

REV. JOHN MOORE,

OF

NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND,

AND

SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS.

COMPILED BY

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MCMLII.

A HINT ON DATES

THE Dutch in Newtown reckoned time according to *new style*. The month of March, *old style*, commenced ten days earlier than by the *new style*; on and after March 1, 1700, eleven days earlier. On September 3, 1752, the *old style* ended, and the next day was called 14th, *new style*. Riker, in his Annals, always begins the year with January.

OLD STYLE.

Before 1752 the year began
March 25th.

MARCH,	1st Month,
APRIL,	2nd Month,
MAY,	3rd Month,
JUNE,	4th Month,
JULY,	5th Month,
AUGUST,	6th Month,
SEPTEMBER,	7th Month,
OCTOBER,	8th Month,
NOVEMBER	9th Month,
DECEMBER,	10th Month,
JANUARY,	11th Month,
FEBRUARY,	12th Month,

NEW STYLE.

The year 1752 began
January 1st.

JANUARY.
FEBRUARY.
MARCH.
APRIL.
MAY.
JUNE.
JULY.
AUGUST.
SEPTEMBER.
OCTOBER.
NOVEMBER.
DECEMBER.

GENEALOGY.

1. **REV. JOHN MOORE**, the founder of this branch of the family, was of English birth, and was probably born about 1620. John Moore was in Lynn,* Massachusetts, in 1641. The same year he appeared as a grantee of land at Southampton, Long Island. He married *Margaret Howell*, the daughter of Edward Howell, of Boston and Lynn, who was the leader of the colony which established the new town of Southampton on Long Island. It is conjectured that the marriage took place about 1641. He died at Newtown, Long Island, September 17, 1657, and was buried in the ancient town burial ground. His widow married Francis Doughty, the son of Rev. Francis Doughty.

The following sketch† was written by the late Charles B. Moore, Secretary of the New York Genealogical Society, who was a member of the Moore family of Southold, Long Island, and not a descendant of Rev. John.

At a town meeting in Southampton, L. I., on April 6, 1641, four orders were made by the crudely organized democracy, or manor court, of that new settlement, which have been preserved, in "the first book of records."‡ Their theme was caution as to Indians.

The first order was:

"Yt is Ordered that noe man shall giue or lende unto any Indian or Indians eyther gunnes, pistolls or any other Instruments of Warre, viz., powder, shott, Bullets, matches, swords, or any other engine of warre whatsoever; Upon payne of the forfeiture of his whole personal estate found within the limits of Southampton, and also to be liable to the Censure of the Court for what corporall punishment they shall thinke meet to inflict upon such like offenders."

The second order of same date was:

"Yt is ordered that any person whatsoever hath any Lott or Lotts upon Shirecock playne in the which there are any Indian Barnes or wells lying open, whereby cattle have or may take hurte or harme, the owners or overseers of such Lotts shall fill up all such Barnes or wells by the tenth day of this month, upon payne of payeing all such damage as arise by their neglect, and further to answer for theire contempt at the next Court."

The third order, believed to be of the same date, was:

"It is ordered that there shall be three *planteing* lotts layed out, abutting upon the Little Common appertayneing vnto each of the forty eight Acres, viz: to Henry Symonds, the first lott, to Mr. Abraham Peirson the second Lott, and to John Moore, the third lott; y^t being further ordered that the persons above mentioned shall be at the charge of fencing the sayd lotts, so much as they shall abutt vpon the little common."

The remaining order, supposed to be of the same date, was:

"Yt is ordered that Mr. Howe is to have his *planteing* lott at the end of Allen Bredes *planteing* lott, and yt is to lye three acres in length, and soe much in bredth as will make the lott to containe three score and four Acres;" — (i. e., 64 acres, being 16 acres larger than others).

These orders are the earliest and perhaps the most appropriate introduction of John Moore to our attention. They were connected with the idea of planting, building, and residing outside of the close village of Southampton,§ east of it.

The provision for Mr. Howe referred to Daniel Howe, several times chosen to represent Lynn in Massachusetts, who took charge of the vessel,** obtained by the first band at Lynn,†† composed of Edward Howell, Allen Bread, and others, and

* Savage's Dictionary, 229.

† N. Y. Genealogical and Biographical Record, Jan., 1880, X. 1 and 2.

‡ Book of Record, printed 1874, 22, 23.

§ A trial of three years was required before a man could vote or hold office. — Howell's Southampton, 389.

** Appendix I.

†† Appendix II.

letter of Jno. Megapolensis and Samuel Drisius to the Classis of Amsterdam, dated August 5, 1657:

"At Middleburgh, called alias Newtown they are mostly Independents, and have a man of the same persuasion there named, Johannis Moor, who preaches there well, but administers no sacraments, because (as he says) he was permitted in New England to preach but not authorized to administer sacraments, and he has thus continued now for many years. In this village are also many other inhabitants, presbyterians, but they are not able to maintain a Presbyterian Preacher, whilst we know not that any of this sect are to be found among the English in N. Engld, among whom there are preachers."*

Soon after Rev. John Moore's death, the people petitioned the Director General for another minister, "fearing that some of the inhabitants may be led away by the intrusion of Quakers and other heretics." Thirty years after, the town awarded eighty acres of land to his children in consideration of his services.†

We are indebted to Mr. J. H. Innes for the discovery of the following document, which shows, as he says, the poverty and privations against which the first settlers had to contend, and which are not duly appreciated.

23 May.† Appeared John Laurens, residing at Middelburch on Long Island, made known that some money was due to him by Mr. [Moore] deceased, before Minister in the aforesaid village, exhibited an inventory of some clothes left by the said Minister and requested that the same be sold at public auction to obtain his payment from it.

The request having been heard, the following order to the Magistrates of Middelburch was given him:

The Magistrates of the village of Middelburch are requested and ordered to deliver to the bearer of this letter, John Laurens, the goods mentioned in the enclosed inventory, or any other goods which belonged to Mr. [Moore] to be sold here at public auction to the highest bidder for the behoof of those who will be found to have a claim to it. Adj. ut —‡

A curious instance of an effort to defraud a dead man's family is annexed.**

5th Febr 1658 Fort Amsterdam in N. Netherlands George Doed: for John Marchall (for the recovery of a note of hand) by a letter dated 15th Oct. 1657 signed John Marchall and in the margin Richard Mills Eduart Weeden.

Also the aforesaid John Marchall demanded by said power of Attorney from Mr. More who died in September last 150 guilders on an obligation dated 10 Sept. 1656 signed John More and as witnesses Nathaniel Hazard & John Kodes.

Appeared Franceys Doughty having married the widow of Mr. More who showed the signature of Mr. More which resembles in no way the signature under the said note of hand and declared therefore the said note to be false; of the witnesses whose hands are signed to the aforesaid obligation the one is in Jamaica; appeared the other viz: Nathaniel Hazard and declared that the signature has been placed there in bad faith (fraudulently) as such an obligation was never transacted in his presence and was ready to confirm this declaration by oath. Done in Fort Amsterdam in N. Netherland
Adj. ut supra To my knowledge

C. V. RUYVER Secretary

Margaret Howell, the wife of Rev. John Moore, was the daughter of Edward Howell, the first American of the name. He was born about the year 1600, in Marsh Gibbon, Buckinghamshire, England. She was baptized November 24, 1622.

* Doc. Hist. N. Y., III, 107.

† Riker's Annals.

‡ It is by no means a singular case; Anna, wife of William Quick, in New Amsterdam, an English woman, surrendered, after her husband's death, to pay his debts, not only their pitiful stock of furniture and everything belonging to her husband, but also a part of her own clothing, though, as she states in her petition, she had "no place to lay her head."

§ Translation of a document in N. Y. Col. Mss., 9, 618. The name Moore is omitted in the original.

** Translation of a portion of a document, N. Y. Col. Mss., 8, 727.

Edward Howell * disposed of considerable estates in Buckingham County in 1639, among which was the manor of Westbury in Marsh Gibbon, purchased by his grandfather, William Howell, in 1536. The old stone manor house is still standing, though the remains of an old foundation near it show that some portions of it have been taken down. It is of two full stories and what is called a double house, now nearly covered with ivy. Edward Howell came, in 1639, with his family to Boston, where he was made freeman, March 14, 1639-40. He soon removed to Lynn, where he had a grant of 500 acres. During the winter of 1639-40, a new settlement was projected on Long Island, of which he seems to have been the leader, as the compact or agreement of terms of founding the plantation is in his handwriting, as well as the laws adopted by the first settlers, and to the last year of his life, he was always a magistrate (1640-1653) and a member of the Colonial Legislature at Hartford (1647-1653). The manner in which his name is mentioned in the colonial records of New England and New York, point to the same conclusion.

The arms of this family, as found on the old family seal now in possession of one of the descendants and on several old tombstones of the seventeenth century in Southampton, are as follows:

Gules, three towers triple-towered, argent.

Crest used by some branches. Out of a ducal crown or, a rose argent stalked and leaved vert, between two wings, indorsed of the last.

Motto: Tenax propositi.

The arms are carved on the grand western staircase of the capitol at Albany, in honor of the founder of Southampton, which was the first English settlement in the State of New York.

The Howell arms date back to 1250, as is proved by documents in the British Museum. They were then borne by Howell, Prince of Caerleon-upon-Usk in North Wales.

William Howell, of Wedon, in County of Bucks, married, first, Maude, who died and left children, John the elder and John the younger. William married, second, Anne Hampton, and had a son Henry. He had besides, but by which wife I cannot say, children Jacob and Rachel, wife of Rev. Thomas Willis, and Isabel, Jane, Cecil, Agnes, Anne, Joane and Alice. His will of date November 30, 1557, directs his body "to be buried in the parish church of Wingrave, in the chancel before the High Altar." He gives legacies to the poor of Aylesbury, the poor of Whitechurch and the poor of Marsh; gives his wife Anne his lands in Watton and Hamme for her life, and at her decease, they are to go to Henry; gives his eldest son John, his lands in Marsh Gibbon, and in default of issue to his son Henry, and in default of issue to his son Jacob. To each of his daughters, £20, and a legacy of bells for the Hardwick Church. He died in 1557, and John the eldest son inherited the manor, and himself died without issue 1576.

From the parish register of Marsh Gibbon, the following extract is taken:

Henry Howell, Gent., was buried ye twenty day of July, 1625.

Edward Howell was baptised the 22d of July, 1584.

Francis Howell, wife of Edward Howell, Gent., buried 2d of July, 1630.

Edward, the son of Henry Howell, had 1st wife Frances and children;

Henry, bap. Dec. 20, 1618, and buried 29 Aug., 1619.

Margaret, bap. Nov. 24, 1622, wife of Rev. John Moore of Southold, L. I.

John, bap. Nov. 22, 1624.

Edward, bap. Sept., 1626.

Margery, bap. June 1, 1628.

Richard, bap. 1629.

He m. 2d Eleanor and by her had

Arthur, bap. 1632.

Edmund.

* Howell's Southampton.

Edward Howell built at Southampton, in 1648, the house occupied in his lifetime, by William P. Herrick, and had the two adjoining house lots to the north, his front extending to Job's lane, as he had purchased three shares in the corporation of the settlement. This house was taken down about twenty-five years ago by Capt. Philetus Pierson, who had purchased the homestead. His three shares entitled him to over 3000 acres, within the boundaries of the town. Edward Howell's wife Eleanor was administratrix of his estate October 6, 1665.

There were other Howells in Massachusetts Colony, and one married Mary More, the daughter of William More, of Ipswich, before 1660.*

Rev. John Moore¹ and Margaret Howell had

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| <p>2. JOHN², m. ——. [7]
 3. CAPTAIN GERSHOM², † d. Newtown, L. I., m. Mary, widow of Jonathan Fish, d. 1663; he d. 1691, Newtown, L. I. [9]
 4. CAPTAIN SAMUEL², d. 1645±, Newtown, L. I., m. Mary Reed² (Thomas¹), d. 1651, d. May 14, 1738, aet. 87, Newtown, L. I.; he d. suddenly July 25, 1717, buried at Newtown, July 27, 1717. [36]</p> | <p>5. JOSEPH², b. June 1, 1661, in New York, m. Sarah Halsey² (Thomas² m. Mary —, Thomas¹), d. Oct. 29, 1658, who survived him; he d. 1726, Southampton, L. I. [3042]
 6. ELIZABETH², d. Newtown, L. I., m. Content Titus² (Robert¹), d. at Weymouth, Mass., Mar. 28, 1643, d. Jan. 1730, buried at Newtown, L. I.; she d. —. [3368]</p> |
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2. John Moore² (Rev. John¹) and — — —

John Moore's² name appears in the list of freeholders of Newtown, L. I., December 4, 1666. Eleven landholders on the north side of Newtown agreed, January 4, 1666½, to enclose their premises in a single field to secure economy in the construction of their fences. John Moore was one of these. His name again appears in the Dongan Charter, 1686.

John Moore² and — — — had

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| <p>7. JOHN³, d. 1668, m. Mary Pettit³ (Nathaniel², Thomas¹); he d. 1735, Chesterfield, Burlington Co., N. J.</p> | <p>8. THOMAS³, d. 1670.</p> |
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7. John Moore³ (John², Rev. John¹) and Mary Pettit³ (Nathaniel², Thomas¹).

John Moore³ bought land in New Jersey as early as 1695, as indicated by a deed† made the "29th day of June, 1695, between Benjamin Field of Chesterfield, County of Burlington in West Jersey and Experience his wife and John Moore, late of Newtowne in Queen's County on the Island of Nassau, in consideration of Thirty pounds currt. Silver money of the Province of West Jersey" paid by John Moore, 140 acres situated in the Township of Chesterfield. Until the discovery of this document, Nathaniel Moore³ was supposed to be the earliest emigrant of the family from Long Island. The deed seems to indicate that John³ was the eldest son of Rev. John¹.

* Charles B. Moore.

† In 1675, it is noted that "Mr. Ger: Moore was at ye laying the land out being then very young, but that they have possess it quietly 12 or 14 years."—Report of N. Y. State Historian, Col. Series, II, 1897, 335.

‡ W. J. Deeds, B, Part 2, Folio 527, Dept. of State, Trenton, N. J.
 Indicates that other information is given further on.

10. Jonathan Moore¹ (Gershom², Rev. John¹) and *Jane* —.

Jonathan Moore¹ was Sergeant of Capt. Daniel Stevenson's Company of Militia in Newtown, L. I., in 1715.* He remained in Newtown until 1726, when he sold his possessions† to Peter Berrien and removed to Hopewell, N. J. In 1731 an effort was made to procure a parsonage farm. Among the subscribers for this object he stands eighth on the list.

14. Samuel Moore¹ (Gershom², Gershom², Rev. John¹) and — —.

This Samuel seems to be the same man who died in 1759, at Hopewell, N. J. He mentions, in his will, his wife without naming her, his eldest son Benjamin, sister Mary, brother Henry, his son Jonathan and "Uncle Jonathan Moore." His surroundings indicate his connection with the Gershom Moore family.

Samuel Moore¹ and — — had

34. BENJAMIN².

35. JONATHAN².

4. Captain Samuel Moore¹ (Rev. John¹) and *Mary Reed*¹ (Thomas¹ m. Elizabeth —, who after his death m. John Burroughs¹).

Newtown awarded the descendants of Rev. John Moore eighty acres of land, thirty years after his death, for his interest in the purchase of Newtown from the Indians. Captain Samuel¹ became a grantee of land as early as 1662. Later he purchased an adjacent tract which had belonged to his father. Benjamin¹, his son, subsequently owned it. It then passed to John¹, and then to Daniel Sackett¹. This property in 1852 was included in the premises of John Jacob Moore¹ (Daniel Sackett¹, John¹, Benjamin¹, Captain Samuel¹, Rev. John¹), and still remains in the family, occupied by Mrs. Oliver Hazard Perry, the daughter of John Jacob¹. Part of the present house was probably built shortly after 1662. The "new house" was built in 1776, and altered about 1857. Additions were made in 1872 and 1876. During the Revolution, General Howe had his headquarters here, and the Duke of Clarence, afterward William IV. of England, was a guest. A celebrated box hedge, a part of which still remains, was a feature of the place. The Newtown "pippin," a noted apple, was first grown on this property.

In 1684 Captain Samuel Moore¹ bought of William Hallett, Sr., a farm near the Poor Bowery. The attached deed evidently refers to this property:

This Indenture made this twenty Seventh day of September in the thirteenth year of our Sovereign Lord William the Third by the grace of God King of England Scotland, France & Ireland & Defender of the faith &c and in the year of Lord Christ, one thousand seven hundred & one.

Between Samuel More, Senr of Newtown in Queens County of the Island of Nassaw in the Colloney of New York on the one part & Samuel More Junr & Joseph More both of the Town County Island & Colloney as aforesaid on the other part.

Witnesseeth that I the aforesaid Samuel More Senr for severall good causes & considerations me thereunto moving more especially for the naturall affection & Love that I bear to my two Sons Samuel More & Joseph More Doth fully & absolutely assign alienate Sell & Make over from him the aforesaid, Samuel More Senr his heirs Extr Admstr & Assigns his whole right Interest & Property of the within Patant and all his other rights Due by purchase in helligate Neck commonly so called in the bounds & Limitts of Newtowne as aforesaid unto Samuel More & Joseph More, both of the Same Town & County, Island and Colloney as aforesaid to be

* Report N. Y. State Historian, Col. Series, I, 1897, 499.

† Deed at Jamaica, L. I., between Jonathan Moore, of Newtown, L. I., and Jane, his wife, and Peter Berrien.

equally Divided to them their heirs Extr Admer and assigns to have & to hold possess & enjoy forever to the proper use benefit & behoof of the aforesaid Samuel More & Joseph More, their heirs and assigns forever, for the confirmation of the premises the aforesaid Samuel More Senr hath hereunto Sett his hand & Seal the Day and year first above Written Samuel More (Seal) Signed Sealed & Delivered in the presence of Edward Borrows Robt Read.

Memorandum that on ye twenty Seventh Day of September appeared before me Daniel Whitehead one of his Majties Justices for Keeping the pieace in Queens County, Samuel More Senr & Did acknowledge that above Written Deed to be his Voluntary Act & Deed.

Jamaica 27th September 1701.

Justis Danl Whitehead

The Pattent & above assignment Entered 1st Augst 1721

Pr J: Smith Clerk

Capt. Samuel's son, Samuel¹, took the southern part, which later was owned by S. B. Townsend. Previous to this it passed to Nathaniel Moore¹, who married Mrs. Rebecca Barnwell, and later belonged to Rebecca Moore¹, who married Mr. Purdy. The house recently demolished, 1901, was occupied as headquarters by General Clinton during the occupation of Long Island by the British. Mr. Jed Frye, of New York, has a plate used by General Clinton, which has been handed down to the present time as "the Clinton plate."

Joseph Moore¹ received the northern section, part of which passed to John¹ by purchase, then to David¹, then to Samuel Hallett Moore¹, and is now in the possession of Henry P. Titus, of Steinway.

The following document may help to locate twenty-three acres owned by Samuel Moore¹.

At the Request of Capt. Samuel Moore, Richard Alsop, Nathaniel Woodard, William Hallet & William Howard, Inhabitants of Newtown in Queens County on Long Island, I have Surveyed a certain parcel of Land lying on ye South bounds of ye Town.

Beginning at the Southwest Corner of ye western Lotts & runs by the said Lotts as they run to the rear thereof & thence by ye rear of said Lotts North to the Ferry Road, And by the Ferry Road as it runs to the land of Isaac Grey & thence to ye N. E. Corner of the draft Lotts being a white oak markt & thence runs by ye rear of said draft Lotts to ye Northwest corner thereof & thence by the West bounds of John (?) Sneider's draft Lott to a certain Stake thence by Mr. Wells's line to the maple tree and thence North by ye place where begun Sixty Rood being bounded on ye North by the Western Lotts & Country Road, East by Isaac Grey & ye draft Lotts, South by Flatbush & ye draft Lott & West by the Western bounds of the Town of Newtown & ye Western Lotts aforesaid containing one hundred and Sixty five acres, the which Tract is divided into five parcels in manner following viz: to Capt. Samuel Moore for his proportion twenty-three Acres, to Richard Alsop Sixty-six Acres, to Nathaniel Woodard Forty-two Acres to William Hallet twenty-three & to William Howard Eleven, which they claim as part of their purchase Right performed ye 25th May 1705.

pr August Graham Sur

Entered ye 13th April 1706 X

S. Clowes Clk.

Samuel Moore's name does not appear in the list* of residents of Newtown, 1655-6, given by Thompson in his History of Long Island, although his brother Gershom's does. This indicates that Gershom was older than Samuel. His name does appear in the list† of December 4, 1666. The rate lists‡ of 1675 and 1683 show that he was taxed for fourteen acres of upland and meadow, one horse, two oxen, three cows, two two-year olds, one one-year old, five sheep, and three swine in the former year, and in the latter, in addition to the above, for sixteen acres, three cows, two three-year olds, three one-year olds, seven sheep and one swine and one head. In the list of 1675, under the word "males," there is a zero which indicates that he had no sons. The 1683 list indicates that he had one son.

Up to 1684 but little of the land had been brought under cultivation. Perhaps the desire to cultivate arose mainly from the fact that the Dutch laid claim to part of it. Whether or not the motives were mixed, cultivation would

* Appendix XVIII.

† Appendix XIX.

‡ Documentary History of New York, II, 464, 512.

"Other changes which were thought necessary to the welfare of the country were instituted. The ridings were abolished and the province divided into counties, Newtown being included in Queen's County, which still remains as then organized. In these, full provision was made for sustaining the demands of justice; the Court of Sessions was to meet twice a year, and the Court of Oyer and Terminer annually. And in each town a primitive tribunal entitled the commissioners' court was ordered to be held on the first Wednesday in every month, 'for the hearing and determining of small causes, and cases of debt and trespass, to the value of forty shillings or under,' taking the place of the Overseers' Court. The form of town government was further modified by the introduction of the office of assessor and supervisor, the latter to have the supervision of the public affairs and expenditures of the town. Of these, two of each continued to be annually chosen in Newtown for some years after. The laws establishing these offices and the Court of Commissioners was passed on November 1st.

"On the publication of these laws, the people of Newtown testified their high gratification by seasonable measures to carry them into effect. On January 15, 1684, they elected Jonathan Hazard, Gershom Moore, and Samuel Moore, 'commissioners to sit as a town court, to try all causes of difference between man and man, as shall come before them.' Two days after, the commissioners appeared before Justice Elias Doughty,* and took the oath of office, at which time also, Theophilus Phillips† was chosen clerk of the court and marshal. By a law passed November 4, 1685, the jurisdiction of this court was extended to causes of £5, or under, and to be in force seven years and no longer, but before the expiration of this period, the court of commissioners had ceased to exist."

Samuel Moore held the office of Commissioner of the Town Court from January 15, 1684-85; 1686-87; 1688-89. He was also elected Supervisor February 28, 1684; January 27, 1687; June 27, 1691.

"The expectations of an enlightened liberty, awakened in 1683, had ended in fell disappointment, the course of events having fully proved that the advances then made towards a popular government were designed merely to conciliate public feeling. After the third annual assembly these popular bodies were expressly prohibited by the Duke of York,‡ who, having ascended the throne of England, under the title of James II, disclosed his true character in his endeavor to establish an arbitrary government here, and introduce the Roman Catholic religion among the Protestant inhabitants of New York by the appointment of papists to the principal offices of trust and influence. The state of things in Europe clothed these designs with terror. There the sword of persecution was unsheathed. England still bled under its stroke, and Louis XIV had but just revoked the edict of Nantes, whereby the Protestants of France were again subjected to prison and the stake, or sought security in flight, a considerable number of these exiled Huguenots seeking a home in this province. With these facts fresh in mind, and the victims of papal intolerance before their eyes, the intelligent people became greatly alarmed for the safety of their country and religion.

"Such was the gloomy posture of affairs at New York, in 1689, when the public mind was suddenly and happily relieved by the news of the abdication of James II and the succession of William and Mary, who were Protestants, to the throne of England. The citizens of New York, regarding with suspicion the minions of King James, who yet held the reins of the provincial government, and incited by a report, then current, that the Catholics intended to rise and massacre the Protestants, assembled in arms, on June 2nd, seized the fort, and placing at their head Capt. Jacob Leisler, a respected merchant, and commander of one of the train bands, undertook the government of the province, in the name of King William.§

"The community at Newtown, having experienced like fears with the popu-

*See Rev. Francis Doughty under Samuel Moore.
†See Theophilus Phillips under Capt. John Moore.
‡Appendix XXVI, XXVII, XXVIII, XXIX.
§Appendix XXX.

"Whereas, Mr. John Morse hath consented to be ordained to the worke of ye minestry at the solicitation of those persons deputed by the town to treat with him about that affair. It is their foer voted and agreed that we doe except him as our menester to dispense to us in things speritall according to the mind of Christ and order of the gospell and wee doe and shall redely submit ouer selves to him in the Lord as such and to all his menesteriell dispensations and sperital administrations among us according to ye mind and will of God, as God shall assist and direct him from time, and at all times whether he shall continue amongst us in ye worke of the menestry."

In the latter part of his life Samuel Moore was a Justice, as indicated by the following :*

Jamaica in Queens County
ye 19th of April 1710.

Wee underwritten Justices of the peace of our Sovereigne Lady the Queen for Queens County assigned in obedience to an order from the honourable the president & her Maties Council of this province dated the 13th inst. [to us directed] have Inquired upon oath into the matter of the Disturbance in the Church of Jamaica & doe find that Mr Justice Read has proceeded therein according to Law & that the Record he has made is a true Representation thereof We remaine

Yor Honours most obedt Servants

Tho: Willett
Jon Jackson
John Tredwell

John Marston
Tho: Jones
Wi: Cornell
Tho: Whitehead

Samuel Moore

Endorsed,

"A Lettr from ye Justices of ye Peace
for Queens County."

Captain Samuel Moore died suddenly, so suddenly that he was unable to sign his name to his will. The will and subsequent legal proceedings are appended :

In the name of God Amen, I, Samuel Moore of New Town in Queens County on Nassaw Island in the Colloney of New York, being sick & weak in body but of Sound and perfect mind & memory, Blessed be ye Name of the Lord therefore calling to Remembrance ye uncertain Estate of this Transitory Life & that all flesh must yield unto Death when it shall please God to call: Doe make ordaine Constitute & Declare this my Last will & testament in manner and form as followeth That is to say first & principally I commend my precious & Immortal Soul into the mercyfull hands of God my Creator hoping through the meritts Death and Passion of my Blessed Saviour and Redeemer Christ Jesus to have & Receive a full pardon & free Remission of my manifold sins & to Inherit Everlasting life and my Body to the Earth from whence it was Taken to be Buried in such Decent & Christian manner as to my Executors hereafter named shall be thought meet & convenient and as touching such Temporall Estate which the Lord in mercy above my Desserts hath been pleased to Bestow upon me.

I give, Devise and Dispose of the same as followeth—

Imprimis, I give and Bequeath to my Dearly Beloved wife Mary Moore my Ten acre lott of Woodland be ye same More or Less During her widdowhood lying between ye land of Capt. Sacketts & the land of Jacob Reeder & Josiah Reader that was formerly to be freely by her occupied, possessed & enjoyed without Impeachment of waste or without any hindrance, interruption or disturbance of any person or persons whatsoever and after my said wife's decease or when she shall marry I Doe will and order the said ten acres of land with the appurtenances unto my son Benjamin Moor his heirs & assigns for ever to his & their only proper use & behoof.

Item.—Then I give & Bequeath to my Eldest son Samuel Moore my cane Seal Broad Cloath Coat & Plush Bretches and the Remaining Part of my wearing apparrell I give and Bequeath Equally to my three sons Joseph Benjamin and Nathaniel Moore.

Item.—Then I give & Bequeath unto my Daughter Mary Woodard two cows & six sheep.

Item.—Then I will and order to my Grand Children by name Samuel ye Son of my son Samuel, Joseph the son of my son Joseph, Samuel the son of my son Benjamin, Lambert & Moore Woodard the sons of my daughter Mary Woodard, Abigail the Daughter of my Daughter Margareet Protton, Samuel the son of my Daughter Elizabeth Hicks & Hannah the Daughter of my daughter Sarah Coe each twenty shillings Currant money of New York above-said to be raised and leyed out of my Estate Moveable & to be for the use & Behoof of my said Grand Children within one year after my Decease.

* Documentary History of New York, III, 215.

Item.—Then I give and bequeath all the rest of my moveable Estate of what nature kind quality or condition soever they are or wherever the same or any part of them may be found unto my said Beloved wife Mary Moore during her naturall life my said wife Paying my lawfull debts and funerall charges within a convenient time after my Decease.

Lastly I Doe nominate constitute and appoint my Beloved wife Mary Moore my whole & sole Executrix of this my last will & testament and I Doe Injoyne my sons Samuel Joseph & Benjamin Moore to aid & assist her in ye fullfilling & Executing the same according to ye true Intent & meaning thereof.

In Wittness Whereof I have hereunto sett my hand & seal the 25th day of July in the third year of his Majty^s Reigne Anno Dom. 1717. Signed Sealed Published & Declared by ye said Samuel Moore as his last will & Testament in presence of us the subscribers.

(No subscribers.)

These are Humbly to certifie to his Excellency Brigadeer Robt. Hunter Governour of the province of New York that at a Speciall Meeting of John Jackson, Esqr Judge of the Court of Common please in Queens County, Joseph Sackett and John Smith, Esq^s Justices of the peace in ye same County assigned came Jonathan Fish of full age a person of good stand & credit who being deposed upon the Holly Evangelists of Almighty God did say that on ye twenty-fifth day of July last past Samuel Moor of New Town in Queens County, Gent., deceased, whose name is mentioned in the writing hereunto affixed being suddenly taken with sickness did request this deponent to write his last will & testament & then gave him full instructions how to doe ye same.

This Deponent saith that he immediately sett down in the same room & writt according to the said instructions the last will & testament of the said Samuel Moor and that the same is contained in the said writing hereto annexed as aforesaid [excepting as hereafter is excepted] and was all written in the lifetime of the said Samuel but that as soon as it was written the said Samuel Moor dyed so that this Deponent had not time to read the same unto him & in reference to the above exception the said Deponent saith that after ye death of the said Samuel he this Deponent read what he had so written & found that he had omitted to insert in the same writing in ye last paragraph save one these words.

Then I will that after her decease [meaning his wife] that the above said moveable estate that shall be left I will to my four Daughters Mary Woodard, Margaret Protten, Elizabeth Hicks & Hannah Johnson to be equally divided between them which said last words this deponent saith were also directed by the said Samuel to be put into his said last will & testament. He further saith that the said Samuel Moor att the same time of his making the same will & testament was of sound & perfect mind & memory and further saith not.

Dated at Jamaica this nineteenth day of September in ye fourth year of the reigne of our Sovereigne Lord King George over great Brittⁿ &c Annoye Dom. 1717.

John Jackson, Judge.
Joseph Sackett
John Smith Justices.
J. Smith, Clerk.

Entered first day of October 1717,
J. Smith, Clerk.

Mary Reed, the wife of Capt. Samuel Moore¹, was probably the daughter of Thomas Reed¹, who built the house which was used by Rev. John Moore as church and parsonage. In 1655 he was one of those who held consultations at Middelburg in reference to Indian threats. His name appears on the "Indian rate" for £. 1. On October 3, 1662, he, with others, purchased Plunder's Neck from the Indian Chiefs Womatupa, Wonoxe and Powatahuman. The mother of Mary Reed was Elizabeth* ——. After her husband's death she married John Burroughs, who died 1678, aged 61 years. By her first husband she had children, Joseph Reed¹ and John Reed¹, both of whose names are on the Dongan charter, 1686, Mary Reed¹, the wife of Capt. Samuel Moore, and Sarah Reed¹; by her second husband she had an only son, John Burroughs¹, *b.* 1655, *d.* 1699, who married Margaret Woodward¹ [Lambert¹, who m. Mary Moore¹ (Capt. Samuel¹, Rev. John¹)]. John Burroughs¹ had among other children, a son, John Burroughs¹, *d.* 1772, aet. 88 (will), who came to Ewing township, New Jersey, at the age of about twenty-one and bought a farm not far from the church, and adjoining the land of Judge William R. McIlvaine. Elizabeth ———, the wife of John Burroughs¹, had a sister Hannah. Mary Moore, widow, appears in the record of the Presbyterian Church of Newtown, L. I., before 1725.

* Will of Elizabeth Burroughs, Newtown, L. I., dated November 25, 1678. Abstracts N. Y. Wills I, 56.

Capt. Samuel Moore¹ and Mary Reed had

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| <p>36. CAPTAIN SAMUEL³, b. Newtown, L. I., m. Apr. 1, 1705, Charity Hallett³, (Capt. William², William¹, b. in England, 1616), b. Mar. 16, 1685; he d. Jan. 3, 1758 (will). [44]</p> <p>37. JOSEPH³, b. Dec. 21, 1679, Newtown, L. I., m. 1705 ±, 1. Elizabeth Sackett⁴ (Joseph³, Simon², Simon¹), b. 1683 ±, d. Sept. 1716; 1717, 2. Sarah Sackett⁴ (Joseph³, Simon², Simon¹), b. 1689, d. Sept. 25, 1760, act. 71; he d. suddenly July 10, 1756, act. 77 (will). [338]</p> <p>38. BENJAMIN³, b. Newtown, L. I., m. Dec. 27, 1710, Anna Sackett⁴ (Joseph³, Simon², Simon¹), b. 1681, d. Sept. 30, 1757, act. 66; he d. Mar. 22, 1750. [567]</p> | <p>39. NATHANIEL³, b. Mar. 14, 1687, Newtown, L. I., m. Dec. 1, 1713, Joanna Prudden⁴ (Rev. John², Rev. Peter¹), b. Dec. 16, 1692, d. 1768; he d. Sept. 6, 1759 (will). [1069]</p> <p>40. MARY³, m. Nathaniel Woodward² (Lambert¹), b. —, d. Oct. 24, 1744. [2946]</p> <p>41. JOHN³, m. John Prudden³, Jr. (Rev. John², Rev. Peter¹), Newark, N. J., b. Milford, Ct., 1672, d. Newark, N. J., 1715 ± (will). [2974]</p> <p>42. ELIZABETH³, m. Isaac Hicks⁴ (Thomas³, John², Robert¹). [3016]</p> <p>43. SARAH³, m. Daniel Coe⁴ (Samuel³, John², Robert¹). [3041]</p> |
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36. Capt. Samuel Moore¹ (Capt. Samuel¹, Rev. John¹) and Charity Hallett¹ (Captain William¹, m. Sarah Woolsey (George), William¹).

Captain Samuel Moore¹ occupied the farm later owned by Samuel B. Townsend. The land is described under Captain Samuel Moore¹. [4]

Charity Hallett¹ was the daughter of Captain William Hallett¹ and Sarah Woolsey², his wife, daughter of George Woolsey¹, of Jamaica, L. I. William Hallett¹ occupied the part of his father's farm south of the road which later formed Greenoak, Welling, Main Streets and Newtown Avenue. He served as Justice and was Captain of a foot company. His brother, Samuel Hallett, lived on the opposite side of the road. She was the sister of Sarah Hallett, who married Rev. George Phillips,* of Brookhaven, and of William Hallett who, with his wife Ruth and five children, was murdered January 24, 1708, by two slaves. The case is remarkable on account of the dreadful tortures to which the murderers were put, and also on account of the law which was passed, entitled "An act for preventing the conspiracy of Slaves." She was the granddaughter of William Hallett¹ and ———, who was born in Dorsetshire, England, in 1616, came to America, helped to found Greenwich, Ct., afterward removed to Long Island and bought a large property at Hellgate. In 1655 his house at Hallett's Cove was destroyed by the Indians, after which he removed to Flushing. In 1656 he was appointed Sheriff, but on account of his entertaining Rev. William Wickenden from Rhode Island was deposed by Governor Stuyvesant. On the revolt of Long Island against the Dutch, Mr. Hallett naturally advocated the claims of Connecticut. He was sent as a delegate to the General Court of Connecticut, and was appointed Commissioner for Flushing. He returned to Hellgate and died there at the age of 90. Rev. Thomas Poyer's Register contains the record: "Samuel Moor, Jr., and Charity, his wife, baptised August 6, 1713, at Hell Gate."

Capt. Samuel Moore¹ and Charity Hallett had

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| <p>44. SAMUEL⁴, b. April 22, 1709, m. 1. Sarah Moore⁴ (Benjamin³, Capt. Samuel², Rev. John¹), his cousin, b. May 17, 1718, d. March 22, 1750; Dec. 6, 1755, 2. Anna Betts,† d. Nov. 23, 1760; he d. Dec. 11, 1767 (will); all buried in the Moore private graveyard at Newtown, L. I. [54], [570]</p> | <p>45. CHARITY⁴, b. Feb. 19, 1713, m. — Fitch. [89]</p> <p>46. SARAH⁴, b. Dec. 25, 1714, m. — Tucker, was dead before March 20, 1793; she d. July 24, 1800, at Shamokin, Pa., buried at Sunbury, Pa., July 26, 1800. [90]</p> |
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* See under Capt. John Moore¹ [1069].

† The name of the second wife is given in N. Y. Marriages as Anna Betts, while Riker gives it Anna Bates.

39. Nathaniel Moore' (Capt. Samuel', Rev. John') and **Joanna Prudden'** (Rev. John', m. — — —, Rev. Peter', m. Joanna Boyse (Rev. John, m. Joanna — —)).

If a plan for the scattering of their sons had been deliberately formed by the early settlers, no better one could have been found than that employed in the settlement of the land on Long Island by the English. A company was formed which secured a patent and bought a tract of land. Each member was granted a lot upon which to build a house in addition to twenty or forty acres for tillage for his household wants. The remainder of the land was held in common for pasturage and fuel. The right to the use of this common was proportioned to the original cash paid in. The only way for a son to obtain a lot was to inherit it or buy it from a neighbor. With the large families neither was possible. This arrangement checked the home growth, and when New Jersey lands were offered for sale there was a rush from Long Island. The lands of New Jersey were desirable and cheap and the taxes were low, on which account the younger sons of Long Island settlers were attracted. Several of the grandsons of Rev. John Moore' settled in New Jersey, one, John Moore', as early as 1695. In 1708, at the age of twenty, Nathaniel Moore' came to Hopewell Township, Hunterdon County. As these young men of Long Island started out to found a new state, it will not be amiss to give a rapid history of the territory they were to develop. March 12, 1664, Charles II, King of Great Britain, by royal charter*, made a grant of territory in America to his brother James, Duke of York. June 23, 1664, James conveyed† to John, Lord Berkley, and Sir George Carteret the portion which then for the first time was named New Caesarea or New Jersey, and which corresponds to the state of that name. March 18, 1673 John, Lord Berkley, sold what afterward became West Jersey to the Quaker, John Fenwicke, trustee for the Quaker, Edward Billinge and others. February 9, 1674, John Fenwicke and Edward Billinge sold to William Penn, Gawen Lawry, Nicholas Lucas, the half of New Jersey. July 1, 1676, New Jersey was divided into East Jersey and West Jersey, Sir George Carteret getting East Jersey and William Penn, Gawen Lawry, Nicholas Lucas and Edward Billinge, West Jersey. This deed settled the line between the two parts of New Jersey. West Jersey was divided into one hundred parts and distributed among the proprietors, the portion called "the 30,000 acres," above the Falls of the Delaware (Trenton), becoming the property of Thomas Sadler and Edward Billinge. October 20, 1685, Dr. Daniel Coxe, of London, bought of Thomas Sadler and Edward Billinge the 30,000-acre tract which was the original township of Hopewell. March 30, 1688,‡ Dr. Daniel Coxe, through his agent, Adlord Bowde, bought the land from the Indians. March 4, 1691, Dr. Coxe, who owned twenty-two shares, conveyed the territory and government to the West Jersey Society. In 1707, Daniel Leeds§ made a resurvey of the Hopewell tract for Col. Coxe. January 21, 1709-10, by act of Provincial Assembly, Burlington County included Maidenhead, Hopewell and Amwell. March 15, 1713-14, Hunterdon County was set off, making the Assunpink the southern boundary. "Old Hunterdon" included then the townships of Trenton, Ewing, Lawrence and Hopewell in Mercer County, and Morris, Sussex, Warren and Hunterdon Counties. March 2, 1719-20, Hopewell Township was diminished on the south side by order of the Court.

* Appendix, XX.

† N. J. Archives, 1st Series, I, 8.

‡ Appendix, XXXVIII.

§ Appendix, XXXIX.

nexed, having been Perused, be allowed and also be paid. It is Lastly agreed by and Between the said Justice and Freeholders that they meet again at the Court House in Trenton in order to adjust all the Accounts Relating to said County on the first Monday in October next.

Richard Green*, Nathaniel Hart*, John Price, Alexander Lockhart, Daniel Doughty* John Anderson, Nathaniel Moore,* F. Bowes, Michel Henrie, Peter Monford, Benjamin Stout*, Edward Rockhill, W. Morris, Jasper Smith*, Charles Clark.*

The Board met in October, pursuant to adjournment, and there were present the following: Justices, Joseph Stout, William Morris, Charles Clark, James Gould, Andrew Smith*, Freeholders, Alexander Lockhart, Richard Green, Trenton; Capt. John Anderson, John Price, Maidenhead; Nathaniel Moore, Nathaniel Hart, Hopewell; John*Garrison, Benjamin Stout, Amwell; Michael Henry, Peter Monfort, Reading; Daniel Doughty, Bethlehem. †

In the unfortunate division in the Presbyterian Church, which culminated in 1741, it is surmised that Nathaniel Moore* affiliated with the "New Side" party, for in the call to Rev. John Guild, August 15, 1739, his name does not appear, though he had previously been prominent in the church. The "New Side" party wished to hear Mr. James Davenport. Perhaps old associations had something to do with this desire, as Mr. Davenport was the son of Rev. John Davenport, of Stamford, and grandson of Rev. John Davenport, of the New Haven Colony. Rev. Peter Prudden was associated with Rev. John Davenport, and Nathaniel Moore's wife was the former's granddaughter and daughter of Rev. John Prudden, of Newark.

In 1753 the name of Nathaniel Moore appears again in "A Duplicate for the Township of Hopewell." ‡

The following advertisement from an old newspaper is interesting. No evidence of sale has been found:

September, 1753. For sale Nathaniel Moore's Mills and plantation six miles above Trenton, 400 acres: apply to William Clayton or William Pidgeon, Trenton.

The will of Nathaniel Moore, here given in full, was discovered in the Department of State, Trenton, N. J.:

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN I Nathaniel Moore of Hopewell in the County of Hunterdon and Western Division of the province of New Jersey Yeoman Being in perfect health and Sound in mind and Memory praised be the Lord therefore DO make and Ordain this my Last will and Testament in Manner and form following that is to Say First I Recommend my Soul to God that Gave it and my Body to be Buried in a Christian and Decent like manner according to the Discretion of my Executors hereinafter named IMPRIMIS I Give and bequeath unto my well beloved wife Joanna One Lott of Land Scituate Lying and being in Newark in the province of East jersey Containing by Estimation Ten Acres which said Tract of Land was given to my said wife by her Father I also Give unto my said wife One riding horse which Came of the New England Mare, and One Third part of all my moveable Estate Except what is hereafter Excepted and Given to my four Sons & Daughter Abigail and my will further is that She Shall have the best room and Linter in my now Dwelling house and full Liberty and use of the Kitchen and Cellar of fruit in the Orchard, pasture for a Cow, and Horse Garden the aforesaid Land and moveables I Give unto my said Wife her Heirs and Assigns forever. I also further Give unto my said Wife One third part of the profits of the plantation I now live on Together with firewood and One half of the Waggon So Long as She Shall Continue my Widow All which I Give unto my said wife in full of her Right of Dower and no Otherwise and also a Negro Woman named Pegg ITEM I Give and Bequeath unto my Eldest Son John (he being already Invested with a part of my said Land) a Certain Tract of Land Scituate on the North Side of the plantation he now Lives on Except Sixty Acres Lying on the North Side of the Said Tract to be Divided by an East and west Line Contingent with his Northernmost Line the whole Tract Containing by Estimation One hundred and forty Acres of Land as by the Deed or Draught may more fully appear relation being thereunto had Together with my right and Title to the Same Except as before Excepted and paying to two of Grand Daughters as Shall be hereafter named to him his heirs and Assigns forever ITEM I Give and bequeath unto my Youngest Son Benjamin the plantation I now Dwell on together with all the Buildings and Improvements in and to the Same belonging with all the Woods Underwoods Mines Minerals and all that is Apertaining to the said Tract and also One Other Tract of Land which I purchased of Ralph Hunt Scituate in Hopewell Aforesaid Containing by Estimation fifty Acres I also Give unto him One half of the Waggon all which I Give unto my said Son Benjamin his

* These family names appear in the subsequent genealogy.

† Snell's History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties of New Jersey, 194.

‡ Appendix, XLIII.

Heirs and Assigns for Ever Except as before Excepted (and his further paying to Two of my Grand Daughters as Shall be hereafter named ITEM I Give & bequeath unto my Son Samuel a Lott of Land I purchased (of) Philip Phillips Scituate in Queens Town (Otherwise Pennington) adjoining the Land of Benjamin Ketcham to him his heirs and Assigns forever ITEM I Give and bequeath unto my Two Daughters Abigail and Phebe all the above reserved Sixty Acres of Land adjoining to aforesaid Son John's Land also Two Lotts of Land which I purchased of Philip Phillips being the Sixth and Seventh Lotts from Benjamin Kitchams Land and also Two Other Lotts one of which I purchased of Samuel Tucker and the Other of the Executors of William Cornell Deceased) all to be Equally Divided in Quantity and Quality between my Said Two Daughters To them their Heirs and Assigns for ever And I also further Give to my said Two Daughters Abigail and Phebe all that the Remaining two thirds of my moveable Estate after all my just Debts funeral charges &c. and what is above and hereafter Excepted is first Taken out to be Equally Divided between them Share and Share alike ITEM I Give unto my four Sons namely John Samuel Joseph and Benjamin all my wearing apparell and my will is and I Order that my three Negroes namely London Cuff and Titus be Sold and the Money arising therefrom all to be Equally Divided between them Share and Share alike also I Give unto them One undivided right in the Schoolhouse Lott in Pennington & One right in the Trenton Library to be Ordered as they Shall think most meet and proper ITEM I Give & bequeath unto my Two Grand Daughters Joanna and Sarah Daughters of Benjamin Temple and Sarah his wife Each the Sum of Fifty pounds procl. money when they Shall respectively arrive to the full age of Twenty One Years in Manner following that is to Say my Son John and Benjamin Shall Each pay the Sum of twenty five pounds as they Shall respectively arrive to the above Age but if it Should happen that Either or both of them Should Die before they arrive to the above Age then the said Sums I Give to my said Sons John and Benjamin ITEM I Give and bequeath unto my Grandson Nathaniel Son of John Moore and Kezia his wife my Gun ITEM I Give and Bequeath unto my Daughter Abigail One Negro Girl named Miriam Lastly I do hereby Appoint Ordaine and Constitute my well beloved wife Joanna and Sons John and Samuel joynt Executors of this my Last will and Testament hereby revoking and Making Void All former will or Wills by me heretofore made Ratifying and Confirming this and No Other to be my Last will and Testament IN WITNESS whereof I have hereunto Set my hand and Seal this First Day of July in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty Eight

[Seal]



Signed Sealed and Declared by the said Nathaniel Moore as his Last will and Testament in Presence of us The words (named Pegg) being first writt between the 13th & 14th Lines and the words (and hereafter) being first interlined between the 29th and 30th Lines.

Wm Kirkpatrick*
Elnathan Baldwin†
Josiah Ellis

Elnathan Baldwin and Josiah Ellis two of the Witnesses to the within Will being Sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God Did Severally Depose that they Saw Nathaniel Moore the Testator within named Sign and Seal the Same & heard him publish pronounce and Declare the within Instrument to be his Last will and Testament and that at the Doing thereof the said Testator was of Sound and Disposing mind and memory as farr as the said Deponents Know and as they verily believe and that William Kirkpatrick the Other Subscribing Evidence was present and Signed his name as a Witness to the said will Together with the said Deponents in the presence of the Said Testator and in the presence of Each Other Elnathan Baldwin, Josiah Ellis Sworn at Trenton the 13th Day of September 1759 Theo. Severns Surrogt.

BE IT REMEMBERED that the Last will and Testament of Nathaniel Moore Late of Hopewell in the County of Hunterdon Deceased being Duly proved as abovesaid probate and Letters Testamentary were Granted by his Excellency Francis Bernard Esqr Capt. General and Governour in Chief of the Colony of New Jersey &c. unto John Moore and Samuel Moore Executors in the said Testament Named they being duly Sworn well and Truly to perform the said will to Exhibit a True and perfect Inventory and To render a just and true Account when thereunto Lawfully required. Given under the prerogative Seal of the said province at Burlington the Day and year abovesaid.

Cha Read Regr.†

In Ewing churchyard a weather-worn tombstone is inscribed :

IN MEMORY OF

NATHANIEL MOORE,

WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE SEPTEMBER 6, 1759,

IN THE 72 YEAR OF HIS AGE.

* Rev. William Kirkpatrick, b. 1726, d. 1769.

† Elnathan Baldwin, m. Nathaniel Moore's wife's sister.

‡ Book of Wills, West Jersey, No. 10, 12, etc., Department of State, Trenton, N. J.

Joanna Prudden* was the daughter of Rev. John Prudden, and —
 —. **Rev. John Prudden** was born at Milford, Conn., November 9, 1645, and died at Newark, N. J., December 11, 1725. In 1668 he was graduated at Harvard College; afterward he had charge of the celebrated Roxbury Grammar School.

On the 6th of March, 1670, the inhabitants of Jamaica, L. I., voted that "he (Mr. Prudden), receive forty pounds a yeare in Corent county paye of the townd" with the house and lot then in the possession of Mr. Walker and also "A convenient new pew be made for the minister to preach in."†

On May 24, 1670, he succeeded Rev. Zechariah Walker, whose wife was Sarah Prudden, his sister, as pastor at Jamaica, L. I., and remained there for four years.

On January 13, 1674, the town records relate that the town desired a positive answer from Mr. Prudden whether he would remain with them as their minister and his answer was "that he was under an engagement to another people soe that he could not stay with us any longer."‡

It appears that about 1674 there was some difficulty connected with his contract. The only record found is a note as follows:

COURT, JAMAICA, December 11, 1674.

Mr. Prudden's business ordered for his contracts.§

After 1674 he preached for some time at Rye and Bedford, N. Y.**

There is a charge against him in the store account of William Mudge at Worcester Cove for a pint of wine and a loaf of bread, probably used at a communion service, in 1675.††

He returned to Jamaica in 1676 and was again pastor from June 19, 1676, until 1692. He agreed "to continue in this towne, discharging the work of a minister in this towne for the terme of ten year, according to the rules of the gospel of this towne." They agreed to give him forty pounds a year and his firewood, nineteen men to bring a load "a pese yerely." There is evidence that while he more than fulfilled his part of the contract the inhabitants of the town failed in theirs.

Some of the inhabitants of Jamaica refused or neglected to pay the salary agreed upon, probably, as in other places, objecting to the method of assessment. The following official documents will throw light upon the subject:

MATHIAS NICHOLS TO THE REV. MR. PRUDDEN, OF JAMAICA.

Reverend Sir I must crave yor Excuse that I have not ere now returned you an answer of what you desired at Jamaica, touching liberty of Setting a day a part for yor Conegregation to assemble together to worship God more particularly at this Season, I have comunicated the Same to the Councell, who are well content therewith & that you make use of the publicke meeting house in yor Towne any day this week or next following where none are to presume to give you disturbance in yor divine exercise You laying no injunctcon on any but leaving them to their freedome who are willing to partake with you therein. In which I pray God give you Comfort & the good Successe you ayme at or may desire, for the good of the Church or State. So I take leave & remaine

Yor very humble Servt

N. Y.

M. N.††

June 24, 1678.

* Prudden, Pruden, Pretton, Protton, Priddin, Prittin, etc.

† Thompson's Long Island, II, 104.

‡ History of the Presbyterian Church of Jamaica, L. I., 58-9.

§ Report N. Y. State Historian, Colonial Series, II, 257.

** Peter Prudden and some of his descendants, 67; perhaps the record of his marriage may be found at Rye or Bedford; his eldest son, John, was born at Milford, Ct., 1675.

†† New England Historical and Biographical Register, LI, October, 1897.

‡‡ Mathias Nichols.

PETITION OF THE REV^d MR PRUDDEN.

To the Excellent Collon^l Thomas Dongan Governour Comander in Chief under his majesty over the province of New Yorke & its dependants

The humble petition of John prudden quondam minister of Jemaica in Queens County upon Long Island Sheweth.

That your humble petitioner having served the town of Jemaica in the work of the minister for the space & term of Ten years late past, hath suffered much wrong upon y^e account of a certain sallary engaged by y^e inhabitants of y^e said Town to be paid unto him yearly for his labour, y^t a considerable part of his sallary is unjustly withheld from him through y^e defect of severall Inhabitants denying to pay their proportion levied by yearly rates though no priviledg or advantage of my ministry hath been denyed to them. Wherefore your humble petitioner makes his application to your Excellency and Honourd Councill for Relief and Redress as you shall see meet; not doubting of your Readines to doe what ever shall appear to be Rationall & just; and cause it also to be done by others, but hoping y^t your excellency together with your Honored councill considering the circumstances of y^e premisses will take the most effectuall care and order that what is due to your petitioner by contract & agreement for y^e time past may be honestly payed and performed to him (without trouble and constraint by course of Law which would be unpleasant and discomendable on all hands) your petitioner willingly submits to your pleasure therein being persuaded that your Excellency will not allow y^t after your petitioner hath (to his disadvantage) served a people ten years upon y^e account of a firm contract he should be defrauded and deprived of a considerable part of his reward engaged, nor necessitated to desert his calling and the collony to prevent y^e like abuse which would unavoidably carry some reflexion upon those in whose power it is & remains to prevent or redres such wrongs.

Your humble petitioner only requesteth further that if a considerabl numbr of the congregationall profession & perswasion should be desirous y^t he would continue to be their minister and maintain him at their own cost & charge by a voluntary contribution your Excellency & the Honored Council would pleas to give approbation thereunto which we hope will neither be offensive nor prejudiciall to any person or persons under y^e Liberty granted by our gracious Sovereign: your so doing will give encouragement unto us y^t are settled in this province & an invitation to others or at least remove evill surmizals against y^e government which too many in y^e Neighbouring Collony are apt to entertain to the prejudice of his Majesties intrest in this province. Thus craving y^e heavens assistance & direction to guide your consultations to y^e glory of God & comon good your petitioner Remaines at your service.

1688

John Prudden.

CERTIFICATE.

We whose names are subscribed doe testifie that the inhabitants and freeholders of Jemaica at a publick meeting call to treat with Mr John Prudden to be their minister June y^e 19th 1676 did (after he had declared his judgment and proposed his terms) by a town act freely and firmly promis and engage to give unto Mr prudden the accomodations which he now possesseth and a yearly sallary of fourty pounds to be paid to him or his order so long as he should continue in y^e Town employed in y^e work of y^e ministry and his fire-wood brought home free as specified in y^e town registry. Furthermore we doe testify that Mr John prudden hath continued in this towne discharging the work of a minister according to the way of y^e churches in New England the full term of ten years and more since the Town caled him & covenanted with him for his labour in y^e ministry.*

Nehemiah Smith.
John Carpenter.

It has been said that Rev. John Prudden was the first regular pastor of the first regularly organized Presbyterian Church in America. Considerable discussion has resulted but the matter seems to be a question of terms. Rev. John Moore was pastor at Newtown, L. I., in 1652, and a similar discussion has arisen in reference to him. Rev. James M. MacDonald, D.D., for many years pastor at Princeton, N. J., and a trustee of the Seminary there, says: "The Church of Jamaica is the oldest Presbyterian Church† established by the English in America. It had been in existence some eight or ten years before Francis Makemie, styled the father of American Presbyterianism, arrived in Maryland."

Also from the same authority: "And for the confirmation of this Agreement the town did voluntarily engage themselves at a town meeting held the 3d

* Documentary History of New York. III, 194, etc.

† The same claim is made for the Hempstead Church.

of June (1672), that they would not obstruct or hinder but rather further the coming into a 'church way,' according to the rules of the Gospel in this town by Mr. Prudden and such as will join him.* The coming into a 'church way,' according to the rules of the Gospel, is language that cannot be mistaken; it must refer to the organization of a church. It proves that up to 3d June, 1672, there had been no regularly constituted Church of Christ in this place."

While undoubtedly there were many Presbyterians among the Congregationalists of New England it is exceedingly difficult to decide the question. The Newark settlement was Congregational, and Rev. John Prudden was pastor there as late as 1698. Rev. John Brooke was appointed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts one of its missionaries in America. In his first report, August 20, 1705, he says: "There are five Independent Ministers in and about the places I preach at and the greatest part of the people are followers of them." The places he "preached at" were Elizabeth Town and Perth Amboy. The five Independent Ministers were Messrs. Harriman and Melyen, of Elizabeth Town, John Prudden, of Newark, Samuel Shepard, of Woodbridge and the minister of Piscataway.†

For some unexplained reason, in 1686, Rev. John Prudden deeded his property to Grace, the widow of his elder brother, Samuel. Grace Judson was the daughter of Lieut. Joseph Judson, of Stratford, Ct., and his wife, Sarah, daughter of John Porter, of Weathersfield.

In 1689 he was chosen, by Jamaica,‡ Deputy to the Colonial Assembly of New York. At a town meeting held on the 10th day of June, 1689:

Mr. Prudden & Nathl Denton, Sr., was chosen to go to York to meete with the rest of the deputis of the respective townes for to consider and advise one with another of what shall be for the good welfare and services of the contry and to act with the rest of the deputies in anything that may tend thereunto and also if they will see cause to make any application to our Sovereign/King & Queen for anything that may tend to the good of the whole Collony to act with them.

By order of the Town per me

Nathaniel Denton, Clerk.

The proceedings of the people of Newark, N. J., in reference to their call of Mr. Prudden in 1692, are annexed:

At a Newark, N. J., Town Meeting, August 23rd, 1692,§—It was consulted, consented, and unanimously agreed, that Mr. John Pruden should be called to be their Minister; and in case he should come and settle among them in that Work, they would freely and readily submit themselves to him and to his Dispositions and Administrations, from Time to Time in the Discharge of his ministerial Office and Works, as God shall assist and direct him therein by his Word and Spirit, for their Spiritual Good and Edification. It also is consulted, voted, consented to, and agreed by the said Inhabitants then conveyed, for Mr. John Pruden's Encouragement to come and settle among them, and that he may the better attend upon the Work of the Ministry as his Business, and for the more comfortable Sustainance of his Family in his Attendance therein; that he shall have £50 p. annum, and his Fire Wood free: to be paid yearly, according to several Contributions voluntarily subscribed by them, to Mr. Pruden or his Order, so long as he shall continue with them employed in the Ministry: this also voted.

It is moreover voted and agreed, that Mr. Pruden shall have and hold such a Propriatie, and other Conveniences for his Accommodations in the Town, as shall be agreed upon between him and the Committee appointed to treat with him (viz) Mr. Ward, Mr. Johnson, John Curtis, Azariah Crane, Jasper Crane, Thomas Ludington, and Stephen Bond, nominated and empowered by the Town for that Purpose.

August 23rd, 1692.—The Result of a Treaty between Mr. John Pruden and a Committee chosen, constituted, and empowered by the Inhabitants and Freeholders of Newark to act in their Behalf, is as followeth, (viz): It is concluded and agreed by the said Committee, that

* Church Records.

† Hatfield's History of Elizabeth, N. J., 297.

‡ History of the Jamaica Church, 70, 77.

§ Newark Town Records, 105.

Mr. Pruden shall have and hold the accomodations purchased of Mrs. Falconer, for his own Propriatie, to him and his Heirs forever; he paying or causing to be paid the two last Payments indented for with Mrs. Falconer; excepting only five Pounds which the town is to discharge besides what is already done, in prime Bill of Debt made to the s'd Mrs. Falconer—as Witness our Hands—subscribed, Mr. John Pruden. Committee for and in Behalf of themselves and their Neighbours—Mr. John Ward, Mr. Johnson, John Curtis, Azariah Crane, Jasper Crane, Thomas Ludington, Stephen Bond.

Town Meeting, 28th October, 1692—It was voted, whether the Charges for purchasing that Accomodations that was Mrs. Falckner's and the Charge of transporting Mr. John Pruden, should be equally levied on every person's Estate; and it was agreed with a unanimous Consent, that it should be so.

2ndly, It was also voted, that the Charge for the Payment and Transport should be Charged by a Rate, according to our Agreement formerly made, that is by Heads, Lands, and Stock. 3rdly, It was voted that Mr. Johnson and Jasper Crane should give Mr. Pruden Possession of the Accomodations that was purchased of Mrs. Falconer.

It was also voted, that Zachariah and Ephraim Burwell, for the South end of our Town, and Samuel Harrison and Nahaniel Ward for the North end, for to see after the bringing the Wood for Mr. Pruden; and for to call out the People for that Purpose, when there is need for his Supply therein.

Town Meeting, - - - 16—Benjamin Baldwin, Jabez Rogers, William Camp and Seth Tompkins are chosen, to collect the Money that is gathered by the Subscriptions in Newark, for the Maintenance of the Ministry in the year 1692.

He accepted the call to Newark and left Jamaica, becoming pastor at the former place, August 23, 1692. On or before June 9, 1699, he resigned the Newark pastorate.

Town Meeting, * June 9th, 1699—Item—the Revered Mr. Pruden and Mr. John Brown are chosen by vote, to return our Thanks to the Revered Counsel for their faithfull and painfull Services for our Settlement; signifying we will take sufficient Care to defray the whole Charge of this their Journey and Trouble, till they return.

Item—Capt. Curtis, Mr. Treat, Mr. Pierson, and Thomas Richards are chosen by a full vote, to return our Thanks to the Revered Mr. Pruden for his hitherto Services amongst us; with a signification that We will speedily pay of our Arrears due to him by our particular Subscriptions: and by a full Vote we declare our Desire of his Continuance among us, and his Service at present in preaching the Word to us, till God shall favor us with some other Supply.

Item—it is agreed and voted, that we will allow him for his further Ministry according to what he formerly had, in Proportion to the Time We have occasion to use him as a Minister.

Item—it is voted, that all Persons, from 16 to 60 Years of Age, shall give to Mr. Pruden each of them one Load of Wood, for the Year ensuing, whether he serve the Town in the Ministry another Year, or no.

Item—Mr. Treat, Mr. Curtis, Mr. Pierson, and Thomas Richards are chosen by Vote, to desire Mr. Pruden to carry on the Work of the Ministry with us, till God shall favour us with a Supply.

After his resignation he devoted himself to teaching. Many of his scholars became prominent. In 1706 and after, he had for scholars Nat. and Sam. Dugles, David and Mary Ogden, Jos. and David Peck, John and Steph. Dod, The. and Eliph. Johuson, Nat. and Dan. Morris, Jos. and Steph. Harrison, Jos. and Phebe Brown, Sam. and Sim. Huntingdon, Ben. Pierson, John Plum, Eben Lyon, Dan. Lindley, and others, night and day. Casperus Schuyler and Gerardus Beekman entered for board and school in 1707. In 1702 he sent to the weaver at Flushing "linen warp and woollen heft to be wrought into curtains." In 1712 John Conduit wove 31 yards of woollen cloth for him for 1£ 3s 6d—288 pounds of beef had from Jasper Crane, being worth 2£ 8s od.†

A deed is still preserved in possession of a descendant of Abraham Kitchel, dated May 5, 1713, and given by "John Prudden, quondam minister," conveying a tract in Newark to Abraham Kitchel, of Newark.‡

* Newark Town Records, 113, 118, 119, 127.

† Collections of New Jersey Historical Society, VI, 149.

‡ Collections of New Jersey Historical Society, II, 19.

Rev. John Prudden died in 1725, and was buried in the old burying ground at Newark. Over his remains was placed a slab inscribed :

HERE LYES YE
BODY OF YE REVD
MR JOHN PRUDDEN
MINISTER OF YE GOSPELL
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
DECEMBER 11TH 1725, AGED 80 YRS.

" NOR GRACE NOR FAVOUR FILL
MY REINS,—LOE ROOM
FOR YE THERE YET REMAINS "

In 1748 his body was removed to the rear of the First Presbyterian Church.

The original slab, having the above inscription, was placed in the walls of the First Presbyterian Church of Newark by Mr. William R. Alling, one of the descendants of Rev. John Prudden, where it still remains.

Joanna¹ was the granddaughter of *Rev. Peter Prudden*^{*} and his wife *Joanna Boyse*¹. He was born in Yorkshire, England, 1601, died at Milford, Ct., July 6, 1656. He preached in Yorkshire and Herefordshire and brought his congregation with him probably in the "Hector" or its consort the "Martin," landing at Boston June 26, 1637, with Rev. John Davenport, John Harvard, Samuel Eaton and other prominent Puritans. In March, 1638, he sailed from Boston and in April reached Quinnepiac, now New Haven, Conn., and assisted in laying the foundation of a Colony there. He preached his first sermon in the Colony at New Haven, 18th April, 1638, under a large spreading oak which stood near the present corner of George and College Streets, from the text†: "The voice of one crying in the wilderness, prepare ye the way of the Lord and make His paths straight." In the summer of 1638 he preached at Weathersfield. In February, 1639, land for a new settlement was purchased from the Indians, and later Milford was founded. He was one of the "Seven Pillars of Wepauwang or Milford," and one of the Judges of the Colony, 1640, as shown below :

The first general or town meeting of the planters was held November 20, 1639. It was then determined that the power of electing officers and persons to divide the land into lots and take order for the timber and manage the interests of the plantation should be in the church only. It was also agreed that they should guide themselves in all their doings by the written word of God as they had light from it.

William Fowler, Esq., Edmund Tapp, Esq., Zachariah Whitman, Deacon John Atwood and Richard Miles were then chosen for Judges in all civil affairs and to try all causes between man and man as a Court, to punish any offences and sin against the commandments therein, till a body of laws shall be established they are to observe and apply themselves to the rule of the written word of God.

This Court was to sit once in six weeks and was authorized to call a general meeting or Court of the planters, to examine witnesses upon oath and to punish all misdemeanors. These five men were invested by the planters with powers in the place of magistracy for the public good according to the tenor of the writing and agreement to that purpose.

About twelve months after, November 24, 1640, Mr. John Sherman was chosen one of the Judges in the room of Mr. Miles. The next year the Rev. Mr.

* Peter Prudden and Some of His Descendants, Lillian E. Prudden, 1901.

† Matt. 3:12.

Prudden was elected one of them in the place of Mr. Atwood. The following May 27, 1641, Mr. Prudden excused himself from serving any longer in the capacity of Magistrate and Mr. Atwood was re-elected.*

It was not until April 8, 1640, that Mr. Prudden was ordained pastor of the Milford Church. We have his own words for it, in his own handwriting, in which the early Milford records were kept.

I, Peter Prudden, was called to the office of pastor of this church and ordained at New Haven, by Zachariah Whitman, William Fowler, Edmund Tapp, designed by ye church to that work, Zachariah Whitman being the moderator for that meeting in a day of solemn humiliation upon ye third Wednesday in April, 1640, being, I remember, ye 18th day of ye month.†

The following tribute is paid to his memory by Cotton Mather:‡

That greatest of peace-makers, the Son of God, has assured us, "Blessed are the peace-makers, for they shall be called the children of God." I am sure then, 'tis a blessed child of God whose name is now before us; (Prudden shall we call him? or, Prudent?), who, besides his other excellent qualities, was noted for a singular faculty to sweeten, compose and qualify exasperated spirits and stop or heal all contentions. Whence it was that his town of Milford enjoyed peace with truth all his days, notwithstanding some dispositions to variance, which afterwards broke forth among them.

God had marvellously blessed his ministry in England, unto many about Herefordshire and near Wales, from whence, when he came into New England, there came therefore many considerable persons with him.

At their arrival in this country, they were so mindful of their business here, that they gathered churches before they had erected houses for the churches to meet in. There were then two famous churches gathered at New Haven; gathered in two days, one following upon the other, Mr. Davenport's and Mr. Prudden's; and this with one singular circumstance, that a mighty barn was the place, wherein the duties of that solemnity were attended. Our glorious Lord Jesus Christ himself being born in a stable and laid in one of those moveable and four-squared little vessels wherein they brought meat unto the cattle, it was the more allowable that a church, which is the mystical body of that Lord, should thus be born in a barn. And in this translation, I behold our Lord, "with his fan in his hand, purging his floor, and gathering her wheat into the garner."

That holy man, Mr. Philip Henry, being reproached by his persecutors that his meeting-place had been a barn, pleasantly answered, "No new thing, to turn a thrashing-floor into a temple." So did our Christians at New Haven.

The next year Mr. Prudden, with his church, removed unto Milford, where he lived many years, an example of piety, gravity, and boiling zeal, against the growing evils of the times.

And though he had a numerous family, yet such was his discretion, that without much distraction, he provided comfortably for them, notwithstanding the difficult circumstances wherewith an infant plantation was incumbered.

He continued an able and faithful servant of the churches, until about the fifty-sixth year of his own age, and the fifty-sixth of the present age, when his death was felt by the colony as the fall of a pillar which made the whole fabrick to shake.

Like that of Piccart, now let our Prudden lie under this

EPITAPH.

Dogmate non tantus fuit Auditoribus Idem:

Exemplo in Vita; jam quoque morte, praeit.‡

Gov. Winthrop said of him: "He was useful in his place, and of much esteem in the Colony." Mr. Prudden, with other settlers, left large estates in England. His posterity received the interest money and rent of this property for many years.

On the occasion of the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the town of Milford, Conn., on August 28th, 1889, there was dedicated a memorial bridge over the river at that point, in honor of its founders. One of the end stones on the south parapet is inscribed

* A Statistical Account of the Township of Milford, by Erastus Scranton, A.M., in writing, and to be found in the Town Clerk's office, Milford, Ct. As authority it states "Facts gathered from authentic records and related principally in words of those who related facts."

† Milford Church Records.

‡ Mather's Magnalia, I, 395-6.

§ Less on opinion than example bent.

His hearers followed where their pattern went;
His holy death their brightest precedent.

to the first pastor of the church, Rev. Peter Prudden. On August 25th, the two-hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the First Church of Christ, of Milford, Ct., a mural tablet was unveiled to the memory of Rev. Peter Prudden.

In the Memorial Hall at Hartford, Conn., among the members of the early clerical fathers of Connecticut are selected three for special honors in a memorial window—Hooker, Davenport and Prudden.

On his memorial tombstone at Milford, Ct., is inscribed:

IN MEMORIAM.
PETER PRUDDEN
FIRST PASTOR IN MILFORD.
OBIT 1656.

THE VOICE OF ONE CRYING IN THE
WILDERNESS, PREPARE YE THE WAY
OF THE LORD; MAKE HIS PATHS
STRAIGHT.

*Joanna Boyse*¹ was the daughter of Rev. John Boyse and his wife Johane —, of Halifax, Yorkshire, England. *Rev. John Boyse*¹ died, as indicated by his will, about 1620, and his wife, Johane, about 1631, as shown by her will. One of Joanna Boyse's sisters was the wife of Rev. John Raynor, pastor of the Church of Plymouth, Mass., from 1637 to 1655, and later of Dover, N. H. It is not known when she married Rev. Peter Prudden, but various indications point to about 1638, and that the marriage took place in this country. Her father was a man of estate. In her will, dated 1681, November 8th, she mentions two sons and five daughters, all of the name Prudden. She was one of four coheireses to property in Edgton and Welburn. After the death of her husband she married, September 20, 1671, Capt. Thomas Willett,* died August 4, 1674, who was the first Mayor of New York. Later she became the wife of Rev. John Bishop, for fifty years pastor of the church at Stamford, Conn.

Nathaniel Moore¹ and Joanna Prudden had

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| <p>1069. CAPT. JOHN¹, b. March 8, 1715, m. 1. Keziah Phillips¹ (Theophilus¹, Theophilus¹, Zerubabel¹; Rev. George¹, of Watertown Mass.), Maidenhead, N. J., b. June 8, 1777; 2. Love Prout¹ (Ebenezer¹, Ebenezer¹, Timothy¹, of Boston, Mass.), b. 1717, d. January 9, 1776, aet. 59; he d. September 3, 1758, Hopewell, N. J. (will). [1077]</p> <p>1070. ABIGAIL¹, b. May 24, 1717, m. 1. Sackett Moore¹ (Joseph¹, Capt. Samuel¹, Rev. John¹), her cousin, d. August 18, 1753, aet. 37; March 9, 1755, 2. Jonathan Smith¹ (Andrew¹); she d. August 12, 1802. [343], [445]</p> <p>1071. MARY¹, b. May 20, 1719.</p> <p>1072. SAMUEL¹, b. February 6, 1720, m. Rebecca Green¹ (Richard¹, Wil-</p> | <p>liam¹), Ewing, N. J., d. September 28, 1813 (will), aet. 87; he d. April 7, 1803 (will). [2346]</p> <p>1073. CAPT. JOSEPH¹, b. December 4, 1724, m. 1. Christiana Green¹ (Richard¹, William¹); 2. Mary Armitage¹ (Reuben¹, Enoch¹), d. 1822, intestate; he d. April 7, 1804. [2475]</p> <p>1074. SARAH¹, b. December 31, 1728; m. Benjamin Temple¹ (Abraham¹) 2d wife, d. 1777. [2586]</p> <p>1075. BENJAMIN¹, b. November 19, 1732, m. Elizabeth Moore¹ (Samuel¹, Capt. Samuel¹, Rev. John¹), of Newtown, L. I., his cousin, b. May 17, 1729, d. January 8, 1803; he d. November 9, 1813; buried in Ewing churchyard (will). [462], [2622]</p> <p>1076. PHEBE¹, b. August 6, 1735, m. Richard Green¹ (Richard¹, William¹), Ewing, N. J., d. 1797 (will). [2645]</p> |
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* See Appendix.

Some of the men who worked in the shop were John Innes, John Titus, Israel Butler, David ———, John Striker.

Samuel Moore^b took an active part in the affairs of the town. His name appears on the return of an election of Town Clerk, July 6, 1793. He was interested in educational matters and was prominent in the establishment of Easton Union Academy. March 8, 1794, at a meeting of the inhabitants of Easton held in the old Court House, a committee consisting of Rev. Charles Solomon Frederick, the Lutheran minister, Rev. Christian Ludwig Becker of the Reformed Church, Samuel Sitgreaves, Peter Shnyder, John Barnet, John Herster, John Arndt, Samuel Moore, and Robert Traill were appointed to consider a plan for building a schoolhouse. This action resulted in the birth of the Easton Union Academy. He was a member of the first Board of Trustees. Messrs. Sitgreaves, Moore, Barnet, Shnyder, and Shouse were constituted a committee to estimate the cost of a proper building for the institution. March 25, Messrs. Sitgreaves, Moore, and Shouse were appointed to prepare and report a plan for the building which they had estimated would cost £702 10s. The building was soon afterwards built, the first story finished, and later the Academy was established.

In 1794 he was drafted to take part in the "Whiskey Insurrection," but was compelled to send a substitute on account of family matters which could not be neglected.

In the Office of Register of Wills in the Court House at Easton is the following record: Samuel Moore, John Green,* Administrator, Sureties, Robert Traill, Benjamin Green: 600 pounds, March 23, 1799. There is no inventory and no settlement. Samuel Moore having died without a will, the real estate was divided by the Orphans Court in 1816. The division is recorded on a large parchment 23x36 inches, a copy having been made for each heir. Several of these parchments are still in the family. He was buried in the old Lutheran Churchyard, corner of Fourth and Ferry Streets, Easton. The inscriptions on the box tomb were:

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF SAMUEL MOORE WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE MARCH 9, 1799 IN THE 45TH YEAR OF HIS AGE.

HERE ARE LIKEWISE DEPOSITED THE REMAINS OF SARAH MOORE WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE JAN. 15, 1829, IN THE 70TH YEAR OF HER AGE.

The grandson, J. W. Moore, removed the bodies and box tomb to the Easton Cemetery. The tomb, owing to a misunderstanding, was broken up and used as a foundation for the present monument.

Sarah Moore[†] was the daughter of *Richard Green*[†] and *Phebe Moore*[†] (Nathaniel[†], Capt. Samuel[†], Rev. John[†]). She and Samuel Moore^b were married September 27, 1781. They were first cousins.

Richard Green[†] lived at Ewing, N. J., and died in 1797.

Richard Green[†] was of Ewing, N. J., and died 1741; he married *Mary Ely*[†], daughter of *George Ely*[†], of Trenton. The heirs of Richard Green, in 1798, manumitted their slaves, prior to any legislative action looking to their liberation. †

* Brother of Sarah Green, wife of Samuel Moore^b.

† Signature to a receipt dated 1818.

1. Snell, Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, 105; Book of Wills, 6, 432, Department of State, Trenton, N. J.

William Green¹, the father of Richard¹, was born in England, came to this country at the age of twenty, and on Long Island met Joanna Reeder, who subsequently became his wife. He came to Ewing Township, N. J., about 1700. He bought 345 acres of Daniel Coxe, by deed dated 1712, and in 1717 built on it the first brick house in the township. He was the first Assessor of Hunterdon County and in 1721 was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was also a Justice. His tombstone, in Ewing Churchyard, records his death in 1722. His will* follows:

In the Name of God Amen This Eleventh Day of January Anno Domini one Thousand Seven hundred and Twenty one;—I William Green of Trenton in the County of Hunterdon and Province of New Jersey Yeoman. Being in Perfect Mind & Memory Thanks be Given to God. But Calling to mind the Mortality of my Body and Knowing that it is appointed for all men once to Day, Do make and Ordaine this to be my Last Will and Testament Vizt: Principally and first of all I Give and Recommend my Soul into the Hands of God who Gave it, and my Body I Recommend to the Dust to be Buried in Decent Christian Buriall at the Discretion of my Executors nothing Doubting but at the Generall Resurrection I shall Receive the same again by the mighty power of God. And as Touching such Worldly Estate as it, hath Pleased God to Bless in this Life, I Give Devise and Dispose of the same in the following manner and form vizt:

Imprimis I Give & Bequeath unto Joanna my Dearly Beloved Wife The Best Room in my new Dwelling House, and the Closet in the Seller, and one Third Part of the Improveable Land and Teniments Belonging to it Together with one Third of the moveable Estate Goods and Chattles During the Term of Naturall Life and in case of her Intermarrying During her Widdowhood: But if she marry Again my Will is that she have fifty Pounds Paid her by my Executors out of my moveable Estate on the Day of her marriage and that shee then Give up the Possession of the House and her thirds as aforesaid.

Item—I Give and Bequeath unto my Well Beloved son Richard my Dwelling House and Plantation, That I now Live upon Excepting that part qt is Willed to his mother as aforesaid: And the whole of it at her Death or Intermarrying with all the Appurtenances to him and his Heirs and Assigns forever.

Item—I Give unto my Well Beloved sons Joseph and—William That House and Plantation that I Bought of John Severans to them and their Heirs and assigns for ever. To be Equally Divided by them, They—Paying their Two Sisters Joanna and Sarah Fiveteen Pounds a Peice when They Either of them arrive to the Age of Eighteen Years.

Item I Give and Bequeath unto my Well Beloved Sons Benjamin John—Jerimiah and Isaac to Each Forty Pounds when they Arrive to ye Age of Twenty one years, To them and their Heirs forever to be Paid by my Executors out of my Moveable Estate.

Item I Give and Bequeath unto my—Well Beloved Daughters Esther and Mary to Each Fifteen Pounds to be Paid—by my Executors out of my moveable Estate, To them and their Heirs forever

Item my Will and Pleasure is that my four younger sons shall be Put out to Learn such Trades as they shall Chuse when they shall Come to the age of Seventeen years and y^t they be Learned to Read and Write Furthermore I Constitute make and ordaine my Well Beloved Sons Richard and Joseph my Executors to this my Last Will and Testament. And my Will is that after the aforesaid Devision and Payments be made, That all the Remaining Part of my moveable Estate Goods & Chattles be Equally Divided between my Two Executors afores^d. It Being Provided That all the Legacies or Bequests aforesaid be Paid or Levied on of the Moveable Estate Goods Chattles at money Price according to nine shilling and Two Pence p Ounce. And I Do hereby utterly Disallow, Revoke; & Disannul all and every other former Testaments Wills Legacies and Executors by me in any way before this Time named, Willed, and Bequeathed, Ratifying and Confirming this and other to be my Last Will and Testament. In Witness Whereof I have hereunto Set my hand Seal the Day and year above Written

Signed Sealed Published

William Green L.S.

Pronounced & Declared by the said William Green as his Last Will and Testament. In the Presence of

Christopher Howell, William Reed, David Howell

Will proved, and Probate and Administration granted to Richard Green and Joseph Green, Executors, the 1st day of June, 1723.

Phoebe Moore⁴ was the daughter of **Nathaniel Moore**³ and Joanna Prudden, the granddaughter of **Capt. Samuel Moore**³ and Mary Reed and the great-granddaughter of **Rev. John Moore**¹ and Margaret Howell.

* Book of Wills 2, 240, Department of State, Trenton, N. J.

*Mary Ely*¹, the wife of Richard Green¹, was the daughter of George Ely¹ of Trenton and *Jane Pettit* who were married in 1703.

*George Ely*¹ was born at Dunham, England, in 1682 and died in Trenton Township, N. J., 1750, as indicated by his will at Trenton. He bought 100 acres of his father's original purchase at Trenton. In 1746 he was a member of Council of Trenton.

*Joshua Ely*¹, the father of George Ely¹, was of Dunham, Nottinghamshire, England, and came to America in 1685. On April 20, of the same year, he bought 400 acres where Trenton now stands. The name of his first wife is unknown. In 1699 he married his second wife Rachel Lee. He died in 1704; his will* is dated 11, 6, 1700, and was proved 4, 1, 1704. His executor was "cousin and friend Thomas Revell of Burlington."

*Joanna Reeder*¹, the wife of William Green¹, was probably the daughter of John Reeder¹ and Hannah Burroughs¹.

*John Reeder*¹ came from Norfolk County, England, and was at Newtown, L. I., before 1656, in which year he is on the Indian Rate for £1, 10s. January 4, 1666-7, he signed the agreement to fence the Common field and November 25, 1686, his name appears on the Dongan Charter.

*Jane Pettit*¹, the wife of George Ely¹, was the daughter of Nathaniel Pettit and granddaughter of Thomas Pettit¹.

*Nathaniel Pettit*¹, born at Exeter, Mass., was at Newtown, L. I., at an early date. April 23, 1668 he received 10 acres in Hempstead Swamp, September 13, 1673 he refused to take the oath but promised fealty, which may indicate that he was a Friend, November 25, 1686 his name is on the Dongan Charter, and in 1690, probably, he removed to the Falls of the Delaware. He died in Hopewell, N. J., in 1718. His will is dated March 13, 1714, proved first in Burlington, June 25, 1718, and second in New York, July 9, 1719. The inventory is dated June 24, 1718. The appraisers were George Ely and Samuel Atkinson.

*Thomas Pettit*¹ was in Boston, Mass., as early as 1634. On January 8, 1638, he received a house lot. In the founding of Exeter he received 6 acres and 30 poles as his share of uplands and signed his name to the combination. More than half of the 34 made their marks. He served as Selectman 1652 to 1655. In 1655 his name appears at Newtown and May 8, 1657 he is made Marshall. His name appears among the freeholders, December 4, 1666, and on the Dongan Charter 1686. His wife's maiden name was *Christian Mellows*.

*Hannah Burroughs*¹, the wife of John Reeder¹, was the daughter of Jeremiah Burroughs¹ and his wife, Hannah Way, and the granddaughter of John Burroughs¹ and his wife, — Jessup, sister of Edward Jessup. After the death of Jeremiah Burroughs she married John Furman.

*Jeremiah Burroughs*¹, of Newtown, L. I., was born 1651 and died 1698, aet 47. He was Overseer April, 1682-1684, May 3, 1684 on the committee to extend the town limits, Commissioner of Town Court 1689-90 and was elected Town Clerk October 2, 1689, August 5, 1696, 1698. In 1689 he was Lieutenant in Capt. Content Titus's Company. He or his son Jeremiah was Supervisor,

* Book of Wills, 1, 21, Department of State, Trenton, N. J.

February 2, 1686, Assessor February 2, 1686, March 3, 1694, and on the Dongan Charter in 1686.

*John Burroughs*¹, born 1617 and died August 1678, came from England and was at Salem, Mass., in 1637. He removed to Newtown and was probably one of the first settlers in 1652. He is on the Indian Rate, 1656, for £1, 10s; January 22, 1657, he writes the letter to the Director-General remonstrating against the gift of the town house to Rev. John Moore; 1662, he, with others, was empowered to raise a tax of five cents to the acre; 1659, elected town clerk which office he held for eleven years, 1659-1662, March 13, 1665. 1664, admitted as freeman of Connecticut. He was elected Overseer March 1665, April 1666; his name in 1666, is on Nicoll's Charter; he appears on the list of freeholders December 4, 1666; January 31, 1668, was Surveyor; 1669, he appears for Newtown in land suit; 1673, August 22, offered submission of Newtown to the Dutch after the reinstatement of Dutch government; 1673, firm believer and practitioner of free speech against the arbitrary acts of the government for which he was subjected to humiliating punishment. He married second, Widow Elizabeth Reed, mother of Mary Reed, wife of Capt. Samuel Moore² (Rev. John¹),

*Hannah Way*², the wife of Jeremiah Burroughs, was the daughter of James Way¹.

*James Way*¹ died October 2, 1685. The Waye family is on record in Somersetshire, England, as early as the 15th century. He settled at English Kills, L. I., and became a member of the Society of Friends. His name is on the "Indian Rate," 1656, for 2s. February 4, 1663, he refused to sign the compact. March 11, 1668, all the public interest in Smith's Island divided "either by purchase or patent" was given unto James Way and John Hart. September 5, 1676, he was a witness in court. March 1676-78, he was Overseer.

The following notice is taken from an early newspaper;

30 Dollars Reward

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber's stable in the borough of Easton on the night of the 5th instant, a small black horse, no white about him, about six years old—about fourteen hands high, and is a remarkably smart trotter. The above reward will be given upon delivering the horse and thief, if stolen, to the subscriber, or confining the thief in any gaol, and ten dollars for the horse.
January 9, 1802

Sarah Moore

The family silver service, still in existence and in use, was also stolen but returned on a "no questions asked" advertisement. The silver urn, tradition says, belonged to George Taylor, signer of the Declaration of Independence, who died in 1784, having been bought at sheriff's sale. An examination of the records shows that a sale was made, but the purchaser is not given. The urn has a monogram engraved upon it.

Sarah Green Moore was an invalid during the last seven years of her life. She was confined to a chair with rheumatism. The reference in her will is to that fact.

The last will and testament of Sarah Moore of the Borough of Easton in the County of Northampton: I Sarah Moore considering the uncertainty of mortal life having suffered a long and tedious affliction yet being of sound mind and memory (blessed be God Almighty for the same) do make declare and publish this my last will and testament in manner and form following viz: First I do hereby give and bequeath unto my affectionate, dutiful and beloved daughters Martha and Abigail Moore all my personal estate goods and chattels of what kind and nature soever. (With one exception) to be equally divided between them after they shall have discharged the common expense of my funeral to have and enjoy the aforesaid bequests