborne is a witness. Besides the two sons named in the will, there were Jeremiah (q. v.) and probably Stephen, Josiah, and David. Leah Blackman says that Stephen and Sarah Cranmer, his wife, brought their certificate to Little Egg Harbor Meeting in 1729. She also says that William, Josiah, and probably Thomas Cranmer, are the forefathers of the Cranmers in Ocean county, and John and Stephen in Burlington county, who located in Bass River township. Administration was granted March 11, 1760, on the estate of a David Cramer, late a soldier in the New Jersey regiment, and he may have been a son of John Cranmer.

(III) Jeremiah, son of John and Sarah (Osborne) Cranmer, was born in Elizabethtown, the fourth day of twelfth month, 1707 (vide Records of Rahway and Plainfield Monthly Meeting). Present at his birth were Sarah Looker, midwife, Margaret Fraisee, Mary Fraisee, (the last two, sisters of Sarah (Osborne) Cranmer), and Elizabeth Pack, probably a sister of John Cranmer). Jeremiah lived first at Whippanough, and probably learned to be an iron moulder there, then removed to Barnegat, where there was also an iron forge, and while there, on September 19, 1738, he married Abiah Tuttle, "daughter of Sarah Tuttle, now Mann" (vide his marriage license on file in the secretary of state's office, Trenton, New Jersey). In later years he returned to Morris county, New Jersey, for in 1768 he petitioned to be released from the debtor's prison in Morristown. Among his children were David (q. v.), and Jeremiah, and probably Ephraim and Isaac. In David Cramer's family Bible is the record of the death of Jeremiah Cramer, son of Jeremiah Cramer, September 27, 1775. In the list of soldiers who served in the revolution, from Burlington county, we find David, Isaac, Seymour, Andrew, Josiah, John and Israel Cramer.

(IV) David, son of Jeremiah and Abiah (Tuttle) Cramer, was born probably in or near Barnegat, New Jersey, April 3, 1748.

He was a soldier in the American revolution, serving with the Burlington county troops. He was a moulder by trade, and removed to Cumberland county, New Jersey, in 1790, where he carried on his trade at the Cumberland furnace up to the time of his death, which occurred March 25, 1813. He married Mary Pratt Tompkins, September 5, 1778. She was born April 5, 1758, and died September 10, 1837, and was a descendant of Micah Tompkins, one of the founders of Newark, New Jersey. David and Mary Pratt (Tompkins) Cramer are both buried in the cemetery belonging to the Old Cumberland M. E. Church. The names of their children are copied from David Cramer's family Bible, now in the possession of his great-grandson, David Cramer, of Bradford, Pennsylvania: 1. Elizabeth, born March 17, 1780, died July 27, 1781. 2. William, born April 24, 1781, died 1781. 3. Joseph (q. v.). 4. David, born January 26, 1784, died August 30, 1795. 5. Isaac, born January 10, 1785; married Mary Vanaman, September 7, 1807; issue. 6. Mary, born January 14, 1787; married John Hess, April 7, 1807; issue. 7. Abiah, born January 18, 1789; married John Gray, August 11, 1812; issue. 8. Ephraim, born May 14, 1790, died August 24, 1791. 9. Sarah, born March 5, 1792; married Elias Vanaman, October 19, 1810; issue. 10. Elizabeth, born December 28, 1793, died March, 1837; unmarried. 11. Amy, born January 26, 1796; married James Jordan; issue. 12. David, born January 7, 1798; married (first) Nancy Yourson, June 8, 1820; (second) Rachel Dubell, November 6, 1834; issue. 13. Jeremiah, born March 19, 1800; moved to Canada, where he has issue. 14. John Pratt, born September 4, 1802; issue.

(V) Joseph, third child of David and Mary Pratt (Tompkins) Cramer, was born in Burlington county, New Jersey, October 9, 1782. He was eight years old in 1790, when his father removed with his family to Cumberland county, New Jersey. Notwithstanding his lack of educational advantages he became proficient in the English branches, and showed ability in mathematics and astronomy. He taught school in New Jersey until 1825, when he started a private school in Philadelphia, at 121 Coates Alley. While here he published many astronomical calculations, and took a prominent part in the controversy which resulted in the formation of the Methodist Protestant Church, being one of the founders of the church of that denomination at Broad and Cherry streets, Philadelphia. In 1833 he gave

up his school in order to become a minister of the Methodist Protestant Church in New Jersey. He died suddenly, March 7, 1840, while on a visit to his son David in Philadelphia, and is buried there in the Honover street burying ground. April 23, 1805, he married Deborah, daughter of David and Thankful Vanhook, at Port Elizabeth, Cumberland county, New Jersey. David Vanhook owned the mill at Schooner Landing, in the same county. Joseph and Deborah (Vanhook) Cramer had children: 1. Mary, born 1806; married Emley Corson; issue. 2. Rachel Donnelly, born January 1, 1807; married Cornelius Davis; issue. 3. John Lee, born 1812, died 1870; married Mary Main. 4. Joseph Pratt, married twice; issue. 5. David, born 1815, died March 12, 1888; issue. 6. Celinda, married twice; issue. 7. Isaac (q. v.).

(VI) Isaac, youngest child of Joseph and Deborah (Vanhook) Cramer, was born in old Gloucester county, New Jersey, April 22, 1820. In 1836 he was apprenticed to William Haskins, a wheelwright on Malden street, between Front and Frankfort streets, Philadelphia, and upon completing his term of apprenticeship he returned to Gloucester county and worked for Joseph Moore, who had a carriage factory at Kinzeytown. February 17, 1841, he married Mary, widow of Daniel Watson, and daughter of Ephraim and Anna Bee, of Bee's corner, now Salina, Gloucester county, where he purchased a farm and followed the occupation of a farmer until the last few years of his life. He subsequently moved to Blackwood, New Jersey, where he died June 15, 1894. His wife, Mary (Bee) Cramer, was born December 17, 1810, and died January 26, 1875, and both are interred in the Baptist cemetery, Blackwood, New Jersey. In 1876 Isaac Cramer married (second) Mary (Smith) Buzby, widow, by whom he had one child, Emma, born October 8, 1877. The children of Isaac and Mary (Bee) Cramer, born in Gloucester county, were: 1. Hiram, born September 15, 1842; enlisted in Twelfth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and was killed at battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 15, 1863. 2. Alfred, (q. v.). 3. Joseph, born March 31, 1847; married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Mary Merrill, of Woodbury, New Jersey; engaged in real estate business at Cramer Hill, Camden, New Jersey; children: Elizabeth, Wayland P., and Joseph M. 4. Mary, born February 14, 1851, died March 3, 1863.

(VII) Alfred, second son of Isaac and Mary (Bee) Cramer, was born at Williams-

town, Gloucester county, New Jersey, December 12, 1844. He was brought up on his father's farm, and remained with him until he attained his majority, when he became a book canvasser, and gained much experience as a salesman. He subsequently engaged in the coal business in Camden, New Jersey, with his father-in-law. He married, February 27, 1870, Priscilla Middleton, daughter of John Wright, of Camden, and granddaughter of Amos Archer Middleton, councilman of Camden for ten years, and a soldier in the war of 1812. Since 1875, Alfred Cramer has been engaged in the real estate business at Cramer Hill, Camden, New Jersey. Children, born in Camden: 1. Alfred (q. v.). 2. Lydia P., born October 26, 1872, died 1873. 3. Ida M., born March 8, 1874; married Daniel Parvin Westcott, of Camden; children: Alfred C., born in England, 1890, died 1901; Muriel, born in England, April 15, 1903. 4. Estelle L., born December 14, 1878; married Henry Clay Clarke Shute, of Glassboro, New Jersey; child, Henry Clay Clarke Shute, Jr., born September 28, 1909. 5. Lois V., born July 25, 1886; unmarried in 1909.

(VIII) Alfred (2), eldest child of Alfred and Priscilla Middleton (Wright) Cramer, was born in Camden, New Jersey, February 13, 1871. He was a pupil in the public schools of Camden, and for one year in the Friends' Central School of Philadelphia; prepared for college at Pleddie Institute, Hightstown, New Jersey; graduated from Princeton College in the class of 1895, with the degree of A. B.; graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1898, with the degree of M. D.; studied for a short time at the University of Vienna, Austria; was resident physician at the Lackawanna Hospital, Scranton, Pennsylvania, and at the Cooper Hospital, Camden, New Jersey. Since January 1, 1901, he has been practicing in Camden. In the winter of 1901-02 he was superintendent of the Municipal Hospital, Camden, during a small-pox epidemic. From 1903-08 he was clinical assistant at the Wills Eye Hospital, Philadelphia, and is now ophthalmologist to the Cooper Hospital, Camden. He is a member of the local medical societies, and of the American Medical Association. In 1907 he became a member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. Alfred Cramer Jr. married, June 9, 1906, Anna Browning, daughter of Isaac and Josephine (Browning) Doughten, of Camden, New Jersey, and granddaughter of Maurice and Anna (Smith) Browning. Isaac

Doughten serves as deputy comptroller of the state of New Jersey.

(IX) Alfred (3), son of Alfred Jr. and Anna Browning (Doughten) Cramer, was born at 218 North Fifth street, Camden, New Jersey, December 27, 1907, being in the ninth generation from William Cramer the immigrant.

The surname Hoadley was originally a place name.

There are two parishes of the name in county Sussex, England, and as early as 1280 Margaret de Hothlegh and her father Solomon are mentioned in Sussex. In 1296 William de Hodlegh, in 1318 Maurice de Hodleye, are mentioned in Sussex records.

(1) William Hoadley (or Hoadle, as he wrote it) was born in England, about 1630, and was the immigrant ancestor of this family. He settled in Saybrook, Connecticut, as early as 1663, and in 1666 bought the home lot of Rev. Abraham Pierson, of Branford, Connecticut, when the latter removed to New Jersey, transplanted his Branford church and founded the city of Newark and the First Presbyterian Church of that city. This lot was on the west side of the public green, where the Totoket House now stands. Mr. Hoadley was a merchant, and his shop was next his dwelling house. He signed the Plantation Covenant of Branford, January 20, 1667-8, and was admitted a freeman in October, 1669. He was a representative from Branford in the general assembly between 1678 and 1685, and one of the patentees of the town on February 16, 1685-6; selectman several years between 1673 and 1690. At a town meeting held June 26, 1683, he was appointed to keep the ordinary in Branford. The death of his wife, perhaps, caused him to give up the tavern, and his successor was appointed March 28, 1687. He was one of the grand jurors at a court of quarter sessions at New Haven in June, 1688; one of a committee appointed October 11, 1686 to make application to the general assembly at Hartford for liberty for the town to embody into a church estate. In 1699 he was on a committee to build the meeting house, and often served on committees to procure a minister for the town. The town gave him permission in December, 1701, to build a pew for himself and family in the meeting house, and for two of his sons and their wives, he building at his own charge, and after his decease and his wife's the pew to revert to the

town, provided the town pay reasonable price for it.

He filed his ear-mark, a capital T and a half-penny, January 28, 1670, and December 19, 1674. He was elected constable December 21, 1677; served on a school committee in 1678; was on a committee to run the line between Branford and Wallingford, March 14, 1678-9; was elected a lister or assessor of the town, September 11, 1679; from time to time served on committees to lay out lots granted to proprietors of the town and inhabitants. He was elected March 25, 1679, on a turnpike committee, and June 17, 1680, was elected on a committee to consider some claims of New Haven to land in Branford. He and Edward Barker were appointed a committee April 26, 1681, to take an account of "what corn there is in town." He was a town auditor, elected December 6, 1681. He owned much land and left a considerable estate, as shown by the inventory dated December 27, 1709, four pages in length, as copied in the New Haven probate records. Among the items were: House, barn and homelot; ten acres of land and meadow in the Mill Quarter, meadow land in the same section, meadow in Little Mill Quarter on near side of an island; various other meadows; a parcel at Stony Creek; another at the mouth of Pine Creek; plowing land at Great Island, Little Plain, Indian Neck and Beaver Swamp; upland and swamp at Cole pit plain; piece of swamp on the back side of the town; pasture; parcel called the ho-ground; 159 acres of Fourth Division; right in undivided land; sixteen acres at Stratford; twenty acres at Hop Yard Plain and twenty acres near the school land, etc. Mr. Hoadley was called captain and doubtless commanded a company of militia at some time.

The name and date of death of the first wife of William Hoadley are unknown. He had eight children, according to the list taken January 17, 1676, but the names of but seven are known and but six survived him. He died in November or December, 1709, aged about seventy-nine years. His will was presented but not allowed by the court, and the settlement of his estate was the occasion of a long and unhappy litigation. The will is not to be found and its provisions are now unknown. He married (second) about 1686, Mary (Bullard) Farrington, widow of John Farrington, of Dedham, Massachusetts, and daughter of William Bullard of Charlestown, Massachusetts, and Dedham, who died May 12, 1703.

in Branford. Mr. Hoadley married (third) in Branford, about 1704, Ruth (Bowers) Frisbie, widow of John Frisbie, and daughter of Rev. John and Bridget (Thompson) Bowers. She was baptized December 20, 1657, in New Haven, and died April 26, 1730, in Branford. Children of first wife: 1. William, married (first) Abigail Frisbie; (second) Elizabeth Frost. 2. Samuel, mentioned below. 3. John, married Mercy Crane. 4. Mary, married, about 1698, Nathaniel Finch, of Branford. 5. Elizabeth, baptized February 15, 1668, died before her father. 6. Hannah, baptized November 8, 1670; married Nathaniel Johnson, of Branford. 7. Abraham, married Elizabeth Maltby.

(II) Samuel, son of William Hoadley, was born about 1666, in Branford, Connecticut, and died February 8, 1714, in his native town. He was killed under a haymow. On April 24, 1683, he was chosen one of the haywards. He lived at Hopyard Plain, also called Hoppit and Hoppin Plain, Branford, where he was granted with others a parcel of land a mile square in the western part of the town. The inventory of his estate was filed December 16, 1714, and amounted to one thousand eighty-seven pounds. He married, March 6, 1689, in Branford, Abigail, daughter of John and Mary (Bullard) Farrington, born April 30, 1668 in Dedham, Massachusetts, died February 26, 1745, in Branford. Children, born in Branford: 1. Abigail, January 5, 1690; married December 5, 1711, Joseph Frisbie. 2. William, December 10, 1692; married Mary Harrison. 3. Hannah, December 16, 1694; married, June 30, 1720, Daniel Harrison. 4. Samuel, February 20, 1696; mentioned below. 5. Gideon, April 17, 1699, died young. 6. Lydia, December 23, 1701; married, June 12, 1723, Josiah Harrison. 7. Benjamin, July 24, 1704, married Lucy Harrison. 8. Daniel, December 9, 1706; married Elizabeth Howd. 9. Timothy, July 14, 1709; married Mary Harrison.

(III) Samuel (2), son of Samuel (1) Hoadley, was born in Branford, February 20, 1696, and died there February 22, 1756. He lived in Branford, on what is now known as Pave street. He was a very corpulent man. He married, in October, 1720, Lydia Frisbie, born June 1, 1698, died February 6, 1759, daughter of Caleb and Hannah Frisbie, of Branford. Children: 1. Abigail, born August 24, 1722; married, December 22, 1750, Paul Dudley. 2. Gideon, born November 24, 1724; married Martha ———. 3. Samuel, born June 24, 1727; married (first) Sybil Jones;

(second) Ruth Leete; (third) Hannah (Howe) Palmer. 4. Ebenezer, born November 9, 1729; married Martha Hoadley. 5. Jacob, born March 8, 1731, mentioned below. 6. Lydia, born January 1, 1734; married, June 25, 1753, Thomas Gould. 7. Jerusha, born February 20, 1736; married, October 16, 1760, Stephen Rogers. 8. James, born February 25, 1738; married Lydia (Buell) Hoadley.

(IV) Jacob, son of Samuel (2) Hoadley, was born in Branford, March 8th, 1731, and died in West Turin (Collinsville), New York, in November, 1816. He is buried in the old Collinsville cemetery. About 1771 he removed from Branford to Westfield, Massachusetts, and finally settled in Turin, in the part of New York state known then as the Black River country. He was a farmer. He married, July 1, 1752, in Branford, Jemima Buell, born in Killingworth, Connecticut, October 26, 1735, died in Westfield, January 25, 1791, daughter of Captain Samuel and Lydia (Wilcox) Buell, and sister of Lydia Buell, who married James Hoadley. Children, all except the last two born in Branford: 1. Jared, March 18, 1753-4; married Ann Kellogg. 2. Philemon, June 11, 1755; mentioned below. 3. Lucy, May 21, 1757; married ——— Baker, of Westfield. 4. Jacob, August 19, 1759, died young. 5. Jemima, January 30, 1762; married ——— Gunn, of Westfield. 6. Lydia, November 20, 1764; married, 1783, Aaron Deming, of Bennington, Vermont. 7. Hannah, July 1, 1767; married, May 31, 1787, Hanes Deming. 8. Mary, February 1, 1770; married Nathan Wood, of Morristown, New York. 9. Abigail, September 12, 1772; married Edmund Millard, of Turin. 10. Jacob, October 7, 1779; married Elizabeth Crandall.

(V) Philemon, son of Jacob Hoadley, was born in Branford, June 11, 1755, and died January 18, 1811, at West Turin, New York. He removed from Branford to Westfield, Massachusetts, and his eldest child was baptized there September 14, 1777. She may have been born there, although recorded in Branford. The next six children were born in Westfield, the seventh is said to have been born in Montgomery, and the youngest in Southampton, Massachusetts. He finally removed to Turin, New York, and lived near his father, dying before him. He and his wife are buried in Collinsville, New York. He was a soldier in the revolution, in Captain Nathan Rowley's company, Hampshire county regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Timothy Robinson, and was at Ticonderoga in February,

1777, credited with a service of two months and twenty-three days. He married, May 1, 1776, in Branford, Mary Rogers, born there February 22, 1753, died in West Turin December 11, 1843, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Foote) Rogers. Children: 1. Sophia, born September 18, 1776; married John Moore, of Martinsburgh, New York. 2. Irene, born May 12, 1779; married, 1797, Nathaniel Moore, of Leyden. 3. Lyman, born October 28, 1781; mentioned below. 4. Mary, born September 5, 1784; married, 1824, Nathaniel Moore, husband of her deceased sister Irene. 5. Roxanna, born February 5, 1787; married Josiah P. Raymond, of Turin. 6. Chester, born November 7, 1790; married Abigail Hooker. 7. Lester, born March 4, 1794; married Sarah Chipman. 8. Philemon, born March 31, 1797; married (first) Rosetta Goodrich; (second) Betsey (Bradley) Plant.

(VI) Lyman, son of Philemon Hoadley, was born in Westfield, Massachusetts, October 28, 1781, and died in Collinsville, New York, February 4, 1801. He removed when young to Turin, with his father, and lived there the rest of his life. He was baptized June 12, 1814, and joined the Close Communion Baptist church in Turin. When this church united with the Free Will Baptist, he followed with it and continued a faithful member until his death. He was generous to a fault, and his loss was deeply felt by the whole community. He owned a fine farm near Collinsville, town of Turin, which he sold in 1856 and removed to the village, where he died. He was buried in the family lot in the old burying-ground in Collinsville. Mr. Hoadley served as a soldier in the war of 1812 from July 30 to August 22, 1814, in Captain Hezekiah Scoville's company, New York state militia, and marched from West Turin to Sackett's Harbor. He received from the United States government, in 1855, a warrant for one hundred and sixty acres of land in what is now the state of Minnesota, as a reward for his military service. He married (first) about 1803, in Turin, Lydia Scoville, born 1787, in Turin, died there January 9, 1827, daughter of Hezekiah and Lydia (Baldwin) Scoville. He married (second) July 13, 1843, in Rome, New York, Charlotte Eliza Cowles, born in Durham, New York, April 28, 1812, died in Newark, New Jersey, September 29, 1893, daughter of Orrin and Sophronia (Hitchcock) Cowles. Children of first wife, born in Turin: 1. Sophia, June 26, 1805; married (first) George Sheldon, of Russia, New

York; (second) March 15, 1848, Medad B. Hoyt, of Collinsville. 2. Statira, November 4, 1807; married Riley Stillman, of Hounsfield, New York. 3. Lyman, 1808, died young. 4. Adelia Frances, January 7, 1810, died April 19, 1858; unmarried. 5. Louisa, March 19, 1812; married, June 29, 1843, Albert Fowler, of Hammond, New York. 6. Mary Ann, September 7, 1815; married, February 2, 1836, John J. Smith, of Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin. 7. Julia, March 20, 1817; married Albert Dean, of Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin. 8. Lyman George, October 20, 1822, died September 22, 1842. Children of second wife, born in Collinsville, New York: 9. Philemon Lyman, December 6, 1845; mentioned below. 10. James Hart, February 28, 1847; married Sarah E. (Scott) Snyder. Is now Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., a Presbyterian pastor in New York City. Children: i. Harwood, Ph. D., born February 26, 1877; ii. Ruth, born December 26, 1883.

(VII) Philemon Lyman, son of Lyman Hoadley, was born at Collinsville, Lewis county, New York, December 6, 1845. He was educated in the public schools in his native town, and at Whitestown Seminary and Rome Academy, residing in Rome, New York, from 1862 to 1865. His first initiation into business life was made in Camden, Oneida county, New York, in 1865, where, in addition to filling the position of clerk and teller in a bank, he also acted as local agent for several insurance companies. That he was successful as an insurance agent is indicated by the fact that before the end of three years (in 1869) the Hanover Fire Insurance Company of New York, recognizing the material of which the young agent was made, appointed him special agent for the state of New Jersey and the eastern half of New York. Mr. Hoadley remained with the Hanover until the latter part of 1874, when he was induced to accept an official position with the American Fire Insurance Company of Newark. The place and the man to fill it had met, and there he has ever since remained. One promotion succeeded another until he was made a director in April, 1899; vice-president in December, 1900, and president in June, 1907, the office which he holds at present.

Mr. Hoadley is distinctively an underwriter of ideas which make for business success. He is coolly calculating, placidly undemonstrative but withal a man of kindly disposition and cordial manner. In politics he is a Republican but has avoided political honors, devoting his undivided service to the American Fire Insur-

ance Company, which company's pronounced success is a monument to his fidelity, energy and ability. He occupies a prominent position in the financial world, being a director of the National Newark Banking Company, of the New Jersey Fire Alarm Company, and of the Provident Loan Association of Newark, of which latter association he was the organizer and first president. He is a life member of the New Jersey Historical Society, a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, of the Essex Club and the Forest Hill Field Club, but not of any secret orders. He is also a member and one of the trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Newark.

He married, August 5, 1869, Mary Aurelia Olmstead, of Camden, New York, born October 14, 1846, in Camden, daughter of Anson Gates and Almira (Plumley) Olmstead. Children: 1. Frederick, born March 13, 1870, in Princeton, New Jersey; married, June 22, 1898, Sarah Y. Areson, of Montclair, New Jersey. 2. George O., born in Newark, New Jersey, July 27, 1872; married, April 9, 1902, Gertrude Schleicher, of Indianapolis, Indiana. 3. Allene, born in Newark, New Jersey, October 25, 1878. 4. Helen Maronette, born in Newark, New Jersey, March 17, 1883.

(VIII) Frederick, eldest son of Philemon Lyman Hoadley, was born in Princeton, New Jersey, March 13, 1870. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Newark, and in 1888 he graduated from the high school of that city, and began the study of architecture with Charles P. Baldwin, of Newark. After completing this course of study Mr. Hoadley became for a short while a draughtsman in the office of Cady, Berg & See, architects, in New York City. This position, however, was soon resigned to accept a better and more lucrative one with Rossiter & Wright, a well known firm of New York architects, with whom he continued a number of years, acquiring a varied and valuable experience. In 1898, owing to the depression in general business, which especially affected building operations, Mr. Hoadley accepted a position with the American Fire Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey, of which his father (now its president) was agency secretary. In this new field Frederick Hoadley's ability soon won appreciative recognition and two years after entering on his new work, he was in 1900 appointed a special agent of the company, and for a number of years was a member of the Underwriters Association of the Middle Department, and an active mem-

ber of several of the Association's important New Jersey committees.

January 1st, 1909, he was elected assistant secretary of the American Insurance Company, which office he now holds. Notwithstanding the engrossing character of his work, Mr. Hoadley has not (either by his family and friends or by his employers) been allowed to wrap up his architectural talent in a napkin, but at different times has been called upon to exercise it for their benefit. In 1904 he designed the American Insurance Company's Western Department Office Building at Rockford, Illinois, and subsequently designed the residences of his brother-in-law, Dr. William H. Areson, at Upper Montclair, New Jersey; of James H. Worden, at Montclair, and of his father, Philemon L. Hoadley, in Mt. Prospect avenue, Newark.

In politics Mr. Hoadley is a Republican, but he has never sought or held office. Although himself a Presbyterian, he has always, since his marriage, attended the services of the Episcopal church, in which his children have been baptized and in which his wife is a communicant. June 22nd, 1898, Mr. Hoadley married, at Montclair, New Jersey, Sarah Young Areson, born in New York City, May 5, 1871, daughter of William Henry and Annie (Scales) Areson. Children: 1. Philemon, born January 17, 1902. 2. Frederick Areson, March 10, 1904.

(VIII) George Olmstead, second son of Philemon Lyman Hoadley, was born in Newark, New Jersey, July 27, 1872, and obtained his education in the public schools of that city. After filling the position of clerk in a New York office for a brief period, and a similar position for a short time with the Clark Thread Company of Newark, he engaged in the fire insurance business; then tried the hardware business at Somerville, New Jersey, where he was proprietor of a retail store for a few years, but was unsuccessful, and resumed the fire insurance business, representing the American Insurance Company of Newark with marked success for about six years, as State Agent for Indiana. In July, 1905, the company transferred him to the Pacific coast, with headquarters at San Francisco, where he passed through the thrilling experiences connected with the great earthquake and conflagration which practically destroyed that city in April, 1906. Mr. Hoadley is now associate manager of the American Insurance Company's Pacific Department and resides in San Francisco.

While a resident of Newark he took great interest in military affairs, and was elected captain of Company H, First Regiment, N. G. N. J. He married, April 9, 1902, in Indianapolis, Indiana, Gertrude, daughter of Adolf and Elizabeth (Brown) Schleicher, born September 7th, 1881. Child: George, born in San Francisco, September 24, 1909.

Not every family whose name CARTER stands highest on the roll of honor in this country can trace its lineage back to the English or other home from which it sprang; and fewer still can carry that line back step by step for many generations. It is therefore a special source of gratification that the Carters of America can not only go back generation after generation for nine degrees in the mother country, but also can trace the interrelationship of all the families in the new world.

(I) The first Carter of whom there seems to be official record is Johannes le Carter, of Wodemanse Manor, in Beverly, a town of the East Riding, county York, England, where he owned land which brought him in a rental of two shillings, six pence. He is mentioned first in a placita coram rege roll, in the Trinity term of the King's court of county Kent, in the 25th year of Edward I. (1297). He died leaving issue: Johanniss, referred to below; William, married Elizabeth; Ingram, and his wife Alicia; Richard, died unmarried; Henricus and his wife Margaretta.

(II) Johannes le Carter, son of Johannes of Beverly, moved to Cussworth parish with his wife Agnes, and in 1349 he is mentioned in the will of William de Shriburn, rector of Bolton Percy. He left children: Nicholas; Radolphus, and his wife Alicia; William, referred to below; Sabina; Avicia and Thomas. Thomas removed to St. Alban's, county Hertford, before 1302, and had two sons, Edmond—who was custos capellae SS. Angelorum, that is, vicar of the Chapel of the Holy Angels, in the town of York, and whose son William was the ancestor of the London Carters; and Richard, from whom is descended Rev. Thomas Carter, who emigrated to New England in the "Planter" and became the first pastor of the church at Woburn, Massachusetts; and also Colonel John Carter, of Upper Norfolk county, Virginia, who was the father of Robert or "King" Carter, of the James river.

(III) William Carter, son of Johannes of Cussworth, married Mathilda Marshall; chil-

dren: John, referred to below; William, Thomas and Richard.

(IV) John, son of William Carter, became a freeman of York in 1476, and by his wife Margaret had children: 1. Nicholas, who was knighted and received as his arms: Argent, a chevron between three cartwheels, vert; crest: on a mount vert a greyhound sejant argent sustaining a shield of the last charged with a cartwheel vert. 2. John, referred to below. 3. James. 4. Brian. 5. Thomas.

(V) John, son of John Carter, of York, was a merchant in that town, and on the jury list in 1500. Children: Richard, and William, referred to below.

(VI) William, son of John Carter of York, merchant, was an inn-holder, in 1548 a freeman, and married May, daughter of Christian Bedell; children: Martin; Christian, referred to below; Nicholas.

(VII) Christian, son of William Carter, of York, was living at Horingham in 1605 with his wife Isabella; children: 1. Francis, married Frances Webster, of Hunsington. 2. George, whose wife was Mary Watkinson of Hemingborow. 3. Michael, married the widow Janet Lacke, of Halifax. 4. John, whose wife was Mary Buck, of Sowerby. 5. Thomas, referred to below. 6. William. 7. Matthias.

(VIII) Thomas, son of Christian Carter, of Horingham, married, in 1594, Ellen Wade, of Alne; children: 1. Roger, referred to below. 2. Nicolas, married Dorothy Strangeways. 3. Susan, wife of Samuel Firth. 4. Mary, wife of William Robinson. 5. John, whose wife was Jane Piers. 6. Jesset, wife of Robert Holmes. 7. Almond, married Anna William-son.

(IX) Roger, son of Thomas Carter, was born in Helperby, county York, May 8, 1595, and married, in St. Michael's le Belfry, York, November 25, 1627, Emma, daughter of William Rayles and Abigail Haxupp. Children: 1. Nicholas, referred to below. 2. John, married Phebe Foster, December 12, 1647. 3. Roger, who when he married Marie Haxupp, June 8, 1652, stated that he was the "son of Roger Carter of Helperby and Ellen Carter, and brother of Nicholas Carter, now in New England. 4. Benjamin, married Obedrina Northrup.

(I) Nicholas Carter, eldest son of Roger, of Helperby, was born in that place, June 4, 1620, and died at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, in October or November, 1681. He emigrated to New England and settled in Stamford, Con-

necticut, sometime prior to 1652, in which year he is recorded as having come to Newtown, Long Island, from Stamford. April 12, 1656, he was one of the purchasers of the Stamford lands from the Indians and was given twenty acres as his allotment. From this time until 1665 he is repeatedly spoken of in the Newtown records as being one of the leading men of the place. In this latter year he became one of the Elizabethtown Associates, having February 10, 1664, received for himself, his wife, son and maidservant, 360 acres as his right of land according to the concessions, and being given a third lot right in the town. His house lot contained five acres, ten by five chains, bounded on the east by highways, on the north by the creek, and on the south and west by William Hill. He had also twenty acres of upland on Luke Watson's Point adjoining Edward Case and Jacob Melyn, as well as forty acres of upland "in a swamp lying at the east side of the blind ridge," and bounded partly by Aaron Thompson and Jacob Melyn. This property Nicholas Carter sold, March 16, 1676, to Benjamin Wade, for £30, payable in pipe staves, having the week before, March 9, 1676, bought of Jacob Melyn, then of New York, 101 acres of land in the South Neck. Besides this land Nicholas Carter owned seventy acres of upland bounded by Roger Lambert, George Pack and the swamp; also 193 acres on the mill creek, bounded by Barnabas Wines, the plain, a small brook, and the creek, and another twenty-two acres in the Great Meadow and eighteen acres on Thompson's creek. The lands he bought of Jacob Melyn, he sold again, shortly before his death, on May 18, 1681, to Samuel Wilson.

February 19, 1665, Nicholas Carter signed the oath of allegiance as one of the eighty Elizabethtown associates; and six years later, February 28, 1671, formed a part of the special court of oyer and terminer, impaneled and organized by Governor Carteret to try Joseph Meeker and Hurrt Tomson for the pulling down of Richard Michel's fence, and on May 16 following was a member of the first jury that ever sat in Elizabethtown and which after being sent out three times "declared to the Court that the matter Committed to them (Captain Hackett's guilt in not paying customs dues in Elizabethtown instead of New York) is of too great waight for them and desires the Court to make Choice of other Jurymen." September 11, 1673, he took the oath of allegiance to the Dutch during their brief reconquest of New Netherland; and October 22, 1765, he

received the warrant of the survey of his 360 acres; and November 8, 1681, Robert Moss and William Brodwell filed the inventory of his estate, valuing it at £64, 19 shillings, 8 pence. On the following November 14 letters of administration were granted to Nicholas's son John.

It is not known whom Nicholas Carter married, but authorities are almost unanimous in saying that she was a relative of Robert Watson, of Windsor, Connecticut. By her Nicholas had four children of record, there may have been more. These children were: 1. Nicholas, referred to below. 2. John, undoubtedly his eldest son, and as he took the oath of allegiance to the Dutch with his father in 1673, must have then been over twenty-one. March 28, 1676, he received warrant for survey of his sixty acres; November 14, 1681, he was appointed administrator of his father's estate; August 18, 1682, he gave his fellow-bondsmen, Samuel March and James Hinde, a mortgage on his house and 100 acres of upland "to hold them harmless for being his bondsmen." In this last record he is styled "carpenter of Elizabethtown." 3. Samuel Carter, remaining son of Nicholas, was quite a celebrated character in the disputes which arose between the proprietors and the associates, especially in 1699-1700, in the first of which years he was admitted to the second generation of Associates, with first lot rights and chosen one of the assistant surveyors under John Harriman, junior. 4. Elizabeth, only recorded daughter of Nicholas Carter, married John Radley, or Ratcliffe, August 6, 1681, shortly before her father's death.

(11) Nicholas (2), son of Nicholas (1) Carter, the emigrant, is said to have been born in Newtown, Long Island, in 1658, the date being calculated from March 25, 1669, when his father apprenticed him to Richard Paynter, a tailor who had come to Elizabethtown from New York. As Paynter removed again to New York in 1670 and later to Southampton, where he was as late as 1679, Nicholas, Jr., either had a very short apprenticeship or did more travelling than usually fell to the lot of boys in those days. One clause of his indentures is well worth quoting as showing the careful bringing up of children and young men in a different age: "Unlawfull Sports and Games he shall not use. Taverns or Tipling houses hee shall not haunt or frequent, his Master's Goods he shall not Imbezele purloin or by any unlawfull means diminish or Impair, his Masters Secrets he shall not disclose." De-

ember 10, 1687, Nicholas and his brother Samuel, both styled of Elizabethtown, mortgage to Thomas Osborn, a tanner of the same place, seven acres of meadow; January 28, 1688, David Smith, another tanner, of Elizabethtown, deeds back to Samuel Carter the thirty-two acres he had previously bought of both Samuel and Nicholas, in which deed it is stated that both of the Carter brothers were at that time in England. When Nicholas returned, if he ever did so, is unknown, as is also the location of his final settling place, for the deed above referred to is the last record found of him up to now. He apparently left no will, and the names of his wife and children are also unknown, except for the fact that family tradition is responsible for the statement that Barnabas, who is referred to below is his son. Henry Whittemore's conjecture is that "either Nicholas or Samuel are supposed to have removed to Morris county, as the Carters are mentioned among the early settlers of the township of Whippanong, constituted in 1700." * * * and that Barnabas was probably a son of Benjamin, the first of the name mentioned in connection with Morris county. Charles Carroll Gardner's supposition is that Barnabas "may have been a son of Samuel." The family tradition that Barnabas was son of Nicholas appears to fit in best with the evidence from later generations given below, and is therefore adopted here.

(III) Barnabas, traditional son of Nicholas (2) Carter, of Elizabethtown, was born about 1680, and died in Hanover, Morris county, in October, 1748. An old road record of 1728 shows that at that time he owned and lived on a farm near Salem, Union township, which was then in the borough of Elizabethtown. Shortly after this he moved to Morris county and built himself a grist mill on the Passaic river, near the present town of Chatham. He is also said to have been the "first settler in those parts, and to have owned the first land there and also the first grist mill." In his will, dated October 1, 21st George II. (1748), proved October 19, 1748, he leaves to "Barnabas Carter, my loving son, one fourth of my natural meadow on the Passaic river," and also appoints him one of his executors. "To my loving son Benjamin Carter," the other executor, he leaves "a sertain Peace or parcell of Land and swampy ground at the South West corner of my land by Passaic river running easterly along my land so far as it is swampy thence bearing northwesterly so as to contain all that is now

within f fence as the fence Now Runs, also all my land that lyeth on the West side of the Road, also my grist mill with the privileges of the stream and pond so long as the said mill shall stand without rebuilding and also one fourth of my meadow. To my loving son Luke Carter I bequeath one fourth of my meadow and also all remainder of my land by Passaic except one fourth part of the said river meadow. To my loving son Nathaniel Carter I bequeath one fourth part of my Natural River Meadow with all the Remainder of my Lands and my House. To my grandson Simon Hall, I give one yoke of oxen and three cows and hoops and boxes for a cart one graught chain and my horse gears plows and harrow and one narrow ax also one feather bed rug and furniture. To my loving children and grandchildren I bequeath all the remainder of my personal estate, one sixth to Barnabas, one sixth to Benjamin, to Luke one sixth, to Nathaniel one sixth, to my daughter Mary Wines one sixth and to my loving grandchildren Susanna and Sarah Hall one sixth at eighteen years of age." The will is witnessed by Jeremiah Genung and Stephen Ward. Besides these six children mentioned above (Barnabas, Benjamin, Luke, Nathaniel and two daughters) the family tradition is that he had another son Nehemiah, and that all of the sons except Nathaniel (referred to below) migrated to New Orleans. It is much more probable however that the Nehemiah Carter who went south was a cousin, and not a brother to Barnabas's children, as the records give the date of his migration as between 1770 and 1775. He is probably the son of Nicholas Carter, who died in October or November, 1770, leaving children: Abraham, Nehemiah, Moses, Nicholas, David, Reuben, Comfort and Kezia, and a widow Susanna. Barnabas, son of Barnabas Carter, died in 1822, leaving a daughter Betsey, and two grandsons, Barnabas Robert Carter and Azel Chisbey Carter, sons of a deceased son William. The Mr. Wines who married Mary, daughter of Barnabas Carter, was a great-grandson of Barnabas Wines, the Elizabethtown Associate, and a descendant of Goodman Barnabas Wines, of Watertown, Massachusetts, who married the sister of John Benjamin of Watertown (see Benjamin family).

(IV) Nathaniel, fourth son of Barnabas Carter, was born about 1715, and spent most of his life at Hanover. He married Hannah Price, of Elizabethtown; children: 1. Phebe, married, July 13, 1758, Michael Vanwinkle. 2.

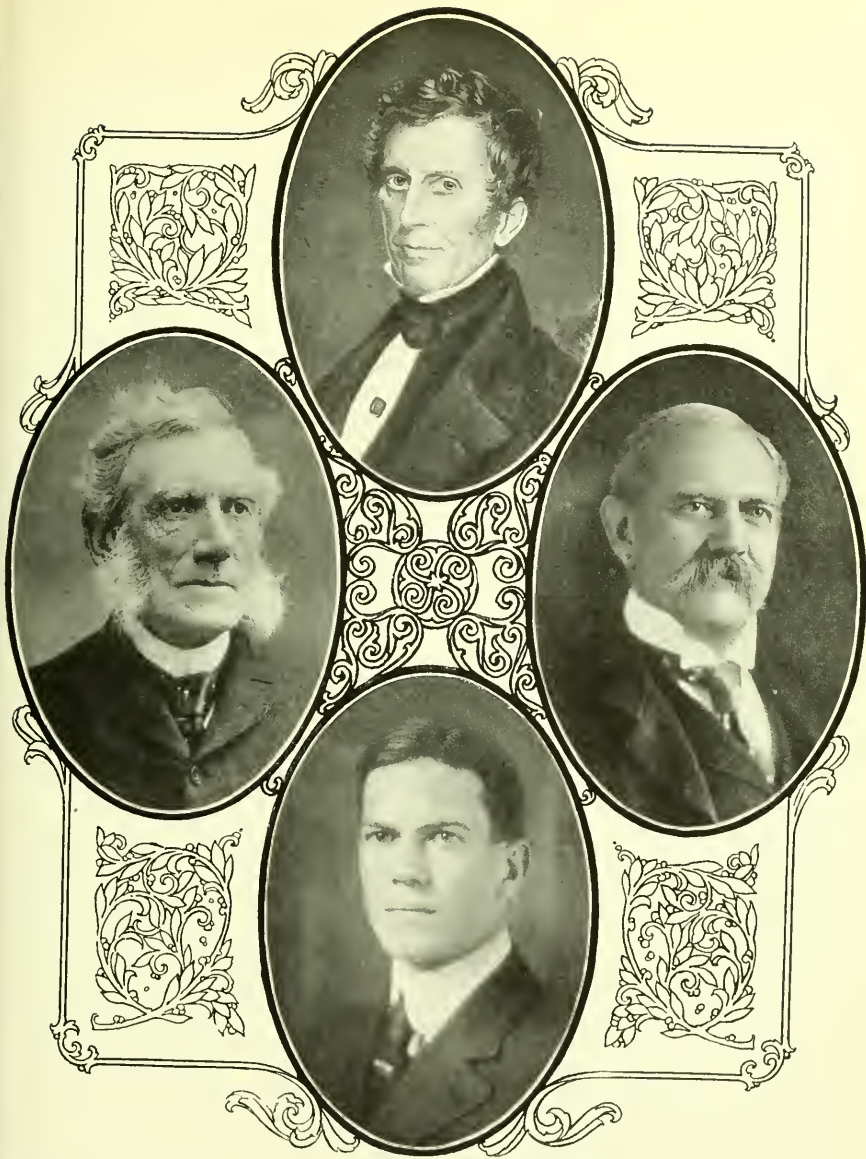
Anna, married (first) Peter Beach, (second) in 1778, Daniel Ball, of Hanover. 3. Aaron Carter, referred to below. 4. Eunice, born about 1745; married (first) July 31, 1774, David Lee, who died in 1780; married (second) Job Coleman. 5. Rhoda, baptized in Presbyterian church at Hanover, November 19, 1749; married Joseph King. 6. Lois, baptized January 12, 1752; married, May 19, 1782, Nathaniel Willis, a widower with several children, and had by him herself two children: Hannah, baptized April 27, 1783; and Harvey, baptized June 5, 1785. 7. Sarah Carter, born April 18, 1756; married Thomas Brown, of Newark. 8. Hannah, died unmarried.

(V) Aaron, son of Nathaniel and Hannah (Price) Carter, was born April 30, 1744, and died between July 27 and September 27, 1804, the dates of the execution and proving of his will. He lived at Union Hill, Morris county, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Caleb Davis, and Ruth, daughter of Joseph Bruen. Caleb was the son of Caleb, grandson of Jonathan, great-grandson of Thomas, and great-grandson of Thomas Davis, of Hartford, 1646, Connecticut colony, 1648, Newark, 1666, who died about 1691 and had for his second wife the widow of John Ward the Dish-turner (see Ward family). Aaron and Elizabeth (Davis) Carter had children: 1. Hannah. 2. Lewis, born 1778; sergeant in Captain Brittin's company, of the regiment stationed at Sandy Hook, under Colonel John Frelinghuysen, during the war of 1812. 3. Mary, or Polly, married Samuel Condit, innkeeper at Chatham. 4. Caleb, referred to below. 5. Aaron. 6. Sarah.

(VI) Caleb, son of Aaron and Elizabeth (Davis) Carter, was born at Union Hill, Morris county, February 28, 1782, and died at Newark, August 1, 1847. About 1800 he went to Newark and learned the business of carriage painting, and was one of the pioneers in the carriage manufacturing business, doing an extensive trade with the south. His name appears on the muster roll of Captain Baldwin's company in 1802, and he was also active in politics, being identified with the Whig party, and being appointed by Governor William S. Pennington a magistrate of Newark. January 12, 1805, Caleb Carter married Phebe, daughter of Jotham, son of David Johnson and Eunice, daughter of Robert, granddaughter of Deacon Azariah, and great-granddaughter of Jasper Crane of Newark (see Crane family). David Johnson was son of Nathaniel Johnson and Sarah Ogden, grandson of Eli-

phalet, and great-grandson of Thomas Johnson, who was one of the committee of eleven who represented the towns of Milford, Guilford and Branford in arranging for the settlement of Newark. Thomas Johnson was son of Robert, who came to New Haven from Hull, England. Caleb and Phebe (Johnson) Carter had children: 1. Elizabeth, born April 12, 1806, died unmarried, January 8, 1887. 2. Harriet, March 2, 1808, died unmarried, December 12, 1891. 3. Mary, born May 4, 1810; married Horace H. Nichols; left no children. 4. James Johnson, August 9, 1812, died November, 1875. 5. Horace, October 17, 1814, died December 10, 1894. 6. Aaron, referred to below. 7. Catharine Parkhurst, born September 7, 1819; married Jeremiah D. Poinier. 8. Almira, November 13, 1822, died December 14, 1888. 9. Anne Beach, October 3, 1825, died June 8, 1906, being the last surviving child. 10. Phebe, born February 20, 1828, died in June, 1901.

(VII) Aaron, sixth child and third son of Caleb and Phebe (Johnson) Carter, was born in Newark, January 17, 1817, and died at his home on Tremont avenue, Orange, January 31, 1902, after an illness of a week, from pneumonia. He is said to have been "a remarkably fine man, of delightful personality, warm-hearted, kind, strict and careful in his business, of exact and careful methods, and judgment keen and accurate. His thorough practicality did not make him hard and cold, and in him were happily blended the keen and practical man of business, the genial gentleman, and the warm hearted Christian." After receiving his education at Fairchild's boarding school at Mendham, then one of the best schools in the state, he returned home and was regularly indentured to the firm of Taylor & Baldwin, manufacturing jewelers, who it is said are "entitled to the credit of first winning extended fame for Newark handiwork in the jewelry business." November 18, 1841, with two young associates, Aaron Carter founded the business with which he has been so prominently identified ever since, and which for more than a generation has been in the forefront of the jewelry manufacturing trade in this country. This first firm was known as Pennington, Carter & Doremus, the senior member being a nephew of Governor William S. Pennington. Later Mr. Pennington withdrew, and for some time the firm ran as Carter & Doremus, and after the withdrawal of Mr. Doremus as the firm of Aaron Carter, Jr. Other changes in the personnel of the firm were



Aaron Carter
1847

Caleb Carter
1782

William T. Carter
1849

J. Nelson Carter
1882

made from time to time, but Mr. Carter was always the leading spirit and senior member, whether it was Carter, Beamans & Pierson; Carter & Pierson; Carter, Pierson & Hale; Carter, Hale & Company; Carter, Howkins & Dodd; Carter, Howkins & Sloan; Carter, Sloan & Company; Carter, Hastings & Howe or as it became January 1, 1902, about a month before Mr. Carter's death, Carter, Howe & Company. When he died Mr. Carter was the oldest representative of the jewelry industry in Newark, which was then a century old, his own employer, Taylor being second in the line of succession from Epaphras Hinsdale, who founded the business in 1801. Through the various financial reverses of half a century, Mr. Carter maintained the credit of his firm and never failed to meet on time any of his business obligations. No one of all the old-time manufacturers preserved a "cleaner record for honor, uprightness and business probity," and he has left a "name unsullied by a single act which could ever reflect adversely on him or his associates," and he has educated others up to the same high standards that regulated his own life.

Mr. Carter was also a director in the Newark City Bank from its organization in 1851, a manager of the Howard Savings Institution since 1866, a member of the original board of directors of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, and at the time of his death a member of the loss committee and chairman of the auditing committee, and also a director in the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of New York. He was a large stockholder in the Bombay (India) Tramway Company, of which for many years he was chairman of the board of trustees. Besides these interests Mr. Carter was connected with the *Jewelers' Circular*, a periodical devoted to the interests of the jewelry trade, and was a trustee and much interested in the New Jersey Industrial School for Girls at Trenton. Mr. Carter was originally a Whig, but after the disruption of that party and the organization of the Republican party he joined the latter, took great interest in its success, and was for many years one of its most zealous supporters. At one time he received the Republican nomination for the assembly but the district at that time being overwhelmingly Democratic, he was defeated. At first Mr. Carter was a member of the old First Presbyterian Church of Newark, and helped to organize the South Park Church, of which he was one of the first elders, remaining such until 1856, when he removed to New

York, after his second marriage, when he united with the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, of which under Dr. Adams he was an elder until 1864. In that year he removed to Orange and purchased the eight acres and homestead which formed his home for the remainder of his life. Subsequently he enlarged and remodeled the house and made many improvements, especially enclosing the whole property with an evergreen hedge. Mr. Carter now united with the Valley Congregational Church, owing to its convenient nearness to his residence, and here he became trustee and deacon, and labored for the advancement of the church until 1887, when he withdrew to assist in the organization of the Hill-side Presbyterian Church, of which he became and remained until his death an elder.

Aaron Carter married (first) August 30, 1843, Elizabeth Camp Tuttle, daughter of William Tuttle and Hannah Camp, and granddaughter of Nathaniel Camp. By this marriage he had two children: William Tuttle Carter, referred to below; and Elizabeth Josephine Carter, born December, 1851, died April, 1852. Mr. Carter married (second) October 1, 1856, Sarah Swift Trow, daughter of John Franklin Trow, founder of the Trow's Directory of New York, and of Catharine Swift, his wife. By this marriage Aaron Carter had three more children: John Franklin Carter, born October 21, 1864; married, June 7, 1893, Alice Schermerhorn Henry; children: i. Henry, born May 8, 1894; ii. Sarah Swift, August 20, 1895; iii. John Franklin, April 27, 1897; iv. Percival, March 8, 1900; v. Paul Schermerhorn, September 14, 1903. John Franklin Carter, graduated from Yale in 1888, and from the Cambridge Divinity School (Episcopal) in 1891; in 1892 was made deacon by Bishop Worthington, and in 1893 priest by Bishop Potter, of New York; 1891 to 1893 he was assistant at St. George's Church, New York City; 1893 to 1900 rector of St. Mark's, Fall River, Massachusetts, and since 1900 rector of St. John's, Williamstown, Massachusetts. Henry Ernest Trow Carter was the second son of Aaron Carter and his second wife, and Herbert Swift Carter, the remaining son, is referred to below.

(VIII) William Tuttle, eldest son of Aaron and Elizabeth Camp (Tuttle) Carter, was born in Newark, September 28, 1849, and is now living in that city. From 1862 to 1864 he attended the Newark Academy, and then went to Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, where he graduated in 1867, and the following

fall entered Princeton University, from which he graduated in 1871. He then went into his father's firm, at that time known as Carter, Howkins & Dodd, and in 1876 became a member of the firm, when the name was changed to Carter, Howkins & Sloan. Here he remained until 1880, when he set up in business for himself. In 1880 he returned to his father's firm, then Carter, Sloan & Company, and has remained there ever since, through its changes in 1896 to Carter, Hastings & Howe, and in 1902, to Carter, Howe & Company, its present name. He is a member of Union Lodge, No. 11, F. and A. M., Orange; of the New Jersey Historical Society, the Washington Headquarters Association, the Essex Club; and the Lawyers' and Railroad clubs of New York. He is also serving as trustee of the Newark Academy; manager of the Howard Savings Institution; director of the Prudential Insurance Company; director of the American Insurance Company, of Newark; and an elder in the First Presbyterian Church in Newark.

June 2, 1875, William Tuttle Carter married Sophia Abigail, third child and eldest daughter of Stephen Hayes and Sophia LaRue (King) Condict. Children: 1. William Tuttle Carter, Jr., born in Newark, July 10, 1876; graduated from Newark Academy, 1894, and from Princeton University, 1898; read law with Hon. John R. Hardin, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in 1901. 2. Elizabeth Condict Carter, born December 22, 1880. 3. Joseph Nelson Carter, born September 25, 1882; graduated from Newark Academy 1900, and from Princeton University, 1904; now in business in firm of Carter, Howe & Company. 4. Kenneth King Carter, born October 15, 1895.

(VIII) Herbert Swift, youngest child of Aaron and Sarah Swift (Trow) Carter, was born in Orange, September 19, 1869, and is now a practicing physician in New York City. His mother's mother was the daughter of Dr. Nathaniel Swift, a practicing physician of Andover, Massachusetts. Herbert Swift Carter attended private schools and was then put under private tutors until he was ready for St. Paul's School, Garden City, New York; after leaving which he went to the Lawrenceville Academy, to the Dearborn Morgan School, and graduated from Princeton University in 1892. He then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, and received his M. D. degree from there in 1895. For the next two years he was one of the internes at the Presbyterian Hospital, New York, and after that for three months at the

Sloane Hospital. Immediately after his marriage, in 1898, he went to Europe and attended the lectures at the University of Berlin. Coming back to New York City, he set up in general practice and has specialized on general internal medicine. He is attending physician to the Lincoln Hospital, and chief of the medical clinic, Presbyterian Hospital, New York City; a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the Society of Internal Medicine, the Society of the Alumni of the Presbyterian Hospital, the Quiz Medical Society. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

January 12, 1898, Herbert Swift Carter married, in South Orange, Mabel Stewart Pettit, second child and eldest daughter of John and Alida R. (Stewart) Pettit, who was born January 25, 1875. They have three children: Alida Stewart Carter, born October 26, 1898; Herbert Swift Carter, Jr., September 30, 1900; and Alan Carter, born July 29, 1904.

The des Marets, des Marest DEMAREST* or Demarest family have their origin in Beauchamp, a little village of Picardy in France, about twenty-two miles west of the city of Amiens, where for centuries the family has been very numerous and highly respectable. David des Marest, Sieur le Feret, of Oisemont, held many high offices in the state and was an influential elder in the French Protestant church. His son Samuel, theologically known as Maresius, was professor of theology at Groningen and a voluminous controversial writer. His sons Daniel and Henri were preachers, and with the aid of their father prepared the finest edition of the French Bible that has ever been published. The exact relationship of these des Marets to the emigrant to the new world has not been ascertained, but there can be little doubt that they all belong to the same family. Jean des Marets was a Huguenot, who with his family had sought a refuge in Holland, settling at Middleburg, on the island of Walcheren, Zeeland. His son David is referred to below.

(1) David, son of Jean des Marets, was married in Middleburg, where he resided for some time afterwards, having two children born to him there. In 1651 he removed with his family to Mannheim-on-the-Rhine, the chief city of the Lower Palatinate, whither the Huguenots were at this time going from vari-

*We preserve in each Demarest narrative its own form of family names.

ous parts in great numbers invited and encouraged by the Elector Charles Lewis, who offered great inducements for them to settle in his dominions. In Mannheim at least two and probably three more children were born to David des Marets. His hopes of a permanent peaceful home here, however, was doomed to disappointment owing to the threatening conditions of the religious wars and David des Marets determined to emigrate to America. He was now in the prime of life, about forty years old, and with his family at that time consisting of his wife and four children of eighteen, eleven, six and one years old, he embarked for New Netherlands on board of the "Bontecon" or "Spotted Cow," which reached New Amsterdam, April 16, 1663. Immediately on his arrival, he joined the Huguenot colony on Staten Island, a little south of the Narrows, and in the following year, 1664, was chosen as one of two delegates from Staten Island to the New Netherlands provincial assembly, which met to consider the state of the province just before its surrender to the British. After a residence of two years on Staten Island, David Demarest bought property in New Harlem and removed thither in the autumn of 1665. He afterwards added several lots of land to his original purchase and for the next twelve and a half years made his home there. His life there, however, does not seem to have been a happy one, and finally, after an unsuccessful resistance to the tax for the slavery of the Dutch voorleser, he removed to a tract of land which he had bought on the Hackensack river in Bergen county, New Jersey, which was known as the French patent and where he hoped to establish a colony of the French refugees to the new world. This land was purchased from the Indians in 1677, but owing to the fact that it lay partly in the province of New York and partly in the colony of New Jersey, and to other circumstances, Demarest had considerable trouble establishing his claim to the land and procuring a valid title from the provincial government and it is said that before he finally came into peaceable and undisputed possession he had to pay for it four times over. Hitherto, David Demarest and a number of other Huguenot families removed in 1686, and here he found a final resting place, where he died in 1693.

July 24, 1643, David Demarest married in Middleburg, Marie, daughter of Francois Solhier, of Nieppe, a town of Hainault, thirteen miles east from Hazebrook. Their children were: 1. Jean, baptized April 14, 1645; died

in 1719; see sketch. 2. Francois, born in 1647; died young. 3. David, baptized June 22, 1649; died in infancy. 4. David, referred to below. 5. Samuel, born 1656; died 1728; married Maria Dreuns or De Ruine. 6. A child, born 1662, in Mannheim; died in America, in 1664. 7. Daniel, born at Harlem, baptized in New Amsterdam, July 7, 1666, and died in Harlem, January 8, 1672.

(11) David (2), son of David (1) and Marie (Solhier) Demarest, was born in Mannheim-on-the-Rhine, in the Lower Palatinate, in 1652, and died on the Hackensack French patent in 1691, about two years before his father. He was a farmer and the location of his land was on the east of the Hackensack, near where Schraalenburgh afterwards grew up. April 4, 1675, David Demarest, Jr., married Rachel, daughter of Pierre Cresson, another French refugee, who after his death married (second) Jean Durie or Du Rij. Their children were: 1. David, baptized February 19, 1676; died 1768; married Sara, daughter of the Rev. Guillaume Berthoff, the first Dutch Reformed pastor of the province of New Jersey. 2. Peter, baptized April 21, 1677; died probably in infancy. 3. Susanna, baptized April 7, 1679; married (first) Pieter Lubbertse Westervelt, and (second) William Teller. 4. Rachel, baptized June 4, 1680; died before 1710; married Andries Janse Van Norden. 5. Jacobus, baptized October 30, 1681; see sketch. 6. Samuel, married Sitsche Sibase Banta. 7. Mary, married Wiert Banta. 8. Daniel, referred to below. 9. Benjamin, married Elizabeth de Groot. 10. Jacomina, married Andries Louwrens van Boskirk. 11. Lea, married Rynier van Honten. 12. Lydia, married Stephen Albertse Terheun.

(11) Daniel, the eighth child and fifth son of David (2) and Rachel (Cresson) Demarest, was born in Bergen county, New Jersey, in 1685, and was living in 1753. In 1731 he was one of the deacons of the newly formed Schraalenburgh church, and signed the call to that congregation's first pastor, the Rev. Georgius Wilhelmus Mancius. The last reference to him found in the records is August 5, 1763, when he witnessed the baptism of his granddaughter Rebecca, daughter of his son Daniel, Jr., referred to below. August 2, 1707, Daniel Demarest married Rebecca, daughter of Pieter DeGroot, and sister to the first wife of his brother Jacobus, and to the wife of his brother Benjamin. Their children were: 1. David, baptized July 4, 1708; married Antie Christie. 2. Belitje, baptized November 21,

1709; married Pieter Ontwater. 3. Lea, baptized September 23, 1711. 4. Rachel, baptized September 23, 1711; married Abraham Abrahamse Blauvelt. 5. Pieter, referred to below. 6. Samuel, baptized February 7, 1719; married Maria Banta. 7. Jacobus, baptized February 15, 1721; died November 21, 1794; married Feytje Vander Linde. 8. Lea, baptized November 3, 1723; married Samuel Samuelse Demarest. 9. Jacob, baptized July 20, 1728. 10. Daniel, Jr. 11. Susanna, born 1716; married Johannes Peck. 12. Martje, born 1718.

(IV) Pieter, fifth child and second son of Daniel and Rebecca (DeGroot) Demarest, was born in Hackensack, September 21, 1714, and was baptized there the following October 2. He died in July, 1770. October 21, 1735, he married (first) Osseltjin Vander Linde, born February, 1719; died September 13, 1748, having borne her husband six children: 1. Daniel, born November 30, 1730; died February 4, 1760. 2. Pieter, referred to below. 3. Rebecca, February 21, 1741; married Samuel Benjaminse Demarest. 4. Geesje, September 13, 1744; died March 31, 1824; married Jacobus Durie. 5. David, November 22, 1746; married Joanna Kip, and died March 17, 1809. 6. Benjamin, September 13, 1748; died February 22, 1760. January 23, 1760, Pieter Demarest married (second) Annatje Van Deuse, who bore him four more children: 7. Daniel, born December 15, 1761; married Santje Peck. 8. Lena, November 24, 1763; died 1769. 9. Osseltje, June 17, 1765; married Petrus Durie. 10. Jacob, September 4, 1767; married Lea Peck.

(V) Pieter (2), second child and son of Pieter (1) and Osseltjin (Vander Linde) Demarest, was born July 3, 1739; died November 11, 1804. May 27, 1762, he married Lydia, born August 5, 1714; baptized at Hackensack the following September 2; died August 15, 1823, daughter of Garrit Hoppe and Hendrickje Ter Hune. Their children were: 1. Pieter, born November 19, 1764, see forward. 2. Garret, born June 1, 1768; died December 4, 1769. 3. Garret, November 20, 1770; died August 24, 1792, unmarried. 4. Daniel, May 15, 1774; died March 13, 1785. 5. Hendrike, February 15, 1785; died February 10, 1792.

(VI) Pieter (3), the eldest child and son of Pieter (2) and Lydia (Hoppe) Demarest, was born November 19, 1764; baptized at Schraalenburgh, November 25, following, and died January 15, 1847. May 30, 1796, he married Lea, born January 23, 1771; died October 2, 1832, daughter of Gerrit Jacobse and Jaco-

mina (Helms) Demarest, and granddaughter of Jacobus Davidse and Margrietje Cosyns (Herring) Demarest. Her grandmother, the second wife of Jacobus Davidse Demarest, was the daughter of Teunis Helms and Margrietje Blauvelt. The only child of Pieter and Lea (Demarest) Demarest was Daniel, referred to below.

(VII) Daniel, the only child of Pieter and Lea (Demarest) Demarest, was born May 16, 1791; baptized at Schraalenburgh, June 3, following, and died November, 1822. November 20, 1810, he married Lea, born January 6, 1790; baptized at Schraalenburgh, February 13, following; died May 10, 1872, daughter of Isaac Albertse and Margaret Davidse (Durie) Bogert, and granddaughter of Albert Isaacse and Lea Jacobse (Demarest) Bogert, and of David Janse Durie and Margaret Cornelise Van Hloorn, and great-granddaughter of Isaac and Lea (Demarest) Bogert, of David Davidse Demarest and Margrietje Abramse Heering, of Jan Durie and Angenietje Janse Bogert and of Cornelis Van Hloorn and Maria Demarest. The children of Daniel and Lea (Bogert) Demarest were: 1. Lea, born September 16, 1811; died August 11, 1819. 2. Isaac, January 20, 1814; died October 7, 1893; married Margaret Van Wagener. 3. Peter, July 14, 1816; died November 14, 1894; unmarried. 4. David, referred to below. 5. Garret, August 23, 1821; died April 23, 1877; married Maria Demarest.

(VIII) David, fourth child and third son of Daniel and Lea (Bogert) Demarest, was born July 30, 1819; baptized September 5, 1819; died June 21, 1898. He was a clergyman of the Reformed church, and pastor successively at Flatbush, Ulster county, New York; New Brunswick, New Jersey, and at Hudson, New York, from 1841 to 1865. From 1865 until the date of his death, 1898, he was the professor of practical theology in the New Brunswick Theological Seminary. He was the author of many articles and pamphlets, and some books, among which should be mentioned, "The History and Characteristics of the Reformed Church," published in 1856, and reaching its fourth edition in 1898; the "Huguenots on the Hackensack," a paper read before the Huguenot Society of America in 1886, and later republished; the "Lectures on Pastoral Theology," published in 1895; and the following works published between 1890 and 1898: "Notes on the Constitution of the Reformed Church," and "Lectures on Liturgies." August 19, 1846, David Demarest married Catharine Louisa, daughter of James Schureman

and Catharine (Polhemus) Nevius, and granddaughter of the Rev. Henry Polhemus. Her father was a justice of the supreme court of New Jersey. The children of David and Catharine Louisa (Nevius) Demarest were: 1. Leah, now Mrs. Graham Taylor. 2. James Schureman Nevius. 3. Catharine Louisa, now Mrs. Oliver Davidson. 4. Mary Arthur, unmarried and living with her brother in New Brunswick. 5. Alfred Howard, who died November 3, 1904. 6. William Henry Steele, referred to below. 7. Stephen DuBois, who died December 11, 1894.

(IX) William Henry Steele, the sixth child and third son of David and Catharine Louisa (Nevius) Demarest, was born at Hudson, New York, May 12, 1863, and is now living in New Brunswick, New Jersey. He graduated from Rutgers College Preparatory School in 1879; from Rutgers College in 1883, with the degree of A. B., and from the New Brunswick Theological Seminary in 1888. In 1886 he received from Rutgers College the degree of M. A., and in 1901 the degree of D. D. From 1883 to 1886 he was a teacher in the Rutgers College Preparatory School, and since 1888 has been a clergyman of the Dutch Reformed church. From 1888 to 1897 he was pastor at Walden, New York; from 1897 to 1901 pastor at Catskill, New York. From 1901 to 1906 he occupied the chair of church history and government at the New Brunswick Theological Seminary, from 1905 to 1906 being also the acting president of Rutgers College. In 1906 he was chosen as the president of Rutgers College, and still occupies that position. His clubs are the University Club, of New York City; the Rutgers Club, of New Brunswick; the Delta Phi. Greek letter college fraternity; the Phi Beta Kappa Society; the Huguenot Society of America; the Holland Society, of New York. Dr. Demarest is unmarried.

[For first generation see preceding sketch].

(II) Jean, eldest child of DEMAREST David and Maria (Sohier) des Marest, was born in Middleburg, Zeeland, Netherlands, and baptized there in the Reformed church of that city, April 14, 1645. He immigrated to New Netherlands, North America, with his parents in 1663, and lived with them on Staten Island, Harlem and Hackensack, New Jersey. He married (first) in New Jersey, September 9, 1668, Jacomina Dreuns (de Ruine), and she became the mother of his children: 1. David, baptized in New York, August 18, 1669; mar-

ried Antje, daughter of Jan Slot, who died before 1706, and his widow married Jonathan Hart, of Southhold, Long Island, September 7, 1706. 2. John, baptized in New York, June 18, 1671; married Deborah —; removed to Apoughquinsing, Chester county, Pennsylvania. 3. Mary, married (first) a Mr. Ely; (second) Jacobus, eldest son of Peter Slot. 4. Sarah, baptized in New York, October 12, 1675; married Abram Canon. 5. Simon, baptized in New York, November 22, 1677; he probably died in infancy. 6. Rachel, married Thomas Hyer, of Apoughquinsing, Pennsylvania, May 9, 1702. 7. Jacomina, baptized in New York, April 21, 1680; married John Stewart, of Sterling, Scotland, March 29, 1700, and lived in Chester county, Pennsylvania. 8. Lea, baptized at Bergen, New Jersey, April 18, 1682; married Abram Brower, March 29, 1700. 9. Magdalena, married James Christie, of Iverdeen, Scotland, September 8, 1703. 10. Samuel, baptized in New York, November 13, 1687; probably died in infancy. 11. Peter, see forward. He married (second) Marritje (Jacobse) Van Winkle, widow of Peter Slot, March 23, 1692, in New York. He married (third) Magdalen Laurens, widow of Jean Tullier, of Hackensack, December 20, 1702. He had no children by his last two marriages. He died in Bergen, New Jersey, 1719.

(III) Peter, youngest child and fifth son of Jean and Jacomina (Dreuns) Demarest, was born in Harlem, New York, about 1685. He married (first) at Hackensack, Marritje Meet (Mead), May 14, 1702, and (second) at Hackensack, New Jersey, Maria Batton, October 15, 1721. By these two marriages he became the father of eighteen children, seven by his first wife and eleven by his second wife. His fourteenth child David Peter, see forward.

(IV) David Peter, son of Peter and Maria (Batton) Demarest, was baptized at Schraalenburg, New Jersey, May 21, 1738. He married Hester Brower and had ten children baptized in Hackensack: 1. Peterus, November 23, 1761; died in infancy. 2. Elizabeth, baptized July 3, 1763; married Jacobus Westervelt, September 4, 1780. 3. Peterus, June 8, baptized June 23, 1765; married Catalina Benson. 4. Maria, baptized August 2, 1767; married, November 24, 1786, Matthew Bogart. 5. Abram, baptized October 22, 1769; died in infancy. 6. Margrietje, baptized July 24, 1771; married, April 13, 1791, Christain Stuart, and died April, 1808. 7. Abraham, born December 14, 1773; baptized January 1, 1774. 8. John, born October 24, baptized December 24, 1775. at

Schraalenburg, New Jersey; died young. 9. David D., see forward. 10. James D., born March 9, 1780; was a clergyman of the Dutch Reformed church; married, May 15, 1803, Elizabeth Harring, of Tappan, New York, and died November 7, 1869.

(V) David D., sixth son and ninth child of David Peter and Hester (Brower) Demarest, was born in Schraalenburg, New Jersey, 1778; died there February 20, 1856. He married, April 16, 1797, Hannah Van Saun, and they had a large family of children, born in Schraalenburg, of whom we have the names of six: 1. Leah, July 22, 1800. 2. David, see forward. 3. Hester, September 28, 1804; died in infancy. 4. Hester, January 27, 1808. 5. Maria, August 11, 1811. 6. Samuel, April 26, 1814.

(VI) David, eldest son of David D. and Hannah (Van Saun) Demarest, was born in Schraalenburg, New Jersey, August 7, 1802. He married Maria, daughter of Peter and Jane (Van Houten) Paulson; children: 1. Jane Maria, married John A. Van Wagoner. 2. Abram, married Maria Courter. 3. Peter, see forward. 4. Sophia Ann, did not marry. 5. Catherine, married ——— Garrabrant. 6. Ella Levina, born December 20, 1852; married (first) John W. Doremus, and had Suda, died aged nine months, and Susan, died aged two months. Ella Levina (Demarest) Doremus married (second), June 25, 1895, Dr. Louis L. Ruppert, a practicing dental surgeon of Brooklyn, New York.

(VII) Peter, third child and second son of David and Maria (Paulson) Demarest, was born in Paterson, New Jersey. He was a lifelong resident of Paterson, and was an auctioneer and also conducted a grocery store. He sold all kinds of saleable merchandise, as well as houses and other real estate, and as he spoke the Dutch language fluently, was very popular among the Hollanders who lived in Paterson. He married Charity Elizabeth Yeoman. Children, born in Paterson: 1. Catherine, married Benjamin Smolly; one child, Clarence. 2. David, born September 6, 1864; married Eva Steele; children: Elizabeth and David. 3. Samuel, see forward. 4. Mary Adeline, married Oscar Sutton; children: Catherine, William L. and Edward.

(VIII) Samuel Yeoman, second son and third child of Peter and Charity Elizabeth (Yeoman) Demarest, was born in Paterson, New Jersey, May 25, 1866. He married, May 24, 1903, Emma, daughter of Jacob and Maria (Fritcher) Harder. He became a dealer in

butter and eggs and country produce, in partnership with his brother David. At the time of forming the partnership, in 1880, he was only fourteen years of age, and his brother David sixteen years old. The business was established in their native village, on Main street, and continued with marked success up to 1900, when the firm was dissolved, and he, the younger brother, withdrew and started in the same business on his own account, two doors from the old stand. His reputation for fair dealing, strict attention to business, and personal popularity, among his townspeople won him success and a place as a foremost merchant of the city of Paterson. He became a prominent member of the American Mechanics Association, and was active in the various movements that have been made for the wellbeing of his native city.

(For first generation see David des Marets 1).

(II) Samuel, fifth son of DEMAREST David and Maria (Sohier) des Marest, was born in Mannheim in the Palatinate on the Rhine in 1656, and died in Hackensack, New Jersey, 1728. He came to America with his parents and was married to Maria de Ruine (Dreuns) and by this marriage he had eleven children born in Bergen county, New Jersey, and in Hackensack, New Jersey: 1. Maydalina, baptized in New York, April 21, 1680, married Cornelius Epha Banta, November 1, 1799; she died before 1719. 2. David, baptized at Bergen, New Jersey, October 3, 1681, married Mattie, daughter of Joost de Baune, November 10, 1705. 3. Samuel, married Annetje Van Hoorn, August 1, 1713. 4. Peter, married Margrietje Cornelse Herring, September 14, 1717. 5. Jocomina, married (first) Samuel Helling (Helma), November 10, 1705; (second) Cornelius Van Hoorn (2), July 19, 1710. 6. Judith, married (first) Christian de Baume, January 29, 1709; (second) Peter Du Reij (Durie), July 21, 1711. 7. Sarah, baptized at Hackensack, March 7, 1697; married John Westervelt in 1718. 8. Simon, see forward. 9. Rachel, baptized at Hackensack, January 12, 1701, married Jacobus Peck, October 14, 1726. 10. Susanna, baptized in Hackensack, April 18, 1703, married Benjamin Van Buskirk, March 21, 1725. 11. Daniel, baptized at Hackensack, March 25, 1706.

(III) Simon, fourth son and eighth child of Samuel and Maria (Dreuns) Demarest, was baptized in Hackensack, New Jersey, May 21, 1699. He married, Vrouwtje Cornelise Her-

ring, December 1, 1721, and they lived in Rockland county, New York. They had children: Samuel, Caroline, Cornelius, Daniel, Maria, John, David, see forward; Peter, Jacob, Jacob.

(IV) David, fifth son and seventh child of Simon and Vrouwje Cornelise (Herring) Demarest, was born March 1, 1736, probably in Schraalenburg, New Jersey. He married Maria Jannetie Davids Campbell, on March 27, 1758, and they had children: William, Simon Davids, see forward; Elizabeth, Fanny and Mary.

(V) Simon Davids, son of David and Maria Jannetie Davids (Campbell) Demarest, was born in Schraalenburg, New Jersey, May 12, 1765, and died there July 17, 1828. He was married December 8, 1787, to Hannah Banta, who was born November 16, 1768, and died September 10, 1826. Children, born in Schraalenburg: Samuel, Hannah, David S., see forward, Jane.

(VI) David S., second son and third child of Simon Davids and Hannah (Banta) Demarest, was born in Schraalenburg, New Jersey, August 23, 1795, and died there July 4, 1877. He married Margaretta Durie, born January 30, 1802, died January 17, 1867, and they had children, all born in Schraalenburg: 1. Simon D., who married Margaret Blauvelt in 1840. 2. Jane, who married John C. Zabriskie in 1857. 3. David Durie, who married Salina Ward, January 10, 1861, in California. 4. Samuel D., married Catherine Van Antwerp in 1852. 5. John D., who did not marry. 6. Hannah, born March, 1831, married, November, 1860, Thomas V. B. Zabriskie. 7. Abraham S. D. (died young). 8. Abraham S. D. (2d), see forward. 9. Cornelius Blauvelt, born May 11, 1836; married Annie Young, 1863. 10. Margaretta, married John G. Banta, May, 1856. 11. Isaac D., born January 30, 1840, married Lizzie Zabriskie.

(VII) Abraham S. D., eighth child and sixth son of David S. and Margaretta (Durie) Demarest, was born in Schraalenburg, New Jersey, May 18, 1834. He lived on the old homestead up to 1867, except during the period 1856-60, when he was in California with his brother David. He removed to Newburgh, New York, in 1869, where he was engaged in the music business up to 1876, when he took up his residence at Hackensack, New Jersey, and there established a stationery business, subsequently connecting with it the sale of pianos and organs. In 1886 he added to the business that of undertaking. In 1892 he sold

out his stationery business, removed to larger quarters on Main street and devoted himself entirely to the undertaking business and the sale of pianos and organs. He was made treasurer of the Hackensack Mutual Building and Loan Association in 1890 and still held that responsible office (1909). His church affiliation has always been with the Reformed Church, and on removing to Hackensack he became a member and deacon in the First Reformed Church of that place. He maintained an independent position in the political world, voting for measures rather than party candidates. He married, January 17, 1861, Lavina Blauvelt, and they have two children: Margaretta, born in Schraalenburg, New Jersey, June, 1863, married Cornelius T. Banta; Sarah Louisa, born in Newburgh, New York, in July, 1869, married Frank Banta, a nephew of her sister's husband, and has a child, Helen Frances, born August 8, 1894.

(For ancestry see David des Marets 1).

(IV) Jacobus, third son
DEMAREST and fifth child of David

(2) and Rachel (Cresson)
Demarest, was baptized in Flatlands, Long Island, October 30, 1681. He married (first), March 8, 1707, Lea, daughter of Peter De Groot; (second) Margritje Cozine Herring, September 26, 1719.

(V) Johannis, son of Jacobus and Margreijte Cozine (Herring) Demarest, was born in Rockland county, New York, August 20, 1720, and died on February 1, 1783. He married Rachel Zabriskie.

(VI) James J., son of Johannis and Rachel (Zabriskie) Demarest, was born in Rockland county, New York, August 20, 1749. He married Rachel Smitt, December 1, 1774. She was born May 19, 1756, and died April 28, 1825. They lived in Middletown, Rockland county, New York.

(VII) Cornelius J., son of James J. and Rachel (Smitt) Demarest, was born in Middletown, New York, May 24, 1785, and died September 27, 1863. He married Catherine Holdrum, born January 30, 1788, died August 31, 1852.

(VIII) John C., son of Cornelius J. and Catherine (Holdrum) Demarest, was born in Middletown, Rockland county, New York, December 31, 1811, and died in New York City, September 1, 1880. He married Isabella Taulman. He engaged in railroading, and was the first conductor to run a train on the Erie railway from New York to Suffern, New

York, when that part of the part of the line was first completed, and later became baggage agent in New York, and still later was employed on the Long Island railroad, where he was employed at the time of his death. John C. and Isabella (Taulman) Demarest had five children, born on the old homestead at Middletown, New York.

(IX) Milton, son of John C. and Isabella (Taulman) Demarest, was born at the old homestead at Middletown, Rockland county, New York, June 8, 1855. His parents removed to New York City in 1856, and removed to Nyack, New York, where he attended the public schools, completing his preparatory studies at the school of Professor William Williams, known as Hackensack Academy, Hackensack, New Jersey. He then learned the upholsterer's trade, and devoted his evenings to the study of law, having determined to make the practice of that profession his life's work. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in the June term of the state supreme court, 1877, and after the usual three years' practice under the New Jersey law was admitted as a counsellor-at-law. He began practice with his brother-in-law, Walter Christie, for one year, and thereafter was alone up to 1894, when he joined a partnership with Abram De Baun, under the firm name of Demarest & De Baun, and that law firm is still doing a large and growing business in 1909. In the spring of 1908 he was appointed judge of the court of common pleas and of quarter sessions, and also of the orphans' court of Bergen county, taking his seat upon the bench April 1, 1908. His political affiliation has always been with the Republican party, and his religious faith that held by the Reformed Church, the church home of his ancestors for ten generations or more. He was a member of the First Reformed Church of Hackensack from early youth, and became superintendent of the Sunday school as well as an officer of the church organization. His fraternal affiliations include Pioneer Lodge No. 70, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in which he is a fellow-craftsman, and he also holds membership in Bergen County Lodge, No. 73, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member of the Holland Society of New York City by right of descent, and in 1905-06 was one of the vice-presidents of the society for Bergen county. He organized the Bergen county branch of the Holland Society of New York and was its first president. He served as a member of the Board of Education of Hackensack, 1894-1908, and

president of the board 1901-08. On going on the bench he resigned his duties on the Board of Education, as he did not wish to serve without giving the amount of time he had been accustomed to devote to the interests of that organization for fourteen years. He also served as town counsellor for seven years, 1897-1904, and in 1906 the law firm of Demarest & De Baun took up the duties of that office.

Judge Demarest married, December 15, 1880, Carrie W., daughter of Jonathan S. and Charlotte (Beemer) Christie, of Hackensack; children, born in Hackensack, New Jersey: Charlotte, May 3, 1888; Carrie L., June 10, 1890; Edith, November 14, 1891. The mother of these children died, and Judge Demarest married (second) Adeline, widow of Walter Christie Bogart. No children were born of this marriage.

(For ancestry see David des Marets 1).

(IV) Daniel (2), tenth DEMAREST child and fifth son of Daniel (1) and Rebecca (DeGroot) Demarest, was born in Hackensack, New Jersey, and baptized July 20, 1728. His will is dated 1802. August 26, 1753, he was admitted with his wife to membership in the church at Schraalenburgh, but ten years later he seems to have removed back to Hackensack, where June 17, 1764, he forms one of the consistory of the Hackensack church. He, however, removed once more to Schraalenburgh where he was a deacon in 1784, an elder in 1785, and overseer of the poor in 1788. June 9, 1752, Daniel Demarest married (first) Cornelia, daughter of Reyk and Marytje (Benson) Lydecker, baptized May 10, 1724. Their children were: 1. Rebecca, born August 1, 1753, died March 10, 1802; married Douws R. Westervelt. 2. Gerret, referred to below. 3. Weyntje, baptized May 6, 1759. 4. Daniel, baptized February 22, 1761. Jacobus, baptized April 3, 1763. 6. Margrietje, baptized March 31, 1765. 7. Wyntje. 8. Roelof, baptized June 4, 1769, married Catharine Van Voorhees. 9. Belitje, born May 28, 1772, married John D. Durie. April 20, 1791, Daniel Demarest married (second) Wilma Van Voorisen, the widow of John Hoppe.

(V) Gerret or Garret, second child and eldest son of Daniel and Cornelia (Lydecker) Demarest, was born in Schraalenburgh and baptized there February 13, 1757. He lived in Schraalenburgh, where in 1799 he is recorded as being with his wife among the members of the

Schraalenburgh church since 1786. In 1792-93-98-99 he was one of the deacons of the church there, and in the last named year was also one of the consistory. July 2, 1800, he was succeeded as deacon at Hackensack by Pieter Isaacse Demarest. Gerret Demarest married Angenietje, daughter of David and Margrietje (Van Hoorn) Durie. Their children were: 1. Daniel, referred to below. 2. David, born October 14, 1787. 3. David, June 22, 1791. 4. Cornelia, November 21, 1793. 5. Margrietje, March 24, 1797.

(VI) Daniel (3), eldest child of Gerret and Angenietje (Durie) Demarest, was born at Schraalenburgh, in 1780, and baptized there April 21, 1782. He married Elizabeth Benson, and among their children was John, referred to below.

(VII) John, son of Daniel (3) and Elizabeth (Benson) Demarest, was born near Paterson, Passaic county, New Jersey, in 1810. He married Anne Van Buskirk and among their children was Daniel, referred to below.

(VIII) Daniel (4), son of John and Anne (Van Buskirk) Demarest, was born near Paterson, February 22, 1833, and is now living in Montclair, New Jersey. He married Mary C. Garrison, born April 29, 1838, and their children are: 1. Cornelius, born June 11, 1854, died September, 1899; married Belle Christie, and left three children: Daniel, Hilda, who married Sherman Demarest, and Frederick Van Buskirk. 2. Laura Meta, February 25, 1860, married George H. Ackerman and has one child, Irma Mae, who married G. Frederick Johnson, of Glen Ridge. 3. Benjamin Garrison, referred to below. 4. George McLean, December 4, 1874, who married Vivian Compton and is now living in Newark.

(IX) Benjamin Garrison, third child and second son of Daniel (4) and Mary C. (Garrison) Demarest, was born in Passaic, New Jersey, June 26, 1867, and is now living in Montclair. He was educated in the Passaic high school, and New York University, receiving his degree of LL. M. in 1891, B. S. in 1905, M. A. in 1907 and of Ph. D. in 1908. He had previously received from Columbia University his degree of LL. B. in 1888. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1888 and to the New York bar in 1890, and is now practicing his profession in Newark. Mr. Demarest is a Republican. He is a member of the Graduates' Club of New York, of the Holland Society of New York, of the Wednesday Club, New Jersey Historical Society, and the Lawyers' Club of Newark. He is a

member of Trinity Presbyterian Church in Montclair, and a member of the Presbyterian Church Extension Committee of the Presbytery of Newark on June 26, 1908; Benjamin Garrison Demarest married in Montclair, Cornelia Van Tilburg, daughter of William Wallace and Mary (Young) Hullfish, whose children were: 1. Lillian; who married Frank Earl, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and has one child, Harry Geib. 2. Cornelia, referred to above. 3. Alice, who married Harry De Angeles Hutt, of Berkeley, California, and has one child, Norman.

(For ancestry see preceding sketches).

(VI) Samuel, eldest son of
DEMAREST Simon Davids (q. v.) and
Hannah (Banta) Demarest

was born in Schraalenburgh, Bergen county, New Jersey, in 1791. He was brought up on his father's farm and followed that vocation during his earlier life, but as his years increased he engaged in the coal business and became a well known and successful dealer in wood and coal in Demarest, New Jersey. He married Elizabeth Zabriskie; children, born in Demarest, New Jersey: Ralph S., John, Maria, Margaret, Samuel S., Ann Eliza, Garret Zabriskie, Catherine.

(VII) Garret Zabriskie, fourth son and seventh child of Samuel and Elizabeth (Zabriskie) Demarest, was born in Demarest, Bergen county, New Jersey, June 6, 1829. He was brought up on his father's farm, and after his marriage continued that vocation at Demarest, New Jersey, adding to it the business of distilling. He married Margaret, daughter of Judge John H. and Ann (Winner) Zabriskie, of Hackensack, New Jersey; children, born in Hackensack, New Jersey: John H. Z., William E. Garret Zabriskie Demarest died in Demarest, New Jersey, October 3, 1907.

(VIII) John H. Z., eldest child of Garret Zabriskie and Margaret (Zabriskie) Demarest, was born in Hackensack, New Jersey, August, 1850. He attended the public school of Hackensack, and was graduated at the Union Business College in New York City. On leaving the business school he became a clerk in the Hudson County National Bank, Jersey City, and in 1884, when the firm of Unz & Company was established at 24 Broadway, New York, he became one of the active partners of that concern, and the firm built up a large and lucrative business as printers and stationers for commercial houses. He lived in Demarest, New Jersey, during his early mar-

ried life, and was an active participant in the civic affairs of the town without being allied to either of the great national parties in a way to interfere with the independent action he held as expedient in the conduct of town affairs. He served as mayor of Demarest, 1903-09, and in 1908 removed his family to Summit, New Jersey, which place was thereafter his home. He married, October 1, 1873, Elizabeth V., daughter of Peter V. and Elizabeth (Voorhis) Moore, of New York City; children, born in Demarest, New Jersey: 1. J. Westerfield, 1877, died unmarried, November 20, 1902. 2. Gretta, April 1, 1881.

(VIII) William E., second son and youngest child of Garret Zabriskie and Margaret (Zabriskie) Demarest, was born in Demarest, New Jersey, 1861. He was a pupil in the public schools of Demarest and the high school of Jersey City, and while at school took up the business of telegraphy. On leaving school he became connected with the Western Union Telegraph Company as an operator, in which capacity he continued for several years. He then established the *Closter Chronicle*, a weekly newspaper published in Closter, New Jersey, which he edited and published for three years, when he retired from journalism and from active business. He married (first) February 2, 1880, Sarah F., daughter of John D. and Clara (Gecox) Ferdon, of Alpine, New Jersey; children, born in Demarest, New Jersey: 1. Margretta Zabriskie, September 23, 1882. 2. Garret Zabriskie, September 26, 1884, see forward. 3. Elizabeth M., October 16, 1893. Sarah F. (Ferdon) Demarest, the mother of these children, died at her home in Demarest, New Jersey, December 5, 1899, aged thirty-seven years. He married (second) August, 1904, Annie L. Davies, a native of Kingston, Ontario, Canada.

(IX) Garret Zabriskie, only son and second child of William E. and Sarah F. (Ferdon) Demarest, was born in Demarest, Bergen county, New Jersey, September 26, 1884. He received his early school training at the public school and Closter high school, where he was prepared for matriculation at New York University, where he was graduated A. B., 1906. He then entered the law office of Wakelee, Thornall & Wright, 50 Church street, New York City, as a law student under the especial patronage of Senator Wakelee, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar, March 11, 1908, and continued his association with this firm in his newer capacity of an attorney and counsellor at law. He continued his home in Dem-

arest, New Jersey, where his fraternal affiliation was made with the Masonic order through membership in Alpine Lodge, No. 77, Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons, of Closter, New Jersey.

(For preceding generations see David des Marets 1).

(III) David (3), eldest son of DEMOREST* and child of David (2) and Rachel (Cresson) Demarest, was baptized in New York, February 19, 1676. He had come from Holland at the instance of the Classis of Amsterdam in the capacity of catechizer voorlesser and schoolmaster for the Dutch settlers. His work was appreciated, and the community of Hackensack, having no church organization, desired to make him their dominie, as well as to fill other useful offices, and they at once set about to raise a sufficient sum to send him back to Holland to complete his studies in theology and receive ordination for the ministry. He spent one year in Holland for this purpose and returned in 1694, fully authorized by the Classis of Holland to form and take charge of a church and perform all the functions of his offices. This process made him the first regularly ordained minister of the Dutch Reformed Church in New Jersey, and he was licensed by the Classis of Middlebury to preach for the churches at Hackensack and Acquockanok, September 16, 1693, just before he left Holland. He died, after a ministry of seventy-three years, in Hackensack, New Jersey, 1768. He married, April 24, 1697, Sara, daughter of Rev. Guillaume (William) Bertholf, and among their children was David, see forward.

(IV) David, (4), son of David (3) and Sara (Bertholf) Demorest, was born in Hackensack, Bergen county, New Jersey, 1702, died in 1768. He married, in 1729, Katrina Van Houton.

(V) David (5), son of David (4) and Katrina (Van Houton) Demorest, was born in Hackensack, Bergen county, New Jersey, 1731, died there in 1800. He married, in 1760, Lena Van Voorhees.

(VI) Cornelius, son of David (5) and Lena (Van Voorhees) Demorest, was born in Hackensack, Bergen county, New Jersey, September 6, 1761, died in Brighton, Monroe county, New York, June 7, 1845. He was a soldier in the American revolution, enlisting as a private in the Bergen county militia before he was eighteen years of age, and after the war

*This branch of the family preserves the Demorest form of the family name.



Evening Democrat

removed to New York City, where he was a citizen for more than twenty-five years before removing to Brighton, New York. As early as May 1, 1801, he was licensed by the mayor of New York City to keep a cart, which indicates his business to have been a cartman for stores along the wharf and employed by any merchant in need of such service. The last date on which a license was granted is May 4, 1826, and all these licenses are in the possession of his great-grandson, William C. Demorest. His name sometimes appears as Cornelius N. Demorest. He married Ann, whose surname does not appear on record.

(VII) Peter, son of Cornelius and Ann Demorest, was born in Schraalenburg, New Jersey, 1790, and lost his life by being burned in a fire at Brighton, Monroe county, New York, April 27, 1833, to which place he had removed with his father about 1816. He married, in 1812, Jane Brouwer, who bore him several children.

(VIII) William Jennings, son of Peter and Jane (Brouwer) Demorest, was born in Brighton, Monroe county, New York, June 10, 1822, died April 9, 1859, buried in Kensico cemetery, Westchester county, New York. He received an excellent education, and became a journalist and publisher of illustrated news and fashion papers. He was the pioneer in the business of furnishing cut-paper fashions by mail, and his name became a household word in the American homes where his magazine and its attendant fashionable patterns became welcome visitors and dictators of just what the Paris and New York leaders in style were to wear the coming season. He became extensively interested in the development of values in New York real estate, and also became a business partner with J. J. Little, a foremost printer and binder in New York City, and the firm of J. J. Little & Company, by this partnership, greatly enlarged and improved the art of printing in large editions by modern machinery. He became possessed of a very large fortune gained through his extraordinary business ability, and while in the prime of life surrendered his various business cares to his sons and devoted himself to philanthropic work. He was an early advocate of temperance and of the abolition of slavery, and his great aim and purpose in life became the creation of a political party pledged to the abolition of the use of intoxicating liquor by law. In this purpose he accepted the nomination of lieutenant-governor of New York, and his large personal following, independent

of party pledge, made his vote far larger than that of the temperance ticket on which he was named. He later was nominated for mayor of New York City. Mr. Demorest married (first) in 1846, Margaret Willimina Pool, daughter of Joseph and Jeanette (Drennen) Pool, the former of whom died in February, 1849, and the latter in January, 1878. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Demorest: 1. Willimina Vienna J., born August 31, 1847; married James M. Gano; one child, Walter Demorest Gano. 2. Henry Clay, born July 22, 1850; married Annie Lawrie; children: i. Marie Marguerite, married Cephas B. Rogers and has one child, Nathaniel Demorest Rogers; ii. William Jennings Demorest. Mr. Demorest married (second) 1857, Ellen Louise Curtis, daughter of Henry D. and Electa (Abel) Curtis, of Saratoga, New York, a leading family of that part of the state. Children, born in New York City: 3. William Curtis, see forward. 4. Evelyn Louise, married Alexander G. Rea, of Philadelphia.

(IX) William Curtis, son of William Jennings and Ellen Louise (Curtis) Demorest, was born in New York City, August 2, 1859. He was prepared for college in his native city, and was graduated at Columbia University, A. B. 1881, LL. B. 1883. He then became a law student in the office of Norwood & Coggeshall, in order to gain a thorough knowledge of the law pertaining to titles and mortgages. He practiced real estate law for a time, but the management of his father's large real estate investments and his own operations along the same line soon crowded out a possibility of outside business in every line except real estate, and he became an acknowledged specialist and organizer of large real estate trusts. In 1896 he became the president of the Realty Trust, on its organization, and his expert knowledge of values both real and prospective in and outside the city limits gave immediate success to the enterprise. In addition to serving as president and director of the Realty Trust, he is a director and treasurer of the State Realty and Mortgage Company; secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Demorest & Little Company, incorporated, (real estate); director and member of the executive committee of the Fidelity Trust Company; trustee and member of finance committee of the Irving Savings Institution; director of the Market & Fulton National Bank; director of the Royal Baking Powder Company; president and director of the Cleveland Baking Powder Company; director of the

Price Baking Powder Company; and director of the Tartar Chemical Company. He is a member of the New York State Bar Association, Bar Association of New York, New York Chamber of Commerce and the Allied Real Estate Interests, also honorary secretary of the Realty League. He is a member of the Holland Society of New York, the Empire State Sons of the American Revolution, St. Nicholas Society, Society of Colonial Wars, Pilgrims of the United States (and its treasurer), Genealogical and Biographical Society, Peace Society of New York, American Museum of Natural History, New York Academy of Science, Natural Academy of Sciences, New York Zoological Society, National Geographic Society, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Municipal Art Society, American Free Art League, Economic Club, New York Tax Reform Association, National Child Labor Committee, Immigration Restriction League, American Civic Association, Civic Forum, Civil Service Reform Association, and the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He has taken great interest in Columbia University, and while an undergraduate joined the Lambda Chapter of Psi Upsilon fraternity, and is now president of the Lambda Association, its graduate organization. He is a member of Columbia University Club, and president of the Columbia College Alumni Association, also a member of the Columbia Law School Association, the Peithologian Society, a Columbia association, and of the executive committee of the "Eighty-Eighties." Among his social and charitable interests are membership in the American National Red Cross Society, Men's League of St. Thomas' Church, People's Institute, Hospital Guild and St. John's Guild, and the Public Schools Athletic Association. He is a governor of the Lawyers' Club, and a member of the Union League Club, Metropolitan Club, Fulton Club, Knollwood Club, Auto Club of America, Long Island Automobile Club, St. Bernard Fish and Game Club, Camp Fire Club of Quebec, Montagnais Fish and Game Club, Camp Fire Club of America and several others. His active association with the foregoing societies and clubs is evidence of the interest he displays in all that pertains to business, patriotism, genealogical research, science, art, civic and economic reform, college associations and in recreation and amusement.

Mr. Demorest was married, at the Church of the Divine Paternity, in New York City, February 6, 1884, to Alice Estelle, daughter of Charles Leslie and Alice Emory (Ogier) Gil-

bert. She was born in Camden, Maine, May 22, 1803; educated in the public schools and Normal College of the City of New York. She is a trustee of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, the Diet Kitchen, and of St. Luke's Home; also a member of the Society of Colonial Dames, Daughters of the American Revolution, and chairman of the executive committee of Sorosis. Their children, born in New York City, are as follows: 1. Alice Louise, born February 11, 1885. 2. Gilbert Curtis, September 15, 1895. 3. Charlotte Katharine, July 1, 1902. These children are in the tenth generation from the Huguenot immigrant, David des Morest, born 1620, and Marie Sohier, his wife, through their fourth son, David, of Hackensack, New Jersey. The residence of Mr. and Mrs. Demorest in New York City is at No. 68 East Sixty-sixth street, and their summer home is Hukweem Lodge, Loon Lake, Adirondack Mountains.

The name of Gifford is of GIFFORD French or Huguenot extraction. According to family tradition, (Baron) Walter, son of Osborne Bolle, was given the sobriquet of Gifford, Giffard or Gyffard, signifying liberality or generosity, which was accorded to him. According to the best information concerning the early ancestors of this family, Archer Gifford, Giffard, or Gyffard, of Normandy, married Katherine de Blois, or Le Bonn, a descendant of a noted family of Normandy, and who were of the nobility of that country. Archer Gifford, above mentioned, came from Wales to Canada with his wife Katherine about the year 1756. He took up arms with the English and fought against the French. He died in Canada.

The Giffords of Essex county are a Welsh family, and although they are among the later comers to this country and "our Town upon Passaic River," John Gifford and his brother having emigrated shortly before the revolutionary war, they have so proved their worth, and have so linked themselves not only by intermarriage with Newark's best blood but also by their achievements in the interest and behalf of both city and state that to-day they stand among the front ranks of those who represent that section of the state.

(1) John Gifford, born in Wales, appears for the first time on the records of New Jersey as a private in Captain Craig's company of state troops during the revolutionary war. Just



Archer Gifford

how he fared in that momentous struggle we are not told, for the next record we have of him is a marriage license in the office of the secretary of state at Trenton stating that April 7, 1779, he obtained permission to marry Hannah Crane, which he seems to have done a little later in the same month. After this he appears to have made his permanent abode in Newark, where he built for himself a house, on what is now the southwest corner of Broad and Academy streets, having on his right hand William Rodger's house and saddlery and on his left hand the old Newark Academy, while facing him on the opposite side of Broad street was the mansion of Dr. Uzal Johnson. This house later on passed into the possession of William Tuttle, but this was after the Captain, as John Gifford was called from his revolutionary service, had passed away. Between Dr. Johnson and the Captain, on the roadside, was one of the town pumps, which as late as 1812 was used for one of the official public bulletin boards as the Newark town meeting of April 12, in that year, passed a resolution that all hogs running at large were to be subject to a poundage of fifty cents which if not paid in four days was to be collected by selling the hogs and that notices of such sales were to be posted "at three different places, viz. at Moses Roff's, at the pump opposite Capt. Gifford's in Broad Way and at Jacob Plum's store in the north part of the town." Here with one exception our records cease, as Captain John Gifford died intestate in 1821, leaving his widow and seven children: 1. Katherine, married Dr. Enion Sketton, of Virginia. 2. Mary, died single. 3. Patience, married Robert Johnson. 4. Sarah, married (first) Benjamin Whittaker; (second) Robert Johnson, who was the husband of her deceased sister, Patience. 5. Anna, married William Miller, of Morristown, New Jersey. 6. Susan, married Thomas Chapman, an attorney of Camden, New Jersey. 7. Archer, see forward.

Hannah Crane, wife of Captain John Gifford, was the second daughter of Joseph, great-grandson of Jasper Crane, one of the original settlers in Newark from Branford. Her own great-grandfather, Jasper (2), besides holding half a dozen offices in the town and being deputy to the provincial council from 1697 to 1702, married Joanna, youngest sister of Elizabeth Swaine, who it is said had the honor of being chosen to be the first to land on the banks of the Passaic when the settlers arrived. Her grandfather, Lieutenant

David Crane, was the town's tax collector in 1742, and for a number of years after 1746 one of the committee having charge of the parsonage lands; while her father, Joseph, was town constable in 1778, the year before her marriage.

(II) Archer, only son of Captain John and Hannah (Crane) Gifford, was born in Newark in 1796. After attending the Newark Academy, he graduated from the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University, in 1814, and later received from that institution his Master's degree. Soon after this he began studying law in the office of Elias Van Arsdale, Esquire, where he remained until he was admitted to the bar in 1818. For the next twelve or thirteen years he practised in Newark steadily, winning for himself a reputation as one of the rising constitutional lawyers, and among other things laying the foundations for his valuable contribution to the legal literature of New Jersey, which he published afterwards under the title of "Digest of the Statutory and Constitutional Constructions, etc., with an Index to the Statutes at Large." He was not an office seeker, but in 1832, when the town had become so populous that the lecture room of the Third Presbyterian Church, the largest hall in Newark and in use since 1830 as a town hall, would no longer accommodate the meeting, together with Isaac Andrus, Joseph C. Hornblower, Stephen Dod, and William H. Earle, Archer Gifford was appointed as a committee "to digest a plan for the division of the township into two or more wards, with a system for the transaction of the township business upon equitable principles," and when the report of the committee had been discussed and a revised plan finally adopted, James Vanderpool and Archer Gifford were appointed to represent the north ward of the town on the committee that prepared the bill for presentation to the legislature. This bill became a law, and the ward system so organized was carried into effect, April, 1833, and operated successfully for three years when the town received its charter as a city, April, 1836. In this year Arthur Gifford was appointed by President Andrew Jackson collector of customs for the port of Newark, an office he continued to hold for twelve years, in 1843 adding to it a membership in the common council of the city to which he had been elected in 1843. He was also for many years an active and enthusiastic member of the New Jersey Historical Society and many valuable contributions to its collections were the results of his efforts. As a

churchman and a communicant of Trinity Church, Newark, Mr. Gifford labored long and earnestly. For twenty-four years he was senior warden of the parish, and in addition to his labors in this office he took an active part in the rising Tractarian discussions of his day by writing and publishing a strong controversial pamphlet entitled the "Unison of the Liturgy." During the greater part of his life he was a man of robust health, and it is said that he enjoyed nothing better than a walk from Trenton to Newark, a distance of fifty miles, which he often accomplished in going to and from the sessions of the supreme court. He died May 12, 1850. By his wife, Louisa C. Cammann, of New York, Mr. Gifford had six children: 1. Charles Louis Cammann, treated below. 2. Ellen M., now living at 50 Park place, Newark. 3. John Archer, treated below. 4. Louisa Cammann. 5. George Ernst Cammann, treated below. 6. Philip A.

(III) Charles Louis Cammann, eldest son of Archer and Louisa C. (Cammann) Gifford, was born in Newark, November, 1825, died in that city, March 29, 1877. In 1845 he graduated as a member of the third class of the Law School of Yale University, and returning home studied law in the office of his father until he was admitted to the bar as attorney in January, 1847. For the next four years, while still continuing his legal studies, Mr. Gifford acted as deputy collector for the port of Newark under his father's successor, James Hewson, and in January, 1850, was admitted to the bar as counsellor. In 1857 he was elected a member of the house of assembly, and for the three following years, 1858 to 1860, was returned as state senator, during the last mentioned year serving as president of that body. For years Mr. Gifford had been identified with the Democratic party, and with the exception of the following instance he continued to be so throughout his life. In 1861 he was the anti-Democratic candidate for the mayoralty against Moses Bigelow, but was defeated. June 20, 1872, Mr. Gifford was sworn in as the presiding judge of the court of common pleas for Essex county to fill the unexpired term of Judge Frederick H. Teese, who had removed to another county and resigned. In this position he was succeeded about two years later by Judge Caleb S. Titsworth, owing to Judge Gifford's failing health. In the following year, 1875, Judge Gifford and his wife went to Europe in the hope that the voyage and the rest would give him back his former vigor; for a short time the trip seemed to have a salu-

tary effect; he gradually, however, grew worse, and after many months of suffering, died in his own house, 55 Fulton street, at two o'clock in the morning. All his life he had been a communicant of Trinity Church, Newark, and on the Sunday after his death he was buried from there by the Rev. John H. Eccleston, D. D. By his wife, Helen Matoaka, daughter of William and Rebecca Murray, of Virginia, Judge Gifford had six children: 1. William Murray, born 1852. 2. Charles, died in infancy. 3. Oswald Cammann, 1856, died 1892; married Frances Kingsland and left three children: Edmund, Virginia and Helen Murray. 4. Susan V., unmarried. 5. Frank W., unmarried. 6. Archer, born July 8, 1859; married, April 24, 1889, Evelyn A., daughter of Henry W. and Mary G. (Abeel) Duryee; has two children: Gertrude M. and Helen J., and is now engaged in the woolen commission business.

(III) John Archer, second son of Archer and Louisa C. (Cammann) Gifford, was born in Newark, October 21, 1831, and is now living with his family at 60 Park place, in that city. After receiving his early education under the tuition of Burr Baldwin, a noted educator in his day, he graduated from the Newark Academy, and at once started on a business career. From 1848 to 1854 he worked in the employ of Sheldon Smith, manufacturer and dealer in carriage hardware. In 1863 this firm was dissolved and Mr. Gifford and Cornelius Van Horn founded the firm of C. Van Horn & Company, carriage hardware. In 1871 the corporate name of the business was changed to Gifford, Beach & Company, with Mr. Gifford for the senior partner, and ten years later, when Mr. Beach retired, Mr. Gifford continued the business alone until 1903, when he also retired from active business, and left the business to his son, Harry H. Gifford, who now conducts the same under the firm name of John A. Gifford & Son.

Mr. Gifford is a Democrat, and although drafted for the war in 1861, he sent a substitute in his place. His only club is the Essex. He is a communicant of Trinity Church, Newark, and for a long while has been that parish's senior warden and treasurer. He is also a member of the finance committee of the diocese of Newark, and one of the trustees of the Episcopal fund of the diocese. Among the financial interests, outside of his own business, with which Mr. Gifford has been or is still identified are the Security Savings Bank, of which he is the vice-president, and the Manu-



Eschmayer

facturers' National Bank, in the latter of which he is senior director.

February 11, 1858, Mr. Gifford married Mary Jane Alling, ninth in descent from old James Allen, the blacksmith of Kempton, county Bedford, England, from whose sons, Roger and John, have sprung the descendants of the Allings and Allens of New Haven. Roger Alling came to America about 1638, and four years later married Mary, daughter of Thomas Nash, the emigrant of the Rev. John Davenport's colony. His eldest son, Samuel, born November 4, 1645, died August 28, 1709, was twice married, first to Elizabeth, daughter of John Winston, October 24, 1667, and second to Sarah, daughter of John Chedsey, October 26, 1683. His eldest son, Samuel, born in New Haven, October 16, 1668, married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Curry, and removed to Newark, about 1701. Here he soon became one of the town's principal men, holding various offices of trust and responsibility between the years 1709 and 1732 when he died, and for the last five years of his life being an elder in the church. His second son, Samuel, generally known as Deacon Samuel Alling, born 1698, died February 6, 1793; married Abigail, daughter of the Rev. John Prudden, one of the most famous of Newark's early dominies and schoolmasters. John, son of Deacon Samuel Alling, 1723 to 1753, married Martha, daughter of David and Mary Crane, and the aunt of Hannah, daughter of Joseph and Patience Crane, who was the wife of John Gifford (I). The eldest son of John and Martha (Crane) Alling was John, who married Abigail, granddaughter of Robert Young, one of the Scotchmen welcomed to Newark with Clizbie and Nesbit. He was a lieutenant in a minute company during the revolution and was the John Alling who figured so conspicuously as a sharpshooter when the British pillaged that town. John Alling, his eldest son, born December 27, 1772, died June 14, 1852; married, January 18, 1798, Sarah Hamilton, and their second son, Charles Alling, born April 14, 1803, died March 15, 1852, was the father of Mary Jane (Alling) Gifford, by his wife Clarissa R., daughter of Jephtha and Catharine (Bishop) Baldwin, and great-great-granddaughter of Benjamin, son of Joseph Baldwin, of Milford, by his wife Hannah, daughter of Jonathan Sergeant, through their son and grandson Benjamin (III) and Benjamin (IV).

John Archer and Mary Jane (Alling) Gifford have had six children, three of whom,

Clarissa Baldwin, John Archer, Jr., and Charlotte L., died in infancy. Charles Alling Gifford, born July 17, 1860, received his elementary educational training in the schools of Newark, which he supplemented by a course in the Stevens Institute, graduating from that institution. He entered the office of McKim, Mead & White, architects of New York City, and after spending some time under the tuition of this noted firm Mr. Gifford engaged upon an independent career and has met with a marked degree of success in his profession; married, December 10, 1890, Helen M., daughter of Colonel Charles M. Conyngham and Helen Hunter Turner, whose grandfather, Jabez Turner, married Rebecca Wolcott, daughter of William Wolcott and Phebe Alling, the daughter of Daniel, youngest son of Samuel by his first marriage, and great-granddaughter of Roger Alling, of New Haven, the emigrant. The children of Charles Alling and Helen M. (Conyngham) Gifford are: Alice Conyngham, Charles Conyngham, John Archer, Herbert Cammann, who died young, and Donald Stanton. Agnes Gifford, the only surviving daughter of John Archer and Mary Jane (Alling) Gifford, is unmarried and lives with her parents. Harry Harrison Gifford, the youngest child, is treated below.

(IV) Harry Harrison, son of John Archer and Mary Jane (Alling) Gifford, was born in Newark, August 20, 1867, and is now living in Summit, New Jersey, carrying on the carriage hardware business in Park Place, New York City, which his father turned over to his management in 1903. After graduating from the Newark Academy Mr. Gifford entered the preparatory school of Stevens Institute, Hoboken, and later Stevens Institute, in the class of 1889. He relinquished his studies and entered his father's employ and gradually worked himself up until on his father's retirement he became general manager, and in 1907 full partner in the firm. Mr. Gifford is a staunch Democrat and has several times been offered different offices which he has refused to accept. He has had no military service and belongs to no clubs, and his single society is the college fraternity of Chi Phi. He has no bank connections and is a communicant of Calvary Church, Summit, New Jersey.

November 8, 1892, Mr. Gifford married Elizabeth Baldwin, born February 23, 1868, daughter of Henry Clay and Anna (Bolles) Howell, who has borne him four children: Anna Howell, November 16, 1893; Elizabeth Baldwin, December 7, 1895; Mary Alling,

April 11, 1898; Harry Harrison, Jr., August 24, 1902.

(111) George Ernst Cammann, fifth child of Archer and Louisa C. (Cammann) Gifford, was for many years manager of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, although his residence was in Newark, and he was the Democratic appointee as tax receiver and clerk of the water board. He married Jane Elizabeth, daughter of Eliphalet C. and Jane (Kingsland) Smith. Mrs. Gifford's father was state surveyor, city engineer, and the installer of Newark's water plant. They have two children: George Ernst and Archer Plume Gifford, both of whom have married and have issue.

The name of Benjamin belongs to the patronymic class of surnames, which, while a general characteristic of all nomenclature, was almost the only system of nomenclature in vogue among the Welsh, who when the period arrived for the adoption of surnames merely assumed as such the Christian name of the father. As may be inferred from this, the name of Benjamin is distinctively Welsh, though it should be added it is in some cases English as well. Whether the family at present under consideration should trace its lineage back to a German count of Jewish lineage, as some members of the American and English branches do, is problematical; it seems more likely that the pedigree connecting the Benjamins of Lower Hereford with the De Laceys who came over with William the Conqueror, is the correct one; and that the De Laceys, Berytons, Berringtons and Benjamins, descendants of Walter de Lacey, of 1074, who lived in Hereford county and on the Welsh border, are the ancestors of the founders of the New England and Long Island families of Benjamin.

These two families are in reality one; for their emigrant ancestors were brothers who came from Lower Hereford to Boston, where one became the founder of the Benjamins of Massachusetts, and his brother Richard, removing to Southold, Long Island, in 1663, with his wife Ann and his daughter Ann, born September 1, 1643, applied in May, 1664, with Jeffrey Jones and others, to the general court of Connecticut to be admitted as Connecticut freemen, and later had the oath of fidelity administered to them by Captain John Young, of Southold. Since that time Richard Benjamin's descendants have made their

name and mark in the politics of Queens and Kings counties.

(1) John Benjamin, brother of Richard Benjamin referred to above, was born in lower Hereford, in 1598, and died in Watertown, Massachusetts, June 14, 1645. He was a man of much consequence not only intellectually and spiritually, but also socially, as Governor Winthrop's designation of him as gentleman fully bears out the family tradition that he bore arms and belonged to the landed gentry of his native land. These arms, were: Or, on a saltire quarterly-pierced sable five annulets counter charged. Crest: on a chapeau, a plume of fire all proper. Motto: "Poussez en avant" ("Press forward"). As the annulets show, John Benjamin was a younger son, the number telling us that he was the fifth; in consequence, having little to hope for from the paternal inheritance, he set out for the new world, true to his own personal motto, that "a race by vigor, not by vaunts, is won," in order to make a home and fortune for himself. Setting sail in the same ship which brought over Governor Winthrop, the "Lion," Captain Mason, master, he arrived after a voyage of twelve weeks, eight from Lands End, in Boston harbor, on the evening of Sunday, September 16, 1632, being one of the "one-hundred and twenty passengers whereof fifty were children, all in good health," of which the Governor makes mention. With John Benjamin came his wife, four children, and his brother Richard.

November 6, same year (1632) he was made a freeman of the colony, and for a short time he seems to have taken up his abode in Cambridge, where he became one of the proprietors, and May 20, 1633, was chosen by the general court constable of New Town, as Cambridge was then named. The next year, November 7, 1634, the court records tell us that he was "exempted from training on account of his age and infirmity, but was required to have at all times arms for himself and his servants." On emigrating to New England, John Benjamin brought over with him a large and fine library, which unfortunately, on April 7, 1637, with his house and other goods to the amount of £100, was destroyed by fire. He then removed from Cambridge, and finally settled himself and his family in Watertown, where he spent the remainder of his life, as one of the foremost and prominent of the older generation of colonists. Visiting him about this time, Governor Winthrop writes to a friend: "Mr. Benjamin's

mansion was unsurpassed in elegance and comfort by any in the vicinity. It was the mansion of intelligence and hospitality, visited by the clergy of all denominations and by the literati at home and abroad." Two days before his death, John Benjamin wrote his will in which he says, "I being in pfect memory as touching my outward estate do bequeath to my some John a double portion and to my beloved wife 2 Cowes fourty bushels of Corne out of all my lands, to be allowed her towards the bringing vp of my small Children yearly, such as growes vpon the ground, one part of fower of all my household suffe, all the rest of my lands goods and chattels shall be equally divided between seven other of my children. Provided that out of all my former estate my wife during her life shall enjoye the dwelling house & 3 Acres of the broken vp ground next the house & two Acres of the Meddowes near hand belonging to the house. That this will be truly pformed I do appoint my brother John Eddy of Watertown & Thomas Marret of Cambridge that they doe theire best Indevor to see this pformed." The inventory of his estate was made by Simon Stone, John Eddy and Thomas Marret, and amounted to £297 3 shillings 2 pence, and among the more important items may be mentioned his house and meadow next the mill bought of John Bernard, £50; his homestall house and sixty acres, £75; ten acres of meadow near Oyster Bank, £10; another ten acres in Rocky meadow, £13; eight acres in the Great Dividends, £12; and sixteen acres in Watertown, bought of Captain Robert Sedgwick of Charlestown, April 20, 1645, £10.

About 1819, John Benjamin married Abigail, daughter of Rev. William Eddy and his wife Mary, daughter of John and Ellen (Munn) Fosten. Her father, born about 1560 or 1565, graduated and received his Master of Arts degree from Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1586, and the following year, immediately after his marriage, November 20, 1587, became the non-conformist vicar of St. Dunstan's parish, Cranbrook, county Kent, where he remained until his death in 1616. Two of his sons, John and Samuel Eddy emigrated to New England in the "Handmaid" in 1630, and settled at Plymouth, where Samuel remained while John removed after a short sojourn to Watertown.

Children of John and Abigail (Eddy) Benjamin:

1. John Benjamin, born about 1620, died December 22, 1706, at Watertown; married

Lydia Allen, died 1709; children: John, Lydia, Abigail, Mary, Daniel, Ann, Sarah and Abel.

2. Abigail Benjamin, born about 1624; married (first) 1640 or 1641, Joshua Stubbs, of Watertown and Charlestown; children: Samuel, Mary, married John Traine, and Elizabeth, married Jonathan Stimson. Their father dying about 1654, his widow married (second) John Woodward. November 8, 1654, Joshua Stubbs and his wife Abigail, with consent of their mother, Abigail Benjamin, sold several parcels of land in Watertown, and Mrs. Benjamin took up her home with her daughter in Charlestown, where she died May 20, 1687, aged eighty-seven years.

3. Mary Benjamin, born about 1626, died unmarried, April 10, 1646, leaving a will dated January 4, 1646, in which she mentions Pastor Knolls, her aunt Wines (probably her father's sister) her sister Abigail Stubbs and her cousin Anne Wyes. November 4, 1646 the validity of this will was set aside on the ground that the testator was under age, and the general court appointed Mary's mother Abigail Benjamin as administratrix of the estate.

4. Samuel Benjamin, born about 1628; moved to Hockanum, in Hartford, Connecticut; by wife Mary had children: Samuel, John, Mary and Abigail.

5. Joseph Benjamin is referred to below.

6. Joshua Benjamin, born about 1642, died May 6, 1684, leaving a widow Thankful and no issue.

7. Caleb Benjamin, died May 8, 1684, in Wethersfield, Connecticut, where he had been living since 1660, leaving a widow Mary (Hale) and children: Caleb, Mary, Abigail, Sarah, John, Samuel, and Martha.

8. Abel Benjamin, married, November 6, 1671, Amithy Myrick, and wrote his will July 3, 1710, in which he mentions wife, son, grandson John, his daughter Abigail, born August 26, 1680, and his brother Joshua Benjamin.

(II) Joseph, fifth child and third son of John and Abigail (Eddy) Benjamin, was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, September 16, 1633, and died in Preston, or New London, Connecticut, in 1704. Some time prior to his first marriage he settled in Barnstable, Massachusetts, where he remained a number of years, probably until the death of his first wife. He then seems to have removed to Yarmouth, where he bought and settled on a farm, near the meadows to the north of the old Miller farm. December 7, 1668, William Clark, of Yarmouth, died, and in his nuncu-

pative will, proved February 28, 1668, he gives property, amounting to £8 3 shillings, to his brother, Joseph Benjamin. In 1680 Joseph exchanged his Yarmouth farm for that of Joseph Gorham, in Barnstable, and removed thither, but shortly afterwards settled in Preston, Connecticut, where he spent the remainder of his life. October 30, 1680, he sold the land in Cambridge "bounded on the land of Abel Benjamin my brother, which was devised to me by the will of my honored father Mr. Benjamin, sometime of Watertown, deceased."

June 10, 1661, Joseph Benjamin married (first) Femina, daughter of Thomas and Joice Lambert, of Barnstable, who died some time prior to the date of William Clark's will, December 7, 1668; children: Abigail; Joseph, died young; and Femina. Joseph Benjamin married (second) Sarah, sister to William Clark, by whom he had eight more children: Hannah, born February, 1668, dead before 1704; Mary, born April, 1670, married, November 16, 1697, John Clark, the schoolmaster; Joseph, born 1673, married August 25, 1698, Elizabeth Cook, and had nine children: Obed, Elizabeth, Joseph, Sarah, Grace, Jedediah, Daniel, John and Abiel. Mercy, seventh child of Joseph Benjamin, and fourth by his second marriage, was born March 12, 1674. Elizabeth, born January 14, 1680, died before 1704. John is referred to below. Sarah and Kezia were the remaining two children.

(III) John, sixth child and second son of Joseph and Sarah (Clark) Benjamin, was born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, in 1682, and died in Preston, Connecticut, August 2, 1716. He married Phoebe Parrabee, of Preston and had one son John, referred to below, and four daughters.

(IV) John, only son of John and Phoebe (Parrabee) Benjamin, married (first) Margaret Denison, of Stonington, Connecticut, (second) Louisa Palmer, of the same place. The dates of his birth and death are unknown. He had several children by each of his wives.

(V) David, second son of Benjamin and either Margaret Denison or Louisa Palmer, married (first) Esther Wilson, who died within five months of her wedding day, without issue, and (second), February 19, 1769, Lucy Park, who bore her husband six children: Park; Elijah; Moses, born July 5, 1774; Stephen, September 15, 1776; Lucy, March 15, 1779; and Esther, March 15, 1781.

(VI) Park, eldest son of David Benjamin, born October 5, 1766, in Preston, became with

his brother Elijah an importing merchant in the trade with the West Indies. He made frequent trips to and fro between New London and British Guiana, and was head of the West India branch of the business. In 1824 he was lost at sea, with his son, Christopher, in the foundering of the brig "Falcon." He married, during one of his stops at Barbadoes, Mary Judith Gall, a cousin of Governor Boereckels, of that island, and also, so it is said, a cousin of the celebrated Lord North, of revolutionary fame. On his death his widow and surviving son Park, born August 14, 1809, at Demerara, British Guiana, where his father owned a plantation, came to Connecticut and took up their abode in the home of her brother-in-law, Elijah, where Park Jr., who was lame, and of a dreamy, idealistic disposition was brought with his cousins, making a particular friend of his cousin David, referred to below. This Park was the poet and editor so well known to and beloved by the literary world of a generation ago, and whose "Old Sexton" still holds its honored place in American anthologies.

(VI) Elijah, second child and son of David and Lucy (Park) Benjamin, was born in Preston, Connecticut, November 12, 1771. He was an importing merchant in New London, and was twice married, his two wives being cousins of each other. Children by first wife: Sebra, Nathan and Roswell; by second wife: Rufus, David (referred to below), and Lucy Ann Maria, married Nelson Geer Packer.

(VII) David, son of Elijah Benjamin by his second marriage, was born June 18, 1809, and died at his home at Lincoln Park, New Jersey, August 20, 1887. The closeness of age as well as similarity of disposition made David and his cousin, "Lame Park," the poet, close friends and companions, and the intimacy was continued throughout the latter's whole life. At first David tried his fortunes in Scotland, Windham county, Connecticut, but not succeeding as well as he expected he went to Pennsylvania, where he spent five years, and then concluding that the old place was the best, he returned there, and married. In September, 1845, he purchased the farm at Lincoln Park, where he made his home and spent the remainder of his life. March 23, 1834, David Benjamin married Cornelia, daughter of Eleazar Smith and Mehitabel Robinson, who was a direct descendant of Pastor John, Robinson, of the Pilgrim church in Leyden, who followed his flock over to the

new world soon after the arrival of the "Mayflower." David and Cornelia (Smith) Benjamin had children: 1-2. Edward and Alfred, referred to below. 3. Martha Mehitabel, born September 29, 1845; married, September 2, 1868, Abraham Ryerson; children: Alice, born September 11, 1870, married, October, 1896, Ira Mitchell; Cora, born June 13, 1873; Clara, born November 15, 1874, married June, 1898, Warren Parker; Alfred Bird, born October 25, 1879; Nellie, January 20, 1884; Christine, March 22, 1886, married October, 1905, William Winkleman; and Helen, born October 6, 1887. 4. Thomas Williams Benjamin, born February 28, 1848, at Lincoln Park; inherited the homestead farm there; married, November 25, 1872, Leah Jacobus; children: Herbert, born March 23, 1880, married, 1902, Katharine Doremus; David, born July 29, 1884; Sydney Newton, August 13, 1890. 5. Cornelia Elizabeth Benjamin, born May 16, 1851; married, May 30, 1876, Tilghamm B. Koons, of Plainfield, New Jersey; children: Olive, born July 21, 1878; Chauncey Benjamin, March 20, 1881; Lucius T., January 13, 1885, married February, 1907, Olive Bogardus; and Cornelia A., born March 31, 1889. 6. Newton Benjamin, born August 3, 1854, at Lincoln Park, New Jersey; lives at Elmira, New York; married, December 20, 1883, Sarah W. Williams.

(VIII) Edward, eldest son of David and Cornelia (Smith) Benjamin, was born December 19, 1839, in Scotland, Windham county, Connecticut, and is now living in Newark, New Jersey. In September, 1845, when he was nearly six years old, his father moved from Scotland to Lincoln Park, New Jersey, where Edward was brought up, receiving his education in the district school. About 1865 he went into the business of manufacturing the bone wire used in the making of the hoop skirts that were at that time so fashionable, and a few years later he removed from Lincoln Park and made his home in Newark, where his business was. Here he has remained ever since, retiring from the active control and management of the business in 1903, and leaving it to the control of his brother and partner. Mr. Benjamin is a Republican but has held no office. He belongs to no clubs, and is a member of the Presbyterian church. April 27, 1865, Edward Benjamin married Hannah, youngest daughter of George and Hannah (Russia) Wade; children: Edward Wade, George Newton, and Frank; the first and last are referred to

below; George Newton was born May 10, 1868.

(IX) Edward Wade, eldest child of Edward and Hannah (Wade) Benjamin, was born January 13, 1867, in Brooklyn, New York, and died December 19, 1903, in Roseville, New Jersey. He began by clerking in the Chemical National Bank, and two years later entered the Columbia Law School, from which he graduated in 1888. Several years before that date his parents had settled in Newark, and Edward Wade Benjamin became a law clerk for the firm of McCarter, Williamson & McCarter, being admitted to the bar in 1891. In 1895 he was elected as member of the board of aldermen of Newark for the eleventh district, and found himself the youngest man ever on the board. He was a Republican, and the vice-president of the State Republican league. At the time of his death he was a member of the law firm of Benjamin & Benjamin. He died from pneumonia, after a week's illness, and was buried in Rosedale cemetery, Orange. October 10, 1894, he married Virginia Gregory; children: Virginia H., born February 16, 1896; John Wade, October 12, 1897; Edward G., January 14, 1899; Harold, July 27, 1900; Dorothy, October 26, 1903.

(IX) Frank, youngest son of Edward and Hannah (Wade) Benjamin, was born March 19, 1870, in Brooklyn, and is now living in East Orange, New Jersey. He received his education in the public schools and from private tutors, and graduated from the law department of the University of New York in 1896. He took up general legal practice in Newark, being admitted to the bar of New York in 1897, and to that of New Jersey in June, 1898. He is a member of the Wednesday Club and of the Board of Trade. He is a member and an elder of the Roseville Presbyterian church. He married, April 5, 1904, Matilda Heaton Jube (see sketch of William Uzal Jube).

(VIII) Alfred, second child and son of David and Cornelia (Smith) Benjamin, was born in Scotland, Connecticut, April 25, 1843. His father brought him to Lincoln Park, when he was about two years old, and he was educated in the old Bloomfield Academy. He then became a clerk in New York, and afterwards went to Meriden, Connecticut, where he became interested in the manufacture of steel crinoline wire. In 1867 he came to Newark, where he continued the same business until 1873, when he sold out, and for the next two years was superintendent for Benjamin

Brothers. In 1870 he started in manufacturing braided and corded wire, in which business he remained until 1903, when he entered into partnership with Charles B. Johnes and his brother, Alfred Benjamin, in the manufacture of corsets and ladies' supplies. Mr. Benjamin was a Republican, and had a distinguished record in the United States navy during the civil war. August 18, 1862, he enlisted on the "North Carolina" receiving ship, in the Brooklyn navy yard, and was placed on the United States steamer "Hetzel," which had been detached from the coast survey and refitted at Baltimore in September and October, 1861. The "Hetzel" carried two guns, and registered three hundred and one tons. She served with the North Atlantic blockading squadron, the flag officer being L. M. Goldsborough, the acting rear admiral, S. P. Lee, and the commanding rear admiral being David D. Porter, and participated in all the operations about New Berne, and on the Roanoke river. Mr. Benjamin was discharged in 1863, and entered the quartermaster's department, Army of the Cumberland. He participated in the battle of Nashville, under General George H. Thomas, and one of Mr. Benjamin's most prized possessions was a Confederate officer's sword which he took as a trophy on that battlefield.

Mr. Benjamin was a member of Northern Lodge, No. 25, F. and A. M., of Newark, and of the Royal Arch Chapter. He was also a vestryman of St. James Protestant Episcopal Church, Newark.

May 29, 1867, Alfred Benjamin married Eleanor Savery, eldest daughter of Rev. John Holliway and Caroline Annie (Rich) Hanson, and granddaughter of John Savery Hanson and Catharine, daughter of Charles Goldsmith, brother to Oliver Goldsmith, and Sarah Gabaudon. By this marriage Alfred Benjamin had children: 1. Alfred Hanson Benjamin, born August 27, 1870; married October 26, 1897, Ina Louise Handy; children: Louise and Louis Handy. 2. Annie Rich Benjamin, born July 19, 1872; married April 8, 1896, Edward Nicholls, of Newark; one child, Mary J. B. 3. Elinor Savery Benjamin, born June 15, 1874; married October 4, 1906, Daniel Dodd Crane, eighth in descent from Stephen Crane of Elizabethtown, as follows: Stephen (I); John (II); Matthias (III); Jacob (IV); Jacob (V); David Warner (VI) by his first marriage; and Jacob Warner (VII). 4. Katharine Cornelia Benjamin, born February 16, 1876, died August 2, 1877. 5. Robinson Goldsmith Ben-

jamin, born March 18, 1882, died June 10, 1892, 6-7. Webster and Cornelia, twins, born February 12, 1885.

Eleanor Savery (Hanson) Benjamin died March 11, 1885, and Alfred Benjamin married (second) January 29, 1891, Mary Anne, daughter of Frederick W. Ricord, judge and Mayor of Newark. By this marriage there has been no issue. Mr. Benjamin died July 9, 1909.

Three Tuttle families came over to this country in 1635, all of them being passengers in the ship "Planter," Nicholas Travece, master, bound for New England. They all brought with them certificates from the minister of St. Albans, Hertford, and everything points to the fact that they are descendants of the Toyls or Tothills, of Devon, who for many generations in England, possessed such an established character that an attempt has even been made to trace the name back through the old Egyptians to Thoth and Thothmes. Of the three families coming over in the "Planter," one became the ancestor of the Ipswich family of Massachusetts, another of the Boston family, and the third, William, founded the family at present under consideration. In addition to these three, a fourth Tuttle brought his family over in the same year, 1635, in the ship "Angel Gabriel," and settled in Dover, New Hampshire.

(1) William Tuttle, founder of the family at present under consideration, arrived in America with his family about the first of June, 1635, and about a year later his wife united with the Church of Boston. In the passenger list of the "Planter" he is called "husbandman," and in other documents "merchant." On June 4, 1639, his name appears on the list of those who signed the church covenant in Mr. Newman's barn at the time of the founding of Quinipiac, now New Haven. In 1641 he became the owner of the home lot of Edward Hopkins, on the square now bounded by Grove, State, Elm and Church streets, the lot fronting on State street. For nearly thirty years this Tuttle homestead was the only land owned by Yale College, and was the first of a long succession of purchases extending through a part of more than a century which finally brought the old College Square into its possession. In these transfers descendants of William Tuttle, who at one time or another, owned the most considerable part of the square, were known as grantors,

either directly to the College or to its immediate holders. On the sea-shore where William Tuttle lived and died, his great-grandson, Jonathan Edwards, studied, taught and achieved his "Great and excellent tutorial renown." William Tuttle and Mr. Gregson were the first owners of the land in East Haven, and Mr. Tuttle surveyed the land out into lots from the Philadelphia ferry at Red Rock to Stony River. In 1659 he appears as the proprietor of the land in North Haven that had belonged to the estate of Governor Eaton, and he acquired lands in Bethany and elsewhere. In 1646, as commissioner, he decides on the equivalent due to those who had received no meadow lands in the first allotment, and in the same year, with Jeremy Watts, he was complained of and fined "for sleeping at watch house." In 1646 and 1647, William Tuttle, Mr. Pell and "Brother Fowler" were voted into the first cross pew at the end of the meeting-house. This was near the pulpit and among the highest in dignity.

With Jasper Crane and others he was one of the New Haven and Totoket petitioners to the Dutch, September 14, 1651, regarding the making of a settlement in the Dutch territory of New Jersey. In 1644 he and Jasper Crane were fence viewer for Mr. Davenport's quarter. In 1646 he was road commissioner. In 1664 he spoke before the court in behalf of a young girl who had been found guilty of theft, saying that though her sin was great, "yet he did much pity her, and hoped the court would deal leniently with her and put her in some pious family where she could enjoy the means of grace for her soul's good." In 1672 he was one of the committee to settle boundary dispute between Branford and New Haven. In March, 1666, he took the constable's oath. The exact date of his death is unknown, but it was early in June, 1673. He lies buried under the "Old Green," but exactly where is unknown. The last remainder of his estate was distributed in 1700 to his children or to their heirs. He was, as may be inferred from foregoing, the equal socially of any of the colonists, and brought up his children in a manner befitting their condition, carefully providing for them a means of starting in life. He was a man of courage, enterprise, intelligence, probity and piety; a just man whose counsels and judgments were sought to calm the contentions and adjust the differences of jarring neighbors, and withal he possessed a tenderness of heart unusual in men whose lives were passed in strife and conflict with desperation, bar-

barism, and the savage forces of nature. To the last he possessed the respect and confidence of men whose souls were tried like his own.

His wife, Elizabeth Tuttle, died December 30, 1684, aged seventy-two years, having been living since her husband's death with her youngest son Nathaniel. That she was a faithful and good wife and mother we have every reason to believe. All of her twelve children were reared to maturity among dangers, privations and trials of which the mother of the present day can hardly form a conception, and which very few indeed would have had courage to face or the strength to endure. In her widowhood, heavy afflictions were added to the weight of her years, but the religious faith and hope which she publicly professed in her youth no doubt supported her as nothing else could do through all the dark and troubled way unto the end. In 1821 her gravestone was removed from the "Old Green" to the Grove street cemetery, and now stands in the row along the north wall of that enclosure. Children of William and Elizabeth Tuttle: 1. John, born in England, 1631; died November 12, 1683; married Kattareen Lane. 2. Hannah, born in England, 1632; died August 9, 1683; married (first), 1649, John Pantry; (second) Thomas Wells, Jr. 3. Thomas, born 1634; died October 9, 1710; married, 1661, Hannah Powell. 4. Jonathan, baptized Charlestown, Massachusetts, July 8, 1637; died 1705; married Rebecca Bell. 5. David, April 7, 1639, to 1693; unmarried. 6. Joseph, referred to below. 7. Sarah, baptized New Haven, 1642; died November 17, 1676; married John Slauson. 8. Elizabeth, baptized New Haven, 1645; married, November 19, 1667, Richard, son of Rev. Richard Edwards, and grandfather through his son Timothy of the famous Jonathan Edwards. 9. Simon, 1647, to April 16, 1718; married Abigail, possibly daughter of Richard Beach. 10. Benjamin, baptized October 29, 1648; died, unmarried, June 13, 1677. 11. Mercy, born April 27, 1650; living 1695; married Samuel Brown same day her brother Joseph married Hannah Munson. 12. Nathaniel, 1652, to August 20, 1721; married Sarah Howe.

(II) Joseph, sixth child and fifth son of William and Elizabeth Tuttle, was baptized in New Haven, November 22, 1640, and died August 7, 1690. In 1666 a complaint was made against him and John Hold "for tumultuous carriage and speaking against the inflictions of punishment against two delinquents," and they were fined twenty shillings. In 1685 he was excused from watching, "being an impotent

man having lost the use of one of his feet and now having two sons in the public service."

The same year he was appointed constable but declined on account of lameness. May 2, 1667, he married Hannah, born June 11, 1648; died November 30, 1695, daughter of Captain Thomas Munson, who came in the "Elizabeth" to Boston, in 1634; removed to Hartford, and was one of Hartford's contingent under Captain Munson at the destruction of the Pequot fort. He removed 1642 to New Haven where he became one of the town's greatest military men. In 1675 he commanded the New Haven troops who at Norrituck defended that plantation against the Indians. From 1666 to 1683 he was New Haven's representative in the general assembly. Hannah (Munson) Tuttle married (second), August 21, 1694, Nathan Bradley, of Guilford. Children of Joseph and Hannah (Munson) Tuttle: 1. Joseph, born March 18, 1668; married Elizabeth Sanford. 2. Samuel, born July 15, 1670; died 1700; married December 11, 1695, Sarah Hart. 3. Stephen, referred to below. 4. Johannah, born December 30, 1675; married Stephen Pangborn; removed to Woodbridge, New Jersey. 5. Timothy, born "February 30," 1678; died November 21, 1678; named in Stiles' "History of the Judges" with Samuel Miles as the only deaths in New Haven that year. 6. Susanna, February 20, 1679, to October 10, 1737; married Samuel Todd. 7. Elizabeth, born June 12, 1683. 8. Hannah, born May 14, 1685; died soon afterwards. 9. Hannah, baptized February 26, 1680.

(III) Stephen, third child and son of Joseph and Hannah (Munson) Tuttle, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, May 20, 1673, and died in Woodbridge, New Jersey, late in 1700. He removed to Woodbridge, where his name first appears April 11, 1693, as the grantee of six acres of high land laid out to him; same year he bought six acres adjoining from John Robinson; November 13, 1701, at town meeting, he was chosen constable for year ensuing. His name stands fourth in the list of church members. His will, dated October 20, 1700, is recorded at Trenton later same year. He married, in Woodbridge, New Jersey, by Justice Samuel Hale, September 12, 1695, to Ruth Fitz Randolph, of Woodbridge, of the same family from which Governor Fitz Randolph is descended. Children: 1. Timothy, born October 16, 1696; died 1755; settled with brother Joseph in Newark; married Cecilia Moore, whose burial July 3, 1768, is first record in the Morristown bill of mortality. 2.

Joseph, referred to below. 3. Stephen, returned to Connecticut; married Sarah Stanley; was killed by lightning, June 23, 1735. 4. Samuel, probably died young.

(IV) Joseph, son of Stephen and Ruth (Fitz Randolph) Tuttle, was born at Newark, New Jersey, September 2, 1698, and died November 3, 1789. His monument, an altar stone in the Whippany graveyard, has an inscription composed by Rev. Dr. Green:

"The tender names of father, husband, friend,
And neighbor kind did through his life extend.
In church & state he virtuous honour gain'd,
And all his offices with truth sustained,
As deacon, elder, colonel, judge, he shone.
While heaven was his hope, his rest his home,
Laden'd with honours, usefulness & years,
He dropp'd this clay & with ye saints appears."

March 8, 1725, he was appointed supervisor of highways; March 9, 1730, clerk for entering strays; 1724-25 was one of overseers of poor, and fence viewer; same year bought land in Hanover township and removed there some years later. In 1734 he bought 1250 acres at Hanover Neck, on Whippany and Passaic rivers. He was a justice of the peace, a colonel of militia, and a deacon of the church. For some years before his death he was a widower. He married (first) Abigail, daughter of Captain David Ogden, who was born February 11, 1701, and died March 4, 1739; (second), June 18, 1739, Abigail, sister of Rev. John Nutman, second minister of Whippany church, who died April 26, 1781; (third), June 18, 1756, Mary Wilkinson, who died April 9, 1760; (fourth), August, 1760, Mary Merry, who died January 18, 1776, in her fifty-eighth year; (fifth) Isabella Drake, who died March 15, 1777, in her sixty-ninth year. Children, eight by first, and four by second marriage: 1. Ruth, born April 8, 1722; died April 4, 1780; married (first) Silas Haines; (second) Deacon David Kitchel. 2. Samuel, April 2, 1724, to January 3, 1762; married Rachel, daughter of Colonel Jacob Ford, Sr. 3. John, born March 19, 1726; married Joanna (Johnson) Campfield. 4. Joseph, referred to below. 5. David, born October 4, 1730; married Sarah, daughter of Benjamin Coe, of New York; possibly (second) Sarah Ogden. 6. Moses, November 19, 1732, to July 11, 1819; married, December 15, 1756, Jane, daughter of Colonel Jacob Ford. 7. Abigail, October 13, 1734, to February 7, 1751. 8. Comfort, March 10, 1736, to November 6, 1738. 9. Elizabeth, February 27, 1739, to March 10, 1760; unmarried. 10. Phebe, March 19, 1740, to November 1, 1743.

11. James, May 7, 1742, to December 25, 1776; pastor of Rockaway and Parsippany churches; married Anna, daughter of Rev. Jacob Green.
12. Phebe, born October 23, 1743.

(V) Joseph (2), third son of Joseph (1) and Abigail (Ogden) Tuttle, was born in Newark, March 10, 1728, and died September 16, 1800. He married (first) Joanna ———, who died without issue, March 23, 1753, in her thirtieth year; (second), July 21, 1754, Jemima, daughter of Silas Haines, who was born February 26, 1720, and died September 26, 1811. Children: 1. Joanna, born April 29, 1758; died April, 1800; married Elijah Leonard. 2. Silas, September 16, 1760, to August 25, 1764. 3. Samuel, referred to below.

(VI) Samuel, son of Joseph and Jemima (Haines) Tuttle, was born in Whippany, February 27, 1766, and died October, 1800, of fever contracted in New York City. He married, May 15, 1791, Abigail, daughter of Uzal and Anna (Tuttle) Kitchel, who was born October 27, 1772. Children: 1. Silas, born April 5, 1792; married Lorian Baker. 2. Julia Ann, March 13, 1794, to November 4, 1868; married, as his second wife, William Tuttle, of Newark. 3. David Kitchel, June 26, 1796, to February 3, 1833; unmarried. 4. Stephen, October 10, 1798, to January 21, 1835; graduated at head of class in 1820, from West Point Military Academy, and had a most distinguished military record; married Emily W. Malone. 5. Samuel, referred to below.

(VII) Samuel (2), son of Samuel (1) and Abigail (Kitchel) Tuttle, was born in Whippany, Morris county, New Jersey, January 31, 1801, and died February 2, 1879. He lived in Littleton, Morris county; married, November 6, 1822, Dorcas Stiles, born 1800; died September 26, 1853. Children: George Francis, referred to below; Mary Anna, born December 22, 1834; Stephen, October 22, 1837, to 1860.

(VIII) George Francis, eldest child of Samuel (2) and Dorcas (Stiles) Tuttle, was born in what was then called West Bloomfield, December 11, 1823, and is now living in Newark, New Jersey. For his early education he attended the public schools of Newark, and afterwards went to the Newark Academy, from which he graduated in 1840. He then entered the office of Hon. John Peter Jackson, Esq., with whom he read law, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney in April, 1849, and as counsellor in November, 1852. Since this time he has been engaged in the general practice of his profession in New-

ark, where he has been most successful, and easily foremost among the many shining legal lights of that city. In politics Mr. Tuttle is a Republican, and while not seeking office he has always done his utmost for the best interests of his party, both in state and nation. When the district courts were established Mr. Tuttle was appointed to the position of judge, and served upon the bench of said court for the term for which he was appointed. Vice-Chancellor Stevens was appointed at the same time. Judge Tuttle is a member of the Lawyers' Club, of Newark, and president of the board of trustees of the First Congregational Church in that city. He married, May 29, 1855, Elizabeth, daughter of George S. and Elizabeth (Ryerson) Mills, who was born in New York City, November 29, 1826, and died October 16, 1907. Children: 1. Rosa E., born May 14, 1858. 2. Joseph N., born May 10, 1862; graduated from Newark Academy, 1882; read law in his father's office; admitted to New Jersey bar as attorney in 1886, and as counsellor in 1889; now practicing in Newark. 3. George S., born November 18, 1864; graduated from Newark Academy; now residing in the city of Newark.

The noble family of Carpenter, from which the Irish Earls of Tyrconnel have descended, is of great antiquity in county Hereford and other parts of England. John Carpenter, the earliest known member of the family, appears there as early as 1303. In 1323 he was a member of parliament for the borough of Leskard, in Cornwall, as two years afterwards was Stephen Carpenter for Crediton, county Devon. John Carpenter's son Richard, born about 1335, had a son John who became town clerk of London, and in turn had a son John, born about 1410, whose son William is the founder of the branch of the family at present under consideration.

This William Carpenter, son of John, Jr., commonly known as William Carpenter, of Homme, lived in the parish of Dilwyne, county Hereford, England, was born about 1440, and died in 1520. Among his children was a son James, who died in 1537, leaving a son John, who died three years later, in 1540, whose son William, named for his great-grandfather, was the most prominent ancestor of the Tyrconnel Carpenters, and the founder of the Rehoboth branch of the Carpenter family at present under consideration.

(I) William Carpenter, founder of the

American branch of the Tyreconnel Carpenters, was born about 1540, and had several children: 1. James, who inherited the estate of his father. 2. Alexander, born about 1560, a dissenter, who removed to Leyden, Holland, and whose youngest son, William Carpenter, of Codham, was the one to whom was granted the "Greyhound" arms. 3. William, referred to below. 4. Richard, removed to Amesburg; his son William came to America in 1736, settled in Providence with Roger Williams, and became the progenitor of the Providence branch of the Carpenter family.

(II) William (2), son of William (1) Carpenter, born in 1576, was a carpenter by trade, and lived in the city of London. He rented a tenement in Houndsditch in 1625 on a lease for forty-one years. In 1638, however, with his son William and his daughter-in-law he came to America in the ship "Bevis." He was registered in Southampton, Long Island, but returned home in the same vessel in which he came over leaving a son William in this country to become the founder of this branch of the family.

(III) William (3), son of William (2) Carpenter, was born in England, 1605, and died February 7, 1659, in Rehoboth, Massachusetts. He was admitted freeman of Weymouth, May 13, 1640, and was representative of that town in 1641 and 1643. In 1641 he was constable, and was admitted an inhabitant of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, March 18, 1645, and was representative for Rehoboth in the same year. Governor Bradford, who married his cousin Alice, manifested for him great friendship, favoring him in all his measures in the criminal court, in fact, from all their dealings and transactions, public and private, which have been recorded and come down to us, it is evident that these two men were the closest of friends. The legal business of the town or colony seems to have been principally in the hands of William Carpenter. He was one of the committee who laid out the first lot from Rehoboth, Dedham, and with others was chosen to look after the interest of the town, to hear and decide on the grievances with regard to the division of land by lots, and to represent the town in the criminal court at Cambridge. In 1647 and again in 1655 he was one of the selectmen of the town. His will was dated April 21, 1650, and proved February 7, 1660. By his wife Abigail, who died February 22, 1687, he had seven children: 1. John, is referred to below. 2. William, born about 1631, died January 26, 1703; married

(first) Priscilla Bennett, (second) Miriam Searles. 3. Joseph, born probably about 1633; in May, 1675, married Margaret Sutton, died May 1675. 4. Hannah, born April 3, 1640, married her cousin Joseph Carpenter of Providence, Rhode Island. 5. Abiah, born April 9, 1643. 6. Abigail, twin with Abiah, married John Titus, Jr. 7. Samuel, born probably 1644; died 1682; married Sarah Readaway.

(IV) John, son of William (3) and Abigail Carpenter, was born about 1628, and died May 23, 1695. He came from England with his father, and when young went to Connecticut, and was there previous to 1746, when he must have been about seventeen years old. For several years he travelled about in Connecticut working at the carpenter trade. In 1660 he bought land at Hempstead, Long Island. He is mentioned in his father's will as is also his son. In May, 1664, he was made freeman of Connecticut, and in 1663 was chosen townsman of Hempstead. He was generally known as Captain John Carpenter, in virtue of his office as commander of the Jamaica fusiliers, which in 1673 was ordered to defend Fort James, New York, against the fleet of the Prince of Orange. John Carpenter was one of the patentees of the town of Jamaica, Long Island, under the Dongan patent of 1680, with Nehemiah Smith. He was one of the committee to settle the Rev. John Pruden over the church of Jamaica in 1676. His will, November 10, 1664 begins "I, John Carpenter now ancient crazy in body and sound of mind." He leaves his carpenter's tools to his sons. He was a man of superior judgment, who did much to assist in the building up of the community. By his wife who was probably Hannah Hope, he had seven children: 1. John, who is referred to below. 2. Hope, whose will was proved March 23, 1712, whose wife's name was Mary, and who was commissioned ensign January 10, 1690, and with his brother Samuel was captain of militia in 1700. 3. William, born about 1662, died February 2, or 21, 1748 or 1749; married (first) probably Sarah ———; (second) Elizabeth ———. 4. Samuel, born about 1666. 5. Solomon, born about 1670. 6. Ruth, married a Ludlam. 7. A daughter, name unknown, who married a Rhodes.

(V) John (2), son of John (1) and Hannah Hope Carpenter, was born in Connecticut, about 1658. His will was proved July 30, 1732. His residence was Jamaica, Long Island. After November 22, 1703, he took the oath as captain of troops at Jamaica. He was

assessed in 1683 at £78. His wife's name was Mary. Children: 1. Nehemiah, born about 1685, died April 25, 1821; married Elizabeth ——. 2. John, is referred to below. 3. Solomon, born about 1686, died 1772. 4. Joseph, born about 1687; married probably Phebe, daughter of Wait Smith. 5. Increase, born about 1688, died about 1776; married a Bergin. 6. Mary. 7. Hannah. 8. Susanna. 9. Phebe.

(VI) John (3), son of John (2) and Mary Carpenter, was born about 1685. He was called "John the Sheriff," to distinguish him from other Carpenters bearing his own name. The title was given him because he served as sheriff of Orange county, New York. At one time he declined. His wife married for her second husband, Mr. Thurston. Shortly after his marriage he removed from Long Island to Goshen, New York, where he died. By his wife Ruth Coe he had nine children: 1. Ruth, born about 1720; married (first) Ephraim Marston; (second) Peter Stagg. 2. Daniel, born about 1720, died March 10, 1790; married Susan Thompson. 3. Increase. 4. Isaac, married (first) Susanna (Horton) Little; (second) Susanna (McKinney) Thompson. 5. Temperance, married Jeremiah Curtis. 6. John, referred to below. 7. Benjamin, born about 1750, died 1811; married Eunice, sister to J. Stewart. 8. Moses. 9. Susanna, died March 17, 1790; married a Howell.

(VII) John (4), son of John (3) and Ruth (Coe) Carpenter, born June 3, 1730 (or February, 1745, according to another account), died February, 1800. He is said to have represented Orange county in the colonial assembly in 1778, also at one time to have been a judge of the same county. He is sometimes called "John the Distiller." He moved to Washington town, north of Albany, New York, and went into the distillery business, which in those days was considered highly honorable, and accumulated much property. He was a man of knowledge, held many important offices, and was at one time a member of the assembly of New York. He was a successful and prominent business man. January 31, 1779, he married Abigail, born August 29, 1758, died April 21, 1841, daughter of Benjamin and Louise (Cory) Moore, who survived her husband and after his death married Hezekiah N. Woodruff. This was his second marriage. His first wife, name supposed to have been Frances, bore him three children. The remaining nine were the issue of the second marriage. These children were: 1. Margaret, born April 30, 1773. 2. Elinor,

born October 27, 1775. 3. James, baptized September 21, 1777. 4. Cynthia, born May 23, 1782; married Philip C. Schuyler. 5. John Coe, referred to below. 6. Abigail, born August 21, 1787; married John Sherwood. 7. Susan, born 1795, married Truman Hart. 8. Benjamin, born April 4, 1783, married Charlotte B. Alden. 9. Mary, born July 28, 1789, married John C. Wynans. 10. Temperance, born June 25, 1791; died August 2, 1831; married Sands Higinbotham. 11. Isaac, born September 10, 1793; married (first) Cynthia Samantha Goodwin; (second) Emeline Woodward. 12. Elizabeth, born July 19, 1798; married a Leonard.

(VIII) John Coe, son of John and Abigail (Moore) Carpenter, was born May 4, 1784. He lived at first at Windham, Green county, New York, and later in Fayetteville or Manlius, Onondaga county, New York. By his first wife ——— Mead, he had three children. In 1807 he married (second) Hannah Babcock, of Coventry, Connecticut, who bore him one more child. Children: 1. John, referred to below. 2. Eliza, born January 1, 1801, married Asahel Peck. 3. Cynthia, born September 21, 1803, married a Kenney. 4. Sands Coe, born about 1815, married Mary Clark.

(IX) John, eldest child of John Coe Carpenter by his first wife, was born at Windham, Green county, New York, December 13, 1805, died in Woodbury, New Jersey, July 21, 1891. He took to the printing trade while yet a boy, securing an apprenticeship in the office of the *Herkimer Herald*. He became its acting editor during his apprenticeship, and at the age of nineteen, differing with the opinion of the editor as to the presidential candidates, he bought the balance of his apprenticeship and the paper with it, and transferred his support from Adams to Jackson. The people of Herkimer county in the election of 1824 sustained the cause of the new editor. In 1826 Mr. Carpenter was induced to remove to Oswego, New York, where he helped to establish the *Oswego Palladium*, which is yet prosperous and influential and one of the oldest Democratic papers in New York state. The greater part of John Carpenter's younger life was spent in Oswego, which he saw grow from a little village and become a city of considerable commercial importance to the country. It is interesting to note that Mr. Carpenter took the first iron printing press used in Oswego from Albany, New York, on a sleigh. After about twenty years labor on the *Palladium* (during which time it did good service for his party,

being the paper which in the 1840 campaign got from General Harrison and published a famous letter in which he confessed that he had a political committee of three to keep his political conscience and tell what his opinions were on public issue), Mr. Carpenter sold the printing office in order to accept the clerkship of the county, to which he had been elected, but he afterwards for many years contributed to the political columns of the paper.

Throughout his life he was a strict adherent to the old party of Jefferson. His first vote for president was for Andrew Jackson, and his last for Grover Cleveland, and in his old age he expressed himself glad to know that for more than half a century he had never failed to discharge his duty as a citizen in voting at every election. He removed to New Jersey a few years before his death, as he was warned by a second attack of pneumonia that he could no longer stand the Lake Ontario winters, but he so timed his removal as to cast his vote in New York state and become a resident of New Jersey the same day. In 1876, when he had voted for the one-hundredth time, he was elected by acclamation to represent the Oswego district in the Democratic state convention of New York, with a very complimentary resolution by the county convention. He was as unselfish as he was devoted to the party of his preference. When he did not like its candidates he supported them for their cause. When his own views failed to prevail he promptly accepted those of the majority as distinct from the regular council of the party. In no other way he believed could a party and its principles be sustained and its policy carried to triumph for the good and glory of the country. From 1852 to 1856 he was a member of the New York Democratic committee. He was a staunch friend and adherent of President Van Buren. When in 1848 Mr. Van Buren started his own personal party, Mr. Carpenter stood almost alone in his section in support of the regular ticket of the New York convention. In fact, Mr. Nathan Robbins, then collector of the port of Oswego, was the only other person at the time in the Democratic county who with Mr. Carpenter supported the regular electoral ticket. Oswego after this used to be a Democratic county, and Mr. Carpenter was several times elected a member of its board of supervisors and took a prominent and noble part in the county management.

He was as devoted to domestic duties and to his private affairs as he was to his duties as a citizen. He won warm and universal

esteem as a neighbor. He was unselfishly and untiringly active as long as his eye and hand had strength to labor. Only a few weeks before his death he had helped effectively in the office of the *Gloucester County Democrat*, the paper of his son James. The last eight years of his life were spent in comfort at his son's home in Woodbury, New Jersey.

John Carpenter married (first) August 20, 1828, Sarah L., daughter of Andrew Ferrill, M. D., of Herkimer, New York, who died September 14, 1844, having borne him eight children. January 3, 1848, he married (second) Mary, daughter of Judge Edmund Hawkes, of Oswego, New York, born December 10, 1821, who bore him seven children. Children of John and Sarah L. (Ferrill) Carpenter: 1. Elizabeth Inez, born November 8, 1820, died July 22, 1830. 2. Harriet Louisa, born February 22, 1832, died April 1, 1839. 3. Ann Eliza, July 12, 1834, died March 20, 1878; married (first) David W. Andrews, (second) Edward Hatch. 4. Catherine Lord, March 2, 1836, died April 18, 1880. 5. Sarah Lucretia, August 30, 1838; married David Davis. 6. John, born August 6, or 27, 1840; lives Clinton, New Jersey. From 1872 to 1874 he was member of the New Jersey assembly, 1883 to 1885 of the New Jersey senate, 1889-1890-1892 secretary of the senate. Since 1868 he has been proprietor and editor of the *Clinton Democrat*. He married Sarah Stewart, of New York City. 7. Andrew Israel, July 31, 1842, died September 12, 1859, unmarried. 8. William Henry, born August 1, 1844; postmaster of Clinton, and partner of his brother John; married Jennie Perry. Children of John and Mary (Hawkes) Carpenter: 9. Infant son, born March 3, 1849, died same year. 10. Edward Hawk, born March 11, 1850, lives in Jackson, Michigan; married Kitty Wilder. 11. Mary Louisa, July 14, 1852, died November 3, 1878; married Frank A. Pease, of Oswego; two children. 12. James Duntton, referred to below. 13. Laura, August 3, 1856, died October 17, 1892; married Lieutenant Samuel P. Comly, now Admiral, U. S. N., of Woodbury. 14. Harriet Hawkes, born August 2, 1858; married Henry N. Gallagher. 15. Daisy, September 13, 1859, died May 21, 1864.

(X) James Duntton, fourth child and third son of John and Mary (Hawkes) Carpenter, was born in Oswego, New York, September 6, 1854, and is now living in Woodbury, New Jersey. For his early education he was sent to the public schools of Oswego, after leaving which he went into the printing office of the

Clinton Democrat, and learned the trade of printer. Here he worked until March 13, 1879, when he came to Woodbury, New Jersey, and bought one-half interest in the *Gloucester County Democrat*. Two years later, in 1881, he became the sole owner of that paper, which has been in his possession and under his management ever since. His conduct of the paper has been most successful to himself and satisfactory to his subscribers and constituents, so much so, in fact, that the paper now has the largest circulation of any newspaper in the county, and its offices are among the finest equipped in the printing business throughout the state of New Jersey. Mr. Carpenter, like his father, has always been very much interested in politics, and the Democratic party, not only of Gloucester county, but also in the state and nation, owes much to his energetic and statesmanlike efforts in its behalf. That they have recognized this is shown by the offices of confidence, trust and responsibility which they have called upon him to fill. He has been for nearly a quarter of a century the chairman of the Democratic county committee. From 1890 to 1893 he was one of the chosen freeholders of the county from Woodbury, New Jersey, and he has several times been a candidate on the Democratic ticket for the New Jersey assembly. Mr. Carpenter is one of the trustees of the Central Baptist Church of Woodbury, and he is also a member of Woodbury Lodge, No. 54, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of New Jersey.

James Dunton Carpenter married, March 13, 1884, Harriet, born May 15, 1855, daughter of ——— Fish, of Salem county, New Jersey. Children: 1. James Dunton, junior, born February 10, 1885; graduated from the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, 1909, and is now an attorney in Jersey City, New Jersey. 2. Catherine Grey, born August 3, 1888; now a student at Bucknell University. 3. Edmund Hawkes, born May 28, 1890; now a junior at the University of Pennsylvania. 4. Harriet Martin, born November 11, 1894, at present a student in the high school at Woodbury.

The first syllable of this name, found so often in early Dutch names of

Van Winkle, is equivalent in English to "of" or "from," and its use arose from the fact that the present usage of surnames had not been adopted in Holland at the time the Dutch immigrants settled New Amsterdam (New

York). An individual was distinguished by adding "from" or "of" to the place of his birth or recent residence. There was also used by the Dutch people the termination "sen" on a name, which signified "son of," and this seems to have been the form employed by the immigrant of this family. In the feminine this termination was made "se," and so we find the termination indicating parentage. It is spread over a large portion of New Jersey and New York and is now found in many remote localities, in many cases borne by men of distinguished ability, and the family has everywhere manifested the Dutch traits of industry and thrift, which have done so much for the development of this region.

(1) The first of whom we have record of a Christian name was Jacob Waling (often written Waligen), a contraction of Walingsen, meaning son of Waling, who resided in the village of Winkel, in North Holland.¹ The time of his arrival is uncertain. He married, at New Amsterdam, about 1645, Tryntje Jacobs. He is supposed to have arrived at Manhattan, New Netherland (now New York City) in 1635, sailing from the port of Hoorn on the ship "Koning (King) David," the skipper being David Pietersen de Vries. The syllable "de" preceding the last name is the Dutch definite article corresponding to the English "the," and the whole surname de Vries means in English "the Free," and corresponds to the English surname "Freeman."

Jacob Walingen was from Winkel, which is about fifteen miles northwest of Hoorn. After a temporary stop at New Amsterdam he probably continued his voyage on board the same vessel up the Hudson river one hundred and fifty miles to the Dutch settlement of Rensselaerwyck, subsequently called Greenbush, opposite Albany. It seems that Jacob, who was known in that settlement by the name of "Waelingen," returned to New Amsterdam in January, 1639. The name is found with many varied spellings in the old Dutch records, but the heading of this article is now universally used. It is plain that his father's Christian name was Waling. He is sometimes referred to in New Amsterdam records as "Jacob Waling van Hoorn," that is, from Hoorn. On January 12, 1639, he gave testimony in New

1. We are indebted to Albert Walling Van Winkle, Esq., of New York City, for most of the genealogical information and data contained in this sketch of the first generation of the Van Winkle family.

There is great variety in spelling of Christian names in early generations of this family. In each narrative we adopt the form preserved by that particular branch.

Amsterdam against David de Vries respecting one Cicero Piere, which shows that Jacob Waling was then a resident of that place. He was chosen one of the board of "twelve men," representatives of the "commonalty of Manhattan, Breuckelen and Pavonia" (the latter now Jersey City, New Jersey), August 29, 1641, to suggest means to punish the Indians for a murder they had committed. This board was abolished the next year. In 1649 he petitioned the Dutch West India Company in behalf of himself and associates for permission to lead an expedition to take up lands and form a Dutch settlement on the "Fresh" (now Connecticut) river. This petition was refused. This was the occasion on July 28, 1649, of a subsequent remonstrance from the inhabitants of New Netherland. May 12, 1650, "Jacob Waelingen" was at Rensselaerwyck with his wife and children, and was about to leave the colony. Efforts were made to retain him by offering him the choice of several farms, but he declined the offer. On October 1 that year he received permission to remove to Manhattan, where his son Jacob was baptized in the Dutch Church "in the Fort" on October 16 same year; and before the end of that year he and his wife were enrolled as members of the Dutch church of New Amsterdam, the first of the kind that was organized in America. It has continued down to the present time, and is now known as the Collegiate Reformed Church, having eight places of worship in New York City. Petrus Stuyvesant, director general, and his council, issued, October 23, 1654, a patent for twenty-five morgans (about fifty-three acres) of land to "Jacob Walingen van Hoorn." This was situated behind the "Kill van Kol," and is now known as Bergen Point, New Jersey. Jacob settled on this land soon after, and was driven from his home with the other settlers, by the Indians, in September, 1655. At this time one hundred Dutch were killed, one hundred and fifty were carried into captivity, and over three hundred deprived of their homes, and their grain and cattle destroyed or stolen. On April 17, 1657, "Jacob Walingh" was admitted to the rights of a small burgher, which entitled him to the freedom of trade, and the privilege of being received into the guilds of Manhattan. He died between that date and August 17 same year. On the latter date his widow married Jacob Stoffelsen, of Middleburgh, the capital of Zeeland. Stoffelsen had lost his first wife, Ides van Voorst, in the spring of 1641. At the time of this marriage, there were living the following six minor chil-

dren of Jacob Waling, who were placed under guardians: 1. Grietje, born about 1646; married, August 30, 1665, Elias Michielse (Vreeland). 2. Waling, referred to below. 3. Jacob, born about 1650; married (first), December 15, 1675, Aeltje Daniels; (second), March 26, 1695, Grietje Hendricks Hollings. 4. Jacomyn-tje, born about 1652; married, November 24, 1672, Roelof Stetting. 5. Symon, see sketch. 6. Annetje, born January 2, 1656; married, November 30, 1676, Johannis Steynmets.

March 31, 1668, Governor Carteret granted a confirmatory patent to the former widow of "Jacob Wallingen van Hoorn," and June 17 same year she married Michael Tates (Tades), widower, of Harlaem; on March 15, 1671, she married Lieutenant Casper Stynmets, of Harsimus, a member of the Bergen militia. She died May 11, 1677, at Bergen, and November 10, 1677, the title of Tryntje to the six acres of land at Harsimus, used by her for a garden and orchard, was confirmed to Casper Stynmets. Harsimus is now a part of the Fourth Ward of Jersey City, New Jersey. She was his third wife. The children of Jacob Waling adopted the patronymic "Jacobse," that is, children of Jacob. The son Jacob settled in Hudson county, New Jersey, and became founder there of the Van Winkel family. The sons Waling and Symon were two of the fourteen patentees of Acquackanonk, now known as Passaic, New Jersey. Various names were applied to them and their descendants, such as "Waling Jacobse van Winkel," "Waling Jacobsen van Winkel," "Jacob Wallings," "Simon van Winkel," and "Johannes Wallings."

(11) Waling Jacobsen, apparently second son of Jacob Waling Van Hoorn (or van Winkel), was born about 1648, and resided in Bergen, which then described the region about Jersey City. He married, March 15, 1671, Catharina Michielse (Vreeland), evidently a daughter of Michael Vreeland. He was nominated by the people of Bergen, August 15, 1674, under the name of "Walinck Jacobse," for schepen² of the "Court of Justice at Bergen," and on the 31st of same month he received his commission. It was a court with county jurisdiction, and "only honest, intelligent persons, owners of real estate, who were

2. A standard Dutch and English Dictionary defines Schepen as "Judge," "Justice." See C. H. Winfield's "History of Hudson County," "Walinck Jacobse," page 84, Appointment as Schepen. Page 74, Name of Court (see "Ordinance") "A Court of Justice at Bergen." Page 75, "Necessary to choose as Judges, honest, intelligent persons," etc. Page 84, 442, Elias Michielse was a schepen of this same Court, and Winfield refers to him as "Associate Judge of the Court of Bergen."

lovers of peace * * * and professors of the Reformed Religion" could be "chosen as judges" of this court. The yearly salary of this position was about \$100 of present currency. He was one of those who received an Indian deed from Sachem Captahem for the territory of Acquackanonk, March 28, 1679. June 30, 1682, he lived at Barbadoes Neck and owned land there. The Indian title to Acquackanonk was confirmed to the Indian grantees by patent from the Lord Proprietors of New Jersey, March 16, 1684. This tract of about eleven thousand acres of land extended from the northerly line of Newark, New Jersey, along the westerly bank of the Passaic river, to the base of the mountain beyond the Passaic Falls at Paterson, New Jersey. "Waling Jacobse" was a member of the general assembly of the province of New Jersey, representing Acquackanonk in 1692, and the following year was a representative from Barbadoes Neck. June 30, 1695, the lands of "Wallen Jacobs" at New Barbadoes, Essex county, adjoined those of Isaac Kingsland. Waling was one of the founders of the Acquackanonk church, now known as the First Reformed Church of Passaic, was elected an elder in May, 1696, and re-elected May 20, 1701. The will of "Waling Jacobsen van Winckel, of Acquackanung, in the county of Essex, farmer," is dated November 1, 1707, "in the Sixth year of the Glorious Reign of our Sovereign Lady Anne." His wife, "Catharina van Winckele, is sole executrix." He leaves her "All my whole estate during her natural life." Her surname is also spelt in the will "van Winkle" and "van Winckel." "After the decease of my wife, my eldest son Jacob van Winckel shall have paid to him out of my said estate, before any division shall be made, Twenty Shillings." He gives to each of his three sons—"Jacob van Winckel," and "my second son Machiel (spelt Michael in another place) van Winckel," and "my third son Johannes van Winckel"—a "house lot containing six acres of land." Jacob receives the lot "where he at present lives upon," the lot to Machiel "being the middle side of the three lots;" the lot to Johannes "being the northeast side whereupon the house barn and orchard stands." He also gives to "each of his three sons" "one equal third of his said land, being the southwest side of my land," which "shall be understood only for the five hundred acres of land lying on Passaic river, between the land of Todus Machielsen and Mr. Kingsland."

"My said three sons shall pay due and equal shares and portions out of the mentioned appraisement of said land to his and their sisters, without exception or fraud." "All my children shall divide my said estate equally." The son Abraham is not named in the will, which was executed "at Achquackenung, at my common dwelling house in the south chamber of said house, about four of the clock in the afternoon." Witnesses: Simon Jacobs van Winckel (a brother of the testator who was living at the date of probate of this will, and upon his testimony same was probated), Miggil Tades, John Conrad Codweis. Will probated September 12, 1729, recorded in office of secretary of state at Trenton, New Jersey, in liber B of Wills, p. 133. The following is a photographic copy of the autograph of Judge Waling Jacobsen van Winckel as signed to his will:

Waling Jacob van Winckel

Children: Annetje, Jacob, Michael, Tryntje, Johannis (referred to below), Sarah and Abraham.

(III) Johannis, third son of Waling Jacobsen and Catharina (Vreeland) Van Winckel, was born October 2, 1682. He was a member of the Acquackanonk church, and held the following offices therein: May, 1723, elected deacon; May, 1754, elected elder and trustee; April 23, 1756, was an elder of the Totowa Church, from Acquackanonk; June, 1756, retired as trustee; 1759, retired as elder. Many records appear where he and his wife were sponsors at the baptism of children. He was evidently a farmer in the vicinity of Passaic. He married, September 30, 1710, Hillegond Sip, baptized August 28, 1687, daughter of Jan Adrianse and Johanna (van Vorst) Sip. Her father was born May 24, 1662, and her mother baptized April 16, 1666. Jan A. Sip was lieutenant of the Bergen militia 1703-11, and afterwards became captain. In the marriage record Johannis is called "Johannis Walings van Winckel from Acquackanonk," and his bride, "Hillegond Sippe from Bergen." In his will, dated January 6, 1758, he is described as "Johannis walingse vanwinkel, of New Barbadoes Neck, in the county of Bergen and easterly division of New Jersey." To his "wife Hillegond vanwinkel" he leaves the use of one-third of his real and personal estate during the time she remains his widow and also "full possession and enjoyment of the rooms sellar upper room kitchen barn as now

by us enjoyed, with full power to sell and dispose of the moveable goods and household furniture." If his wife "chuse to give up the management of the plantation unto my son Waling, then he shall find my wife a suitable decent and comfortable support of life, or such an annual sum of money during her widowhood as she shall be willing to consent unto." He gives all his land in the county of Bergen, Essex, or elsewhere, to his "son waling vanwinkel forever." He also gives to each of his two daughters, "Catrina, the wife of Pieter H. Pieterse," (Merselis) and "Annatje, the wife of Johannis Sip, one hundred and fifty pounds currant lawful money of New York." A true inventory of the moveable estate must be taken, and after the death or remarriage of his wife same is to be equally divided between his said three children. He appoints "my son waling vanwinkel and Pieter H. Pieterse my son-in-law executors." Witnesses: "David Marinus" (the pastor of the Acquackanonk Church), "Johannis J. Vanwinkel" and "Corneles Vanvorst." On probate of will, October 19, 1766, the testator is described as "Johannis Walings Van Winkel." The executors were then alive and qualified the same day. Will recorded in office of secretary of state, Trenton, New Jersey, in Book K of Wills, p. 155. Children: Catrina, Annatje, and Waling, referred to below.

(IV) Waling, only son of Johannis and Hillegond (Sip) Van Winkel, was born at "Aghqueecknonk." He was appointed a justice of the peace in the county of Bergen, Wednesday, November 22, 1769, at a council held at Burlington, New Jersey, by His Excellency William Franklin, Esquire, son of Benjamin Franklin. His will is dated May 29, 1774, in which he describes himself as of New Barbadoes, in the county of Bergen, in the eastern division of the province of New Jersey. At the date of his decease he owned lands, houses, barns, stables, horses, cattle and farm products "in the county of Bergen," and also had land "Laying near the Great Falls (Passaic Falls) within the limits of Achqueghenonck Patten in the county of Essex." He refers to his wife in his will as follows: "My will is that my beloved wife Yannity shall possess and enjoy all my estate both real and personal during the time she doth continue to be my widow." He also names in his will his sisters "Annatje" and "Catriena." The will is witnessed by Morris Van Wagenen, Jacob Van Wagenen and Hessel Peterse. The following

is a photographic copy of the autograph of Waling Van Winkel as signed to his will:

Waling Van Winkel

It was proved March 23, 1784, before Abraham Westervelt, surrogate, and is recorded in Liber M of Wills, p. 259, &c. It was ordered by the provincial congress of New Jersey, at New Brunswick, Wednesday, February 28, 1776, that "Walling Van Winkel" hold the office of ensign of the Pollifly militia company in the precincts of New Barbadoes, county of Bergen. He probably died about the first of the year 1784. He married, June 8, 1743, being then described as a "young man born and living at Aghqueecknonk," and she as Jannetje Van Houten, "maiden, born and living at Totowa." She was born February 24, 1719, and died April 12, 1769, daughter of Jacob Van Houton, of Totowa, and Marietje Sickels, his wife. The children named in his will for whom he liberally provided are: John (referred to below), Jacob, Cornelius, Hillegont, Waling, Maritje, Helmich (or Halmagh).

(V) John, eldest child of Waling and Jannetje (Van Houton) "van Winkel," was born about 1744. He purchased on July 1, 1766, of Abraham Rittan, a farm of one hundred acres at "Toawetomack," lying in Saddle river (township) in the county of Bergen, on the Passaic river, and here settled and spent his life; he is described to this deed as "Johannis Van Winkle." In the fall of 1780 a part of the American army (New Jersey and Pennsylvania troops) removing from Newburgh, was encamped on his farm, and some of the officers took their meals at his house. He was evidently an extensive landholder. A deed executed June 23, 1798, to "John Van Winkle," shows that he purchased of Jacob Smith, for \$8,000, a farm and buildings at Little Falls, on the east side of the Passaic river. He purchased this as a home for his son Waling, who had recently married. About 1799, while returning from a visit to his son at Little Falls to his home at Totowa, he was rowed in a boat on the Passaic river by a negro slave. During the voyage he passed away from an attack of heart failure, and his body was carried home by the slave. At this time he was the owner of two hundred and fifty-two acres of land at Totowa, with live stock, houses, barns, stables and other buildings, as well as real estate and



Albert Waling Van Winkle

buildings at Little Falls. He also owned the lowermost island lying in the Passaic river below the Little Falls, between the counties of Bergen and Essex containing seven and thirty-five hundredths of an acre. He married, about 1765, Gerretje, of Acquackanonk, daughter of Helmich and Jannetje (Van Houten) Sip. Gerretje died before her husband. Children: Jannetje, Walling (Isaac) (referred to below), Helmich (William).

(VI) Walling Isaac, eldest son of John and Gerretje (Sip) "Van Winkle," was born June 6, 1772, and baptized on the 28th of same month, his sponsors being Hendrick Van Wagenen and Hillegont Van Winkle, uncle and aunt of the infant. He was a small boy during the war of the revolution, and remembered seeing some soldiers of the Continental army in camp at his father's farm. He recalled that his father had complained that they cut down a grove of fine trees which they used for fuel in their camp fires. One day while he was carrying a pail of milk to the house of a sick neighbor, he was met by several soldiers who drank the milk and returned to him the empty pail. Soon after his marriage he settled at Little Falls, on the farm purchased for him by his father, which on the death of the latter, intestate, together with the lowermost island lying in the Passaic river below the Little Falls, was released to him by his brother and sister. The father is described in these releases as "John Van Winkle, late of Totowa, deceased." On March 27, 1801, Walling Isaac purchased thirty-eight and three quarters of an acre of land in the township of Acquackanonk, beginning at the north corner of the road leading from Paterson to Peckman's river. Walling Isaac died July 8, 1857. He married, October 29, 1797, Sally (Sarah), daughter of Abraham and Maragrieta (Kingsland) Garrabrant, of Stone House Plains, New Jersey. February 6, 1802, Abraham Garrabrant conveyed to the trustees of the Dutch Church of Stone House Plains, for a meetinghouse, "a lot in the northwest corner of his farm, a few rods southwest of the Great-Rock, known by the name of Stone-House," consideration "one cent." The following is a copy of the autograph of Walling Isaac Van Winkle in the year 1805:

Walling & Van Winkle

Sally survived her husband nearly eleven years, dying June 19, 1868. Her will is dated October 19, 1866, and was probated February

9, 1869; her personal estate exceeded ten thousand dollars. Children: Margaret (Peggy), Jane (Jennie), Abraham Garrabrant Walling, Mary Garrabrant (died young), Mary Ann, John Walling (referred to below).

(VII) John Walling, second son of Walling Isaac and Sarah (Garrabrant) Van Winkle, was born September 12, 1811, at Stone House Plains, and was baptized December 1, of the same year. He was educated at the Acquackanonk School (now Passaic), New Jersey, and subsequently settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the dry goods, silk and notion business, which he conducted for a number of years. He died February 26, 1902. His will is dated December 11, 1885. He married, in 1841, Margaret, born about 1815, daughter of Daniel and Priscilla (Warren) MacCurdy. Daniel MacCurdy, born 1776; died November 7, 1854, was a descendant of Robert Mackurdey, or Garachty, Scotland, and Janet Fraser, his wife. Daniel's wife, Priscilla Warren, was born about 1782 and died about 1862. Their daughter Margaret, wife of John Walling Van Winkle, died September 18, 1850. Children of John Walling and Margaret (MacCurdy) Van Winkle: Albert Walling (referred to below), Theodore MacCurdy (referred to below), Emma, John. The last two died in infancy.

(VIII) Albert Walling, eldest child of John Walling and Margaret (MacCurdy) Van Winkle, was born April 17, 1842, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died December 30, 1909. He attended the grammar school of Columbia College, New York City, and subsequently the academy at Bloomfield, New Jersey, where he graduated. He entered the law school of Harvard University, September 15, 1866, and graduated June 29, 1869, with the degree of LL. B. He was admitted by the New York supreme court at the city of New York, May 7, 1870, as an attorney and counsellor at law, and immediately entered upon the general practice of the law in said city. He was a member of the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, corner of Forty-eighth street and Fifth avenue, New York City, one of the branches of the Old Dutch Church "in the Fort" of New Amsterdam, in which his first American ancestor was married, and his children baptized, and of which he was a leading member. He was also a member of the Holland Society of New York. From April, 1903, he was president, director, counsel and a stockholder of the business corporation of R. S. Luqueer & Company, of New York City, established in 1814,

having previously been vice-president of the same organization. He was also a director and counsel of the Gas Stove Utensil Corporation of New York City. Mr. Van Winkle spent much time in pursuing the record of his ancestors in New Netherland, New Jersey, and New York, and to his care and pains in this direction, is due much of the matter contained in this narrative.

(IX) Theodore MacCurdy, second son of John Waling and Margaret (MacCurdy) Van Winkle, was born September 15, 1844, and died May 21, 1868. He attended and graduated from the Bloomfield Academy at Bloomfield, New Jersey, under the principalship of James W. Rundell, a noted educator of his day. He was prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and was within a few days of graduating from this institution when he died. His sterling worth and great promise are abundantly testified to by the following:

Resolutions passed by the Class of '68, May 22, 1868, on the death of Theodore MacCurdy Van Winkle:

Whereas, It hath seemed good to our Heavenly Father, "who doth all things well," to remove from our number Theodore MacCurdy Van Winkle, whose premature death has defeated the most cherished anticipations of his friends, and his own proudest hopes on earth;

Resolved, That while we deeply mourn that one to whom we were bound by many ties of affection and respect, is thus early in life taken from us, yet we have reason to believe that he has entered upon a nobler and purer life.

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the bereaved family and friends, weeping with them in their sorrow.

Resolved, That in token of our respect and affection for our deceased friend we wear the customary badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the relatives of the deceased, and also be published in the "Andover Advertiser" and "Newark Daily."

F. S. DENNIS,
A. R. MERRIAM,
G. E. CHURCH,
Committee.

Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., May 22nd, 1868."

(For first generation see preceding sketch).

(II) Symon, third son VAN WINKLE and fifth child of Jacobse Walenlse (Jacob Waling) and Tryntje (Jacobs) Van Winkle, was born in Pavonia, Bergen township, East New Jersey, and baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church at Bergen, August 24, 1653. In 1684 he received grants from the governor-general and the council of East New Jersey of the

Acquockanonk Patent, and was one of the first settlers on the land thus granted. In the original patent his name is given as Symon Jacobse, thus designating him as a son of Jacobse Van Winkle. The farm obtained through this grant is now covered by Ayerigg avenue and the Boulevard extension; his house stood on the River Drive, a little to the north of Ayerigg avenue, and the land was purchased from his descendants in 1812 by Adrian M. Post. Symon Van Winkle had another farm at Weasle (now Clifton), New Jersey, and his property was largely increased at the time of his marriage, as his wife was richly dowered with valuable lands and other possessions. He was married, December 15, 1675, to Annetje Adrianse Sip, in the Dutch Reformed Church at Bergen (Jersey City), where they both lived at the time, later settling on the farm at Acquockanonk, where all their children were born. Children: 1. Margretje, born about 1676; married Martin Winne. 2. Jacob, see forward. 3. Johannes, born August 18, 1682; married Magdeline Speer; children: Simeon, Alexander, Jacob, Abraham, Marinus, John, Catherine, Hannah, Mary, Leah, Rachel and Sarah. 4. Simeon, baptized August 6, 1686; married (first) Printje Van Gieson, and had: Jannette and Helena; married (second) Antje Peitrina, widow, March 3, 1734, and had a son, Johannas. 5. Trintje, born April 2, 1688; married, March 23, 1706, Isaac C. Vreeland. 6. Rachel, baptized October, 1690; married, March 13, 1708, Johannes Kosimman. 7. Arie, married, October 2, 1705, Annetje Michaels. 8. Aeltje, married, June 12, 1714, Jurian T. Van Riper. 9. Gideon, married Jannetje Kosimman. 10. Abraham, married, January, 1753, Martje Van Dyke, and had son Simeon. 11. Leah, married Isaac Thasce. 12. Marinus, married, September 2, 1721, Geesje Van Wagener, and died about 1767.

(III) Jacob, eldest son and second child of Symon and Annetje Adrianse (Sip) Van Winkle, was born in Acquockanonk, August 9, 1678. He married, April 21, 1701, Jacomentje Mattheuse Van Nieuwkerck (Van Newkirk), and had: Simeon (see forward) and Jacob, both mentioned in his will.

(IV) Simeon, eldest son of Jacob and Jacomentje Mattheuse (Van Nieuwkerck) Van Winkle, was born about 1725, and was a soldier during the revolutionary war, serving with the New Jersey militia. He married, about 1750, Margaretta Geretson.

(V) Simeon, son of Simeon and Margaretta (Geretson) Van Winkle, was born April 4,



John W. Handlin



Theodore Mc C. Van Winkle



Edgar S. Van Winkle

1752. He married Annetje Marselis, who was born March 28, 1755, and died April 19, 1809. Children: 1. Jacob S., born December 6, 1776; married, March 2, 1806, Elizabeth Vanderhoff; children: Catherine and Cornelius. 2. Edo, born October 14, 1779, died February 14, 1852; see sketch. 3. Peter, see forward. 4. Cornelius S., born January 13, 1785; died February 2, 1843; was printer, corner Wall street, and Broadway, author and publisher of "The Printer's Guide;" married Lucinda Eveline Sherman; children: Angeline, Lucinda, Augusta, Cordelia, Albert, Cornelius S., John S., born April 26, 1787, and Yanike, died young.

(VI) Peter, third son and child of Simeon and Annetje (Marselis) Van Winkle, was born June 27, 1782, in Bergen, New Jersey, and died in New York City, January 14, 1822. For many years he was a successful merchant in the city of New York, where he was a member of the firm of Van Winkle & Van Antwerp. He served for some time in the militia, in which he was a commissioned officer. His circle of acquaintances was wide, and he was well and favorably known in business and social life. He married, October 20, 1805, Phoebe, born in Morristown, New Jersey, November 26, 1782; died March 16, 1871, daughter of General Abraham Godwin, a soldier of the revolution, who joined the army of Washington at Morristown as a volunteer, and came out of the struggle a colonel of the Continental army. Children: 1. Henry Edwin, born December 4, 1806; was author of a novel which met with no marked success, yet bore traces of considerable originality and force; he married, June 20, 1827, Maria Jackson, who died in September, 1881; children: John Peter, Mary Elizabeth, daughter who died young, Henrietta, Julia, Isabel and Eugene R. 2. Peter Godwin, born 1808; died April 15, 1872; was a distinguished lawyer, and a devoted son of the muses, writing incessantly in the style of Cowper and Goldsmith; his devotion had not abated when he was crowned in mature life with senatorial honors as the representative at Washington of the new state of West Virginia. He married Juliette Rathbone, and had children: Rathbone, Godwin and Mary. 3. Edgar Simeon, see forward. 4. Adolphus Walling, born August 16, 1812; died July 10, 1876; married, October 27, 1836, Petrina, daughter of Walling W. and Catharine (Van Voorhis) Van Winkle; she was born November 6, 1818, and died July 5, 1877. Children: Catharine, Peter Godwin, Adolphus Walling, Edgar Simeon, Walling Walingen, Emeline and Clara.

5. Anna M., born April 14, 1814; died June 3, 1873. 6. Emeline, born March 17, 1816; died May 17, 1845; married, September, 1838, Anthony Yoeman; one son, Anthony. 7. Child, died in infancy. 8. Margaret Elizabeth, born May 6, 1820; died November 2, 1897. 9. Abram John, born May 30, 1822; died July 27, 1898; married, December 24, 1847, Eliza Oldis, born May 14, 1825; died April 16, 1891; children: Son, died in infancy; Francis Oldis and Anna.

(VII) Edgar Simeon, third son and child of Peter and Phoebe (Godwin) Van Winkle, was born August 3, 1810, and died December 9, 1882. On his father's death in 1822, the family removed to New Jersey, where he continued his earlier education. The same industry, rectitude, and steadiness of character which marked his after life, marked also the days of his boyhood. He pursued classical studies until he was fourteen at Nassau Hall Academy, the principal of which, Dr. Sythoff, in a letter written to him soon after he left it, said: "I feel gratified to receive from you the pleasing expression of your attachment to Nassau Hall Academy, your Alma Mater, and I can in return say that she will ever be proud to recognize Edgar Van Winkle as one of her choicest sons." This was high praise from such a source for a boy of fourteen. After leaving Nassau Hall he commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. John P. Jackson, an eminent lawyer of Newark, in which he remained for some time, until he entered the office of William Slosson, Esq., of New York, a lawyer of highest repute, with whom he continued until his admission to the bar in 1831. From that time until his last illness, a period of more than fifty years, he was steadily engaged in the practice of his profession with the exception of a part of 1873, in which he visited Europe and saw much of public men and the courts, both in England and on the Continent.

Among his fellow students in Mr. Slosson's office were Mr. John Slosson, afterwards a judge of the superior court; Jonathan Lawrence, a brilliant and promising young man, who died early; and the late Cornelius Du Bois, who became and until his embarkation in commercial pursuits continued to be Mr. Van Winkle's professional partner. It is not extravagant to say of Mr. Van Winkle that he was a model lawyer. His close attention to his studies and duties was soon rewarded by a large clientage and full practice. Early and always a diligent and untiring student, he became master of the general principles of juris-

prudence, and especially familiar with that relating to trusts, wills, real estate and commercial law. Among his leading clients were banks, trust companies, executors, guardians, and other trustees, and large commercial houses. He drew the charters and conducted the organization of several of the large monied corporations of the city and was their standing counsel. Of one of the banks he was counsel for fifty years.

Endowed by nature with rare power of concentrated and continuous thought, and with a sedate but active mind and strong good sense, he gave to every case in which he was engaged patient and thorough investigation and thought; and his cool, clear conclusions and judgment had as nearly the certainty of mathematics as pertains to the solution of questions of law. Such was the character of his mind that in every case submitted to him he sought for the intrinsic right rather than to discover whether, because of some particular decision, his client's case could possibly, right or wrong, be sustained. If it were not clearly tenable he advised and in most cases secured, reasonable and proper adjustments and settlements. Had it not been, as it was absolutely with him, a matter of principle to take this course, it would have been wise as a matter of policy for, where he did proceed with litigation, there was almost a presumption that the right was on the side he advocated, and courts and juries would feel that it had the sanction of his judgment and convictions. In cases thus considered he was very generally successful. As an illustration of this we may mention that he prevailed in nine of the last eleven cases which he argued in the court of appeals. One of his most marked traits was his imperturbable coolness and self-possession. Though quick and sensitive he was never flurried, and his even balance and judgment were never more conspicuous, as well as prompt, than in emergencies. So, too, in the affairs outside of his profession. Instead of giving the reins to his imagination, the action of his mind was always to discover how much he could prune and brush away that was unreal or extrinsic, to reduce the adverse matter to its least dimensions, and then to bring all his strength to its avoidance or removal. Hence his serene and cheerful life and calm judgment in the important matters confided to his care. No man had more fully the respect, confidence and warm personal regard of the courts, his brethren of the bar, and of those whose interests were intrusted to him. Invariably dignified, he was

courteous toward all, and nobody could be otherwise toward him. Such was his personal and professional standing that when Daniel Webster determined to remove to and practice law in New York, Mr. Van Winkle was selected as his associate, and continued in partnership with him during his residence here and until public affairs called him to a different sphere. The high repute of Mr. Van Winkle's office attracted to it as students many young men preparing for the profession, and among its graduates are numbers since distinguished at the Bar, in public life and as men of letters.

Mr. Van Winkle was one of the founders and the first vice-president of the Bar Association, and one of its most valuable members until his health became impaired. He was for some thirty years one of the managers of the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, and rendered great service in the direction of that important establishment. In 1846 he was one of the founders of the Century Club, of which he was a cherished member, largely contributing to and sharing in the social and intellectual entertainments for which it has so long been distinguished. He was also one of the first members of the Union League Club, and took the deepest interest in its patriotic purposes and action. What contributed greatly to his success in his career was the associations he had formed in a literary club which he frequented while still a student. The earliest meetings of this club were held in the basement of Christ's Church, in Anthony, now Worth street, at the instance of Thomas Lyell, a son of Rev. Dr. Lyell, the pastor. As the most conspicuous object in the meeting room was a column which upheld the ceiling, to attend a meeting was equivalent to going to the Column, and the club soon adopted the Column as its name. Mr. Van Winkle became so prominent in this little association that he was chosen archon, or presiding officer, and continued to hold this dignity until the day of his death. Soon after he became a member of the Column he began, in concert with Daniel Seymour, the issue of a newspaper called *The Aspirant*, which was continued for some years. It overflowed with racy humor, caustic criticisms and rollicking fun. These papers were afterwards gathered into two volumes, which were consumed in the conflagration of the *Mirror* office. The book which Mr. Van Winkle prepared for his family was confined to his poetical efforts, and did not comprise any of his prose writings. This book, which his warm affections prepared privately for his immediate

family in 1876 but which his sterner self-judgment withheld from a larger public, demonstrates how irresistible the poetic impulse in him was and at the same time how his imperative will controlled any manifestations likely to interfere with his professional success. Although he enriched the newspapers with them occasionally, it was always done under the rigid shield of the anonymous. In the leisure time vouchsafed him just after his admission to the bar he published more or less in the old *New York Mirror*. One cannot say that he was a wit in the strictest sense of the term, despite many occasional sparks; but his humor was very lively and keen and, if graver causes had not absorbed the faculties of his mind, it might have expanded into exuberance. These graver causes arose from the growing responsibilities of his profession; he had apprehended that he might not be able to make his salt in it, but he soon found that instead of wanting it he was more likely to be overwhelmed with business. He was a fluent and pleasing speaker, whose eloquence was rather that of forceable statement than of rhetorical grace. He won juries by the obvious sincerity of his convictions, judges by his real learning and sobriety of judgment, and his clients by a singular uniformity of success.

Mr. Van Winkle was a power not only in the Column, but in other organizations. He was a leading member of the Historical Association and a patron of those noble organizations for charity which reflect honor upon human nature. His religious feelings were profound and earnest, and they were expressed in an habitual attendance on the church to which he belonged. His learning was not alone that of the law. He was a belles-lettres scholar of large attainments, versed in the Latin, French and English classics, an enthusiast in Shakespearean lore, and familiar with modern literature generally. He dearly loved nature, and was never happier than amid the rural scenes that surrounded his pleasant and hospitable country home at Litchfield, where he passed his summer vacations, surrounded by his loving and beloved family and a few chosen friends, under the elms that shaded his house, or among the hills and dales, or in his boat on the beautiful lake.

In December, 1878, his health gave way and was never fully restored, although he was able until the year preceding his death to participate in the business of his office. His mind continued clear and to the end he warmly prized and delighted in the society of his

friends. The long period of his indisposition was one of rest and of the quiet "contemplation" which he always desired might precede his death, and respecting which, while writing to a friend a few years before he died, he said:

"Before the fatal day, God grant it late,
When thou and I must bow our heads to fate,
Before our last long sleep, oh, yield it, Heaven,
Some time for contemplation may be given."

His prayer was granted. During the last year he became gradually weaker and at length, without pain or agitation, surrounded by his family and friends, passed gently to his rest. Such had been his pure and useful and upright life that he approached the grave without fear. He left behind him the record of well-spent years, his good example, an honored name, and an ever-abiding place in the hearts of those who love and mourn him. Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., delivered an address at his funeral and said in part: "It was a singularly refined and gentle nature which was blended in him with an incisive force of thought and an energy of will, combined with rare legal learning, that made his career as a lawyer one of such marked and eminent success. Not often is so much of mental vigor combined with a grace so charming and such unflinching courtesy. There was in him a high-mindedness, a thorough intellectual and moral honesty, which made itself felt by all with whom he came in contact. It was no skillfully assumed air of conviction which imposed upon the minds of courts and juries. But it was known that he believed what he said, and that he said what he believed; and the force of his words was multiplied by the force of the character which was behind them. * * * Few men have ever blended talents so great as his and influence so wide, with a more beautiful modesty."

At a meeting of the Bar Association of the City of New York, Hon. William M. Evarts announced the death of Edgar S. Van Winkle, and it was "Resolved: By the Association, that (under its rules) it be referred to its executive committee to prepare and present to the Association a suitable memorial of the late Mr. Van Winkle, which (after adoption by the Association), should be transcribed into its 'Memorial Book,' to be kept among its archives." At an adjourned meeting of the Association held February 13, 1883 (in conformity with the foregoing resolution), a memorial of Mr. Van Winkle, prepared by his friend, the Hon. Benjamin D. Silliman, was presented by

the executive committee to the Association, and adopted that day. A memorial paper, prepared by Parke Goodwin, was read before the Column, in January, 1883.

Mr. Van Winkle married, November 11, 1835, Hannah Starr Beach, of Litchfield, born January 7, 1816, and died March 29, 1888. Children: Mary Du Bois, born November 3, 1836; Hannah Louisa, November 24, 1837, died October 15, 1860; Elizabeth Starr, June 5, 1840, died May 29, 1904; Edgar Beach, see forward.

(VIII) Edgar Beach, only son and youngest child of Edgar Simon and Hannah Starr (Beach) Van Winkle, was born March 4, 1842, in New York City, where he received his education in the University Grammar School of New York and the private school of George S. Parker, a noted educator of his day. He then matriculated at Union College, Schenectady, New York, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1860; pursued an engineering course, and received the degree of Civil Engineer in 1861. Since that time he has been engaged in the practice of civil engineering in New York City and elsewhere. He enlisted, June 3, 1862, in the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, State of New York, was later promoted to first lieutenant in the One Hundred and Third Infantry, New York Volunteers, December 27, 1862, and February 2, 1865, was commissioned captain in same regiment, from which he resigned and was honorably discharged July 11, 1865. May 18, 1876, he became engineer of the First Division, National Guard, State of New York, with the rank of colonel, and continued in this position until 1884, when he resigned. Mr. Van Winkle is a member and ex-director of the American Society of Civil Engineers, a member of the Century Club and the Army and Navy Club of New York City. Himself and family attend the Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church of New York City.

Mr. Van Winkle married (first), June 7, 1876, Elizabeth, born October 18, 1847, died August 8, 1864, daughter of Judge William and Mary P. (Berrian) Mitchell. He married (second), June 3, 1869, Mary Flower, born September 11, 1867, daughter of William and Marion (McKeever) Speiden. Children: all by the first marriage: Mary Starr, born May 16, 1877; Elizabeth Mitchell, October 23, 1878; Edgar Beach, June 6, 1880; Grace Louisa, December 21, 1881; William Mitchell, December 5, 1885.

(For ancestry see preceding sketches).

(VI) Edo, second son
VAN WINKLE and child of Simeon and
Annetje (Marselis) Van

Winkle, was born October 14, 1779, and died February 14, 1852. The old family homestead of the Van Winkles was situated on the present Broadway, near Carroll street. This site is still held and occupied by his descendants. Here he was reared after the customs of his forefathers. He became a prosperous well-to-do farmer, owning some forty acres from Summer street to the foot of Broadway Hill. He was a soldier during the war of 1812, and held the rank of lieutenant in the United States army. For a time he was justice of the peace in his native town, and served thirty consecutive years as collector of taxes for the township of Acquackanonk, in which the city of Paterson is now located. He was one of the original committee of the new township upon its organization. He was an old line Whig in politics. He was religious, and both he and his wife were members of the old First Presbyterian Church, to the building of which he contributed, and was interred in the burial ground of that church on Market street, but in later years removed to the new Cedar Lawn Cemetery. His wife, maternal grandmother of the subject of this sketch, was a most capable and brilliant woman, reared her family in the christian virtues, and exerted a great influence over her husband. Edo Van Winkle was known as a noble, kind-hearted man of a most liberal nature. He possessed many lifelong friends, and from his jolly good nature was a friend to all. He was of medium height and rather portly in appearance. He married (first) May 26, 1805, Jannetje Vanderhoff. Children: 1. Antje (Ann), married John Thompson. 2. Elizabeth, married Judge David Burnett. He married (second) December 1, 1811, Mrs. Jane (Van Houten) Post. Children: 3. Mary, married Frederick Treadwell Ketchum. 4. John Edo, born February 25, 1814, mentioned below. 5. Catherine, died September 6, 1877; married Henry Clark. 6. Jacob, who lost his life when three years old, by accident.

(VII) John Edo, son of Edo and Jane (Van Houten) (Post) Van Winkle, was born in Paterson, New Jersey, February 25, 1814, and died in that city December 13, 1889. He was educated in the schools of his native town, learned the machinist's trade, and made this his vocation. He established himself in busi-



J. E. Van Winkle.



Jahak Van Winkle

ness in Paterson, was a thorough master of every detail connected with it, and as he found it not alone enjoyable but also profitable, he was obliged to add greatly to his producing facilities, as his business steadily increased. In his business he constantly made use of the inventive genius with which he was largely endowed, in devising and applying various improvements which increased the output of his shops, without adding to the cost in time and labor. He was an extensive land owner in the city, and after his death these were divided and sold to excellent advantage. He served his native town as tax collector from 1840 to 1844, and as school commissioner in 1860; was appointed by President Grant a United States commissioner to the International Exposition at Vienna, Austria, in 1873, but failing health obliged him to decline this honorable service. He was a trusted member of the Republican party, and repeatedly declined nomination to high political offices. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and as a layman in the councils of that denomination held a high place and enjoyed an enviable reputation. At the time of his death his pastor, Rev. Charles D. Shaw, paid to his memory the following tribute: "In business and social life his conduct was beyond reproach. Great dignity of character, indomitable courage, a resolute will, large mechanical and inventive ability, profound and vigorous thought engaged upon the highest themes, were united with much simplicity of manner and kindness of heart." Mr. Van Winkle married, June 19, 1838, Rebecca, daughter of John G. and Lettie (Voorhees) Oldis, died September 27, 1890. Children: 1. Catherine, born April 22, 1839; married, November 11, 1864, Eugene Beggs; children: Ella, born November 9, 1866, William Franklin, December, 1868, John E., Frederick and James. 2. Edward, of Atlanta, Georgia, born September, 1841; married Amelia King; children: Anna, Nellie and Edward. 3. John Albert, born December 10, 1843, mentioned below. 4. Henry, married Emma Cunningham; children: Caroline, Franklin and Edgar. 5. Anne Merselis. 6. Mary, died in infancy. 7. Franklin, married Anna Shaw; child, John Shaw.

(VII) John Albert, second son and child of John Edo and Rebecca (Oldis) Van Winkle, was born in Paterson, New Jersey, December 10, 1843. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, being graduated from the Paterson high school in 1857. He then found employment in the hardware store

of James M. Smiley, at the corner of Broadway and Main street, Paterson, and during his four years of service here, became salesman and manager of the business. In 1861 he removed to New York City, where he was employed in a position of trust and responsibility in the hardware establishment of Bliven & Mead, at that time the largest dealers in hardware in that city. He was but eighteen years of age when he accepted this position, and upon attaining his majority he was admitted to partnership in the firm. He withdrew from this partnership in 1867 in order to engage in the business of importing hardware and had an office in New York. After two years' experience he discontinued importing and opened a general hardware store in Paterson, at No. 174 Main street. The growth of this business necessitated its removal to No. 168 Main street in 1871; the new quarters occupy an extensive "L" at Nos. 72-4-6 Van Houten street, and in addition Mr. Van Winkle occupies a storage warehouse and factory at Nos. 43-5-7 Tyler street, all of which property he owns. His business also includes steam fittings and mill supplies. His reputation as a public spirited citizen is shown by the responsible positions he holds and has held in the city of Paterson. These include: President of the Business Mens' Association; member of the board of directors of Second National Bank; president of Merselis Land Company; member of board of managers, vice-president and chairman of the finance committee of the Paterson General Hospital; member of the New Jersey Historical Society. He served as a member of the Board of Education of Paterson in 1873-4, and in 1895 was the unsuccessful candidate of the Republican party for the office of mayor of Paterson. He is a member of the Hardware Club of Paterson, and of the Holland Society of the City of New York, the latter membership coming through his descent from Jacobse Van Winkle, the immigrant to New Amsterdam from Holland in 1634. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and Order of United American Mechanics, and was a member of the board of trustees of the Church of the Redeemer of Paterson, and through this organization active in religious work. Mr. Van Winkle married, September 13, 1865, Miriam, born November 2, 1845, daughter of Benjamin and Eliza Ann (Goetchnicus) White, of Paterson, the former a native of New Haven, Connecticut. Children: 1. Bertha, born May 21, 1866; married Frank J. Ball, of Brooklyn; children: Infant,

died young; George Milton, born October 20, 1806; Lillian Van Winkle, April 26, 1901. 2. Edo, born June 1, 1868; received his early education in the schools of Paterson, and for some time attended the Stevens Institute at Hoboken, New Jersey; he then entered the employ of his father in the latter's hardware establishment, and in 1902 became a member of the corporation known as The J. A. Van Winkle Company, and is now its president. He married, February 21, 1905, Cora, born May 14, 1885, daughter of Douglas A. and Dena (Von Brunhan) LeVieu; children: Camille, born October 21, 1905; John Albert, June 19, 1907; Edo Jr., March 19, 1909. 3. Mary, born May 25, 1870; married (first) Frank R. Walker, a successful practicing attorney of Atlanta, Georgia, who died September 13, 1904; children: Miriam, born February 21, 1891, died May 8, 1905; Rebecca, born April 17, 1902. Mary married (second) William H. Smith, auditor of the Atlanta & West Point Railroad Company, and of other leading corporations of Atlanta, Georgia. 4. Henry B., born August 14, 1872; married Cora, daughter of Amzi and Fanny P. Miller, of Newark, New Jersey; he is also an officer of the J. A. Van Winkle Co. Children: Kathryn, born December 22, 1899; Marjorie, May 1, 1901. 5. Albert Frank, born December 5, 1874, died August 9, 1900, at the beginning of a successful career; he was a graduate of the University of New York, and later practiced dentistry at Baltimore, Maryland. 6. Ralph O., born June 3, 1878, died May 17, 1909. 7. Lillian W., born July 4, 1880; married Arthur Warren Canney, of Croton, New York, who met his death by an accident, October 3, 1908; child: Warren, born December 23, 1902. 8. Louis, born January 3, 1883, died August 8, same year. 9. Miriam Hazel, born August 19, 1887, died June 2, 1892.

At the time of the great fire in February, 1902, the buildings and stock of the J. A. Van Winkle Company were totally destroyed, and the company met with heavy loss. Mr. Van Winkle immediately proceeded to erect buildings on the same site, buildings particularly adapted to the requirements of the business. These buildings were completed in December of that year and occupied by the company. Since then seventy-five feet immediate west of the Van Houten street building has been acquired, and it is the intention of the company to erect buildings thereon to meet the increased business. Mr. Van Winkle, the subject of this sketch, retired from the active management

of the business some five years ago, turning over the same to his sons, Edo and Henry B. He is still an officer of the company and divides his time with travel, his personal affairs and the company's office.

(For preceding generations see Jacob Walling van Hoorn (or Van Winkel) 1).

(III) Jacob Walingse, VAN WINKLE eldest son and second child of Waling Jacobse and Catherine Michielse (Vreeland) Van Winkle, was born in Acquackanonk, New Jersey, and baptized in the church in that township, June 13, 1674. He was brought up on his father's farm, and on the death of his father in 1725 succeeded to the estate. He became an extensive operator in real estate and in making loans on farms and town property. In partnership with his only son, John Jacob Van Winkle, he purchased large tracts of land in Bergen county, and sold considerable portions of the original Acquackanonk tract for improvement. He married, October 30, 1797, Geesbragt Brichers, and they had only one son baptized Johannis Jacobse and known legally and neighborly as John Jacob, the English having superseded the Dutch language both in preaching and teaching and the christian names becoming gradually spelled and pronounced in English.

(IV) John Jacob, only son of Jacob Walingse and Geesbragt (Brichers) Van Winkle, was born in Acquackanonk, Bergen county, New Jersey, early in the nineteenth century. He married October 24, 1747, Eva Kip, and lived in the place now familiarly known on the Santiago Place in Rutherford, Bergen county, New Jersey, where he owned considerable real estate, having purchased it in conjunction with his father and which all came to him by inheritance and purchase. Children, born to them in Rutherford: 1. Isaac, died young. 2. Catarine. E. Antje, died young. 4. Antje. 5. Isaac, see forward. 6. Waling, married Sally Garabrant and had three children: i. John; ii. Peggy, married John Joralemon; iii. Jennie, married Garret Janianse.

(V) Isaac, second son of John Jacob and Eva (Kip) Van Winkle, was born in Rutherford, Bergen county, New Jersey, December 7, 1767. He owned by purchase large tracts of land in his native county. He married (first) Salome Schoonmaker and they had one son John W., see forward; married (second) Hester, daughter of George Van Gieson, and granddaughter of John Van Gieson, who was

a titled officer of the English army. Children : 1. Helena, born May 12, 1800. 2. Elizabeth, December 10, 1801. 3. Eva, October 28, 1803. 4. Jane, December 7, 1805. 5. Catherine, October 1, 1807. 6. George, December 12, 1809. 7. Salome, September 4, 1813. 8. Isaac, see forward. 9. Daniel, see forward. Isaac Van Winkle, the father of these children and of John W. by his first wife, died September 4, 1812.

(VI) John W., only son of Isaac and Salome (Schoonmaker) Van Winkle, was born in Rutherford, New Jersey. No date for his birth appears in the records available. He married Matilda ——— and they had one son named Isaac Schoonmaker Van Winkle.

(VI) Isaac, son of Isaac and Hester (Van Gieson) Van Winkle, was born in Rutherford, Bergen county, New Jersey, in 1814. He inherited a considerable portion of his father's real estate and secured more by purchase. With his brother Daniel, he owned the two farms which became by purchase the property of Mr. Stetson, proprietor of the Astor House in New York City, and which farm became one of the show places of the neighborhood of North Arlington and from which he supplied his celebrated hostelry with much of the farm produce consumed in the hotel.

(VI) Daniel, son of Isaac and Hester (Van Gieson) Van Winkle, was born in Rutherford, Bergen county, New Jersey, March 9, 1816. He married Sarah Maria, daughter of Ebenezer Condit, of Morristown, New Jersey. Children, born in Rutherford, New Jersey : 1. Charlotte Condit, born June 28, 1849; married Peter H. Westgaard; died April 26, 1905. 2. Arthur W., see forward. 3. Sarah Elizabeth, September 25, 1853; married Dr. John W. Primm, September 28, 1897. 4. Isaac, July 20, 1855; married Mary Sievers and they had four children, Sara, Louise, Dorothy and Edward. 5. Stephen Condit, June 11, 1857, died unmarried. 6. De Witt Talmage, December 23, 1858; married Emma Zhetner and they had two children, Ruth and Helen. 7. Charles, March 31, 1863; married Susan Marie Gill and they had five children: Charlotte, Elizabeth, Wilemincha, John and Charles.

Daniel Van Winkle, father of these children, passed his boyhood days on his father's farm in Bergen county, and he began business life as a contractor with a cash capital of two hundred dollars. With this he handled an extensive contract so successfully that he fulfilled its conditions in all respects and gained the approval of the principles in the transaction and

the confidence and esteem of the men he employed to accomplish his undertaking. He displayed executive ability of a high order and application not usual in untried managers of men. He, like his father and grandfather, was largely interested in real estate transactions. The death of his father largely increased his real estate holdings, and both as a farmer and dealer he turned his property to profit. Taking advantage of the great migration to the Pacific coast, during the discovery of gold in California, he acquainted himself with the real condition and prospects of the new possessions of the United States on the coast by visiting the great Eldorado in 1850. He made the tour by way of the cape and was wrecked off Acapulco, Mexico. Being more fortunate than many of his fellow passengers, he was enabled to continue his journey to San Francisco by the next ship and he returned overland in order to inform himself of the then almost unknown territory that was to become the invaluable heritage of the generations to follow. On returning home he took up his dealings in real estate and purchased the Kip property at Boiling Spring (Rutherford) and extended his purchase to over three hundred acres in a section that promised increased value as suburban homes. He gave the land for Rutherford station on the proposed New York and Erie railway. He organized a stock company to develop the property, selling stock to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars, and the enterprise resulted in the suburban village of Rutherford. Looking to the spiritual as well as to the financial and domestic welfare of the community so rapidly gathering together, he gave land on which to erect a Sunday school building and interested the people in the formation of a Sunday school to become the nucleus of future churches, and these gatherings of the children made the way for the several denominational churches now ministering to the spiritual as well as social and educational wants of such communities. Later in life Daniel Van Winkle settled in East Passaic, where he owned two hundred and seventy-five acres of land and he promoted the growth of that place as he had that of Rutherford, and after his death the place became known as Belmont and later Garfield. He was an old time Whig, and on the dissolution of that party helped in founding the Republican party in New Jersey in 1856. His religious affiliation was the church of his forefathers, the Dutch Reformed, and he was prominent in the

doings of the church. He died in Garfield, June 1, 1886, having reached the allotted term of three score years and ten.

(VII) Arthur W., eldest son and second child of Daniel and Sarah Maria (Condit) Van Winkle, was born in Rutherford, New Jersey, December 30, 1850. He was brought up on the farm of his father, and lived in Rutherford all his life except for four and a half years, which time he passed in north-west Iowa where he had a stock farm. He was so pleased with his life in the west that he determined to return to New Jersey, sell out his property and return and continue ranch life in Iowa. Not finding such a plan favorable at the time, he remained in Rutherford and took up the business so successfully carried on by his father, building houses, selling lots and improving the property and prospects of the suburban village of Garfield. He added to the real estate business that of fire insurance and became president of the A. W. Van Winkle Company, dealers in real estate; president of the Belmont Land Association of Garfield; member of the board of directors of the North Jersey Title Insurance Company of Hackensack, New Jersey, and a member of the board of directors of the Rutherford National Bank, Rutherford, New Jersey. He affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, with the Presbyterian church, and with the Holland Society, of which he was made a member by virtue of his descent in the seventh generation from Jacobse Walingse Van Winkle, who immigrated to New Amsterdam from Holland in 1634.

He married (first) October 24, 1877, Cornelia Winant, who died leaving two children: 1. Winant, born March 17, 1879; married, May 24, 1905, Jessie W. Mucklow. 2. Charles Arthur, December 26, 1880; married, September 30, 1908, Helen Blauvelt Decker. Mr. Van Winkle married (second) February 21, 1884, Catherine E. Macgregor. Children: 1. Stirling, born February 5, 1886. 2. Theodore, June 5, 1890.

(For ancestry see preceding sketches).

(III) Simeon, third son
VAN WINKLE and fourth child of Symon and Annetje Adri-
ause (Sip) Van Winkle, was baptized August 6, 1686. He married (first) Printje Van Gieson, and had children: Jannetta and Helena; married (second), March 3, 1734, Antje Peitrina, a widow, and by this marriage had a son, Johannas.

(IV) Johannis, son of Simeon and Antje Peitrina Van Winkle, was married to ——— and had a son, Simeon.

(V) Simeon, son of Johannis and (——) Van Winkle, was born on the paternal estate near Paterson, New Jersey, November 12, 1749, and there reared to manhood. He was educated in the neighborhood school, and died November 4, 1828. As his ancestors had done, he engaged in farming, and was a man of much force of character. He was a member of and attended services at the Dutch Reformed Church at Totowa, which had been founded by earlier members of the Van Winkle family. After his marriage he took up his residence near the "bucht," or bend, on the paternal estate. He married Clarisse, daughter of Cornelius Geretsen. Children: 1. John S., see forward. 2. Elizabeth, married John Post and died in the prime of life without issue.

(VI) John S., only son of Simeon and Clarisse (Geretsen) Van Winkle, was born on the paternal homestead, November 13, 1784. He was extensively engaged in farming and in addition operated a grist and saw mill, which was widely patronized. His integrity and high ideals in all matters were recognized by all, and he took an active interest in public affairs, serving for some time as one of the lay judges of the county. He was a fine type of the country gentleman, kind and sympathetic to those around him and beloved and esteemed by all. He was a faithful attendant at the Dutch Reformed Church at Totowa, in which he was an elder. Both he and his wife came to an untimely end at their home, The Goffel, January 9, 1850, at the hands of an assassin, who was promptly apprehended and in due course of time tried in the courts of Paterson, convicted of murder in the first degree, and executed. John S. Van Winkle was married, March 24, 1805, to Jane, born January 14, 1788, daughter of Peter and Williamina (Van Winkle) Kipp. Children: Cornelius, see forward; Peter, born June 23, 1810, lost his life April 29, 1828, by being thrown from his horse.

(VII) Cornelius, eldest child of John S. and Jane (Kipp) Van Winkle, was born on the family homestead, September 9, 1806, and died May 26, 1873. He was educated in the neighboring schools and, like his ancestors, became identified with and took an active interest in the progress and development of the community in which he resided. He was a moving spirit in church affairs, a consist-

ent member of the Totowa Dutch Reformed Church and for a number of years served as elder. In his home life he exemplified the highest ideals of kindness and charity, and left his family the priceless heritage of an honorable name. Mr. Van Winkle married, May 31, 1826, Catherine Leah, who was born March 4, 1809, died August 5, 1879, daughter of Garret and Ann (Terhune) Van Dien. Children: 1. John Henry, born February 11, 1827, died July 27, 1828. 2. Simeon Peter, born July 6, 1831, died in 1891; married, October 10, 1852, Maria Ackerman, born in 1831, died in 1865; children: Catherine Jane, married Aaron Van Houten and had one son, Zabriskie, who married Addie Grace Greer; Anna Marie, married Andrew B. Inglis, and had: Bertha and Harold, the latter dying young. 3. Anna Elizabeth, born December 25, 1839; married, December 24, 1859, Helmas, born September 8, 1840, died November 20, 1896, son of Richard and Charity (Sip) Romaine, members of an old and prominent family. They reside at Paterson, New Jersey, and had an only child, Kate, who was born in Paterson, New Jersey, April 29, 1863, and married, June 29, 1889, Joseph D., born at Buffalo, New York, August 4, 1858, son of Joseph D. and Frances (Timmis) Roberts, the former of Wales, and the latter of England. 4. John Henry, born September 29, 1846, died April 6, 1851.

(For ancestry see preceding sketches).

(V) Halmagh, fifth son
VAN WINKLE of Walling Van Winkle, was born on the Van Winkle homestead at Acquackanonk, Passaic county, New Jersey, June 22, 1761, and he devoted his entire life to the cultivation and improvement of the homestead estate. He married Maria, daughter of Adrian Post, and their children, born on the homestead estate, were: 1. Walling, see forward. 2. Adrian. 3. John. 4. Michael. 5. Jane, married a Berry. 6. Gertrude, married a Sip. 7. Elizabeth, died unmarried. Halmagh Van Winkle, the father of these children died on the Van Winkle homestead in 1822, and his wife, Maria (Post) Van Winkle, died in 1821.

(VI) Walling (2), eldest child of Halmagh and Maria (Post) Van Winkle, was born on the homestead estate, which he inherited and where he died. He had a son, Halmagh, named for his grandfather, who likewise inherited the estate.

(VII) Halmagh (2), eldest child of Wall-

ing (2) Van Winkle, was born at his father's home in Acquackanonk, New Jersey, February 6, 1806. He married, January 28, 1829, Catherine Campbell, born January 28, 1810, and their children, born in Paterson, New Jersey, were: 1. Stephen Walling, see forward. 2. John McIntyre, August 17, 1832; married Emeline H. Davey, and they had two children: Catherine, who died unmarried, and Mary, married Allison Dodd and had four children: E. Davey Dodd; John Dodd; Catherine Dodd and Mary Dodd. These children were descended on their mother's side from Jacobse Van Winkle the immigrant, in the tenth generation. 3. Mary, August 27, 1836, died unmarried. 4. Richard, January 27, 1840; remained single. Halmagh Van Winkle for many years was a grocer in Paterson and later in life was an official in the tax collector's office in Passaic county, where he remained up to the time of his death, which occurred at his home in Paterson, New Jersey.

(VIII) Stephen Walling, eldest child of Halmagh (2) and Catherine (Campbell) Van Winkle, was born in Paterson, New Jersey, in 1830, where he engaged in the manufacture of silk. He married, November 7, 1853, Elizabeth Stratton, born in Paterson about 1832, and their children, born in Paterson, were: 1. Margaret, August 13, 1854; remained unmarried. 2. William H., June 7, 1857; died unmarried January 25, 1871. 3. Frank, September 21, 1860, died October 14, 1860. 4. Edward, twin of Frank, died March 18, 1861. 5. Annie Clark, March 7, 1862; married, April 18, 1883, William L., son of Abram and Susan (France) Van Dolson, grandson of Garret and great-grandson of Jacob Van Dolson. They lived in New York City, where Mr. Van Dolson was engaged in business, and they had four children: i. Henry; ii. William Walling, see forward; iii. Gertrude; iv. Cecil. 6. Mary, October 11, 1865, died February 23, 1871. 7. Catherine, December 16, 1871; married, November 10, 1898, George A. Beckwith and their first two children were: Elizabeth, born October 17, 1900, and Catherine, born November 12, 1907.

(IX) William Walling Van Dolson, son of William L. and Annie Clark (Van Winkle) Van Dolson, was born in New York City, December 28, 1886. He attended the public schools of his native city, and in 1908 was a student in medicine at the Maryland University. He is descended from Jacob Van Dolson, who was his great-great-grandfather, through Garret Van Dolson; Abram and

Susan (France) Van Dolson; William I. and Annie Clark (Van Winkle) Van Dolson. His father, William I. Van Dolson, was a prominent man in New York City and a member of the St. Nicholas Society. William Walling Van Dolson's home is with his widowed mother, at No. 208 Carroll street, Paterson, New Jersey. His mother married (second) Augustus F. Roberts, January 10, 1901.

(VII) Henry Van Stee, youngest child of Jacob VAN WINKLE and Annetje (Van Nostrand) Van Winkle, was born July 12, 1796, probably at Hackensack, where it is presumable that his life was spent. No record of his death appears. He married Margaret Terhune, and they were the parents of one son. He died when this son was a little child.

(VII) John Van Stee, son of Henry Van Stee and Margaret (Terhune) Van Winkle, was born April 21, 1818, and went to live with Isaac Van Winkle, by whom he was brought up and whose farm he inherited. This was in Bergen county, opposite Passaic, and between the county and the railroad bridges over the Passaic river. Here he died January 10, 1889. He married, March 1, 1848, Catherine Oldis, born March 18, 1824, died January 1, 1907, daughter of John G. and Lettie Voorhees. John G. Oldis had a sister Catherine, who became the wife of Isaac Van Winkle and was the foster mother of John V. S. Van Winkle. The latter had six children who grew to maturity: 1. Margaretta, wife of Iddo M. Terhune (see Terhune). 2. Lettie Anne, born March 11, 1852; now residing in Passaic, unmarried. 3. Isaac J., June 20, 1854; married Emma Crow; died January 28, 1899, leaving children: Jessie and Ernest. 4. Sarah, September 3, 1856; wife of William Colton Snow, and had a daughter Eda. The last-named is the wife of William Lown, and the mother of Margaret Eda Lown and Barbara A. Lown. 5. Henry V. S., born January 1, 1858, died August 25, 1859. 6. Catherine, June 10, 1861; married Peter Van Winkle, and is the mother of a son, Louis. 7. John V. S., October 26, 1863; married, October 24, 1894, Annie B. Oglee, and has three sons: Harold Van Stee, born February 26, 1896; Francis O., born September 4, 1897, died July 29, 1898; and John Raymond, born February 11, 1904.

None of the old colonial families of New Jersey has a more distinguished record than the Stevenses of Hoboken, and the other descend-

ants of Hon. John Stevens, of New York City, Perth Amboy and Hunterdon county, New Jersey. And in the history of no other family, identified with the life of the colony and state for the last two centuries, has there appeared a larger number of strong, vigorous and influential personalities. Although not so very great in numbers, the pedigrees of the family are in the main made up of long-lived resourceful men, who have been active aggressive factors and actors in the civil, social, business and religious life of their country and times, and have sedulously cultivated the habit of saying and doing the things that were worth while.

So far as now known, no systematic search has ever been made among the records and archives of England for the purpose of tracing the history of the family before John Stevens came over to this country; as the American members themselves have been so busy making history that they have had no time for writing it; and it is due to the researches and labors of Mr. Richard Fowler Stevens, of Newark, who has spent many years and much labor on the subject, that the data for the ensuing history has become accessible. The earliest record of the family which has come to light, the original of which is in the possession of Mr. Stevens is the following:

"Indenture made and Concluded on this Six and twentieth day of February Anno Dm 1699, and in the Twelfth Year of the reign of William the third King of England &c. between John Stevens son of Richard Stevens, gentleman, late of the parish of St. Clement's London in the County of Middx of the one part and John Cosans of the parish aforesaid Gunmaker acting for and in behalf of his son Barna Cosans of the City and Province of New York in America Gentleman of the other part . . . John Stevens by and with the consent of his parents witnesses to the presents Doth promise with the first Opportunity of Shipping to Transport himself for New York aforesaid where being arrived Shall during the space of Seven Years to be accounted from the date hereof of the said Barna Cosans will faithfully and truly serve his secrets, his lawful commands every where gladly doo, hee shall doo noo damage to his said master nor see it to be done of Others but to his power Shall lett or forthwith give notice to his said Master of the Same the Goods of his Said Master hee shall not wast nor lend them Unlawfully to Any. Hurt to his Said Master hee shall not doo cause or procure to be done, hee shall neither buy nor sell without his masters License, taverns Inns or Alchouses hee shall not haunt. All Cards Dice Tables or any other onlawfull Game hee shall not play Nor from the service of his Said Master day nor Night Shall absent himself but in all things as an honest diligent and faithfull Apprentice Shall and will demean and behave himself towards his said Master and all his during the Said Term. And the Said John Cosans on behalfe of the said Barna Cosans Doth Covenant and promise

that he the Said Barne Cosans his said Apprentice in his Art or practice of a Lawyer or Attorney which he now useth Shall teach and Instruct or Cause to be taught and Instructed the best Way and Manner that he can finding and providing for his said Apprentice Meat Drink Lodging Washing and all manner of Apparell hose Shoes during the Said term of Seven Years. And to the performance of all and every the Covenant aforesaid Either of the Said parties bindeth himselfe unto the other firmly by these presents."

The Barne Cosens of the above quoted articles of apprenticeship was one of the prominent citizens of his day in New York. April 28, 1697, he was licensed to marry Grace, daughter of Captain William Sandford, of the Island of Barbadoes and East New Jersey. He was secretary to the governor of the province and clerk of the royal provincial council, 1698-1705; and in 1701 received the appointment of register and examiner in chancery. December 5, 1706, "considering the dangers to which I am exposed during a voyage intended shortly (by God's Grace) to be made to England," he made his will, leaving all his property to his children, and referring to his wife, only to say, "My wife Grace shall not have any administration of my estate nor have anything to do with the education of my children." A possible explanation of this curious clause may be found in the legacies already bequeathed to his wife by her father, who died in 1694, and by her cousin, Henry Harding, of St. George's parish, Barbadoes, who in 1704 left her "all my estate in New Jersey near New York."

(1) John Stevens, son of Richard, of St. Clement's parish, London, came to New York in accordance with the above mentioned agreement when he was about seventeen years old, which would place his birth about the year 1682. After completing his apprenticeship, which he seems to have passed through without having met with any exceptional or noteworthy incident, John Stevens began the practice of his profession in New York, where he continued to reside until September, 1714, when with his wife and four children he removed his home to Perth Amboy, where he lived the remainder of his life. Of this town, his father-in-law was a founder, and for the first six years of its existence had been one of its most prominent citizens; and for the succeeding quarter of a century his son-in-law was to follow as a worthy successor in his footsteps. Four years after taking up his residence in Perth Amboy, on August 24, 1718, when Governor Robert Hunter granted to the

city its first charter, John Stevens, who was one of the original petitioners for this privilege, and as such is mentioned in the preamble to the document, received in the charter itself his appointment as the first chamberlain and treasurer of the city. As the registers of the city officials of those days have not been preserved it is impossible now to determine how long he and his fellow officials held their offices, but it is interesting to note that James Alexander, father-in-law of one of his sons, was recorder for the town, while the coroner was the husband of his wife's younger sister, William Harrison, whose brother, John Harrison, was sheriff and water bailiff. In 1722 one of the old records speaks of Mr. Stevens as an "innkeeper;" and in 1735 he was appointed as clerk of the court of chancery. It is also said that he at one time held the position of deputy surveyor-general under James Alexander. He died August 29, 1737.

July 30, 1718, Governor Robert Hunter granted to St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy, its royal charter, in which William Eier and John Barclay were appointed wardens, and Thomas Gordon, John Rudyard, Robert King and John Stevens, vestrymen. The following year the two last mentioned vestrymen were replaced by William Nicholls and Alexander Farquerson; but in 1722 John Stevens was returned as one of the wardens and continued to hold that position until 1726, when he again became one of the vestrymen, in which capacity he served until 1730.

November 28, 1706, John Stevens married Ann, eldest daughter of John Campbell, of Perth Amboy, who died about six years before her husband, March 1, 1730. Her father, April 16, 1684, had bought of John Drummond, of Lundy, one of the original twenty-four proprietors to whom James Duke, of York, had sold his East Jersey rights, one-eighth of one-twenty-fourth share for himself, and at the same time received from Drummond a power of attorney to act for him in the new world. This John Drummond, of Lundy, was second son of James, third Earl of Perth, and brother to James, fourth Earl of Perth, who was his fellow proprietor. In 1685 he was created Viscount Melford; August 12, 1686, Baron of Rescartown (one of the papist creations of James II), and again in 1696, Duke of Melford. He was secretary of state for Scotland, and a member of the privy council in both kingdoms. The partner and proxy in East Jersey of his brother and Sir George McKenzie was David Toshack, with whom John Camp-

bell made his curious agreement, shortly after settling at Perth Amboy, that in consideration of Toshack's relinquishing to him "and his heirs bearing the name and arms of Campbell," all his (Toshack's) interest in Amboy, he (Campbell) would send a "footman in velvet to wait on Moneybaird (Toshack was Laird of Moneybaird) as a proprietor when at Parliament in East Jersey * * * and to hold his stirrup during the foresaid time of Parliament." From this it would appear that John Campbell was a near relation to the Duke of Argyle and Lord Neill Campbell, although not as William Adce Whitehead conjectures, a son of the latter, who had but two children—Col. Charles Campbell, who fought and died in the rebellion of 1685, and Right Rev. Archibald Campbell, who died unmarried in London, June, 1744, having accompanied his father in 1685 to this country and at a later date returned home. John, nephew of Lord Neill Campbell, was father of the second Duke of Argyle, and never came to America. The Archibald Campbell, who died in East Jersey in 1702, is variously styled in the deeds "yeoman" and "workman," and was brought over by John Campbell, of Perth Amboy, as one of the three servants he transported for John Dobie. The Toshacks had intermarried several times with this branch of the family, and David Toshack's wife was a daughter of Sir Robert Campbell, of Glenuchy, grandfather of the first Earl of Breadalbane, and descended from Sir Colin Campbell, of Glenuchy, who was a cousin of the first Earl of Argyle, and the third son of Sir Duncan Campbell, of Lochoy, a direct descendant of Diarmid O'Dubin, A. D. 404. John Campbell landed at the Capes of Virginia in October, 1684, with his wife Mary, children Ann, Gawinetta and John, and fourteen servants, eleven of them indentured to himself for four years, the other three brought over for John Dobie, who was coming over later, and to whom Campbell had sold a fourth of the East Jersey share he had himself purchased from John Drummond, of Lundy. In addition Campbell had also brought over with him ten servants for Captain Andrew Hamilton. Coming overland from Maryland into East Jersey, Campbell settled at Perth Amboy, and in less than six months was commissioned as one of the two additional "members of the court of common rights outside of the council." This court was the highest in the colony, and corresponded to the present court of errors and appeals. It was made up of the members of the governor's council, ex-officio and additional

members chosen for their legal acumen and knowledge. John Campbell's commission is dated May 27, 1685, and he was reappointed March 14, 1686, and May 9, 1687. April 8, 1686, he was chosen one of the representatives of Perth Amboy in the general assembly; and January 11, 1687, with the governor, Lord Neill Campbell, and Captain Andrew Hamilton, he formed the committee of East Jersey proprietors who agreed with a similar one of West Jersey to abide by the decision of William Emley and John Reid concerning the division line of the province. Besides his Perth Amboy property, John Campbell owned other tracts, one of one hundred and twenty acres at Barnegat, which his widow afterwards sold to John Reid, of Freehold, another of five hundred acres at the Horsesneck, on the Passaic river, sold by his widow to Michael Hawden, of New York, who also purchased Campbell's Amboy properties, and one thousand eight hundred and seventy acres on the west side of the south branch of the Raritan river, which went to his son. In his will, dated December 25, 1689, proved January 1, 1690, he leaves legacies to his children, and makes his wife Mary, who survived him over ten years, "sole heirress and executrix." Gawinetta, youngest daughter of John Campbell, married William, brother of Edward and John Harrison, of Perth Amboy, and Henry Harrison, of Somerset county. John Campbell, the only son, settled on the Raritan river, was high sheriff of Somerset and Middlesex counties, and died, his will being proved April 18, 1733, leaving a widow Mary, and children: John, Douglass, James, Margaret (married, September 22, 1740, Tobias Van Norden), Janet, Ann and Neill (married (first), April 2, 1760, Janet McDaniel; (second), January 10, 1763, Rachel Cothiel).

By his wife Ann (Campbell), John Stevens had nine children, the first five born in New York City, the last four in Perth Amboy: 1. John Stevens, died in infancy. 2. Sarah Stevens, born 1708; died May 26, 1790; married, October, 1753, Henry Sulker, of New York. 3. Mary Stevens, born December 30, 1710; married Fenwick, son of David and Sarah Lyell, who died in 1742; after having been a councillor, like his father before him, under Governor Burnet, and also a member of the council of Governor Morris, who nominated him in 1739 as deputy advocate-general in admiralty for New Jersey, because he considered him "a good lawyer * * * and a person very capable." One of their children was buried at Perth Amboy. 4. Ann Stevens, born

August 23, 1712; died February 8, 1713. 5. Campbell Stevens, born July 18, 1714; died in 1770; unmarried; with his next younger brother John he was an importer and merchant, and as a captain in Colonel Schuyler's regiment of "Old Blues" he fought in the French and Indian wars at Oswego and Fort William Henry. 6. John Stevens, referred to below. 7. William Stevens, born January 28, 1718; died March 6, 1742; unmarried. 8. Lewis Stevens, born in 1720; died unmarried, April 19, 1772. 9. Richard Stevens, born 1723; died July 4, 1802; married, March 31, 1758, Susanna Kearney, youngest daughter and third child of Philip, son of Michael Kearney and his first wife, Elizabeth Brittain, and his own first wife, Lady Barney Dexter, whose maiden name was Ravaut. Richard Stevens is said to have been a man of "small stature, with red hair, and all the vivacity of a Frenchman." Being largely interested in landed properties, he was constantly traveling through the province, and died in consequence of injuries received by being thrown from his gig while on his way to New Brunswick, living only one day thereafter. His wife died the next year, 1803, lying an entire winter speechless from the effect of paralysis. The house they lived in was afterwards the residence of George Merrit, Esq. Differing in this respect from the greater number of their friends, both Mr. and Mrs. Stevens were violent Whigs. They left one daughter, who married John, son of Rev. Azel Roe, for many years Presbyterian pastor at Woodbridge and Metuchin, and the descendants of the several children of this marriage are now living in Massachusetts and Connecticut. With the exception of Richard Stevens' descendants, who have the blood but not the name, John Stevens and Ann (Campbell) Stevens have no representatives of their name save the issue of John (2) Stevens, who will now be considered.

(II) John (2), sixth child and third son of John Stevens (1) and Ann (Campbell) Stevens, was born in Perth Amboy, October 26, 1716; died at his son's home in Hoboken, in May, 1792, and was buried at Bethlehem, New Jersey. After the death of his father, together with his elder brother, Campbell, John Stevens engaged in the importing and mercantile business, trading principally with the West Indies and Madeira. At that time it was a common practice for the larger merchants to take command of their own vessels and to transact their own business ventures personally, and in consequence John Stevens made a number of voyages to different ports. In 1739 he sailed as

master of the sloop "Martha;" and in 1741, in the brigantine "Catharine," he took a cargo of flour to Madeira, and returned with one of wine. A couple of years later, in a letter dated December 10, 1743, he says, "I am now on settling my self at Perth Amboy and believe I shall not go to sea again." Whether he did so or not there is no record to show; he however continued in business some time longer, and apparently retired from active mercantile life in 1761, when he gave himself over to the management of his large landed estates and his various mining projects and properties. Among his other lands he owned in connection with Andrew and John Johnson a tract of sixty-one thousand acres in Hunterdon county, and he was also a large proprietor in the tract which is now the site of Elizabethport, as shown by his petition to the legislature in regard to the changing of the course of the road from the town of Elizabeth. He likewise possessed a controlling interest in the Rocky Hill and Well copper mines at Rocky Hill.

In April, 1752, he removed from Perth Amboy and made his winter quarters in New York City, where nine years later, in 1761, he bought and occupied No. 7 Broadway, which was then in the most fashionable part of the town. No. 1, which stood next to Fort George, was owned by Mr. Archibald Kennedy, and was General Israel Putnam's headquarters during the occupation of New York by the Continental troops in the spring and summer of 1776. It was also used by General Howe and other British commanders, and when New York was regarded as the site of the capital of the Federal government it was selected as the presidential mansion. Next door to it, No. 3, was the Watts' mansion; while No. 5 was the home of Chief Justice Livingston, and No. 9 the Van Cortlandt residence, No. 11 being the house of Mrs. Eve Van Cortlandt White. After ten years of residence in this New York home, John Stevens, in 1771, removed his New Jersey quarters to Lebanon Valley, Hunterdon county, building himself a large house, known for a long time afterwards as the "Stevens mansion." It was situated a few miles south of the present Lebanon station, on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and was standing until 1873, when it was torn down.

About a year previous to his removal to New York, on May 20, 1751, John Stevens made his first appearance in political life, as one of the members of the general assembly, meeting at Perth Amboy; and from his very first entrance into that body he assumed a most prominent

position, becoming a member of all of its most important committees. In 1755 he took a very active part in the raising of troops and money to send to Crown Point, which was originally an English trading station, but which had been seized twenty-four years before by the French, who had built there Fort Saint Frederick. In the discussions and balloting regarding this, the first of the expeditions to retake this frontier post, John Stevens gave his voice and his vote in every instance for the largest appropriation of money and the greatest number of troops. It was in this same year that, with Andrew and John Johnson, Mr. Stevens was engaged in the building of the blockhouses at Drake's Fort, at Normenach, and at Philipsburg; and it was in the ensuing December that with Andrew Johnson he was appointed a committee to wait upon Gov. Thomas Hardy, of New Jersey, Gen. William Shirley, the commander-in-chief of the provincial forces, and Gov. Robert Hunter Morris, of Pennsylvania, to ascertain what steps they had taken for defending the frontiers of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania against the devastations and cruelties of the Indians. For nearly a century such of the red men as were natives of New Jersey had all along maintained an intercourse of great cordiality and friendship with the colonists, being interspersed among them, frequently receiving meat at their houses and other marks of good will and esteem. When the troubles broke out among the frontier Indians it was observed that some of the well disposed Indians were missing, and a few murders having alarmed the province, the legislature appointed commissioners to examine into the treatment the Indians had received. Two members of the governor's council, Andrew Johnson and Richard Salter, and four special commissioners, Charles Read, John Stevens, William Foster and Jacob Spicer, had a conference with the Indians in 1756 and reported to the legislature the following year when they were given increased powers; and in the ensuing February, 1758, held a conference at Crosswicks, Burlington county, with Teedyescunk, king of the Delawares, George Hopayock, from the Susquehanna, and thirty other chiefs, which resulted in two treaty conferences being held, one at Burlington, August 7-8, 1758, and the other at Easton, Pennsylvania, October 8-26, 1758, in which the Indian claims were fully satisfied and their differences with the colonists adjusted. It was also during this period that John Stevens was paymaster of the "Old Blues," of which Colonel Schuyler

was colonel, and in which his brother Campbell Stevens was a captain. Mr. Stevens's regimental account book has been preserved, and is full of interesting items and valuable information, especially in regard to the hardships endured by the different privates who were made prisoners at Oswego and Fort William Henry.

From his first appointment up to 1762, Mr. Stevens was a member of the lower house of the assembly; but on January 8, of the latter year, he received his appointment as a member of the governor's council, of which body he remained a member until its dissolution. In the fall of 1765, while John Stevens was residing at New York, the British parliament passed its famous "Stamp Act," whereby "all legal and mercantile documents and contracts, newspapers, pamphlets, almanachs, etc., were required to be written or printed on stamped paper upon which a duty was to be imposed payable to officials appointed by the Crown." This act was to have gone into effect November 1, 1765. On that day the flags in New York were hung at halfmast, stores were closed, bells were tolled, and the streets were thronged with excited crowds. The Sons of Liberty, a loose secret organization extending through the colonies, and formed for the purpose of concerting resistance to the act, broke open the governor's coach-house, took out his chariot of state and put into it two images, one of the governor himself, the other of the devil, so arranged that he seemed to be whispering in the governor's ear. Hauling the chariot and its effigies through the streets until they came to Fort George, with lighted torches, they wound up their demonstration by stoning the fort and burning the chariot in a bonfire. So high ran the excitement that civil war was imminent; and Gov. Colden, in order to allay the apprehensions of the populace, November 4, 1765, addressed a letter to Mayor John Cruger and Messrs. Robert R. Livingston, John Stevens and Beverley Robinson, in which he promised that "he would not issue or suffer to be issued any of the stamps now in Fort George," and requesting these gentlemen to take such steps as would insure the preservation of the public peace and safety. This letter brought forth the following manifesto: "The Freeman, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of this City, being satisfied that the stamps are not to be issued, are determined to keep the peace of the City at all events, except they shall see cause of complaint." (Signed) "John Cruger, Robert R. Livingston, John Stevens, Beverley

Robinson." As a result of this, the obnoxious stamped paper was delivered into the hands of the mayor and the corporation of the city, and when shortly afterwards a vessel arrived with a new supply, it was forcibly taken out and destroyed.

In 1770, in reply to a letter from Gov. William Franklin in regard to certain questions which had arisen concerning the court of chancery, Mr. Stevens wrote as follows: "I am of the opinion that a Court of Chancery in this Province is requisite, and that it ought to be kept open, but that at this Time and ever since the year 1713, the Court has not been held on a proper Establishment, as no Ordinance for erecting said Court, or qualification of several of the Chancellors appears. I therefore with submission, advise that the Governor and Council do form an Ordinance for the Establishment of the Court of Chancery, to consist of his Excellency the Governor, with such of the Council or others as shall be thought proper or fitting for the Trust, and that they all take the necessary qualification for the due discharge of their duty; and that every step may be taken to give authority and permanence to the Court I would propose that a full State of the Court of Chancery as to the manner in which it has been from time to time held, be made and transmitted to our Most Gracious Sovereign for his further instruction to the Governor with regard to his will and pleasure therein" * * * In 1774, together with his wife's brother-in-law, Walter Rutherford, John Stevens was appointed on the joint commission which undertook to settle the differences which had arisen with respect to the boundary lines between the colonies of New York and New Jersey, and their report was filed in the following November.

At the outbreak of the war, John Stevens was presiding over the colonial council, and feeling that the prominent position he held obliged him to take some active steps against the encroachments of the Crown, he wrote in June, 1776, to Governor William Franklin: "Sir: It is with the greatest concern I see the dispute between Great Britain and these Colonies arisen to the present alarming situation of both countries. While I had hopes of an accommodation of our unhappy controversy I was unwilling to quit a station which enabled me to be serviceable to my Country, but the Continuation of Hostilities by the British Ministry, and the large Armament of Foreign Troops daily expected to invest our Country leaves me no longer room to doubt that an

entire submission of these Colonies with a view of Internal Taxation is their ultimate object. Your Excellency will not wonder that I should prefer the duty I owe my Native Country to any other consideration. I therefore beg leave to resign my seat at the Council Board. I am sir, Your Excellency's Most Obedient, Humble Servant, John Stevens." On August 27 following he was chosen to represent Hunterdon county in the new patriotic council which was then formed; and one week later, September 3, 1776, he was unanimously elected to fill the chair of the vice-president, a position which he held continuously until October 5, 1782, and being found almost always in his seat. Another of Mr. Stevens's anxieties at this time was the care of the treasury of the new state. Not only did he frequently supply its deficiencies from his own purse, but being also one of the sureties for the provincial treasurer, John Smyth, he seems to have had the actual care of the money chest; and in several of his letters he alludes to his fear that it will be captured by the enemy, and also speaks of its being removed to various places for greater security. This responsibility was finally removed from his shoulders by the appointment of his son, Col. John Stevens, to succeed him. In 1781, John Stevens was chosen vice-president of the board of East Jersey proprietors, and two years later, in 1783, became president of that body.

November 6, 1782, Mr. Stevens was elected a member of the Continental congress as a representative of New Jersey, and took his seat May 20, 1783, but the session was simply a business one, and nothing worthy of notice transacted. September 17, 1787, Mr. Stevens was elected president of the New Jersey state convention that ratified the Constitution of the United States; and instead of sending the ratification to congress by mail or by a special messenger, he deemed it "more seemly to the dignity of the body" he represented and of the one to which he was accredited to deliver it in person. His own account of the delivery, which was the fitting close to a long and eventful political career, worthily sustained, is thus given in a letter to his friend, Chief Justice Brearley, "Hoboken, February 11, 1788. Dear Sir:—As soon as I had heard there was a sufficient number of members met to make a Congress I proceeded to New York, and on Friday the first instant I delivered to the President in Congress assembled the New Jersey Ratification of the proposed Constitution of the United States; and I have the pleasure to

inform you that in conversation with the President at the Chancellor's (Robert R. Livingston, son-in-law of John Stevens) he said he had no instructions to make me any answer to what I said to him on delivering the Ratification, but that he thought it the most ample of any that had been delivered to Congress, and in particular the Convention's reciting the powers by which they were conveyed. I was exactly in time, as the first of February was set down for taking up and entering the several Certificates and I delivered ours before they began that business."

John Stevens, it is said, was no orator, although he was a very fair debater, owing to his legal training, and was a fluent speaker of great clearness and conciseness. Throughout his life he was a zealous supporter of the Established Church of England. During his residence at Perth Amboy he was a vestryman of St. Peter's, 1749-52, when he removed to New York and was transferred as a communicant to Trinity Church in that city. May 13-14, 1774, with his brother Richard, Mr. Hiet and Richard Dennis, he represented the laity in the convention at New Brunswick; and he contributed largely to the building of the frame meetinghouse at Lebanon, besides being one of the principal supporters of St. Thomas's church at Palmyra, Hunterdon county, near the Cornwall mansion, the residence of his brothers Lewis and Richard. His latter days were spent with his son, Col. John Stevens, at Hoboken, where he died early in May, 1792, and was buried at the frame meetinghouse.

In 1748 John Stevens married Elizabeth, fourth child and second daughter of James Alexander and Mary (Sprat) Provoost, daughter of John Sprat and Maria De Peyster, and widow of Samuel Provoost, whose son John, by his marriage with Eve Rutgers, had a son Samuel, who became the first bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York. James Alexander, born 1691, in Scotland, died in New York City, 1756, was second and youngest son of William Alexander, of Edinburgh. Emigrating to New Jersey in 1715, he settled as a practicing lawyer at Perth Amboy, of which city he became the first recorder. For his defence of John Peter Zenger, when the latter was accused of sedition in 1733, he was temporarily disbarred. He became successively surveyor-general of East and West Jersey, receiver-general of quit-rents for East Jersey, advocate-general, member of the King's council, attorney-general, and again advocate-general. Besides being one of the most promi-

nent men in the colony, he was one of the founders of the American Philosophical Society. Mary, his eldest child, married Peter van Brugh, second son of Philip, Lord of Livingston Manor, by his second wife, the widow Ricketts. James Alexander (2) died at eight years of age. William Alexander, his only other son, was the famous patriot, Major-General Lord Stirling, who claimed that earldom through descent from his great-grandfather, Sir William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, 1580-1640. Elizabeth Alexander, wife of John Stevens, was born December 15, 1726, and died at Clermont, Livingston Manor, September, 1800. Catharine Alexander married (first) Elisha, son of Col. John and Janet (Johnstone) Parker, and grandson of Elisha Parker, the emigrant to Perth Amboy, by his second wife, Hannah Rolph; and (second) Major Walter Rutherford, son of Sir John Rutherford, of Edgerston, Scotland. Anne Alexander died single, and Susannah Alexander married John Reid, of Scotland.

Children of John and Elizabeth (Alexander) Stevens: 1. John, referred to below. 2. Mary, died in Washington, D. C., 1814; married, September 9, 1770, Chancellor Robert R. Livingston, to whom she bore daughters—Elizabeth Stevens Livingston, born May 5, 1780, died June 10, 1827, married, 1800, Edward Philip Livingston; and Margaret Maria Livingston, born April 11, 1783, died March 8, 1818, married, 1799, Robert L. Livingston.

(III) John (3), son of John Stevens (2) and Elizabeth (Alexander) Stevens, was born in Perth Amboy, in 1749, and died at his home in Hoboken, New Jersey, March 6, 1838. He graduated from King's (now Columbia) College, 1768, and shortly afterwards was admitted to the bar. He practiced, however, very little, and his life was chiefly devoted to engineering experiments at his own cost for the common good. He ranks "among the greatest of the engineers and naval architects of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries." During the revolutionary war he held several public offices. He and his uncle Richard were both of them deputies from Hunterdon county to the last of the royal provincial congresses which met during May, June and August, 1775; and he was the treasurer of the state of New Jersey, 1776-79. At the close of the war of Independence he married and settled down, living in the winter at No. 7 Broadway, New York City, and in the summer on the island of Hoboken, which had been confiscated by the state of New Jersey from William Bayard, the

royalist, and sold, March 10, 1784, to John Stevens, for £18,300. About 1800, Charles Loss, a civil engineer, made for John Stevens a map of about half the upland within the present city limits of Hoboken, and March 20, 1804, the first sale of lots from this map was made at the Tontine coffee house, in New York, by David Dixon, auctioneer. Early in 1774 a ferry had been established to connect the corporation dock at Bear market in New York with the island of Hoboken. At first the ferry was in charge of Cornelius Haring, agent for the state of New Jersey. During the revolution, like all other ferries, it was under military control, and up to 1811 the common council of New York leased it to different parties, although since 1784 its owner was John Stevens, who, April 13, 1811, obtained the lease for himself and immediately constructed his steam ferry-boat the "Juliana," which carried one hundred passengers and was the first steam ferry-boat in the world. It made sixteen trips but not being as economical as the old horse-boats, was then taken off. In June, 1817, John Stevens sold all of his interest in the ferry to John, Robert and Samuel Swartwout, who assigned it in 1819 to Philip Horne, at which time the New York landing was changed from Vesey to Barclay street. In May, 1821, the Stevens family repurchased the ferry and agreed to pay the city of New York \$1,800 annual rent for landing privileges. John Stevens then re-established the steam ferry-boats, the first being the "Hoboken," which made regular trips "every hour by the St. Paul's clock." In this boat the ladies' cabin was below deck, carpeted and warmed by open fireplaces. In July, 1836, the old Spring street landing, which had been in use since 1774, was changed to the present Christopher street slip. In 1895 the Stevens family transferred the ferry.

In 1787 the legislature of New York granted John Fitch the exclusive right to navigate the waters of that state with steam propelled vessels. This same year, while driving along the banks of the Delaware, near Burlington, John Stevens saw Fitch's steamboat pass up the river against the tide. His interest was excited, and he followed the boat to the landing where he examined carefully the engines and the mechanism of the pushing paddles; and "from that hour he became a thoroughly excited and unwearied experimenter in the application of steam to locomotion." In 1790 he petitioned congress to protect the rights of American inventors, with the result that the committee to whom his petition was referred,

reported the bill which, as the law of April 10, 1790, forms the foundation of the American patent system. Under this law, in 1792, John Stevens took out patents for propelling vessels by steam pumps, modified from the original steam pumps of Savary. Continuing his experiments on different modes of propulsion by steam, John Stevens now associated with himself the elder Brunel constructor of the Thames tunnel, Chancellor Robert R. Livingston, his brother-in-law, and Nicholas J. Roosevelt, and in 1798, when the legislature of New York offered a monopoly of exclusive privileges to the owner of a boat that would comply with given conditions and at the same time attain a speed of three miles an hour, John Stevens launched the first steamboat that navigated the Hudson. This boat was completed in 1801, but failed to fulfill the speed conditions imposed, and the appointment of Robert R. Livingston as minister plenipotentiary to France the same year, interrupted the joint experiments, and resulted from Livingston's subsequent association with Robert Fulton, whom he met in Paris, in the latter winning the monopoly with the "Clermont." Meanwhile Stevens persevered by himself, and in 1804 made the first practical application of steam to the screw propeller. His boiler, which was multitubular, he had patented in the United States the year before, and the year after in England. His propeller was the twin-screw, and as his letter to Dr. Robert Hare, of Philadelphia, shows, a helix, and identically the short four-headed screw that is now in use. The engine and boiler of this steamboat are now preserved in the museum of the Smithsonian Institution. Shortly after their father's death his sons placed this engine and boiler in a boat which was tested before a committee of the American Institute of New York, and the speed it attained was about nine miles an hour. "The engine and screw * * * show the correctness of his ideas, as well as the imperfection of the workmanship of that period that prevented success." To the day of his death, John Stevens always upheld the efficacy of his screw and its great advantages for ocean navigation, and the years succeeding him have vindicated his contention. For over thirty years, however, he stood alone; but in 1837 experiments were simultaneously begun both in England and the United States, in the former country by the introduction of the Archimedian screw of a single thread, and in America by the trial of a multi-threaded screw on the surface of a cylinder. Both of these, how-

ever, were soon replaced by the short four-bladed screw of Stevens, the conversion in England being about 1842, and in the United States about 1847. Three years after launching his first steamboat, John Stevens, together with his son, Robert Livingston Stevens, perfected the invention so as to meet the requirements of the New York legislature, but he did this not with his screw propeller but with his paddle wheel steamboat, the "Phoenix;" and being a few days later than Fulton in launching his boat, he was shut out of New York waters by the monopoly of Fulton and Livingston. As a consequence, he conceived the bold design of conveying his boat to the Delaware river by sea, so in June, 1808, his son, Robert L. Stevens, took the "Phoenix" down the coast from New York to Philadelphia, thus reaping the honor of having commanded, and with his father of having invented and built, the first boat to navigate the ocean by steam power. For the next six years the "Phoenix" plied the waters of the Delaware and proved that the steam navigation of that river was a commercial success.

In 1813, John Stevens designed an iron-clad steam vessel with a "saucer shaped" hull which was to be plated with iron and to carry a heavy battery. This vessel was designed to be secured to a swivel which was to be held in position by an anchor in the channel of the stream to be defended. Screw propellers driven by steam engines were to be placed beneath the vessel, where they would be safe from injury by shot, and connected with the machinery, which was arranged to cause the vessel to be rapidly revolved about the swivel in its center. Each gun was to be fired as it was brought into line, and was to be reloaded before it came around again. This was an early embodiment of the Monitor principle, and was the first iron-clad ever designed.

In February, 1812, shortly before the war with England, and five years before the commencement of work on the Erie canal, John Stevens addressed a memoir to the New York state commission appointed to devise water communication between the seaboard and the lakes, urging, instead of a canal, the immediate construction of a railroad. This memoir, together with the adverse report of the commissioners—De Witt Clinton, Gouverneur Morris and Chancellor Robert R. Livingston—was published at the time, also in 1852, with a preface by Charles King, president of Columbia College, and again in 1882, by the *Railroad Gazette*. When the memoir was first written,

railroads for carrying coal had been in use in England for upwards of two hundred years, but there was not a steam locomotive or passenger car in the world. John Stevens's pamphlet, entitled "Documents tending to prove the superior advantages of railways and steam carriages over canal navigation," ranks its author "even if he had failed, as he did not, in the field of invention, to be held in grateful remembrance by his countrymen for his broad and statesmanlike views, keen perception, ardent patriotism, and a demonstration that was prophetic in its accuracy." His plans and estimates were definite; and his proposal was to build a passenger and freight railroad for general traffic from Albany to Lake Erie, having a double track, with wooden stringers capped with wrought plate rails resting on piles, and the motive power to be steam locomotives. He enumerates comprehensively the advantage of a general railroad system, naming many details that were afterwards found necessary, and putting the probable future speed at from twenty to thirty miles an hour, and possibly from forty to fifty. This identical plan was successfully carried out between fifteen and twenty years later in the construction of the South Carolina railroad, commenced in 1829, which when completed in 1832 was the longest railway in the world, the first long railway in the United States, and a convincing proof of the accuracy of John Stevens's estimates. In spite of the commission's adverse report on his memoir, John Stevens was anxious to put his recommendations into practice. In 1814, therefore, he applied for a charter, which he obtained February, 1815, from the state of New Jersey, "to build a railroad from the River Delaware, near Trenton, to the River Raritan, near New Brunswick." This was the earliest railroad charter granted in America, but no tangible result followed it, because the scheme was regarded as wild and visionary. The introduction of the steamboat, coupled with the success of the Duke of Bridgewater in the introduction of canals abroad, had made these means of transportation more popular with capitalists than the untried railroad, and no money could be raised for that undertaking. John Stevens's interest in the subject of internal communication did not flag, however, on account of this failure, for in 1823, through his exertions, acts were passed by the legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of "The President, Directors and Company of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company," who were to "make, erect and establish a railroad on the

route laid out (from Philadelphia to Columbia, Lancaster county), to be constructed on the plan and under the superintendence and direction of the said John Stevens." (Laws of Pennsylvania, 1823, Sec. 6, p. 252). Among the incorporators were Stephen Girard and Hon. Horace Binney, brother-in-law of John Stevens. October 23, 1824, John Stevens obtained a patent for his method of constructing a railroad; and about two years later, in 1826, when seventy-six years old, he constructed at his own expense a locomotive with a multitubular boiler, which he operated for several years on his estate at Hoboken, on a circular track having a guage of five feet and a diameter of two hundred and twenty feet, and carrying half a dozen or more persons at a rate of over twelve miles an hour. A model of this locomotive, together with the original multitubular boiler which formed a part of it, is preserved in the United States National Museum. It is the first locomotive in America driven by steam upon a track, of which there is a reliable record.

Colonel John Stevens was an excellent classical scholar, and not only a close student of natural philosophy but fond of metaphysical speculations; and he has left behind him several philosophical treatises which have never been published. Throughout his life he was an enthusiastic botanist and amateur gardener. When he died, at the age of eighty-nine, he had seen the first steam engine erected on the western continent, at Belleville, New Jersey. During his lifetime Watt perfected the stationary low pressure condensing steam engine. Within his memory the Duke of Bridgewater inaugurated the canal system of Great Britain; Trevithick developed the high pressure steam engine into a commercial success and successfully applied it to the locomotive; Nelson won the battle of Trafalgar; Fulton introduced steam navigation on the Hudson; steamboats began to ply on the Mississippi and the lakes; Captain Rogers made the first experimental steam voyage across the Atlantic with the "Savannah;" steam was introduced into all the principal navies of the world; George and Robert Stephenson made their fame as locomotive constructors; and the railway systems at home and abroad were organized. Seven years before his death, the locomotive was put upon the Camden & Amboy railroad, connecting New York and Philadelphia, and on the first links of the Pennsylvania railroad, in advocating the construction of both of which he had taken an active part twenty years before. On

the day of his death, the "Great Western" lay in the Thames receiving her finishing touches preparatory to making the initial voyage of the pioneer trans-Atlantic steamship line between England and New York. He was the copatriot of Washington during the New Jersey campaigns, the correspondent of Barlow and Franklin. Chancellor Livingston, after whom his second son was named, married his only sister, and although he was Fulton's rival in introducing the steamboat into America, they had been warm friends for several years before the latter's death in 1815. Charles King, president of Columbia College, writing of him in 1852, says, "Born to affluence, his whole life was devoted to experiments at his own cost for the common good. He was a thoroughly excited and an unwearied experimenter in the application of steam to locomotion on the water and subsequently on the land. Time has vindicated his claim to the character of a far-seeing, accurate, and skillful, practical experimentalist and inventor. The thinker was ahead of his age."

October 17, 1782, Colonel John Stevens married Rachel, eldest daughter of Colonel John Cox, of "Bloomsbury," New Jersey, near Trenton, by his wife Esther, daughter of Francis Bowes, of Philadelphia, and Rachel, youngest daughter and child of Jean Le Chevalier, of the Huguenot colony in New York City, and his wife, Maria de la Plaine. Jean Le Chevalier was one of the most prominent of the French refugees of New York, and must not be confounded as he sometimes was with Jean, son of Pierre le Chevalier, of Philadelphia. Jean Le Chevalier, of New York, married Marie de la Plaine, in the Dutch Reformed Church, June 27, 1692, and had seven daughters but no sons. These children, all baptized in the French church, New York City, were: Marie, born June 6, 1693; Susanne, March 11, 1695; Esther, February 18, 1696; Marie (2d), baptized May 14, 1699; Elizabeth, born August 26, 1702; Jeanne, baptized March 7, 1704; Rachelle, born February 16, 1707, baptized February 22 following, married Francis Bowes, and after his death (second), as his second wife, John, son of Daniel and Elizabeth Sayre. The children of Francis Bowes and Rachel Chevalier were: Theodosius; Samuel; Mary, born March 5, 1739, married, September 28, 1758, John, son of John Sayre, her stepfather; John; and Esther, born January 6, 1741, died February 10, 1814, married, November 16, 1760, Colonel John Cox, of Bloomsbury. Colonel Cox was son of William Cox and Catharine Longfeldt.

the granddaughter of Admiral Longfeldt, who fought under Admiral Opdam in the naval engagement between the latter and Admiral Sir William Penn, the father of the celebrated Quaker colonist. Colonel Cox himself was one of the celebrated men of his day, and rendered good service to the Continental army as assistant quartermaster under General Greene, the latter having made the appointment of John Cox and Charles Pettit to serve under him a condition of his acceptance of the position of quartermaster-general. Not only did Colonel Cox help to provision the patriot army, he also supplied it with a large amount of ordnance from his foundry at Batisto, New Jersey. At his home, "Bloomsbury," now "Woodlawn," the Warren street home of Edward H. Stokes, General Washington had his headquarters, and was entertained when he made his triumphal entry into Trenton, two of Colonel Cox's daughter's, Rachel and Sarah, being among the thirteen young ladies who sang the ode, "Welcome, mighty chief, once more," and another, Mary, being one of the six young girls who strewed flowers in the General's path over Trenton bridge. At "Bloomsbury," the Marquis de Lafayette and the Count de Rochambeau enjoyed the hospitality of Colonel Cox, and had the pleasure of conversing in their own language with Mrs. Cox's French aunts, the Demoiselles Chevalier, the youngest daughters of Jean Le Chevalier, referred to above. Children of Colonel John Cox and Esther Bowes: 1. Rachel, born November 16, 1761; died December, 1839; married John Stevens (3). 2. Catharine, born July 27, 1764; married (first) Samuel Witham Stockton; (second) Nathaniel Sayre Harris. 3. Esther, born August 23, 1767; married Dr. Francis Barton. 4. John Bowes, born September 5, 1770; died November, 1772. 5. Mary, born March 22; died March 13, 1804; married Colonel James Chesnut, of "Mulberry," near Camden, South Carolina. 6. Sarah, born July 10, 1779; married John Redman Cox, of Philadelphia (no relation however). 7. Elizabeth, born January 22, 1783; married Hon. Horace Binney, of Philadelphia.

John and Rachel (Cox) Stevens had thirteen children. The first two died in infancy. John Cox Stevens, Robert Livingston Stevens and James Alexander Stevens are referred to below. Richard, fifth child, born February 16, 1792; died unmarried, October 7, 1835; graduated from Columbia University, 1810, and receiving his M. D. degree. Francis Bowes, sixth child, born June 5, 1793; died unmarried,

in 1812; graduated with his elder brother from Columbia University, in 1810, as valedictorian of his class. Edwin Augustus Stevens, seventh child, is referred to elsewhere. Elizabeth Juliana, eighth child, and eldest daughter of John and Rachel (Cox) Stevens born April 18, 1797; married, July 31, 1821, Thomas Anderson Conover, Commodore U. S. N., son of James and Margaretta (Anderson) Conover; grandson of Peter and Hannah (Forman) Conover; great-grandson of Elias and Willompje (Wall) van Cowenhoven; 2-great-grandson of Pieter and Patience (Davis) van Cowenhoven; 3-great-grandson of Willem and Janette (Montfort) van Cowenhoven, a second marriage; 4-great-grandson of Gerrit and Aeltje (Cool) van Cowenhoven; and 5-great-grandson of Wolfert Gerritsse van Cowenhoven, emigrant from Amooersfort, near Utrecht, in 1630, to Rensselaerwyck, New Amsterdam, and finally settled in Flatlands, Long Island. Children of Commodore Thomas Anderson and Elizabeth Juliana (Stevens) Conover: Francis Stevens Conover, married Helen, daughter of Richard Stockton and Mary (Ritchie) Field; Mary Rachel Conover, married Rev. Lewis Carter Baker, of Princeton; Caroline Conover, died May 13, 1875, unmarried; Richard Stevens Conover, married Sarah Jones, daughter of James and Sarah Jones (Grimes) Potter; and Sophia Conover. Mary, ninth child and second daughter of John and Rachel (Cox) Stevens, born August 7, 1799; died in 1825; became first wife of Joshua R. Sands, admiral, U. S. N., and bore him one child, John Stevens Sands, who died in Hoboken, in 1826. After her death, Admiral Sands married (second), 1830, Harriet, tenth child of John and Rachel (Cox) Stevens, sister to his first wife, born December 29, 1801, died 1844, after bearing her husband seven children: Joshua Sands, died 1832; Mary Stevens Sands; Matilda Caroline Sands, married John Garniss Brown; Anne Ayscough Sands, married Robert Livingston Clarkson; Harriet Stevens Sands, married George W. Wetmore; John Stevens Sands, married Eliza Miller; Joshua Sands, married widow Louisa Lewis; and Samuel Sands. After the death of his second wife, Admiral Sands married a third time and had two more children. Esther Bowes and Catharine Sophia van Cortlandt Stevens, the eleventh and twelfth children of John and Rachel (Cox) Stevens, born respectively August 6, 1804, and May 27, 1806, both lived to an advanced age, but never married. They have the honor of being the first individuals to

offer aid to the government at the outbreak of the civil war, as each of them placed, April 29, 1861, \$1,000 at the disposal of the governor of New Jersey.

(IV) John Cox, eldest child to reach maturity of John and Rachel (Cox) Stevens, was born at Castle Point, Hoboken, New Jersey, September 24, 1785, and died in New York City, June 13, 1857. Graduating from Columbia University in 1803, he spent the early part of his life on his estates at Livingston Manor and later in New York City. From his youth he was an ardent sportsman, and one of his horses was the famous American "Eclipse," sired by Sir Archy, and grand-sired by "Diomed," the Derby winner of the Byerly Turk blood, and by "Darley Barb," a descendant of the Arab brought into England for breeding purposes by King James I. Mr. Stevens was also a devoted yachtsman, and was one of the organizers and founders of the New York Yacht Club, of which he was the first commodore. The "America," the winner of the famous race in the Solent, and of the cup ever since known as the America's Cup, was built under his direction, and sailed by him in the famous race. He was one of the organizers and the first president of the Union Club of New York. December 27, 1809, John Cox Stevens married Maria C. Livingston, daughter of Robert and Elsie Swift Livingston, but there was no issue from the marriage.

(IV) Robert Livingston, fourth child and son of John and Rachel (Cox) Stevens, was born October 18, 1787, at Hoboken, and died there April 20, 1856. He was educated chiefly by private tutors and in his father's laboratory. Of all his brothers he had perhaps the strongest engineering bias. When he helped his father to build the first twin-screw boat he was but seventeen years old, and when he took the "Phoenix" from New York to Philadelphia he was barely twenty-one. At the death of Fulton, in 1815, the speed of steamboats was under seven miles an hour. The "Philadelphia," built by Robert L. Stevens, had a speed of eight miles; and he succeeded in increasing the speed of each successive boat that he built until in 1832 the "North America," the finest vessel of her day, attained fifteen miles. For twenty-five years after 1815, Robert Livingston Stevens stood at the head of his profession as a constructor of steam vessels. In 1821 he originated the form of ferry-boats and ferry-slips now in general use, constructing the slips with spring piling and fenders. In 1818 he invented the cam board cut-off, and applied

it to the steamboat "Philadelphia," on the Delaware, this being the first application of the expansive action of steam to navigation. In 1821 he adopted the working (or walking) beam, and improved it by making it of wrought iron strap with a cast-iron centre; and in 1829 he adopted the shape now universally used in this country. He invented the split water-wheel in 1826, and in 1831 the balance valve which is now always used on the beam engine. He was the first to place the boilers on the wheel guards over the water; he adopted the Stevens cut-off, and finally left the American working (or walking) beam engine in its present form. Beginning with a pressure of two pounds to the square inch, he increased the strength of his boilers until fifty pounds could be safely carried. He made the first marine tubular boiler in 1831. He reduced the vibration of the hull and added greatly to the strength by the overhead truss frame of masts and rods now used.

At the suggestion of Robert L. Stevens, president and chief engineer of the road, the board of directors of the Camden & Amboy railroad, shortly after the surveys for the road were completed, authorized Mr. Stevens to obtain the particular kind of rails he advocated, which was an all iron rail, instead of a wooden rail or stone stringer with strap iron, the one then commonly used. At that time no rolling mill in America could roll T-rails; so, early in October, 1830, Mr. Stevens sailed for England in order to obtain what he required. During the voyage he whiled away the hours by whittling thin wood into shapes of rail-sections until he finally decided which was best suited to the needs of the new road. Seeing that the Birkenshaw, the best English rail then laid, required an expensive chair to hold it in place, he dispensed with the chair by adding the base to the T-rail, designing at the same time the "hook-headed" spike, substantially the railroad spike of to-day; the iron tongue, which has been developed into the fish-bar; and the bolts and nuts to complete the joint. Eighty years have elapsed since this rail was adopted by the Camden & Amboy company, and with the exception of slight alterations in the proportions incident to increased weight, no radical change has been made in the "Stevens rail," which is now in use on every road in America, and nothing has yet been found to take the place of the "hooked-headed" railroad spike Robert L. Stevens designed. Mr. Stevens spent a great deal of time while abroad in examining the English locomotives. The Liverpool & Manchester rail-

way had then been in use for over a year. The "Planet," the "Rocket's" successor, built by the Stephensons, had just been tested with satisfactory results, and Mr. Stevens ordered a locomotive of similar construction from the same manufacturers. This locomotive, called the "John Bull," was put into service in 1831, and is the prototype of those now in general use. It is now preserved in the United States National Museum.

Toward the close of the war of 1812, Robert Livingston Stevens was engaged in making a bomb that could be fired from a cannon instead of from a mortar, in order that it might be applied to naval warfare. He succeeded in producing a successful percussion shell which was adopted by the United States government, who purchased a large quantity, together with the secret of its construction. As Mr. Stevens's labors upon armored ships are too closely interwoven with those of his brothers, especially, Edwin Augustus Stevens, to be treated separately, this part of Robert L. Stevens's life will be found treated in the biography of his brother last named.

In 1850, Robert L. Stevens designed and built the "Maria," the fastest sailing vessel of her day. It was this yacht that defeated the "America" in New York harbor, a few months before the latter won the memorable race on the Solent, when Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, having asked her favorite skipper who was first and second in the race, received for a reply, "The 'America' leads, there is no second." Mr. Richard Fowler Stevens (see below) has a picture representing Commodore John C. Stevens assisting on board of the "America," as his guests, Her Majesty and the Prince. The "Maria" was lost at sea in 1869.

Robert Livingston Stevens died unmarried. "He will be remembered as the greatest American mechanical engineer of his day, a most intelligent naval architect, to whom the world is indebted for the commencement of the mightiest revolution in the methods of modern naval warfare."

(IV) James Alexander, fourth son and child of John and Rachel (Cox) Stevens, was born January 20, 1790, at No. 7 Broadway, New York City, and died October 7, 1873. He studied under private tutors and entered Columbia College, from which he graduated in 1808 at the head of his class as *primus* and salutatorian. He studied law with Chancellor James Kent, of New York, but never practiced. Together with Thomas Gibbons he established the Union steamboat line which ran between

New York and Albany, and led to the famous suit of Ogden vs. Gibbons, which did away with the old method of granting state monopolies of navigable streams and rivers, and resulted in the memorable decision that placed all of the navigable waters of the United States under the jurisdiction of the federal government.

February 11, 1812, James Alexander Stevens married Maria, daughter of Major Theodosius Fowler (who was treasurer of the Society of the Cincinnati, when Washington was president) and Mary (Steele) Fowler, and granddaughter of Jonathan Fowler and his wife Ann Seymour, an aunt of Governor Horatio Seymour, of New York. Her mother was the daughter of Stephen Steele and Catharine Schureman, and she was the youngest of two children, the other child, her brother, being Hon. William Steele, who married Mary, daughter of Dr. Jonathan Dayton, of Springfield, New Jersey. Stephen Steele was born September 28, 1739, and was the son of John Steele, who came to America, and was made a freeman of New York in 1744. His son Stephen was an active Whig during the revolutionary war, and being obliged to abandon his house and much valuable property in New York City when the British took possession, he removed himself and his family to New Jersey. Children of James Alexander and Maria (Fowler) Stevens:

1. Juliana Stevens, born June 30, 1813; became second wife of Rev. Nathaniel Sayre Harris, the only child of Nathaniel Harris and Catharine, daughter of Colonel John Cox, of Bloomsbury, New Jersey, whose sister Rachel married John Stevens (3), and widow of Samuel Witham Stockton, the brother of Richard Stockton, the signer of the Declaration of Independence. Nathaniel Sayre Harris was a graduate of West Point, 1825; resigned from the army, 1835; 1837, graduated from General Theological Seminary, New York; 1842-47, secretary and general agent of domestic mission; 1860-71, rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Hoboken; died in Trenton, April 22, 1886. He married (first) Elizabeth Callender (Andrews); children: John Andrews Harris, rector of St. Paul's Church, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, since 1864; Elizabeth Callender Harris, born December 11, 1839, married Francis Bowes Stevens, brother to her father's second wife; and Henry Leavenworth Harris, now Colonel U. S. A. By his second wife, Juliana Stevens, referred to above, Nathaniel Sayre Harris had two children: Theo-

dosius Fowler Harris, born August 31, 1848, died March 7, 1850; and Julian Sayre Harris, born January 1, 1851, entered Columbia College, but left 1870, in his junior year, on account of ill-health, and died at Bern, Switzerland, January 27, 1875.

2. Francis Bowes Stevens, eldest son, born at Trenton, October 16, 1814; died in Hoboken, May 22, 1908. He graduated as civil engineer from New York University; superintended the construction of a section of the Camden & Amboy railroad, with his uncle, Robert Livingston Stevens (see above); developed a number of patents, among them the Stevens cut-off, and for a number of years was superintendent of the steamboats, tugs and vessels of the United Companies of New Jersey. In 1865 he married Elizabeth Callender Harris (see preceding paragraph); children: Alexander Bowes Stevens; Francis Bowes Stevens, born 1868, died May 28, 1908, married Adele Horwitz; Elizabeth Callender Stevens, now Mrs. Richard Stevens, of the Cliffs, Castle Point, Hoboken (see Richard (V)). Edwin Augustus (IV); Meta, born July, 1872, died August 7, 1873; and Theodosius.

3. James Alexander Stevens, Jr., see sketch.
4. Catharine Maria Stevens, married Rev. Dudley Atkins Tyng, son of Rev. Stephen Higginson Tyng, and Anne, daughter of Right Rev. Alexander Griswold, Bishop of Eastern Diocese, and grandson of Dudley Atkins, who assumed the name of Tyng, and married Sarah, daughter of Stephen Higginson. Dudley Atkins "Tyng" was descended from Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Dudley, born 1576, emigrated to America, 1630, and became governor of Massachusetts Bay, 1634-35. The Rev. Dudley Atkins and Catharine Maria (Stevens) Tyng had children: Anne Griswold Tyng, died young; Theodosius Stevens Tyng, married Ida Drake, descendant of Sir Francis Drake; Maria Fowler Tyng; Anne Griswold Tyng (2d); James Alexander Tyng.

5. John Stevens, died young.

6. John G. Stevens, born 1820; was a civil engineer, superintendent of Delaware & Raritan Canal Company, and in 1872 president of United Railroad of New Jersey. He married Theodosia Woods, daughter of Joseph Higbee; children: Virginia Higbee Stevens; Catharine Maria Stevens, married James Walter Vroom; Francis Bowes Stevens, died young; Francis Bowes Stevens (2d); Mary Randolph Stevens; Charlotte McIntosh Stevens.

7-8-9. Alfred, Amelia and Adelaide Stevens, all died young.

10. Anna Isabella Stevens, born August 14, 1828; died June, 1898; married, 1865, Elias B. Harris, M. D.; children: Maria Fowler Harris; Isabe! Stevens Harris; Sylvia Fowler Harris; and James Stevens Harris.

11. Theodosius Fowler Stevens, born 1830, died about 1844.

12. Richard Fowler Stevens was born in Hoboken, July 18, 1832, and is now living in South Orange, New Jersey. After being sent to a private school for his early education, he entered Columbia University, from which institution he graduated in 1852. He then took up the study of civil engineering, after a year and a half of which he went to Europe, and on his return took up a commercial course. He then went into the Camden & Amboy railroad as its cashier and auditor and finally settled down to his present business of private expert accountant. Mr. Stevens is a Democrat, and from 1861 to 1865, the period of the civil war, was a brigadier-general of New Jersey militia. He belongs to no secret societies, but is president of the New Jersey Society, Sons of the Revolution; also president of the Revolutionary Memorial Society of New Jersey; a member of the Wednesday Night Club, and the University Club. He is a member of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of the Board of Missions of the Diocese of Newark, also auditor of the diocese, and a vestryman of St. Barnabas Protestant Episcopal Church in Newark. He is also one of the directors of the New Jersey Marl and Transportation Company, and of the Tuxpam Valley Plantation Company. September 29, 1857, he married in Trenton, Emily Gouverneur, daughter of Philemon and Margaret Corinne Clothilde (Gobert) Dickinson. Children: 1. Richard, unmarried. 2. Theodosius Fowler, died September, 1880. 3. Margueret Corinne Clothilde. 4. Mary Dickinson.

(For ancestry see preceding sketch).

(V) James Alexander, third STEVENS child and second son of James Alexander and Maria (Fowler) Stevens, was born about 1815. He studied engineering, and when eighteen years old became superintendent of the Hoboken Ferry Company, which position he held until his health gave out and compelled him to retire at about the age of fifty. In 1845 he married Julia, daughter of Rev. Frederick Beasley, D. D., born about 1823, died January 18, 1875. Her father was provost of the University of Philadelphia. Children of James Alexander

and Julia (Beasley) Stevens: 1. Frederick William, referred to below. 2. Maria Fowler, born 1848; entered religious life, and is now mother superior of the American branch of the Sisters of St. John the Baptist, founded 1851, at Clewer, England, by Rev. Thomas Theilsson Carter, D. D., with Harriet Monsell, widow of Rev. Charles Monsell, and a cousin to the wife of Archibald Campbell Tait, D. D., archbishop of Canterbury, as the first mother superior. Maria Fowler Stevens is known in religion as Mother Mary Angela. 3. Robert Livingston, born 1851, still living. He graduated from Princeton University, 1872, M. A. 1876, and from the General Theological Seminary, New York City, 1878. He has been rector of the following parishes: 1876-86, at Albany, Oregon; 1880-89, at Columbus, Nebraska; 1889, at Concord, Pennsylvania; 1900 to 1904, of Trinity Church, Vineland, New Jersey; 1904-1908, of St. Mary's Church, Warwick, Pennsylvania; and 1908 took charge also of St. Mark's Church, Honeybrook, Cupola post-office, Chester county, Pennsylvania. He married (first) Mary Hope, who bore him one child; (second) Catharine Burton. 4. Elizabeth, died 1874. 5. Rachel, living unmarried, in Princeton. 6. James Alexander, graduated from Columbia College in 1880, and took a postgraduate course in Germany. He married Sarah Glenn; he died in 1892, leaving one child, James Alfred, who at present (1909) lives in Memphis, Hull county, Texas. 7. Alfred Francis, born August 29, 1860; is unmarried, and a practicing lawyer in Newark.

(VI) Frederick William, eldest child and son of James Alexander and Julia (Beasley) Stevens, was born June 9, 1846, at Hoboken, and is now living at Morristown. He entered Columbia College University, graduating in 1864, and later received his degrees of M. A. and LL. D. from the same university. He read law with Judge Edward T. Green, afterwards United States district judge, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1868, as attorney, and in November, 1871, as counsellor. He practiced law in Newark. In 1873, when the district courts of Newark were established, he was made judge of the second district, a position which he resigned two years later. In 1896 he was appointed vice-chancellor by Chancellor McGill, and this position he has held ever since. Toward the end of his practice his work was principally in the argument of cases before the higher courts. He held for about two years the office of counsel to the Essex County Board of Freeholders. In politics he

is a Democrat. He is a member of the Essex and the Lawyers' clubs, and a communicant of The Church of the Redeemer, Morristown. In June, 1880, he married (first) Mary Worth, daughter of Joseph Olden, of Princeton, born about 1850, died October 31, 1897, leaving two children: Katharine Stevens, born August 15, 1883, and Neil Campbell Stevens, born October 22, 1887. He married (second), September 9, 1904, Edith de Gueldry, daughter of Kinsley and Mary Twining, of Morristown, who has borne to him two children: Barbara Twining, January 11, 1906; and Alice de Gueldry, May 21, 1908.

(For ancestry see John Stevens 1).

(IV) Edwin Augustus Stevens, eighth child and seventh son of Colonel John and Rachel (Cox) Stevens, was born at Castle Point, Hoboken, New Jersey, July 28, 1795, and died at Paris, France, August 8, 1868. As a young man he assisted his brother, Robert Livingston Stevens, in his engineering work, but in 1820, by a family agreement, he was made the trustee of his father's estate in Hoboken, which he managed most successfully. It was during this period of his life that he invented and patented the Stevens plow, which came into such extended use and favor. In 1825, with his brothers, Robert Livingston Stevens and John Cox Stevens, he bought up the Union line of steamboats which plied along the coast between New York and New Brunswick, New Jersey, and ran in connection with the line of stages running from the latter city to Philadelphia. Of this enterprise Edwin Augustus was also made the manager, and under his able operation it continued until the Camden & Amboy railroad superseded the line of stages. In 1830, with his brother, Robert Livingston, he obtained from the legislature of the state of New Jersey a charter for that railroad, and so vigorously did he prosecute the work of construction that the road opened for traffic on October 9, 1832, with his brother, Robert Livingston, as president, and he himself as treasurer and manager. As a testimony to the exceptional executive ability of Edwin Augustus Stevens, it should be mentioned that during the thirty-five years during which the road was under his control it never at any time passed a dividend. During this period also, Mr. Stevens was very conspicuous in aiding and advancing the development of railroads and railroad interests of the United States. On his own road he invented and introduced many appliances of all sorts,

and the germs of many improvements afterwards perfected on other roads can be traced back, as, for example, the vestibule car, to Mr. Stevens's inventions for the Camden & Amboy railroad. In 1842, Robert Livingston Stevens applied forced draft to his steamboat, the "North America," and its use immediately became general. In the same year Edwin Augustus Stevens patented his airtight fireroom for the use of the forced draft and applied it to many vessels. Nowadays this double invention of the Stevens brothers is in use in all the great navies of the world. Towards the close of the last war with England, Robert Livingston Stevens began experimenting with the object of making a bomb that could be fired from a cannon instead of a mortar, and so could be made of practical use to naval warfare. The result of these experiments was the first percussion shell. In 1814 Edwin Augustus, under his father's direction, had experimented in the effects of shot against inclined iron plating; and in 1841, when the boundary dispute between the United States and England had directed the attention of the public to the condition of the naval defences of the country, he made another series of experiments which he and his brothers laid before the government. As a result of this, President Tyler appointed a commission of army and navy officers to superintend, at Sandy Hook, the experiments of the Stevens brothers on the application of iron to war vessels as a protection against shot. After many trials against iron targets, this commission reported that iron four and one-half inches thick resisted effectually the force of a sixty-eight pound shot fired at it from a distance of thirty yards with battering charges. April 14, 1842, therefore, Congress passed an act authorizing the secretary of the navy to make a contract with the Stevens brothers for the construction of an iron-clad vessel. The dry-dock for this vessel was begun immediately and was finished within a year, and the vessel itself was planned and its construction begun, when, in the latter part of the year 1843, a change in the contract was made, because Commodore Robert Field Stockton, had constructed a wrought iron cannon having a bore of ten inches, which threw a round shot that could pierce a four and one-half inch target. This was the beginning of more experiments and improvements, and as each increase of gun-power at home or abroad demanded increased thickness of armor for defence, there was a consequent increasing of the tonnage of the vessel being made by the Stevenses, and there

followed necessarily a season of interminable interruptions and delays and of changes in the specifications and the contract; and for many years the vessel lay a familiar figure in its basin at Hoboken, and was never finished. This vessel was the first iron-clad ever projected, and preceded by more than ten years the small constructions of the kind which were used by the French at Kiburn in 1854. Robert Livingston Stevens, who had signed the contract with the United States government for this vessel, bequeathed it at his death in 1854 to Edwin Augustus, and the latter at the beginning of the civil war, presented the government with a plan for completing it, and at the same time gave to the War Department a small vessel called the "Naugatuck," by means of which he demonstrated the feasibility of his plans. This small vessel the government accepted, and it later formed one of the fleet which attacked the "Merrimac." It was a twin-screw vessel, capable of being immersed three feet below her load line, so as to be nearly invisible, while it could be raised again in eight minutes by the simple expedient of pumping out again the water taken in for purposes of immersion; and it could also be turned on its centre end for end, in one and one-quarter minutes. It was thus the forerunner of the modern submarine. The government, however, refused to appropriate the money needed to carry on the plans proposed by Mr. Edwin Augustus Stevens, and at his death he left the vessel to the state of New Jersey, together with a gift of \$1,000,000 to be used for its completion. When the state had spent this money in a vain endeavor to do this, it sold the vessel and it was broken up. Edwin Augustus Stevens was the founder of the Stevens Institute of Technology in Hoboken, to which he bequeathed a large plot of land. For the building of the institute he left an additional \$150,000, and for the endowment of it \$500,000 more. His widow, who survived him nearly fifty years, and his children as well, have added largely to these gifts.

Edwin Augustus Stevens married, in 1836, Mary, daughter of Rev. Thomas Picton, of Princeton, New Jersey. Children: Mary Picton, referred to below; Elizabeth Binney, died in infancy. August 22, 1854, Mr. Stevens married (second) Martha Bayard, eldest child of Rev. Albert Baldwin Dod, D. D., and his wife Caroline Smith Bayard (see Bayard family). Children: 1. John, born July, 1856, now dead; married, June 25, 1883, Mary Marshall McGuire, and had two children: Mary Picton,

born May 24, 1885, married Ogden Haggerty Hammond; and John (2), died at ten years of age. 2. Edwin Augustus, Jr., referred to below. 3. Caroline Bayard, born November 21, 1859; married, June 3, 1879, Archibald Alexander; one child: Archibald Stevens, married Helen Tracy, daughter of Charles Tracy Barney, of New York City. 4. Julia Augusta, born May 18, 1863; died December 25, 1870. 5. Robert Livingston Stevens, born August 26, 1864, now dead; married, June, 1895, Mary Stuart Whitney; children: Martha Bayard, born March, 1896, died September 21, 1902; Robert Livingston, Jr., born November, 1899, died March, 1900; Mary Stuart; Esther Bowes and Robert L. 6. Charles Albert, born December 14, 1865; died March 27, 1901; married, November 15, 1889, Mary Madeleine, daughter of Hon. John R. Brady. 7. Richard, born May, 1868; now living at the Cliffs, Castle Point, Hoboken; married Elizabeth Callender, daughter of Francis Bowes (V) and Elizabeth Callender (Harris) Stevens, his first cousin's daughter; and has children: Elizabeth Callender, born 1895; Caroline Bayard, born 1897; Dorothy and Richard.

(V) Mary Picton, eldest child of Edwin Augustus and Mary (Picton) Stevens, born May 19, 1840; died September 21, 1903; married (first), July 26, 1860, Muscoe Russell Hunter Garnett (VI). (See Garnett). Married (second), June 1, 1860, Edward Parke Custis Lewis.

(V) Edwin Augustus, Jr., second child and son of Edwin Augustus and Martha Bayard (Dod) Stevens, was born in Philadelphia, March 14, 1858, and is now living at Castle Point, Hoboken, New Jersey. For his early education he went to St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, after receiving which he entered Princeton University, from which he graduated in 1879. He then read law with Robert Gilchrist, of Jersey City; but inheriting in a marked degree the mechanical genius of his father, uncles and grandfather, he turned his attention to mechanical and marine engineering. He has always been occupied with the business interests of the family, and for years has been the president of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company; and until the family sold it, was also president of the Hoboken Ferry Company, which had a continued existence as one of the family properties from 1784 until 1896.

Mr. Stevens was the first to substitute the screw propeller for the cumbersome paddle-wheel in ferry-boats on the Hudson, and the

"Bergen" was built under his supervision from plans and specifications which he himself had made. He has always devoted his energies to the development of Hoboken and the improvement of its public facilities. At different times he has been park commissioner of Hudson county, tax commissioner for the city of Hoboken, and commissioner for the adjustment of arrears in taxation for the same town. He has also held or is still holding the positions of president of the New Jersey Ice Company, treasurer of the Hackensack Water Company, director of the First National Bank of Hoboken and of the Hudson Trust and Savings Institution, while for many years he has been a trustee of the Stevens Institute. A number of years ago, when the boundary line between New York and New Jersey was finally determined, he was a member of the commission which revised and completed the work done by the commission of 1774, of which his great-grandfather had been a member; and in 1893 he served as alternate commissioner to the Columbian Exposition in Chicago. For a long time also he has been active in both state and federal politics, serving as president of the Democratic society of New Jersey, of which he was one of the organizers, and as a member of the Democratic state committee. In 1888 and again in 1892, and also in 1904, he was Democratic candidate for one of the presidential electors. His military services, while confined to his state, have been many and various, and to them he owes his well known title of colonel. For three years he served on the military staff of Governors Ludlow and Abbett, from 1880 to 1883, and from 1883 to 1892 as colonel of the Second Regiment, New Jersey Militia, besides being for a time adjutant of the Ninth New Jersey Militia. Like all the members of his family, Colonel Stevens is an ardent and consistent churchman of the Anglican Catholic type, and has always been active not only in the parochial and diocesan but also in the national affairs of the Protestant Episcopal church. He and his brother Richard are trustees of the Church of the Holy Innocents, Hoboken, which their mother built and established as a memorial to their sister Julia, who died in childhood. For years he has served the diocese of Newark as a member of its standing committee, as secretary of its board of trustees of the Episcopal fund, and as treasurer of the diocese. In 1907 he was one of the lay deputies from the diocese of Newark to the general convention of the church held in Richmond, Virginia. He is a trustee of the Washington

Headquarters Association of New Jersey, a member of the Builders and Underwriters Association, of the Lawyers' and the University clubs of New York, of the German and Columbia clubs of Hoboken, of the Atlantic Boat Club, and of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He belongs to no secret societies.

October 28, 1879, Edwin Augustus Stevens, Jr., married in Berryville, Virginia, Emily Contee, daughter of George Washington Lewis, and his wife Emily, daughter of Hon. Reverdy Johnson. Her father was son of Lorenzo Lewis, son of Lawrence and Eleanor Parke (Custis) Lewis, and grandson of Colonel Fielding Lewis by his second wife Betty, daughter of Colonel John Washington. Lorenzo Lewis' wife was Esther, daughter of Colonel John Cox, of Bloomsbury, New Jersey, a younger sister of Rachel Cox, the grandmother of Colonel Edwin Augustus Stevens himself.

Children of Edwin Augustus and Emily Contee (Lewis) Stevens: 1. John, born January 28, 1881. 2. Edwin Augustus (3d), August 15, 1882. 3. Washington Lewis, September 26, 1883; married, October 28, 1905, Nannie Nye, eldest child of Philip Nye and Margaret (Atlee) Jackson (see Jackson family). 4. Bayard, born July 20, 1885. 5. Martha Bayard, December 9, 1886; died April 12, 1888. 6. Basil, born December 28, 1888. 7. Lawrence Lewis, November 29, 1889. 8. Emily Lewis, June 12, 1896.

As a family, the Garnetts, thought to be originally from Lancashire, England, belong to Virginia and the south, but by their alliances with the Stevenses of Hoboken, one line of the family has been for many years identified with New Jersey and requires mention.*

(I) John Garnett, the founder of the family in this country, emigrated to Gloucester and Essex counties, Virginia, where he died in 1713, his will being proved in Essex county court March 11 of that year, leaving three sons: James, referred to below; John and Anthony; his wife was Ann ———.

(II) James, son of John and Ann Garnett, was born in Essex county, Virginia, January 17, 1692, and died there May 27, 1765. He was one of the large landed proprietors of the province; he was one of the justices of Essex county, 1720-40; and one of the members of

the Virginia house of burgesses, 1742-47. He was married four times: First to Sarah Green, second to Elizabeth Muscoe, third to Mary (Rowzee) Jones, and fourth to Margaret Scott. By his first marriage James Garnett had children: 1. John, born September 27, 1717; died February 15, 1746; married Elizabeth Evans. 2. James, born October 15, 1719; died February 23, 1745. 3. Milly, born August 23, 1721. 4. Thomas, January 19, 1723; died March 11, 1738. 5. William, born July 11, 1727; died February 21, 1759; married Anne Rowzee. 6. Reuben, born June 15, 1729; died October 7, 1749. 7. Robert, born May 20, 1732.

The second wife of James Garnett, Elizabeth Muscoe, was daughter of Salvator Muscoe, and granddaughter of Salvator Muscoe, a stone carver of Monmouth street, in St. Giles-in-the-Fields, London. Her father, born December 28, 1674, was a lawyer of Essex county, Virginia; justice of the peace, 1720-40, and from 1734 to 1736, also in 1738 and 1740, a member of the Virginia house of burgesses. By his wife Mary he had children: Elizabeth, who became the second wife of James Garnett; Mary, Frances, Tabitha, Sarah and Jane. The only child of James and Elizabeth (Muscoe) Garnett, was Muscoe, referred to below. Elizabeth (Muscoe) Garnett died August 23, 1736.

By his third wife Mary, daughter of Captain Edward Rowzee, and widow of Captain Thomas Jones, whom James Garnett married, July 19, 1740; he had five more children: Catharine; Augustine; Elizabeth, born June 20, 1744; James, April 25, 1747, died October, 1780, married Judith Neale; and Betty, born June 6, 1750, married John Taliaferro, of Hayes.

By his fourth marriage James Garnett had no children.

(III) Muscoe, only son of James and Elizabeth (Muscoe) Garnett, was born in Essex county, Virginia, August 17, 1736, and died there in January, 1803. He was baptized by Rev. Robert Rose, rector of St. Anne's parish, and July 9, 1767, married Grace Fenton, daughter of John Mercer, of Marlborough, Stafford county, Virginia, by his second wife, Anne Roy. Her great-great-grandparents were Noel and Ann (Smith) Mercer, of Chester, England, her great-grandparents, Robert and Elinor (Reynolds) Mercer, and her grandparents, John and Grace (Fenton) Mercer, of Dublin, Ireland. Children of Muscoe and Grace Fenton (Mercer) Garnett: 1. Elizabeth, born November 25, 1768; died August 25, 1769. 2.

*This Garnett genealogy was originally prepared by James Mercer Garnett and copyright has been applied for.

James Mercer, referred to below. 3. Anne, born January 5, 1773; died July 17, 1783. 4. Elizabeth (2d), born September 6, 1775; died September 25, 1776. 5. Maria, born July 22, 1777; died August 14, 1811; married, as his first wife, James Hunter, and had children: Maria (referred to below), Muscoe Garnett, Martha Fenton, James, Jane Swann, William, Robert Mercer Taliaferro, and William Garnett. William and William Garnett Hunter died young, and all the others, except Maria and Robert Mercer Taliaferro, died unmarried. Maria (Garnett) Hunter having died, James Hunter married (second), in 1821, Apphia B. Rowzee, who bore him one child, Sally Harriet Apphia Hunter, who died unmarried. 6. Grace Fenton, born October 20, 1779, died October 4, 1846, married Muscoe Garnett Hunter, brother of James. 7. John Mercer, born March 24, 1783, died April 3, 1856, unmarried. 8-9. Muscoe, Jr., and William, born July 12, 1786; Muscoe died in 1800, married Maria Bataille, and William died March 16, 1866, married Anna Maria Brooke, daughter of Richard and Maria (Mercer) Brooke. 10. Robert Selden, born April 26, 1789; died August 15, 1840; married Olympia Charlotte De Gouges.

(IV) James Mercer, second child and eldest son of Muscoe and Grace Fenton (Mercer) Garnett, was born in Essex county, Virginia, June 8, 1770, and died there April 23, 1843. He became one of the visitors of William and Mary College, 1824, and served several terms as a member of the Virginia legislature. From 1805 to 1809 he was a representative from Virginia to the ninth and tenth congresses, and in 1829-30 was one of the delegates to the Virginia state constitutional convention. For twenty years he was the president of the Fredericksburg agricultural society. September 21, 1793, James Mercer Garnett married Mary Eleanor Dick Mercer, daughter of Judge James Mercer and his wife Eleanor, daughter of Major Charles Dick, of Fredericksburg, Virginia, and sister to the celebrated Major Alexander Dick, of the revolution. Judge James Mercer was son of John Mercer, of Marlborough, Stafford county, Virginia, and his first wife Catharine, only daughter of Colonel George Mason by his second wife, Elizabeth Waugh. This family of Mercers must not be confused with that of General Hugh Mercer, M. D., from which they are entirely distinct, although Doctor (later General) Hugh Mercer was the family physician of the family of John Mercer, of Marlborough. Children of James

Mercer and Mary Eleanor Dick (Mercer) Garnett: 1. James Mercer, Jr., referred to below. 2. Ann, born August 15, 1797; died unmarried, October 3, 1835. 3. Albert Roy, born February 28, 1800; died unmarried, February 23, 1852. 4. Mary Eleanor, born June 30, 1802; died March, 1822; married Robert Payne Waring. 5. Grace Fenton, April 15, 1805; died unmarried, August, 1826. 6. Maria, June 12, 1808; died September 1, 1841; married, as his first wife, Rev. John Peyton McGuire. 7. Charles Fenton Mercer, born October 7, 1810; died unmarried, March 6, 1886. 8. Theodore Stanford, born November 18, 1812; died May 28, 1885; married Florentina Isidora Moreno. 9. Eliza Lucinda, born May 6, 1815; died unmarried, July 5, 1847.

(V) James Mercer, Jr., eldest child of James Mercer and Mary Eleanor Dick (Mercer) Garnett, was born at Elmwood, Virginia, October 30, 1794, and died there July 14, 1824. March 7, 1820, he married his first cousin, Maria, eldest child and daughter of James and Maria (Garnett) Hunter, referred to above (see III), granddaughter of William Hunter and Sarah, daughter of William Garnett and Ann Rowzee (see II above). The only child of this marriage was Muscoe Russell Hunter Garnett, referred to below.

(VI) Muscoe Russell Hunter, only child of James Mercer, Jr., and Maria (Hunter) Garnett, was born at Elmwood, Essex county, Virginia, July 25, 1821, and died February 14, 1864. Receiving a classical education, he graduated from the University of Virginia, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice at Loretto, Virginia. In 1850 he was a delegate to the Virginia state constitutional convention, and was a member of the state house of delegates from 1851 to 1856. December 1, 1856, he took his seat as representative from Virginia, in the thirty-fourth congress, vice Hon. Thomas H. Bayley, deceased, June 23, 1856, and was re-elected to the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth congresses, serving until March 3, 1861. He was a delegate to the national Democratic conventions at Baltimore in 1852 and at Cincinnati in 1856, and was one of the members from Virginia to the first Confederate congress. July 26, 1860, Muscoe Russell Hunter Garnett married Mary Pictou, eldest daughter (only child to reach maturity) of Edwin Augustus Stevens, of Castle Point, Hoboken, New Jersey (see sketch of John Stevens, of Perth Amboy, and Hunterdon county), by his first wife Mary, daughter of Rev. Thomas Pictou, of Princeton. After her hus-

band's death, Mary Picton (Stevens) Garnett married (second) Edward Parke Custis Lewis, son of Lorenzo and Sarah (Coxe) Lewis, granddaughter of Lawrence Lewis and Eleanor Parke Custis, stepdaughter of General George Washington, and great-granddaughter of Colonel Fielding Lewis by his second wife, Betty, daughter of Lawrence Washington. The children of this marriage of Edward Parke Custis Lewis and Mary Picton (Stevens) Garnett are: Edwin Augustus Stevens Lewis, born 1870, died September 5, 1906, married Alice Stuart, daughter of General Henry Walker, C. S. A., of Morristown, New Jersey; Esther Maria Stevens Lewis, married Charles March Chapin; Julia Stevens Lewis, married James Millar Cumming (see Cumming family), and Eleanor Parke Custis Lewis, married Thomas Bloodgood Peck, Jr., of New York City. Children of Muscoe Russell Hunter and Mary Picton (Stevens) Garnett: James Mercer and Mary Barton Picton, both referred to below.

(VII) James Mercer, only son of Muscoe Russell Hunter and Mary Picton (Stevens) Garnett, was born in Clarke county, Virginia, July 7, 1861, and is now living at Mount Vernon, New York. In May, 1896, he married Mary Virginia Teatom, who died March 24, 1908, leaving children: Mary Barton Garnett, born January 11, 1898; Muscoe Russell Hunter Garnett, April 11, 1899; and Virginia Garnett, November, 1906.

(VII) Mary Barton Picton, only daughter of Muscoe Russell Hunter and Mary Picton (Stevens) Garnett, was born May 28, 1863, and is now living, unmarried, at 509 River street, Hoboken, New Jersey.

VAN BUSKIRK The Dutch settlers who made up the pioneer immigrants to New Amsterdam included many from the borders of the United Provinces of the Netherlands; some from England, who had fled from religious persecution; many from France—Huguenots driven from their homes—and some from Denmark, who joined the procession of home seekers or commercial adventurers, hoping to benefit themselves and families by emigrating to the New World.

These settlers were generally able men, skilled in trade and mechanics and farmers seeking better soil and better wages. The Dutch political system, as it obtained in the Netherlands, made the judiciary supreme and denied all arbitrary power either to parliament or people,

to civil rulers or to religious teachers and taught their people to guard against its exercise. As a writer says—"The feudal shell of the Dutch government enclosed the seed of liberty, ready in fullness of time to germinate a most perfect form." In 1624 the Dutch system was established in New Netherlands; in 1629 the manorial system was introduced, the patrons having the authority of feudal barons, but no political or judicial changes could be made without consent of the home government. The privileges of the patrons being found obnoxious to the people, were restricted in 1638 and further restricted in 1640 and with these restrictions enforced, the rights of the free settlers proportionately enlarged. The people were settling in communities and forming villages, and on a sufficient number being thus gathered could demand and obtain local government by officers designated by the director-general and his council as in the Netherlands. In the place of government, provision was made for an established church, the law reading—"No other religion is to be publicly tolerated or allowed in New Netherlands, save that taught and exercised by authority of the Reformed Church in the United Provinces," but as English colonists had obtained strong foothold on Long Island, the provision became of none effect. In cases of trouble either from the Indians or among the settlers themselves on differences of boundaries of towns or rights of person—the masters and heads of families assembled in the fort at New Amsterdam, and when the freemen convened they gave their opinions on the question before them and appointed twelve men to continue to represent their interests. These representatives did not confine their demands to the questions at issue that brought them in existence as a representative body, but they demanded reforms and new laws and this was the beginning of legislature representatives. This worked so well that Governor Stuyvesant continued the plan by appointing nine men as "tribunes" of the people to hold weekly courts of arbitration and advise the director and his council. These tribunes soon demanded a burgher government and they were referred to the states-general for decision and a more liberal government obtained. The wisest of the immigrant settlers and those having the largest interests at stake in grants of lands, size of family or importance in trade and commerce, were made members of these committees and tribunes, as will be seen in the sketch that follows.

(1) Lourens Andriessen came from Hol-

stein, Denmark, to New Amsterdam, where he arrived in the summer of 1655. His name in the records of the government of New Amsterdam, as administered by Governor Stuyvesant, who had been made governor-general in 1647, appears under the date of June 29, 1656, on a deed conveying a lot on Broad street. He was by trade a turner, and was unmarried at the time of signing the deed. He evidently did not find his trade profitable, as he opened a drapers shop in New Amsterdam. The Dutch had made settlements in East New Jersey, principally at Bergen across the river from New Amsterdam. In 1664 Charles II., in view of the difficulties between the Sweeds and the Dutch, caused by the determination of Peter Stuyvesant to force the Sweeds to acknowledge the Dutch rule, assumed sole jurisdiction, took possession of New Amsterdam and granted all the land between the Connecticut and Delaware rivers to his brother, the Duke of York, who assigned his grant to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, and the region west of the Hudson river was named New Jersey, and Philip Carteret was made first governor, he having been governor of the isle of Jersey under the King. Meantime Lourens Andriessen had crossed the river and settled in Bergen, having purchased a tract of land previously granted to Claas Cortensen, the Norman, at Minkakwa, which tract is now Greenville, New Jersey. On November 20, 1665, he took the oath of alliance to the King. He had up to this time been a foremost man in the community; he settled at Bergen and continued to hold sway over his neighbors, and in 1673, when the territory was re-taken by the Dutch, and the people expected a confiscation of their lands, as they had sworn allegiance to the King, Lourens Andriessen, John Berry, Samuel Edsall and William Sandford appeared before the council at Fort William Hendrick. August 18, 1673, to request that their plantations "be confirmed in the privileges which they obtained for their previous Patrons" and when the question of the support of a school-master and concerning fences came up between the people of the adjacent towns of Pennepogh and Bergen, he again appeared before the council to plead the cause of his neighbors.

He was made "Recorder and Marker" for Minkakwa, April 6, 1670, and "marker-general" for the town of Bergen, October 8, 1676, and on the latter date he was also made ranger for Bergen with the power to name deputies. His duties as recorder and marker was to brand all horses and cattle feeding on the

meadows and common pasturage lands, and as ranger "to bring all stray horses, mares and cattle in to a place of safety." He was commissioned a deputy to the Bergen county court, February 16, 1677, and February 18, 1680, and he was made president of the court, August 31, 1682. He was a member of the council of Governor Carteret after March 18, 1672, for several years. He held the first commission to administer "Crowners quest law" in Bergen county, having been appointed January 18, 1672, to hold an inquest on a child, who had died under suspicious circumstances. On January 6, 1676, he purchased, with other residents of Bergen county, a large tract of land which became known as New Hackensack on the Passaic river and on which he resided as early as 1688.

He married, September 12, 1658, while a resident of New Amsterdam, Jannetje Jans, widow of Christain Barenton, and part of the dower she brought to her husband was four stalwart boys, her sons by her first husband, and by her second husband she had four other children. When he settled in New Jersey, he added the name Van Buskirk or Boskirk to that by which he was known in New Amsterdam. The names of the four children of Lourens Andriessen and Jannetje (Jans) Van Buskirk were: 1. Andries, baptized March 3, 1660; was a member of the sixth provincial assembly of New Jersey in 1710, and in 1718 was appointed with Myndart Garsabrant to enforce the oyster law. He died in 1724. 2. Laurens, married Hendrickje Van de Linde, and represented Bergen county in the fifth provincial assembly in 1709; his will was dated May 7, 1722, and approved January 4, 1724. 3. Peter, born January 1, 1666; married Trentje, daughter of Hans Hermanse, of Constatles Hooek, and they had children; she died November 7, 1730, and he died July 21, 1738; through his wife he became owner of half of the Hooek tract of land and he purchased the other half and some of his descendants still occupy part of the land. 4. Thomas, see forward. The father and mother of these children both died in 1694, the mother first and the father a few months thereafter.

(II) Thomas, youngest of the four sons of Lourens Andriessen and Jannetje (Jans) Van Buskirk, was born probably in 1668 in Bergen, East New Jersey. He married Margreitte Hendrickje Van Der Linde; children, born in Bergen, New Jersey: 1. Johannes, baptized July 1, 1694. 2. Abraham, baptized March 25, 1700. 3. Peiter, see forward. 4. Laurens,

married (first) Sarah Terhune, May 7, 1726; (second) Hendrickje Van Buskirk, January 27, 1745. 5. Andries. 6. Isaac. 7. Michael. 8. Fitje, married Andrus Amack. 9. Geutje, March 7, 1715. 10. Margretje, baptized February 17, 1723; married John Church.

(III) Peiter, third son of Thomas and Margreijte Hendrickje (Van Der Linde) Van Buskirk, was born in Bergen, New Jersey, and baptized in the church of that place September 6, 1702. He went to Holland, where he remained up to about 1725, and on his return from Holland he located in Bergen county, New Jersey, at Teaneck, now known as Englewood. On September 1, or October 10, 1727, he married Marytje Van Hoorn. Children, born in Teaneck, Bergen county: 1. John, see forward. 2. Cornelius, settled in Bergen county, but later removed to Staten Island, where he married and where his descendants are to be found.

(IV) John, eldest son of Peiter and Marytje (Van Hoorn) Van Buskirk, was born in Teaneck, Bergen county, New Jersey, April 7, 1738. He lived with his parents on the old homestead and was a farmer. He married Rachel Dey. Children: 1. Peter, lived on the homestead farm at Teaneck. 2. Elsie, married John Ackerman. 3. Jacob, see forward. 4. Elizabeth, married John Bogard. 5. John, settled at Teaneck.

(V) Jacob, second son and third child of John and Rachel (Dey) Van Buskirk, was born in Teaneck, Bergen county, New Jersey, about 1780. He learned the trade of carpenter and built a saw-mill on his farm, but devoted himself to farming rather than carpentering. He married Catharine, daughter of Captain Abram Haring, a soldier of the American revolution. Children: 1. Sarah, married Stephen Lozier. 2. John, removed to Staten Island, where he died. 3. Abram, lived at River Edge. 4. Jacob, see forward.

(VI) Jacob (2), youngest son and fourth child of Jacob (1) and Catharine (Haring) Van Buskirk, was born in Teaneck, New Jersey, July 26, 1807, and on reaching his majority left the farm and carried on a general country store at New Milford, 1828-50 (approximately). He sold out his business to J. B. H. Voorhis, and with his brother erected a grist-mill, which was subsequently carried on by his sons. He was public-spirited and progressive in his ideas and methods of business and manufacturing. He was a director of the New Jersey and New York Railway Company and of the Bergen County Farmers' Mutual Insur-

ance Company. He married, August 5, 1826, Hannah Voorhees, of Kinderkamack. Children, born in New Milford, Bergen county, New Jersey: 1. Jacob, see forward. 2. Henry, married Margaret Voorhees, and had three children: A son, who died in infancy; Anna, married John J. Van Wagoner; Maria, who died unmarried. Henry married (second) Christina Van Buskirk and by her had no children. 3. Eliza Catharine, married Nicholas R. Voorhis.

(VII) Jacob (3), eldest child of Jacob (2) and Hannah (Voorhees) Van Buskirk, was born in New Milford, New Jersey, July 23, 1827. He attended the district school and was sent to Lafayette Academy, Hackensack, where he paid his tuition by assisting the principal in his classes, and on leaving the academy taught the district school at Closter, New Jersey, for a short time, going to Kinderkamack as teacher of a larger school there. He became principal of the Washington Institute, Hackensack, which institution he conducted for over three years. His successful experience as a teacher did not dull his keen sense as a business man, and with his brother Henry he formed the firm of J. & H. Van Buskirk and conducted the milling business in the mills erected by his father, from which they made an excellent business return, but finally sold out to the "Hackensack Water Company Reorganized." He did not enter into public life as a politician and only accepted a single office in the gift of the town, that of overseer of the highways, which position he held for twenty years. He served as postmaster under Presidents Lincoln, Johnson and Grant, 1861-77. He was the original promoter of the borough of Delford, and the success of the enterprise is largely owing to his wisdom and business sagacity in placing the claims of the place before the public so as to induce its building up, beautifying its streets and parks, and making it an attractive and inviting place of residence for suburban home-seekers.

He married Ursula, daughter of Peter and Maria S. (Demarest) Peack, of New Milford. Children, born on the old homestead at New Milford: 1. Sarah Maria, married Jacob Van Wagoner. 2. Hannah Amelia, married Huyler Voorhis. 3. Susan Martha. 4. Catharine. 5. Elmira, married Francis H. Waite. 6. Jacob Henry, died in infancy. 7. Peter Edwin, born June 11, 1868; died April 27, 1905; married Lillian Maude Hoffman and their child, Jacob Edwin, was born May 1, 1901. 8. Arthur, see forward.

(VIII) Arthur, third son and eighth child of Jacob and Ursula (Peack) Van Buskirk, was born in New Milford, Bergen county, New Jersey, July 4, 1871. He received his school training in the public schools of Oradell and high school of Hackensack, graduating from the Jersey City Business College, of Jersey City, and from the New York Law School, New York City. He was admitted to practice in the courts of New Jersey in June, 1906, and established a law office in Hackensack. He served as stenographer in the state senate at Trenton, New Jersey, 1901-02, having become an expert stenographer from instruction at the business college and through practice as a court stenographer in the local courts of Hackensack. He also served as private secretary to Senator William M. Johnson in 1900, when Mr. Johnson was president of the state senate. He was admitted to membership in the Holland Society as a direct descendant in the eighth generation from Lourens Andriessen (Van Buskirk), New Amsterdam, 1655. His church fellowship is with the Second Reformed Church of Hackensack, which has been the church of his forefathers from the time they settled in New Amsterdam.

Arthur Van Buskirk married, June 19, 1900, Edith, daughter of Edwin and Juliet L. (Munn) Clark, of Brooklyn, New York. Their first child, Arthur Peack, was born in Hackensack, New Jersey, April 28, 1901, and their second child, Dorothy Clark, was born June 21, 1907.

The name of Nevius is peculiar in the sense that wherever it is found it is practically traceable to members of a single family. This family, it has been conjectured, is the famous one of the Roman poet, Gnaeus Naevius, who flourished about 250 B. C. The family is scattered throughout Spain, Italy, France, Flanders, Switzerland, Prussia, Germany, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Great Britain and Holland, and while the forms of the name are many, at least two hundred and three being cataloged etymologists tell us that there is no other name which the different forms can represent except the Latin Nevius.

(1) The Rev. Johannes Nevius, or as his name is spelt in Holland, Neef, is the first member of the American family of whom we have definite information. He was probably the son of Johannes Nevius and Sara Braeckel, and he seems to have been the Johannes de Neef, of Amsterdam, who was at the University of Leyden in 1608. Between 1609 and

1619 he fitted himself for the ministry and received a call from the church at Zoelen. Here he was married and had five of his children baptized. He married, July 25, 1625, Maria, daughter of Peter Beex, a merchant of Cologne. Children: 1. Johannes, referred to below. 2. Matthias, baptized August 10, 1628; died 1682; became a duly qualified preacher and pastor of Montfoort, where he spent his life, except for a visit which he paid to his brother in America, in 1665. 3. Peter, baptized January 10, 1630. 4. Abraham, baptized July 13, 1631. 5. Sara, baptized October 21, 1632.

(11) Johannes (2), son of the Rev. Johannes (1) and Maria (Beex) Nevius, was born in Zoelen, in the southern Guelderland, just north of Brabant, and died in May or June, 1672, in Flatbush, Long Island. He entered the University of Leyden, and about 1651 emigrated to New Amsterdam, where he began business as a merchant, importer and trader. About a year later he married and became one of the most prominent men of his day in the town. September 1, 1653, he was appointed arbitrator, and November 30, 1664, he was attorney for his father-in-law in the celebrated "De Potter Case," and the following year he became a deacon in the Dutch Church in New Amsterdam. December 11, 1656, he was made arbitrator again. In the following year he removed to the Ferry on the Brooklyn side of the river, and was chosen city secretary, a position which he continued to hold even after the English took New Amsterdam. He then became ferry master about 1670. He married, November 18, 1653, Adriaentje Bleijck, the daughter of Swaentje Jans, whose second husband was Cornelis de Potter. After the death of Johannes his widow retained the ferry, and in 1674 married (second) Jan Aersen, who must not be confused as he sometimes is with Jan Aertsen Middagh. She died sometime between May 2, 1686, and January 4, 1690. Children: 1. Johannes, baptized November 8, 1654; died probably about 1664. 2. Sara, baptized August 27, 1656. 3. Cornelis, baptized September 2, 1657. 4. Marie, baptized December 22, 1658. 5. Cornelis, baptized January 19, 1661; died between April and October, 1711; married, April 15, 1683, Agatha Joris. 6. Pieter, referred to below. 7. Sara Catharina, baptized February 16, 1665; died 1722; married, May 2, 1686, Cornelis Pieterse Luyster. 8. Johanna, baptized March 11, 1668; died 1734; married, August 10, 1684, Gerrit Elbertse Stoothof. 9. Catharine, born about 1670; married, about 1691, Garret Pieterse Wyckoff.

(III) Pieter, son of Johannes (2) and

Adriaentje (Bleijck) Nevius, was baptized in Dutch Church, New Amsterdam, February 4, 1663, under the name Petrus, and died at Flatlands, April 29, 1740. He was the younger of the only two males descendants of the immigrant who grew to manhood, married and had children. In 1687 he took the oath of allegiance to the English. In 1689 was elected a deacon of the Flatlands Dutch Church; in 1700 signs a protest against the measuring of lands at Flatlands; February 19, 1705, was elected town collector of taxes and later in the same year was appointed one of a committee to divide the common lands; took an active part in the celebrated controversy between Dominie Antonides and Dominie Freeman; in 1713 was captain of the Kings County Company at Flatlands, and in 1721-30 was appointed commissioner of Highways. He lived to be older than any descendant of his father, except the great-grandson of his brother Cornelis Garret Nevius, of New Brunswick, who was born in 1755 and died in 1839. He married, at Flatlands, June 22, 1684, Janetie Roelofse, daughter of Roelof Martinse and Neeltje Gerritse (van Couwenhoven) Schenck, who was born in 1665. Children: 1. Johannes, born about 1685, died 1703. 2. Roelof, about 1687, died 1736; married, May 3, 1712, Catalyntje Lucasse Van Voorhees. 3. Aeltje, probably born about 1689. 4. Cornelis, born April 23, 1691, died 1759 or 1760; married Magdallene ——. 5. Marten, about 1693, died about 1766; married, August 27, 1715, Willemptje Lucasse Van Voorhees. 6. Pieter, referred to below. 7. Neeltje, about 1697; married, May 17, 1715, Jan Janse Van Voorhees. 8. Arientje, about 1698, died about 1699. 9. Arientje, about 1700; married, March 6, 1720, Pieter Garretse Voorhees. 10. David, April, 1702; died October 19, 1775; married, March 29, 1728, Margaret, widow of Peter Stoothof, and daughter of Albert Coerte Van Voorhees. 11. Johannes, about 1704, died about April, 1750; married, April 10, 1731, Susanna Martense Schenck. 12 to 14. Three, names unknown, died in infancy.

(IV) Pieter (2), son of Pieter (1) and Janetie Roelofse (Schenck) Nevius, was born in Flatlands, July 28, 1695, died in Blawenburgh (Harlingen), Somerset county, New Jersey, September 16, 1768. In 1715 with his brothers, Marten and Cornelis, he was a member of Captain Ralph Terhunen's company of Kings County militia, but two years later when he married he removed to Marlborough, Monmouth county, New Jersey, where he was a farmer and became a communicant member

of the Dutch Church of Freehold, in which he was in 1719 elected a deacon. Here he lived for about twenty years, and then removed to Blawenburgh, where his brother Marten had preceded him. He married, March 26 or 30, 1717, at Brooklyn, New York, Altje, daughter of Tobias and Elizabeth (Hegeman) Ten Eyck, of New York, who was baptized in Brooklyn, April 29, 1694. Children: 1. Petrus, referred to below. 2. Tobias, born July 23, 1720, died November 20, 1784; married, May 18, 1747, Rebecca Polhemus. 3. Jenneke, December 25, 1722; married (first) Jerome Kershaw, and (second), before 1767, Frederick Blaw. 4. James or Jacobus, November 27, 1724, died March 9, 1811; married Leah ——. 5. Elizabeth, July 29, 1727, died December 27, 1741. 6. Johannes, October 8, 1729. 7. Johana, October 12, 1732; married John Sutphen. 8. Sara, October 13, 1734, died April 10, 1760; married, December 1, 1757, Petrus Voorhees. 9. Maria, May, 1737, died July 16, 1747.

(V) Petrus, son of Pieter (2) and Altje (Ten Eyck) Nevius, was born July 31, 1718, died at Middlebush, New Jersey, December 2, 1793. He was baptized at New Utrecht, and both he and his wife are buried in the Pleasant Plains graveyard between Middlebush and Franklin Park. He was a farmer and probably removed to Middlebush, where his wife's parents were living about the time of his marriage, and where in 1745 he owned one hundred and fifty acres of land. One of the family has said, "He was an austere old gentleman and I have heard our grandfather say (who remembered him very well) that his presence was truly awe inspiring. Following the custom of the early Holland immigrants, he always asked a blessing at table with his hat on." He became possessed of a great deal of real estate, a large part of which, some of it in Kentucky, he disposed of before his death. He married, before May 24, 1744, Johana, born January 14, 1725, died January 28, 1794, daughter of Petrus Stoothof. Children: 1. Peter P., born June 2, 1749, died June 2, 1815; married, October 30, 1771, Jane Stoothof. 2. Martin, February 21, 1751, died January 10, 1820; married, October 20, 1773, Sara Stoothof. Wilhelmina, about 1756, died before 1690; married as second wife Guisbert Bogert. 4. David, referred to below.

(VI) David, son of Petrus and Johana (Stoothof) Nevius, was born near Six Mile Run, New Jersey, June 2, 1758, died at Pleasant Plains, New Jersey, March 12, 1825. He

spent his life on a farm of one hundred and fifty acres left him by his father, which extended from the road leading from Middlebush to Six Mile Run to the Millstone river, being the northerly part of his father's four hundred and fifty acre tract. June 5, 1793, he was commissioned by Governor Howell as lieutenant of Second Company, Fifth Battalion.

Third Regiment, of Somerset County Militia, and April 14, 1798, promoted captain. In 1799 he was appointed justice of the peace, but it is doubtful if he qualified; appointed again November 12, 1800, qualified January 6, 1801; reappointed 1806-12-17, and probably did not qualify the first and last of these dates. His granddaughter says that he was a "man of rather striking appearance, having a large, broad face, head bald in front, with tufts of hair sticking out above his ears. He was tall of stature." He is probably the David Nevius mentioned as sergeant in Captain Stryker's troop of Somerset County Light Horse, during the revolution. At one time he was the custodian of the Six Mile Run church records, and the burning down of his house in 1799 destroyed the minutes of consistory and the first register. He married, November 4, 1781, Elizabeth, born August 2, 1761, died September 15, 1831, daughter of John and Antje (de Remere-Stryker) Schurman. The inscription on her tombstone says she was "endeared as a wife, a mother and a friend, and especially as a believer in Jesus Christ." Her grandfather, John Schurman, was the son of Jacobus Schurman, who with Hendrik Fisher were the famous co-workers with the Rev. Theodore Jacobus Frelinghuysen. Children: 1. Peter Schurman, born August 23, 1782, died September 27, 1870; married, January 13, 1803, Maria Van Doren. 2. Ann, May 8, 1784, died December 27, 1832; married, 1803, her cousin, Peter Bogart. 3. John Schurman, November 30, 1785, died February 5, 1835; married, about 1809, Lydia Van Dyke. 4. David, referred to below. 5. Wilhelmina, July 4, 1789, died July 16, 1831; married, March 17, 1814, Isaac Skillman. 6. James, April 30, 1791, died August 16, 1794. 7. Martin, February 28, 1793, died August 14, 1794. 8. Elizabeth, November 14, 1794, died May, 1800. 9. James Schurman, September 16, 1796, died December 28, 1859; married, May 2, 1820, Catharine Disborough Polhemus, judge of the New Jersey supreme court. 10. Margaret, April 3, 1799, died September 16, 1802; married, 1823, William Van Dyke. 11. Martin, April 15, 1801, died July 30, 1817. 12. Isaac, October

8, 1803, died June 29, 1866; married, October 2, 1822, Sarah Hutchings.

(VII) David (2), son of David (1) and Elizabeth (Schurman) Nevius, was born at Pleasant Plains, near Six Mile Run, New Jersey, August 17, 1787, died near Freehold, New Jersey, October 16, 1843. He was a farmer and resided eight miles north of Freehold on the road to New Brunswick, where he was buried in the First Church yard. His first farm was across the river from the city of New Brunswick; subsequently he resided at Middlebush, where he owned one hundred and sixty acres, and for a time also lived near Bound Brook. In 1830 he removed to a farm near Freehold, where his last child was born. In one of her letters his daughter Catharine P. says, "My father was a man of magnificent physique. He was much beloved by every one. Although not college bred his knowledge was extensive being a great reader. There existed between him and his brother James S. (the next youngest) an unusually strong brotherly affection, and it was a pleasure to behold them together, as they appeared like lovers. He was a man of sterling qualities and noble traits of character. He was a most liberal Christian man, a most affectionate father and husband. He was the most hospitable and generous man in Monmouth county. His home was ever open to all who needed shelter, and assistance. At meetings of synods presbyteries, etc., the clergy were always his guests and right welcome he made them. Many noble traits of character endeared him to his relatives and to all with whom he came in contact. I never heard one unkind word escape from his lips." His nephew, William James Nevius, of Elizabeth, writes of him, "He was very amiable in his disposition; not so enterprising in his occupation as a farmer; generous in his living as well as hospitable. I often visited him and greatly enjoyed his society. He took great delight in fine horses, and had a sleek pair of mares at one time which it was enjoyment to drive. Like most of the family he was tall and good proportioned, in excellent health and of uniform temperament. Unlike most of the members of the family he was partially bald." He married, December 7, 1810, his cousin-german Margaret, born March 31, 1787, died January 15, 1865, daughter of James and Eleanor (Williamson) Schurman. She is recorded as having been "a woman of great amiability." Children: 1. David, born September 11, 1811, died February 13, 1840; unmarried. 2. James Schurman, referred to below. 3. John Schur-

man, November 24, 1814; living in 1900; married, November 16, 1843, Harriet Phillips Knox. 4. Ellen Schurman, November 24, 1816; baptized Eleanor; died February 15, 1848; unmarried. 5. Elizabeth, September 1, 1818; died 1819. 6. Anna Maria, May 10, 1820, died July 22, 1887; married (first) December 5, 1839, Henry Van Dyke Scudder, of Cranbury, New Jersey, and (second), September 20, 1842, Peter Isaac Gijberts Hodenpyl, of Grand Rapids. 7. Martin David, July 13, 1822; living 1900; married, December 14, 1847, Deborah Ann Smock. 8. Elizabeth, June 15, 1824, died October 26, 1829. 9. Margaret Schurman, August 15, 1828; living 1900; married, January 20, 1851, Joseph Greer Peppard. 10. William Schurman, January 6, 1829; living 1900; married, 1862, Mary Stanton Winsor; enlisted in civil war as private in First New York Cavalry, promoted to captain. 11. Catharine Polhemus, November 26, 1832; living 1900; married (first) November 5, 1851, John Terhune, Jr.; (second) James Charles Cameron.

(VIII) James Schurman, son of David (2) and Margaret (Schurman) Nevius, was born near Six Mile Run, New Jersey, April 1, 1813, died near Princeton, New Jersey, April 24, 1876. He was a farmer, "distinguished looking man who died suddenly of heart disease while pumping water." He married, December 21, 1837, Hannah, daughter of James and Mary (Brown) Bowne; she was born July 16, 1816, died July 6, 1906, in Freehold, almost ninety years of age. Children: 1. Mary Stoddard, born November 7, 1838, died July 1, 1840. 2. Henry Martin, referred to below. 3. James Bowne, August 3, 1843; living 1909; married, December 18, 1880, Annie, daughter of Enos P. and Hannah (Sickler) Reeves, a farmer of Princeton, New Jersey; two children, Carrie, born January 18, 1882, and James Reeves, born September 6, 1886. 4. Margaret Schurman, September 18, 1846; living 1909; married, November 9, 1874, John, son of Dr. John Tennant and Ann (Wyckoff) Woodhull; children, Stella, born September 31, 1872, died May 2, 1886; Margaretta Nevius, born March 22, 1879; Carrie Caroline Vroom, born May 7, 1880, died May 3, 1884. 5. Mary Ann, July 10, 1849; living 1909; unmarried. 6. Julia, December 19, 1851, died 1902; unmarried. 7. Eleanor H., July 1, 1854, died July 16, 1897; unmarried; librarian of the Freehold Lyceum from 1886 until its close. 8. Frank, November 1, 1857, died 1864. 9. Kate Terhune, July 31, 1861; living 1909; unmarried.

(IX) Henry Martin, son of James Schurman and Hannah (Bowne) Nevius, was born at Freehold, New Jersey, January 30, 1841, and is now living at Red Bank, New Jersey. For his early education he was sent to the public school and to the Freehold Academy and graduated from the Freehold Institute in 1858. In the following year, 1859, he went to Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he took a post-graduate course in the high school, and in the spring of 1861 entered the law office of General Russell A. Alger. When the civil war began, he enlisted August 12, 1861, as private in Company K, First New York (Lincoln) Cavalry, under Colonel MacReynolds. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and Mr. Nevius, holding the rank of regimental quartermaster-sergeant, resigned December 31, 1862, being promoted for gallantry second lieutenant, Seventh Michigan Cavalry, one of the four regiments, namely, the First, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh, which comprised the brigade under General George A. Custer, under whom he served until the winter of 1863-64, when he resigned in order to take position in a regiment then forming at Trenton. The raising of this regiment was abandoned and Mr. Nevius then enlisted as a private in March, 1864, in Company E, Twenty-fifth New York Cavalry, where his promotion was rapid, and upon the capture of Imboden with nearly one hundred of Mosby's men he was promoted to first lieutenant, and as such, July 11, 1864, he commanded his company in front of Fort Stevens, about five miles from Washington, as the centre of a small band which resisted the attack of General Early upon the city and led the charge which forced the enemy back. His left arm was shattered by a bullet, but he held his men till the crisis was passed and then fell to the ground. That night the president made him a major. In May, 1865, he was discharged, and in the following year was appointed deputy collector of internal revenue for Monmouth county, New Jersey. After this he opened an office in Marlborough as an insurance agent, which he continued until 1868, when he entered the law office of General Charles Haight, with whom he remained until he was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in February, 1873, and as counsellor in 1876. Between these two latter dates he had his office in Freehold, but shortly before being made counsellor he went to Red Bank where he formed a copartnership with the Hon. John S. Applegate. After four years he set up in his profession for himself

and continued so until 1888, when he entered into partnership with Edmund Wilson, a former student of his, and this partnership continued until 1896 when he was appointed judge of the circuit court by Governor Griggs, a position which he held for seven years with the approval and admiration of the entire bar of the state. He is the second "Judge Nevins" to sit upon the bench in New Jersey, and Whitehead says of him, "His career on the bench has made it manifest that he is a lover of justice. His willingness to preside continuously, his uniform courtesy to the bar, his ability to grasp and state tersely the legal principles involved, have combined to make his court a popular arena for litigation." In 1904 he became prosecutor of the pleas for Monmouth county, and served as such till October, 1908, when he resigned in order to accept his election as commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. A year later, when his official term as commander-in-chief expired, he resumed his private practice as a counsellor-at-law and a special master and examiner in chancery. Mr. Nevins has always been a Republican, and from 1880 until 1890 he was being continually urged to accept nominations both to the assembly and the senate and also to go on the stump for his party. In 1887 he was unanimously nominated for the senate, and after declining the nomination three times he was forced to accept, and in a strongly Democratic county, after an exciting canvass, in which he made effective addresses, he was elected by a majority of four hundred on the Republican ticket, the county going twenty-five hundred Democratic the previous year, and his own township giving him eight hundred majority. In 1889 his name was proposed as a candidate for governor, but he retained his senatorship, and when he retired in 1890 it was as president of the senate. It was during his last session that he investigated the Hudson county frauds which resulted in the sending of sixty-eight men to states prison. He also did most efficient work speaking throughout the state in behalf of General Harrison in both of his campaigns, and in that of 1884 Mr. Nevins made as many as sixty speeches. In 1884 he was elected commander of the department of New Jersey, Grand Army of the Republic, and re-elected in 1885, and he organized Arrowsmith Post, No. 61, of which he was commander until 1885. He always took a deep interest in the Grand Army, and attended all the meetings of that order. After being chosen by the Toledo meeting in 1908 as commander-in-chief, he de-

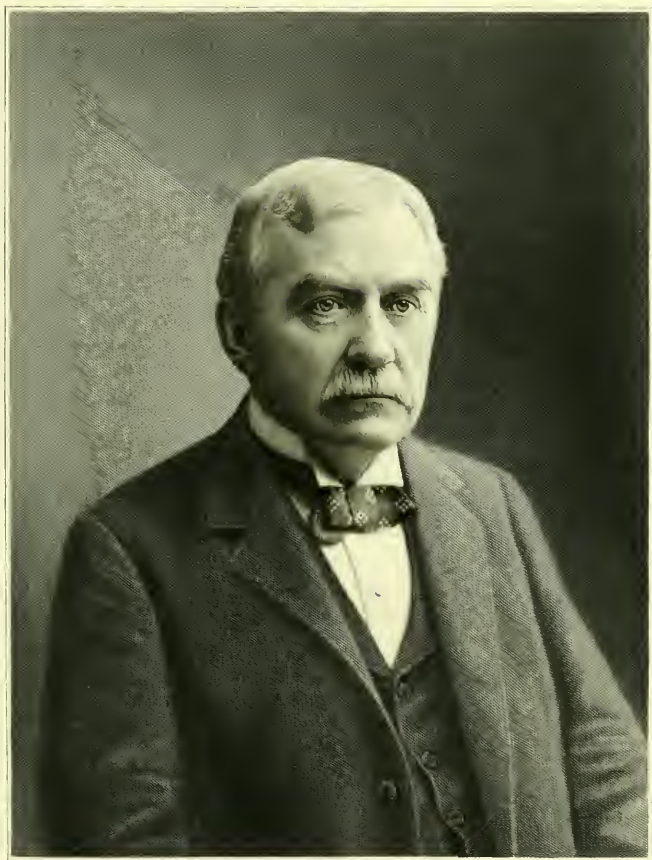
voted almost the whole of his time to the Grand Army, and made the enviable record of traveling in one year nearly forty thousand miles on inspections.

December 27, 1871, he married Matilda Holmes, born October 1, 1846, daughter of William H. and Gertrude (Schenck) Herbert. Child, Kate Terhune, born December 27, 1874; married, March 31, 1897. John Anderson, son of Jervis Ely, of Lambertville, New Jersey, and has Henry Nevins Ely, born January 21, 1903.

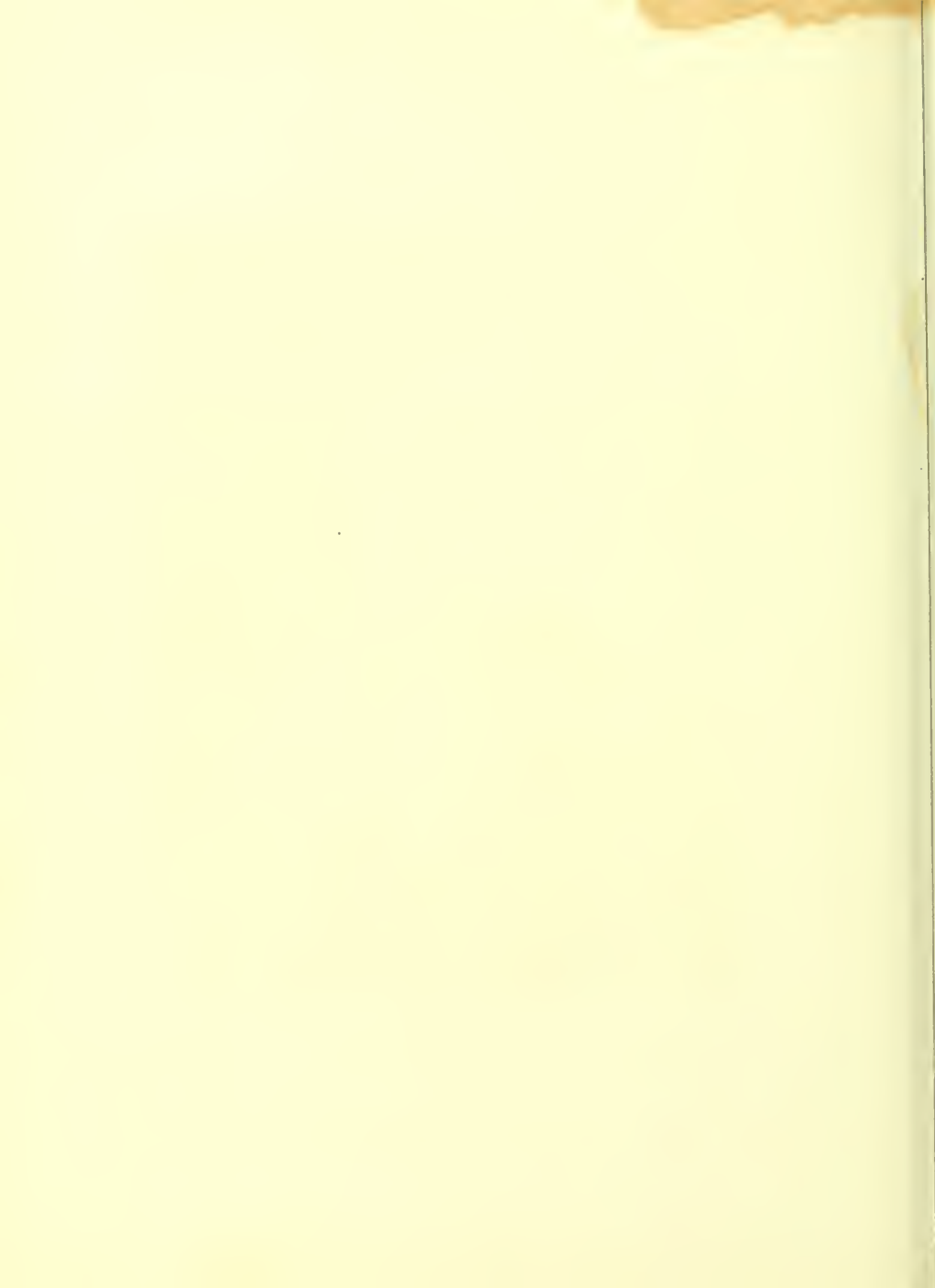
John Albert Blair, of Jersey City.

BLAIR a lawyer of high ability and attainments, traces his ancestry on the paternal side to the noted Blair family of Blair-Athol, Perthshire, Scotland, representatives of which came to America as early as 1720, settling in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Among them were two brothers, Samuel and John Blair, both of whom were educated at the famous Log College on the Neshaminy under the celebrated William Tennent, and became distinguished as ministers of the Presbyterian church. The Rev. Samuel Blair was called to Fagg's Manor, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, 1730, where in conjunction with his pastoral work, he conducted a school that was among the most noteworthy of the early Presbyterian academies. His son, also the Rev. Samuel Blair, was pastor of the old South Church in Boston before the revolution. He became chaplain of the Pennsylvania battalion of riflemen that participated in the siege of Boston. He was offered the presidency of the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University) but declined in favor of Dr. Witherspoon. The Rev. John Blair was ordained pastor of Big Spring, Middle Spring and Rocky Spring, in the Cumberland Valley, 1742, but resigned in consequence of the frequent Indian incursions on the frontier (1755-57) and succeeded his brother at Fagg's Manor. In 1767 he became professor of divinity and moral philosophy at Princeton, and was acting president of the college until the accession of Dr. Witherspoon in 1769. He died at Wallkill, in the New York Highlands, 1771. While one branch of the family was thus devoting its energies to the work of the ministry and the dissemination of knowledge, another was moulding the commerce which has since developed into one of the mainstays of the state of New Jersey. In the latter part of the eighteenth century Samuel Blair, great-great-grandfather of John Albert Blair, was sent by



John A. Blair



a Philadelphia firm to take charge of the iron industry at Oxford Furnace, Warren county, New Jersey. William Blair, grandfather of John Albert Blair, was a resident of Knowlton township, Warren county, New Jersey; he married Rachel Brands, and their son, John H. Blair, married Mary Angle, and were the parents of John Albert Blair.

John Albert Blair was born near Blairs-town, New Jersey, July 8, 1842. He attended the public schools of that town, and this knowledge was supplemented by attendance at the Blirstown Presbyterian Academy, and College of New Jersey at Princeton, from which he was graduated in 1866 with honors. Later he became a law student in the office of Hon. Jehiel G. Shipman, at Belvidere, New Jersey. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney at the June term, 1869, and as a counselor in June, 1872. He located in Jersey City, New Jersey, in January, 1870, and there formed a partnership with Stephen B. Ransom, an old and distinguished lawyer in that city. On the passage of the law creating district courts in Jersey City, in 1877, Governor Joseph D. Bedle appointed Mr. Blair and Hon. Bennington F. Randolph as the first judges to fill the positions thus provided for. In May, 1885, he was appointed corporation counsel for the city of Jersey City, continuing in that office until 1889, when he tendered his resignation. He was named again for the same office in 1894, which he accepted, and served until April 1, 1898, when he resigned to accept the appointment of judge of the court of common pleas, general quarter sessions, and orphans' court of the county of Hudson, being named for the bench by Governor Griggs just before the latter became attorney-general of the United States in the cabinet of President McKinley. Since that time Judge Blair has continued to preside over the courts referred to adding new laurels to those already won. He is a staunch adherent of Republican principles, and although active in the councils of his party has never sought public office, preferring to devote his energies to his professional career. He attends the services of the First Presbyterian Church of Jersey City, and is a leading member of the Palma Club and the Union League Club of Jersey City, having been one of the organizers of the latter and president of the same for a number of years. He is the owner of a large and remarkably fine library, containing many noted volumes on various subjects, and in the perusal of these books Judge Blair finds recreation and pleasure.

Judge Blair is a close student, and being endowed by nature with strong personal force and full of magnetic power, he has drawn around him a large company of close friends. As a jurist he possesses those qualities of mind and that keen intelligence which are essential to the duties of the position; fair and impartial in his decisions, learned in his legal interpretations, and upright as a man, he reflects honor upon the bench that he adorns. As a judge he is equally prominent, his opinions being models in their way, and on appeal were generally upheld by the highest tribunals. As a citizen he is actively identified with his adopted city and county, and is an important factor in every movement which has for its object the welfare and development of the community.

The Buzby family has been numerous in New Jersey for many generations, and they have been of the sect of Friends or Quakers. They were among the Quaker families who were the earliest settlers of Rancocas, along the creek of the same name, some of whom (according to tradition) lived in caves at first. They have intermarried with some of the most prominent Quakers in the state, and have always been held in the highest respect by their associates.

(I) Amos Buzby lived at or near Rancocas, and was married twice, his second wife being Rebecca Matlack, by whom he had children: William, John, George, Robert C., Hannah, Mordica and Richard.

(II) George, son of Amos and Rebecca (Matlack) Buzby, married Esther, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Maxwell) Haines; children: William, died at age of twelve years; Mark Haines; Hannah Maxwell, died at age of twenty-three years; Martha, died at age of nine years; Sarah, died unmarried, at age of thirty-two years; Mary Lippincot, born May 8, 1839, is unmarried; Joseph, died in infancy; Rebecca, died at age of seven years. George Buzby was born near Rancocas, and for many years worked at harness making at Burlington; later he removed to Masonville and purchased a farm, where he spent the last forty years of his life.

(III) Mark Haines, second son of George and Esther (Haines) Buzby, was born in 1828, in Burlington, New Jersey. He married Sarah, daughter of Job and Agnes (Mullin) Darnell, of Five Points, Burlington county, New Jersey, born in 1836, and died in 1905. Children: Georgianna, born 1857, and Walter J.

(IV) Walter J., only son of Mark Haines

and Sarah (Darnell) Buzby, was born October 6, 1865, at Masonville, New Jersey. He attended the public schools of his native town and then took a course at the Friends' West Town Boarding School in Pennsylvania. After spending some time on his father's farm he removed to Philadelphia, where he was employed as a boy in the well-known grocery firm of Mitchell, Fletcher & Company, and through various promotions became junior member of the firm. He spent fifteen years successfully in the business, and in 1898 became connected with the Hotel Chalfonte, Atlantic City, where he remained two years. In 1900 he became proprietor of the well-known Hotel Dennis. He has enlarged the building and made many improvements, and under his able management the hotel now has the reputation of being one of the best hotels on the boardwalk, and has a capacity of six hundred guests. It is one of the largest on the coast, and is open the year around. Mr. Buzby is enterprising and progressive in his business methods, and has met with more than ordinary success.

Mr. Buzby has interests outside his hotel; he is a director of the Second National Bank of Atlantic City, and of the Atlantic City Fire Insurance Company, and president of the Atlantic City Board of Trade. In politics he is a Republican, and was elected to the city council in 1905 and re-elected in 1909 for a three year term; since entering that body he has been chairman of the street committee. He is a director of the Young Men's Christian Association of Atlantic City, and a member of the Business Men's League. He is also a director of the Eastern Fire Insurance Company. In religious views he follows the precepts of his forefathers, and is a devout member of the Quaker sect.

Mr. Buzby married, May 19, 1892, Emily Wills, daughter of George B. and Susan W. Borton, formerly of Rancocas, New Jersey; children: John Howard, born October 12, 1903, and George Haines, April 22, 1906.

John Newman, former mayor of the city of Bayonne, New Jersey, and late president of the Mechanics' Trust Company, the leading financial institution of that city, was born in England, February 12, 1831, died at his residence on Avenue C, Bayonne, November 2, 1901. He was the son of George and Elizabeth Newman, and grandson of George Newman.

John Newman was reared under christian influence, and his education somewhat limited, was acquired in the parish schools of his native town. At the age of seventeen years, impelled by a strong desire to seek his fortune, he, with the consent of his father, emigrated to the United States and after a long sailing voyage arrived in New York in the early part of 1848, with no other friends than those gained during the voyage. On his arrival in New York he sought out an old-time friend of his father's family, Henry Robinson, who at that time was a prosperous merchant at No. 70 William street, and a member of the wholesale dry goods firm of Robinson & Parsons. Here the young man began life in the commercial world, like many others at the beginning with a determination to succeed. He soon found favor with his employers, and by his strict attention to the business in all its details and his probity rose to positions of greater responsibility and remuneration, his employers realizing that in their young employee was the making of a thorough, reliable factor in their business. He remained with the firm until the civil war when, like many other firms, they became embarrassed owing to the closing of the southern markets. With the careful savings acquired by much self-denial, Mr. Newman began to look about in other fields of enterprise and shortly afterward engaged in the lighterage and packet trade with John S. Conklin, a fellow clerk in the house of Robinson & Parsons, with headquarters at No. 87 Broad street; the firm operated three transportation freight boats from the New York docks to various destinations in and about New York. After a partnership of seven years, Mr. Newman sold his interests and entered into the fire and marine insurance business with A. G. Brown under the firm name of Newman & Brown, at No. 505 Broad street, which in later years was moved to No. 35 South William street. During the period of the firm's success Mr. Newman was removed by death, Mr. Newman continuing the business up to his death in 1901. Henry Byron Newman, a nephew, was admitted to partnership, the business being continued under his very able management.

During Mr. Newman's career in the insurance world he became associated with his brother David in the wholesale and retail dry goods business at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, where the brother took up a residence. The undertaking was eminently successful from the start, David taking the management of the business in the far west while John assumed

the buying in New York, with regular yearly trips to the western house. With an already large demand for their products and the reputation of the Newman house, the enterprise speedily developed into one of the large firms in that line in Wisconsin, where the brothers continued for a period of over fifteen years, subsequently removing to Lincoln, Nebraska, where they erected a handsome business block in the heart of the business district of that city. Since the death of the brothers, which occurred within two months of each other in 1901, the business has been leased, the heirs of each holding their respective shares of the profits. The success that marked Mr. Newman's management of the two vast concerns naturally attracted the attention of men connected with private and municipal affairs and he was eagerly sought for influential places in the administration. Upon the organization of the Mechanics' Trust Company of Bayonne, he was elected the first president, March 1, 1886, in which office he presided until his death. Under his careful and discreet management the business foundation of this institution was established, upon which the present magnificent superstructure has been built, a monument to his name and executive ability.

The broader field of his activity did not preclude his interest in and sympathy with the municipal and business affairs of his city. His opinions were models in their way and his name was looked upon as the most favorable and prominent in party affairs. He served for over fourteen years as member of the city council and was president of the board; he was elected mayor of Bayonne in 1887 and presided in this honorable position five successive terms, up to 1891, gaining great credit for his party, his Republican principles being fully administered during that period. He served as president of the Building and Loan Association, a popular in social life and a leading member of the New Jersey Athletic Club, the birth of the old Argonauta Rowing Association, which had a remarkable history of winning events. He became its president and a director. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and was made a member of Bayonne Lodge, No. 99, Free and Accepted Masons, July 1, 1879. He served that body as its worshipful master during 1874-75-78, and was treasurer in 1880 until his death in 1901, filling these offices of trust with great credit to his lodge and himself. He was formerly a member of Company No. 1, Bayonne Fire Department, and was formerly regimental

paymaster of the old New York Second Regiment Volunteer Militia previous to the civil war.

As in public life so in private life Mr. Newman was a model man. In his home, which he loved so devotedly, he was all that a loving husband could be. In the church, which was his supreme delight, he was a pillar. Reared in the Episcopal faith, he soon after coming to his adopted land became a communicant of the Jane Street Methodist Church, New York City, where he was united in marriage to Mary Frances La Force, daughter of David and Abbie (Burnet) La Force, July 28, 1852, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Mr. Longsberry. She later, by profession of faith, became a member of the Metropolitan Methodist Church, where he was leader of the choir and basso for a number of years. He also was secretary and librarian of the Sunday school. In September, 1865, he removed to Bayonne, New Jersey, and purchased his attractive residence on Avenue C. Mr. and Mrs. Newman became members at this time of the Dutch Reformed church, where they worshipped about twelve years. Later both became interested in the organization and building of the First Presbyterian Church, the faith under which Mrs. Newman was reared. Mr. Newman took a keen interest in the affairs of this church and became its choir leader and trustee, also serving on other executive boards. The religious element in his character was positive and of a high type. He was a close student of religious subjects, free from cant and narrowness, and preserved throughout his public, as in his private career, the pre-eminent christian character. He was a man of the people, plain and simple, possessed of a strong personality that greatly endeared him to all who knew him and came in contact with him. He was a man whose strong and honest convictions could not be swerved under the most trying circumstances. The following resolutions were passed at the time of Mr. Newman's death:

"At the meeting of the Board of Directors of Mechanics' Trust Company of the City of Bayonne, New Jersey, held November 6, 1901, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted: God in his wisdom has again removed from our councils one of our most active and valued members. John Newman has been the executive head of this company since its organization for business in 1886, and has served in that capacity with great fidelity. Our exceptional success has been due

in a large measure to his ceaseless activity and constant interest in promoting the growth of this Institution. His intimate knowledge of the municipal affairs of this city gained by having held for a number of years various positions as member of the Board of Education, member of the Common Council and Mayor of this city, gave him that broad experience with men and affairs which increase wonderfully his usefulness as the head of this company. Through its infancy and during the formative period of this company his ripe experience, sound judgment and conservative methods have inspired that confidence in this institution and its management that has led to its attaining the strong financial standing in the community which it now has. He was a positive quantity and a born leader of men. Mr. Newman is the fourth member of our first board whose death we have had to mourn since the organization of the company. He will be greatly missed by us as well as by his large circle of associates in other lines of activity. In order that we may give appropriate expression to these our sentiments be it resolved that these words of respect and appreciation be recorded on our minutes.

De Witt Van Buskirk, V. P.,
Chas. D. Noe, Sec."

The following resolutions on Mr. Newman's death from the Bayonne Building Association, No. 2:

"At an adjourned regular meeting of the Bayonne Building Association, No. 2, held November 26, 1901, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Whereas through the death of our late President, John Newman, we have suffered the loss of one whose interest in the welfare of this association has been evinced by earnestness, perseverance and zeal in his efforts to sustain its character and better its condition. Therefore be it resolved that we place upon record fitting evidence of our sorrow, at being deprived of all wise counsel and cheerful co-operation, that we cherish the recollection of his labors and profoundly acknowledge his many noble and generous qualities. Resolved that with this tribute of our esteem and respect we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his family in their affliction and be it further resolved that these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes and that a copy of the same be sent to the family of our deceased associate.

R. H. Ten Brooch, V. P.,
Schuyler L. Mackie, Sec."

This name originated in Italy in the form of "Welf," was changed in Germany to "Guelphs" or "Gulphs," and in the sixteenth century the family emigrated to England, where the name was transposed to Phelps, spelled in various ways. The first of the name to be of importance in English history was John Phelps, with Andrew Broughton joint clerk of the court which tried and condemned Charles the First, and two of his descendants, Hon. William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey, and Hon. Charles A. Phelps, of Massachusetts, caused to be erected at Vevey, Switzerland, in 1882, a black marble monument, stating that it was erected to the memory of John Phelps, who was so willing to accept the responsibility of his part in the trial as to sign his full name to each record, came to Vevey and died like his associates, whose memorials are near, an exile in the cause of human freedom. The branch of the family to come to America lived in Tewksbury, Gloucester, England, where their family was found on record for several generations.

(I) The first of whom authentic record appears was James Phelps, born about 1520, at Tewksbury, Gloucestershire, England. On May 10, 1588, commission was issued to his relict, Joan Phelps, to administer his goods and chattels. His children were baptized in Tewksbury Abbey Church, as follows: William, August, 1560; Thomas, August 10, 1563; George, September 5, 1566; Alice, December 24, 1572; Edward, May 10, 1578; Kenelm, October 16, 1580; Richard, October 16, 1583; Robert, July 18, 1584.

(II) William, first child of James and Joan Phelps, born at Tewksbury, lived and died there. September 28, 1611, Dorothy Phelps, his widow, was commissioned to administer his estate. He probably died in that year, and his widow passed away in 1613. Their children were baptized in Tewksbury Abbey Church as follows: Mary, September 4, 1587; Mary (2), April 23, 1588; Thomas, June 24, 1590; Dorothy, February 29, 1595; William, August 19, 1599; James, July 14, 1601; Elizabeth, May 9, 1603; George, 1606.

(III) William (2), son of William (1) and Dorothy Phelps, was baptized at Tewksbury, England, August 19, 1599, and lived in that town until the birth of his first child, and soon after this, at the death of his father, he removed to one of the southern counties, either Somerset or Dorsetshire, no record having

been found of the birth of his other five children. With his wife and six children, in company with his brother George, he embarked for New England in the "Mary and John," commanded by Captain Squeb; this company had organized into a church and selected their pastors the day before sailing. They started from Plymouth, England, March 20, 1630, and arrived at Hull, Massachusetts, May 30, 1630; settled at Dorchester, being the first settlers and founders of that place. He took an active part in town affairs, his name in the records being spelled Felps, Phelps and Phelps, and became a freeman very soon. During the first year he was one of a jury of twelve who tried Walter Palmer, in connection with the death of Austin Brocher, and he was found not guilty of manslaughter; this was the first trial in the colony. In 1631 Mr. Phelps was chosen constable of Dorchester, in 1634 was one of a committee of three to determine the boundary between Boston and Roxbury, also between Boston and Dorchester, the same year delegate to the general court, and in 1635 a member of the general court from Dorchester. His wife died in 1635, and the following year he removed to Windsor, Connecticut, supposed to be under the control of the Massachusetts colony, and William Phelps was one of the seven men who were to govern the new colony, the name at first being Dorchester, but the next year changed to Windsor. In 1638 they found themselves to be out of the jurisdiction of Massachusetts; a constitution was adopted for the colony of Connecticut; Mr. Phelps was given the office of magistrate from 1639 to 1643, 1650 to 1662, and deputy in 1651; he was one of the makers of the famous "Blue Laws," of Connecticut, many of which are still in force there. He was given the title of "Mister," only accorded to those who were venerable or distinguished; was one of the most highly respected men in the colony, of recognized honesty and uprightness both in private and public life, and supported the authority both of church and of state. His second wife was Mary Dover, who was an English woman, one of the passengers of the "Mary and John," and by her he had two children. After having spent forty-two years in New England, thirty-six in Windsor, he died July 14, was buried July 15, 1672, and his wife died November 27, 1675. His children were: Richard, baptized in Tewksbury, England, December 26, 1619; William, born in England, in 1620; Sarah, about 1623; Samuel, about 1625; Nathaniel, about 1627; Joseph; Timothy, born September 1, 1637, in

Windsor, Connecticut; Mary, born March 2, 1644, in Windsor, Connecticut.

(IV) Joseph, fifth son of William (2) Phelps, by his first wife, was born in England about 1629. He emigrated to America settling in Dorchester, and a few years later removed to Windsor, and died in 1684. He became a freeman in 1664, and in 1667 was one of thirty to receive grants of land in Simsbury, Connecticut, where they settled; they suffered much from the Indians, and March 13, 1676, the general court ordered that the people of Simsbury remove to neighboring settlements or plantations, with cattle and other property, and soon after this date, March 26, the Indians burned the entire settlement, making a complete devastation of the property. From a neighboring mountain, called Phelps Mountain, it is thought King Philip watched the conflagration and gloried in the destruction instigated by himself. During the same year most of the members of the settlement returned to Simsbury, and May 4, 1677, the name of Joseph Phelps, with nine others, is signed to a petition that the general assembly assist them in taxing on account of the loss sustained through the Indians, and this petition was partially granted. He married (first), September 20, 1660, Hannah, daughter of Roger Newton, who died in 1675, at Simsbury; and he married (second), January 9, 1676, Mary, widow of Thomas Salmon, having no children by his second wife. By his first marriage he had children as follows: Joseph; Hannah, born February 2, 1668, died young; Timothy, May 18, 1671; Sarah, May, 1672; William, May, 1674, died unmarried.

(V) Joseph (2), eldest son of Joseph (1) and Hannah (Newton) Phelps, was born August 20, 1667, at Windsor, Connecticut. He settled in Simsbury, where he became a leading citizen. He held the office of justice of the peace for many years, and was elected to the general assembly from 1709 to 1727, twenty-eight times, during which time the legislature held sessions twice a year. He married (first) Mary, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Sanford) Collier, born in Hartford, died March 13, 1697, at Simsbury; (second), November 9, 1699, Sarah, daughter of John and Sarah (Spencer) Case, born August 14, 1676, at Simsbury, where she died May 2, 1704; (third) Mary, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Case, born in 1660 in Simsbury, died there September 10, 1757. His children by his first wife were: Joseph, born October 9, 1689; Hannah, October 25, 1693; Mary, October 17, 1696;

by his second wife: Sarah, August 11, 1700; Damaris, November 5, 1703; by his third wife: John, February 14, 1707; Amos, 1708; Elizabeth, April 7, 1709; David.

(VI) Lieutenant David, fourth and youngest son of Joseph (2) Phelps, by his wife, Mary (Case) Phelps, was born in 1710, in Simsbury, Connecticut, where he died December 9, 1760, after an illness of nineteen days, with small-pox. He became a freeman in 1734, represented his town in the general assembly several times, was lieutenant in the militia, and served in the French war. He married, April 25, 1731, Abigail Pettibone, born in Canton, died in 1907, at Simsbury; after his death she married Deacon David Strong, of Bolton, Connecticut, by whom she had no children. His children were: David, born May 7, 1732, died July 19, 1732; David; Abigail, November 5, 1735; Elisha, October 17, 1737; Noah, January 22, 1740; Rachel, December 10, 1741; Ruth, September 15, 1743; Sarah, October 15, 1745; Susannah, January 4, 1748; Louis, March 4, 1750.

(VII) Captain David (2), second son of Lieutenant David (1) and Abigail (Pettibone) Phelps, was born March 26, 1733-34, at Simsbury, Connecticut, died April 17, 1811. He settled in Turkey Hills, Simsbury. He served in the revolution, his name being found many times in the state archives; in 1776 he was in Woodward's brigade as lieutenant in the Second Company, also as lieutenant on the payroll in the Danbury alarm, also in the New Haven alarm, in Captain Noah Phelps's company in 1779; one of his descendants has his original appointment in the revolutionary army as captain. He married (first), April 7, 1753, Abigail, daughter of Edward and Abigail (Gaylord) Griswold, born May 5, 1732, at Windsor, Connecticut, died May 6, 1795, at Simsbury; (second) Hannah Humphrey, by whom he had no issue. After his death his widow lived with her son (by a former marriage) in Albany, New York, where she died. His children were: Abigail, born November 16, 1754; Ozias, May 1, 1756; David and Elizabeth, twins, November 13, 1759; Rhoda, September 22, 1765; Roswell, October 31, 1767; Alexander.

(VIII) Alexander, youngest son of Captain David (2) and Abigail (Griswold) Phelps, was born February 26, 1769, at Simsbury, Connecticut, and died in that place February 25, 1852. He married, December 12, 1793, Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Jonathan and Mary Eno, born August 9, 1773, died in 1865 at Sims-

bury, and they had children as follows: Alexander C., born October 25, 1794; Horace G., February 2, 1797; Jarman Hart, August 7, 1799; Edward, February 25, 1802; Elizabeth, January 30, 1804; Norman, November 10, 1806; Mary Ann, December 30, 1808; John Jay; Sherman David, July 20, 1814.

(IX) Hon. John Jay, sixth son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Eno) Phelps, was born October 25, 1810, at Simsbury, Connecticut, died May 12, 1899, being buried at his birthplace. He was the first of his family to seek a fortune in New York, leaving home when but thirteen years of age, and before he came of age owned and edited, in partnership with George D. Prentice (afterward of the *Louisville Courier*), the *New England Weekly Review*, published at Hartford, Connecticut. He began the manufacture of glass at Dundaff, Pennsylvania, in 1827, and began to be interested in the coal fields of Lackawanna Valley, later becoming much interested in them. With Amos R. Eno, his cousin, he carried on a large wholesale mercantile house in New York City, the firm name being Eno & Phelps, doing business for ten years, when his partner withdrew and he continued in the mercantile business alone, at the same time dealing largely in real estate. Before he was forty years old he had built a handsome block on the site of the old Grace Church and another on the site of the Park Theatre, doing this in partnership with Mr. Eno, who built the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He was the organizer and for several years president of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad; resigned this office in 1853, but for ten years thereafter remained on the board of directors. As director of the Erie railroad, he was voted thanks by both branches of the New York city council; he was also director of Mercantile, Second National and State banks, Camden & Amesbury railroad, Manhattan Gas Light Company, Bleecker Street Savings Institute, also many other trusts, both public and private, being highly esteemed and trusted by his fellow-townsmen, as well as all who knew him. He was one of the first in the city of New York to use freestone in architecture. His will made bequests to several educational and charitable institutions, and the bulk of his property to his only living son, William Walter. He married, January 29, 1835, at Dundaff, Pennsylvania, Rachel Badgley, daughter of Colonel G. Phinney, born December 12, 1812, died in New York City. Their children were: Ella Ada, born March

28, 1838; married Rev. David Stuart Dodge; William Walter; Francis Alexander, born April 1, 1841, died April 5, 1848.

(X) Hon. William Walter, eldest son of Hon. John Jay and Rachel B. (Phinney) Phelps, was born August 24, 1839, in New York City. He graduated from Yale College in the class of 1860, and married on the day of his graduation. In 1863 he graduated from the Columbia College of Law, and in a few years had built up a large and lucrative practice, being employed by several railroads and other large corporations, in some of which he later became interested. At the death of his father in 1869, he relinquished his practice so as to be able to give his attention to the management of the large estate entrusted to him, and soon removed to Hackensack, New Jersey, where he became greatly interested in political affairs. In 1872 he was elected to congress by a large majority, and soon established his reputation for independent thought and action, and that he had the courage of his convictions was shown by his attitude on the "Salary Grab," "Franking Privilege," "Banking Bill," and other bills of like nature, in some cases speaking and voting against his party precepts, and making some very pertinent and eloquent speeches. Regarding the "Civil Rights Bill," he gave his opinion that it would never be enforced, and later events proved the soundness of his judgment in this matter. His services on a special congressional committee appointed to investigate the "White League," "KuKlux," and other societies of this kind, were so well appreciated by the city of New Orleans that he was given a public dinner and shown the greatest honor. President Grant offered him the post of assistant secretary of the treasury, which was declined by him; in 1881 President Garfield appointed him minister to Austria, where he showed his diplomacy in a way to bring him commendation, but when President Arthur held the reins of government he resigned his position. He was elected to congress a second time, and served several times until he declined renomination. At this time he was one of the regents of the Smithsonian Institute, and was for a long time a trustee of Yale College. He was a leader in what was termed the "Young Yale" movement, which gave the alumni a share in governing that institution. In 1889 President Harrison appointed Mr. Phelps on the Samoan commission, and his brilliant achievements in the terms of the treaty with the English and German commissioners were duly appreciated, as

shown when the President personally handed him an appointment as minister to Berlin, Germany, where he lived up to his reputation as a diplomat. Mr. Phelps was a man of large nature, and one to inspire confidence in his fellows, being a fluent and convincing speaker. He was the counsel who won the suit of his sister's father-in-law, William E. Dodge, in his contest for a seat in the house of representatives, in 1872. His fine education was supplemented by travel, and he took great interest in current events, and kept abreast of the times. While in Germany he caused the monument to be erected in Vevey, Switzerland, as mentioned before in this article, showing that he appreciated the valiant deed of his ancestor. His estate in New Jersey is known as Teaneck, and contains over a thousand acres, lying between the Hackensack and Hudson rivers; the house, with many valuable pictures and other works of art, was destroyed by fire in 1888, and since then has not been rebuilt. The homestead of the family in Simsbury, Connecticut, is now owned by Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, the husband of his sister.

He married, January 26, 1860, Ellen, daughter of Joseph Sheffield, founder of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College, born August 4, 1838, in New York City, and they had three children, as follows: 1. John Jay, 2. Sheffield, born July 24, 1854; married Claudia Lea; he is editor of the *Jersey City Journal*. 3. Marion, born August 10, 1868; married Dr. Franz von Rottenburg, of Bonn, Germany, a very learned scholar, and he holds a good position under the German government.

(XI) Captain John Jay, elder son of Hon. William Walter and Ellen (Sheffield) Phelps, was born September 27, 1861, in Paris, France. He graduated from Yale College in 1883, after having attended the public schools of Teaneck, New Jersey, and Newburg, New York. He spent about two years in New York City, being connected with the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, of that city, and then prepared for a pleasure trip around the world in a sailing yacht, a unique trip, as he is the only American who has undertaken such a voyage. As he commanded the yacht himself, he applied to the United States government for a master's commission, and received the necessary documents. Upon his return in 1887 he settled at Teaneck, Bergen county, New Jersey, on part of the estate of his father, and near his residence, laying out the grounds in beautiful and artistic style, and erecting a commodious conservatory, after which he turned his energies

in the direction of a business enterprise, taking for his business title "Red Towers Green-houses," which he has carried on with great pleasure and profit to himself. For two terms he occupied the position of freeholder. At the opening of the Spanish-American war he enlisted, was given rank of ensign, and served until the close of the hostilities. He is a man of genial nature, fond of out-of-door life, and is a member of a number of naval and social clubs, in both New York and New Jersey. He has the record of the longest trip with a four-in-hand, having travelled fifteen hundred and fifty miles in one expedition, and is a famous whip. He is not content with social life, but gives a large share of his attention to business enterprises, which have his personal supervision. He is vice-president of the Hackensack National Bank, is connected with various other institutions, and is always ready to give his attention to any legitimate business undertaking. He inherited great wealth, which has carried with it large responsibilities.

Captain Phelps married, April 26, 1888, Rose J. Hutchinson, in New York City, and they have two children: Dorothy, born in September, 1890, at Lake George, New York, and Rose, born May, 1895, at Teaneck, New Jersey.

Jonathan Harned, the first member of the family of whom we have definite information was born it is said in Somerset county, New Jersey, about 1756, and died in New York City, December 11, 1845. His father was probably one of the brothers of Nathaniel Harned, Jr., of Woodbridge, who was born December 3, 1716, and married (first) Anna Clason, and (second) Uphean Alward, but as yet no records have come to light which will determine which brother it was. Nathaniel Harned, Sr., father of Nathaniel, Jr., was the Nathaniel Harned, born about 1660, whose brother Jonathan married Judith Bloodgood, of Amboy, and died childless about 1774; and it is believed that Nathaniel, Sr., and Jonathan were the brothers of Edward Harnett who was in Huntington, Long Island, at the same time.

(1) According to the family tradition, Jonathan Harned, of Somerset county, New Jersey, and New York, was a Friend, as all the Woodbridge Harneds were; but when the revolutionary war broke out he enlisted in the American army, and being taken prisoner by the British he was sent to Jamaica, West Indies, where he remained until the close of the war,

when he returned to New York City, married and settled down, and became one of the most prominent of the old-time merchants. In his "Old Merchants of New York," Walter Barret says Jonathan Harned and his wife "lived in Pearl street. Mr. Harned was one hundred years old when he died, and his wife was ninety-three. They lived together sixty years." He married, May 8, 1782, Mary Cottrell, who survived him and died shortly before April 23, 1852, when her son was granted letters of administration on her estate. Children: 1. John, referred to below. 2. William H., was executor of his father's will and administrator of his mother's estate. 3. James R. 4. Delia, married Henry Shell. 5. Mary, married ——— Baker. 6. Charlotte, married William Coffin.

(II) John, son of Jonathan and Mary (Cottrell) Harned, was born in New York City, about 1785. He died before his father, being mentioned as deceased in the latter's will. He married Susan Biggs, of Philadelphia. Children: Henry Shell, referred to below; Caroline.

(III) Henry Shell, son of John Harned, was born in New York City, July 20, 1819. He removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was living at the time of his grandfather's will, and became a manufacturer of furniture. He married Harriet, daughter of Francis Parkerson, of Norwich, England, where she was born in 1825. Children: 1. Henry Parkerson, an architect in Chicago, Illinois. 2. Thomas Biggs, referred to below. 3. Frank Parkerson, now (1910) manager of the Penn Chemical Works, in Philadelphia. 4. John Frederick, referred to below.

(IV) Thomas Biggs, second child of Henry Shell and Harriet (Parkerson) Harned, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1851, and is now living in Germantown, Pennsylvania. For his early education he attended the public schools in Camden, New Jersey, which was his home for the first forty years of his life. He left the public schools when twelve years of age and was errand boy and shipping clerk for the Cohansey Class Company until he was nineteen years of age when he studied law with Charles T. Read, Esquire, of Camden, at the same time supporting himself by doing newspaper work in Philadelphia. In June, 1874, he was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney, and in June, 1877, as counsellor. In 1892 he was admitted to the Philadelphia bar. His practice has led him into all the different courts, but perhaps the



Wm. H. Hume



John F. Hamel

bulk of his large and successful practice has been in the field of corporation law. He is a member of the Camden Bar Association, and of the Philadelphia Bar Association. In addition to his law practice Mr. Harned has turned his attention to literature and art, in which, by those who know, he is considered to be an excellent connoisseur. He enjoys the distinction of having been the most intimate friend of Walt Whitman, the poet, when he lived in Camden, and he entertained the latter many times at his own home. When Whitman died he made Mr. Harned his literary executor. Mr. Harned has travelled very much abroad. He is a member of the Art Club of Philadelphia, of the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts and the Lotos and Salmagundi clubs of New York City. He is also a member of the Germantown Cricket Club. In politics Mr. Harned is an independent, and in religion a Unitarian, being the president of the board of trustees of the Unitarian church at Germantown, and ex-president of the Unitarian Club. He and his brothers are excellent examples of self-made men, as without the advantages of college education they have all of them made a marked success of the careers which they have chosen.

In 1877 Thomas Biggs Harned married Augusta, daughter of Morris H. Traubel, of Camden, New Jersey. Children: 1. Anna, who is making a specialty of music and has spent some time in Paris and other European cities in quest of her musical education. 2. Thomas Biggs, Jr., a graduate of Penn Charter School and later a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, receiving the A. B. degree in 1905 and LL. B. in 1906, now a practicing attorney of Philadelphia, having been admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in 1906. 3. Herbert Spencer, graduate of Penn Charter School, class of 1905, entered the University of Pennsylvania, receiving the degree of A. B., 1909, now completing a post-graduate course in chemistry.

(IV) John Frederick, youngest son of Henry Shell and Harriet (Parkerson) Harned, was born in Camden, New Jersey, March 5, 1857, and is now living in that city. For his early education he was sent to the public schools of Camden, after leaving which he learned the art of printing in the office of the *West New Jersey Press*, at Camden. He then studied law in the office of Marmaduke B. Taylor, Esquire, at Camden, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney, November 10, 1882, and in 1885 as a counsellor. December 11, 1882, he was made a master in chancery, and

February 16, 1904, a special master in chancery. June 10, 1904, he was admitted to practice in the United States district court, and also in the United States circuit court. Since his admission to the bar, he has been steadily in the general practice of his profession, making a specialty of real estate law. In connection with the latter he has become the counsel for a number of building associations. In politics Mr. Harned is a Republican, and in religion a Unitarian. He is a member of Trimble Lodge, No. 117, Free and Accepted Masons, of Camden, and also a member of the general council for the Order of Brotherhood of America, and of his local lodge. He takes great interest in the history of his state and county, and is a member of the New Jersey Historical Society, and of the Camden County Historical Society. He is also a director of the Security Trust Company of Camden, New Jersey, and director and counsel for the Camden Fire Insurance Association.

John Frederick Harned married, November 14, 1888, Helen Cooper, born October 9, 1861, daughter of Jonathan and Martha C. (Eastlack) Burr, for whose ancestry see Burr sketch appended. Child, John Frederick, Jr., born July 16, 1896.

(The Burr Line).

Jehu Burr, founder of the branch of the Burr family which settled in Fairfield, Connecticut, was born in England, about 1600, died in Fairfield, Connecticut, about 1670. He married ——— Stedman. Children: 1. Jehu, married (first) Mary, daughter of Andrew Ward, and (second) Esther, widow of Joseph Boosey, of Westchester county. 2. John, born in England, died October, 1694; married Sarah Fitch. 3. Nathaniel, referred to below. 4. Daniel, married Abigail Glover, of New Haven.

(11) Nathaniel, son of Jehu and ——— (Stedman) Burr, was born probably in Springfield, about 1640, died between February 22, and March 5, 1712. He was a freeman of Fairfield in 1664, constable in 1669, and represented the town in the general court from 1692 to 1695. He married (first) Sarah, daughter of Andrew Ward, of Fairfield, and (second) the Widow Wakefield, who was the mother of Captain Joseph Wakefield. Children, two by first marriage: 1. Sarah, married John Wheeler. 2. Nathaniel, married Susanna Lockwood. 3. John, married (first) Deborah ———, and (second) the Widow Elizabeth Wakeman. 4. Daniel, referred to below. 5. Ann, married Gideon Allen. 6. Mary, married ——— La-

boris. 7. Esther married — Sloss. 8. Rebecca, died May 16, 1721; married Captain Samuel Sherwood.

(III) Daniel, son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Ward) Burr, died in June, 1722; married Mary —, who died about 1743. Children: 1. Nathaniel, married Martha Sillman. 2. James, married Deborah Twiney. 3. John, referred to below. 4. David. 5. Rebecca, married Robert Turner, of Stratford. 6. Mary, married Nathaniel Adams, of Norwalk.

(IV) John, son of Daniel and Mary Burr, died in 1787. He married (first), October 14, 1737, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Nash, who died March 29, 1740, and (second) November 9, 1740, Grace, daughter of Gershom Bulkley. Children, two by first marriage: 1. Daniel, referred to below. 2. John, born October 9, 1739, died October 9, 1749. 3. Elizabeth, September 16, 1743; married — Bulkley. 4. Talcott, October 20, 1746; married Mindwell Banks. 5. John, February 9, 1751; married Martha Godfrey. 6. Grace, February 2, 1753; married Thaddeus Whitlocke. 7. Eunice, September 24, 1755; married — Jennings.

(V) Daniel (2), son of John and Elizabeth (Nash) Burr, was born in Fairfield, Connecticut, March 5, 1737. He removed to Westport, Connecticut, and married Abigail Bulkley, of Green Farms. Children: 1. John, referred to below. 2. Zalmon, born August 31, 1773; married Mary Hanford. 3. Elizabeth, baptized July 18, 1779; died unmarried.

(VI) Jonathan, son of Daniel (2) and Abigail (Bulkley) Burr, was born at Green Farms, Connecticut, November 5, 1769, and baptized January 28, 1770. He married Sarah, daughter of Ebenezer Redfield, who was born in 1770. Children: 1. Henrietta, born December 6, 1791, died aged twenty-five, 1849; married Samuel J. Morehouse. 2. Daniel, July, 1794, died March 21, 1879; married Charlotte Pierson. 3. Elizabeth, November 8, 1796, died May 28, 1867; married Morris Alvord. 4. Martha, December 17, 1799, died December 18, 1887; married William C. Hull. 5. Sarah, July 27, 1802, died August 8, 1879; married Edward Hyde. 6. Abigail, July 18, 1805, died March 25, 1839; married William H. Burr. 7. Jonathan, referred to below. 8. Ebenezer Ward, March 19, 1811, died December 29, 1889; married Mary E. Stapes. 9. Augustus, October 6, 1813.

(VII) Jonathan (2), son of Jonathan (1) and Sarah (Redfield) Burr, was born in Westport, Connecticut, December 5, 1807. At six-

teen he went to sea, was a sailor for twenty-one years, during ten of which he was commander of a vessel plying between New York and South American ports. At thirty-seven years of age he went to Camden, New Jersey, and started in the grocery business at Third and Arch streets. He was appointed postmaster by President Pierce, but resigned a year or two later and went into the real estate business, which he conducted successfully for forty-seven years. For thirty-three years he was secretary of the Camden Fire Insurance Company. In politics he was a Democrat, and for fifty years he was one of the most remarkable men and best known residents of Camden. He married (first), August 25, 1840, Jane T. Gray, of Cape May county, New Jersey, who died at Mobile, Alabama, November 10, 1844; (second), July 10, 1849, Martha C. Eastlack, of Camden, New Jersey, who died there, February 10, 1866; (third), January 5, 1870, Martha Edwards, of Camden. Children, one by first and seven by second marriage: 1. Eliza J., born October 1, 1842, died May 7, 1844. 2. Eliza J., July 26, 1850; married Abraham Anderson. 3. Sarah Redfield, July 14, 1852; married Charles J. Knapp. 4. Jonathan S., December 8, 1854, died November 10, 1856. 5. Frank J., December 25, 1856; married Lillie L. Britton. 6. Ada C., May 17, 1859; married Harry M. Anderson. 7. Helen Cooper, referred to below. 8. Martha C., February 10, 1866, died July 9, 1866.

(VIII) Helen Cooper, daughter of Jonathan (2) and Martha C. (Eastlack) Burr, was born in Camden, New Jersey, October 9, 1861; married, November 14, 1888, John Frederick, son of Henry Shell and Harriet (Parkerson) Harned, of Camden. One child, John Frederick Harned, Jr.

The name of Johnson has been familiar throughout South Jersey from its first settlement by Europeans, but in various forms, that of the family here under consideration being the ancient English and Scotch form, as differing from the Continental equivalents—Johanson, Jan-sen, etc. The Swedish family of Johanson located on the eastern shore of the Delaware, now Penn's Neck, in 1640, and their name was soon changed to Johnson. The first English emigrant Johnson was Richard, who with his cousin Thomas came and located in Fenwick's Tenth, a few months before the proprietor.

(1) John Johnson, who was not in any way

connected, so far as now known, with those above mentioned, is the founder of the family here considered. He emigrated to this country about 1756, from Ireland, being of the sturdy Scotch-Irish race which figured so numerously and usefully in peopling the New World. He had considerable means at his disposal, and located a large tract of land in the township of Pilesgrove, now Pittsgrove, and settled there. He died March 31, 1802, aged seventy-one years. His wife, who came over with him as a bride, was Jane Suayberry, who survived him, and died June 28, 1825, at the age of ninety-two years and eight months. Children of John and Jane (Suayberry) Johnson: 1. James, born October 31, 1757, died February 9, 1837; married, February 28, 1781, Christiana Swing; sixteen children. 2. John, referred to below. 3. Rebecca, married (first) Benjamin Harding, (second) Hugh Maguire. 4. Samuel, married (first) Nancy McClung, (second) Sarah Martin. 5. Phebe, married John Stewart, and went to Delaware. 6. William, married Elizabeth Maguire, and removed to New York state. 7. Mary, married Samuel Elwell, and went to Indiana. 8. Isaac, born July 21, 1772, died January 5, 1852; married, June 24, 1795, Mary Elwell; twelve children.

(11) John (2), second son of John (1) and Jane (Suayberry) Johnson, was born October 1, 1759. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Cornelius Dubois, in 1783; children: 1. Cornelius, born June 12, 1784; married Elizabeth Vick. 2. John, referred to below. 3. Jane, born March 13, 1790; married Robert Dubois. 4. Ann, May 5, 1792, died unmarried. 5. David, May 8, 1795; married Hannah, daughter of David Dickinson. 6. Benjamin, April 14, 1799; married Maria, daughter of William Mayhew. 7. Robert, April 28, 1801, died unmarried. 8. Elizabeth, April 2, 1807; married Enoch, son of David Mayhew. 9 to 12. Died in infancy.

(111) John (3), son of John (2) and Elizabeth (Dubois) Johnson, was born April 7, 1788, in Johnson Field, Gloucester, now Atlantic county, New Jersey. He married (first) Abigail, daughter of Asa Stricklon; (second) Rebecca Bell, widow of William Adams. Children, all by first wife: 1. Elijah, married Achsah Bell. 2. James, married Hannah Bell. 3. Mark, married Mary Ann Somers. 4. William, married Betsy Kendall. 5. Charlotte, married John Adams. 6. Sarah, married Felix Adams. 7. Enoch, referred to below. It is a curious fact well worth noting, that the two

oldest sons of John Johnson*each married a sister of his second wife, while his three youngest children each married a child of his second wife by her first husband.

(IV) Enoch, youngest child of John (3) and Abigail (Stricklon) Johnson, was born at Pomona, Atlantic county, New Jersey, in 1816, and died January 15, 1889. He married Michal, daughter of William and Rebecca (Bell) Adams, who became later, by his father's second marriage, his stepsister also. Children: 1. Andrew, died in Missouri, October, 1905, leaving a widow Rachael. 2. Josephine, married (first) Maurice Souders, (second) Samuel Endicott, the latter a descendant of Governor Endicott, of Massachusetts Bay colony. 3. Eliza, unmarried. 4. Caroline, died unmarried. 5. Sabrina, married Joel Higbee. 6. Ella, unmarried. 7. Joseph, married Sarah Tilton. 8 and 9. Names unknown. 10. Smith Endicott, referred to below. 11. Somers, died aged six years.

(V) Smith Endicott, tenth child of Enoch and Michal (Adams) Johnson, was born October 15, 1853, and is now living at Atlantic City, New Jersey. After receiving his early education at Smithville and Leeds Point he went to sea, but after several years of this experience he engaged in farming, in which he continued until 1887. A man of excellent abilities he has been frequently called to important official position. In 1891 he was a member of the New Jersey legislature, and during his term of office served on the committees on elections, and on law. This service in the legislature was during the interval between two of his terms as sheriff, the New Jersey law specifying that no sheriff can succeed himself. In consequence, while Mr. Johnson, who was elected sheriff of Atlantic county in 1887, has not had a continuous service in the office until to-day, he has been elected regularly at every other election his last term expiring in 1908, when his son was elected to succeed him. It is almost unnecessary to say that he is regarded as one of the most efficient sheriffs that the county has ever had. Mr. Johnson married Virginia Sooy, daughter of Joab and Mary (Sooy) Higbee, granddaughter of Eli Higbee. On both sides of her house, Mrs. Johnson comes from families which have always been prominent in the history of South Jersey, and she is a member of the Lafayette Chapter. Daughters of the American Revolution. Children of Smith Endicott and Virginia Sooy (Higbee) Johnson: 1. Alfred Higbee, born

March 17, 1878, married Martha S. Armour, of Westchester county, Pennsylvania. 2. Enoch Lewis, referred to below.

(VI) Enoch Lewis, younger son of Smith Endicott and Virginia Sooy (Higbee) Johnson, was born at Leeds Point, Atlantic county, New Jersey, January 20, 1883, and is now living at Mays Landing. For his early education he attended the public schools of Mays Landing and Atlantic City, and after graduating from the high school read law in the office of George A. Bourgeois, of Atlantic City. After this he became a clerk in the office of the sheriff of Atlantic county during one of his father's terms. He then became one of the under-sheriffs of the county, and in November, 1908, was elected to succeed his father as sheriff. No greater proof could be given than this election of the high estimation in which Mr. Johnson is held by those who know him. At the time of his election he was only twenty-five years old, and therefore not only the youngest sheriff in the state, but, so far as is known, the youngest man ever elected to that honorable office. Mr. Johnson's majority was far ahead of his ticket, and persons of all classes and shades of politics speak in the highest manner of his honesty and efficiency. In politics Sheriff Johnson is a Republican. He is assistant secretary of the Republican executive committee of Atlantic City, and a member of the Republican organization of the Second Ward of the same place. He is the secretary and treasurer of the Atlantic Real Estate and Investment Company. He is an ardent and enthusiastic secret society man. He is a member of Belcher Lodge, No. 180, F. and A. M., of Atlantic City; of Trinity Chapter, No. 38, R. A. M.; of the order of Elks, No. 276, of Atlantic City; and Fraternal Mystic Circle, of Atlantic City. In religious affiliation he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. On September 12, 1906, Mr. Johnson married Mabel Smith, born September 14, 1883, daughter of Lewis E. Jeffers, of Mays Landing, New Jersey.

John Wright, the first of the
 WRIGHT family of whom we have definite information, was Lord of Kelvedon Manor, county Essex, England. He married Olive ———. He died in 1551.

(II) Robert, son of John and Olive Wright, was a resident of Brook Hall, or "The Moat House," in South Weald, county Essex, England. He was Lord of the Manor of Great and Little Ropers. He married Mary, daughter of Robert Green, of Navestock, county

Essex, England. He was buried January 25, 1587-88.

(III) Thomas, son of Robert and Mary (Green) Wright, was a resident of Brook Hall, or "The Moat House." He married Rabidge (or Roberdige), daughter of ——— Pake. He was buried November 17, 1603, and his wife was buried October 21, 1617. They were the parents of eleven children, namely: Mary, baptized March 20, 1568-69; Alice, February 28, 1569-70; Robert, January 12, 1750-51; Joan, January 1, 1671-72; Thomazine, January 9, 1672-73; Katherine, January 9, 1572-73; Alice, May 21, 1574; John, September 13, 1577; William, October 22, 1578; Matthew; Olive.

(IV) John (2), son of Thomas and Rabidge Wright, was baptized September 13, 1577. He was a resident of Brook Hall, or "The Moat House." He married Grace, daughter of Henry Glascock, of High Easter Parsonage, county Essex, England. They were the parents of eleven children, namely: John, baptized August 13, 1602; Grace, August 26, 1604; Anne, May 5, 1605; Martha, April 12, 1607; Anthony, January 23, 1608-09; Thomas, November 19, 1610; Grace, February 15, 1612-13; Thomazine, January 30, 1613-14; Anthony, February 27, 1615-16; Anne, September 7, 1618; Ignatius, April 25, 1621. John Wright was buried May 30, 1640.

(V) Thomas (2), son of John (2) and Grace (Glascock) Wright, was baptized November 19, 1610. He emigrated to America and is found at Wethersfield, Connecticut, 1640. He was deputy to the general court, 1643. The name of his first wife is unknown. He married (second) after May 1, 1647, Margaret, widow of John Elson. They were the parents of five children, namely: Thomas, probably born in England, 1630; James, 1632; Lydia, 1634; Samuel, 1636-37; Joseph, 1639. Thomas Wright died at Wethersfield, Connecticut, April, 1670, and his wife died in the same year.

(VI) Deacon Joseph, son of Thomas (2) and Margaret (Elson) Wright, was born 1639, died at Wethersfield, Connecticut, December 17, 1714. The gravestone was still visible in 1856. He married (first) December 10, 1663, Mary, born 1643, died August 23, 1683, daughter of ——— Stoddard. Married (second) March 10, 1685, Mercy Stoddard, sister of his first wife.

(VII) Deacon Thomas (3), only child of Deacon Joseph and Mary (Stoddard) Wright, was born at Wethersfield, Connecticut, Janu-

ary 18, 1676, died there October, 1760. The gravestone was still visible in 1856. He married (first) October 4, 1705, Prudence Deming; she died October 24, 1706. Married (second) November 3, 1715, Abigail Churchill.

(VIII) Rev. Ebenezer, only child of Deacon Thomas (3) and Prudence (Deming) Wright, was born at Wethersfield, Connecticut, October 2, 1706. He graduated at Yale College, 1724, and subsequently took degree of A. M. He was ordained in May, 1732, preached at Stamford, Connecticut, and is said to have been a powerful preacher. He married ———; she married (second) ——— St. John; (third) Rev. ——— Dickenson, of Norwalk. They were the parents of five children, namely: Thomas, married Martha, daughter of Benjamin Butler, of Wethersfield; Ebenezer, born January 14, 1742; Joseph Allen was a major in Continental service during the revolutionary war; married Abigail Bostwick; Prudence, married Ebenezer Wells; Hannah, married Rev. ——— Kellogg; preached at North Bolton, now Vernon, Connecticut. Rev. Ebenezer Wright died at Stamford, Connecticut, May 5, 1746.

(IX) Ebenezer (2), son of Rev. Ebenezer (1) Wright, was born at Wethersfield, Connecticut, January 14, 1742. He was a lieutenant in Continental service in the revolutionary war. He married, November 13, 1768, Grace, daughter of Benjamin Butler, of Wethersfield, and sister of his brother Thomas' wife; she was born at Wethersfield, January 29, 1749. They were the parents of six children, namely: Ebenezer, born July 2, 1769; married Beulah Harrison, of Lyme, Connecticut; Benjamin, born October 10, 1770; Allen, born June 22, 1773; married, September 10, 1798, Mercy, daughter of Matthew Brown; Hannah, born August 3, 1776, died July 21, 1815; married Parker Halleck, of Rome, New York; William, born July 31, 1778; was a merchant of Rome, New York; married, December 17, 1807, Mary Sophronia, daughter of Rev. Henry Ely, of Connecticut; Joseph Butler, born May 2, 1783; married, March 25, 1810, Sarah, daughter of Josiah Hurlbut, of Vermont. Ebenezer Wright died at Rome, New York, September 2, 1808; his widow died July 14, 1821.

(X) Benjamin, son of Ebenezer (2) and Grace (Butler) Wright, was born at Wethersfield, Connecticut, October 10, 1770, died August 24, 1842, in New York City, where he had resided for many years. He served as county judge, member of state legislature,

chief engineer of the Erie Canal and in various other important public works. He married, September 27, 1798, Philomela, daughter of Rev. Simon Waterman, of Connecticut; she died in New York City, May 13, 1835. They were the parents of nine children, namely: 1. Henry, born October 14, 1799, died October 25, 1826; educated at Hamilton College; was civil engineer and surveyor. 2. Benjamin Hall, born October 19, 1801; graduated at West Point, 1822; resigned 1823; became civil engineer and surveyor; was instrumental in introducing railroads in Cuba, West Indies; had charge of works of importance there, in the employ of the Spanish government; married, December 9, 1828, Henrietta D., daughter of Henry Huntington, of Rome, New York; she died September 23, 1865. 3. James, born August 9, 1803, died at Orange, New Jersey, December 20, 1857; educated at Montreal, Canada East; merchant and financier in New York and Philadelphia; married, July 15, 1829, Sarah, daughter of Francis Markoe, merchant in New York and Philadelphia. 4. Mary Smith, born June 29, 1806, died in Brooklyn, New York, April 26, 1862; married, March 14, 1832, Thomas Shepard Nelson, merchant in New York, died in Brooklyn, New York, April 12, 1862. 5. Simon Waterman, born February 21, 1808, died August 24, 1854; educated at Captain Partridge's Military School; civil engineer and surveyor in Cuba and United States. 6. Albert Wells, born March 22, 1810. 7. Joshua Butler, born March 9, 1812; educated at Yale and Rutgers; lawyer in New York; married, October 30, 1850, Susan Louisa, daughter of H. D. Bradford, of New York. 8. George Smith, born January 14, 1814; cashier of First National Bank of Marshall, Michigan; married, December 21, 1842, Susan Maria, born March 24, 1823, daughter of Daniel Pratt, of Marshall, Michigan. 9. Frances Eunice, born January 1, 1820, died November, 1873; married, January 14, 1857, Chauncey L. Mitchell, M. D., of Brooklyn, New York.

(XI) Albert Wells, son of Benjamin and Philomela (Waterman) Wright, was born March 22, 1810. He was educated at Hamilton College, New York, and was a merchant and broker in New York. He married, April 17, 1837, Elizabeth Adams, daughter of Garret B. Abeel, of New York. Children: 1. Nelson, born March, 1840. 2. Theodore Abeel, born January 2, 1841, died August 7, 1842.

(XII) Nelson, son of Albert Wells and Elizabeth Adams (Abeel) Wright, was born in

New York City, March, 1840, died at his home in Woodside, Newark, New Jersey, June 6, 1876. He spent the greater part of his life in New York City, where he was a manufacturer of telescope lenses. He subsequently removed to Newark, New Jersey, and during the last few years of his life was a member of the firm of J. M. Quinby & Company, carriage manufacturers. When the civil war broke out he desired to go to the front, but was prevented by the wishes of his mother, although he was on General Ewing's staff. He was a communicant and vestryman of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church in Newark. He married, in 1805, Anna Emeline, daughter of James Moses and Phebe Ayres (Sweazy) Quinby, of Newark, New Jersey (see Quinby, XI). Children: 1. Albert Waterman, born in New York, died December 8, 1873. 2. Louisa Elsie, born in New York; married Arthur H. Mackie, children: Elizabeth Quinby, born in Newark, April, 1904, and Nelson Wright, born November 13, 1906.

(The Quinby Line).

The Quinby family are supposed to have come over into England with the Danish invasion, the name originating at Quarmby or Quermby near Hotherfield, Yorkshire, and the first person bearing the name on record being Hugh de Quarmby, 1341. Branches of the family moved into Farnham, Surrey, near London, and in the south transept of the old church there is a tablet to Robert Quynby, one of the first bailiffs of Farnham, who died in 1570. According to tradition a Quinby settled at Stratford-on-Avon, and is said to have been related to Shakespeare through Judith Shakespeare, who married Richard Quinby, but the researches of Dr. George A. Quinby, of New York, have conclusively proved that this is an error, the real name of Judith Shakespeare's husband being Quinny, not Quinby. The arms of the Quinby family are: Argent, two bars sable in chief a proper Cornish chough. Crest: A Cornish chough in arms.

(I) Thomas Quinby, the founder of the American branch of the family, landed in Salem, Massachusetts, about 1630, accompanied by his sons, John and Robert.

(II) Robert, son of Thomas Quinby, was a ship carpenter, and his name is of record in Norfolk county, Massachusetts, in 1643-46. Among his children was a son William.

(III) William, son of Robert Quinby, was the founder of the Connecticut and New Jersey families. Accompanied by his wife and

two children he removed to Stratford, Connecticut, of which he was one of the founders, and where his sons, John, in 1654, and Thomas, in 1660, are of record.

(IV) John, son of William Quinby, was one of the principal proprietors of New Castle, Westchester county, New York, and in 1662 was appointed magistrate by Governor Petrus Stuyvesant. He married Deborah Haight. Children: John, Charles, Josiah, Mary, Deborah.

(V) Josiah, son of John and Deborah (Haight) Quinby, married, in 1689, Mary Mulleneux. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom the first four were: 1. Josiah, referred to below. 2. John, married Anna Kierstede. 3. Ephraim, born February 7, 1700, died 1767; married Elizabeth Halfiday; moved to Amwell, New Jersey. 4. Isaiah, born April 11, 1716.

(VI) Josiah (2), son of Josiah (1) and Mary (Mulleneux) Quinby, was born in 1692. He married Hannah Cornell, and had a son Josiah, referred to below.

(VII) Josiah (3), son of Josiah (2) and Hannah (Cornell) Quinby, was born in 1726, died in 1804. About 1746 he settled in Orange, New Jersey. In 1776 he was a lieutenant in Captain Potter's company of the Third Battalion of the First Establishment of the New Jersey line, and served until discharged with the battalion. He owned a large farm in the region of what is now Llewellyn Park. He married, in 1747, Martha, daughter of Joseph and Martha (Sergeant) Harrison, granddaughter of Joseph Harrison, and great-granddaughter of Sergeant Richard and Dorcas (Ward) Harrison. Children: 1. Moses, referred to below. 2. Aaron, born 1754, died 1824. 3. Joseph, died at Westfield, New Jersey, 1835; married (first) Jennima Downer; (second) Polly Elmer. 4. John, served during the revolution with the First Battalion of the Second Establishment and was wounded at Brandywine. 5. Josiah, moved to Troy Hills, New Jersey; married Phebe Harrison and had eight children. 6. Patty. 7. Jennima. 8. Sarah, born 1753. 9. Phebe, died February 14, 1780. 10. Hannah. 11. and 12. Two daughters, names unknown.

(VIII) Moses, eldest son of Josiah (3) and Martha (Harrison) Quinby, was born in Orange, New Jersey, 1749, died there in 1825. By his wife Mary he had at least three children who were baptized in the First Presbyterian Church of Orange, October 16, 1774, namely: Lois, Caleb, Jotham, referred to below.



James H. Quincy



Maria Antoinette Quincy

(IX) Jotham, son of Moses and Mary Quinby, was born in Orange, New Jersey, May 31, 1773. He resided in a stone house, built in 1774, on the Smith property on Scotland street, South Orange. This old house he demolished about 1834, using the stone in the basement of his new house, which he occupied many years. He married Lillias, daughter of James and Eleanor (Harrison) Smith, granddaughter of David and Martha (Freeman) Smith, and great-granddaughter of James and Mary Baldwin (Crane) Smith, the latter a daughter of Deacon Azariah Crane, who married Mary Treat, daughter of Governor Treat of Connecticut. Children: Jonas, James Moses, referred to below; Antoinette, Orlando, Hiram, Hannah, Lillias, died young.

(X) James Moses, second child of Jotham and Lillias (Smith) Quinby, was born in Orange, New Jersey, October 5, 1804. During his boyhood he learned the trade of carriage making in the "Hedenberg Works," Newark, New Jersey. Later he accepted the position of foreman for the firm of C. & A. K. Carter, remaining in their employ until the failure of the firm in 1834, when he engaged in business on his own account, building up a profitable trade, his transactions with the south becoming so extensive that he established branch factories at Montgomery, Alabama, and Columbus, Georgia, which were highly remunerative. Being of an intensely patriotic disposition, loyal to the cause of the Union, he was called upon to make many sacrifices in his business with the south during the early and dark days of the civil war. From 1851 to 1854 he served in the capacity of mayor of Newark, rendering valuable and efficient service, there being at that time no remuneration attached to the office, so none but men of public spirit and integrity were chosen for positions of public trust. He was a man of pleasing personality, retiring and modest in manner, always willing and anxious to advance the highest interests of his city, state and nation, aiding to the best of his ability with his means and time. He also had the honor of being the first Republican member of the state senate elected from Essex county, New Jersey. He was a communicant of and for many years a vestryman of Trinity Church, Newark. He was one of the original managers of the Newark Savings Institution and chairman of the funding committee, and also one of the water commissioners of the city. Mr. Quinby married Phebe Ayres, daughter of Richard and Hannah (Hays) Sweazy, granddaughter of William Sweazy,

born at Hope, New Jersey, 1766, great-granddaughter of Barnabas and Hannah (Honeywell) Sweazy, the former of whom was born at Southold, Long Island, 1715, died February 17, 1779, great-great-granddaughter of Samuel Sweazy, of Southold, born March 20, 1689, removed to Roxbury, Massachusetts, May 17, 1737, died there May 11, 1759. Children of James Moses and Phebe Ayres (Sweazy) Quinby: 1. Anna Emeline, referred to below. 2. Eliza Sweazy, married Charles Borchertling; died leaving one child, Frederick. 3. Morris, died young. 4. Marie Antoinette, referred to below. 5. James Milnor, married Mary V. Casey; children: William O'Gorman and Anna Wright. 6. Ida, married Wallace Melvaine Scudder. 7. Walden, died young. 8. Florence, died young.

(XI) Anna Emeline, daughter of James Moses and Phebe Ayres (Sweazy) Quinby, married, in 1865, Nelson Wright (see Wright, XII). Children: 1. Albert Waterman, born in New York, died December 8, 1873. 2. Louisa Elise, born in New York; married Arthur H. Mackie; children: Elizabeth Quinby, born in Newark, April, 1904, and Nelson Wright, born November 13, 1906.

(XII) Marie Antoinette, daughter of James Moses and Phebe Ayres (Sweazy) Quinby, was born in Park place, Newark, New Jersey, 1846, died at her home in Newark, after a long illness, March 7, 1909. She was a graduate of St. Mary's School at Burlington, New Jersey. Beautiful in person, with a fine mind, and charming manners, she was a leader in society for many years. Intense patriotism was her ruling passion, and with all the power of her intellect, and personal sacrifice, she materially aided many a good and noble work. Gifted with great wisdom in management and great executive ability, possessing a wide influence for good, and persistently using all her efforts for the betterment of mankind, success invariably crowned her labors. For many years she was a member of the board of managers of the Colonial Dames, of New Jersey; member of the Trent Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and manager in various charitable organizations. She was appointed by the state to represent New Jersey, in the interests of women, at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1892. At the time of the war with Spain she was one of the leaders in procuring funds for the fitting out of the relief ship "The Solace," and also spent days and nights at the railroad stations assisting the sick returning soldiers on their way. She was the organizer of Section

No. 11, Army and Navy Relief Society, and its only president. She was the founder of the Woman's Branch of the New Jersey Historical Society and its president since its inception, devoting a large share of her time to its work and interests. Her death removed from the community one whom all that knew her intimately revered and loved, and the influence of her life and work will long be felt and will be an incentive to others to perform well their part in whatever station in life their lot is cast.

(For preceding generations see Thomas Quinby 1).

(XI) James Milnor, fifth child of QUINBY and second son of James Moses and Phebe Ayres (Sweazy) Quinby, was born in Orange, New Jersey, March 27, 1852, died at his residence, 24 Elm street, Newark, May 21, 1892. He was educated in Koenigsberg, Germany; engaged in business with his father and continued for many years, finally retiring. He married Mary V. Casey, born November 10, 1854. Children: 1. William O'Gorman, referred to below. 2. Anna Wright, born March 10, 1882.

(XII) William O'Gorman, only son of James Milnor and Mary V. (Casey) Quinby, was born in Orange, New Jersey, March 4, 1877. For his early education he was sent to the public school, after leaving which he entered and graduated in 1896 from the Newark Academy. He then took the course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, and received his M. D. degree from that institution in 1900. For the next two years he was one of the internes of the City Hospital, New York, and for a time also one of the ambulance surgeons at Roosevelt Hospital. In 1902 he came to Newark, where he has ever since been engaged in the general practice of his profession. In January, 1908, he enlisted in the Essex Troops, of which he is now the surgeon. He is also a member of the State, County and City Medical societies of New Jersey, and of various other medical organizations of the country. In politics Dr. Quinby is an independent, and in religious convictions a Roman Catholic.

REEVE The name Reeve has been connected by some with the same root as the German "Graf," meaning a count, or prefect, but Skeat and the best English etymologists derive it from the Anglo-Saxon "gerefa," signifying an officer, a governor, and meaning originally one who is excellent or famous. The word is a common

one in the English language, though in modern times its form is somewhat disguised, as in the term sheriff, which is simply a shortened form of shire-reeve. Both in this country and in England the families bearing the name spell it in the forms Reeve and Reeves, the latter of which was originally a simple possessive case of the former mistaken for the nominative case itself. In New Jersey the families of the name trace their ancestry back to two progenitors both of whom probably came to this country, direct from England. One of them, Mark Reeve, of Cohansey, Salem county, certainly did, and the other, the founder of the family at present under consideration, most probably from the neighborhood of East Barnett, Hertfordshire, England, although it is possible that he may have come from England by way of Southold, Long Island.

(1) Walter Reeve, founder of the family of Burlington county, New Jersey, came to Burlington some time before 1682 and settled on Rancocas creek, where he died. He was a farmer, and he appears also to have traded with foreign parts, as there is in the archives of the New Jersey secretary of state at Trenton a bill of lading dated April 3, 1691, for cheese and flour shipped by him to John Brett, merchant, of Barbadoes. At his death Walter Reeve possessed two plantations—one of one hundred and sixty acres, and the other of two hundred acres. By his first wife, whose name is unknown, and whom he probably married in England, he had at least one son John, who is referred to below, and possibly the first three who are here credited to his second wife were borne him by his first. November 11, 1682, Walter Reeve married (second) Anne Howell, who survived nearly forty years. His will is written May 16, and proved June 18, 1698, while hers was made September 23, 1732, and proven July 31, 1733. She bore her husband: 1. Susanna. 2. William, married, and left four children. 3. Joseph, living at date of his mother's will. 4. Walter, born about 1684, died March 21, 1764; married Ann ——. 5. Jonathan, died about 1720; married Mary Hewlings, widow. 6. Elisha, on whose estate letters of administration were granted to David Watson, December 13, 1750. 7. Caleb, probably died unmarried, before May 8, 1753. 8. Samuel, died about 1737; married Mary Hill.

(II) John, eldest son of Walter Reeve, was born probably in England, though possibly in Long Island, and died in Burlington county most probably, although perhaps at the home

of one of his sons in Gloucester county, as the inventory of his estate is filed there and in it he is styled as "late of Burlington county." In 1704 he was granted the right to keep the ferry between Burlington and Philadelphia. In colonial times privileges like these were in the grant of the public authorities and were among the most valuable of the franchises granted. This franchise was granted by Lord Cornbury. When he died his estate was valued at £1300. February 22, 1692, he was a guest at the wedding of George Deacon and Martha Charles, and he himself was married at Burlington, in the house of Thomas Revell, the noted surveyor, July 22, 1695, to Ann Bradgate, who bore him the following and possibly other children: 1. Thomas, married Sarah —; removed to Deptford township, Gloucester county, and died in 1782. 2. Henry, married Abigail, daughter of James and Abigail (Lippincott) Shinn (see Lippincott), and died about 1735. 3. Abraham, married Susan Briant. 4. William, referred to below.

(III) William, youngest son of John and Ann (Bradgate) Reeve, was born in Burlington county, New Jersey, between 1709 and 1718, and died September 16, 1808, "over ninety years of age." By his wife Mary, born about 1726, died June 1, 1788, he had at least one son William who is referred to below.

(IV) William (2), son of William (1) and Mary Reeve, of Burlington county, was born November 7, 1764, and died October 6, 1822. He was a farmer, and lived in Springfield township, Burlington county, where he married Mary —, born November 21, 1764, who died February 12, 1840, after bearing him thirteen children: 1. Gilbert, referred to below. 2. Walter S., born June 10, 1787. 3. Uriel, June 20, 1789, died January 27, 1840. 4. Hannah, born July 12, 1791. 5. Sarah, May 30, 1793, died October 10, 1819. 6. Phebe, born June 6, 1795, died January 24, 1867. 7. Daniel, born March 1, 1797. 8. Mary C., January 20, 1799. 9. Sophia, March 30, 1801. 10. Nancy, September 2, 1803. 11. William D., September 16, 1805, died March 1, 1846. 12. Fanny H., born May 13, 180—, 13. Isaac, born July 20, 1812, died July 7, 1813.

(V) Gilbert, eldest child of William (2) and Mary Reeve, of Springfield township, Burlington county, was born in that township, July 28, 1785, and died there February 1, 1866. He was a farmer. February 25, 1809, he married Charlotte, born August 1, 1785, died August 8, 1863, third child and second daughter of Abner and Joanna (Meeker) Sayre, of Rah-

way, New Jersey, the granddaughter of Jonathan and Jane (Walmley) Sayre, of Elizabethtown, great-granddaughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Lyon) Sayre, of Elizabethtown, great-granddaughter of Joseph, son of Thomas Sayre, the emigrant to Southampton, Long Island, and grandson of Francis and Elizabeth (Atkins) Sayre, of Leighton Buzzard, Buckinghamshire, England. Children of Gilbert and Charlotte (Sayre) Reeve: 1. Abner Sayre, born February 2, 1810, died January 4, 1883; married (first) Elizabeth Woodruff, who bore him one child; (second) Rebecca Ford, who bore him five children. He secured the charter for the Essex County Bank, was that institution's vice-president, and later president up to his death. 2. William, was a Presbyterian minister stationed for a time in Sullivan county, New York, and subsequently for thirty years in Quogue, Long Island, where he is buried. By his wife, Fidelia Maynard, of Boston, he had four children. 3. Ezra, was a carpenter, living on Clinton avenue, Newark, a member of the South Park Presbyterian church, died about 1885, and was buried at Mount Pleasant cemetery. He married (first) Mary Ann —; (second) Nancy Pierson, who died before 1885. Each of his wives bore him two children. 4. Jonas C., referred to below. 5. Phebe, married Charles Roosa; lived in Sullivan county, New York, but died in South Orange, New Jersey; no children. 6. David, was a carpenter, and married Ellen —, in East Saginaw, Michigan; four children. 7. Harriet, married Ira Taylor; lived in South Orange, New Jersey.

(VI) Jonas C., son of Gilbert and Charlotte (Sayre) Reeve, was born in Milburn township, Essex county, and died in Newark, where he was a mason and builder. He married Harriet L., daughter of John L. and Abigail (Gould) Hudson, the latter of whom was the daughter of Robert Gould, of the revolutionary war. Her brothers and sisters were Robert, Thomas, William and Elizabeth Gould. Children of Jonas C. and Harriet L. (Hudson) Reeve: 1. William Alexander, referred to below. 2. Gilbert Hudson, now dead, who has a naval war record in the civil war, and married (first) Mary Snyder, who bore him one child Charlotte, who married Ferdinand Weiland, of the Germania Fire Insurance Company, and married (second) Fanny Chappell, who bore him four children: Gilbert, now living in Chicago, Illinois; Henry A.; Harriet, died in infancy, and Delos. 3. Theodore Frelinghuysen, died as a member of the 27th U. S.

Infantry, in 1801; was a mason by trade; married Emma, daughter of Mr. Yatmann, president of the Children's Aid Society of Newark. He had one son, Frank. 4. Thomas, was a mason and builder, and lived near his father's old homestead on Clinton avenue, Newark; married Emma Parkhurst; children: Arthur D., married Margaret Reid; Robert F.; Grace, married Dr. Berlew, dentist, Broad street, Newark. 5. Harriet Louisa, died in infancy. 7. Jonas C., Jr., a veterinary surgeon, who died before 1890.

(VII) William Alexander, eldest child of Jonas C. and Harriet L. (Hudson) Reeve, was born in Newark, March 2, 1840, and is now living at 61 South Orange avenue, South Orange, New Jersey. For his early education he was sent to various private schools, and thus had for his instructors Rev. Mr. Horton, Rev. William Bradley, Rev. Mr. Davis, Rev. Mr. Hunt, and Rev. Mr. Osborne. He then entered the employ of his father in the contracting and building business, and remained with him until 1861, when he accepted a position with Atwater & Carter as clerk, which he held until 1866, when he returned to his father and continued with him until 1874, when he returned to Atwater & Carter, with whom he remained until 1895, when he removed to South Orange and went into the grocery business with Edward Tunison, the firm name being Tunison & Reeve. In 1898 he sold out his interest in this business to his partner, and started in the hardware business. Mr. Reeve is a Republican, and for one year was a member of the township board of trustees. The only secret organization to which he belongs is Century Lodge, No. 100, F. and A. M. He attends the Protestant Episcopal church. March 29, 1866, Mr. Reeve married Charlotte, second child and daughter of James Camp and Phebe (Kitchell) Ogden, born February 10, 1845 (see Ogden). Children: 1. Florence Louise, born March 29, 1867; married (first) Wilbur Melton Everden, (second) Frank C. Richardson. 2. Herbert Ogden, referred to below.

(VIII) Herbert Ogden, younger child and only son of William Alexander and Charlotte (Ogden) Reeve, was born in Newark, New Jersey, February 25, 1873, and is now living in that city. For his early education he was sent to the Newark Academy, in 1888. He entered the employ of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company. June 1, 1893, Mr. Reeve married, in Newark, Florence A., born December 2, 1874, daughter of Thomas F. and Mary

Luff, whose sisters are Miriam, who is living unmarried, and Ida who married Melvin M. Rutan, and has one child Ethelyn. Children of Herbert Ogden and Florence A. (Luff) Reeve: Herbert Ogden, Jr., born July 19, 1895; William Homer, April 25, 1897.

Francis Lee, original emigrant and LEE founder of the Port Elizabeth and Trenton branch of the family, was born in 1749. His birthplace was in the "county of the town of Carrickfergus," an Antrim seaport, ten miles from Belfast. Carrickfergus is memorable in history as an ancient capital of Ireland, and the landing place of William III, 1690.

Owing to the destruction of family papers there is no record of Francis Lee's ancestors, although tradition says that they were non-conformists of Midland English stock. Nothing is known of Francis Lee until November 21, 1770, when he married Jane Alexander, a school girl of good family. With her, it is said, he eloped to America.

It is supposed that Francis Lee landed in Philadelphia. He soon began to acquire property. In 1774 he paid a £4 tax in the Chestnut ward of Philadelphia, and is named among warrantees for thirty acres of land in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and two lots in Sunbury, the then recently settled capital of that county. During the revolutionary war Francis Lee prospered, and toward its close he dealt actively in real estate. In 1780 he purchased in Philadelphia the attained Front street land of George Knapper, and in 1782 acquired large tracts in the Northern Liberties, on the Wissahickon road and in Blockley township on the Haverford road. These and other transactions involved many thousands of pounds, currency. From 1778 to 1787 he paid state and federal supply tax as a "non-resident" of Northumberland county. Francis Lee appears as "inkeeper" as early as 1774. Sharf and Westcott are authority for the following statement:

"A movement was begun which might have led to trouble if the city had not changed hands so soon." (This refers to the British occupation). "It originated in a meeting at the Indian Queen (kept by Francis Lee) and the object was to insist on exemption from military duty for such as had furnished substitutes."

Previous to this, however, the journals of the Continental congress show that Francis Lee had furnished the Whigs with expresses, meals for soldiers, a stage coach for the use of

Generals Prescott and McDonald, and later had entertained John Paul Jones. In the Philadelphia directory for 1785 is to be found this reference:

"Francis Lee, innkeeper and every day stage to and from New York, Corner of 4th and Market street."

The stage started every morning at 4 o'clock from the "Indian Queen." The "Indian Queen" had been kept by Francis Lee until about this period. Upon March 8, 1783, Jacob Berry, a surveyor, conveyed to Francis Lee a tract of land in Haverford township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. In 1780 or 1787 Francis Lee removed from Philadelphia, presumably to this purchase. Upon relinquishing the "Indian Queen," he surrendered an inn property that was one of the finest in Philadelphia. Some idea of the house may be gathered from the journals and correspondence of Manasseh Cutter, agent of the Ohio Land Company, who in July visited Philadelphia, during the session of the Federal constitutional convention of 1787. Of the "Indian Queen" Cutter says:

"It is situated on 4th street between Market and Chestnut street and is not far from the center of the city. It is kept in an elegant style and consists of a large pile of buildings with many spacious halls and numerous small apartments appropriate for lodging rooms. As soon as I had inquired of the bar keeper if I could be furnished with lodgings, a livery servant was ordered immediately to attend me, who received my baggage from the hostler and conducted me to the apartments assigned me by the bar keeper, which was a rather small but a very handsome chamber (No. 9), furnished with a rich field bed, bureau, table with drawers, a large looking glass, neat chairs and other furniture. Its front was east and being in the 3rd floor afforded a fine prospect toward the river and the Jersey shore.

"The servant that attended me was a young, sprightly, well built black fellow, neatly dressed—blue coat, sleeves, and cape red, and buff waist-coat and breeches, the bosom of his shirt ruffled and his hair powdered. After he had brought up my baggage and properly deposited it in the chamber, he brought two of the latest London magazines and laid on the table. I ordered him to call a barber, furnish me with a bowl of water for washing and to have tea on the table by the time I was dressed."

Among the famous visitors who were to be found during this period in the "Indian Queen" were General Washington, Cornplanter and other notable Tammany chiefs, members of congress.

and distinguished military characters of the revolution. It was to the "Indian Queen" that President Washington retired in 1797 after bidding farewell to public life. The hotel, as stated by Sharf and Westcott, was an ancient inn. Among proprietors, other than Francis Lee, were John Francis, Samuel Richardet, Robert Smith, Margaret Thompson, James Coyle and Thomas Heiskell, who were in charge of the house from 1785 to 1825. A famous sign by Woodhouse was a characteristic of the place. The inn was removed to make way for business structures.

Francis Lee appears as a private of the revolutionary war, being upon the roll of Captain Tench Francis' company, First Battalion Pennsylvania militia in August, 1781. (See Vol I, page 787, "Philadelphia Associates and Militia," vol. 13, page 128, 2nd series, Pennsylvania Archives; vol. 5, pages 533, 547, 558, 3rd series, Pennsylvania Archives.) During the year 1781, Captain Francis' company brought to Philadelphia from Boston the French gold designed for the use of the Whigs. Conveying the fourteen wagons and fifty-six oxen, Francis Lee, on account of his ability in matters of transportation was engaged in that service, according to often repeated statements made by his son, Thomas Lee. The gold reached Philadelphia early in November, 1781.

Francis Lee removed from Haverford township during the closing years of the century. On July 11, 1790, John Kennedy, of East Whiteland, Chester county, Pennsylvania, conveyed a plantation to Francis Lee. On the 20th of May, 1800, Francis Lee was appointed justice for Tredeffryn, Charlestown, East Whiteland and West Whiteland, Chester county, the commission being signed by Governor Thomas McKean.

Until his death, which occurred fifteen years after his selection as justice, Francis Lee added to his landed interests and as a breeder of running horses became a prominent figure in Chester Valley. He was a member of the Great Valley Presbyterian Church, under the pastorate of the Rev. William Latta, who was Francis Lee's executor. Owing to the destruction of the church records previous to 1830, no record of Francis Lee's official connection with the congregation is extant. He died April 30th, 1815, and is buried in the churchyard of the Great Valley Church.

It is certain that Francis Lee was three times married, and probably there was a fourth union. In the direct line of the New Jersey branch of the family, his first wife was

Jane Alexander, the exact date of her birth and death being unknown. Conjecturally she was born about 1750, and died about 1785. The last child of this union was born 1784. (According to vol. ix., 2nd series Pennsylvania Archives, a Francis Lee, on December 16, 1792, married Elizabeth Bache, in the First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia). In a real estate transaction involving property in Blockley township, March 25, 1791, "Elizabeth" is given as the name of the wife of Francis Lee, innholder.

On November 18, 1793, Francis Lee married Margaretta Cloyd, she having been born August 18, 1771, dying July 4, 1805. The children of this marriage were: David Cloyd Lee, born July 15, 1795; Anne Boyd Lee, born April 8, 1797; died April 22, 1797; Mary Lee, born March 19, 1798; Alfred Gemmil Lee, born July 20, 1800; died May 10, 1838; Francis Lee, born April 13, 1803.

His last wife was Elizabeth Cloyd, whose will was dated 1818. In this document Elizabeth Cloyd Lee mentions her sister, Jane McKee, and Mary, wife of her brother David Cloyd, Eleanor Brick, Alfred Lee and Francis Lee. This union was childless.

By the marriage of Francis Lee and Jane Alexander there were the following children: 1. James Alexander, born September 4, 1771, baptized September 22, 1771, died July 18, 1820. 2. William, born May 30, 1773, died September 27, 1773. 3. Francis, born October 26, 1774, died of yellow fever, 1803. 4. William J., born September 27, 1776, died January 7, 1778. 5. George, born September 21, 1778, died of yellow fever, 1798. 6. John, born November 28, 1779, died February 27, 1780. 7. Thomas, born November 28, 1780, died November 2, 1856. 8. Jane, born November 30, 1781, deceased. 9. Margaret, born October 10, 1782, died May 17, 1783. 10. Hannah, born September 10, 1783, died September 28, 1783. 11. Eleanor, born September 15, 1784, died March 25, 1820.

Of these children, James Alexander married, August 2, 1792, Deborah West, born May 24, 1772, died June 1, 1833. Of this marriage there were eleven children.

James Alexander Lee was a man of broad views and great business energy. He spent a portion of his young manhood in mercantile life in Philadelphia, but being attracted by the advantages of Port Elizabeth, Cumberland county, New Jersey, which was established by the Federal congress as a port of delivery in 1789, he removed from Philadelphia about

1796 and settled in the new town. From 1802 until 1810 he was postmaster of the village, served in the house of assembly, from Cumberland county, 1805-06 and as a judge of the court of common pleas, 1801-06-11-16, and a member of the board of chosen freeholders, 1800, 1801-06-07. While in Port Elizabeth, about 1799, James Lee erected glass factories, selling a three-fourths interest therein to James Josiah, Samuel Parrish and Joseph L. Lewis & Company. This was the Eagle Glass Works, now abandoned after an eventful career. James Lee lived in one of the finest mansions in the Maurice river valley, overlooking the meadow of the Manumuskine creek. The approach to his residence was through two rows of Lombardy poplars, among the first to be imported into this country. The house is now obliterated. According to "Brief Notices of Old Residents of Cumberland County," by the late Judge L. Q. C. Elmer, printed in the "Bridgeton Chronicle" in 1875, James Lee, in 1813, disposed of his interest in the glass works, and joined others in the purchase of the Union mill property and in erecting a blast furnace for iron at Millville, which was soon disposed of to Smith & Wood, of Philadelphia, and which David C. Wood conducted many years. In 1814 Lee removed to Bridgeton and in company with Ebenezer Seeley purchased the property adjoining the east side of the stream of the Cohansey from North street to Cornel's branch. Lee & Seeley, with Smith Bowen who owned the property on the west side, made the dam and thus created the water power, with the object of establishing a manufactory of some kind; but not having sufficient capital to do this, Seeley and Lee reconveyed their side to Abraham Sayre of whom they originally purchased it. Smith Bowen sold his side and half the water power to Benjamin and David Reeves, who commenced the manufacture of nails. This dam and water power is now the race way and part of the public park system of the city of Bridgeton. About 1817 Mr. Lee removed with his family to Cincinnati, where he established his iron works at a point a few miles north of the city. Leaving the works in charge of his son Charles, he removed to Maysville, Kentucky, and subsequently engaged in levee construction on the Mississippi river, dying of yellow fever in New Orleans.

Attracted to Port Elizabeth by the presence of his elder brother, Thomas Lee, about 1798, came to Cumberland county from his father's Chester county home. For a time he resided in

Leesburg. On the 22nd of May, 1805, Thomas Lee married Rhoda Murphy, who was born in Whig Lane, Salem county, October 22nd, 1789. Thomas Murphy, father of Rhoda Murphy Lee, died early in the year 1802, his wife, Jane Marshall Murphy, having died about 1793. Thomas Murphy was the son of John Murphy, weaver, a resident of the township of Pilesgrove, county of Salem, New Jersey. John Murphy purchased land in that section in 1759, the deed from the grantor stating that John Murphy was a resident of the township of Martex, county of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. John Murphy's birthdate and the maiden name of his wife are unknown. From his will it is learned that he died late in 1776 or early in 1777, leaving a large plantation and a good library.

Thomas Lee and his sixteen-year-old-bride resided for a time with her sister, Catharine Fisler, the wife of Benjamin Fisler, who in his day was equally distinguished for his ability as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal faith, and as a physician. Shortly after his marriage Thomas Lee built a home in Port Elizabeth, now standing, and conducted a mercantile and lumber business, his interests extending over the counties of Cape May, old Gloucester, Cumberland and Salem. With his partner, Joshua Brick, who later became his bitter political antagonist, he was a government contractor during the second war with England. The political quarrel between Thomas Lee and Joshua Brick was of the bitterest character, and not until a short time before the death of Mr. Brick were the antagonists reconciled. Subsequently, from his large tracts of timberland, he obtained supplies of wood used for fuel in Philadelphia before the commercial introduction of anthracite coal. Thomas Lee, with his sons Francis and Benjamin Fisler, in partnership, was a staunch promoter of local enterprises. In 1837 Thomas Lee was one of the incorporators of the Port Elizabeth Manufacturing Company.

During Thomas Lee's association with the village of his adoption—Port Elizabeth—a period of half a century, he was constantly in public life, being as was his father, a staunch anti-Federalist, and later a Jacksonian Democrat. His career was inaugurated by his appointment to the position of judge and justice of the court of common pleas (November 3, 1813—February 17, 1815). During this period he was an active member of the 30th general assembly of New Jersey, acting in 1814-15 as a member of committees to revise the small courts act, the

vice and immorality act, and introducer of legislation upon questions of arbitration and execution. From October 31, 1818, to January 2, 1833, Mr. Lee served as postmaster of Port Elizabeth, being succeeded by his eldest son, Francis. He was again appointed postmaster on January 20, 1846, which position he occupied until June 11, 1849.

From 1833 to 1837 Thomas Lee was a member of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth congresses, serving in the house of representatives. His principal activity in Washington was chairman of the committee on accounts, David Crockett also being a member of this committee. It was during this period that Mr. Lee was the personal representative of President Jackson in the southern section of the state. In this struggle for political supremacy Mr. Lee was assisted by James Ward, an Irishman of courtly manners and great ability, who built the Roman Catholic chapel at Port Elizabeth, and was frequently elected superintendent of public schools.

In matters of public education and philanthropy, Thomas Lee was one of the founders of the Port Elizabeth library. He was also one of the founders of the Port Elizabeth Academy in its time, about 1815, one of the leading schools south of Trenton. He, with his wife, Rhoda, gave liberally to all religious denominations, but particularly to the Methodist Episcopal church of Port Elizabeth. Thomas Lee died November 2, 1856, and is buried in the Methodist Episcopal churchyard in the village of Port Elizabeth, as is also his wife, who died April 6, 1858.

The children of Thomas and Rhoda Lee were: 1. Francis, born March 31, 1808, died May 13, 1888. 2. Thomas, born November 20, 1809, died September 4, 1838. 3. Ellen Brick, born September 4, 1811, died 1836 (Bowen). 4. Elizabeth Cloyd, born May 14, 1813, died 1887 (Osterhout). 5. Clement Jones, born March 24, 1815, deceased. 6. Lorenzo Fisler, born November 23, 1816, died July 17, 1848. 7. Benjamin Fisler, born June 30, 1828, living.

Benjamin Fisler Lee was born in the Lee Mansion, Port Elizabeth, and died in Atlantic City, in April, 1909. He received his early education in the public schools and academy of the village. He subsequently attended John Gummere's School in Burlington, New Jersey. Returning to Port Elizabeth in 1845, Mr. Lee joined his father in business as a partner, remaining in this connection until the outbreak of the civil war.

Mr. Lee's active political career began in 1850, when he supported Nathan T. Stratton for congress. Mr. Lee in 1856 served as a Democratic presidential elector and a member of the Democratic state committee. In 1859 and in 1861 he was nominated for the New Jersey house of assembly, but was in both instances defeated by a small Republican majority. In 1870 he was nominated for congress and succeeded in greatly reducing the large Republican majority of the old First Congressional District. Appearing in the Democratic gubernatorial convention of 1871 with the entire voting strength of his district, Mr. Lee retired in favor of the late Governor Joel Parker. During the following legislative session, Governor Parker sent Mr. Lee's name to the state senate for confirmation as clerk of the New Jersey supreme court, he entering upon the duties of this office upon November 2nd, 1872. He retained the position until November 2, 1897, when, owing to the transfer of power to the Republican party, the office passed from Democratic control.

From 1886 to 1895 Mr. Lee acted as treasurer of the Democratic state committee, while in the latter portion of his official relations to his office as clerk, he personally directed the collation, arrangement and indexing of all the documents in his custody relating to criminal and civil causes. This comprised cases from 1685 to 1846, previous to which latter date there was no index.

Since 1850 Mr. Lee was identified with the development of railroad interests of the southern portion of New Jersey. Early in the '50s he wrote extensively upon the subject, particularly in the Trenton, Camden and Bridgeton newspapers, with the purpose of identifying the Camden and Amboy railroad with the development of the southern section of the state. In 1853 he became one of the incorporators of the West Jersey Railroad Company, and in 1859 was one of the incorporators of the West Jersey Central railroad. Upon the 9th of March, 1863, he was named by act of the legislature as director of the Cape May and Millville railroad. Elected as treasurer of the company, he retained the position until 1872. He was also active in the building of the Stockton Hotel at Cape May. In 1866 he was an incorporator of the Bridgeton and Port Norris railroad, was identified with its construction, and remained interested until its transfer and change of name to the Cumberland and Maurice River railroad. After associating himself with the directorate of the West Jersey railroad and the

West Jersey and Sea Shore railroad, Mr. Lee was instrumental in the construction of the Maurice River and Newfield-Atlantic City branches.

In other business relations Mr. Lee was president of the Trent Tile Company, of Trenton, a director of the Trenton Banking Company, director of the Standard Fire Insurance Company, of Trenton, president of the Universal Paper Bag Company, and director of the Union Mills Paper Manufacturing Company, of New Hope, Pennsylvania.

In 1888 Mr. Lee was named as manager of the State Home for Feeble Minded Women at Vineland, and since the death of Alexander G. Cattell has been president of the board. He was also president of the New Jersey State Conference of Charities and Corrections, and for many years was vestryman of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, of Trenton. He was a member of the New Jersey State Historical Society, the American Academy of Political and Social Science of Philadelphia, the Mercantile Library of Philadelphia, the Lotus Club and the Country Club of Trenton.

On July 16, 1862, Mr. Lee married Anna-bella Willson Townsend, born September 21, 1835, who is now living. Mrs. Lee, daughter of the late William Smith Townsend, of Dennisville, New Jersey, is descended directly from Richard Townsend, who first appeared at Jamaica, Long Island, 1656. He died near Oyster Bay about 1671, leaving among other children John, who married Phebe Williams, daughter of John Williams. John Townsend was one of the earliest settlers of Cape May county, gave his name to Townsend's Inlet, and was a justice and one of His Majesty's high sheriffs. John died in 1721. Among his children was Richard, probably the first white child born in Cape May county, born 1681, died 1737, married Millicent Somers, of Somerset Plantation, now Somers Point. Her father, John, was the ancestor of Commodore Richard Somers. Of the children of Richard and Millicent Townsend there were: Isaac, who married Sarah, daughter of John Willets. Of this union was Isaac (II), born 1738, died 1780, who married Keturah Albertson, daughter of Josiah Albertson and Anne Austin. Anne was the daughter of Francis Austin, of the Vale of Evesham, Burlington county. Isaac Townsend (II) had a son Isaac Townsend (III) who in 1800 married Hannah Ogden, direct in descent from David Ogden, who in 1682 came with William Penn to Pennsylvania in the "Welcome." A son of Isaac Townsend (III) was William



Francis B. Hee

Smith Townsend, merchant of Dennisville, Cape May county, actively identified with ship-building interests and the construction of the Cape May and Millville railroad. Born in 1811, he died in 1881. In 1833 he married Hannah Smith Ludlam, daughter of Henry Ludlam and Mary Lawrence. Hannah Ludlam's descent is traced to Anthony Ludlam, settler in Southampton, Long Island, 1640. His son Joseph was among the first settlers of Cape May county. Of the direct line was Lieutenant Henry Ludlam, of the Cape May militia in the revolution, with descent from John May, the founder of May's Landing, the county seat of Atlantic county.

The children of Benjamin Fiser Lee and Annabella Willson Townsend Lee are: Francis Bazley Lee, born January 3, 1869. Anna Townsend Lee, born September 16, 1870, died July 23, 1871. Marguerite Alexander Lee (Dixon), born December 25, 1875. Marguerite Alexander Lee was married to Iuston Dixon, Esq., of Trenton, April 14, 1904. Of this marriage there are two children. Annabel Lee Dixon, born April 7, 1905, and Marion Ross Dixon, born July 14, 1906.

Francis Bazley Lee, the author of this work, was born in the Merchants' Hotel, Philadelphia, on January 3, 1869. He received his preparatory education in the Trenton Seminary, Lawrenceville School, during the last year of Dr. Samuel M. Hamill's principalship and the first year of the John C. Green foundation, and graduated from the State Model School in 1888. While at the Model School he founded in 1885 *The Signal*, the school paper, and was secretary and president of the Thencanic Literary Society. Entering the junior class at the University of Pennsylvania, Mr. Lee completed in 1890 a special course in American history, political economy and constitutional law in the Wharton School. At college he was active in the reorganization of Iota Chapter Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, subsequently becoming archon of the district, was an associate editor of *The Pennsylvania*, and made special investigations for the matriculate catalogue committee. Upon graduation he was ivy orator. The summer of 1890 Mr. Lee spent in Europe, where he made the first translation from French of the Belgian constitution, and especially studied the health problems of municipalities. During the following autumn and winter he took a special course in English literature in the University of Pennsylvania.

Having completed his legal studies in the office of the Hon. G. D. W. Vroom, of Tren-

ton, Mr. Lee was admitted to the bar of New Jersey, June term, 1893. From July of that year until May, 1894, he assisted the city solicitor of Trenton, Edwin Robert Walker, in legal matters connected with the establishment of the sewer system of that city. In June term, 1896, Mr. Lee was admitted as a counselor-at-law. During this period, with Nelson L. Petty, of Trenton, Mr. Lee was secretary to the commission to compile the general statutes of New Jersey issued in 1896. In 1897 and 1898 Mr. Lee was the receiver and managing editor of the *Trenton Times*, also in 1905 becoming acting editor of the Democratic *True American*, at the personal solicitation of its editor, Joseph L. Naar, during his last illness. He is a director in the Standard Fire Insurance Company, of Trenton, and succeeded his father as president of the Trent Tile Company.

Mr. Lee has contributed largely to current historical and legal literature. He has written extensively for the daily newspaper press of New Jersey, while among his more extensive contributions are: "Memorial of George White Worman," 1890; "Supreme Court of New Jersey," *Medico-Legal Journal*, March, 1892; data relating to New Jersey men in the Matriculate Catalogue of the University of Pennsylvania; a series of articles on colonial laws, legislation, and customs, *New Jersey Law Journal*, 1891-1902; "Colonial Jersey Coinage," 1893; "Agricultural Improvement in Southern New Jersey," 1894; "Jerseyisms," 1894; "History of Trenton," 1895; "History of the Great Seal of New Jersey," in Zieber's "American Heraldry;" and "Outline History and Compilations and Revisions of the Colony and State of New Jersey, 1717-1896," in the General Statutes of New Jersey, 1896. He has for several years been a member of the publication committee of the New Jersey Archives and has edited Vol. II of the 2nd series. He was also chairman of a committee of the University of Pennsylvania, class of '90, which in 1895 published the Quinquennial record of the class. He wrote the four-volume history "New Jersey as a Colony and as a State" and prepared the articles on "New Jersey," "Newark" and "Trenton" in the *Encyclopedia Americana*. An article upon "Receivers of Insolvent Corporations" in the *American Corporation Legal Manual* is also from his pen.

In matters of public health and parks, Mr. Lee has taken active interest. As a member of the Trenton board of health since 1901, he has led a campaign for mosquito extermination. By

reason of resultant agitation in 1903 the common council of the city of Trenton commenced the plan of the purchase of the Delaware river front. Of the special committee on the acquisition of park lands Mr. Lee has been secretary.

Mr. Lee is a member of the New Jersey Historical Society, recording secretary of the Princeton Historical Society; member of the Burlington County, Monmouth County, Salem County (New Jersey) Historical societies, and of the Bucks County (Pennsylvania) Historical Society; for ten years was corresponding secretary of the New Jersey Sons of the Revolution; formerly a member of the board of managers of the Revolutionary Memorial Society and active in the attempts to preserve Washington's headquarters in Rocky Hill and Somerville; formerly secretary and president of the State Schools Alumni Association, of which he was one of the organizers; a member of the American Dialect Society; of the New Jersey Society of Pennsylvania and of the State and Mercer County Bar associations. Since December, 1892, he has been a member of the board of managers of the New Jersey State Charities Aid Society, and is a member of its law committee. In April, 1895, Mr. Lee was appointed one of a special committee to examine the penal laws of New Jersey and other states, and to report necessary and beneficial changes. The committee reported in favor of the indeterminate sentence and the probation system, and upon its findings much of the recent beneficial legislation has been enacted.

Mr. Lee was secretary to the commission to compile the public statutes of New Jersey, and was in charge of New Jersey's historical exhibit at the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition, and is also historian to the executive committee of the Washington's Crossing Commission.

Upon the 12th of June, 1894, at Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Vincentown, New Jersey, Francis B. Lee married Sara Stretch Eayre, born in Junction City, Kansas, only child of Captain George Stretch Eayre and Marie Burr Bryan, his wife. Captain Eayre is living in Vincentown, three miles distant from the home of the original emigrant, Richard Eayre, founder before 1710 of one of Burlington county's colonial commercial centers, Eayrestown. As a young man Captain Eayre removed to the west, and before the age of twenty-one was clerk of the legislature of the territory of Nebraska. Among

the earliest arrivals in Denver he was engaged in the lumber industry, and at the outbreak of the civil war enlisted in the First Colorado Cavalry Regiment, and later in the Colorado Independent Battery. This battery was attached to the Army of the Frontier and the Army of the Border, Trans-Mississippi Department. He became senior first lieutenant of the battery June, 1861, and received a captain's commission in June, 1864, for bravery on the field. During his military career Captain Eayre participated in the following frontier engagements: Apache Canon, Anderson's Gap, Beaver Creek, Bentonville, Big Blue, Bogg's Mills, Branchville, Bull Creek, Cadd's Mountain, Cane Hill, Carthage, Cherokee Nation, Des Arcs, Fort Scott, Fayetteville, Fort Craig, Fort Fillmore, Fort Larned, Grandy, Independence, Kansas City, Little Blue, Marais des Cygnes, Mine Creek, Neosho, Newtonia, Osage River, Pea Ridge, Pigeon Rancho, Rio de las Animas, Rio Honato, Smoky Hill and Val Verde. After residing a short time in Iowa, Captain Eayre returned to Vincentown. During recent years he has devoted himself to scientific arboriculture and horticulture, experimenting especially with grapes, plums and strawberries.

Through her mother, Mrs. Lee is directly descended from the Burr family, who, like the Eayres, were large owners of Burlington county plantations and woodlands. The original emigrant to New Jersey was Henry Burr. To him and his wife Elizabeth Hudson were born several children. One daughter, Elizabeth, was the mother of John Woolman, the most distinguished American minister of the Society of Friends during the period of the French and Indian war. Another daughter, Martha, became the mother of Colonel Timothy Matlack, the "Fighting Quaker" of the American revolution, whose portrait hangs in Independence Hall, and to whom the citizens of Philadelphia presented a silver urn in commemoration of his gallant defense of the city. A grandson, son of Henry Burr, was Joseph, father of Keziah, wife of Governor Richard Howell, of New Jersey, and of Lieutenant William Burr. Lieutenant Burr's daughter was the wife of Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy. A son Joseph was the grandfather of Joshua Burr, of Vincentown, who married Mary E. Newbold, descended from Michael Newbold, justice, Burlington, 1701; Thomas Newbold, justice, Burlington, 1739; William Newbold, member Burlington County Committee of Safety, 1775; Major Barzillai Newbold, serv-

ing with distinction in the American revolution. Mrs. Lee is a great-granddaughter of Joshua and Mary Newbold Burr.

Major Barzillai Newbold married Euphemia Reading, of one of the most distinguished ancestral lines in the colony of New Jersey. Through Captain John Reading, of Gloucester, Governor John Reading, long a member of His Majesty's Council and the representative of the crown as governor and chancellor, and Captain Daniel Reading, Mrs. Lee is descended from the Ryersons, of Bergen county, and the Reids, of Hortensia, Monmouth county. It is a noteworthy fact that the daughter of John Reid married Governor John Anderson, who with Governor John Reading were the only men born in New Jersey who filled the office of governor from the settlement of the colony until 1790.

From the Gloucester county family of Howells, of "Livewell" and "Christianity," Mrs. Lee is descended, as also from Thomas Stretch, first governor of the "Colony in Schnylkill," who came to America with his father, Peter, in 1703. A son of Thomas was Peter (II), a signer of the Continental bills of credit, and in 1778 was a member of the Philadelphia light infantry company. Peter (II) married Sarah Howell, daughter of Samuel Howell, a conspicuous Philadelphia merchant and earnest supporter of the revolutionary movement.

Upon the 5th of November, 1898, a daughter, Rhoda, now living, was born in Vincetown, New Jersey, to Francis B. and Sara Stretch Eayre Lee.

JUBE

The Jube family belong to the more recent arrivals to this country, but in the short space of three generations they have already won their place and made their mark among the prominent families of Newark who represent the forces which have given the city a name and rank among the foremost of the manufacturing centres of the United States.

(I) The first of the name to come to this country was Thomas Jube, who was born in England sometime about the middle of the eighteenth century. Very little is known about him except that he emigrated to this country and settled in New York City, and that it was there that his son, John Prosser Jube, who is referred to below, was born.

(II) John Prosser, son of Thomas Jube, was born in New York City, October 24, 1812, died at his residence, 973 Broad street, Newark, New Jersey, February 9, 1905, of pneu-

monia, after an illness of about a week. He came to Newark as a young man and began his business career in 1838, as a manufacturer of carriage materials, establishing himself and his small plant on Mechanic street. It was not long before his business, which grew rapidly, became so great that Mr. Jube was compelled to seek larger and more commodious quarters, and he therefore transferred it to New York City, where he further extended and enlarged it. Here he continued to transact his business for many years of his life, until he retired and gave up his business to the management and control of his son William M., but he continued to live and make his home in Newark. He retired from active business many years before his death, having amassed a fortune through his business, and augmented it greatly by wise investments in Newark and elsewhere. He was a genial, well-informed man, shrewd in business, active in good works, and scrupulously fair and honorable in all his dealings. He was a member and one of the principal supporters of the First Congregational Church of Newark and contributed very largely to the fund for building the new church edifice of that congregation in Clinton avenue. For a number of years he was a director of the National State Bank, and for several years was its president. Among other financial institutions of Newark in which he was interested was the Firemans' Insurance Company, of which for over forty years he served as a director, being one of the original directors and was one of its charter members and at the time of his death being the last of the original thirty members of the board. He was also interested in many other local financial enterprises, and was connected with quite a number of charitable and religious organizations. He was married twice, but his children were all borne to him by his first wife. Mr. Jube was a Republican, but he never held any office nor did he see any military service. By his wife Sarah, the daughter of Uzal and Fanny (Bolles) Ward, John Prosser Jube had eight children: 1. William Uzal, referred to below. 2. John Jube, married; lives in Brooklyn; has three children: John, Albert and Mary. 3. Harriet Newell, married, October 31, 1877, Edgar Bethune, son of Moses Dodd and Justina Louisa (Sayre) Ward. 4. Albert B., referred to below. 5. Mary Jube. 6. Amanda Ward, married in Newark, New Jersey, February 1, 1871, Charles Francis, son of Francis and Sarah (Seaman) Mackin, and grandson of John and Eliza (Jenkins) Mackin, of New-

burg, New York (see Mackin). 7. Emma Jube. 8. Thomas S., referred to below.

(III) William Uzal, eldest son and child of John Prosser and Sarah (Ward) Jube, was born in Newark, New Jersey, and is now living in East Orange, New Jersey. Entering his father's business in early manhood he succeeded to the management of it on his father's retirement and is now carrying it on at 97 Bowery, New York City, inheriting by will his father's interest in same. He married Electa M. Heaton, who has borne him three children: 1. John Prosser, died at eight years of age. 2. Fanny, married Joseph Perian and has one child, Helen. 3. Matilda Heaton, married Frank, son of Edward and Hannah (Wade) Benjamin, and grandson of David and Cornelia (Smith) Benjamin.

(III) Albert B., third son of John Prosser and Sarah (Ward) Jube, was educated at the Blairstown Academy, and upon taking up the practical duties of a business career, he became identified with his father's interests and, continued thus engaged for a number of years, when he finally relinquished his active duties owing to impaired health. He is a Republican and is a member of the First Congregational Church.

(III) Thomas S., youngest child of John Prosser and Sarah (Ward) Jube, was educated like his brother at the Blairstown Academy, and also is a member of the First Congregational Church of Newark.

Amanda Ward, sixth child and MACKIN second daughter of John Prosser and Sarah (Ward) Jube, was married in Newark, New Jersey, February 1, 1871, to Charles Francis Mackin, of Newark.

Mr. Mackin's grandfather, John Mackin, of Newburg, New York, was born in 1801, died in 1820. He married Eliza Jenkins, of Newburg, and their children were: 1. Charles, married a Miss Merritt. 2. James, married (first) a Miss Wilsey, and (second) a Miss Brittain. 3. Mary, married James M. Kernaghan. 4. Francis, referred to below.

Francis, son of John and Eliza (Jenkins) Mackin, was born in Newburg, New York, February 22, 1826, and is now living in Newark, New Jersey. He was about three years old when his father died, and he was sent to live with his uncle in New York City. Here he attended the public schools, and on the death of his uncle returned to Newburg for a while, after which he went to Chatham, New Jersey, to live and there spent eight years in the tailor-

ing business. He then came to Newark, where he became a clerk in a clothing store, and learning cutting, remained for six years. In 1850 he started in the clothing business for himself, at first as a retailer, and shortly afterwards as a wholesale dealer. In 1861 he obtained contracts for the army, and in 1865 retired. In 1868 he was an alderman of Newark, and in 1869 a member of the state legislature. He attends the Universalist church. By his wife, Sarah (Seaman) Mackin, born March, 1826, died in 1891, he has had four children: 1. Charles Francis, referred to below. 2. Eliza L., married Francis A. Carpenter and has four children: Charles M.; Francis Newton, married Adeline Hoag; Eugene, married a Connecticut girl; Adele Prendergast, married Oliver Wolcott Jackson. 3. and 4. Died in infancy.

Charles Francis, son of Francis and Sarah (Seaman) Mackin, was born in Newark, New Jersey, February 3, 1849, and is now living in that city. For his early education he was sent to the Newark Academy from which he graduated in 1860, after which he went to the Eagle's Wood Military Academy at Perth Amboy. He then went to a French school in New York City, and for the following five years worked in a broker's office in Wall street. For the ten years succeeding this experience he was engaged in the leather trade, and in 1897 came to the medical department of the Prudential Life Insurance Company. Mr. Mackin has held no political offices nor has he seen any military service. He belongs to no secret societies, and is a member of no clubs. He attends the Congregational church. By his marriage with Amanda Ward Jube, referred to above, he has four children living and two died in infancy. Those living are: 1. Frank, married Juliette Henschel. 2. John Prosser Jube, married Josephine Harriet Riker. 3. Charles Francis Mackin, Jr. 4. Edward Harvey Mackin.

The Hart family of Orange, which HART is represented by James Hamilton Hart and his son, Percy Grier Hart, belongs to an old and honorable family of Orangeburg county, South Carolina.

(I) Hamilton Hart, of Orangeburg, South Carolina, grandfather of Mr. James Hamilton Hart, was a joiner. Among his children was Middleton G., referred to below.

(II) Middleton G., son of Hamilton Hart, of Orangeburg county, South Carolina, was born there in 1816, and died in Horry county, same state, in 1854. He took up the study of

medicine and became one of the best known country physicians in that part of the south. He was a Whig in politics, and for twenty years before his death a member of the Methodist church. His wife, Johanna Josephine, daughter of James and ——— (Durant) Bellune, was born in 1824, died in 1859. Child, James Hamilton, referred to below.

(III) James Hamilton, son of Middleton G. and Johanna Josephine (Bellune) Hart, was born in Marion county, South Carolina, January 31, 1849. For his early education he attended the southern public schools, and then went to work on one of the railroads in the south. After this he went into the naval stores business. Near the close of the civil war, he enlisted under Captain Maguire, in Company K, Sixth South Carolina Cavalry, Confederate States Army, and served until the close of the war. He then came to New York City, and in 1872, with John R. Tolar, he started in his present cotton commission business and dealing in naval stores, in which he has continued for thirty-eight continuous years. In politics Mr. Hart is a Democrat. He is an enthusiastic secret society and fraternal organization man, a member of St. John's Chapter, No. 1, Union Chapter; Kane Council, Free and Accepted Masons; Damascus Commandery, Knights Templar, and of Mecca Temple, Mystic Shrine. Among his clubs should be mentioned the New York Southern Society, the New York Confederate Camp, and the Essex County Country Club. Among the financial institutions in which he is interested outside of the Tolar, Hart & Company, should be mentioned the J. S. Bell Confectionery Company. October 19, 1880, Mr. Hart married in Newark, New Jersey, Lillie Letitia, daughter of Noah Farwell and Emeline C. (Wood) Blanchard. Children: 1. Percy Grier, referred to below. 2. Edith Lillie Cordelia, born January 29, 1883; married, April 25, 1906, Walter Martin, son of George and Louise (Hendrichs) Krementz.

(IV) Percy Grier, eldest child and only son of James Hamilton and Lillie Letitia (Blanchard) Hart, was born in Newark, New Jersey, July 26, 1881. After receiving his early education in the Burnet street public school, he entered the Newark Academy, from which he graduated in 1901, and then took the academic course in Princeton University. He then went to work under his father in the firm of Tolar, Hart & Company, 160 Front street, New York City, and after six months spent in thoroughly familiarizing himself with the business, he was taken into the firm. Later he went into the

cotton commission business for himself, with his offices at 49 Leonard street, New York City. In politics Mr. Hart is a Republican and from religious conviction an attendant at the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, of Newark. His home is 66 Hawthorn avenue, East Orange. He is a member of the Princeton Association of the Oranges, Essex County Country Club, New Jersey Automobile Club, Wool Club of New York City and Cap and Gown Club, Princeton University. April 26, 1905, Mr. Hart married in Newark, New Jersey, Emily, daughter of Frank B. Adams, of that city. Children: 1. Percy Grier, born July 30, 1906. 2. Mary Frances, August 24, 1908.

It is well established that those bearing the name of Fuller, so numerous and wide-spread over the United States and Canada have descended from eight ancestral heads, the dates of whose arrival in this country are as follows: Dr. Samuel and his brother Edward, of the "Mayflower," came in 1620. John, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, and William, of Hamilton, New Hampshire, came in 1634. Thomas, of Dedham, and John, of Newton, Massachusetts, came in 1635. Robert, of Salem, and Thomas, of Woburn, and later of Middleton, Massachusetts, came in 1638. Robert, of Dorchester, later of Dedham, Massachusetts, came in 1640. Although positive evidence is wanting, it is very probable that in England these several heads had a common ancestry. This record attempts to deal only with Thomas Fuller, of Woburn, later of Salem and Middleton. The coat-of-arms of the Fuller family: Argent, three bars gules, on a canton of the second a castle or. Crest, a dexter arm embowed, vested argent, cuffed sable, holding in the hand proper a sword of the first hilt of pommel or. (Argent—white; gules—red; or—gold; sable—black. The bar is one of the honorable ordinaries representing a belt of honor given for eminent services. The canton is a subordinate ordinary representing the banner given to Knights-Banneret). This coat-of-arms has been long in use in the family, and Burke in his "General Armory" described the same as belonging to a Fuller family on the Isle of Wight. It appears also that other lines of Fullers in this country are using it, and perhaps rightfully; if so this serves to confirm the opinion that in England they had a common origin which had merited this military prestige.

(1) Thomas Fuller, the emigrant, was born probably in Wales, in April, 1618. He came

from the western part of England, probably Wales as some old accounts give it, in 1638, at the age of twenty, on a trip of observation, intending to return after a sojourn of a year, but changed his plans. He attributed this change of purpose to his conversion under the preaching of the Rev. Thomas Shepard, of Cambridge, while others assign as a reason that he became attached to a maiden who refused to accompany him to England, and that he went alone, and having secured his patrimony from his father, who was a blacksmith, returned to this country, married and settled in that part of Cambridge now called Woburn and became prominent in local matters, serving often as a town officer. After the death of his wife, evidently seeking a broader field of opportunity for his growing family, he obtained from Major General Dennison, of Boxford, some three hundred acres of land in the vicinity of Will's Hill. He also acquired other lands, having extensive tracts in the townships of Reading and Andover as well as other land bordering on the latter near the Andover line. As nearly as can be ascertained he left Woburn about 1665 and settled on the three hundred acres of land in that part of Salem which sixty-three years later was incorporated as the town of Middleton. His home was not far from the place where twenty-five years afterward the infamous Salem witchcraft developed, and he located his dwelling, half a mile east of Will's hill on a stream then known as Pierce's brook, tributary to Ipswich river, and was the second white man in that vicinity. It appears, however, that in 1684 he once more became a citizen of Woburn, remaining about three years, when he again returned to Salem, now Middleton, and remained till the time of his death in June, 1698. He was a man of enterprising spirit and sound judgment, which his posterity have inherited in a large degree and which have given them good positions in society.

He married (first) June 13, 1643, Elizabeth, daughter of John Tidd, of Woburn. Married (second) August 25, 1684, Sarah Wyman, widow of Lieutenant John Wyman, of Woburn; her maiden name was Sarah Nutt; she died May 24, 1688. Married (third) Hannah Wilson, of Woburn, whose maiden name was Hannah Pamer; she survived her husband and returned to Woburn to live with relatives. Children of first wife, born in Woburn: 1. Thomas, born April 30, 1644, see forward. 2. Elizabeth, born September 12, 1645; married, March, 1662, Joseph Dean. 3. Ruth, born May 17,

1648; married (first) ———Wheeler; (second) ———Wilkins. 4. Deborah, born May 12, 1650; married (first) Isaac Richardson; (second) ———Shaw. 5. John, born March 1, 1653; married, February 2, 1672, Rebecca Putnam. 6. Jacob, born May 14, 1655; married, June 19, 1683, Mary Bacon; died 1731. 7. Joseph, born August 8, 1658, died young. 8. Benjamin, born April 15, 1660; married, December 15, 1685, Sarah Bacon. 9. Samuel, born May 9, 1662, died young.

(II) Thomas (2), son of Thomas (1) Fuller, was born in Woburn, Massachusetts, April 30, 1644, died in March, 1721. He married (first) in 1669, Ruth, daughter of Thomas and Mary Richardson, of Woburn. Married (second) July 19, 1699, Martha Durgy. Children of first wife: 1. Thomas, born February 3, 1671; married, May 3, 1693, Elizabeth Andrews. 2. Jonathan, born July 19, 1673; married, January 3, 1694, Susannah Trask. 3. John, born December 22, 1676; married, January 22, 1704, Phoebe Symonds. 4. Joseph, born August 12, 1679, see forward. 5. William, born November 30, 1685; married (first) October 10, 1714, Elizabeth Goodale; (second) June 15, 1741, Deborah Hill. Child of second wife: 6. Stephen, born August 10, 1700, married, January 1, 1723, Hannah Moulton.

(III) Joseph, son of Thomas (2) Fuller, was born August 12, 1679, died March 27, 1748. He married (first) February 17, 1711, Rachel Buxton. Married (second) November 3, 1713, Susannah Dorman, who died October 6, 1765, aged eighty-four years. Child of first wife: Joseph, born February 12, 1712. Children of second wife: 1. Rachel, born August 1, 1714. 2. Ruth, born March 5, 1716. 3. Amos, born 1717, baptized February 16, 1718. 4. Thomas, born 1720, baptized April 10, 1720. 5. Ephraim, born March 7, 1722, see forward.

(IV) Ephraim, son of Joseph Fuller, was born March 7, 1722, died February 20, 1792. He served as a civil officer during the revolutionary war, and rendered such services to his country as made his descendants eligible to membership in the Society of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. He resided in a house which was erected presumably by his father, not later than 1740, and there all his children were born. He married Mary, born 1722, died December 14, 1786, daughter of Ensign Ezra Putnam, who died October 22, 1747. Children: 1. Nehemiah, born October 5, 1750; married Ruth Bixby, born 1754, died July 15, 1783. 2. Elizabeth,



Charles W. Fuller

born August 7, 1752. 3. Abijah, born September 22, 1754, died June 6, 1817. 4. Simeon, born August 12, 1759, see forward.

(V) Simeon, son of Ephraim Fuller, was born August 12, 1759. He married, June 10, 1793, Rebecca, born in Middleton, September 16, 1769, died October 30, 1844, daughter of Nathaniel and Susanna (Estey) Berry. Children: 1. Dean, born April 19, 1791, died March 17, 1864; tradition says that he was called out in the war of 1812 on the alarm list; married, December 17, 1822, Lydia Berry, born September 1, 1801, in Andover, died March 20, 1878. 2. Ephraim, born January 15, 1793, died March 4, 1865; tradition says that he was called out in the war of 1812 on the alarm list; married, April 27, 1820, Sally Kimball, born 1793 in Andover, died November 7, 1866. 3. Fanny, born October 22, 1784, died May 27, 1824; married, June 6, 1817, Jesse Flint, born May 15, 1788, died July 27, 1858. 4. Abijah, born February 6, 1801, died July 13, 1878; married (first) December 14, 1826, Abigail Frances Weston, born September 3, 1808, in Amherst, New Hampshire, died July 7, 1846; married (second) October 8, 1850, Sarah Blake, born September 22, 1818, in Sandwich, New Hampshire, died October 22, 1880. 5. Jesse, born March 18, 1803, see forward. Rebecca (Berry) Fuller traced her ancestry to William Towne and Johanna Blessing, who were married March 25, 1620, in St. Nicholas Church, Yarmouth, England, one of the finest buildings in that city, founded in 1101. They came to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1632, and moved to Topsfield in 1652. Of their eight children the eldest, Rebecca, born in 1621, married Francis Nourse, and was executed for alleged witchcraft. The sixth child, Mary, born in 1634, married Isaac Estey, and was also executed for alleged witchcraft. The seventh child, Sarah, was also apprehended for the same crime, but was afterward released. The third child of Isaac and Mary (Towne) Estey, John, born January 2, 1662, married Mary Dorman. Their seventh child, Jonathan, born May 4, 1707, married Susanna Monroe, of Lexington, Massachusetts. Their fourth child, Susanna, born January 26, 1741, married Nathaniel Berry. Their fifth child, Rebecca, became the wife of Simeon Fuller, above mentioned.

(VI) Jesse, son of Simeon Fuller, was born March 18, 1803, died August 18, 1872. He married, July 14, 1835, Elizabeth A. Bartine, born November 24, 1816, died June 18, 1906. Children, all born in New York City: 1.

Thomas Simeon, born April 14, 1836, died June 1, 1903; married, September 15, 1855, Effie Birdsall, of New York City. 2. Jesse, born August 22, 1838, died October 27, 1839. 3. Rebecca Elizabeth, born September 30, 1840; married, August 22, 1883, William B. Putney, born in Ashfield, Massachusetts, died September 10, 1904. 4. Charles Wesley, born July 2, 1843, see forward. 5. Henry Dean, born January 6, 1846. 6. Sarah, born April 20, 1848; married, December 17, 1879, Joseph Newhall Smith, of Lynn, Massachusetts, born in Danvers, Massachusetts. 7. Jesse, born April 2, 1851; married, December 2, 1873, Ida A. Goldey, of New York City. 8. Lydia Emily, born June 20, 1853; married, October 9, 1889, Sydney Fisher, of New York City. 9. George Albert, born June 1, 1857; married, June 7, 1882, Fannie Seales, of New York City.

(VII) Charles Wesley, son of Jesse Fuller, was born in New York City, July 2, 1843. He received his early education and training in the public schools and College of the City of New York and in the public life of Manhattan. He was engaged in business in New York City until 1871, when he removed to Bayonne, New Jersey, where he now resides. The legal life of New Jersey fascinated him, and he gave up business for the profession of law. In 1879 he was admitted to the New Jersey bar and in 1885 to the bar of New York. He is one of the best and most widely known corporation lawyers of New Jersey. Aside from his continual and active interest in politics, as citizen, legislator, sinking fund commissioner, or member of the state sewerage commission, he has always taken a deep interest in education, whether as a member of the Bayonne board of education, a trustee in the state normal school, or as state superintendent of public instruction, to which position he was appointed in 1888. He is one of the famous after-dinner speakers of New Jersey, and a political campaigner of convincing power and charm of address. During the civil war he offered his services in behalf of his country, enlisting in the Seventh New York Regiment. In the draft riots of 1863 and the riots of 1871 he rendered valuable services, for which he was highly complimented. In 1868 he was appointed adjutant of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, National Guard of New York; in 1869 was promoted to the rank of major and in 1874 made colonel, commanding the regiment until 1874. Colonel Fuller is a Republican in politics. He was a member of the New Jersey legislature in 1888. He is a member of George Washington Post, Grand Army

of the Republic, Department of New York, and is also a member of many clubs, including the Union League, of Jersey City, the Lotus, Lawyers' and Twilight clubs, of New York. From the Yankee stock of Salem and the Huguenots of New Rochelle. Colonel Fuller inherits those qualities of courage, intellect and good nature that have made him successful as soldier, lawyer, orator and wit.

Colonel Fuller married, May 29, 1867, Matilda B. Williams, of New York City. Children: 1. Harry Williams, born June 14, 1868; married, October 16, 1901, Mira Belle Shepard, of New York City. 2. Fannie Searles, born June 2, 1871; married, June 15, 1898, Major Lee Toadvine, of Saulsbury, Maryland; children: Matilda Fuller, born in Saulsbury, Maryland, May 9, 1899; Elizabeth Wesley, born in Saulsbury, Maryland, July 2, 1900; Martha Lee, born in Bayonne, New Jersey.

As their name indicates, the Wards owe their origin to the old vikings who made themselves masters not only of the sea but also of much of Europe. When William the Norman came over into England he had Wards among the lists of his "noble captains," and there were other Wards among the descendants of the old sea kings who fought against him at Hastings. Later on, among the banners of the stalwart Anglo-Saxon men who fought and bled and died in the Crusades, not the least renowned was that of de la Warde, or de Wardes; "he beareth arms: azure, a cross patonce or, a mullet for difference; crest: a saracen's head affrontée, combed below the shoulders, proper; motto: Sub cruce salus—salvation is beneath the cross." In 1173 William de la Warde appears in Chester, and from that time on his family and descendants increased in wealth and importance until eleven or twelve generations later William Ward, of Dudley castle, was created the first earl of Derby. The family spread out through Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Northamptonshire, until Robert Warde, of Houghton Parva, in the last-named county, married Isabel or Sybil Stapley, of Dunchurch, county Warwick. Among their issue was a son James, who married Alice Fawkes or Faulks, and had a son Stephen, who married Joice or Joyce Trafford, of Leicestershire, and by her became the father of the famous Sergeant John Ward, sometimes called John Ward Sr., of Wethersfield, Branford and Newark, and progenitor of a large and illustrious branch of New Jersey men.

Tradition tells us that about the time Stephen Ward's widow and children emigrated to New England, there came over also a brother of Stephen's and three of his first cousins, Lawrence, George and Isabel Ward. This brother is said to have been the Andrew Ward who was in Watertown in 1634, in Wethersfield the next year, and finally settled in Stamford, Connecticut, in 1647. The father of the three first cousins just mentioned is progenitor of that branch of the Branford-Newark Wards in which we are at present interested.

(1) Lawrence and George Ward, ship carpenters, came to this country with their sister and took the oath of fidelity and signed the fundamental agreement of the New Haven colony in 1639. Seven years later they and their sister Isabel removed to the new town of Totoket or Branford, which had been settled in 1643 by a company from Wethersfield, among whom was Sergeant John Ward, already referred to, and the congregation of Rev. Abraham Pierson, from Southampton, Long Island. About this time Isabel Ward, whose only son by her first marriage was afterwards known as John Catlin, or Catling, of Newark and Deerfield, whither he removed before 1684, married a second time, her husband being Joseph Baldwin, of Milford, whose sons were later among the emigrants to Newark, although he himself removed in 1603 to Hadley, Massachusetts. Her two brothers, especially Lawrence Ward, became active and prominent in the affairs of their new home. After the restoration of Charles I. to the English throne, the regicides, Whalley and Goffe, were excepted from the act of indemnity, escaping arrest they fled to America, where they lived in retirement, hiding in New Haven and other towns of the Connecticut river valley. The home government made strenuous efforts to arrest them even here, but they were always defeated by the concealed and dissembled opposition of the colonists. At one time Micah Tompkins hid the regicides when the chase was warm, "giving them aid and comfort; his girls not aware that angels were in the basement;" and Lawrence Ward, who had been impressed by the colonial representatives of the home government to make the search at Milford, performed his task so successfully that the authorities deemed and reported that he had made a most thorough search without finding them. Lawrence Ward was chosen in 1665-66 as representative of Branford town in the New Haven colonial assembly, and from that time on he becomes one of the leading spirits and dominating char-

acters of the community wherein he had thrown his lot, not only in Branford, but later on, when they had built themselves a final habitation and resting place in their new ark of refuge on the bank of the Passaic. Here Lawrence Ward became second in importance only to Robert Treat and Rev. Abraham Pierson, leaders respectively of the Milford and Guilford-Branford contingents of the Newark colony. When he died, in 1669 or 1670, Lawrence Ward, in addition to his other public offices and posts, was the first deacon of the "church after the congregational way," which he had done so much to establish in its new home; and although he left no children, his widow Elizabeth, often referred to in the old records as "the Widow Ward," enjoyed for many years the love and respect of those whom her husband had served.

George Ward appears either to have remained in Branford, or, as is more probable, to have died there before the emigration, leaving sons John and Josiah, both of whom came with their uncle Lawrence to Newark, and became prominent in town affairs and progenitors of numerous gifted descendants. Josiah married Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Samuel Swaine, who in 1668 was Newark's representative in the assembly of East Jersey. She is said to have been the first person on shore at the landing of the pilgrims on the Passaic; she bore her husband one son, Samuel, who married and had eight children who reached maturity and left record; and when her husband died, shortly after their arrival at Newark, she became wife of David Ogden, of Elizabethtown, through whom she became mother of another illustrious line. To John Ward, the other son of George, of Branford, we shall now refer.

(II) At this period, what is now the state of Connecticut, consisted of two colonies, Connecticut and New Haven, the former comprising the settlements at the mouth and on the banks of the Connecticut river, and the latter including not only New Haven proper but also the towns of Milford, Branford, Guilford and Stamford in its vicinity, and the town of Southold, Long Island. In the last mentioned colony republican views were greatly in the ascendant, and although on August 21st, 1661, the towns acknowledged formally that Charles II. was "lawful King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, and all other territories thereto belonging," bitter discussions were aroused by his restoration and great apprehensions were felt as to the effect of that event on the future of the colony. In consequence of all this, some

of the most prominent men in the New Haven colony seriously debated the advisability of establishing a new home elsewhere more favorable to the exercise and dissemination of the civil and religious liberties they cherished; and the first to carry this design into effect was a company of men from Milford, with Robert Treat at their head, who after negotiations first with the Dutch authorities of New Netherlands at Albany and later with Governor Philip Carteret of New Jersey and the Indian owners, procured land, May 21, 1666, for their new settlement on the banks of the Passaic, at what is now the site of the city of Newark. Meanwhile the men of Branford, under the leadership of their pastor, Rev. Abraham Pierson, had been making negotiations with the Milford people in order to join in their undertaking, and October 30, 1666, twenty-three Branford families subscribed the terms of agreement and came to the new settlement where, though not so numerous as the forty-one signers from Milford, their more perfect organization as a church enabled them, the later comers, to change the name of the place from Milford to Newark, after the place where their pastor had received his early training. By becoming one of this Branford band and signing his name to this document, John Ward (or as he then spelt it, John Warde) began a career of public life and usefulness which if not so lengthy as that of some of his contemporaries was hardly surpassed by any in its zeal and value. At the very start, in 1666, he was appointed one of the branders of the community, where his main business, the keeping of the records of the cattle brands, was in the then unsettled condition of the colony by no means unimportant and likely at times to prove highly responsible and even burdensome. This, however, was only one of his tasks. In the difficult business of allotting and dividing the land among the original settlers and the later comers and of procuring other lands to meet the town's growing needs, John Ward played a prominent and highly satisfactory part, record of which is to be found among the entries in the old Newark town book, 1673-79. Lack of space prevents a proper treatment being given to this topic, but one at least of the controversies with which John Ward's name and work were connected ought not to be passed by without mention. In September, 1673, the town meeting determined "that a Petition should be sent to the Generals at Orange, that if it might be, we might have the Neck," by which name the land between the Passaic and the Hackensack rivers

was then known. This was the beginning of a long and bitter quarrel that was not finally ended until December, 1681-2, and was the famous "wrangle over the Neck" in which were involved not only the townspeople of Newark, but also Major Nathaniel Kingsland, of Barbadoes, W. I.; Nicholas Bayard, and Jacob Melyn, the son of old Cornelius Melyn, of New York; the Dutch court of admiralty in Holland, and a number of other prominent colonial and old world officials. Throughout the whole of this difficulty John Ward seems to have played one of the principal parts. About a month after the petition had been sent, he and his cousin John Catlin, who three years later was to become the first schoolmaster of Newark, were, October 13, 1673, appointed a committee to purchase Major Kingsland's interest in the property, and about ten days later we find him on the committee in charge of the final settlement of the bargain and the distribution of the new land thus obtained; and on committee after committee relating to the differences over the Neck, from this time forward his name stands either first or second in appointment. The patent for his property was not recorded until September 10, 1675, when he and Robert Lyman and Stephen Davis all three received theirs together, and the record was made in the East Jersey Patents, liber 1, p. 139, from which we learn that his dwelling house was situated "north of the Elder's lot, south of Richard Lawrence," or, according to our present-day landmarks, on Park place, facing Military Park, and opposite Cedar street, and just about where Proctor's theatre now stands. Later on, in 1679, when a part of the "Elder's lot" was given by the town to John Johnson, it was agreed that "John Ward, Turner, hath the Grant of the remainder of the Elder's Lott which is more than John Johnson is to have, for one of his Sons to build on." The designation "Turner," sometimes elaborated into "Dish-turner" from his trade, is as in the above extract always appended to John Ward's name in the old records in order to distinguish him from Sergeant John Ward, his contemporary and fellow townsman; and in the same way and for the same reason, their two sons were generally spoken of as John Ward Jr. and John Ward, Turner, junior. In 1670 John Ward was constable for the town, and was appointed again in 1679. On April 28, 1675, he, together with Thomas Johnson, Stephen Freeman, John Curtis, Samuel Kitchell, Thomas Huntington and Samuel Plum, were chosen as townsmen for the year, and June 12, in the

year following, he was returned for the same office, together with Samuel Kitchell, Samuel Plum and Thomas Huntington, the new men being Joseph Walters, Azariah Crane and William Camp. In 1677 he was again given his old office of brander, and at the same time was appointed one of the grand jurymen for the year. In 1679 he was chosen one of the fence viewers, and in 1684 he was reappointed to the office of warner of the town meeting, an office he had previously held in 1676. One of the early trials and responsibilities of the settlement was the supplying of the parson's wood. This had been arranged for by taxing each family in the community one load delivered at the parsonage. For a time this worked satisfactorily, but later on delinquents became numerous, and finally, November 24, 1679, a committee of eight men, two for each quarter of the year, was appointed to see that every man delivered his load, the committee to be exempted from their contribution for their pains and care. The members of this committee for the third quarter of the year were Deacon Richard Lawrence and John Ward. The will of John Ward, the "Turner," was proved July 16, 1684, when letters of administration were granted to his widow Sarah, supposed by some to have been a daughter or niece of Robert Lyman, one of the Milford-Newark settlers. His children, three of whom are named in his will, were: Sarah, John, Samuel, Abigail, Josiah, Nathaniel and Caleb. Of Sarah, born 1651, we have no more information; but little more is known of John, 1654-1690, whom Mr. Conger conjectures had a son named Samuel Ward; Samuel, second son of John Ward, the "Turner," was born 1656 and died October 14, 1686, leaving his wife Phebe to administer his estate; Abigail Ward became the first wife of John Gardner, who joined the Newark settlers in 1677, and held several important offices, one of them being sheriff of Essex county in 1695; to Josiah Ward we shall refer later; Nathaniel died in 1732, having married Sarah, granddaughter of Sergeant Richard Harrison, one of the Branford-Newark settlers, and daughter of Samuel Harrison by his wife Mary, daughter of Sergeant John Ward. Nathaniel and Sarah (née Harrison) Ward had two sons, Nathaniel and Abner, and a daughter Eunice, who married into the Woodruff family. Caleb, youngest son of John Ward, the "Turner," died February 9, 1735, leaving ten children, the youngest of which, Hannah, also married a Woodruff. In 1700 Caleb was the Newark overseer of the poor.

(III) The land purchased by the Newark settlers was an extended tract within the limits of which are now situated Belleville, Bloomfield, the Oranges, Caldwell, and a number of other towns and villages of the present day. The first division of lands was naturally within the bounds of Newark proper, where the settlers were then dwelling together for mutual protection and help. It was on the "home lot" received at this division that John Ward himself seems to have lived and died. At one of the subsequent divisions he was given forty-four acres "beyond second river," the name by which the stream at Belleville was then known. This property is described as being bounded on the north by Elizabeth Ward (widow of deacon Lawrence Ward), on the south and west by common land, and on the east by the river and a swamp; and apparently John Ward turned it over to his son Josiah, as from the patent made out to Joseph and Hannah Bond on May 1, 1697, we learn that Josiah Ward was at that time living there and owning the property, and on that date there was only one of his name alive and able to do this, namely Josiah, son of John Ward, the "Turner." Of public record this man has left little except his will, from which we learn that September 19, 1713, when he wrote it, he was fifty-one years old, which would bring his birth in 1661 or 1662. His death was some time prior to April 8, 1715, when his eldest son Samuel chose Abraham Kitchell as his guardian, although for some reason or other the father's will was not proved until April 16, in the following year. Josiah Ward married (first) Mary, granddaughter of Robert Kitchell, the settler in Newark, by the first wife of his son Samuel, Elizabeth Wakeman, of New Haven. The Abraham Kitchell who became the guardian of Josiah's son Samuel was Mary Kitchell's half-brother, being son of Samuel Kitchell by his second wife Grace, daughter of Rev. Abraham Pierson. Josiah and Mary (née Kitchell) Ward had five children—a daughter Sarah, and four sons who were minors in 1713, Samuel, Robert, Josiah and Laurence, the last name being spelt according to that in his father's will, although later generations have preferred the form Lawrence. The second wife of Josiah, son of John Ward, was named America, and in some accounts her surname is given as Lawrence, and she is said to have borne her husband two children, Lawrence and Sarah. In his will Josiah says that Sarah is the daughter of his first wife, and that his second wife's daughter was called Mary, and that she is ex-

pecting another child. This last child may have been named Lawrence from his mother's maiden name, and if so the fact would account for the preference shown by the family in later days for that spelling of the name.

(IV) Laurence, or Lawrence, son of Josiah Ward, was born about 1710, and died April 4, 1793. His home was in Bloomfield, on the property left to him in his father's will. Like his father before him, he was a quiet country farmer, and does not appear to have taken much if any part in the stirring public controversies and movements that were going on around him. When the revolution broke out, Lawrence was nearly seventy years old, and though he did not go himself, four out of his five sons enlisted in the Essex county regiments and served in the patriot armies. His will, almost if not the last one written before the Declaration of Independence, is dated May 3, 1776, and in it he leaves to his sons "all my estate both lands and meadows and all my moveable estate both here and elsewhere." By his wife, Eleanor Baldwin, Lawrence Ward had children: Samuel, Jacob, Jonathan (or as he is sometimes called Jonas), Stephen, Cornelius (to whom his father left a special legacy of £5), Margaret and Phebe.

(V) Like his father Lawrence, Jacob Ward lived and died in Bloomfield, but unlike him he seems to have been quite actively engaged in the public life of his time and county. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm, where he was born about 1750. When he was between twenty-five and twenty-six, war was declared between the colonies and Great Britain, and Jacob answering to the first call for troops enlisted in the Essex county militia, where he served for some time, although unlike his brother Jonas who rose to the rank of captain, he never became more than a private. At the close of the war of independence Jacob Ward returned to his home in Bloomfield and devoted himself to his farm and family and the interests of the town and county in which he dwelt. Whether the stirring times and incidents through which he had passed and in which he had participated led him to establish the old Bloomfield hotel, or whether he obtained possession of the property in some other way is uncertain; but we know that he was for many years its owner if not its proprietor, and that the place became one of the political headquarters of its day, as the following extracts from the Newark town records testify. Among the resolves passed by the meeting of April 11, 1808, the fifth reads, "that the next annual

election be opened at the house of Jacob Ward in Bloomfield and continued there during the first day, and adjourned to the court house in Newark as usual;" while the sixth resolution passed April 9, 1810, is to the effect "that the annual election shall be opened at the house of Jacob Ward at Bloomfield, and closed at the court house in Newark." Children of Jacob and Mary (Davis) Ward, all born in Bloomfield: Joseph, Isaac, Caleb, Jacob (see forward), Mary and Lucy. Mary married into the Baker family and Lucy into the Jeroloman family.

(VI) Jacob (2), son of Jacob (1) Ward, was born in Bloomfield in 1778, and died in Hanover, Morris county, December 27, 1848. He was brought up on his father's farm, and trained as a Presbyterian by Rev. Jedediah Chapman, the famous revolutionary pastor of the Mountain Society's Church at Orange. In 1794 the residents at Bloomfield began taking measures for procuring and perfecting a new church organization of their own, and a petition was presented to the presbytery asking that the people living in the Bloomfield district be formed into a distinct congregation as the "Third Presbyterian Church in the township of Newark." The presbytery advised the measure as soon as the petitioners should prove their ability to sustain a stated minister, and the constitution of the church in due form took place in June, 1798, and the organization was perfected with eighty-two members, twenty-three being transferred from the Newark church, and fifty-two, among whom were Jacob and his family, from the Mountain Society. Two years after, on January 30, 1800, Mr. Ward was married in the church he had helped to found, by its first pastor, Rev. Abel Jackson. In 1812 Jacob Ward purchased a large farm in Columbia, now Afton, Morris county, New Jersey, and removed himself and his family there, where the remainder of his life was spent. Here he soon took up a prominent position in the community, and in 1813, about a year after his arrival, he was chosen one of the deacons of the Presbyterian church in Hanover, the nearest place of worship to his new home. Shortly after this he became one of that church's ruling elders, and these two offices he held until the day of his death. On January 23, 1849, about a month after his death, the Newark *Scout* of Freedom published two obituary notices of him, one of them a simple notice of his decease from crysipelas in the seventy-first year of his age, and a second one in the following words: "At Colum-

bia, Morris county, on the 27th ultimo, after eight days distressing illness occasioned by animal poisoning, has died Jacob Ward, aged 70 years. For nearly 35 years he worthily filled the offices of ruling elder and deacon in the Presbyterian Church at Hanover. His end was peace." Jacob Ward married Abigail, daughter of Moses Dodd, by his wife Lois Crane, whose father, Ezekiel Crane, was one of the famous "Jersey Blues," commanded by Colonel Schuyler, during the revolution; while her grandfather, Azariah Crane Jr., and her great-uncle, Nathaniel Crane, were the two promoters of Cranetown, now Montclair; and her great-grandfather, Deacon Azariah Crane Sr., was son of Jasper Crane, husband of Mary, daughter of Captain Robert Treat, and one of the most important members of the early Newark settlers. Her grandfather, Isaac Dodd, was son of Daniel and Sarah (née Alling) Dod, grandson of Daniel and Phebe Dod, who were among the original Branford-Newark settlers, and great-grandson of Daniel and Mary Dod, the emigrants. Children of Jacob Ward and Abigail (née Dodd) Ward, all of whom reached maturity and married: 1. Stephen Dodd, born 1800; died 1858; graduated from Princeton University; became a Presbyterian minister; married, 1830, Mary Hovey; (second), 1836, Laura A. Morse; left no children surviving him. 2. Mary Davis Ward, born 1801; died 1888; became wife of Ashbel Carter. 3. Elizabeth Dodd, 1803-74; married, 1824, John N. Voorhis. 4. Moses Dodd, see forward. 5. Joseph Grover, 1807-37; married, 1831, Sarah Munn. 6. Aaron Condit, 1810-60; married Mary O. Munn, 1832; had issue. 7. Samuel Davis, 1812-83; married, 1853, Rebecca Martin Miller; three children. 8. Harriet Newell, 1814-67; became in 1839, wife of Horace Norton. 9. Amzi Armstrong, born 1818; married Hannah Smith. 10. James Henry, 1824-91; married (first) Elizabeth Russell; (second) Louise Burton. 11. Jacob H., born March 25, 1827; now (1908) living; married, 1885, Sarah Elizabeth Bogart. 12. Abigail Sophia, born 1831; still living; since 1853 has been wife of George Jones.

(VII) Moses Dodd, second son and fourth child of Jacob (2) and Abigail (née Dodd) Ward, was born at the old homestead in Bloomfield, in 1806, and died in 1888, aged eighty-two years. When he was six years old his parents moved to Columbia, Morris county, where young Ward was trained in the life of a farmer, which he followed to the end of his life. Like his father he was brought up a Pres-

byterian, and inheriting his father's strength of religious principle and convictions as well as his sturdiness of character, Mr. Ward not only succeeded his father in the office of elder in the Presbyterian church in Hanover, but also became one of its most active and prominent supporters. One who knew him has remarked that, "having been given a different environment and opportunities, Mr. Dodd would have made a success of almost any undertaking; but even as it has happened, he has left an ineffaceable imprint of the greatness of his character on his neighborhood and church, and he has raised for posterity a family of strong, robust children, every one of whom has made their own mark in the world, and developed remarkable business sagacity and executive ability." Moses Dodd Ward married, February 7, 1838, Justina Louisa Sayre, eldest of the two children of Elias Sayre and Abigail Hedges, of Afton, Morris county, New Jersey. Her grandfather was Ebenezer Sayre, of Columbia Bridge (now Afton), New Jersey, and her grandmother, Lois Potter, his first wife; her grandfather was Ebenezer Sayre, of Shrewsbury River, Monmouth county, New Jersey, whose father was Daniel Sayre, of Elizabethtown, husband of Elizabeth Lyon, and son of Joseph Sayre, of the same place, whose father Thomas, son of Francis and Elizabeth (née Atkins) Sayre, was baptized in Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, England, July 20, 1597, came to Lynn, Massachusetts, some time before 1638, removed with Rev. Abraham Pierson and his congregation to Southampton, Long Island, in 1639, and died there in 1670, his son Joseph Sayre having five years before, in 1665, emigrated to Elizabethtown. Children of Moses Dodd and Justina Louisa (née Sayre) Ward, all of whom reached maturity, and four of whom, three sons and a daughter, are still living: Laura Jane Ward, now living at 1092 Broad street, Newark, New Jersey; Elias Sayre Ward, Leslie Dodd Ward, M. D., and Edgar Bethune Ward, all of whom will be referred to later; and Jacob Ewing Ward, whose home is in Madison, New Jersey, and who married Maria E., daughter of Ambrose E. Kitchell, who has borne him one son, Carnot M. Ward.

(VII1) Elias Sayre Ward, second child and oldest son of Moses Dodd (q. v.) and Justina Louisa (Sayre) Ward, was born in Afton, Morris county, New Jersey, November 25, 1842, and died at his residence, 13 South Ninth street, Roseville, Essex county, New Jersey, Decem-

ber 23, 1896, being the first and so far the only one of his father's children yet to die. He was one of the most prominent of the business men in Newark, and was well known not only throughout the state but beyond its borders, and at the time of his death was president of a great electric traction company, head of a large leather manufacturing firm, a member of the board of directors of one of the most important insurance companies in the country, and an ex-candidate of Essex county for governor of New Jersey.

Mr. Ward's early life was passed on his father's farm, and his education was obtained at boarding school in the Bloomfield Academy. As it has to so many young men, the call of the city proved too strong to be resisted, and when he was about twenty-one years old Mr. Ward left his home on the farm and came to Newark to begin the business career in which he was to prove his worth. Entering the business world as salesman for a New York house, he became widely known for his efficiency, ability, and the thoroughgoing conscientiousness with which he performed his work. His vitality was exhaustless, his nature genial, and he became a familiar figure and welcome friend to all the commercial travellers of his day. It was through his efforts that the Commercial Travellers' Association was brought about, and he was the means of putting a stop to the practice at one time customary in several states of laying a special tax upon salesmen who came in from other states. Mr. Ward being called upon to pay this tax, refused on the ground that it was a discrimination which was unfair, illegal and unconstitutional, and his opposition led to a suit that was carried on in his name, finally decided in his favor by the supreme court of the United States, and caused the abolition of the practice. Mr. Ward's business was leather, and he made himself a master of every detail of leather manufacturing. For a number of years he was associated with others in the business, being for a few years a member of the firm of Butler & Ward, and in 1878 forming an alliance with the firm of T. P. Howell & Company. A year later he determined to begin the manufacturing of patent and enameled leather on his own account, and about the beginning of 1880 he organized the firm of E. S. Ward & Company, whose plant, one of the largest in the city, is situated on the corner of Norfolk and Richmond streets. Mr. Ward's great energy, keen discrimination and untiring perseverance soon made this venture a prosperous one, and he accumulated a large

fortune. At his death the firm passed into the hands of his eldest son, who is now managing it.

When the discussion about and experiments with electricity as a motive power and means of propulsion for street cars began, the subject attracted Mr. Ward's attention and he became not only an interested student but also one of the pioneers in the introduction of electric street railways in the city of Newark. He was one of the projectors of the Rapid Transit Railroad Company which built and operated what at the time of Mr. Ward's death were the West Kinney street and Central avenue line of the Consolidated Traction Company, which later became the North Jersey Street Railway Company, and finally in 1903 the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, in which the Rapid Transit Company is represented by the Kinney and Central avenue lines. The old Newark and South Orange horse car railroad company had been incorporated March 7, 1861, and built at about the same time as the Springfield avenue line. Like the latter it fell into financial straits, and was at last bought by Mr. John Radel, who tried the experiment of running it with his son Andrew as superintendent. In 1892 Mr. Ward turned his attention to this line, and forming a company, purchased it, placed it upon a sound financial basis, changed the motive power to electricity, and as president of the new company directed its affairs until his death. He was also very largely interested in other electric railroads outside of Newark, both in and without the state, notably the electric railroad at Plainfield, New Jersey, and the Bridgeport Traction Company, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, which he organized in 1894, and of which he became vice-president. Soon after the organization of the Prudential Insurance Company, Mr. Ward became a heavy stockholder, and for many years was prominent in its board of directors and as chairman of its executive committee. In this as in all other enterprises with which he became connected, Mr. Ward exhibited a broad public spirit, a generous liberality, and a warm regard for the welfare and comfort of his employees. At the time of his death Mr. Ward, in addition to all the other posts of responsibility that he held, was a director of the Fidelity Trust Company. He was a Mason, a member of the Essex Club, of the Essex County Country Club, of the New Jersey Historical Society, and of the Washington Headquarters Association, of Morristown. Following in the footsteps of his ancestors, Mr. Ward was brought

up in the Presbyterian faith, but after his marriage became a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Barnabas in Roseville, where he made his home, and where his charitable benefactions though not widely known were very widely felt. Mr. Ward was always an ardent Republican, and from the early days of his youth took an active interest in politics. He made liberal contributions to the party campaign funds, and willingly gave his time and labor to advance its interests. He was not an office-seeker, and the only public position ever held by him was in the board of chosen freeholders, of which for several years he was a member. In 1895, at the earnest solicitation of many of his friends, he became a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor of New Jersey, and at the nominating convention at Trenton he received the solid support of Essex county, besides a number of votes from other counties, until it became evident that John W. Griggs was the choice of the convention. In October, 1896, Mr. Ward started on a trip to Europe, but while he was in London he was taken ill with an attack of kidney trouble, and although he apparently recovered, he decided to return home again, where, a short while after his arrival, kidney disease developed again and reached a fatal termination on December 23, 1896. This was Thursday, and the funeral was held at his residence on the following Saturday afternoon, by Rev. Stephen H. Granberry, of St. Barnabas, and his body interred in Mount Pleasant cemetery, the pallbearers being Vice-President elect Garret A. Hobart, Senator William J. Sewell, Governor John W. Griggs, John Kean, John F. Dryden, William Scheerer, Uzal H. McCarter, Henry M. Doremus, Judge Gottfried Krueger and William T. Hunt. On the day of his death the Republican county convention, of which he was a member, drafted a minute on his death and resolved to attend the funeral in a body. The Republican state committee, of which Mr. Ward was also for a long time a member, took similar action on the day of his burial, and the Eleventh Ward Republican Club, by a rising vote, testified to its sympathy with the family and to the great loss caused by his decease. As a public character Mr. Ward devoted much time and thought to the improvement of the city and the advancement of its commercial and manufacturing interests. He was an active member of the Board of Trade and of many other organizations of a semi-public character, all having the betterment of the community as their object. In private life

he was noted for his genial disposition, his unostentatious charity and his never failing generosity. Few men in the state had a wider circle of personal friends, and a common opinion was voiced by the town council at his death, "Newark is poorer today in every way for this untimely loss." Elias Sayre Ward married, March 4, 1872, Anna Dickerson, only daughter of Joel M. Bonnell, of Newark, who died March 19, 1903. Children: 1. Jessie Bonnell Ward, born June 20, 1873; wife of Henry R. Angelo, now of Copenhagen, Denmark. 2. Robertson Sayre Ward, who will be referred to later. 3. Charles Bonnell Ward, see forward. 4. Allen Bonnell Ward, died in infancy. 5. Laurence Colin Ward, referred to later.

(IX) Robertson Sayre, second child and eldest son of Elias Sayre and Anna Dickerson (née Bonnell) Ward, was born in Newark, New Jersey, October 27, 1875, and is now living at 172 Harrison street, East Orange. His early education was obtained in the Newark public schools and in the famous Newark Academy, from which latter institution he entered Princeton University, where he graduated in 1898. On leaving college Mr. Ward at once returned to his mother's home in South Ninth street, Roseville, and in the ensuing fall assumed control of the business which his father had organized and so successfully built up. Under his management the firm of E. S. Ward & Company, which now (1909) consists of Mr. Ward and Mr. John F. Conroy, has steadily enlarged and prospered until the work of their one hundred hands in the manufacture of patent and enameled leather for furniture, carriages and automobiles, has become known and finds a ready market all over the country. Like his father, Mr. Ward is a staunch Republican, although he has not and does not wish to hold any office. He is a member of many clubs, among them being the Essex Club and the Essex County Country Club, of which his father had been a member. He is also a member of the Union Club of Newark, of the Automobile Club of New Jersey, of the Princeton Club of New York, and of the College Club of Princeton. On April 23, 1906, Robertson Sayre Ward married Marie Baillieux, daughter of Jacques Baillieux, of Aix les Bains, France, who has borne him one child, who died in infancy.

(IX) Charles Bonnell, son of Elias Sayre and Anna Dickerson (Bonnell) Ward, was born in Newark, April 27, 1879. He was educated in the public schools, Newark Academy and Penn Military Academy, graduating as

B. S. He went to Europe with his brother and later to Arizona, where he lived on a ranch for three years, then returned to Newark. He married, in Newark, Anna Heller; they have two children; address, Livingston Manor, New York.

(IX) Laurence Colin, fourth son and youngest child of Elias Sayre and Anna Dickerson (née Bonnell) Ward, was born in Newark, New Jersey, July 24, 1882, and is now living with his family at 257 Mount Prospect avenue, in that city. For his early education Mr. Ward, like his brother, went to the public schools and to the Newark Academy. In 1898 he entered the Lawrenceville school in Lawrenceville, Mercer county, New Jersey, where he made his preparation for entering college. In 1901, when he graduated from this academy, he determined to go abroad in order that he might perfect himself in some of the foreign languages, especially French and German, before he began studying for his university degree. Accordingly he went to Germany, where he lived in a private family and made himself a master of their tongue. Returning to this country in 1902, Mr. Ward entered Cornell University in the class of 1906, but after remaining there through the freshman year of that course he decided to begin at once upon a business career, and consequently in 1903 he took a position in the Prudential Insurance Company, with whom he remained for the following two years. Mr. Ward's gifts, however, lay in another direction, and when the opportunity presented itself in 1905 of purchasing the machine factory and business of Seymour & Whitlock, he promptly seized it and entered upon his present work. This business, which is large, already employing fifty hands, and supplying general machinery all over the country, bids fair under Mr. Ward's able management to be as great a success as is his father's and brother's leather business. On July 1, 1908, the firm was incorporated under the name of the L. C. Ward Machine Company. Like his father and brother, Mr. Ward is a Republican. He is also a member of the Zeta Psi college fraternity and of several clubs, among them the Union Club of Newark, the Automobile Club of New Jersey, and the Cornell Club of New York. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, and a member of Trinity parish, Newark. Mr. Ward married, September 6, 1904, in Evanston, Illinois, Marion Roby, daughter of Walter T. Dwight, by his wife Julia Terry, who was born in Evanston, January 31, 1883. Besides Mrs.

Ward, he has had three other children—Pauline, Dorothy and one died in childhood. Laurence Colin and Marion Roby (née Dwight) Ward have two children: Robertson Dwight Ward, born June 18, 1905, and Laurence Colin Ward Jr., December 8, 1908.

(VII) Leslie Dodd Ward, third WARD child and second son of Moses Dodd (q. v.) and Justina Louisa (Sayre) Ward, was born in Afton, Morris county, New Jersey, July 1, 1845. He received his early education in the village school at home, and then, with the intention of afterwards going to Princeton University, entered the Newark Academy. In 1863, when General Robert E. Lee made his magnificent march into Pennsylvania which formed the climax of the Confederate success, and created such intense and widespread alarm through the northern states, the governor of New Jersey, in answer to the appeal of the invaded state, called for volunteers to go to the aid of Pennsylvania. The answer to this call was eleven companies of seven hundred men and officers. One of the corporals of Company F of this regiment, Captain William J. Roberts commanding, was Leslie D. Ward. In the fall of the same year, the campaign being ended, young Ward returned for the completion of his academic course. On his graduation in the following year he enlisted as one of the hundred-day men, being enrolled June 13, 1864, mustered in on the 23d of the same month, and being mustered out the ensuing October.

Whether his thoughts had already been directed towards a medical career or not previously to his military service, it was his experience in the camp and field with the sick and wounded that finally determined him to adopt the life of a physician. Consequently, shortly after his return from the war, he entered the office of Dr. Fisher, of Morristown, where he prepared himself to enter the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. From this institution he graduated in 1868, and immediately began practicing in Newark, associating himself with Dr. Lott Southard, of that city, with whom he continued to practice for two years, at the end of which time he opened an office for himself. By this time Dr. Ward had become well and favorably known, and his practice steadily increased not only among the rich and well-to-do, but also among the less wealthy and poorer classes of society. From his experiences with these latter classes especially, Dr. Ward gained his large insight into

the lives of people and became familiar with their most urgent needs and necessities. The alleviation of these wants and distresses, and the best means of aiding people in sickness and times of death, now became one of the cherished aims and great problems of his life, and he found their realization and solution in the idea of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, or, as it was at first known, the Prudential Friendly Society. The object and methods of this company were at that time (1873) entirely new to the insurance world. It proposed to offer insurance to the industrial classes on healthy lives, both male and female, from one to seventy-five years of age. Policies are issued from ten dollars to five hundred dollars, and the premiums collected weekly at the homes of the insured. A special feature of the business and one in which Dr. Ward was particularly interested, is that all policies are payable at death or within twenty-four hours after satisfactory proofs of death are furnished to the company, in order that the money may be immediately available for funeral expenses and those incurred for medical attendance. In ten years the success of the new method was phenomenal. It had issued nearly nine hundred thousand policies, paid fifteen thousand claims, amounting to over \$875,000, and had accumulated a large amount of assets and a handsome surplus. The originally subscribed capital of the company, \$30,000, had also been increased to \$106,000, all paid up. In this work, Dr. Ward was one of the most active laborers, and the present president of the company, John F. Dryden, says that it is "largely in consequence of Dr. Ward's untiring efforts that a strong board of directors was secured and the necessary financial support obtained from men whose standing in the commercial world was second to none." From the outset, Dr. Ward was the medical director of the company and Mr. Dryden's associate in putting it upon a firm foundation. In 1884 he was elected first vice-president, in place of Hon. Henry J. Yates, ex-mayor of Newark, who had been elected treasurer. As the company's medical director, Dr. Ward had from the beginning shown exceptional skill and ability in managing the field operations of the company, and while still occupying his former position he devoted himself as vice-president with much energy to the outside development of the company's interests. During late years Dr. Ward has been the executive manager of the company's field force, and Hoffman's "History of the Prudential" says that "it is not too

much to say that much of the success which the company has achieved has been the result of his exceptional ability and devotion to the interests of the company and to the promotion of its welfare." In 1876 Dr. Ward became a member of the medical board of St. Michael's Hospital, the oldest institution of its kind in Newark, and for seven years he was its secretary. He was at this time also visiting surgeon of St. Barnabas Hospital. Before 1876 the duties now performed by the county physician of Essex county had for the most part been done by coroners and magistrates; but in 1877, by the appointment of Dr. Ward to the office of county physician, the present state of things was inaugurated. Dr. Ward's residence is 1058 Broad street, Newark, and his country home is "Brooklake Park," Madison, New Jersey.

He was a delegate from New Jersey to the Republican national convention in Philadelphia, June, 1900, and a member of the committee notifying Mr. McKinley of his nomination for his second term. He was also a member of the Chicago convention nominating and the committee notifying Mr. Roosevelt of his nomination for second term, and again delegate to Chicago in 1908, and one of the vice-presidents of the Republican national committee. His clubs are the Union League of New York, Essex of Newark, Essex County Country Club, Tuxedo Club of Tuxedo, Automobile Club of America, Whippany River Club of Morristown, Morris County Country Golf Club, Morristown Club and the Flatbrook Valley Club. March 5, 1874, he married Minnie, daughter of James Perry, of Newark, and has had two children: Leslie Perry Ward, and Herbert E. Ward, married Nancy Currier, and has one child, Helen.

(VIII) Edgar Bethune Ward, WARD fourth child and third son of Moses Dodd (q. v.) and Justina Louisa (Sayre) Ward, was born in Afton (then Columbia), Morris county, New Jersey. He acquired a practical education in the village school, and the knowledge thus gained was supplemented by attendance at the Bloomfield Academy and Cornell University. He then directed his attention to the study of law, beginning his reading in the offices of Runyon & Leonard, the senior partner of which firm was the well-known chancellor of New Jersey, and completed his course under the tuition of Hon. J. Henry Stone and John P. Jackson Jr.,

who at that time were practicing under the firm name of Stone & Jackson. In 1872 Mr. Ward received his license as attorney, and was admitted to the bar as counsellor in 1875. During the interim between 1872 and 1875 he acted as managing clerk for the law firm of McCarter & Keen, where he gained by actual practice the equipment for an active and successful career. Immediately after his admission as counsellor, Mr. Ward opened an office in Newark, New Jersey, for the general practice of law, and for the following five years his business steadily increased in volume and importance. In 1880 an opportunity presented itself which enabled him to concentrate his energies and knowledge of law along special lines. The Prudential Insurance Company, which had been incorporated in April, 1873, and organized October 13, 1875, was the means to this end. In this company Mr. Ward became deeply interested, and was a member of the board of directors from the organization of the company. Mr. Ward was offered and accepted the position of counsel for the company, which had entered into active competition with the old line companies with a new system of insurance that was at once both popular and progressive. In 1880, when it was clearly apparent that the Prudential Insurance Company would become one of the leading companies in the country, Mr. Ward was forced to relinquish his general practice and devote his entire time to the work and responsibilities of the Prudential, and it is the general consensus of opinion that it was the skillful management of the law department that materially contributed to the development and success of the company. Mr. Ward also served in the capacity of second vice-president of the company for many years. In addition he served in the directorate of the National State Bank, Fidelity Trust Company, Union National Bank, Firemen's Insurance Company and the old Newark and South Orange Railroad Company. During his residence in Newark Mr. Ward represented his ward in the board of education, where he proved himself to be a firm believer in the higher education for the masses. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons; of the Essex Club, Essex County Country Club, Lawyers' Club, and the Auto Club of America in New York. In 1892 Mr. Ward removed to Orange, New Jersey, and later to his present residence in Harrison street, East Orange. Both he and his wife are active participants in the social life of the

community, and are in hearty sympathy with all that tends to its material welfare and development.

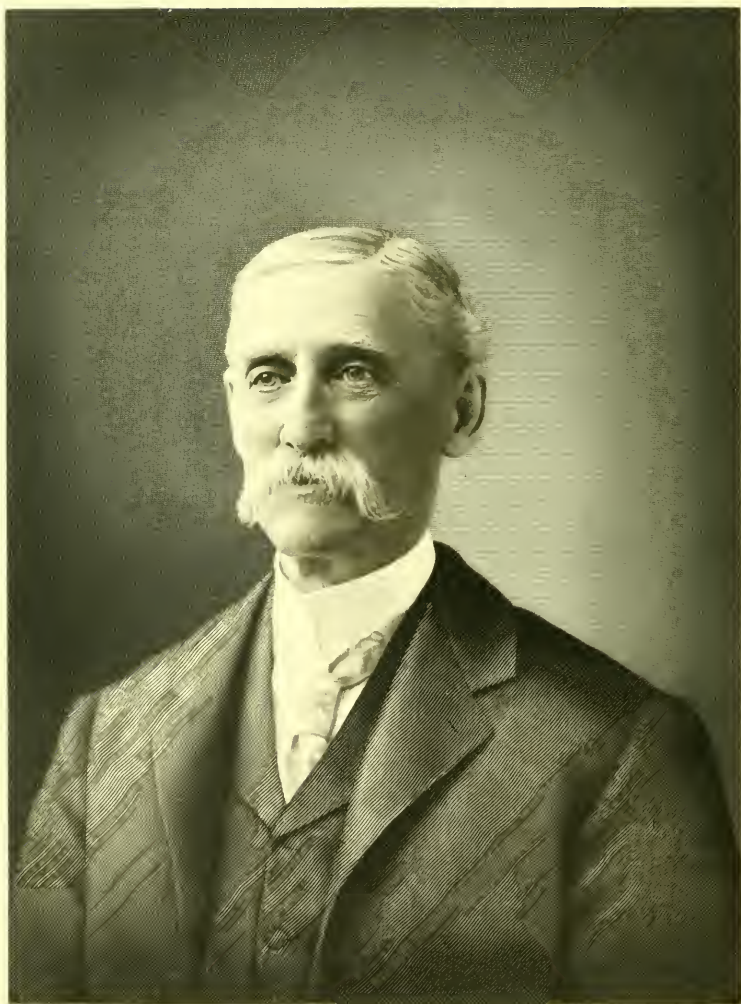
Edgar Bethune Ward married Harriet Newell, daughter of John P. Jube, of Newark, a descendant of one of the old New York families. Children: Edgar Percy and Newell Jube, both referred to below; and Kenneth Bethune.

(IX) Edgar Percy, eldest son and child of Edgar Bethune and Harriet Newell (Jube) Ward, was born in Newark, New Jersey, August 10, 1879. After graduation from the Dearborn-Morgan School in Orange, he entered Yale University, class of 1900. After his graduation he took up the study of law at the New York Law School, and upon the completion of his course accepted a position in the legal department of the Prudential Company, where he remained until about 1906, his time being especially devoted to the passing on titles for real estate loans. In the early part of 1906 Edgar P. Ward and Gustave W. Gehin organized the Ward-Gehin Company, an insurance and real estate agency corporation. The brilliant prospects before this new firm and its high rating in the business world of Newark can be expressed in no better way than in the following words taken from the *Expositor*, which is one of the most authoritative periodicals of the insurance and financial world. In the issue of June 30, 1908, it says: "The agency has been in operation not quite two years, but during this period it has made a notable and creditable record, which was naturally to be expected, owing to the prominent connections, high standing and well-directed energetic efforts of its principals, Messrs. Ward and Gehin." Early in 1909 Mr. Ward was elected a director in the Firemen's Insurance Company of Newark. He holds membership in the Union Club and Yale Club of New York. He is a Republican in politics. Edgar Percy Ward married, June 10, 1903, in Boston, Massachusetts, Laura Edith, daughter of John de Wolf and Mary Catherine (Miller) Wilson. Children: Muriel, born March 5, 1904, and Edgar Bethune (2d), February 7, 1907. The family reside at No. 517 Centre street, South Orange, New Jersey.

(IX) Newell Jube, second son and child of Edgar Bethune and Harriet Newell (Jube) Ward, was born in Newark, New Jersey, April 27, 1882. His educational advantages were obtained in the Newark Academy, Lawrenceville Academy, Westminster School at Dobbs Ferry, New York, where he completed his

preparation for Harvard University, matriculating in the class of 1904. He afterwards entered the employ of the Prudential Insurance Company, with whom he continued for more than five years, resigning in order to become the vice-president of the Allen Advertising Company, with whom he remained until 1908, when he was elected secretary of the Frank Seaman Company, incorporated, an advertising firm at No. 30 West Thirty-third street, New York City. Mr. Ward is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the Essex County Country Club. Newell Jube Ward married in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Ethel, only daughter of Theodore H. and Mary (Coop) Condeman. They reside at No. 116 Highland avenue, Orange, New Jersey.

(VII) Aaron Condit, the sixth child and fourth son of Jacob (2) (q. v.) and Abigail (Dodd) Ward, was born in Bloomfield, Essex county, February 10, 1810. He was about two years old when his father moved the family to Columbia, now Afton, Morris county, and in the latter place young Aaron was brought up a strict Presbyterian and received his education from the district school, and his vigorous health from the out-door farm life. He was, however, of a mechanical turn of mind, and the appeal of manufacturing business was greater to him than that of the farm; consequently, in 1828, when eighteen years old, he found his way to Newark and into an establishment for making sashes and blinds. Here his genius found the material it needed to work upon, and it was not long before he had devised improvements in the then existing machinery and finally had invented a machine for the making of wood mouldings, which he patented. Mr. Ward, who inherited his share of the business ability of the family, now set about putting his invention to use, and, taking two or three others into his confidence, the result was the founding of the firm of Ward, Huntington & Company, of which Mr. Ward was senior partner to his death, and the building of a factory on the corner of Bruen and Lafayette streets, in which his newly patented invention was successfully operated. The remainder of Mr. Ward's life was devoted to his business, his family and his church; he was a Republican, but contented himself with voting with his party, and with acting as a member of the Newark board of education from 1857 to 1858. Shortly after coming to Newark he had allied himself with the Sixth Presbyterian Church



Joseph G Ward

of that city, and for many years was not only a devout member and finally a deacon, but he labored indefatigably in its Sunday school as teacher and superintendent. On the day of his death, June 25, 1860, the Newark *Daily Advertiser* not only put the usual death notice in its columns, but also placed an obituary of him among its editorials. He was buried on the Wednesday following his death, from the Sixth Presbyterian Church, and his body was interred in Mount Pleasant cemetery. In 1832 Aaron Condit Ward married Mary Oliver Munn. Children: 1. Alexander, born 1833; died 1903; married (first) Henrietta E., daughter of James F. Bond, who died June 19, 1860, leaving three children—Francis, Caroline and Anna Bond. Alexander married (second) Miss Hardam, who bore him one child; and on her death he married (third) Mrs. Francis, through whom he became father of George Alexander Ward, of Newark. 2. Elizabeth T., born June 18, 1834; now living in Newark; married William K. Poinier, born July 3, 1832, died September 3, 1895; six children. (See Poinier). 3. Joseph Grover, of whom further. 4. Margaret Anna, born May 1, 1838; died March, 1903; married Daniel S. Evans, of Washington, D. C.; four children. 5. Julia, born February, 1840; died unmarried, about 1867.

(VIII) Joseph Grover, third child and younger son of Aaron Condit and Mary Oliver (Munn) Ward, was born in Newark, October 31, 1836, and died in that city, April 27, 1902. For his education he was sent to the famous school started in his native city in 1820 by Dr. Nathan Hedges, in which so many of Newark's business men for a quarter of a century received their training, and after graduating from there attended for a while at the seminary of J. Sandford Smith. When he was about fifteen years old his father apprenticed him to the firm of Durand & Company, manufacturing jewelers, and his interest in this kind of work became so great that when his term of apprenticeship was over he voluntarily continued in the employ of the same firm as a journeyman. Later on he obtained a financial interest in the business, and when, owing to deaths, changes were made in the personal of the firm he obtained a large interest. Had he lived not quite a year longer than he did he would not only have risen from apprentice boy to vice-president and half owner of the business, but would also have completed a half-century in the branch of manufacturing, the success of which in its later years has been

largely owing to his genius and ability. During his life he was regarded as one of the leaders in the jewelry trade, and many of the medals for international athletic events were not only made in his shops, but were of his own designing. In an obituary published in the Newark *Evening News* at the time of his death, he is spoken of as "the best jewelry designer in the country." While still a young man, Mr. Ward moved to Irvington, where he continued to live for about thirty-five years, becoming one of that village's most influential and representative citizens. For many years he was president of the township committee, and also president of the board of freeholders; as a Republican he was both active and influential not only in Irvington, but later on also when he removed back to Newark.

Mr. Ward was a Knight Templar Mason. Outside of his business, his political interests and his family, he gave most of his spare time and energies to his religion. For many years he labored long and earnestly as an official and superintendent in the Sunday school of the Reformed Dutch Church in Irvington, and as an elder, and after removal to Newark became a member of First Reformed Dutch Church. Mr. Ward was drafted for the civil war, but the state of his health obliged him to send a substitute in his place, as even then the beginnings of the organic disease which finally overcame him had made their appearance. He was a member of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, tracing his ancestry back to his great-great-grandfather, grandfather of his father's mother, Isaac Dodd, private in the Essex county New Jersey militia, although he was also entitled to his membership from his descent from his own great-grandfather, Jacob Ward (1), likewise a private in the Essex county militia.

Between 1890 and 1895 Mr. Ward left Irvington and returned to Newark, making his home at 33 Johnson avenue, where he remained for the rest of his life. For many years he had been troubled with an organic weakness of his heart, which ended with his death. This delicacy of health made Mr. Ward feel that the time he could spare from his business should be devoted to his family; consequently, although he was repeatedly offered the directorship in banks and affiliation with other financial institutions, he invariably refused, and more and more confined himself to his home and his office and his social life. His end was sudden and peaceful. He was apparently in excellent health for him when he left his desk at

the close of business hours on Saturday, and until Sunday evening there was no sign of serious trouble, but in the night he passed suddenly and quietly away. The funeral was from his home at two o'clock the following Wednesday afternoon. Rev. Timothy J. Lee, of the First Reformed Dutch Church, and Rev. Daniel H. Martin, of the Clinton Avenue Reformed Dutch Church, officiating, and the interment being at New Providence, where the family burying-ground is located.

Joseph Grover Ward married (first), October 8, 1860, Julia Smith, third child of Rev. Thomas and Emily (Beach) Cochrane. Children: 1. Aaron Condit Ward, M. D., born March 8, 1862; married Sylvina, daughter of Hiram Haskins; has twin children, Walter Lester and Harold Haskins. Aaron Condit Ward was one of the medical examiners of the Prudential Life Insurance Company at the time of his death. 2. William Cochrane Ward, see forward. 3. Henry Carr Ward, see forward. 4. Florence Ward, born May 22, 1869; married James Edward Young Jr., of Brooklyn; one child, Marjorie. 5. Arthur Beach Ward, see forward. 6. Joseph Grover Ward Jr., born November 15, 1876; married and living in Jersey City; without issue. October 23, 1898, Joseph Grover Ward Sr. married (second) Elizabeth, seventh child of Rev. Thomas and Emily (Beach) Cochrane, sister of his first wife, and widow of Henry J. Carr, of New York. By her first husband Mrs. Carr was mother of three children—Edward Beach Carr, died in infancy; William Henry Carr, a Brooklyn barrister, who died unmarried, at the age of thirty-six; and Walter Lester Carr, M. D., of New York, her oldest child, who married Grace Elmendorf, and has two children—Elmendorf Lester Carr, and Rowland Stelbins Lester Carr. Mrs. Elizabeth (Cochrane) Carr-Ward survives her husband, and is now living at the Irving apartments, 224 Broad street, Newark.

(IX) William Cochrane, second child and son of Joseph Grover and Julia Smith (Cochrane) Ward, was born June 20, 1864, in Newark, and is now living with his family at 67 Glenwood avenue, East Orange. He was prepared for college in the Newark Academy, and then entered Rutgers College, where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1883. He then started in the jewelry business in his father's factory, but the work not proving to his liking he soon afterwards obtained a position with the Newark Electric Light and Power Company, which he retained

until 1900, and then resigned to accept another position offered to him by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, with whom he has been ever since and where now he has become assistant sales manager. Mr. Ward is a Republican, and during the residence of his father's family in Irvington he was quite an active figure in the politics of the village. Starting in by running for and obtaining the smaller and more unimportant offices, he gradually rose from office to office until he became chairman of the township committee, which he held for five years, and then at the annexation of a portion of the village to Newark dropped out of politics entirely. Mr. Ward belongs to no secret societies. He is a member of the Rutgers Alumni Association of New York, the University Club, the Chi Phi Club, the Rutgers Club of Newark, the Machinery Club, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and the New York Society of Electrical Engineers. For some years Mr. Ward has been a deacon in the Dutch Reformed Church.

June 20, 1886, William Cochrane Ward married Corinne Andrews, daughter of Joseph Andrews and Jane (Morris) Whittaker, both of whom were born in England. Mrs. Corinne Andrews (Whittaker) Ward was born in Irvington, March 7, 1865, and is the youngest of three children, all of whom are now married. She has borne Mr. Ward four children: Julian and William, both of whom died in infancy; Harry Carleton Ward, born March 21, 1892; and Janet Morris Ward, September 30, 1898.

(IX) Henry Carr, third son and child of Joseph Grover and Julia Smith (Cochrane) Ward, was born in Irvington, New Jersey, August 27, 1866, and is now living at 330 Clinton avenue, Newark. Until 1878, when he was twelve years old, he attended the public schools, and was then sent to finish his education at the private school of E. E. Clarke, at Stratford, Connecticut. On leaving school he started in the jewelry business as salesman for his father's house, Durand & Company, and has rapidly risen in his career, until now he is vice-president of the corporation. In politics Mr. Ward is a Republican, but he has held no office. He belongs to no secret societies; he is a member of the Auto and Motor Club and of the Jewelers' Club of Boston. He is a communicant of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church of Newark. June 1, 1889, Henry Carr Ward married Grace Louise, eldest daughter of Stephen Van Cortlandt and Emilie (Fichter)

Cadmus, by whom he has had one child, Rayonette Emily Ward, born April 11, 1890, died in July, 1891.

(IX) Arthur Beach, fourth son and fifth child of Joseph Grover and Julia Smith (Cochrane) Ward, was born in Irvington, New Jersey, November 30, 1874, and is now living at 72 Nairn place, Newark. His early education was received in private schools, and he was then sent to the Newark Academy, from which he graduated in 1891. His desire was to follow in his father's footsteps, and for this purpose he entered the employ of the Gorham Manufacturing Company in New York immediately after graduation to study the designing of high grade jewelry. His father, however, wished him to become an architect, and in the early part of 1892 he entered the office of Henry S. Ihnen, in New York City, where he continued until the fall of the same year, when he convinced his father that his genius lay in another direction and he was allowed to take the place he wished in the workshop of his father's factory. From this place he has climbed steadily, until now he is the general manager of the factory, and a stockholder in the corporation. He is a Republican, who has held no office, and belongs to no secret societies. His clubs are the Essex Bicycle Club and the New Jersey Auto and Motor Club. His church is the Clinton Avenue Dutch Reformed. October 8, 1901, Arthur Beach Ward married Minnie, youngest daughter of George and Dora (Spaeth) Schrick; children: Arthur Beach Ward, born August 26, 1903; Norman Schrick Ward, October 11, 1907.

(VII) Samuel Davis, son of Jacob (q. v.) and Abigail (Dodd) Ward, was born in Morris county, New Jersey, in 1812, and died in Rahway, New Jersey, in 1883. He removed to Rahway early in life and became there a successful carriage manufacturer, a business which he conducted for many years. He was a captain of militia, and at the outbreak of the civil war volunteered his services, but being past the age prescribed by the military authorities, his application was rejected. He married, in 1854, Rebecca Martin, daughter of Isaac and Susan (Miller) Miller (see Miller). Children: 1. Clarence David, referred to below. 2. Frederick William, born January 30, 1858; died April 6, 1899; married Jessie Coe, daughter of James and Harriet M. (Hedden) Peck; children: Sterling D., born January 26, 1891; Ethel W., born March 1, 1894; Jessie W., born October

8, 1895; Marjorie, born September 2, 1898. 3. Susan, died aged four years. 4. Ella Miller, married Joseph H. Bryan, of New York; children: Chester Ward, Elva, and Doris Bryan.

(VIII) Clarence David, son of Samuel Davis and Rebecca Martin (Miller) Ward, was born in Newark, New Jersey, April 7, 1856, and is now living at Rahway. For his early education he was sent to the Rahway and Newark public schools, and after graduating and receiving his LL. B. degree with the class of 1877 from the Columbia Law School, he read law with the firm of J. R. & N. English, at Elizabeth, being admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney in November, 1877, and as counsellor in November, 1881. He then formed a partnership with Hon. Benjamin A. Vail, which continued until 1904, when Mr. Vail resigned and Mr. Ward continued the business by himself. He is a Republican in politics; was a member of the common council of Rahway, 1883-86; county attorney for Union county, 1888-93, and city attorney of Rahway, 1897-1902. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, of the Independent Order of Foresters, and of the Heptasophs. He is also a member of the County Bar Association, president of the board of Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Rahway, and counsel and manager of the Rahway Savings Institution. He married, in Rahway, June 24, 1886, Annie Pauline, daughter of Frederick and Annie M. (Haydock) Schumacher, who was born June 24, 1865. Children: 1. Helen E., born April 4, 1888. 2. Clarence Arnold, July 20, 1896. Children of Frederick and Anna M. (Haydock) Schumacher: 1. Dora M. 2. Jennie E. 3. Leonora. 4. Eva S. 5. Annie Pauline, referred to above. 6. Gertrude. 7. Frederick.

(The Miller Line).

William Miller, founder of the family at present under consideration, died in 1711. He was probably a brother of Andrew and John Miller, of Easthampton, and all three were possibly the sons of John Miller, of Southampton. William Miller came to Elizabethtown about 1683, but returned soon afterward for a time to Long Island. In 1692 he returned to Elizabethtown, and drew lot No. 62 of the one hundred acre lots at "the Edg or foot of y^e mountain," adjoining Joseph Lyon at Scotch Plains. It is a family tradition that when he went to reside on this lot so far away from the town plot, the parting was rendered very solemn by the expectation that they should seldom if ever see him again, but to their sur-

prise, when the townspeople went to church the next Sunday morning, they found him sitting on the steps. He married Hannah ———. Children: 1. Sarah, married Peter Ellstone. 2. Hannah, married Daniel Crane. 3. Samuel, born about 1674; died 1759; married Elizabeth Thompson or Elizabeth Riggs. 4. Richard, died 1759 or 1760; married possibly Rachel Hatfield. 5. Jonathan, referred to below. 6. William. 7. Andrew. 8. Daughter, married Samuel Dayton.

(II) Jonathan, son of William and Hannah Miller, was born about 1682, and died in Rahway in 1727. He married Abigail, daughter of John and Abigail (probably Alling) Ross, who was born in Elizabethtown, about 1687. Children: Jonathan, married Elizabeth Dickinson; David, born about 1718, died 1787, married Sarah ———; Joseph; James, referred to below.

(III) James, son of Jonathan and Abigail (Ross) Miller, was born in Rahway, between 1715 and 1725.

(IV) Abner, son of James Miller, of Rahway, was born about 1703, and died in 1882. He was a surveyor and farmer. He married Sarah Phillips. Children: Isaac, referred to below; Aaron; Abigail; Maria; Sarah; Elizabeth.

(V) Isaac, son of Abner and Sarah (Phillips) Miller, was born in Rahway, in 1791, and died in 1869. He married Susan, daughter of William Miller, of Elizabeth. Children: Mary Ann, married William E. Broadwell; Sarah Phillips, married Dr. Frederick Thomas; Susan, married William Miller; Elizabeth M., married John Noe; Rebecca Martin, referred to below; Abner Halsey; James Wesley; William Henry Clay; Isaac M.

(VI) Rebecca Martin, daughter of Isaac and Susan (Miller) Miller, was born in 1825, and died in 1895. She married, in 1854, Samuel Davis, son of Jacob and Abigail (Dodd) Ward.

(IV) Samuel Ward, son of Josiah

WARD Ward (q. v.), by his first wife Mary, daughter of Samuel Kitchell and Elizabeth Wakeman, of New Haven, is said by Mr. Samuel H. Conger to have died May 15, 1733, at the age of fifty-two, and to have been buried at Orange. This is evidently a mistake, because this would have brought Samuel's birth as early as 1681, and in his father's will, dated in 1713, he says that his son Samuel is under age, and two years later, when his father died, Samuel, on April 8, 1715, "a minor about fourteen," chooses Abraham

Kitchell for his guardian. It is very probable that Conger made a mistake in reading the gravestone record, and that the age should be thirty-two instead of fifty-two, which would bring Samuel's birth in 1701, since the only other Samuel living at that time, Samuel, son of Samuel, grandson of Josiah, and great-grandson of George Ward, of Branford, was not born until 1704 or 1705, and would have been designated in the guardianship papers had he been the one referred to as being "under" and not "about fourteen years." In his will Samuel Ward mentions his wife Jemima, and children Bethuel, Isaac and Daniel. It is also said that he had another daughter Phebe, born 1725, who died May 16, 1733, one day after her father died; but if so it is very singular that she is not mentioned in any way in his will. It has also been conjectured that the Jemima, wife of Samuel Ward, was Jemima Pierson; if so, she must have been Jemima, daughter of Samuel Pierson and Mary, daughter of Sergeant Harrison, and granddaughter of Thomas Pierson Sr. and Mary, sister to Sergeant Richard Harrison. This Jemima was also sister of Judge Daniel Pierson, and aunt of Deacon Bethuel Pierson, which would account for the prevalence of those names among her children and descendants.

Children of Samuel and Jemima Ward: 1. Bethuel, left a will, dated 1753, in which he names his children, Zenas, Rebecca, Elizabeth and Mary. Zenas, married Susanna, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Ogden) Ward; Rebecca, married Sophar, son of David Baldwin, and Elizabeth and Mary were born one in 1747, the other in 1749. It has also been conjectured that this Bethuel had another son Bethuel, who was ancestor of the Bethuel Ward Sr. and Bethuel Ward Jr., referred to below, but there is no trace in the records of this Bethuel, son of Samuel, ever having been called Bethuel Sr., nor of his conjectured son and grandson ever having been referred to as Bethuel Jr. and Bethuel 3d. There are also other reasons given below, for believing that Bethuel Ward, son of Samuel, was the uncle and not the father of "Bethuel Ward Sr." 2. Isaac, referred to below. 3. Daniel, wrote his will in 1755, and in it mentions wife Mary, and children Amos, Samuel, Jemima and Hannah. As he also speaks of his "brother, Amos Harrison," it is probable that his wife was Mary, daughter of Samuel Harrison and Jemima Williams, granddaughter of Samuel Harrison, son of Sergeant Richard Harrison, and Mary, daughter of Sergeant John Ward.

(V) Isaac, son of Samuel and Jemima Ward, died November 15, 1754, aged thirty-six, and was buried in the old cemetery of the Mountain Society at Orange. This would bring his birth in the year 1718 possibly in December, 1717. He has left hardly any record behind him, and as yet no positive facts have come to light concerning him except that about a year before his death, in 1753, he was living in Orange or Bloomfield, and subscribed £5 10 shillings towards the building fund of the second meetinghouse; and the additional fact that he died intestate, and that letters of administration were granted to "his widow Rebecca," December 20, 1754. The reasons for conjecturing that he, rather than his brother Bethuel, was father of Bethuel Ward Sr., of Bloomfield, is the fact that Bethuel Sr. names his eldest son Isaac, instead of Bethuel, names his second daughter Rebecca, and has no Jemima among his eleven children, waits until he has six children before he names one after his own wife, and until he has nine before he calls one after himself. As it was much the more common practice to name children at this period after their grandparents, than after their parents, the weight of evidence seems to be in favor of the line Samuel, Isaac, Bethuel, rather than of the line Samuel, Bethuel, and he is accordingly so given here.

(VI) Bethuel, conjectured son of Isaac and Rebecca Ward, was born in Bloomfield, in 1752, and died in that place, March 29, 1830. He owned a good deal of land there, some of which he seems to have inherited and some of which he bought, and he also purchased or obtained land through the foreclosure of mortgages in other counties, especially Bergen. June 22, 1807, he sold one of these tracts, which he had bought from Francos Van Winkle, to William Ennis, for \$350. April 27, 1810, he sells a tract in Bergen county to James K. Mead, of Saddle river township, Bergen county; and April 25, 1827, he sells a part of his property in Orange township, Essex county, to Jotham Condit, for \$272. Other pieces of property he disposed of to his sons at different times, among such being a tract of land which he had bought from Samuel L. Ward and wife, which he sells to his son, Joseph Smith Ward, for \$5, May 31, 1809; and another tract of land in New Barbadoes, Bergen county, which he sells to his son, Dr. John Ward, for \$41.85, April 26, 1827. Bethuel Ward Sr. served during the revolutionary war as private in Captain Pier-son's company, Second Regiment Essex County Troops. He wrote his will April 30, 1827,

leaving legacies to children and grandchildren: First, to son Linus Dodd, the homestead, "together with the distillery and its appurtenances, situate in Bloomfield aforesaid, bounded on the north by the Second river, on the east by the old road leading to Newark, on the west by the turnpike road and the lot on which James Gibb now lives, and on the south by a cross road running from the said old road to the turnpike." To his daughter Lydia, wife of James Gibb, he gives "the house and lot of land on which she now lives to use and occupy the same during her natural life," and after her death to his surviving five sons and the children of his deceased son Isaac. To each of his surviving daughters, Lydia, Hannah and Fanny, he gives \$100 each, and to his two granddaughters, "Hannah, wife of Caleb S. Davis, and Lydia Dodd, he leaves \$50 each. To these daughters and granddaughters he also leaves all his household furniture. The residue of his estate he gives to his five surviving sons and the children of his deceased son Isaac; and he appoints as his executors his sons Eleazar Dodd Ward and Bethuel Ward Jr. Owing to various causes the executors had considerable trouble settling the estate, and it was finally adjusted in the prerogative court five years after the testator's death.

Bethuel Ward Sr. married Hannah, daughter of John Dodd, the assessor, and Jane, daughter of Joseph and Hannah Smith, and granddaughter of Joseph Smith, the emigrant from Scotland. John Dodd, the assessor, frequently called in the old records "John Dod 3d," to distinguish his from John Dod, the carpenter, son of Daniel, of Guilford, was son of John and Elizabeth (Lampson) Dod, grandson of Daniel and Phebe (Brown) Dod, and great-grandson of Daniel and Mary Dod, the emigrants. February 23, 1776, Hannah Dodd, wife of Bethuel Ward Sr., entered into covenant with the Mountain Society at Orange, then under the pastorate of Rev. Jedidiah Chapman; and about six weeks later, April 7, 1776, had three of her children (Isaac, Jane and John) baptized by him. January 20, 1782, the same minister baptized her sixth child and namesake Hannah. Children of Bethuel Ward Sr. and Hannah Dodd:

1. Isaac Ward, born July 6, 1770; died before April 30, 1827, when his father wrote his will; married Joanna, daughter of Isaac and Mary W. (Baldwin) Munn, granddaughter of Joseph and Sarah (Williams) Munn, and left several children.

2. Jane, born April 22, 1772; died March

29, 1826, exactly one year and one day before her father wrote his will; married (first) Rev. Mr. Smith; (second), March 1, 1798, Isaac, youngest son of Isaac Dod and Jemima, daughter of Matthew and Abigail (Nutman) Williams, granddaughter of Matthew and Ruth Williams, and great-granddaughter of Matthew Williams, the emigrant from Wales to Wethersfield, Connecticut. Isaac Dod was son of Daniel and Sarah (Alling) Dod, grandson of Daniel and Phebe (Brown) Dod, and great-grandson of Daniel and Mary Dod, the emigrants. Isaac and Jane (Ward) Smith-Dodd had children: Hannah, died in infancy; Hannah (2d), married Caleb C. Davis; Horace, died in infancy; Lydia, married Marquis D. Thomas; Moreau, died two months old. The second Hannah and Lydia are the two grandchildren mentioned in the will of their grandfather, Bethuel Ward Sr.

3. Dr. John Ward, born September 26, 1774; died June 24, 1836; studied medicine under Dr. John Condit, of Orange, and after practicing in Bloomfield for some time removed to Newark, where he lived the remainder of his life. By his first wife Charlotte, daughter of Dr. John Condit, and his first wife, Abigail Halsey, Dr. John Ward had children: Abigail, afterwards wife of William Garthwaite, of Newark; Charlotte, married a Gould; and Caleb C., who also married. Dr. John Ward married (second) Martha Jackson, said to have been a daughter of Rev. Abel Jackson, first pastor of the Bloomfield Presbyterian Church.

4. Rebecca, born January 1, 1777; married Rev. Simeon R. Jones, of Elmira, New York, and died leaving no children.

5. Lydia, born August 10, 1779; died before January 19, 1835, when the following advertisement was inserted in the *Sentinel of Freedom* and posted up at Mr. Darby's tavern, M. D. Thomas's store, Horace H. Ward's store, Linus D. Ward's store, and Bethuel Ward's store, "the five most public places in the township of Bloomfield." The advertisement runs: "To be sold at public vendue, March, 21, 1835, at 2 P. M., a house and lot in the village of Bloomfield, and adjoining the easterly side of the Newark and Pompton turnpike, late the residence of Mrs. Lydia Gibb, deceased." This was the property which Lydia (Ward) Gibb had been given the life interest in by her father's will five years previously, and was now sold for \$361 to her nephew, Horace H. Ward, and the proceeds divided among the sons and children of the deceased sons of Bethuel Ward

Sr. Lydia Ward married James Gibb, of Bloomfield.

6. Hannah, born November 17, 1781; died in 1843. About July 24, 1800, when the license was granted by the Essex county clerk, she married Matthias Baldwin.

7. Joseph Smith Ward, referred to below.
8. Eleazar Dodd Ward, born in Orange, February 23, 1786; died in Bloomfield, February 10, 1868. After attending two courses of medical lectures, one in Philadelphia, the other in New York, he went to Montclair, New Jersey, and later to Bloomfield. In 1816 he was one of the founders of the Essex County Medical Society, and after practicing continuously for fifty-eight years retired in 1865, relinquishing his practice to his youngest son, who is still carrying it on. August 10, 1807, Dr. Eleazar Dodd Ward married (first) Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac and Mary (or Polly) (James) Dodd, granddaughter of Amos Dodd and Hannah, daughter of Isaac, and granddaughter of Peter and Mary (Harrison) Condit, and great-granddaughter of John Cunditt, the emigrant. Amos Dodd was son of Daniel and Sarah (Alling) Dod, grandson of Daniel and Phebe (Brown) Dod, and great-grandson of Daniel and Mary Dod, the emigrants. Elizabeth (Dodd) Ward was born August 16, 1789, and died August 8, 1828, having borne her husband eight children: James, Emeline Elizabeth Jenette, Charlotte, William Spencer, Andrew, Anna Maria and Henry Smith. Dr. Eleazar Dodd Ward married (second) Urania Wheeler, of Connecticut; children: Frances Jane, Lydia Cordelia and Edwin Morrison, M. D.

9. Bethuel Ward Jr., see sketch.

10. Fanny Pierson, born April 11, 1789; died December 18, 1856; her husband was John W. Baldwin.

11. Linus Dodd Ward, born May 28, 1794; died about 1841; married (first) Mary Wharry; (second) Julia Baldwin.

(VII) Joseph Smith Ward, more commonly spoken of as "Smith" Ward, seventh child and third son of Bethuel and Hannah (Dodd) Ward, was born March 15, 1784, and died intestate, February 20, 1833. Like his brothers he kept a store in Bloomfield. This store and his dwelling house with the remainder of his real estate were sold at auction, September 16, 1839, and bought in by his eldest son and administrator, for \$2,000. Letters of administration on his estate were granted March 9, 1833, to Isaac Moreau Ward, Horace H. Ward,

and the widow, Lucy Ward. The cause of the four years' delay in selling the property and settling the estate was the minority of Joseph Smith Ward's youngest son. January 7, 1806, Joseph Smith Ward married Lucy, youngest child of Samuel Dodd, by his second wife, Sarah Baldwin. Samuel Dodd was youngest son of Samuel Dod and Mary, daughter of Samuel Pierson and Mary, daughter of Sergeant Richard Harrison. Samuel Pierson was eldest son of Thomas Pierson Sr., the emigrant, and brother to Rev. Abraham Pierson. Samuel Dod was youngest son of Samuel and Martha Dod, and grandson of Daniel and Mary Dod, the emigrants. Children of Joseph Smith and Lucy (Dodd) Ward: 1. Isaac Moreau, referred to below. 2. Horace H. 3. Alexander Smith. 4. Elizabeth, died before 1839. 5. Emily T., married Rev. Elias J. Richards, D. D. 6. Julia, married Oliver P. Hanks. 7. Frances W., married William W. Backus. 8. John Augustine, who was a minor in 1833.

(VIII) Isaac Moreau, eldest child of Joseph Smith and Lucy (Dodd) Ward, was born in 1806, in Bloomfield, New Jersey. In 1825 he received his B. A. degree from Yale University, and three years later his M. D. degree from Geneva Medical College, having pursued his preparatory studies in medicine under Dr. David Hosack. In 1831 he received his M. A. degree from Yale University. He established himself at once as a practitioner in Newark, where he became favorably known, in 1832 and on several occasions afterwards being chosen one of the delegates to the State Medical Society, where he took an active part in the proceedings. After a few years spent in general practice, Dr. Ward turned his attention to the methods of treatment adopted by the Homeopathic School of Physicians, and ultimately joined their ranks. In 1841 he removed to Albany, New York, where he assisted in the organization of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and on the formation of the New York State Homeopathic Medical Society in 1849 he was elected its first president. Soon after this his health beginning to fail, he returned to Newark and in the suburbs of that city made his home. In 1853 he was called to the chair of obstetrics and diseases of women in the Homeopathic College of Medicine in Philadelphia, and while officiating in this position was instrumental in the establishment of a medical college for women, of which for two years he acted as dean. Soon after this he retired from practice, and spent the remainder

of his life quietly at his home near Newark, or at his winter residence in Florida. He died February 24, 1895.

In his will, dated December 9, 1889, proved March 7, 1895, he leaves to his wife "the twenty-three acres making the southern half of the Orange Grove at Arlington, Florida, on the adjoining north half of which Orange Grove is located the cottage we have occupied as a winter home, which said Orange Grove adjoins the property known as the Arlington Bluff Association." He also gives her the twenty-two foot lot forming the "rear part of lot number 66 in Howard street, Newark, which he had bought from Mrs. Ann Mulguire, October 19, 1885. He makes his daughter Mary Caroline the trustee of \$5,000, to be "used by her in defraying the expenses of the Daily Prayer Union publications and other tracts, with such other publications for the promotion of the Christian life as in her judgment may seem best, either for the advancement of the Prayer Union or the upbuilding of the Christian life in the hearts of God's people." The residue of his estate he divides into six parts, five parts being distributed among his five surviving children, and the remaining sixth among his three grandchildren: Helen M. Breck, William B. Breck and William R. Ward Jr. His executors are his wife and three of his children.

In 1832 Dr. Isaac Moreau Ward married Mary Ogden, second child and eldest daughter of William and Abigail (Ogden) Rankin, and granddaughter of William Rankin, the emigrant from Scotland to Nova Scotia and New York. (See Rankin family). Mary Ogden Rankin was born October 16, 1812, and died January 19, 1896. Her will, dated about a month after her husband's death, in March, 1895, and proved January 30, 1896, leaves "that part of my homestead property at Lyons Farms, which was conveyed to me by my father William Rankin, in trust to be occupied as a home" by her three unmarried children, either for life or so long as they remain unmarried. When these children (Joseph Beers, Mary Caroline and Emily Theresa) have all either married or died, the property is to be divided like the residue of her estate which is bequeathed in six portions in the same way as her husband's had been. Her executors are the same as those of her husband's will, leaving out herself, namely, Mary Caroline, Emily Theresa and William Rankin Ward. Children of Dr. Isaac Moreau and Mary Ogden (Rankin) Ward: 1. Joseph Beers Ward, born

July 22, 1833. 2. Mary Caroline Ward, born June 25, 1835; now living at Newark, New Jersey. 3. Emily Theresa Ward, born April 22, 1837. 4. Matilda Whiting Ward, born June 3, 1838; married William P. Breck; children: Helen M. and William B. 5. Susan Duryee Ward, born July 22, 1840; died March 9, 1863. 6. William Rankin Ward, referred to below.

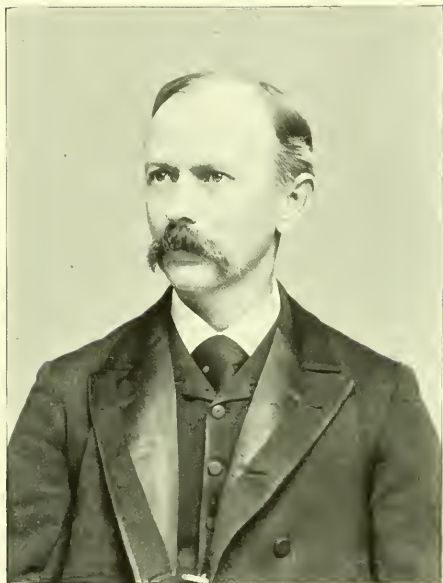
(IX) William Rankin, youngest child of Dr. Isaac Moreau and Mary Ogden (Rankin) Ward, was born in Albany, New York, November 5, 1843, and died in Clinton township, Essex county, January 3, 1897. Mr. Ward was a noted horticulturist, and one of the most prominent men engaged in that business not only in but out of the state. His father before him had done a great deal in the same line of work, and as early as 1856, when the Concord grape was first introduced on the market, had put up on his property at Lyons Farms a propagating house for the raising and sale of vines. His son became very much interested in the work and made his life study the cultivation of fruits and berries. He was one of the horticulturists who conceived and organized the New Jersey State Horticultural Society in 1879, and from 1882 to 1884 he was the president of the society, while in 1890 and for three years afterwards he was its secretary. At the time of his death he was the secretary of the Board of Agriculture of the State of New Jersey, and also secretary of the board of visitors to the State Agricultural College and Experiment Station. At the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, Mr. William Rankin Ward had charge of the horticultural exhibit of the state there, and his labors during the preparation and successful carrying through of this work laid the foundations of the disease which later on caused his death.

Mr. Ward was a Republican, and served several terms as one of the chosen freeholders of Clinton township, besides holding from time to time many other of the township offices. He was very often called upon to speak on horticultural subjects, and was in great demand for this purpose both in as well as out of the state. For many years he was a prominent member of the Presbyterian church at Lyons Farms, being for twenty-five years superintendent of its Sunday school, and for eleven years one of its elders. He was buried in Evergreen cemetery. In his will, dated February 19, 1896, proved January 18, 1897, he left to his wife his "homestead property on the northerly side of Prospect avenue, Clinton township, with the household furniture of

every kind and character." To his only surviving son he left a "farm of seven acres known as the Gamott farm on Prospect avenue, Clinton township," and also his "plot of salt meadow, about four acres in the same township." To the treasurer of the First Presbyterian Church in Lyons Farms he left \$500, the residue of the estate to be divided between his wife and surviving son, who were made the executors of the will.

March 18, 1868, William Rankin Ward married Mary Robinson, elder daughter of Henry Meeker and Martha Ann, daughter of Jediah Johnson and Abigail (Johnson) Baldwin, and granddaughter of Moses and Sarah Baldwin. Her father, Henry Meeker, was son of Obadiah Meeker and Jerusha Cook, daughter of Abraham Harrison and Mary, daughter of Josiah and Phebe Crane, granddaughter of Joseph Crane and Abigail, daughter of Joseph Lyon, granddaughter of Henry Lyon and Mary, daughter of William Bateman, of Fairfield, Connecticut, and great-granddaughter of Richard Lyon, the emigrant to Fairfield, Connecticut. Joseph Crane was son of Jasper Crane Jr. and Joanna, daughter of Captain Samuel and Joanna Swaine, and grandson of Jasper Crane Sr. and Alice his wife. Abraham Harrison was son of Timothy, grandson of Abraham, great-grandson of Benjamin and Mary, and great-great-grandson of Sergeant Richard Harrison. Obadiah Meeker was son of Obadiah and Comfort (Johnson) Meeker. Mary Robinson (Meeker) Ward was born August 28, 1837, at Waverly, New Jersey. Children of William Rankin and Mary Robinson (Meeker) Ward: Henry Meeker Ward, born April 2, 1869, died July, 1869; Joseph Moreau Ward, born April 2, 1869, twin with his brother Henry Meeker, died also July, 1869; and William Rankin Ward Jr., referred to below.

(X) Dr. William Rankin Ward, only child surviving infancy of William Rankin and Mary (Meeker) Ward, was born in Clinton township, Essex county, December 9, 1870, and is now a practicing physician in Newark. For his early education he was sent to the Elizabeth Institute, which he attended during the years 1880 to 1884, then for the next four years, 1884-88, went to the Newark Academy, after which he attended the New York Homoeopathic College and Hospital for the years 1891-92, and then for two years, 1892-93, the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia. Since 1893 he has been a practicing physician in Newark. Dr. Ward is a



Wm. R. Ward

Republican, and during the years 1897 to 1902 was a member of the Clinton township board of education, and also a member of the Clinton township committee, for the last three of which years, 1899 to 1902, he was chairman of the latter body. He has seen no military service and he belongs to no secret societies. He is a member of the New Jersey Homœopathic Medical Society, of the Essex County Homœopathic Medical Society, and of the Chiron Medical Club of Newark. He is also a member of the Elizabeth Avenue Presbyterian Church of Newark.

June 16, 1903, William Rankin Ward Jr., M. D., married Jennie Warren Prentiss, younger of the two daughters of Chauncey and Emily (Hanks) Prentiss, of Cleveland, Ohio, where the marriage took place. Jennie Warren (Prentiss) Ward was born in Cleveland, October 17, 1870. Children of William Rankin and Jennie Warren (Prentiss) Ward: Caroline Prentiss Ward, born March 27, 1905; Elizabeth Baldwin Ward, September 4, 1906; and William Rankin Ward (3d), September 13, 1907.

(VII) Bethuel Ward, ninth child WARD and fifth son of Bethuel (q. v.) and Hannah (Dodd) Ward, commonly spoken of as Bethuel Ward Jr., was born in Orange, September 11, 1787, and died in Bloomfield, December 7, 1859, intestate. Like his brother, Linus Dodd Ward, and his cousin, Horace H. Ward, he was a storekeeper in Bloomfield. He was also one of the executors of his father's will. He was four times married. July 7, 1811, he married Lydia Freeman, born November 25, 1790, died February 2, 1819. Children: 1. Isaac, born February 3, 1812; died September 23, 1875. 2. Caroline, born November 12, 1813; married James Baldwin. 3. John Freeman, born September 28, 1815; died July 11, 1873. After receiving a common school education he entered the office of his uncle, Dr. Eleazar Dodd Ward, and graduated later from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, in 1836, and immediately established himself in Newark, where for forty years he was one of that city's foremost physicians. April 20, 1837, he married Jane D. Gibbs, of Bloomfield, who survived him until November 13, 1874. Their surviving children are: Edward Payson Ward, Cyrus Freeman Ward and John Freeman Ward Jr. 4. Uzal Dodd, born January 2, 1818; died January 1, 1879. By wife Sarah he had children: William, died during the civil war, unmarried;

Samuel, now living unmarried in Newark; Harriet, married, and died in 1908; Amelia, married a Mr. Bigelow, and is now living in Newark; Annie, unmarried, now living in Newark with her brother Samuel. June 8, 1820, Bethuel Ward Jr. married (second) Rhoda, sister to his first wife, Lydia Freeman, who was born March 19, 1788, and died December 5, 1839. Children: Cyrus Freeman Ward, born June 7, 1821, died September 29, 1844, unmarried; and George Smith Ward, referred to below. March 10, 1841, Bethuel Ward Jr. married (third) Caroline R. Pierson, born January 10, 1800, died April 10, 1851, daughter of Dr. Cyrus Pierson and Nancy, daughter of Dr. Matthias Pierson and Phebe, daughter of Isaac Nutman. Dr. Matthias Pierson was son of Samuel Pierson and Mary, daughter of Jonathan and Mary Sergeant, granddaughter of Jonathan Sergeant, of Branford and Newark, and great-granddaughter of Jonathan Sergeant, the emigrant to New Haven and Branford. Samuel Pierson was son of Samuel Pierson and Mary, daughter of Sergeant Richard Harrison, and grandson of Thomas Pierson Sr., brother of Rev. Abraham Pierson and his wife Mary, sister to Sergeant Richard Harrison. Dr. Cyrus Pierson was son of Deacon Bethuel Pierson and Elizabeth Riggs his first wife, grandson of Joseph and Hephzibah (Camp) Pierson (who was a brother to the Jennima Pierson, who married Samuel Ward, great-grandfather of Bethuel Ward Jr.), and great-grandson of Samuel Pierson and Mary, daughter of Sergeant Richard Harrison. April 13, 1853, Bethuel Ward Jr. married (fourth) Ellen S. Russell.

(VIII) Dr. George Smith Ward, younger of the two children of Bethuel Ward Jr. by his second wife, Rhoda Freeman, was born in Bloomfield, November 11, 1827, and died in Newark, New Jersey, at his home, 969 Broad street, June 25, 1900, from a complication of diseases from which he had been suffering for several years before his death. He obtained his early education in his native place, where his father gave him every advantage that he could with a view to preparing him for college and giving him a fair start in the profession in which so many of the members of his family had already become such prominent personages. When he was ready for college and almost at the point of entering, he was prostrated by a fever which very nearly proved fatal in its termination, and left him in such a condition that a further application to study was for a long time precluded. When he had

recovered and become sufficiently strong to give his attention once more to his books, he entered the office of his brother, Dr. John Freeman Ward, as a student. Here he remained, studying as he was able, and regaining his health and strength, and when this was accomplished he matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and graduated from that institution in 1849, among his classmates being Dr. Arthur Ward, of Lombardy street, Newark, and Dr. William Spencer Ward, the latter of whom was his cousin, the son of Dr. Eleazar Dodd Ward. Settling in Newark, he soon began to develop the qualities which marked so many of his branch of the family and made them such successful physicians and surgeons, and lived to be not only one of the most successful but also one of the oldest practicing physicians in Newark at the time of his death. For many years he was attending physician to the City Almshouse of Newark. The disease which caused his death was chronic bronchitis and tubercular affection of the lungs, complicated with other troubles, from which he suffered for a long time, his illness assuming a much graver form about four years before his death, when his wife died. From this time he never rallied, but gradually grew worse. May 9, 1850, Dr. George Smith Ward married Frances H. Baldwin, in Philadelphia, who was born in 1829, and died July 25, 1896. Children: 1. Charles Wilcox Ward, born May 2, 1851; died September 18, 1867. 2. George Crawford Ward, referred to below. 3. Clara May Ward, born July 31, 1854; died June 26, 1899; married George F. C. Smillie, who is now employed in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving in Washington, D. C.; children: May S., Frances and Keith, the first two of whom are married. 4. Anna Baker Ward, born May 9, 1859; died unmarried, January 9, 1901.

(IX) George Crawford Ward, second child and son and only surviving child of Dr. George Smith and Frances H. (Baldwin) Ward, was born in Newark, New Jersey, September 6, 1852, and is now living in that city. For his early education he went to the public schools of Newark, and in 1867, at the age of fifteen years, he became a naval apprentice on board of the "Sabine." From this vessel he was transferred to the "Saratoga," on which he remained for two years more and then, his term of enlistment having expired, he entered the employ of the Gilbert Elevated Railroad of New York City, and in 1881 entered the service of the government as a postal clerk.

After thirteen years of this work he was transferred to the ocean mail service, where he spent nine years more, crossing the Atlantic ocean back and forth and making in that time one hundred and ninety-six trans-Atlantic voyages. In 1903 he was made the recorder of Salaam Temple, Mystic Shrine, and since that time has lived in Newark and given himself up to the duties which this office has imposed upon him. Mr. Ward is a member of St. Alban's Lodge, No. 68, F. and A. M.; Union Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M.; Damascus Commandery, No. 5, K. T., and of the A. A. S. R., thirty-second degree. February 11, 1881, George Crawford Ward married Kate E. Baker, who died September 23, 1885. January 10, 1895, Mr. Ward married (second) Jennie Bock, of New York. The marriage, owing to Mr. Ward's inability to leave his work at the time, was performed in London, England. There have been no children by either marriage.

This branch of the Ward family of Newark is different from that treated on preceding pages, and has apparently no connection with it until after both had come over to this country.

The family whose founder was Sergeant John Ward, of Newark, New Jersey, traces its ancestry back in the old country to Robert Warde, gentleman, of Knoll, county Warwick, England, who by his wife Isabel Stapley, of Dunchurch, county Warwick, had children: 1. James, referred to below. 2. John, married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Haselford, of Brafield, county Northampton, where he himself settled; children: i. William, of Brafield, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Westlee, of Eythorpe, county Warwick; children: Rev. William Warde, rector of Sudbarrow, died unmarried, 1681; Mary; Judith; Elizabeth, the last two died without issue; and John, who married Rebecca, daughter of William Moulshaw, of Thingdon, county Northampton, gentleman, John being born about 1668, and dying about 1671. ii. Daniel, of Houghton Parva, county Warwick, married Dorothy, daughter of Robert Pargiter, of county Northampton; children: William, born 1605, married (first) Mary, daughter of Thomas Hughes, and (second) Alice, daughter of Sergeant Halton, of Thames Ditton; John; Robert; Margaret; Elizabeth and Joane. iii. Mary, married Richard Neale, of London. iv. Judith, married Edward Gest, of Sutton, county Northampton. v. to x. Jane, Manasses, Robert, Mary, Judith and Isabel. This last named may have been

the Isabel Ward who married first the father of John Catlin, of Newark, and afterwards Joseph Baldwin, and was the relative of Deacon Lawrence Ward, of Newark. 3. A daughter, who married one of the Bagshaws. 4. Another daughter, who married into the Brofeldts.

(11) James, son of Robert and Isabel (Stapley) Warde, of Knoll, county Warwick, England; married Alice Fawkes, of Dunchurch, county Warwick, and had one child of record: Stephen, who is referred to below.

(1) Stephen (first in the American line), son of James and Alice (Fawkes) Warde, of Dunchurch, county Warwick, was long believed to have died in England, but the late Sherman W. Adams, by his investigations into the records of Wethersfield, Connecticut, has practically proved his contention that Stephen did come to America and was killed by the Indians at Wethersfield. Stephen's wife was Joyce Traford, of Leicestershire, England, who came with her husband and children to New England in 1630, and with him removed in 1635 to Wethersfield, where she was long known as the "Widow Joyce Ward," and died in 1640, leaving a will in which she mentions all but one of her children, and makes her son-in-law, John Fletcher, her executor, and "Mr. Wollerslove, of Clipsham, county Rutland," her attorney. Children of Stephen and Joyce (Traford) Warde: 1. Ambrose, born before 1619; as he is not mentioned in his mother's will probably died young. 2. Edward. 3. Anthony. 4. William, born about 1632; died March 28, 1690; first wife was named Sarah, and second Phebe. 5. John, referred to below. 6. Robert. 7. Mary, married John Fletcher.

(11) John, son of Stephen and Joyce (Traford) Warde, was born probably in England, and brought to this country when a child by his parents. The earliest mention of him is in his mother's will, and the next occurs in 1666, when he is found among the representatives of Branford, where he had been residing since 1644. October 30, 1666, he signed with the other Branford-Newark settlers the fundamental agreement, and from that time until his death takes his place as one of the foremost of the citizens of the "Towne upon the Passaick river." He was one of the townsmen, 1667-69; a surveyor and layer out of highways, 1668-72; up to 1673 was sergeant, and after 1673 lieutenant of the town; 1673 was burner of the woods and meadows; he was one of the town's magistrates, 1673-74; 1674 was one of the town committeemen; one of the justices of the monthly court, 1675-80; one of

the town's deputies to provincial council, 1675-76; one of town's alternate deputies, or "third men," to the provincial council, 1680-81. December 12, 1670, the town presented Sergeant John Ward with an extra fifty acres of land in the town as a reward for services, and September 10, 1668, and February 28, 1674, respectively, he was chosen as one of committee to pass on excuses for tardiness and absence from town meetings, and "to carry on the town meetings till a new one is chosen." In 1668 he was one of committee appointed to consider and grant with due precautions for the interests of the town the petition of Jonathan Sergeant and Daniel Dod for their grant of land near the lot of Hans Albers. In 1672 he was chairman of the committee "to end the difference between Deacon Lawrence and Robert Dalglish about their second division;" and in 1673 he was one of the inspectors and layers out of the land petitioned for by Richard Fletcher. January 25, 1669, the town meeting "in general all agreed to have a Division of Land, viz: Upland to be laid out as soon as can be, of Six Acres to every Hundred Pounds Estate. And they chose five men whom they impowered, and would confide in their Faithfullness and Discretion to make as just a Sizure and measuring out of the said Division as they can; and wholly to order the Manner of the Lying of the Several Ranges and Shotts of Lotts in each Place respectively, with all necessary High Ways and Passages for Carts and Cattle, commodiously as the Places will afford and do call for every where * * *. And the Names of the Sizers are Mr. Robert Treat, Mr. Samuel Kitchell, Henry Lyon, Thomas Johnson, and Sarj. John Ward; and any three of them agreeing have Power to issue any Matter under Hand about the same." February 21, following, he was one of committee chosen to lay out corresponding division of salt meadows; and November 14, 1671, he was chosen as the assessor of rates for the north end of the town, his property lying on what is now Washington street, immediately opposite the park and the end of Washington place, where his descendants, Joseph Morris and Marcus L. Ward, now live. In the following year he was one of committee to settle Jeremiah Peck's difficulty with his rates.

In 1673, when New York and New Jersey were again in the possession of the Dutch, Sergeant John Ward was one of those chosen by the town who treated with the authorities at Albany for the purchase of the Neck, and was one of those chosen to take out in his own

name on behalf of the town the patent for it. February 28, 1674, he was one of the three men chosen to go to New York City and "lay an arrest on the Person and Estate of Nicholas Bayard, who was the attorney of Major Nathaniel Kingsland of the island of Barbadoes and negotiated the interests of his client in the disposal of the Neck." Between August 8, 1673, and March 30, 1677, he was again and again placed on committees which had in charge the relations of Newark to the real and the usurping governors, Sir Philip Carteret and James Carteret; and also on the committees which consulted the governor with regard to the chartering and patenting of the town. May 3, 1680, he was one of the committee which petitioned the governor and council for land at Poquannock to replace the land on the Neck and at Acquackonock of which they had been deprived. October 31, 1674. February 5, 1682, and March 25, 1680, he was chosen as one of the special committee appointed to consider and arrange for such things as were necessary for the good and safety of the town, and February 12, 1678, he was a member of the committee which had in charge the quarantine arrangements necessitated by the existence of the small-pox in New York. February 7, 1676, he was one of the committee which went to Woodbridge to confer with the people of Elizabethtown and settle the bounds between the two towns; and March 1, 1677, May 30, 1684, and February 7, 1680, he was on the committee which arranged with the Indians for the purchase, and later regulated the appropriation of the lands at the top of the First or Orange mountain. April 19, 1682, he was one of the committee which looked after the supply of wood for Rev. Mr. Pierson, and February 12, 1683, he was on the committee which arranged for the reseating of the meetinghouse and mending broken seats. The final reference in the town records is his appointment on the committee which made arrangements with Rev. John Prudden to become the successor of Rev. Mr. Pierson as minister of the town. This was in August, 1692, and two years later he died, as his will, dated October 31, 1694, was proved the following November 20. In this will he mentions his house and lot as lying between those of John Morris and Nathaniel Ward, and makes his sons, John Jr. and Nathaniel, his executors. The will is witnessed by Rev. John Prudden and Robert Young.

Sergeant John Ward was twice married, but his first wife was the mother of all his chil-

dren. She was Sarah, daughter of John Hill, of Guilford, Connecticut, who had emigrated from Northamptonshire, England, in 1654, by his first wife Frances, who died in May, 1673. Sergeant John Ward's second wife was Hannah (Crane) Huntington, daughter of Jasper Crane, the emigrant (see Crane), and widow of Thomas, son of Simon Huntington, the emigrant, who died on the passage from England to Massachusetts Bay colony in 1639. Children of Sergeant John and Sarah (Hill) Ward: 1. John, referred to below. 2. Mary, born 1654; married Samuel, son of Sergeant Richard Harrison, of Newark. 3. Phebe, born June 11, 1655; died 1720; became first wife of Colonel John Cooper. 4. Nathaniel, born 1656; died about 1732; married Christiana, daughter of Lieutenant Samuel Swaine, of Newark, and sister to Elizabeth Swaine, who married (first) Josiah, brother to John Ward, the dish-turner, and (second) David, son of John Ogden, of Elizabethtown, the emigrant. 5. Hannah, born 1658; died June 19, 1693; married as his first wife, Jonathan, of Newark, son of Joseph Baldwin, of Milford and Hadley. 6. Elizabeth, born 1660. 7. Dorcas, born 1662; died January 25, 1738; married Joseph son of Sergeant Richard Harrison, of Newark. 8. Deborah, died some time after 1700; became first wife of Eliphalet, son of Thomas Johnson, of Newark. 9. Sarah, married, 1674, Jabez Rogers.

(11) John, eldest child of Sergeant John and Sarah (Hill) Ward, was born April 10, 1650, in Branford, Connecticut, and died in 1695, in Newark, New Jersey. There are few references to him in the records of the town, but the great difficulty of distinguishing between the four John Wards in the town at this time (the sergeant, the dish-turner, and their two sons, all of them of age and married), makes it practically certain that the sons succeeded to their father's activities and importance, and that after the death of the seniors something like a half and half division of the honors and references in the town book would probably fall to each of the sons. According to a note on the inventory of his estate, John Ward Jr. died May 5; the inventory is dated May 27, 1695, and makes his personal estate £90 10 shillings, and his will, written May 2, proved September 20, 1695, divides his estate between his second wife and his four children, makes his widow and his "brothers," Nathaniel Ward and Joseph Harrison, his executors, and is witnessed by John Curtise, John Brown and Robert Young. December 20, 1695, the letters

testimonial in the usual form were granted to his widow.

John Ward Jr. married (first) Mary, daughter of Henry and Mary (Bateman) Lyon, and granddaughter of Richard Lyon, the emigrant to Fairfield, Connecticut, and of William Bateman, of the same place. By her John Ward had one child, John (3d), died December 27, 1714, married Martha, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca (Pierson) Johnson, granddaughter of Thomas Johnson, of Newark, and of Rev. Abraham Pierson. John Ward Jr. married (second) Abigail, born 1661, died 1714, daughter of Samuel and his first wife, Elizabeth (Wakeman) Kitchell, and granddaughter of Robert Kitchell, the emigrant to New Haven and Guilford, Connecticut, and his wife Margaret, daughter of Edward Sheaffe, of Cranbrook, county Kent, England. In 1704 she bought the property west of High street, Newark, now Sussex avenue, from Samuel Huntington, and in her will, May 27, 1714, bequeathes it to her son David. She bore her husband three children: Jonathan, David (referred to below), Mary.

(IV) David, son of John and Abigail (Kitchell) Ward, was born in Newark, New Jersey, in 1680, and died in Morris county, New Jersey, December 14, 1768. He was a yeoman and was apparently well to do, although he has left but little record behind him, the only existing documents found being a deed signed by himself and wife in 1750, and his will, dated September 9, 1764, in which he names four of his children but makes no mention of his wife or of his youngest son Joshua, who is mentioned in the will of his maternal grandfather. David Ward married Mary, daughter of Daniel Brown, of Newark, and granddaughter of John and Mary Brown, of Milford. She died according to the most probable record, February 23, 1753, although her gravestone gives the year as 1738. Her age at death was sixty-three. Children of David and Mary (Brown) Ward: 1. Moses, referred to below. 2. Ezekiel, lived in Newark highlands. 3. David Jr., died in Morris county, 1783; married Hannah, daughter of Daniel and Margaret Farrand, of Newark. 4. Phebe, married Nathaniel Chandler. 5. Joshua.

(V) Moses, son of David and Mary (Brown) Ward, was born in Morris county, New Jersey, in 1728, and died September 25, 1784. He was a cordwainer, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Caleb Ward Sr., of Newark, son of John Ward, the dish turner. (See sketch of George Ward, of Branford,

Connecticut). By this marriage Moses Ward had six children: 1. James, referred to below. 2. Sarah, married (first) Moses, son of Joseph Baldwin (see Joseph Baldwin of Milford and Hadley), and married (second) Sayers, son of John and Hannah (Johnson) Crane, and grandson of John and Abigail Crane (see Jasper Crane, of Newark). 3. Stephen, born November 20, 1759; died September 13, 1777, from a gunshot wound, in house of Jonas Wade at Springfield. 4. Mary, married Joseph Case. 5. David, born 1772; died in infancy, September 12, 1776. 6. Moses.

(VI) James, eldest child of Moses and Elizabeth (Ward) Ward, was born September 27, 1764, and died in Newark, April 15, 1846. He lived in Newark, and November 27, 1786, married Lydia, daughter of John and Eleanor Nesbit, granddaughter of Samuel and Abigail (Harrison) Nesbit, and great-granddaughter of Nesbit, the exile from Scotland, and of Samuel, son of Sergeant Richard Harrison and his wife Mary, daughter of Sergeant John Ward, for whose ancestry see in this sketch, generation IV.

The children of James and Lydia (Nesbit) Ward were: 1. Moses, who is referred to below. 2. Betsey, born March 21, 1789; married David Sands, eldest child of Gilbert and Lavinia (Wooley) Brown, born October 8, 1785, died May 10, 1872, and grandson of Pontus and Content Wooley, of Poughkeepsie, New York. 3. Samuel Nesbit, who is referred to below. 4. Caleb Wheeler, born May 24, 1799; died March 23, 1852; married Mary Woodruff, died September 11, 1837, aged thirty-five years one month and twenty-two days. 5. Mary Morris, born May 9, 1802; died December 5, 1870; married, April 18, 1822, Caleb Woodruff, born August 2, 1796, died February 6, 1872.

(VII) Moses, the eldest child of James and Lydia (Nesbit) Ward, was born in Newark, New Jersey, October 1, 1787, and died in that city, May 5, 1866. His life was spent in Newark, and his house (now torn down) was on part of the original John Ward lot, and is now in possession of John Herbert Ballantine. November 14, 1811, he married Fanny, daughter of Gilbert and Lavinia (Wooley) Brown, and sister of David Sands Brown, who married his sister, Betsey, above. Children of Moses and Fanny (Brown) Ward: 1. Marcus Lawrence, referred to below. 2. Maria Louisa, born November 17, 1814; died in May, 1892; married, January 6, 1836, Ziba H. Kitchen, born March 15, 1812, died February 24, 1893; five chil-

dren. 3. Lydia Lavinia, born February 23, 1821; died unmarried, March 28, 1858. 4. Susanna, born March 18, 1823; died March 28, following. 5. Gilbert Brown, born April 28, 1824; died January 20, 1829. 6. Francis, born February 18, 1839; died March 18, 1839.

(VIII) Marcus Lawrence, eldest child of Moses and Fanny (Brown) Ward, was born in Newark, New Jersey, November 9, 1812, and died in that city, April 25, 1884. He ranks alongside and in some ways even overshadows his great ancestor, Sergeant John Ward. In his early life he entered into trade in connection with his father, and soon became connected with the financial institutions and public enterprises of his native city. His wise counsel, prudent judgment and unswerving integrity, have all been felt in their management and success, and through the experience thus obtained Marcus Lawrence Ward gained that confidence which he retained to the close of his life, despite the passage of years, the virulence of party warfare, and through the severest test of all—that of public position and administrative responsibility. His political associations were with the Whig party, but he was among the earliest to recognize the necessity of a stronger organization if the growing domination of the south was to be curbed. He was one of the supporters of Fremont and Dayton in the presidential campaign of 1856, but his attention was not seriously drawn to political subjects until the summer of 1858. In that year the exciting contest between the abolitionists and the slave-holders called him to Kansas, and while there he fully saw and appreciated the importance of the struggle going on in that territory. During his stay in Kansas he gave his prudent counsels and generous contributions to the Free State party, and on his return to New Jersey he engaged enthusiastically in the work of rousing public attention to the impending issues. At a time when party spirit was thoroughly aroused and when constant misrepresentations were confusing the public mind, his clear and unanswerable statements of fact were received with the confidence which his character always inspired. He was deeply interested in the political contest of the ensuing autumn, and none more than he rejoiced over the result in New Jersey which secured a United States senator and an unbroken delegation in the house of representatives pledged against the Lecompton constitution for Kansas.

In 1860 the growing political influence of Marcus L. Ward began to be felt and acknowl-

edged, and he was chosen unanimously a delegate to the Republican national convention the proceedings of which culminated in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for the presidency. In the contest which ensued he bore his full part, and when the result he so ardently desired was reached, he felt amply repaid for all of his strenuous exertions. He neither challenged nor sought to avoid the consequences of that success. When the signal was given for the secession which had been so long and inevitably preparing in the southern states, it found him ready for any services or sacrifices which might be necessary to defend what he thought was right. He was neither discouraged by defeats nor unduly elated with transient successes, but his efforts were devoted to the suppression of civil war, and the preservation of the Union. At the outbreak of hostilities he led in a call for a public meeting to sustain the government. As the struggle increased in importance and drew into the ranks of the Union army regiment after regiment of New Jersey troops, Governor Ward saw the necessity of sustaining the families of the volunteers during their absence. Alone and unaided he devised and carried out that system of relief the advantages of which were felt in every county of the state. The pay of the volunteer was collected at the camp and passed over to the wife and children at home; if the soldier was killed or wounded the pension was secured; and this continued until after the close of the war, without there being a charge of any nature upon these funds. Hundreds and thousands of families were in consequence preserved from want and suffering by this wise and considerate scheme, and of all the means devised to sustain the state in its patriotic efforts none were more potent than this. But his active efforts did not terminate here. It was through his efforts and influence with the general government that a hospital for sick and wounded soldiers was established in Newark, and in commemoration of his action his name was bestowed upon it, and Ward's Hospital became known as one of the best managed institution of its kind in the country, while its sanitary arrangements were even then fully appreciated by those most competent to judge of them.

These constant and indefatigable services brought Governor Ward into immediate contact with President Lincoln and his cabinet, by whom he was ever regarded as justly entitled to the highest consideration. In 1862, so strongly did his services impress the Republicans of his state that he was unanimously



Marco L. Ward

nominated for governor, but in the absence of so many Union soldiers of the state in the field and in the deep depression of that memorable year, he was defeated. This did not change his unswerving loyalty to his cause or affect in the slightest degree his persistent and continuous labors for his ideals. In 1864 he was a delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention at Baltimore, which renominated Abraham Lincoln, and in the ensuing election he was placed on the Republican ticket as a presidential elector.

The close of the war and the defeat of the southern cause was to him a source of unminged gratification, and it brought to him a strong personal popularity evinced upon every public occasion. As regiment after regiment of soldiers returned to their native state, they manifested their appreciation of the "Soldier's Friend," and his political opponents admitted his sincerity and patriotism. This was the happiest period of his life. In 1865 he again received the Republican nomination for governor, and after an unusually exciting contest he was elected by a large majority. His administration was in all respects one of the best which New Jersey has known. His executive ability was fully demonstrated, and his honesty and fidelity were unquestioned. Every department of the public service, so far as his influence could reach it, was economically and faithfully administered. The laws passed by the legislature were carefully scanned, and pardons for criminal offenses were granted only when mercy could be safely united with justice. His appointments to office were widely approved, because he showed by them that he regarded capability, honesty and worth as the basis for them. To his administration New Jersey was deeply indebted for many important measures affecting the interests of the state. The present public school act was passed upon his strong and urgent representations, and its advantages have been felt in the increased educational facilities of the state, and in the more thorough character of its schools. The riparian rights of the state were by him called to the attention of the legislature, and a commission secured through which the state's large and valuable interests therein have been protected. His constant and persistent representations to the legislature, in his various messages, of the mismanagement of the state prison under both political parties, contributed largely to the passage of an act removing it as far as possible from partisan government, and the result has been large savings to the state.

Various other public acts and measures having an important bearing upon the growth and well-being of the state were urged and sustained by him, and whenever adopted, they were found to have increased the state's prosperity and development. The close of his administration found him stronger in the esteem of the people of the state he had so worthily served.

In 1864 Governor Ward was placed upon the Republican national committee, and in 1866 he was chosen chairman. In this capacity he made the preliminary arrangements for the national convention which nominated Ulysses S. Grant for the presidency. He took a decided part in the campaign which followed, and his services and efforts were fully acknowledged. During the next few years Marcus L. Ward lived in comparative retirement, but was frequently called upon to perform duties of a public character. He was the first president of the Newark Industrial Exposition, and by his efforts contributed very largely to its success. The Soldiers' Home of Newark was originally established through his exertions, and as one of its managers and its treasurer he gave it constant service. It seemed natural and proper that the man who during the war had protected the interests and families of the soldier, who had provided him with the care and attendance of a hospital when sick and wounded, should, when the war was over, still secure him, crippled and maimed, the comforts of a soldiers' home.

During the presidential campaign of 1872 Mr. Ward was nominated for congress by the Republicans of the sixth district of New Jersey, and was elected by over five thousand majority. Upon taking his seat in the house of representative he was recognized as one of its most valuable members. He was placed on the committee of foreign relations, where he made his influence felt, always in the direction of the public welfare. He made no pretensions to the role of a speaker, but on the few occasions when he addressed the house, he commanded its attention by his clearly expressed views and by the thorough honesty of his convictions. In 1874 he was renominated unanimously for congress, but the condition of the country was unfavorable for the success of his party. Financial disaster disturbed all the marts of trade, and the large manufacturing district he represented was most severely affected. Thousands of laborers were unemployed, and the hope that a political change would return prosperity influenced their action. The tidal wave which swept over the strong-

est Republican states submerged his district also, although, as he always did, he stood the highest on the Republican ticket. The confidence and attachment of the people were never more clearly shown than in the regret and disappointment which this defeat occasioned. After the expiration of his congressional term he was tendered by the president the important post of commissioner of Indian affairs, which however, while fully appreciating the compliment thereby conveyed, he declined.

The following ten years of Marcus L. Ward's life were spent in attention to his own private affairs, and in two voyages to Europe, which gave him great and unalloyed pleasure. In the beginning of the year 1884 he appeared to be in excellent health, and in March he determined on a trip to Florida with a portion of his family. While there he became subject to malarial influences which developed in his system during his return and detained him sick in Washington for a few days. He was brought back to Newark, where he had the advantage of the very best of care and the highest medical skill, all of which, however, proved in vain, and he expired after a short illness. The knowledge of his death was received by the community in which he lived with universal sorrow. The minutes of the institutions with which he was connected show their appreciation of him, and that of the managers of the Soldiers' Home, was a most eloquent tribute to the man. His funeral was also another testimonial to the estimation in which he was held. The attendance was unprecedented, and for more than one hour the line of mourners passed through the parlors of his residence to take their last look at the features of him they mourned. They were the friends of a long life, the veteran of the war, the artisan, the laborer, the people, without regard to color or to race, showing to the last their appreciation of his patriotism and virtue. The life thus suddenly closed was a singularly well-rounded one in every respect. For forty-four years he and his wife had lived together in mutual love and respect. They had mourned the loss of children, but two of his sons had remained and around them had centred the hopes and affections of the couple. His life, too, was very free from personal difficulties and anxieties. Accumulating by care and prudence a large fortune, his life was full of deeds of considerable charity which were as numerous as they were blessed. Many a struggling artist received from him the generous order which did not degrade the spirit while relieving the neces-

sity. His charities were frequently pursued for years unknown to the world, the result of the native kindness of heart which characterized him. Few men ever brought to public duties a greater amount of conscientious principle. Every public act was governed by that law of justice and of right which would stand the test of the closest scrutiny. Popular in the highest and purest sense of that term, he would not sacrifice his judgment or his convictions to the caprices of the multitude. His manners were unassuming and popular, but he reached position because he possessed the qualities which should command it. He "preferred the true to the false, the substantial to the pretentious, and his life was one which may be studied by all who seek distinction and success in public life."

June 30, 1840, Marcus Lawrence Ward married Susan Longworth, born November 15, 1815, the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Longworth) Morris, a descendant of John (Thomas) Morris, of the Milford colonists. Children: 1. Joseph Morris, referred to below. 2. Elizabeth Morris, born February 3, 1843; died December 27, 1843. 3. Frances Lavinia, born December 23, 1844; died August 2, 1846. 4. Marcus Lawrence Jr., referred to below. 5. Catharine Almira Morris, born October 28, 1849; died June 17, 1860. 6. Nicholas Longworth, born January 15, 1852; died July 28, 1857. 7. John Longworth Morris, born February 24, 1854; died October 14, 1855. 8. Francis Brown, born January 17, 1856; died January 13, 1864.

(IX) Joseph Morris, eldest child of Governor Marcus Lawrence and Susan Longworth (Morris) Ward, was born in Newark, New Jersey, August 2, 1841, and is now living in the house built on the land once owned by his distinguished ancestor, Sergeant John Ward, at 49 Washington street. He is unmarried.

(IX) Marcus Lawrence Jr., fourth child and second son (the only one besides his elder brother to reach maturity) of Governor Marcus Lawrence and Elizabeth Longworth (Morris) Ward, was born in Newark, New Jersey, September 13, 1847, and is now living in that city with his brother.

(VII) Samuel Nesbit, third child and second son of James and Lydia (Nesbit) Ward, was born in Newark, New Jersey, January 6, 1797, and died there March 26, 1838. He married Ann Gardiner, died February 17, 1848, aged fifty-three. Both she and her husband are buried in the graveyard of the Second Presbyterian Church, Newark. Children: Eliza

Brown, born May 8, 1831, married Colonel Abijah Seaman Pell; James and David Brown, both referred to below.

(VIII) James, second child and eldest son of Samuel Nesbit and Ann (Gardiner) Ward, was born in Newark, New Jersey, January 29, 1821, and died there in February, 1895. October 31, 1843, he married Henrietta Ann Fordham, born March 3, 1822, died April 24, 1893. Children: 1. George Fordham, born August 6, 1844; died June 4, 1852. 2. James Samuel, born August 5, 1846; died August 25, 1847. 3. Anna Gardiner, referred to below. 4. Joseph Judson, born June 20, 1850; died September 21, 1851. 5. Jeannette Gertrude, born May 3, 1852; died May 12, 1857. 6. Frank Fordham, born November 14, 1853; married Mina Mains. 7-8. James and James Nesbit, twins, born January 20, 1856; James died July 21, 1856, and James Nesbit died July 25, 1856. 9. Charles Woodruff, born March 28, 1857; still living. 10. Mary Augusta, born November 23, 1859; still living. 11-12. William Paul and Nettie Virginia, twins, born August 23, 1862; William Paul died September 17, 1862; Nettie Virginia is still living.

(IX) Anna Gardiner, third child and eldest daughter of James and Henrietta Ann (Fordham) Ward, was born in Newark, New Jersey, June 14, 1848, and died there November 9, 1889. November 28, 1871, she married Lyman Edward, seventh child and fourth son of William Kane. His father had children: Mary, married John Dean; Minerva, Jesse, Francis, Susan, William, Lyman Edward, Rachel Aurelia (married David Brown Ward, referred to above), and David.

Lyman Edward Kane, born November 22, 1847, was educated in the public schools of Newark, and then entered a machine shop. After spending some time here he set up in the butchering business for himself in partnership with his brother Jesse, the name of the firm being Kane Brothers. Mr. Kane is a Democrat, was police commissioner for one term in 1895, alderman for two terms, and police commissioner again in 1905. During the civil war he served as a drummer boy. He is a member of the F. and A. M., and also of the Mystic Shrine. He and his family attend the Piddie Memorial Church. By his wife, Anna Gardiner Ward, referred to above, he has had children: 1. Grace Gardiner, referred to below. 2. Walter Ward, born July 6, 1875; now employed in engineer's department of Newark City Hall. 3. Alice Oakley, born May 13, 1877. 4. Lyman Edward Jr., born

October 1, 1879; now living at Phoenix, Arizona. 5. Helen Anna, born May 28, 1887. 6. Anna Dorothy, born November 11, 1890.

(X) Grace Gardiner, eldest child of Lyman Edward and Anna Gardiner (Ward) Kane, was born in Newark, New Jersey, September 19, 1872, and is now living with her husband and family in that city. April 21, 1897, she was married in Newark, to William Crue Nicoll, a descendant of John Nicoll, of Islip, England, in 1467. His father was Charles Henry Nicoll, and his mother was Catharine Crue, and their children were: 1. Charles Henry Jr., died at twenty-one years of age. 2. Florence, now dead; married Jacob Gulick; children, Charles and William. 3. Richard Floyd, married Bertha Steffel; children, Florence and Charles. 4. George, died aged twenty-seven years. 5. William Crue, is referred to below. 6. Daisy. 7. Ida, died at age of twenty-seven years. 8. Elmer. 9. Chester. The last two live at 38 Tracy avenue.

William Crue Nicoll, fifth child and fourth son of Charles Henry and Catharine (Crue) Nicoll, was born in Newark, New Jersey, January 25, 1871, and is now living in that city. After going to the public and high schools of Newark he entered Columbia University and graduated from the law school there in 1893. He then read law in Newark and later in New York, and is now a practicing lawyer in both cities. From 1902 to 1905 he held the position of sheriff of Essex county. He is a Democrat, and in 1896 was nominated for the state legislature, and though defeated, received the highest number of votes cast for any candidate on the ticket. He is member of Kane Lodge, F. and A. M., and also of the Mystic Shrine. His clubs are the Union Club, the Lawyers' Club, and the Essex Club. He attends the North Reformed Church. By his wife, Grace Gardiner Kane, referred to above, he has had children: Anna Ward, born February 2, 1899; Catharine Crue, January 4, 1904; Alice Olivia, August 17, 1907.

(VIII) David Brown, third child and second and youngest son of Samuel Nesbit and Ann (Gardiner) Ward, was born in Newark, New Jersey, May 8, 1831, and died there, April 5, 1903. March 14, 1855, he married Rachel Aurelia, eighth child and fourth daughter of William Kane, and sister to Lyman Edward Kane, who married Anna Gardiner Ward, niece of David Brown Ward, here referred to. (For ancestry see above). Children of David Brown and Rachel Aurelia (Kane) Ward: Eva De Vor, is referred to below; Marcus Lincoln.

born July 21, 1805; David Reynolds, born December 27, 1807; Jessie Earl, born March 17, 1871.

(IX) Eva De Vor, eldest child of David Brown and Rachel Aurelia (Kane) Ward, was born in Newark, New Jersey, October 23, 1856, and is now living in that city with her husband and children. May 26, 1881, she married Abram (q. v.), son of Michael and Elizabeth Wood (Baylie) Davis.

Abraham Davis, grandfather of DAVIS Abram Davis, was born January 24, 1798, in Swedesboro, New Jersey. He is probably a descendant of the Long Island family which in the early period of the history of the colony removed to and settled in Salem county and from there spread out over the whole of South Jersey, but the records and documents which have up to the present time come to light afford no clue to his immediate descent. He died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 28, 1807. Removing from Swedesboro, Abraham Davis at first settled near what is now Second and Green streets, Philadelphia, and later on removed to what is now Second and Washington streets. Some time after his coming to the city, he married Christiana Rivel, born January 13, 1795, died November 7, 1832, who lived in what was then called the "Neck." Children: 1. Michael, referred to below. 2. Mary Anna, born June 4, 1820; married Francis Hought. 3. Marcus Alphonsus, January 3, 1823; died November 15, 1894; married Elizabeth Burling Ruddiman. 4. Joseph, January 29, 1825; died November 21, 1888; married Margaret ———. 5. Hannah, February 28, 1827; died when about eighteen months old. 6. John Filmore, January 25, 1829; died October 11, 1886. 7. Sarah Jane, February, 16, 1831; died October 18, 1899; married Valentine Rodemisch.

(II) Michael, eldest child of Abraham and Christiana (Rivel) Davis, was born in Philadelphia, April 21, 1818; died in Beverly, Burlington county, New Jersey, January 24, 1880. He was by trade a cabinet-maker, in which business he was associated with his father for many years. At first he made his home in Philadelphia, but disliking the city he removed to Beverly and made his home there, coming into the city to his work every morning and returning every evening. Michael Davis was a Republican, a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He attended the old St. George's Church. By his wife Elizabeth Wood, daughter of George

Baylie, of Philadelphia, he had nine children, in addition to John, an adopted child, who married Abigail Lippincott, and has one child, Edward Ronaldson, now deceased. Children of Michael and Elizabeth Wood (Baylie) Davis were: 1. Eliza Jane, who now lives, her husband being dead, at Absecon, New Jersey; having borne her husband three children, the two youngest of whom are dead and the eldest living with her mother, namely: Ella Mary, William Edward and Ida. 2. Christiana, deceased. 3. Josephine, who is now living at Beverly, New Jersey. 4. George Washington, married Florence Bucher, and has five children: Mary, married Frederick Stinson, and has two children; Emma; George Washington; Anna, married Frank Jones, of Beverly, and has one child; and Edna. 5. Emily Matilda, married Charles H. Rosseter, of Absecon. 6. Abram, referred to below. 7. Michael Rivel, married Catharine Poole. 8. Edward Burd Grubb, died at the age of four years; was named after General Grubb. 10. Mary Ella, died at the age of three years.

(III) Abram, sixth child and second son of Michael and Elizabeth Wood (Baylie) Davis, was born in Beverly, Burlington county, New Jersey, July 25, 1859, and is now living in Newark, New Jersey. For his early education he was sent to the public schools and afterwards, in 1877, to Coleman's Business College in Newark. He then became an accountant for the commission firm of A. W. Austin. Afterwards he was in business with his brother-in-law for twelve years, and then for two years more with C. E. Barker, and then he accepted a position with Quinn & Company which he held for eighteen years longer. He is now engaged in the business of expert accounting. Mr. Davis is a Republican. He is a Knight of Pythias and a member of St. Paul's Lodge, No. 29. He is also a member of the Marcus L. Ward Camp, Sons of Veterans, which he helped to organize twenty-five years ago. He and his family attend the Peddie Memorial Church in Newark. His wife, Eva De Vor (Ward) Davis (see Ward IX above), has borne him two children: 1. Eugene Bailey, born March 3, 1882. 2. Mabel Ward, September 19, 1884.

Major Carnahan, the first member of the family of whom we have definite information, died May 31, 1788. His grandparents on both sides came from the north of Ireland and settled in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, about 1720. Major Carnahan

owned a valuable farm and was a man of influence in the county. In the revolutionary war he held the rank of major in the Pennsylvania militia, and took part in several important engagements. Becoming dissatisfied with the conduct of his men, he resigned his office and early in 1780 removed his family to Sewickley settlement, Westmoreland county, about twenty miles from Pittsburg. Here he purchased a farm on which he resided until his death, which occurred in an attempt to cross the Alleghany river a few miles above Pittsburg. He married, and had four children: James, referred to below; Hannah; Archibald, and John.

(II) James, son of Major Carnahan, was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, November 15, 1775, and died in Newark, New Jersey, March 3, 1859. He obtained his early education at the Sewickley settlement school and in 1793, when eighteen years of age, went to Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, to study at the academy, which afterward became Jefferson College. Here he acquired a thirst for knowledge, and prepared the way for all his classical attainments and for all the good accomplished in a long and useful life. In the summer of 1797, Dr. Carnahan, with a fellow student, Joseph Stockton, had charge of the classical department in the academy. Dr. Carnahan was one of the founders of the Franklin Literary Society. His classical studies were directed by Rev. John Watson and Mr. James Mountain, under whose instruction he ultimately became an excellent Greek and Latin scholar. For some time Dr. Carnahan suffered financial embarrassment from the fact that Major Carnahan had become surety for the treasurer of the county in which he resided, who was also deputy treasurer for the state. This officer having defaulted, his sureties became responsible. Dr. Carnahan at one time felt that he would have to give up college and his preparation for the ministry and take up the study of medicine. Funds were obtained, however, through Dr. S. S. Smith, president of the College of New Jersey, to meet his college expenses, and provision was also made for his needs through his pastor, Rev. Dr. John McMillan, with whose church at Charters, Dr. Carnahan had united in 1795.

With a fellow student, Rev. Jacob Lindly, afterwards first president of the University of Ohio, Dr. Carnahan crossed the Alleghany river and made his way to Princeton. Mr. Lindly, who owned a horse, shared it with his comrade, and the two progressed about thirty-five or forty miles each day. Dr. Carnahan

entered the junior class at Princeton in 1798, and was admitted to first degree in arts, September, 1800, with the highest honors of the institution, and spoke the English salutatory. On completing his course, Dr. Carnahan declined the office of tutor in the college for the reason that he was so recently graduated. He returned to Cannonsburg and spent one year in the study of the theology under Rev. Dr. McMillan. In the autumn of 1801 he returned to Princeton as tutor, discharging the duties of this office for two years and continuing his theological studies meanwhile. In September, 1803, he resigned his position, though requested to remain as teacher of mathematics, with a better salary and the prospect of becoming professor. In April, 1804, he was licensed by the presbytery of New Brunswick to preach the gospel. After visiting several churches in Warren county, New Jersey, and in Pennsylvania, he preached in the Reformed Dutch Church at Albany, and went from thence to Utica and its vicinity. On his return to New Jersey, Dr. Carnahan received two calls—one from the Dutch Collegiate Church at Albany, and the other from the United Societies of Whitesboro and Utica. He accepted the latter call, as he preferred the Presbyterian church. For the six ensuing years Dr. Carnahan labored faithfully and with good results in his new charge. In 1811 he was compelled to seek a milder climate on account of an affection of the throat from which he never entirely recovered, it being the chief cause of his resigning the presidency. After spending a year in Mapleton, New Jersey, Dr. Carnahan and his family removed to Princeton, where he took charge of a classical school for nine months. He then went to Georgetown, D. C., and opened a classical school. This proving a success, he remained eleven years at Georgetown, at the end of which time he was chosen by a unanimous vote of the board, May 12, 1823, president of the College of New Jersey. Dr. Carnahan immediately accepted. He afterwards declared that he would not have done this so readily if he had fully understood the condition of affairs at the college. As was the custom of the time, Dr. Carnahan was met and escorted on his entrance into Princeton by a large number of students on horseback. He was inaugurated August 6, 1823. President Carnahan's term of office was one of marked increase in the growth and development of the college. During his administration of thirty-one years, sixteen hundred and thirty-four students were graduated from the institution;

the teaching corps was increased from two professors and two tutors in 1823 to six professors, two assistant professors and four tutors in 1854; and not less than \$75,000 was spent in erection of new buildings, purchase of apparatus and books, and on the improvement of the college grounds. During his whole presidency, Dr. Carnahan gave himself with exemplary diligence to the duties of office, taking a full share both in instruction and government. He was a wise and prudent counsellor, kind and courteous to colleagues and pupils, always self-possessed, firm, yet liberal. Ready to make all allowance for youthful aberrations, he was inflexible in the discharge of duty. In his manner he was unassuming and modest, entirely free from selfishness and petty jealousy. If good was done, he rejoiced, no matter who suggested or did it. His financial ability has frequently been set forth, but his usefulness to the college was of a higher order. Maclean says: "I question whether in the circumstances under which he conducted the affairs of the college, any man could have been found who would have managed them with so much wisdom and ultimately with so much success." In 1824, when General Lafayette was making a tour of the country, he was received with great hospitality at Princeton, and was presented by President Carnahan with a diploma of Doctor of Laws, which had been conferred upon the general in 1790. In June, 1853, President Carnahan resigned his office, but consented to retain his position till 1854. Dr. Carnahan was then unanimously chosen a trustee of the college, and continued to attend meetings of the board and to aid them by his counsel. He was also president of the board of trustees of the Theological Seminary, and a most useful member. After his wife's death, in 1854, he went to spend the winter in Newark, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William K. McDonald, where he died March 3, 1859. His remains were brought to Princeton, where the funeral was held at the First Presbyterian Church, and was very largely attended.

A letter of his son-in-law's, Mr. McDonald, gives illustration of Dr. Carnahan's singular modesty: "The only meritorious act of his long life which he thought proper to record, has reference to his fondness for shade trees, when he expresses hope that the people of Princeton will remember that he planted the trees in the college campus, and transplanted from his own nursery those noble ones that

adorn the entrance to the vestibule of their church."

Dr. Carnahan had two children: 1. Lydia, married Luther Halsey Van Doren, pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church at Middleton, New Jersey. 2. Hannah Mahon, born July 7, 1809; died May 21, 1878; married William King McDonald (see McDonald).

Alexander McDonald, founder of the family under consideration, was born near Inverness, in Scotland. He emigrated to America previous to 1784, as his son John was born that year in New York City, where Mr. McDonald followed the occupation of cloth merchant. He married (first) Miss Muncton, and (second) Miss McDowell, who was a resident of Orange county, New York. Among his children was John, referred to below.

(II) John, son of Alexander and ——— (Muncton) McDonald, was born in New York City, April 23, 1784, and died September 12, 1812. He married Anna King, born February 25, 1786, died January 6, 1863.

(III) William King, only child of John and Anna (King) McDonald, was born in Alexandria, Virginia, December 31, 1807, and died April 14, 1871. He graduated from Princeton in 1827, read law with Adjutant General Walter Jones, of Washington, D. C., and became a professor of belle lettres at Washington College, Pennsylvania. Later he established a classical school at Bloomfield, New Jersey. He was admitted to the bar in 1841, and began practice in Newark, where he was clerk of the common council from April, 1844, to April, 1850. He was a member of the New Jersey general assembly in 1856-57; was appointed state comptroller in 1865, and reappointed in 1868; and also surrogate of the county of Essex for five years. He was a member of the Newark Board of Education from 1864 to 1866. He married Hannah Mahon, daughter of James and Mary (Van Dyke) Carnahan (see Carnahan).

(IV) James Carnahan, only son of William King and Hannah Mahon (Carnahan) McDonald, was born at Princeton, New Jersey, October 1, 1831. After obtaining his early education at a preparatory school in Princeton, he entered Nassau Hall, Princeton University, graduating in 1852. He then read law with his father, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney, November, 1855, and as counsellor, November, 1858. He is a master



Am R. McDonald.

and examiner in chancery. Mr. McDonald has never sought or held public office, but has devoted his time to his profession, in which he has gained prominence and honor. He is one of the oldest and strongest members of the Newark bar, and has always enjoyed an extensive practice. Mr. McDonald has also active real estate interests, and has been a director of the National Newark Banking Company for several years. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church. On November 7, 1860, at Madison, New Jersey, Mr. McDonald married Mary Henrietta Condit, daughter of Peter W. and Martha (Tabele) Condit, who was born in Newark, New Jersey, December 26, 1837, and died May 24, 1897. (See Condit). They have two children: 1. Mary C., born November 9, 1805; married, June 4, 1890, William S. Clawson, and has two children: Mildred, born June 22, 1891, and James McDonald, February 14, 1898. 2. William King, born September 7, 1867; married Mary McDonald, and has two children: James Carnahan Jr., and William King Jr.

(The Condit Line).

(IV) Samuel, son of Samuel (q. v.) and Mary (Dodd) Condit, was born January 13, 1729, and died in middle life, November 18, 1776. He was a farmer on the land inherited from his father, and is known to have been a very exemplary man, truly pious and God-fearing. He married (first), in 1754, Mary, daughter of Joseph Smith, of Orange, New Jersey, who was born 1733, and died May 26, 1770. He married (second), in 1774, Martha Carter, widow of Stephen Wilcox, of Elizabethtown, New Jersey, who was born in 1736, and died at the residence of her son Samuel, November 4, 1815. After Samuel Condit's death she married Deacon Paul Day, of Botle or Long Hill, Morris county, New Jersey, who died October 30, 1802, in the seventy-eighth year of her age. Children, six by first marriage: John, born July 8, 1755; Daniel, October 3, 1756; Moses, 1760; Joseph, 1762; Aaron, August 6, 1765; Caleb, 1768, died of small-pox, April 24, 1777. Children by second marriage: Jotham, born March 27, 1775; Samuel, referred to below.

(V) Samuel, son of Samuel and Martha (Carter) Condit, was born March, 1777, and died August 22, 1860. After his mother's marriage to Deacon Paul Day, Samuel's subsequent home was at Chatham, Morris county, New Jersey, where he afterwards and during the greater part of his life conducted a hotel.

He was widely known and held in high esteem by his acquaintances. He married Mary Carter, born 1780, died 1857. Children: Peter W., see below; Henrietta, born 1805, died unmarried; Eliza B., born January 28, 1812; Emily, born February, 1815, died October 9, 1816; John, born 1818; Caleb, born 1809, died June 27, 1830.

(VI) Peter W., son of Samuel and Mary (Carter) Condit, was born March 18, 1804, and died December 27, 1839. He was a hatter by trade at Chatham, New Jersey, his native place. He married, September 9, 1827, Martha Tabele. Children: May A., born June 28, 1828, died November 26, 1830; Eliza Soutag, born September 3, 1830, died December 28, 1909, unmarried; Martha Bogart, born July 6, 1833; Mary Henrietta, see below; Helen Maria, born September 25, 1839.

(VII) Mary Henrietta, daughter of Peter W. and Martha (Tabele) Condit, was born December 26, 1837, and died May 24, 1897. She married, at Madison, New Jersey, November 7, 1860, James Carnahan McDonald (see McDonald).

The Plume arms: Ermine, a blend

PLUM vair or and gules cottised vert.

Crest (English): Out of a ducal coronet or, a plume of ostrich feathers argent.

The Plumbs are an ancient Norman family and are traced back to Normandy, A. D., 1180; and in England to A. D., 1240. In America the Plumes and Plums are among the oldest New England colonial families. Of the English Plume and Plum ancestors of the immigrant some brief mention may be made in this place.

John Plumbe, yeoman, of Toppesfield, England, had a wife Elizabeth; sons: John, Robert, Thomas, and four daughters.

Robert Yeoman, yeoman, of Great Yeldham, Essex, England; married (first) Elizabeth Purchas, and (second) Mrs. Etheldred Fuller. He had sons: Robert, Thomas, Edmund, Joseph and one other, and daughters: Margaret, Elizabeth, Mary and Anne.

Robert Plume, gentleman, of Spaynes Hall, Great Yeldham, Essex, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Purchas) Plume, lived and died at Great Yeldham. He married Grace Crackbone and by her had sons: Robert, John and Thomas, and daughters: Martha, Mary, Etheldred, Frances and Hannah.

(I) John Plume, immigrant, son of Robert and Grace (Crackbone) Plume, was born in Spaynes Hall at Great Yeldham, Essex, Eng-

land, and was baptized there, July 28, 1594. He came from England to Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1635, and his name first appears there in a court record of the following year. He was a member of the court there from 1637 until 1642. He is mentioned in the records as "Mr. Plum," indicating a social station of more than ordinary importance. In 1636 it is recorded that "Whereas, there was tendered to us an inventory of the estate of Mr. Jo. Old'a (Oldham) which seemed to be somewhat uncertainly valued, wee, therefore, think meete to, & so it is ordered that Mr. Jo. Plum & Rich. Gildersleeve, together with the constable, shall survey the saide inventory and perfect the same before the next corte & then to deliver it into the corte." At a court held at Hartford, in March, 1636, "Mr. Plum," being a member of the court, the business before it was the adopting of some measures to buy corn from the Indians, as the inhabitants were in a starving condition. They agreed to pay from four to six shillings a bushel for it, and "Mr. Plum" was appointed to receive the corn for Wethersfield. He held various town offices and performed many public duties, such as marking town boundaries, laying out roads, determining lines between towns, looking to the improvement of the lands of the plantations, and attending the court as a deputy. He was also one of the men in Captain John Mason's little army that wiped out the Pequot Indians in 1637, and for his services he received a grant of lands. He was a ship owner and it is thought that he might have been owner of the vessel that carried seventy-seven of Mason's men around from the mouth of the Connecticut river to the Narragansett. In 1644-45 he was appointed to attend the clearance of vessels at Wethersfield, but in the former year, 1644, he sold his lands in Wethersfield and removed to Branford, where in 1645 he is mentioned as "Keeper of the Town's Book." He died there in 1648, and his wife, "Mrs. Plume," administered on his estate, August 1, 1648. Only one of his children was born in this country, and no record exists of any of his children except that of his son Samuel, who lived with his father in Branford when the former died. By wife, Dorothy John Plume, had eight children: 1. Robert, baptized December 30, 1617. 2. John, May 27, 1619. 3. William, May 9, 1621. 4. Ann, October 16, 1623. 5. Samuel, January 4, 1625-26; see forward. 6. Dorothea, January 16, 1626. 7. Elizabeth, October 9, 1629. 8. Deborah, July 28, 1633.

(II) Samuel Plum, son of John and Dorothy Plume, was born in England, January 4, 1625-26; died January 22, 1703. He was of Wethersfield and Branford, Connecticut. In 1668 he sold all the remaining part of his lands in Branford and removed to Newark, New Jersey, and was among the very earliest settlers in that region. The town of Newark was bought in 1666 by certain men of Milford, New Haven, Branford and Guilford, Connecticut, and lots were divided among the purchasers as early as 1667. The name of the wife of Samuel Plum is not known, but he married and had eight children: 1. Elizabeth, born January 18, 1650-51. 2. Mary, April 1, 1653. 3. Samuel, March 22, 1654-55. 4. John, October 28, 1657; see forward. 5. Doratha, March 26, 1660. 6. Joshua, August 3, 1662. 7. Joanna, March 11, 1665. 8. Sarah, born probably in 1670.

(III) John, son of Samuel Plum, was born in Branford, Connecticut, October 28, 1657; died July 12, 1710. He came with his father's family to Newark in 1668 and afterward lived in that town. His children, born in Newark, are only known by being named in his will and other wills with their husbands and wives, but the dates of their births and deaths are not known. In 1677 John Plum married Hannah Crane, and by her had five children: 1. Mary, married (first) Elihu Crane; (second) Rev. Jonathan Dickinson. 2. Sarah, married John Lindsley. 3. Jane, married Joseph Riggs. 4. Hannah. 5. John, see forward.

(IV) John Plume, youngest child and only son of John and Hannah (Crane) Plum, was born in Newark, New Jersey, about 1696; died after 1785. His entire life was spent in Newark and he appears to have been one of the few of his family who wrote his surname "Plume." He married (first), about 1724, Joanna Crane, who died about 1785, and married (second) Mary ——. He had in all eight children, all born of his first marriage: 1. Isaac, October 1, 1734; died November 19, 1799; married (first) Sarah Crane; (second) Ann Van Wagenen. 2. Stephen, died 1828, aged seventy-three years. 3. Mary, married Rufus Crane. 4. Jane, died after 1780. 5. Phebe, married Captain Robert Provost. 6. Joseph. 7. John, see forward.

(V) John Plum, youngest son and child of John and Joanna (Crane) Plume, was born in Newark, about 1743; died there, about January, 1771. He always wrote his name without the final "e," and his example has been followed by all of his descendants. The date



S. H. Plum

of his marriage with Susan Crane is not known, but it was about the year 1704. They had four children, all born in Newark: 1. Joseph R., July 30, 1766; died November 12, 1834; married (first) Mary Banks; (second) Anna Price. 2. Matthias, 1768; see forward. 3. David, 1769; died August 27, 1835; married Matilda Cook. 4. Robert.

(VI) Matthias, son of John and Susan (Crane) Plum, was born in Newark, 1768; died there, in 1852; having spent his entire life in that city. He married, about 1793, Phebe Woodruff, and by her had five children, all born in Newark: 1. Lucetta, May 21, 1794; died July 3, 1881; married Joseph Plum. 2. Sarah, September 19, 1797; died March 22, 1875; married Ambrose Williams. 3. Stephen Haines, January 7, 1800; see forward. 4. Elias, November 18, 1804; died April 12, 1883; married (first) Susan Rankin; (second) Mary Mann; (third) Martha M. Buell. 5. David B., May 2, 1813; died July 15, 1851; married (first) Leonora Whittaker; (second) Anna M. Arnold.

(VII) Stephen Haines, eldest son and third child of Matthias and Phebe (Woodruff) Plum, was born in Newark, New Jersey, January 7, 1800; died there, April 11, 1885. He received a good common school education, and was then apprenticed to a shoe manufacturer, with whom he remained until he was old enough to establish a business for himself. From the outset he was very successful, and establishing a place of business in New York City he soon extended his operations throughout the southern and western states, being among the first of the Newark manufacturers to make for that city its well-deserved and earned reputation. About 1850 he began to withdraw gradually from business of a mercantile and manufacturing nature and invested his means in other directions, becoming largely interested in the Newark Gas Light Company, of which he was for a number of years a director. He was also a stockholder and director in the New Jersey Fire Insurance Company, the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company and the St. Mark's Fire Insurance Company of New York. He was a man of high character and his influence was always felt for good. He married Margaret Monteith, born in Belvidere, New Jersey, died in Newark, January 6, 1883, daughter of Michael and Martha (Ramsden) Todd, the former of whom emigrated from Glasgow, Scotland, to America in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Children,

all born in Newark: 1. Charlotte, born 1835; married Theodore B. Coe. 2. Matthias, November 24, 1839; see forward. 3. Stephen Haines, November 12, 1842; a sketch of whom also appears in this work.

(VIII) Matthias, son of Stephen Haines and Margaret Monteith (Todd) Plum, was born in Newark, New Jersey, November 24, 1839. He attended the New Street Seminary and the school conducted by Professor Nathan Hedges, who was widely known as a cultured man and a thorough instructor in the educational field. At the age of fifteen years he secured employment in the firm of Martin R. Dennis & Company, book sellers and stationers, with whom he remained twelve years, during which time he acquired a thorough knowledge of every branch of the business. He then formed a partnership with Messrs. Williams and Hardham under the style of Williams, Hardham & Plum, and succeeded Benjamin Olds in business. This connection continued for several years, after which Messrs. Williams and Hardham retired and Mr. Plum conducted the business alone, increasing his stock steadily and adding new departments until at the present time (1909) he has the largest business of its kind in the state of New Jersey. In addition to the sale of books and stationery, he does all kinds of printing, book binding, and has an extensive paper warehouse. During Mr. Plum's forty-three years connection with business he has always enjoyed the confidence and respect of his associates and patrons, owing to the fact that he conducted his affairs in a straightforward and honorable manner and exerted every means to please his customers. His life has been one of unquestionable integrity, of fidelity to duty and of sterling worth, and he enjoys the acquaintance of a large number of people throughout the community. He is a director in the Firemen's Insurance Company of Newark, and was formerly connected with many of the financial institutions of the city. He is a consistent member of the First Baptist Church of Newark. Mr. Plum married, September 4, 1862, Josephine A., born August 7, 1841, daughter of William and Anne Eliza (Howard) Terhune, who were married January 15, 1839. William Terhune was born December 9, 1818, and his wife, August 28, 1819. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Plum: 1. Anne Howard, born May 11, 1864; married, October 25, 1882, George W. Downs; child, Harry Plum Downs, born October 6, 1883. 2. Matthias, December 8, 1865; see forward. 3.

Stephen Haines, June 6, 1872; married Madge Wilder; one child, Emeline Plum. 4. William Terhune, April 14, 1876; see forward.

(IX) Matthias, son of Matthias and Josephine A. (Terhune) Plum, was born in Newark, New Jersey, December 8, 1865. He was educated at Newark Academy. For a number of years he was associated in business with his father, but is now (1909) operating the Waverly Paper Box & Board Company's plant at Waverly, New Jersey, of which he is proprietor. He is a member of the Morris County Golf Club, Essex County Country Club, Essex Club and Trinity Church (Episcopal), Newark. He married, April 23, 1890, Mary Campbell, born November 4, 1870, daughter of Elisha Bird and Mary (Campbell) Gaddis, of Newark. Children: 1. Mary Gaddis, born April 5, 1892. 2. Elisha Gaddis, June 16, 1897. 3. Matthias, third, October 1, 1904.

(IX) William Terhune, youngest son and child of Matthias and Josephine A. (Terhune) Plum, was born in Newark, New Jersey, April 14, 1876. He graduated from Newark Academy in 1895, and from that time until 1906 was engaged in a general stationery business in Newark, of which his father was the head. June 29, 1909, he built and became the sole proprietor of the Meadow Paper Box Board Mill of Newark, manufacturers of bristols and paper box boards. In addition to this he serves as director in Lyon & Sons Brewing Company, and in several other prominent business concerns in Newark. He holds membership in various subordinate Masonic bodies at Newark, lodge, council, commandery and also the Scottish Rite bodies up to the thirty-second degree, being also a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Auto and Motor Club, Essex County Country Club and Essex Club. Mr. Plum married, October 26, 1898, Bertha, daughter of Gottfried and Bertha (Libbe) Krueger. Children, born in Newark: 1. William Terhune Jr., September 6, 1899. 2. Gottfried Krueger, October 9, 1902; died September 12, 1904. 3. Bertha Krueger, October 6, 1905.

Elias Truax, the earliest member

TRUAX of this family of whom we have definite information, was born in Shrewsbury, in July 1788, and died June 2, 1881, in his ninety-fourth year. The name in the various spellings of Trenax, Treux, Trewey, Triax, Tryax and Truax, both with and without the prefix "de" is found in the old records of New Amsterdam, but there is no evidence

to indicate whether the prefix is the French preposition meaning "of" or the Dutch article signifying "the," and it is consequently impossible to determine whether the family is of Holland Dutch or French Huguenot extraction. Jacob, second son of Philip de Trenax, who is said to have settled in New Amsterdam about 1621, was baptized in the Dutch Church in New Amsterdam, December 7, 1645; on April 14, 1682, he took up one hundred and thirty acres of land in Freehold township, Monmouth county, New Jersey, between Swimming River and Holmdel. Here he settled and became the ancestor of the New Jersey branch of the family. Elias Truax, referred to above, a descendant of Jacob de Trenax, owned a large farm in Hamilton, Monmouth county, New Jersey. He was originally an old line Whig and later a Republican. It is said that he never experienced a day's illness until attacked by the pneumonia which caused his death. In the war of 1812 he served from September 16 to December 9, 1814, as private in Captain Daniel D. Hendrickson's company of riflemen, Third Regiment of New Jersey Detailed Militia. He married Hannah Layton, who died about four years after her husband, at the age of ninety-four. Children: Anthony, referred to below; John; Sarah Ann, married Hamilton Banta; name unknown, died in infancy.

(II) Anthony, son of Elias and Hannah (Layton) Truax, was born at Hamilton, Monmouth county, New Jersey, July 17, 1810. After attaining his majority he removed from Hamilton to Poplar, Monmouth county, where he added various speculative enterprises to his agricultural pursuits and invested his profits in bank, building, loan and other securities of a similar kind. He was an active Republican, and for twenty years was a justice of the peace in Poplar. In 1850 he was appointed at Freehold commissioner of wrecks for the Deal district, and as such had charge of the wrecks on the Jersey coast for five years. He was a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church at West Long Branch many years. He married Tenty Ann White, born September 28, 1812. Children: Henry, born August 20, 1835; Hannah, married Matthias Woolley (see Woolley); Jacob White; Elias L.; Mary Catharine, married George Taylor; Cornelia, married Charles L. Hulick; Anthony Taylor, referred to below; George W.; Joseph Chattel; names unknown, died in infancy.

(III) Anthony (2), son of Anthony (1) and Tenty Ann (White) Truax, was born at Poplar, New Jersey, October 17, 1847, and is

now living at 24 Rockwell avenue, Long Branch, New Jersey. After spending a brief period in the public schools in Poplar he assisted his father until he became of age, and then refusing a farm which his father offered to give him, he entered the grocery store of his brother at Long Branch, where he remained for three years. In 1851 he opened a grocery store in Long Branch on his own account and conducted it successfully until 1892, when he discontinued it and became extensively engaged in the hardware trade. In March, 1896, he sold out his hardware establishment and took a rest from active business until December, 1899, when he formed a partnership with Isaac H. Cramer under the firm name of Truax & Cramer, lumber merchants and dealers in builders' materials. Mr. Truax is a Republican, and has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church ever since he was fifteen years old. At present he is treasurer and president of the board of stewards of that church at Long Branch. He has always taken a great interest in the development and improvement of the town, and a number of the most substantial business and residential properties are not only owned but were designed by him. He was elected a member of the city council in the fall of 1909. He married (first), in March, 1879, Laura, daughter of Charles Hulick, of West Long Branch, granddaughter of William Hulick, who died May 11, 1885. He married (second), in October, 1887, Minnie Behr, daughter of Frederick and Wilhelmina (Behr) Brinkhantz. Children, all by first marriage: Charles Lincoln, died in infancy; Harry and Chester Maps, both referred to below.

(IV) Harry, son of Anthony (2) Taylor and Laura (Hulick) Truax, was born at Long Branch, New Jersey, July 17, 1881, and is now living in that town. After receiving his early education in the public schools of Long Branch, he graduated from Columbia University Law School with the class of 1906. He then studied law in the office of Hon. John S. Applegate, of Red Bank, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in February, 1907, and as a counselor at law in February, 1910. Since then he has been engaged in the general practice of his profession in Long Branch. He is a member of Long Branch Lodge, No. 78, F. and A. M., of New Jersey, and of Standard Chapter, R. A. M., Long Branch. He married, in Long Branch, September 21, 1904, Florence, daughter of Josiah and Eveline (Sickles) Stratton, granddaughter of Branson Stratton,

who was born at Long Branch, February 2, 1885. Child, Margaret H., born June 11, 1907.

(IV) Chester Maps, son of Anthony Taylor and Laura (Hulick) Truax, was born in Long Branch, New Jersey, April 5, 1884, and is now living in that town. He received his early education in the Long Branch public schools and then graduated from the Chattle high school with the class of 1900, and at that time was the youngest graduate from that school. After this he went into the lumber business in his father's firm, where he remained for four years, at the end of which period he bought up the hardware business of Slocum Brothers, dealers in commercial hardware, paints and house furnishings. Mr. Truax is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of Abacus Lodge, No. 182, F. and A. M., and of the Junior Order of United Mechanics. He is also a member of the Long Branch Board of Trade. He married in Long Branch, October 11, 1905, Ada S., daughter of Christian and Anna (Lane) Brehm. Child, Laura Gladys, born May 9, 1907. Children of Christian and Anna (Lane) Brehm: 1. Lucinda, married John H. Sculthorpe; children: Chandler B. and Alma Demaris Sculthorpe. 2. Ada S., referred to above.

The progenitors of this branch of the Price family of New Jersey came direct from Connecticut, and, unlike others of the same name leaving Connecticut, did not first settle on Long Island, afterwards removing to New Jersey. The progenitors referred to were among the first white men who settled and established homes in that territory of the then colony of New Jersey, in what was afterwards created into the county of Sussex (1753), and in that portion of its territory subsequently created into the township of Frankford (1797), and then called Papakating, after a stream flowing through this territory.

(1) The names of these progenitors were Robert Price, Samuel Price and John Price, three brothers. They traced their origin and claimed to be of Welsh extraction, and that the name Price was formerly spelt "Pryce." Before coming to what became Sussex county, and while living on Connecticut, the three brothers were engaged as extensive shippers, owned vessels, and were well supplied with worldly goods. The brothers sailed in their own merchantmen, and continued their shipping business in New England until their loss

of valuable cargoes by shipwreck compelled the abandonment of their business.

It is related of Robert that, when a small boy, he and his mother were taken prisoners by the Indians at one of the massacres in the eastern states, and marched off together. She, being somewhat conversant with language of the savages, soon learned from their conversation and gestures that she was to be dispatched, and immediately communicated the intelligence to her son. She told him that he must not cry when they killed her, or they would kill him too. She only marched a few rods further before she was killed. The boy was eventually adopted by one of the squaws as her child, she having lost one of her own a few days previous. Robert lived with the Indians until he was over twenty-one years old, and was then rescued by his friends. It was a long time before he became thoroughly reconciled to civilized society, and he sometimes expressed a desire to return to the Indians, but the feeling gradually wore away after his release.

John Price remained only a short time in Frankford and returned to Connecticut, and subsequently to seafaring and was never afterwards heard of by his other brothers. Robert and Samuel remained in Frankford, where they had settled. Robert on lands near what is now the "Plains Church," and the former on lands about a mile distant. Samuel died in 1768, aged seventy-five years, and both he and his wife Sarah, who died in 1761, aged fifty-five years, were buried in the cemetery adjoining the "Plains Church," which the Prices laid out and gave as a burial place.

Samuel Price is thought to have been married prior to his settlement in New Jersey, and left a family of children in Connecticut. Upon his death in Frankford, Sussex county, he left two sons, viz., Zachariah and Francis. Robert, who died after his brother Samuel, was one of the Sussex county committee of safety, August, 1775. He left children, but most of them went west and, it is well known, settled in Ohio and other western states.

The two sons of Samuel, viz., Zachariah and Francis, took an active part in behalf of the independence of New Jersey as a colony, and actively served the cause throughout the whole period of the war of the American revolution. (See records of New Jersey, adjutant-general's office).

Francis, son of Samuel, though married, it is claimed left no children surviving him. Zachariah, the other son of Samuel, left twelve chil-

dren—six daughters and six sons. The names of the latter are hereafter given.

(II) The aforesaid Zachariah, son of Samuel Price, was born in Papakating, Sussex county, New Jersey, September 22, 1743, and died at Frankford, Sussex county, New Jersey, in August, 1806. He was a farmer, and a soldier throughout the whole of the American revolution, serving as a private in the Sussex county militia, and also in Major Westbrook's battalion of state troops. He married Mary De Pew, born in Sussex county, New Jersey, October 20, 1754, died at Frankford, in August, 1816. Children: 1. Samuel, born July 1, 1773; died July 25, 1803. 2. Henry, born March 20, 1775; died July 18, 1831. 3. Sarah, born February 15, 1777; died September 13, 1822. 4. Mary, born December 21, 1779. 5. Zachariah, born January 1, 1781; died December, 1806. 6. Elizabeth, born July 26, 1783. 7. Jerusha, born July 26, 1785. 8. Francis, referred to below. 9. Rachel, born August 26, 1789. 10. Johanna, born September 10, 1791. 11. John, born February 10, 1794; died June 29, 1822. 12. Robert, born October 7, 1796; died July 1, 1798.

(III) Francis, son of Zachariah and Mary (De Pew) Price, was born at Papakating, in Frankford township, Sussex county, New Jersey, August 18, 1787, and died in the city of New York, June 2, 1804, aged seventy-seven years. After receiving a district school education he started in life as the keeper of a general country store at New Milford, Orange county, New York, but gave this up in order to engage in the real estate business with Ross Winans, of Baltimore, Maryland, and later in New York City, and Hudson county, New Jersey. In 1838-39 he was a member of the New Jersey state council, and one of the judges of the New Jersey court of errors and appeal, from Bergen county. He resided many years at Weehawken, Hudson county, and was the founder of the Weehawken ferry to New York City. He was a Democrat in politics, and was brought up a Methodist, but from religious convictions became an Episcopalian. He married (first), October 20, 1807, Jane McCamly, of Sussex county, New Jersey, who died April 10, 1833, and (second), March 18, 1840, Maria Louisa (Hart) Suckley, widow of Dr. Suckley, and daughter of John and Sarah Hart, of New York City, and a member of a family which included among its ranks John Hart, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Children, nine by first marriage, of whom six died in infancy.

(IV) Edward Livingston, son of Hon. Francis and Maria Louisa (Hart-Suckley) Price, was born in Waverly place, New York City, December 25, 1844, and is now living in Newark, New Jersey. He received his education at Dr. Cattell's Edgell School, Princeton, New Jersey, at Dr. Woodhull's School, Freehold, Monmouth county, New Jersey, and at Dr. Pingrey's School in Newark. When he was sixteen years of age he entered the Union army as second lieutenant of Company E, Seventy-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers, and was shortly afterward promoted first lieutenant, serving as such from July, 1861, to April, 1862, when he was promoted by Major General Hooker on his personal staff as ordnance officer of Hooker's Division, Third Army Corps, serving as such with the Army of the Potomac, at the siege of Yorktown, Virginia, and in the whole of the Peninsular campaign. In August, 1862, he was promoted major of his old regiment, Seventy-fourth New York, with which he served and which he commanded through Pope's campaign in Virginia, and the battles of Bristow Station, Second Manassas and Chantilly. February 18, 1863, he was promoted colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth New York Volunteers, at which time he was only eighteen years old. He served with this regiment until January, 1864, and commanded it at the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. This military record is most remarkable, and is one of which his descendants for all time have great reason to be proud. After the close of the war, Colonel Price returned home and entered as a student at law the office of Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, who became later an associate justice of the United States supreme court. Here he applied himself vigorously and earnestly to his work, and in 1866 was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney, in company with Garret A. Hobart. afterwards vice-president of the United States, and Andrew Kirkpatrick, later a judge of the United States district court in New Jersey. Colonel Price now located himself in Newark, where he entered upon and has since been continuously engaged in the practice of his profession. His success was marked and immediate, and he soon rose to prominence, and for over forty years has stood in the front rank of New Jersey's legal lights. Having a strong power of analysis, a keen discrimination, and a quickly receptive mind, he grasped with rapidity the essential points in a case, and never loses sight of the weak and assailable points in an argument. He has been connected

with most of the important litigation in eastern New Jersey since his admission to the bar. In 1865, when he had not quite reached his majority, but near enough to it for him to be twenty-one years of age when he took his seat, Colonel Price was elected a member of the general assembly, and in 1867 was re-elected to the same position. As a legislator he met the most sanguine hopes of his many friends, and rendered a service which gave abundant evidence of his unusual ability in legislative affairs. He is the author of many measures now found upon the statute books of the state, including the law creating the board of street and water commissioners of Newark and Jersey City, which made the wonderful and much needed change in that branch of municipal government in large cities. The law has stood the test of many courts, and thus far its provisions stand unchanged by a single adverse decision. His broad knowledge of constitutional law made his services especially valuable and Colonel Price was regarded as one of, if not the ablest, of the members of the house. For many years he was an active worker and effective speaker on behalf of the Democratic party. For many years he has been a member of the Essex county Democratic committee, and most of the time he has been the chairman of that body. He is especially effective as an organizer, and has led his party to victory through many campaigns. He has also been chairman of the Democratic state committee, where his work has been no less efficient. In the Newark municipal campaign of 1896 Colonel Price took a very active part in securing the election of Hon. James M. Seymour to the mayoralty, and it was a fitting and deserving reward that in May, 1896, he should have been appointed to the important position of corporation counsel, and should be reappointed to the same position by the same mayor after his re-elections in 1898 and 1900. Since his first appointment to that position, Colonel Price's work gave abundant evidence of the wisdom of the choice made by Mayor Seymour. He rendered many written and verbal opinions relating to city affairs which have met with the fullest approval of courts and lawyers, and have the commendation of almost the entire bar. Colonel Price not only has abundant learning, general and legal, and a remarkable acumen, but he is also a politician of rare power and discrimination. His personality is commanding and pleasing, and his unfailing courtesy is manifested alike to all, he is easy of approach, possessed of a charitable and sympathetic

nature, and endowed with all the distinctive characteristics which mark a man as the gentleman born as well as bred.

Col. Price married (first), June 1, 1864, Emma, daughter of William and Mary Ann Marriott, of Newark, New Jersey, who was born in England, in 1843. He married (second), April 27, 1887, Frederica Theresa, daughter of Edward C. and Eve Elizabeth Eberhardt, of Newark, New Jersey, who was born in Newark, August 22, 1853. By his first wife the following children: 1. Edward Livingston, referred to below. 2. Frances Maria Josephine, born January 24, 1867; married, January 9, 1890, Edward Myer Spear, who was born April 1, 1863; child, Edward Raymond, born August 26, 1891. 3. Marie Louise, married Hugh Jones, of Lafayette, Sussex county, New Jersey, and later of Kansas City, Missouri; two children. 4. Frances M.

(V) Edward Livingston (2), son of Edward Livingston (1) and Emma (Marriott) Price, was born in Newark, New Jersey, October 4, 1866. For his early education he was sent to the Newark public schools, after leaving which he entered the employ of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. This was in 1882, and for seven years he remained in the office of the freight department of that railroad. Two years later, in 1889, he entered the United States railway mail service, running as one of the mail clerks between New York and Pittsburgh. Here he remained until 1891, when he accepted a position in the Jersey City Terminal of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, which he retained until 1894, when he took up his present position in the office of the city comptroller of Newark. In politics Mr. Price is a Democrat, and in religious conviction a Roman Catholic.

Mr. Price married, October 2, 1893, Mary, daughter of John and Mary White, of Orange. Her elder brother and two younger sisters are John, Margaret and Annie White. Children of Edward Livingston and Mary (White) Price: Marian Livingston, born September 3, 1894; Edward Livingston, January 29, 1896; Rodman Francis, March 18, 1903.

At the conclusion of the
TERTIUNE treaty of peace between the
Protestant and Catholic pow-
ers in France, made June 24, 1573, the French Huguenots obtained the free exercise of their religious rights in such cities of security as Rochelle, Nîmes and Montauban. This exception to continue prosecution made the condition of three hundred thousand Protestants,

who lived outside of these borders, the more unbearable, and resulted in a continuous flow of migrants beyond the French boundaries to Holland and across the English channel to Great Britain.

While it is generally conceded that no great movement was made before October 18, 1685, the date of the revocation of the edict of Nantes, the number then credited to the exodus resultant to the revocation and placed at four hundred thousand, include the steady flow of liberty-loving men and women, who for three generations had been making new homes outside of Catholic France and who had been reporting home the advantages they were enjoying in the free air of Holland and the great commercial advantages of England. These migrants included the most industrious, the most intelligent and the most religious of the people of northern France, who found new homes in Holland, Great Britain, Switzerland, Prussia and America. This great loss to France was largely merchants, manufacturers and skilled artisans, who gave the benefits of their superior knowledge, taste and aptitude to create wealth for the wiser governments, who welcomed these forerunners of prosperity and saw in this influx of population a desirable citizenship, willing to build up and ever reluctant to tear down. Among this class of Huguenot immigrants we find the early settlers of New Amsterdam, who formed the basis on which the commercial greatness of the metropolis of the new world was built.

(I) Albert Albertsen (or, as then written, Albertse), immigrant Huguenot ancestor of the Terhunes of New Amsterdam and principally of Flatlands, Long Island, and Bergen county, East New Jersey, came probably from Hunen (Huyenen) in Holland, where no doubt his parents had taken refuge. The first record we have of the immigrant is in New Amsterdam (New York), February 16, 1654, when Wolfret Webber brought a suit against Albert Albertse in the burgomasters and schepens court for services of his son, hired by Albertse, who was put on record as a "lientwever" (ribbon weaver), when he first came to New Amsterdam, and attempted to carry on his trade in the Dutch city. He next appears in 1657 as having rented and cultivated a farm on the Nyack or Najack tract in New Utrecht, Long Island, owned by Cornelius Van Werckhoven and held for the heirs of the estate by Jacques Cortelyou. Here he evidently built a rude home, after the custom of the early Dutch farmers, consisting of a dugout cellar, covered



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by a heavy thatch of rye straw and generally located on a side hill so as to insure drainage and near a spring so as to secure a supply of fresh water. It was such a house that the director-general and council of New Amsterdam forced him to leave, after he had either destroyed or unroofed it, and move his family for safety against the Indians into the village of New Utrecht, where was to be made up of all isolated settlers for mutual protection.

This "garrison village," as they would have called it in New England, was built in 1660, but not until great opposition on the part of the disturbed farmers had been overcome by force of law, as it is recorded of Albert Albertse that he was fined fifty guilders by the director-general and council of New Amsterdam for non-conformity with the orders of the government, and when he refused to pay was imprisoned until he agreed to join in the erection of the village of New Utrecht and he became the owner of one of the first twelve houses built in the village, which shows that he was not the only tardy or rebellious settler. The same year he became a land owner by purchasing fifty acres of land of Jacob Van Couwenhoven in the village of Flatlands, for which he was obliged to appear before the burgo-masters and schepens court in New Amsterdam in order to force Couwenhoven to give him a deed as provided in the agreement to purchase. The records of this court show that Albert Albertse was a party in several suits in 1660-61-62 and we note one against Wessel Gerrizen for a gun, sword and heavy belt, loaned Gerrizen at Christmas.

On July 16, 1660, he obtained a deed for a piece of land in Flatlands from Jacob Stendman, the deed being recorded in Dutch, on page 214, of "Calendar of New York Historical Manuscript." He sold the lease of his New Utrecht farm to Nathaniel Britton, April 3, 1664, and in 1665 purchased more of the Couwenhoven tract and a tract from Elbert Elbertse Stoothoff and on the Stoothoof land he erected a dwelling house. In 1675 his property in Flatlands was assessed for £58 sterling. His name, with that of his wife Geertje, appears on the records of the Dutch Reformed Church at Flatlands as members. About this time he joined with Jaques Cortelyou and other residents of Flatlands, including the Gerretsons, Van Winkles and Speirs in the purchase of the Aquaeknock (Passaic) patent of five thousand acres of land on the Passaic river in Bergen county, East New Jersey, which purchase was the beginning of the settlement that

resulted in the town of Hackensack. The proprietors of the Aquaeknock patent received a conformatory patent from the governor-general and council of East New Jersey in 1685, as recorded on page 118, volume 1., of the journal of the government and council.

The family, after settling in Polifly, afterwards known as Hasbrouck Heights, took on the name of Terhune, possibly from the name of Hunen or Huynen in Holland, making it Albert Albertse from Hunen, or Terhune. Albert Albertse died in Flatlands, Long Island, in New Amsterdam, 1685, and his widow Geertje in 1693. Children: 1. Jan Albertse, see sketch. 2. Heyltje, baptized in New Amsterdam, January 12, 1650. 3. Albert, see forward. 4. Annetje, baptized in New Amsterdam, March 6, 1653. 5. Syntje, married Claas Jansen Romeyn. 6. Sachie (Sarah), married Volkert Hans Van Nootstrant.*

(II) Albert (2), second son and third child of Albert (1) and Geertje Albertse, was born in New Utrecht, and baptized probably in the Dutch Reformed Church, on the fort at New Amsterdam, August 13, 1651. He was a farmer in Flatlands, Long Island, New York, where he was on the assessment rolls of the town 1675-76, and in 1683 his name again appears for property of thirty-five morgens (seventy acres). After this time he removed to Passaic patent, purchased by his father and other residents of Flatlands (or it is possible he was himself the actual purchaser, instead of his father to whom the purchase is credited). His name is on the church records of the Dutch church in Flatlands, together with that of his first wife, as members in 1677, and his name appears on the records of the Dutch Reformed Church in Hackensack, 1689. He was a member of the New Jersey legislature in 1695-96, according to the records of the governor and council of the state (vol. 4, page 160, N. Y. B and G. Records). His will dated February 16, 1707-08, was proved September 20, 1709, and recorded on page 420 of liber number seven, in office of surrogate of New York. There appears to be no record of the date of his death except that conveyed by the date of his will and the time at which it was proven.

Albert Albertse (2) married (first) Willemteze Stevens Van Voorhees, by whom he had no children, and (second) Weyntje Brickers, by whom he had twelve children, and (third) Maritie De Garrison, widow of An-

*Throughout the Terhune narratives there are various spellings of certain proper names, different branches of the family preserving different forms.

drew Tarbot, and by her he had three children. Children by second wife were: 1. John (q. v.), born 1676. 2. Willemte, baptized April 2, 1677; died young. 3. Annett, died in infancy. 4. Stephen, born April 4, 1680; married Lydia D. Marie. 5. Antje, born 1681; married Jacob Zabriskii. 6. Gerebrecht, born August 13, 1682; married Abram Houseman. 7. Willemte, born August 7, 1684; married Jacobus (James) Boughart. 8. Rachel, born August 20, 1690; married John H. Hoppe. 9. Goertjie, born November 6, 1694; married Hendrick Hendrese Banta. 10. Albert, born August 10, 1695; married Ann Maria Ackerman. 11. Johans, born June 21, 1700; married Gesjen Westervelt. 12. Richard (Dirck), see forward. By his third wife he had: 13. Weyntje, born April 1, 1705; married Garret Lydecker and Lydecker married as his second wife Johanna Waldrom, of Haarlem, New York. 14. Annetje, born December 15, 1706. 15. Marretti, born August 31, 1707; married Hendrick Barthold.

(III) Richard (Dirck), fifth son and twelfth child of Albert (2) and Weyntje (Brickers) Albertse (Terhune), was born in Polifly, Bergen county, East New Jersey, November 15, 1702. He married, October 3, 1727, Catherine, daughter of Nicholas and Ann (Breyant) Kip, of Hackensack. He was a member of the Dutch church at Hackensack in 1728. Children, born in Hackensack: 1. Albert, August 14, 1728. 2. Annetje, November 1, 1730. 3. Nicholas, see forward. 4. Weyntje, 1737; married Casper Westervelt. 5. Jacob, July 22, 1739; married Elizabeth Nagle. 6. Elizabeth, July 22, 1739. 7. Johannes, August 3, 1742. 8. Geertje, January 16, 1745. 9. Peiter, January 31, 1748.

(IV) Captain Nicholas (Nicasius), second son and third child of Richard and Catherine (Kip) Terhune, was born in Hackensack, Bergen county, New Jersey, January 15, 1736; died in Polifly, December 18, 1807. He was a farmer in the period of the American revolution and was commissioned captain of the Polifly Camp, connected with the Bergen county regiment, commanded by Col. Tennes Dey. His commission as captain is dated February 28, 1776, and he served as such in the war of the American revolution and took an important part in establishing American independence. (See New Jersey records at Trenton and official certificate of R. Heber Brintnall, adjutant-general, and Stryker's "Officers and Men in the War of the Revolution," p. 414). He married (first) Leah Porter, December 15,

1762; (second) Rysie Haring. Children of second marriage, born in Polifly, now Hasbrouck Heights, Bergen county, New Jersey: 1. Richard Nicholas, October 21, 1763; see forward. 2. Regel, September 20, 1767. 3. Paulus, March 19, 1771; married Sarah Paulison, and died in 1850. 4. Peterus, October 30, 1774. 5. Leah, October 16, 1782.

(V) Richard Nicholas, eldest son of Captain Nicholas and Rysie (Haring) Terhune, was born in Hackensack, New Jersey, October 21, 1763; died August 5, 1824. He married, December 19, 1790, Hannah, daughter of Nicholas, and granddaughter of Lucas Van Voorhees. She was born May 12, 1769, died April 24, 1855. Children, born in Hackensack, Bergen county, New Jersey: 1. Nicholas (Nicausa), January 14, 1792; married Aryana Marsellise, and their only son was John Nicholas Terhune, judge of the county court of Passaic county. 2. Albert, September 20, 1794; married Nelly Post. 3. Paul, see forward. 4. Dr. Garrit, October 9, 1801; see sketch. 5. Peter Richard, July 9, 1803, on the homestead in Lodi; married, September 1, 1824, Maria Brinckerhoff, born February 18, 1806, daughter of Ralph and granddaughter of Richard Brinckerhoff (1747-1838), of Ridgefield Park, New Jersey; children: Richard Paul, Margaret and Albert Brinckerhoff. He died January 18, 1870.

(VI) Paul (Paulus), third son of Richard Nicholas and Hannah (Van Voorhees) Terhune, was born in Lodi, Bergen county, New Jersey, April 13, 1799. He married, May 19, 1821, Hannah, daughter of John and Hannah (Van Voorhees) Zabriskie, and they had one son Richard, see forward. Paul Terhune died in Lodi, New Jersey, July 2, 1826, and his widow married John Van Dien.

(VII) Richard, only son of Paul and Hannah (Zabriskie) Terhune, was born in Lodi, New Jersey, April 20, 1822; died there, February 12, 1889. He married Ann Maria, daughter of James H. and Sarah (Van Giesen) Brinckerhoff, December 9, 1841. She was born December 6, 1820, died March 22, 1906. Children, born in Bergen county, New Jersey, their residence being near Lodi in that county: 1. Albert R., December 7, 1843; married Alice Jane Clark, October 3, 1871; had no issue; died August 19, 1876. 2. Rachel Romeyn, August 13, 1846; died October 8, 1872; married H. P. Doremus, March 12, 1867; had two children: Annie S. Doremus, married Alfred Burrows, and had two children: Allen and Henry P. Burrows; and Richard T. Doremus, married Gertrude Mesillus, and had no issue.

3. John, August 8, 1847; died December 9, 1874; never married. 4. Ameta, December 29, 1849; died October, 1879; married H. P. Doremus, September 9, 1874, being his second wife; she had no issue. Her husband died November 22, 1907. 5. Sarah Elizabeth, June 1, 1852; died November 22, 1889; married William S. Anderson, November 7, 1877, she being his second wife; two children: Richard T. and Sarah E. Anderson. 6. James Henry, February 7, 1855; died October 19, 1875; unmarried. 7. Aletta Van Dien, September 4, 1857; died November 10, 1858. 8. Herman Van Dien, see forward. 9. Paul, September 25, 1861; died unmarried, November 22, 1884. 10. Aletta Van Dien, June 15, 1864; died May 28, 1887; married Edmund H. Simonton, September 1, 1885; they had one child, Alice Pauline Simonton, born November 18, 1886. Edmund H. Simonton died June 25, 1893.

(VIII) Herman Van Dien, fourth son and eighth child of Richard and Ann Maria (Brinckerhoff) Terhune, was born in Bergen county, New Jersey, at his parents' home, near Lodi, September 29, 1859. He received his secondary education in Bergen county and took a full course in Packard's Business College, New York City. He procured a clerkship in the office of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in their New York office, where by regular promotion he is now occupying a responsible position. He changed his residence to Passaic, New Jersey, in 1889, where he became a member of the First Reformed Church, known by his ancestors as their church home for seven generations, but first known as the Dutch Reformed Church, the first church erected on Manhattan Island and in which his immigrant ancestor, Albert Albertsen, had his children baptized. He was also a member of the Order of American Mechanics. He is unmarried.

(II) Jan Albertse Terhune, eldest son of Albert Albertse (q. v.) and Geertje Terhune, was born in Flatlands, Long Island, or more probably in New Amsterdam, but no record of the date of his birth appears to have been preserved. He was a farmer in Flatlands and his name is recorded among the members of the Dutch Reformed Church of that place in 1677; as a deacon in 1687. He took the oath of allegiance to the English crown in 1687 as a native, and he was lieutenant of militia, 1691, and captain of the militia in 1700. In 1690 he and others obtained a tract of land

near Duck creek at St. Johns on the Delaware (vol. iii., "Documents of Colonial History"). According to the records of the Dutch church at Flatlands he paid November 1, 1686, 16 gl. for a grave for his son; on March 25, 1688, 19 gl. 10 st. for a grave for his wife; April 15, 1693, 20 gl. for a grave for his mother; December 1, 1703, 12 gl. 10 st. for a grave and the use of a pall; and November 5, 1704, 22 gl. for graves for two of his children. His will is dated February 20, 1696. He died, it is supposed, in 1705.

He married, June 6, 1691, Margreetje Van Sychellen, of Flatlands, and their children were: 1. Roelof, married, May 5, 1706, Marietie or Maryke, daughter of Gerret Pieterse Wyckoff, of Flatlands, and they had eight children. 2. Albert, see forward. 3. Anche, of whom there is no further trace. The grave purchased by the father, December 1, 1703, "for a grave and the use of the pall" may have been for this child.

(III) Albert, second child of Jan Albertse and Margreetje (Van Sychellen) Terhune, was born in Flatlands, Long Island, and baptized in the Dutch church in that place, April 13, 1684. He was a farmer in Flatlands, and his will was dated April 11, 1721, and probated December 18, 1721. He married, December 17, 1708, Aaltje Voorhees, who was baptized at Flatlands, Long Island, October 4, 1785; children: 1. John, see forward. 2. Gerret, of whom we have no further knowledge. 3. Anna, who probably married Cornelius Bulsen, and had a son Albert Bulsen, baptized in New York, May 9, 1742. 4. Willemetje, married, prior to 1730, Jacob Duryce, baptized May 26, 1750, in Kings county. 5. Sarah, who is supposed to have married, about 1730, Hermanus Barkeloo, and had children: Maria, Johannes, Hermanus, Willemetje, Sarah and Jaques Barkeloo, born between 1731 and 1747.

(IV) John, eldest child of Albert and Aaltje (Voorhees) Terhune, was born in Flatlands, Long Island, New York, in 1709 or 1710. He was brought up on his father's farm, which he inherited. He was a deacon in the Dutch church there in 1723. He married Nelly Denyse.

(V) Albert (2), son of John and Nelly (Denyse) Terhune, was born in Flatlands, Long Island, New York, in September, 1733. He appears not on the records of Flatlands and evidently removed to Middlesex county, New Jersey, probably with his father and mother, and where he married and had a son Abraham, see forward.

(VI) Abraham, son of Albert (2) Terhune, was born on his father's farm, near Princeton, Mercer county, New Jersey, August 15, 1760; died there, in 1854. He married Marcia Williams and lived on the farm three miles from Princeton in Mercer county, where his children were born. He was an officer of the American army in the revolutionary war, serving as lieutenant and had command of his company at the battle of Springfield, Union county, New Jersey, June 23, 1780. He was also with Washington at Valley Forge and at Newburgh, New York. Children of Lieutenant Abraham and Marcia (Williams) Terhune were: 1. Albert, born May 4, 1787. 2. Albert, 1790; married Rachel Pittinger. 3. Samuel, April, 1792; married a Miss Skillman. 4. John, see forward.

(VII) John (2), fourth son of Abraham and Marcia (Williams) Terhune, was born in Mercer county, New Jersey, on the Terhune farm near Princeton, May 4, 1793; died in New Brunswick, New Jersey, January 9, 1886. He was a public-spirited man from disposition and inheritance, and served his county as lay judge and marshall. He married (first) Etta, daughter of John and Christina (Letson) Letson, of Raritan Landing, New Jersey. They were cousins. John and Etta (Letson) Terhune had eleven children, born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, three of whom died in infancy and so young that they were not named. Their eight children, who were named at baptism, were: 1. William Letson, married Margaret Little, of Mattawan, New Jersey, and they had six children. 2. Mary, married James Parsons (Greenleaf, of Brooklyn, New York, and had no issue. 3. Lewis, died unmarried. 4. Anna Louisa, born December 8, 1826; married Rev. John Gaston. 5. John, married Kate Nevius. 6. Rev. Edward Payson, married, September 2, 1856, Virginia Hawes, of Amelia county, Virginia, popularly known under the name "Marion Harland," and their son, Albert Payson Terhune, author, No. 200 West Seventy-eighth street, New York City, and their daughter Christina, became popular and versatile literary writers. 7. Christina, married Hatfield Frazee. 8. Margaret, died unmarried. He married (second) Mary Jane Davidson, a native of Maryland.

(VIII) Howard Davidson, only child of John and Mary Jane (Davidson) Terhune, was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, December 16, 1850. He received his entire school and college training in that city, being graduated at Rutgers College, A. B., 1878. He re-

ceived the degree of LL. B. from Columbia University Law School in 1881 and began the practice of law in Paterson, New Jersey, where he had a law office, 1881-84. He engaged in the banking business in Mattawan, New Jersey, 1884, and in 1889, with other financiers, organized the Hackensack National Bank at Hackensack, New Jersey, and was made its cashier, which office he still held in 1909. He became in this way closely identified with the public welfare of Hackensack and he interested himself in its various institutions and enterprises.

He married, December 21, 1881, Jane M., daughter of Cornelius J. and Rachel E. (Ackerman) Cadmus, of Passaic, New Jersey, and their only son, John Creswell, was born March 21, 1886, and their only daughter, Elizabeth, October 5, 1892. The Cadmus family dates from John Cadmus, who was a soldier in the American revolution and was captured by the British army during their occupation of the city of New York, and confined in the Old Sugar House in Rose street, used at the time as a prison for soldiers captured in the war. His son, Cornelius, married Jane Van Riper, and their son, James, married Mary, daughter of Michael and Mary (Mandeville) De Mott, February 28, 1828, and their son, Cornelius J., married Rachel E., daughter of Peter H. and Margaret (Banta) Ackerman, and their daughter, Jane M. Cadmus, became the wife of Howard Davidson Terhune and the mother of John Creswell Terhune, who is a descendant in the sixth generation from John Cadmus, the patriot prisoner of the Old Sugar House, 1777, and in the ninth generation from Albert Albertse Terhune, the Huguenot immigrant settler in New Amsterdam before 1654.

(III) John Terhune, eldest child of Albert (q. v.) and Weyntje (Brickers) Terhune, was born in Flatlands, Long Island, 1676. He removed to Bergen county, New Jersey, and settled in Hackensack, where he lived with his wife, Elizabeth Bartholf; children: 1. Hendesckje, April 2, 1701; married Jacob Deickse. 2. Martin, November 15, 1702; married Hentje Bartholf. 3. Albert, May 2, 1704; married Sarah Lee. 4. Martinse, May 2, 1706. 5. Sarah, March 4, 1708; married Lorins Van Basherhen. 6. Annetta, May 29, 1710. 7. William, December 20, 1711. 8. Stephanus (Stephen), see forward.

(IV) Stephen, youngest child of John and Elizabeth (Bartholf) Terhune, was born in

Hackensack, Bergen county, New Jersey, November 1, 1713. He married, August 6, 1713, Susanna Alje, and after her death married Maria Bogart. Children of Stephen and Susanna (Alje) Terhune, born in Hackensack, New Jersey: 1. Jan (John), August 21, 1738; served in the American revolution in 1776 with the rank of ensign. 2. Peterus, August 31, 1740. 3. Elizabeth, November 28, 1742. 4. Margitje, February 10, 1745. 5. Antje, October 7, 1746. 6. Jacobus (James), October 26, 1748. He married Maydela Nogel and served in the American revolutionary war with the rank of captain. 7. Albert, October 28, 1750. 8. Guiliam (William), see forward.

(V) William, youngest child of Stephen and Susanna (Alje) Terhune, was born January 21, 1753, in Hackensack, Bergen county, New Jersey. He married, about 1779, Gaitje or Margaret Terhune, born in 1760. Children, born in Hackensack: 1. Albert G., February 6, 1780; died January 19, 1832. 2. Elizabeth, November 4, 1781; married a Zabriskie, whose christian name does not appear on the records at hand. 3. Martin G., see forward. 4. Stephen G., February 17, 1783; died October 3, 1864. 5. Maria, October 14, 1784; married William Rutan; she died August 20, 1835. 6. Margurite, January 24, 1790; married John Leighton.

(VI) Martin G., second son and third child of William and Gaitje (Margaret) (Terhune) Terhune, was born in Hackensack, New Jersey, September 8, 1782; died January 11, 1857. He married Tynje Berdon; children: 1. John Martin, see forward. 2. William C., born January 19, 1827; was a surgeon in the civil war, 1861-65, and practiced his profession in Hackensack, New Jersey, during his entire life. He married Mary Frances Adams and they had no children.

(VII) John Martin, eldest son of Martin G. and Tynje (Berdon) Terhune, was born in Hackensack, New Jersey, October 11, 1808. He married Marie De Born, born October 16, 1808. Children, born in Hackensack, New Jersey: 1. Martin J., married Martha M. Ackerman. 2. William, died in infancy. 3. Albert J., August 8, 1828; married Margaret Hill, and they had three children: William Eret, born August 23, 1859, died young; John E., married Ellen Vast; Mary Alida, died unmarried. 4. William Henry, see forward.

(VIII) William Henry, fourth son of John Martin and Maria (De Born) Terhune, was born in Hackensack, New Jersey, September 14, 1843. He married Euphemia Post; chil-

dren, born in Hackensack, New Jersey: 1. John Irving, see forward. 2. Walter, born August 28, 1869; married Nellie S. Phillips, of Trenton, New Jersey, and they had two children: Anna Hazelton, born November 16, 1892, and Katheline Phillips, born June 6, 1894.

(IX) John Irving, eldest child of William Henry and Euphenia (Post) Terhune, was born in Hackensack, New Jersey, September 6, 1865. He received his primary education in the public schools of Hackensack, graduating from the Hackensack high school. He became an apprentice in a machine shop in Paterson, New Jersey, using his leisure time in studying mechanical engineering and draughting under a private instructor. On completing his apprenticeship, he accepted the position of superintendent in another machine shop in Paterson, where he remained up to 1900, when he resigned to establish the business of mechanical engineering and building on his own account. This business, as the J. I. Terhune Machine Works, soon assumed large proportions and ranked among the first in that city. His knowledge of the business enabled him to act as patent attorney in many cases referred to him that came before the courts. He affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and in the order was regularly initiated in the various degrees and in 1909 was a member of the Blue Lodge. He was also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and was past grand of the Hackensack Lodge. By right of descent he became a member of the Holland Society of New York.

He married, September 4, 1888, S. Idenia, daughter of William H. and Sarah Tilt. They made their home in Paterson, New Jersey, where their children were born: 1. Hazel L., September 7, 1889. 2. Florence May, January 8, 1892; died March 6, 1892. 3. Irving Russel, April 8, 1893. 4. Walter E., April 26, 1896. These children are in the tenth generation from Albert Albertse Terhune, the immigrant, who appeared in New Amsterdam before 1654.

(IV) Albert Terhune, eldest child of Richard (Dirck) (q. v.) and Catherine (Kip) Ter-

hune, was born in Hackensack, New Jersey, and baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church, August 14, 1728. He married Mary Demarest and they had children: Catreynje, January 31, 1753; Maragretje, January 22, 1755; Dirck (Richard), November 5, 1756; Jacobus (James), February 2, 1759; Peter, June 22,

1761; Johannes (John), February 2, 1765; Elizabeth, May 1, 1767; Albert, see forward.

(V) Albert, youngest son and eighth child of Albert and Mary (Demarest) Terhune, was born in Polifly, New Jersey, April 12, 1771. He married his cousin, Rachel Terhune, about 1793, and they lived in Paramus, where his children were born: Martin, see forward; Hester, married Peter A. Ackerman; Hendrick C., born February 13, 1803, married Maria Banta, died in 1851; Paulus, December 11, 1804; Jacob, June 22, 1811; Phoebe, November 12, 1815.

(VI) Martin, eldest child of Albert and Rachel (Terhune) Terhune, was born in Paramus, Bergen county, New Jersey, February 9, 1795; died there, May 4, 1839. He was a well-to-do farmer. He married Catherine Ackerman, born August 18, 1799, died December 13, 1853. They had at least seven children and probably a number more. These children, born in Paramus, were: Peter Blauvelt, see forward; John; Abram; David Martin; Rachel, married Jacob Bogart; two other children who died young.

(VII) Peter Blauvelt, eldest son of Martin and Catherine (Ackerman) Terhune, was born in Paramus, Bergen county, New Jersey, where he was a prosperous farmer and died in 1898. He married Maria, daughter of Stephen and Susan (Rutan) Quackenbush, and they had children: John, see forward, and Peter.

(VIII) John, son of Peter Blauvelt and Maria (Quackenbush) Terhune, was born in Godwinsville, Bergen county, New Jersey, August 4, probably in 1848, and died in Hackensack, New Jersey, May 3, 1905. He was educated in the public schools and later was graduated from the New Jersey State Normal College and from Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. He was an author, publicist and inventor. He identified himself with the public schools of New Jersey, having been for many years superintendent of public instruction in Bergen county, which office he held at time of death. He established the first public school libraries in the United States, and was the originator of the teachers' library act. Through his influence many such libraries were established throughout New Jersey, and the idea was later taken up in most of the other states. He associated himself with the Hon. J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, in encouraging the planting of trees and in making Arbor Day a practical means to this end. Mr. Terhune caused many new and modern school buildings to be erected, and through his efforts the num-

ber of school teachers, together with their average pay, was very greatly increased. Mr. Terhune married Elizabeth Hall. Children, born in Ridgewood, New Jersey: Warren Jay, see forward; Wilbur Blauvelt, born October, 1871, married Eva Dawson, has one child, Elizabeth.

(IX) Warren Jay, eldest child of John and Elizabeth (Hall) Terhune, was born in Ridgewood, New Jersey, May 3, 1869. He attended the public school at Midland Park and the Hackensack high school, and was graduated from the latter in 1885. He was appointed a cadet at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, by Hon. William Walter Phelps, representative in congress from the fifth congressional district, and was graduated past-midshipman with the class of 1889. He served on the United States steamship "Atlanta" up to 1891, when he was commissioned ensign and served on the United States steamship "Bennington" in South American and European waters for two years. While in the Mediterranean waters he served on one of the three caravels built by order of the United States government and intended for exhibition at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893; these were duplicates of the three vessels that made up the fleet under the command of Christopher Columbus when he crossed the Atlantic and discovered America in 1492. Mr. Terhune was present at the national reviews in Genoa, Cadiz, Palos, and later in the international reviews at Hampton Roads and in New York harbor. He subsequently served on board the United States ship "Monongahela," and on board the torpedo boat "Cushing." His land service was in 1896-97, on duty in the department of the navy at Washington, D. C., in the office of the judge-advocate-general. He was again afloat in 1898 on board the United States steamship "Yantic," in South American waters. In the Spanish-American war he was assigned to the United States monitor "Terror," on blockade duty on the northern coast of Cuba, and was present at the bombardment of the Spanish fortification of San Juan, Porto Rico, and the various operations of the naval fleet in Cuba and Porto Rico waters. In 1899 he was ordered to the United States steamship "Alliance," serving in West Indian waters up to July, 1899, about which time he received his well-earned commission as lieutenant, being honored by skipping the intermediate rank of lieutenant-junior. He was on duty at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, from July, 1899, to June,



Lieutenant Warren J. Terhune

1901, when he was ordered to the United States steamship "Buffalo," served on that ship in European and West Indian waters, and subsequently in the same ship made a voyage from New York to Japan and return. He was then ordered to the United States steamship "Albany," and made a voyage to Chefoo, China, where he was transferred to the United States steamship "Raleigh," on board of which he was executive officer up to June, 1904, when he was ordered home from China. He received promotion to lieutenant-commander on July 1, 1905. He was instructor of physics and chemistry at the United States Naval Academy, 1904-06, and in the latter year was detached from the Naval Academy to become executive officer on board the United States steamship "Arkansas." In June, 1906, he was ordered to the United States steamship "Maine," flagship of Rear-Admiral Evans, served as navigator on the admiral's staff for one year, was then made executive officer of the "Maine," and in that battleship made the celebrated voyage with the fleet around the world. In February, 1909, Lieutenant-Commander Terhune was assigned to duty on the staff of the admiral commandant of the navy yard at Brooklyn, New York. He is a member of the Holland Society of New York, New York Yacht Club, Army and Navy Club of New York, Hamilton Club of Brooklyn, Dyker Meadows Golf Club, Fort Monroe Club, and of Pioneer Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Hackensack. The decoration of the order of the Bust of Bolivar was conferred upon him by the president of Venezuela for his services in promoting friendly relations between the United States and that country.

Lieutenant-Commander Terhune married Josephine Lee, daughter of Colonel Alexander McCurdy and Marianna (Clark) Smith. They have one son, John Alexander, born at Yonkers, New York, August 23, 1895.

(IV) Jacob Terhune, third son and fifth of the nine children of Richard (Dirck) (q. v.) and Catherine (Kip) Terhune, was born in Hackensack, New Jersey, July 22, 1739. He was a well established farmer, a member of the state militia, and a member of the committee of safety in the American revolution. He was married to Elizabeth Naugel, and they had children, born in Hackensack, New Jersey, including Jacob, see forward.

(V) Jacob (2), son of Jacob (1) and Elizabeth (Naugel) Terhune, was born in Hack-

ensack, Bergen county, New Jersey, about 1770. He married Maria Bogart, and their three children were born in Hackensack, New Jersey, as follows: 1. John Bogart, see forward. 2. Margaret, married Simon Garrison. 3. Peter (2), married Sophia Bolton, who was born in 1825, and they had six children, only three reaching maturity, as follows: i. Abraham B., married Charlotte Dingley, and had six children: Mann, Charles D., Allen G., Jean, Perry W. and Elliott C. ii. Peter P. iii. Albert D.

(VI) John Bogart, eldest child of Jacob (2) and Maria (Bogart) Terhune, was born in Hackensack, Bergen county, New Jersey, where he was brought up, educated, and learned the trade of carpenter and builder, which business he engaged in during the remainder of his life, first in Hackensack, where his three eldest children were born, and afterward in New York City, where five other children were born. He married Nancy Ann Scott; children: 1. Margaret Jane, married George Wright, and they had four children: Ella, George, Annie and Peter Wright. 2. Maria, married (first) John Van Brokel, and (second) Alfred R. Hammond; had three children who died in early life. 3. Deborah, married Cornelius Westervelt, and had three children: Cornelius (2); John and Eleanor Westervelt. 4. Ellen, died in infancy. 5. John Jacob, died unmarried. 6. Sarah Scott, married Edward E. Pierson, and had three children: Henry Edgar, Frank B. and Albert H. Pierson. 7. Richard Scott, November 27, 1857; see forward. 8. William, unmarried. John Bogart Terhune died June 27, 1886.

(VII) Richard Scott, second son and seventh child of John Bogart and Nancy Ann (Scott) Terhune, was born in New York City, November 27, 1857. He received his school training in private schools of his native city. He married (first) Emily F., born May 7, 1857, died July 30, 1896, daughter of Daniel F. and Mary (O'Connor) O'Connell. Children, born in New York City: 1. Irene M., November 13, 1879. 2. Walter Bryant, November 29, 1894. He married (second), September 19, 1909, Mary A., born December 19, 1864, daughter of John and Jane (Giblin) Horey, of Schoharie county, New York.

(V) Dirck (Richard) Terhune, eldest son and third child of Albert (q. v.) and Mary (Demarest) Terhune, was born in Polifly, Bergen county, New Jersey, November 5, 1756.

He married Mary Berry, born September 14, 1761, died June 16, 1821, and by her he had eight children, born as follows: 1. Albert (q. v.). 2. William, March 9, 1788. 3. Jacobus (James), October 14, 1789. 4. John, December 31, 1791. 5. Elizabeth, March 14, 1794. 6. John (2), August 2, 1796. 7. Mary, October 11, 1798. 8. Catherine, September 30, 1801. Richard Terhune died in Polifly, New Jersey, March 6, 1842.

(VI) Albert, eldest of the eight children of Richard and Mary (Berry) Terhune, was born in Polifly, Bergen county, New Jersey, July 3, 1786. He learned the trade of boot and shoe maker, and worked at his trade in Newark, New Jersey. He married (first) Mary Sutherland, born October 1, 1790, died June 9, 1835, and by her he had eleven children, probably all born in Newark, New Jersey, as follows: 1. Mary, October 16, 1809; died October 17, 1809. 2. Mary Ann, December 23, 1810; died March 3, 1833. 3. John S., April 26, 1813; died July 7, 1853. 4. James Albert, October 24, 1815; died September 9, 1892. 5. Richard Albert (q. v.), November 4, 1817. 6. Elizabeth, February 21, 1821; died November 23, 1821. 7. Elizabeth (2), February 23, 1822; died September 26, 1858. 8. Albert Hammond (q. v.), November 30, 1823. 9. George Roff, December 22, 1825; died February 21, 1845. 10. Robert Payne, May 12, 1828; died June 25, 1877. 11. Joel Tay, May 12, 1834; died May 20, 1834. Mary (Sutherland) Terhune, the mother of these children, died June 9, 1835, and Albert Terhune married (second) Catharine Parker, from Monmouth county, New Jersey, and by her he had four children—Kate, Mary Ann, Sarah and William. Mary Ann Terhune, thirteenth child of Albert, married, and her husband, a mason by trade, lives with her on Hollywood avenue, East Orange, New Jersey. Albert Terhune died in Newark, New Jersey, September 6, 1865.

(VII) Richard Albert, third son and fifth child of Albert and Mary (Sutherland) Terhune, was born in Newark, New Jersey, November 4, 1817. He was a carpenter and builder in Newark, and later settled in Orange, where he continued the business until three years prior to his death. He was the first chief of the volunteer fire department and a popular citizen. He married (first) Lavinia Banta, and they had one child, Mary Elizabeth, who died unmarried. Richard Albert Terhune married (second) Sarah Maria, daughter of Isaac and Nancy (Hopper) Baldwin, and by her he had three children born in Orange, New Jersey,

as follows: 2. Theresa Adelaide, February 6, 1848; married Thomas H. Decker, and had four children: Addie Terhune, Richard Martin, Mabel Gray and Randall Hunt Decker. 2. Henry Preston, April 30, 1850; died in infancy. 3. Harry Rosenquest (q. v.). Richard Albert Terhune died in Orange, New Jersey, December 12, 1888.

(VIII) Harry Rosenquest, youngest child and second son of Richard Albert and Sarah Maria (Baldwin) Terhune, was born in Orange, New Jersey, September 4, 1850. He was educated in the public schools of Orange and graduated from the Orange high school in 1870, and in 1877 took a position in a stock broker's office in New York City. He became thoroughly instructed in the brokerage business, but left it in 1891 to take the office management of a hat manufactory in Orange, and becoming connected with the firm of Charles Fairchild & Company, 29 Wall street, with which firm he was still connected in 1909. He married, April 8, 1885, Emma Terese, daughter of Marcus and Isabella (Leonard) Mitchell, of Orange, New Jersey. They have no children.

(IX) Albert Hammond, fourth son and eighth child of Albert and Mary (Sutherland) Terhune, was born in Newark, New Jersey, November 30, 1823. He was a pupil in the public school of his native city, completing the public school course, and then engaged as a boot and shoe dealer, in which business he engaged 1834-96. He was a soldier in the civil war, serving in the Thirtieth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry. On his return from the war he resumed his business, which he carried on up to ten years before his death. He married (first) June 16, 1846, Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Van Ness; children, born in Newark, New Jersey: 1. Anna Melissa, married William H. Harrison, and had seven children: Mary A., Benjamin F., Edward V., Frederick, Adelaide F., Clifford B. and Albert V. Harrison. 2. Sarah Martha, married Cornelius V. Hopper; children: Frank C., Leslie C. and Edith F. Hopper. Sarah Elizabeth (Van Ness) Terhune died August 14, 1852, and her husband married (second), June 14, 1854, Gertrude Anna, daughter of George and Jane (Ackerman) Smith, of New York City, and by this marriage had eleven children, born in Newark, New Jersey, as fol-

lows: 3. George H. 4. Harriet N. 5. Millard F., October 16, 1859; married Ida J. Dodd; one child, Ada M. Terhune. 6. Edith G., married Samuel H. Van Syckel; children: Gertrude T., Frederick T., Edith T. and Florence T. 7. Charles M., never married. 8. Leonard L., married Harriet Burr; one child, Albert H. Terhune. 9. Robert S. (q. v.). 10. Edwin P., deceased. 11. Florence A., unmarried. 12. Helen E., unmarried. 13. Mary J., twin with Helen E., deceased. Albert Hammond Terhune died in Newark, New Jersey October 10, 1906.

(VIII) Robert Spencer Terhune, a prominent member of the Newark, New Jersey, bar, was born in that city, October 12, 1871, son of the late Albert Hammond and Gertrude Anna (Smith) Terhune. He received his education in the public schools of Newark. He began the study of law in the office of Malcom Mac Lear, now judge of the district court of Newark, and completed his law course in the New York Law School. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in June, 1903, and has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Newark ever since, being associated with John P. Manning. In 1902 and 1905 he was journal clerk of the house of assembly of New Jersey. Mr. Terhune has been identified with politics for the past ten years, casting his first vote for Benjamin Harrison for president of the United States. He is a member of the Essex county Republican committee from the Eighth Ward of Newark, where he has been district leader. At the regular election in November, 1900, he was elected to represent the Imaginary Assembly District, comprising the Eighth, Eleventh and Fifteenth Wards, in the New Jersey legislature. Mr. Terhune is counsel for three local building and loan associations, namely: The Public Building and Loan Association, the Modern Woodmen Building and Loan Association, and the Municipal Building and Loan Association, and is also a member of the Northern Republican Club, of which he is one of the auditors; the Republican Indian League, elective member of the Essex County Republican Committee and member of the Lawyers' Club of Essex county. He is a member of Kane Lodge, No. 55, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Newark City Camp, Modern Woodmen of America.

(V) Paulus Terhune, third son of Captain Nicholas (q. v.) and Rysie (Haring) Terhune, born in Polifly (now Hasbrouck

Heights), Bergen county, New Jersey, March 19, 1771; married Sarah Paulson, and died in Polifly, 1850.

(VI) Nicholas, son of Paulus and Sarah (Paulson) Terhune, was born in Polifly, New Jersey, May 4, 1804, and died there, in 1883. He was a farmer in Polifly. He married Catherine Brinkerhoff, who died about 1895, in the ninety-first year of her age. Children, all born in Polifly: Peter Nicholas, see forward; Richard; Jacob, married Sarah Christie; John Van der Linda, died unmarried; William; Sarah; Catherine.

(VII) Peter Nicholas, eldest child of Nicholas and Catherine (Brinkerhoff) Terhune, was born in Polifly, New Jersey, October 11, 1820, and died in Jersey City, New Jersey, December 16, 1902. He was a builder and contractor, doing business in Jersey City, New Jersey. He married Ellen, daughter of Henry P. and Gertrude (Bogert) Van Iderstine, of Passaic, New Jersey. Ellen Van Iderstine was born May 27, 1834, and died June 25, 1887. Children: Mahlon, born in Newark, New Jersey, December 18, 1857; Nicholas, see forward; Henry Van Iderstine, see forward; William, see forward; Gertrude, born in Jersey City, New Jersey, June 1, 1866; Edward Stewart, Jersey City, New Jersey, March 31, 1868; Annie, Jersey City, New Jersey, July 29, 1871, died unmarried.

(VIII) Nicholas, second son of Peter Nicholas and Ellen (Van Iderstine) Terhune, was born in Passaic, Passaic county, New Jersey, December 29, 1859. He was brought up in Jersey City, New Jersey, educated in the public schools, and on being graduated from the grammar school began business as a clerk in a mercantile house and later in a banking house in New York City. In 1887 he entered the service of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway Company, now the Great Northern Railway Company, and has been an employee and officer of that corporation since that time. He became in 1901 assistant secretary and treasurer of the corporation, and a director in the Northern Securities Company. He is also a fiscal officer of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. His clearly defined pedigree back to Holland ancestors readily secured him membership in the Holland Society of New York, and his revolutionary ancestors enabled him to become a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, organized in New York in 1875 by John Austin Stevens, in connection with other patriotic gentlemen of revolutionary ancestry.

The New York Society was instituted February 22, 1876, reorganized December 4, 1883, and incorporated May 3, 1884, to "Keep alive among ourselves and our descendants the patriotic spirit of the men, who, in military, naval and civil service, by their acts and counsel achieved American Independence; to collect and secure for preservation the manuscript rolls, records and other documents relating to the War of the Revolution; and to promote intercourse and good feeling among its members now and hereafter." Mr. Terhune is a member of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church of New York, of the Union League Club of New York, the Columbia Yacht Club, the Lawyers' Club of New York and the New York Athletic Club—the mere recital of which exclusive clubs and associations gives a better estimate of the tastes, associations and associates and the regard and estimation of his fellow men than any eulogistic words written by one less closely identified with his life and companionship.

He married (first) Ida Elizabeth Newkirk, of New York City, who died in 1898, and they had children, born in New York City: 1. Harold La Forge, October 10, 1884; B. S., Harvard, 1906; bond expert in banking house of Spencer Trask & Company; is a member of the Harvard Club of New York, the Society of the Sons of the Revolution and the Delta Phi fraternity. 2. Edith Litchfield, May 17, 1889; graduate of Hillside Academy, Norwalk, Connecticut. Mr. Terhune married (second) Charlotte May Crampton, of Rochester, New York. There are no children by this marriage.

(VIII) Henry Van Iderstine, third son of Peter Nicholas and Ellen (Van Iderstine) Terhune, was born in Jersey City Heights, New Jersey, February 5, 1862. He was educated in the public schools of Jersey City, and when he reached his majority he engaged in the fountain pen business in New York City; he has grown up with the business which was in its infancy when he became a clerk and bookkeeper for E. S. Johnson, of New York, where he remained for fifteen years, and the next twelve or more years he has been associated with L. E. Waterman Company of New York, manufacturers of fountain pens, and in 1898 he was given charge of the bookkeeping department and has managed that department up to the present time (1909), and the credit department of the largest fountain pen manufacturing establishment in the United States, and controlling the trade of the world. His fraternal affiliation is with the Royal Arcanum,

the supreme council of which was organized at Boston, Massachusetts, June 23, 1877, and incorporated under the laws of the commonwealth of Massachusetts. Mr. Terhune's residence is in Jersey City, New Jersey. He was married, September 7, 1887, to Eloise E., born February 18, 1862, daughter of John A. and Fredericka (Haberbosch) Geiger, of Jersey City, and their first child, Edward Henry, was born January 29, 1891.

(VIII) William, fourth son of Peter Nicholas and Ellen (Van Iderstine) Terhune, was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, March 21, 1864. He was educated in the public schools of Jersey City, and on completing the academic course entered the banking house of Harry Content & Company, 50 Broadway, New York, where he learned the banking and stock brokerage business, and in 1909 had charge of the bookkeeping department of the house, an office he had then filled for several years. He married, February 18, 1890, Margaret Mandeville, born February 18, 1865, daughter of John Calvin and Jane Maria (Van Winkle) Bogert, and they had three children: William Bogert, born December 21, 1891, died March 23, 1892; Irma Gertrude, born June 13, 1893; Edgar Malcolm, born September 13, 1895.

(VII) David Martin Terhune, fourth son of Martin (q. v.) and Catherine (Ackerman) Terhune, was born in Paramus, Bergen county, New Jersey, November 17, 1825; died at Garfield, New Jersey, January 6, 1884. He was a blacksmith in Hackensack; late in life he gave up work at his trade and purchased a farm in New York state; after selling it he settled at Garfield, New Jersey, where he spent his last days.

He married, July 5, 1847, Christina Van der Linder, born at Teneck, Bergen county, August 11, 1826, died at Passaic, New Jersey, June 3, 1896. They lived at Hackensack, New Jersey, where their children were born: 1. Catherine Jane, July 6, 1848; married John J. Conklin, and had four children: i. Charles Conklin, died young; ii. Ida Conklin, married J. Wesley Bennett, and had three children: May, Ellen and John Bennett; iii. George W. Conklin (2), married Anna Vreeland, and had one child, Catherine Conklin; iv. Robert Conklin, married Mrs. Adeline (Paterson) Gott, and had no issue. 2. Janet M., December 23, 1849; died unmarried, March 19, 1870. 3. Sarah, January 21, 1852; died young. 4. Jacob A., April 2, 1855; died young. 5. Eliza Ann,

December 16, 1857; died young. 6. Charles Irving, see forward. 7. Van Nelson, March 4, 1863; married (first) Anna Van Roden, November 3, 1886, no issue; married (second), June 12, 1890, Louisa Mason, and had one child, Herbert M., born April 30, 1891. 8. John Herbert, April 22, 1865; married Mary —, and had four children: Ruth, Herbert, Wallace I. and Sophia. 9. Minnie Louisa, December 27, 1866; married Wallace Hover, and had one child, Mary Hover. 10. Alfred, February 7, 1869; married Mary Post, November 4, 1891, and had four children: i. Floyd Irving, born July 15, 1892; ii. Edith Hayden, December 6, 1893; iii. Grace Louise, April 23, 1897; iv. Male child, died unnamed. 11. David Wesley, April 29, 1872; married Jennie Westervelt, and had two children, Radcliffe and Elva.

(VIII) Charles Irving, second son and sixth child of David Martin and Christina (Van der Linder) Terhune, was born in Hackensack, New Jersey, August 15, 1861. He received a common school education attending the public school in Hackensack, New Jersey, and in Tioga county, New York, to which place his father removed about 1875; he returned with him to New Jersey and worked in a grocery store in Ridgefield, New Jersey, up to 1886, when he removed to Passaic, New Jersey, to take a position in the Dundee Chemical Works as shipping clerk. He was made assistant superintendent of the works in 1890, his chief being James B. Ackerman, with whom he has worked for nearly twenty years. His political choice was the Republican party and his religious home that of his forefathers for seven generations, the Dutch Reformed Church, now called the Reformed Church of America.

He married (first), December 25, 1886, Mary F. Sanborn, born in Fairview, New Jersey. She died July 5, 1887, in Passaic, New Jersey. Her only child, Anna Terhune, died in infancy. Mr. Terhune married (second), October 2, 1889, Lucy Alice, daughter of George and Libbie (Vernon) Baker, of Hartford, Connecticut, her father being a native of England and her mother of Ireland. She was born in Hartford, May 11, 1865. Children: 1. Marion Inez, born April 12, 1894. 2. Helen Adelaide, April 4, 1899. 3. Alice L., August 11, 1906; died September 15, 1907.

John Browning Clement, of CLEMENT Camden, New Jersey, traces his lineage through several lines back to the year 380, tracing descent

through King Henry I., King Alfred the Great, King Edward I., Hugh Capet and Dermot McMurrugh, Malcolm, king of Scotland.

Pedigree of King Henry I. (from king of France through William the Conqueror): (1) King Charles, of France, married Lady Rotrude. (II) Pepin L'Bref, married Lady Bertha de Leon. (III) Charlemagne, emperor of the west, married lady of Savoy. (IV) Louis I., king of France, married Lady Judith. (V) Charles II., king of France, married Lady Ermentrudis, daughter of count of Orleans. (VI) Count Baldwin I., of Flanders, married Lady Judith. (VII) Count Baldwin II., of Flanders, married Lady Ethelwida. (VIII) Andolph the Great, of Flanders, married Lady Alice, daughter of Count de Vermandois. (IX) Baldwin III., of Flanders, married Matilda, of Saxony. (X) Arnolph II., of Flanders, married Lady Susanna, daughter of duke of Italy. (XI) Baldwin IV., of Flanders, married Lady Eleanore, of Normandy. (XII) Baldwin V., of Flanders, married Lady Adele, granddaughter of Hugh Capet. (XIII) Matilda, daughter of Baldwin V., married William the Conqueror, William I., of England. (XIV) Henry I., king of England, son of William the Conqueror and Matilda.

Pedigree of Edward I: (1) Egbert, Saxon king, first king of England, married Redburga. (II) Ethelwolf, king of England, married Osburga, daughter of earl of Osiaic. (III) Alfred the Great, of England, married Ethelbith, daughter of earl of Ethelran. (IV) Edward, of England, married Edgiva, daughter of earl of Sigeline. (V) Edmund I., of England, married Elgiva. (VI) Edgar, of England, married Elfrida, daughter of earl of Devon. (VII) Ethelred, of England, married Elgiva, daughter of earl of Thorad. (VIII) Edmund II., of England, married Elgatha, of Denmark. (IX) Prince Edward, king of England, married Agatha, of Germany. (X) Princess Margaret, of England, married Malcolm III., king of Scotland. (XI) Henry I., king of England, married Princess Matilda. (XII) Geoffrey, king of England, married Mand, empress of Germany. (XIII) Henry II., king of England, married Eleanor, daughter of duke of Aquitaine. (XIV) John, king of England, married Isabella, daughter of Count de Angouleme. (XV) Henry III., king of England, married Eleanor, daughter of count of Provence. (XVI) Edward I., king of England, married Eleanor, of Castile. (XVII) Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Edward I., married Humphrey, earl of Hereford. (XVIII) William, earl of North-

ampton, married Elizabeth. (XIX) Robert Fitz Alan, tenth earl of Arundel, married Elizabeth. (XX) Sir Robert Goushill, knight, married Joan. (XXI) Thomas, first Lord Stanley, married Margaret. (XXII) Sir William Trontbeck. (XXIII) Jane Trontbeck, married Sir William Griffith. (XXIV) Sir William Griffith, married Jane Poleston. (XXV) Sibill Griffith, married Owen ap Hugh. (XXVI) Jane Owen, married Hugh Gwyn. (XXVII) Sibill Gwyn, married James Powell. (XXVIII) Elizabeth Powell, married Humphrey ap Hugh. (XXIX) Owen Humphrey, married Jane. (XXX) Rebecca Humphrey, married Robert Owen. (XXXI) Robert Owen, married Susanna Hudson. (XXXII) Mary Owen, married Henry Burr. (XXXIII) Rachel Burr, married Josiah Foster. (XXXIV) Mary Foster, married Samuel Clement. (XXXV) Robert Wharton Clement, married Sarah A. Mathis. (XXXVI) Samuel M. Clement, married Annie Browning. (XXXVII) John Browning Clement, of whom this sketch treats.

Pedigree of Hugh Capet, king of France, to Edward the First (through William the Conqueror): (I) Hengst, king of Saxons. (II) Hartwaker, prince of Saxons. (III) Hattewig, prince of Saxons. (IV) Huldric, king of Saxons. (V) Bodicus, king of Saxons. (VI) Berthold, king of Saxons. (VII) Sigward, king of Saxons. (VIII) Dietric, king of Saxons, whose daughter. (IX) Dobrogera, married king of Wenden—had (X) Wernicke, king of Saxons. (XI) Witekind, king of Saxons. (XII) Witekind II., count of Wetten. (XIII) Witekind III., count of Wetten. (XIV) Robert Fortes, duke of France. (XV) Robert II., duke of France. (XVI) Hugh the Great, of Burgundy, count of Paris. (XVII) Hugh Capet, king of France, married Adela, daughter of Adelheld, of Germany. (XVIII) Robert, king of France, married Constance, of Provence. (XIX) Princess Adela, of France, married Baldwin V. of Flanders, whose daughter. (XX) Matilda, married William the Conqueror, of England, whose son, (XXI) Henry I., of England, married Princess Matilda, daughter of Malcolm III., king of Scotland, and wife, Princess Margaret, of England.

Gregory Clement, first of the line herein treated of whom we have information, was a knight of Kent, companion of Oliver Cromwell. He was from Kent, afterward of London, England; member of long parliament; judge regicide of Charles I.; executed by Charles II.

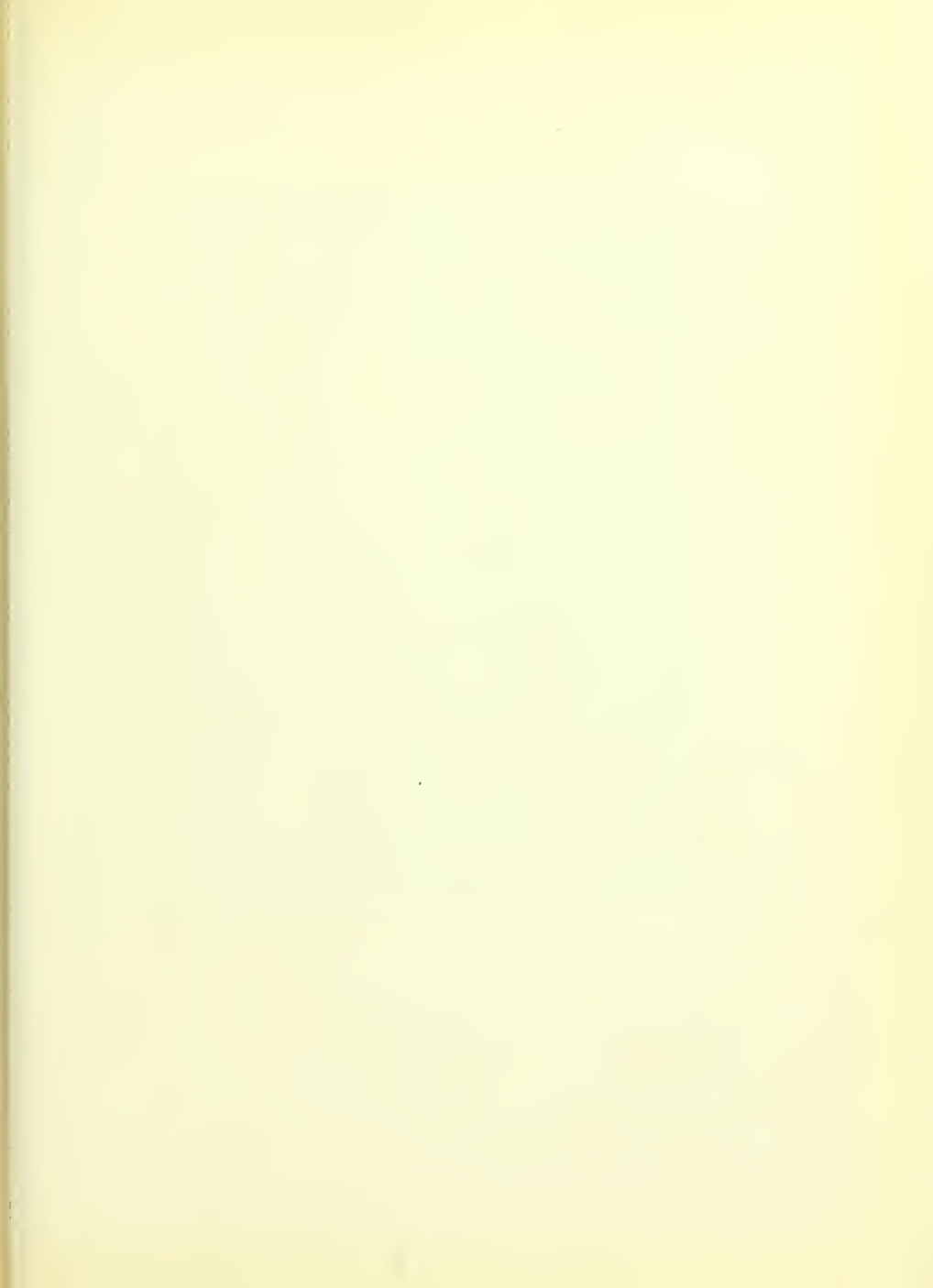
(1) James Clement, founder of the American branch of the family, was one of the pioneer settlers of Haddonfield, New Jersey, locating there in 1670. He married (first) Jane ———; (second) Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Field. He died in 1724.

(II) Jacob, son of James Clement, was born in Haddonfield, New Jersey, 1678. He was high sheriff of Gloucester county, New Jersey, 1709-10. He married, 1700, Ann, daughter of Samuel Harrison.

(III) Samuel, son of Jacob Clement, was born in 1710. He was a member of the New Jersey assembly, 1754-61-65. He married, 1735, Rebecca, daughter of Joseph and Catherine (Huddleston) Collins, who were married in 1698, and granddaughter of Francis Collins, who came to America in 1682, having married Sarah Mayham in 1693, and before leaving England lived in Stepney, county Middlesex; he was judge, member of governor's council and the assembly of New Jersey, during the greater part of his life.

(IV) Samuel (2), son of Samuel (1) Clement, was born 1737; died 1784. Married Beulah, daughter of William Evans.

(V) Samuel (3), deputy surveyor-general of the state of New Jersey, son of Samuel (2) Clement, was born in Haddonfield, New Jersey, 1765. He married, at Burlington, New Jersey, December 13, 1786, license from Gov. William Livingston, by Judge Israel Shreve, Mary, born August 17, 1770, daughter of Josiah and Rachel (Burr) Foster. She was a descendant of William and Mary Hudson, of Redness Foggerly Manor, West Riding, Whitting Parish, Adlingfleet, York, Yorkshire, England, a noted Quaker preacher. William Hudson was born 1645, died 1713, buried in Quaker burial-ground, York, England. Their son, William Hudson Jr., was born 1664, Yorkshire, England; came to America, 1682; he was an original common councilman (see charter, 1701, for city of Philadelphia, by William Penn, in Independence Hall); overseer of William Penn Charter School, 1712; member of provincial assembly, 1706-24; alderman, 1715; associate justice of city court, 1715; mayor, 1725-26; judge of orphans' court; died 1742; will in office of register in Philadelphia, probated December, 1742; married (first), February 28, 1688, at Friends' meeting, Philadelphia, Mary, daughter of Samuel Richardson, founder, who came from London to America prior to 1690; provincial councillor; justice; member of assembly, province of Pennsylvania, fourteen times, 1688-95; his





John B. Clement.

wife's name was Elizabeth; married (second) Hannah, widow of Robert Barber, of Chester. Their daughter Susannah married (first), November 10, 1716, Robert, son of Robert Owen, of Bala, Wales, and Merion, Pennsylvania; married (second), March 2, 1734, at Friends' meeting, Philadelphia, John Burr, born 1691, who married (first) Keziah Wright, of Long Island. Mary Owen, daughter of Robert and Susannah (Hudson) Owen, married, January 10, 1736, Henry Burr, born June 26, 1715, son of John and Keziah (Wright) Burr, aforementioned. Their daughter, Rachel Burr, born June 6, 1743, at Northampton, New Jersey, married, November 5, 1764, in St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, Josiah Foster, and died at Haddonfield, New Jersey, March 1, 1813. Josiah Foster was born May 20, 1743, Evesham, New Jersey, died at Haddonfield, New Jersey, January 15, 1820; he was judge of court and justice of Burlington county, New Jersey, from 1782 until 1812; Indian commissioner for New Jersey, 1775-76; member of Burlington county committee of observation and safety; member of New Jersey assembly, 1779. Josiah Foster was son of William Foster, born December 13, 1707; died 1778; judge of common pleas, Burlington county, New Jersey, for 1754; Indian commissioner for New Jersey; married, 1729, Hannah Core, born October 17, 1710, died January 14, 1777; Quaker minister forty years. William Foster was son of Josiah Foster, born 1682 in Rhode Island; died September 1, 1770, at Evesham, New Jersey; married Amy, born at Evesham, March 4, 1684, daughter of Benjamin Borden. Richard Threader, of London, came to New Jersey in 1681; died April, 1698; married Martha ———, and had daughter Mary; she married Robert Hudson, who came to America in 1681, died August, 1697; they had daughter Elizabeth, born 1666, married Henry Burr, born 1664, died October, 1742, son of John and Susannah (Hudson) Burr, aforementioned. Henry Burr was an associate of William Penn, was an American founder, settling in New Jersey, 1681.

(VI) Robert Wharton, son of Samuel (3) Clement, was born December 23, 1808. He married, 1836, Sarah A. Matthis, of Pennsylvania, born August, 1814.

(VII) Samuel Mitchell, son of Robert Wharton Clement, was born October 23, 1837. He was committing magistrate of Philadelphia county, 1885-93; high sheriff of Philadelphia county, 1894-97; vice-president of Penny Savings Bank, Philadelphia; special commissioner from

Philadelphia to Paris, France, on Evans will case; elder of Bethany Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia; member of Presbyterian Social Union; Union League of Philadelphia, and Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Pennsylvania. He married, August 31, 1858, Annie, born in Philadelphia, February 16, 1841, daughter of William and Eliza (Miles) Browning, who were born in Oxford, England, and were the parents of four other children: Job, William, Elizabeth and Martha Browning. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Clement: 1. John Browning, see forward. 2. George W., born October 16, 1860; married Margaret, daughter of John A. Macaulay, of Philadelphia; children: John Oliver, Samuel M. (3rd), Margaret, Sarah, Annie, George W., Harry M., Robert Wharton, Joseph Beggs. 3. Samuel M. Jr., born March 24, 1873; married Mabel V., daughter of Thomas De Q. Richardson, of Philadelphia; children: Agnes Richardson, Frederick Rothermel and Grace Anne. 4. Eliza Miles. 5. Sarah A. 6. Anna May. 7. Jennie D.

(VIII) John Browning, son of Samuel Mitchell Clement, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 9, 1859. He received his education in the schools of Philadelphia. For thirty years he served as financial manager for the Philadelphia house of John Wanamaker, and in advisory capacity of the New York business of the same firm; president from July, 1905, to January, 1909, of the Charles E. Brown Company of Philadelphia; one of the G. C. Y. Leather Company, and from September 15, 1909, to the present time, director, second vice-president, secretary and treasurer of the Central Trust Company, located at Federal and Fourth streets, Camden, New Jersey. He is a member of the Union League of Philadelphia, Sons of the Revolution, Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, Browning Society of Philadelphia, Trans-Atlantic Society of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Historical Society, Presbyterian Social Union, American Academy Political and Social Science, New England Society of Pennsylvania, New Jersey Society of Pennsylvania, Melita Lodge, No. 295, Free and Accepted Masons, Pennsylvania; Merion Cricket Club, and Runnemedede Society of America.

He married, October 19, 1882, Dessa W., born September 30, 1861, daughter of DeWitt Clinton and Hannah A. (Eldredge) Crowell, of Norfolk, Virginia. Children: 1. Dessa Crowell, attended Wellesley College, Wellesley, Massachusetts; Allen School, West Newton,

Massachusetts; Tilton Seminary, Tilton, New Hampshire; Shipley School, Bryn Mawr. 2. John Browning Jr., attended Haverford School, Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania, and Law School, University of Pennsylvania. 3. Gregory, attended Friends' Select School, Philadelphia; Haverford School, Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania; department of mechanical engineering, University of Pennsylvania. 4. De Witt Crowell, attending Haverford School, previously having attended Friends' Select School, Philadelphia.

Dessa W. (Crowell) Clement traces her ancestry to Samuel Crowell, a founder of Cape May, New Jersey, first magistrate, justice of peace, performed first marriage ceremony in Cape May county, New Jersey, to Thomas Crowell, to Aaron Crowell, born 1710, to Thomas Crowell, born 1735, married, January 15, 1771, Sarah, daughter of Cornelius Schellinger, to Aaron Crowell, born 1760, private of Second Regiment, New Jersey militia, 1782, who married Sarah Page, to Thomas Page Crowell, born February 27, 1798, died August 16, 1876, married, May 31, 1826, Hannah Matthews, born September 24, 1806, daughter of Silas Matthews, to De Witt Clinton Crowell, born February 5, 1828, died November 25, 1874, married, February 8, 1859, Hannah A. Eldredge, born May 22, 1836, daughter of William Eldredge. De Witt Clinton Crowell was captain of the military (Blues) of Norfolk, Virginia, and the two latter named were the parents of four children: Mary Cecil; Dessa W., aforementioned as the wife of John Browning Clement; Eva J., married, October, 1901, Leonard Owen Smith, children, Eloise Crowell Smith and Eva Virginia Smith; Hannah M. Crowell.

De Witt Clinton Crowell traces his ancestry to Cornelius Schellinks and Abranah Bennett, founders of Cape May, New Jersey, ancestors of Sarah (Schellinger) Crowell. John Howland, "Mayflower" passenger, came to America in November or December, 1620; died February 23, 1672; married Elizabeth Tilley, died December 21, 1687, daughter of John Tilley, also a "Mayflower" passenger, who died February 23, 1672. Daughter, Desire Howland, died October, 1683; married John Gorham, 1643; he was born January, 1620, at Benfield, England, died February 5, 1675, in Swansea; he was a soldier in King Philip's war, in which he contracted fever; he was son of Ralph Gorham, and grandson of James Gorham, who married Agnes Bennington, in England, 1575.

The tenth child of John and Desire (Howland) Gorham was Hannah, born November 20, 1663; married, 1683, Joseph Wheldon, of Whilldin, an Indian fighter at Mt. Hope, June 24, 1675. Their son, Joseph Whilldin, born 1690; died March 18, 1748; married Mary Wilman, born 1689, died April 8, 1743. Their daughter, Mary Whilldin, married Uriah Hughes, and their son, Ellis Hughes, born August 16, 1745, died April 16, 1817, was a Cape May county patriot, and member of committee of safety in war of American revolution, married, September 21, 1768, Eleanor Hirst Whilldin.

Hannah A. (Eldredge) Crowell traces her ancestry to Ezekiel Eldredge, a founder of Cape May, New Jersey, to Samuel Eldredge, a founder of Cape May, New Jersey, to Aaron Eldredge, born 1735, died 1785, Cape May patriot, war of American revolution, member of Cape May county committee of safety, married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Stillwell, to Aaron Eldredge, born 1771, died 1819, married Hannah Langdon, born 1774, died 1836, to William Eldredge, born 1804, died 1886, married Esther, born 1811, died 1897, daughter of Elijah Ireland, to Hannah A. Eldredge, aforementioned as the wife of De Witt Clinton Crowell. Elizabeth (Stillwell) Eldredge traces her ancestry to Thomas Hand, a founder of Cape May, New Jersey, whose daughter, Sarah Hand, married Richard Stillwell, 1730. Richard Stillwell was born 1700, son of William Stillwell, born 1648, settled in Cape May, 1693, and he in turn was a son of Captain Nicholas Stillwell, born 1582, an American founder, 1639, engaged in Indian wars, married A. M. Van Dyke. Esther (Ireland) Eldredge traces her ancestry on the paternal side to Japeth Ireland, born November 24, 1744, died February 20, 1810, married Mary Townsend, born November 30, 1786, died May 20, 1801. Their son, Elijah Ireland, born March 31, 1780, died November 17, 1823, married Rachel Somers, born 1785, daughter of David Somers, born 1758, died 1838, private and minute-man in Gloucester county, New Jersey, state militia, war of American revolution, married Rebecca ———. He was a son of John Somers, born 1735, wounded in battle of Red Bank, October 22, 1777, and served as captain of Third Battalion, Gloucester county, New Jersey, married Esther Risley, died June, 1783. He was a son of James Somers, born July 15, 1695, died January, 1761, married Abigail ———, born July 21, 1695. He was a son of John

Somers, born 1640, in Worcester, England, settled in America 1688, married, 1688, Hannah Hodgkin, born 1667, died 1738, he died 1723.

John Sobieski, John III., king of Poland, 1674-96, was one of the greatest warriors of the seventeenth century. His father, James Sobieski, castillon of Cracow, was a man of virtuous character, and in behalf of his fellow countrymen he developed a warlike spirit which secured to him the throne of Poland. He brought up his sons, Mark and John, born between 1624 and 1629, with the utmost care, and they completed their education by travel and observation in France, England, Germany and Italy. On the death of their father in 1648 they were recalled home, and after the defeat of the Polish army by the Russians in the battle of Pilawieez, the brothers Sobieski took up arms to restore the fortunes of their countrymen, and Mark fell in battle on the banks of the Bog. This spurred John to greater valor, and he became the admiration of the Poles and the dread of the Tartans and Cossacks. He received the highest military rank in the army, and November 11, 1673, in the great battle of Choczim, he defeated the Turks, who left twenty-eight thousand men dead and wounded on the battle-field. This led to his unanimous election of king of Poland, May 21, 1674, and he was crowned at Cracow. In 1683 the Turks besieged Vienna, and King John III., with twenty thousand Poles aided by the German auxiliaries, raised the siege by the victory of September 12, 1683, in which battle he took the banner of Mohammed and sent it as a trophy to the pope. His entry into Vienna was that of a conqueror, and the citizens of the besieged city showed every demonstration of joy and thanksgiving their ingenuity could devise or their glad hearts express.

John Sobieski was not only a warrior and ruler but a lover of science and a man of gentle disposition and agreeable manner. His constant wars did not allow him, however, to attend to the industrial needs of the citizens at home, and the want of such fostering care hastened the downfall of Poland. He died of apoplexy, June 17, 1696. His ancestors had been for two centuries Palatine nobles of Poland and famous soldiers and statesmen. It is from such ancestors with such records of military and executive greatness that the Zabriskies of New Jersey and New York are descended, and the cognomen has, through the German, Holland and English spellings, evolved

from Zobrieski, Saboroweski, Sobrisco, Zabrioski, to Zabriskie.*

(1) Albert Saboriski, son of a brother of James Sobieski, and cousin of King John III., of Poland, who like his nephew was a famous soldier, was born in Zolkwa, Poland (or Enghsburg, Prussia), probably in 1638. He was given a liberal education, being sent by his father to Amsterdam, Holland, with the hope that he would enter the ministry, and he directed his studies to that end for a time, but the preparation proved distasteful and he abandoned theology; subsequently he was pressed into the Prussian army. To fight for the old enemy of Poland was far more distasteful, and he determined to seek his fortune in the new world and join his friends who had gone from the Upper Palatinate to New Amsterdam and made homes there and in New Jersey. He took passage in the Dutch ship "D'Vos" (the "Fox"), Captain Jacob Jansz Huys, at Amsterdam, Holland, August 31, 1662, and landed in New Amsterdam, where he lived for ten or more years without settling in any one place or engaging in any settled business. We find him in Bergen (now Jersey City) about the time of his marriage, which is registered in the books of the Dutch Reformed Church of Bergen, December 17, 1676, and the marriage certificate recorded as issued January 8, 1677. He married Machtelt (Matilda), daughter of Joost Van der Linde, whose brother, Roloff Van der Linde, became one of the largest landholders in Bergen. Upon his marriage he took title to a tract of land, patent 20, 21, 22. In 1682 he obtained patents from Lady Cartaret of several adjacent tracts, thus extending his estate from the Hudson river on the east to the Hackensack river on the west. The Indians also bargained with him for land at Tappan, higher up the river, which in 1702 he nominally exchanged for twenty-one hundred acres owned by the Indians, adjoining his original purchases, and this second purchase became known as the New Paramus Patent. (See map of Perth Amboy). He erected a house at Old Ackensack (now near Ridgefield Park), and his eldest sons, Jacob and Jan (John), and probably all his children, were born there. He helped to organize the church on the green at Old Hackensack in 1696, his name appearing on stone in present church wall, and was the leading member and supporter of that church for

*Various names in this family show variations of form, appearing differently in different branches of the family, and are so preserved in these narratives.

over twenty-five years. He was also the first justice of the peace of Upper Bergen county (his original signature appearing on deed held by Wesley Van Emburgh, of Ridgewood, New Jersey), his commission having been signed by Governor Hamilton in 1682. He died in Hackensack, and is supposed to have been buried there, September 11, 1711, according to the record of the Lutheran churches in and about New York, and his age is stated as between seventy-two and seventy-three years. His widow, born in 1656, died in 1725. In the record of his death his name is written "Albert Saboriski."

Children of Albert and Matilda (Van der Linde) Saboriski, born in or near Hackensack, Bergen county, New Jersey: 1. Jacob A., April 12, 1679; see sketch. 2. Jan (John), born in Hackensack, about 1682; married, September 20, 1706, Elizabeth Cloes Romeyn, of Gravesend, Long Island, New York, born 1683, died in Hackensack in 1712; he married (second), December 6, 1712, Marguaretta du Rij (Durie), and lived on the old homestead facing the green alongside the church in Hackensack, which he inherited, and besides being a farmer he was active in public affairs; he had four children by his first wife and nine by his second. 3. Yost (George), see sketch. 4. Christian, see sketch. 5. Hendrick, see forward.

There is a tradition in the family that Jacob A., eldest son of Albert, was stolen by the Indian sachem when seven years old and carried to the Indian village nearby, and that some time elapsed before his whereabouts became known. As his father was a true friend of the Indians, the sachem at last disclosed the secret of taking the child, and he expressed the wish that he be allowed to keep the boy until he had become versed in the Indian language, that he might be able to maintain the friendship established by the father, and, like him, act as an arbitrator and interpreter in any trouble that might come up between the Indians and their white neighbors. The father consented and when he had returned to his father's home he had acquired the language, and his friendship for the Indians was a fixed principle of his life. The tradition adds that in consideration of allowing the boy to remain, the second grant of Upper Paramus was secured. The fact, however, remained that valuable merchandise, wampum and money was paid the Indians by Albert Saboriski for the land.

(11) Hendrick Zabriskie, youngest child of Albert and Matilda (Van der Linde) Saboriski,

was born November 11, 1696. He settled in the Point neighborhood, now East Paramus. He married, May 16, 1719, Gertie (Gertrude) Hendrikse Hoppe, sister of Christian's wife.

(111) Jacob Hendrikse, third son of Hendrick and Gertrude Hendrikse (Hoppe) Zabriskie, was born in Point neighborhood, Bergen county, New Jersey, November 19, 1729. He married Wyntje Terhune. Children, born in the Point neighborhood: 1. Hendrick J., March 8, 1752; married Willentje Bogert. 2. Martje, April 15, 1754; died unmarried. 3. Geatina, October 17, 1756; married Jacob Demorest. 4. Antje, February 5, 1759; married Johannas Bogert. 5. Albert, October 18, 1760; married Maria Westervelt. 6. Aaltje, October 31, 1762; married John Christopher. 7. Rachel, March 6, 1765; married Joost Zabriskie. 8. Wyntje, March 22, 1766; died young. 9. Wyntje, November 2, 1768; married Jacob C. Banta. 10. Elizabeth, December 2, 1770; married John Terhune. 11. Jannetje, June 27, 1773. 12. Abram, January 14, 1766; married Susanna Helm.

(IV) Hendrick J., eldest child of Jacob Hendrikse and Wyntje (Terhune) Zabriskie, was born in Point neighborhood, New Jersey, March 8, 1752. He married Willentje Bogert. Children, born in the Point neighborhood: 1. Jacob H., June 29, 1770; married Ann J. Hopper. 2. Magdalina, February 6, 1773; died unmarried. 3. Cornelius J., July 14, 1776; married Mary Van Dien. 4. Lydia, August 17, 1780; died unmarried. 5. Nettie, June 18, 1783. 6. Elizabeth, August 13, 1780. 7. Margarette, February 4, 1789. 8. Gerret, March 18, 1792. 9. John, May 15, 1795. 10. Maria, September 20, 1796. 11. Abram, married Sarah Van Dien. 12. Hendrick, married Christina Voorhees. 13. Catherine, married Andrew Ackerman.

(V) Jacob H., eldest child of Hendrick J. and Willentje (Bogert) Zabriskie, was born in the Point neighborhood, June 29, 1770. He married, June 29, 1790, Ann J. Hopper. Children, born to them in the Point neighborhood: 1. Henry J., March 30, 1798; lived at Saddle River. 2. John J. H., January 24, 1801; married Maria Van der Linda; lived near Paramus church. 3. Cornelius J., October 3, 1803; married Jane Hopper; lived near Paramus church. 4. William J., January 13, 1805; married Dolly Ackerman; lived at Siccomac. 5. Hannah, July 13, 1807; married James Blaauvelt; lived at Cherry Lane. 6. Ellen J., July 13, 1809; married Henry Ackerman; lived at Saddle River. 7. Jacob J., November 30, 1811; lived at Paterson. 8. Gillian J., October 13, 1812;

married Levina Osborn; lived at Spring Valley, New Jersey. 9. Abram J., August 28, 1813; married Mary Berdan; lived at Hohokus, New Jersey. 10. Rachel Ann, August 28, 1815; married Isaac Bogert; lived at Wearimus, New Jersey.

(VI) Abram J., seventh son and ninth child of Jacob H. and Ann J. (Hopper) Zabriskie, was born in Hohokus, New Jersey, August 28, 1813. He married Mary Berdan.

(VII) John Jacob, only child of Abram J. and Mary (Berdan) Zabriskie, was born in Hohokus, New Jersey, June 22, 1847. He married Mary C. Board, of Lower Paramus.

(VIII) Everett Law, only child of John Jacob and Mary C. (Board) Zabriskie, was born in Hohokus, New Jersey, November 10, 1878. He received his education in the local schools, Trinity Chapel School in New York City, and New York University at Morris Heights, class of 1901, where he studied scientific subjects. He turned his attention to engineering work for various concerns, having the water roofing on the Rapid Transit Subway in charge. Later he specialized along general construction lines. He is interested in civic, educational and religious work at Ridgewood, New Jersey, and is interested and has written on historical research as applied to Bergen county. He is serving in the capacity of president of the Paramus Valley Photographic Club; president of Vallean Cemetery at Paramus, New Jersey; vice-president of Young Men's Christian Association, Ridgewood, New Jersey, 1909-10; vice-president of Bergen County Historical Society; trustee of the Bergen county branch of the New York Holland Society at New York City; officer in the historic Paramus Church, 1907-10; member of the executive committee of the Board of Trade, Ridgewood, New Jersey; member of the Board of Education, Ridgewood, 1903-10, and a member of the construction committee during the building of three schools; member of the New York Holland Society, New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, Fidelity Lodge, No. 113, F. and A. M., serving as treasurer in 1907, and Junior Order American Mechanics. Everett Law Zabriskie married, May 16, 1900, Marion S., daughter of John H. and Harriet (Van Horn) Zabriskie; children: Pierre Board, born February 13, 1901, and Everett Law Jr., born January 2, 1910.

Marion S. (Zabriskie) Zabriskie is of the ninth generation from Albert Saboriski, the Polish-Holland immigrant, who married Machelt, daughter of Joost Van der Linde, of

pure Holland descent, and were among the earliest settlers of North Bergen (Ackensack), New Jersey. Everett Law Zabriskie and his wife, Marion S. Zabriskie, were only related before marriage as descendants of a common ancestor in the first American generation, where the relationship parts, the husband being a descendant of Hendrick and the wife of Christian of the second generation. Her line of descent is as follows: (I) Albert, (II) Christian A., (III) Jacob C., (IV) Christian J., (V) Jacob, (VI) Guiliam, (VII) Albert G., (VIII) John H. The ancestor of Marion S. (Zabriskie) Zabriskie is given in this article, and the succeeding generations are as follows:

(II) Christian A., son of Albert Saboriski, was born in "Old Ackensack," New Jersey, July 3, 1694. He married, May 28, 1715, Lea Hendrickse Hoppe. They moved to Lower Paramus and built upon the Wessels homestead at Dunker Hook (meaning dark corner). Children: 1. Albert, born September 2, 1716; settled the Acrigg place, Paramus; married Altje Ackerman. 2. Hendricks, born May 22, 1718; settled the Board place, Lower Paramus; married (first) Neesje Van Horn; (second) Maria Herring. 3. Jacob, born January 22, 1721; died young. 4. Jacob C., born January 10, 1725; mentioned below. 5. Andries, born January 15, 1729; settled upon the Wessels homestead, Lower Paramus; married Elizabeth Ackerman.

(III) Jacob C., fourth child of Christian A. Zabriskie, was born in Lower Paramus, New Jersey, January 10, 1725. He moved to Arcola, at the "Old Red Mill," and was an intense patriot, his determined spirit gaining for him the name of "King Jacob." He married Lena Ackerman; children, born at the Red Mill, now Arcola, New Jersey: 1. Garrit, September 23, 1750; married Martha Mills; lived at Passaic. 2. Lea, July 29, 1752; married Isaac Sloat; lived at Sloatsburgh, Rockland county, New York. 3. Christian J., 1754; mentioned below.

(IV) Christian J., son of Jacob Zabriskie, was born in Arcola, New Jersey, 1754. He married Maria Terhune, and lived in the Thomas V. B. Zabriskie place in Lower Paramus. Children: 1. Jacob, mentioned below. 2. Trentje, married R. Paulison; lived at Hackensack. 3. Maria, born April 15, 1771; married Jacob Brevort; lived at Arcola. 4. Catrina, April 30, 1775; died unmarried. 5. Eleanor, August 10, 1777. 6. Cornelius, March 25, 1784.

(V) Jacob, son of Christian J. Zabriskie,

was born at Lower Paramus, Bergen county, New Jersey. He lived on the Thomas V. B. Zabriskie place in Lower Paramus. He married Elizabeth Terhune; children: 1. Christian, born January 6, 1798; married Hannah Demorest. 2. Steven, married Jane Van Buskirk. 3. Guiliam, February 13, 1804; mentioned below. 4. Margaret, married Henry Van Blarcom. 5. Maria, married Garret Brevoort.

(VI) Guiliam, son of Jacob Zabriskie, was born in Lower Paramus, February 13, 1804; died February 12, 1874. He was a farmer. He married, November 18, 1826, Caroline Zabriskie, born June 3, 1809, died May 12, 1877. He had several children, but only three arrived at maturity, the larger number dying very young. The children who grew up were: 1. Albert G., born June 9, 1829; mentioned below. 2. Jacob G., August 18, 1833; married Sarah Halstead. 3. Peter G., December 24, 1836; married Mary Garretson.

(VII) Albert G., son of Guiliam Zabriskie, was born in Lower Paramus, New Jersey, June 9, 1829. He was born and lived on the Paramus road, in the old homestead. He married Jane Maria Halstead, October 30, 1849; children: 1. Carrie, married Abram Smith. 2. John H., mentioned below.

(VIII) John H., son of Albert G. Zabriskie, married Harriet Van Horn, and had two children: 1. Marion S., born July 1, 1879; married Everett Law Zabriskie, above mentioned. 2. Nellie B., born June 4, 1882.

(II) Jacob A. Zabriskie, ZABRISKIE eldest child of Albert (q. v.) and Matilda (Van der Linde) Zabriskie, was born at the homestead of his father at Pamraho, now Bayonne, Bergen county, East New Jersey, and baptized in the Hackensack church, April 12, 1679. He was stolen by the Indians when scarcely seven years of age, became a favorite with the chief, acquired their language, became acquainted with their modes and customs, and became their friend and counsellor after he was restored to his family. He was brought up to the life of a farmer with the understanding that on arriving at age he should have set off from his father's extensive estate a farm of his own, and he thus acquired a fine farm in Upper Paramus. He married, April 22, 1699, Antje Alberta Terheuij (Terhune), born 1680, daughter of Albert Aalbertse, born 1651, and Weyntje (Breckes) Terheuij. Children, baptized as

follows, according to records of Dutch Reformed Church in Hackensack: 1. Hendrickje, November 9, 1701; married Anthony Lazier, April 2, 1720. 2. Feytje, October 31, 1703; married Peter Lozier, March 2, 1723. 3. Maryje, September 22, 1706. 4. Albertse, January 17, 1708; married Maritjen Hloppe, April 28, 1739. 5. Jan, June 15, 1710; see forward. 6. Janetje, December 13, 1713; married Hendrick Hudson, March 7, 1744. 7. Rachel, May 8, 1715; married Johannes Du Marcoq, in the Dutch church in New York, March 7, 1744. 8. Machtell, January 27, 1717; married Albert Bogart, October 21, 1737. 9. Steven, August 31, 1718; married Catryntje Hopper, January 30, 1742. 10. Jacob, May 26, 1722; married Aaltjen Terhune, April 8, 1748, and had seven children.

(III) Jan, second son and fifth child of Jacob A. and Antje Alberta (Terhune) Zabriskie, was born in Upper Paramus, Bergen county, New Jersey, and baptized in the Dutch church at Hackensack, June 15, 1710. He married Alltje Hopper, October 26, 1729. Children, born in Upper Paramus, and baptized in the Dutch church: Jacob, October 30, 1734; Andries, September 17, 1736, see forward; Albert, May 13, 1739; Jan, May 12, 1745.

(IV) Andries, second son of Jan and Alltje (Hopper) Zabriskie, was born in Upper Paramus, and baptized in the Dutch church, September 17, 1736. Like his father and grandfather, he was a husbandman and owned a fine farm which proved an excellent producer, thereby becoming an affluent agriculturist. He married Tenie (Christina), daughter of Cornelius and Elizabeth (Zabriskie) Bogart, a member of a family of excellent repute and wealth in Bergen county. Children, baptized, according to the Dutch church records: 1. John, September 28, 1760; died shortly afterward. 2. John A., see forward. 3. Elizabeth, October 5, 1777. 4. Alltje, December 11, 1782.

(V) John A., second son of Andries and Christina (Bogart) Zabriskie, was born in Upper Paramus, November 11, 1768; no church record appears of his baptism. He married Jane —; children: Andrew J., married Mary Van Buskirk; Casparus J., see forward; John C.; Jacob; Lavina.

(VI) Casparus J., second son of John A. and Jane Zabriskie, was born in Upper Paramus, 1799. He resided on the homestead farm in Upper Paramus. He married Catherine Post. Children, born in Upper Paramus:

John C., see forward; Catherine Jane; Maria Matena; Aleta Lavina; Andrew; Sophia; Robert.

(VII) John C., eldest child of Casparus J. and Catherine (Post) Zabriskie, was born in Paramus, September 12, 1820. He was a farmer by occupation, and a man of standing and influence in the church and community where he resided. He married (first) Eliza Maria, daughter of Andrew H. Hopper. Children: 1. Catherine Christina, born February 25, 1843; died May 11, 1848. 2. Andrew J., born June 7, 1845; died 1890; married Sarah L. Ackerman, who survived him. 3. Maria Jane, born August 24, 1847. The mother of these children died June 16, 1849. John C. Zabriskie married (second) Jane Demarest, born August 29, 1829, daughter of David S. and Margaretta (Durie) Demarest. Children: 1. Emma, born April 16, 1853; died September, same year. 2. David Demarest, November 27, 1856; see forward. 3. Asa (twin), November 15, 1858; resides in California. 4. Ida (twin), November 15, 1858; died January 9, 1861. 5. Alletta V. D., December 15, 1860; died December 7, 1879. 6. John F., July 30, 1862; died February 11, 1863. 7. Simon, September 16, 1863; died April 2, 1864. Jane (Demarest) Zabriskie, the mother of these children, died August 8, 1877. John C. Zabriskie married (third), 1884, Maria C. Bogart. John C. Zabriskie died March 27, 1894.

(VIII) David Demarest, son of John C. and Jane (Demarest) Zabriskie, was born in Paramus, November 27, 1856. He attended the district school of his native town and prepared for college at the celebrated high school in Flatbush, Long Island, known then and now as Erasmus Hall Academy. He matriculated at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey, the alma mater of so many noble men of the Dutch Reformed Church in America, and the chief college in the eastern portion of the United States under the denominational control of the Dutch Reformed Church, and where over two thousand sons of that church have graduated since its organization in 1766. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Rutgers in 1879, became a law student in the office of Collins & Corbin in Jersey City, New Jersey, and pursued a course in law at Columbia College Law School, New York City, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1881. He was licensed as an attorney at law under the laws of New Jersey in November, 1882, and practiced in Jersey City as such up to June, 1889, when he was admitted

as a counsellor at law, which admitted him to all the courts of New Jersey and the circuit and supreme courts. He served as counsel for Bergen county during the years 1896-97, after which he was appointed by Governor Griggs judge of the court of common pleas, succeeding Judge Van Valen. His rulings have invariably stood the test when appealed to the higher courts, which fact testifies to his scholarly attainments and thorough knowledge of the law, whose researches have carried him far and wide into the realms of legal investigation, and he possesses a weight of character, a native sagacity, a far-seeing judgment and a fidelity of purpose that commands the respect of all. His duties at court made Hackensack his business home, but he continued to maintain his law offices in Jersey City and his home residence in Ridgewood. He was an organizer and succeeded General Bird W. Spencer, of Passaic, president of the North Jersey Title and Guarantee Company, formed for the convenience and protection of land owners and land purchasers in northern New Jersey. His fraternal affiliation with the Masonic order came through membership in the Fidelity Lodge, No. 113, of Ridgewood. His patriotic affiliation with the Holland Society of New York comes by right of descent from the Van der Lindas of Holland, his paternal immigrant ancestor being of Polish blood. His religious birthright as a son of the Dutch Reformed Church extends to the church as it was founded in Holland and transplanted to the New Netherlands, and the loyalty of the family to the faith of their forefathers is seldom found wanting.

Judge Zabriskie married, October 21, 1883, Lizzie S. Suydam, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Runyon) Suydam, of New Brunswick, New Jersey. Their only child, Ethelind S., born September 7, 1884, died August 5, 1905.

(VI) John C. Zabriskie, ZABRISKIE third son of John A. (q. v.) and Jane Zabriskie, was born in Ridgewood, Bergen county, New Jersey, about 1800. He married Sarah A. Stevens, "from the Ponds." Children: 1. Abram Stevens, see forward. 2. Sarah Jane, married William M. K. Ackerman, of Englewood, Bergen county, New Jersey; she died October 28, 1852, aged eighteen years two months two days.

(VII) Abram Stevens, eldest child of John C. and Sarah A. (Stevens) Zabriskie, was born in Paramus, New Jersey, August 16, 1832; died

there, in December, 1883. He cultivated a large farm in Paramus, where he lived all his life. He married (first) Jemima Garrison, and by her had several children, only one reaching maturity, Carrie, born March 17, 1862, married John A. Van Enburgh. He married (second) Cornelia Wanamaker, a sister of Maria C. Wanamaker, who married Albert S. Zabriskie (VI), a practicing physician of Suffern, Rockland county, New York. By this marriage he had three children, born in Paramus: 1. Ida, November 26, 1870; married John Edgar, son of George C. Zabriskie; children: Vera, Mildred and Lester. 2. Arthur Stevens, see forward. 3. Alice Sloat, born June 10, 1878; died June 9, 1879.

(VIII) Arthur Stevens, only son and second child of Abram Stevens and Cornelia (Wanamaker) Zabriskie, was born in Paramus, New Jersey, April 1, 1873. He was educated in the public schools of Paramus and at Latimer Business College, Paterson, New Jersey. He learned the lumber business in the office and yards of S. M. Birch Company of Passaic, New Jersey, and left the employ of this firm in 1894 in order to accept the position of representative of the paper jobbing concern of Clement & Stockwell of New York City. He remained with this house up to 1901, when he became the representative of the Wanaque River Paper Company, with New York offices at No. 200 Broadway. Mr. Zabriskie is a Mason, having been initiated into the secrets of the order through Astor Lodge, No. 603, of New York City. He married, October 16, 1895, in Ridgewood, New Jersey, Ida, daughter of Albert and Virginia (Pothier) Clark, of Ridgewood, New Jersey, and they made their home in Brooklyn, New York, where their children were born: Stanley Clark, May 22, 1898; Edythe, May 15, 1901.

(II) Joost (probably Yost ZABRISKIE and anglicized Justus or Jacelin, but arbitrarily as Joshua, and often as George, of which the Dutch is Joris), third son of Albert (q. v.) and Machtelt (or Matilda) (Van der Linde) Zabriskie, was born at Pennmarpegg, also known as Parendisse and Paramus, 1682. His parents were married, December 17, 1676, in the Bergen church. His marriage record in the Hackensack church reads, "Joost Zaboriskoo, young man, born Aekensack, and Christina Maby, young damsel, born in New York and both lived at Aekensack: November 1, 1712." He was of Schraalenburg, New Jersey, and

was received in church membership in Hackensack, April 8, 1711. Children of Joost and Christina (Maebie) (Maby) Zabriskie: 1. Machteldje, baptized in Hackensack church, September 25, 1715. 2. Kaspar, April 7, 1717; married, April 30, 1746, Catharine Van Wageningen, of Essex county, in Acquequeck church. 3. Elizabeth, July 19, 1719. 4. Fytje (Sophia), March 26, 1722; married, June 6, 1739, Jacob Lizier. 5. Antje, May 30, 1728, Schraalenburg church; probably married, April 8, 1745, Stephen Baldwin (record Dutch church, New York). 6. Albert, see forward.

(III) Albert, second son and sixth child of Joost and Christina (Maebie) Zabriskie, was born in Schraalenburg, Bergen county, and baptized in the church at that place, April 25, 1730. He married Geortje Westervelt. Children, baptized in church at Schraalenburg, New Jersey: 1. Christina, November 5, 1752; baptized November 6, 1752. 2. Benjamin, December 31, 1754; baptized January 19, 1755. 3. Joost, see forward. 4. Casper (Jasper), baptized September 9, 1759; probably married, September 1, 1781, Hannah Vreeland, Dutch church, New York (marriage bond, August 17, 1781). 5. Jan, baptized May 8, 1760, Paramus church. 6. Hendrickje, baptized December 20, 1761. 7. Antje, baptized September 16, 1764. 8. Osseltei (?), baptized January 18, 1767. 9. Ragel, baptized January 8, 1769. 10. Jan, November 19, 1770; baptized December 16, 1770. 11. Steven (possibly), baptized March 31, 1776, Paramus church, mother "Geesje." 12. Jacob (possibly), baptized August 3, 1777, "Albert Jo and wife," parents.

(IV) Joost (probably Yost and sometimes in English George), second son and third child of Albert and Geortje (Westervelt) Zabriskie, was born in Schraalenburg, New Jersey, March 6, 1757. He married Rachel, daughter of Jacob II. and Lavinia (Wyntje) (Terhune) Zabriskie, granddaughter of Henry and Gertrude H. (Hopper) Zabriskie. She was born July 15, 1765, and baptized in the church at Paramus. Children of Joost and Rachel (Zabriskie) Zabriskie, born in Schraalenburg: 1. Albert, see forward. 2. Jacob, October 27, 1787; married twice; died June 2, 1857. 3. Benjamin, April 12, 1789; married Katie Geritsie, who after her husband's death, May 26, 1833, married a Joramomon. 4. Henry, March 26, 1791; died July 20, 1791. 5. Gertrude, September 20, 1792; married Simeon Van Riper. 6. Henry, October 24, 1794; married, January 20, 1815, Margareitje Kuyper.



Frank L. Zabinski

7. Joost, December 23, 1798; married Elizabeth Heyler; died February 22, 1875.

(V) Albert (2), eldest child of Joost and Rachel (Zabriskie) Zabriskie, was born in Schraalenburg, June 13, 1785, and baptized in the Schraalenburg church, June 26, 1785. He married Helen (Heyltje) Van Buren; children, born on the homestead farm near Paramus: 1. Joost (George), see forward. 2. Thomas. 3. Michael. 4. William. 5. Peter. 6. John B. 7. Agnes, married Peter B. Ramsey, of Ramseys, New Jersey. Albert Zabriskie, father of these children, died at his home near Paramus, New Jersey, June 3, 1853.

(VI) George (Joost), eldest son of Albert (2) and Helen (Heyltje) (Van Buren) Zabriskie, was born on his father's farm near Paramus, about 1810. He removed to Ocean county, New Jersey, and engaged in the shipping business, owning a considerable fleet of vessels which he ran from New York to various southern ports, and became wealthy and influential. He married Sarah, daughter of John and Sarah Applegate, and they lived in Toms River, which seaport was an important rendezvous for privateers in the American revolution, until about 1840, when they lived principally in New York City. Children of George and Sarah (Applegate) Zabriskie: John Albert, see forward; Michael Van Buren; George W.; Benjamin; Thomas Beckman.

(VII) John Albert, eldest son of George and Sarah (Applegate) Zabriskie, was born in Toms River, September 5, 1833. He was educated in the public schools of New York City, and became a contractor, his work being principally on railroads, then a growing industry. He removed from Toms River to New York City in 1865, where he still resides. He built a part of the Long Island railroad, the New Jersey Southern railroad, a large section of the Erie railroad, the New Jersey and New York railroad, and a section of the West Shore railroad. Besides, he was engaged in large private enterprises, and became a stockholder in the various roads and other corporation work he contracted to build. He also inherited large shipping interests which he continued to develop, so that he was largely interested in the transportation business both by rail and water. He retired from active business management in 1899. John Albert Zabriskie married, April 12, 1856, Alice S., daughter of Samuel C. and Margaret (Crawford) Williams, of Toms River, New Jersey, and granddaughter of William Williams, who was captain in the coast guard, in the American

revolution, was captured by the British, and sent to England a prisoner of war; he married a Miss Coward, daughter of an English clergyman. Children of John Albert and Alice S. (Williams) Zabriskie: 1. Edwin F., died in childhood. 2. Frank L., see forward. 3. Ray Livingston. 4. William, died shortly after birth. Edwin F. and Frank L. were born in Toms River, New Jersey, and Ray L. and William in the city of New York.

(VIII) Frank L., second child of John Albert and Alice S. (Williams) Zabriskie, was born in Toms River, New Jersey, September 5, 1861. He was educated in the public schools of New York City and the College of the City of New York, formerly known as "Free Academy." He left school to engage in the dry goods business in New York City, and after becoming familiar with that line of trade he became interested in business on his own account in various mercantile ventures in New York City, which developed into his becoming an organizer of corporate business enterprises. He promoted and holds office in the following corporations: President of "New Jersey Tribune"; director First National Bank of St. Cloud; secretary and director of Adirondack Timber and Mineral Company; president and director of Astoria Investors Company; president and director of Grand Avenue Land Company; president and director of Jewell Baking Powder Company; assistant secretary of Liberty Life Insurance Company; treasurer and director of Lords Court Building; director of New York and Florida Lumber Company; director of the Roy Press, and assistant secretary of the Savannah, Augusta & Northern railroad. Mr. Zabriskie's office is at 111 Broadway, New York. He has passed in Masonry through the lodge and chapter of the Royal Arch and thence to the commandery of Knights Templar, and is a noble of Mecca Temple, Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Zabriskie married, October, 1889, Margaret A., daughter of Henry P. Powles, of New York City, and their daughter, Mildred Leslie, was born in New York City, November, 1892. Their summer home is "Balfour Lodge," in the Adirondack mountains. Town residence, the "Estling," Riverside Drive, New York City.

(II) Christian Zabriskie, fourth son of Albert (q. v.) and Machtelt or Matilda (Van der Linde) Saboroski, was born in Hackensack, Upper Bergen, New Jersey, was baptized in the church at Hackensack, Upper

Bergen, July 3, 1696, and died 1774. He married, May 28, 1714, Lea Hendricksje Hopper. He lived in Lower Paramus, and was received in the church at Hackensack as a member July 13, 1723, when he appears to have spelled his name "Zabroski." He was probably a farmer, as his father had large estates in New Jersey, which afforded the best of land for carrying on the business of cultivating the soil, and in fact the early Hollanders and Palatenates were farmers and both men and women were accustomed to working in the fields, and the women universally were the chief dependence in milking and caring for the butter and cheese.

Children of Christian and Lea (Hendricksje) (Hopper) Zabroski, born in Lower Paramus, New Jersey: 1. Albert, baptized September 2, 1716; married, October 26, 1739, Aeltje, daughter of Abraham and Aeltje (Van Leer) Ackerman; her parents removed from New York City to Bergen, New Jersey, in 1694, and settled on a large tract of land lying between the Hackensack and Saddle rivers in Bergen county. (The chart of the Zabriskii prepared by Chancellor Zabriskii gives Tjillettje Ackerman to this Albert; but the record of baptism of Jacob, son of Tjillettje, has the father's name "Albert Hen," and not "Albert Christ." She must therefore have been the wife of Albert, son of Henry and Gertrude H. (Hopper) Zabriskii.) 2. Hendrick, baptized May 22, 1718. 3. Jacob, baptized January 22, 1721; died young. 4. Jacob, baptized January 20, 1725; married, August 7, 1747, Lena Ackerman. 5. Andries, see forward.

(III) Andries (Andrew), fifth son and youngest child of Christian and Lea Hendricksje (Hopper) Zabriskie, was born in Lower Paramus, January 3, 1720, according to records of the Schraalenburg church. He was a farmer, and married, in 1750, Elizabeth Ackerman, of Paramus. Children, baptized in the church at Paramus: 1. Christian A., see forward. 2. Jane, January 1, 1761; married Coponas Bogert; children: Cornelius C. Bogert, and Elizabeth Bogert, who married William Pell and had six children. 3. John A.

(IV) Christian A., eldest child of Andrew and Elizabeth (Ackerman) Zabriskie, was born in Paramus, and baptized in the church there, February 24, 1751, and died on the homestead of the farm on which he lived, January 10, 1813. He married (first) Rachel Zabriskie, and by this marriage had no issue. He married (second) Maria Terhune, and they had one child, Catherine. He married (third)

Maria Bogert; children: 1. Andrew C., born November 14, 1784. 2. Cornelius C., married Maria Hopper, and had one child, Abraham Hopper. Christian A. Zabriskie married (fourth) Maria Housman, and by this marriage had one child, Abraham C., see forward.

(V) Abraham C., only child of Christian A. and Maria (Housman) Zabriskie, was born in Paramus, May 3, 1791; died there, November 16, 1849. He was a farmer, a man of sterling integrity and of excellent standing in the community. He married, October 6, 1818, Maria, daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Anderson) Zabriskie. Children, born in Bergen county, New Jersey: 1. Eliza, June 23, 1820; died October, 1905; she was wife of Henry Demorest, married, November 4, 1851. 2. Maria, April 30, 1823; married, September 9, 1841, Cornelius Van Houten; she died November 21, 1899. 3. Christian A., see forward.

(VI) Christian A. (2), youngest child of Abraham C. and Maria (Zabriskie) Zabriskie, was born in Bergen county, New Jersey, March 14, 1829; died at his home in Passaic, New Jersey, May 3, 1905. He was engaged in the business of buying, selling and milling grain and feed, his mill being located on the site of the present village of Garfield, New Jersey, and he resided near his mill up to 1892, when he relinquished the business, owing to continued ill health, and removed to Passaic, where he spent his declining years free from business cares. He married (first), October 17, 1849, Jane M. Cadmus; children: 1. Mary, born November 13, 1850; married William F. Gaston, October 11, 1876. 2. Elizabeth, March 29, 1853; died February 5, 1856. 3. Elizabeth, October 21, 1856; died August 29, 1857. He married (second) Rachel A. Zabriskie, November 12, 1862; she died January 17, 1869; mother of one child. 4. John, born January 9, died October 2, 1866. He married (third) Sarah L. Andrus, October 18, 1870; she was born April 30, 1834, died April 12, 1902, daughter of Ira and Harriet (Logan) Andrus. Children of Christian A. and Sarah L. (Andrus) Zabriskie: 5. Annie A., November 7, 1871; died unmarried, April 29, 1891. 6. Myra V. H., May 27, 1873; resides at Passaic, New Jersey.

(III) Christian Zabriskie
ZABRISKIE fifth son and sixth child of
Jan (q. v.) and Margretje
(Du Riz) Zabriskie, was born in Hackensack,
New Jersey, and baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church in that place, May 5, 1734. He

married, February 10, 1753, Eleanor Voorhees; children, born in Hackensack, New Jersey: 1. Albert C., see sketch. 2. Margaretta, July 13, 1758; died August 10, 1762. 3. John C., January 19, 1764; died February 15, 1844. 4. Jacob C., December 4, 1767; see forward. 5. Margaretta, February 19, 1775. 6. Maria November 29, 1779. 7. Sarah, March 30, 1789; died January 11, 1793.

(IV) Jacob C., son of Christian and Eleanor (Voorhees) Zabriskie, was born in Hackensack, December 4, 1767; died in Schraalenbergh, New Jersey, November 21, 1847. He married Maria Brevoort, December 20, 1797; children: 1. Christian Brevoort, see forward. 2. Child, died shortly after birth. 3. John, born March 20, 1806. 4. Henry Brevoort, December 5, 1808. 5. Maria Stoutenburgh, July 2, 1813. 6. Albert, April 11, 1815. 7. Jacob Wesler (twin of Albert). 8. Helen Voorhees, October 10, 1819. 9. Catherine Jane, June 14, baptized July 7, 1822.

(V) Christian Brevoort, eldest child of Jacob C. and Maria (Brevoort) Zabriskie, was born in Hackensack, June 29, 1801; died June, 1887. He was a noted physician and surgeon in New York City. Both Dr. Zabriskie and his son, Lieutenant Elias B. Zabriskie, rendered loyal and efficient service to their country during the Mexican war. The two, father and son, went to Jacksonville, Illinois, in 1840, and at the breaking out of the war with Mexico in 1846, entered the United States army, Dr. Zabriskie as surgeon with the rank of colonel, and the son as lieutenant. At the close of the war they went to California, landing at San Francisco on July 4, 1849. There they again engaged in the defence of good citizenship and became an active member of the famous vigilance committee. Dr. Zabriskie was everywhere regarded as a good and useful citizen and was highly esteemed and respected by all who came in contact with him. Dr. Zabriskie married, in 1824, Josephine Randolph, daughter of General Pittcairn Morrison, and they had two children born in Hackensack, New Jersey: 1. Elias Brevoort, see forward. 2. Juliette, died unmarried.

(VI) Elias Brevoort, only son of Dr. Christian Brevoort and Josephine Randolph (Morrison) Zabriskie, was born in Hackensack, New Jersey, June 22, 1825. He was a loyal and patriotic citizen, and like his father was highly respected and esteemed by all his associates and friends, and everywhere proved himself worthy and creditable of his name and family. He served with his father in the Mexican war

with the rank of lieutenant, U. S. A., and accompanied him to California in 1849. Elias B. Zabriskie, when the Comstock Mines were discovered, accompanied his father to Nevada. When President Lincoln called for volunteers, Elias B. Zabriskie organized what was known as the Nevada Battalion of Cavalry, which he recruited for service in the Union army. The Indian troubles changed the direction of the recruits, and he engaged in the Indian war. In this active service his father was unable to take part on account of advanced age, but he was placed on the Lincoln and Hamlin presidential ticket as elector-at-large for Nevada, and was the first presidential elector from that state. After the close of the war Elias B. Zabriskie resigned with the rank of major at Fort Douglas, where he remained up to 1870, when he removed to Carson City, Nevada, where he died June 10, 1894.

He married, December 17, 1863, Justine Jackson, born New Orleans, September 17, 1838, daughter of Samuel and Justine (de Courcay) Jackson. One child, Christian Brevoort.

(VII) Christian Brevoort, only child of Major Elias B. and Justine (Jackson) Zabriskie, was born at Fort Bridger, Wyoming, October 16, 1864. He was sent to school at St. Mark's, Salt Lake City, Utah, and also attended the public schools of Carson City, Nevada. He early was associated with mining, banking and railroad building, and was among the pioneer developers of the gold fields of Nevada, notably the Tonopah and Goldfields districts. He also was early connected with the development of the borate deposits of the Pacific coast, extending his investigation of those important deposits to the western coast of the continent in the United States and South America. He was manager for the Pacific Coast Borax Company, located at Columbus, Nevada, about 1885, and about the same time became extensively interested in railroads and banking institutions in Nevada. In 1897 he removed to New York City and assumed the eastern management of the Pacific Coast Borax Company. He is president of the Bullfrog Goldfield Railroad Company; vice-president of the Indiana and Illinois Railroad Company; secretary and treasurer of the Tonopah and Tidewater Railroad Company; president of the Newark Bay Short Line; secretary and treasurer of the Pacific Despatch; president of the T. & S. C. White Sulphur Company, Bergen Point, New Jersey; vice-president of the Mechanics Trust Company of New Jersey at Bay-

onne, New Jersey; vice-president of the Ransome Concrete Machinery Company, and of the Ransome & Smith Company, New Jersey; treasurer of the West End Mining Company, and a director and investor in numerous lesser corporations. He is a member of the Society of Chemical Industry and the American Chemical Society. His hereditary affiliations include the Holland Society of New York and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. His Republican principles find a home in the Union League Club of New York. His investigation, development and distribution of the commercial deposits of the great west made him a welcome member of the Chemists' Club, and of the Drug and Chemical Club of New York, and his railroad interests led him to membership in the Railroad Club and the Transportation Club. Mr. Zabriskie finds recreation in hunting, fishing, boating, tennis and yachting. He is a member of the Columbia Yacht Club. His business address is 100 William street, New York.

He married, September 10, 1888, Margaret Louise, a native of Carson City, Nevada, born August 15, 1867, daughter of Thomas and Catherine (Jenkins) Edwards, and they have one child, Zayda Justine, born in San Francisco, California, May 29, 1891. They are members of the Episcopal church.

(III) Jacob Zabriskie, youngest child of Jacob A. (q. v.) and Antje (Terhune) Zabriskie, was born in Paramus, Bergen county, New Jersey, March 3, 1722; died there, September 11, 1779. He married, April 8, 1748, Aaltjen Terhune, born December 19, 1730, died November 10, 1803. Children, baptized in the Hackensack church: 1. Antje, January 22, 1749 (Paramus); married Abraham Hooper; died October 21, 1803. 2. Maria, February 10, 1751; married John Garrison; died March 25, 1814. 3. Albert, see forward. 4. Jan (John), born December 25, 1755; baptized January 10, 1756; married Christena Zabriskie; died August 24, 1780. 5. Wyntje, June 10, 1758; died unmarried, March 21, 1806. 6. Rachel, January 13, 1765; married Henry Hopper; died February 25, 1836. 7. Jacob, August 25, 1771; see sketch.

(IV) Albert, eldest son and third child of Jacob and Aeltje (Terhune) Zabriskie, was born in Paramus, and baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church at Hackensack, April 19, 1753, died December 6, 1838. He married, October 15, 1780, Metje (Martha) Ackerman,

born December 7, 1756, died September 9, 1833. Children, baptized in the Schraalenburg church: 1. Aeltje, born August 23, 1781. 2. Gerrit, March 28, 1783. 3. Rachel, February 20, 1785. 4. John, see forward. 5. Albert, February 25, 1792. 6. Simeon, September 20, 1794. 7. Antje, January 17, 1796. 8. Stephen, January 13, 1801; died February 23, 1800. Stephen Zabriskie married Sarah Westervelt, January 1, 1824. She was born January 20, 1800, died July 2, 1870.

(V) John, second son and fourth child of Albert and Martha (Ackerman) Zabriskie, was born in Paramus, September 8, 1788, where he was a farmer and a useful and respected citizen. He married, in 1819, Elizabeth Zabriskie; children, born in Paramus: 1. Albert J. A., see forward. 2. James. 3. Margaret, married John Fake. 4. Simeon J., February 3, 1830. 5. George. 6. Martha, married Theodore Terhune.

(VI) Albert J. A., eldest child of John and Elizabeth (Zabriskie) Zabriskie, was born in Allendale, Bergen county, New Jersey, about 1819. He lived in Allendale during his entire life, and died there, November 6, 1908. He married (first) Rachel, daughter of Henry H. Voorhees; children: 1. John H., see forward. 2. Elizabeth, died young. He married (second) Martha Ackerman, and had one child: 3. Albert L., married Harriet R. Pulyng, and had children, Myrion and Annie.

(VII) John H., eldest son of Albert J. A. and Rachel (Voorhees) Zabriskie, was born in Allendale, New Jersey, June 5, 1847. He learned the trade of carpenter and builder, and became connected with the car shops of the Erie railway at Paterson in 1869, and since that time has continued in the employ of the road. His fraternal association is with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Improved Order of Red Men, founded in 1771 and 1834. He married Catherine Straut; children: 1. Charles Voorhees, born October 5, 1805; married Edith Deborah, daughter of John and Jane (Douglass) Care. 2. Anna, November 24, 1867; married Charles Hopper, of Ridgewood, New Jersey, and had one child, John Zabriskie, born September 4, 1898. 3. Garry, April 8, 1870; died young. 4. Elizabeth, October 28, 1873; married John D. Quackenbush, and had three children: J. Warren, David P. and John D. Quackenbush Jr. 5. Albert, see forward.

(VIII) Albert, fifth and youngest child of John H. and Catherine (Straut) Zabriskie, was born in Paterson, New Jersey, September



John C. Labrecque



Sarah Jane (Board) Zabriskie

4, 1875. He received a public school education in his native city, and entered the machine shops of J. C. Todd in Paterson, where he became a machinist and was taken from the shops to the office, where he became assistant to the proprietor, and on the resignation of the superintendent succeeded to that position; finally succeeding Mr. Todd. In order to enlarge the plant and meet the increasing volume of business Mr. Zabriskie offered an interest to Mr. Finigan, knowing his value as superintendent, and the firm of Finigan Zabriskie Company was the result. In 1906 the firm was incorporated with Mr. Zabriskie as president and treasurer. Two months after the incorporation Mr. Finigan went to South Africa to set up machinery, manufactured at the works, and while there he died. Mr. Zabriskie continued the business alone. The plant had for a long time been known as the Todd mills, and the chief business became the manufacture of machinery especially adapted for the production of cordage fibre from tropical fibre producing growth. This machinery is all exported to the producing countries, and the extent of the demand precludes the manufacture of domestic machinery to any great extent. Mr. Zabriskie became affiliated with the Masonic fraternity through Benevolent Lodge, No. 45, of Paterson, and he was also initiated into the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, founded in 1868, through Lodge, No. 60, of Paterson.

He married, June 16, 1899, Kittie E., daughter of Irving and Rose Crane, of Paterson; they have no children.

(VI) Simeon J., son of John (V) and Elizabeth (Zabriskie) Zabriskie, was born in Paramus, Bergen county, New Jersey, February 3, 1830. He was prepared for a professional life in the public and high schools of his native state, and was graduated at the University of the City of New York, M. D., 1856. He practiced medicine in Lodi, New Jersey, 1856-57, and in the latter named year removed to Saddle River township, near Allendale, where he continued his practice as physician and surgeon up to 1868. He located in Westwood, New Jersey, in 1870, and retired from active practice in 1904, but continued his residence in Westwood. He affiliated with Westwood Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which organization he is held in high esteem. Dr. Zabriskie married, January 2, 1857, Sarah Louise Moore, born January 2, 1837, died September 22, 1907, leaving no children.

(IV) Albert Christian Zabriskie, eldest child of Christian (q. v.) and Eleanor (Voorhees) Zabriskie, was born in Hackensack, Bergen county, New Jersey, July 9, 1755; died at Teaneck, Bergen county, December 24, 1840. He served as sheriff of Bergen county, was for thirty years treasurer of the Bergen Turnpike Company, and was a useful and highly respected citizen. He married Treintje (Frances) Westervelt, born September 1, 1754, died September 14, 1825. Children, born in Hackensack, New Jersey: 1. Maria, November 29, 1779; baptized in the church in Hackensack, December 11, 1779. 2. Christian, see forward. 3. Helena E., March 30, 1789; baptized April 19, 1789.

(V) Christian, eldest son and second child of Albert Christian and Frances (Westervelt) Zabriskie, was born at Teaneck, August 12, 1785; baptized September 4, 1785, died at his residence, West Twenty-first street, New York City, December 17, 1872. He was for many years a successful merchant in New York City. He married, January 30, 1808, Jane, daughter of John J. and Mary (Walters) Roome. Jane Roome was born October 4, 1788, died October 26, 1854, in the family residence in Prince street, New York City. Both were consistent members of the Dutch Reformed Church. Children, nine of whom were born in New York City: 1. Mary F., January 18, 1810; married, July 28, 1829, Allen A. Rabinau. 2. Albert C., June 12, 1811; died August 7, 1880; married, May 21, 1835, Maria Van Saun, who died December 12, 1879. 3. John C., February 6, 1813; see forward. 4. Christian, born in Hackensack, New Jersey, May 3, 1815; died January 6, 1868; married M. J. S. Le Maire. 5. Helen, September 8, 1817; died February 16, 1849, at Monroe, Michigan; unmarried. 6. William Henry, January 6, 1820; married, November 28, 1849, Agatha E. Miller. 7. Horsburgh, February 18, 1822; married, July 28, 1847, Virginia Hartsborn. 8. Jane Ann, May 10, 1824; died September 16, 1845; unmarried. 9. Serena Mason, July 31, 1826; married, November 22, 1849, Samuel M. Osgood, of Springfield, Massachusetts. 10. Charles Frederick, December 5, 1828; died November 20, 1848, at Monroe, Michigan.

(VI) John C., second son and third child of Christian and Jane (Roome) Zabriskie, was born in New York City, February 6, 1813; died September 9, 1895. He was educated in the private school of John Holbrook, a noted teacher of his day. He was a farmer. He

served as county collector for five years, also of the township of old Hackensack; was chairman of the township committee of Midland township for five years; succeeded his grandfather, Albert C. Zabriskie, as treasurer of the Bergen Turnpike Company, serving in that capacity thirty years. He married, January 3, 1838, Sarah Jane Board, born in Boardville, Passaic county, New Jersey, December 25, 1817; died March 17, 1903, daughter of Colonel Nathaniel Board, who had served thirteen consecutive terms in the New Jersey legislature. Children, born in Hackensack, New Jersey: 1. Jennie Augusta, May 4, 1839; unmarried; has her home on Main street, North Hackensack, New Jersey. 2. Nathaniel Board, October 3, 1841; married, October 25, 1870, Emma L., daughter of Jesse Bull, of Oxford Depot, Orange county, New York, and they had three children, born in Hackensack, New Jersey: i. John Pell, December 21, 1871; married, October 25, 1904, Rosamond (Benedict) Zabriskie, widow, and their children were, Marjorie Rosamond, born January 1, 1907; died February 10, 1907, and Frederick Nathaniel Zabriskie, born in Hackensack, New Jersey, July 23, 1908; ii. Jesse Frederick, March 2, 1873; unmarried; iii. Carrie Suzette, February 28, 1878; unmarried.

(VI) Christian (2), son of ZABRISKIE Christian (1) (q. v.) and Jane (Roome) Zabriskie, was born at Hackensack, Bergen county, New Jersey, May 3, 1815; died in New York City, January 6, 1886. He was primarily educated in the schools of Hackensack; he then entered Columbia College, graduating therefrom. He did not, however, take up any profession, but finally engaged in business in New York City and became identified with a number of successful enterprises. He became known as an astute business man, noted for his integrity and straightforward methods of transacting business. He was a member of St. Ignatius Episcopal Church and for some years served as warden. He married, October 5, 1841, Jeanette Louise Suzette Le Maire, born April 29, 1818, daughter of Jean and Susan Le Maire. The former was a native of France and died in New York City, August 17, 1852, aged eighty-three years eight months and twelve days. His wife, Susan (Rescorla) Le Maire, died in Hackensack, November 4, 1861, aged eighty-one years. Christian Jr. and Jeanette L. S. (Le Maire) Zabriskie had two children, born in New York City: 1. Le Maire, born February

3, 1844; died March 29, 1866. He received his early educational training in the public schools of New York City, subsequently taking up the study of medicine in the medical department of Bellevue Medical College, graduating with the degree of M. D., September 1, 1865. He remained with his alma mater and successfully practiced his profession until he contracted typhoid fever, from which he died March 29, 1866. 2. Charles Frederick, see forward.

(VII) Charles Frederick, second son of Christian (2) and Jeanette L. S. (Le Maire) Zabriskie, was born in New York City, March 14, 1848. He received his early educational training in the schools of his native city and continued his education in the College of the City of New York. After the death of his father he succeeded to the management of his estate. He is a member of St. Ignatius Episcopal Church, and not unlike his worthy ancestors has followed their example in the choice of religion. He married, April 12, 1883, Minnie Burt Rogers, daughter of Charles Platt and Anna (Burt) Rogers. Children: 1. Anita Louise, born September 1, 1885. 2. Charles Le Maire, born February 14, 1893.

(IV) Jacob Zabriskie, second son of Jacob (q. v.) and Antje Alberta (Terhune) Zabriskie, was born in Paramus, Bergen county, New Jersey, 1771. He married Leah Berden, August 2, 1795, and among their children was John J. H., see forward. Jacob's mother was the second child of Richard (born 1702) and Catherine (Kip) Terhune, granddaughter of Albert and Weyntje Terhune, and great-granddaughter of Albert Albertsen, the progenitor of the Terhune family in America.

(V) John J. H., son of Jacob and Leah (Berden) Zabriskie, was born in Paramus, January 24, 1801; died December 25, 1845. He married Maria Van de Linda, born August 14, 1795, died September 20, 1878. Children, born in Paramus, Bergen county, New Jersey: 1. William, 1821; married Ann Banta. 2. Jacob J. H., see forward. 3. Henry M., 1825; married (first) Charity Wiggins; (second) Louisa Wanamaker. 4. Cornelius A., April 25, 1831; married Elizabeth Hill; died December 9, 1902. 5. Ann, 1833; married (first) William Voorhees; (second) Thomas Lawrence. 6. Margaret, 1835; married James Stewart. 7. Mary, 1837; married John Lawrence.

(VI) Jacob J. H. (2), second son of John J. H. (1) and Maria (Van de Linda) Zabriskie,

was born in Bergen county, New Jersey, October 6, 1822; died July 23, 1880. He was a carpenter by trade, lived in Ridgewood, New Jersey, where he died. He married Sarah Jane, born August 1, 1821, died January 2, 1893, daughter of Garrit and Hannah (Baker) Terhune. Children: 1. Martha Ann. 2. Margaret Ann. 3. Hannah Maria; these three children died young. 4. John Jacob, see forward. 5. Garrit Terhune, born June 21, 1852; married Alice Westervelt. 6. Henrietta, August 9, 1857; married Garrit L. Hopper. 7. Maria Jane, February 26, 1859; never married. 8. Elmer Ellsworth, see forward.

(VI) John Jacob, eldest son of Jacob J. H. and Sarah Jane (Terhune) Zabriskie, was born in Ridgewood, November 11, 1850. He lived in Ridgewood up to 1880, when he removed to Passaic, New Jersey. He married (first) Jemima Westervelt, who died in April, 1898, aged forty-eight years. Children, the first four born in Ridgewood, and the fifth in Passaic, New Jersey: 1. Zenas, died young. 2. John W., October 21, 1875; see forward. 3. Mabel, October 7, 1877; married Arthur Henningway. 4. Ethelmer, November 1, 1879; married Edward A. Stevens. 5. Erwin, September 30, 1881; married Grace Taylor. In 1900 John Jacob Zabriskie married (second) Emma Van Dyke.

(VII) Elmer Ellsworth, youngest child of Jacob J. H. and Sarah Jane (Terhune) Zabriskie, was born in Ridgewood, New Jersey, October 1, 1861, and was named for Colonel Elmer Ellsworth, the commander of the Ellsworth Zouaves, recruited from the firemen of New York City for three months' service in the civil war, 1861, and who met his death in Alexandria, Virginia, while capturing a Confederate flag hanging defiantly from the flag-staff of the Marshall House, a public hotel in that city, then in the possession of the United States troops. Elmer Ellsworth Zabriskie was educated in the public schools of Ridgewood, and learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed with that of building on contract in Paterson, New Jersey, during his active business life, making his home at 185 Hamburg avenue, Paterson, New Jersey. His fraternal affiliations included membership in the Improved Order of Heptasophs, founded in 1878; the order of the Maccabees, founded in 1881; and the fraternity of Modern Woodmen of America, founded in 1883. He married, October 22, 1884, Henrietta, born September 29, 1864, daughter of John H. and Martha Ann (Ackerman) La Rue, and granddaughter of

Garrit D. Ackerman. Elmer E. and Henrietta (La Rue) Zabriskie had three children, born in Paterson, New Jersey: 1. Ina, October 14, 1886. 2. Elmer Ellsworth Jr., April 5, 1893. 3. Ruth A., March 18, 1900.

(VIII) John W., second son of John Jacob and Jemima (Westervelt) Zabriskie, was born in Ridgewood, New Jersey, October 21, 1875. He was brought up in Passaic, where he attended school and learned the butcher business, which he carried on in a retail way along with considerable success, and in 1904 formed a partnership with John W. Speer under the firm name of Speer & Zabriskie, and they greatly enlarged the business on Washington Place and dealt largely in beef, mutton, lamb and pork, both wholesale and retail. He married, April 7, 1897, Julianna, born November 6, 1875, daughter of John and Katherine (Lochman) Baumann. Children: John Earl, born April 26, 1902, and Erwin Baumann, July 5, 1905. These children are in the ninth generation from Albert Zabriskie, the immigrant ancestor of the Zabriskies of New Jersey.

(IV) John Zabriskie, fourth son and tenth child of Albert

(III) (q. v.) and Gertrude (Westervelt) Zabriskie, was born in Schraalenburg, Bergen county, New Jersey, November 19, 1770, and baptized December 10, 1770. He married Margaret Smith, and had two sons: Albert, see forward, and George, both born in Schraalenburg before the beginning of the eighteenth century.

(V) Albert, eldest son of John and Margaret (Smith) Zabriskie, was born in Schraalenburg, 1795; died in Paterson, Passaic county, October 5, 1859. He married Susan, daughter of William Knapp. She was born in Bergen county, New Jersey, 1792; died April 20, 1870. Albert Zabriskie was a skilled musician, and lived in Paterson during his entire adult life, where he was leader of the first brass band organized in that city. The children of Albert and Susan (Knapp) Zabriskie were born in Paterson: 1. Angelo, see forward. 2. Katherine Emma, born April 26, or May 27, and baptized September 29, 1850. She married George Cameron, and they made their home in Holyoke, Massachusetts.

(VI) Angelo, only son of Albert and Susan (Knapp) Zabriskie, was born in Paterson, January 16, 1845, and baptized July 23, 1845. He was a commercial traveler in his younger years, and for some time was manager for the Barlow Wilson, Primrose & West theatrical

troups. Later in life he took up the vocation of bookkeeping, in which line he continued up to his death in Paterson, New Jersey, March 19, 1906. He married, September 5, 1866, Elizabeth A., daughter of John and Jemima (Ackerman) Goetschins. She was born August 7, 1842, died September 10, 1886. Angelo and Elizabeth A. (Goetschins) Zabriskie had four children, born in Paterson, New Jersey: 1. Frank Goldsmith, January 7, 1868; married, September 24, 1891, Margaret Hill, and their children were: Roy, Jesse, Jean, Helen, Margaret, John and Mary May. 2. John Goetschins, July 31, 1869; he is a noted musician and pianist of Paterson, New Jersey. He did not marry. 3. William Ackerman, August 26, 1874; married, January 26, 1897, Isabel S., daughter of the Rev. Theodore W. and Elizabeth Wells, of Paterson, and their first child Elizabeth was born July 29, 1898. 4. Albert, September 22, 1876; died October 12, 1878. On May 18, 1885, Mr. Zabriskie married (second) Annie, daughter of Herman and Louisa (Van Wagner) Wise, and their children, born in Paterson were: 5. Angelo, see forward. 6. Eleanor Mae, December 17, 1892; died March 23, 1894. 7. Florence Isabel, November 13, 1894. 8. Charles Wise, August 3, 1901. 9. George Albert, November 30, 1903.

(VII) Angelo (2), eldest child of Angelo (1) and Annie (Wise) Zabriskie, was born in Paterson, February 7, 1886. He attended the public schools of Paterson. He then took up the study of dentistry by entering the Baltimore College of Dentistry, where he was graduated D. D. S. in 1907. He established himself in the practice of his profession in Paterson, in which he met with immediate success and rapidly gained friends as well as practice among the very best class of people, and promises to make his mark in the profession through his thorough mastering of the science and the skill which practice gives to his art. He makes his home with his widowed mother at 38 Temple street, Paterson.

(V) Stephen Zabriskie, sixth son and ninth child of Albert (q. v.) and Metje (Ackerman) Zabriskie, was born in Paramus, Bergen county, New Jersey, January 13, 1861. He was brought up on his father's farm and followed that vocation during his entire life. He married Sarah Westervelt, January 1, 1824, and they had two children: 1. David W., see forward. 2. Albert S., born about 1832; died 1902, in Suffern, Rockland county, New York,

where he was a practicing physician. He married (first) Elizabeth Winter, by whom he had no children, and (second) Maria C. Wainmaker, by whom he had three children: Mary, Catherine and Nellie.

(VI) David W., eldest child of Stephen and Sarah (Westervelt) Zabriskie, was born in Paramus, February 6, 1826. He was a farmer and lived upon the homestead farm at Paramus, where he died May 3, 1888. He married (first), January 23, 1845, Maria Van Wagner, who died December 7, 1848, leaving no surviving children. He married (second), October 6, 1849, Catherine, daughter of John H. Hopper, by whom he had two children, born on the homestead farm in Paramus: 1. Sarah, November 6, 1850; died unmarried, March 5, 1871. 2. Nelson, see forward.

(VII) Nelson, only son and second child of David W. and Catherine (Hopper) Zabriskie, was brought up on his father's farm, attended the public school at Paramus, and the University of the City of New York (New York University); he was graduated from the law school connected with the university, where he received the degree of LL. B. in 1875. He then served two years in a law office, and was admitted to the bar in 1877 and established himself in practice. At the present time (1909) he has law offices at 45 Broadway, New York, and ranks among the leading attorneys and counsellors at law in that city. He was a generous supporter of the Pringle Memorial Home for Aged Men at Poughkeepsie, New York, and served as secretary of the corporation. He married (first), June 20, 1894, Viola C. Betts, of New York City, and by this marriage had two children, born in New York City: 1. Viola, October 18, 1896. 2. Gladys, February 22, 1899. His first wife died November 11, 1904, and he married (second), December 5, 1906, Harriet R., daughter of Charles R. and Martha (Wandell) Stillwell, and their son Nelson Jr. was born January 18, 1908.

(V) Simeon Zabriskie, fourth son and sixth child of Albert (q. v.) and Metje (Ackerman) Zabriskie, was born in Paramus, New Jersey, September 20, 1794. He married Mary Suffern, and among their children was Simeon Templeton, see forward.

(VI) Simeon Templeton, son of Simeon and Mary (Suffern) Zabriskie, was born in Hackensack, Bergen county, New Jersey, February 13, 1847. He was educated at the public and private schools of Hackensack, and on



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leaving school engaged in commercial pursuits in connection with the lumber trade at Passaic, New Jersey. "Brown" Ackerman had in 1812 established a lumber yard on the wharf of the Passaic river in that town, and he was succeeded by Peter Jackson who was followed by the firm of Post & Anderson, and this firm was the predecessor of Anderson Brothers, with whom Mr. Zabriskie learned the business. In 1876, with W. S. Anderson, of the late firm of Anderson Brothers, the firm of W. S. Anderson & Company was formed, of which firm Mr. Zabriskie was the junior partner. The business was continued in the same yard established in 1812 by Brown Ackerman, and on the death of W. S. Anderson in 1887 the business was reorganized as the Anderson Lumber Company, with Simeon T. Zabriskie as secretary and treasurer, later becoming president of this corporation, which was still in active operation in 1909, with Mr. Zabriskie still holding the office of president. The little yard of Brown Ackerman on one side of the Passaic river had been enlarged to meet the requirements of increased patronage, and in 1909 had a dockage of two thousand feet fronting on either side of the river which was spanned by the Passaic county bridge and connected with the yards were six hundred feet of railway track on which lumber was switched to and from the main line of the Erie railway. The yards are in both Passaic and Wallington, and the transportation is largely by vessels on the Passaic river. Besides lumber, the company deal with all sorts of building material. The company also operate large planing mills at Wallington, New Jersey, and the rapid growth of the suburban towns in Bergen and Passaic counties offered an excellent market. Mr. Zabriskie is one of the most prominent and enterprising business men in the city of Passaic, a member of the board of trade, and connected with many local enterprises calculated to advance the business interests of the city and adjacent country. His line of direct descent from the ancient family of Sobieski—John III., king of Poland, 1674-96, through Alberdt, a brother of James Sobieski, and cousin of the king of Poland, who established himself in Amsterdam, Holland, and came thence in 1662 to New Amsterdam, and thence became a great landed proprietor in Bergen county, New Jersey, gave Simeon T. Zabriskie a right to claim royal lineage and membership in the Holland Society of New York. A study of the prominent Holland names interwoven with this Polish exile, who found a home in Holland and subsequently

in New Jersey, in the marriages of successive generations, is one of interest heightened by the labyrinth of property into which the genealogist finds himself involved. Simeon T. Zabriskie married, April 19, 1871, Anne Euphemia Westervelt, born April 7, 1847, daughter of Rev. Samuel D. and Katherine (Earle) Westervelt, and their only child, Fred Templeton Zabriskie, was in the seventh generation from Alberdt, the immigrant.

(VI) Fred Templeton, only child of Simeon Templeton and Anna E. (Westervelt) Zabriskie, was born in Hackensack, March 26, 1872. He was prepared for college in the best preparatory schools of New York City, and was graduated at Columbia University, A. B., 1893, and at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons connected with the university, M. D., 1895. He established himself in the practice of his profession in New York City, to which place his parents had removed, and while in the full tide of success in his profession to which he had devoted his best energies and most careful study, after a medical career of ten years of brilliant success, he became a victim to disease which he had so successfully fought in the cases of his numerous patients, and he died unmarried, November 5, 1905.

(VI) John Beekman Zabriskie, son of Albert (q. v.) and Heytje (Van Buren) Zabriskie, was born September 18, 1815. He married Patience Morgan, and lived in New York City. Children: Edward, William Cummings, J. Albert.

(VII) Edward, eldest son of John Beekman and Patience (Morgan) Zabriskie, was born in New York City, August 31, 1842; died there, September 27, 1897. At the time of his death he was connected with the Manhattan Elevated Railroad in New York City, having been with the same since its organization. He married, December 24, 1862, Mary Eliza, born in Butler, New York, August 1, 1842, died in New York City, May 6, 1897, daughter of Abram and Sarah Jane (Stone) Conklin. Children: 1. George Henry, born October 1, 1863, at New York City; died April 1, 1864. 2. John William, see forward. 3. Mary Jane, May 17, 1867, at Matawan, New Jersey; died unmarried, June 6, 1902.

(VIII) John William, second son of Edward and Mary Eliza (Conklin) Zabriskie, was born in the town of Union, Keyport, New Jersey, January 16, 1866. He was educated

in the public schools of New York City, where his father was engaged in the railroad business, and in early manhood entered business as a clerk in the stationery and job printing business. In 1894 he became associated with the firm of Sears & White, No. 1 William street, New York City, and in 1905, when the business was incorporated under the name of the W. W. White Manufacturing Company, he was made secretary of the corporation. He early developed musical talent as a vocalist, and for over thirty years has been identified with church music in New York, being attached to the choirs of several of the prominent Protestant Episcopal churches of New York and Brooklyn. He sustained solo parts, and was also heard in concerts, musicales, etc. His fraternal affiliation is with the Royal Arcanum as a member of Our Council, No. 252, of New York City, and with the Ancient Order of United Workmen through Compass Lodge, No. 35, of New Jersey. He married, July 7, 1902, Grace M., daughter of Ezra and Mary (Many) Merritt, and they made their home in Brooklyn, New York, where their children were born: 1. Helen Mabel, May 11, 1903; died May 18, 1903. 2. Mary Helen, April 17, 1906. 3. Grace Adele, March 31, 1908. In 1909 they moved to New Jersey where they reside at Hudson Heights, Bergen county.

(VII) William Cummings ZABRISKIE Zabriskie, second son of John Beckman (q. v.) and Heyltje (Van Buren) Zabriskie, was born in New York City, November 18, 1844, and died in that city, November 13, 1889. He engaged in the produce commission business in New York City. He married Marion Hastings, and they had three children: 1. William Hastings, see forward. 2. Edson Morgan, born April 10, 1870. 3. Elmer Thomas, February 8, 1878.

(VIII) William Hastings, eldest child of William Cummings and Marion (Hastings) Zabriskie, was born in New York City, August 5, 1870. He was graduated in the public schools of the city, and on leaving the grammar school he was employed as a clerk in a wholesale commission house. In 1892 he resigned this situation to take a position in the county clerk's office of Bergen county, New Jersey, as a deputy county clerk. He remained in this position up to 1896, when he resigned to organize the North Jersey Title Guarantee Company of Hackensack, New Jersey, and accepted the position of general manager of the corporation. Under his management the business proved

satisfactory, and in 1902 he was elected secretary of the board of directors, which position he was holding in 1909. He was elected treasurer of the consistory of the Second Reformed Dutch Church of Hackensack in 1902, and is still the custodian of the finances of the church. He was elected a member of the Holland Society of New York City. Mr. Zabriskie married, June 22, 1898, Genevieve A. Byrd, and their children were born in Hackensack, New Jersey: 1. Kenneth Hastings, June 7, 1900. 2. Marjorie Horton, March 9, 1903. 3. Marion Byrd, January 16, 1906. These children are in the ninth generation from Alberdt, the immigrant, 1662, and Machtelt (Van der Linde) Saboroski, original settlers in Bergen county, New Jersey, where they married December 17, 1676.

(VII) John Albert Zabriskie, ZABRISKIE third son of John Beckman (q. v.) and Patience (Morgan) Zabriskie, was born in New York City, July 11, 1847. He engaged in the decorating and painting business in New York City, and was still engaged in that business in 1909. He married Martha, daughter of George and Mary (Lyon) Knox, August 15, 1867, and they had three children: George Albert; John Thomas, and Edward Cornell, all further mentioned below.

(VIII) George Albert, eldest child of John Albert and Martha (Knox) Zabriskie, was born in New York City, December 7, 1868. He was educated in the public schools of New York City, and on leaving the grammar school engaged in the grain and flour business, and in 1883 was made a member of the New York Produce Exchange. He is still (1909) an active flour merchant, and a director in various commercial enterprises. His fraternal affiliations included the Masonic fraternity, in which he became a thirty-second degree Mason, and he was made by right of inheritance a member of the Holland Society of New York. Mr. Zabriskie is unmarried.

(VIII) John Thomas, second child of John Albert and Martha (Knox) Zabriskie, was born in New York City, August 8, 1870. He engaged with his father in the painting and decorating business in New York City. He married Bessie Stimson Haines, of Waterbury, Vermont, October 4, 1898.

(VIII) Edward Cornell, third child of John Albert and Martha (Knox) Zabriskie, was born in New York City, October 20, 1873, and in 1909 he was principal in the New York

public school system. He was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1893, and was a post-graduate student in Teachers' College, and in Columbia and Harvard Universities. His collegiate honors included membership in the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. Mr. Zabriskie married Gertrude Isabel Quintard, daughter of Edward Augustus and Mary (Skiddy) Quintard, on June 29, 1897, and they have two children: George Albert, born May 1, 1898, and William Isleworth, born October 9, 1899. These children are in the ninth generation from Albert Saborowski, the immigrant who came from Poland to New York City in 1662.

On the right bank of the SUTPHEN Yssel, at its junction with Berkel, in the Netherlands province of Guelderland, and by rail twenty miles south of Deventer and nineteen north-east of Arnheim, lies the fortified town of Zutphen, with its church of St. Walburga, dating from the twelfth century and containing several interesting monuments of the counts of Zutphen; its chapter house, preserving a small but very valuable library of medieval manuscripts and books; its tanning, weaving, oil and paper manufactures, and its trade in grain and timber floated down from the Black Forest by the Rhine and the Yssel. At one time Zutphen belonged to the Hanseatic league, and had an extensive foreign trade. It has played a most important part in the making of the beginnings of modern Germany and Holland, was more than once besieged, and it was before this town that September 22, 1586, Sir Philip Sidney received his mortal wound and gave his cup of water to the dying soldier. From here also came many of the pioneers of New Netherland, and among these the founder of the Sutphen, Sutphin, Sutfin and Sutvan families, so long identified with New Jersey history and progress.

(1) Dirck Janse van Zutphen (that is, Dirck, son of Jan), from Zutphen, came to New Netherland in 1651 and settled first at New Amsterdam, where he remained but a short while, removing to Flatbush, Long Island, where he made his home for a number of years, married and had several of his children baptized. The dates of Dirck's birth and death are unknown. His will, recorded in volumes preserved in the office of the New York surrogate, liber 7, folio 319, is dated September 4, 1702, and was proved October 20, 1707. June 21, 1681, he sold his farm at Flatbush to

Denyse Theunise for four lots of woodland lying together at Yellow Hook (i. e. Bay Ridge), New Utrecht, Long Island, and situated on the north side of land belonging to Rutger Joesten van Brunt, and subject to a lease of three and a half of the lots to Gerrit Stoffelse. As a bonus to the trade, Denyse Theunise also agreed to build for Dirck a boat eighteen feet long, wood measure, and a barn and barrack on the lots. (See Flushing records, liber AA, folio 155). This New Utrecht farm, on which Dirck spent the remainder of his life, included lots 7 to 10, Bay Ridge, and is at present bounded by 71st and 79th streets, Second avenue and New York bay. In 1686 Dirck's name appears among the patentees of New Utrecht in the charter granted to the town by Governor Dongan, and the following year (1687) he took the oath of allegiance to the English crown, stating that he had been a resident of New Netherland thirty-six years. In 1698 the census of New Utrecht states that his household consisted of himself, his wife and eight children, besides three negro slaves worth £30 each. The last reference to him in the records is in 1706, when he was assessed for 164 acres of land in New Utrecht. By his will he devised his New Utrecht farm to Jacobus, his eldest son, who was to buy up and pay off the interests of his brothers and sisters in the property, who in 1718 sold this farm to Jan Pietersen for £300, but after making the sale he found out that according to the terms of his father's will he could not give a valid title until his brother Dirck Jr. was twenty-one years of age; consequently Jacobus bought back the place for £280 and held it until 1724, when, the conditions of the will being fulfilled, he made another sale of the property to Pietersen. The reason for this sale was the fact that all of Dirck Janse's surviving sons removed about 1716 or 1717 to Freehold, New Jersey, one of them, however, Abraham Dirckse, stopping on the way at Staten Island. In consequence, the Sutphen name disappeared from the records and history of New Netherland and New York, although the blood continued to be represented by several of Dirck's daughters and their descendants.

Towards the latter part of his stay at Flatbush, Dirck Janse van Zutphen married Lysbeth, daughter of Jan van Nuyse, of their eleven children, some were baptized at Flatbush, the others at New Utrecht, of whom eight reached maturity and married, and three died in infancy or childhood. These children were: 1. Hendrikje, baptized December 18, 1681,

at Flatbush; witnesses: Jan Aukerz and Evertje Jans his wife. She married (first) Pieter Turckse; (second) Benjamin, second child and eldest son of Jan van Cleef, the emigrant, and Engeltje, daughter of Louwerens Pieterse. By her second marriage Hendrikje Dirckse had children: Lysbeth, Johannes, Dirck, Marytje, Dirckje, Benjamin, Nelke, Louwerens, Helena, Joseph, Elsie, and Antje. Her descendants are almost all of them in New Jersey. 2. Jacobus Dirckse, referred to below. 3. Jan Dirckse, baptized December 18, 1685, at Flatbush, by Dominic Varick; died young. 4. Jan Dirckse (2d), baptized at Flatbush, February 6, 1687; married Engeltje Bennet; in 1709 became a member of the Dutch Church at Freehold, New Jersey; children, all baptized in Freehold: Jan, married Catryntje Langstraat; Agnietje, wife of Jan Wilmse; Anneke, wife of Andriaes Voorhees; Isaac; Elizabeth, wife of Mattheus Laen; Benjamin, married Eyda van Meteren. 5. Geertje Dirckse was baptized in the Flatbush church, and died young. 6. Dirck Dirckse married Margaret, daughter of Aert Teunisse van Pelt; left New Utrecht after his marriage; was a member of the Dutch church at Freehold, 1713-31; children: Dirck, married Janneke Voorhees; Aert, married Maria Schenck; Jan, married Neeltje van Pelt; Petrus; and Abram. 7. Guisbert Dirckse is referred to below. 8. Abraham Dirckse, baptized at New Utrecht, September 25, 1696; married Mayke (or Marytje) Barkelow; settled first on Staten Island, and about 1720 at Freehold, New Jersey; children: Grietje; Elizabeth; Abraham; Maria; Antje; Jannetje; Abraham (2d); Jacob; Cornelius; Antje (2d). 9. Of Isaac Dirckse nothing more is known. 10. Elsie Dirckse married Herman Gerritse. 11. Elizabeth Dirckse, born April 6, 1699, married Daniel Lake.

(II) Jacobus Dirckse, second child and eldest son of Dirck Janse van Zutphen and Lysbeth Janse van Nyse, was baptized at Flatbush, January 20, 1684. He inherited from his father the home plantation, and remained on it a number of years, becoming one of the important personages in New Utrecht, where he was made in 1713 a deacon in the Dutch church, which position he retained until 1717, when he removed to Freehold, New Jersey, whither his brothers, Jan, Dirck, Guisbert and Abraham, had already gone. As has been already related he sold his father's plantation in 1718 to Jan Pietersen, bought it back again six weeks later, and resold it to the same buyer in 1724. In all these deeds he is styled "late of New Utrecht, now of Freehold, New Jer-

sey." In 1721 his name appears upon the list of the members of the Dutch Church at Freehold; and on documents he signed his name "Jacob van Zutvin," or "Jacob Sutvin."

About 1716 Jacobus Dirckse married Nelke Bennet; children: Jan Sutphen, baptized January 20, 1717, in Flushing, died young; Dirck Sutphen, referred to below; Jacobus Sutphen, born 1726; William, twin with Jacobus; Jan Sutphen, baptized in Freehold, October 18, 1722, married Marytje Cowenhoven; Antje Sutphen, born 1725; Isaac Sutphen, baptized May 22, 1730, married Jannetje Barkelow; David Sutphen, born 1732.

(III) Dirck Sutphen, second child and son of Jacobus Dirckse and Nelke Bennet, was born in Freehold, New Jersey, in 1719, and died in Monmouth county, in 1796. In 1776 there were in Freehold township among the taxpayers three Dircks, a Cornelius, and an Abram Sutphen. These were Abram and Dirck Sutphen, sons of Dirck Dirckse, son of Dirck Janse van Zutphen; Cornelius, son of Abraham Dirckse; Dirck, son of Guisbert Dirckse, and Dirck, son of Jacob Dirckse. When the Declaration of Independence was signed Dirck Dirckse's Dirck was sixty-four years old, Guisbert Dirckse's Dirck was sixty, and Jacob Dirckse's Dirck was fifty-seven, being youngest of the three. Consequently it is most probable that he is the "Derrick" Sutphen who was sergeant in Captain Waddell's company, first regiment of the first establishment, and later sergeant of Captain Smock's artillery company. In Captain Walton's troop of light dragoons are found the names of three of his sons as privates—Joseph, John and David. Dirck Sutphen's will, written January 7, 1795, when he was seventy-six years old, proved July 21, 1796, at Freehold, is historically a very interesting document from the fact that it proves the tradition of the family that the battle of Monmouth was fought over the three farms which belonged to Dirck's sons. It is as follows:

"In the Name of God Amen. I Dirck Sutphen son of Jacob Sutphen, in the County of Monmouth and State of New Jersey, being in good health and of sound mind and memory do make and constitute this my last Will and Testament. To my dear and beloved son Joseph Sutphen I give and bequeath that part of my lands on which he now lives, beginning at an apple-tree standing in the fence along the road that leads from the bridge near Mr. Woodhull's schoolhouse to Mary Perrines thence from the said apple-tree nearly north in a straight line to a maple-tree marked for the purpose at the brook that runs along the north side of my land thence

from said mapletree down the brook to Henry Perrines land thence from the brook nearly a south course along the line between Henry Perrines land and mine to the South East corner of the said Perrines land and the North East corner of my woodland thence from said corner nearly west along Henry Perrines line to the mouth of the lane that leads to his house then southerly and by west along the said Perrines line to three hickory saplings standing together and marked for this purpose thence nearly east as the trees are marked for the purpose to my cleared land again thence along the fence to the road before mentioned and thence Easterly along the road to the appletree marked as the beginning corner. I also give and bequeath to my said son Joseph the bed with all its furniture which usually stands in the room called the Byroom. To my beloved son Daniel I give and bequeath the bed with all its furniture on which I have usually slept. To my beloved son John I give and bequeath the clock and the bed with all its furniture which usually stands in the stair room. To my beloved son David I give and bequeath £100 the bed on which he has usually slept with all its furniture, the weavers shop and the looms which he has commonly used together with all its utensils. To my beloved daughter Naomi Tone I give and bequeath the cupboard which usually stands in the by room. To my beloved daughter Rebeckah Sutfin I give and bequeath £100 also the bed on which she has usually slept with all its furniture and the cupboard which stands in the common room. The residue of my estate I give and bequeath to my two sons John and David. To my dear and beloved children, Mary Van Arsdalen, Daniel Sutfin, Sarah Freeman Joseph Sutfin John Sutfin Naomi Tone David Sutfin and Rebeckah Sutfin I give and bequeath all my remaining moveable estate. I constitute and appoint my sons Daniel and David with my son-in-law Jacob Van Arsdalen the executors of this my last Will and Testament. And now my dear and beloved children my last words to you are live in peace and love with each other and may the God of peace and love dwell with you Amen."

The will is witnessed by John Woodnull, Sarah Woodnull, and "Sally Woodnull, jr."

The name of Dirck Sutphen's wife is lost, but from the fact that she is not mentioned in the will it is probable that she was dead at the time when it was written. Of the eight children mentioned in the will, Mary married Jacob Van Arsdalen; Sarah married a Freeman; John is referred to below; Naomi married a Tone. Joseph and David were privates in Captain Walton's company of light dragoons in the revolution, and of Daniel and Rebecca nothing more is known.

(IV) John, fifth child and third son of Dirck Sutphen, married Lydia Baker; children: Dirck or Richard, referred to below; John, referred to below; Daniel, born 1818, married Eliza Woodruff, and had children—Carlyle Edgar and Gertrude; Mary Sutphen; Ann; Phebe, possibly the Phebe Sutphen, of Somers-

set county, who married Isaac, son of Ichabod and grandson of Joseph Leigh, of Perth Amboy; Sarah Sutphen, and Elizabeth.

(V) Dirck, or Richard, eldest child and son of John and Lydia (Baker) Sutphen, was born in Freehold township, Monmouth county, in 1796. His wife was Margaret, daughter of Moses Morris and Margaret Scudder, and granddaughter of Reuben Morris and Elizabeth Wetherill. Reuben Morris, her grandfather, was born September 16, 1737; died December 3, 1801, married, May 30, 1762, Elizabeth Wetherill, and had Moses and George. Moses Morris was born May 15, 1767, married, November 13, 1793, Margaret, daughter of Lemuel Scudder, and a daughter of Richard Longstreet, granddaughter of Jacob and Abia (Rowe) Scudder, of Huntington, Long Island, great-granddaughter of Benjamin and Mary Scudder, of Huntington, great-great-granddaughter of Thomas and Mary Scudder, of Salem, Massachusetts, and of Southold and Huntington, Long Island, and great-great-granddaughter of "Old Goodman" Thomas Scudder, and his wife Elizabeth, the emigrants in 1635 to Salem, Massachusetts, from Darenthe, county Kent, England. Moses and Margaret (Scudder) Morris had children: John B., Scudder, Elias, William, Margaret (married Dirck Sutphen), Elizabeth and Caroline Morris. When he was first married, Moses took his bride for her new home to the old house of his grandfather, John Morris, and here all their children were born. At this time Moses was quite wealthy, lived in "great style," owned a number of slaves, and was lavishly hospitable. However, he lost his money and removed to a farm near Princeton, and Dirck Sutphen, when he married Margaret Morris, rented the old Morris place and three of his children were born there. With these three children (Reuben Morris, Lydia and Margaret), about 1825, Dirck Sutphen and his wife migrated overland in a canvassed covered wagon to the southern shore of Lake Ontario, to a town named Ontario, and took up a farm there, where the remainder of their children were born, his wife dying when their youngest child was an infant. Mr. Sutphen was married twice afterwards, but there were no children by either marriages. John Conover Morris, referred to later, obtained the Morris plantation and his children were all born there. Children of Dirck and Margaret (Morris) Sutphen: Reuben Morris, referred to below; Lydia; Margaret; Mary; John; William Henry; Gilbert; Elias, and one who died in infancy.

(VI) Reuben Morris, eldest child of Dirck or Richard and Margaret (Morris) Sutphen, was born on the old homestead near Cranbury, New Jersey, 1819; died in 1903, at the home of his son, Theron Y. Sutphen, at Short Hills, New Jersey. He obtained his early education at Marion Academy, New York, and matriculated at the University of New York in 1845. He taught school at Freehold in the old Truant school house to obtain the money needed for his medical education, and obtained the degree of M. D. in 1847. He located in the town of Walworth, Wayne county, New York, and there practiced for twenty years, removing with his family to Newark, New Jersey, in 1867, where he continued in the practice of his profession thirty-four years, completing fifty-four years of active medical practice. His wife was Hannah Virginia, second child of John Conover and Margaret (Bergen) Morris, granddaughter of George Morris, and great-granddaughter of Reuben Morris, referred to above. George Morris, son of Reuben Morris, was born July 10, 1773, died January 4, 1856; married, December 7, 1796, Eleanor Covenhoven; children: Reuben; John Conover, referred to below; Moses; Phebe; Jane; Ann, married James, son of William Scudder, of Scudder's Mills, Middlesex county, New Jersey, and Eleanor, daughter of James Craig, of Monmouth, New Jersey, grandson of Colonel William Scudder, of Huntington, Long Island, and Sarah, daughter of Mathys Van Dyke, of New Brunswick, and Noltys Laen, granddaughter of Jans Janse, of New Brunswick, and Annetje, daughter of Jan Janse Verkerk, great-granddaughter of Jans Janse, of Amsterdam, and New Utrecht, Long Island, and Teyntje, daughter of Thys Janse Lanen van Pelt, the migrant from Liege in 1663; and great-great-granddaughter of Jan Thomasse, son of Thomas Janse, of Amsterdam, who with his wife Tryntje Haegan and his children settled at New Utrecht in 1652. Colonel William Scudder was second son and fourth child of Jacob and Abia (Rowe) Scudder, whose ancestry is given above.

John Conover, second child and son of George and Eleanor (Covenhoven) Morris, was born March 21, 1799; died October 19, 1874; married, February 12, 1822, Margaret Bergen, a lineal descendant of Hans Hansen Bergen, a ship carpenter by trade, and a native of Bergen, Norway, whence he emigrated to the Netherlands while quite young, and in 1633 came to New Amsterdam as one of the company of settlers who accompanied Gov-

ernor Wouter van Twiller. He occupied a lot on what is now Pearl street, New York City, and owned extensive plantations elsewhere, and six years after his emigration, he married Sara, elder daughter of Joris Jansen de Rapelje and his wife Catalyntje Trico, of Paris and New Netherland, whose younger daughter Marytje had married Mighiel Paulussen. For a long time these two daughters of Joris Jansen de Rapelje were regarded as the first two children born in New Netherland, but documents recently brought to light have proved conclusively that that honor belongs to Jan, son of Guillaume Vigne and Adrienne Cuville, from Valenciennes, France, he having been born in the trading post on Manhattan Island in 1614, while Sara de Rapelje was not born until June 19, 1625. Children of John Conover and Margaret (Bergen) Morris: Eleanor, born June 8, 1824; Hannah Virginia, born July 13, 1826, living in February, 1909, widow of Reuben Morris Sutphen, as stated above; Caroline Bergen Morris, born December 8, 1828, deceased; Jane Morris, March 30, 1831; Anna Elizabeth Morris, August 6, 1834; George Morris, March 20, 1838, deceased.

Reuben Morris and Hannah Virginia (Morris) Sutphen had children: Theron Yeomans, referred to below; and Ella Virginia, born March 2, 1855, married Edward L. Hankenson, of Newark. Dr. Sutphen and his wife were born in the same house, near Princeton, a rather strange coincidence, her birth occurring seven years after his, and in it too was performed their marriage.

(VII) Theron Yeomans, eldest child and only son of Reuben Morris and Hannah Virginia (Morris) Sutphen, was born in Walworth, Wayne county, New York, June 6, 1850, and is now living in Newark, New Jersey, and at Short Hills, same state. After receiving his early education at the Walworth Academy he was brought by his father to Newark in 1867, and sent to the Newark high school, from which he graduated in 1869. He then attended the University of New York for one year, and in 1871 entered the medical college in connection with Bellevue Hospital, New York, where he graduated and received his degree of M. D. in 1873. Returning to Newark, he began as a general practitioner and continued this line of work for three years, when he made a specialty of diseases of the eye and ear, to which he has confined his attention ever since. In 1873 Dr. Sutphen became an attending physician at the Newark City Dispensary, and shortly afterwards was appointed one of the

district physicians. In 1874 he was appointed assistant surgeon in the eye and ear department of St. Michael's Hospital, since which time he has been associated with that institution, a period of thirty-five years, in the same capacity, with the exception of one year when he was assistant eye and ear surgeon to the Newark Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. In 1880 he was instrumental in reorganizing the eye and ear clinic at St. Michael's Hospital, which had been abandoned some time previously owing to the organization of the Newark Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, previously mentioned. He has also served as consulting eye and ear surgeon to All Souls Hospital, Morristown, New Jersey, and until recently consulting oculist to the Memorial Hospital, Orange, New Jersey. He is a member of the state and county medical societies, the Practitioners' Club, of Newark, New Jersey, the New York Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association, the Congress of Physicians and Surgeons of America, the American Ophthalmological Society, American Otological Society, American Association of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, Holland Society, of New York, life member of the New Jersey Historical Society, and member of the Essex Club, of Newark, and of the South Park Presbyterian Church for thirty years. He is a Republican in politics.

January 13, 1876, Dr. Theron Yeomans Sutphen married Sarah Locke, daughter of William Penn Vail, and granddaughter of Davis Vail, of Littleton, New Jersey, born August 19, 1853, died October 14, 1907, who married, December 8, 1778, Hannah, eldest child of Stephen Moore, of Bridgehampton, Long Island, and Speedwell, Morristown, New Jersey, and granddaughter of Daniel Moore, of Bridgehampton, and Anne, daughter of Daniel and Sarah Sayre, of Sag Harbor, Long Island, granddaughter of Daniel Sayre, of Bridgehampton, but whether by his first wife, daughter of Christopher and Frances Foster, or his second wife Sarah, is uncertain, and great-granddaughter of Thomas, son of Francis and Elizabeth (Atkins) Sayre, of Leighton Buzzard, county Bedford, England, the emigrant to Lynn, Massachusetts, and afterwards to Long Island. Daniel Moore, of Bridgehampton, was a farmer, and died in Bridgehampton. May 10, 1791, in the eighty-third year of his age; his wife, Anne Sayre, died July 8, 1787. Of their eight children, Stephen Moore, born 1737, removed from Long Island to Speedwell, near Morristown, New Jersey, where he

died January 19, 1777, having married, April 21, 1761, Eunice, daughter of Samuel Ford, who was born April 3, 1743, and after her husband's death married secondly John Scott. Of the seven children of Stephen and Eunice (Ford) Moore, Hannah, the eldest, born 1761, married, December 8, 1778, Davis Vail, of Littleton, New Jersey, for a long time a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of Morristown, and afterwards of the First Baptist Church, of Littleton. Their children were: Stephen Vail, born July 28, 1780, died July 12, 1864, married (first) Bethiah, daughter of Ephraim and Phebe Young, who bore him six children, married (second) Mary Carter Lidgerwood, and (third) a Miss Miller. He was an iron manufacturer at Speedwell, and furnished the capital for his son Alfred and Professor Morse to make the first telegraphic instrument which was constructed at Stephen Vail's works near Morristown. Lewis, second child of Davis and Hannah (Moore) Vail, was born November 28, 1784, married, had two children, and went to Ohio. Eunice Vail, born August 31, 1787, married, May 2, 1807, Isaac Johnson, of Littleton, who was born December 13, 1779, and had six children. Henry Vail, born September 7, 1789, died December 17, 1789. Charles Vail, born September 25, 1793, died January 19, 1836, was a physician, married, and had one child, Lewis D. Vail, lawyer of Philadelphia. Julia Vail, born February 17, 1797, died September 12, 1821. Eliza Vail, born February 14, 1799, died May 5, 1821, married a Kirk. Sarah Davis Vail, born October 28, 1801, died May 5, 1802. Hetty Baker Vail, born October 28, 1801, twin with Sarah Davis Vail, died April 16, 1882, married Jacob, son of Mahlon Johnson. He and his wife were members of the Brick Presbyterian Church, of New York. He removed to Morristown in 1836, from there to Newark, and in 1864 back to Morristown, where he died March 20, 1868, and his widow removed to Germantown, Pennsylvania. Of their two children, Hannah Moore Johnson, of Germantown, is the author who writes for "St Nicholas," "Scribner's" and other magazines. William Penn Vail, youngest child of Davis and Hannah (Moore) Vail, born July 8, 1803, died February 12, 1889, married, December 28, 1830, Sarah Locke, who died June 13, 1873; their children were: i. Horace Augustus Vail, born February 3, 1833, died May 12, 1883, married, May 26, 1877, Frances M. Thompson, and left four children—Howard Locke, John Burson, Emma Louise and Helen Augusta Vail; ii. Charles Edward Vail, mar-

ried, November 13, 1872, Mary A. Mead, and died August 21, 1880; iii. John Davis Vail, married, June 20, 1878, Melissa Gregory, and has children—Mary Gregory, William Penn, Anna Blair and John I. Blair Vail; iv. Anne Elizabeth Vail, married, May 25, 1865, Theodore F. Johnson; v. William Henry Vail, married (first), May 1, 1872, Caroline Hamlin, (second) Mrs. Helen R. Uhle; by his first wife, who died April 8, 1887, he had children—H. Loraine, Marion Locke, Cyrus Hamlin, Charles Edward and Arthur Whitin Vail; vi. Emma Euphemia Vail; vii. Sarah Locke Vail, married Theron Yeomans Sutphen.

Children of Theron Yeomans Sutphen and Sarah Locke (Vail) Sutphen:

1. Edward Blair Sutphen, born in Newark, February 20, 1877; now a practicing physician in Morristown, New Jersey. He was educated at the Newark Academy and Princeton University, after which he went to the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City and then became associated with his father, making a specialty of diseases of the eye and ear. He is eye and ear surgeon of All Souls' Hospital, Morristown, New Jersey, attending surgeon to eye and ear department at St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, and assistant surgeon of New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. He is a member of Morristown Medical Society, Summit Medical Society and State Medical Society. In 1902, Edward Blair Sutphen, M. D., married Sara C., daughter of Wallace Durand, of Newark, New Jersey. One child—Wallace Durand Sutphen, born August 13, 1903.

2. Robert Morris, second son of Theron Yeomans, M. D., and Sarah Locke (Vail) Sutphen, was born in Newark, March 16, 1884. For his early education he was sent to Blair Hall and to the Newark Academy, after which he graduated in the Bordentown Military Institute. Developing early a taste for designing and illustrating, he was given an education along those lines, and in 1902 became a member of the Art Students' League, of New York City, and since that time has become an expert designer, illustrator and draughtsman. On November 1, 1909, he went into partnership with Mr. Vint P. Breese, a well-known miniature painter and cartoonist of Newark, the combine being known as the Sutphen-Breese Illustrating Company. Among the numerous firms and corporations which have sought his work and whose names are an index to and a guarantee of the high class and quality of his work are Marcns & Company, jewelers; Col-

gate Art Glass Company, Weston Electric Instrument Company, Edison Laboratory, Edison Phonograph Company, National Phono Company, Bates Manufacturing Company, Edison Storage Battery Works, Edison Manufacturing Company, United States Patent Office, Washington, District of Columbia; publishing firm of Scribner's Brothers, and Life. His offices are room 511 Globe building, Newark. In his profession Mr. Sutphen ranks not only at the head of his profession but among the most able and brilliant of the rising generation. He is a member of the Art League, of New York City, and of the Art Club, of Newark. He is also a member of the Mendham Golf Club. In religion he is a Roman Catholic. June 15, 1904, Robert Morris Sutphen married Mary J., born in Newark, 1885, daughter of William J. and Mary J. (King) O'Rourke, of East Orange. Child—Virginia Morris, born January 16, 1906.

3. Margaret Morris, born November 17, 1890.

(V) John, second child and son of John (q. v.) and Lydia (Baker) Sutphen, was born

in Freehold township, Monmouth county, New Jersey, in 1802, and died between 1850 and 1855, in Rahway, New Jersey. He was a carriage builder and manufacturer, and lived most of his life after passing his majority in Rahway. By his wife, Zeruah Danielson, John Sutphen had children: 1. Joanna, born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, October 2, 1829; died in Newark, September 30, 1891; married, January 8, 1852, William Barton, son of William and Anna Bloomfield (Luke) Enders, and grandson of John Enders, the Quaker, and Captain Robert Luke, of the revolutionary army. (See Enders). 2. Jacob Kirkpatrick, married Elizabeth Kelly. 3. John Henry Sutphen, referred to below.

(VI) John Henry, third child and second son of John and Zeruah (Danielson) Sutphen, was born in Freehold, Monmouth county, New Jersey, about 1825, and died in February, 1877. He was educated at the famous school of Dr. Hedges, in Newark, and after leaving there was apprenticed to a hatter. When he had learned his trade he went to work for Rankin, Duryea & Company, with whom he rose to the post of foreman, a position he gave up in order to accept a better one with P. W. Vail & Company, for whom he was for many years general superintendent, leaving them only to become superintendent for the firm of Cory & Stewart,

with whom he remained until his death. John Henry Sutphen married Mary Anna Cuthbertson; children: Herbert Sands Sutphen, referred to below; George C. Sutphen, married Mary Runyon; Ralph M. Sutphen; Cornelia A. Sutphen.

(VII) Herbert Sands Sutphen, eldest child of John Henry and Mary Anna (Cuthbertson) Sutphen, was born in Newark, June 28, 1862, and is now a dental surgeon in the city of his birth. For his early education he attended the public schools and graduated from the Newark high school. He then went to the College of the City of New York, which institution he left before his graduation in order to go to the Philadelphia Dental College, from which he received his degree. For some time after his graduation he was a bank clerk, but finally confined himself exclusively to his profession of dentistry, in which he has risen to the front rank. He is an ex-president of the Central Dental Association of Northern New Jersey, and is at present a member of the New Jersey state board of registration and examination in dentistry. He is a Republican, but has held no office. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His clubs are the Wednesday Club and the University Club, of Newark, and he is a member of the First Dutch Reformed Church, of Newark. He is also a member of the Holland Society, of New York. June 27, 1889, Herbert Sands Sutphen married in New Springfield, New York, Jennie Watters Simonson, born September 30, 1864, youngest child and only daughter of Isaac Jacques and Katharine (Collins) Simonson. Her brother is Joseph Simonson. Herbert Sands and Jennie Watters (Simonson) Sutphen have no children.

(II) Guisbert Dirckse, seventh child and fifth son of Dirck Janse van Zutphen and Lysbeth Janse van Nuyse, was born in New Utrecht, Long Island, October 14, 1693, and died in Monmouth county, New Jersey, August 16, 1763. (For line of descent see sketch of Arthur Peter Sutphen).

In the line here traced the KINNEY

family has been resident in New Jersey since about the middle of the eighteenth century. Originally established in Morris county, where it possessed extensive landed property, it was identified with the early iron manufacturing industry, and took an active part in public affairs before, during, and after the revolution, and removed

in the latter part of the eighteenth century to Newark, and in that city has since continued. The succession in the male line from the first appearance of the family in New Jersey is as follows: (I) Thomas Kinney, of Morris county (1731-93). (II) Abraham Kinney, of Morris county, and Newark (1762-1816). (III) William Burnet Kinney, of Newark (1799-1880). (IV) Thomas Talmadge Kinney, of Newark (1821-1900). (V) William Burnet Kinney, of Newark (1871).

Of pure Scottish lineage, traceable with genealogical precision to the twelfth century, this family bears no ancestral relationship to other present New Jersey families of the name Kinney, or Kinne, which are of Dutch origin, descended from Adriaen Pieterse Kenne, of Flatlands, Long Island, 1687.

Kinney, as a Scotch surname, is derived from Caennard, a local or place name, signifying "the high head," whence the form Kinnaird, which is found at a very remote period in the counties of Stirling, Forfar, Aberdeen and Perth. As in the cases of practically all ancient families, the orthographical variations are numerous. These include, in the Scotch records, the following forms: Keany, Kenne, Kenney, Kemy, Keny, Kilkenny, Kinnaird, Kinnear, Kinner, Kinney, Kynard, Kyner, Kynaird, Kynneir, McKinnie and McKynnice. Even in America there were several variations in early times, the different spellings Kinney, Kenney, Kemy and Keney appearing in the eighteenth century New Jersey records.

In the Scottish line the first of whom there is authentic account was William de Kyner, proprietor of extensive lands under the jurisdiction of the Abby of Balmerino, in Fifeshire, near Dundee, during the reign (1165-1214) of William I., "the Lion." Balmerino Abbey (named for the ancient village of Balmernach) was founded by Queen Emergarde, consort of William I., and in the next reign a monastery of the Cistercian order was attached to it, both being royally endowed. For generations the descendants of William De Kyner were benefactors of the abbey. Two of them served as commendatators. Land grants were made to the institution by his son, Simon de Kynner, and grandson, Sir John de Kynner; and in the eighth generation David Kinnier, "of the Ilk," was baillie to the abbot of Balmerino. The arms of the Kinney family were registered as follows: "Sable, on a bend or three martlets (or Kinnerie birrs) vert. Crest, two anchors saltire proper. Motto: Vivo in spes (I live in hope). An earlier bearing was

three birds displayed on a bend, and a still earlier one a fesse between three birds displayed.

Twelfth in descent from William de Kyner was Farquhar M'Kynnie, whose name is also written M'Kinney. Kynney and Kinney. He was of Kilmore and Kilbride, Scotland, and in 1682 inherited from his grandfather lands in Levinchullein, county Bute. His wife, Agnes Lauder, was a descendant of de Lavedro, one of the Anglo-Norman barons who came to Scotland with Malcolm Canmore in 1056. The Lauders belonged to the historic families of Scotland and were conspicuous in church affairs, several of the name rising to the dignity of bishop. The children of Farquhar and Agnes (Lauder) M'Kynnie were: 1. James, see below. 2. John, whose name in the American records is written Kenny and Keney. He emigrated to America, and resided at Hanover, Morris county, New Jersey. In 1810, at the first session of the court after the organization of that county, he was appointed overseer of the poor and surveyor of highways for Hanover township (1749-52), was high sheriff of the county, and for twenty-five years was one of the most prominent and influential citizens. In his will, proved March 19, 1766, he names daughters Mary Parritt, Johannah Price, Elizabeth Kinney (wife of Thomas Kinney, below) and Abigail Cooper. 3. Mordecai, who came to Lebanon, Hunterdon county, New Jersey. 4. Thomas, who it is believed also came to New Jersey.

James Kinney, eldest son of Farquhar and Agnes (Lauder) M'Kynnie, of Kilmore and Kilbride, was born about 1676. He remained in Scotland, inheriting from his father considerable estates in Carlung, Kilbride, Eister Brigend, Kilwyning and Rankey, and also (it is believed) having lands in Potterstown and Tye-croft, which his great-grandmother, Elizabeth Lynn, had received from her father. James Kinney married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Kelsey; two of her brothers, Thomas and Daniel Kelsey, removed to New Jersey. Children: 1. Thomas, see below. 2. Daniel, who lived in Scotland; married, and left two daughters, both of whom died unmarried.

(1) Thomas Kinney, with whom the New Jersey line begins, was eldest son of James and Elizabeth (Kelsey) Kinney. He was born in Carlung, Scotland, April 9, 1731, and died in Morristown, New Jersey, April 2, 1793. He probably came to America as early as 1755, for it is known that he was married in New Jersey and that two of his children were bap-

tized in the First Presbyterian Church, of Morristown (see "Combined Registers" of that church). Doubtless in making this change of abode he was actuated by the examples of several of his near kinsmen, especially his paternal uncle, John Kenny, who (as noted above) had for some time been established and was influential in Morris county. Possessing substantial means, he soon acquired much property in lands, and also interested himself with his Uncle John and Colonel Jacob Arnold in the iron manufacturing business. The second slitting mill in the county was erected at Speedwell, near Morristown, by the Kinneys and Arnold. Although the partnership was dissolved in 1779, Thomas Kinney continued until his death as one of the proprietors of this foundry. He was the owner of a large farm in Morristown, on which stood the noted tavern where Washington had his headquarters in 1777, known as the Arnold Tavern (having been sold by Kinney to his partner, Colonel Jacob Arnold). It has since been moved and now constitutes a portion of All Souls' Hospital.

A man of energetic character, he was prominently and usefully identified with public affairs. From 1773 to 1776 he was high sheriff of Morris county. In the revolution he took a zealous and influential part from the very beginning. He was instrumental in raising and equipping a company of light horse for service with the New Jersey forces, of which he was made captain. This company, under his command, was designated by the revolutionary authorities to escort the Tory governor, Sir William Franklin, to Connecticut—a service for which he was rewarded by the legislature. Resigning his military commission, he was succeeded by Colonel Jacob Arnold, under whose leadership the company, known as Arnold's Light Horse, became noted. In 1769 he subscribed to increase the capital of the College of New Jersey (Princeton University), and he was prominent in the Masonic order, being a member of Newark (now St. John's) Lodge, No. 1, established in 1761. In the public and other records he is always referred to as Thomas Kinney, Esquire, a designation of distinction in those times.

He married his cousin, Elizabeth, daughter of John Kenny, of Hanover township, Morris county, New Jersey; she was born March 23, 1736, died April 23, 1789. Husband and wife lie buried side by side in the cemetery of the First Presbyterian Church, of Morristown. Their tombstones, very large horizontal slabs.

are excellently preserved, and the inscriptions are perfectly legible. Children: 1. John, baptized in First Presbyterian Church, of Morristown, June 22, 1760; died 1832; married, October 21, 1778, Phebe, daughter of Samuel Arnold; had several children, one of whom, John, was the ancestor of a well-known family of Kinneys in Louisville, Kentucky. 2. Jabez, baptized in First Presbyterian Church, of Morristown, June 22, 1760; died in 1797, leaving children—Abraham and Hannah. According to a family record he was "drowned in endeavoring to save a large property in mills that were destroyed by a flood in 1797, belonging to the three brothers in the county of Sussex." 3. Abraham, see below.

(II) Abraham, third child of Thomas and Elizabeth (Kenny) Kinney, was born in Speedwell, New Jersey, August 16, 1762; died in Newark, New Jersey, January 31, 1816. Like his father he was an active patriot in the revolution, the records showing that on May 14, 1779, he was ensign in the Third Regiment Pennsylvania Line, and June 14, 1781, lieutenant of the Second Regiment Continental Dragoons. After the revolution he was lieutenant-colonel of the Morris and Sussex cavalry, and in that capacity served through the war of 1812, being stationed at Sandy Hook. Some years after his marriage he removed from Morris county to Newark, where he spent the remainder of his life. His high personal character is indicated by an entry in the family Bible in his widow's handwriting, following the record of his death—"the tenderest and most affectionate of husbands and fathers." He married, January 12, 1784, Hannah, daughter of Dr. William Burnet, the elder, and Mary Camp. She was born in Newark, May 24, 1761, died there, April 6, 1832. Remarkable for her piety and good works, she was much beloved by an admiring circle of friends, and at this day, nearly eighty years after her death, philanthropic and christian influences which she was largely instrumental in setting in motion are still active in Newark. She was one of the organizers (January 31, 1803) of the Female Charitable Society of that city, and was its first directress. The minutes of the society contain frequent allusions to Mrs. Kinney, and in several passages are eloquently suggestive of her exalted spirit. Under date of April 28, 1805, it is stated that "Mrs. Kinney read a most tender and pathetic address, composed by herself, for the benevolent purpose of exciting sympathy in the bosoms of all present for the afflictions of the poor and

distressed." For some years after her husband's death she resided with a brother in Cincinnati, but the concluding portion of her life was passed in Newark. She left a number of diaries, preserved by the family, which are records of an intense but practical piety. Her portrait is expressive of a nature of exquisite delicacy, sweetness and charm. She was a descendant from

1. Thomas Burnet, born in Scotland, emigrated to Massachusetts, and removed to Southampton, Long Island, where he received his allotment of land, October 16, 1643, and where he died, his will being proved December, 1684; married (second) in Lynn, Massachusetts, December 3, 1663, Mary Pierson; eleven children by his two wives, of whom the ninth was

2. Daniel Burnet, removed to Elizabethtown, New Jersey; by his first wife had three children, the second of whom was

3. Ichabod Burnet, born in Southampton, Long Island, 1684; died in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, July 13, 1774; educated in Edinburgh, Scotland, and was a physician, prominent and influential in the affairs of his community; married Hannah, and had two children, the elder of whom was

4. William Burnet, known as Dr. William Burnet, the elder, born in Lyon's Farms, New Jersey, December 2, 1730 (o. s.); died in Newark, October 7, 1791; graduated from College of New Jersey (then in Newark) in 1749, studied medicine in New York City, and resided and practiced in Newark; one of the foremost New Jersey revolutionary patriots, active in raising and dispatching troops; presiding judge of Essex county courts, 1776-86. in 1780 delegate to the Continental congress; a leader in establishing the military hospital in Newark, and surgeon-general by appointment from congress; one of the founders of the New Jersey Medical Society, and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati; married (first) January 23, 1754, Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Camp, and had by her eleven children (the fifth of whom was Hannah, below), of these being Dr. William Burnet, the younger (whose daughter Mary married Chief-Justice Joseph C. Hornblower, and was the mother of the wives of Judge Lewis B. Woodruff, of New York; Justice Joseph P. Bradley, of the United States supreme court, and Governor William Pennington, of New Jersey), and Judge Jacob Burnet (who removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and was a prominent citizen there and author of the "History of the Northwest Territory"); mar-

ried (second), 1783, Gertrude, daughter of Nicholas Gouverneur, and widow of Anthony Rutgers, and had by her three children, of whom were Isaac Gouverneur Burnet (mayor of Cincinnati), and David G. Burnet (first president of the republic of Texas, 1836).

5. Hannah Burnet, married Abraham Kinney, above.

Children of Abraham and Hannah (Burnet) Kinney: 1. Thomas Talmadge, born in Speedwell, New Jersey, January 28, 1785; died in New York, January 2, 1826; a lawyer of eminent ability; many years surrogate of Essex county; member of New Jersey assembly, and in 1814 aide to Governor William Pennington; married, July 5, 1809, Maria Webb, who died in Summit, New Jersey, April 15, 1880; no issue. 2. William Burnet, see below.

(11) William Burnet Kinney, second child of Abraham and Hannah (Burnet) Kinney, was born in Speedwell, New Jersey, September 4, 1799, and died in New York City, October 21, 1880. He was baptized William Augustus Burnet Kinney, but was always known as William Burnet Kinney. His education was received under the supervision of his father, a man of much culture, who made him his constant companion and with whom as a lad he served for some time in the war of 1812. It was the father's intention that he should enter the army, and accordingly he was sent to the Military Academy at West Point; but after his father's death he resigned his cadetship in deference to the wishes of his mother, who felt that his talents better qualified him for success in one of the learned professions or in literary pursuits. He then completed his studies under classical and mathematical instructors of high repute and took up the study of law, at first in the office of his brother, Thomas Talmadge Kinney, and afterward with his cousin, Joseph C. Hornblower, later chief-justice of New Jersey.

At an early age he manifested marked ability as a speaker, and there was every promise of his having a distinguished career at the bar, but his tastes lay in the direction of general literature and scholarship. In 1820 he became the editor of the *New Jersey Eagle*, a weekly newspaper of Newark, which he conducted until 1825. In that year he removed to New York City, where he became active in organizing the Mercantile Library and was its librarian, and also associated himself with the publishing firm of Harper Brothers as one of its readers. Returning to Newark, he assumed the management of the *Newark Daily Adver-*

tiser, then the only daily newspaper in New Jersey, with which he united as its weekly issue the old *Sentinel of Freedom*. To this journal he gave a high literary standard.

In 1840 he was elected trustee of Princeton University, which had previously conferred scholarship honors upon him; and in the same year he was chosen delegate-at-large to the Whig convention that nominated General Harrison for the presidency, but declined. In 1844 he served as a delegate to the Whig national convention at Baltimore, and in 1843 he was the Whig candidate for congress in the fifth district of New Jersey, but owing to a coalition of opposing forces he was defeated. In 1851 he was appointed by President Fillmore minister to the court of Sardinia, at Turin, where he served with distinguished ability and usefulness. Enjoying an eminent reputation for literary and scholarly culture and possessing a personality both engaging and forcible, he sustained intimate relations with the leading men of the times who were engaged in the reconstruction of the Sardinian government on constitutional lines. "Count Cavour and other master minds of that kingdom were in constant consultation with him in reference to the practical working of our republican system, and his influence was strongly apparent in the establishment of the liberal institutions of Italy. He also rendered signal service to the government of Great Britain in consultation with its ambassador, Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and for some important diplomatic business entrusted to him he received a handsome official acknowledgement in a special dispatch from Lord Palmerston."

At the time of the Kossuth excitement it was largely owing to Mr. Kinney's secret dispatches to Mr. Webster, then secretary of state, that the United States government was forewarned of the perils of an official identification with the political controversies involved, and was thus preserved from foreign complication. While at the court of Turin, Mr. Kinney's sympathies and influence were especially exercised in behalf of all liberal and progressive causes. One noteworthy instance of this was his procurement from King Victor Emanuel of the right of religious toleration for the persecuted Waldensians, which led to the erection of the first church edifice that sect was ever permitted to have in Turin, and the cornerstone of the church was laid by him.

After his term as ambassador expired, Mr. Kinney lived for several years in Florence. There he was one of a circle of famous literary



Mr. B. Linney.



Thos. J. Kinney

and artistic characters, which included among its members the Brownings and Hiram Powers. For many years he had been much attracted by the romantic history of the Medici family, and during his stay in Italy he accumulated materials for an exhaustive historical work on the subject, which, however, was left uncompleted at his death. While abroad he kept a diary, registering incidents of his official and private intercourse. This is in the possession of the family.

About the end of the civil war, Mr. Kinney returned to his home in New Jersey, where he led a retired life until his death, occupied chiefly with literary work. At the two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Newark, in May, 1866, he delivered the oration in the First Presbyterian Church, of Newark (published in the proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society). During the closing period of his life he endured much suffering, and was thus prevented from realizing cherished literary projects. He married (first), September 16, 1820, Mary, daughter of Finley and Jemima (Winans) Chandler. She died January 28, 1841, aged thirty-eight. She was descended from

1. Joseph Chandler, born about 1668, supposed to have come from Massachusetts to Elizabethtown, New Jersey, where he died June 1, 1755.

2. Samuel Chandler, died in Elizabethtown, January 1, 1771.

3. David Chandler, born May 13, 1742; died January 3, 1786; lived in Lyon's Farms; married, March 12, 1765, Sarah Thompson.

4. Finley Chandler, born October 14, 1772; lived in Elizabethtown; married, March 12, 1763, Jemima Winans.

5. Mary Chandler, married William Burnet Kinney, above.

Children of William Burnet and Mary (Chandler) Kinney: 1. Thomas Talmadge, see below. 2. William Burnet, born September 10, 1824; died February, 1825.

William Burnet Kinney Sr. married (second), November 16, 1841, Elizabeth Clementine, daughter of David Low Dodge, and widow of Edmund Burke Stedman. She was descended from William Dodge, settler at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1620, one branch of whose family was established in Connecticut in revolutionary times and became prominent through the educational activities of David Low Dodge, the head of a private school in Norwich, who married a daughter of Rev. Aaron Cleveland, grandfather of President Grover Cleveland.

David Low Dodge engaged in large business enterprises, finally locating in New York; his daughter, Elizabeth Clementine (above), by her first marriage to Edmund Burke Stedman was the mother of Edmund Clarence Stedman, the eminent man of letters; and his son, William Earl Dodge, was the princely New York merchant. Elizabeth Clementine Dodge-Stedman Kinney was a woman of intellectual accomplishments and graces. She published "Felicita," a metrical romance; a volume of "Poems;" a tragedy in blank verse, and other writings. For an appreciative notice of her the reader is referred to "Authors and Writers Associated with Morristown," by Julia Keese Colles.

Children of William Burnet Kinney by his marriage to Elizabeth Clementine Dodge-Stedman Kinney: 3. Elizabeth Clementine, married William Ingraham Kip, son of Right Rev. William Ingraham Kip, first bishop of the missionary jurisdiction and later of the diocese of California; surviving children: i. Elizabeth Clementine Kip, married Gny L. Edie, of the United States army; ii. Lawrence Kip; iii. Mary Burnet Kip, married Dr. Ernest F. Robinson, of Kansas City. 4. Mary Burnet, married Nelson Starin Easton, of New York City; surviving children: i. William Burnet Easton, married Mittie Case, and resides in Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania; ii. Alexander Nelson Easton; iii. Laird Easton; iv. Henry Clement Easton; v. Mary Content Easton.

(IV) Thomas Talmadge Kinney, eldest child of William Burnet Kinney by his first wife, Mary Chandler, was born in Newark, August 15, 1821, and died there, December 2, 1900. He received his early education in the Newark Academy, and was prepared for college in the classical school of Rev. William R. Weeks, D. D. In 1841 he was graduated from Princeton University. Among his classmates were John Craig Biddle, Francis Preston Blair, Amzi Dodd, Theodore Ledyard Cuyler, and Archibald Alexander Hodge. As a student he showed particular aptitude for the natural sciences. In his senior year he served as assistant to his professor, the distinguished Dr. Joseph Henry, and the intimacy thus established ripened into a personal friendship which continued throughout life. After his graduation he studied law in the office of Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, who later became an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1844, but never practiced. Upon the retirement of his father from the editorship of the

Newark *Daily Advertiser* in 1851, he succeeded as editor and manager. To his work he devoted much energy, maintaining the high character of the paper in all respects. He especially applied himself to the development of facilities for newsgathering, and was an important factor in the original system which culminated in the comprehensive organization known as the Associated Press. In 1860 he bought the property on the southeast corner of Market and Broad streets, Newark, which was then and still is the business center of the city.

Mr. Kinney was the projector of the Newark Board of Trade, and was sent by that body as its delegate to the convention which organized the National Board of Trade in Philadelphia. One of the founders of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, he was for many years its president. For a long time he was a trustee and the active manager of the Asylum for the Indigent Deaf and Dumb Children of New Jersey. He was also a member of the New Jersey State Board of Geology, and from 1878 to 1882 was president of the State Board of Agriculture, of which he was for many years a member. In 1860 he was one of the delegates to the Republican national convention at Chicago, actively supporting the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for the presidency. He was a director of the National State Bank, of Newark, the Newark City Ice Company, and the Stephens & Condit Transportation Company, and was one of the founders of the Newark Electric Light and Power Company, and the Fidelity Title and Deposit Company, of which he was president for many years from its organization. He was a member of the board of East Jersey proprietors, and an hereditary member of the Society of the Cincinnati. About 1805 he retired from the management of the *Daily Advertiser*. He was a staunch Republican, and when James G. Blaine was secretary of state received the offer of minister to Italy, which he declined. Having always a decided preference for quiet and unpretending pursuits and the life of a private citizen, he was never a candidate for public office. In his personal character he was active and earnest in devotion to his duties and obligations, possessing strong domestic affections and warm friendly attachments, and he exerted throughout his life a useful influence.

He married, October 1, 1863, Estelle, daughter of Joel W. and Margaret (Harrison) Condit. She was born in Newark, and died there, December 20, 1907. Her life was marked by

keen interest and much activity, quietly exercised, in philanthropic work in Newark. One of the founders of the Babies' Hospital and its president, she was incessant in her efforts to promote the usefulness of that institution. In a resolution of the board of managers of the hospital the following tribute was paid to her: "Kind, generous, and wise, her nature was adapted to the good work, and her great business capacity made her the best of managers and advisers. The hospital is a monument to her goodness and wisdom." The Newark Exchange for Women's Work was established in 1881 at a meeting held in her home, and she was its president until her death. This organization also has placed on record testimony to her conscientious and valuable services, in which reference is made to "her broad and ready sympathy with all in trouble or need; her innumerable acts of charity and kindness, which she with modest spirit made nothing of; her genial spirit, which was an uplift to all who came in touch with her; her many graces of mind and heart." She was descended from

1. John Condit, who came to America in 1678, and with his son Peter settled in Newark, where he purchased lands.

2. Peter Condit, died 1714; married, 1695, Mary, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Ward) Harrison, and granddaughter of Sergeant Richard Harrison, of Newark, and of Sergeant John Ward, of Newark.

3. Samuel Condit, born in Newark, December 6, 1696; about 1720 bought land lying between the Orange mountains in Pleasant Valley; died July 18, 1777; married (first), 1722, Mary, daughter of Samuel and Martha Dod.

4. Daniel Condit, born December 27, 1723; died November 11, 1785; lived on property which he inherited from his father; in the revolution was a soldier in the First Battalion of the Second Establishment of New Jersey Militia; married Ruth, daughter of Gershom and Hannah (Lampson) Williams.

5. Joel Condit, born about 1757; revolutionary soldier; married Sarah Wheeler.

6. Joel W. Condit, born July 2, 1795; died September 11, 1860; a prominent merchant of Newark; married, February 10, 1823, Margaret, daughter of Caleb and Keturah (Crane) Harrison, and had issue as follows: Mary H., Charlotte M., Caleb Harrison, Margaret, Sarah Katherine, Estelle, Alice and Alice again.

7. Estelle Condit, married Thomas Talmadge Kinney, above.

Children of Thomas Talmadge and Estelle (Condit) Kinney: 1. Mary Clementine, born

August 12, 1864; married William Campbell Clark, of Newark; children: i. Estelle Campbell Clark; ii. Mai Felicity Clark. 2. Margaret Condit, born October 28, 1865; married, April 14, 1904. Carroll Phillips Bassett; children: i. Carroll Kinney Bassett; ii. Estelle Condit Bassett; iii. William Burnet Kinney Bassett. 3. Estelle Burnet, born July 9, 1868; married Frederick, son of Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, of Newark; children: i. Frederick Frelinghuysen; ii. Thomas Talmadge Kinney Frelinghuysen; iii. Theodore Frelinghuysen; iv. George Frelinghuysen. 4. William Burnet, see below. 5. Thomas Talmadge, born October 24, 1872; died February 14, 1885.

(V) William Burnet Kinney, fourth child of Thomas Talmadge and Estelle (Condit) Kinney, was born in Newark, April 30, 1871. After completing his preparatory education he entered Princeton University as a member of the class of 1894. He pursued legal studies in the office of McCarter, Williamson & McCarter, of Newark, and in 1896 was admitted to the New Jersey bar. Mr. Kinney resides in Newark, with a summer home in Elberon. He is a director in the National State Bank, of Newark, Firemen's Insurance Company, and Newark District Telegraph Company, and is a manager of the Howard Savings Institution. As a descendant of Abraham Kinney (see above), he is a member of the New Jersey Chapter of the Society of the Cincinnati.

He married, June 8, 1901, Helen M., daughter of Franklin Murphy, who from 1902 to 1905 was governor of the state of New Jersey. Children: 1. Janet, born April 18, 1902. 2. Mai, September 10, 1903. 3. Constance, July 6, 1905. 4. Margaret Condit, August 23, 1909.

Little appears to be

HOLLINGSHEAD known of this old and highly respectable

New Jersey family previous to the arrival of its American ancestor on this side of the Atlantic ocean.

(I) John Hollingshead, the immigrant, and his wife Grace, came from London, England, some time during the year 1678 and settled first near Salem, removing thence in 1682 to the vicinity of Rancocoas, and from thence to Burlington township, where he died in the latter part of 1699. By his will he nominated his wife Grace as executrix. So near as is known the children of John and Grace Hollingshead were: 1. William, see below. 2. John, born in England, about 1669; married, 1693, Agnes, daughter of Thomas Hackney, and had sons

Thomas, John and William, and daughters Grace and Agnes. John, the father of these children, was an early sheriff of Burlington county, and the same office was afterward held by his son John.

(II) William Hollingshead, son of John and Grace Hollingshead, was born in England and came to New Jersey with his parents. Little is known of him except that he married, but the name of his wife and the date of their marriage is not known. Four of his children are mentioned in the will of their grandfather: Grace, Elizabeth, George and Sarah, but there also was a son Jonathan and probably other children of whom we have no account.

(III) Jonathan, son of William Hollingshead, and of whom nothing is known except that he married and had children.

(IV) Jacob, son of Jonathan Hollingshead, was born in Moorestown, New Jersey, and married ——— Lippincott. Their children were: Anthony, Sarah, Ann, Enoch, Jacob, Hugh and Thomas.

(V) Enoch, son of Jacob and ——— (Lippincott) Hollingshead, was born in Moorestown, and married Rebecca Austin. Their children were: Charles, Enoch and Martha.

(VI) Charles, son of Enoch and Rebecca (Austin) Hollingshead, was born in Moorestown, in 1800, and died in 1875. He was engaged in farming all his life, which was mostly spent on the old homestead place. He was a member of the Society of Friends. He married Esther, daughter of Job and Martha Haines. Their children were: Charles, Nathan, Elwood, Martha, Esther, Mary Rebecca and Enoch.

(VII) Dr. Enoch Hollingshead, son of Charles and Esther (Haines) Hollingshead, was born in Medford, New Jersey, in 1844. His literary education was acquired in schools in Medford and the Chester County Academy, and he studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated from the medical department in 1867. After graduation he began practice in New Egypt, New Jersey, where he remained until 1877, when he removed to Pemberton, where he has remained. He is a member of the state and county medical societies of New Jersey, the Philadelphia Medical Club, and the American Medical Association. Politically he is a Democrat, and he was born and brought up in the religious faith of the Society of Friends.

In May, 1870, he married Esther Woodward, born near Mount Holly, New Jersey, daughter of Benajah and Rachel (Buttersworth) Wood-

ward. Children: 1. Irving W., born October 12, 1871; see forward. 2. Mary B., born in New Egypt, September, 1874; married W. C. Hancock, coal merchant of Philadelphia. 3. Lyman B., see forward. 4. Charles Herbert, born February, 1880; drowned September 21, 1896. Two other children died in infancy.

(VII) Dr. Irving Woodward Hollingshead, eldest child of Dr. Enoch and Esther (Woodward) Hollingshead, was born at New Egypt, New Jersey, October 12, 1871, and received his literary education in public schools at Pemberton, New Jersey, the academy at Mount Holly, and the Friends' Central School, Philadelphia. He afterward took a course in biology at the University of Pennsylvania, and also the regular course of the medical department of the same institution and graduated M. D. in 1894. Since he came to the degree Dr. Hollingshead has engaged in general medical practice in Philadelphia. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Philadelphia Medical Society, and in religious preference never has departed from the faith of the Society of Friends in which he was born. He married, October 15, 1902, Florence Buckingham, of Worcester, Massachusetts.

(VIII) Dr. Lyman B. Hollingshead, son of Dr. Enoch and Esther (Woodward) Hollingshead, was born in Pemberton, New Jersey, June 26, 1876. He attended public schools in his native place and in Mt. Holly, and Swarthmore College, then took up the study of medicine at the Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, where he came to the degree of M. D. in 1906. Upon graduation he associated himself in practice with his father, Dr. Enoch Hollingshead, at Princeton, and has been identified with him since. In August, 1908, Dr. Hollingshead married Daisy I. E. Simpson, daughter of Samuel and Josephine Van Horne Simpson, of Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania.

Edward Keesbey, founder of
KEASBEY the Keesbey family in this country, emigrated from Gloucestershire, England, about the year 1604, and settled in Salem, West New Jersey. The town, Fenwick Settlement, in 1684 was called New Salem, and the town of Salem was incorporated in 1705. He was then a young man and had probably become a member of the Society of Friends before leaving England, and had come to this country in order to avoid religious persecution. Soon after his arrival we find him taking an active part in the affairs and the

religious meetings of the society. His subscription towards the erection of the brick Friends' meetinghouse in the graveyard on Broadway, now Broadway street, Salem, was £5. This house was completed in 1701, and shortly afterwards, 11 mo. 26, 1701, he married Elizabeth, widow of Isaac Smart, of Elsinborough, daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Marshall) Thompson, who was born near Dublin, Ireland, October 15, 1666. His will is dated August 13, 1712, and proved December 24, 1712. Children: Mary, born May 11, 1703; Edward, referred to below; Matthew, born 1706; Susanna.

(II) Edward (2), son of Edward (1) and Elizabeth (Thompson-Smart) Keesbey, was born in Salem, New Jersey, in 1705. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William and Elizabeth (White) Bradway. The house built by Edward Bradway, father of William Bradway, in 1691, is still standing. Children: Edward, referred to below; Mary; Bradway.

(III) Edward (3), son of Edward (2) and Elizabeth (Bradway) Keesbey, was born in Salem, New Jersey, in 1726, died in 1779. His name was first on the list of patriots proscribed in the proclamation of March 21, 1778, after the battle of Quinton's Bridge, March 18, 1778. He was a deputy from Salem to the provincial congress of 1775, and attended the session in New Brunswick in October that year, when ordinances were passed for the organization of the militia and the issue of letters of credit. During the revolution he was a member of the council of safety. He married (first) Prudence, daughter of Edward and Temperance (Smith) Quinton; (second) Sarah, sister of his first wife (for their ancestry see Quinton). Children, ten by first wife, six by second wife: 1. Edward. 2. Elizabeth. 3. Matthew, born 1749; drowned at sea. 4. Sarah. 5. Lewis, born 1752; married Sarah Grinnell. 6. Phebe. 7. Prudence. 8. Edward (2). 9. Samuel. 10. Anthony, referred to below. 11. Temperance, married Judge John Smith. 12. Delzin, married Rachel Smith. 13. Jesse, married a daughter of Thomas Bowen Sr., of Salem. 14. Rachel, married Leonard Gibbon. 15. Keziah. 16. Jane.

(IV) Anthony, son of Edward and Prudence (Quinton) Keesbey, was born in 1758. He was clerk of Salem county, and a member of the New Jersey assembly, 1798-1801. He married, in 1758, Hannah, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca (Abbott) Brick, of Elsinborough (see Brick). Children: 1. Rebecca, married Charles Hanna. 2. Prudence, died in middle

age; unmarried. 3. Matthew, married Ann Fisher, of Woodbury; children: Caroline and Elizabeth, who died unmarried; and Quinton. Quinton was a senator from Salem county for two terms. His son, Howard Buzby Keasbey, is a lawyer living in Salem; he is a member of the common council; he is the only man of the name of Keasbey living in Salem, and he has inherited some of the family acres. He married Anne Bassett, of Salem, a descendant of one of the original settlers, William Bassett, who came to Salem county from Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1691. 4. Edward Quinton, referred to below. 5. Hannah, married Thomas van Meter. 6. Anthony, went south. 7. Artemisia, died unmarried. 8. Ann, married James M. Hanna.

(V) Edward Quinton, son of Anthony and Hannah (Brick) Keasbey, born 1795, died 1847. He was a physician with a large practice a judge of the common pleas, and one of the presidential electors for Henry Clay in 1844. He married Mary Parry, daughter of Gillaem Aertsen, of Charleston, South Carolina, who was a resident of Philadelphia. Children: 1. Anthony Quinton, referred to below. 2. Helen. 3. Annie Artemisia Aertsen, married Wheeler H. Peckham, of New York. 4. Edward Keasbey, married (first) Anna Griffith, (second) Louise Pothier, (third) Sara Steele. His children by first wife: Henry Griffith, of Eastbourne, England; Mary Parry, wife of Francis A. Hardy, of Evanston, Illinois; Robert Aertsen, of Montclair, New Jersey. Child of Edward Keasbey by second wife: William P., of California.

(VI) Anthony Quinton, son of Dr. Edward Quinton and Mary Parry (Aertsen) Keasbey, was born in Salem, New Jersey, March 1, 1826, died in Rome, Italy, April 4, 1895. After receiving a preliminary education in Salem he was graduated from Yale College in 1843, and then entered the office of Francis Law Macculloch, Esq., in Salem, son of George P. Macculloch, of Morristown (see Miller family). Subsequently he went to Newark and continued his studies with Cortlandt Parker, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar in October, 1846. He then returned to Salem, where he practiced his profession until after the death of his wife in 1852, when he removed to Newark, where three years later he formed a partnership (the first law partnership in New Jersey under the act of 1852) with Cortlandt Parker, which continued until 1876, when it was dissolved in order that Mr. Parker might associate himself with his son, Richard Wayne Parker, and Mr. Keasbey, with his two sons, Edward Quin-

ton and George M., under the firm name of A. Q. Keasbey & Sons. Mr. Keasbey devoted himself with great energy to the practice of his profession, acquiring soon a good clientele in Essex county, while still engaged in some important cases in Cape May, including the insurance cases that arose out of the burning of the Mount Vernon Hotel. It was there that he invoked for the first time the jurisdiction of the United States court in which he was afterwards so prominent a figure. This was in 1859, when the state of New Jersey was without a chancellor, and in order to obtain an injunction Mr. Keasbey went to the Long Island coast in search of Judge Dickerson, whom he finally found in a fishing boat in Jamaica Bay. In April, 1861, he received from President Lincoln the appointment of United States attorney for the district of New Jersey, and was reappointed in 1865. It was discovered, however, after the death of Mr. Lincoln, that the commission had not been signed by him, and Mr. Keasbey was therefore appointed by President Johnson until the following session of the senate, when in 1866 he was regularly commissioned for another term of four years. In 1870 he was reappointed by President Grant and again in 1874-78, thus holding the office continuously for twenty-five years, during which time he performed distinguished service and dealt with many very important cases. During the civil war a great deal of his work had reference to persons who were suspected of giving aid and comfort to the enemy in his own state and town, and also to the enlistment of soldiers for the war. Once, having prosecuted a man who attempted to abduct a young volunteer from Massachusetts, he received a letter of commendation from Governor Andrew. He also took an active and efficient part in the suppression of great frauds connected with the United States revenue, being associated in this with the Federal officials in Washington and with the district attorneys of several states. One of the most important cases with which he was connected in his official capacity was the prosecution which resulted from the discovery of a conspiracy to defraud the United States government of a legacy of \$1,000,000 bequeathed by Joseph L. Lewis, an eccentric miser of Hoboken, who directed that it be applied towards the payment of the national debt.

Mr. Keasbey was all his life in active practice as attorney and counsel, and was one of the recognized leaders of the bar of New Jersey, possessing a national reputation. Be-

sides his official work as United States attorney he had a large general practice and was intimately connected with many financial institutions. From 1868 to 1876 he was counsel for the Mutual Life Insurance Company in New Jersey, and examiner of applications for loans and of the titles to lands in Essex, Union, Middlesex and Monmouth counties. He possessed great ability as a trial lawyer, and was especially noted for his skill in the cross examination of witnesses. He had a remarkable faculty of clear statement, and his gentle manner enhanced to a great degree his power of vigorous denunciation and passionate invective against fraud and wrong. He was engaged in many arguments in the court of chancery and in the New Jersey supreme court and court of errors. He also had a large practice in patent causes, and his great familiarity with the principles of equity, combined with an intense interest in new inventions and discoveries, gave him many advantages. He also took a keen interest in all public affairs. As a young man he was active in the organization of the Republican party, and was efficient and prominent in its affairs in city and state throughout his life, becoming distinguished as a public speaker and an able advocate. He also promoted many plans for the improvement of Newark, and took part in the building up of the street railway system, being one of the leaders in carrying out the plan whereby the different lines were consolidated and equipped for operation by electricity. He was one of the incorporators of the Howard Savings Institution, and served for nearly forty years on the board of managers. He was also one of the founders of St. Barnabas Hospital, and from 1867 until his death one of its managers. He was a charter member of the Essex Club, and served for many years on the board of governors. He was also a member of the New Jersey Historical Society, and contributed some important papers to its records, notably his address on the lives of Judges Field and Nixon, a paper on the bi-centennial of the purchase of East Jersey, and another published after his death, on slavery in New Jersey. His opinions on political affairs and legal questions of public interest were frequently published as editorials in the Newark and New York City papers. His reading was very extensive and varied, and he was familiar not only with the best literature of the past but also with the latest writings of the authors of his day. A few years before his death he built a country house in Morristown, and in the latter part of 1894 made it his home.

In the spring of 1895 he went to Italy with his daughters for a short vacation, was taken suddenly ill, and on the 4th of April he died in Rome. The following estimate of his character was given in the Newark *Daily Advertiser* at the time of his death:

"Mr. Keasbey was, in a multitude of respects, one of the most eminent men of the state. In learning, in culture, in refinement, in the profundity of his legal knowledge, in the sagacity of his business judgment, in the clarity of his intellectual opinions, in his appreciation of the true, the beautiful and the good, in the warmth of his social life and the intensity of his friendship, he was a remarkable and distinguished man. Few men in our state have the wide range and sweep that marked Mr. Keasbey's intellectual equipment. He could have shone on many fields of endeavor, but he chose the law, in which he achieved so many and so brilliant triumphs. In the world of letters, had he chosen to walk in that field, he would have made a high name and fame for himself, so rich was his power of expression, so well stored his mind, so wide his grasp of essential things. Even in his busy career he found time to write much, and in everything he wrote there was a fineness of expression, a delicacy of touch, a force, vigor and charm which disclosed the true man. Of his private and personal life this is not the time or place to speak. His wide circle of friends feel too keenly the sad blow of his death, to give any definite form or expression to the sense of their profound loss. He was the most genial of companions, the most devoted of friends, most affectionate in all the sacred and beautiful relations of his home. Time cannot diminish the intensity of the loss created by his death, nor will it efface the recollection of his distinguished career as a lawyer, jurist, author and citizen, nor the memory of his rare qualities as a friend, counselor, companion and father. Death came too soon for Mr. Keasbey, but none the less it found him prepared and in that beautiful attitude of readiness which he loved to describe in his favorite poem, Emerson's 'Terminus':"

"As the bird trims her to the gale,
I trim myself to the storm of time,
I man the rudder, reef and sail,
Obey the voice at eve, obeyed at prime;
Lowly faithful, banish fear,
Tight onward drive unharmed;
The port, well worth the cruise, is near,
And every wave is charmed."

Mr. Keasbey married (first) Elizabeth, sec-

and child and daughter of Jacob W. and Mary (McCulloch) Miller, of Morristown (see Miller). He married (second) Edwina Louisa, first child of Jacob W. and Mary (McCulloch) Miller, referred to above. Children, three by first wife: 1. Edward Quinton, referred to below. 2. George McCulloch, born in Salem, New Jersey, October 25, 1850; lawyer in Newark; married Annie W., daughter of William M. Lewis, of Newark. 3. Elizabeth, died 1862, in childhood. 4. Mary Aertsen, died in childhood. 5. Francis McCulloch, died in infancy. 6. Henry Miller, born January 16, 1859; vice-president of National Fire Proofing Company, of Pittsburgh and New York; married, April 18, 1883, Charlotte Condit Lewis. 7. Rowland P., born September 8, 1861; treasurer of National Fire Proofing Company; married Minna, daughter of Edward H. and Dora (Mason) Wright, of Newark. 8. Francis H. 9. Louisa Edwina. 10. Lindley Miller, born in Newark, New Jersey, February 24, 1867; professor of political economy in University of Texas; married, June 8, 1892, Cornelia Simrall, of Louisville, Kentucky. 11. Frederick Winston, born January 29, 1870; publisher of the Corporation Manual in New York; married Mary Welsh, daughter of Rev. William H. Vibbert, of New York; one child—Julia Newbold Keasbey.

(VII) Edward Quinton Keasbey, son of Hon. Anthony Quinton and Elizabeth (Miller) Keasbey, was born in Salem, New Jersey, July 27, 1849, and is now living in Morristown, New Jersey. He early attended the private school of Rev. Julius H. Rose, in Newark, and was prepared for college at the Newark Academy. After taking the freshman year in Columbia College he entered Princeton College, from which he was graduated with first honors in 1869. He received the degree of A. M. in 1872, and delivered the master's oration. He began the study of law in the office of Parker & Keasbey immediately after leaving college in 1869, entered Harvard Law School the following year, in 1871 received the degree of LL. B., and remained in the school under Professor Langdell until June, 1872. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney at the June term that year, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession at Newark. In 1875 he received his license as counsellor. On the dissolution of the firm of Parker & Keasbey, in March, 1876, he joined with his father and his brother, George M. Keasbey, in forming the firm of A. Q. Keasbey & Sons, and this firm style was preserved after the

death of the father (April 4, 1895) and until 1904, when it was changed to Edward Q. & George M. Keasbey. He is a supreme court commissioner and a special master in chancery and served as a United States commissioner for many years.

Mr. Keasbey has had an extensive and varied practice in his office and in the state and Federal courts. A careful student of the law, he is thorough in the preparation of his briefs on legal questions, and, with the faculty of clear statement and logical argument, is especially effective in the presentation of legal questions in the appellate courts, and has made some notable arguments in important cases both at law and in equity. He took part in the argument before the court of errors in the case involving the constitutionality of the statute providing for assembly districts, in which it was held, as he insisted, that the statute was unconstitutional. He has had experience in patent litigation, and has argued cases of this character in the United States supreme court and the United States circuit court of appeals. In all his career he has held the highest standards of both personal and professional conduct, and his record is absolutely untainted.

Mr. Keasbey is recognized as a forceful and industrious author along professional lines, and his writings have enjoyed wide and favorable publicity. It was in the line of his professional studies that he edited and wrote for the *New Jersey Law Journal* from 1879 to 1898. He has contributed articles on legal topics to the *Harvard Law Review*, the *Columbia Law Review*, and the *Yale Law Journal*. He delivered an address before the American Bar Association at Buffalo in 1899, on "New Jersey and the Great Corporations," which was published in the *Harvard Law Review* and also in pamphlet form. He wrote a sketch of the life and judicial decisions of Chancellor Henry W. Green for a volume of biographies of "Great Judges and Lawyers in the United States." He is the author of a law book entitled "Electric Wires in Streets and Highways," published by Callaghan & Company in 1892, and again in an enlarged edition in 1900. He has been since 1888 the editor of a monthly paper, *The Hospital Review*, published for the benefit of the Hospital of St. Barnabas, in Newark, and his writings in this have covered a variety of subjects.

Mr. Keasbey was a member of the state legislature from Essex county, 1883-85, and took a prominent part in the legislation of his second term, when the Republican party was

in control. He is the counsel in New Jersey and a director of the North American Company, the Baltimore & Ohio Railway system, and many other important corporations. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Hospital of St. Barnabas, and of the board of trustees of the Episcopal Fund of the Diocese of Newark; a member of the board of managers of the Howard Savings Institution of Newark, and a vestryman of St. Peter's Church, Morristown. He is a charter member of the Essex Club, and a member of the Morristown Club, the Morris County Golf Club, the Harvard Club of New York, the Princeton Club of Newark, the Harvard Club of New Jersey, the Lawyers' Club of Essex County, the American Bar Association, and the New Jersey State Bar Association.

Mr. Keasbey married, in Grace Church, Newark, New Jersey, October 22, 1885, Eliza Gray, daughter of Henry Gray and Anne McKenzie (Drake) Darcy (see Darcy).

(The Quinton Line).

Tobias Quinton, founder of the family in West Jersey, emigrated from England and purchased land on the south side of Alloway's creek, where the village of Quinton is now located. He died between October 16 and December 10, 1700, leaving his wife Elizabeth sole heiress and executrix of his real and personal estate, which was to be divided among his children after her death.

(I) Edward, son of Tobias Quinton, died in 1756; married Temperance, daughter of Daniel Smith, of Salem county, who died in 1775, aged seventy-five years.

(II) Prudence, daughter of Edward and Temperance (Smith) Quinton, married Edward (3), son of Edward (2) and Elizabeth (Bradway) Keasbey, referred to below.

(The Brick Line).

John Brick, founder of the family in Salem county, emigrated from England to Fenwick's colony previous to 1680, and purchased a large tract of land at Gravelly Run, where the village of Jericho now stands. His children were John, referred to below; Joshua, Richard and Samuel.

(I) John (2), son of John (1) Brick, died 1 mo. 23, 1753. He inherited all his father's real estate at Gravelly Run, became a conspicuous and influential person in the colony, and was for many years one of the judges of the Salem court. When Cumberland county was set off from Salem, it was owing to his influ-

ence that the Gravelly Run was made the line, and his property thrown into the new county. He married, in 1729, Ann, daughter of Abel and Mary (Tyler) Nicholson, of Elsinborough, born 11 mo. 15 d. 1707, died in 1878. Children: 1. Mary, born 2 mo. 10, 1730, married Nathaniel Hall. 2. Elizabeth, born 7 mo. 4, 1732, married John Reeve. 3. John. 4. Joseph, referred to below. 5. Ann, born 1 mo. 23, 1738, married Joseph Clement. 6. Hannah. 7. Ruth, born 10 mo. 1, 1742, married Benjamin Reeve, of Philadelphia. 8. Jane, born 1 mo. 10, 1743.

(II) Joseph, son of John and Ann (Nicholson) Brick, married, about 1758, Rebecca, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Foster) Abbott, of Elsinborough, born 10 mo. 26, 1740, died 11 mo. 16, 1780. He married (second) Martha, daughter of Joseph and Millicent (Wade) Reeve, born 9 mo. 29, 1754. Children, three by first wife: 1. Ann, married Joseph Hall. 2. Hannah, referred to below. 3. Samuel, married Anna Smart. 4. Joseph, born 8 mo. 13, 1785, married Elizabeth Smith. 5. John Reeve, married Elizabeth Kinsey.

(IV) Hannah, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca (Abbott) Brick, married Anthony, son of Edward (3) and Prudence (Quinton) Keasbey, referred to below.

(The Darcy Line).

John Darcy, M. D., was born October 11, 1700, died February 13, 1822. During the revolution he was surgeon's mate in Spencer's regiment of the Continental army, receiving his appointment January 1, 1777. He married (first) May 24, 1787, Phebe, daughter of Samuel Stevens and Sarah (Wheeler) Johnes, and granddaughter of the Rev. Timothy Johnes, D. D., who was the first pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Morristown. She was born December 26, 1767, died June 9, 1800. He married (second) Phebe, daughter of Theophilus Miller, born October 25, 1778, died November 14, 1843. Children, seven by first wife and four by second wife: 1. John Stevens, referred to below. 2. Elizabeth, born April 15, 1789, died October 29, 1840; married Rev. Henry Ford. 3. Timothy Johnes, born November 25, 1790, died May 9, 1878. 4. William, born May 6, 1792, died September 25, 1809. 5. Sarah Caroline, born December 26, 1793, died December, 1827; married Rev. John Ford. 6. Edward Augustus, born April 15, 1796, died April 25, 1863. 7. Alexander, born June 5, 1798, died December 4, 1817. 8. Jane Maria, born May 8, 1808, died October 2, 1882; married Philip C. Scudder. 9. William Miller,

born February 17, 1810. 10. Eleanor, born October 4, 1812, died September 20, 1848; married James H. Lounsbury. 11. Lucy Ann, born March 24, 1814, died August 11, 1844; married Stephen H. Wainwright.

(II) John Stevens, M. D., son of Dr. John and Phebe (Johnes) Darcy, was born in Morristown, New Jersey, February 24, 1788, and died October 22, 1863. He lived in Newark, New Jersey; was at one time United States marshal, and was the first president of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and held the office until the formation of the United Company. He married Eliza, daughter of Jacob and Phebe (Ward) Gray, of Whippany. Children: 1. Josephine M., born September 1, 1812; died July 19, 1885; married Joseph N. Tuttle, of Newark. 2. Henry Gray, referred to below. 3. Caroline S., born January 2, 1817; married Jeremiah C. Garthwaite, of Newark.

(III) Henry Gray, only son of Dr. John Stevens and Eliza (Gray) Darcy, was born July 17, 1814. He married, May 25, 1841, Anne McKenzie, daughter of George King and Mary Alling (Halsey) Drake, justice of the supreme court of New Jersey, and granddaughter of Colonel Drake and of Jacob and Jemima (Cook) Halsey, who was born September 19, 1821.

(IV) Eliza Gray, daughter of Henry Gray and Anne McKenzie (Drake) Darcy, was born April 17, 1849. She was married in Grace Church, Newark, New Jersey, October 22, 1885, to Hon. Edward Quinton, son of Hon. Anthony Quinton and Elizabeth (Miller) Keasbey (see Keasbey).

Judge Joseph Thompson, of Atlantic City, New Jersey, descends on the maternal side from an ancient and honorable family, celebrated in the annals of New Jersey for the famous men it has furnished the public service. Two of the Pennington family, father and son, have been governors of the state. Nathan Pennington, great-grandfather of Judge Thompson, was a revolutionary soldier serving from New Jersey. Hester Taylor Pennington, his mother, was a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Taylor) Pennington, of Mays Landing, New Jersey. John was a son of Nathan (the revolutionary soldier) and Margaret (Westcott) Pennington. Nathan, son of Judah Pennington, was born at Dutch Farms, near Newark, New Jersey, in 1758, and died in Newark, in 1810. When but nineteen years of age he enlisted in the revolutionary army. He was a

private of Captain Lyon's company, Second Essex County New Jersey Militia, also was in Captain Craig's company, Hay's Battalion. He was taken prisoner and sent to Quebec, where he suffered great hardships but finally escaped and returned to his home. He was also in service during the "Whiskey Insurrection" in Pennsylvania. He married Margaret Westcott and had issue.

John, son of Nathan and Margaret (Westcott) Pennington, married Elizabeth, daughter of William Taylor. John settled in South Jersey, at Mays Landing, Atlantic county. He reared a large family: 1. Mary Sanford, born September 24, 1813. 2. Ann, August 26, 1815. 3. William, July 7, 1818. 4. Margaret, August 19, 1820. 5. John, August 22, 1823. 6. Hester Taylor, see forward. 7. Elizabeth, November 25, 1827. 8. Anderson, October 12, 1830. 9. Lewis Walker, born October 15, 1833. 10. Sarah, born March 27, 1836.

Judge Thompson is a great-grandson of Elias Thompson, of Bordentown, New Jersey, and a grandson of Joseph Thompson, born February 25, 1802; died 1888, who married, July 11, 1826, Eliza, daughter of John Scott, of Burlington, New Jersey. Joseph and Eliza (Scott) Thompson had one child—William Wright Thompson, born June 23, 1830; died December 2, 1865. He married, January 1, 1851, Hester Taylor Pennington, born October 31, 1825, fourth daughter and sixth child of John and Elizabeth (Taylor) Pennington, of Mays Landing, New Jersey. William Wright and Hester Taylor (Pennington) Thompson were the parents of: 1. Hannah, born November 28, 1851; died in 1881. 2. Joseph, see forward. 3. Eliza Scott, born August 15, 1860. She was a charter member of General Lafayette Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Atlantic City, and has served as treasurer since the organization of the chapter. 4. William, died in infancy.

Hon. Joseph Thompson, son of William Wright and Hester Taylor (Pennington) Thompson, was born at Mays Landing, New Jersey, September 21, 1853. He was educated in the schools of Mays Landing. He began the study of law in the office of Alden C. Scovill, of Camden, and afterward in the office of William Moore. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in January, 1878, and in 1880 removed to Atlantic City, New Jersey, and began the practice of his profession. In 1883 he was admitted a counselor at the New Jersey bar. From 1881 to 1883 he was tax collector of Atlantic City, and then

begin the active political and professional career that carried him to the top rank of his profession and to important public positions of honor and trust. Judge Thompson is a Democrat of the old school, and his political preference has come through that party, although he has numberless friends in the opposite party. For ten years he was prosecutor of pleas for Atlantic county, serving from March, 1881, to March, 1891. In April, 1892, he was appointed law judge of Atlantic county by Governor Werts, serving until 1898. On March 9, 1898, he was elected mayor of Atlantic City. In 1880 he was appointed by the board of chosen freeholders as solicitor of Atlantic county, and served for twenty-five years, till 1905. On January 25, 1898, he was nominated by Governor Griggs one of the managers of the New Jersey State Insane Hospital, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Joseph F. Edwards, and was confirmed by the senate on the 31st of the same month. In July, 1898, he was appointed a member of the state board of taxation to fill a vacancy, and in 1899 was nominated and confirmed for the full term of five years. In all these offices Judge Thompson has served with a fidelity and zeal that has rendered him a notable figure in the public life of the state. His life has been a full one, for many of these positions were concurrent, and in addition he has been active in the business affairs of his city. He was one of the organizers of the Second National Bank, of Atlantic City, and of the Atlantic Safe Deposit and Trust Company, and served as director and solicitor of both institutions since their organization. For the past twelve years he has been solicitor for the Atlantic City Rail Road. Corporation law is a specialty with Judge Thompson, and he is regarded as very high authority. He is president of the South Jersey Title and Finance Company, and vice-president and a director of the Hammonton New Jersey Trust Company. He is a member of the New Jersey State and of the Atlantic County Bar Associations. His fraternal affiliation is Masonic, belonging to Trinity Lodge, F. and A. M., and Trinity Chapter, R. A. M., both of Atlantic City. His church membership is with the Presbyterian congregation of Atlantic City. He is an enthusiastic yachtsman, and is commodore of the Ventnor Yacht Club. His social club is the Atlantic City Country Club.

Judge Joseph Thompson married, May 10, 1877, Isabella Louisa Phillips, daughter of Dr. W. W. L. Phillips, of Trenton, New Jersey. Children: William Phillips, born 1880; John

McKevay, born 1882; Alexander Pennington, born 1884. The last named died in infancy.

(The Scott Line).

Benjamin Scott, son of William Scott, of Essex county, England, was progenitor of the family in New Jersey. He was one of nine commissioners sent by the proprietors from London in 1677 with power to buy lands from the natives. They procured the services of Henrie Jacobson Falcombe as an interpreter, and by his assistance purchased land from Rankokus creek to Timber creek, deed bearing date September 10, 1677; from Timber creek to Oldman's creek, date September 27, 1677; from Rankokus creek to Assanpink creek, date October 10, 1677. Benjamin Scott's land was located both sides of Assanpink creek. The homestead farm near Burlington is now owned by Joseph Scott, one of his descendants. Benjamin Scott died near what is now Burlington, 1682.

(II) Henry, son of Benjamin Scott, born 1664; died 1714; married, 1698, Ann Wright, and among their children was a son Henry.

(III) Henry (2), son of Henry (1) and Ann (Wright) Scott, born 1703; died 1763. He married, 1728, Jane Hancock, and among their children was a son Joseph.

(IV) Joseph, son of Henry (2) and Jane (Hancock) Scott, born 1739; died 1794. He married, 1770, Hannah Hancock, and among their children was a son John.

(V) John, son of Joseph and Hannah (Hancock) Scott, born 1778; died 1854. He married, 1798, Hannah, born 1780, died 1854, daughter of Noah and Margaret (Haines) Eldridge, and among their children was a daughter Eliza.

(VI) Eliza, daughter of John and Hannah (Eldridge) Scott, born October 7, 1799; died December 28, 1888. Married, July 11, 1826, Joseph Thompson, born February 25, 1802, died August 29, 1881, and among their children was a son William W.

(VII) William W., son of Joseph and Eliza (Scott) Thompson, born June 23, 1830; died December 2, 1895. Married, January 1, 1851, Hester, born October 31, 1825, living at the present time (1910), daughter of John and Elizabeth (Taylor) Pennington. Children: 1. Hannah T., born November 28, 1851; married, September 20, 1872, William Moore Jr.; children: i. Minnie, born September 16, 1873; ii. Charles Sumner, born January 27, 1875; iii. Helen Supplee, born August 19, 1877, married, April 5, 1905, Erwin E. Lanphier. 2. Joseph,

born September 21, 1853; married Isabella L. Phillips, daughter of Dr. W. W. L. and Margaret (McKelway) Phillips; children: i. William Phillips, born November 11, 1879, married, June 2, 1908, Addine De Forest Smith, child—William Jr., born February 17, 1910; ii. John McKelway, born December 20, 1881, married, March 14, 1907, Lillian M. Young, child—Joseph, born February 12, 1909; iii. Alexander Pennington, born October 18, 1885, died March 28, 1888. 3. Eliza Scott.

(For ancestry see pp. 1-11).

(IV) John Frelinghuysen, eldest son of General Frederick

and Gertrude (Schenck) Frelinghuysen, was born near Millstone, March 21, 1776, and died April 10, 1833. After receiving a good preparatory education he graduated from Queens College in 1792, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1797. He purchased the ancestral estate in Somerville, in 1801, and in 1805 returned to Millstone, after his father's death. In 1810 he was again living in Somerville. He was an able and successful lawyer, a prominent politician of much influence, and was frequently chosen as executor of estates. From 1809 to 1816 he represented Somerset county in the state council, and was surrogate from 1818 to 1832. "He had a quick eye and a clear head, a rapid decision, a sound judgment, a strong will, and invincible courage." He married (first) in 1797, Louisa, daughter of Archibald and Mary (Schenck) Mercer (see Mercer), who died in 1809. Children: A son, who died young; Frederick, died at two years of age; Mary Ann, married Henry Vanderveer, M. D.; Gertrude, married David Magee. November 13, 1811, he married (second) Elizabeth Mercereau, daughter of Michael Van Vechten, born December 11, 1790, died June 4, 1867. Children: Theodore, born March 11, 1814, died unmarried; Elizabeth LaGrange, married Henry B. Kennedy, and had six children; Frederick John, referred to below; Louisa Mercer, married Talbot W. Chambers; Sarah; Catharine; Sophia.

(V) Frederick John, third child and second son of John and Elizabeth Mercereau (Van Vechten) Frelinghuysen, was born at Somerville, New Jersey, October 12, 1818, and died at Raritan, New Jersey, May 5, 1891. He was educated at Somerville and Rutgers College, and his legal studies were pursued under the guidance of Hon. Stockton Field. He was licensed as an attorney and practiced at Som-

erville. He was county superintendent of schools from 1867 to 1873, and surrogate from 1873 to 1878. He was interested in organized religious work, and from August 15, 1849, until his death, was secretary of the Somerset County Bible Society. For many years he was an elder in the Third Reformed Church, of Raritan, and superintendent of its Sunday school. December 27, 1855, Mr. Frelinghuysen married Victoria Bowen, daughter of Captain Joseph and Charlotte (Ely) Sherman. children: Charlotte Sherman, married Coventry Southwick; John, born September 17, 1858; Elizabeth, died young; Theodore, died young; Joseph Sherman, referred to below; Clarence, died young.

(VI) Joseph Sherman, fifth child and third son of Frederick John and Victoria Bowen (Sherman) Frelinghuysen, was born March 12, 1869. For many years he has been identified with large fire insurance interests in New York City, and is now head of the firm of Jameson & Frelinghuysen. In the Spanish-American war he was second lieutenant of Troop A, First Volunteer Cavalry of New York. He was with the army in Porto Rico, and "for zealous and efficient services" was recommended for brevet. In 1902 he was his party's candidate for senator of the state of New Jersey, but was defeated. In 1905 he was successful in receiving the election, and his second term expires in 1911. In the senate he has been active in the support of important measures for the public good. In the session of 1906 he introduced and against strong opposition carried to its final enactment, the automobile speed law, which created a state department to control it. He was a personal aide on the staff of Governor Stokes, with the rank of colonel, and chairman of the Somerset Republican county executive committee. He lives at Raritan, in a handsome house built by him on the old Frelinghuysen farm. He is a member of the Union League Club, of New York; of the Athletic and Calumet clubs, of New York, and of the Sons of the American Revolution. November 29, 1905, Hon. Joseph Sherman Frelinghuysen married Emily Macy, daughter of Elisha Franklin and Sarah (Macy) Brewster, and granddaughter on her mother's side of William H. Macy, and had one daughter, Victoria, born April 28, 1907.

The name Richards like most RICHARDS of the other surnames derived from christian names, is the common possession of several different na-

tionalities, and even in the state of New Jersey the bearers of the name can be traced back to progenitors of English, Welsh, Dutch and French descent. In the case of the family at present under consideration, the origin is English and the emigration dates from the early years of the nineteenth century.

(1) Henry, son of William H. Richards, founder of the family, was born in Shropshire, England, in 1801, and died in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, August 18, 1868. Emigrating to this country when fifteen years of age, he found his way into the coal regions of Pennsylvania, where he found work in the mines. Here he rose to the position of an operator, and finally became superintendent of the Glendon Iron Company, having charge of their works both in and near Easton, Pennsylvania, and in northern New Jersey. He married at Durham, Pennsylvania, Jane, who died October 18, 1892, aged sixty-seven years, daughter of John Price, a farmer of Durham. Children, now living: 1. Henry, a mining engineer of Dover, New Jersey. 2. William, an inspector of meats for the United States government, in Chicago. 3. Irenus, superintendent for a West Philadelphia packing company. 4. Mary. 5. Emily. 6. Albert, referred to below.

(11) Albert, son of Henry and Jane (Price) Richards, was born near Easton, Pennsylvania, August 11, 1855, and is now living at Dover, New Jersey. For his early education he was sent to the public schools of Easton, after which he entered Lafayette College, remaining there a short time. He then for two years studied law in the office of Judge Lynn T. Laporte, of Dover; but finding that his genius and abilities fitted him better for the iron mining business, he accepted a position with the Glendon Iron Company, of which his father was superintendent, and went to Hurdstown, New Jersey, as one of their mining contractors. For the next eighteen years he worked in this position, and at the end of that time, in 1893, he purchased the Mansion House in Dover and conducted it as a first-class hotel until 1905, when he retired from active business, and resides in his fine home with its large and beautiful grounds, on South Norris street, Dover. He is a man of pleasing presence and attractive personality, of much affability, and of executive qualities of a very high order; and he has not only made a great success of his business career, but has also won for himself a host of friends both in the community in which he dwells and among many all over the country who have had the real privilege of being

entertained by him at his hostelry. In politics Mr. Richards is a Republican, and from 1900 to 1908 was a councilman of Dover. He is a member of the F. and A. Masons, and of the Elks.

In 1898 Mr. Richards married Blanche Hantz, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Christie, of Sussex county. One child—Jack Van Nostrand, born July 5, 1899.

In the records of the First Reformed Dutch Church in Hackensack, New Jersey, it is written that William Hoppe was a member of the church there as early as 1686, that Mattys Hoppe and his wife Antjie Forkse were members of the same church in 1687, and that their daughter Christyna Hoppe was baptized there on her confession of faith in the year 1686. There is little question that the surname Hoppe herein mentioned is identical with the ancient Holland Dutch name of Hopper, which has been so well and prominently known in the region of New Amsterdam and the New Netherlands for more than two and a half centuries, but the exact kinship of either William or Mattys Hoppe and Garret Hopper is not clearly settled, although the fair presumption is that both of the former were of a single generation anterior to that of Garret Hopper, and that if one of them was not his father they both probably were his uncles, and not of a more remote degree of consanguinity. During the half century of undisputed Dutch dominion in America the family names of Hoppe and Hopper occur frequently in church and borough records and they both are known to stand for and represent a substantial element of the sturdy people that followed Hudson, the navigator and explorer who in 1609 opened the way for Dutch colonization and settlement on Manhattan island, originally the city of New Amsterdam but now New York, and in the regions adjacent thereto, which during the dominion of Holland on this side of the Atlantic ocean were within the jurisdiction of that sovereign power under the name of New Netherlands; and after the overthrow of the Dutch power in America by superior British might both names were still retained for generations although that of Hopper became finally dominant and is generally accepted as the common family patronymic.

(I) Garret Hopper was of Holland origin and ancestry, if not of Holland birth, and it is to him that genealogists and historians have accurately ascribed progenitorship of the par-

ticular family considered in these annals. He became possessed by purchase of a considerable tract of land extending from Hackensack river to Slaughter dam, and from which was taken an ample portion of about five hundred acres for the family mansion and estate. There he caused his mansion house to be built and there he dwelt in comfort to the end of his days, cultivating his broad acres and in the enjoyment of the fruits of industry and a life well spent. The name of his wife does not appear, nor the names and dates of birth of all of their children, although the tradition is that theirs was a goodly family in numbers as well as in estate.

(II) Jacob, son of Garret Hopper, was born previous to 1730, and died about the year 1815. He had his residence on his father's estate, and his own house stood on the Pollifly road leading out from Paterson turnpike to Carlstadt. He too was a husbandman of industry and thrift, giving chiefest attention to the cultivation of his lands and providing abundantly for those who were to come after him in inheritance and possession. The baptismal name of his wife was Cornelia, and according to records which are regarded as reasonably accurate they had four children, all of whom are believed to have been born on the old homestead: 1. Katrina, married John Earle, who died about the beginning of the war of the revolution. 2. Henry Garret, who with his brother John occupied the paternal estate and divided it between themselves. 3. John I., born 1775. 4. Elizabeth, married Cornelius Terhune, grandson of John Terhune, the latter the progenitor of a notable family in early New Jersey history.

(III) John I., son of Jacob and Cornelia Hopper, was born in 1775; died in 1833, on the family homestead in Hackensack, where his life was chiefly spent; and not spent in vain endeavor, for he is remembered as having been one of the most thrifty and successful farmers in Bergen county in his time, bringing his lands to the highest degree of cultivation and productiveness and tilling them according to methods which in many respects were far in advance of his day. The products of his farm were always of the best quality and he marketed them in New York at good cash prices; his butter often brought a premium award because of its superior quality, and he profited not a little on account of his thrift and enterprise. He was one of the very first farmers to carry his produce to market in a wagon with springs and top, and he also was one of the first farmers

of the region who sold produce in New York City. He is said also to have been a man of excellent education, and it is known that he attended the private school in Hackensack of which Dr. Wilson was then the head master; and a famous pedagogue he was, as well as being a man of high educational attainments.

During the second war with the mother country Mr. Hopper was drafted for service in the American army, but he furnished a substitute to take his place in the ranks. This was not because he was scrupulous of bearing arms, for none of the Hoppers ever were wanting in either moral or physical courage, nor is it believed that they ever were opposed to war on principle; but at that time he evidently felt that he could best serve his country's cause by furnishing a substitute in his stead and he might be free to care for his family and home and farming interests which otherwise must suffer loss. In 1818 he built a fine substantial mansion house of brownstone, on a commanding elevation affording a good view of the surrounding country. It stood on what in comparatively recent years became known as Terrace avenue. He was zealous in religious matters and for many years was officially connected with the First Reformed Church as one of its elders and deacons. For a long time he vigorously opposed the movements of the so-called seceders, but finally yielded to their persuasions and joined them. His wife was Maria, daughter of Albert Terhune. She was born about 1781, died January 1, 1856, having borne her husband nine children: 1. Cornelia, married John Terhune, a farmer and miller of New Barbadoes, who died in 1879, aged seventy-nine years. 2. Alta, married Albert A. Brinkerhoff, of Hackensack. 3. Catherine, married Jonathan Hopper, a merchant of Paterson. 4. Albert, died 1833, aged twenty-four years. 5. Jacob I. 6. John. 7. Eliza. 8. Maria, married Henry Demarest, of New York. 9. Jane, married Dr. George Wilson, of New York.

(IV) Jacob I., son of John I. and Maria (Terhune) Hopper, was born on the family homestead in Hackensack, December 21, 1810, and spent his whole life there, engaged in agricultural pursuits and to a large extent in market gardening and raising small fruits. So early as 1840 he began growing strawberries on an extensive scale for the New York market, and in this business he was very successful and continued it for many years. So great indeed was the yield of his fields that his daily shipments are said to have averaged more than

three thousand baskets. This of course would not be regarded as an extraordinary yield for the present time, but it must be remembered that Mr. Hopper grew market berries nearly three-quarters of a century ago, when even a single trip to the market required a half day's time in going and returning, and when the plough, the harrow and the hoe were the only implements used in preparing the land and cultivating the crops. But notwithstanding all this he was a very successful man in his business life and a man very highly respected for his sturdy integrity and upright life. In 1835 Mr. Hopper married Ann, daughter of Garret Mercelis, whose wife was Lenah de Gray, of Preakness, Passaic county, New Jersey. She was born December 13, 1812, died in June, 1868. They had two children: 1. John, see forward. 2. Ellen M.

(IV) Judge John, son of John I. and Maria (Terhune) Hopper, was born on the home-stead farm in what now is the township of Lodi, Bergen county, New Jersey, March 2, 1814; died in Paterson, October 15, 1897. He acquired his earlier literary education at Washington and Lafayette academies in Hackensack, and prepared for college under the tutorship of the Rev. John Croes, at whose classical school in Paterson he was a student for some time, and also under the special instruction of Mr. Thomas McTahagan, the once famous master of the old academy in Bergen Town, now Hudson City, New Jersey. In 1830 he matriculated at Rutgers College, entering the sophomore class, completed the academic course of that institution and was graduated A. B. in 1833, *cum laude*, dividing second honors with Robert H. Pruyn, afterward minister plenipotentiary from the United States to Japan. After leaving college Mr. Hopper took up the study of law under the preceptorship of Governor Peter D. Vroom, of Somerville, New Jersey, remaining with him about two years, and afterward continued his studies for another year in the office of Elias B. D. Ogden, of Paterson. At a term of the supreme court held at Trenton, September 8, 1836, he was licensed to practice as an attorney at law and solicitor in chancery in all of the courts of this state, and on February 27, 1840, he became a counselor at law.

Having come to the bar Judge Hopper began his professional career in partnership with his former preceptor, Judge Ogden, under the firm style of Ogden & Hopper, which relation was maintained until 1848, when the senior partner was elevated to the bench of the su-

preme court of the state. From that time he practiced alone until 1869, when he took as partner his own son, Robert Imlay Hopper, then recently admitted to the bar; and thereafter this partnership relation was continued so long as Judge Hopper was engaged in active practice, until he assumed judicial office which necessitated the laying aside of private professional employments. During the long period of his professional career as an attorney and counselor at law, Judge Hopper was recognized as one of the ablest lawyers of the Paterson bar; a man of the highest character, a lawyer of distinguished ability, a ripe scholar, and an advocate with whom principles always prevailed over expedients. His practice was largely on the civil side of the courts, and his clientage was such and the character and mind of the man were such, that he was able to accept or decline cases without danger of pecuniary loss to himself; but he would not refuse a case in which he was not sure of ultimate success to his client, although at the same time he would not allow himself to be drawn into an action in behalf of a client whose personal integrity he had reasonable ground to question. His methods always were careful, but they were not laborious, and it was his policy to discourage rather than to promote litigation; a safe and prudent counselor in the office, he nevertheless was a power in the trial courts, and with him it was a cardinal principle never to go half prepared into the trial of an important case; petty actions he preferred to be turned over to the younger members of the profession. In the trial of a case he always was properly deferential to the court, but never more than that, and never obsequious in his manner before any tribunal. In presenting a case to the jury it was noticeable that he approached the subject in hand with dignity and in the light of principle and common sense, addressing himself to the understanding of his hearers and never appealing to their passions. And what may have been true of him as a lawyer, whether in private practice or in the capacity of prosecutor for the people, also was true of him as a magistrate on the bench of the court, for there too he was ever dignified and courteous, always considerate of the rights of attorneys representing litigant parties, and especially considerate and for bearing in his treatment of the younger members of the profession, frequently encouraging them with fatherly assistance and advice.

Throughout the period of his professional life Judge Hopper was much of the time an



Phu Hoppie

incumbent of office in connection with the operation of the courts and the administration of the law; town counsel of Paterson from 1843 to 1847; surrogate of Passaic county for two terms, 1845 to 1855; counsel to the board of chosen freeholders of Paterson from 1855 to 1864; prosecutor of the pleas from 1863 to 1868 and from 1871 to 1874. From 1868 to 1871 and again from 1874 to 1877 he was senator from Passaic county in the legislature of the state. In March, 1877, he was appointed by Governor Bedle judge of the district court of Paterson, serving in that capacity until January 8, 1887, when he resigned to accept Governor Abbott's appointment as president judge of the court of common pleas, orphans' court and quarter sessions of the peace for the unexpired term of Judge Absalom B. Woodruff, deceased. He was reappointed by Governor Green, March 15, 1887, and again on April 1, 1887, for a term of five years; and on April 1, 1892, he was reappointed by Governor Abbott. In 1879 he was appointed by Chancellor Runyon one of the advisory masters in chancery. In political adherence Judge Hopper was a firm Democrat, and while he was looked upon as one of the leading men of the state in the councils of his party his democracy was of the type which was calculated to draw strength to the party and not to engender bitter antagonisms in the opposition party. From 1851 until the time of his death he was a member of the board of trustees of his alma mater, Rutgers College, and also was a member of the New Jersey Historical Society, a director of the Paterson & Ramapo Railroad Company, its first secretary in 1844 and was elected its treasurer in 1851.

On June 16, 1840, Judge Hopper married Mary A., daughter of Robert Imlay, at one time a prominent merchant of Philadelphia; and June 16, 1890, Judge Hopper and his wife celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. They had six children who grew to maturity: 1. John H., silk manufacturer, member of the firm of Hopper & Scott, Paterson. 2. Robert Imlay, lawyer, Paterson. 3. Mary A., wife of Frank W. Potter, late United States consul to Marseilles. 4. James, removed to Texas. 5. Caroline. 6. Margaret Imlay, wife of John T. Boyd, of Brookline, Massachusetts.

(V) Major Robert Imlay, son of Judge John and Mary A. (Imlay) Hopper, was born in Paterson, New Jersey, May 28, 1845, and received his elementary and secondary education in the public schools of that city, and his higher education at Rutgers College, grad-

uating from the latter with the degree of A. B. in 1866. He read law in his father's office, and in 1869 was admitted to practice in the courts of this state. Since that time he has engaged in general law practice, for many years in partnership with his father and afterwards alone; and in connection with professional employments he has been somewhat prominently identified in various ways with several of the institutions and interests of the city of Paterson and also of the state. For many years he has taken an active interest in military affairs in connection with the national guard of New Jersey, having been appointed in 1891 judge advocate with the rank of major on the staff of General Steele, reappointed under General Wanser and also under General Campbell. He is a member of the Army and Navy Club, of New York City, the North Jersey Country Club and the Hamilton Club, of Paterson; member of Joppa Lodge, No. 29, Free and Accepted Masons, of Paterson; 3x3 Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Trenton; Melita Commandery, Knights Templar, of Paterson, and of Mecca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of New York City. In 1878 he was elected counsel for the board of chosen freeholders of the city of Paterson and held that office for several years.

Major Hopper married Ida E. Hughes, of Paterson, daughter of Robert S. Hughes, who for many years was president of the Rogers Locomotive Works, of Paterson. Only one child was born of this marriage—Ida E. Hopper, April 22, 1878. Ida E. (Hughes) Hopper died April 24, 1878.

It is claimed that the surname HOPPER Hopper is of French origin and was originally spelled Hoppe. There are in America three distinct Hopper families. One is of Irish descent, another came from the county of Durham, England, and the third, by far the most numerous, is of Dutch ancestry. The immigrant ancestor of the Holland Hoppers was Andries Hopper, and the New Jersey Hoppers are descended from him. Members of the family have represented Bergen county in both houses of the legislature, others have worn the judicial ermine with dignity and respectability, still others have held from time to time county and township offices, and have become famous as physicians, clergymen, lawyers, mayors of cities, publicists, mechanics, sailors, soldiers and agriculturists.

(1) Andries Hopper came from Amsterdam, Holland, in 1652, accompanied by his

wife and two or three children, and settled in New Amsterdam (now New York City). In 1657 he was granted the privileges of a small burgher. He acquired considerable property but did not live long to enjoy it, as he died in 1659. He had entered into an agreement with one Jacob Stol to purchase the Bronx lands, but owing to the death of both, the transaction was not completed. The maiden name of his wife was Gertie Hendricks, and she bore him several children. Those born in America were: 1. William, born 1654; see sketch. 2. Hendrick, born 1650; settled at Hackensack, 1687; married Mary Johns Van Blaricum; seven children. 3. Matthew Adolphus. (N. B. The Hoppers of Saddle River, Ridgewood and Midland townships, Bergen county, are all descended from these brothers). In 1660 Andries Hopper's widow married (second) Dirck Gerritsen Van Tricht, thereby securing to each of her three children the sum of two hundred gilders.

(II) Mathias (Matthew), son of Andries and Gertie (Hendricks) Hopper, was born in New Amsterdam, in 1658. He first settled in Bergen (Jersey City) New Jersey, but removed to Hackensack in 1687, and shortly afterward purchased of Captain John Berry a farm of about three hundred acres located between the Hackensack and Saddle rivers. He became a very prominent resident of Hackensack, and a deacon of the "Church on the Green." He married Anna Jurckes Paulus, or Anetje Peterse. Children: 1. Andrew, who will be again referred to. 2. Christine, born 1686; married John Huysman. 3. Lea, born 1695; married John Vanderhoff, of Albany, New York. 4. Rachel, born 1703; twice married. 5. John, born 1705; married Elizabeth Kipp. All were born in Hackensack except Andrew.

(III) Andries (Andrew), eldest child of Matthew and Anna Hopper, was born in Bergen (now Jersey City) in 1684, and died in 1719. He resided in Hackensack. He married there, August 12, 1710, Elizabeth Bross.

(IV) Peter, son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Bross) Hopper, was born in Hackensack, but the date of his birth does not appear in the records examined. He settled as a pioneer in Saddle River township, Bergen county, where he acquired possession of a large farm containing three hundred acres, and became a very successful tiller of the soil. In more recent years a portion of this estate came into the possession of Henry A. Hopper, formerly sheriff of Bergen county. Peter Hopper was

an unusually active and industrious farmer, upright in his dealings with his fellow men, and retiring in his habits. His death occurred in 1818, at an advanced age. He married Anne (Doremus), and she died at the age of eighty-eight years. Children: 1. Keziah, married Jacob Demorest. 2. Mrs. Voorhis. 3. Garret P. 4. Andrew P. 5. Henry P.

(V) Garret P., son of Peter and Anne (Doremus) Hopper, resided at Lodi, in Saddle River township, and was a prosperous farmer. In all probability he was the Garret Hopper who married Rachel Paulus, and had, according to information at hand, two sons—Jacob G. and David.

(VI) Jacob G., son of Garret P. and Rachel (Paulus) Hopper, was reared at the homestead in Lodi, and devoted the active period of his life to agricultural pursuits. He married Gertrude Vreeland; children: 1. Ann, married Jasper Yerance. 2. Margaret, married Henry Yerance. 3. Eliza, married Peter Cadmus. 4. Adrian, married Eliza Ann Post; resided in Passaic, New Jersey. 5. Garret J.

(VII) Garret J., son of Jacob G. and Gertrude (Vreeland) Hopper, was born in Lodi, August 31, 1821. He was an apt scholar, and being desirous of fitting himself for educational work he studied diligently with that end in view. Having completed his preparations in a most thorough manner, he inaugurated his career as a pedagogue at Dundee, New Jersey, and soon became recognized as an unusually able and successful educator. He finally became principal of a private school in Paterson, New Jersey, where he taught with gratifying success for many years, and in 1895 relinquished his useful calling, retiring permanently from professional work. His character was fully in keeping with the lofty ideals which he imparted to his pupils. He was upright, just and manly, and in his business affairs was the soul of honor. These commendable qualities, together with his long and honorable career as an educator, naturally gained for him a wide circle of warm personal friends, and his death which occurred at his home in River street, Paterson, February 3, 1900, was the cause of sincere regret. March 4, 1845, Mr. Hopper married Rachel A. Snyder, born in Paterson, December 11, 1824, daughter of Andrew and Sarah (Bogert) Snyder. Children: 1. Sarah Bogert, born August 11, 1847; died January 14, 1848. 2. Lidia, born December 21, 1848; married, September 15, 1874, Edward Van Houten, born January 17, 1840, son of Edward and Ellen (Lake) Van Houten.



G. J. Hopper



Rachel (Mcnyder) Hopper

(For ancestry see preceding sketch).

(VI) Henry Peter, son of Peter HOPPER and Ann Hopper, was born in Saddle River township, in the Hoppe homestead, Bergen county, New Jersey, in 1779. He married ———, and his children were born in Saddle River, Bergen county, New Jersey, as follows: 1. John A., see forward. 2. Benjamin. 3. Andrew.

(VII) John A., son of Henry Hopper, was born in Bergen county, New Jersey, October 11, 1804; died in Newark, New Jersey, December 18, 1896. He married, in 1826, Keziah Westervelt, of Hackensack, New Jersey, born November 5, 1808. They lived first at Hackensack and then at Oak Ridge, Newfoundland, Morris county, New Jersey, where with his two brothers, Benjamin and Andrew, he cleared up a large tract of land, which they divided into three adjoining farms, and he worked the farm, brought up a large family and late in life removed to Newark, New Jersey, where his children resided. The eleven children of John A. and Keziah (Westervelt) Hopper, the first six born in Hackensack, New Jersey, and the others on the homestead farm at Oak Ridge, Morris county, New Jersey, as follows: 1. Abram J., January 26, 1828; married Margaret Jane Mandeville. 2. John W., August 5, 1830; died February 28, 1906; married (first) March 21, 1855, Elizabeth (Bedell) Hocker, born February 27, 1834, died December 26, 1870, and they had four children: Mary, May 1, 1859; William, February 23, 1861, married Emma Contes, of Newark; Abraham, January 9, 1867, died young; Edward C., May 3, 1869, died young; he married (second), April 10, 1881, Emma Barrow, born March 14, 1858; child—Elmer F., born June 12, 1883. 3. Eliza, December 24, 1832; died young. 4. Thomas B., January 22, 1834; died unmarried. 5. Eliza, January 20, 1836; died young. 6. Benjamin W., May 15, 1839; see forward. 7. Mary, June 29, 1841; died unmarried. 8. Henry, August 30, 1843; see forward. 9. William A., May 18, 1846; married Anna Fredericks. 10. Jacob, July 1, 1848; see forward. 11. Levi J., September 30, 1852; see forward.

(VIII) Benjamin W., fourth son and sixth child of John A. and Keziah (Westervelt) Hopper, was born in Bergen county, New Jersey, near Hackensack, May 15, 1839. He was brought up in Newfoundland, Morris county, 1840-55, where he received his school training. He was apprenticed to the trade of carpenter in Newark in 1856, and in the spring of 1861

arranged to go to Macon, Georgia, as a master mechanic in carpentering and building, he having accepted a flattering offer for a master builder in that southern city. The outbreak of the civil war, however, changed the plan and the whole current of his future life. He went south as a soldier instead of as a master carpenter, and on September 1, 1861, was in the ranks of the Union army as a private in the Ninth New Jersey Volunteer Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Charles A. Hickman. He was assigned to Company E, and in December, 1861, was promoted to sergeant. He went with the regiment to North Carolina in the Burnside expedition, and at Roanoke Island his regiment was second in line of battle in the Second Brigade under command of General Jesse L. Reno, the army being under command of Major General Ambrose E. Burnside. Sergeant Hopper distinguished himself at Roanoke Island when the troops were landed under cover of the gunboats, and as General Foster in command of the First Brigade had awaited the arrival of General Reno with the Second Brigade no fighting occurred between the two assembled armies until Reno's arrival to take his place on the left with the Twenty-first Massachusetts, which had the right of the line, followed by the Ninth New Jersey and the Twenty-first New York, and the three regiments began an effective attack, turning the Confederate right by marching through a thicket of briars, shrubs and swamp land, almost impenetrable. This was February 8, 1862, and after the capture of the fort, Foster and Reno pursued the enemy to the northern extremity of the island, where an unconditional surrender of the entire Confederate force was effected. After a well-earned rest the army proceeded to the attack on New Berne, which place was reached by transports under guard of the gunboats. Here again Reno had the extreme left and made his favorite swing to the rear of the Confederate right, and the enemy found themselves between two effective fires and broke and fled to the town, burning the bridges as they retreated, and in that way escaped capture. The town of New Berne, North Carolina, was occupied by Burnside and his army in the afternoon of March 14, 1862. Burnside sums up the victory as follows: "The Burnside Expedition has passed into history; its records we can be proud of. No body of troops ever had more difficulties to overcome in the same space of time. Its perils were both by land and water. Defeat never befell it. Its experience was a succession of honorable vic-

tories." The gallantry of Sergeant Hopper attracted the attention of Colonel Hickman, who promptly promoted him to a lieutenantancy and subsequently made him captain of the company. He followed the fortunes of his regiment through the entire war. His sword hand was disabled while leading an advance on the abattis protecting Fort Darling, May 14, 1864; at the terrific combat at Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864, he was wounded in the breast and arm and was ordered to the rear by Regimental Surgeon Gillette. He persisted in remaining with his command, his bleeding arm supported by a sling which the surgeon extemporized, and he sought the aid and comfort of the hospital only after he had secured for his decimated command a position of comparative safety. Such a commander could not fail to secure the universal respect and love of every member of the company and the esteem of every member of the regiment. In the final campaign of the Carolinas after the fall of Wilmington, North Carolina, and near the close of the war, his regiment was, with a division of the Twenty-third Army Corps under command of Major General Cox, placed in command of the Beaufort district. The Ninth New Jersey was in the Second Brigade under Colonel James Stewart, the regiment being commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Hufby. The duties of this column was to open the railway from New Berne to Goldsboro. Sergeant Hopper had fought with his regiment at New Berne early in the war, and now at its close the fortunes of war carried him back to familiar places, and after the successful battle of New Berne, March 8-10, 1865, the Union army occupied Kinston, North Carolina, March 14, and reached Goldsboro on the 21st. He led his company into Goldsboro, North Carolina, March 21, 1865, and secured the capitulation of the citizens and few troops who had not fled. The commander of the Ninth New Jersey in recognition of his valor and daring in capturing the city, detailed his company as provost guard, and Captain Hopper was made inspector general of the Twenty-third Army Corps, the onerous duties of which position were so well performed that he received special commendation from General Sherman and Generals Cox and Schofield.

Upon his return home, Captain Hopper, through the kind offices of his old commander, now General Hickman, was appointed a conductor on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and he held that responsible position together with that of general freight agent of the road

for over forty years, becoming personally known to every regular patron of the road. He died in Newark, New Jersey, April 18, 1906.

He married, after his return home from the army, Mary, daughter of Edward and Rosanna (Froxell) Keller, of Pennsylvania, and had four children, born in Newark, New Jersey: 1. Edward Keller, May 1, 1871; married, October 19, 1892, Mary, daughter of ——— Malcom, of Connecticut. 2. Herbert W. 3. Emilie Seitz, married Oakley W. Cooke. 4. Clarence K.

(VIII) Henry, fifth son and eighth child of John A. and Keziah (Westervelt) Hopper, was born in Newfoundland, Morris county, New Jersey, August 30, 1843. He was brought up on his father's farm and attended the public schools. On the outbreak of the civil war he was eighteen years of age and he left the plow in the furrow and hastened to join his brother, Benjamin W., who was recruiting volunteers to fill up Company E of the Ninth New Jersey Volunteers. He followed the fortunes of his brother and the Ninth New Jersey at Hatteras, when he was detailed to serve on the gunboat fleet that bombarded the fort on Roanoke Island. In the afternoon before the eventful day on which the forts were captured, he urged strongly to be allowed to go ashore with the launch carrying howitzers to the scene of the attack, and thus became temporarily attached to his regiment and took part in both the battles of Roanoke Island and New Berne. His brother, then a private, assisted in dragging and firing the howitzers, the only artillery ashore at Roanoke Island, until after the victory had been won. After New Berne had capitulated, and seeing ahead no more gunboat fighting, he procured his discharge from the naval service, and from that time until the end of the war was with his regiment and his brother who so gallantly commanded Company E. He was mustered out with the regiment in July, 1865, and again took his place at the plow and he continued on the farm until 1873, when he went to Newark and obtained employment there. In 1878 he was appointed on the police force as patrolman. He soon made his services to the city and the department so valuable that he was promoted through the grades to captain of the precinct and thence to chief of the police force of the city of Newark, from which honorable position, especially honored by his unimpeachable character and service, he resigned.

He married, January 1, 1866, Melissa Ed-

wards, born May 3, 1845; two children were born in Newfoundland, New Jersey: 1. Lizzie, December 22, 1807; married (first) Charles Coy Kendall; one child—Helen Kendall; she married (second) Norman Smith. 2. Mary Jane, July 29, 1870, who never married.

(VIII) Jacob, seventh son and tenth child of John A. and Keziah (Westervelt) Hopper, was born at Oak Ridge, Newfoundland, Morris county, New Jersey, July 1, 1848; died July 16, 1891, in Bloomfield, New Jersey. He was brought up on his father's farm, attended the district school, learned the trade of carpenter in Newark, New Jersey, was a skillful mechanic, and pursued that occupation for a number of years; he also followed farming on the old homestead. He married (first) in Newark, New Jersey, June 13, 1871, Mary Catherine Farrand, born March 18, 1848, died in Newark, 1886. Children, born in Newark, New Jersey: 1. Lizzie May, born May 25, 1872; died unmarried, February 6, 1891. 2. Louis A., January 27, 1874; died unmarried, July 23, 1890. 3. Harry Centennial, see forward. 4. Eva Belle, January 14, 1878; died unmarried, October 18, 1894. 5. Jennie F., December 16, 1881; married Alfred Baechlin. Mr. Hopper married (second), November 23, 1887, Jennie Farrand, sister of his first wife. No children.

(VIII) Levi J., youngest son and eleventh child of John A. and Keziah (Westervelt) Hopper, was born at Oak Ridge, Newfoundland, Morris county, New Jersey, September 30, 1852. He attended the public schools of his native town and the public schools of Newark, and at the age of about nineteen years entered the employ of the Central Railroad of New Jersey in the freight department, under his brother, Benjamin W., who was at the time general agent of the road; he received promotion and in 1909 was chief clerk to the general agent of the road after a continuous service of over thirty-six years. He married, May 17, 1877, Ida M., born March 20, 1856, daughter of Henry and Mary Louise (Brown) Kipp. Children, born in Newark, New Jersey: 1. Grace, born March 7, 1878; died August 21, 1878. 2. Bessie L., October 30, 1879; graduated at the Newark high school in 1897, and in 1909 was president of the high school alumnae; she has always been active in the work of the Christian Endeavor and served as president of the Essex County Junior Society of that organization; she married, September 6, 1905, Frederick S. Crum, of Newark, son of Lafayette and Mary Elizabeth (Osborn) Crum;

children: Mary Elizabeth, born June 16, 1906, and Robert Hopper, born October 11, 1908. 3. Hazel Turton, born December 11, 1884; died May 17, 1885. 4. Walter Everett, born September 20, 1886; graduated from Newark high school in 1904, and from Cornell University, A. B., 1908.

(IX) Harry Centennial, second son and third child of Jacob and Mary Catherine (Farrand) Hopper, was born in Newark, New Jersey, February 24, 1876. He attended the public schools of Newark, and at the age of fourteen years became an apprentice to the trade of tailor, and on acquiring this was a custom cutter for seven years; in 1897 he became engaged in New York City and continued to work as a cutter for six years. He established himself in business as a merchant tailor in October, 1903, at 13 Park Row, New York City, in the Park Row Building, occupying a room on the sixth floor, No. 616, where he has a desirable class of trade made up of the solid business men having offices in the vicinity. He affiliates with the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Bloomfield Lodge, No. 40, of Bloomfield, New Jersey, where he has his home. He is also a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of Bloomfield. He married in Newark, New Jersey, February 22, 1900, Ida F., born in Germany, March 15, 1873, daughter of Gustave and Caroline (Zierling) Wiedman. Their first three children were born in Newark before the family became residents of Bloomfield. Children: 1. Harold Arthur, born January 18, 1901. 2. Ellsworth Louis, October 4, 1903. 3. Eleanor May, February 5, 1906. 4. Edith Caroline, April 19, 1908.

As its name indicates the Deacon family of New Jersey and of England has an ecclesiastical origin, and the family can be traced back as far as the time of William the Conqueror, when in the distribution of land, recorded in Domesday Book, Walter le Deacon is styled "tenant in capite," denoting the most honorable tenure by which lands could be held in that day, namely, immediately from the king. It was the clerical standing of the founder of the family also which gave the design for its arms, which are an arm grasping a sheaf of wheat, symbolical of the servant of the church distributing its alms to the poor. Such was the founder and estate of the family which has since its day become so distinguished, both in England and America.

(1) George, son of Samuel Deacon, of Lon-

don, was born in 1642, in Church Waltham, county Essex, England, and died in Northampton township, Burlington county, West Jersey, in September or October, 1725. He is supposed to have been a lineal descendant of Walter V. Deacon. Becoming a Friend, he set sail to the Quaker colonies on the Delaware in the ship "Willing Mind," John Newcomb, master, which arrived in West Jersey, November 3, 1677. He was accompanied by his father, his wife Frances, of Dedford, county Kent, and a servant or indentured man whose passage he had paid, Thomas Edwards. He settled at New Salem, in Fenwick's colony, but soon removed to Alloway's Creek, near Hancock's bridge, Salem county, where he soon became a man of consciousness in the Society of Friends, and in the civil and political life of the community in which he dwelt. The transaction of many important matters of business were intrusted to his hand. He was a trustee for the purchasing of lands for a meetinghouse and burial-ground, and the then big oak tree of Salem which was standing as late as 1880 marked the second plot in that vicinity selected by him and others for God's acre.

He called himself, from his business in England, a feltmaker; but his designation in all legal documents, except where his official titles were used, was gentleman, indicating, according to the custom of that day and generation, that he was entitled to wear coat armor. In the Society of Friends from 1677 to 1694 he was frequently chosen as committeeman, trustee, or delegate to the conventions held at Newtown and Philadelphia. He never came under censure except once, when as the minutes record, December 28, 1692, "John Thompson and Andrew Thompson ordered to speak to George Deacon, Edward Bellamy and Edward Wade to know the reason why they broke up the meeting before Joseph White had done his declaration, and give their answer to the next monthly meeting." This answer must have been satisfactory, as the next monthly meeting ordered the above minute "put out." He was one of the signers of the grants and concession, and at an early period was president of the board of proprietors of West Jersey. From 1682 to 1685 he was a representative of the general assembly and also one of the justices for Salem. In 1685 he was a commissioner for laying out highways, and also a representative for the Salem Tenth. In 1696 he became king's attorney and in 1701 provincial judge, the last position being one of the highest in the province. Under Lord Cornbury and General

Hunter, during their governorships, he was a member of the council, and as such took a leading part in the troubles between the royal governors and the people which eventuated in the establishment of the popular liberties and the adoption of forms of government which bore their fruit nearly a century later. In these controversies George Deacon was always in the side of the people, and when Queen Anne removed some of his associates, in compliance with public sentiment and policy she confirmed him and three other officials in their position. An enumeration of all the offices that he held and an account of all that he did would necessitate writing the history of West Jersey in his day, as he was undoubtedly the most active and influential man not only in Salem county, where he settled at first, but also in Burlington county, to which he removed about 1704. Many relics still exist of this old pioneer; and his transactions proved him to have been an upright, intelligent and freeminded Quaker who had the confidence not only of his home community but of all in authority in the mother country, who, although strangers to him, besought him to accept trusts of importance which required execution in a land to them foreign. The correspondence still extant between his wife and her relatives, the Bernards and the farms of Bishop's Burton, are curious old evidences of George Deacon's high position and great worth and of the good circumstances of his family.

His first wife, Frances, apparently died without issue, and July 30, 1688, he declared his intention of marriage with Margaret Denn, of Salem, who lived but a short time after her marriage. May 10, 1692, he laid before the meeting again his intentions of marriage with Susanna, daughter of Robert Ashton, of New Castle, then in the province of Pennsylvania, now in the state of Delaware. In 1693 he was married to Martha Farm, widow of Simon Charles, of Northampton township, Burlington county, who bore him four children: 1. George, born 1695; died 1729, leaving a widow Jane and probably no children. 2. Mary, born 1697; married Edward Smith. 3. Martha, born 1700; married Samuel Shivers. 4. John, referred to below.

(II) John, son of George and Martha (Farm) Charles, was born in Salem county, New Jersey, August 10, 1702, and died in Burlington county, November 26, 1760. March 26, 1726, he married Hester, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Frampton) Wills, granddaughter of James and Hester (Gardiner) Wills,

and great-granddaughter of Dr. Daniel and Elizabeth Wills. Children: 1. George, which see elsewhere. 2. John, married Hannah Elton. 3. Joseph. 4. Martha. 5. Elizabeth. 6. Barzillai, died 1807, leaving widow Hannah and nine children. 7. William, referred to below. 8. Samuel. 9. Mary. 10. Robert. 11. Sarah. 12. Susanna.

(III) William, son of John and Hester (Wills) Deacon, died in Burlington county, New Jersey, in 1811. He married Elizabeth Rogers, who survived him. Children: 1. Joseph, referred to below. 2. Daniel, married Martha, daughter of Joseph and Prudence (Borton) Ridgway; her mother's grandmother was cousin to Aaron Burr. 3. John. 4. Abigail. 5. William. 6. Deborah, married Daniel Brock.

(IV) Joseph, son of William and Elizabeth (Rogers) Deacon, was born in Burlington county, New Jersey, about 1774; died there in 1858. He lived in Westhampton township, where he followed the occupation of gentleman farmer and owned one of the largest estates in that section. He married (first) Mary, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Fox) Chambers; (second) Lydia Ridgway, who died without issue; (third), in 1813, Beulah, daughter of Robert and Rachel (Venicombe) Haines (see Haines, IV). Children, the first by first wife, and the remainder by the third: 1. Henry C., born August 13, 1809; married Elizabeth, daughter of Israel D. and Sarah (Borton) Stokes. 2. Mary, married David Cole. 3. William. 4. Joseph, referred to below. 5. Robert. 6. Joshua. 7. Japheth. 8. Benjamin. 9. Sally Ann. 10. Jeremiah.

(V) Joseph (2), son of Joseph (1) and Beulah (Haines) Deacon, was born on the old homestead farm in Westhampton township, Burlington county, New Jersey, October 20, 1807, and died there, October 6, 1879. After receiving his education in the public school he engaged in farming and in buying and selling real estate. He was a man of great influence and prominence in his community, and was frequently called upon to serve on committees and boards, and for a great many years was a member of the township committee. In religious conviction he was affiliated with the Society of Friends. He married Rebecca A. Haines, daughter of Abel B. and Rachel Woolston. Children: 1. Joseph Woolston. 2. Annie Haines, married John P. Lippincott. 3. Benjamin Haines, referred to below. Rebecca A. Haines (Woolston) Deacon, died August 10, 1890. Abel B. Woolston was a son of John

and Beulah Woolston; Rachel was a daughter of Samuel and Hannah Woolston.

(VI) Benjamin Haines, son of Joseph and Rebecca A. Haines (Woolston) Deacon, was born in the old homestead, Westhampton township, Burlington county, New Jersey, April 2, 1851, where he is now living. For his early education he was sent to the public schools of Burlington county, and later to the Mount Holly Institute. After leaving school he took up farming under his father, and has since inherited the old homestead which has been in his family for generations. Here he has spent his life in agricultural pursuits, and like his father before him became one of the most influential men of his community. For ten years he was the township clerk, and for twelve more he served as the district clerk. He is a member of the Mount Holly Meeting of Friends, and also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

May 21, 1880, he married Annie S. Zelle, who died the following year without issue. In April, 1887, he married (second) Adele, daughter of George Zelle. Children, all by second marriage: 1. Joseph E., born January 16, 1888. 2. Arthur Woolston, April 29, 1889. 3. Justice Z., August 20, 1893.

(The Haines Line, see Richard Haines 1).

(III) Jeremiah Haines, son of William (q. v.) and Sarah (Paine) Haines, married Hannah, daughter of Robert Bonnell. Children: 1. Sarah, born June 25, 1737; married Isaac Hilyard. 2. William, March 29, 1739; married Mary Eastlack. 3. Robert, referred to below. 4. Rebecca, September 27, 1744; married John White. 5. Frances, October 10, 1746; married John Hilyard. 6. Hannah, March 16, 1749; married Samuel Woolston. 7. Jeremiah, September 14, 1751.

(IV) Robert, son of Jeremiah and Hannah (Bonnell) Haines, married, May, 1766, Rachel, daughter of Francis and Rachel (Lippincott) Venicombe. Her grandparents were William and Sarah (Stockton-Jones) Venicombe, her grandmother being Sarah, daughter of Richard and Abigail Stockton, the emigrants. Children of Robert and Rachel (Venicombe) Haines: 1. Hannah, married Samuel Woolston. 2. Robert, married Ann Powell. 3. Ann, died unmarried. 4. Mary, married Benjamin Davis. 5. Rachel, married John Bishop. 6. Beulah, married Joseph Deacon (see Deacon, IV). 7. Charlotte, married Michael Woolston. 8. William, married Mary Mullin.

William G. Deacon, a grandson DEACON or great-grandson of George Deacon (q. v.), of West Jersey, is the first member of this branch of the family of whom we have definite information. He lived on the old Deacon homestead near Burlington, New Jersey, and his wife's name was Pernelia. Children: William; Abigail; Deborah, married probably Joseph W. Cole; Elizabeth; Lydia; Ann; Sarah; Maria; Charles H., referred to below.

(III) Charles H., son of William G. and Pernelia Deacon, was born on the old Deacon homestead near Burlington, April 2, 1814, and died October 5, 1846. He married Rebecca, daughter of Amos and Mary Buzby, who was born February 4, 1814, and died in 1886. Children: Mary Anne, born January 23, 1840; Charles H., referred to below; Amos Buzby, born August 11, 1843, died April 13, 1878.

(IV) Charles H. (2), son of Charles H. (1) and Rebecca (Buzby) Deacon, was born at Charlestown, near Moorestown, New Jersey, December 20, 1841, and died August 30, 1905. He was educated in the common schools and was a farmer by occupation. In September, 1862, he enlisted for nine months in Company G, Twenty-third Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, being mustered in September 13 and made corporal at the time of his enlistment. He fought in the battles of Fredericksburg and Salem Church, and May 19, 1863, was promoted sergeant. He was mustered out June 27, 1863. He then returned home to his farm, where he remained until 1885, when he removed to Mount Holly, New Jersey, and went into the hardware business with Samuel Cline, with whom he remained for five years. In 1900 the Burlington County Hospital for the Insane was built at New Lisbon, and in 1901 Mr. Deacon was appointed as superintendent and held this position up to the time of his death. In politics he was a Republican, and he held various township offices at different times. He was also prominent as a member of the Society of Friends.

January 11, 1868, he married Louisa, daughter of Benjamin and Louisa (Stockton) Peacock (see Peacock). Children: Charles Clarence, referred to below; Harvey R., of Camden, New Jersey; Marion, married Roland Warrick, of the South Jersey Tobacco Company, of Mount Holly, and has two children—Eleanor Louise Warrick and William Henry Warrick, born February 29, 1908; Helen, married Edwin Rogers, a farmer of Medford, New Jersey.

(V) Charles Clarence, son of Charles H. (2) and Louisa (Peacock) Deacon, was born on the old Deacon homestead near Mount Holly, in 1872. After receiving his education in the schools of the township and of Mount Holly, New Jersey, he obtained a position with Risdon & Company, of Mount Holly, with whom he learned the business of merchant and for whom he worked four years. He then became superintendent for C. E. Hires & Company, of Philadelphia, and after two years spent with the manufacturers of Hires Root Beer, he went in the employ of the Remington Typewriter Company first to Cleveland and then to Toledo, Ohio, remaining in the latter place seven years. He then accepted the offer of a position as traveling salesman for the De Vellis Manufacturing Company, whose specialty was surgical instruments, with whom he spent one year, covering territory from Washington, D. C., to Boston, Massachusetts. He gave up this position in order to come to New Lisbon and assist his father, who was superintendent of the Burlington County Hospital for the Insane, and when his father died in 1905 he was appointed to succeed him as superintendent, a position which he has held ever since. He is also treasurer of the Browns Mills Cranberry Company, organized in 1908. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of Mount Holly Lodge, No. 14, F. and A. M.; of Fort Meigs Chapter, No. 29, R. A. M., of Toledo, Ohio, which was instituted June 26, 1844; of Toledo Council, No. 10, Commercial Travellers Association. April 15, 1908, he married Maud Vallette Merritt, of Haverstraw, Rockland county, New York.

(The Peacock Line).

(1) John Peacock, the founder of this family in New Jersey, was of Scotch descent. He emigrated to West Jersey, where he died intestate in 1758 or 1759, leaving a son John, referred to below.

(II) John (2), son of John (1) Peacock, married, November 2, 1723, Elizabeth, daughter of Zackariah and Ellipha Prickitt, progenitor of the Prickitt family of West Jersey. The marriage was performed before John Gosling, justice of the peace, of Northampton, New Jersey. Children: 1. Adonijah, referred to below. 2. Abner, born April 25, 1727; married Margaret Hutton. 3. Dianna, born June 1, 1730; married John Sharp. 4. Elizabeth, born September 15, 1732; married Samuel Sharp. 5. John, born December 29, 1734; married Susanna Ballinger. 6. Alexander, born April

1. 1737. 7. Tamer, born June 27, 1739. 8. James, born August 19, 1740. 9. Melchezedec, born January 31, 1742; married Abigail Thorn. 10. Margaret, born January 15, 1746.

(III) Adonijah, son of John and Elizabeth (Prickitt) Peacock, was born in Burlington county, New Jersey, October 5, 1724. He was killed by the accidental ignition of several barrels of gunpowder which he was drying over a fire in his kitchen during the revolutionary war. A woman standing in the north door when the explosion occurred, was carried fifty yards without injury, except the scorching of her hair and clothing. A French blunderbuss suspended over the door was discharged, and found one hundred and fifty yards from the house, which was literally blown to atoms. He married, about 1751, Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Springer. Children: 1. Ann, born March 17, 1753; married Joshua Owen. 2. Adonijah, born February 17, 1755; died in infancy. 3. Elizabeth, born May 21, 1756; married James Read, and went west. 4. Adonijah, born September 16, 1757; married Sarah Voorhees. 5. John, born January 11, 1759; married Mary Shenela. 6. Benjamin, born September 24, 1760; married twice. 7. Thomas, born July 8, 1762; married Ann Sharp. 8. Samuel, born June 6, 1764. 9. George, born May 21, 1766; went to Kentucky. 10. David, referred to below. 11. Jacob, born December 8, 1769; was in the American army when Gen. St. Clair was defeated, and went to Canada. 12. Levi, born December 13, 1773. 13. Deborah, born September 16, 1775; married Thomas Bishop. 14. Grace, born September 16, 1777; married ——— Wrigley.

(IV) David, son of Adonijah and Elizabeth (Springer) Peacock, was born in Burlington county, New Jersey, February 2, 1768. He lived on the Vincentown road, and married Sarah Hollingshead. Children: Elizabeth; Mary; Martha; Sarah; Benjamin, referred to below; David.

(V) Benjamin, son of David and Sarah (Hollingshead) Peacock, was born and lived in Southampton township, Burlington county, New Jersey. He married Louisa, daughter of Stacy and Eliza (Rossell) Stockton. Children: Adeline; Cornelia; David; Mary; Benjamin; Louisa, referred to below; Howard; Ella.

(VI) Louisa, daughter of Benjamin and Louisa (Stockton) Peacock, was born in Southampton township, Burlington county, New Jersey, June 11, 1844, and married, Janu-

ary 11, 1868, Charles H. (2), son of Charles H. (1) and Rebecca (Buzby) Deacon.

The name Van Blarcom is one of the many place names which have crystalized into surnames, and its origin is found in the little village of Blarcom or Blerkum situated near the city of Rotterdam in Holland, from whence the founder of the family in this country emigrated to the New Netherlands about the middle of the seventeenth century.

(I) Johannes Van Blarcom, founder of the family, is said to have brought with him to America a large family of children and settled in what is now Hoboken, Hudson county, New Jersey. He certainly had at least three sons: 1. Pieter Janse, married (first) Jacomina Cornelisse; (second) in 1719, Widow Antje Meyer. 2. Gysbert Janse, referred to below. 3. Johannes Jr., married, July 16, 1693, Mitje Jans. 4. Hester, married, August 27, 1707, Lourens Barents.

(II) Gysbert Janse, son of Johannes Van Blarcom, went to Hackensack in 1715, joined the church there and bought land. June 16, 1706, he was married by Dominic Van Giesen in the presence of the court at Bergen to Magdalena Lakomba, and it is said that at her death he married (second) Antje Christie. Children: 1. Jan, married Vrouwtjen Kip. 2. Marietje, married Coenradus Bos. 3. Anthony. 4. Willen. 5. Hendrick, referred to below. 6. Helena, married Jacob Ferdon. 7. Jacobus.

(III) Hendrick, son of Gysbert Janse Van Blarcom, married, June 15, 1749, in Hackensack, Elizabeth Koienhoven, and among his children was Henry, referred to below.

(IV) Henry, son of Hendrick and Elizabeth (Koienhoven) Van Blarcom, served during the revolutionary war as a captain in the Second Regiment of the Essex county, New Jersey militia, and among his children was Garret, referred to below.

(V) Garret, son of Captain Henry Van Blarcom, was born in Bergen county, New Jersey, about 1780, died in 1834. He served in the war of 1812. By trade he was a mason, and about 1820 he settled in Sussex county, where he carried on farming for the remainder of his life. Both he and his wife were members of the North Church (Presbyterian) of Hardyston township, and in politics he was a member of the Democratic party. About 1804

he married Mary De Graw, the descendant of an old Huguenot family, also a member of the North Church. She was a devout christian woman, and died in 1864, aged about eighty years: Children: 1. Samuel, born 1805, died July 19, 1867; married, September, 1829, Eliza, daughter of Peter Gunderman. 2. William, referred to below. 3. Susan, married L. L. Conklin, of Paterson. 4. Mary A., married J. F. Dunn, of Belle Plain, Iowa.

(VI) William, son of Garret and Mary (De Graw) Van Blarcom, was born at the "Ponds," Bergen county, New Jersey, 1814, died in 1854. In 1852 he removed to Lafayette township, Sussex county, and lived a quiet life as a practical farmer; he never sought political place or the emoluments of office. He married Catherine A., born 1814, daughter of Jacob and Hannah (Rorick) Sutton, of Hardyston township. In 1858 her parents removed to Michigan, where both died. She and her husband were active members of the Christian Church and assisted in building the church edifice at Monroe Corner. Children: 1. Lewis, referred to below. 2. Garret. 3. Lucy A., married James E. Price, of Romeo, Michigan. 4. Susan C., married Nelson Ackerson, of Lafayette. 5. Joseph. 6. Andrew J. 7. Hannah, married Charles Y. Dolsen, of Newton.

(VII) Lewis, eldest son of William and Catherine A. (Sutton) Van Blarcom, was born in Sparta township, Sussex county, New Jersey, July 10, 1835, died February 19, 1904. His early education was obtained at the common school in his native township and under the private instruction of Edward A. Stiles, a well-known teacher of Wantage. His minority was mostly spent at home, where he became inured of farm work and learned the inestimable lesson of self-reliance and perseverance. After reaching a suitable age he became a teacher, continuing for four terms. In 1858 he began to read law with N. R. Kimble, of Hamburg, and after one year entered the law office of John Linn, of Newton. August 25, 1862, he enlisted as first lieutenant, Company D, Fifteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, and for meritorious service was promoted in June, 1863, to captain of Company C. This regiment was a part of the first New Jersey Brigade, which formed a part of the Army of the Potomac, First Division, Sixth Army Corps. During his service he was in the following engagements: Fredericksburg, December, 1862; Second Fredericksburg at Salem Heights, May, 1863; Gettysburg, July,

1863; Rappahannock Station, November, 1863; Spottsylvania, May 8, 1864. In this latter engagement he was wounded and captured by the enemy and had his leg amputated by their surgeons. After remaining in the hospital for ten days he was carried to Richmond and placed in Libby Prison, where he remained until September 12, 1864, when he was exchanged and placed in the hospital at Annapolis. December 19, 1864, he received his discharge from service and returned home. After his return to Newton he resumed the study of law and was admitted to the bar as attorney, June, 1865, and in June, 1868, as counsellor. He then began the practice of his profession in Newton, where he met with great and well-deserved success. From 1869 to 1873 he was associated in business with Joseph Coult, from 1873 to 1880 with Lewis Cochran. Governor Randolph appointed him, March 25, 1869, prosecutor of the pleas, and he discharged the duties of that office with acknowledged ability and justice for a term of five years. Politically speaking Captain Van Blarcom was a Republican and a leading and influential man in his party in Sussex county. He was the Republican candidate for county clerk, member of congress, but failed of election owing to his party being largely in the minority. For two years he was one of the chosen board of freeholders. For many years he was the chairman of the Republican county committee.

August 17, 1871, he married Mary, daughter of Dr. Alexander H. Thomson, of Marksboro, Warren county, New Jersey (see Thomson, IV). Children: 1. Kate. 2. Andrew, referred to below. 3. Lewis Jr.

(VIII) Andrew, second child and eldest son of Lewis and Mary (Thomson) Van Blarcom, was born in Newton, Sussex county, New Jersey, November 12, 1881, and is now living in Newark, New Jersey. He was educated at the Newton Collegiate Institute, after which he read law in the office of Messrs. Count & Howell, Esquires, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney in February, 1902, and as counsellor in February, 1905. Since that time he has been in the general practice of his profession in Newark, New Jersey, where he is regarded as one of the rising men of the present generation. In politics Mr. Van Blarcom is a Republican. He is a Presbyterian, and a member of the Essex Club of Newark, of the Lawyers' Club of Newark, and of the Wednesday Club. May 9, 1906, Mr. Van Blarcom married in Newark, Sara Streit,

daughter of Joseph M. Riker. Children: Andrew Jr., born April 19, 1907. Sarah Hunter, born September 24, 1909.

(The Thomson Line).

Colonel Mark Thomson, the first member of the family of whom we have definite information, settled first in Changewater, and then in Marksboro, Sussex (now Warren) county, New Jersey, the latter of which places was named in his honor. He was one of the leading men of his day, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of Colonel Stewart's battalion of minute-men, February 15, 1776; colonel of the First Regiment of Sussex County Militia, July 10, 1776; and colonel of the Battalion of Detached Militia, July 18, 1776. He was also after the revolution appointed lieutenant-colonel and aide-de-camp on staff of Governor Richard Howell, June 10, 1793. In 1775 he was a member of the provincial congress of New Jersey, and was appointed sheriff of Sussex county in October, 1779, October, 1791, and October, 1794. From 1786 to 1788 he was a member of the New Jersey council of state, and in 1779 a member of the New Jersey assembly. From 1795 to 1799 he was a representative from New Jersey to the fourth and fifth United States congresses. He died December 14, 1803. In 1768 he married Ann Breckenridge. Children: 1. Robert C., referred to below. 2. Jacob Stern, attorney and counsellor at law, admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1796; member of the New Jersey council of state, 1806; member from Sussex county to the New Jersey legislature, 1823-24; and was the first member of the same body from Warren county in 1825, the year in which that county was set apart. 3. Ann Breckenridge, married Dr. Samuel Fowler. 4. Martha, married Edward Sharp. 5. Maria C., married James V. Anderson.

(II) Robert C., son of Colonel Mark and Ann (Breckenridge) Thomson, was a member of the New Jersey assembly from Sussex county from 1816 to 1819. He married Maria, daughter of Elias and Mary (Joline) Woodruff (see Woodruff X). Children: 1. Alexander Hamilton, referred to below. 2. George, married his cousin, Susan, daughter of Aaron Dickinson and Grace (Lowrey) Woodruff. 3. Mark, married Ruth Smith. 4. Theodore. 5. Robert. 6. Edward.

(III) Alexander Hamilton, son of Robert C. and Maria (Woodruff) Thomson, was born in the old homestead at Marksboro, which is still standing. He graduated from Princeton

College in 1824, and then took his degree from the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania. He then began the practice of his profession at Marksboro, where he lived for the greater part of his life, combining with his medical services the management of a farm and a milling business. He married, August 19, 1830, Rachel Everitt, born June 7, 1809. Children: 1. Susan Dowers. 2. Elizabeth Catharine. 3. Mary, referred to below. 4. Jane Woodruff.

(IV) Mary, daughter of Dr. Alexander Hamilton and Rachel (Everitt) Thomson, of Marksboro, Warren county, New Jersey, married, August 17, 1871, Lewis, son of William and Catharine A. (Sutton) Van Blarcom (see Van Blarcom, VII).

(The Woodruff Line).

Thomas Woodrove, the first member of the family of whom we have definite information, appears of record in the town of Fordwich, county Kent, England, in 1508. He died in 1552. In 1538 he was one of the magistrates who arranged for the conveyancing to some favored individuals of a portion of the possessions of the monastery of St. Augustine, which had been despoiled and desecrated by King Henry VIII. The family name has been variously spelled in different generations.

(II) William Woodroffe, son of Thomas, died in 1587. He was a jurat or magistrate of Fordwich in 1579, and also key keeper of the town chest, one of the most honorable offices in the borough.

(III) Robert, son of William Woodroffe, died in 1611. He and his brother William, whose family became extinct in 1673, were freemen of Fordwich in 1580, and Robert was church warden and jurat in 1584. He married at St. Mary, Northgate, in 1573, Alice Russel.

(IV) John, son of Robert and Alice (Russel) Woodroffe, was born at Fordwich, in 1574, died in 1611. On reaching manhood he took up his residence in Northgate, where his uncle, William Russel, was church warden. He married, in 1601, Elizabeth Cartwright, who after his death married John Gosmer, Esquire.

(V) John Woodruff (2), only son of John (1) and Elizabeth (Cartwright) Woodroffe, was baptized at St. Mary, Northgate, in 1604, died in May, 1670, in Southampton, Long Island. In 1636 he was church warden at Fordwich, and a year or two later he accompanied his mother and step-father to America, being in Lynn, Massachusetts, and Southampton, Long Island, in 1639 and 1640. In 1657 his step-father deeded

ed him his own homestead. He married Ann, conjectured to have been the daughter either of his step-father, John Gosmer, or of a Mr. Hyde. Children: 1. John, referred to below. 2. Ann, married Robert Woolley. 3. Elizabeth, married Robert Dayton. 4. John, married Hannah ———.

(VI) John (3), eldest son of John (2) and Ann Woodruff, was baptized in the parish of Sturry, county Kent, England, in 1637, died at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, in April or May, 1691. He accompanied his parents and grandparents to Southampton, and April 30, 1657, is included in the list of arms-bearing men. May 1, 1663, he was elected constable, and between August 29 and September 7, 1665, he sold his Southampton lands, preparatory to removing to Elizabethtown, in which latter place he soon became one of the leading citizens, holding the offices of ensign, high sheriff, magistrate and one of the most prominent opponents of the lords proprietors. His only brother was, like himself, named John, a fact proven by their father's will, but as the latter remained in Southampton, where he inherited the bulk of his father's estate, the two lines have had distinct histories. John Woodruff, of Elizabethtown, married (first) Sarah ———; and (second) Mary, daughter of John Ogden. Children: 1. Sarah, died young. 2. John, referred to below. 3. Jonathan. 4. Elizabeth. 5. Benjamin. 6. Sarah. 7. Joseph. 8. David. 9. Daniel, married Ann Price. 10. Hannah.

(VII) John (4), son of John (3) and Mary (Ogden) Woodruff, was born in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, and was a joiner. He married Sarah, daughter of Timothy and Elizabeth (Munson) Cooper. Children: 1. Timothy, born about 1683, died 1766; married Mary Baker. 2. Elias. 3. Thomas, born about 1689, died 1752; married Hannah Ward. 4. Jonathan. 5. John, married Mercy Carle. 6. David, referred to below.

(VIII) David, son of John (4) and Sarah (Cooper) Woodruff, was born in Elizabethtown, about 1689 or 1690, died there in 1749. He married Eunice, daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Harrison) Ward, of Newark, who died in Elizabethtown in 1749. Children: 1. David, born about 1720, died 1795; married (first) Sarah Davis, (second) Sarah Zeleff, and (third) the Widow Meeker. 2. Abner, born about 1723, died 1792; married Rachel Meeker. 3. Nathaniel. 4. Eunice, married Thomas Mann. 5. Elias, referred to below. 6. Jabez. 7. Jonathan. 8. Uzal, born about

1745, died 1774; married Elizabeth Ogden. 9. Jediah. 10 to 12. Three sons, names unknown.

(IX) Elias, son of David and Eunice (Ward) Woodruff, was born in Elizabethtown, about 1739, died there in 1802. He married, in 1761, Mary Joline, a descendant of Andre Joline, a French Huguenot, who was a member of the French Church in New York, in 1688, and whose son Andrew removed to Elizabethtown, where he became alderman, February 8, 1739; was one of the committee appointed to settle the division line between Newark and Elizabeth and from 1734 to 1738 was collector of Elizabethtown. Children: 1. Aaron Dickinson, Esquire, born 1761, died 1817; married Grace Lowrey. 2. George W., died 1846; married Jean H. ——. 3. Phebe. 4. Mary or Maria, referred to below. 5. Elizabeth, married the Rev. Thomas Howe. 6. Susan. 7. Harriet.

(X) Maria, daughter of Elias and Mary (Joline) Woodruff, married Robert C., son of Colonel Mark and Ann (Breckenridge) Thomson (see Thomson, II).

(XI) William Henry Irick Hilliard, D. D. S., son of Franklin (q. v.) and Lydia Hewling (Irick) Hilliard, was born in Vincetown, New Jersey, in 1841. While a lad his father removed from that place to Salem, Ohio, where the son received his early education. In 1861, at the outbreak of the civil war, being then nineteen years of age, he responded to President Lincoln's call for troops, and enlisted in Company H, Nineteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was offered the captaincy of his company, but declined on account of his youth, being the youngest member. Against his protest he was elected first lieutenant, and served in that capacity until the end of the first three months term. He was one of the gallant fellows who, at the expiration of his three months' service, re-enlisted, taking his place in the ranks, and in due time was commissioned first lieutenant. He served in the Army of the Potomac, and participated in the battles of the Shenandoah Valley and with the Army of the Potomac. In the last year of the war he served under General Phil Sheridan. At the battle of Aldie he was wounded, taken prisoner, and was recaptured the next morning, and lay in the hospital three months on account of his wounds. He was with General Sheridan in his closing operations closing with the surrender of General Lee at



Mr. and Mrs. Michael Wall

Appomattox Court House, Virginia, and soon thereafter, peace having been restored, was honorably mustered out of service.

Returning home, he turned his attention to the study of dentistry, under the instruction of Dr. Stockton, at Mount Holly, and then completed a course at the Penn Dental School, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1871. Later the same year he located in Bordentown, where he has since remained, and has won for himself a more than enviable reputation in his profession, and which is far from being merely local. He is an honored member of various dental associations. In religion he is a Baptist. He is affiliated with Mount Moriah Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. Dr. Hilliard married, in 1875, Virginia, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Woolston) Woolston, of Mount Holly. Children, all born in Bordentown: 1. Augusta, married Henry Brakeley, of Bordentown; child—Henry Jr. 2. Mary, unmarried; living with her parents. 3. Helen, married John Conard, of Beverly, New Jersey; children—John Jr. and William. 4. Virginia D., married Edgar F. Satterthwait.

The name Wall is a corruption of WALL De Val, and it was introduced into Ireland by the Normans in 1169.

The bearers of this name settled in the south of Ireland and held estates in Waterford and Cork. The family seat was at Coolhamuck, Waterford. They were sold under the encumbered estate act, 1852, and are now held by the Ormond Butlers. The name is still carried in the original form by the Italian and French descendants of the family. In some cases it is written Del Val, notably in that of Merry Del Val, secretary to Pope Pius X, who is a direct descendant of the Waterford branch. The name was introduced into Spain by Richard Wall, born in Waterford, Ireland, 1693, died at Granada in 1778. He entered the Spanish navy while still a youth, and rose to the rank of major-general. He served as private agent of Spain at Aix-La-Chapelle, was minister to the Court of St. James, and later minister of foreign affairs to Ferdinand VI. and Charles III. It is to his antiquarian zeal that the world is indebted for the preservation of the Alhambra. His father was a colonel in the army of James II., and had two brothers, one of whom was father of Garrett Wall, of whom further.

(1) Garrett Wall, progenitor of the Wall family here under consideration, born 1710,

died 1768. He married — Cleary, died 1779. Among his children was a son James, see forward.

(II) James, son of Garrett and — (Cleary) Wall, was born in 1764; died 1806. He was an officer in the United Irishmen, and very active in the stirring days of 1798. He was somewhat of a political figure in his time, and his services were much in demand as an orator. He married, 1794, Mary Brouders, born 1769, died 1809. Children: 1. Patrick, born 1796; see forward. 2. Garrett, born 1799; died 1842. 3. Ellen, born 1801; died 1851. 4. William, born 1805; died 1869.

(III) Patrick, eldest son of James and Mary (Brouders) Wall, was born in 1796; died 1879. He was a contractor for army clothing in London, England, during the Crimean war. He returned to Ireland, where his death occurred, and was buried in the family plot at Glanworth. He married, 1825, Hanora, born 1797, died 1881, daughter of Michael and Mary (Birmingham) Keleher, who were married in 1796; the former, born 1768, died 1841, and the latter, born 1770, died 1800. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Wall: 1. Mary, born 1826; died at New Brunswick, New Jersey, 1904; married in London, England, 1853, Jeremiah Coleman. 2. Ellen, born 1828; died 1834. 3. Margaret, born 1831; last heard from in 1854, when she was living in Brooklyn, New York, where she married John Sattier. 4. James, born 1833; living in London, England; married, 1864, Ellen Courtney. 5. Michael, born December 2, 1836; see forward. 6. John, born 1838; went to Italy as secretary to one of the British representatives at Rome during the Papal war; a letter received from him stated that he was wounded, and after that all efforts to locate him failed. 7. Patrick, born 1840; living in London, England; married, 1866, Hanora, sister of Susanna Greene, wife of his brother Michael.

(IV) Michael, son of Patrick and Hanora (Keleher) Wall, was born December 2, 1836. He was educated in London, England, became a military tailor, which was not to his liking, so he abandoned that trade and became a traveling auctioneer. He settled at New Brunswick, New Jersey, June 12, 1870, where he took a position with the tailoring firm of M. D. Vincent & Company, and continued in the same line until his retirement from active business pursuits in 1897. He married, May 11, 1866, Susanna, born February 2, 1839, eldest daughter of George and Mary (Hennessy) Greene,

who were married in 1838, the former born 1811, died July 7, 1886, the latter born 1819, died 1883. George Greene was postmaster and revenue collector at Glanworth fifty-one years. Susanna (Greene) Wall received her education at the Black Rock Convent and the Dublin University of Teachers, after which she became principal of the Glanworth public schools. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Wall: 1. John P., see forward. 2. Hanna, born 1869; died aged four months. 3. Susanna, born 1873; died aged five months. 4. Annie, born 1876; died aged eleven months. 5. Michael, born 1881; died aged six months. 6. Mary T., resident of Brooklyn, New York. 7. Nora M., resident of New Brunswick, New Jersey. 8. James M., resident of New Brunswick, New Jersey; married, January 7, 1903. Emma, daughter of William and Fannie (Breese) Wright; children:—James Clifford and George Greene Wall. 9. Margaret C., graduate of St. Agnes Academy, and State Normal School at Trenton, 1900, now a teacher in public schools of New Brunswick, New Jersey.

(V) John P., son of Michael and Susanna (Greene) Wall, was born January 22, 1868. His education was acquired in the New Brunswick schools. He is a merchant. Mr. Wall is noted for his literary ability, and among the articles of note which he has written are the following: "When the British held New Brunswick," "New Brunswick during the War of 1812," "How New Brunswick became the County Seat," "Before the Railroad came to Town," "When County Sheriffs were Hangmen," "New Brunswick's Navy in the Revolution," "New Brunswick at the Critical Period of the Revolution," "The Floods of the Raritan," "When the Irish came to America," "The Settlement and Progress of the Catholic Church at New Brunswick, New Jersey," "A History of Clerical Garments," "The Boys of '68," and several others of more or less importance. Mr. Wall is reputed to have one of the finest private libraries of Americana in New Jersey, and is considered an authority on local history. It was under his direction that the early records of the common council were copied for the New Brunswick Historical Society. He established the "Wall Targum Prize" at Rutgers College. He was chairman of the committee on arrangements to welcome home the soldiers from the Spanish-American war. Mr. Wall married, January 15, 1903, Elizabeth Hope, second daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Harding) Macom, who were married August 12, 1866; the former was born September 29,

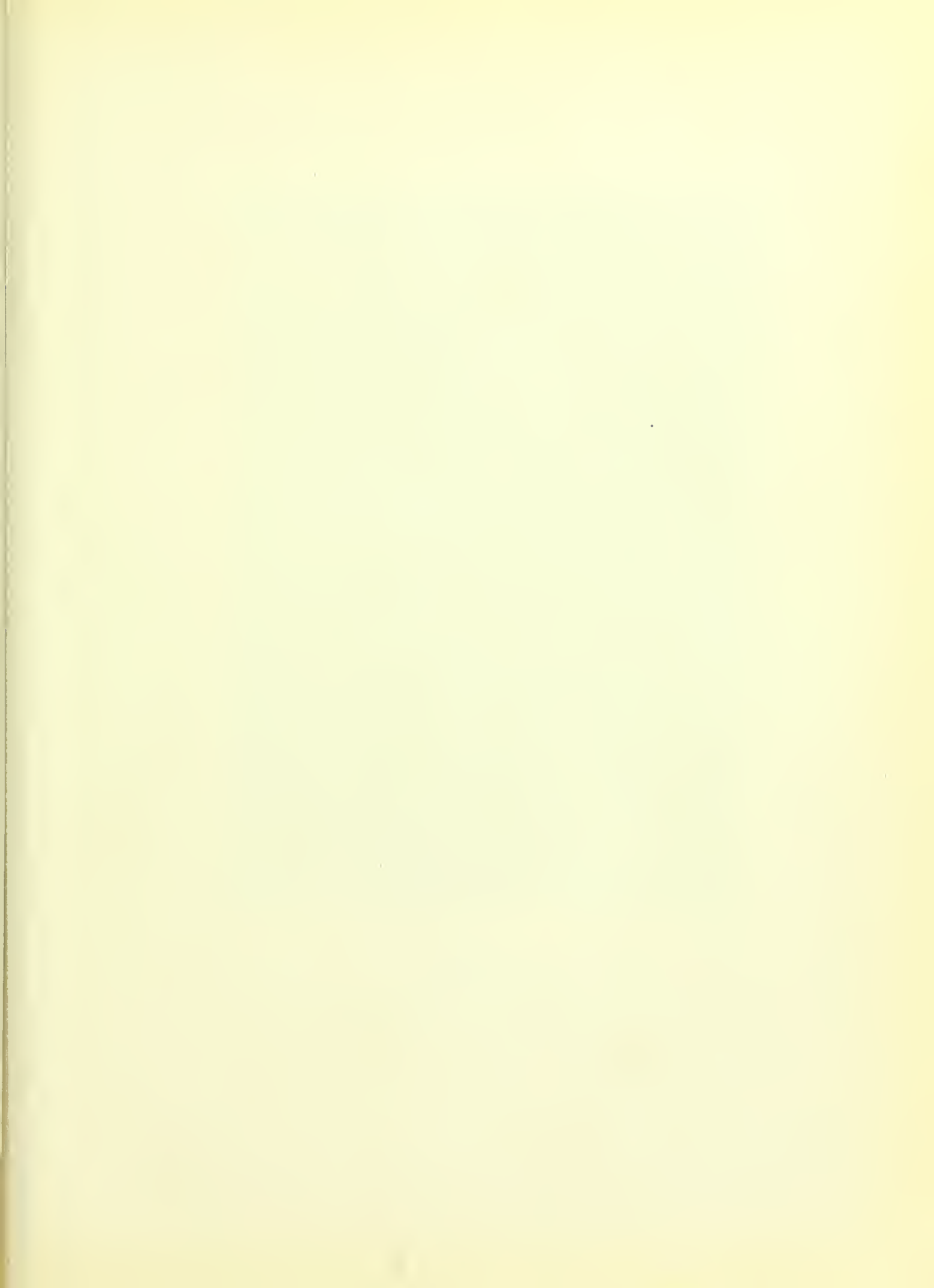
1841, died December 9, 1889; the latter was born August 1, 1844. Mr. and Mrs. Wall have one child—Evelyn Macom.

HOWELL The Howells are said by antiquarians to be of Welsh origin, although the surname is found more frequently in England than perhaps any other portion of the British possessions. It is said, too, that the Welsh Howells trace their ancestry to one Hywel Dda ("Howell the Good"), of Wales, A. D. 800, who is mentioned as "an early and beloved law-maker."

The Howell family of the branch treated in this place is supposed to have been of kin with the family of Edward Howell, who is mentioned by Burke as "the owner of the manor of Westbury, in March county, Buckingham, which he sold prior to his departure for America." He was a son of William Howell, of Wedon, Bucks, England, who died 1557, and who undoubtedly was a descendant of remote Welsh ancestors. Edward Howell came from England in 1638, and settled first in Lynn, Massachusetts, where he had a grant of five hundred acres of land. This he soon sold, and with others formed the first colony that left Lynn and settled on Long Island, where they founded the town of Southampton. From there the Howells scattered and settled in other parts of the eastern colonies, and a fair number of them came over into the Jerseys.

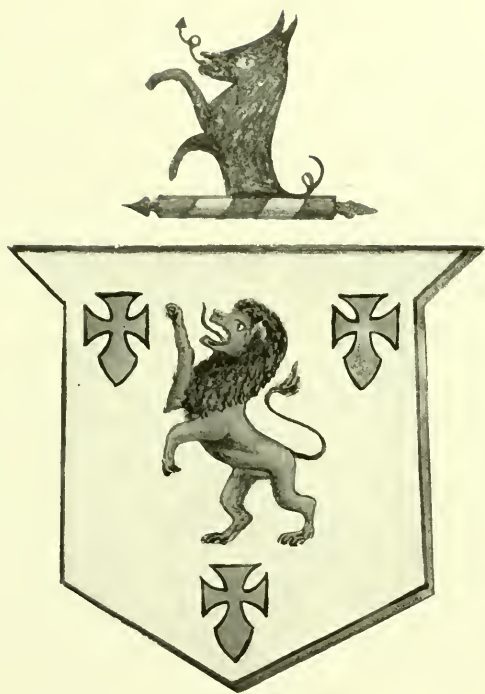
(I) Hugh Howell, with whom our present narrative begins, was born in Wales in 1659, and died in New Jersey, September 14, 1745. He is believed to have been related to the family of Edward Howell, mentioned in the preceding paragraph, although the relationship seems difficult to establish at this time. He undoubtedly came over much later than Edward, but whether he ever lived on Long Island at any time is unknown, for he appears in New Jersey at a period much later than that during which the New England colonists were driven from their settlement at Southampton by the Dutch claimants of that territory; and we only know that Hugh Howell lived for a time in New Jersey, died there, and was buried at Baptisttown in 1745. Chambers in his "Early Germans of New Jersey," takes no account of Hugh Howell, and begins his narrative of the family life there with the second son of Hugh.

(II) Sampson, son of Hugh Howell, is said to have been born in 1718, and died February 3, 1803. In the history of the township of Hope, Warren county, New Jersey, it is written that "The Howells located on the east side





John T. Ball



Wall.

of the township, near where now (1880) stands the Union Methodist Episcopal church." Sampson Howell was the pioneer of that name, and many of the Howell descendants still live in that locality. On his death Sampson Howell was buried in Union cemetery, a few miles from Hope, and his descendants are scattered throughout Warren and Sussex counties. He was a devout member of the Church of England, and according to his gravestone he preached at times. The baptismal name of his wife was Jane, but her family name is not known. They had three sons: 1. Levi, born 1746, died 1825; married, and had sons, George and Samuel, and a daughter, Mrs. Harris. 2. Sampson, see forward. 3. Jonah, born 1757, died 1849; married, and had sons, Asa and Caleb, and a daughter, Mrs. Osmun.

(III) Sampson (2), son of Sampson (1) and Jane Howell, was born May 1, 1750, died December 20, 1810. He lived in Hardwick, Warren county, and married Elizabeth Richards, born March 3, 1759, died April 18, 1818; children: 1. Isaac, born 1777, died 1835; married, and had Philip S., David K. and Elizabeth. 2. James, born November 27, 1778; married, and had John L., Nichols, Robert and Mary A. 3. Levinah, born 1780, died 1854; married George Van Horn, and had William, Isaac, Green, Shaver and George Van Horn. 4. Levi, married, and had Aaron, Susan, Nelson and Garret. 5. Garret, born September 28, 1783, died January 12, 1837; married, and had Euphemia, Letitia and Gideon L. 6. Nathan, born November 11, 1784. 7. John, born June 26, 1788; married, and lived in Blairstown, New Jersey. 8. Aaron, see forward. 9. Achsah, born November 29, 1792; married David Kinney, of Livonia, New York. 10. Letitia, born May 8, 1795; married James Buckley, of Alton, Illinois. 11. Uzal Ogden, born December 16, 1797, died April 17, 1834; married, and had Alexander C., of Hackettstown, New Jersey; children: Christian L., of Corning, New York; Uzal H., of Vienna, New Jersey; Isaac B., of Hackettstown, and Sampson O., of Vienna.

(IV) Aaron, son of Sampson (2) and Elizabeth (Richards) Howell, was born in Hope, New Jersey, October 3, 1790, died March 5, 1857. He removed to Egg Harbor, New Jersey, in 1815, and afterward lived there. He married Mary Dildine, born January 13, 1786, daughter of Samuel and Rhoda Ogden Dildine; children: 1. Caroline, married Godfrey Nolan. 2. Laban, see post. 3. Thaddeus. 4.

Elizabeth. 5. Thomas. 6. George. 7. William.

(V) Laban, son of Aaron and Mary (Dildine) Howell, was born near Hope, Warren county, New Jersey, March 6, 1820, died May 19, 1868. He was given a good common school education in his home township, and afterward became a successful farmer in or near Vincentown, where his business life was chiefly spent. In politics he originally was a Whig, and later became a Republican. In 1842 he married Clarissa Lawrence, of New Egypt, New Jersey, and had five children: 1. John Richard, see forward. 2. Dr. Aaron, now of Camden, New Jersey. 3. Mary, now living in Mt. Holly. 4. Adda, married J. Sexton Folwell. 5. Ella, now dead, married Jeremiah Colkitt.

(VI) John Richards, son of Laban and Clarissa (Lawrence) Howell, was born near Vincentown, New Jersey, January 1, 1844, gained his early education in a private school, and in 1866 began his business career as proprietor of a general store in Vincentown. Still later he purchased his father's farm, which he carried on for a short time, and then exchanged it for a store and business in Medford. This was in 1871, and for the succeeding five years he engaged in mercantile pursuits in that town. In 1876 he was elected surrogate of Burlington county, and discharged the duties of that office for ten years. He also during a part of the period last mentioned served as secretary of the Mt. Holly Insurance Company, and after leaving office he engaged in a general fire, life, accident and bond insurance business, continuing to the present time, and in which he represented twenty-four different insurance companies. He holds membership in Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Central Lodge, No. 44, Vincentown; and in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Howell married (first), January 1, 1867, Ann Eliza, daughter of Clayton and Maria (Eayre) Prickett; she died in 1879. By this marriage he had one daughter, Laura Clarissa Howell, born July 23, 1868. He married (second), April 28, 1886, Susan Deacon Langstaff, of Mt. Holly.

The Langstaffs and the Hulls both came to New Jersey from the district of Piscataway, in New Hampshire, whither they had come originally with the colony sent out by Mason, the patentee of New Hampshire, in 1630. From here, attracted by the promises

offered to settlers by Governor Carteret and the proprietors of East Jersey, they formed a party of the original settlers of Piscataway, New Jersey, named after their New Hampshire district, and from that time to this, both families have been prominent among the intelligent and outspoken freemen of the new world.

(I) Henry Langstaff Jr., who emigrated with his father to New Hampshire, was the first of the line to come to New Jersey in 1668, and it is through his son John, referred to below, that the name has been handed down to posterity in New Jersey.

(II) John, son of Henry Langstaff Jr., was born in New England in 1647, lived and died in Piscataway; among his children were James, through whom the line of the Middlesex county Langstaffs has descended, and John, referred to below.

(III) John (2), son of John (1) Langstaff, of Piscataway, removed from Piscataway to Springfield, Burlington county, New Jersey, where he died, leaving a will dated November 27, 1703, and proved April 1, 1704, in which he mentions sons, Moses; James, referred to below; and David.

(IV) James, son of John (2) and Elizabeth Langstaff, was a minor of fifteen years of age when he chose his mother, Elizabeth Langstaff, April 25, 1704, as his guardian. Very little is known about him except the fact that among his children was a son Henry, referred to below.

(V) Henry (2), son of James Langstaff, became one of the largest and wealthiest land-owners of his day in Burlington county. He died leaving a son Henry, referred to below.

(VI) Henry (3), son of Henry (2) Langstaff, succeeded to his father's large fortune and property, and died when his only son James was an infant. His widow married (second) Joshua Willets.

(VII) James, son of Henry (3) Langstaff, was born in Burlington county about 1706, and was educated in the district schools there. Growing up to manhood on the old homestead, which with the rest of his father's large property he had inherited, he came as a young man to Mt. Holly and engaged in a mercantile career, and like many of the other larger merchants, who owned their own transportation facilities, did a large common-carrier business between Philadelphia and Mt. Holly and Burlington. He took an active interest in the prosperity of the town, and assisted morally and financially in every good work. He was prominent in

the founding of the Mt. Holly Bank, and was on the building committee and a vestryman of the Mt. Holly Protestant Episcopal Church. Being attracted by the great opportunities offered by the west, in 1844 he disposed of his New Jersey interests and removed to Paducah, Kentucky, whither he went by stage. Settling in that part of Paducah known as Jersey, he at once became a leading factor in the developing of that new country, where he engaged in the milling business and in the operation of steam boats plying the Tennessee river. He established a large and prosperous business which was afterward carried on by his sons, but after spending a number of years in Kentucky his health failed, and he retired from active business and returned to Mt. Holly, where he died.

In 1830, James Langstaff married Harriet, daughter of Samuel and Anna (Deacon) Haines, a descendant of two of the most prominent of the old Quaker families of South Jersey. Children: 1. George, referred to below. 2. Anna Haines, married Lieutenant Wesley Hunt Stock, U. S. N., who was afterwards engaged in the milling business at Paducah, Kentucky. 3. Samuel Haines, educated in select schools of Burlington, went to Kentucky with his father, where he succeeded to his business, died in 1891; married Augusta Smith. 4. Susan Deacon, married (first) George Tucker Stock, Esquire, of Mt. Holly, and (second) John R. Howell (see Howell); she resided in the home her father built more than three-quarters of a century ago, which is now one of the most substantial and attractive residences in Mt. Holly; she is a graduate of Bucknell College; a member of St. Andrew's Church, Mt. Holly; of many benevolent and charitable societies, and is manager of the Children's Home.

(VIII) George, son of James and Harriet (Haines) Langstaff, was born in Mt. Holly, New Jersey, in 1831, and died there in 1899. He was educated in the select schools of Burlington, and at eighteen years of age graduated from the law department of Princeton University with honors and valedictorian of his class. Removing with his father to Kentucky, he engaged with his father and brother Samuel in the milling business, and after the retirement of his father he established the Langstaff Orm Manufacturing Company, which became one of the largest of the lumber industries in the south. Mr. Langstaff is a man of scrupulous honor, and the highest business integrity, and was one of the leading spirits

in the building up of the now thriving city of Paducah.

In 1849 George Langstaff married Frances Smith, of Louisville, Kentucky, who was of New England descent, and a few months prior to his death they celebrated their golden wedding. Their two sons were: 1. George Jr., now president of the Langstaff Orm Manufacturing Company, and one of the leading citizens of Paducah, Kentucky. 2. James, who was drowned while out sailing in 1891.

PROBASCO Among the immigrants from
Holland to the New Nether-
lands the name of Probasco

appears to have had but one representative, but by intermarriages with the Stryckers, Remsens, Lumbertsons, Schencks, Wyckoffs and Van Arsdales, of New Amsterdam, the pure Holland blood was intermingled and a thrifty and rugged race of men and women resulted. They found in the third and fourth generations congenial companions and neighbors in Hunterdon and Burlington counties, New Jersey, where the Society of Friends predominated, and the German and Dutch commingled and the gentle and refining influence of the Quaker blood added a new element to the building up of peace-loving virtues in obedient citizens and useful and progressive designers and constructors of great engineering undertakings.

(I) Christoffel Jurianse Probasco, the common ancestor of the Probasco family of New Lotts, Long Island, New Netherlands, first appeared in New Amsterdam, to which place he immigrated from Holland, arriving in 1652 and locating at New Lotts on Long Island. He married Ida, daughter of Jacob Garritse and Ida Huybrecht Strycker, of Flatbush, Long Island, in 1654. On August 8, 1671, he purchased nineteen margins of land at Flatbush, adjoining the lands of Jan Strycker and Dirck Janse Van der Vliet, and abutting Corlaer's flats. The land was deeded to him by the owners, Tomas Lammerse and Tunis Jans Crevers, and the deed was the first on record in Brooklyn. In the conveyance he is designated Stoffel Jurianse Probaske. His name is on the assessment rolls of Flatbush under dates of 1675 and 1683. He became a member of the church in Flatbush in 1677, and was an elder from 1678 to 1690. He served as magistrate of the town in 1678 and 1686; was justice of the peace in 1693, and on the census board, 1698. He took the oath of fidelity and allegiance to the English crown in 1687. In 1690 he opposed the political ambition

of Governor Leisler. His own written signature made his name Stoffel Probasco, he omitting the name Christoffel. The children of Stoffel and Ida (Strycker) Probasco were probably born in order as follows: 1. Jan. 2. Jacob, baptized July 9, 1682. 3. Abraham, baptized February 22, 1685; married Gertje Lubertse, and lived in New Lotts. 4. Aaltje, baptized June 26, 1687. 5. Lammertje. 6. Jurggen, baptized October 30, 1695. 7. Christoffel, q. v. 8. Heyltje, married Jeremias Rinsen. Stoffel Probasco and Ida Probasco made a joint will dated October 3, 1724, but which does not appear on record.

(II) Christoffel, fourth son and seventh child of Christoffel Probasco, was born in Flatbush, Long Island, probably in 1697. He married Catalina Schenck, and they settled in the Raritan river valley in Hunterdon county, New Jersey. Catalina Schenck was youngest daughter of William Schenck, who came from Monmouth county and settled near Ringoes, in Hunterdon county. Her mother was Mary Winters, and the children of William and Mary (Winters) Schenck included: Ralph, John, Josiah, William, Abraham, Ann, Polly and Catalina. Josiah Schenck married Alabe Wyckoff, and had fourteen children. He served for three years in the army during the revolutionary war, and he crossed the Delaware with General Washington, and when the Hessians were captured he nearly lost his life in the army wagon that accompanied the dash made upon the British camp. He was deacon in the Reformed Dutch Church at West Millstone, and died about 1824-5. The children of Christoffel and Catalina (Schenck) Probasco included: Lammattje, married Jan Simonse Van Arsdalen, and Garret (q. v.).

(III) Garret, son of Christoffel and Catalina (Schenck) Probasco, was born near Ringoes, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, and removed after his marriage to Buckingham, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where he successfully carried on a large farm, but after his children were born he sold it and removed to Hunterdon county, New Jersey, his birthplace, and the home of his parents, where he died. He married Isabella Ray.

(IV) Samuel, son of Garret and Isabella (Ray) Probasco, was born in Buckingham, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1799, and was carried with other members of the family to the paternal homestead near Ringoes, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, where he was brought up on the homestead farm and learned the trade of cooper and carpenter. In 1823 he

went to New York City, which became his home. He worked in the Brooklyn navy yard as a carpenter, and for the Camden & Amboy railroad, the first railroad in New Jersey. He married, about 1830, Sarah, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Taylor) Risley, granddaughter of Hontial and Catherine Risley, and of Edward and Catherine Taylor. The Risleys were of German origin, and Jacob Risley was a well-to-do farmer of Hunterdon county, his farm being situated between the settlements of Frenchtown and Baptisttown, near the Delaware river. The Taylors were royalists, and when the fortunes of the revolutionary war turned in favor of the rebels they went to New Brunswick, Dominion of Canada. Sarah Risley was born on her father's farm in 1801, and died in New York City in 1878, the same year in which her husband, Samuel Probasco, met death from an accident while on a visit to his boyhood home in Burlington, New Jersey. Children of Samuel and Sarah (Risley) Probasco, born in New York City: Samuel Risley (q. v.); Mary Jane, born 1835.

(V) Samuel Risley, eldest child of Samuel and Sarah (Risley) Probasco, was born in New York City, September 13, 1833, and died January 19, 1910. He was a pupil in the public schools of New York City up to the time he was fifteen years of age, when he left home and shipped in a vessel bound for China by way of Cape Horn. When the vessel landed at San Francisco, California, he went ashore and never returned to the ship, but went to the mining camps, and after a year's experience in the life in the "diggings" started on foot across the continent home. On reaching New York he took up the study of civil engineering, being his own instructor, and was employed by the Brooklyn Waterworks Company from 1850 to 1867. He then established himself as a professional civil engineer, and was located in Mt. Holly and Lumberton, Burlington county, New Jersey, as inspector of pipe at Lumberton Foundry, 1857-65. After his marriage he made his home in Lumberton, and his first three children were born in that town. He removed to Burlington in 1866, and afterward made that city his home, making the journey to and from New York City daily. In 1866 he became assistant engineer in the construction of the Brooklyn suspension bridge, of which Washington A. Roebling was engineer-in-chief, and on the completion of this successful undertaking, May 24, 1883, he continued as a professional engineer. On

the consolidation of the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Long Island City, Yonkers, and adjacent territory, and the election of Robert A. Van Wyck as mayor of Greater New York, Mayor Van Wyck appointed Mr. Probasco chief engineer of the Commission of Bridges, Board of Public Improvements of the City of New York, and he held the office for four years, during which time the New East River Bridge from the foot of Delancey street, Manhattan borough, to a point between South Fifth and South Sixth streets in the borough of Brooklyn, familiarly known as the Williamsburg Bridge, was planned and construction commenced, and the bridge across East River over Blackwell's Island was also planned, to be a cantilever bridge supported by four towers, one on the Manhattan side, two on Blackwell's Island, and one on the Queensboro side, and this bridge was opened for traffic in May, 1909, and is known as the Queenstown Bridge. Mr. Probasco laid out the plans for both these gigantic examples of engineering skill. He also laid out the plans for the Manhattan Bridge from Catherine street, Manhattan, to Sands street, Brooklyn, with its approaches in each borough. The entire bridge system in New York City came under his supervision, and he had charge of the enlargements of terminal accommodations and of the repairs and changes necessary from time to time in the economy of the bridge management.

Mr. Probasco was a charter member of the Old Manhattan Lodge, F. and A. M., and was elected its first secretary. He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and of the Municipal Engineers of the City of New York. He married, September 12, 1858, Anne M., daughter of Theodore B. and Harriet (Lorman) Phillips, of Vincentown, Burlington county, New Jersey, and granddaughter of Anthony and Clarissa Edmunds Phillips, of Vincentown. The first three children of Samuel Risley and Anna M. (Phillips) Probasco were born in Lumberton, New Jersey: 1. Helen, July 24, 1850, died November 8, 1864. 2. Joseph, January 26, 1863, died November 6, 1864. 3. Selden Risley, q. v. 4. Beatrice, born in Burlington, New Jersey, August 18, 1867, died February 5, 1872. 5. Samuel Kingsley, born 1869; educated in the public school of Burlington, at Beverly Academy, the Brown Preparatory School at Philadelphia, where he was fitted for college, and was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, S. B., 1893,





John Schlegel

and at the New York Law School, LL. B., 1805. He practiced law in Brooklyn borough, in the city of New York.

(VI) Selden Risley, second son and third child of Samuel Risley and Anna M. (Philip) Probasco, was born in Lumberton, New Jersey, July 24, 1865. He gained grammar school training in Burlington, New Jersey, to which city his parents removed before he was one year old. His preparatory scientific training was acquired in Spring Garden Institute, Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1885. He was employed by the Southern Railway Company as a rodman from 1885, and gained by promotion in the engineering service a thorough knowledge of civil engineering as applied to railroad building. In 1893 he left the service of the company to take a position as municipal engineer in charge of laying out waterworks and sewerage systems in various cities in Pennsylvania and New Jersey as an expert employed by various construction companies engaged in municipal contracts, and his services in this line of engineering gave him continuous employment for ten years. He then accepted the position of city engineer for the city of Burlington, New Jersey, having previously served in the drainage commission. His political views are those of the Democratic party, and his fraternal affiliations is with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 996, of Burlington, New Jersey. He married, 1880, Anna Lippincott, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Allen) Budd, of Burlington City, New Jersey. Children of Selden R. and Anna Lippincott (Budd) Probasco, born in Eatontown and Burlington, New Jersey: 1. Joseph Budd, in Eatontown, November 19, 1890. 2. Samuel Risley, in Burlington, July 7, 1895. 3. Christopher Allen, August 6, 1902. (See Budd).

John Stilwell Applegate
APPLEGATE LL. D., of Red Bank, one
of the most prominent
lawyers in the state, is a representative of one
of the oldest families of New Jersey. Aside
from his parental line, he numbers as ancestors
those who were among the most conspicuous
founders of the colony—Sergeant John Gibbons;
Richard Stout and James Grover, all of whom
were patentees of the Nicolls or Monmouth
Patent; and Richard Hartshorne, William
Lawrence, John Throckmorton, Nicholas
Stilwell, James Bowne, and John Bray, pioneer
settlers of Monmouth county, and who bore a
leading part in Colonial history.

The Applegate family is of English origin. The immigrant ancestor was Thomas Applegate, who was in Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1635, and at Gravesend, Long Island, in 1647. He was one of the patentees of Flushing, Long Island, in the patent given by Governor Kieft, and dated October 19, 1647.

Thomas (2), son of Thomas (1) Applegate, moved from Gravesend, Long Island, in 1674, to Monmouth county, New Jersey, settling upon land which he purchased from the Indians, and for which he also received a warrant from the proprietors. He married a daughter of Sergeant Richard Gibbons, one of the most prominent men of his day, and who was a leading member of the first General Assembly held at Shrewsbury, December 14, 1677. John Stilwell, grandfather of the immediate subject of this narrative, was quartermaster of the First Regiment of Monmouth County Militia in the revolutionary war.

Joseph Stilwell Applegate, son of Richard Applegate and Mary Stilwell, daughter of said John Stilwell, was born in 1789, and was a prominent and successful farmer of Middletown township, Monmouth county. In 1857 he built a residence in Red Bank, which he occupied until his death in 1881, at the advanced age of ninety-two years. He married Ann Bray, a descendant of Rev. John Bray, a Baptist minister from England, who founded the first Baptist church at Holmdel, and donated to it the lot and building long known as Bray's meetinghouse. She died in 1878, aged eighty-two years.

John Stilwell Applegate, son of Joseph Stilwell and Ann (Bray) Applegate, was born in Middletown township, Monmouth county, New Jersey, August 6, 1837. In 1858, the year in which he attained his majority, he graduated from Colgate University, Hamilton, New York. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1861, and at once entered upon professional practice at Red Bank, where he has resided to the present time. His practice extends to the state and federal courts, and he is recognized as one of the most prominent lawyers in the state, connected with many reported cases of public interest, and representing as counsel some of the most important private and corporate interests in New Jersey. From 1875 to 1880 he was associated in partnership with Henry M. Nevius, subsequently a circuit court judge, and a distinguished soldier of the civil war, who in 1908 served as commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic of the United States. In 1884

Mr. Applegate and Frederick W. Hope became partners, and this relation continued until 1901. He subsequently received as law partner his son, John Stilwell Applegate Jr., under the firm name of John S. Applegate & Son, and which relationship still continues.

Mr. Applegate during the civil war was commissioned as special deputy of the Union League of America, and organized a number of chapters of that patriotic organization. In 1862 he was nominated and elected by the Republican party as school superintendent of Shrewsbury township and was three times re-elected to the same office. He served as member of the state Republican committee in the successful gubernatorial campaign of Marcus L. Ward in 1865. He was president of the first building and loan association of the shore section of Monmouth county for several years, and in 1875, additional banking facilities being a plain necessity of Red Bank, he initiated a movement which resulted in the organization of the Second National Bank of Red Bank, and was selected as the first president of the new institution, holding the position until his resignation in 1887. He was a strong factor in the events which led to the incorporation of his town in 1871, and was elected as one of the members of its first governing body, and chosen as its chief the following year. In 1881 he was elected state senator, being the first Republican to represent Monmouth county in that position, and receiving a majority of nearly one thousand votes in a county at that time regarded as the Gibraltar of New Jersey Democracy. Upon the organization in 1882 of the New York & Atlantic Highlands Railroad Company, he was elected as its president, serving in that capacity until its consolidation with the Central Railroad system.

In the New Jersey senate he introduced and passed under the pressure of his influence many measures; among others a bill requiring the public printing of the state to be put out by contract to the lowest bidder, instead of farming it out to favorites as a reward to partisan service—a system which had then been in vogue for many years. This bill incurred the bitter hospitality of many newspapers in the state, but, notwithstanding, its inherent justice commanded the unanimous support of both houses, and it became a law, effecting a public saving of \$50,000 annually. He also drafted and introduced a bill of great public convenience and utility, authorizing the smaller towns and villages of this state to construct and maintain waterworks. This bill

became a law, whereby many of these municipalities have organized and now operate efficient systems of public water supply. Under this act he was appointed in 1884 a member of the first board of water commissioners of Red Bank, which office he has held continuously until his resignation in 1905.

Among other positions of honor and trust which Mr. Applegate now holds are those of president of the Monmouth County Bar Association; director of the Red Bank Gas Light Company; president of the board of trustees of the First Baptist Church of Shrewsbury, at Red Bank; trustee of the Monmouth Battle Monument Association. He is a member of the American Bar Association; one of the board of managers of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; a charter member and trustee of the Monmouth County Historical Association; a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society; a life member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Club of New York City; a life member of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, and an honorary member of the Regimental Association of the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh New York State Volunteers. In 1880 he delivered the annual alumni address at Colgate University; and in 1893 he published a memorial volume of George Arrowsmith, lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh New York State Volunteers, killed at the battle of Gettysburg, and whose name is commemorated in the Grand Army Post at Red Bank. In 1904 was conferred upon him by Colgate University the degree of Doctor of Laws.

He married, in 1865, Deborah Catharine Allen, daughter of Charles Gordon Allen, a prominent citizen of Monmouth county and a resident of Red Bank. His surviving children are Annie, a graduate of Vassar College in 1891, and the wife of Professor Charles H. A. Wager, head of the English department of Oberlin College; John Stilwell Applegate Jr., a graduate of Colgate University, and Harvard Law School, and the present prosecuting attorney of Monmouth county; and Katharine Trafford, a graduate of Vassar College, class of 1897, and the wife of Francis J. Donald, Esq., of Broughty Ferry, Scotland.

Opinions are divided as to whether the Sheppards are of Scotch or English ancestry; but they were among the earliest settlers of this country, not only in the New England

states but also in the colony of New Jersey. Shourds, in his "History of Fenwick's Colony," says that they emigrated from England probably as early as 1683, and after remaining in Shrewsbury for a few years finally located in what is now Cumberland county, on Penn's Neck, a small peninsula bounded on the north by the Cohansey river and on the south by a small creek named Back creek. Here, on September 29, 1690, the three brothers James, Thomas and John Sheppard bought of Jonathan Walling one hundred and fifty acres apiece, on which they settled and in the region of which their descendants have lived for centuries. Their brother David had previously bought another place near there, and the descendants of all four brothers are very numerous throughout all that part of New Jersey. James Sheppard died in 1690, leaving two daughters, and his brothers were his executors; David died in 1695, leaving a wife and seven or eight children; Thomas Sheppard apparently moved up into Monmouth county; John Sheppard is treated below.

(I) Besides the one hundred and fifty acres he purchased at first, John Sheppard bought one hundred and fifty acres more adjoining, and then gave the whole of this property to his eldest son Dickason Sheppard, at the same time buying another three hundred and eighty-five acres for himself "near Cohansey and adjoining Edmund Gibbons." He died intestate in 1710, leaving seven children: Dickason, David, John, Enoch, died 1717; Job, treated below; Margaret, married Thomas Abbott; and Hannah, who married (first) Timothy Brook Jr., and (second) Obadiah Holmes.

(II) Job Sheppard, son of John, was born 1706, and died March 2, 1757, of smallpox and was buried in Salem, having been for many years the first pastor of the Baptist church at Mill Hollow. By his wife Catherine he had thirteen children: Elnathan, married and lived in Hopewell township, near the old Cohansey church; Job, treated below; Belbe, 1737 to 1764, who lived and died at Alloways creek; Elizabeth, died young; Jemima, married, but died without issue; Daniel, married and lived in Salem, and had one child, Daniel; Kerenhappuch, who lived in Lower Alloways Creek township; Rebecca, who became the first wife of Jonathan Bowen, and had one child that died in infancy; Catherine, died about sixteen years of age; Cumberland, married Amy Matlack, of Gloucester county, and had several children; Martha, married Isaac Mulford, of Hopewell township, and had one

child; Keziah, married William Kelsay, and went west; Ruth, died unmarried, about twenty-two years old.

(III) Job (2), second son of Job (1) and Catherine Sheppard, was born July 6, 1735, lived at Hopewell, near Bowentown, Cumberland county, and married Rachel, daughter of Thomas Mulford, of Cumberland, and had seven children, one of whom was Job, treated below.

(IV) Job (3), son of Job (2) and Rachel (Mulford) Sheppard, was born February 9, 1771, and died November 13, 1815. He was at the time of his death in the United States army. Both he and his wife were born in Cumberland county, New Jersey. He died at Billingsport, New Jersey. April 26, 1796, he married Sarah, daughter of William Kelsey, who was a paymaster in the revolutionary army. Children: William Kelsey, born about 1810; Horatio J., referred to below; three other sons and four daughters.

(V) Horatio J. (who always went by the name of Horace), son of Job and Sarah (Kelsey) Sheppard, was born in Camden, New Jersey, January 14, 1801. He was a carpenter by trade and a contractor. He moved to Fairton, New Jersey, lived there a great many years, and died there. He married, September 27, 1830, in Philadelphia, Sophia Bamford; children: Joseph B., who was a Union volunteer in the civil war, and died in Washington, D. C., July 20, 1861; William M., referred to below; Alfred S., a farmer, living at Fairton.

(VI) William M., second child and son of Horatio J. (or Horace) and Sophia (Bamford) Sheppard, was born in Camden, New Jersey, December 19, 1838, and died in Cedarville, New Jersey, October 24, 1904. He was educated in the common schools, and followed farming for the greater part of his life in Fairton. Late in life he moved to Cedarville, where he owned a small farm and spent the remainder of his life there. Originally he was a Republican, and later became a Prohibitionist. He was a member of the township committee, a surveyor, and a member of the school board. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Cedarville, and of the Encampment. He was a member and a deacon in the Baptist church. In February, 1861, William M. Sheppard married Sarah J., born in 1842, in Fairton, daughter of Oliver Campbell. Children: 1. Joseph, born in Fairton, now a Baptist minister in Utica, New York; married Harriet, daughter of William Scull, of Fairton, and has Ethel, Alma, Myrtle

and William. 2. Emma, married George B. Williams, of Greenwich, now a farmer in Fairton; children: Prescott, Camilla, Sarah, Lida, Ernest and Swing. 3. Leula, married Enos W. Lanning, farmer of Fairton; children: Mildred, Pearl, Roland, Minnie and Nelson. 4. Mary, now living in Renova, Pennsylvania. 5. James F., now a grocer at Roadstown; married Minnie Gandy, and has Fowler and Minnie. 6. William M. Jr., now a machinist in Bridgeton; married Bertie Husted, and has Arthur, Milton and Horace. 7. Horace J., now secretary of the railroad division of the Young Men's Christian Association at Renova, Pennsylvania. 8. Alfred G., referred to below.

(VII) Alfred G., the youngest child of William M. and Sarah J. (Campbell) Sheppard, was born as were all of his brothers and sisters, in Fairton, Cumberland county, New Jersey, on June 26, 1881. He was educated in the public schools of Fairton, at the South Jersey Institute at Bridgeton, and at the Maryland Medical College at Baltimore, graduating from the last in 1907. For a year before graduating he had charge of the hospital in the college. In 1907 he began practicing his profession in Florence, New Jersey, and has been in that town ever since. He is a member of the Burlington County Medical Society, of the State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. He is a member of the Baptist church, and a Democrat. In 1903 Alfred G. Sheppard married Lucy B., daughter of Philip F. and Deborah (Lathborn) Sheppard of Cedarville. Children, born in Baltimore Maryland: 1. Child, died in infancy. 2. Garfield, born May 16, 1905. 3-4. Branham Ford and Muse Alfred, twins, born February 15, 1907. 5. Enos Lanning Sheppard, born July 21, 1909.

In tracing the various lines of the families of the name of Sandford in New Jersey, one of the great difficulties is to keep clear and distinct the descendants of Captain William Sandford, the founder of the family at present under consideration, and those of Rev. Cornelis Van Santvoordt, one of the earliest of the Dutch Reformed ministers to New Netherland. The descendants of both men spread over much the same territory, and the English Sandfords living among their Dutch neighbors gradually adopted their method of calling a man by his own name and by the initial of his father's name; in consequence, great care and extreme caution is needed in the de-

cipherment and interpretation of the records and documents.

(1) Captain (or Major) William Sandford came to this country from the island of Barbadoes, West Indies, in the year 1668, on July 4 of which year he obtained a grant of all the meadows and upland lying south of a line drawn from the Hackensack to the Passaic rivers, seven miles north of their intersection, comprising five thousand three hundred and eight acres of upland and ten thousand acres of meadow. For this grant, which was the famous "Neck" of the early town records of Newark, he agreed to pay £20 sterling per annum "in lieu of the half-penny per annum for ever." July 20 following he purchased of the Indians all their right and title in the same tract. Nathaniel Kingsland, sergeant-major of the island of Barbadoes, became interested in this purchase; and from the fact that in the Newark town records, under date of September 20, 1671, the freeholders of Newark were empowered to "Buy the Neck of Capt. Wm. Sandford or his Uncle or Both if they Could Agree for it and pay what they shall engage," it has been conjectured that Major Kingsland was William Sandford's uncle. Of the Captain's other relations all that is known with certainty is that October 9, 1670, the authorities at New York granted Captain William Sandford letters of administration on the estate of Robert Sandford, of Barbadoes, "his nephew," who "by an unhappy accident came to be drowned in the harbour near this city and died intestate." August 18, 1673, William Sandford received the confirmation of his grant from the Dutch. In 1669 he was offered a place on the council of Governor Philip Carteret, which he declined; but when after the final relinquishing of the province by the Dutch, Governor Carteret returned, he accepted, November 6, 1674, a similar position which he seems to have retained for a number of years, as we find him continued by royal proclamation as a councillor in the instructions produced by Governor Thomas Rudyard, December 10, 1682, and again in those presented by Rudyard's successor, Gawen Lawrie, February 28, 1684. In this last appointment William Sandford is spoken of as "Major" William Sandford. His title of Captain was conferred upon him, July 15, 1675, while he was residing at Newark, as a captain of the militia.

April 24, 1677, Sandford transferred to Mrs. Sarah Whartman in trust for the use of his "eldest daughter Nedemiah and the children naturally born of the said Sarah Whartman,

viz: Katharine, Peregrine, William and Grace"—one equal third part of all his property between the rivers Passaic and Hackensack, with one-third of the stock, household stuffs, etc., provided it were improved for her maintenance and the education of the said children and the principal not disposed of in any way without his consent. August 10, 1678, Mrs. Whartman relinquished all she had received, retransferring it to Sandford, having of her "own head and obstinate will" violated the condition of the conveyance by removing the stock. September 1, 1692, letters of administration were granted upon his estate, and September 12, 1694, his will, written January 2, 1690, was proved. In his will Sandford acknowledges Sarah Whartman as his lawful wife, "some considerable reasons having engaged them to conceal their marriage," and he attaches to the will a certificate of the marriage signed by Richard Vernon, as having been performed "on board the Pink Susannah in the river of Surinam, the 27th March, 1667." He desires his body "to be buried if it may be in his own plantation without mourning pomp or expensive ceremonies," and implores the aid of "his honored friends" Colonel Andrew Hamilton, Mr. James Emott, Mr. Gabriel Minvielle, and Mr. William Nicholls of New York, "to assist and favor the concerns of a poor ignorant widow and five innocent children (another daughter having been born) with their best advice help and council to preserve them from those vultures and harpies which prey on the carcasses of widows and fatten with the blood of orphans."

Children of Captain William and Sarah (Whartman) Sandford: 1. Nedemiah, married (first) Richard Berry, and after his death, leaving her with several children, married (second) Thomas Davies. 2. Katharine, married Dr. Johannes Van Inburgh. 3. Peregrine, died young, before 1708. 4. William, referred to below. 5. Grace, married Barne Cosans, of New York. 6. Elizabeth, married James Davis or Davies.

(II) William, only surviving son of Captain William and Sarah (Whartman) Sandford, is mentioned in the will of his mother, June 8, 1708, as her executor, and as having three children—William, Michael and Peregrine. From a news item in the *New York Weekly Journal*, November 5, 1739, we learn that William's son Peregrine had but one son, who was crippled for life as a young man in an accident in a cider mill at Newark.

(III) Which of the two remaining sons,

William or Michael, is the father of the Peter Sandford whose descendants are under consideration, is a matter of doubt; but from the fact that Peter named his eldest son William, his fourth Michael, and his seventh after himself, it is probable that he followed the common custom of naming his first born after his father, and that the line should run Captain William (I), William (II), and William (III), which is the hypothesis adopted here.

(IV) Peter, conjectured son of William Sandford, owned land which he inherited from his father on the west side of the Passaic river, and by his wife Eleanor had eleven children: William, born October 9, 1761, probably husband of Maria Van Ness; Catharine, born September 2, 1762; John, November 10, 1765; Joseph, September 17, 1767; Mary, September 1, 1769; Michael, referred to below; Thomas, September 29, 1773; Sarah, August 4, 1775; Abraham, April 14, 1778, whose wife's name was Sarah; Peter, February 28, 1781; Jane, August 10, 1783. Joseph, Michael and Abraham removed to Belleville, Essex county, about the end of the eighteenth or the beginning of the nineteenth century.

(V) Michael, sixth child and fourth son of Peter and Eleanor Sandford, was born in Essex county, December 24, 1771, and moved with his brothers Joseph and Abraham to Belleville. He was a farmer. He married (first) Gitty Cadmus; (second) Hannah Leslie. Children by first wife: 1. Diana, married John Coeyman. 2. Peter M., referred to below. 3. William M., referred to below. 4. Ellen, married William Tise; one child, Sarah, married Benjamin Baker. 5. Jefferson. 6. John. 7. Joseph.

(VI) Peter M., second child and eldest son of Michael and Gitty (Cadmus) Sandford, was born in Belleville, March 1, 1795, and died in Bloomfield, where he spent most of his life. By his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John and Margaret (Jerolomon) Spier (see Spier); he had children: 1. Amzi, died before 1884; married Anna Rolston; one child; Rosewell Graves Rolston, married Isabel Tichenor. 2. Margaret, referred to below. 3. Charles Peronet, referred to below. 4. Michael, married Cornelia Van Horn; one child, Willard.

(VII) Margaret Ann, second child and eldest daughter of Peter M. and Elizabeth (Spier) Sandford, was born in Bloomfield, September 11, 1821, and died March 28, 1892; about 1848 married Mark Washington Ball, born November 5, 1828, grandson of Joseph Ball, through his son Isaac, born November 25,

1775, died December 25, 1824, leaving two children: Mark, referred to above, and Abigail L., married Nathaniel H. Baldwin, and had three children: Elizabeth, died at twenty-one years of age; Emma Augusta, married Herbert Biddulph, postmaster at Montclair, and has four children: Clarence, Howard, Herbert, and Edith; and Heber Baldwin, druggist, at Montclair. Isaac Ball's wife was Sarah Osmun, born May 6, 1787; died November 24, 1874. The only child of Mark Washington and Margaret Ann (Sandford) Ball was Mary E., born in Bloomfield, April 11, 1851, now living at 797 High street, Newark, New Jersey, who married, in Newark, September 18, 1872, John William Omberson, born March 3, 1845, died May 28, 1906. He was the second child and only son of William John and Elizabeth Omberson, his two sisters being Jane E. Omberson, who married Richard E. Bennett, and had Elizabeth, who married Mr. Preston; and Alma, who married Albert Cowles. His younger sister was Emma L. Omberson, who married Hiram Van Giesen, and has one child, Cornelius. John William Omberson was educated in the public schools of New York City, but being in poor health his attendance was irregular and a part of the time he went to the Bloomfield Academy. Finally he went to live with his uncle in New York, and then took a position in the First National Bank of Jersey City, where he remained for forty years, rising from the position of clerk to that of cashier, which latter he held at the time of his death. Mr. Omberson was a Republican, but held no office, nor did he belong to any secret societies. The only club he belonged to was the Carteret Club of Jersey City. For many years he was a deacon in the First Dutch Reformed Church of Newark, and at the time of his death he was one of that church's elders.

(VII) Charles Peronet, third child and second son of Peter Michael and Elizabeth (Spier) Sandford, was born in Bloomfield, New Jersey, and spent most of his life in Montclair, where he was for many years postmaster. He married Phebe C., second child of Calvin Munn and Mary E., daughter of Nathaniel Squier, who was born November 9, 1826, Calvin Munn, her father, born in Bloomfield, October 21, 1799, died August 26, 1871, was son of Captain Joseph and Martha F. (Tompkins) Munn, grandson of Isaac Munn and Mary W., daughter of Ezekiel Baldwin, great-grandson of Joseph Munn, who settled in Orange, New Jersey, from Connecticut, and his wife Sarah,

daughter of Matthew Williams. Joseph Munn is supposed to have been the son of John, grandson of John, and great-grandson of Benjamin Munn, of Hartford, Connecticut. Charles Peter and Phebe C. (Munn) Sandford had nine children: 1. Theron H., married Esther Mills. 2. Charles Wilbur, referred to below. 3. Ella M., referred to below. 4. George Anderson, died in childhood. 5. Ida A., referred to below. 6. Amzi A., died November 19, 1896; married Adeline King; children: Harold E., born February 28, 1878, married Clara A. Ruttes; and Edwin, died August 8, 1898, at the age of fifteen years. 7. Edward B., died single. 8. Joseph Albert, referred to below. 9. Mary A., married Albert Hall, of New York.

(VIII) Charles Wilbur, second child and son of Charles Peronet and Phebe C. (Munn) Sandford, was born in Montclair, New Jersey, February 9, 1849, and is now living at 188 Claremont avenue, in that town. His early education was obtained at the public schools of Montclair, and he graduated from the high school of that place in 1866. For a short time after leaving school he worked in the office of the treasurer of the Morris & Essex Railroad Company; but February 1, 1869, he entered the employ of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, where he continued for three years, in 1872 leaving that corporation in order to take a position with the Newark Savings Institution, where he remained six years longer. August 1, 1878, he once more entered the employ of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, this time as bookkeeper, and with them he has remained ever since, being chosen comptroller of the company, December 14, 1906. Mr. Sandford is a Republican, and from 1894 to 1903 he was one of the councilmen of the town, and April 1, 1908, was appointed a member of the Board of Education of the State of New Jersey. He is a member of Montclair Lodge, No. 144, F. and A. M., of which he is a past master. He is also a member of the Montclair Club, and since 1883 he has been an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Montclair. April 30, 1872, Mr. Sandford married, in Montclair, Sarah L., born October 10, 1850, only daughter of William B. Bogle and Margaret W. Tapp. They have one child: Gertrude, born July 29, 1873, married Joseph Torrens, superintendent of the Bitterick Company, lives at Montclair, and has one daughter, Margaret, born February 6, 1905.

(VIII) Ella M., third child and eldest

daughter of Charles Peter and Phebe C. (Munn) Sandford, was born in Montclair, New Jersey; she is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, through John Spear. She married, June 20, 1876, in Metuchen, New Jersey, James Coffin Stevens, of New York City. Her husband was grandson of Isaac Stevens, a coppersmith, of New York City, and his wife Rachel Stevenson, and the son of William Henry Stevens, born in New York, in 1816, and died in 1871. William Henry Stevens was an engineer by trade, building and operating engines in connection with John B. Roach, of New York City, who built the steamers "Providence" and "Bristol." By his wife, Cornelia J. Casilear, he had four children: Rachel, born 1842, died August 27, 1858; Cornelia J., born 1845, died October 15, 1865; Elizabeth, born 1847, married William E. Reeves; and James Coffin Stevens.

James Coffin Stevens was born in New York City, July 4, 1852, and is now living at 42 Fullerton avenue, Montclair, New Jersey. He was educated in the public schools. In 1867 he entered the employ of the Guardian Insurance Company as office boy, from which position he rose steadily until in 1886 he was appointed secretary of the company, which post he held until 1890, when the fire insurance firm of Payne, Stevens & Newcombe, 95 William street, New York City, was founded, when he took his place in that as one of the partners in the enterprise. He is eligible to the Sons of the Revolution, through his great-grandfather Stevens A. Stevens, of Captain Gardner's company, at Haverstraw, New York. He is treasurer of the Firemen's Relief Association of Montclair, and a deacon and trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of the same town. By his marriage with Ella M., daughter of Charles Peter Sandford, he has had six children: Cornelia C. Stevens, born 1877, married Samuel Ketchum, a civil engineer; James Coffin Stevens Jr., born 1879, married Sadie Brundage, and has two children: James B. and Wilbur A.; Charles Sandford Stevens, born 1881, married Anna Segion; Elizabeth Reeves Stevens, born 1883, married Oliver Crane, son of Edward Canfield and Caroline H. (Crane) Lyon, assistant superintendent of the New York Telephone Company; Albert Edward Stevens, born 1886; and Wilbur Sandford Stevens, born 1890.

(VII) Ida A., fifth child and second daughter of Charles Peter and Phebe C. (Munn) Sandford, was born in Montclair, New Jersey,

and was married in that town, March 22, 1883, to David Duncan Murphey.

Mr. Murphey is grandson of John, and son of James Murphey and Elizabeth, daughter of James and Ellen Duncan, of Perth, Scotland. James Murphey was a contractor and builder and interior decorator in New York. By his wife, Elizabeth Duncan, he had children: 1. Catharine A. Murphey, married James Howard. 2. John Murphey, married Elizabeth Ralston; one child: Henry Duncan Murphey, married May Peterson. 3. James Murphey, married Maria Elizabeth Beers; children: Herbert and Ethel Beers, both married, the latter to Dr. William Axtel. 4. Elizabeth, married Frederick Odell; children: Frederick Odell Jr., married Rayne Burmilla; Elizabeth Duncan Odell, married Charles Hutton, and has one child, Charles Duncan Hutton; and Sadie J. Odell. 5. William Murphey. 6. David Murphey. The two last named died as babes. 7. Jennie G. Murphey, married Robert Mitchell. 8. William Murphey, married Cora Henderson; children: Herbert, Edna, and Franklin Murphey, the first of whom is married. 9. David Duncan Murphey, referred to above. 10. Ellen Ferrier Murphey, married Alexander Milwain.

David Duncan Murphey, born in New York City, September 18, 1857, attended the public schools and the old Mount Washington Collegiate Institute. He then accepted a clerical position which he held until 1894, when he became connected with the claim department of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, which position he now holds. Mr. Murphey is a Republican, but he has held no office. He is a past grand master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Montclair, affiliated with Watchung Lodge, No. 134. He attends the Presbyterian church. By his wife, Ida Augusta, born January 9, 1858, daughter of Charles Peter and Phebe C. (Munn) Sandford, he has had six children: 1. Frederick Duncan Murphey, born January 31, 1884; married, December 19, 1905, Josephine Sugden, of Passaic; one son, Frederick Sugden Murphey, born October 6, 1906. 2. David Duncan Murphey Jr., born September 5, 1885; married, June 12, 1909, Elizabeth Baisley Nichols. 3. Carolyn Sandford Murphey, born September 10, 1887. 4. Ida May Murphey, March 15, 1889. 5. Edward Leslie Murphey, March 14, 1891. 6. Elizabeth Murphey, May 12, 1893.

(VIII) Joseph Albert, eighth child and sixth son of Charles Peter and Phebe C.

(Munn) Sandford, was born in Montclair, New Jersey, August 4, 1897, and is now living at 42 Park avenue, East Orange. For his early education he was sent to the public and high schools of the town of his birth. In 1886 he became a clerk in the employ of the Prudential Life Insurance Company. Here he advanced from step to step until in 1902 he was appointed division manager, which position he now holds. Mr. Sandford is a Republican, but he has held no office. He is an elder in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

October 5, 1899, Joseph Albert Sandford married, in Nutley, New Jersey, Lulu, one of the nine children of Henry and Jane L. (Vreeland) Evers, by whom he has had one child, Jean Carolyn Sandford, born September 13, 1905.

(VI) William M., third child and second son of Michael and Gitty (Cadmus) Sandford, was born in Belleville, New Jersey, April 3, 1798, and died in the same place, in 1888. He was engaged in the carriage manufacturing business and at one time represented Belleville in the legislature. By his marriage with Mary Spear Dow he had five children: 1. Theodore, referred to below. 2. Anna D. Sandford, now lives in Belleville, and survived her father. 3. Charles Sandford, lived in Paterson, New Jersey; married Elizabeth Taylor; children: Charles Henry, married Frances Bat, and had three children: Edward, Charlotte and Frank; and George, married Effie Snyder. 4. Edmond J. Sandford, lived in Belleville; married Mary Jane Gourley; two children: Theodore, married Mary Soule, and had two children: Elsie and Edmond Theodore; and Sarah Gertrude, married Stuart Austin, and had one child, Warren. 5. Cathalina Dow, died January 16, 1878, aged forty-four years.

(VII) Theodore, eldest child of William Michael and Mary Spear (Dow) Sandford, was born in Belleville, New Jersey, August 26, 1819, and died February 26, 1910, aged ninety years and six months. For his early education he attended the only school in the town at that time, a two-story stone building standing on the street just in front of the present lecture room of the Dutch Reformed Church, in the lower part of which a school was kept by I. I. Brower, the parents paying a certain amount per quarter for the tuition of their children. When this and the two private schools kept by Mrs. Leslie and Miss Wallace in their own homes, were superseded by the present free school system, September

4, 1852, Theodore Sandford became one of the first of the school trustees. After leaving Mr. Brower's school, Theodore Sandford learned the trade of wheelwright, at the same time reading law, finally giving up the former trade for the prosecution of the latter profession, in which for more than fifty years, as a country squire and justice of the peace, he has served in all probability longer than any other man in New Jersey. As a public-spirited citizen he has been thoroughly and actively identified with the development of Belleville, where he has spent all of his life, respected and honored by all who know him. He is a Republican, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Dutch Reformed Church. He is the author of the very ably written chapter upon the history of Belleville township in Shaw's "History of Essex and Hudson Counties," published in 1884.

Theodore Sandford married, November 16, 1842, Margaret Leah, youngest child of Abram and Maria (Spear) Van Riper. Children: 1. Helen A., married William Jenkins (now deceased), of Newark; children: i. Frederic C., married Florence T. Walsh, and has Florence W., Arthur S. and Ruth; ii. Helen S., married Thomas M. Watson, of Newark, New Jersey; iii. Margaret V. R., married Pierre M. Looker, of Newark, and has Maxwell Sandford Looker and Norman Looker. 2. Arthur Ellison, referred to below. 3-4. Sarah A. and Eliza Mary, both unmarried.

(VIII) Arthur Ellison, second child and only living son of Theodore and Margaret Leah (Van Riper) Sandford, was born in Belleville, New Jersey, December 5, 1846. His early education was received in the Belleville public school. At the age of seventeen he went to Chicago and there became a clerk in a commission house. Later, on account of his acquaintance with the bankers of Chicago (having handled a large bank account for the house he was with the previous year), he was offered a position in the First National Bank of Chicago, at its establishment, and which he declined. At the age of nineteen he returned to Belleville, New Jersey, and upon attaining his majority engaged in the general contracting business, and later under the name of Sandford & Stillman Company, incorporated, which was later changed to Sandford & Harris Company, and subsequently to A. E. Sandford Company. Being gifted with a natural mechanical mind, inherited probably from his ancestors, many of whom were mechanics, early in life he began the development of his ability.



A. E. Sanford



accepting contracts of all kinds, and engaging in the timber and saw mill business, securing timber for piles from the woods and finally equipping himself with machinery for driving them. Thus he became practically familiar with all the details of the business. The following will give an adequate idea of the work in which Mr. Sandford has been engaged in connection with the companies aforementioned, and which stand as testimonials to his skill and ability: The Pennsylvania freight bridge over the Hackensack river; the county bridge over the Hackensack river on the Newark plank road; Clay street bridge; Jackson street bridge; the foundation for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western bridge over the Passaic river at Newark; piers in the Central railroad bridge in Newark bay for the Sherzer lift draws; the life elevator at Weehawken; four tracked the Erie road from Ramsey to Suffern on the main line; double tracked the Greenwood Lake branch from Newark to Great Notch; and depressed the tracks of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad from High street, Newark, to East Orange. In addition to his extensive business interests, Mr. Sandford is serving in the capacity of director of the Second National Bank of Hoboken, and for five years was one of the freeholders of Essex county, being appointed on the finance and other important committees. He is a Democrat, and a member of the North End Club.

Mr. Sandford married, October 19, 1875, in what is now known as North Arlington, New Jersey, Cornelia M., daughter of Cornelius and Sarah (Browe) Walsh, of Newark, New Jersey.

(VIII) Peter Voorhees, son of Martinus (q. v.) and Elise (Van Dyck) Voorhees, was born May 17, 1787, and died July 4, 1853. He lived on the farm he inherited from his father and which formerly was owned by his grandfather, Peter Van Voorhees. He was a man of much influence and strong character. He was a member of the New Jersey house of assembly, 1843-45, and judge of the court of common pleas of Somerset county, from 1833 to 1845. He married, March 2, 1800, Jane Schenck, born December 28, 1787, died July 22, 1843, daughter of Captain John Schenck. Children: 1. Alice, born February 11, 1810, died August 18, 1878; married, January 12, 1848, Dr. J. V. D. Joline, of Camden. 2. John Schenck, born March 18, 1812 (see

post). 3. Charity, born September 22, 1814; married, November 25, 1835, Samuel Disbrow Bergen, born August 25, 1809. 4. Mary, born February 2, 1818, died December 17, 1807; married, December 6, 1843, Reuben Armitage Drake (see Drake). 5. Ada H., born April 14, 1820, died May 9, 1883. 6. Jane, born March 1, 1823, died June 16, 1873; married, September 11, 1849, Rev. J. B. Davis. 7. Peter L., born July 12, 1825; married, October 16, 1855, Anna F. Dayton, died February 19, 1880. 8. Frederick, born April 9, 1832; married, February 14, 1883, Lizzie M. Barrett.

(IX) John Schenck Voorhees, son of Peter and Jane (Schenck) Voorhees, was born March 18, 1812, died June 19, 1877. He lived at Elm Ridge, North Brunswick, Middlesex county. He married, December 16, 1846, Sarah Ann Van Doren. Children: 1. Abraham De Hart, born March 23, 1848. 2. Peter V., born June 18, 1852 (see post). 3. John Schenck, born November 30, 1855; lawyer of New Brunswick. 4. Anna Margaret, born April 19, 1860.

(X) Peter Van Voorhees, second son of John Schenck and Sarah A. (Van Doren) Voorhees, was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, June 15, 1852. He spent his boyhood on the home farm and began his education in the neighborhood schools, then entered Rutgers College, from which he graduated in 1873, the year in which he attained his majority. He read law under the excellent office tutorship of his uncle, Peter L. Voorhees (one of the most eminent lawyers who ever practiced in New Jersey), and was admitted to the bar as an attorney-at-law in June, 1875, and as a counsellor in June, 1879, and was associated in practice with his preceptor until the death of the latter in 1895. The bond of esteem existing between the two was particularly strong. On the death of his uncle, Peter Van Voorhees received by gift from him his library, the most extensive private collection in the state, and also succeeded to the entire business of the firm, which became too extensive for one person to conduct, and he formed a partnership with George Reynolds. Throughout his legal career Mr. Voorhees occupied a position of prominence and successfully conducted many important litigations. In 1900 he was nominated by Governor Voorhees as a judge of the court of errors and appeals for a six year term, and was unanimously confirmed by the senate.

Judge Voorhees was active in community affairs, and at the time of his death was a di-

rector of the First National Bank of Camden, the Camden Safe Deposit and Trust Company, and the West Jersey Title and Guarantee Company. He was also a manager of Cooper Hospital, and a trustee of the immense Cooper estate. He was a vestryman of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church. In politics he was a staunch Republican, and exerted a broad and salutary influence in political affairs. In his profession he was an able advocate and safe counsellor. His mind was judicial in its character and trend. By nature and disposition he was equipped for the bench, and there found his rightful place, where, with a mind well poised, he calmly viewed both sides of the question at issue, and accurately separated the true from the false. In his personal attributes he was a most lovable character. To the young and inexperienced he was a genial friend and kind helper. The total of his character was unflinching hope and unstinted goodness.

Judge Voorhees died February 25, 1906. He had experienced a heart ailment about two years before, but death was mainly due to liver complaint. In the summer of 1905, on account of illness, he had felt obliged to resign his position on the bench. His resignation was for some time held in abeyance, by Governor Stokes, who finally appointed James B. Dill as his successor. At the death of Judge Voorhees the Camden County Bar Association met and paid fervent tribute to his memory in resolutions of respect, and appropriate addresses by Judge Garrison, and Messrs. Herbert A. Drake, William C. French, John L. Semple, E. A. Armstrong and Howard M. Cooper. Like action was also taken by various other bodies with which the lamented deceased had been associated.

Judge Voorhees married, April 20, 1881, Louise Clarke, daughter of James B. Dayton. Children: J. Dayton Voorhees, and one who died in infancy.

(XI) J. Dayton Voorhees, son of Peter V. and Louisa Clarke (Dayton) Voorhees, was born in Camden, New Jersey, April 23, 1882, and received his earlier literary education in private schools, the Friends' School in Camden, the Penn Charter School in Philadelphia, and afterward for two years continued his preparatory studies under a private tutor. His higher education was acquired at Princeton College, where he entered in 1901 and graduated Litt B. in 1905. He then took up the study of law and for two years was a student in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1908 he was admitted to the

Camden bar, and since that time has engaged in general practice in that city. Mr. Voorhees is a member of the New Jersey State Bar Association, the Union League Club, of Philadelphia, the Racquet and Princeton Clubs of Philadelphia, and Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity. He is a Republican in politics, and an Episcopalian in religious preference.

(V) Daniel, the third child SUTPHEN and son of John (q. v.) and Lydia (Baker) Sutphen, was born in 1818. By his wife Eliza Woodruff he had two children Carlyle Edgar, referred to below, and Gertrude.

(VI) Carlyle Edgar, only son of Daniel and Eliza (Woodruff) Sutphen, was born in Irvington, New Jersey, in 1837, and is now living in Newark. For his early education he attended private schools in Newark and Orange. He then learned the jewelry trade, which he followed for some time, then entered the employ of the shirt manufacturing firm of Robert Johnston & Company, the senior partner being his father-in-law. Finally he succeeded to the business. Mr. Sutphen is a Republican, and has been a member of the board of education and of the board of health in Newark, and also a member of the common council. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, F. and A. M., of Union Chapter, R. A. M., and of the New Jersey Historical Society, and the Holland Society of New York. In religion he is a Baptist. Carlyle Edgar Sutphen married Jeannette, daughter of Robert Johnston; children: Leila, died at the age of twenty-two; Anne; Robert, married Rose Morgan, who after his death became the wife of Frederick Meeker; and Carlyle Edgar Jr., referred to below.

(VII) Carlyle Edgar Jr., youngest child of Carlyle Edgar and Jeannette (Johnston) Sutphen, was born in Newark, New Jersey, May 28, 1871, and is now living and practicing medicine there, at 181 Roseville avenue. For his early education he attended the public schools of Newark, and graduated from Yale University in 1893. He then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and graduated from that institution in 1896, the same year in which his sister, Anne Janet Sutphen, received her B. A. degree from Barnard College. Dr. Sutphen now took a two years course as one of the internes at the Roosevelt Hospital in New York City, and then came to his present address in Newark, where he has been engaged in general practice





Richard A Terhune M.D.

ever since. He is one of the visiting surgeons of the City Hospital of Newark, and a member of several medical and other societies, among them the American Medical Association, the Medical Society of the State of New Jersey, the Essex County Medical Society, and the Practitioners' Club. He is a Republican, and a member of St. John's Lodge, F. and A. M. He attends the Clinton Avenue Baptist Church in Newark.

September 21, 1807, he married Edna, daughter of Leon F. Blanchard, in North Conway, New Hampshire, and they have one child, Kenneth Carlyle, born June 12, 1900.

(VI) Garrit, fourth son of Richard Nicholas (q. v.) and Hannah (Van Voorhees) Terhune, was born in Hackensack, New Jersey, October 9, 1801; died in Passaic, New Jersey, July 8, 1885. He attended the district school and was prepared for college at the Classical School of Dr. Sythoff. He matriculated at the College of New Jersey, Princeton, with the class of 1823, and was graduated A. B. with that class. His old preceptor, Dr. Sythoff, had watched his course through college, and as he inclined to the profession of medicine he encouraged his ambition. On graduating he instructed him in order that he might enter Rutgers Medical College, then located in Jersey City, and he was graduated under the tuition of Professor John W. Francis, M. D., 1827. He practiced medicine in Hackensack for a time and then located in Passaic, where he followed his profession with marked success the remainder of his life. He affiliated with the medical associations of the state and was the first president of the Passaic County Medical Society, of which he was one of the founders. He was also prominently identified with the New Jersey State Medical Society.

He married, in 1828, Elizabeth A., daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Anderson) Zabriskie, of Johnsville, New York. She was born July 25, 1805, died in Passaic, New Jersey, December 16, 1883. Children, born in Bergen City, New Jersey: 1. Richard A., January 9, 1829; died February 5, 1906, in Passaic, New Jersey. 2. Andrew Zabriskie, October 29, 1831; married, June 25, 1862, Christina, daughter of Ganesvoort and Jane (Van Riper) Ryerson, of Paterson, New Jersey. She was born November 7, 1837, died November 7, 1905. They had three children, born in Passaic, New Jersey, as follows: Frank C., November 11, 1864; Howard, October 5, 1867, married

Delaphine Romaine, September 12, 1893, and have children: Florence, 1894, and Evelyn, 1896; Cornelius A., July 21, 1876. 3. Jane Ann, November 12, 1833; died unmarried. 4. Nicholas Paul, see sketch. 5. John Zabriskie, March 19, 1837; died young. 6. Ann Elizabeth, December 14, 1839; married Robert B. Smith, September 25, 1862, and they had two children, Annie and Bennie, born in 1868 and 1870, respectively. 7. Christianna, February 1, 1845; married James B. Randall, June 1, 1865. He was born January 9, 1836, died December 23, 1903. The six children of this marriage were: Frederick, February 17, 1866; Garritt T., November 26, 1867; William M., August 11, 1869; Elizabeth, November 23, 1872; Mary C., September 13, 1874; Samuel F., November 24, 1878, died April 28, 1887.

(VII) Richard A., eldest child of Dr. Garrit and Elizabeth Anderson (Zabriskie) Terhune, was born in Hackensack, New Jersey, January 9, 1829, died in Passaic, New Jersey, February 5, 1906. He received his primary and secondary school training in the public primary and grammar schools of Passaic, and at his father's home he received instruction in Latin and Greek. He displayed an early desire to take up the study of medicine and surgery and, as his father was not averse to encouraging this inclination, he directed his studies to that end. After mastering the classics he took up the regular course in medicine, anatomy and surgery under his father's superior direction, and completed his course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City before it became the medical department of Columbia University, where he was graduated M. D. in 1850. He began practice in Passaic in association with his father, and the father and son practiced together for eleven years. In 1861 he opened an office and began an independent practice, which grew rapidly, and he won the confidence of the community and secured a large and lucrative patronage. He took an active interest in the affairs of the city of Passaic and was a valued counsellor in civic affairs, as well as an efficient official in offices of trust. The board of trade of the city elected him a member and he served as president of the board for several years. He took active measures in procuring a charter for the city and was honored by being made the first mayor of Passaic upon its incorporation as a city in 1873. He also served on the water board as a member and as president of the board. His political views found favor in the Republican party

and his public offices came to him through its unanimous voice. Dr. Terhune married, June 18, 1861, Emily Louise, daughter of Alanson and Mary (Butterworth) Randal, and widow of Richard Morrell, of Hempstead, Long Island. She was born August 11, 1830, in Newburg, New York, died April 19, 1903, in Passaic, New Jersey. Their children were born in Passaic as follows: 1. Child, 1863, died in infancy unnamed. 2. Bessie, June 23, 1864; unmarried. 3. Percy Hamilton, see forward.

(III) Percy Hamilton, only son and third child of Dr. Richard A. and Emily Louise (Randal) (Morrell) Terhune, was born in Passaic, New Jersey, February 26, 1867. He received his school training in the public and private schools of Passaic and in Packard's Business College in New York City. He began the study of medicine at home and continued it at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the medical department of Columbia University in New York City, and was graduated after a full four years' course, June 13, 1889, with the degree of M. D. He then took a post graduate course in clinical work, operative-surgery, etc., in the New York Polyclinic and Hospital; the Vanderbilt Clinic and Northwestern Dispensary. He began the private practice of medicine and surgery in Passaic, New Jersey, January 1, 1890, occupying the unique position of the third generation of physicians and surgeons in a continuous practice in the same city. At the same time his father was in active practice and his paternal grandfather, Dr. Garrit Terhune, had practiced in Passaic and vicinity up to the time of his death, July 2, 1885. Dr. Percy H. Terhune spent the winter of 1897-98 in Europe, devoting himself to clinical work in the hospitals of Vienna and Berlin and in operative-surgery and gynecology in various cities in Great Britain and the continent of Europe. His medical skill and modern methods of practice commended him at once to the small class of expert practitioners, not wedded to the treatment of a special disease, and he has constant calls as a consulting physician and surgeon in undefined or unusual cases not coming into the category of diseases suggesting in their nature the services of a specialist. His learning gave him place in all the medical societies of his city, county and state, and he was elected to membership in the Alumni Association of Columbia. He is a member of the American Electro-Therapeutic Association, New Jersey State Medical Society, Passaic County Medical Society, Pas-

saic City Medical Society, and of the Holland Society by right of descent, and the Yountakal Club of Passaic. His professional services to the public included the presidency of the board of health of Passaic, 1891-97; city physician during the same period, and visiting physician to St. Mary's Hospital. He was largely instrumental in founding the Passaic Hospital Association, and has continued an active worker in the same; he is one of the visiting physicians of Passaic Hospital and is also the radiographer for the same institution.

Dr. Terhune married, July 10, 1894, Alice Ethelyn Tucker, of Monson, Massachusetts; they had two children who died of scarlet fever in 1898; Mrs. Terhune died June 20, 1896. December 10, 1903, Dr. Terhune married (second) Bessie Gibson, daughter of John H. and Mary (Meriwether) Bartlett; children, born in Passaic, New Jersey: Robert D., born December 15, 1904; Richard A., February 5, 1908. They are in the ninth generation from Albert Albertsen, immigrant ancestor of the Terhunes of Bergen county, New Jersey.

(VII) Nicholas Paul Terhune, TERHUNE third son and fourth child of Dr. Garrit (q. v.) and Elizabeth Anderson (Zabriskie) Terhune, was born in Passaic, New Jersey, November 24, 1835. He received his classical education in the schools of his native city and his medical training under the instruction of his father for a time, but taking a dislike to the profession he abandoned his plans and became a clerk in a hardware store, where he soon acquired a thorough knowledge of the business. In 1858, when twenty-three years of age, he formed a partnership with his brother, Andrew Zabriskie Terhune, four years his senior, in the hardware business, the firm being Terhune Brothers and their place of business, Jersey City, New Jersey. They did a general hardware and kitchen furnishing business and were very successful. They retired from business in 1870 and Nicholas Paul went to North Carolina, where he purchased a plantation, which he conducted for seven years. In 1878 he returned to Passaic and soon after engaged in the real estate business, which in 1909 he was still carrying on with excellent results.

He married, June 15, 1859, Mary Jane, born in New York City, 1837, daughter of Richard E. and Bertha (Crane) Arthur; children: 1. Albert, born in Passaic, New Jersey; married Catherine Meade, of Passaic, and their children were: Mary, Alice, Ida McK., John and



Percy H. Terhune



Richard. 2. Mimie, born in Passaic; died aged about three years. 3. Edward Arthur, born in Jersey City; married Ethel Lyon, of Greenwich, Connecticut. 4. George Arthur, born in Jersey City; married Catherine Conklin, and their children are: George Arthur Jr. and Edith Louise. 5. Kate Crane, born in Passaic, New Jersey. 6. Harry Arthur, born in North Carolina; died aged about two years. 7. Richard Anderson, born in North Carolina; married Edith Gresenbacher; child, Elsie Appeline. 8. Charlotte May, born in North Carolina; married David A. Cutler; child, David A. Cutler Jr. 9. Emilie Louise, born in North Carolina. 10. Clarence E., born in Passaic, New Jersey. 11. Elizabeth Anderson, born in Passaic, New Jersey.

(VI) Nicholas (Nicausa)

TERHUNE Terhune, eldest child of Richard N. (q. v.) and Hannah (Van Voorhees) Terhune, was born in Hackensack, Bergen county, New Jersey, January 14, 1792. He married Aryana Marsellise and they had only one child, John N., see forward. They lived in Polifly, Bergen county, New Jersey, on property now owned by John Van Busson.

(VII) Judge John Nicholas, only child of Nicholas and Aryana (Marsellise) Terhune, was born in Polifly, New Jersey, May 14, 1819, died October 22, 1898. He became a judge of the Passaic county court. He married, November 12, 1840, Sophia Mersellis, born August 8, 1823, died November 24, 1894, daughter of Edo C. and Elizabeth Garise (Garretson) Mersellis. Edo C. Mersellis was born March 18, 1795, and his wife, Elizabeth Garise Garretson, was born December 22, 1803. Children: 1. Adrianna, born June 30, 1843, died December 9, 1893; married, September 19, 1866, Dr. C. Van Riper, and had three children: John T., Arthur Ward and Cornelius Z. Van Riper. 2. Iddo M., see forward. 3. Nicholas, born August 2, 1847, died January 22, 1892; married, October 15, 1874, Jane E. Kip; had two children, Harold and Irving Terhune. 4. John, born December 25, 1849; married (first) Euphenia Kip, October 1, 1873, no issue; died April 15, 1887; married (second), June 5, 1889, Anna S. Emmons, born September 15, 1864, daughter of Captain Silas H. and Mirinda (Myers) Emmons; two children: Margery Anita, born September 7, 1891, and John Russell, born January 25, 1897. 5. Cornelius, born November 28, 1851, died October 6, 1852. 6. Elizabeth, born Sep-

tember 4, 1853, died October 17, 1857. 7. Jane Ann, born November 16, 1856, died August 22, 1857. 8. Garret, born June 14, 1858, in Paterson, New Jersey; educated in the public school and in the Paterson Seminary under the tuition of Major Henry Waters, a noted educator, now of West Point, New York; at age of twenty-one Mr. Terhune engaged in the chemical manufacturing business at Pompton Plains, New Jersey, where he has successfully continued in that line of enterprise to the present time; he is a member of the First Reformed Church of Passaic, New Jersey, of which both his parents were for many years members; he married, August 10, 1886, Irene, born April 8, 1867, daughter of Cyrus and Eliza (Courtier) Emmons, of Passaic, New Jersey; children: Percy N., born November 9, 1887; Royal E., March 18, 1892. 9. Carrie, born January 17, 1861, died June 3, 1895. 10. Richard, born November 13, 1893, died June 21, 1895. 11. Sophia, born May 23, 1897; married, April 6, 1887, Charles Denholm, of Paterson, New Jersey, no issue; she died March 6, 1892.

(VIII) Iddo M., eldest child of Judge Nicholas and Sophia (Marsellis) Terhune, was born in Paterson, New Jersey, September 12, 1845, died at his home in Passaic, New Jersey, March 21, 1903. He began his business life in a shoe store in Passaic, New Jersey, and conducted that business during the early years of his life. After gaining a competence, he removed to his farm at Lake View, located on the Passaic river, between Passaic and Paterson, and spent his declining years in his home in Passaic. He married, October 18, 1871, Margaretta, daughter of John V. S. and Catharine (Oldis) Van Winkle, the former of whom was born April 21, 1818, died June 10, 1880. Margaretta was born September 26, 1849. They had three children, the two eldest born in Passaic: 1. Frank, see forward. 2. Bertha, born August 12, 1875; married Henry G. Schaub. 3. William Snow, born at Lake View, New Jersey, November 15, 1877; married, September 16, 1908, Mary Elizabeth, born April 23, 1878, daughter of Charles Henry and Elizabeth (Zabriskie) Temple. The mother of these children survived her husband and has continued to maintain the home at 172 Jefferson street, Passaic, New Jersey, where she is an active member of the First Reformed Church, of which both herself and husband were members during their entire wedded life and in which their children were baptized and brought up.

(IX) Frank, eldest child of Iddo M. and Margaretta (Van Winkle) Terhune, was born in Passaic, New Jersey, March 9, 1873. He was a pupil in the public schools of Paterson, and graduated at Latimer's Business College in that city in 1889. In 1890 he became a clerk in the People's Bank & Trust Company of Passaic and he remained in the service of the banking company for ten years, receiving well-merited promotions, due to his industry, diligence and carefulness. He resigned in 1900 to accept the treasuryship of the Hobart Trust Company of Passaic. This position of trust he resigned in 1900 to take the position of signature clerk in the Merchants' National Bank of New York City. His fraternal affiliations are limited to the Royal Arcanum; the Tribe of Ben Hur and the National Union. His political principles are those advocated by the Republican party, and his church affiliations are the Reformed Church in America, first known as the Dutch Reformed Church. His generation is the ninth in direct line from Albert Albertse, who was a member of the first church (Dutch Reformed) on Manhattan Island, of which Dominic Bogardus was pastor. Frank Terhune married, October 4, 1898, Agnes M., daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Kerr) Johnson. Thomas Johnson filled the office of mayor of Paterson for one term. Child, born in Passaic, New Jersey: Allen Johnson Terhune, born June 20, 1904, he being of the tenth generation from Albert Albertse, immigrant settler in New Amsterdam before 1654.

Jane McCracken died at McCracken Senotue, September 29, 1807, aged eighty-eight years, and was buried in the Presbyterian burial-ground. Mary McCracken, of Northumberland, married, after 1750, Captain Joseph, son of Samuel Sherer, the immigrant, who came from the north of Ireland in 1734.

(1) George McCracken was born March 25, 1788, died January 5, 1866. He married, February 22, 1814, Fannie Lambert, born June 13, 1788, died February 8, 1834. They were among the early settlers of Hackettstown, Warren county, New Jersey, and there he carried on his trade of tailor in his residence in the town, and the homestead erected by him is now situated at the junction of Main, Mill and Mechanic streets in Hackettstown. Their children were born at the homestead as follows: 1. William, September 15, 1814, see forward. 2. Mary, September 23, 1816, died December 26, 1817. 3. Mary (2), November

13, 1818. 4. Peter, January 12, 1821. 5. Catharine, August 29, 1823; never married. 6. Charles, June 6, 1827, died May 19, 1828. 7. John, January 14, 1830, died December 18, 1854.

(11) William, eldest child of George and Fannie (Lambert) McCracken, was born in Hackettstown, Warren county, New Jersey, September 15, 1814. He was brought up in his father's home and learned from him the trade of tailor. He married, March 15, 1838, Anna C. Clawson, whose father owned the "Warren House," a well-known hotel which owed much of its reputation to Mr. Clawson's skill as a landlord. William McCracken, after his marriage, continued to work at his trade as tailor in his father's shop, and in 1842 took charge of his father's farm in Warren county, where he resided, and where his children, except the first three, were born. This farm, now known as the "Deliker Farm" was inherited by William at his father's death in 1806, and he remained on it till 1868, when he sold it and purchased the Warren House, where he removed his family and became its proprietor and host to the travelling public. He remained landlord of the hotel for twenty-five years, retiring from business in 1891, and removing to a house on High street purchased for him by his son Alpheus, where with his devoted wife as a companion he ended his days in comfort and perfect independence. He was a charter member of Musconetconey Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he was during his last years the oldest living member of Independence Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He died in Hackettstown, New Jersey, March 23, 1897, and his widow February 8, 1899. Children of William and Anna C. (Clawson) McCracken were: 1. Lewis, born March 23, 1839, died January 19, 1907. 2. George, July 4, 1840. 3. Reuel S., February 14, 1842. 4. Alpheus, see forward. 5. Joseph H., March 30, 1845. 6. Emma E., April 28, 1847. 7. Theodore, March 16, 1849, died May 17, 1849. 8. Jacob C., March 26, 1850, died 1906. 9. Mary C., November 22, 1851. 10. Alice, November 22, 1853. 11. Zilpah, July 31, 1855, died October 12, 1878. 12. Reading B., September 24, 1857, died February 26, 1858. 13. Cortland B., January 9, 1859, died April 6, 1902. 14. Ida B., June 20, 1861, died February 9, 1885. That in the middle of the nineteenth century we should find a father and mother the parents of fifteen children born within the space of twenty-two years, and out of this number only two to





McCrackey

die in infancy, and both parents living to reach the age of eighty-three years, is a remarkable record of obedience to the scriptural injunction given to our first parents.

(III) Alpheus, fourth son of William and Anna C. (Clawson) McCracken, was born on his grandfather's farm in Warren county, New Jersey, August 31, 1843. He was brought up on the farm, attended the district school, and when eighteen years of age was moved by the events incident to the clash of arms between the two sections of his native country to give his services to aid in putting down rebellion and preserving the unity of the states comprising the United States. He enlisted in the Thirty-first New Jersey Volunteer Regiment in 1862, as a member of Company H, which was recruited at Hackettstown, New Jersey, and he shared the fortunes of that regiment as a private and as sergeant of his company in the Army of the Potomac, his four most prominent battles, the greatest in modern history in America and among the greatest in the world: The two battles before Fredericksburg; the battle of Gettysburg, and the battle of Chancellorsville. He is now a pensioner on account of limitation. On being mustered out of the service with his regiment, he found employment as inspector of lumber for the Pennsylvania railroad, and he continued in the service of that great corporation for thirty-two years, 1865-97. In 1897 he resigned to accept the presidency of the Central Trust Company of Camden, New Jersey, of which he had been for many years a director and vice-president. His political affiliation, both as a soldier and as a citizen, has been with the Republican party, and his first vote was cast while in the army for the Lincoln and Johnson electors, in November, 1864, and for the regular nominees of the Republican party at the recurring eleven presidential elections, including the Taft and Sherman elections in 1908. He was an active member of the Republican Club of Camden, New Jersey, up to the time he changed his residence to Vineland, New Jersey, in 1906. He has been Independent in religious views, and attached himself to no denomination of Christians, but has been a supporter of the charities and benefactions maintained by each. His fraternal affiliation with the Order of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons began in Camden Lodge, No. 15, where he was an apprentice, fellow craftsman and master mason; to the York Rite Chapter, No. 20, as mark master, past master, most excellent master, and Royal Arch Mason; of

the Bordentown, New Jersey Council, in which he was royal master, select master, and super-excellent master, and passing to the Commandery as a Red Cross Knight, Knight Templar and Knight of Malta.

Mr. McCracken married (first) December 17, 1865, Anna E., eldest daughter of George W. and Amelia (Vandergrift) Scott, born September 24, 1844, died November 19, 1877. To them were born two sons, George Scott and Robert Scott, both further mentioned below. Mr. McCracken married (second), January 21, 1879, Lillian, born August 10, 1860, daughter of Gideon B. and Lillian (Vandergrift) Blakey. Three children were born to them: Leah, born in Camden, March 25, 1884, died April 1, 1899; Portia, born in Camden, December 11, 1891; and Alpheus, born in Atlantic City, June 7, 1898. In 1906 Mr. McCracken removed his family to Vineland, Cumberland county, New Jersey, where his younger children are pupils in excellent private schools.

(IV) George Scott, eldest son of Alpheus and Anna E. (Scott) McCracken, was born in Bordentown, New Jersey, February 15, 1871. He attended the Chester (Pennsylvania) Military College. He was for two years in the service of the C. & A. railroad at Cooper's Point, Camden; for ten years assistant baggage agent of the Pennsylvania railroad at Altoona, Pennsylvania; and for six years foreman in the freight department of the W. J. & S. railroad at Atlantic City, New Jersey. He is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men at Camden, and the Knights of the Golden Eagle, Altoona, Pennsylvania. In politics he is independent. With his family he is a member of the Baptist church. He married, in Jersey City, November 2, 1896, Frances Elizabeth, daughter of Adolphus and Mary Ellen Hileman; she was born in Altoona, Pennsylvania, and her father was a blacksmith. Children: Jean Hileman McCracken, born in Altoona, November 4, 1900; Robert Alpheus McCracken, born in Atlantic City, June 20, 1905.

Robert Scott, second son of Alpheus and Anne E. (Scott) McCracken, was born in Bordentown, New Jersey, October 6, 1877. He was educated at the Friends' School and J. Northrop's private school, in Camden, New Jersey, and the Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. For six years he was cashier at the Vine street station of the Pennsylvania railroad at Philadelphia; one year in the right of way department of the Bell Telephone Company in Philadelphia, and then went into busi-

ness with C. V. Risley, under the firm name of C. V. Risley & Co., dealers in railroad ties and lumber, as successors to Lewis Thompson & Co., No. 127 Walnut street, Philadelphia, and in which he is now engaged. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he enlisted in the First Regiment, National Guard Pennsylvania, and was with the troops assembled at Chickamauga, Georgia, but was not called into active service on account of the early close of the war. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Automobile Club of Germantown, the White Marsh Valley Country Club, and the Camden Automobile Club. He and his family attend the Presbyterian church. He married, in the Old Swedes Church, Wilmington, Delaware, May 18, 1891, Gertrude Fricke, of Camden, New Jersey, daughter of Harry and Anna (Schrack) Fricke, whose other children were Welling, Harter and Elizabeth. Children of Robert Scott and Gertrude (Fricke) McCracken: Alphens Welling, born March 20, 1904, and Roberts Scott McCracken Jr., born July 31, 1906.

The name Woodruff is derived from Woodrove, or Woodreeve, the word "reeve" meaning a caretaker, and Woodreeve was presumably a reeve for his lords forest or woodlands. During the Saxon period in England the nobility who owned titles estates had their caretaker, which was a most exalted position. He usually levied dues for his lord and performed many judicial functions. There are many spellings of the name Woodruff: Woodreeve, Woodruffe, Woodrove, Woodroffe, Woodroufe, Woderofe, Woodrofe, Woodruffe, Woodruffe, Woodrow and Woodrap. The name and family is of purely English origin.

(1) The first of the name recorded was Thomas Woodrove (Woodreeve), who resided at Fordwich (Kentshire) in England during the reign of Henry VII. He died there in 1553. He is shown in the town records as a property owner of considerable amount, and a deed dated 1538 makes Thomas Woodroffs owner of two messuages comprising thirty acres of land, with three gardens, five acres of meadow land, and eighteen of forest, situated in Fordwich. There is record made of him relative to payment to church wardens of the rent of his house which the church owned, payable in advance for preceding year. Thomas Woodrove was a rider or envoy for the court,

his duty being to take long journeys to summons different members of the court. The mayor of Fordwich and the commons were distinctively at ends with the abbot of the monastery of St. Augustus, who held full sway and claimed his authority and many rights in the district; and one particular claim which was unreasonable to the mayor and his office, which they were obliged to submit to, was that the abbot's bailiff should be present at court holdings presided over by the mayor. This proved wholly obnoxious to his lordship, and on such an occasion Thomas Woodrove in 1510 became a rider for the court to summon the bailiff of the Isle of Thanet. He became a person in whom the court had full confidence. He performed many duties of town clerk and was a recognized factor in his town. He became a jurat in 1538, during the time of King Henry VIII, when he put down the monastery rule to be given over to his followers. In 1539 we find by the records that Thomas Woodrove became a magistrate at Fordwich and sat with his followers, who were his seniors, and it was at this time that he and his associates acted on a bill in favor of the courtiers that would convey to them many of the proper possessions. Among his children was William, mentioned below.

(11) William, son of Thomas Woodrove, was born at Fordwich, Kentshire, England, where he died in 1587. He was concerned in the advancement of town affairs, and held the responsible office of keeper of key of the town chest, then an honorable office supposed to be conferred on the most responsible citizen of the town. The responsibility of the town records, deeds, wills, etc., was called "the chest," and he was paid by fees for the custody. The chest was to be found in the courthouse of Fordwich, and from the many years it was subjected to use it became a well-worn treasure repository. He was enrolled in the military company at Fordwich in 1573-74, as shown by the records, where he was furnished by his son Robert and many others with necessary implements of defense. He was a strict churchman and held office in common with others. He was a man of spirit, and apparently was first to act in the affairs of the community. He was undoubtedly a senior jurat, or magistrate, as his name appears in the court records. He was in close association with the "Honorable Mayor" of Fordwich, often acting in his stead. He was a freeman and yeoman, and held possessions at his death. Children: William; Robert, mentioned below.

(111) Robert, son of William Woodruff, was born at Fordwich, England, about 1547, died in 1611, leaving a widow and two sons. Like his father, grandfather and brother William, he became a prominent factor in the important affairs of Fordwich. He was admitted a freeman in 1580, and served later as a magistrate, often presiding at meetings where questions of importance in the king's name were concerned. He served the parish church of his town as warden in 1584. He was a yeoman and held property interests, inheriting undoubtedly lands from his father. His marriage to Alice Russell, according to the best authority, occurred in 1572. She was of Northgate and nearby parish of St. Mary. Of their children were John and William.

(IV) John, son of Robert Woodroff, was born and baptized in 1574, at Fordwich, England. He was a yeoman or husbandman. He lived the major part of his life at Northgate, a nearby town of Fordwich. He married, 1601-2, Elizabeth Cartwright, who was undoubtedly executor of his will and affairs. He made his will in September, 1611, during his last hours when he was "very sick and infirm in body," and the will reads that "my well beloved wife bury me." It was proved October, 1611, shortly after his decease, and names wife Elizabeth and son John.

(V) John (2), son of John (1) Woodroff, was born in Northgate, Kent, England, in 1604, and was baptized at St. Mary's the same year. On the death of his father in 1611, John Gosmer (Gosmer in records) became a witness and signer to the elder John's will, which was proved in October of same year at Northgate. According to the records, "on account of the privations and perilous times for women and children when they needed protection," John Gosmer, on October 24, 1611, married the Widow Elizabeth Woodroff, and became stepfather of the younger John, who grew to manhood and married Ann Gosmer, his step-sister. John Gosmer became mayor of Fordwich in 1638, but owing to a faction arising in 1639 whereby the council in Whitehall demanded from Mr. Gosmer's successor in office an unpaid assessment which "should long since have been paid to the sheriff of Kent or the treasurer of the navy," may have been the cause of the departure of John Gosmer and family to America, and the records show that John Gosmer and wife Elizabeth, John Woodruffe and wife Ann with their infant son John, then about two years of age, were recorded at Lynn, Massachusetts. The Gosmer

household remained but a short time there, as the records of Southampton, Long Island, show that June 4, 1640, John Gosmer was admitted an undertaker there and became a man of considerable note. In 1657 his stepson John Woodruffe and son-in-law succeeded him in the whaling squadron, and in the same year was deeded to John Topping a home lot and five acres of land from his father-in-law, John Gosmer, February 20, 1660-61. July 29, 1660-61 he also received from his stepfather goods, chattels, house and lands, to which his wife, Elizabeth Gosmer, consented. John Woodruffe died in May, 1670, aged sixty-six years, leaving two sons by the name of John, an uncommon event, but nevertheless a positive fact. The first John, born 1637, came to America as an infant, married Mary Ogden, and settled at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, and had a son Joseph, born 1674, who married Mary ——. This Joseph was father of Hon. Samuel Woodruff, of Boxwood Hall. The other son John, born at Southampton, in 1650, was father of Joseph Woodruff, of Westfield, who married Hannah —, and his descendants are known as the Westfield Woodruffs. These two cousins Joseph were distinguished in the records as Joseph Sr. and Joseph Jr., and have often been mistaken for father and son instead of Joseph (1) and Joseph (11) as is now customary.

John Woodruffe married Ann Gosmer, as aforementioned. Children: Anne, married Robert Wooley; Elizabeth, married Ralph Dayton; John, mentioned below; Joseph.

(VI) John (3), son of John (2) Woodruffe, was baptized in 1637, in the parish of Sturry, Kent, England. About 1638-39, with his parents and the Gosmer household, he emigrated to America, coming first to Lynn, Massachusetts, thence to Southampton, Long Island. Here he grew to manhood, and according to the records, April 30, 1657, then at the age of twenty years, was able to bear arms. February 20, 1659, about the time of his marriage to Mary Ogden, he became a landowner and proprietor. Mary was daughter of John Ogden, who gave his son-in-law a tract of land and in 1664 gave him the house and homestead lot on Main street that he had purchased from his nephew, John Ogden, on the latter's departure from Southampton. On this spot in 1900, Albert J. Post, clerk of the town trustees of Southampton, resided. In 1664, owing to the bitter feeling and adverse conditions among the settlers at Southampton on account of King Charles granting Long Island to his

brother James, Duke of York and Albany, for the purpose of annexing the territory to Manhattan, many of the settlers decided to quit the territory and emigrated to New Jersey. John Woodruff and wife Mary and John Ogden came that same year to New Jersey, settling in Elizabethtown. He disposed of his property at Southampton in the summer of 1665 to Robert Woolley, husband of his sister Anne. His lands he disposed of to other townsmen. On arriving at Elizabethtown, whither he was accompanied by his two men and one maid servant, he took up a town lot of one and one-half acres on the corner of Elizabeth avenue and Spring street. He was granted a farm of three hundred acres in lieu of settling at Elizabethtown, which was later known as the Woodruff Farms. He also had extensive properties besides some six hundred acres, and was among the well-to-do yeomen of the settlement and a prominent factor in the government of the town, and next to Governor Carteret the largest landowner in the township. He served as constable from December 11, 1674, and was high sheriff November 28, 1684. He had a gallant career as ensign. John Woodruff, gentleman, was commissioned ensign of the Elizabeth foot company under Lieutenant Luke Watson by Governor Phillip Carteret, August 4, 1668; commission revoked October 31, 1670; recommissioned ensign of Elizabethtown militia under Captain Knipp by council of war of New Netherlands during the Dutch occupation, September 14, 1673-74, on recommendation of Governor Phillip Carteret; recommissioned ensign of same company, December 3, 1683, by the governor and council of New Jersey. That he was a leading citizen is shown in the fact that he stood up bravely against the arbitrary methods of the proprietors. He made his will April 27, 1691, at the age of fifty-four years, as the record shows, "in the hazard of life," and was proved May 25, 1691. His son John being the oldest, held all landed estates according to the old English law by will, but knowing it to the wish of his honored father gave a quitclaim deed to his brothers David, Daniel, Joseph and Benjamin, of all the Woodruff farms.

John Woodruff married, about 1650, Mary, daughter of John and Jane (Bond) Ogden. Children: 1. John, born 1665, died 1722; married Sarah Cooper, born 1676, died 1727. 2. David. 3. Benjamin. 4. Joseph, mentioned below. 5. Daniel, born 1678; see sketch. 6. Elizabeth. 7. Sarah. 8. Hannah, married Captain Benjamin Ogden.

(VII) Joseph Woodruff (1st or Sr.), son of John (3) Woodruff, was born at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, 1674-75, died there September 25, 1746. He was a cousin of Joseph of Westfield, who was son of John Woodruff (1650-1703), of Southampton. Joseph, of Westfield, was born 1670, and lies buried at Westfield, New Jersey. The two cousins were distinguished as Joseph Sr. and Joseph Jr. The former was of Elizabethtown, where he lived and died, and is buried in the Presbyterian burial-ground there. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church, and had a seat in the synod, 1772. His son Joseph represented his church in the new synod, September 19, 1745. In 1699 he was granted a first lot right of land, and in the division 1699 took up a home lot, No. 148, one hundred acres, near where Thomas Darling and Henry Thompson resides, near Rahway river. He was a subscriber to Rev. John Harriman, the Quaker preacher, who was later a Presbyterian, and contributed to the building of Harriman's barn by carting material with others. In January, 1699, he accompanied Harriman to Melford, Connecticut, where they had a conference with Governor Treat. November 18, 1729, with Benjamin Bond and John Harriman Jr., he was appointed trustee or committeeman for the deposed of the common lands. He was a yeoman and painter, and was paid £10 6s 9d for painting the public town clock. He was in an action of ejectment levied on him, which after a number of years, involving great expense, was finally dropped in his favor. He married Mary ———, born 1683, died April 4, 1743. Children: 1. Hon. Samuel, mentioned below. 2. Joseph, born August 24, 1702, died August 20, 1776; married (first) Martha Dusenbury, born December 12, 1702, died October 13, 1759; child, Henry Dusenbury, born 1732, died September 19, 1790; married (second) ———, born 1721, died 1803. 3. Isaac, born 1722, died 1803; married Sarah ———, born 1723, died 1799.

(VIII) Hon. Samuel Woodruff, son of Joseph Woodruff, was born at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, 1700, died there, August 10, 1768. He was reared after the customs of the times. As a youth he improved his opportunities and in early manhood was one of the rising young men of his community and became a leading man of the town. He became extensively engaged in merchandise trading to the West Indies and elsewhere abroad. His name appears with others in a petition in 1739 to Governor Morris to procure from the King a

charter of incorporation of the town. He was also a yeoman and possessed extensive lands at Elizabethtown, and was prominent in one of the factions concerning proprietary ownership. In October, 1747, a secret meeting was held at his manor house, "Boxwood Hall," to acquaint Daniel Cooper that in a fortnight's time the mob intended to pay him a visit. He was one of the most influential citizens of his town. He was named in the first charter of the borough, was one of the common council, afterward alderman, and mayor of the borough from 1751 to 1759. For thirty years he sat in the justice court as chosen freeholder and also served as justice. From 1750 to 1768 he was king's counsellor. Samuel Woodruff and Robert Ogden were appointed executors in trust of the will of George Belcher, July 14, 1755, and was one of the first trustees of Princeton College. August 27, 1757, three affidavits before Robert Ogden Esq. are published, from which it appears that Samuel Woodruff, of Elizabethtown, was part owner of the schooner "Charming Betsey," William Luce, captain, which was loaded at Elizabethtown in February, 1757, with provisions and lumber, and sailed from the Point to St. Christopher, West Indies. Joseph Jeif at that time was of full age and had been clerk and bookkeeper upward of three years for Mr. Woodruff, and soon afterwards became his partner in business. Mr. Woodruff owned two houses in Jersey street that he sold to Hon. Elias Boudinot, LL. D. He was treasurer of the Presbyterian church at Elizabeth, also trustee and acted as president of the board, and elder. He was on the building committee to enlarge the "House of Worship." He subscribed to the parsonage house and paid his subscription of \$1.104. "Mr. Woodruff was directed a few months later to repair the roof of the steeple, to mend the Ball and Cock on the top of the steeple and other necessary repairs." For nine years, almost from the beginning, he was a trustee of the College of New Jersey, and there his two sons, Benjamin and Joseph, were educated, graduating together in 1753. Joseph took part in his father's business, and Benjamin became a clergyman. Hon. Samuel Woodruff died intestate. Benjamin, being the eldest, was heir to the real estate. He quit-claimed the whole to Joseph, and the same day received from Joseph a mortgage representing a half interest. The whole settlement of the large estate presents no indication but what there were other sons, and why they did not share in their father's estate is not conjectured.

Joseph carried on his father's business with his uncle Isaac: Joseph died the following spring and left a single son by his first wife. Humlake, the son, became a surgeon in the Continental army, First New York Regiment, and died in Albany in 1811. On September 1, 1768, the following appeared in the New York *Advertiser*:

The Public are advertised that there is to be sold at the late Dwelling house of Samuel Woodruff Esq., deceased of Elizabethtown by Public vendue of Tuesday the 13th inst. a great variety of goods consisting of genteel Household Furniture and a number of Negros, male and female. Old and Young excellent horses, both for Saddle and Carriage. A neat Caravan hung on springs, several pairs of good oxen, the best milch cows, a number of young cattle a herd swine and complete set of farming utensils a quantity of well cured hay, both English, salt and fresh Wheat oats flax in the sheaf Indian corn in the Ground.

Elizabeth Woodruff,

Administratrix.

On the 26 as advertised Two large boats Anchor and Cable. A neat singing clock Currant wine a stout Negro man, etc.

New York "Gazette," February 27, 1769: To let the dwelling house of the late Hon. Samuel Woodruff. A very large handsomely finished house with two wings. Two stories high and has four large rooms on each floor with back piazza of the same length of the house. The wings are also stories high. Lot containing 3 acres in which are several convenient outbuildings. A spacious well enclosed garden, with orchard behind.

Hon. Samuel Woodruff married Elizabeth Ogden. Children: 1. Rev. Benjamin, born 1733, died 1803; married (first), 1758, Mary ———, born 1735, died March 6, 1762; child, Mary, born 1759, died September 14, 1782. Married (second), 1763, Elizabeth Bryant, who died March 17, 1805. Children: i. William, baptized March 21, 1764; ii. Elizabeth, July 12, 1766; iii. Bryant, November 4, 1767; iv. Charlotte Bryant, September 3, 1769; v. William, September 15, 1771. 2. Abigail, born 1736, died 1736. 3. Captain Seth, mentioned below. 4. Samuel, born 1746, died 1746. 5. Elizabeth, born 1759; married (first) Ebenezer ———; (second) Rev. Joseph Treat. 6. Joseph, born 1769; married (first) Ann Humlock; child, Humlock, who died 1811; (second) Rebecca ———.

(IX) Captain Seth Woodruff, son of Hon. Samuel Woodruff, was born at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, July, 1742, died there October 7, 1814. He was a yeoman or farmer, and owned several parcels of land at Elizabethtown, as shown in the deeds at Essex county courthouse. June 16, 1808, estate of Colonel Na-

thaniel Beach to Seth Woodruff, land in locality of Drift Lane near High street, \$420.75. December 30, 1808, Moses and Polly Roberts, John and Mary Roberts, to Seth Woodruff, land on Washington and Academy streets, \$400. May 8, 1810, Jonathan and Elizabeth Keene, to Seth Woodruff, lots 7 and 8, Plain street, 29 acres in Newark, \$400. June 1, 1803, John J. Crane and Rebecca Crane, of New York City, to Seth Woodruff, land for \$360. January 15, 1804, Seth Woodruff buys land of Nathaniel and Rachel Camp, six acres, bounded east by Maple Island creek, north only on ditch of Jonathan Crane's meadow and likewise on meadow on estate of Samuel Camp, deceased, and on a ditch on John Johnson, and southerly on a ditch and land of Jabez Ward and Benjamin Johnson, deceased. Also two small islands surrounded by Maple Island creek adjoining said six acre lot, which said lot is situated lying and being in great salt meadows in Elizabethtown. Seth Woodruff was sergeant in the revolution, Captain Stephen Chandler's company, Colonel Edward Thomas (First Essex County Regiment). He and his two eldest sons, Parsons and Obadiah, were sent to the prison ship at Elizabethport for a time. He was commissioned ensign by the governor in 1804 and captain in 1807. He married, January 6, 1763, Phoebe Haines, born June 13, 1742, died September 8, 1823, daughter of Stephen and Joanna Haines. Children: 1. Parsons, born March 6, 1764; mentioned below. 2. Zurbiah, February 11, 1766, died June, 1844; married Ezekiel Magee, born 1768, died 1826. 3. Obadiah, born November 8, 1768, see sketch. 4. Stephen Haines, born September 30, 1770, died 1850; married (first) Jane L. Woodruff, born 1773, died 1831; (second) Abigail Meeker, born 1798, died 1887. 5. Flavel, born August 30, 1772, died August 9, 1810. 6. Phebe, born September 20, 1774; married Mathias Plum. 7. Seth Haines, born October 20, 1776, died June 8, 1809; was a Baptist preacher; married, December 20, 1800. 8. Betsey (Elizabeth), born August 11, 1783, died 1853; married Drake Crane, born 1781, died 1833. 9. Elias Boudinot, born October 15, 1785; married Eliza Ann ———.

(X) Parsons, son of Captain Seth Woodruff, was born at Elizabeth, New Jersey, March 6, 1764, died there, November 1, 1803, and is buried in the old Elizabethtown burial-ground. He was brought up on his father's farm, acquiring the usual district school education of a farmer's son at that period. His mother was left a widow, and Parsons being

the eldest son, the family cares fell on him until he was married. He was a farmer and resided in that part of Elizabethtown called "Wheat Sheaf." His will is dated October 5, 1803. To his wife Mary he willed £50, one horse and reading chair, two cows, one bed, bedding, and use of real estate until son Archibald arrives of age; to his three sons his lands, houses that belong to his real estate, to share alike; to his three daughters (Charity, Phebe and Hannah) £100 each to be paid when eighteen years of age, and the balance of his estate to be divided equally among his children. His father, Seth Woodruff, and David Magee, executors. He married, February 3, 1788, Mary Mulford, born July 20, 1769, died October 23, 1853. Children: 1. Charity, born 1780, died 1867; married Jonas Wood; children: i. Mary; ii. Jane, married ——— Mills; iii. Emma. 2. Charles, born 1790, died 1828; moved to New Albany, Indiana; married (first) Ann Plum; (second) Ann Childs; (third) Ruth Collins; child, Amelia. 3. Archibald, born August 21, 1792, mentioned below. 4. Hannah, born October 22, 1797, died August 21, 1856; married James Reed Shields, born December 24, 1799, died October 27, 1876; children: i. Charles Woodruff, married (first) Charlotte Vane; (second) ——— Livingston; child, Helen, married Bayard Stockton. 5. Phebe, born April 30, 1795; married Andrew Rankin; children: i. Charles; ii. Mary, married Henry Duryea; iii. James, married Rachel Van Dorn; iv. George; v. Anna, married Gen. William Hillyer; children: a. William, married Alice Baldwin; b. Mary, married Andrew Allen Clark; c. Annie; d. Allen; e. Gladys; f. Margaret; James; Rollins; Grant. 6. Stephen Parsons, born 1803, died 1809.

(X1) Archibald, son of Parsons Woodruff, was born at Elizabeth, New Jersey, August 21, 1792, died at Newark, New Jersey, January 5, 1805. He was brought up on his father's farm and attended the district select school on the old road from Elizabeth to Newark, which is now standing. During his early manhood years he came to Newark and settled. After a time he entered the general store business, in those days consisting mostly of West India goods, dry goods and general wares. The store block at the corner of Broad and Cedar streets, with entrance on Broad street, he owned after a time. He occupied the floor above the store for his residence, with entrance on Cedar street. He was prosperous during his years as a merchant, having built up a large and lucra-

tive trade. In 1811, when the Newark Fire Insurance Company was organized and chartered, Mr. Woodruff was one of the organizers. From that time up to his decease he was actively identified with the success of the now oldest insurance company in the state, and was secretary and treasurer to the time of his death, January 5, 1865. He amassed a comfortable competence, and in addition to his property at Broad and Cedar streets owned property on Cedar and Halsey streets. He was a staunch Whig in politics. He was prominent in the affairs of Newark, and held the office of city assessor and other prominent offices, including town clerk from 1824 to 1829. He was a member of the Newark Volunteer Fire Department, and was secretary of Company, No. 2, on New street. He was for many years elder of the First Presbyterian Church at Newark, also treasurer. He was a man of very decided opinions and rather severe nature; though possessing a large heart and charitable nature. He and his second and third wives are buried in Mt. Pleasant cemetery at Newark. The following inscription is to be found on his tombstone: "For I know whom I have believed and am persuaded that He is able to keep that which I have committed unto him against that day."

Archibald Woodruff married (first) Martha, daughter of Judge David D. and Martha (Banks) Crane. Children: i. Catharine Chittenden, born September 28, 1820, see sketch. 2. David Parsons, December 25, 1822, died February 25, 1858; married, May 20, 1845. Frances Bragaw; children: i. Katharine, born June 17, 1846; married (first), October 27, 1869. George H. Stout; children: George Woodruff, born September 17, 1870; Lewis Fitz Randolph, March 17, 1873; Fannie B., July 17, 1874; George Wilson, March 16, 1879; married (second), May 14, 1884. Rev. Theodore Shafer; children: Mary, born May 22, 1885; Katherine, March 6, 1887; ii. Wilson Heath, September 6, 1848, died July 12, 1876; iii. Mary T., born May 4, 1851; married, June 12, 1877. Arthur Griffin Sherman, son of Porter and Katherine (Griffin) Sherman; child, Katherine Woodruff, born January, 1881, died July, 1881. Archibald Woodruff married (second) Catherine Johnson, born April 9, 1806, died January 23, 1846, daughter of Josiah and Betsey (Crane) Johnson. Children: 3. John Crane, born 1827, mentioned below. 4. Elizabeth Johnson, born July 31, 1828, died April 1, 1872; married, October 24, 1848. Rev. Nathaniel Conklin, born August 20, 1823, died

August 17, 1892, son of Stephen and Catherine (Taylor) Conklin; children: i. Katherine Johnson, born March 21, 1850, died January 13, 1890; married, December 22, 1884. Almon Baxter Merwin; ii. John Woodruff, born December 30, 1851, died September 12, 1909; missionary to India; married, September 16, 1880. Elizabeth J. Lindsley; children: Jean, died in India; Elizabeth Woodruff, born February 6, 1885; Archibald Lindsley, August 28, 1886; Robert Heath Lindsley, March 27, 1891; Sherman Lindsley, January 20, 1894; iii. Archibald Woodruff, born April 2, 1854, cashier of Union National Bank, Newark; iv. Mary Jane, born October 18, 1856; v. William Bogart, born April 30, 1859; married, June 25, 1902. Sarah Hogate Groff, born August 5, 1868, daughter of William Gaskell and Christine (Rammille) Hogate; children: Edward Groff, born September 6, 1904; William Groff, November 9, 1905; vi. Dr. Edward Dore Griffin, born May 27, 1862; married, May 20, 1891. Helen Ford; child, Alice Ford, born November 29, 1892; vii. Martha Heath, born November 18, 1864, died October 7, 1882; viii. Anna Clark, born October 2, 1867; ix. Vernon Shields, born September 15, 1870; Nathaniel Conklin married (second), March 17, 1880. Jennie M. Drinkwater, born April 14, 1841, daughter of Captain Levi Drinkwater. 5. Cephas Mills, born February 1, 1832, died June 29, 1882; married, September 15, 1852; Sarah Jane Southard, born March 5, 1833, died August 16, 1882; children: i. Agnes Heath, born July 21, 1853; ii. Henry Johnson, August 24, 1855, died May 20, 1855; iii. Nellie, January 13, 1857, died March 13, 1868; iv. Anna, January 13, 1857, died February, 1908; v. Caroline Mills, born November 23, 1861; vi. Archibald Mulford, September 21, 1865; vii. Katherine Heath, March 4, 1869; married, February 14, 1895. Edward Harris Lum; child, Margaret Woodruff, born November 22, 1895, died September 7, 1896; Caroline Woodruff, born July 11, 1898, died April 25, 1900; Richard, born February 12, 1902; Harvey Mandred, born May 26, 1906. 6. Mary Crane, born December 4, 1843, died August 31, 1867. Archibald Woodruff married (third) Julia Toler Johnson, born January 19, 1806, died May 22, 1854, daughter of Eliphalet and Sarah (Baldwin) Johnson. He married (fourth) Widow Mary Shields, died at New Albany, Indiana.

(NII) John Crane Woodruff, son of Archibald Woodruff, was born at Newark, New Jersey, in his father's homestead at Broad and

Cedar streets, January 4, 1827. His elementary educational training was obtained in Master Periam's private school, corner of Broad and Academy streets. He subsequently attended the Newark Academy under Professor Richard Axtell. This was supplemented by a course in Dr. Week's school on Washington street, near Market street, until 1843, when he became a clerk in the New Jersey State Bank, where he remained five years. For six months, in 1848, he was clerk in the hardware firm of Keene & Catlin, after which he formed a partnership with Bennett Osborne under the firm name of Osborne & Woodruff, general hardware dealers, with quarters on Broad street, near Market. After three years Mr. Osborne sold his interest to Mr. Woodruff (1853), the firm name changing to J. C. Woodruff. In 1867 Mr. Woodruff purchased the property, including the building he occupied, and made extensive alterations which greatly facilitated his business, putting in an entire new front, the building now on Broad street, near Mechanic street. He became one of the leading men in his line and enjoyed a large and remunerative business during the years he was actively engaged. In 1872, owing to impaired health, he disposed of the business, since which time he has devoted his attention to active church work. From a youth until eighteen years of age, Mr. Woodruff was affiliated with the First Presbyterian Church of Newark. He subsequently became a member of the First Reformed Church of Newark. After ten years, and when the North Dutch Reformed Church was organized, Mr. Woodruff, with other prominent members of the First Church, took an active part in the building of this society, where he had been one of the most active workers for the cause of Christianity. He occupied the offices of deacon, elder, superintendent of Sunday school, chorister and secretary and treasurer of the society. In 1893 Mr. Woodruff returned to the mother church of his youth, the First Presbyterian, where he and his family are members and supporters. Mr. Woodruff is a ruling elder of this church. He is a member of the Newark Young Men's Christian Association; Newark Tract Society, and for a number of years has been secretary and treasurer of Essex County Bible Society. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

He married, October 6, 1853, at Newark, Julia Johnson Williams, born April 30, 1833, daughter of William Brown and Harriet

(Crane) Williams, of Orange, New Jersey. William B. Williams was a farmer and constable. Children: 1. Charles Hinsdale, born September 22, 1850, died July 5, 1867. 2. Anna Hillyer, born December 31, 1860; married, September 14, 1887, Charles Henry Van Ness, born March 4, 1859, son of Matthew and Elizabeth (Hinchman) Van Ness; children: i. Hendrick Woodruff, born January 21, 1889; ii. Anneke, August 3, 1892; Helene Geertru, July 16, 1897; Katharina, June 1, 1902. 3. Julia Toler, born February 24, 1868. 4. Helen Johnson, born November 28, 1872.

(The Crane Line.)

(11) Jasper (2) Crane, son of Jasper (1) Crane (q. v.), was born at East Haven, Connecticut, April 2, 1651, died at Cranetown (now Montclair), New Jersey, March 6, 1712. He was reared in Connecticut, and was engaged with his father in his various high offices of trust. After his marriage, which occurred in the New Haven colony, and the birth of his first child, he came with his father's family in the emigration to New Jersey, 1684, purchasing the property of Robert Lyman, who had returned to England. Jasper Crane Jr. was a member of assembly in 1704, in Cornbury's time, and also a magistrate. He was given his share of public honors, having been chosen by popular vote to fill the various offices of fence viewer, surveyor of highways, constable, selectman, committeeman, deputy to the provincial assembly, 1699-1702, and to see about settling the minister and the boundary controversy between Newark and Elizabethtown. He received warrants for land, April 27, 1694, and April 10, 1696, aggregating one hundred twenty acres, located on branches of the Elizabethtown river. With his brothers John and Deliverance he owned seats in the First Church of Newark (First Presbyterian on Broad street), where his tombstone stood. Jasper Crane had a house lot located on the map printed in 1806. (See Atkinson's "History of Newark"). It was located at the corner of High and Market streets, not far from the home lot of Matthew Williams. It is quite certain that he later located in that part of Newark called Cranetown, afterwards West Bloomfield, now Montclair. Soon after the year 1651, at which time the town of Newark ordered the laying out of the highway as far as the Mountain, which act was no doubt for the accommodation of settlers in that portion of the town and where in 1694 the town

records give him a location, it is said that his descendants and those of his brothers Azariah occupied nearly if not quite all the westerly side of the town. He died March 6, 1712, and his will names his six children, also his wife.

Jasper Crane married Joanna, born 1651, died September 16, 1720, daughter of Captain Samuel Swaine. Children: i. Joseph, born 1676, died 1726; was magistrate of county many years and freeholder; married, 1704. Abigail Lyon; children: i. Benjamin, born November 27, 1705; ii. Isaac, October 8, 1709; iii. Ezekiel, May 8, 1711; iv. Israel, January 2, 1713; v. Josiah, January 2, 1716; vi. Joseph, December 28, 1717; vii. Joanna, September 8, 1718; viii. Abigail, April 1, 1727. 2. Elihu, born 1689, died April 27, 1732; overseer of poor and tax collector; married Mary Plum; children: i. Lewis, born 1718; ii. Christopher, 1720; iii. Charles, 1724; iv. Elihu, 1726; v. Isaac; vi. Hannah; vii. Phebe. 3. David, mentioned below. 4. Jonathan, born 1678, died June 25, 1744; was judge of court of common pleas and held many other public offices; married Sarah Treat; children: i. Samuel, born 1712; ii. Caleb, 1713; iii. Elijah, 1716; iv. Nehemiah, 1719; v. John Treat; vi. Mary, married ——— Johnson; vii. Eunice, 5. Sarah, born 1683, married Joseph Wheeler. 6. Hannah, born 1690, married, 1712, Robert Ogden; children: i. Hannah, born 1714; ii. Robert, October 7, 1716, died January 21, 1789; iii. Phebe, 1718, died October 14, 1735; iv. Moses, born 1722; v. Elihu; vi. David, October 26, 1726, died November 28, 1801; married Hannah Woodruff.

(III) Lieutenant David, son of Jasper (2) Crane, was born at Newark, New Jersey, 1693, and undoubtedly removed with his parents to Cranetown the following year. He became a prominent man in Newark; in 1742 was collector of taxes, and March 11, 1745-46, was chosen on a committee to prosecute any person or persons cutting wood or timber on the parsonage within the space of seven years from that date. The following year he was chosen on a committee to have charge of the parsonage lands, in addition to the power to prosecute offenders. He was lieutenant in the military company at Newark. His sons, Joseph and David Jr., were subscribers to the building fund of the First Presbyterian Church, Newark, September, 1786. Lieutenant David Crane is buried in the First Presbyterian Churchyard, Broad street, Newark, beside his wife, and his tombstone has the inscription: "Here lyes ye Remains of Lient. David Crane who departed

this life May ye 10 1750 in the 57th year of his Age.

He let him sleep
Undisturbed Duste
Until the Resurrection of
The Just."

Lieutenant David Crane married Mary ———, born 1695, died July 3, 1769. Children: 1. Jedediah, born 1710, died September 10, 1785. 2. David, born 1721, died March 6, 1794; married (first) Sarah Ann Dodd; (second) Abigail Ogden. 3. Joseph, mentioned below. 4. Abigail, married ——— Johnson. 5. Phebe, married ——— Lawrence. 6. Mary, married ——— Alling. 7. Dorcas. 8. Sarah, born August 24, 1734, died November 24, 1779; married, March, 1762, Isaac Plum.

(IV) Joseph, son of Lieutenant David Crane, was born at Cranetown (Newark), 1732, died November 21, 1789. He was chosen constable, March 10, 1778. He was a subscriber in September, 1786, to the building of the First Presbyterian Church to the amount of £5. He was a farmer and the possessor of much land at Newark, where his children were all born. He married Patience Crane. Children: 1. Phinehas, mentioned below. 2. James. 3. John. 4. Sarah. 5. Hannah, married John Gifford, mother of the late Archer Gifford. 6. Abigail, married Uriah James. 7. Mary, married John Baldwin.

(V) Phinehas, eldest son of Joseph Crane, was born in Newark, New Jersey, February 6, 1755, died in West Bloomfield, now Montclair, November 14, 1830. During his minority he learned the trade of shoemaker, which he followed until the breaking out of the revolution, when he enlisted in Captain Henry Squire's company, Colonel Philip Van Cortland's Second Essex County Regiment, attached to Hurd's upper brigade. About 1781 he removed to a farm in West Bloomfield, now Montclair, which contained upwards of forty acres. His homestead and some eight acres was situated on the Orange road, and the other tract of some thirty odd acres was on Cedar street, near the Joseph Ward farm and bounded also by the Orange road. This consisted of orchard and woodland. Mr. Crane was an old-fashioned farmer and a maker of cider. His mill was situated adjacent to the homestead. The sale of his cider netted him a handsome yearly income, and his product was shipped to Charleston and Savannah and other southern ports. He raised his own apples, which were of the Virginia crop, Harrison, Canfield and Newtown Pippin varieties, con-

sidered the best cider fruit at that time. The homestead of Phinehas Crane, now in an excellent state of preservation, stands on the Orange road just above the bridge, and is now occupied by Thomas Harrop, its owner. The original corn crib is also intact. Phinehas Crane was of medium size, of a quiet and conscientious nature, and most kind-hearted. He was a constant attendant of the Presbyterian church at Bloomfield (West), in the graveyard of which he and his wife were interred. This burial-ground was taken for improvement purposes, and the remains of he and his wife were removed to the new part of Rosedale Cemetery.

Mr. Crane married Abigail Baldwin, born October 5, 1763, died November 3, 1824. Children: 1. Elizabeth, born May 5, 1783, died August 28, 1851; married Josiah Ward; children: i. Joseph, born February 24, 1813, died April 29, 1880; married (first) Marinda Baldwin; children: a. Charlotte Baldwin, born October 11, 1837, married, March 12, 1883, Albert Matthews; b. Lucinda Baldwin, born January 8, 1842, married, September, 1874, Samuel S. Neck; child, Jessie Miranda, born March 15, 1876; married (second), October 19, 1852, Sarah F. Condit; children: c. Samuel Condit, born April 6, 1854, married Matilda Donaldson; child, Samuel; d. Ira Harrison, born October 23, 1856, died August 24, 1894; e. Frank Condit, born February 5, 1858; f. William Condit, born April 9, 1859, died April 9, 1875. 2. Mary, born August 29, 1790, died January 2, 1876; married Jotham Freeman. 3. Abigail, born September 17, 1795, died June 21, 1891; married, December 16, 1817, Ebenezer Williams, son of Aaron and Mary (Dodd) Williams; children: i. Alfred Smith, born November 2, 1818, died February 8, 1849; married Maria Baldwin; child, Alfred Augustus, born February 5, 1847; ii. Harriet, born October 1, 1820, died September 30, 1844; iii. Mary Olive, born January 28, 1823, died August 24, 1877; iv. Edward Henry, born September 20, 1825; married, January 13, 1870, Ann Elizabeth, born March 1, 1830, died February 13, 1894, daughter of Albert and Phebe (Frost) Williams; v. Sarah Crane, born January 30, 1828, died August 14, 1852; vi. Aaron Crane, born August 13, 1830, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work; vii. Horton Dodd, born April 6, 1833, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work; viii. George Whitfield, born December 28, 1836, died August 4, 1866; ix. Joseph Ebenezer, born December 22, 1840, died June 10, 1859. 4. Sarah Baldwin, born

June 20, 1798, died April 14, 1880. 5. Harriet, born April 6, 1801, died November 30, 1898; married, October 3, 1827, William Brown, son of Moses and Nancy (Jones) Williams; a sketch of William B. Williams appears elsewhere in this work. 6. James P., born September, 1804. 7. Evelina, born March 20, 1807, died January 4, 1882; married Nathaniel E. Dodd.

Julia Johnson (Williams) Woodruff, daughter of William Brown and Harriet (Crane) Williams, was born at Orange, New Jersey, April 30, 1833. She married, October 6, 1852, John Crane Woodruff, a sketch of whom appears preceding in this work.

(X) Obadiah Woodruff, son of Captain Seth Woodruff (q. v.), was born at Elizabeth, New Jersey, November 8, 1768, died at Newark, New Jersey, July 27, 1842. He was brought up on his father's farm, acquiring the usual common school education of a farmer's son at that period. He early served his time at the trade of mason, which he followed many years. He built the First Presbyterian Church at Newark, became one of its deacons and elders, and his remains are interred in the burial-ground back of the church. He was deeply religious and was known always as Deacon Woodruff to young and old. For a number of years he kept a general store at the corner of Washington and Warren streets. He became a large property holder, and with Stephen H. Plume owned from the old canal up to New street and back to Plane street and to the old road near the watering place, so called, besides many other valuable parcels of real estate. His latter years he spent in retirement, having a large income. He was an ardent Whig and a man of considerable power in his party. He was a member of St. John's Lodge, F. and A. M., at Newark. He was in an early military company in Newark, and was overseer of the poor in 1812-13-14. In the early part of the nineteenth century he was one of the leading officers of the Newark fire department. He married, February, 1792, Elizabeth Earle, born September 23, 1775. Children: 1. Phebe Haynes, born December 9, 1792, died June 27, 1856; married, March 2, 1814, Joseph Fitz Randolph. 2. Parmelia, born August 14, 1795, died March 5, 1856; married, November 9, 1814, John McGinnes. 3. Eliza, born June 23, 1798, died June 17, 1887; married, February 4, 1818, John W. Stout. 4. Edward Earle,

born February 13, 1801 died June 11, 1830. 5. Charles, born April 5, 1803, died August 7, 1818. 6. Jane Earle, born March 1, 1805, died October 21, 1893; married, November 8, 1837. Lewis Stout. 7. Seth Haynes, born March 29, 1806. 8. Abbie Earle, born March 19, 1809, died March 6, 1887; married, February 24, 1829. James Mitchell. 9. Seth Haynes, born February 28, 1812, mentioned below. 10. Lucetta, born November 3, 1818, died July 31, 18—; married, May 5, 1849. Victor A. Pepin.

(XI) Seth Haynes, son of Obadiah Woodruff, was born at Newark, New Jersey, at the corner of Washington and Warren streets, February 28, 1812, died January 6, 1879. His early education was obtained in the academy kept by Nathan Hedges, supplemented by a course in the Newark Academy. During his early manhood days he learned the trade of shoemaker, which he followed for a time, buying his stock and making it into the finished product. He subsequently entered the grocery business on Broad street, north of New street, which he engaged in for a time. In 1844 he opened a shoe store on Broad street, opposite the present Trinity Church, and later removed to a location where the present Bee Hive store now stands. His brother-in-law, Charles H. Speer, went into partnership with him under the firm name of Woodruff & Speer. They made and sold shoes from this location up to 1849, when the partners dissolved their relations, Mr. Speer carrying on the business for a time. Mr. Woodruff in 1849 went to New Orleans for the purpose of collecting accounts due him for his manufacture of goods he had sold there. Owing to a bad money market he was obliged to settle by accepting West Indian goods for his bills, and these he brought north and disposed of. He subsequently retired from active business, his father having left him the homestead place and an income. During the civil war Mr. Woodruff again engaged in active work and became superintendent for Hannan & Reddish in the making of Cuba shoes, remaining in the position until the close of the war, when he retired. Mr. Woodruff became owner of many valuable properties in Newark. He owned the Park House where the present Proctor Theatre now stands, much property on Broad near New street, and near the old City Hall on Lafayette street. He was possessed of many manly traits and was much respected for his opinions. His jovial nature won him many friends, and he was much liked in every circle. He was a Presbyterian in

religion, and a Whig and Republican in politics. He belonged to the Society of Druids. He married, July 1, 1833. Jane Hedenburg Speer, born November 20, 1813, died December 10, 1894, daughter of Jacob and Blendina (Hedenburg) Speer. Children: 1. Joseph Fitz Randolph, born August 18, 1834, mentioned below. 2. Obadiah, born February 27, 1837, mentioned below. 3. Anna Elizabeth, born May 18, 1839.

(XII) Joseph Fitz Randolph, son of Seth Haynes Woodruff, was born in the old Woodruff homestead, at the corner of Washington and Warren streets, Newark, New Jersey, August 18, 1834. He attended the school kept by Nathan Hedges, then on Bank street, situated where the present Bethany Church now stands. At the age of sixteen years he began an apprenticeship of five years in the hatter's trade with Rankin Duryee & Company, and there he was employed as a journeyman until the breaking out of the civil war. He enlisted April 28, 1861, in Company G, Second New Jersey Volunteers, and was mustered into service May 28, 1861. After being at Camp Hadden, Trenton, his regiment proceeded to Washington and were encamped on the site of the present Library building. The regiment proceeded to Roache's Mills and during the winter of 1861 and spring of 1862 were at Camp Seminary. His regiment under Colonel George W. McLean, Colonel Isaac Tucker, Colonel Buck, and Colonel Weibocken, First Brigade, was attached to the Sixth Army Corps. Mr. Woodruff saw active service at Mechanicsville, Golden Farm, Chickahominy Crossing, Charles City, Malvern Hill and Fair Oakes. At the time of his discharge he was in the hospital. Upon his return to Newark, New Jersey, he took up his trade of hatter which he followed until 1888, working in Boston, Philadelphia and other places. In March, 1888, he received an appointment as clerk in mailing department in the Newark postoffice, where he remained until December 1, 1899, when he retired from active business. Mr. Woodruff and family are attendants of the Methodist Episcopal church. In former years he affiliated with the Democratic party, but of late years is an independent and a believer in tariff revision. He is a member of Lincoln Post, No. 11, Grand Army of the Republic.

He married, November 8, 1858. Julia Ella, born February 23, 1841, daughter of William and Phebe (Leonard) Brower. Children: 1. Charles Haynes, born July 19, 1859; married, April, 1894. Charlotte Green; children: 1.

Charlotte, died young; ii. Charlotte; iii. Ethel Veronica; iv. Miriam. 2. Frederick William, August 16, 1861. 3. Jane Hedenburg, August 23, 1863, died May 11, 1864. 4. Edwin Speer, October 28, 1865, drowned June 27, 1871. 5. Joseph Fitz Randolph Jr., March 28, 1868; married, October 12, 1904, Catherine Ward. 6. Anna Elizabeth, March 18, 1871; married, June 24, 1891, Seymour Smith Young; children: i. Charles Woodruff, born April 17, 1892; ii. Harriet Louise, June 1, 1901; iii. Seymour Smith, Jr., January 24, 1906. 7. Julia Ella, November 14, 1873; married Ralph Thompson. 8. Harriet Louise, July 18, 1876. 9. Harry Cincinnati, December 30, 1879. 10. Jeannette Hedenburg, November 20, 1885; married, July 2, 1907, Claud H. Rivers.

(XII) Obadiah, son of Seth Haynes Woodruff, was born February 27, 1837, in the old Woodruff homestead at the corner of Washington and Warren streets, Newark, New Jersey, died in New York City, July 15, 1892. His elementary educational training was limited to the private school of Nathan Hedges on Bank street, one of the most noted private schools at that period. He subsequently attended Newark Academy, from which he graduated with high honors, being a leader in his class. When about fourteen years of age he entered a career that was to be his chosen occupation through life and with which he was identified prominently. At this early age he entered the employ of the *Daily Advertiser*, the leading journal of Newark. By his energy and strict attention to the business in all its details, and by his probity, he gained such favor with his employers that he was looked upon as a valuable and promising factor for the paper. He was an indefatigable worker and considered among their most valued employees, implicitly trusted and highly esteemed by his associates. His close application and desire to master what was to be his chosen field of labor fitted him for positions of greater responsibility and remuneration. He filled many different posts on the paper and became familiar with the work of almost every department. He had a remarkable capacity for the different kinds of journalistic work and possessed an active temperament. He was a man of strict integrity and was held in high esteem not only by his colleagues but by all who knew him, for his honesty and for the cheerfulness of his disposition. His amiability characterized him among his friends and all others who came in contact with him. He greeted everybody with the greatest cordiality

and spared no pains to aid those who applied to him for assistance or information. Being a man of close application he had a complete fund of useful information, especially about state, city and county affairs. He had been so long identified with the interests and affairs of Newark and the state that he would refer with the greatest facility to every incident of importance in the political, financial or commercial affairs of the community. He had a remarkably retentive memory and could fix a date in dispute almost instantly. This brought him into close association with many people and his wide acquaintance was in the city and throughout the state. Mr. Woodruff took a conspicuous part in public affairs as a politician, though he never sought political office. As the gift of the citizens he acted as clerk of the Essex county board of freeholders for twenty-four years, and during this long period the affairs of this board were conducted in a most admirable manner by him. He was appointed in 1866 and reappointed each year until 1890, when the political complexion of the board changed. During all these years Mr. Woodruff was one of the best informed men on the board regarding county affairs, and his advice was frequently sought and followed by the members of the board and the utmost respect was shown to such suggestions as he might make. He was often invited to accept of political honors and to run for office; was asked to accept the nomination for alderman and assemblyman, and could have had for the asking other political honors, but always declined to serve. He was closely affiliated with the Republican party and its principles, and was ardent and stalwart in his service in the rank and file. He served as justice of the peace. For a number of years Mr. Woodruff was one of the directors of the People's Insurance Company before its embarrassment. He was for many years an active and ardent member of the First Reformed Church, a true and upright Christian, whose influence was broadly felt. For a long period he served his church as deacon, and about 1886 was chosen one of the elders of the church, and served in other offices. He was for a period superintendent of the Sunday school. He was possessed of a philanthropical spirit, and at one time was one of the managers of the News-boys' Lodging House, and was also superintendent of the Mission School of the Park Presbyterian Church, then on West Park street. Many of these charges that he held so faithfully he was forced to relinquish owing

to the great amount of extra labor involved. In his private life he was at his best. He was genial and pleasant at all times and won for himself the greatest love and respect from his friends and associates. Owing to impaired health brought on by great mental strain and his persistent efforts, his system both mentally and physically became undermined, and in the fall of 1891 he relinquished completely all work that he might be benefited by a complete change, but this respite was of no avail and the best efforts of medical skill were powerless to resist the slow but sure progress of his malady and his death occurred as above noted.

He married, at Newark, New Jersey, June 14, 1859, Jane Elizabeth Campbell, born at Bloomfield, New Jersey, February 25, 1837, daughter of Edward Harvey and Angelina Dodd (Ward) Campbell; her father came from Scotch ancestors, descending from the Duke of Argyle. Children: 1. Edward Wilson, born June 26, 1861; married, June 26, 1901, Helen May Kraemer, daughter of Edward P. and Emma (Bancy) Kraemer. 2. Clarence Campbell, born March 3, 1869; married, June 14, 1900, Genevieve Willis. 3. Jennie Elizabeth, born February 5, 1872.

(XII) Catherine Chittenden Woodruff, eldest child of Archibald (q. v.) and Martha (Crane) Woodruff, was born at Newark, New Jersey, in the homestead of her father, Cedar and Broad streets, September 28, 1820, died at her home on Broad street, May 2, 1896. On the death of her mother, when an infant, she was taken by her grandparents, whose sorrow for their deceased daughter was only appeased by the coming of her motherless child. Her early educational training was received in the best schools of the day under excellent instruction, and with the advance of learning she improved her mind with those foundations that were to better fit her to become a factor in the home and abroad. Her girlhood days were spent between her father's and grandfather's homes, and after her marriage to Stafford Robert Wilson Heath, at her father's home, the place of her birth, she and her husband took up their abode on Clinton street, where they resided until 1863, when they removed to the new house on Broad street and settled, residing there until their deaths. In her home life she exemplified all the beauties of her character, giving to those nearest and dearest to her the best there was in her. She added materially to the comfort

of the inmates of her home by devoting to their service all the energy, devotion, thought and love of which she was capable, and she was fully recompensed for her labor by the affection and reverence of her husband and children, the latter of whom, during their lifetime, willingly testified to her untiring efforts in their behalf. She left to her children a heritage of right living and thinking, which is more to be desired than wealth. She was greatly devoted to her church and her christian influence was always felt. She was wonderfully inspired in her work of the church, and in this as well as the material things of life she possessed a wonderful tact, and was always fearless in her principles of right. She was reared a Presbyterian, which church she attended in her early life, but after marriage she became affiliated with the First Reformed Church and subsequently with the Clinton Avenue Reformed Church, where her husband and she were faithful and consistent members. She was deeply interested in the Sunday school, and during its infancy became its superintendent, remaining so for a time. She was a strong influence in the Ladies' Aid Society and became interested in its charities, to which she contributed liberally but with no ostentation. The poor have many times found occasion to bless her for her philanthropy and kindness. She became active in the work for the Home for Aged Women and the Newark Protestant Orphan Asylum, where the light of her influence shed its rays. She was for over thirty years the treasurer of this institution. Catherine Chittenden Heath was a woman of rare refinement and capability, beloved and respected by all who knew her.

She married, January 24, 1843, Stafford Robert Wilson Heath, mentioned below. Children: 1. Martha Crane, born February 4, 1844, died February 13, 1897; married, October 3, 1867, Samuel Horace Hawes, son of Samuel P. and Judith (Smith) Hawes; children: i. Horace Sterling, born November 4, 1868; married, July 12, 1897, Mary Ried, born January 17, 1876, daughter of William and Lavinia (Ragland) Mac Caw; children: Mary Ried, born June 7, 1898, and Anne Sterling, born April, 1900; ii. Heath Woodruff, born February 20, 1873, died July 19, 1873; iii. Katharine Heath, born September 3, 1875. 2. Jane Wilson, born November 9, 1847; married, June 10, 1868, Frederick S. Douglas, born October 31, 1844, died June 7, 1898, son of Samuel and Eliza (Rockerfellow) Douglas; children: i. Stafford Heath, born June 22,

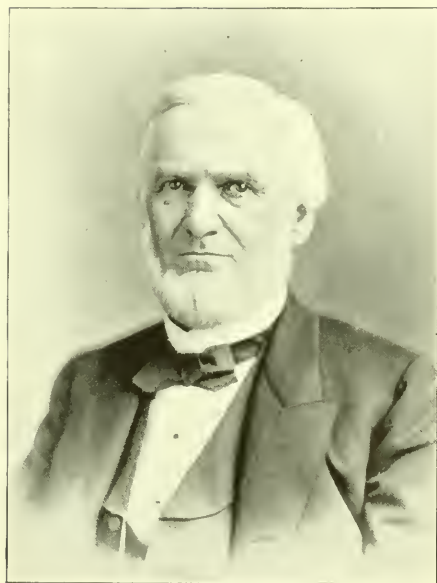
1871, died December 31, 1877; ii. Frederick Heath, born March 12, 1870; married, May 3, 1907, Edith Rossiter; child, Elizabeth, born March 9, 1909. 3. Anna Woodruff, born November 16, 1853; married, November 13, 1873, Edward Hall Peters, born December 14, 1850, died December 6, 1887, son of Horatio Nelson and Emily (Hall) Peters; children: i. Anna Heath, born November 17, 1876; ii. Horatio Nelson, born December 5, 1877, died February 14, 1878; iii. Edward Heath, born November 15, 1881; married, December 14, 1904, Aline Laura Peters, daughter of George Willis and Lucy (Dodge) Peters; child, Anna Woodruff, born September 12, 1905.

Stafford Robert Wilson Heath, husband of Catherine Chittenden Woodruff, was born at Basking Ridge, New Jersey, July 8, 1820, died in Newark, New Jersey, December 2, 1889, son of Daniel and Jane (Wilson) Heath. He was brought up on his father's farm, acquiring the usual common school education of a farmer's son of that period. At the age of fourteen years, with an earnest desire to start life and make a mark in the world, he was permitted by his parents to go to Newark, where he sought employment and entered the dry goods establishment of David Smith, at that time one of the leading merchants of the day. It was here as a clerk that the young man formed the habits of industry and frugality, and by his probity and good deportment gained such favor with his employer that he was considered a valuable factor to Mr. Smith. This close application to business and his propensity to save found him, March 4, 1841, the possessor of several hundred dollars to his credit. With this nucleus he entered into business for himself, taking as his partner S. Grover Crowell, a former fellow clerk, under the firm name of Heath & Crowell. The partnership continued four years when it was dissolved, Mr. Crowell retiring, when Daniel R. Heath, a brother of Mr. Heath, was admitted to equal partnership under the firm name of Heath Brothers. In 1847 Daniel R. Heath was removed by death, which caused another change in the firm name, but the business under the management of its sagacious founder prospered from year to year and grew into one of the most extensive of its kind in the city of Newark. In 1855 Mr. E. Cortlandt Drake, who as a clerk had been with Mr. Heath from boyhood, became associated with him as partner, and in 1860 the firm name was changed to Heath & Drake. Such was the success of Mr. Heath that in 1884 he caused the erection

upon Broad street of a spacious edifice for the continuance and broadening out of his business, known as the Heath Building; the business was conducted there until it was closed up by the estate in 1898.

In 1862 the Fireman's Insurance Company, one of the leading insurance corporations of the state, elected Mr. Heath as its president and to the affairs of this company he gave at once his prompt and faithful service. In fact he seemed to take more pride in the success of this enterprise than that of his own business, which he realized could not be in more trustworthy care than that of his partner, Mr. Darke. Under Mr. Heath's management the company became one of the strongest and most successful in the state. His sagacity and prudence and sound judgment as a business man brought his services as such into constant demand. He became a director of the Newark City National Bank in 1854 and remained as such until the close of his life. He was also director and president of the Newark and Rosedale Cement Company. He became president of the Peters Manufacturing Company, and a director of the New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company. He was a trustee of Rutgers College from 1854 until his death and an active member of its finance committee. In 1875 he became president of the Board of Domestic Missions under the General Synod of the Reformed Church, and not only held official positions in the Bible Tract and Temperance societies but gave of his time and means to further their progress. The various charitable institutions of Newark always enjoyed his sympathy and aid, especially the Newark Protestant Orphan Asylum, of which he was for many years one of the board of advisors.

(VII) Daniel Woodruff, WOODRUFF son of John (q. v.) and Mary (Ogden) Woodruff, was born about 1678, died at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, 1741. He was a cordwainer by trade, and followed farming in connection therewith. He received by quitclaim deed from his brother, John Woodruff, of Elizabethtown, for good cause and consideration on account of their late father's desire—"Given granted conveyed and confirmed unto my loving brother Daniel Woodruff of Elizabethtown all tracts and parcels of land and meadow known as the 'Woodruff Farms' that were bequeathed to him by my deceased father John Woodruff, bounded northerly by highway—



Chas. M. Heath



easterly by my brother Joseph's land—south-westerly by the John Parker land—also all that tract of meadow in south of that creek—easterly by Great creek the line of meadow formerly belonging to my deceased father &c &c together with all manner of houses edifices erections or buildings thereon &c &c. In witness whereoff I said John Woodruff have herenunto set my hand and seal this 10th day of December 1713, and in the 12th year of ye reign of our Sovereign Lady Anne by Grace of God Great Brittan France & Ireland.

John Woodruff."

Daniel Woodruff married Anne, daughter of John and granddaughter of Benjamin and Mary (Sayre) Price, who was born between 1680 and 1690. Children: 1. Daniel. 2. Abraham, died 1750; married Christian De Camp. 3. Josiah, born about 1724, died 1790; married Patience Wade. 4. Stephen, referred to below. 5. Jemima.

(VIII) Stephen, son of Daniel and Anne (Price) Woodruff, was born about 1731, died in 1789. He removed from Elizabethtown to Springfield, settling in that part of the township where his descendants have since lived. Here he brought his young wife, who later died, and he married (second) Hannah Pangborn. He, like his father, took up farming and shoemaking, as was the custom in those days, and which was considered honorable callings. The making of the shoes for the family required the cordwainer or shoemaker oft times to remain in the family many weeks, according to the number to be made, and the tradition is that on one of these visits Stephen Woodruff became acquainted with his second wife and married her at the home of her parents. He and his brothers all served in the revolution and were at the battle of Springfield. Stephen Woodruff was a private in Captain Jacob Crane's company, Colonel Elias Dayton's First Essex County Militia, also state troops and in Continental army. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Springfield, and was interred in the burial-ground of this church, although no stone marks his resting place. He married (first) ———. Married (second), in 1769, Hannah Pangborn. Children: 1. Joel, died before 1786; married Elizabeth Cauldwell. 2. Rhoda. 3. Stephen, born 1758, died 1806. 4. Gabriel, referred to below. 5. Asher, referred to below. 6. Aaron.

(IX) Gabriel, son of Stephen Woodruff, was a revolutionary soldier and participated in the battle of Springfield. He married Kath-

erine ———, who died December 10, 1824. Children: 1. Stephen M., born April 17, 1790, died April 12, 1857; married, February 29, 1810, Sarah H. Thompson; children: i. William T., born March 15, 1817; ii. Caleb, September 12, 1819; iii. Davis S., July 9, 1820; iv. Aaron, November 8, 1821; v. John, October 25, 1823; vi. Asa, March 19, 1829. 2. Aaron, died unmarried. 3. Electa, married Joseph Pierson. 4. Charlotte, died unmarried. Perhaps other children.

(IX) Asher, son of Stephen Woodruff, died at Springfield, New Jersey, 1829. He was a farmer, owning a farm of some twenty odd acres on the old road from Springfield to Scotch Plains, and was considered prosperous and well-to-do for those times. His homestead was two stories high with a kitchen ell on the end, a barn and outbuildings. In his earlier days he followed the shoemaking trade. It is more than probable that Asher Woodruff was a soldier in the revolution as were his brothers, Gabriel and Stephen. He was a very religious man, and with his wife was a member of the old First Presbyterian Church of Springfield. He married, about 1795, Jemima Roll, or Rawle, who was affectionately known throughout the neighborhood as "Aunt Jemima." She was a very motherly, charitable woman, and is remembered for her cleverness and general capability. She outlived her husband many years, and died at an advanced age, nearly one hundred years. October 6, 1829, administration of all and singular the goods and chattels right and credit which were of Asher Woodruff, late of Springfield, county of Essex, who died intestate, was granted to Jemima Woodruff, of said county, who is duly authorized to administer the same according to law. Among their children were: 1. David Crane, referred to below: he was the only child of a family of eleven who attained to mature years. 2. Joel. 3. Betsy. 4. Rhoda. 5. Phebe. 6. Mary Ann. 7. Name unknown, born 1810, died November 11, 1820.

(X) David Crane, son of Asher and Jemima (Roll or Rawle) Woodruff, was born at Springfield, New Jersey, October 31, 1796, died in February, 1866. He was brought up on his father's farm, acquiring the usual common school education of a farmer's son at that period. He early learned the trade of blacksmith, which with farming was his chosen occupation throughout his life. His farm of forty odd acres was situated on the Westfield and Turkey roads and Halsey corner in Springfield. His homestead was built of con-

crete, and his blacksmith shop stood on the road nearby. He was a very industrious man, doing much work for the people of the neighboring towns as well as of Springfield. In later years he retired, abandoning his shop. He was of medium build, stout, a great story teller, and of a jovial disposition. He was devoted to his family and was an excellent husband and father. Although brought up in the Presbyterian faith, he with his family in his later years joined the Methodist church. Both Mr. Woodruff and his wife are interred in the old Methodist burying-ground at Springfield, New Jersey. He married, February 9, 1818, Sally, daughter of Joseph Marsh, who was born at Mendham, New Jersey, March 24, 1748, died at Springfield, New Jersey, in January, 1873. She was a very intelligent and capable woman, and was known as an old-time housekeeper. For several years before her death she was a great sufferer from paralysis. Children: i. Aaron, born June 21, 1818, died October 16, 1895; married (first) Mary Rawle; children: Aaron, Noah, David, Catherine; married (second) Sarah Sayre; married (third), December 8, 1859, Margaret Smith; children: Philip Marsh, born January 1, 1863; resides at Summit; married, May 7, 1891, Josephine S. Sharp; children: Edith May, born August 21, 1893; Lester Marsh, born February 24, 1895, died May 17, 1896; Blanche Maud, born May 22, 1897; Viola Ruth, born October 24, 1899; Martha Eliza, born May 14, 1866, died February 24, 1887. 2. George Marsh, born August 14, 1820, died June 28, 1823. 3. Phebe, born April 5, 1823, died April 7, 1824. 4. Clark S., born April 17, 1825, died October 8, 1827. 5. Job Squire, born April 2, 1827, died March 31, 1898; married Phebe Elizabeth Hitchcock, born 1826; children: i. George Crane, born May 27, 1846, died August 4, 1846; ii. Emily Ann, born May 2, 1847; iii. David Crane, born January 4, 1849; iv. Sarah E., born July 17, 1850; v. George Marsh, born November 28, 1852; vi. James Harvey, born September 27, 1854; vii. Charles Henry, born June 5, 1856. 6. Joseph M., born September 20, 1829, died March 21, 1831. 7. Benjamin Marsh, born February 29, 1832, died April 26, 1906; married, November 8, 1857, Henrietta Dayton Woodruff; children: i. Laura Frances, born May 2, 1866, died November 13, 1903; married, June 2, 1881, Charles Emery Walkins; children: Elmer, born September 15, 1882, died July 7, 1883; Ada Mandell, born April 4, 1886; married, June 29, 1909, Jerome Lewis Boehmer; ii. Albert Benjamin, born

May 8, 1867, died July 8, 1867; iii. Ada Luella, born June 15, 1873. 8. Mary Ann M., born June 22, 1834, died May 6, 1839. 9. James Marsh, referred to below. 10. John Stiles. 11. Mary Ann Eliza, born April 5, 1842; married Albert Wade; children: i. Ida, married William Woodruff; ii. Matilda, born October, 1872.

(X1) James Marsh, son of David Crane and Sally (Marsh) Woodruff, was born at Springfield, New Jersey, September 16, 1837, died at Summit, New Jersey, March 7, 1909. He was educated at the district school at Branch Mills, and was apprenticed at an early age to John Silvers, a carpenter at Scotch Plains. After working at this trade until he became of age, and afterwards as journeyman, he removed to White Oak Ridge, remaining for a time, and subsequently removed to Newark, where he was a journeyman carpenter for Meeker & Hedden. He resided at Westfield for a time and then removed his family to Springfield, where he leased the farm of his brother, Aaron Woodruff, and devoted several years to farming and working at his trade. He purchased fourteen acres of his father's farm and erected a homestead, barn, carpenter's shop and other buildings. He conducted a general carpentering business, and five years later took several large contracts for buildings at Summit, New Jersey, which necessitated his removal to that town. He erected residences for Dr. Rose, William H. De Forest and others, and built the old First Presbyterian and Baptist churches, also the first Lackawanna railroad depot at Summit. During his residence in Summit he suffered reverses in his business. Later he was appointed superintendent under W. Z. Larned, receiver of the New Jersey West Line railroad from Summit to Bernardsville, a corporation since acquired by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, and now known as the Passaic and Delaware branch of this company. Mr. Woodruff remained in this position three years. In the early eighties he purchased the provision market of John Eckel, which he conducted for five years, at the expiration of which time he disposed of it and leased a farm of W. Z. Larned situated on Springfield avenue, on the road to New Providence. Two years later he purchased a fifty-two acre farm on Stony Hill, near Mountain avenue, Summit. Here, with the assistance of his son, Allen G. Woodruff, he engaged in the dairy business, enjoying a large patronage which yielded a handsome yearly income. Leaving

his son to manage the Summit farm, Mr. Woodruff removed to Newark, where he opened a branch dairy on Clinton avenue. Later his farm property was destroyed by fire. He then traded part of his land for a farm of six hundred and eighty acres in Amelia county, Virginia, where he built a homestead and engaged in farming and tobacco growing. This enterprise did not prove successful. He returned to Summit, New Jersey, and entered the office of the Summit Express Company, where he remained until a short time before his death. Mr. Woodruff was one of the best known citizens of Summit, and had a remarkable career both in business and social life. His entire life was marked by the most indomitable pluck and perseverance even in the face of reverses that would have easily discouraged the ordinary man. He possessed an individuality that won him many lifelong friends. In politics he was closely allied with the old Democratic party, and in latter life was a strong Prohibitionist. He served his town (Summit) as assessor, town committeeman, collector of taxes and on the board of education. He never at any time used tobacco or liquor in any form. Both he and his wife were members of the Baptist church, Mr. Woodruff having served as a deacon at Millburn and later at Summit, up to the time of his death.

He married, at Scotch Plains, New Jersey, June 7, 1857, Margaret Cleaver, born at Scotch Plains, January 3, 1837, died at Summit, New Jersey, December 25, 1885, daughter of Captain John and Hannah (Hand) Darby. Captain John Darby was a farmer, a veteran of the Mexican war, and a captain of militia. Children of James Marsh and Margaret (Darby) Woodruff: i. Newton, referred to below. 2. Serena, born September 5, 1868; married, January, 1889, William Alesbury, born London, England; children: i. Alfred William, born March 5, 1890; ii. James Marsh Woodruff, born June 12, 1895; iii. Cora Belle, born April 15, 1909. 3. Alice, born December 19, 1873; married, October 12, 1897, Norman Milo Hotchkiss, born March 23, 1877, son of Edwin Barrett and Anna Eliza (Gibbs) Hotchkiss; children: i. Edward Milo, born January 14, 1899; died October 6, 1899; ii. Mabel, born February 12, 1902, died March 19, 1902. 4. Allen Gurney, referred to below.

(XII) Newton, son of James Marsh and Margaret Cleaver (Darby) Woodruff, was born at Westfield, New Jersey, August 15, 1858. When he was an infant his parents removed to the adjoining town of Springfield.

where he received his early education, first at a private and then at a public school. After the family removed to Summit he attended Dr. Rose's private school for two years, next taking a two years course of study at the Peddie institute at Hightstown, New Jersey. At the age of eighteen he entered in a small way into journalism, editing and printing a clever little paper called *The Trumpet*, which had a considerable local circulation. He subsequently started the *Summit Record*, a six column folio paper, which he edited and published for two years. After disposing of his interest and good will to William H. De Forest, who in turn sold out to Thomas Lane, Mr. Woodruff removed to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he devoted two years to the life insurance business, after which time he removed to Chicago to assume the position of editor of the *Humane Journal*. Two years later he accepted a position as proof reader on the *Chicago Globe*, a leading paper of that city, and later still occupied a similar position with the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*, where he remained two years. He then removed to Evanston, Illinois, where he started and published *The Epitome*. Owing to impaired health he relinquished this business and returned to his native state where after recuperating he became editorial writer for the *Summit Herald*, then under the ownership of D. M. Smythe, a former editor of the *Summit Record*. He remained with Mr. Smythe about three years and while associated with him published for a year a social monthly magazine called *W'hims*. Mr. Woodruff next turned his attention to the handling of real estate, soon acquiring an extensive general business. Mr. Woodruff was elected justice of the peace at Summit, and served five years in the faithful performance of this duty. During the latter part of his term of office he acted as police justice under the new city charter of Summit. Later he removed his real estate business to Newark, and in 1903 took up his residence in Nutley, New Jersey, where in 1906 he was elected justice of the peace. He also filled with credit and ability the office of acting recorder of the town of Nutley, and was appointed clerk of the water department, which office he now occupies. In politics Mr. Woodruff is an ardent supporter of Republican principles. In religion he has been an active member of the Baptist denomination since he was admitted by profession of faith in his thirteenth year to the Baptist church at Millburn. Later, with his parents, he became a charter member of the First Baptist Church

at Summit. On his removal to Nutley in 1903 he took his letter to the Franklin Reformed Church of Nutley, where he now serves as deacon.

Mr. Woodruff married, at Summit, May 27, 1883, Lyda May, born at Newark, New Jersey, August 2, 1860, daughter of Thaddeus C. and Elizabeth (McKigan) Smith. Thaddeus C. Smith was a civil war veteran, and a maker of uniforms during the civil war; he was at one time on the Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York City, and in later years was engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Newark, New Jersey. Children of Newton and Lyda May (Smith) Woodruff: 1. Ilka Eloise, born March 27, 1885; a graduate of Summit high school. 2. Ralph De Witt, born February 26, 1892; in junior year of Nutley high school.

(XI) Allen Gurney, son of James Marsh and Margaret Cleaver (Darby) Woodruff, was born at Summit, New Jersey, January 21, 1878. He attended the public schools of Summit until his seventeenth year, when owing to adverse circumstances he was obliged to forego his natural desire for a college education and legal studies and to enter the employ of his father on his dairy farm. At the age of nineteen he purchased his father's interests and continued with considerable success in the dairy business until in 1898 his homestead and effects were destroyed by fire. In the same year he sold his interests to B. M. Dickerson, and went to school in New York City, spending a year in the study of law at the New York Law School. Subsequently he took control of the Commonwealth Quarry Company on a percentage basis, which arrangement continued until December, 1899. In the summer of 1898 Mr. Woodruff purchased a thirty-two acre farm of the old Martin estate, situated on Mountain avenue, and as soon as his engagement with the Commonwealth Quarry Company was ended, he took up his residence there and engaged in market gardening. Mr. Woodruff's thorough knowledge of farming, and active, energetic disposition made this business a considerable success. He continued in it until March 1, 1902, when he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Norman M. Hotchkiss under the firm name of the Summit Express Company. Mr. Woodruff, as sole manager, conducted the business with credit and success during the two years which Mr. Hotchkiss spent in the United States postal service. The partners now conduct a general express, storage and trucking business,

maintaining a daily express to Newark and New York City and return, and controlling the local branch of the Sheppard Transfer Company, having connection with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad. The growth of Mr. Woodruff's business is the highest testimonial that could be given to his excellent business capability. From a comparatively small concern in 1902, the business has now increased to a thriving company, controlling all the storage business in and adjacent to Summit, and enjoying the highest class of patronage. The first storage and office building was erected in 1906. In 1908 a large three-story warehouse was added, which owing to the rapid growth of the business necessitated the erection of a four-story warehouse, just completed. Mr. Woodruff is as active and prominent in private as in public life. He is a member of Crystal Lodge, No. 250, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Summit, and is also a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics, and Summit Board of Trade. In politics he is an Independent, with a strong leaning toward Democracy. He and his family attend the Baptist church at Millburn. Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff being members in full communion of that society.

Mr. Woodruff married at Chatham, New Jersey, February 10, 1897, Antoinette Prince, born in Brooklyn, New York, February 20, 1877, daughter of Stephen and Ruth (Prince) Shepherd. Her father was a prominent physician of Brooklyn. Children: 1. Marjorie Antoinette, born December 6, 1898. 2. Allen Gurney Jr., September 12, 1901. 3. Alice Prince, May 16, 1903. 4. Serena Margaret, May 6, 1904. 5. Reginald Addison, April 15, 1906. 6. Virginia Catherine, October 20, 1908.

(XI) John Stiles Woodruff, son of David Crane (q. v.) and Sally (Marsh)

Woodruff, was born at Springfield, New Jersey, March 23, 1840, on the homestead of his ancestors. He was educated in the nearby district school up to seventeen years of age. From a lad he assisted his father at farming, and until twenty-six years of age remained at home, engaged in the duties of farming and teaming. He subsequently went to Newark, remaining for two years, where he learned the trade of mason with his brother, Benjamin M. Woodruff. He then returned to the parental roof and remained with his parents until their deaths, when he purchased of the heirs his father's property. Here he conducted farming

and followed his trade of mason. He finally sold his farm to Sammel Blodgett and leased the Muniker place where for five years he devoted his time to teaming and farming. He teamed paper from Springfield to New York City and brought back stock for the mills. Later he removed to Seven Bridge road, to the James Roll place, which he later purchased, and engaged in the dairy business, having a herd of twenty to thirty head; he also conducted teaming. At the expiration of eight years he sold the property to South Orange township for sewerage purposes, retaining nine acres on which he erected a homestead, where he remained six years, during which time he engaged in grading and cellar excavating; later he sold the farm to his son, Benjamin M. Woodruff. He then removed to the South neighborhood, where after three years he disposed of this property to John C. Woodruff, a son, and settled at Milburn, where he purchased his present homestead. Mr. Woodruff has retired from active business. He is a Methodist in religion, which church his family attends. In politics he was formerly identified with the old Democratic party. At the age of twenty-one he served his town as road overseer. In later years, from principle, he became affiliated with the Prohibition party. He also believes that the franchise of the ballot should not be granted to the alien until a citizenship of twenty-one years has been established, thus making him equal to the native-born citizen, who is not allowed a vote of franchise until of age. This he believes would do away with the present bossism existing in large cities, a detriment to either parties.

Mr. Woodruff married, September 14, 1862, Phebe Day, born April 17, 1839, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Brown) Compton. Children: 1. Ira Ellsworth, born May 23, 1863; married, February 23, 1888, Martha Washington, born February 22, 1877, daughter of Charles Bomell and Sarah (Feiry) Parcell; children: i. Lois Elizabeth, born June 2, 1892; ii. Hilda Compton, born September 3, 1894; iii. Darwin Ellsworth, born September 21, 1896; iv. Martha Olive, born October 22, 1902, died January 19, 1906. 2. Frank Wesley, born April 23, 1865; married, June 29, 1897, Anna Augusta, born May 1, 1874, daughter of John Daniel and Elizabeth (Haslem) Gentzel; child, Phebe Elizabeth, born September 19, 1903. 3. Mary Eta, born January 11, 1868; married, June 5, 1887, William John Marshall; children: i. Raymond Ellsworth, born May 13, 1888; ii. Phebe Comfort, born December 30,

1889; iii. Marian Ethel, born December 4, 1890; iv. Irma Beatrice, born September 8, 1893, died July 8, 1898; v. Elsie Madeline, born December 1, 1894; vi. William Elwood, born August 20, 1896; vii. Robert Everett, born July 29, 1898; viii. John Chester, born September 22, 1899, died January 24, 1904; ix. Alma Helen, born July 24, 1903, died February 8, 1907; x. Florence Edna, born May 15, 1906; xi. Clifford Edward, born December 17, 1907, died June 29, 1908. 4. Benjamin Morris, born April 15, 1872; married, September 2, 1900, Esther Tuthill Wardsworth; children: i. Gertrude Wardsworth, born October 1, 1901; ii. Kathleen Foort, born September 18, 1903. 5. Lillian Jane, born October 30, 1874. 6. Florence Edna, born November 25, 1881; married, 1906, Walter Tipping, born January 20, 1885, son of Gains and Mary Evans Tipping; child, Verna Adelle, born October 14, 1906. 7. John Clifford, born March 4, 1883; married, June 24, 1905, Lillie Emma, born March 31, 1885, daughter of William Frederick and Anna M. D. (Stearnagel) Pulzier; children: i. Dorothy May, born May 6, 1906; ii. Hazel Irene, born March 8, 1908.

The Summerills are a large and ancient family of Upper Penn's Neck, although not among the earliest of the old Colonial families of that portion of West New Jersey. They have not only by their intermarriages with the old families of that region, but also by the influence which they have themselves exerted upon the community in which their lives were cast, made for themselves a place in the foremost rank of the representative persons of Salem county.

(1) William Summerill, founder of the New Jersey family, emigrated from Ireland about 1725. He was one of about four thousand five hundred persons chiefly from that country who between 1720 and 1730 emigrated to Philadelphia and the Quaker Colonies around that city who came to this country for industrial and sociological rather than religious reasons. Summerill was a young man at the time, and it is not known whether he came over single or married. At any rate it is known that he was married shortly after his arrival here, if he did not bring his wife with him, as in the following year he and his wife Mary were living on a large tract of land near the old brick mill at the head of Game creek and extending over to Salem creek, in Penn's Neck.

This property is now owned by the children of Benjamin and Rebecca (Summerill) Black, the latter having inherited the property from her father. When his children were still young, William Summerill lost his wife, and soon after her death he left the township of Penn's Neck and settled in Pittsgrove, Salem county, where he married a widow by the name of Elwell. Here he remained for the rest of his life, and died at an extremely advanced age. By each of his wives he had two children—two boys by the first, and two girls by the second. These children were: 1. Joseph, settled in Wilmington, Delaware, and engaged in the shipping and blacksmithing business. He had two sons and two daughters. The daughters married sea captains; the sons engaged in business in Philadelphia, but failed and moved into the interior of Pennsylvania, where they founded the branches of the family now found there and further west. 2. John, referred to below. 3. A daughter. 4. Another daughter, married ——— Newkirk, and became mother of Garrett and Mathew Newkirk, the famous merchants of early Philadelphia.

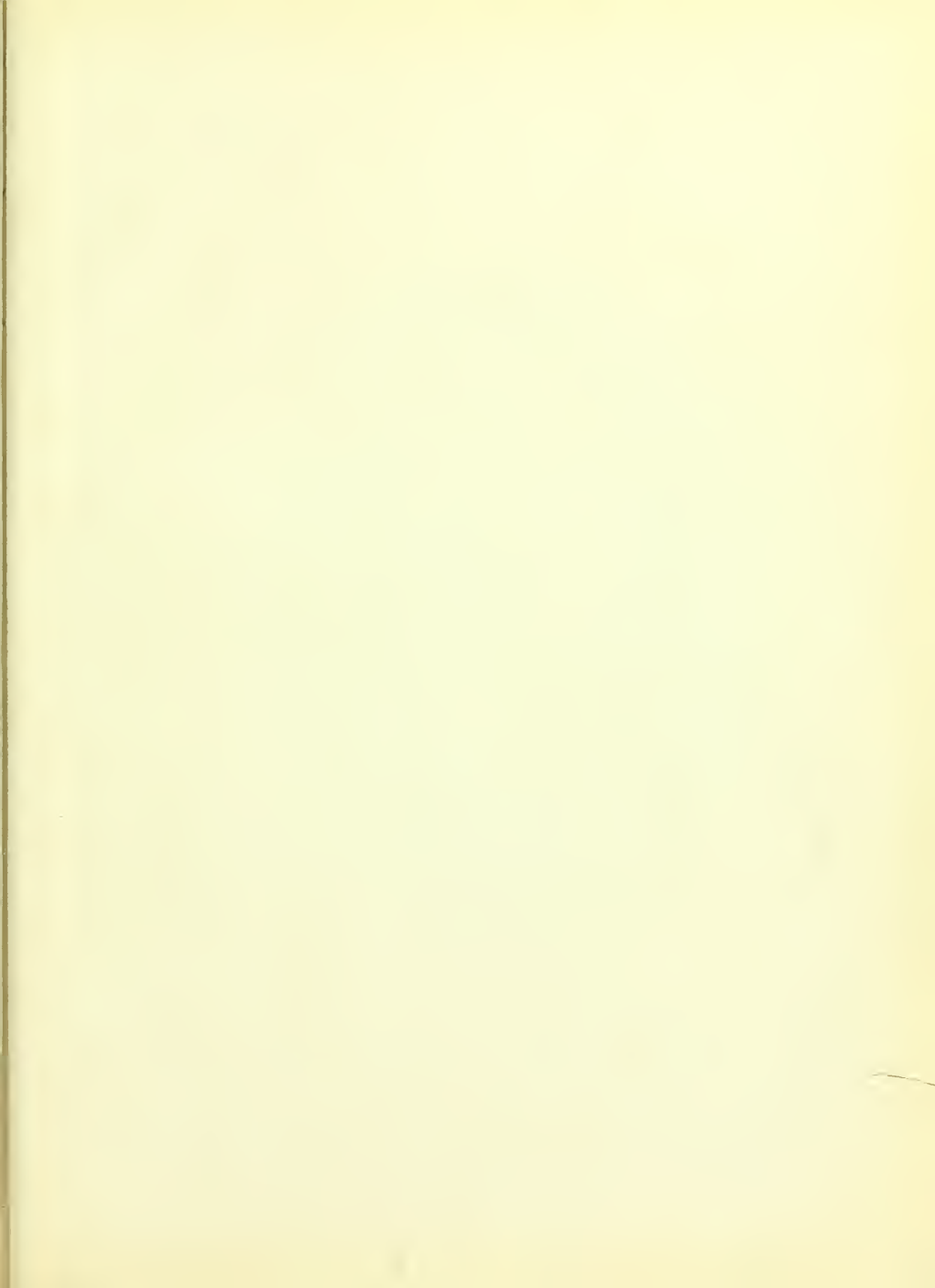
(II) John, younger son of William and Mary Summerill, was born in Upper Penn's Neck, Salem county, New Jersey. He owned and lived on the property that his father purchased when he first settled in New Jersey. The old mansion house in which he and his father lived was burned during the war of the revolution by a marauding party from the British fleet that was lying in the Delaware river opposite Helm's Cove. There is now a large iron pot in the possession of the Summerill family that was in the old family mansion when it was burned. John Summerill died while comparatively a young man, and left a widow, four sons, and two daughters. His widow lived for many years after his death, carried on the farm, and raised and educated her family of six small children. She never married again. His wife was Naomi, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Procter) Carney. Her father, Thomas, was one of the Irish emigrants who came over about the same time that William Summerill did, and settled between the mouth, on the Delaware river, of Bout creek and Heuby creek, his lands extending back to Game creek. He married the daughter of John Procter, one of the largest landholders in Salem county at that day, and he died May 16, 1784, and was buried in St. George's churchyard, Churchtown, Lower Penn's Neck. His children were: Thomas Jr., died unmarried in 1778; Peter, who died

leaving two daughters; Naomi, referred to above; and Mary, married Henry Jeans, and whose only child Mary married Joseph Stout, a descendant of the famous Penelope Stout of Monmouth county. Children of John and Naomi (Carney) Summerill: 1. John Jr., referred to below. 2. Joseph, married Mary Linmin; children: William, and Mary, who married Stephen Straughn. 3. Thomas, married Elizabeth Borden. 4. William, died young, unmarried. 5. Mary, married (first) Mr. Clark, (second) John Holton. 6. Rebecca.

(III) John Jr., son of John and Naomi (Carney) Summerill, was a successful agriculturist and at his death was the owner of a large quantity of excellent land in the township of Upper Penn's Neck. He lived to be nearly four-score years, and when he died left four sons and three daughters. By his marriage with Christiana Holton, he had nine children: 1. James. 2. Josiah; both died young. 3. Naomi, married Robert, son of James and Elizabeth Newell. 4. Garnet, who lived on the property formerly owned and occupied by Peter, son of Thomas Carney, the emigrant. His wife was Mary Borden, of Sharptown. 5. William, who lived at Upper Penn's Neck, and by his wife, Hannah Vanneman, had sons Josiah and Daniel Vanneman. William was a judge of the Salem county court and one of the directors of the Canal Meadow Company, an enterprise projected as early as 1801, and which after several vicissitudes was finally completed many years later and added three-fold to the fertility and profits of the lands drained by it. 5. Ann, married Elias Kaighn, of Camden, New Jersey. 6. Rebecca, referred to above, married Benjamin Black. 7. Joseph Carney, who is referred to below. 8. John (3d), died in 1865, aged sixty-two years, eleven years after his father. In early life he was an active politician; as a young man was elected to the state legislature, and was later chosen state senate. By his wife, Emily Parker, he had two sons—John (4th), and Joseph Carney, both of whom lived at Helm's Cove, and both of whom are now deceased.

It is a singular circumstance connected with the Carney and Summerill families, that Naomi (Carney) Summerill's descendants, now, after the lapse of over a century, owned the larger part of the landed estate that belonged to her father, Thomas Carney, Sr., the emigrant.

(IV) Joseph Carney, son of John and Christiana (Holton) Summerill, was born at Penn's Grove, New Jersey, February 4, 1821, and died in that place, February 16, 1882. He was a





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Methodist clergyman, and during a long life in the ministry, proved himself one of the most faithful and efficient servants of that denomination. He married Sarah Jane, born April 10, 1824, daughter of Daniel Vanneman, a large landowner and store-keeper at Penn's Grove, New Jersey. Her father was the son of John and Charity Vanneman; her grandfather the son of Andrew Vanneman, and her great-grandfather the son of Peter and Rebecca (Pitman) Vanneman, of Salem county, New Jersey. Her ancestry goes back to the early Swedish occupancy of the Delaware. Children of Joseph Carney and Sarah Jane (Vanneman) Summerill: 1. Hannah Vanneman, married James White, of Harrison township, Gloucester, New Jersey; children: Samuel Henry, James Stratton and Sarah Summerill. 2. Christiana Rogers, born at Clayton, New Jersey; married Rev. William R. Rogers; children: William Harlow, and Sarah Jane. 3. Emma Louisa, married William Diver, of Penn's Grove; children: Joseph Summerill and William Rogers. 4. Joseph John, referred to below. 5. Thomas Carney Jr. 6. Daniel Vanneman, born at Pennsville, New Jersey; married Eleanor Johnson, of Penn's Grove, is now an attorney in Camden, New Jersey.

(V) Joseph John, oldest son of Rev. Joseph Carney and Sarah Jane (Vanneman) Summerill, was born at Haleyville, Cumberland county, New Jersey, July 23, 1859, and is now living at Woodbury, Gloucester county, New Jersey. For his early education he attended the public schools at Harrisonville. He was then sent to the school at Mullica Hill, Gloucester county, and still later to a private school kept by George D. Horner. He was then prepared for college at Pennington Seminary and entered Princeton University in the fall of 1878, but owing to trouble with his eyes was obliged to leave college before his graduation. After a rest his eyes became better and he took up the reading of law with Messrs. Bergen & Bergen, a law firm in Camden, New Jersey. Subsequently he entered the law school of the University of Virginia, and after leaving that institution took up the courses at the Albany Law School, Albany, New York. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in the November term of the supreme court, 1887, and as a counsellor in the November term, 1890. In his practice he has made a specialty of corporation and real estate law, and has built up a large successful and lucrative practice at Woodbury, New Jersey, where he has his office and his home. In politics Mr.

Summerill is a Democrat with independent proclivities. He is a member of the New Jersey Bar Association, and of the Gloucester County Bar Association, and a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He has never held any public office.

Rev. Joseph John Summerill married, September 17, 1890, Althea M., daughter of Charles W. Simpers, of Cecil county, Maryland. They have three children: 1. Joseph John Jr., born August 8, 1891, now at the William Penn Charter School. 2. Gertrude Rittenhouse, born December 14, 1893, now at Miss Hills' private school, Philadelphia. 3. Charles West-Leigh, born February 11, 1909.

There are several traditions regarding the racial origin of this family, and it may be said that not all chroniclers of its history are agreed in respect to the manner of spelling the surname now generally recognized and written as Merselis. Nor is this surprising when we consider the fact that those sturdy old Holland Dutch immigrants came to America without family names and when finally such were adopted they frequently were spelled phonetically rather than in accordance with established family custom. A. A. Vosterman Van Oyen, keeper of the Heraldic College genealogical archives of the Netherlands, in one of his publications says "although the ancestor of the family known to us and belonging to the Danish nobility was born at Hamburg it seems, however, that the family originated from some other place, very likely Denmark. Several patrician families of this name lived in Belgium, whose coat armour, however, not only differ each from the other, but also do not show any comparison with the different branches raised to the Danish nobility." J. B. Rietstap, in his "Coat Armor of the Netherlands Nobility," mentions a coat of arms as follows: "in silver an elephant in natural color upon a meadow whereon are three trees: the one in the middle is placed before the elephant. This animal carries upon his back a tower, from which a female rises in red or seen from aside. The crest is the elephant with the tower and female." He claims this to be a coat patented to a Van Merselis September 17, 1643. The first Van Merselis of the Netherlands to whom the American branch can trace its ancestry in unbroken line is

(1) Jan Van Merselis, born in the early part of the year 1500, married N. N. Van der March. Their son

(II) Jan Van Marselis married Dina Van Duffel d'Elkwith. Their son

(III) Gabriel Van Marselis, resident at Commissary of the King of Denmark at Hamburg, married Anna Ehrmit d'Ermitage, and died at Hamburg, July 20, 1643. They had four sons—Gabriel, Pieter, Leonard and Silhus, and one daughter.

(IV) Pieter Van Marselis, son of Gabriel and Anna Ehrmit (d'Armitage) Van Marselis, was born in Hamburg, in the early part of 1600. He represented Russia at the court of Denmark and was elevated to the Danish nobility September 17, 1643, and granted the coat of armor described by Rietstap in his "Coat Armor of the Netherland Nobility." He was progenitor of the American branch of the Van Marselis family. He left Amsterdam, Holland, in April, 1661, with his wife and four children (aged respectively twelve, six, four and two years) and with two servants, in the Dutch West India ship "Beaver" (or "Bever") and arrived at New Amsterdam (New York) May 9 same year. The ship's register shows that he paid two hundred thirty-two florins passage money for his family of eight persons, from which it is evident that our immigrant ancestor was possessed of goodly means as well as being a person of consequence. He soon removed to Bergen, New Jersey, settled there, and died in 1682. His wife died there in 1680. The place where he settled was then a Dutch hamlet and Indian trading post on the hill between the Hudson river and Newark bay, in the Indian county of Scheyichbi, in the New Netherlands. There he acquired lands and became a planter. He was appointed schepen (alderman) of Bergen county, August 18, 1673, during the reoccupation of New Netherlands by the Dutch, and as a mark of honor was buried under the Dutch Church of Bergen, at his death, September 4, 1682. On August 20, 1682, he conveyed property to his son-in-law, Roeloff Van Houten.

In this connection it is well to mention that this Pieter Van Marselis is identical with him of whom Riker records as Pieter Marcelisen, or Peter Marcelis, and who, according to the same authority, was born in Beest, near Leerdam, province of Utrecht, Holland; and he is the same Pieter Marcelisen referred to by Neafie, himself a descendant of Pieter, and who says in his historical narrative that Pieter "might have been born in Leerdam, but when he came to America he was from the village of Beest, near the town of Buren, in the prov-

ince of Gelderland," and also that at least three of his children were born in Beest. Riker also notes that he is said to have been Van Beest, which means "from Beest." It may be stated here that this Pieter Van Marselis dropped the prefix Van from his name.

According to Harvey, the historian of Bergen county, the children of Pieter Marcelisen were James, Jannetje, Pieter, Merselis, Elizabeth and Hillegond. Mr. Labaw says "the name and sex of the first one we do not know;" that the second was called Marcelis (always called Marcelis Pieterse); the third Jannetje, who married Roelof Helmigse Van Houten; and the fourth Neesje Pieterse, who married Gerrit Gerritsen, Jr. But Mr. Labaw takes account only of the four children of Pieter who accompanied their parents to America. A more recent and perhaps more accurate account of the children of Pieter Van Marselis is as follows: 1. Hessel Pieterse, married (first) Lysbot Kuper, (second) February 6, 1714, Magdalena Bruyn. 2. Marcelis Pieterse (see post). 3. Jannetje Pieterse, married September 3, 1670, Helmigh Roelofse Van Houten, ancestor of all the American Van Houtens. 4. Neesje Pieterse, married May 11, 1681, Gerrit Gerritse Van Wageningen, and became ancestor of the Van Wagoner and Garritse families.

(V) Marcelis Pieterse Van Marselis, second child of Pieter Van Marselis, or Marcelisen, is accorded progenitorship of the Preakness families of the Merselis surname. He died October 23, 1747, aged ninety-one years, hence was born about 1656. He married, May 12, 1681, Pieterjie Van Vorst, daughter of Ide and Hieletje (Hulda) Jans. She was baptized in 1659 and died September 3, 1744. Children (perhaps others of whom appears no record): 1. Elizabeth, baptized April 18, 1682; married, April 21, 1701, Adrian Post, Jr. 2. Hillegontje, born September 27, 1684; married, May 30, 1707, Harpert Garra-bant. 3. Pieter (Peter), (see post). 4. Edo, baptized September 15, 1690 (see post). 5. Annetje, born March 24, baptized April 10, 1694. 6. Catreyna, born November 17, or 18, baptized December 6, 1696; married, April 17, 1737, Reynier Van Giesen. 7. Leena, born August 11, baptized August 27, 1699; married, before 1731, Direk Van Giesen; lived in old stone house still (1902) standing on Totown avenue, Paterson. 8. Jannetje, born about 1701; married, November 26, 1717, Johanna Van Zolingen.

(VI) Pieter Van Marselis, son of Marcelis

(or Merselis Pieterse) Van Marselis, was baptized July 17, 1687, and died April 1, 1770. He married, December 3, 1717, Janneke Prior, who was baptized at Bergen, January 24, 1699, and died October 3, 1779. Children (baptismal names of several unknown): 1. Merselis, born September 7, 1718, died October 28, 1800; married before 1754. Elizabeth Vlierboom, born October 5, 1730, died February 11, 1823; ten children. 2. Child, died in infancy. 3. Daughter, born October 29, 1730. 4. Pieter, baptized April 15, 1723, at Bergen; married in New York, May 5, 1750. Hannah Elsworth. 5. Andries, born February 14, 1725. 6. John, born about 1727; married in New York, August 30, 1755. Beletje Van Wageningen. 7. Edo, born January 27, 1729 (see post). 8. Child, died in infancy. 9. Child, name unknown, born October 15, 1732, probably died in infancy. 10. Antje, baptized March 4, 1735. 11. Johannes, born January 17, 1737. 12. Jenneke, October 26, 1740, baptized Hackensack, January 4, 1741; married Gerrit Sip. 13. Rachel. 14. Mary. 15. Elizabeth.

(VII) Edo Van Merselis, seventh child of Pieter and Janneke (Prior) Van Merselis, was born January 27, 1729, and died October 12, 1799. He is said to have been the first Merselis to settle in what afterward became Wayne township, where he had a large and valuable tract of land which after his death was divided into several small farms; his old homestead is still owned by his descendants. He made a public donation of land for a burial-ground and meetinghouse site. He married, April 11, 1754, Ariantje Sip, born May 30, 1732, died at Preakness, May 20, 1813, daughter of Ide and Antje (Van Wageningen) Sip. Children (may have been others of whom no record): 1. Antje, born March 28, 1755, died April 19, 1805; married, before 1776, Simeon Van Winkle, born April 4, 1752, died December 23, 1814. 2. Jannetje, born about 1757; married (first) before 1776, Adrian Van Houten, (second) before 1780, Enoch J. Vreeland. 3. Pieter, born May 24, 1759 (see post). 4. Edo, born about 1760 (see post). 5. Cornelius, born March 14, 1763, died October 21, 1840; married, before 1790, Maria Post, born August 29, 1765, died November 15, 1841; children: i. Arriaentje (Harriet), October 16, 1790; ii. Catherine, September 28, 1792; iii. Edo C., March 18, 1795, died November 2, 1834; iv. Antje, October 4, 1798; v. Peter C., born 1814 or 1815, died August 30, 1891; they may have had other children. 6. John, born September 9, 1764, died September 7, 1841;

married, at Acquacknonk, February 13, 1790. Jannetje Van Riper, died January 3, 1856; children: i. Classe, December, 1790; ii. Arreyentje, August 2, 1797; iii. Edo, March 30, 1800, died July 13, 1813. 7. Catlyntje, born about 1770, died July 26, 1818; married, July 23, 1792, Isaac Van Saun, of Lower Preakness. 8. Arreyantje, married, about 1797, John Parke. 9. Gerrit, born October 1, 1777 (see post).

(VIII) Pieter Merselis, third child of Edo and Ariantje (Sip) Van Merselis, was born in Bergen May 24, 1759, and died in Paterson, May 4, 1827, in the old stone house which had been built by his brother Edo. He married, before 1787, Jannetje (Hettie) Van Winkle, born December 12, 1766, died October 4, 1844. Children: 1. Edo Peter, born December 20, 1787 (see post). 2. John P., born August 25, 1795 (see post). 3. Jane, born June 26, 1801, died July 27, 1869; married, January 21, 1821, Richard Powlison; children: i. Peter, born October 28, 1825, died January 16, 1844; ii. Jane, born January 13, 1822, died January 8, 1896; married, December 20, 1838, John Kip, and had Peter J., Richard, Clara Jane and Jane Amelia Kip.

(IX) Edo Peter Merselis, son of Pieter and Hettie (Kip) Merselis, was born December 20, 1787, and died April 8, 1852. He married, May 23, 1811, Hetty Kip, born March 19, 1792, died July 20, 1875. Children: 1. Peter, born February 27, 1812 (see post). 2. Catherine, born March 26, 1819, died September 22, 1822. 3. Catherine, born March 25, 1825; married, December 21, 1843, Cornelius Van Riper; children: i. Clara Jane, May 11, 1845; ii. Edwin Merselis, August 1, 1846; iii. Hily Catherine, February 10, 1848; iv. Hily Elizabeth, September 8, 1892; v. Edo, September 15, 1854.

(IX) John P. Merselis, son of Pieter and Hettie (Kip) Merselis, was born August 25, 1795, and died July 28, 1857. He married, April 30, 1818, Hily Garretse, born November 6, 1801, daughter of John Henry and Polly (Vreeland) Garretse. John Henry Garretse married, June 19, 1800, Polly Vreeland, born July 10, 1784, daughter of Elias and Elizabeth Vreeland. John P. and Hily (Garretse) Merselis had children: 1. Peter J., born December 1, 1826, died July 2, 1889; married, December 18, 1845, Jane Sip, born September 13, 1826, died December 25, 1894, daughter of John Sip, and his second wife, Arianna Merselis, and sister of Gettie Sip, first wife of Peter Merselis. Peter J. Merselis had two children who grew to maturity: i. John Edwin, born December 24, 1846; married, October 30, 1878,

Anna, daughter of Peter P. and Catherine Maria (Ackerman) Kip (and had Jennie Sip, born November 8, 1880; married, January 21, 1908, Dr. A. DeWitt Payne) (and has child); ii. Hily, born March 26, 1853. 2. Maria, married, December 20, 1836, Edo Kip.

(N.) Peter Merselis, son of Edo P. and Hetty (Kip) Merselis, was born in Paterson, February 27, 1812, and died at Clifton, New Jersey, February 11, 1881. He lived in the old stone house in Paterson where his father had lived and which was built by his father's brother, Edo Merselis. In 1836 he removed to Clifton, lived there until 1848, then returned to the old home in Paterson, but soon afterward went back to Clifton and spent the remaining years of his life there. He married (first), January 12, 1832, Gettie Sip, born May 16, 1813, daughter of John and Arianna (Merselis) Sip, and sister of Jane Sip, who married Peter J. Merselis. Peter Merselis married (second) Julia Bogardus, born May 9, 1824, died April 2, 1890, daughter of Rev. William R. Bogardus, who was born February 24, 1789, died February 12, 1862, and married Charlotte Wiltse, born December 20, 1788, died February 3, 1861. Rev. William R. and Charlotte (Wiltse) Bogardus had children: i. Stephen, born March 1, 1818, died February 22, 1853, married Catherine Beng; ii. Julia, married Peter Merselis; iii. May, born November 20, 1825. Peter Merselis by his first wife had five children, three of whom grew to maturity, and by his second wife had six children: 1. John Henry, born in Paterson, October 27, 1832. 2. Edwin, born August 28, 1841; lived in old homestead in Clifton; received his education in public schools in Clifton and Paterson, and engaged in farming pursuits until 1902, when he retired and now lives in Passaic; married, November 9, 1870, Anna Jane Van Ripper, born March 29, 1846, died November 3, 1892, daughter of Waling and Eleanor (Brinkerhoff) Van Ripper. Children: i. Gertrude, born March 14, —, died aged eight days; ii. Gertrude (2d), born December 15, 1873; married, November 12, 1901, Richard T. Doremus, born February 12, 1871, son of Henry P. and Rachel (Terhune) Doremus; one child, born December 14, 1905, died in early life. 3. Hily Ann, born July 28, 1844; married, October 20, 1875, George V. De Mott, of Clifton, born in Bergen, April 27, 1822. 4. Elizabeth, born August 7, 1853. 5. Mary Bogardus, born August 5, 1856, died young. 6. William Bogardus, born June 22, 1859; was employed for a time in hardware store in Paterson, and afterward

became connected with Chatham National Bank of New York; married, November 7, 1888, Jane Boyd, born August 25, 1868, daughter of Uriah Van Ripper and Catherine (Post) Van Winkle; children: i. Harold Bogardus, born May 13, 1890, died April 30, 1893; ii. William Bogardus Jr., born May 28, 1895; iii. John Gaston, August 21, 1897. 7. Catherine, born August 15, 1861; married John W. De Mott (see De Mott). 8. Mary, died young. 9. Stephen, born September 24, 1867; educated in Clifton and Paterson public schools, and entered Chemical National Bank of New York, and is still in the employ of that institution; married (first) Minnie, born October 16, 1869, daughter of Henry C. and Hattie (Young) Baker; children: i. Ralph Clinton, born April 20, 1894, died September 4, 1895; ii. Stephen Allen, born October 3, 1896. Stephen Merselis married (second), October 21, 1903, Bessie, born October 2, 1874, daughter of Theodore and Catherine Elizabeth (Kip) Van Winkle (see Van Winkle); one child by second wife: Frederick Walton, born November 26, 1906.

(VIII) Edo Merselis, fourth child of Edo and Ariantje (Sip) Van Merselis, was born about 1760, and it is he who is mentioned in a preceding paragraph as having built the stone house "across the Passaic," near the opposite end of the new bridge, at the entrance to Laurel Grove Cemetery, above Paterson. He married, about 1786, Helen Van Houten, born November 24, 1761, died July 15, 1821. Children: 1. Mary, born January 6, 1787; married Henry Godwin. 2. Arianna, married (first) John Van Winkle, (second) John Sip. 3. Edo, born October 30, 1790 (see post). 4. Cornelius, born November 7, 1796; married (first) Elizabeth Van Saun, (second) Mrs. Jane Benson, (third) Margaret Van Saun. 5. Jane, born April 15, 1794; married Cornelius Van Wagoner. 6. Peter Edo, born December 17, 1800, died July 1, 1881; married, May 28, 1822, Jane De Motte, died June 8, 1865; children: i. Mary Manderville, born May 21, 1823, died May 10, 1885, married October 4, 1846, John L. Ackerman; ii. Henry, born April 10, 1826, died October 21, 1905, married November 7, 1845, Catherine Van Winkle; iii. Edwin, born January 1, 1828, married September 18, 1862, Amelia M. Kent; iv. John Cornelius, born August 26, 1831, died December 16, 1878, married, February 18, 1861, Frances Roe; v. Peter, born December 14, 1834, died April 20, 1863; vi. Helen, born April 15, 1837; vii. Jane, born June 8, 1840, died March 22, 1866.

Of the children of Peter Edo and Jane (De Motte) Merselis, John Cornelius, fourth child, born August 20, 1731, married Frances Roe; children: i. Max De Motte, born August 9, 1803, married, June 28, 1804, Mary Westervelt, daughter of Casper J. and Emma (Smith) Westervelt (son of James and Margaret (Bogart) Westervelt) and had Helen, died young; Eleanor, April 3, 1807; John Cornelius, March 7, 1809; Westervelt De Motte, December 20, 1901; Marguerite, August 16, 1905; ii. Frank Albertus, born October 7, 1800, married (first) 1809, Louise C. Masters, died 1894, leaving one child, Gertrude C., born May 30, 1890; married (second), June, 1898, Lilian Guthrie, and had Catherine, born August, 1903; iii. Roe, died single; iv. Jessie, died single; v. Ernest, died single.

(IX) Edo Merselis, third child of Edo and Helen (Van Houten) Merselis, was born October 30, 1790. He married (first) Elsie Van Ripper, (second) Margaret Van Winkle, (third) Mrs. Margaret Terhune. Children by first marriage: 1. Edo, married Mary Cushie. 2. Jane, married Henry Brinkerhoff. 3. Jacob (see post).

(X) Jacob Merselis, son of Edo and Elsie (Van Ripper) Merselis, was born near Paterson, New Jersey, July 21, 1823, and died May 12, 1885. During the early part of his business life he was a harness-maker by trade and had a shop on Broadway in Paterson, but later acquired considerable real estate interests and also engaged in railroad enterprises, being at one time president of the New Jersey and Midland Railroad Company. He married, November 2, 1846, Jane Van Blarcom, born November, 2, 1829, daughter of James Van Blarcom, born March 20, 1793, died February 8, 1850, married Hettie Van Saun, born September 6, 1801. Jacob and Jane (Van Blarcom) Merselis had children, all born in Paterson: i. Margaret Snyder, born January 9, 1848; married (first) Daniel H. Winfield, (second) John N. W. Wright; no children. 2. Esther M., born October 25, 1849; married (first), October 25, 1860, Shepard Stephen Smith, born August 31, 1818, died June 25, 1884; (second) August 20, 1888, Robert J. Sherlock; she had three children by her first and one child by her second husband: i. Elsie M., March 25, 1872; ii. Fannie M., August 24, 1875, died December 13, 1893; iii. Shepard Stevens, February 20, 1880; iv. Aubrey, March 28, 1889. 3. Jennie, born August 5, 1854, died September 12, 1907; married, June 6, 1872, Richard Rossiter; one child, Marguerite M.,

born Paterson; married, June 28, 1900, John Wesley Kingsland, born November 15, 1873, son of John Kingsland (see Kingsland). 4. Edwin Jacob (see post).

(XI) Edwin Jacob Merselis, son of Jacob and Jane (Van Blarcom) Merselis, was born in Paterson, New Jersey, October 24, 1864, and received his early education in public schools in Dutchess county, New York. He lived in that county from the time he was seven years old until he attained the age of thirteen years, and afterward for several years lived in different places and followed various occupations. He then had a desire to see something of the country, so travelled about and engaged in different kinds of work. Later on he settled down to business in New York City and became engaged in the real estate brokerage business for several years, finally became interested in citron fruits in Porto Rico. He is interested in real estate interests in Clifton, New Jersey, and was one of the first real estate men to see the possibilities of that now flourishing town. Mr. Merselis married, July 28, 1888, Winifred I. McChan. Children: 1. Ernest, born in New York City, July 31, 1889. 2. Lester, born in New York City, May 21, 1891. 3. Elmer, born in Clifton, New Jersey, April 26, 1896. 4. Ruth, born in Clifton, March 4, 1898.

(VIII) Gerrit Merselis, youngest son and child of Edo and Ariantje (Sip) Van Merselis, was born in Preakness, New Jersey, October 1, 1777, and died April 2, 1843, on the old homestead farm where his life chiefly had been spent. He married, May 3, 1799, Ellen (or Lena) De Gray, born December 10, 1780, died April 20, 1848. Children (may have been others): 1. Marea, born March 17, 1801, died July 12, 1823. 2. Jane, born 1803, died November 20, 1832. 3. Edo, born 1805, died January 18, 1832. 4. John D., born February 11, 1809 (see post). 5. Ann. 6. Peter G., born May 11, 1815 (see post). 7. Ellen, born 1818, died September 3, 1820.

(IX) John D. Merselis, son and fourth child of Gerrit and Ellen (De Gray) Merselis, was born February 11, 1809, and died February 21, 1877. He married (first) July 4, 1829, Catherine Garritse, born September 28, 1810, died February 10, 1838; (second), October 3, 1839, Esther Jane Berdan, born July 5, 1819, died 1888, daughter of John I. Berdan, born January 5, 1790, died October 18, 1862, married, November 3, 1815, Elizabeth Goetschius, born January 18, 1794, died August 30, 1870. John D. Merselis had five children by his first

and four by his second wife: 1. Mary, born April 16, 1830; never married. 2. Garrit, born November 9, 1831; married, February 2, 1850. Annie J. Zabriskie; had Catherine Jane, born November 23, 1850. 3. John Garristie, born March 4, 1833; married Gertrude Van Blarcom; children: John D., born January 15, 1807; Mary, March 16, 1870; Caroline, April 16, 1873; Gerrit and Harry, twins, July 28, 1878; Ellen J., December 8, 1883. 4. Ellen Jane, born April 6, 1835; married, May 2, 1855, Nicholas J. Demarest; children: Catherine Jane, March 15, 1850; Sadie Jacobus, August 23, 1858, died December 28, 1859; Daniel, April 7, 1861, died December 1, 1897, married February 14, 1889, Jessie McGregor (and had Lawrence McGregor, October 31, 1890; Daniel Douglas, July 9, 1892; Helen Louisa, February 11, 1894). 5. Catherine Elizabeth, born February 4, 1838, died in November, 1907; married, April 13, 1850, Peter A. Van Houten; children: John, Nellie, Albert, Henry, Gerrit M., Mamie M., Jennie M. and John. 6. Anna, born September 15, 1841; married, May 15, 1864, Aaron K. Garrahrant, who died in June, 1873. 7. David Henry, born November 2, 1842, died July 29, 1872, married, November 6, 1867, Martha Jane Titus; children: Mary, Richard T., October 21, 1870. 8. Edo, born December 7, 1844, died September 9, 1845. 9. Edo I. (see post).

(X) Edo I. Merselis, son of John D. and Esther Jane (Berdan) Merselis, was born in Clifton, New Jersey, September 17, 1847, and died in Paterson, January 5, 1868. He was given a good education in public and private schools of his native city and also in a business college in New York City, from the latter of which he was graduated. When twenty-two years old he secured a position with the Paterson Savings Institution, of which he was one of the organizers, and was actively connected with the institution from its inception. Being eminently fitted for the work in the bank by a sound business education and experience as a clerk in one of the other banks in the city, the fidelity of the young man won for him recognition, and he was advanced from time to time until he was considered one of the most valuable men in the banking rooms. Scores of men and women have waited patiently for Mr. Merselis to be free in order that they might personally obtain his advice in business matters. He won the confidence of the public many years ago, because he was a man who never practiced deception, doing the very best he could to help his fellow men in a way that

would bring them the highest benefit. His death was a severe loss to the institution and to the city of Paterson. For many years after his marriage Mr. Merselis lived in the Merselis homestead at the corner of Water and Albion streets. He was a regular attendant at the Second Reformed Church, near his home, and an active worker in every department, holding the highest offices in the congregation. His example before the youth in the church, in the bank and among his friends, was always one that could be followed with profit to all. For several years previous to his death Mr. Merselis lived on the Eastside, but he continued to be faithful to the over-the-river church. He was interested in every movement that was for the betterment of the city and its people. He was careful in expressing opinions and was a man who never swerved from what he believed to be right. His quiet and courteous manner was noticeable and his influence in the right direction on every question was marked. He advised always, it was not his disposition to scold even when there was an occasion for it. The bank treasurer was noted for his regular habits, arriving at his daily duties at the proper hour, performing his tasks in a conscientious manner. His family always knew when to expect him home—he never disappointed his friends. The home life of Mr. Merselis was ideal. He loved the associations of his own fireside and it can be said truly that his whole time was passed between his duties at the bank and the home circle. He had many social friends and was a man who gave his acquaintances a warm welcome to his home, but he seemed to be content with his loved ones, for wherever he went his companion accompanied him. Mr. Merselis' illness was of short duration, but it seemed to be fatal from the start. He was at his duties the day after New Year's, although suffering with a severe cold, as were the other members of his family. He lost his strength rapidly and on Saturday his family knew that his condition was critical.

Mr. Merselis married, September 21, 1869, Sarah V. Zeluff, born September 19, 1852, daughter of John P. and Sarah Jane (Boone) Zeluff. John P. Zeluff was son of Peter and Margaret (Secor) Zeluff, and Sarah Jane Boone, whom he married, was daughter of James and Catherine (Van Houten) Boone. Edo I. and Sarah V. (Zeluff) Merselis had one child: 1. Cilla Ardella, born in Paterson, August 10, 1870; married, March 10, 1896, Leslie Van Wagoner; children: Edith Mer-

selis, born February 28, 1897; Isabelle Merselis, January 29, 1899; Sarah Merselis, November 16, 1900.

(IX) Peter G. Merselis, son of Gerrit and Ellen (or Lena) (De Gray) Merselis, was born May 11, 1815, and died August 30, 1891, having spent his life in the old family homestead in Preakness. He married Eleanor F. Sickles, who was born in New York state, and by whom he had two sons: 1. Gilbert F., born February 5, 1838 (see post). 2. Iddo, born December 12, 1839; married, April 16, 1862, Emma Clementine Norton, of Pompton, born June, 1841; children, two of whom died in infancy. Those who grew to maturity were: i. Virginia R., born February 16, 1870, married, October 7, 1897, Alfred L. Edwards (and had A. Norton, born August 14, 1898, and Catherine Virginia, born June 12, 1905); ii. Henrietta M., born September 23, 1872.

(X) Gilbert F. Merselis, son of Peter G. and Eleanor F. (Sickles) Merselis, was born February 5, 1838, and lives in Preakness, on the old ancestral homestead farm where his great-grandfather dwelt many years ago. He married Sarah Martha Jacobus, born September 19, 1841, at what now is called Glen View, Morris county, New Jersey. Children: 1. William, born May 30, 1864, died young. 2. Peter G., born April 30, 1867 (see post). 3. Abram Jacobus, born October 26, 1869 (see post). 4. Gerrit Edwin, born December 25, 1874; lives at home with his father on the old farm in Preakness.

(XI) Peter G. Merselis, son of Gilbert F. and Sarah Martha (Jacobus) Merselis, was born in Preakness, New Jersey, April 30, 1867, received his education in public schools in Preakness and also at Latimer's Business College in Paterson, graduating from the latter institution in 1882. For a time afterward he was clerk in a grocery store and later was employed as bookkeeper for William H. Collins, of Paterson. In 1883 he became bookkeeper and financial manager for F. C. Van Dyk & Co., large furniture dealers of Paterson, and continued in that capacity until 1895, when the former partnership incorporated under the name of The Van Dyk Furniture Company. When organization was effected under the incorporation, Mr. Merselis was made secretary of the company and later became vice-president and treasurer, which offices he holds at the present time. He is a member of Silk City Conclave, No. 232, Improved Order of Heptasophs, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and of the Mecca Club of

Paterson. Like his father and grandfather he is a staunch Republican in political preference, and also an attendant at the services of the Dutch Reformed Church.

(XII) Abram Jacobus Merselis, of 129 Jackson street, Passaic, son of Gilbert F. and Sarah Martha (Jacobus) Merselis, was born in Preakness, New Jersey, October 26, 1869, and was educated in the public schools of that town and Latimer's Business College at Paterson. His business career was begun as an employee of the Richardson Silk Company of New York and Chicago, at first in a minor capacity, but in subsequent years he advanced through several more important positions to that which he now holds, credit man and office and store manager of the New York branch of the company's vast business. Mr. Merselis is a member and deacon of the North Reformed Church of Passaic, member of the Holland Society of New York, the National Union Society, and in politics is a Republican. He married, January 21, 1897, Mary P. Cooper, born Paterson, and has one child now living, Sarah Eleanor, born Passaic, December 20, 1898.

(XIII) Edo (or Ide) Van Marcellis, son of Marcellis Pieterse and Pieterjie (Van Vorst) Van Marcellis, was baptized September 15, 1690, and went to the Raritan. His descendants are located in Somerset, Warren and Hunterdon counties. He and his wife Arianje were rather closely related. Peter, father of Edo, and Ide Sip, father of Arianje, who married Edo Van Marcellis, were first cousins, their mothers, Pieterje and Johanna Van Vorst, being sisters.

(XIV) Edo Van Marcellis was the first of his family who settled in what now is Wayne township. The farm on which he located is now subdivided into several lesser tracts, only one of which, the original homestead, was occupied by his descendants in 1908. Of the children of this Edo, Cornelius settled on what now is the Cahill farm; John, on the Anderson farm back of it; Garrit, remained on the homestead. These, at any rate, remained in Preakness.

While the family here described

CURRIE has been represented in the United States only a matter of about fifty years, its representatives have proven to be men of great patriotism and love for their adopted land. The men of the family have been zealous and industrious in business life, and have shown their interest in public affairs in numerous ways.

(I) Abraham Currie, a French Huguenot, lived and died in France. He had a son Abraham.

(II) Abraham (2), son of Abraham (1) Currie, was born in France and lived near the Swiss line. He had a son George Ferdinand.

(III) George Ferdinand, son of Abraham (2) Currie, was born at Etup, March 11, 1835, Department du Dubs, France, near the border of Switzerland. He came to the United States in 1851, spending some time in New York City, a short time in Philadelphia, and then he settled at Delaware City Delaware. He spent some time in the public schools at Delaware City, and then engaged in the stove and hardware business at Millville, New Jersey, and in 1857 in the same business at Absecon, same state. At the time of the breaking out of the civil war, Mr. Currie answered the call of his newly adopted country, and closing his business enlisted as fireman in the navy; he enlisted from Absecon, and spent most of his time in the United States steamer "Kansas," on the James river, being present at the engagements at Fort Fisher and Port Royal, Virginia. He served with credit for two years, and received his honorable discharge in July, 1865.

Returning to New Jersey at the close of the war, he located at Atlantic City, in the stove and hardware business, and his keen business sense assured him of the great future in store for the merchants of the growing summer resort, so that in 1868 he built a large warehouse at 1212 and 1218 Atlantic avenue. This was the beginning of what has proved to be a vast business enterprise, and is now an incorporation known as the Currie Hardware Company, in which his sons became interested. In 1881, at a meeting held in the hardware store, the Atlantic City National Bank was organized, with Mr. Currie as one of the directors and Charles Evens, president. Two years later, largely through the efforts of Mr. Currie, the Second National Bank was organized, and he became the first president. He was the organizer of the Atlantic Safe Deposit & Trust Company, of which he is president. Mr. Currie is independent in religion, although his ancestors were Huguenots, and he is a Republican in politics. He is a charter member of American Star Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he was the first noble grand; he was one of the organizers and charter members of the first Masonic Lodge of Absecon, New Jersey, and now belongs to Trinity Lodge, No. 79, of Atlantic City, of which he

was a charter member and its second worshipful master. He is a member of Trinity Chapter, No. 38, Royal Arch Masons, and Atlantic Commandery, No. 20, Knights Templar. He was the second commander of Post No. 32, Grand Army of the Republic, of Atlantic City. Mr. Currie was for seventeen years a member and director of the board of freeholders of Atlantic City, and served several years in the city council; he was the president of the first volunteer fire company in the city.

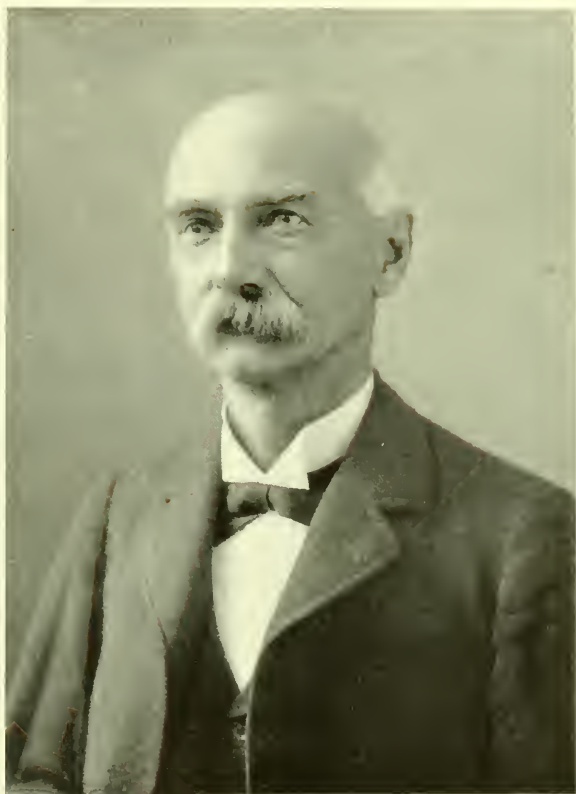
Mr. Currie married at Millville, Matilda D. Haley, of Cumberland county, New Jersey, born November 16, 1834, and they became parents of the following children: 1. Mary Lore, married Charles E. Schroeder, and has three children, Alice, Nelson and Walter. 2. Frederick, died in 1908; married Alberta Leeds, and they had one child, Frederick, Jr., deceased. 3. Annie L., married Silas Shoemaker, treasurer of Atlantic Trust Company; they have one child, Ellen. 4. George F., Jr., one of the corporation of Currie Hardware Company; married, May 26, 1906, Mrs. Annie Apaulding Lever, a widow, daughter of Colonel John MacDonough Langblen, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Thomas Davis, the earliest ancestor of whom we have any account, was born in North Carolina, married there and had children.

(II) Isaac, son of Thomas Davis, was born in North Carolina, and married Sidney Winberry, by whom he had children.

(III) Jonathan, son of Isaac and Sidney (Winberry) Davis, was born in Elizabeth City, North Carolina, and during the early part of his business life was a school teacher and conveyancer. Later on he became a planter, owning a large estate of from six hundred to seven hundred acres of land. He is said to have been an extensive grower of juniper berries, and his products always brought the highest market prices. He also engaged in other business enterprises and took many contracts for keel timber for vessels. He married Keturah Smithson, also a native of North Carolina; children: Lavinia, married Joshua Davis; and John S.

(IV) John S., son of Jonathan and Keturah (Smithson) Davis, was born in Elizabeth City, North Carolina, and received his education in the county public schools and also in a select school kept by a Mr. Poole. He began his business career as an employee of the printing establishment of Colonel Stark, an officer



Geo F Currie



of the Confederate service during the civil war and afterward a distinguished lawyer. After leaving Colonel Stark's service Mr. Davis became interested with his brother-in-law, Joshua Davis, in a commercial enterprise and carried on a coastwise trade and also trade with the West Indies. Soon after the outbreak of the war he enlisted as a private in a regiment of North Carolina troops and served six months. At the expiration of his term he again entered the service, was made prisoner in the battle at Fort Hatteras, and sent with others to Governor's Island in New York harbor. He was confined there until on account of an epidemic of typhoid fever he with others was sent to Boston, and held there until 1864, when he was released at a general exchange of prisoners. He then returned south and settled on the farm on which he was born, remaining there until 1884, when he went to Virginia, purchased a large plantation, and engaged extensively in stock raising. He also bought and sold timber lands and lumber, and continued in active business pursuits until about one year before his death. Mr. Davis was a Democrat in politics, a Baptist in religious preference, and a Templar Mason. He married, May 6, 1882, Emma Virginia Sawyer, born in Elizabeth City, North Carolina, in 1845, and died in 1898. Children: 1. Quinton Clarence, born April 1, 1863; a Baptist clergyman, living at South Norfolk, Virginia. 2. Lavnia, born October, 1865; lives at Mt. Holly, New Jersey. 3. John W., born 1867; a lawyer and clergyman, living at Pedricktown, New Jersey, with law offices at Mt. Holly and Philadelphia. 4. Keturah, born 1869, died 1891. 5. Annie J., born 1871; lives on the old homestead in the south; married Charles H. Powell. 6. Margaret, born 1873, died at Jefferson Medical College Hospital, Philadelphia, in 1907; married Tully Brown, a farmer, of Camden county, North Carolina. 7. Addie V., born December 8, 1776; married John W. Haskett, of Gates county, North Carolina. 8. James Mercer, born March 15, 1878. 9. Elizabeth, born 1887; married Joseph R. Hewitt, a real estate dealer of Denver, Colorado. 10. Winnie, died in infancy.

(V) Rev. James Mercer Davis, son of John S. and Emma Virginia (Sawyer) Davis, was born in Elizabeth City, North Carolina, March 15, 1878, and received his earlier literary education in public schools in Norfolk, Virginia, and in a private school in Chester, Pennsylvania. In 1897 he came north and entered Bucknell University, remaining there until the

end of his sophomore year and then transferring his studentship to the academic department of the University of Virginia, continuing there during one year. He then entered Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, completed his collegiate course there and graduated with the degree of B. A. in 1902. After graduating from Brown University, Mr. Davis returned to Chester, Pennsylvania, and became a student in Crozier Seminary, remaining there until 1904, then matriculated at the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, completed the course, and was graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1906. In the same year he was admitted to practice and at once became partner with his brother, John W. Davis, the firm having offices in Philadelphia and Mt. Holly. In July, 1906, Mr. Davis was ordained clergyman of the Baptist church, and became pastor of the church of that denomination at Vincentown, New Jersey, where he now lives. He is a member of Kappa Sigma fraternity, is an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Miller Law Club.

He married, June 29, 1905, Margaret Wilma, daughter of Minard J. and Margaret K. (Davis) Sawyer, of Elizabeth City, North Carolina.

The Mills family of Morristown has long been prominent in that part of New Jersey, numbering among its representatives on both sides of the house those who have added lustre to the colonial and state history of New Jersey, and its ancestry can be traced back for many generations to the old colonies of Long Island, where there are to-day many descendants of other branches of the family still living. The Morristown branch is descended from Samuel Mills, of Long Island, at least two of whose children settled in Morris county, New Jersey, in about the year 1740.

(1) Samuel, son of Samuel Mills, of Long Island, was born in 1720, and died June 17, 1805. He became a communicant of the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown, May 3, 1765, and his wife Sarah, who died January 15, 1785, aged sixty-one years, was received in the same church by letter March 1, 1761. Children: 1. Timothy Jr., born about 1747, died September 14, 1777. 2. Edward, referred to below. 3. George, born 1751, died February 26, 1840. 4. Samuel, born 1756. 5. Daniel, born March 1, 1761. 6. Sarah, August 21, 1763. 7. Phebe, June 15, 1766.

(11) Edward, son of Samuel and Sarah

Mills, was born in Morris county in 1749, and died there January 13, 1827. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown. He was a private of Morris county in the Continental army during the revolutionary war, and also a sergeant in the Eastern Battalion of the Morris county militia. May 11, 1778, he married Phebe Byram, who died August 22, 1795, at the age of thirty-seven years. (Children: 1. Ann, married James Cook, March 21, 1821, and died in 1859. 2. Lewis, referred to below. 3. Jabez, born 1785, died June 17, 1895; married Hannah, daughter of Ebenezer Coe, September 20, 1800. 4. Sally, born 1780, died April 13, 1841; married Archibald Ferris.

Phebe Byram was a daughter of Ebenezer Byram Jr. and Abigail Alden. She was lineally descended from John Alden and Priscilla, of "Mayflower" memory, and many of her ancestors were distinguished in the early wars and struggles of New England.

(III) Lewis, son of Edward and Phebe (Byram) Mills, was born in Morristown, New Jersey, January 19, 1782, and died there March 5, 1869. He was one of the most prominent citizens of Morristown. On May 1, 1812, he became an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown, and was actively interested in its welfare at the time of his death. On January 19, 1809, he married (first) Mary Armstrong Pierson, born December 30, 1783, died February 22, 1816, eldest daughter of Benjamin and Abigail (Condict) Pierson. They had no children. He married (second), December 11, 1817, Sarah Ann Este, born April 30, 1793, died June 13, 1842, daughter of Major Moses and Anne (Kirkpatrick) Este. Her mother was a sister of Hon. Andrew Kirkpatrick, chief justice of New Jersey. Her father was an officer of the revolutionary army, and at the battle of Monmouth, being then lieutenant in a regiment from Hunterdon county, he was severely wounded and left on the field. After the battle Colonel Alexander Hamilton found him and had his wound cared for and thus saved his life. For his services in this battle he was promoted to a captaincy. In 1803, at his law office, Mr. Hamilton related this interesting incident to David K. Este, a brother of Mrs. Lewis Mills, who was then a law student in New York and subsequently a judge of the supreme court of Ohio. Mr. Hamilton, upon learning that young Este was from Morristown, said: "Do you know, sir, that but for me you would not be here? I knew your father well. In passing over the field

with General Washington, after the battle of Monmouth, I recognized Captain Este lying disabled, and found that he was severely wounded. Immediately I ordered him carried from the field, and with care and attention his life was saved."

Lewis Mills was a man of great public spirit. He was constantly giving from his means and influence to whatever tended to promote the welfare of his native town. In 1816 he and other public-spirited citizens of Morristown purchased the land now comprising the historic "Morristown Green," or park, and established the trust under which the title to the "Green" is still held to the great benefit of the people of Morristown. In 1825 he was one of the number of patriotic citizens who invited General Lafayette to revisit Morristown, and arranged for the reception which was given in his honor.

Children of Lewis and Sarah (Este) Mills: 1. Edward, born October 1, 1819; died at Cincinnati, Ohio, December 5, 1862; never married. 2. Mary, born September 1, 1821; died October 6, 1888; married William S. Hubbard, September 3, 1840. 3. Hannah Este, born August 11, 1823; died November 18, 1825. 4. Lewis Este, born October 1, 1825; died September 27, 1829. 5. Alfred, referred to below. 6. James Richards, born December 21, 1829; died December 10, 1886; married Ella Thornton, July 20, 1852. 7. Howard William, born November 3, 1832 (still living in 1910); married, April 22, 1857, Caroline Amelia, daughter of Elias Freeman and Mary Anne Condict. 8. Lewis Este (again), born August 13, 1836; died at Florence, Italy, April 10, 1878; married, January 7, 1864, Jean Springer, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

(IV) Alfred Mills, son of Lewis and Sarah (Este) Mills, was born in Morristown, New Jersey, July 24, 1827. He is a representative of the old-fashioned lawyer, and of the time when to be a member of the legal profession was accounted one of the highest honors in secular life, and he represents the profession of olden times in more senses than one; careful, dignified, of an established character for honesty and integrity, he has honored his profession by his legal attainments and unsullied character. He was prepared for college at the Morris Academy at Morristown, entered Yale University in 1844, and was graduated from that institution with high honors in 1847. At Yale he was a member of the famous "Skull and Bones" society. Very soon after



Alfred Mills



leaving college he entered the office of Edward W. Whelpley, afterwards chief justice of New Jersey. He was licensed as an attorney in 1851, and a counsellor in 1854. In 1856 he entered into partnership with Jacob W. Miller, previously for twelve years United States senator from New Jersey. He was associated with Mr. Miller until the latter's death in 1892. In 1872, with William E. Church, he established the firm of Mills & Church, which continued until Mr. Church, in 1883, became a judge of the United States circuit court for the district of Dakota.

Mr. Mills has all his life been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, keeping his offices at Morristown. He was never an aspirant for political office, being absorbed in his professional duties, but has been frequently invited by his fellow citizens to become their candidate. In 1874 he was elected mayor of Morristown, and held the office until 1876, in which year he was nominated as the Republican candidate for congress in the district wherein he resided. It was understood at the time of nomination that his election was impossible, but his patriotic principles as the candidate of the party with which he affiliated would not permit him to decline. In 1867 he was appointed prosecutor of the pleas for Morris county, and served with marked ability for one term. Mr. Mills is a lawyer of uncommon ability, well read in his profession, always a student and keeps himself abreast with the modern decisions of the courts. An intimate friend has said of him:

"He has made the study of law his delight. He rejoices in its symmetrical definitions, its logical results, and its abstruse principles. His diction is distinct, precise; and to the point; his arguments convincing; and as he never assumes the task of conducting a cause where any difficult principles are involved without preparation; he never fails in presenting all the arguments necessary to support the cases intrusted to him. His mental perceptions are acute, and in the trial of a cause before a jury, or in the presentation of it to a court, he is alert to seize every salient point and ready to grapple with every question presented by his opponent. One great characteristic of his practice is his entire correctness in all the details of his profession. He rarely, if ever, makes a mistake. He is a good trial lawyer. He is, however, more fitted to act as counsellor, for chamber practice, and arguments before the higher courts. As an adviser of clients he is unrivalled, his great knowledge of legal principles, his long continued research, his industrious study, and his peculiar adaptability of mind and reason to select the rules suitable to the case in point rendering him invaluable as a counsellor. In the trial of a cause he is bold but not reckless, self-confident but not

opinionated, sagacious, never descending, however, to the arts of the cunning advocate, never deviating from the path of honesty."

For many years his services have been sought in fiduciary positions, such as executor, trustee and guardian. He is a public-spirited citizen, responding at all times to the demands of the community wherein he has so long resided. He has been a director at different times in two of the Morristown banks and in other corporations and institutions.

In 1863 he became a vestryman of St. Peter's Episcopal Church in Morristown. Three years later he was elected junior warden, and has served as a warden of his parish for forty-four years, having been its senior warden since 1873. For several years he was superintendent of its Sunday school. From 1864 down to the present time he has as a deputy attended with great regularity the annual conventions of his diocese. For about twenty-five years he served on its standing committee. Because of his familiarity with church law and his willingness to help in the solution of church troubles his advice has been frequently sought from different parts of the diocese and state. He has been for many years closely identified with the work of the church in the country at large. For a number of years he was one of the trustees of the General Theological Seminary. On June 12, 1883, he became a member of the board of managers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Episcopal Church in the United States, and afterwards, upon the reorganization, a member of the board of missions. He still regularly attends its meetings. In 1874 he was first chosen as a deputy to the general convention of the church and since that date has regularly attended each triennial meeting as one of the lay deputies of his diocese representing the diocese of New Jersey in 1874, and after the division of that diocese has, down to the present time, represented the diocese of Newark (at first called the diocese of Northern New Jersey), and at these meetings has served on many important committees.

On September 24, 1857, Mr. Mills married Katharine Elmer, daughter of Judge Aaron and Katharine (Elmer) Coe, of Westfield, New Jersey. Mrs. Mills was born January 28, 1828, and died May 27, 1886. They had children: Alfred Elmer, referred to below; Gertrude and Jeannie, died in infancy; Katharine Elmer and Edith Este, and Edward Kirkpatrick, referred to below.

Mrs. Mills numbered among her ancestors

many of those prominent in revolutionary and early colonial times, including many of the early Dutch settlers in New York.

(V) Alfred Elmer, eldest son of Alfred and Katharine Elmer Mills, was born at Morristown, New Jersey, July 22, 1858. He received his preparatory education at preparatory schools in Morristown and at Trinity School, Tivoli-on-the-Hudson, and entered Princeton University in 1878. He was graduated therefrom with honors, receiving his A. B. degree in 1882, and his A. M. degree in 1885. He then read law with his father at Morristown, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in June, 1886, and as a counsellor in June, 1889. In 1892 he became counsel for the town of Morristown, and served for a term of two years. In 1898 he was appointed prosecutor of the pleas for Morris county. At the expiration of his term in 1903 he was appointed president judge of the court of common pleas of Morris county, and in 1908 he was reappointed to the same judicial position for another term of five years, and still presides over the county courts.

Mr. Mills is a member of the Morristown Club, of the Morris County Golf Club, the Princeton Club of New York, the Morristown Field Club, and several other clubs. He is a vestryman of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, and for many years has been the treasurer of its building committee. Since 1896 he has been treasurer of the Washington Association of New Jersey. He is also one of the board of managers of the Morris County Savings Bank.

(V) Edward Kirkpatrick, youngest son of Alfred and Katharine Elmer Mills, was born at Morristown, July 25, 1874. He was prepared for college at the Morris Academy, and was graduated from Princeton University with honors in 1896. Subsequently he attended the Law School at Columbia University, and after a three years course received the degree of LL. B. He was admitted as an attorney at law of New Jersey in 1900, and as a counsellor in 1904. Previous to his admission as an attorney in New Jersey he passed his examinations for admission as attorney and counsellor to the bar of the state of New York, but he has confined his practice to New Jersey. For several years he has been counsel for the town of Morristown. In 1909 he was elected as state senator from Morris county. January 21, 1905, he married Laura Emott Slade, daughter of Jarvis Morgan Slade and Laura H. (Emott) Slade. They have children: Edward

Kirkpatrick Mills Jr., born March 19, 1906, and Alfred Slade Mills, born August 12, 1909.

The Cresse family of New Jersey are among the earliest of the inhabitants of what is now known as Cape May county, and it has been well said that they and the Townsends and their associates, who formed the first settlers, are the strong unalterable and secure foundation upon which the noble history of that county rests. Although the family came from England, the name itself is French. Like many French names, it is spelled in the early days in many ways, and in this particular case twenty-five have been enumerated. The present spelling of the New Jersey branch of the family is Cresse. The New England branches, however, seem to prefer the spelling Cressey.

Mighill and William Cressy, brothers, came to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1649. Mighill Cressy, who was at that time twenty-one years old, settled in Salem and married, in 1658, Mary, daughter of John and Elizabeth Batchelder, of Royal Side, now Beverly, Massachusetts, who bore him one child, then removing to Ipswich, Massachusetts: he married (second) Mary Quilter, who bore him three other children: Mighill Jr., William and Mary. After his death, in April, 1670, his widow removed to Rowley, Massachusetts. From his children, have descended the Cresseys of Massachusetts and Maine.

In 1659 William Cressy removed to Stamford, Connecticut, where he married Ann Hildren. His numerous descendants spell their name Crissey.

(1) Arthur Cresse is the founder of the New Jersey branch of the family. In 1692 he purchased from the West Jersey Society three hundred and fifty acres of land in Cape May county, New Jersey, and that same year he and John Townsend, the founder of the Townsend family of New Jersey, became the first collectors of the county. This position they held until 1700, when they were succeeded by his brother John Cresse, and Jacob Spicer. The first "ear-mark" in the archives of the Cape May county courts was recorded by Arthur Cresse, July 13, 1692. Both Arthur and his son John were prominent in establishing the First Baptist Society of Cape May county.

(II) Of Lewis, a younger son of Arthur Cresse, little is known except that he was a "planter" of the county about 1713.

(III) Lewis (2) divided his time between





L. M. Leresse

Delaware Bay trade and a farm which he owned in the neighborhood now known as Pierces Point on the Delaware bay shore. He died about 1770.

(IV) Daniel, son of Lewis (2) Cresse, was among the signers of the famous document of May 27, 1778, which declared their formal renunciation of allegiance to the king of England. He had a younger bachelor brother Lewis, who was the most notorious wag and verse-maker that Cape May county has known. Daniel Cresse was a large landowner, the proprietor of Denin's Creek Tavern, and a sea captain. Daniel Cresse died August 2, 1829. His wife Rhoda, born October 27, 1703, died September 4, 1812.

(V) Daniel (2), son of Daniel (1) and Rhoda Cresse, was born January 15, 1784, died April 12, 1859. He married, November 6, 1808, Hulda, born March 18, 1785, died March 12, 1826, daughter of Philip and Louisa Hand, of Cape May county. Children: 1. Eleanor, born August 8, 1809, died in early womanhood. 2. Rhoda, October 16, 1810; died August 21, 1812. 3. Daniel (3d), born October 4, died December 2, 1812. 4. Daniel (4th), October 6, 1813, whose son James became a prominent citizen of Burleigh. 5. Philip Hand, July 7, 1816; died December 18, 1879; was an inventive genius, who secured a number of important patents on agricultural machinery. 6. Rhoda S., June 13, 1818; died April 23, 1840. 7. Lewis, August 23, 1821; died June 9, 1822. 8. Lewis, see forward.

(VI) Lewis (3), youngest child of Daniel (2) and Hulda (Hand) Cresse, was born June 4, 1824, at Gravelly Run, where his father lived on one of the largest plantations in that region. He was educated in the private schools of that county, and when a young man, attracted by the discovery of gold, he went to California, where he remained for some time. Returning home, he married, and engaged in the milling business, but later purchased a farm of one hundred acres at Townsend Inlet, now Swainton, where he has since resided. In politics he is a Republican, but being a man of domestic tastes, he has always preferred the enjoyment of his fireside to the affairs of public life. He and his wife are noted among the community in which they live, for their strict integrity and their warm friendships. January 2, 1859, Lewis Cresse married Mary Ann, born February 29, 1840, daughter of George W. Hoffman, born February 12, 1812, died December 27, 1899, and his wife Mary (Hand) Hoffman, born October 13, 1809, died May 8, 1880. Her

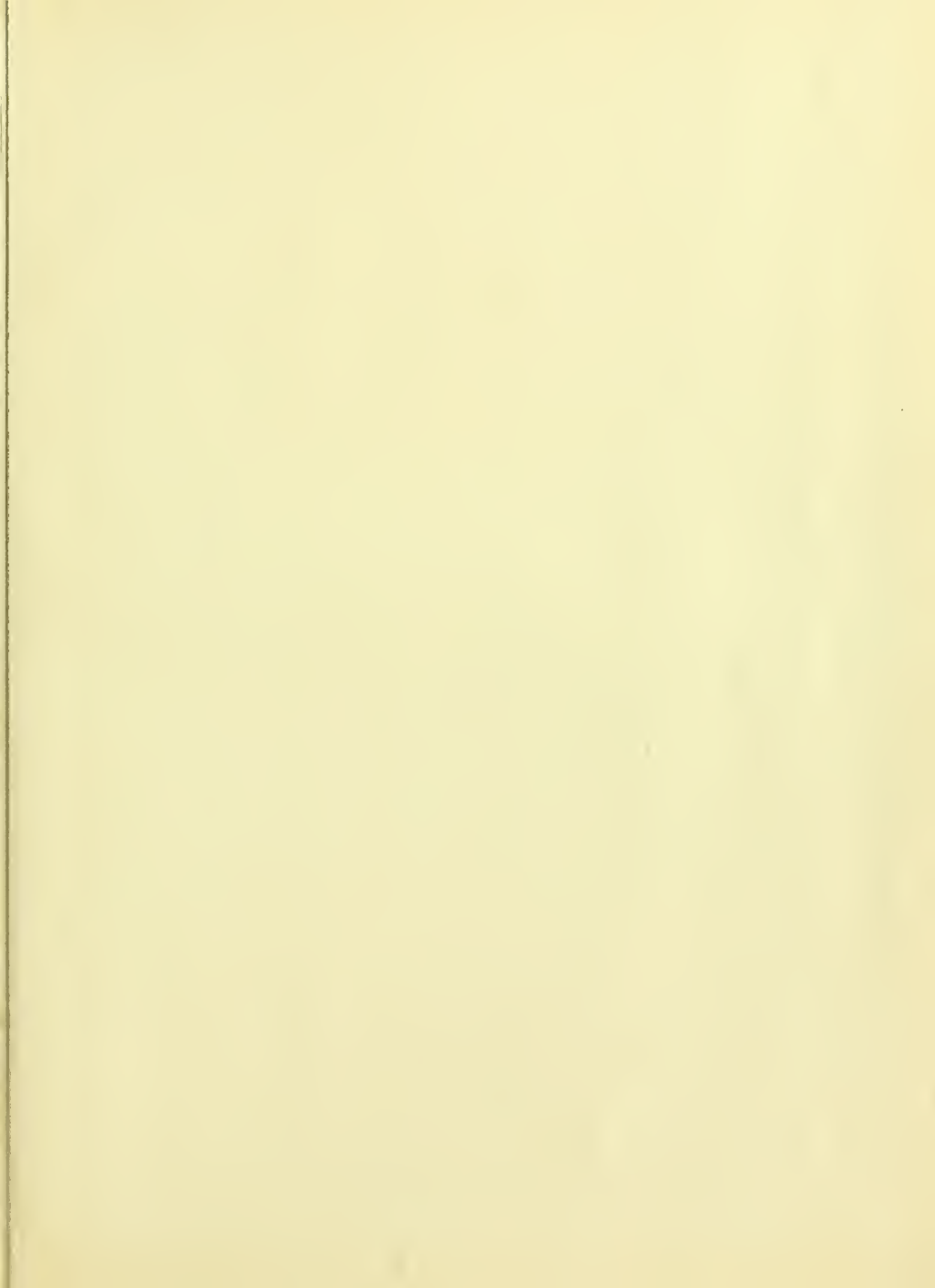
parents were married December 26, 1836, and she herself, previous to her marriage, was the teacher in the village school of Gravelly Run. Children of Lewis and Mary Ann (Hoffman) Cresse: 1. Hulda, born April 6, 1861; wife of Coleman Leaming Jr. 2. Mary Hoffman, born May 17, 186—; married Winfield Scott Hand. 3. Lewis Mitchell, referred to below. 4. George Hoffman, born December 21, 1871; graduate of Princeton University, and later of Harvard.

(VII) Lewis Mitchell, third child and eldest son of Lewis (3) and Mary Ann (Hoffman) Cresse, was born at Townsend Inlet, Cape May county, New Jersey, September 12, 1867. For his early education he attended the public schools of his native village, and graduated from the high school of Cape May Court House in 1885. He then attended and graduated from the Quaker School at Woodstown, New Jersey, and accepted a position as the principal of the high school at Almonesson, Gloucester county. This he resigned in order to complete a business course in the National College of Commerce in Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1888, and became one of its teachers in bookkeeping and accounting. This work he gave up some time afterward in order to become cashier of the Peoples' Bank of Sea Isle City, where he remained for nearly three years, then accepting a position with the Union National Bank of Atlantic City. Three years later, in 1896, Mr. Cresse became executive head of the Ocean City office of the Central Trust Company of Camden, New Jersey, which was established May 13, that year. January 2, 1902, the Central Trust Company sold its business, which, owing to Mr. Cresse's efforts, enterprise and management, had been highly successful, to the First National Bank of Ocean City, and Mr. Cresse was called to the presidency. In 1910 Mr. Cresse was instrumental in organizing the Ocean City Title and Trust Company, and is its president. In addition to discharging the duties of bank president, Mr. Cresse is also the head of the Pleasant Mills Paper Company of Philadelphia. His fine executive ability has been so well recognized that he has had many calls for public office of trust. For a number of years he was one of the most efficient of the members of the Ocean City Board of Education. In 1902 he was elected president of the Ocean City Board of Trade, and at the time of this event received one of the highest encomiums ever published by that conservative periodical, the *New York Financial Review*.

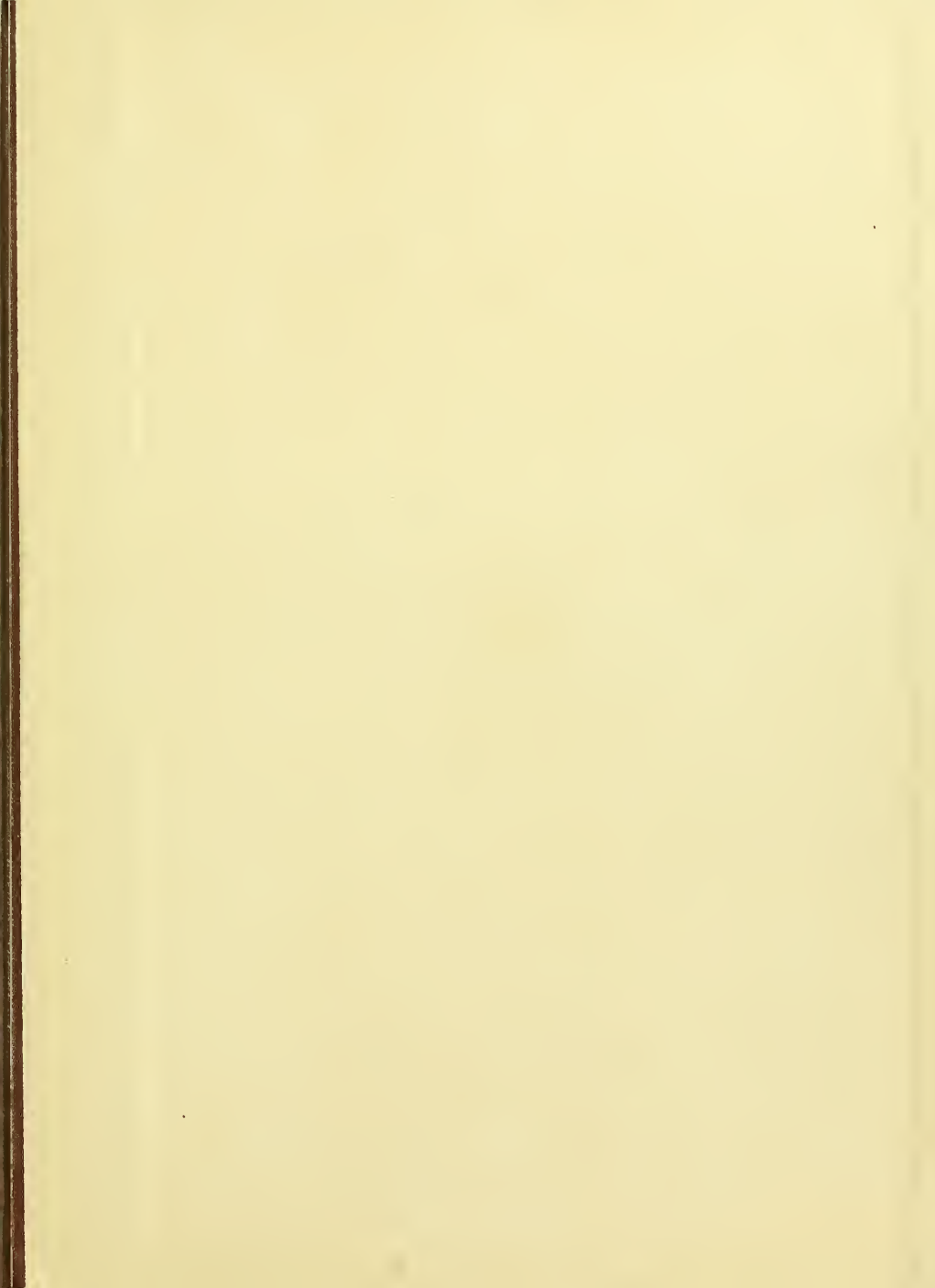
Mr. Cresse has always been actively identified with the Republican party, and has served in its local organization and as delegate to its conventions. In 1900 he was a candidate to the state legislature, was elected by the largest majority on his ticket, and was renominated and re-elected to the Jersey assembly in 1901-02, again receiving the largest number of votes. In 1903 he was elected to the New Jersey senate. In 1907 he was nominated and elected without opposition for the office of mayor of Ocean City, and in 1909 was again nominated without opposition, being the only candidate. During his terms of office he proved himself one of the most capable members of the New Jersey legislature, and he has filled with notable distinction the chairmanship of the committee on education, and membership in a number of the most important committees of that

body. Mr. Cresse is a Mason, and a member of several other secret orders; he is at present the commodore of the Ocean City Yacht Club. His success in all that he has undertaken has been marked, and his methods are of interest to the commercial world. He has based his business principles and actions upon strict adherence to the rules which govern industry, economy and strict unswerving integrity.

Mr. Cresse married, September 12, 1896, Cecelia, daughter of Alexander and Marion Hislop, of Troy, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Cresse occupy an enviable position in social circles, and enjoy the highest esteem of many friends. He and Mrs. Cresse have traveled both in America and Europe, and during his travels acquired a rich fund of general information along those lines indicative of high intelligence and deep discernment.







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