

The Atlantic County Historical Society

1948



1949

SECOND YEARBOOK

with

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL DATA

VOLUME 1, NUMBER 2

OCTOBER, 1949

Library, Museum and Headquarters
Somers Mansion, Somers Point, N. J.



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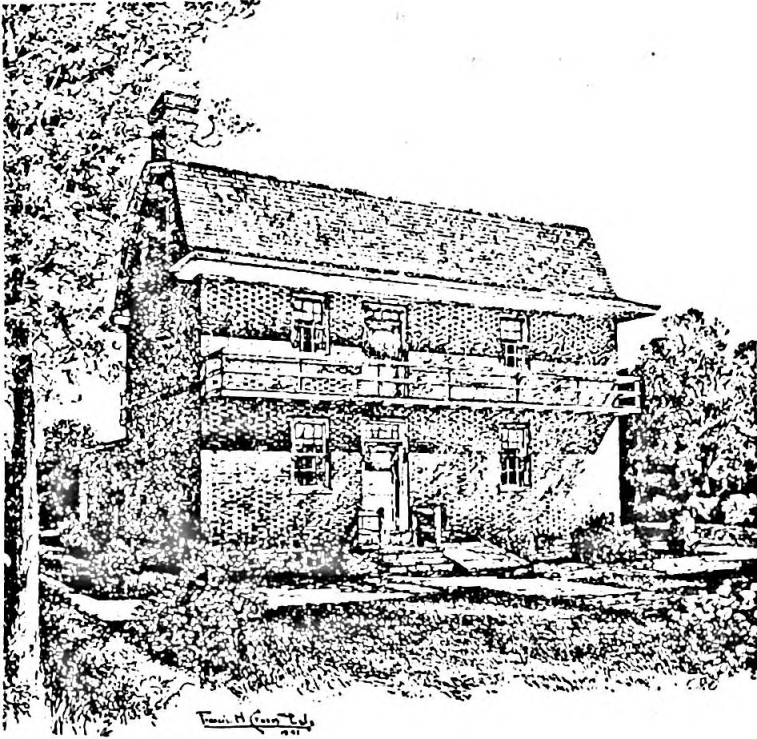
1949

SECOND YEARBOOK
with
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL DATA

Compiled by
THE PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

October, 1949

Price \$1.00
(Free to Members)



Somers Mansion, Somers Point, N. J.

Owned by the State of New Jersey

Library, Museum and Headquarters
of the
Atlantic County Historical Society

Second Printing - October, 1967

The Atlantic County Historical Society

Volume 1, Number 2

October, 1949

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Library, Museum and Headquarters

Somers Mansion, Somers Point, N. J.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Our first yearbook was sent out with some trepidation. We were heartened and gratified by the warm reception it received from our members and friends. Many new members have been added to our list because they wished to receive the yearbooks regularly and have complete files.

May we repeat that our object is not financial gain, but to disseminate the history of our county. The only expense of publication is for the printing. All research and compiling is a labor of loyal devotion and cooperation. Even our printer (a member) donated \$25.00 on the printing, because he wanted to help.

This has been a year of activity and progress. All regular Board meetings have been held, where the business of the society has been efficiently taken care of. At our regular meeting in June, Mr. Spencer Miller, of the State Highway Commission gave us a most instructive talk on our early roads and their development.

Among the acquisitions to our library are many early records and documents received from Miss Lizzie J. Price. These are being tabulated and placed (flat) in large envelopes and folders, as the "Miss Lizzie J. Price Collection," and placed in the case with the "William H. Clevenger Collection" and the "Miss Harriet I. Frambes Collection." Miss Price has also presented some lovely early shawls and articles worn and used by different branches of her family.

We have received from the family of the late Dr. Clara K. Bartlett some lovely pieces of wearing apparel from the Bartlett family. Mrs. Eva Anderson has presented many valuable articles from her own and from her husband's family.

One of our most treasured gifts is the Commission of our National Hero, Captain Richard Somers, presented by Mrs. Zeph Conover, a relative. This Commission is signed by John Adams, the second President of the United States. It is framed and hangs in the Captain Richard Somers window, with the two framed letters he wrote to his sister.

Other acquisitions to the library include 100 reprints of the "History of Zion Meeting House" by William Lake—1909: reprints made and presented by Mr. Wm. D. Mason, of Philadelphia, one of our members. These are being sold at 50c each. Mr. Mason also presented "Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Civil War" by William S. Stryker, in two volumes. Mrs. Loveland presented Town Records of Hopewell and Presbyterian Church Records of Lawrenceville. Mrs. Ewing presented the Journal of Thomas Chalkley, 1726. From the library of Mrs. Almerin Marston we have received "Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War" by William S. Stryker; "History of New Jersey" by Isaac Mulford, M.D., 1851; "Biographical and Genealogical Notes" (New Jersey) by William Nelson; "Shrewsbury, N. J., Friends Meeting Records" beginning 1674, two volumes. Mrs. Samuel F. Twomey presented an early History of the Town of Hammonton. The records of several of

our churches have been copied, and the printed and compiled histories presented, by our Genealogical and Church Records Committee. Same will be found on our shelves. The publications of our neighboring Historical Societies, also The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, will be found on our shelves. All of these are for the use of our members and the general public. We want you to use them. But they may be used only by those who handle them with intelligence and care.

Some pieces of locally blown glass have been added to our collection. Our local glassworks seem to have blown bottles and window glass and jars. We think they seem of very good glass.

We have installed shelving along the north wall of the attic in the Somers Mansion for the better exhibition of early Atlantic County articles. Also a new case has been placed in the attic for the better care of same.

It is our objective to use the money received from dues and investments to depict and make available to our people an accurate history of our county, and the people who have built and developed it. A county, state and nation is made up of people. The welfare of that county, state and nation depends on the character of its people. We are proud of the character of the early settlers of Atlantic County. That they may be known and understood, we shall continue to give the history and background of one pioneer family in each yearbook. This year we have selected the Conover family.

We ask you to note the 1875 map of Mays Landing in this yearbook. Another of our members, Mr. William A. Blair, Clerk of Atlantic County, presented this map. We are very proud of it. Note the small railroad between Egg Harbor City and Mays Landing. This was built after the Camden and Atlantic R. R. was finished in 1854, to meet transportation needs to and from the Court House.

We extend a cordial welcome to each new member. We ask you to become contributing members. By that we mean for each to contribute something of historical or genealogical value to the society. Place your family Bible in our care, or have the records copied *exactly* and file with us. Do the same with deeds and wills and other documents; better still, have photostat copies made and file with us. Compile your own family genealogies and file with us. All this will help someone in years to come. We ask you to help us to increase our usefulness during the coming year.

GEORGIANA C. BLAKE,
President.





AMERSFOORT, UTRECHT, NETHERLANDS. "TOWER OF OUR LADY," NOW BELONGING TO THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH. IN THIS CHURCH, WOLPHERT GERRITSEN VAN COUWENHOVEN WAS MARRIED, 17 JANUARY, 1605.



THE CONOVER FAMILY COAT-OF-ARMS

Armorial Coat—Argent a Cross Azure, a Canton, three Leopards' faces erased gules.

Argent white or silver, signifies peace and sincerity.

Azure or blue, signifies loyalty and truth.

Gules or red, denotes military fortitude and magnanimity. It is also the "Martyr's Colour."

The Cross in every instance has reference to some Christian experience or sentiment. The Cross signifies faith, hope and charity.

The Leopard is said to represent a valiant and hardy warrior, who enters hazardous things by force and courage. Leopards' heads only are generally found borne in British heraldry, but the animal itself is sometimes borne as a supporter.

The Family Crest:

(Belonging to the above Armorial Coat)

A leopard's face of the shield between two wings addorsed, the dexter argent and the sinister azure.

The Latin words of the motto "Sequitur Victoria Fortis," mean "Victory follows the brave (or strong)."

CONOVER FAMILY OF ATLANTIC COUNTY

by

OLIVE CONOVER RUNDSTROM

(Mrs. Leonard G. Rundstrom)

Peter Van Couwenhoven, the ancestor of the Conovers of Old Gloucester County, and the first of the family to come to Great Egg Harbor, was the grandson of Wolfert Gerretse Van Couwenhoven, who was one of the first five men sent out from Holland in 1624 to "Nieuw" Amsterdam by the Dutch West India Company. He was one of the original "Bouwreester's" in charge of the Bouweries (Farms) in Nieuw Amsterdam, for the Company.

The original home of Wolfert, on Manhattan Island was on the east side of the present Chatham Square, on the Dutch West India Company's Bouwery, Number 6. The farm land extended to the East River.

In 1630 Wolfert Garretse Van Couwenhoven brought his wife and three sons, *Gerret, Jacob, and Pieter* to this country from their ancestral home in Amersfoort, Utrecht, Holland. They took passage on the Ship "Eendracht".

On June 16, 1636, Wolfert and Andres Hudde bought of the Indians, and obtained from Wouter Van Twiller, Director of the Dutch West India Company on June 16, 1637, a Patent for the Westernmost of the three Flats on Long Island, called by the Indians "Castuteeuw". A confirmation Patent was granted by Governor Peter Stuyvesant, to which premises Wolfert removed, and at once commenced a settlement. He was the first white man to settle on the site now called Flatlands. This was the beginning of Brooklyn.

There is no patent of land on Long Island of an earlier date than the Patent of Wolfert Gerretse Van Couwenhoven and Andres Hudde.

By September, 1647, Wolfert had bought all of Andres Hudde's interest in the said Patent, which covered all the lands from the Paedergat, and its outlet to Gravesend, and northward to Flatbush line. The settlement was named "New Amersfoort" in honor of the place of Wolfert's nativity. Wolfert called his plantation "Achtervelt," and it contained full 1000 morgens of land. One morgen averaged slightly more than two acres.

Achtervelt assumed the appearance of a village. The residence of Wolfert was very large, with "two stories" in the roof built in thorough Holland style.

This important center of the settlement was inclosed by stout Palisades, and furnished with a guard of soldiers, but there is no evidence that any hostile attack was ever made upon it.

As the years went on Wolfert and his sons became more and more influential in the Dutch communities on Long Island, and near the mouth of the Hudson River. The "Compendium of American Genealogy" tells us that Wolfert Gerretse Van Couwenhoven was a Frecholder in Midwout (Flatbush) from 1637 to 1641, that he was a Commissioner from the Colony to Holland in 1653, and a Great Burgher in 1657.

Pieter Wolfertsen Van Couwenhoven, the son of Wolfert, from whom the Atlantic County Conovers are descended, was born in Holland about 1610. He was very prominent, and in "Colonial Documents Relating to the History of the State of New York" is spoken of as one of the most influential inhabitants of the city.

The records of his activities are voluminous. He was a Schepen of Nieuw Amsterdam from 1650 to 1661. He was Captain Lieutenant of Governor Stuyvesant's Dutch Army. On June 16, 1654, he was one of the Commission to superintend the fortifying of Nieuw Amsterdam. In 1655 he was Surveyor General of the Colony. In 1656 he and Govert Looker-

mans were appointed guardians over the infant children of Jacob Couwenhoven, his brother and the deceased wife Hester. A testament mentions property and jewels left them by their mother. He was one of the first Orphan Master's of the Court.

In 1658 he served as Indian Interpreter for the Algonquin Indians. In the "History of Bergen County" there is a bill of sale copied, which was executed on January 30, 1658, wherein certain Indians convey a tract of land on the West side of the Hudson River for 80 fathoms of Wampum, 20 fathoms of cloth, 12 kettles, 6 guns, 2 blankets, 1 double kettle, and one half barrel of strong beer. This was done in the presence of and by the means of interpreters. Pieter Wolfertsen Van Couwenhoven was one of the signers of the deed.

In 1658 he was one of the Commission of four to treat with the Esopus Indians.

In 1663 the Dutch who were settled at Esopus (now Kingston) on the Hudson River, were set upon by a large band of savages. The male portion of the settlers had gone to the fields to their accustomed labor, when a number of savages entered the village in a careless manner, sauntering among the inhabitants. Soon after they sounded their War Cry and began to kill, or take captive the women and children. Many of the men also were killed in the field. The total loss of the Dutch was seventy; twenty-five killed and forty-five taken captive. Twelve dwellings, being every house, were destroyed. The mill alone was left. General Stuyvesant ordered Captain Lieutenant Pieter Van Couwenhoven and Captain Martin Kriger to retaliate. Their company consisted of two hundred and ten men, of whom forty were friendly Indians. They marched to Esopus late one afternoon in July. Proceeding four miles they halted until the moon rose, and then marched again, but the country being wild, they could not proceed by night. The day being come, they marched forward, felling trees to cross streams, for they had wagons and a cannon. With great difficulty they proceeded twenty-five miles and ~~came~~ within four miles of an Indian fort, to which all the captives ~~had been~~ taken. Capt. Lt. Couwenhoven was sent forward with one hundred and sixteen men to surprise the fort. But the Indians had decamped to the mountains taking their captives with them. Couwenhoven continued in hot pursuit and reached an Indian Camp, but that too was deserted. The pursuit was given up after burning up the Indian's stores of maize, beans and growing grains. They then marched to another fort, thirty-six miles distant where a fight took place and several savages were killed.

This account of the activities of Pieter Wolfertsen Van Couwenhoven is just a small part of the published records to be found in many books. "Documentary History of the State of New York" Volume 4, on pages 34, 37, 38, 39, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 51, 53, 57, and 58, gives many references to his participation in the war with the Esopus Indians.

Peter Cowenover, who was baptized Peter Van Couwenhoven 2-27-1669 in the Dutch Church in Nieuw Amsterdam, was the son of

Pieter Wolfertsen Van Couwenhoven and the first of the family to settle in South Jersey. He married Mary _____, whose last name we have not learned. He purchased land in Great Egg Harbor in 1695, between which date and 1698, he took up 150 acres in one tract, also 250 acres bounding on Great Egg Harbor river at Patconk Creek.

Many of the early settlers in Great Egg Harbor were Friends or Quakers, and they established Meeting Houses at various places along the shore. The first of these meetings was begun at Somerset, in 1695, and Peter Cownover's name appears among the members.

As his will was proved in 1704, he must have lived less than ten years after coming to Great Egg Harbor. His widow, Mary Cownover, later married Samuel Gale. Her will was proved 1-26-1731.

Peter and Mary Cownover had five children: Peter; John; David; Hester and Mary.

Peter, the eldest son of Peter and Mary Cownover married Elizabeth, a Quakeress of Great Egg Harbor.

One of the original Surveys within the incorporated limits of Atlantic City was made to Peter Covenover (son of Peter and Mary Cownover) May 20, 1729 for 100 acres. He died before August 21, 1730, as his will was proved on that date. Peter and Elizabeth had children: Peter, who married Katherine _____; Isaiah, who married Mary _____; Thomas, died intestate, without issue; Micajah, who married Deborah Stanton; Mary and Judith.

John, the second son of Peter and Mary Cownover, married Sarah Adams, daughter of Jeremiah and Rebecca Adams, and had children: Joseph, Captain in Revolutionary War, married Sarah Steelman; Peter, married Sarah _____; Jeremiah, died 1774, intestate; Sarah married Joseph Dole, son of Joseph and Hannah (Somers) Dole; Rebecca and Mary.

David, the third son of Peter and Mary Cownover, married Sarah _____, and had children: David, married Sarah _____; probably others.

Hester, the eldest daughter of Peter and Mary Cownover, married Richard Risley, son of Richard and Rebecca (Adams) Risley, and had children: Peter, who married Ann (Mann) Carmen; Richard who married Rebecca _____; Thomas, died intestate, without issue; Jemimah, who married Edward Higbee, son of John and Alice (Andrews) Higbee; Esther, who married John Somers, son of John and Abigail (Adams) Somers; Sarah and Rebecca.

Mary the youngest of the five children of Peter and Mary Cownover, married John Adams, son of Jonathan and Barbara Adams, and had children; John Adams, (Ensign in Revolutionary War), who married Margaret Garwood, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Ballenger) Garwood; Jonathan Adams, who married Mary Ingerson (Ingersoll); Elijah, who married Elizabeth _____.

Among those of the family name from this section serving actively as Soldiers in the Revolutionary War, appear the names of the following:

Joseph Covenover, Captain
David Conover, Private
Jesse Conover, Private
Mecajah Conover, Private
Peter Conover, Private
Peter B. Conover, Private
Isaac Covenhoven, Private
John Covenhoven, Private
Joseph Covenhoven, Private
Peter Covenhoven, Second Lieutenant

Note:

Those wishing genealogical data will find on the shelves of the Atlantic County Historical Society, three typewritten, bound volumes of genealogical records, giving the descendants of Peter "Cownover" who came to Great Egg Harbor Township in 1695. Also the complete files of the Family Bulletin of the Conover Family Association.

O. C. R.



Nieuw Amsterdam





NIEUW AMSTERDAM 1660

This photograph of the model at the Museum of the City of New York was taken by A. Tennyson Beals of New York. The typographical model was created by Charles S. Capehart, and is based on the well-known Castello Map of Nieuw Amsterdam of 1660, based on Jacques Cortelyou's survey.

In the left foreground is the fort (Fort Amsterdam), at the southern end of De Heere Straet (now Broadway).

In the right foreground is Petrus Stuyvesant's house on Het Marck Velt (now Whitehall Street).

Figure 1 indicates the home of Pieter Wolphertse Van Couwenhoven on Pearle Straet (corner of Whitehall Street).

Across the street from Pieter was the house owned by Nicasius De Sille, related to us by marriage.

On the right is the East River waterfront, from which Pieter left to cross the river to the "plantation called Achervelt" on the Flatlands. There was the home of his father, Wolphert Gerretse Van Couwenhoven.

In the background is the wall, a protection from the Indians, from which Wall Street took its world famous name.

EYREN HAVEN — ABSEGAMI

(Printed by Request)

Eyren Haven was the name the early Dutch explorers gave to this section. They found the outlying islands, marshes, meadow lands and river banks filled with the nests of wild birds: ducks, geese, gulls, terns, herons, cranes, swans, skimmers, sandpiper, plovers and many others. It is said it was difficult to walk without treading on nests. Eggs could be gathered literally by bushels. Hence the name Eyren Haven (the harbor of eggs), which with the coming of the English became Egg Harbor. The rivers were the Great Egg Harbor and the Little Egg Harbor rivers, and the adjacent territory between the Great Egg Harbor-Tuckahoe rivers and the Little Egg Harbor river became Great Egg Harbor Township, while on the Burlington County side of the Little Egg Harbor river it became Little Egg Harbor Township.

Absegami was the Indian name for Absecon Island, the island on which are the towns of Atlantic City, Ventnor, Margate and Longport. The following is quoted from "Annals of Eyren Haven and Absegami" by Alfred M. Heston, 1904, p. 45. (Copy on the shelves of the Atlantic County Historical Society).

"Absecon is a corruption of the real Indian name Absegami. The name originally designated the bay or salt-water lake inside the sand-bar above what is now Atlantic City, and should be spelled Absegam or, if the original form be used, Absegami.

Aps or abse is a common Algonkin name for small or little and is used in relation to inanimate objects. Gami, kami, kam or gom all mean across or on the other side of. In one sense they are particles, but more frequently they are used as nouns or adjective suffixes, referring to a wide or level expanse of land or water. Thus, Lake Superior, in the Indian tongue is Kitchi-gami, the great water.

The true Indian etymology of our local name is therefore Absegami, meaning "Little water," and the original spelling has been corrupted to Absecam, Absecum, Absecon and finally to Absecon. On a map of New Jersey published by William Fadden, in 1777, it is spelled Absecum. In any form it signifies little water, or water of limited extent, implying that the other shore is in sight.

In a few of the early deeds the name of this beach or island was spelled "Absequan," but there is no authority for this spelling. It is a transmutation of the real Indian word, "Absegami."

G. C. B.

EARLY ADVERTISEMENTS

On Tuesday, the 26th instant, will be SOLD by public vendue

The Friendship SALT-WORKS, situate in Great Egg Harbor, two miles to the eastward of Absecon bridge, together with all the buildings, improvements and implements necessary for carrying on the business. The works consist of 8 wrought iron pans, viz. 1 boiler, 22 by 16 feet. 3 ditto, 16 by 12 and half feet, and 4 making pans, 16 by 7 and a half feet, all lately set up on a new construction, far superior to any other on the continent; and are capable of making a very considerable quantity of salt, supposed about 100 bushels per day. Also a good dwelling-house, salt-house, store-house and stables, a large covered cistern, 100 feet long, 22 feet wide, and 2 feet deep; the whole erected on a pleasant and healthy point of land. The unexpired term of the lease thereof, and the privilege of cutting wood within one mile of the works, at the moderate price of one bushel of salt for 30 cords of wood, is also for sale. These works are supplied with water from the bay (of the best quality) which is pumped into the cistern by water.

At the same time and place will also be sold, the remainder of the company's stock on hand, consisting of a number of horses and waggons, flour, Indian corn, oats and salt provisions and a variety of household and kitchen furniture, &c. The whole works will be sold separate or together, as best suit the purchasers. The sale to continue from day to day until the whole are sold.

(The Pennsylvania Gazette, September 13, 1780).

TO BE SOLD

One thousand acres on Absecon Beach, affording very good pasture; and is an extraordinary place for raising cattle, horses and sheep, and part thereof well timbered with red cedar.

Eight hundred and thirty five acres on Brigantine Beach, having the like advantages; also a dwelling house and other improvements.

Fifteen hundred acres of land and marsh, the greatest part thereof the best kind of salt marsh, lying on the west side of Great Egg-harbour river, and on Gibson's creek, and is an excellent place for raising and keeping stock; It lies in several surveys adjoining each other, and may be divided to suit purchasers; there is also on the place a dwelling house, with some improvements, and one of the best *fishing places* on Great Egg-Harbour river, where is caught great quantities of Rock and Peach, &c.

Hannah Ladd, Executrix for the estate of John Ladd, deceased.
Woodbury, Gloucester County, N. J.

(The Pennsylvania Journal, No. 1507, October 24, 1771).

By virtue of several writs to me directed, on the 19th day of May next, at the late dwelling house of *George May*, in the Township of Great Egg Harbour, will be exposed for sale, by public vendue, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon, of said day, the following described tracts of land, meadow and cedar swamp, viz: No. 1. Contains 127 acres, on which is a good *two story frame dwelling house and barn*, with about 20 acres of cleared land, a *grist-mill and saw-mill*, in good repair, on a *large stream of water*, situate on the northerly side of Great Egg Harbour river, near the head of the tide; within a quarter of a mile from said mills is a very convenient landing, where sea vessels can go and come *full loaded*. No. 2, is 100 acres of timber land, and includes the above mentioned landing. No. 3, is 101 acres of cedar swamp about a mile from the above mills, lying on Babcock's Creek, which is full of timber; No. 4, is 50 acres of Marsh, on the opposite side of the river to the first lot, which is banked and makes good meadow. No. 5, is 50 acres of land and marsh on the south west side of the river at a place called *Upper Pine Hammock*. No. 6, is 50 acres of cedar swamp on Gravelly Run, about 3 miles from said mills. No. 7, is 46 acres of land and cedar swamp lying on said river, including a landing called Colt's Landing. Also 125 acres of cedar swamp, in two tracts, a few miles from mills. Throughout the above tracts of land, in many places, is found large quantities of *iron ore*, and the stream on which the mills are built being sufficient, it is thought a valuable iron work might be erected there, and its situation would make the exportation of it very convenient. Any person inclined to purchase, may visit the premises, by applying to *Charles Steelman* or *Samuel Snell*, near the same. Credit will be given for two thirds of the purchase money, with paying interest. The whole, late the real estate of *George May*; seized in execution, and to be sold by Samuel Blackwood, Sheriff.

(The Pennsylvania Gazette, No. 2106, May 4, 1769.)

On November 17, 1773, much the same property, mills, house, etc., is advertised for sale, "where the *Widow May* now lives."

G. C. B.

TO BE SOLD

A valuable tract of Land in Great Egg Harbour Township, Gloucester County, containing 75 acres, most part bears a large burthen of fresh grass and has been mowed for many years; lying on Great Egg Harbour river, has a fine stream for a furnace. There is on said land a large quantity of *iron ore* near three quarters of a *mile long* and between 30 and 40 *rods wide* but how *deep* is *unknown* having dug a considerable depth, without coming to the bottom; the ore has been tried and found to be as rich and good as any in the Jerseys. Very convenient for Tavern, on road from Philadelphia to Egg Harbour.

Apply to subscriber living in said Township.

Evi Bellangee.

(Pennsylvania Gazette, October 1, 1767.)

TO BE SOLD

At the Forks of Little Egg Harbor
in Gloucester County, New Jersey

The premises whereon the subscriber now lives, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, to wit: A saw-mill and grist-mill, both remarkable for going fast and supplied with a never-failing stream of water, the mills within one mile and a quarter of a landing, to which vessels of seventy or eighty tons burthens can come, skows carrying seven or eight thousand feet of boards go loaded from the mill; there is a sufficient quantity of pine and cedar timber to supply the saw-mill for a great number of years, and also a great quantity of cedar timber fit for rails near the river side, which may be easily exported to those parts of the country where they will sell to great advantage; there is also on the premises, a dwelling house that will accommodate a large family, a barn, stables, and out-houses, also a number of houses for workmen and tradesmen, a smiths shop, wet and dry goods stores, and indeed every building necessary and convenient for carrying on business and trade extensively, for which the situation of the place is exceedingly well calculated, both by nature and improvement. Any person inclining to purchase may be more particularly informed by applying to the subscriber on the premises.

Elijah Clark^d.

(The Pennsylvania Packet, January 2, 1779).

1. Elijah Clark was a member of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, held in May, June and August, 1775, being one of the Representatives from the county of Gloucester. He was a member of the convention sitting in Burlington, Trenton and New Brunswick, June to August, 1776. Previous to November 6, 1777, he was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Gloucester militia, resigning his military position to become a member of the Assembly. He married Jane Lardner, a member of the Philadelphia family of that name, and died December 9, 1795. Elijah Clark was a son of Thomas Clark of Clarks Landing, where the family were among the most conspicuous of the plantation owners of South Jersey.

F. B. L.
(Francis B. Lee)

(Newspaper Extracts, New Jersey Archives,
Volume 3. Second Series.)

The objective of the foregoing advertisements, taken from the Newspaper Extracts of the New Jersey Archives (complete files are on the shelves of the Atlantic County Historical Society) is to give an accurate picture of some of the business activities of early Egg Harbor.

Every Great Egg Harbor pioneer wanted in his land holdings, a stream of sufficient size, that, by damming, would furnish power to operate mills; in which case, he need not ask the Colonial Legislature for

permission to erect a dam, since only his own property would be effected. When the stream passed through another's property, an act of the Legislature was necessary before a dam could be erected. Clark's Mills, Col-lins' Mills, Morse's Mills, Doughty's Mills and most of the mills of the Price, Steelman, Scull and Somers families and many others, had their own streams. However, Wrangleborough Mills required an act of the Legislature. This Act, passed in 1774, permitted Hugh McCollum, Evi Smith and Richard Westcott to dam Nacote Creek above "Indian Land-ing" and to erect saw and grist mills. In 1775, Robert Morse claimed his property had been damaged by the erection of this dam, and twenty eight shillings was ordered paid annually to him, his heirs or assigns, as long as the dam was kept up. These mills were later sold to Captain Micajah Smith. In his will he called them "my Wrangleborough's Mills." Upon his death in 1806, they became the property of his son-in-law, Nehemiah Blackman, and were called Blackman's Mills. Micajah Smith was Captain of the Privateer sloop "Sly" during the Revolutionary War. He was born in 1742.

Wrangleborough is said to have been named for a Swede named Wrangle, who very early had settled near what later became the Hewittown section of present Port Republic. The name was extended to the territory around these mills, also to the settlement along Nacote Creek, formed after the Battle and burning of Chestnut Neck in 1778. All is now within the town of Port Republic. Some maps still show Wrangleborough Road, which led from old Wrangleborough to Absecon.

From the "For Sale" advertisements of George May and Elijah Clark, it can readily be understood why settlements developed around mills. The mills of these men stood at the head of navigation of their respective rivers.

The vessels referred to as coming and going from the Landings fully loaded, were locally built and owned vessels, either sloops or schooners. On the rivers and adjoining creeks were shipyards where vessels were built. South Jersey builders claimed their vessels were the fastest sail-ing, most seaworthy, best built and most beautifully modeled of any afloat. Every large land holder and mill owner owned his own vessels, sending his products to New York and other ports and bringing back supplies for the community. This necessitated a store or trading post in the settlements. An extensive trade was also carried on with the West Indies. Leah Blackman, in her "History of Little Egg Harbor," records that "Cedar from the Mullica went into some of New York's finest homes."

Perhaps the "fishing place" may need some clarification, since its activities belong in the long past. There were certain places in the rivers where, in very cold weather, large schools of fish, mostly rock and perch, would congregate. Several men made up a "crew" who made "hauls" with a large net, often cutting through thick ice, bringing in great quan-tities of fish. These were packed with ice in barrels, loaded on large wagons, and driving all night, taken to Philadelphia, arriving in time for the early morning markets. These "fishing places" are said to have been operated with great profit to both owners and crews.

All other items are self-explanatory.

G. C. B.

David
and
John Brainerd





MARIA COLLINS THOMAS

(Mrs. John Godbou Thomas)

President of The Atlantic County Historical Society 1921, 1922 and 1923

Again President from October, 1941, until her death, April 18, 1943

Mrs. Thomas was a charter member of the Society and an officer from 1914 until her passing

DAVID AND JOHN BRAINERD

by

MARIA COLLINS THOMAS

(Mrs. John Godbou Thomas)

1936

Go back with me two hundred years to the time when a Presbyterian Missionary Society, known as "The Honorable Society for Propogating Christian Knowledge" of Edinburgh, Scotland, sent its first missionaries, David and John Brainerd, to this section. Let us go still farther back and learn something of the background of these two men, who were to mean so much in the lives of our people and to the development of their religious life.

About 1649 there was brought from England to Hartford, Conn., a little boy eight years of age, named Daniel Brainerd. Nothing is known of his family, nor why he left home at such a tender age. He came with the "Wyllis" family, one of the most affluent and respected, in Hartford. He may have been the child of a relative or of a friend. It is not known. He became the progenitor of one of the most distinguished of our early American families. As many as thirty-three thousand persons in the United States, it is said, look back to this lone boy as the head of their family.

Brainerd is variously spelled. But however spelled, the names are identical and trace their origin to the common ancestor, Daniel Brainerd. The name is said to be of Norman origin. This has some probability, as the name Brainerd is not now found in England.

("Life of John Brainerd" by Rev. Thomas Brainerd. 1865, pa. 22).

Daniel remained with the Wyllis family until he was twenty-one. Then he and twenty-seven other young men went down the Connecticut river thirty miles, and selecting one of the most beautiful spots on the river, purchased the land, laid out and founded the town of Haddam. Daniel Brainerd was one of the largest land holders in the section. His homestead remained in the family for two hundred years. He was a deacon in Haddam's first church, which he helped to found. Of his seven sons, all were outstanding. The youngest son, Hezekiah, probably was the most prominent and influential. He is called the Hon. Hezekiah Brainerd, and held many high offices in the colony. Jonathan Edwards refers to him as "the worshipful Mr. Brainerd, member of His Majesty's Council." He had five sons and four daughters. David, the sixth child, was born in 1718, and John in 1720. Their father died when they were seven and nine, and their mother when they were twelve and fourteen. They were reared by the family in homes of culture and refinement. There was an unusual bond of sympathetic understanding between David and John that

grew as they stood side by side with clasped hands as their mother was laid to rest.

Both boys were entered at Yale. David was a tall, slender, studious lad and was to be graduated at the head of his class with high honors. In those days one had to work hard to secure an honor. He became engaged to Jerusha, the beautiful second daughter of Jonathan Edwards. David had decided views as to religious fitness. After hearing one of the faculty lead in prayer, he said privately to a student standing near, "He has no more grace than that chair." This simple remark was overheard, and repeated and gossiped about until the faculty refused to grant David his diploma, and expelled him from college. His friends felt so deeply the injustice of this treatment that they became leaders in founding the College of New Jersey, which became Princeton College.

John loved and idealized his older brother, and felt keenly the shame and disgrace to which he had been subjected. But he completed his studies and was graduated in 1746.

David was an exemplary character, and when the Scottish Missionary Society appointed him as a missionary to the Indians in 1743, he accepted the hardships and rigors that that life required. He learned the Indian language so that he could speak to them without an interpreter, and translated the Bible into their language. He had marvelous success in his work but his health became undermined by the hardships and unceasing labors. He wrote his brother "My food is boiled corn, hasty pudding, corn bread baked in hot ashes, with very little butter and meat." His bed was a heap of straw laid upon boards a little way from the ground, as the house was of logs without any floor.

He rode long distances on horseback in all kinds of weather, to care for both Indians and whites in his territory. He grew weaker and developed tuberculosis, but did not cease his labors till near his death, in 1747. During the nearly four years he served, he not only cared for his Indians religiously, but settled their disputes, paid their debts, kept them from being imposed upon, and saw that they were cared for physically. His salary was the munificent sum of forty pounds a year, while he spent three hundred pounds of his own means to assist in the work.

When he had to discontinue his work, he did not want the work among the Indians to cease, so he wrote his brother John to visit him, and pleaded with him to carry on the work that he had started. David interceded with the "Correspondents" or representatives of the Society in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and had John appointed his successor.

David returned to Connecticut, and felt that he might improve if he went to relatives in Boston. His betrothed, the lovely Jerusha Edwards, accompanied him as nurse, and, as he did not improve, remained with him at the home of relatives, until his death, October 9th, 1747. Jerusha Edwards died six months later.

As John Brainerd took over his brother's work, his duties centered largely in Southern New Jersey. The Indian settlement was at Brotherton in Burlington County, about fifteen miles from Mount Holly, now known as Indian Mills, because of the mills which John Brainerd had built for his Indians.

While John Brainerd ministered to the Indians, he likewise ministered to the white settlers. He was the only resident minister between Mount Holly and the sea. He served this entire section, traveling many long, weary miles over Indian Trails and narrow, sandy roads, through dense forests inhabited by dangerous wild beasts, to the small settlements and homes, marrying, baptizing, burying their dead, holding religious services, and encouraging the building of meeting houses. In his Journal, he refers to preaching lectures of three hours. His tour of the Shore settlements extended from Toms River on the north to Cape May on the south, a distance of almost a hundred miles on a straight line. How many miles were added by the tortuous route around streams, and by traveling over the trails and roads leading to the homes in these isolated settlements, cannot be computed. In a letter to Rev. Enoch Green, who was to make this tour to the Shore in 1761, John Brainerd listed eight homes in Egg Harbor "where meetings are generally held." The tour started with Toms River; from there to Goodluck, Barnegat, Manuhocking, and Wading River. Then crossing into Great Egg Harbor, at the following homes: *Captain Davis's*, *William Reed's*, *Benjamin Ingersoll's*, *Andrew Blackman's*, *John English's*, *Philip Scull's*, *George May's* and *Elijah Clark's*. After which he traveled into Cape May County. Rev. Green was advised to spend three sabbaths in Great Egg Harbor, and also to preach at as many places as possible during the week. Rev. Brainerd interested the Philadelphia Presbytery, of which he was a member, in sending ministers on these tours of the Shore, to help with the missionary work.

Rev. Philip V. Fithian made a trip through Egg Harbor in February of 1775. In his Journal he has referred to preaching at *Mr. Champion's* and at The Forks, where he put up at Elijah Clark's Esq. and preached in, "*Clark's little Log Meeting House*" at The Forks, after which he went on to Brotherton, about 15 miles, and preached to the Indians—"present about thirty and as many white people." After that he preached at *Mr. Price's*, *Mr. Steelman's*, *Blackman's Meeting House*, and at *Clark's Mills Meeting House*. "Returned to The Forks; found Mr. and Mrs. Brainerd there." "Our little meeting house almost filled. Most of the people from the Furnace, almost everyone from Mr. Clark's little settlement and Mr. Westcott's. I preached twice." (Quotations from Rev. Fithian's Journal).

This shows that three meeting houses had been built in the interval. John Brainerd, in his Journal under date of April 26, 1762, has stated that he "preached for the first time in the new meeting house," at The Forks. This refers to *Clark's little Log Meeting House*, built by Elijah Clark, a warm personal friend of John Brainerd, at whose home the Rev. Brainerd spent many hours of congenial companionship. The Pleasant

Mills Methodist church now stands on the same site. *Clark's Mills Meeting House* was at Clark's Mills (present Port Republic) where Thomas and David Clark, older brothers of Elijah, had their mills. John Brainerd in his Journal referred, in 1761, to preaching at Chestnut Neck, where the "building of a meeting house was discussed." *Clark's Mills Meeting House* was in the vicinity, and was probably built in 1762.

In 1764 Andrew Blackman, of Bargaintown, gave a deed for an acre of land for a meeting house and burying ground. *Blackman's Meeting House* was built on this acre of land, probably soon after the deed was given. Zion Methodist church now stands on the same site. *Mr. Steelman's* was at Alscon, where he had a large room on the second floor of his home, suitable for meetings. Thus we see John Brainerd's work in Great Egg Harbor growing and bearing fruit.

John Brainerd served as a Trustee of Princeton College from its beginning until his death. Seldom was his place on the Board vacant, and his influence in its affairs was great.

John Brainerd repeatedly asked for an assistant in his work in both the Indian and white settlements, but to no avail, except as the Presbytery helped by sending ministers on these tours. Overwork now began to effect his health. In a letter, he refers to preaching at six places on Lords day, and at twenty during the week—in this "destitute country."

For expenses incident to these arduous labors, John Brainerd had to use large amounts of his own money. A house in which to live, a church, school, store and mill, which the Province of New Jersey promised to build when they deeded the land for the Indian Reservation at Brotherton, he had to build with his own funds, with some assistance from the Presbytery. He was never reimbursed.

He had built up a congregation in Mount Holly, and in 1768 he removed there. He built a church, a home and a school, continuing his work in Brotherton and in the white settlements. All was going well. But war clouds were thickening. John Brainerd was an ardent patriot and earned the hatred of both the British and Tories. When the British invaded Mount Holly, they burned his church and, it is said, his home. He had returned to Brotherton, but there too, it was unsafe. In 1777, broken in health, his missionary work in the settlements disrupted by the War, he accepted the call to the pastorate of the Presbyterian church in Deerfield, in Cumberland county, serving until his death in 1781, aged 61 years. To the last he kept in touch with his beloved Indians, doing all possible, in the war torn state of the country, to aid them. The debt which this part of New Jersey owes to David and John Brainerd can never be estimated.

John Brainerd left but one child, a daughter Mary. She married Major John Ross of Mount Holly, and had three children, only one of whom, a daughter, Sophia Marion, married and left descendants. Sophia

Marion Ross, granddaughter of John Brainerd, married John Lardner Clark, youngest son of her grandfather's friend, Col. Elijah Clark. Of their six children, three married and left descendants: Brainerd Clark; Louisa Vanuxem Peacock, wife of James Peacock; Emeline Marion Sims, wife of John Clark Sims. John Brainerd's only descendants are through these three great-grandchildren.



MAYS LANDING

by

ALLEN B. ENDICOTT, JR.

A settlement at Mays Landing began when Edmund Iliff obtained a grant of land from the Proprietors of West New Jersey for 15,000 acres on Babcock's Creek at its junction with the Great Egg Harbor River. Due to over measurement, he really became possessed of 30,000 acres. At that time woodlands were valued at six to ten cents an acre. It is said Iliff purchased the right to this survey from one John Hind, of London, whose grant dated back to 1680.

(“Mays Landing” by Wm. H. Hopping, 1885, p. 13.)

Iliff took possession, built a saw mill and erected several dwellings. He called the place Iliff's town. His venture did not succeed and he disposed of some of his property at private sale, but a large portion of it went by the hands of the Sheriff.

About 1740, George May penetrated the Great Egg Harbor as far as the forks at this point and named it Mays Landing. George May saw at once the abundant supply of pine and good oak timber on the land and purchased at Sheriff's sale a number of hundred acres from the Iliff estate. May put the saw mill in operation once more and, being a blacksmith and a shipbuilder, conceived the idea of constructing vessels. He built several schooners and engaged in trade with the West Indies.

Soon after May had settled in Mays Landing, John Price bought a portion of the Iliff property and built saw and grist mills. Thomas Champion was another early settler, buying some lands from George May and some from the Iliff estate.

Christopher Rape also bought lands along the river and built vessels. His son, Nicholas Rape, succeeded to his holdings. He was an active trader and dealt in lands extensively. Although a sea captain, Rape kept a store where the factory now stands, built vessels, made charcoal and sold wood.

Col. Richard Somers was an early property owner of Mays Landing. He sold a half interest in his property to Col. Richard Westcott and Robert Mattox about 1783.

Col. Richard Wescott appears to have been one of the principal characters in the early history of Mays Landing, where he settled after the Revolution. Wescott ran the old Iliff mill on Babcock's Creek, operated the Somers Mill on South River, ran a grist mill, and until the time of his death in 1825, kept a hotel near the site of the American Hotel. The records disclose that Col. Wescott was a slave owner. Old Lucy, one of his slaves, lived in Mays Landing for many years after his death. A considerable trade with the Indians was carried on by Wescott in his store, goods in the store being traded for furs and skins brought in by

them. Mays Landing is indebted to Wescott for the beautiful oak trees on its main Street, as they were of his planting. Many were sacrificed when the main street was paved.

Among the names of other early settlers appear those of James Steelman, whose plantation was at Gravelly Run, Gaskill, Pennington, Norcross, Baker, Abbott, Wheaton, Wicks, Dougherty and Estel.

As the Great Egg Harbor River was navigable in the early days for vessels of 1,000 tons capacity, or a four-masted ship, exporting of wood, charcoal, and iron ore became a considerable industry. In the latter years of the industry, large hulls were built at Mays Landing and towed to Philadelphia for completion with masts and rigging. Vessels were loaded near the present site of the cotton mill and near the bridge at Sugar Hill. Some of the vessels were sailed by Captains John Bowen, Shephard Hudson, George Cramer, Basset Steelman and Thomas D. Endicott. It is said that many a smuggler landed his cargo at Sugar Hill; and the name is derived from the fact that many of the cargoes consisted of sugar and molasses.

In 1828 E. E. Hudson came to Mays Landing. There were at that time about fifteen houses between the upper and lower bridges. George Wheaton owned property about Babcock's Creek and kept a tavern at the other bridge. Lewis M. Walker acquired property in Mays Landing in 1820. He ran an Iron Foundry at what is known as Walker's Forge. He became a man of great influence throughout the state.

Gordon's Gazateer (1834) says there were about 30 dwellings in Mays Landing including the village of Hamilton on the south side of the river, 3 taverns, 4 stores and a Methodist church. There were shipbuilding establishments owned by John Pennington and Son, and by James Baker. The iron foundries were owned by McCurdy, Stephens, A. L. Isard and William Bartlett.

The mode of land travel in those days was by horse back, followed soon after by the stage coach. The stage, from Mays Landing to Philadelphia, was owned by William Norcross and was driven by his son William Norcross, Jr., and by Mr. Rape. The route took one through Weymouth, Pennypot, Longacoming (now Berlin) and the White Horse Pike to Philadelphia.

The railroad was built through Egg Harbor in 1854 and a seven-mile railroad was then built from Mays Landing to Egg Harbor. It was not until 1878 that the West Jersey Railroad Co. built a road extending from Camden to Atlantic City. This road passed through Mays Landing, thus giving a speedier transportation to Philadelphia and Atlantic City than by stagecoach.

Atlantic County was set off from Gloucester County in 1837 and Mays Landing was made the County seat. The first Court was held in

the Hotel of Capt. John Pennington, located on the east side of the river below the forks, and continued there until 1838.

It was thought to have the County building on this site and for that purpose, Capt. Pennington deeded the property to the County, but shortly thereafter, the present site was also given to the County by Capt. Richards and as this seemed a more central location, the first of the County buildings was located there. Many years afterward John W. Underhill, a public spirited storekeeper of Mays Landing, left his estate to Mays Landing, provided that a part of its income should be used for the maintenance of the lands adjoining the Court House grounds as a public park.

Thus, the town grew, carrying on its industries of shipbuilding and the exporting of iron ore products, woods and charcoal until 1865, when Sharp, Green and Thomas, made preparations for utilizing the water power of the Great Egg Harbor River and built a cotton mill. In 1867, R. D. Wood and Sons became the principal owners, and incorporated under the name of "The Mays Landing Water Power Company" to carry on the cotton mill. This then became the chief industry of the town and continued as such until 1949, when its doors were closed.

As the town grew in population, the need for a church arose. Col. Richard Wescott, in 1812, deeded for a free place of worship, the land on which the Methodist Church now stands, and the adjoining lot for a burial ground.

Before the American Revolution, mention is made in the Journal of John Brainerd, an early Presbyterian missionary to South Jersey, of his having made visits to the Great Egg Harbor River to preach. Fragments of his Journal (1761-1762) were preserved and published. In Brainerd's diary for November 24, 1761, he records the following: "I rode 20 miles and preached toward the head of Great Egg Harbor (Mays Landing) to a larger congregation than heretofore in this place." The Presbyterian Church of Mays Landing was erected in 1841.

Many years afterward, John Brainerd was followed by the Rev. Allen H. Brown, who like the Rev. John Brainerd, was an early missionary to South Jersey. He came to Mays Landing in about 1846 and making it his headquarters, spent his life organizing some 30 churches throughout South Jersey. The Atlantic County Historical Society has in its files his complete diary consisting of 36 volumes, all in his personal handwriting.

The dam built by the owners of the cotton mill for the generation of water power resulted in the shoaling of the river below. The river became too shallow for vessels of size. The development of rich iron ores in other places, the use of coal in the place of charcoal and firewood, deprived Mays Landing of much of its early industry, but the remaining wharves and the gaunt ribs of the old "Weymouth" laid away at Clarktown testify to the industry of other days.

The physical characteristics of Mays Landing, which made it the choice for early settlement will always live in the hearts of its citizens, a place of happy lives and happy memories.

NOTE

Colonel Richard Somers was Colonel of the Third Battalion, Gloucester County Militia;

Richard Westcott was First Major of the Third Battalion, Gloucester County Militia;

Christopher Rape was a Captain in the Third Battalion, Gloucester County Militia, in the Revolutionary War.

("Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War" by William S. Stryker, pages 355, 370, 406.)



MAY FAMILY HEADSTONES

in the
Presbyterian Churchyard
Mays Landing, N. J.

In memory of Phebe May
Was born Sept. 2nd 1745
and died Feb. 1st 1797

—————? not dead nor for me mourn
My soul enraptured at this view
has bid the worlds friends (adieu?)

Sarah May
born
Sept. 25, 1795
died Feb. 12, 1878

In memory of Hannah May
who departed this life October 25, 1801
aged 26 years and 10 months.

Dear Hannah virtues never can die
They have a grateful rich perfume
and —————? ————— of the —————?

In memory of
Richard May
who died Feb. the 14th
1800
aged 6 years, 7 months
and 13 days.

5th, 6th, 7th and 8th stones on 2nd walk, entering.

Copied by Mrs. Thomas C. Stewart, Mays Landing, N. J., 1935.

From the "Historical Discourse delivered in the Presbyterian Church, Mays Landing, N. J., April 2, 1899, on its 58th Anniversary," by the Rev. Joel S. Gilfillan, D.D., we quote the following:

"Another name that attracts attention is that of Sarah May. She was the granddaughter of George May, the founder of Mays Landing. She was the daughter of Capt. John May, an officer in the War of 1812. —————. She was a consistent member of the church from its organization, until her death in 1878. Forty years before, she had laid to rest the last of her kin, and for forty years she lived alone, the last of the family from which the town received its name."

G.C.B.



RECORDS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS
from the
EGG HARBOR MONTHLY MEETING RECORDS

Deposited in the Friends Record Department
302 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Continued

Elizabeth Garwood daughter of Thomas & Mary Garwood was born ye
9 of 2 mo 1734.

Abigail Garwood daughter of Thomas Garwood was born the 13 of 6
mo 1735.

Hannah Garwood daughter of Thomas Garwood was born 16 of 5 mo
1739.

Margaret Garwood daughter of Thomas Garwood was born 20 of 9 mo
1740.

Joshua Garwood son of Thomas Garwood was born 2 of 1st mo 1747/8.

John Smith son of John Smith from Long Island was born the 17 of 12
mo 1700/1 & deceased ye 10 of 1st mo 1760.

Mary Smith wife of John Smith was born ye 30 of 1 mo 1703. Mary
Smith widow of John Smith was buried ye 15 of 2 mo 1771.

Elizabeth Smith daughter of John Smith was born the 6 of 12 mo 1720/21.

Jesse Smith son of John Smith was born the 13 of 10 mo 1723 & departed
this life the 15 of 10 mo 1802 & was entered the 16 of the same.

Noah Smith son of John and Mary Smith was born the 27 of 9 mo 1725
& deceased the 30 of 11 mo & was buried the 3 day of 12 mo 1790.

James Smith son of John Smith was born the 4 of 2 mo 1730.

Felix Smith son of John Smith was born the 27 of 10 mo 1732.

John Smith son of John Smith was born the 21 of 12 mo 1735/6.

Mary Smith daughter of John Smith was born the 9 of 5 mo 1738.

Ephriam Smith son of John Smith was born the 27 of 2 mo 1741.

Isaac Smith son of John Smith was born the 4 of 9 mo 1745.

Edmund Cordary son of William and Anne Cordary was born the 29 of
11 mo 1723 & deceased the (?) of 11 mo 1807 aged near 84 years.

Christian Cordary wife of Edmund Cordary was born the 9 of 7 mo 1723
& deceased the 8 of 1 mo 1808 aged upwards of 84 years.

Silvanus Cordary son of Edmund Cordary was born the 24 of 9 mo 1784
& departed the 4 of 5 mo 1801 and was entered in friends burying
ground the 6 of same upwards of 52 years.

Deborah Cordary daughter of Edmund Cordary was born the 8 of 5 mo
1747.

Rebeckah Cordary daughter of E. Cordary born ye 30 of 9 mo 1751 & deceased the 10 of 9 mo 1752.

Anne Cordary daughter of Edmund Cordary was born 11 of 2 mo 1754 & deceased the 13 of 6 mo 1755.

Elizabeth Cordary daughter of Edmund Cordrey was born the 2 of 5 mo 1755.

Clement Cordrey son of Edmund Cordrey was born the 4 of 9 mo 1757.

Mary Woodward daughter of Henry and Ruth Woodward was born ye 2 of ye 3 mo 1747.

Rebeckah Woodward daughter of Henry Woodward was born ye 3 of 4 mo 1749 and deceased 1 of 8 mo 1751.

Juruseh Woodward their daughter was born the 1 of 7 mo 1751

Rebeckah Woodward daughter of Henry Woodward was born the 15 of 1 mo 1754.

Anne Woodward daughter of Henry Woodward was born the 16 of 8 mo 1756.

Judith Smith wife of Noah Smith was born the 15 of 2 mo 1726 & was buried the 7 of 1 mo 1778.

Peter Smith son of Noah & Judith Smith was born the 24 of 5 mo 1748 & deceased the 15 of 7 mo 1751 O. Stile.

Susannah Smith daughter of Noah Smith was born ye 23 of 9 mo 1750.

Catharine Smith daughter of Noah Smith was born 13 of 11 mo 1754 N. S.

Samuel Smith son of Noah Smith was born the 7 of 1 mo 1757 & deceased the 28 of 2 mo 1826 in the 70 year of his age an Elder.

Gideon Scull son of John & Mary Scull was born the 16 of 4 mo 1722 & deceased ye 6 & was buried ye 8 of 12 mo 1776.

Judith Scull wife of Gideon Scull & daughter of Jas Belangee was born the 26 of ye 1 mo 1729.

James Scull son of Gideon & Judith Scull was born the 2 of 10 mo 1751 & deceased the 25 of 8 mo 1812 in the 61 year of his age.

Mary Scull daughter of Gideon was born in the 17 of 11 mo 1753 N. S.

Gideon Scull Hunr was born ye 27 of 4 mo 1756.

Reuben Ireland son of Daniel & Ruth Ireland was born ye 1 of 6 mo 1719.

Deborah Ireland his wife was born ye 1 of ye 6 mo 1725.

Their first child called Ruth was born ye 24 of 4 mo 1747.

Reuben Ireland son of Reuben Ireland was born ye 25 of 2 mo 1750.

Jonathan Ireland son of Reuben Ireland was born ye 16 of 10 mo 1752.

Deborah Ireland daughter of Reuben Ireland was born 13 of 9 mo 1755.

Hannah Ireland daughter of Reuben Ireland was born ye 27 of ye 11 mo 1757 & was buried the 14 of ye 8 mo 1759.

Joseph Mapes son of Joseph Mapes was born ye 25 of ye 7 mo 1714.

Mary Mapes wife of Joseph Mapes & daughter of Andrew Steelman was born ye 15 of 6 mo 1714 Mary widow of Joseph Mapes departed this life the 21 of the 5 mo 1797 & was buried the 22 of same An Elder.

Edmund Mapes son of Joseph Mapes was born ye 6 of 2 mo 1747.

Millisent Mapes daughter of Joseph Mapes was born ye 14 of 7 mo 1752 N. S.

Judeth Dinee wife of Charles Dinee deceased the 2 of 1 mo 1751 O. S. Peter Steelman son of Andrew Steelman was born about ye 1 of ye 5 mo 1723 & deceased the 19 & was buried the 21 of 11 mo 1762.

Hannah Steelman wife of Peter Steelman was born ye 18 of ye 2 mo 1726 & deceased the 24 & was buried the 25 of 11 mo 1762.

Japhet Steelman son of Peter Steelman was born ye 10 of 1 mo 1752 N. S. & deceased about ye 1 of ye 11 mo 1754. N. S.

Judith Steelman daughter of Peter Steelman was born ye 20 of ye 9 mo 1754 & deceased about ye last of ye 10 mo 1754 N. S.

Isaac Steelman son of Peter Steelman was born ye 5 of ye 1 mo 1756 N. S.

Deborah Steelman daughter of Peter Steelman was born 9 of 10 mo 1757 N. S.

John Ingersul son of Daniel Ingersul was born ye 16 of 11 mo 1713/14.

Sarah Ingersul wife of John Ingersul & daughter of Joseph Dole was born ye 16 of 11 mo called January 1718/19.

Sarah Ingersul daughter of John & Sarah Ingersul was born ye 30 of 9 mo 1737.

Jane Ingersul daughter of John Ingersul was born ye 1 of November 1740.

John Ingersul son of John Ingersul was born 29 of 11 mo called January 1743/4.

Hannah Ingersul daughter of John Ingersul was born the 26 of 11 mo 1746/7.

Isaac Ingersul son of John Ingersul was born the 19 of 3 mo called March N. S. 1751/2.

Elizabeth Ingersul daughter of John Ingersul was born ye 5 of 5 mo 1755 & deceased the 22 & was buried the 22 of 7 mo 1755.

Mary Ingersul daughter of John Ingersul was born ye 2 of 4 mo 1757.

Elizabeth Smith wife of Robert Smith & daughter of James Belangee was born (?) & deceased ye 11 day of ye 7 mo 1747.

Evi Smith son of Robert Smith was born ye 12 day of 7 mo 1721 & deceased the 29 of 1 mo 1786 & was buried the 31 of ye same aged near 65.

Christian Smith daughter of Robert Smith & wife of Edmund Cordery was born ye 9th day of 9th month 1723.

Robert Smith son of Robert Smith was born ye 27 day of 2 mo 1731.

Daniel Smith son of Robert Smith was born 22 of 4 mo 1732 & was buried the (?) day of ye (?) mo 17?

Martha Smith daughter of Evi & Mary Smith was born 26 of 11 mo 1746.

Henry Smith son of Evi Smith was born ye 10 of 8 mo 1749.

Robert Smith son of Evi Smith was born ye 26 of 10 mo 1752 & departed this life the 17 of 2 mo about 3 o'clock in the afternoon & his remains were interred the 19 of same mo aged 48 years 1802.

David Smith son of Evi Smith was born ye 26 of 7 mo 1755.

Elizabeth Smith daughter of Evi Smith was born the 18 of 6 mo 1757.

Mary daughter of Peter & Hannah Steelman was born the 20 of ye 3 mo 1760 & deceased the 29 of 7 mo 1760.

Jerusha Smith daughter of Evi & Mary Smith was born the 18 of 9 mo 1759.

Paul son of Gideon & Judeth Scull was born the 10 of ye 12 mo 1758 & deceased the 11 day of 12 mo 1779.

Hannah daughter of Reuben & Deborah Iceland was born the 7 of 10 mo 1760.

Ann Cordery daughter of Edmund & Christian Cordery was born 13 of 3 mo 1759.

William Leeds son of John & Rebecca Leeds was born the 24 of 5 mo 1738 & departed this life the 7 of 2 mo 1828 in the 90 year of her age.

John Leeds son of John & Rebecah Leeds was born in the 11 mo 1740.

James Leeds son of John & Rebecah Leeds was born in the 5 mo 1742.

Mary the daughter of John & Rebecca Leeds was born in the 2 mo 1746.

Daniel Leeds son of John & Sarah Leeds was born the 25 of 7 mo 1752.

Jeremiah Leeds son of John & Sarah was born the 4 of 3 mo 1754.

Veneen Leeds son of John & Sarah Leeds was born the 30 of 7 mo 1756

Dorothy Leeds daughter of John & Sarah Leeds was born 30 of 7 mo 1756.

John Coats son of Marmaduke & Sarah Coats was born the 2 of 11 mo 1747 & deceased 22 & was buried the 23 of ye 5 mo 1777.

Mary Coats daughter of Marmaduke & Sarah Coats was born ye 26 of 7 mo 1749.

Rhoda Woodward daughter of Henry & Ruth Woodward was born the 3 of 10 mo 1759.

Judith the daughter of Gideon Scull born ye 13 of 1 mo 1761.

Mary daughter of Jesse Smith was born ye 9 of 7 mo 1759 Mary
 daughter of Jesse & Elizabeth Smith deceased ye 4 of 10 mo 1763.

Milisent Smith daughter of Noah & Judith Smith was born ye 11 of 4 mo
 1761 & deceased ye 4 & was buried ye 6 of ye 3 mo 1780.

Joshua Smith son of Jesse & Elizabeth Smith was born ye 1 of ye 1 mo
 1762 & deceased ye 23 of ye 9 mo 1763.

Jonathan son of Evi & Mary Smith was born ye 17 of 5 mo 1762.

Susannah daughter of Peter & Hannah Steelman was born ye 12 of 4 mo
 1762 Susannah Holetzkorn deceased in the 3 mo 1819 & was buried
 the 10th of the same.

Daniel son of Edmund & Christian Cordrey was born ye 18 of 6 mo 1762

Elizabeth daughter of Reuben & Deborah Ireland was born 4 of 4 mo
 1763.

Hannah daughter of Gideon & Judith Scull was born the 23 of 12 mo 1762.

Anne Smith wife of Robert Smith was deceased ye 16 of 11 mo 1763.

Andrew son of Noah & Judith Smith was born ye 18 of 7 mo 1763 &
 deceased the 29 of 7 mo 1763.

Rachel Smith daughter of Jesse & Elizabeth Smith was born 22 of 2 mo
 1745.

Ann daughter of Jesse & Elizabeth Smith was born 26 of 8 mo 1747
 Ann Bowen deceased the 28 of 10 mo 1813.

Esther daughter of Jesse & Elizabeth Smith was born ye 31 of 6 mo 1750
 Esther Higbee deceased the 5 of 5 mo 1826.

Rebecca daughter of Jesse & Elizabeth Smith was born ye 13 of 10 mo
 1753 & deceased ye 5 of 10 mo 1763.

Sarah daughter of Jesse & Elizabeth Smith was born ye 5 of 6 mo 1756
 & deceased 25 of 10 mo 1763.

Solomon Leeds son of Robert & Abigail Leeds was born ye 29 of 8 mo
 1742.

Rebeckah Leeds daughter of Robert & Abigail Leeds was born ye 14 of
 11 mo 1745 & deceased ye 19 of ye 10 mo 1763.

Mary Leeds daughter of Robert & Abigail Leeds was born ye 20 of 8 mo
 1749.

Mary Garwood wife of Thomas Garwood deceased ye 4 & was buried ye 6
 of ye 4 mo 1764.

Mary daughter of Joseph & Hannah Dole was born ye 10 of 1 mo 1714
 & departed this life ye 26 of ye 9 mo 1720.

John Dole son of Joseph Dole was born ye 9 of 5 mo 1716 & departed
 this life ye 2 of 11 mo 1748/9.

To be continued.