

# The Atlantic County Historical Society

1949



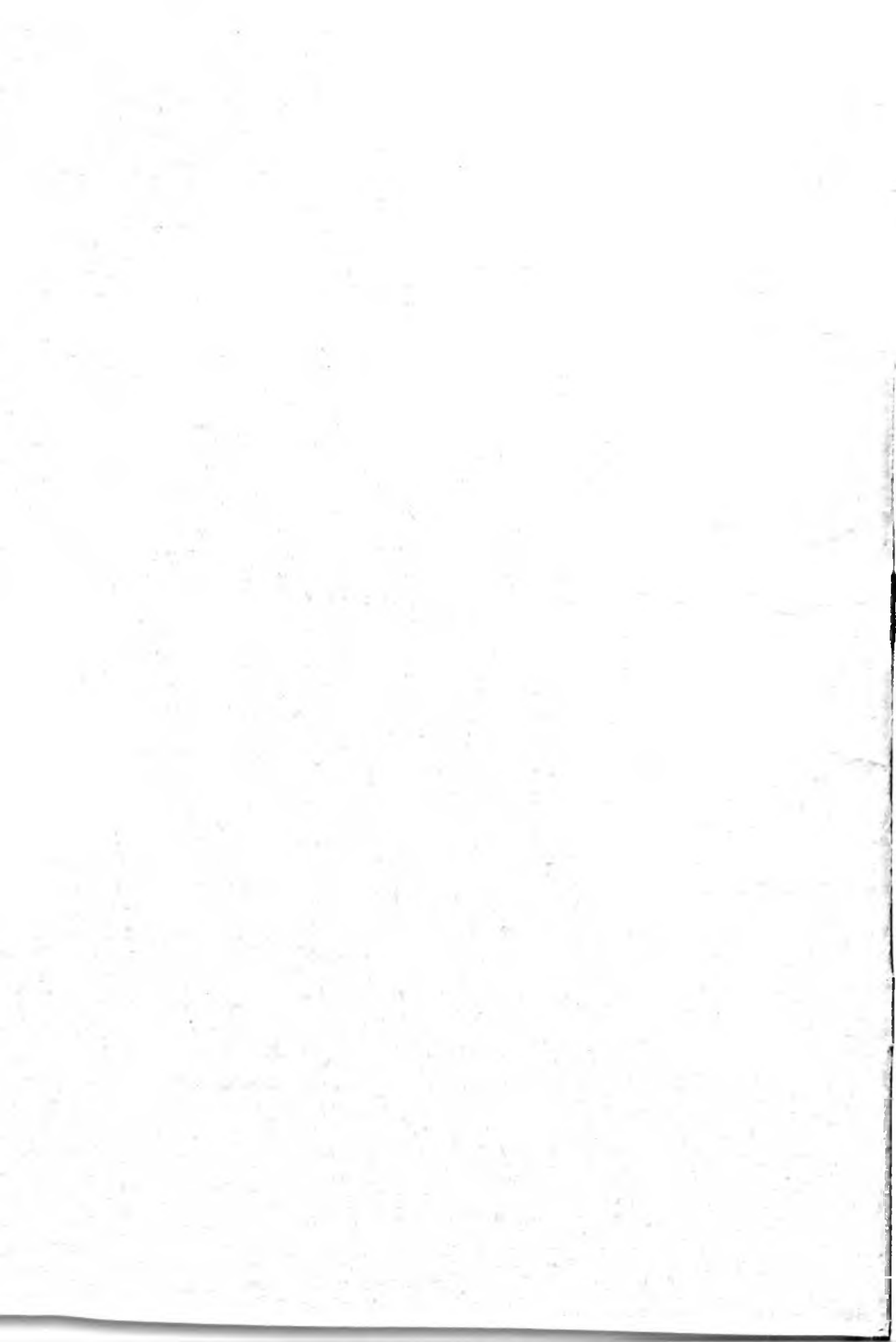
1950

THIRD YEARBOOK  
with  
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL DATA

VOLUME 1, NUMBER 3

OCTOBER, 1950

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



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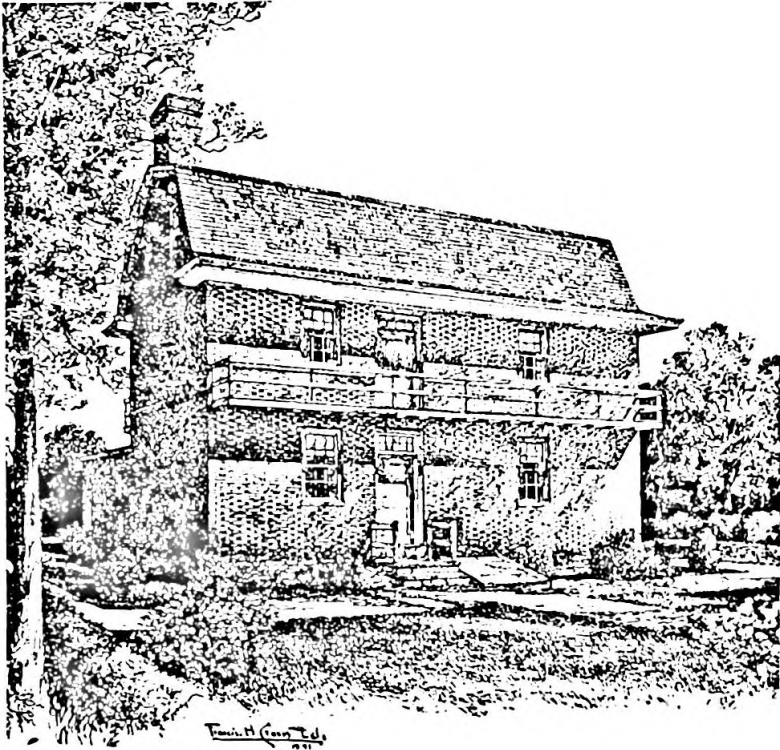


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THIRD YEARBOOK  
with  
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL DATA

Compiled by  
THE PUBLICATION COMMITTEE  
October, 1950

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

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VOLUME 1, NUMBER 3

OCTOBER, 1950

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and Closed on Tuesday

ANTHONY J. CORIO  
*Printer*  
PLEASANTVILLE, N. J.

## ***In Memorium***

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**February 9, 1950**

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**April 28, 1950**

**IDA HUNT (MRS. RALPH H. HUNT)**

**May 26, 1950**

**LUDORA RISLEY (MRS. JOHN W. RISLEY)**

**September 4, 1950**

**MISS FLORA ROBINSON**

**April 12, 1950**

**MISS MARY C. STEPHENSON**

**March 10, 1950**

**MISS ELIZA SCOTT THOMPSON**

**February 19, 1950**

**MRS. MATHEW B. MARKLAND**

**September 7, 1950**

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1949-1950

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Mr. George H. Eckhardt                      Mr. Carl H. Leipe



## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

We have had an active and successful year. All Board and the two Society Meetings have been held and well attended. For the Annual Fall Meeting, we were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Paul M. Cope at the Hotel Morton. Mr. George S. Ober gave an excellent illustrated address, using data by Mr. Frederick Steelman, Acting County Engineer, on the Early Roads of Atlantic County. This was followed by questions and discussion, and by a social hour.

Our summer meeting began a new series of "Know Your County" meetings. It was held in the Court House at Mays Landing, and dealt with the history of the County Seat, buildings and vicinity. Mr. Henry W. Denmead, Mayor of Mays Landing, gave an outstanding address, and presented some greatly appreciated early records. Mr. Allen B. Endicott, Jr. also gave an excellent talk and conducted an historic tour of Mays Landing and vicinity. It is planned to hold similar meetings in a different town each summer.

The outstanding achievement has been the installation of a heating system in the Somers Mansion. This means that our library and records will now be available throughout the whole year. Some years ago when prices were normal, an estimate was given for this installation, at what seemed a reasonable figure. The state allowed this amount in their budget this year, for our heating system. But this amount was found to be most inadequate at present prices. Therefore, rather than wait another year, your society decided to pay the extra money needed. This amounted to \$435.00. I know each member will feel this was a wise expenditure of our funds. You are cordially invited to inspect this heating system. It is perfect in every detail. The cellar can now be of use. The house is small and we need this room.

Mr. Lewis B. Leeds, Mr. Leon Conover and Mr. Allen B. Endicott, Jr., were the Committee to look after the work for our society. Appreciation of their efficient service is hereby publicly expressed.

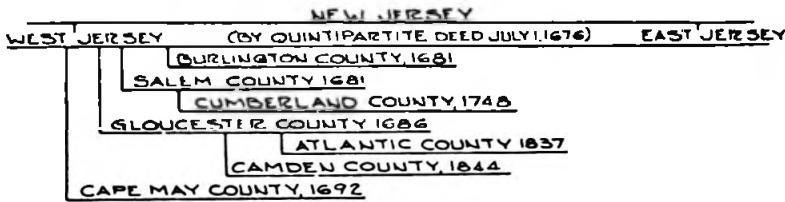
Dr. Arthur Adams of Hartford, Conn., has kindly compiled and given us the "Early Family" paper this year on "The Adams Family". This is indeed a valuable contribution to our historical and genealogical records. Dr. Adams is recognized nationally as one of the most outstanding genealogists of our time. He was born and reared in Pleasantville, was an organizing member of our society and has been helpfully active in our growth and development. We are promised a second instalment on this genealogy. He is a descendant of Jonathan Adams (1695—see Yearbook Vol. 1, No. 1, page 13) through Ensign John Adams. He also is the editor of the New England Genealogical and Historical Register.

Again I wish to remind you that our records are not only for the use of our members, but also of the general public.

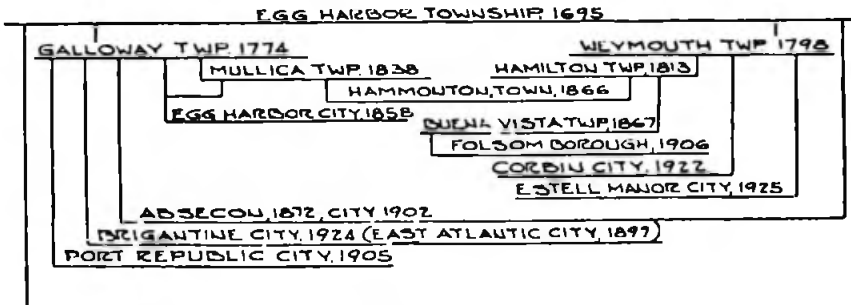
I want to thank each member for the loyal co-operation that has given us this active and successful year.

GEORGIANA C. BLAKE,  
President

- FAMILY TREE OF WEST JERSEY -



FAMILY TREE OF ATLANTIC COUNTY



- ATLANTIC CITY, 1854
- MARGATE CITY, 1909 (So. ATL CITY, 1885)
- SOMER'S POINT, 1886, CITY, 1902
- PLEASANTVILLE, 1888, CITY, 1914
- LINWOOD, 1889, CITY, 1931
- LONGPORT, BOROUGH, 1898
- VENTNOR CITY, 1903
- NORTHFIELD CITY, 1905

## ACCESSIONS OF BOOKS AND RECORDS

October, 1949, to October, 1950

Olive Conover Rundstrom, Curator

- Life of Commodore Robert F. Stockton—1856.
- New Jersey Revolutionary Correspondence—1776 to 1786.  
Published by order of the Legislature—1834.
- Historical Collections of New Jersey, by Barber and Howe—1868.
- Gazateer of New Jersey, by Thomas F. Gordon—1834.
- History and Genealogy of Fenwick's Colony, by Thomas Shourds—1878.
- More Forgotten Towns of New Jersey, by Henry C. Beck—1937.  
The above presented by Mr. Wm. D. Mason.
- Memorials of Methodism in New Jersey, by Rev. John Atkinson—1860.
- Minutes of the 50th Session of the New Jersey Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, March 11, 1886. Presented by Mrs. Leon Conover.
- Lest We Forget, by Miss Florence A. Nelson—1949.  
Presented by Miss Nelson through Mr. Allen B. Endicott, Jr.
- The Dare Family, by Wm. H. Montgomery and Nellie L. Montgomery—1939. Presented by the Montgomerys through Mr. Allen B. Endicott, Jr.
- Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society—January 1948, April, June, and October 1949, January 1950. Presented by Mrs. Samuel C. Loveland.
- Cape May County Magazine of History and Genealogy—June 1949:  
Bulletin Cape May County Historical and Genealogical Society—February, June and September 1950. Presented by that Society.
- Gloucester County in the Civil War, Vol. 3, Sec. 1, by Frank H. Stewart: Bulletin of the Gloucester County Historical Society—December, 1949, March and June, 1950. Presented by that Society.
- Bulletin Van Kouwenhoven-Conover Family Association—June 1950.  
Presented by that Association.
- Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography—October, 1949:  
Jersey Gazette—March, 1950. Presented by Mrs. George H. Eckhardt.
- New York Genealogical and Biographical Record—1950 Issues.
- New England Genealogical and Historical Register—1950 Issues.
- Yearbook, American Swedish Historical Foundation—1947. Presented by Mrs. Leonard G. Rundstrom.
- D.A.R. Magazines—1948-1949. Presented by Mrs. E. L. Cunard.

- Historical Booklets—May, 1920 to October, 1921: Typed copy of Town Book of Great Egg Harbor Township—1794 to 1831. Typed copy made and presented by Mrs. Charles W. Blake.
- Abstracts of Early Deeds, copied and presented by Mrs. Leonard G. Rundstrom. Typed copy made by Mrs. Mark D. Ewing.
- Historical Discourse of Presbyterian Church in Mays Landing, by Rev. Joel S. Gilfillan—1899. Presented by Mr. Allen B. Endicott, Jr.
- History of First M. E. Church of Atlantic City. Presented by Mrs. Thomas R. Nixon.
- Sketch of St. James Episcopal Church of Atlantic City: Clipping Sketch of St. Pauls M. E. Church of Atlantic City. Presented by Mrs. Hubert Somers.
- Short History of Scullville and Steelmanville Churches, by Grace Linahan and others. Presented by Mrs. Mark D. Ewing.
- History of Central and Bethel M. E. Churches. Presented by Mrs. Winfield Haines.
- Records of Port Republic and Smithville M. E. Churches. Copied and Presented by Mrs. Carrie Bowen.
- Records of Salem M. E. Church of Pleasantville. Copied and Presented by Miss Caroline Leeds Ryon.
- History and Records of Pleasant Mills M. E. Church; History and Records of Presbyterian Church in Elwood — some headstone inscriptions of each; Records of the Presbyterian Church in Hammonton; Records of the Episcopal Church in Hammonton; Records of the Lutheran Church in Folsom. Copied and Presented by Mrs. George H. Eckhardt.
- Marriage Records from Court House in Mays Landing. Copied and presented by Mrs. Leonard G. Rundstrom and Mrs. George H. Eckhardt.
- Photostat copies of the following:
- Deed of Gift: John Pennington to Board of Freeholders—land for new County Buildings—June 29, 1837.
- Deed of Gift: Samuel Richards to Board of Freeholders—land for new County Buildings—May 25, 1938. (Second deed given because nearer center of town.)
- Deed of Gift: Richard Wescoat to Trustees for Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Quakers and all Christian Societies, for a burying ground and place for Divine Worship—May 25, 1812.
- Deed: First to be recorded in present Atlantic County: David Robart to Samuel Sanders—March 18, 1837.
- First page of Marriage Records to be recorded in Atlantic County; Order for laying out first road authorized by present Atlantic County—October, 1837. Above Presented by Mr. Henry W. Denmead.
- List of U. S. Sea-going vessels—1883. Presented by Miss Lizzie J. Price.
- Headstone Inscriptions from Weymouth Churchyard—from the records of the late Miss Sarah A. Risley.

**THE ADAMS FAMILY**  
of  
**Great Egg Harbor, Atlantic County**  
by  
Arthur Adams, Ph.D.

Introduction

Though I know it will bring a smile to many faces, the Adams family of Great Egg Harbor actually does descend from three brothers! Who they were and what their antecedents were will appear in the course of this article.

There were two different streams, or trickles in some cases, of immigration to the Egg Harbor section of South Jersey.

The larger stream came from Long Island. Ultimately most of these families came from Connecticut, or in a few cases from other parts of New England. Another stream, or trickle, of settlers came from the Quaker settlements of Salem and Burlington counties. Most prominent of these Quaker families was the Somers family, though in that case, the point of departure was Lower Dublin, near Philadelphia.

Most of the settlers were of English origin. There was at least one Dutch family, the Conover or Van Cowenhoven. The Steelman family were of Swedish origin, coming from Pennsylvania by way of Burlington County. The one family, so far as I know, of French Huguenot origin was the Belangee family.

John Somers and James Steelman were here before the Long Island migration began, though only by a couple of years or so.

The real Long Island movement began in 1695 when Jonathan Adams, John Scull, Jonas Valentine, and Peter Cowenover bought land on Patconk Creek from Thomas Budd, of Philadelphia. Budd was an owner of many shares of Proprietary rights, and dealt extensively in real estate.

One wonders whether or not he sent an agent to Long Island to induce settlers to go to New Jersey. Land was cheap, there were good fishing and hunting, and the soil on the whole rather better than the Long Island soil.

A few other settlers came a little later from Huntington, whence the Adams's came, for example, the Ingersoll and Higbee families. Three Risley brothers, related to the Adams's, as were the Higbee's, came from Hartford, Connecticut, at a somewhat later date. The Lake family came from Gravesend, also at an early date.

I am saying this to give a sort of background of the Egg Harbor settlement, and of the settlers.

Later two brothers of Jonathan Adams came from Huntington, Long Island.

Probably none of the families early settled in Egg Harbor have more descendants than the Adams family, certainly not if we count the Risley's and the Higbee's, all of whom are Adams descendants.

There are few of present-day Atlantic County people of the old stock who have no Adams ancestry. So this account of the Adams family, short and sketchy as it is, should interest many of the members of our Society, as well as the larger host of their kin who have gone out from Great Egg Harbor to make their homes, probably in almost every State of the Union.

So we will begin our account of the family with the immigrant ancestor, Jeremy Adams.

### Genealogy

1. Jeremy Adams came to Cambridge, Mass., in 1632. He was a member of the Company that came over under the influence of the Rev. Thomas Hooker, though Hooker himself did not come over till the next year. Hooker was one of the most influential ministers in the Puritan movement in the Church of England. He was a minister of the Established Church in Chelmsford, Essex. His Puritanism was so pronounced that he had to leave England, if not for his safety at least for the sake of preaching and ministering to his Puritan followers. Most of his Company came from parishes within twenty-five miles of Chelmsford.

Though we have searched persistently for more than forty years, we have not been able to establish certainly the parentage of Jeremy. Adams is a common name in many or all parts of England. There were numerous families of the name in Essex, Suffolk, and Hertfordshire, the counties bordering on Essex. One would not expect to find many Jeremy's among them, but there are a surprising number. For example, at Saffron Walden in Essex, there was a family with a Jeremy in at least three successive generations. However, it has not been possible to fit our Jeremy into that family. There was a Jeremy, of the right age, in Kettering, Northamptonshire, and a Jeremy in Stoke by Nayland, also of the right age, in Suffolk. I think he is the most likely of all the Jeremy's to be ours, though positive proof is lacking.

Well, Jeremy came over to Cambridge in 1632. He was unmarried, though we know from his own statement that he was born in 1604 or 1605—he gave his age as sixty in a deposition in 1664. That would make him twenty-seven or twenty-eight years old when he came over, and certainly there were few if any unmarried men in the settlement so old. He may have been a widower. The fact that the Stoke by Nayland Jeremy has lost his wife shortly before our Jeremy's leaving England is one reason why I incline to identify our Jeremy with him.

Space forbids giving any account of Jeremy's four years stay in Cambridge. There isn't much to say, anyway, except that he

owned land, some of it now occupied by buildings of Harvard University.

He came to Hartford in 1636, probably with the main company lead by Hooker, rather than with the small company who had come the preceding year to prepare for the arrival of the main body.

Within a year or two after his coming to Hartford, he married Rebecca, the widow of Samuel Grenhill. Grenhill had come over shortly before with his wife and two children from Staplehurst, Kent. The records of the baptisms of the two children are found in the Register of the Church in Staplehurst, but the marriage is not. Extensive research carried on by a number of people over many years has failed to turn up the record of the marriage of Samuel and Rebecca Grenhill. So we are still ignorant of the family name of Rebecca, the wife, first, of Samuel Grenhill, and secondly of Jeremy Adams.

Jeremy shared in the land divisions of the Hartford settlement, and also had in his possession, as trustee for the Grenhill children, the Grenhill estate.

Only a few incidents relating to Jeremy's life in Hartford can be touched on here.

April 5, 1638, he was sent with Captain Mason and others on an expedition to the Warranocke Indians. It is evident that this was an armed expedition, though there was no war at the time, and this service makes Jeremy a qualifying ancestor for the Society of Colonial Wars.

In 1662, Jeremy Adams was made official inn-keeper for the Colony. His inn was on what is now Main Street in Hartford; the site is now occupied by the Main Office of the Travelers Insurance Company. Another tract of land owned by Jeremy, is now a part of the Campus of Trinity College.

Jeremy kept the inn till his death in 1683. He was succeeded by his grandson-in-law, Zachary Sanford, and in time Sanford was succeeded by his son-in-law Jonathan Bunce. The inn was used for the meetings of the General Court—the legislative body—of the Colony, and for other public purposes. Probably few men knew so many of the prominent men of Connecticut or were personally known to so many.

March 31, 1661/2, Jeremy had a grant of a large tract of land in what is now Colchester. There is a ridge of rock there still known as "Jeremy's Back," and a considerable stream running into the Connecticut River there is called "Jeremy's River" or the Salmon River. March 11, 1662/63, the Court granted to Jeremy's son, John, 330 acres in Colchester.

These grants in a later day were the occasion of prolonged

litigation, and the documents in the case give us proof as to who Jeremy's descendants were for a hundred years!

Jeremy's wife, Rebecca, died in 1678, and he married secondly, Rebecca, daughter of John Fletcher and widow of Andrew Warner, Jr. She survived him, though not mentioned in his will, and died in Middletown, Conn., Jan. 27, 1715, aged seventy-seven.

Jeremy died August 11, 1783, and received a public funeral. The Colony paid for three gallons and three quarts of wine consumed on the occasion!

He speaks of his grandson—really a grandson by marriage—Zachary Sanford, the children of his son, John, and the children of his son-in-law Nathaniel Willett. Willett was appointed executor of the will. We learn from a court record dated April 21, 1691, that all the books and papers of Jeremy were burned when Willett's house was destroyed by fire.

Children:

- 2 i. John, born about 1637.
- ii. Hannah, married Jonathan Smith, but died soon without issue.
- iii. Hester, died young.
- 3 iv. Sarah, born about 1641, married Nathaniel Willett.
- v. Samuel, baptised Nov. 23, 1645, died about 1661.

2. John<sup>2</sup> (Jeremy's) Adams was the only son of Jeremy's to leave issue. August 24, 1657, he married Abigail Smith, a sister of Jonathan Smith who married his sister, Hannah, and youngest daughter of Richard Smith, Sr., of Wethersfield, whose wife was named Rebecca. Richard Smith was an early Wethersfield settler, and left a numerous and very respectable progeny. Neither John Adams nor Rebecca Smith was of age at the time of the marriage, and the document giving the consent of both Jeremy Adams and Richard Smith to the marriage is of record.

Very little is found of record, besides the grant of Colchester land in 1663, concerning John Adams. The explanation of this is his early death.

He died September 6, 1670, without a will. However, the records of the Probate Court give the names and ages of the children and tell us that another child was expected. John's widow married, secondly, John Betts, of Wethersfield, March 13, 1672/3. John Betts moved with his own and his wife's children, for the Adams marriage was also his second venture, to Huntington, Long Island. Probably the oldest original document relating to the family in private hands is a deed from John and Abigail Betts, dated April 2, 1689, conveying land to John Betts, Jr., Thomas Adams, and John Adams. Thomas was the posthumous child of John Adams, mentioned in the Probate Court record. This deed is owned by Dr. Lewis Paddock Addoms, of Brooklyn, N. Y., now retired from practice and

spending the summer months at his summer home in Huntington. He is a descendant of John, son of John and Abigail (Smith) Adams.

Children:

- i. Rebecca, born in August 1658. She married the second Richard Risley, and they are the ancestors of all the Risley's. See the Risley Genealogy.
- ii. Abigail, born in Feb. 1660. She married Edward Higbee, and they are the ancestors of all the South Jersey Higbee's. See the Higbee Genealogy.
- iii. Sarah, born in March 1662. She married John Bunce of Huntington, and left at least two children.
- 4 iv. Jeremiah, born in August 1664.
- 5 v. John, born in September 1666.
- 6 vi. Jonathan, born November 6, 1668.
- vii. Thomas, born in 1670. Died a young man, unmarried, in Huntington.

3. Sarah<sup>2</sup> (John<sup>2</sup>, Jeremy<sup>1</sup>) Adams. She married Nathaniel Willett, who came to Hartford about 1642, as his second wife. He died Jan. 4, 1698, leaving a good estate. There are many of his descendants well known in Connecticut.

Children:

- i. Rebecca, married in 1690, Thomas Ranney, of Middletown. For descendants see The Ranney Genealogy in "Middletown Upper Houses" by the late Charles Collard Adams.
- ii. Abigail. She married John Bishop of New Haven, a son of Lieutenant Governor James Bishop. For descendants, see Jacobus's "Families of New Haven."
- iii. Sarah. She married Zachary Sanford, of Hartford. The daughters married into the Brunce family and there are many descendants.
- iv. Hannah. She married in 1697, Baysey Baker, of Hartford.

4. Jeremiah<sup>3</sup> (John<sup>2</sup>, Jeremy<sup>1</sup>) Adams. He was born in August 1664, and went with his mother, Abigail, and his step-father, John Betts, to Huntington. June 18, 1688, John Betts conveyed to him a part of the farm on Crab Meadow Neck in Huntington. Just when he went to Great Egg Harbor, we do not know, but it was somewhat later than when Jonathan went. He was twice married, first, to Deborah, and secondly, to Rebecca, before February 7, 1710, when he and his wife, Rebecca, of Great Egg Harbor, conveyed land to Thomas Bunce, of Huntington.

Letters of Administration on his estate were granted to his son, Jeremiah, December 16, 1735.

The will of his widow, Rebecca, is dated August 1, 1750, and

was proved June 28, 1754. She mentions, among others, a "grandson-in-law," David, evidently a son of one of Jeremiah's children by his first wife.

Children:

- 7 i. Jeremiah, born about 1685-1695.
- ii. Joseph.
- iii. Abigail; married James Somers.
- iv. Isaac; married by license of January 23, 1730/1, Bathsheba Weldon. He was living in Great Egg Harbor in 1773, but nothing is known of his descendants.
- v. Sarah; married John Covenhoven.
- vi. Elizabeth, married by license of May 22, 1729, John Van Gelder. For descendants, see an account of the Van Gelder family in the N. Y. Genealogical and Biographical Record.
- vii. Esther; married ——Robertson.

5. John<sup>a</sup> (John<sup>a</sup> Jeremy<sup>1</sup>) Adams. He was born in Hartford September 1666. He went to Huntington with mother and step-father, John Betts. He was a weaver, and his wife's name was Phebe. The frequency with which the name, Jonas, appears among his descendants suggests that she may have been a member of one of the numerous Wood families of Huntington. He is mentioned in Huntington deeds as late as 1724. He owned land at Chestnut Neck in Great Egg Harbor. The date of his death is not known, but it was before 1750. On that date, May 11, 1750, his son, John, heir at law, his widow Phebe (not so called), and his son John's wife, Sarah, sold the land at Chestnut Neck that had belonged to John Adams.

Children:

- 8 i. John.
- 9 ii. Jeremiah.
- 10 iii. Jonas.

6. Jonathan<sup>a</sup> (John<sup>a</sup>, Jeremy<sup>1</sup>) Adams was born November 6, 1668, according to the record of the Hartford Probate Court in the proceedings concerning his father's estate. He went to Huntington, Long Island, with his mother and step-father, John Betts, and grew to manhood there. November 10, 1689, a few days after attaining his majority, his brother, Jeremiah Adams, sold to his "well beloved brother, Jonathan Adams," one half of the plot of land conveyed to him by his step-father (Huntington Town Records).

November 30, 1695, he bought of Thomas Budd about 250 acres of land in Great Egg Harbor on Patconck Creek. Subsequently he sold this land to John Scull and purchased a tract in what is now Pleasantville. It was roughly the tract between "the Delilah Road" and the road running past the School. It extended from Jonathan's

Thoroughfare, which derived its name from him, back to the New Road. Samuel Gale's land, which descended to the Risley's, bounded his land on the north, and Ingersoli's land on the south.

About the time of his going to Great Egg Harbor, he became a member of the Society of Friends (Quakers). He is first mentioned as a member in the records of the Little Egg Harbor Meeting. When the Great Egg Harbor Meeting was organized in 1726, he was chosen one of the first Overseers of the Meeting. He was a justice of the Gloucester County Court for several years (a service making him a Colonial Dames qualifier), and was appointed a Special Tax Collector in 1701.

His will, dated May 27, 1719, and proved June 17, 1727, mentions his wife Barbara, two sons, and seven daughters. The widow, Barbara, and Peter White are named as executors; the witnesses are Daniel Ingersoll, Elizabeth Ingersoll, and Thomas Green. No clue as to the family name of his wife, Barbara, has been found. The fact that the name sometimes occurs in the Dutch form "Barber" suggests the possibility that she may have been Dutch in origin. She married, secondly, by license of April 24, 1731, Stephen Morris. They seem to have lived on the Adams plantation, and several references are found to him, but no record of his death or of the disposition of his estate has been found.

Children:

1. Jonathan. He is mentioned a few times in records of one sort or another, but it is evident that he died a young man and childless. In 1770, his brother, John, had the home plantation resurveyed, and it then included all that Jonathan had left to be divided between his sons, Jonathan and John.
- 11 ii. John.
- iii. Abigail.
- iv. Margaret.
- v. Rebecca.
- vi. Sarah, married by license of Sept. 14, 1730, Matthias Steelman. See Hess's Steelman Genealogy.
- vii. Mary, married probably by license of Nov. 6, 1749, Richard Mannery.
- viii. Dinah, married Alexander Fish by license of Dec. 21, 1737.
- ix. Phebe, married by license of Dec. 21, 1737, George Steelman. This George Steelman went to Rowan Co., North Carolina, and is the ancestor of a line of Steelman's in that section.
7. Jeremiah' (Jeremiah<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>2</sup>, Jeremy<sup>1</sup>) Adams was born doubtless in Huntington about 1685-1693. He went with his father

to Great Egg Harbor. He was evidently twice married, though the identity of his first wife has not been determined. For a discussion of the theory that she was Mary, daughter of Peter Covenhoven, see the N. Y. Gen. & Biog. Record. Vol. 81, p. 245. It seems to the writer much more probable that she was the wife of John', Jonathan', John', Jeremy'. He is in all probability the Jeremiah who married Mary Homan, daughter of Andrew, by license of Jan. 5, 1738.

His will is dated June 26, 1742, and was proved Nov. 25, 1742. The executors named are the wife, Mary, and the son David.

Children:

12 i. David.

ii. Mary.

iii. Sarah.

iv. Rebecca.

13 v. Joseph.

vi. Jeremiah died young and childless.

8. John' (John', John', Jeremy') Adams was the eldest son. His father left no will; so the family has to be determined from the land records.

In the records of the Great Egg Harbor Meeting of Friends, under date of 7 day 2 mos. 1729, we find that John Adams, Jr., and Sarah Smith declared their intention of marriage. The Meeting appointed Daniel Ireland and James Somers, according to Friends' custom "to make inquiry concerning sd John's life and conversation, and also his clearness in Respect of marriage, and make report thereof to the next meeting." At the monthly meeting held at Richard Somers the 5th day of the 3rd mo. 1729 "something appeared against Sarah Smith so that the intended marriage between her and the sd John was not allowed of by the meeting." But as usual in such cases, the disapproval of the Meeting did not prevent the marriage, for May 26, 1729, license was issued for the marriage of John Addoms of Burlington County and Sarah Smith of Gloucester County.

Sarah Smith was the daughter of Robert Smith, of Great Egg Harbor, whose wife was named Ann. His will is dated August 30, 1750, and was proved June 11, 1765. Among his children, he mentions his daughter Sarah Addoms.

Robert Smith was twice married. His first wife, mother of Sarah, who married John Adams, was Elizabeth Belangee; his second wife was Ann, widow of William Cordery. Elizabeth Belangee was a daughter of Ives or Evi Belangee. Ives Belangee married Christian de la Plain. They were married in the Philadelphia Friends Meeting in 1697. Christian de la Plain was baptised in New York January 31, 1681. She was a daughter of Nicholas de la Plain and Susannah

Cresson, married in New York September 1, 1658. Susannah Cresson was born in Holland, a daughter of Pierre Cresson.

May 11, 1750, John Addoms, Phebe Addoms, and Sarah Addoms, all of Chestnut Neck Great Egg Harbor, sell to Henry Davies, Mariner, for £300 two hundred acres of land on a small creek running into Little Egg Harbor River above John Addoms' landing on said river. John Addoms claims title as the eldest son and heir at law of John Adams. The witness are Robert Morse, Evi Smith, and Jaylet Leeds. The deed was not recorded till May 5, 1813. Phebe Addoms was doubtless the widow of the Grantor's father and so would have a dower right, and Sarah Addoms was doubtless the wife of the grantor.

About this time, John Addoms moved up to Wantage Township in Sussex County, then the very frontier. His descendants have been carefully studied by the late Charles R. Hutchinson, a descendant. His collection of genealogical material, which was given to the New Jersey Historical Society, is invaluable for the study of this branch of the Jeremy Adams family.

John Addoms, of Wantage, Sussex County, New Jersey, made his will February 3, 1761/2. It was proved November 19, 1762. The witnesses are Joseph Crowell and Jeremiah Washburn. The executors named are the sons John and Silvanus.

Children:

- 14 i. Sarah.
- ii. Deborah, married Judah Allen.
- iii. Catherine.
- 15 iv. John.
- 16 v. Uriah.
- 17 vs. Evi.
- 19 vii. Sylvanus.
- 19 viii. Robert.

9. Jeremiah' (John<sup>a</sup>, John<sup>z</sup>, Jeremy<sup>l</sup>) Adams was born probably about 1708. In several deeds and surveys, he is referred to as "Jeremiah Adams, son of John Adams." He is spoken of in this way to distinguish him from other contemporary Jeremiah Adams's. Since his older brother, John Adams, was the eldest son and heir at law, Jeremiah inherited nothing from his father. Several conveyances of land to him are of record.

An abstract of what is the most important of them follows:

July 22, 1730, Elizabeth Budd, of Northampton Township, Burlington County, and Thomas Budd, her son, heirs of her late husband, William Budd, sell to Jeremiah Adams, Jr., son of John Adams, of Great Egg Harbor, 302 acres of land, beginning at a stake on

Nakut Creek, near Little Egg Harbor, adjoining said John Addom's land, etc.

This deed is recorded in the Office of the Secretary of State, Trenton. A few years ago, the original was in the possession of Edward Adams, of Port Republic.

The land is situated in what is now Port Republic, and small portions of it are still, or were till recently, in the possession of descendants.

The date of Jeremiah's death has not been determined, but it was between July 18, 1775, the date of a deed to his four sons, William, Jeremiah, John, and Andrew, and October 11, 1786, when these sons quit-claimed portions of the property to one another (Woodbury Deeds, R3, 316.) There are a goodly number of deeds of record made by the brothers to one another, and from them we learn what we know concerning the family.

Children:

- 20 i. William.
- 21 ii. Jeremiah.
- 22 iii. John.
- 23 iv. Andrew.

10. Jonas' (John<sup>s</sup>, John<sup>r</sup>, Jeremy<sup>l</sup>) Addoms, was born April 4, 1710, probably in Huntington, Long Island. When he went to Great Egg Harbor and how long he remained there is doubtful. July 3, 1736, he married Elizabeth Sexton, and went to Hopewell, Hunterdon County, N. J., to live with his Sexton relatives. He died July 1, 1757, intestate. Elizabeth Sexton was born February 3, 1716, and died May 2, 1807 in Plattsburg, N. Y. Dr. Lewis Paddock Addoms, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is the historian of this branch of the family, all of whom spell the name Addoms, a common spelling in the family down to about 1800. He has deposited an extensive genealogy of his branch of the family with the Long Island Historical Society. He also has an interesting collection of original documents—deeds, etc.

The following abstracts of deeds made to Jonas Adams and by him are of the highest interest as proof of descent of Jonas from Jeremy Adams in the line as we have indicated it.

The original of the first deed abstracted is in the possession of Dr. Lewis Paddock Addoms, formerly of Brooklyn, now of Huntington.

John Addoms of Great Neck Harbor, New Jersey, aged twenty-four years, through his love, good will, and affection to his well and truly beloved son Jonas Addoms, of Huntington, grants and confirms all his lands, messages, and tenements in Hartford and Wethersfield that did in any wise belong to my father and grandfather both

on the east and west sides of the River. Dated June 3, 1739. Signed: John Adams, Senior.

The deed of which an abstract follows is recorded in the Office of the Clerk of the Town of Hartford:

Jonas Adams of Trenttown in the Parish of Hopewell, New Jersey, to Thomas Seymour of Hartford. One half part of all his right, title, and interest in the property of his great-grandfather, Jeremiah Adams in Hartford, and also one half part of land, etc., that did belong to his father, John Adams, late of Great Egg Harbor, deceased. Also the full half part of the land in Wethersfield belonging to the estate of John Betts, deceased, of Wethersfield. Dated July 16, 1753. (Vol. 17, page 139, Hartford Records).

Traditions of the Hartford origin of the family persisted, and it is referred to in the Boardman Genealogy, page 148, Horace Boardman having married Harriet Addoms, a daughter of Major John and Mary (Townsend) Addoms. Major John was a son of Jonas Addoms, born in 1710 as above. Jonas Adams and his wife Elizabeth Sexton were members of the First Church in Huntington, and these baptisms appear in the records of that Church.

Children:

- 24 i. John, born September 9, 1737.
- ii. Elizabeth, bapt. March 2, 1737/40.
- 25 iii. Phebe, bapt. May 12, 1740.
- 26 iv. Sarah, bapt. October 7, 1744.
- 27 v. Jonas, born March 26, 1753.

11. John<sup>a</sup> (Jonathan<sup>s</sup>, John<sup>s</sup>, Jeremy<sup>l</sup>) Adams. He was the second son, but his older brother, Jonathan, died young, and he inherited all the real estate. The name of his wife is not certainly known, but she was probably Mary, daughter of Peter Cowenhoven. She has also been said to marry Jeremiah Adams, John's cousin. For a discussion of the question, see Vol. 80, page 245, of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record.

He had his estate resurveyed in 1767, and in 1770 conveyed equal parts of it to his sons John, Jonathan, and Elijah. He did not leave a will; so the names of his daughters are unknown. His farm lay between what is known as the Delilah Road and the School House Road, extending from Jonathan's Thoroughfare, which derived its name from him, to the New Road.

Children:

- 28 i. John.
- 29 ii. Jonathan.
- 30 iii. Elijah.

12. David<sup>a</sup> (Jeremiah<sup>l</sup>, Jeremiah<sup>s</sup>, John<sup>s</sup>, Jeremy<sup>l</sup>) Adams is

mentioned in the will of his step-grandmother, Rebecca, in 1750, as her grandson-in-law, son of Jeremiah Adams, deceased, and is mentioned in the will of his father, Jeremiah in 1742, of which he was an executor. He married Catherine Wood by license dated June 20, 1745.

His will is dated March 6, 1754, and was proved March 24, 1763. His wife, Catherine, and Robert Morse were made executors. He mentioned the children named below:

- 31 i. Jonas.
- ii. David.

13. Joseph<sup>s</sup> (Jeremiah<sup>t</sup>, Jeremiah<sup>s</sup>, John<sup>s</sup>, Jeremy<sup>t</sup>) Adams. He married Sarah Reeves, of Burlington County, by license of June 28, 1754.

His will is dated November 24, 1766, and was proved February 10, 1769. His wife and Nehemiah Leeds are named executors. The children named are listed below. His land was sold by the Sheriff, and some of his descendants are to be found in Havre-de-Grace, Maryland.

Children:

- i. Joseph.
- ii. John.
- iii. Rebecca.
- iv. Mary.
- v. Jane.
- vi. An expected child.

To be continued.



## ABSTRACTS OF EARLY DEEDS

This Indenture made the 17 day of May, 1720 Between *John Schull* of Great Eggharbour County of Gloster and province of New Jersey, and *Peter Covenover* of the said county and province of the other part Witnesseth that the said *John Schull* for—the sum of fifty pounds currant silver money of New York to him in hand paid by the said *Peter Covenover*—Sold unto said *Peter Covenover*—one hundred and fifty acres of Land Laid forth and Surveyed near the Sea Between the two Eggharbours and Begins at a White Oak markt by the meadow side and Runs thence North West into the woods and South East to the Bay then along by this Bay or Sound to the next Creek binding the land of *Michael Newbold* the said land said *John Schull* purchased of *Daniel Leeds* on the 18 day of May 1699.

Signed  
John Schull.

Witnesses  
William Cawdery  
Thomas Green

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This Indenture made the 8 day of September 17 Thurty and 8 (1738) Between *Edward Higbee* of Great Eggharbor County of Gloucester and — Province of New Jersey son and Heir of *John Higbee* formerly of Huntingonton in the Island of Nassau in the province of N. Yorke but late of Little Eggharbour in the County of Burlington in New Jersey of one part and *John Matthis* of said Little Eggharbour of the other part Witnesseth that the said *Edward Higby* for and in consideration of a certain sum of coront Procolamation money to him in hand paid by the said *John Matthes* — The said *Edward Higby* hath granted Bargained and sold unto *John Matthis* two hundred pound Right of Land Situated lying and being within the new purches lately made by the Inhabetance of the town of huntinton, I say two hundred pound Right of Land Eastward of the old purchase first made by the Town of Huntinton — with all my Right of Land and Meadows situate lying and being on the South Side of this Island of Nassaw on a Neck called by the name of Sampeumes I say all my Rights both of Upland and Meddo—which belong to me the abovesaid *Edward Higbee* which became of Right to him by virtue of the Last Will and Testament of his father who purchased the same of *his father Edward Higby* as appears by Indenture bearing date of 17 of February 1706/7

Signed  
Edward Higbee

Witnesses  
Andrew Holman  
Elizabeth Kettel  
Thomas Marke

This Indenture made the five and twentyeth day of May 1730 Between *Charles Steelman* of the County of New Castle upon Delaware River Son and Heir of *Charles Steelman* late of Synamensink in the county of Burlington Province of New Jersey Deceased By and with ye advice and Consent of *John Bird* of aforesaid county of New Castle and *Margaret* his wife and *Dived Enexson* and *Elenore* his wife of the same county *Sisters* of the above said *Charles Steelman* of the one part and *Phillip Wallis* of ye Township of Evesham and County of Burlington Yeoman of the other part Witnesseth that ye said *Charles Steelman* for and in consideration of the sum of thirty pounds Lawful money of America to him in hand paid by the said *Phillip Wallis*—Hath Sold unto the said *Phillip Wallis*—all that small Tract of Land Situate lying and being in the Township of Chester in the County of Burlington Province of New Jersey, Beginning at a tree in the East side of Pensaukin Creek—containing one hundred acres which said land was purchased of *William Biddle* by *Hauuce Monsiere* grandfather of the said *Charles Steelman* by Deed dated tenth day of April 1688 and sometime after Bequeathed unto *Charles Steelman* father of said *Charles Steelman* Party to these presents by the last Will and Testament of ye said *Hauuce Monsiere*.

Signed

*Charles Steelman*

Witnesses

*David Walker*

*Thomas Cartmell Esq.*

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This Indenture made the 24 of May 1805 Between *Peter Turner* of the Township of Galloway, County of Gloucester and State of New Jersey, and *Mary* his wife of the one part and *James Baremore* of the same place of the other part Witnesseth Whereas *Hannah Ladd* in her lifetime was by divers good conveyances etc.—lawfully seized of 881 acres of Land and Marsh Situate—on *Brigantine Beach* in county aforesaid and Whereas *Hannah Ladd* by her last will and Testament bearing date October 5, 1792 did devise the same to *James Mickle*—and *James Mickle* by his deed of conveyance bearing date of March 9, 1802, did convey the same to the said *James Baremore* and *Peter Turner* as Tenants in common Now this Indenture Witnesseth that the said *Peter Turner* and *Mary* his wife for and in consideration of the sum of Five hundred dollars to them in hand by said *James Baremore*—Have granted Bargained and sold unto the said *James Baremore* and to his Heirs and Assigns forever the one equal undivided Moity or one half part of the said Eight hundred and Eighty one acres of land and Marsh situate on *Brigantine Beach*.

Signed

*Peter Turner*

*Mary Turner*

Witnesses

*A. Blair*

*John Shannon*

## SERVICE OF JOHN TILTON

### As Dictated to His Son for His Pension Application

I entered service of the United States in the Revolutionary War as volunteer under Col. Richard Somers in the Eighth Regiment of the New Jersey line of which ZEPHANIAH STEELMAN was captain of the Company. It was about the first of November, 1775. I was put on duty under Capt. Steelman as Ensign of that Company. We was stationed at *Absequan* to guard along the seacoast along the shores of Egg Harbor from Somers Point to Leeds Point of which had a number of calls, sometimes to the Beach to take that was cast away and make prisoners of them. I had to go to Philadelphia to take prisoners to confinement a number of times, and had to stop the people from leaving provisions to the British. I was in that service under Capt. Steelman till about the last of June, 1776, when I was released by others. I was in the service as Ensign under Capt. Steelman about eight months. The fore part of July, 1776, I went on board an *armed vessel* called the "CONGRESS" commanded by Captain Crage. I went as Captain of the marines. She carried eight carriage guns, sixteen two ports, about thirty small arms. She was said to be for the purpose to clear the Coast of *Refugees* and *British Privateers*. We cruised awhile between Sandy Hook and the Capes of Delaware, then off to the Bahama Islands. Then returned to Philadelphia about the last of October, 1776. Then was discharged. I was in this service about four months.

About the first of November, 1776, there was a call for all the men that could be spared and a company to be raised by enlistment, for five months. I then went in service as an Ensign under Captain David Weatherby to five months service. But before we got the company filled up with men the call was so great that we went with what men we had to Haddonfield. There joined a number of Militia. We was there for some days, from thence to Mount Holly. We was there but a short time, but had three engagements with the Hessians. But we had to retreat to Haddonfield. There we was till General Washington made an attack on the Hessians at Trenton and made prisoners of about one thousand of them. Then we went to Bordentown. There we was till the night before the Battle of Trenton. We marched from Bordentown to Trenton in the night. We got to Trenton at daylight; the same day in the afternoon the battle began and held till dark. I was in the whole engagement and a line of pines was made as far as I could see them.

I was ordered by Col. Somers and Capt. Weatherby to go to Egg Harbor and Cape May to enlist men to fill up the company for five months. I went, enlisted what men I could at Egg Harbor and Cape May, and then returned with the men to the company. Where I found them at Raration River at a place called Brombrook. We was there for some time from thence to Raration Bridge. There we was told our time was up in 1777. I think it was April when we took our dis-

charge. We had a great many alarms, some skirmishes, and took some prisoners, horses and wagons, and then came home. I think I was in that service about or near six months. I then took my rank again as Ensign under Capt. Steelman militia, to guard the shores of Egg Harbor, which we had to go from place to place to keep the Refugees from landing on the shore. I served under Capt. Steelman about five months. The latter end of 1777 there was a call for men. I went out under Capt. George Payne as Lieutenant in place of Edmond Ireland in the Militia Service. We went first to Woodbury; we was there some time. From thence to Gloucester. We was there till Mud Island Fort was given up, then we went back to Haddonfield. The British were there at Timber Creek. We had several skirmishes with them in which I received a wound in the left shoulder, which I was under the necessity to leave camp and return to Egg Harbor. There I was under the Doctor for about six months of which I was with Capt. Payne about two months before I was wounded. This was the latter end of 1777. The fore part of 1778 as soon as I was able, I took my rank under Capt. Steelman, and served to the end of the War, to such duties as I was able to perform.

I am eighty years of age in March of 1835. I knew General Washington at Trenton, and General Major Putnam at Princeton. I marched with General Putnam from (torn) to Somerset when I was going up with the men I enlisted. General Dickerson at Raritan; Colonel Morgan of the Riflemen at Haddonfield to Timber Creek, the day I was wounded. Colonel Proctor of the Artillery at *Egg Harbor at Leeds Point*.

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I have wrote this as my father stated it to me. In the above is the terms he served, as near as he can recollect.  
(signed) James Tilton.

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Came before me one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Gloucester, in the State of New Jersey, SAMUEL SOOY, who being duly sworn according to Law, did depose and say that he knew JOHN TILTON (now present) at the commencement of the Revolutionary War, and ever since, that he the said Tilton, did actually serve as Ensign at the Battle of Timber Creek, under Colonel Richard Somers of the 8th Regiment, which was in the year 1777, that he also knew him in the same capacity of Ensign the FIRST TIME THE MILITIA were ordered around to LITTLE EGG HARBOR under COLONEL TAYLOR. I cannot tell in what year, but it was after the fight at Timber Creek. I was also with the said Tilton at a fight at ABSECON in Great Egg Harbor, which was after the fight at Little Egg Harbor, and more than two years after the battle at Timber Creek; that the said deponent and Tilton served in the same Company. That in the next summer, the British came up the Little Egg Harbor River, and made an attack at CHESTNUT NECK

and burnt the houses and vessels. The militia were called to defend the place, and that the Company to which the deponent belonged was ordered up *with others*. CAPTAIN ZEPHANIAH STEELMAN was Captain at that time, and JOHN TILTON Ensign of the Company, and did actually serve at that time. That the said deponent knew him afterwards in the service and although not able to name times and particular dates, he is sure that he, the said Tilton did serve as Ensign all the War. I should have mentioned that he was with me at the Battle of Trenton on the 3rd of January, 1777.

(signed) Samuel Sooy

Sworn and subscribed before me the 10th day of March, 1834.

(signed) Daniel Baker.

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Came before me one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the said County, EDWARD HIGBEE, and was duly sworn according to Law, who deposes and says that he is now acquainted with John Tilton who is now standing in our presence, and that this deponent well knows that the said John Tilton to be a soldier and that he was in the battle at Timber Creek with (torn) in the year 1777, and that he was Ensign under Col. Richard Somers of the 8th Regiment. George Paine was Captain of the Company and John Lucas, Lieutenant, who was killed in the said battle. This deponent further says that the said Ensign John Tilton was wounded there and that after he had in a measure recovered from his wound, he went again into the service and as he does really believe continued in the service of the United States as an Ensign to the end of the Revolutionary War.

(signed) Edward Higbee

Sworn and subscribed before me at Egg Harbor this 10th day of May, 1834.

(signed) Daniel Baker.

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Original papers in the possession of Mrs. Samuel Johnson of Absecon, N. J., a descendant of John Tilton.

Copied from the original papers by Georgiana C. Blake.



LETTER FROM JOHN COX<sup>1</sup> AND ELIJAH CLARK<sup>2</sup> TO THE  
PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY

Forks of Little Egg Harbor, June 12, 1777.

Sir: — We this morning received information from CAPT. BRADLEY at the Foxborough<sup>3</sup>, that on the 10th instant, about six o'clock in the evening, a brig appeared off Little Egg Harbor Inlet, and made a signal for a Pilot. JOSEPH SOWEY, with his brother and two boys, went off to conduct her into port, and were taken and carried off. Immediately on taking them on board the brig proceeded to the mouth of Great Egg Harbor Inlet, where she again threw out a signal for a pilot; on which Mr. Golder went off with his boat, and on approaching near enough finding she was a vessel of force, he immediately put about, and pushed for the shore, the enemy's boat pursuing, with only two men showing themselves. On coming within 100 yards, a number of men showed themselves and fired on Golder and crew, who with some difficulty gained the shore, but were obliged to quit their boat, which fell into the hands of the enemy. As Soweys is one of our best pilots, we doubt not that he will be made use of by the enemy to bring in their tenders, and pilot them up the bay and river, which may be productive of most fatal consequences, the inhabitants being in a most helpless condition, and having a great number of cattle and other property that must immediately fall into the hands of the pirates, unless some spirited steps are immediately taken to prevent it. We have presumed to take from CAPT. SHALER<sup>4</sup>, eight or ten pieces of cannon, belonging to a sloop of his lately cast away on the coast, which we have this day ordered to the Foxboroughs, under his direction, with orders immediately to throw up a battery to defend the Inlet, and to annoy the enemy as much as possible should they attempt an entrance. There are now at Foxboroughs a guard of about 20 men, and Col. Clark will immediately order down as many more, to assist in doing the necessary work. Powder and provisions will be immediately wanted. Shot can be procured here. We doubt not the Council will think it expedient to lose no time giving the necessary directions for effecting what they think ought to be done on this alarming occasion.

We are, with great respect, your most ob't and h'e ser'ts  
(signed) John Cox  
Elijah Clark

1. John Cox was at one time owner of Batsto iron works. His home was Bloomsbury Farm, now a part of Trenton. He was prominent in all state affairs.
2. For Elijah Clark see Yearbook, Vol. 1. No. 2, page 61.
3. Foxborough (Foxburrows) was the name of a section of Chestnut Neck.
4. Timothy Shaler was a Privateer Captain. His name appears in many for sale advertisements of captured vessels. In Egg Harbor City's park is found a grave, well cared for by that city, with the following inscription: "Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Sibbel Shaler Consort of the late Timothy Shaler who departed this life on the 2nd day of April 1785 in the 52nd year of her age and whose mortal remains repose here together with those of three of her infant children." Their home was probably near-by. There are early Shaler surveys in that section.

## MINUTES OF THE SAFETY COUNCIL

Saturday, July 5, 1777

Present

His Excellency the Governor

Mr Elmer

Mr Paterson

Mr Camp

Mr Condict

Mr Scudder

A Memorial from Elijah Clark, Richard Wescott & John Cox was read, Setting forth that the Enemy's ships of War entered Little Egg Harbor Inlet and seized two brigs lying at the Fox-Burrows, within the Inlet & carried them off, with a considerable quantity of Stock &c., and praying that Little Egg Harbor may be fortified &c. and that this Board issue the necessary orders for that purpose.

Agreed unanimously, That this Board is not competent to decide upon the subject matter of the said Memorial, and therefore, it be referred to the Legislature.

Adj'd to 9 o'clock Monday Morning.

\* \* \* \* \*

Note:

The incidents described in the foregoing letter and memorial, relate to the "first time the Militia was ordered around to Little Egg Harbor under Colonel Taylor," as mentioned by Samuel Sooy in his affidavit to the service of John Tilton, and to which he later referred as "the fight at Little Egg Harbor." Chestnut Neck was saved this "first time" but a great quantity of live stock and two ships were carried off.

Samuel Sooy likewise referred to the "fight at Absecon." Other papers allude to this engagement as "the skirmish with the Refugees at the salt works at Absecon." (For these salt works see Yearbook, Vol. 1, No. 2. page 59.) These Refugees were a cruel, vicious band of Tory Outlaws, under the command of the notorious Joe Mulliner. They numbered about one hundred men, with headquarters in the dense pine forest, from whence they raided, pillaged and murdered at will. They terrified this whole section until, eventually, they were hunted down and Mulliner captured. He was confined in the jail at Burlington, tried and condemned to be hung August 16, 1781. Bishop Asbury, in a small book which he published on his work in New Jersey, told of his visiting Mulliner in his cell in Burlington jail the night before his execution, of talking and praying with him, and of Mulliner's confession of his many crimes, the justice of his sentence, of his repentance, and of his hope of mercy from his Maker.

In Samuel Sooy's statement that the "British came up the Little Egg Harbor River and made an attack on Chestnut Neck

and burnt the houses and vessels," the reference is, of course, to the Battle of Chesnut Neck, October 6, 1778.

G. C. B.

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### VOTES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Saturday, September 20, 1777.

A Memorial from Elijah Clark and Richard Wescott, Esquires, was read setting forth that they had erected, at their own Expense, a small Fort at the Fox-Burrows, near Port of Little Egg Harbour, and had purchased a number of cannon for the Defense of the said Port, relying on the Publick for payment of the Expense on that occasion. That they had disbursed a Sum of money, an account whereof is annexed to the said Memorial, and praying a Re-imbusement of the monies so advanced: Whereupon the House having taken the same into Consideration,

RESOLVED, That the Treasurer pay the Balance due to the said Elijah Clark and Richard Wescott, being Four Hundred and Thirty Pounds, One Shilling and Three Pence, and that their Receipt, or the Receipt of either of them, be a Discharge to the Treasurer for Payment thereof—That they be empowerd and directed to sell such Stores as are not useful, and pay the Amount into the Treasury, and to take Charge of the said Cannon and necessary Stores for the Use of the State.

ORDERED, That Mr. Keasby and Mr Hathorn do wait on the Council and desire their concurrence to the said Resolution.

Mr. Keasby reported that Mr. Hathorn and himself obeyed the order of the House.

\* \* \* \* \*

### A MESSAGE FROM THE COUNCIL BY MR. CONDUCT

Council-Chamber, Sept. 20, 1777

ORDERED, That Mr. Conduct acquaint the House of Assembly that the Council concurred in the Resolution contained in their Message of this Day, respecting the payment of four Hundred and Thirty Pounds, One Shilling and Three Pence to Elijah Clark and Richard Wescott Esquires, and other Matters in the said Message contained.

\* \* \* \* \*

Note:

This fort was located on what afterward was locally known as "Fort Island." — a plot of high ground by the river bank, with marsh adjoining.

The house standing on this site was, until recently, the summer home of James Ransford Abbott, State Highway Commissioner.

No plan of this fort has ever been found in our records. Our people were too busy "doing" to record what "was done." What

was done has to be searched for in many ways. Much will never be known. We are indebted to the late William S. Stryker, Adjutant-General of New Jersey, for many British records of vital importance to our people. Captain Patrick Ferguson, in command of the British troops at the Battle of Chestnut Neck, describes this fort as follows:

“\* \* \* \* \* The rebels had there erected a work with embrasures for six guns, on a level with the water, to rake the channel, and another upon a commanding eminence, with a platform for guns en barbette, in which, however, it afterwards appeared that they had as yet placed no artillery.”

\* \* \* \* \*

### THE BATTLE OF CHESTNUT NECK

Chestnut Neck at the beginning of the Revolutionary War, was a busy thriving trade center. Local vessels made regular trips to New York and elsewhere, carrying mail and local products, and returning with needed merchandise. With the coming of the War, the same harbor facilities which made it a seaport, made it a rendezvous of the Privateers. Privateering (the arming of privately owned vessels to prey on enemy shipping, and also, to protect the shipping of their own country) was an international custom. British Privateers constantly raided our coast and attacked our shipping. Our Privateers brought their captured prizes into Chestnut Neck, unloaded, and stored their cargoes in the storehouses. These cargoes and the captured vessels were sold, and frequently the captured vessels were fitted out and used as Privateers.

With the British holding Philadelphia and New York, during that awful winter of 1777-78, General Washington at Valley Forge had his source of supplies cut off. Supplies were then brought into Little Egg Harbor, unloaded at Chestnut Neck, taken up the river on flat boats to the Forks, carted across the state to Burlington, and on to Valley Forge. Many cargoes intended for Sir Henry Clinton in New York, because of our privateers, reached General Washington at Valley Forge. Thus, Little Egg Harbor and Chestnut Neck proved a real life line during that darkest period of the War. Chestnut Neck was indeed an active place during that time. It is said that as many as thirty vessels were usually there, bringing in captured prizes, unloading them, selling them, and again sailing out. Captain Micajah Smith brought in the large British freighter Venus, of London, in August, 1778. She is said to have been one of the most valuable taken during the War.

Sir Henry Clinton became so exasperated by this constant loss of his ships, that he decided to “clean out that nest of Rebel Pirates.” Accordingly, on September 30, 1778, a fleet of nine British ships and transports, under command of Capt. Henry Collins, with 300 British Regulars and 100 New Jersey Loyalists, under Capt. Patrick Ferguson, sailed from New York, bound for Chestnut Neck.

Governor Livingston<sup>1</sup> learned of their sailing, and sent Express Riders to warn the people. General Washington dispatched Count Pulaski and his Legion to assist the patriots. Count Pulaski, however, did not arrive until the day following the battle.

There are no official records as to what men helped to defend Chestnut Neck. From John Tilton's pension papers, we have learned that CAPT. ZEPHANIAN STEELMAN'S Company (said to have numbered about 60 men) was ordered WITH OTHERS to help defend Chestnut Neck. From records of men serving in CAPT. JOSEPH CONOVER'S Company, it would seem that his Company, likewise, was there; and, of course, the company stationed at the Forks to protect the iron works at Batsto, would be there—also every man and boy, irrespective of age, who had a musket and could use it, would be there; in all, probably about 200 or more men. They had only their muskets for defense against British cannon. The cannon which Elijah Clark and Richard Wescott had purchased for the fort at Chestnut Neck, evidently, were more needed elsewhere. We all know the dire needs of the patriot army at every point in New Jersey at that time. While those cannon in place at Chestnut Neck would have meant a different story for the patriots there, their use, probably, was equally effective where they were used, and may have meant more to our cause.

The British fleet, because of bad weather, did not arrive off Little Egg Harbor until late in the afternoon of October 5th. Then the weather prevented their getting over the bar. Knowing the people had been warned, and that Count Pulaski was on the way, all haste was made to get up the river to Chestnut Neck. The troops were put aboard the galleys and armed boats, and left at daybreak on October 6th. Again they were delayed; two boats grounded "for want of pilots." They reached Chestnut Neck at four o'clock, in a heavy fog.

We have no official records of this Battle. Again, we are grateful to General Stryker for the British records. While biased, they are, no doubt, accurate, — even though they call our patriots "skulking banditti" and "rebel freebooters."

An abstract of Capt. Collins report is as follows:

"\_\_\_\_\_ intelligence of our intentions had reached the rebels several days preceding our arrival (which enabled them to get four privateers to sea), so no time was to be lost in proceeding up the river: \_\_\_\_\_ got up with the galleys, and the Nautilus and Experiment's tenders, about four in the afternoon, to Chestnut Neck, where the rebels had several vessels and storehouses. They ranged themselves in numbers in a breastwork they had erected on an eminence, and showed themselves in a battery (which we

1. "In the night of the 29th Sept. Governor Livingston received intelligence of the enemy's intention to attack Egg-Harbour, and at three o'clock in the morning called a council, and took measures to defeat their enterprize." New Jersey Archives, Second Series, Vol. 2, page 464.

afterwards found had no guns) on the beach, but were soon disordered by a well-managed fire from the galleys, the troops landing immediately under the protection of the gunboats, and cannonade of the galleys soon drove them from their works, and made them disperse to the woods without loss. The vessels at this place, amounting to ten in number, we found were mostly British, which had been seized upon by the rebel cruisers; amongst them was the Venus, of London, and others of considerable size, which they could not carry higher up; as all of them were scuttled and dismantled, and some sunk, it was impossible (notwithstanding my solicitude to recover the property of the King's subjects) to get down here; I therefore, ordered them destroyed and fired. The storehouses and settlements here, so particularly adapted to the convenience of this nest of freebooters, I was of the opinion, with the commanding officer of the troops, should also be destroyed; which was accordingly done, also the battery, and the work on the hill."

Capt. Ferguson reported that had they arrived by surprise, they had "meant to push on with celerity to the Forks." There is a tradition that they did attempt to reach the Forks by roadway, but the Patriots, in a heavily wooded narrow section, attacked and drove them back.

Having demolished, burned, and laid waste all they could not steal, knowing that Count Pulaski was due to arrive (Tory spies kept them informed) they hastily left at noon on October 7th, stopping at the mouth of Bass River to destroy the salt works and mills of Eli Mathis. They burned all of the houses on his plantation, his home and barns; then they rejoined their ships.

Count Pulaski on arriving at Chestnut Neck, immediately marched on to the Forks, crossed the river and marched to Tuckerton, arriving there on October 8th. Here he and the British watched each other until October 15th when, through the treachery of a deserter, the British were able to surprise an outpost of fifty of Pulaski's men, bayonet the sentry and almost the entire number of men. It is said that the order for "no quarter" had been given. Capt. Ferguson reported that "it being a night attack, but little quarter could be given." There were 200 of the British and 50 of Count Pulaski's men. This is known as the "Massacre of Little Egg Harbor." The site is marked by a monument erected by the Sons of the Cincinnati. The British then sailed back to New York.

From this massacre, it is evident what would have been the fate of Chestnut Neck, had the British been able to make a surprise attack. What did *not* happen is as significant as what did happen. They did not kill or capture any of our men. Neither did they capture any of our Privateers, nor were they able to take back any of the captured British Prize vessels.

Word from Gov. Livingston's express riders had reached 'the Neck' on October 2nd, so it is not likely the British found much

of value to steal. The men had dismantled and scuttled the larger vessels, and evidently all smaller boats had been loaded and taken up the river and hidden. While the men were doing this, those capable women would not have been idle. From tradition, we learn that they habitually buried their pewter and silver when a raid was imminent. They knew this was no mere raid. There were relatives and friends with large plantations and homes inland, who would take care of them and their possessions. We can picture them on the morning of October 6th (we also had spies to keep us informed) loading the last of their possessions on the farm wagons, and leaving the men to see to it the the British got no farther than Chestnut Neck. They did just that. They fell back to 'the woods' and, according to tradition, fired from behind trees as they went. There is a tradition that William Johnson fired the shot from behind a tree, that killed the British Officer that, it is claimed, was killed. The British reported one man wounded. He could have died from the wound. The British did not pursue the Patriots into the woods.

In the Newspaper Extracts of the New Jersey Archives is found this item from "The Pennsylvania Evening Post" of October 9, 1778:

"\_\_\_\_\_ The British came up the Little Egg Harbor river as far as Capt. Pain's house, which they burnt with several vessels scuttled in that part of the river, the owners not having time to move them higher up. \_\_\_\_\_ None of the stores, public or private were destroyed, being moved at the first alarm, and Capt. Pain had fortunately carried off his stock and household furniture."

Our Privateers continued to operate until the close of the War. As we look through the Newspaper Extracts in the New Jersey Archives, we find many advertisements of captured vessels and their cargoes for sale at Chestnut Neck and at the Forks. It does not seem that the British profited much by this marauding expedition.

Chestnut Neck never again became a trade center. Three of the large land owners, Micajah Smith, John Mathis, and Joseph Sooy, did return and rebuild their homes, The others eventually built new homes in present Port Republic. It is said that the Joseph Johnson house was not destroyed. (For the tradition concerning this house, see Yearbook, Vol. 1, No. 1, page 9.)

Mr. Paul C. Burgess had made a pen sketch of Chestnut Neck from the early deeds and surveys which he has in his possession, showing the homes of the land owners living at Chestnut Neck at the time of the battle. The foundation of Payne's tavern is still discernible, and John Adams Landing and the fort are accurately located. John Adams purchased 300 acres here in 1711, and John Mathis acquired this 300 acres in 1769. The foundation of his house is still there. The Sooy house, built after the battle, is still standing. Edward Bowen did not return to Chestnut Neck.

He had married Sarah, daughter of John Smith and a sister of Micajah Smith. There are still Bowens living in Port Republic. All early plantation owners had to have homes for their workmen on their plantations. These houses may have been occupied at that time by seamen or others needed in War time work. We have no way of learning about this.

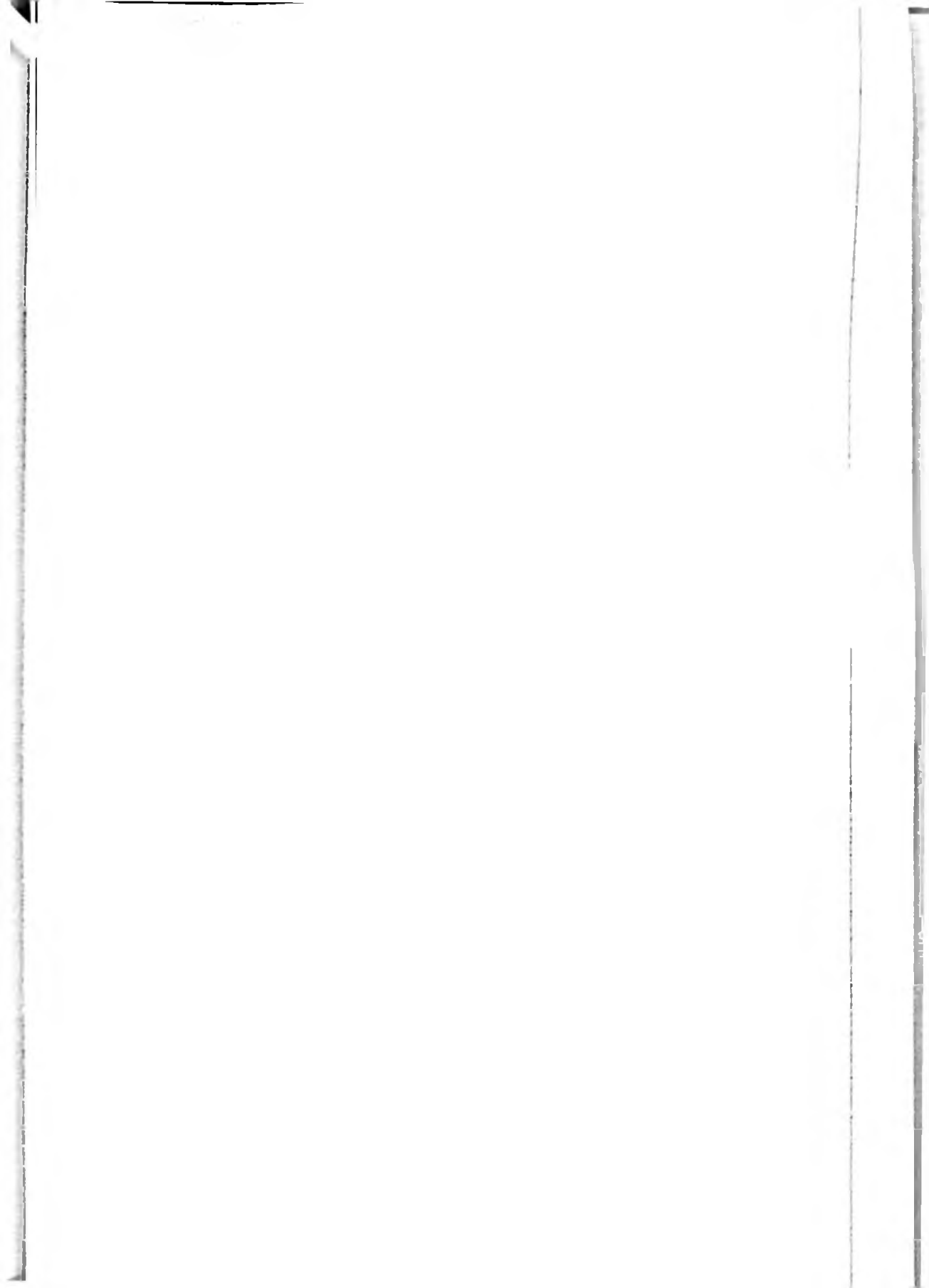
Edward Blake, in 1804, married Mary, daughter of Micajah Smith. In 1807, she received from her father by will, all lands he had "purchased of David Stephens, Abraham Davies, and David Gifford at Chestnut Neck." Deeds then refer to these lands as the Blake Plantation. The Edward Blake home stood on the right side of the road, about half way between the house of the late John W. Johnson and the monument. I remember the house well.

In 1836 my grandfather, John Collins, a grandson of Dr. Richard Collins, Atlantic County's first physician, of Collins Mills on the Moss Mill Road, purchased the Smith plantation from John Smith, son of Micajah Smith. Grandfather lived in what Micajah Smith in his will called his "Mansion House" until it was destroyed by fire. I have a table and sideboard saved from that fire. He then built the house in which I was born, on the opposite side of the road. Eventually that too was destroyed by fire. Now fire has claimed all buildings, including the huge barns. A few of the lovely cedar and osage orange trees that lined both sides of the long roadway from the main road to his home, are still standing.

The Rose family purchased property on Chestnut Neck in the early 1800's, and lived there until a few years ago, when they built their new house in Port Republic. The families of Johnson, Blake, Mathis, Sooy, Rose and Collins made up Chestnut Neck for a number of years. Descendants of the Johnson and Sooy families still live on the original estates. The Mathis plantation passed to the Lippincott branch of the family, and from them to the French branch, who probably still own much of it. The old Mathis burying ground near where the house stood, can easily be found and is well cared for. The Smith-Collins plantation now belongs to the heirs of the late Judge William C. French, who was a grandson of John Collins and a great-great-grandson of Micajah Smith.

A monument erected through the efforts of General Lafayette Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, marks the site of the Battle of Chestnut Neck. The Minute Man at its top faces the river, still guarding the shore against the approaching enemy. It is a beautiful monument, worthy of the men it honors.

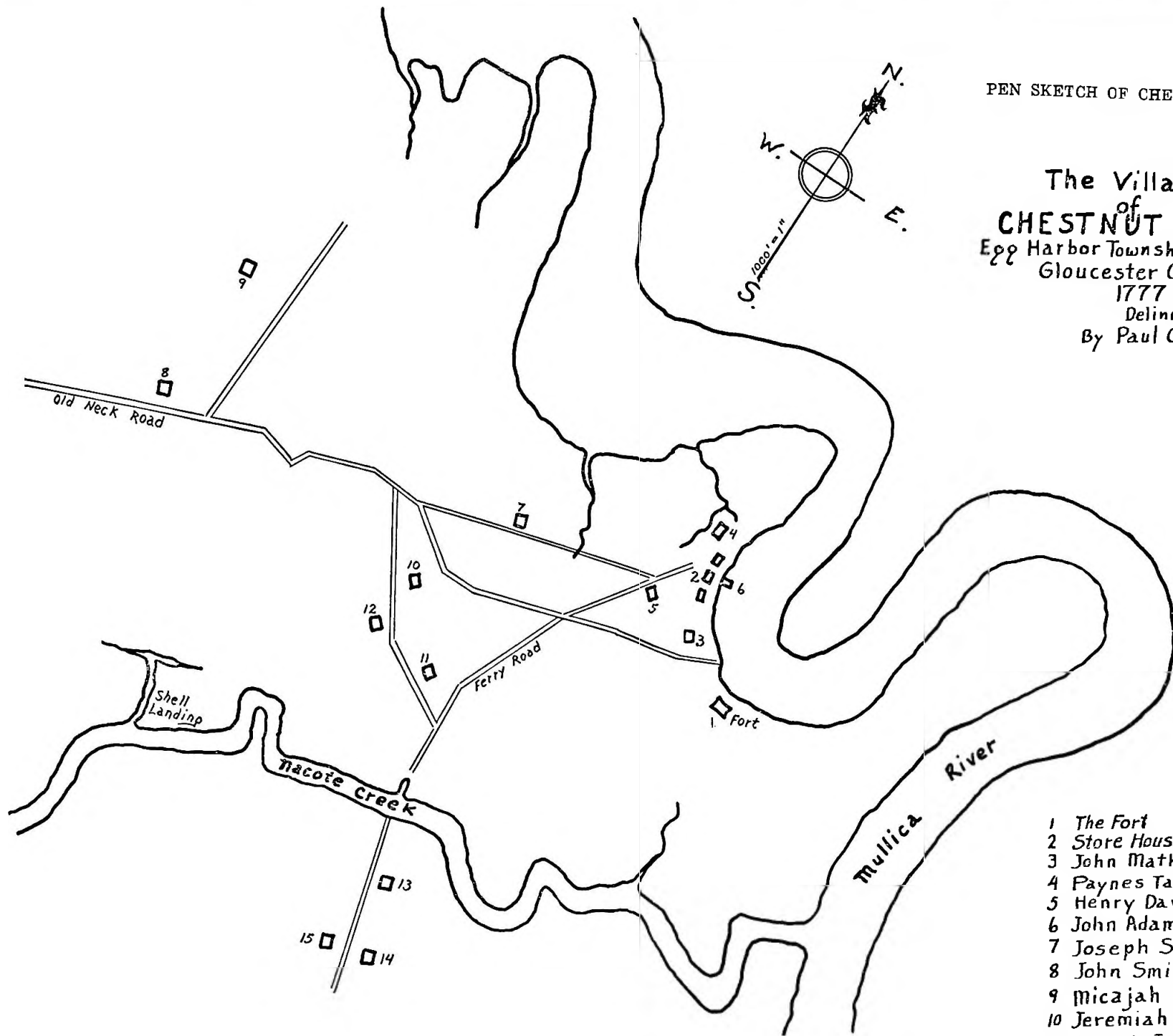
GEORGIANA C. BLAKE



PEN SKETCH OF CHESTNUT NECK

The Village  
of  
**CHESTNUT NECK**  
Egg Harbor Township  
Gloucester County N.J.  
1777

Delineated in 1950  
By Paul C. Burgess.



- 1 The Fort
- 2 Store Houses
- 3 John Mathis House
- 4 Paynes Tavern
- 5 Henry Davis House
- 6 John Adams Landing
- 7 Joseph Sooy House
- 8 John Smith
- 9 Micajah Smith
- 10 Jeremiah Adams
- 11 Joseph Johnson
- 12 Edward Bowen
- 13 Robert Smith
- 14 Jeremiah Hipbee
- 15 James Gibetson



Photo Courtesy of Burdette Field

Monument honoring the men who defended Chestnut Neck  
at the "Battle of Chestnut Neck" on October 6, 1778  
Erected through General Lafayette Chapter  
Daughters of the American Revolution  
Dedicated October 6, 1911

ABSTRACTS FROM  
THE TOWN BOOK FOR THE TOWNSHIP OF  
EGG HARBOUR

1794 - 1831

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EARLY EAR MARKS\*

1794

Thomas Somers: Two half pennys under side of the near ear, one half penny upper side of the off Ear.

Joshua Garwood: Two half pennys under side of the left Ear, and Crop off of the same Ear.

Frederick Steelman: One hole through the right Ear, half penny under the left Ear.

1795

Richard Wescoat: Crop of the right Ear & happeny under the Same.

Andrew Steelman: A Swallow fork in the End of the Left Ear and a happeny under the right.

James Steelman (Oak Woods) : Latch Mark on the Right Ear.

James Williams: A Crop and two slits in the right Ear, and Swallow fork in the Left.

Mizeal English: A Crop on the left Ear and a Slit in the Same.

John Hawks: A Crop & Slit in the right Ear and a Slit in the left.

Richard Sayers: Slit in the Neigh Ear & half Crop on the off Ear.

George Bulkley: A Crop and two slits in the left ear, and a swallow fork in the right.

David Dixon: Crop off right Ear and hapenny under the Left.

Hezekiah Lee: Crop of Left Ear and hapenny under right Ear.

George Simkins: Crop off the Near Ear and two Slits in the Same & hole in the other Ear.

Thomas Doughty: Hapeny under the near Ear and Slit in the End of off Ear.

1799

Joseph English Junr.: Hapeny on the top side of the near Ear and nick under the off Ear.

1811

Daniel Leeds: Crop on the Left Ear, and a nick on the top of the Same.

Thomas Adams: Crop of the Left Ear, a hole in the same and half penny on the under side of the same.

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\*In the Colonial period and for a number of years later, live stock roamed at large. Early laws required that they be earmarked, the horns marked, or that they be branded, for identification. When livestock wandered to the wrong plantation, the law required that it be reported, also advertised. A "posting" fee of twenty five cents seems to have been charged in Great Egg Harbor Township.

Daniel Smith: A halfpenny under side of the off Ear, a Slit on the under side of the Near Ear.

David Price: A Crop of the Near Ear and Slit in the Same, and a hole in the off Ear.

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1794

Came to the plantation of John Fords a Brindle Bull, appears to be two years old. A Crop off the right Ear, a Swallow fork on the left.

Came to the Plantation of Joseph Dole a brown Cow with a white star in her face. A hapenny under each Ear.

Came to the plantation of John Smith a year old Stear. A Crop of the left ear.

Came to the plantation of Joseph Cownover a Stray Cow the end of the Ear cut off, Hapenny under the Near Ear.

Came to the plantation of Capt. John Somers one bull, Latch Mark under side of the Near Ear & a hole in the off Ear. Brindle and White pide.

Came to the plantation of David Dennis, a small yearling Stear, black with some white along the back. A hole in the off Ear, and a Crop off the near Ear.

Came to the plantation of Mary Stibbens a stray Stear, black with a white spot in his face: A Swallow fork in his near Ear and Crop and Slit & hapenny in the off Ear. Comes three years old.

Came to the plantation of Joseph Ingersul R.P. a stear two years old, a hole in each Ear and a hapenny under same & a Crop off left Ear.

Came to the plantation of Elias Champen two year old heffer, Crop off the near Ear a latch under the off.

Came to the plantation of William Bice one Heffer Reddish brindle, a hapenny under the upper side of each ear.

Came to the plantation of Benjamin Clarks Mill, yearling stear, Crop off the Neigh Ear, hole in the right Ear.

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March 9, 1796

At a Town Meeting held at the House of Richard Westcoat in and for the Township of Great Egg Harbour, "The Town agrees to raise for the present year for the purpose of Making and Repairing the Highways, the Sum of Three Hundred Pounds on or before the 24 day of May next spring."

1797, August 12:

William Guin agrees to finish the Bridge over the Main river in three weeks on his own expense from this date.

And the said Guin dos Agree that there is to be a Draw Bridge and dos consent that it shall be built and those people that consent to have said Draw Bridge is to be done on thair own expense and not

Guins, and the Draw Bridge is to be done and finished in good order, the above that requests it shall give Security to keep it in good order.

1797, August 12:

Joseph English has undertaken the Bridge over Badcocks Creek for thirty five pound ten shillings — £35 10 0, — is to be compleated in four weeks with good white oak posts and Capss and to be kept the (faded) it was before, the Judges after the work is compleated is to be William Smith, Jessey Mattox, James Steelman G.R. if it is not done workman like the above Judges is to Judge is to dockit.

1803:

Mark Scull, Overseers of Highways, paid out for 10 days work on Highways at 75 cents per day,—\$7.50.

1806, March 12:

Agreed that the Town Committee shall have the Sum of 75 cents per day each when called on the Town Business.

1814, October 11:

At a Town Meeting held at Blackmans Meeting House to take into consideration agreeable to Public Notice the propriety of vewing a rout for a public Road from the Shore Road in the Township of Egg Harbour to the Blue Anker, the most advantagest Rout. It was Carried for it to be a township expense and for the Township Committee to Superintend the Business at their Discretion and to Report to a meeting that they shall call for that purpose as soon as they shall accomplish the Business.

1828, March 12:

Moved and carried that one Dollar and fifty cents per Day shall be paid for one man and two horses for work on the Highways.



**TOWNSHIP OFFICERS ELECTED 1795**

At a Town Meeting held at the Home of Richard Wescoat in and for the Township of Great Eggharbour County of Gloucester and State of New Jersey the 11th Day of March 1795

The following Officers were Chosen

David Sayrs	Moderator
Richard Wescoat	Town Clerk
Thomas Somers )	Freeholders
Elias Smith )	
David Blackman )	Commissioners of Appeal
Constant Smith )	
Elias Smith )	
Frederick Steelman Esq.	Assessor
Joshua Garwood	Collector
Richard Wescoat )	Surveyors of Highways
David Sayrs )	
Joseph Engarson R P )	Overseers of Poor
Thomas Somers )	
James Somers )	Pound Keepers
Richard Wescoat )	
Andrew Godfrey )	
David Risley )	Constables
Thomas Hickman )	
Hezediah Champion )	
Benjamin Ingarson )	
David Risley )	Overseers of the Highways
Frederick Steelman, Esq. )	
Elijah Smith )	
Thomas Somers	Judge of Elections

Catherine O Brian taken by David Manory for one year for the amount of - - - - - 13 .. 0 .. ..

The Town to meet at the House of James Steelman G. R. on the Second Tuesday in April next

David Sayrs Moderator

To be continued.

**RECORDS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS**  
from the  
**EGG HARBOR-CAPE MAY MONTHLY MEETING RECORDS**

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

Continued

- Sarah daughter of Joseph Dole was born ye 16 of ye 10 mo. 1718. Sarah wife of John Ingersul Jr. & daughter of Joseph Dole deceased ye 16 of ye 10 mo. 1758
- Joseph Dole son of Joseph Dole was born ye 19 of ye 3d mo 1721 & deceased ye 5 & buried the 8th of 1st mo 1786 aged near 65.
- Samuel son of Joseph Dole was born ye 23 of 11 mo 1723 & departed this life ye 3d of 12th mo 1723
- Richard Dole son of Joseph & Hannah Dole was born the 28th of ye 1st mo 1725 & deceased the 16 & buried the 18 of 6 mo 1779.
- Isaac Dole son of Joseph Dole was born ye 9 of ye 8 mo 1727 & deceased the 4th of 9mo 1803 & was buried the 6 of same being in the 77 yr. of his age.
- Hannah ye daughter of John Somers wife of Joseph Dole & B. Ingersul was born about 1691. Hannah Ingersul wife of B. Ingersul & Relict of Joseph Dole deceased ye 24th of 2nd mo 1737, aged 46 yrs.
- John Dole son of Isaac and Rachel Dole was born ye 22 of 8mo 1762.
- Isaac Dole son of Isaac & Rachel Dole was born he 29 of 2mo 1764.
- Peter son of Isaac & Rachel Dole was born 25 of 11mo 1765.
- Richard son of Isaac & Rachel Dole was born 22 of ye 2d mo 1768.
- Sarah Dole Daughter of Isaac & Rachel Dole was born 15 of 1 mo 1773.
- Richard Townsend son of John Townsend from Long Island was born ye 12thmo 1681/2 & deceased the 30 of 3rd mo 1737.
- Millisent Townsend wife of Richard Townsend was born ye 7 of 10mo 1685 & deceased the 20 & was buried the 21 of 9mo 1762.
- Phebe Townsend daughter of Richard Townsend was born ye 13 of 3mo 1704 & deceased 16 of 11mo 1705/6.
- John Townsend son of Richard was born 29 of 8mo 1706.
- Hannah Townsend daughter of Richard Townsend was born 7 of 9mo 1708 & deceased the 31 of 9mo 1794.
- Silvanus son of Richard Townsend was born 5 of 1mo 1713 & deceased ye 3 & was buried ye 4 of 3mo 1788.
- Isaac son of Richard Townsend was born ye 10 of 5mo 1715 & departed this life 25 of 2mo & was buried 26 of the same 1788.

Richard Son of Richard Townsend was born 6 of 7mo 1716  
Jacob son of Richard Townsend was born 6 of 9mo 1717.  
Millisent daughter of Richard Townsend was born 10 of 5mo 1720  
Robert son of Richard Townsend was born 23rd of 7mo 1723 & de-  
ceased 28 of 10mo 1723  
Daniel son of Richard Townsend was born 12 Of 10mo 1726.  
Samuel son of Richard Townsend was born ye 12 of 12mo 1735/6.  
Amey Townsend daughter of John Townsend was born 13 of 3mo 1734.  
David Townsend son of John Townsend was born 16 of 5mo 1735  
Rachel and Millisent daughters of John Townsend born 24 of 7mo  
1737 sd Millisent deceased 30 of 7mo 1738 & sd Rachel deceased  
11 of 9mo 1738.  
Richard Townsend son of John Townsend born 23 of 11mo 1740/1  
Sarah Townsend wife of John Townsend deceased 9 of 12mo 1740/1  
Tabitha Townsend daughter of John Townsend born 28 of 5mo 1742  
& deceased 6 of 5mo 1743.  
Henry Townsend son of John Townsend born 7 of 3mo 1744.  
Hannah Townsend daughter of John Townsend born 28 of 10mo 1746.  
Tabitha Townsend daughter of John Townsend was born 7 of 12mo  
1749.  
Judith Townsend daughter of John Townsend was born 15 of 12mo  
1752  
John Townsend son of John Townsend was born 8 of 5mo 1755.  
Joshua Townsend son of John Townsend was born 28 of 12mo 1757.  
Sarah Townsend first wife of Richard Townsend deceased 28 of 6mo  
1732.  
Timothy Townsend son of Richard Townsend was born 12 of 9mo 1735.  
& deceased 26 of 11mo 1741  
Levi Townsend son of Richard Townsend was born 7 of 8mo 1738 &  
deceased 12 of 11mo 1741  
Jacob Townsend son of Richard Townsend was born 13 of 11mo 1741  
Judah Townsend son of Richard Townsend was born 20 of 8mo 1743.  
Catharine Townsend daughter of Richard Townsend was born 20 of  
8mo 1746.  
Daniel Townsend son of Richard Townsend was born 24 of 2mo 1753.  
John Townsend son of Silvanus Townsend was born 9 of 1mo 1740  
Job Townsend son of Silvanus Townsend was born 15 of 1mo 1742.  
Millisent Townsend daughter of Silvanus Townsend was born 5 of 6mo  
1741 & deceased 3 of 2mo 1763 aged 37 yrs.

Jacob son of Silvanus Townsend was born 5 of 1mo 1747

Marcy Townsend daughter of Silvanus Townsend was born 5 of 12mo 1749 & Marcy daughter of Silvanus & Marcy Townsend deceased 6 of 8mo 1762

Rachel daughter of Silvanus Townsend was born 9 of 10mo 1752.

Silvanus son of Silvanus Townsend was born 6 of 3mo 1755.

Thomas Townsend son of Silvanus Townsend was born 7 of 10mo 1757.

Prudence Townsend daughter of Silvanus Townsend was born 3 of 3mo 1761

Amos Townsend son of Silvanus Townsend was born 9 of 3mo 1765.

Isaac Townsend son of Isaac Townsend was born 27 of 9mo 1738 & was buried the 3 of 1mo 1780 in ye 42nd year of his age.

Hannah daughter of Isaac Townsend was born 23 of 10mo 1741.  
Hannah Willits deceased 12 of 6mo 1793. formerly Hannah Townsend.

Lydia Townsend daughter of Isaac Townsend was born 23 of 1mo 1748.

Mark Townsend son of Isaac Townsend was born 5 of 10mo 1756.

Rachel Townsend wife of Samuel Townsend was born 22 of 8mo 1732 & deceased 28 of 2nd mo 1798 and was buried 2nd of 3mo.

Elizabeth Daughter of Samuel Townsend was born 16 of 3mo 1753 & deceased the 8 of 11mo 1800 and was buried the same day

Millisent daughter of Samuel Townsend was born 16 of 4mo 1756.

Phebe Townsend dau of Samuel Townsend was born 7 of 10mo 1757

Hannah daughter of Samuel Townsend was born 15 of 8mo 1762

Edith daughter of Samuel & Rachel Townsend was born 12 of 2mo 1766.

Daniel Townsend son of Daniel Townsend was born 21 of 9mo 1756.

Peter Townsend son of Daniel Townsend was born 1 of 10mo 1758

Rachel dau of Daniel and Rebecca Townsend was born 26 of 12mo 1760.

Elizabeth Townsend wife of David Townsend deceased ye 5 of 3 mo 1761.

James Willits son of John Willits was born 24 of 8mo 1717

Sarah Willits daughter of John Willits was born 14 of 8mo 1719,

Sarah Townsend wife of Isaac Townsend deceased the 24 of 4 mo 1796 in the 77 year of her age. an Elder.

Marcy Willits daughter of John Willits was born 11 of 11mo 1721

Marcy Townsend wife of Silvanus Townsend deceased 10 and was buried ye 12 of ye 2mo 1775.

Jacob Willits son of John Willits was born 22 of 11mo 1724. deceased  
13 of 6mo 1746

Isaac Willits son of John Willits was born 11 of 8mo 1727

Hannah Willits daughter of John Willits was born 3 of 3mo 1730

Hannah Corson wife of Darias Corson deceased 2 of 7mo 1777.

Rachel Willits daughter of John Willits was born 22 of 2mo 1737

Rachel Garritson daughter of Jacob Garritson was born 1 of 2mo  
1721 & deceased 11 of 4mo 1721.

Rem Garritson son of Jacob Garritson was born 26 of 2mo 1722 &  
deceased 7 of 3mo 1722.

Rachel Garritson daughter of Jacob Garritson was born 26 of 5mo  
1723 The sd Rachel deceased ye 2 of 8mo 1757.

Rebecca Garritson daughter of Jacob Garritson was born 2 of 7mo  
1725.

Jacob Garritson son of Jacob Garritson was born 22 of 3mo 1728 &  
deceased 13 of 2mo 1758.

Marcy Garritson daughter of Jacob Garritson was born 9 of 12mo  
1731 & deceased 4 of 7mo 1754.

Phebe Garritson daughter of Jacob Garritson was born 4 of 2mo  
1735 & deceased 4 of 7mo 1735

Rem Garritson son of Jacob Garritson was born 31 of 3mo 1739.

Garrit Garritson son of Jacob Garritson was born 4 of 3mo 1742 &  
deceased 4 of 4mo 1743.

Garrit Garritson son of Jacob Garritson was born 27 of 10mo 1745  
& deceased 23 of 8mo 1775.

Martha Garritson daughter of Jacob Garritson was born 19 of 8mo  
1748 & deceased 19 of 10mo 1752.

Marcy Daniel granddaughter of Jacob Garritson was born 12 of 8mo  
1755.

Phebe Garritson daughter of Jacob Garritson was born 3 of 9mo 1736.

Benaja Corson son of Peter Corson was born 20 of 8mo 1722 & de-  
ceased 28 of 8mo 1722.

Zibiah Corson daughter of Peter Corson was born 24 of 6mo 1723.

Darias Corson son of Peter Corson was born 14 of 11mo 1726

Deborah Corson daughter of Peter Corson was born 27 of 1mo 1728

Rem Corson son of Peter Corson was born 31 of 5mo 1730.

Peter Corson son of Peter Corson was born 9 of 6mo 1732

Rebeckah Corson daughter of Peter Corson was born 11 of 5mo 1735

Levi Corson son of Peter Corson was born 17 of 11mo 1737.

Rachel Corson daughter of Peter Corson was born 21 of 4mo 1741.  
Jesse Corson son of Peter Corson was born 6 Of 5mo 1743.  
Elizabeth Corson daughter of Peter Corson was born 18 of 4mo 1744.  
The first son of Darius Corson was born ye 24 of 8mo 1752 & deceased  
without a name 1 of 10mo 1752.  
Darias Corson son of Darias Corson was born 2 of 9mo 1757.  
Martha Somers daughter of Samuel Somers Junr. was born 20 of  
6mo 1751.  
Daniel Garritson son of Rem Garritson was born in the year 1706.  
Hannah Garritson wife of Daniel Garritson was born in the year 1703.  
Daniel Garritson son of Daniel Garritson was born 27 of 2mo 1738.  
Joshua Garritson son of Daniel Garritson was born 28 of 9mo 1739.  
Rachel Corson widdow of Peter deceased 17 of ye 4mo 1764.  
John Smith son of Noah and Judith Smith was born 20 of 8mo 1764.  
Ruth daughter of Gideon & Judith Scull was born 23 of 12mo 1764.  
Caleb son of Daniel & Rebecca Townsend was born 5 of 12 mo 1764.  
Jacob Garretson deceased the 27 of ye 3mo 1765.  
Robert Smith deceased the 4 of ye 5mo 1765.  
Joshua Townsend son of Daniel & Rebeckah Townsend was born 6 of  
12mo 1766.  
Margerey daughter of Gideon & Judith Scull was born 24 of 2mo 1767.  
Rachel daughter of Reuben & Deborah Ireland was born 17 of 4mo  
1767.  
Josiah Townsend son of Isaac & Keturay Townsend was born 17 of 2mo  
1768 & deceased 27 & was buried ye 29 of 10mo 1785.  
On the 20 of 12mo 1767 two daughters were born to Noah & Judith  
Smith & were both buried ye 23 of 12mo 1767.  
Samuel Corson son of Jesse & Martha Corson was born ye 26 of 8mo  
1768.  
Judith daughter of Noah & Judith Smith was born 6 of 8mo 1769.  
Naomi daughter of Noah & Judith Smith was born 9 of 3mo 1759.  
Samuel Townsend son of Isaac & Keturah Townsend was born 18 of  
4mo 1770 & departed this life 5 of 10mo 1798 & was buried 6 of  
the same. He being a minister in good esteem in the 29 year of  
his age.  
Rachel ye daughter of Isaac & Rachel Dole was born 3 of 5mo 1770.  
Hannah Corson daughter of Jesse & Martha Corson was born 25 of  
10mo 1770.

Samuel and Rachel Townsend son & daughter of Samuel & Rachel was born 29 of 9mo 1771 Samuel Townsend deceased 3 Of 11mo 1800 and was buried 4 day of same.

Jesse Townsend son of Isaac & Keturah was born 4 of 11mo 1771.

Millisent Townsend daughter of Daniel & Rebecca was born 17 of 1mo 1772.

Rachel daughter of Gideon & Judith Scull was born 11 of 10mo 1769.

Zibiah Corson daughter of Jesse & Martha was born 8 of 2mo 1773

Noah Garretson deceased 23 Of 3mo 1773.

Mark son of Gideon & Judith Scull was born 20 of 9mo 1773 & deceased 16 of 10mo 1808 and was buried 17 of the same aged 35 years & 27 days.

James Garretson son of Noah deceased 2 of ye 2mo 1774.

Isaac Townsend son of Isaac & Keturah was born 12 of 6mo 1774.

Robert son of Robert & Rebecca Smith was born 11 Of 9mo 1773.

Jacob Baner son of Elisha & Lidia Baner was born 2 of 3mo 1775.

Daniel son of James & Susana Scul was born 3 of 6mo 1775

Rebecca daughter of Isaac & Rachel Dole was born 1 of 1mo 1776

Martha Garretson wife of Jacob Senr. deceased 18 of 8mo 1775

Sarah, daughter of Isaac & Keturah Townsend was born 27 of 4mo 1776

Mark Baner son of Elisha & Lidia Baner was born 26 of 12mo 1776

Ann, daughter of Isaac & Keturah Townsend was born the 18 Of 3mo 1776 & deceased 5 of 3mo 1797 & was interred 8 of same in the 19 year of her age.

Gideon Scull son of James & Susannah Scull was born 30 of 10mo 1777

Hannah Townsend daughter of Mark & Elizabeth was born 17 of 8mo 1778.

Marmaduke son of Robert & Dorothy Smith was born 21 of 7mo 1778

Dorcas Leeds daughter of Daniel Leeds deceased departed this life 25 of 5mo 1776

Jesse Dole son of Isaac & Rachel Dole was born 19 of 10mo 1778

Elisha Baner son of Elisha & Lidia was born 2 of 12mo 1778

Hannah Baner daughter of Elisha & Lidia was born 8 of 11mo 1780

Jacob Townsend son of Mark & Elizabeth was born 7 of 12mo 1780 & departed this life 1 of 3mo 1797

Samuel Baner son of Isaac & Casandrah was born 8 of 9mo 1780

To be continued