

AN EVALUATION  
OF  
THE CONSUELO FURMAN MANUSCRIPT (1955)  
ON RALPH HUNT OF LONG ISLAND

(Which Concludes Erroneously that Ralph Hunt  
of Long Island and Ralph of Virginia Were the Same)

In Context of  
Genealogies of the  
Unrelated Pioneers

THOMAS HUNT OF WESTCHESTER, NEW YORK  
and  
RALPH HUNT OF LONG ISLAND

With Notes on

EARLY HUNTS OF VIRGINIA

and

OTHER EARLY HUNTS OF LONG ISLAND AND NEW YORK

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THE CONSUELO FURMAN MANUSCRIPT (1955)  
ON RALPH HUNT OF LONG ISLAND:

AN EVALUATION

A recently discovered manuscript in the New York Public Library or Genealogical Society files provides considerable information on the mysterious Ralph Hunt of Long Island in the early days. A possible connection with another early Ralph Hunt of Virginia Colony? Miss Furman draws a conclusion that they were the same person. Such a conclusion is based on several misconceptions; understanding of these misconceptions and other information which has come to light makes it clear that they were quite different persons. However, the possibility of some relationship can not be dismissed out-of-hand because so much is unknown about the ancestors of Ralph Hunt of Long Island and the various other Hunts in Virginia in the early days.

The manuscript also contains information on the pioneer Thomas Hunt of Westchester, New York, a contemporary of Ralph Hunt of Long Island. Several previous misconceptions on Thomas Hunt are presented, along with rebuttals on some of them, but with several incorrect conclusions stated. Statements continue to be found in published works that Ralph and Thomas were brothers, but the information that is known of them makes this assumption quite unlikely. In any event, it is well to discuss what we know of Thomas Hunt in the context of what we know of Ralph Hunt.

It is not a good idea to attempt to evaluate documents when a lot of evidence that may be available has not been examined. For example, Ralph Hunt "came to Long Island with a group of Englishmen in 1652." Who were the others in this group and where did they come from? Reference is made in the Furman ms. to the Jessup and Phillips families with several statements that are inconsistent with other information seen. However, the present writer has not examined genealogies which exist on the Jessup and Phillips families. Those who have made such an examination might clear up some of the questions which are mentioned below.

Some of the discussion below may sound like a lecture. But the purpose is primarily for the present writer's benefit in assembling some of the information gathered so it won't be necessary to look it up again. Also, it represents in some respects "lung-thinking" in throwing in items which come to mind and illustrating the thought processes which lead to the conclusions formed—thereby bringing to light any errors in the analysis which others more knowledgeable on the subjects can correct. Corrections will be welcomed.

Ralph Hunt "The Planter". Some of the documentation on Ralph Hunt of Long Island refers to him as "planter." Today, the term planter and plantation brings an image of The South. But in the times we are discussing (1600s and early 1700s) there was no such connotation. The early English colonies in America resulted from speculative commercial ventures. Enterprising people with money to risk and enough political "clout" to obtain charters from the King or his agents would organize and direct companies, much like stockholders of corporations today. Those that invested in the company were called "Adventurers"--they risked their money; many of them never set foot out of their club (so to speak). The real adventurers were those who risked their lives by making the perilous voyage across the ocean and attempting to carve a living out of unfriendly wilderness. The people were the "planters"; the colonies they established were "plantations." The term "planter" has an image of farmer (and most of the early planters in America were farmers--there were no corner grocery stores in those days) but the terms were not synonymous. And the individual farms and estates they created were often called their "plantations" albeit the term was also applied to the colony in general as well as specific parcels of land. Thus we find William Bradford writing "Of Plymouth Plantation" and Roger Williams starting a colony at Providence Plantation, and the envoys of the Duke of York in 1688 attempting to unite "all the plantations of New England, New York, and New Jersey" into one government and abolish all the colonial charters. And into the 1700s in New Jersey we find descendants of Ralph Hunt at Hopewell and Maidenhead (Lawrence) Townships leaving in their wills "the plantation on which I now dwell" and other plantations which they owned--and these were farms or estates in New Jersey--not in the South. All of which is using a lot of words to state the obvious: The terms planter and plantation in the 17th and early 18th centuries had no particular relevance or reference to The South.

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Bound for Virginia. A note in passing that one needs to be wary in interpreting terms like "bound for Virginia" in English ship passenger lists of the 17th century. The term was used loosely. The original "London Company" that had a loose charter for establishing the colony at Jamestown used for the area the term Virginia, which more or less covered most of the Atlantic seaboard. The "Plymouth Company" formed some years later obtained a charter for a vague area north of the Jamestown colony. This area was called Northern Virginia. The destination of the Pilgrims who founded the Plymouth, Mass., colony was "northern Virginia" and generally believed to have been for an area around New Jersey and New York. The islands around Barbados at one time had their own government and persons from England embarked "for Barbados" "or the Indies." Later this area was brought under the government of the Jamestown colony and an embarkation for "Virginia" might mean the main land or the islands. Ships bound "for Virginia" might also travel by way of New England or New York and people heading for such places might also be on a ship "to Virginia." This possibly has no relevance to the present puzzles but a point to keep in mind.

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Thomas Hunt, Pioneer at Westchester, NY

Because of the close association of Ralph Hunt of Long Island and Thomas Hunt of Westchester (and unsupported allegations found in print that they were brothers), it is well to start this analysis with what is known of Thomas Hunt. Thanks to the efforts of many, and particularly of John Griffiths Hunt, a descendant who made a masterly exploration of Thomas Hunt and his descendants and published a manuscript in 1936, with a follow-up on the ancestors and background of Thomas Hunt published in The American Genealogist, (NEHG Register for 1959 and 1960) we know quite a lot of the background of Thomas Hunt, while we know nothing of the ancestors and background of Ralph Hunt. We have records of Thomas Hunt going back to 1639 in New Haven Colony; we have no records on Ralph Hunt prior to his appearance on western Long Island in 1652--a difference of about 13 years. Although they appear to be of the same generation, lived in close proximity for years, mingled in the same society, were leaders in their communities, there is no evidence that they were related.

The birthdate of Thomas Hunt is not known, probably ca. 1615-20, and probably at Keston (Keyston), Northants, England, from where he is presumed to have come to Massachusetts Bay as an indentured servant to one William Leete of Keyston and came with Leete to the newly formed New Haven colony in 1639. Leete was to become a prominent member of the government of Connecticut--Lt. Gov. 1669--1676 and succeeded as Governor for period 1676-1683 John Winthrop, Jr., the long-time Governor who obtained the charter for Connecticut in 1662.

At New Haven he married his wife Cicely, prob. ca. 1640. Many otherwise impressive works give her name as Paisley or Pasley (estimated from her signature on an old document) but John G. Hunt gives impressive evidence that she was the Cicely Clark, b. ca. 1619 who came to Boston at age 16 on the ship Planter in 1635 with the Tuttle Family with whom she moved to New Haven colony in 1639. The Tuttle Family came from Ringstead, Northants County (which adjoined Keyston; possibly William Leete and Thomas Hunt came on the same ship--a point worth checking out for more precise data on the arrival of Thomas Hunt in New England.)

America in 1639. It is useful in analysis to have some understanding of the situation in America at the time Thomas Hunt is found in New Haven (1639) and subsequent years during his lifetime. This is a general summary of the situation in America in 1639. There were small Spanish colonies in what is now Florida. Moving North up the Atlantic Coast there was a vast unsettled wilderness until we reach the English colonies on the James River, now well-established after a perilous beginning, but still in great danger from Indian attacks and with a growing internal dispute between early settlers with small farms which were being forced out by wealthy people with political connections who were developing the large plantations which were later to be the image of The South. A little further North in Chesapeake Bay Lord Baltimore in 1633 had started a colony to be dominated by "aristocrats" who were granted large Manors which they would populate with tenant farmers to do the work for the benefit of the Lord of the Manor--a system brought to England in the Norman Conquest and favored by the "ruling class" in England (but opposed by the settlers of the New England colonies who supported a system of small farms owned by those who were granted them and/or could purchase them).



Moving further North, there was virtually unsettled wilderness until one reached the Dutch settlements around what is now New York City. (Small trading posts were established along the Delaware River, as far North as present Wilmington, Delaware, by the Swedes in 1638--these were taken over by the Dutch in 1655 and subsequently by the English in 1664 when the English replaced the Dutch in New York and along the Delaware River.)

The Dutch through their explorer Henry Hudson had explored the Hudson River as far North as present Albany, NY, and the Dutch asserted a claim to the area which they implemented by planting a colony on Manhattan Island (1624) (which they named New Amsterdam). They also attempted a colony on the Connecticut River as far up as Hartford, but were driven out by the English moving into that area. By 1639 Dutch colonists had moved up the Hudson River as far as the area of present Albany and were moving East into Long Island and Connecticut where they "bumped into" the English moving West from the Massachusetts and Rhode Island colonies. During much of the period with which we are concerned with Thomas Hunt, he was living in area disputed between the Dutch and English (as for awhile also was Ralph Hunt).

One may wonder why so many English families should choose to move into the area dominated by the Dutch, inasmuch as for most of the time period with which we are concerned the English were fighting the Dutch. The answer, of course, is that the English were fighting among themselves. Disputes over religion, between different factions of English "Royalty", and disputes between the "Lords and Commoners" were one of the major reasons for "planting" new colonies in New England. Unfortunately the new arrivals in New England displayed the same intolerance as those they had fled from England to escape. The Dutch at New Amsterdam were much more tolerant on matters of religion than the early English colonies in America. Therefore, it is not surprising that many of the early migrants to the New England colonies chose to remove to the territory under Dutch government.

The story of the Plymouth, Mass., Colony, starting in 1620 need not be related here. It was always a small colony in area and population and was soon to be overwhelmed by the large Massachusetts Bay colony and eventually consolidated with the Massachusetts Bay colony. The great "Puritan Migration" was at its height in the period 1630-1643. (With the victory of the Parliamentary Party in England led by Cromwell, a major reason for leaving England by those who had come earlier was eliminated and the tide of migration slowed; on the other hand, this provided a little "reverse English" because supporters of the Royalist faction now had a reason to migrate, which some did. The Restoration of the Monarchy in 1660 brought still another switch.)

The large numbers of people moving into Massachusetts Bay starting in 1630 soon spread along the Coast from the Plymouth Colony to the Merrimack and into the coastal areas of present New Hampshire and southern Maine, and then started working their way inland. These migrations were stimulated by religious disputes. One of the first migrations "from the Bay" was led by Roger Williams, who was driven out of both the Bay and Plymouth colonies and started a new colony at what is now Providence, R.I., generally regarded as one of the most liberal colonies in New England. A feisty lady by the name of Ann Hutchinson was leader of another group of dissidents driven from the Bay; she started a new colony on the Isle of Rhodes near the

Providence colony. As this settlement started to build up she felt impelled to move again and went to the area of the Dutch on Long Island and Manhattan where she and her children were killed by Indians in Westchester in 1643. (New York's Hutchinson River is named for her.) Another member of her religious sect was one John Tilton (brother of one of the present writer's ancestors) who went with a group from Lynn, Mass., to the jurisdiction of the Dutch at Gravesend, L.I. where members once owned much of the land where Coney Island now stands, descendants subsequently moving across the New York Bay to eastern New Jersey, with branches moving to Camden area and Delaware.

24) Dissatisfaction with the Mass. Bay government led groups to break away to establish new colonies at Hartford, Wethersfield, and Windsor in the period 1635-7. This group led by the Revs. Hooker and Haynes thought that the Massachusetts Bay government was "too strict." In 1639 these three colonies agreed on the "Fundamental Orders" which were to serve as the basis for the "Connecticut government." William Pynchon led another group to establish a colony at Springfield, Mass. in 1636. For a while his colony was associated with the Connecticut River colonies below, but pulled away and chose to remain under Massachusetts jurisdiction. After the deaths of Hooker and Haynes, disputes over a successor for religious leadership led many of the original settlers of Hartford-Wethersfield-Windsor to break away and establish new colonies up-river from Springfield at Hadley and Northampton in Mass. (Among this group was John Webster who in 1656 had preceded John Winthrop, Jr. as Governor of Connecticut; Webster was grandfather of the pioneer Jonathan Hunt of Northampton, Mass., but that is another story.)

Another group to "escape from the Bay" was led by the Revs. Eaton and Davenport. Unlike the groups previously mentioned, this group thought that the Bay government was "too lenient." They established a new colony at New Haven, Ct. in 1638, maintaining a strict theocratic form of government which did not affiliate with the other government of Connecticut under the "fundamental orders" until John Winthrop, Jr. (who had established a colony at New London in 1646 and became Governor of Conn. Colony in 1657) subsequently obtaining a Royal Charter for Connecticut in 1662 into which was brought the New Haven colony, merger completed in 1665.

This was the scene when Thomas Hunt arrived in New Haven in 1639. As he was not sympathetic to the ruling body of New Haven it is understandable that he was soon "warned out." Only a few historical notes for subsequent years need be noted. The town of Stamford closer to the Dutch was first settled in 1641 and named in 1642. This was area in which controversy over jurisdiction between the Dutch and English was strong (in 1653 there was testimony of Cicely Hunt, wife of Thomas Hunt of Stamford, to such disputes and about 1658 Thomas and his family moved across "the Sound" to Long Island where Thomas is mentioned in records of Newtowne in 1660 and 1661). In 1664 the English took over the Dutch governments in New York and the Delaware River, and thereafter the jurisdiction was English under the Laws of the Duke of York (in New York--they were resisted in Connecticut although it was many years before a final boundary between New York and Connecticut was established) except for a brief period in 1673-4 when the Dutch temporarily regained control.

The whole area formerly "owned" by the Dutch was given to the Duke of York who in 1665 granted the area which is now New Jersey (then mostly unsettled wilderness) to Berkeley and Cartaret, and in 1681 the area which is now Pennsylvania to William Penn (the area then unsettled wilderness except for a few Swedes and Dutchmen). So much (for now) for History.

The Life of Thomas Hunt.

The arrival of Thomas Hunt at New Haven in 1639 and his marriage to Cicely Clark, probably within a year or two later, has been reviewed above. Still uncertain is when he arrived in New England. His period of indenture was apparently nearly over in 1639. Although these matters were negotiable, and at the will of the "master," the usual term of indenture was seven years. It is possible that Thomas Hunt was in Massachusetts Bay some time with William Leete before removing to New Haven.

Information which probably can be found on William Leete and his arrival in New England may throw more light on this subject. Also information on William Barnes who also came to New Haven as an indentured servant of Leete; Barnes and Thomas Hunt appear to have followed similar paths and both served on a Grand Jury at Westchester in 1687.

On the first of March 1643 Thomas Hunt and his wife were ordered out of New Haven "for keeping the counsells" of one William Harding, a man disliked by the rulers of the New Haven Colony. They apparently removed to Stamford where settlement had recently started and had been named only the year before.

That he was familiar with the area around Westchester and Long Island is apparent from his testimony at a court hearing in 1683 with respect to the ownership of Stone Island (now Port Morris) that he was familiar with the land in Kieft's time (Dutch Governor who died in 1647) and had seen fences on Bronck's land (and Bronck died in 1643).

In May of 1653 Cicely Hunt, wife of Thomas Hunt of Stamford, gave evidence of overhearing discussions about possible troubles with the Dutch and Indians and the Governor of New Haven. (Per records of the Plymouth Colony published in Boston in 1859).

Earlier in 1652 Thomas Hunt had purchased Augustine Harman's land on Spicer and Bracketts Necks, which became the nucleus of Thomas Hunt's famous Grove Farm at Westchester (then under Dutch jurisdiction). About 1658, during disputes between the English and Dutch over the lands between New Amsterdam (New York) and Fairfield, Ct. (including Stamford) Thomas Hunt removed to Long Island where he is mentioned in records of Newtown (now Elmhurst) in 1660 and 1661.

On September 6, 1664, Col. Nichols took possession of New Amsterdam and the English government took over from the Dutch. Thomas Hunt moved on to his Westchester farm and in October 1664 he is described in Stamford records as a delegate from West Chester. The Grove Farm was patented to Thomas Hunt on Dec. 4, 1667 by English Governor Richard Nichols. After the Dutch temporarily regained control in 1674 and recovered by the English, the patent was reconfirmed by English Governor Dungan on 12 Jan. 1686.

Members of a Grand Jury in Westchester in 1687 included Thomas Hunt, Sr. (first member) and also William Barnes (5th member).

From 1664 until his death in 1695 he resided on his "Grove Farm" in West Chester. He left a will in which he identifies his children as Thomas, Joseph, John, Josiah, and Abigail.



Descendants of Thomas Hunt.

There are many partial and conflicting genealogies on descendants of Thomas Hunt. This is not the place to get into many details. The enumeration of his children in his will (noted above) is a documented statement that can be accepted. Some genealogies assign birth dates to his children, but no evidence is provided to support the dates. Different versions are found on the wives of his children--in many cases the same names but stated as the wives of different sons. The following can be pieced together from data in Wyman's 1862-3 Genealogy of the Hunt Family, John Griffiths Hunt 1936 ms on Thomas Hunt and his descendants, a contemporary manuscript of Col. Reuben Hunt of Ohio (unpublished and a magnificent compilation of the line of Theophilus Hunt but with conflicting data on the wives of the sons of Thomas), and a contemporary unpublished ms of Read Arnaud of Stony Point, NY, which, while only a brief outline without documentation of sources, appears the most assured on points in question. In any event, following on children of the pioneer Thomas.

1. Thomas Hunt, b. ca. 1640-43, m. ca. 1664-5 Elizabeth Jessup, dau. of Edward and Elizabeth (Bridges) Jessup of Fairfield, Ct. and Newtown, L.I. (see note on Jessup Family below). Furman gives the name of the wife of Thomas, Jr., as Ann Jessup which appears incorrect as all other evidence gives her name as Elizabeth. (Furman also says that her [Ann's] Aunt Elizabeth Jessup m. Ralph Hunt, the pioneer of Long Island, but the name of Ralph Hunt's wife is found elsewhere as Ann, last name not known, but seen in some sources, without documentation, as Ann Jessup.) In any event, they settled on West Farms in Westchester (now called Hunt's Point) half of which was Elizabeth Jessup's dower property. The house of Thomas Hunt, Jr., built in 1688, was a New York landmark for over 200 years until destroyed by fire in 1916. An old picture (following page) provides a good souvenir. The children of Thomas and Elizabeth were: John, b. ca. 1662; Joseph, b. ca. 1664, m. Elizabeth Seeley and resided at Bedford, Westchester, NY; Mary, b. 1666, married in 1683 Matthew Pugsley; Josiah, b. 1668 and married a Susanna or Sarah, last name not known; Thomas Hunt, b. 1670 who m. Elizabeth Gardner; Robert; Susannah; Abigail; and Cicely who m. 1st John Leggett and 2nd Robert Edwards.

JESSUP FAMILY: The Jessup Genealogy has not been examined by the present writer. Other compilations which mention the Jessup Genealogy as a source do not identify the wife of Ralph Hunt as a Jessup. Mrs. Furman cites a John Jessup, b. ca. 1595-1600; died by 1673-8; m. Joanne (possibly Kerrich), came to Mass. Bay Colony where he lived at Newtowne and Boston, then in Fairfield, Ct., in "1637" (question here because Fairfield was not settled until 1639); also at Wethersfield and Hartford. His widow m. 2nd John Whitmore and moved with her children to Stamford, Ct. Children are shown as: 1. John Jessup; 2. Edward Jessup who m. Elizabeth Bridges (and they were parents of the "Ann", sic. who m. Thomas Hunt, Jr.); 3. Joanne Jessup who m. John Burroughs; 4. "Elizabeth" Jessup who m. Ralph Hunt (but his wife's name is found elsewhere as Ann, some saying Jessup and others saying unknown).

The will of Edward Jessup in 1666 lists as overseers his "brother-in-law John Burroughs" and Ralph Hunt. (Note that this does not identify Ralph as a brother-in-law of Edward.) John Burroughs was also an overseer of the will of Ralph Hunt.

"Robert Hunt"  
"The Pioneer"  
His brother, John  
also appears to  
have been a  
Puritan come say  
with Captain Kidd.

THE HOME OF THOMAS HUNT, JR., BUILT 1688  
AT HUNT'S POINT, NEW YORK CITY



The building was destroyed by fire 9 April 1916

Picture taken in 1905

From collection of Randall Comfort  
of Chappaqua, New York  
Courtesy of John Griffiths Hunt  
of Bowling Green, Va. 1982

Children of Thomas and Cicely (Clark) Hunt (continued)

2. John Hunt, b. ca. 1648 according to Arnaud, who m. Elsie Baxter who died after bearing him twin daughters in 1673 and he m. 2nd Grace Fowler, dau. of Henry Fowler, by whom he had ten more children before his death in 1712. Children shown (by Arnaud) as: Sarah who m. Nicolas Conklin; Elizabeth; William b. 1681 who m. Hannah \_\_\_\_; Joshua; Jonathan who died young; Mary b. 1692 who m. Nathaniel Underhill; Jerimiah who m. Ruth \_\_\_\_; Israel who went to Woodridge, NJ; James who lived on Throg's Neck (Throgmorton's); John b. 1699 who m. Mary Pinckney; Deborah who m. Marcus Baxter and died in 1749; Obadiah who m. Elizabeth \_\_\_\_.

3. Joseph Hunt, b. ca. 1652, m. Mary \_\_\_\_ and lived at Cow Neck, blacksmith by trade; before 1712 he m. 2nd Susannah, widow of William Collard. By first wife Mary he had children: "Joseph or Josiah" (this has been discovered from Bible records to be Joseph) b. 1672 who m. Bethia Ferguson; Daniel born 1678 who m. Phebe Edwards; Samuel who m. Mary Underhill: Mary.

Son Joseph and Bethia Ferguson had nine children including Mansfield Hunt who settled in Hunterdon Co., NJ, and Silvanus (1714-1784) on whom little has been found except for a son Jonathan, Rev. War veteran who lived near Princeton, NJ in Rev. War times, m. Christiana \_\_\_\_ and had seven children. This family moved after Rev. War to Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio. This Jonathan Hunt (1741-1825) had as "near neighbors" in New Jersey several other Jonathan Hunts, descendants of Ralph of Long Island, an example of the difficulty of assuming relationships from names and location. These descendants of Joseph Hunt (3, above) are among the very few of the descendants of Thomas Hunt to settle in New Jersey and close geographical relationship to the descendants of Ralph Hunt.

(The Reuben Hunt Gen. says Joseph m. 1st Martha (no name), "a widow" and 2nd Susannah Collard, arrangement of "a widow" written between the lines and ambiguous as to whether it applied to "Martha" or Susannah, with further ambiguity as he shows Joseph's brother Josiah marry'g 2nd "Martha, a widow.")

4. Josiah Hunt, b. ca. 1654 (but also seen as 1649-50), m. Rebecca, dau. of John Harrison, Rebecca born in 1654, and m. 2nd Martha \_\_\_\_, and m. 3rd Mary, widow of Israel Honeywell. Josiah had one son by first wife and seven by second wife, children identified by Arnaud as: Josiah, b. 1674 who m. in 1695 Abigail Hustis; Thomas b. 1680 who m. in 1707 Rachel Arnold and m. 2nd in 1737 Mary Patrick; Moses b. 1684 who m. Mary Close; Abigail b. 1686 who married John Buckbee; Aaron b. 1687 who died young; David b. 1691 who m. Mary Cromwell; Abner b. 1693 who m. Phebe \_\_\_\_ (subsequently identified as Cornell); Phebe b. 1695 who m. Joseph Fowler; Martha b. 1695 (apparently twin) who m. Moses Wayland (also seen as Wayliman). (The Reuben Hunt Genealogy has many details on Josiah Hunt and his descendants.)

It is an interesting note on Thomas Hunt, Sr., that in 1670, on behalf of "the town" he accused one Harryson, a witch, who was subsequently ordered out. (She was the mother of his daughter-in-law, Rebecca Harrison.)

5. Abigail Hunt who m. John Pinkney.



Was Thomas Hunt of West Chester a Brother of Ralph of Long Island? The somewhat lengthy treatment of Thomas Hunt and his family as shown above addresses the allegations that Thomas and Ralph were brothers, or at least close relatives. Available evidence is to the contrary.

The two appear to have been about the same generation, but Thomas Hunt was "in the area" some 13 years before Ralph Hunt appears, and Thomas had come to New England as an indentured servant, probably from Keston, Northants, England where there are records of other Thomas Hunts, probably ancestors, but no references found to a Ralph Hunt.

There were many common names in the descendants of Thomas and Ralph, but this is not very meaningful because given names in those days were usually Biblical in origin and common names appeared in all of the families of America in the 17th and 18th centuries.

More in point, neither Thomas or any of his children gave the name Ralph to any of their children. This would be most unusual if Thomas and Ralph were brothers, or even related. (It is unusual, even if they were not related, in view of the close social relationship between the two families.)

The migration patterns of the two families are quite different. Most of the descendants of Thomas first moved North up the Hudson River Valley and neighboring areas of Connecticut. In contrast, most of the children and grandchildren of Ralph went South and West to the Delaware River area of New Jersey.

In religious persuasion, Thomas is generally believed to have been "High Church" or Church of England which would not have "sat well" with the Puritan settlers of New England who came over to get out from under the Church of England. Some of his descendants in New York became Quakers, perhaps an odd switch except that the Quakers were also a persecuted group in New England and elsewhere. Ralph Hunts descendants moved near "Quaker Territory" in New Jersey but there appears to have been no outstanding Quaker affiliations. (They were mostly Presbyterians.)

Both Thomas and Ralph appeared to "get along" with both the Dutch and English governments around New York and Long Island, receiving grants of land and positions of responsibility from both governments. This is in some ways significant because the Dutch system of land ownership favored large grants to "aristocrats" which they could lease to tenant farmers, but not grant title (the Patroonship). The English government favored a similar system in New York. (Descendants of Ralph Hunt at Hopewell and Maidenhead NJ ran into this problem when the lands they thought they had purchased were claimed to be legally not theirs (the so-called purchase was only a right to use it) and they had to either get out or purchase a title at a much higher cost--some chose to move out. But both Ralph and Thomas were given clear title to their properties in Long Island and West Chester.

But this is perhaps digressing and it is time to get to Ralph Hunt and the titillating "evidence" in the Furman manuscript which suggested a Virginia connection.

Ralph Hunt, Pioneer at Long Island

The earliest information we have on Ralph Hunt is his arrival on Long Island near Manhattan Island in an area governed by the Dutch in 1652 "among a party of Englishmen." Some have added "came from England" but that is something not yet established (by present writer). The year of his birth has not been established (though different speculative dates have been found in published works, all without documentation and some clearly incorrect). The name of his wife and where and when they were married has not been found with reliability although there are different versions of her name as Ann, some saying Jessup (Furman gives her name as Elizabeth Jessup, which is questionable and inconsistent with other data on the Jessup Family). Some statements have been found that her first name was Ann, last name not known, "as mentioned in their wills" but she is not mentioned in Ralph Hunt's will of January 1676-7 which mentions his oldest son Edward (named Executor), Edwards's three brothers (not yet 'of age'), daughter Ann (probably the oldest child as she was married then and had three children), and daughter Mary. His wife apparently predeceased. No record of the birthdates of his six known children have been found, albeit a date of 1650 has been found on Ann, presumably the eldest, and dates have been inserted for the others in some works (without documentation or verification) as Edward, 1652, Mary 1654, Ralph 1656, John ca. 1658, and Samuel 1660. These appear a reasonable approximation, but without documentation or verification: the dates have some importance because if daughter Ann was born in 1650 this means that Ralph was married (possibly, but surely in this case) before arriving on Long Island. Furman draws a conclusion that he was the same "Ralph Hunt of Virginia" but what is known of him and Ralph of Virginia makes this unlikely--the subject will be discussed separately below after a quick review of his known family.

Lewis D. Cook of Philadelphia, Pa. has made the most thorough examination and documentation yet found on the descendants of Ralph Hunt of Long Island, work extending through the period 1940-1970, with an unpublished manuscript and two other volumes of supporting data filed with the Pennsylvania Historical Society Library in Philadelphia. For some strange reason (perhaps a typographical error) Cook gives Ralph Hunt a birthdate of 1640. This is obviously incorrect because if true he would have arrived in Long Island at about age 12, had a daughter born when he was about age 10-12, and had three grandchildren when he would have been only about 37 at the time of his death. It is more likely that he was born ca. 1620-30. Cook could not find the name of his wife or wives (although the Genealogy of Edward Jessup of Westchester, NY is cited among his references) nor could he find the birthdates of any of the six children.

Beverly Yount of Richmond, Indiana (in 1956) published a magnificent genealogy on some of the descendants of Ralph Hunt through the line of Jonathan Hunt of North Carolina. Mrs. Yount apparently relied on information found on Ralph

Hunt and his children in a publication found in the Los Angeles Public Library called the American Hunt Family Genealogy June 15, 1912, Vol. I, No. 24. This, among other things, gives the "birth years" of the children of Ralph Hunt as listed above, and says Ralph was "born in England about 1613." (The publication cited has not been seen by the present writer and nothing has been discovered to verify the dates given.)

Joyce Baraszak of St. Louis, Mo., is engaged in publishing a "Hunt Family Biographical Dictionary" which contains much interesting information, but apparently relies on various secondary sources which have come to her attention, and thereby brings in any errors which may exist in the secondary sources—and some of the errors have been horrendous. On Ralph Hunt and family she appears to use Cook's data (giving Ralph a birth year of 1640), shows in a list of his children the year 1650 for the birth of Ann, with no dates listed for the others—except in separate charts a birth year of 1652 is assigned to Edward and a year 1656 for Ralph.

Despite the lack of data on his background, birth year, wife, and birth year of children, there is a record of continuous service in Newtown Long Island (which went through several name changes) from 1656 when he and others purchased Indian lands in "Middleburg" (which became Hastings and then Newtown) until he died at Newtown in 1676-7, will dated 12 Jan. 1676, codicil 13 Jan. 1676-7, administration granted 25 Feb. 1676-7 to his son Edward as sole executor, with Captain Betts and John Burroughs as overseers. No need to cover here Ralph Hunt's long list of governmental and community service in Long Island. It is obvious that he was a man who merited much respect inasmuch as he was appointed magistrate (a position of prestige, honor, and trust in those days) by both the Dutch and English governments. It is significant that no real association of this Ralph Hunt with Virginia has been discovered. (Certain coincidences in relation to another Ralph Hunt of Virginia are discussed further below.) His children as shown by his will and other records are listed below.

1. Anna, b. ? (some say 1650), m. ca. 1670 Theophilus Phillips at Newtown and had four children before her death 6 Feb. 1681-2 at Newtown, L.I. Children (named Phillips) were Anne (1670-after 1689), Theophilus (1673-1709), William (1676-after 1692), Philip (1678-1740). Sons Theophilus and Philip removed to Maidenhead (now Lawrence), N.J. with Hunt uncles, aunts, and cousins among the early settlers in that area. The father Theophilus \* [Zerabel of Southampton, L.I., Rev. George of Norfolk Co., Eng., and Watertown, Mass.] m. 2nd Patient and m. 3rd Elizabeth Townsend, having twin daughters Elizabeth and Mary by 3rd wife before he died testate at Newtown, L.I. 26 Jan. 1688-9, his brother Joseph Phillips, brother (in-law) Edward Hunt, and father (in-law) (John) Townsend as overseers, his wife Elizabeth and son Theophilus executors.

\* Later advice is that Zerabel was too young to be father of Theophilus and Zerabel died without issue. The ancestry of Theophilus have not been discovered.

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Children of Ralph Hunt of Long Island (continued)

2. Edward Hunt, b. (date not known but possibly ca. 1652 as estimated in some sources), m. 1st Sarah Betts, dau. of Richard Betts, who died before 16 March 1711; m. 2nd Elizabeth Haz(z)ard, dau. of Jonathan Hazzard of Newtown, L.I. Edward Hunt died at Newtown, L.I. 15 Feb. 1715-16. By deed of 24 March 1696-7 Edward Hunt "of Newtowne, Queens County, NY," received from the "New Jersey Society" 200 acres of the Society's land above the Falls of Delaware (above present Trenton, NJ) In his will he left to sons Edward and Richard the "land on which they now live" in Hunterdon Co., NJ; also leaves property in Newtown, LI to sons Thomas and Jonathan and Ralph (Ralph to receive land due from his Uncle Ralph), and mentions several daughters. His children are identified as the following:

a. Edward, b. 4 Feb. 1683-4; removed from Newtown, LI "in 1716" to land owned by his father in Maidenhead Township, Hunterdon Co., NJ, on which he was living (and inherited part of in his father's will of 1715-16), where he died testate in December of 1759. The name of his wife has not been discovered (but not the Elizabeth, dau. of Jonathan and Hannah (Lawrenson) Hazzard) as reported in Wyman, and she is not mentioned in his will dated 28 Oct. 1757 and proved 13 December 1759. Had children: Edward\* (who died before his father); James, b. 1725 (who was left by his father "the plantation" on which he (James) now dwells (in New Jersey!); Sarah who m. Isaac Lanning; Anna bapt. 13 Sept. 1715 at Hopewell, m. before 1757 but name of husband not discovered; Anglica who m. Ebenezer Earle; Eleanor, b. 1728, m. Henry Cook.

b. Richard, living on his father's land in Maidenhead, NJ, part of which was left to him in father's will of 1715-16; m. 14 May 1711 Anne Taylor, as registered in records of the Presb. Ch. of Newtown, LI. Nothing further learned of him.

c. Ralph, birth date not found, but died after 1749 in Hopewell Twp., Hunterdon County, where he lived most of his adult life on Lawrence Road, chosen annually in the years 1726-1739 as overseer of Rogers Road, a constable, freeholder, as "London Ralph Hunt" chosen as one of two surveyors of road on 14 March 1737-8. He m. Elizabeth Osborn who died after 1749. Had children: John, b. 1737 who m. Martha Horsfield and died testate at Hopewell, NJ 1 Sept. 1807 leaving daughters Ruth and Elizabeth, both of whom m. Hunt cousins (Stephen and Jesse); Edward b. ca. 1725, m. Charity Cornwell in 1747. Died testate in Feb. 1795, had ch. John, Israel, Abigail, Martha, Elizabeth, Nathaniel, b. 1733 who m. Mary Phillips, and died testate at Maidenhead, NJ in Dec. 1811, had ch. Joseph, Ralph, Mary, Philip, Mary (2nd), Samuel; William who died intestate at Newtown, Sussex Co., NJ, apparently had wife Martha and children Ralph (who m. his cousin Mary, dau. of Nathaniel) and Anne; Daniel, b. 1729, who m. Eleanor VanCleve, and died in 1806 at Lebanon, Hunterdon Co., NJ, leaving widow and children Elizabeth, Ralph, Ishe, William, Benjamin, Jane. Much more can be found on "London Ralph" and his descendants in Cook, op.cit. \*(see page 28.)

d. Sarah, who m. in Jan. 1715 Silas Titus, per register of the Preby. Ch. of Newtown, LI.

e. Martha, who was living in 1716, but nothing further known.

f. Anna who died before 1716 and not mentioned in father's will; probably the Anna Hunt who m. Isaac Reeder 21 May 1711. Reeder later died testate in Trenton Twp., Hunterdon Co., NJ in 1763, aged 85 years.

Children by 2nd wife Elizabeth Hazard (on next page)

Evaluation of Furman Manuscript  
Page 14

Children of Ralph Hunt of Long Island (continued)

2. Edward Hunt, Children of (by 2nd wife Elizabeth Hazard)

g. Thomas Hunt, b. after 1695, underage at time of father's will of 15 Jan. 1715-16. He and brother Jonathan divided the paternal homestead in Newtown. Apparently died before 3 Sept. 1747 as he is not mentioned in his mother's will of that date. No record of his death or probate of his estate is found in records of Queens Co., LI.

h. Jonathan Hunt, b. 20 Jan. 1705, m. (date unknown, but prob. ca. 1730) Phebe Titus, dau. of Content and Elizabeth (Moore) Titus of Newtown, LI. Jonathan was received into membership in the Presbyterian Ch. at Newtown 11 Nov. 1739, wife Phebe previously received on 1 April of 1739 and on 22 July 1739 her six children were baptized there. On 31 Dec. 1743 he registered in the Newtown Books the cattle earmark which had belonged to his father. He appears soon afterwards to have removed to Hopewell Twp., Hunterdon Co., NJ, and was presumably the Jonathan Hunt of Hopewell who appears as surety on the bond of George Smith on 25 Sept. 1744. The date of his death has not been discovered and no probate records of his estate are found in Hunterdon County, NJ or Queens County, LI. Had six known children: Anne, b. 1732, died 10 Sept. 1776 "in her 45th year" as 2nd wife of Andrew Muirhead, per gravestone in the Presb. Ch. graveyard at Pennington, Hopewell Twp., NJ; Elizabeth, who died after 1739; Jonathan, b. 1731, who m. Abigail North and had eight ch. (Jonathan, Israel, Jesse, Richard, Jeremiah, Abijah, Reuben, Rebecca), Jonathan died testate 4 Sept. 1795 aged 65 years per gravestone in the Upper Cemetery at Lawrence, NJ; Phebe who died after 1739; Edward who came to Hopewell, NJ with his parents and m. there Hannah Drake by whom he had 12 ch. born between 1756 and 1780, but his death date and probate record of his estate have not been discovered; Richard, b. in 1739, m. Jemima Blackwell by whom he had eight ch. and died at Hopewell 1 Jan. 1821 in his 83rd year per gravestone in Presbyterian Churchyard at Pennington, N.J.

(Cook questions a note that Jonathan Hunt "came to Hopewell after 1700"-- it was after 1739.)

i. Elizabeth, appears to have died between 1733 and 1747 as she is not mentioned in her mother's will. On 22 Oct. 1733 one John White of Newtown, LI, conveyed land there to "Elizabeth Hunt, spinster dau. of Edward Hunt, deceased" and she was received into membership by the Presby. Ch. of Newtown on 5 Feb. 1738 and is presumably the Elizabeth Hunt who m. there John Reeder on 14 May 1739.

j. Hannah, b. 21 March 1709, m. Thomas Smith by whom she had 7 ch. born between 1735 and 1755, died 7 Aug. 1759, aged 47, per her gravestone as Hannah Smith in Upper Burying Ground in Lawrenceville, NJ.

k. Abigail Hunt, b. 17 Nov. 1712, died unmarried at Newtown, LI 26 Aug. 1747.

Children of Ralph Hunt of Long Island (continued)

3. Mary Hunt, birthdate not known but possibly ca. 1654, m. John Hart of Newtown, LI who died in 1712-13 at Maidenhead (now Lawrence), Burlington County (now Mercer County), N. J. By deed of 5 Aug. 1683 John Hart assigned one half acre of salt meadow to "my brother-in-law Ralph Hunt." The death date of Mary has not been discovered. (The Hart Families of New Jersey included some quite distinguished people including a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and further details can probably be found.)

4. Ralph Hunt, birth date not known but prob. ca. 1656 as sometimes found reported, but without verification, m. 1st Susanna, last name not discovered but the two gave Deeds in 1686 and in 1692 for lands in Jamaica, LI from where they moved to Maidenhead Twp., NJ by 1694 (in December of which year Ralph Hunt and Theophilus Phillips were Deeded 100 acres of land near the York Road). Ralph and wife Susanna gave a deed there in October 1700 and Ralph Hunt and Benjamin Harding gave the ground on which the Presbyterian Church in Lawrenceville is located in June of 1711 to thirty-six townspeople, including Ralph's wife Susanna, the only woman mentioned. Soon afterwards Susanna died and Ralph m. 2nd, ca. 1712, Elizabeth \_\_\_\_\_ whose last name has not been discovered. He apparently had no children by first wife (none mentioned in his will) but had eight by 2nd wife before his death in 1732-3. His widow m. 2nd Philip Phillips, son of Theophilus and Frances (\_\_\_\_\_) Phillips, and grandson of Theophilus and Anna (Hunt) Phillips. The long record of Ralph Hunt in government and community service in Maidenhead Twp., NJ, need not be related here. On 17 Aug. 1703 he was commissioned a Captain of West Jersey Troops under Col. Daniel Cox. By deed of 25 May 1723 he received from Daniel Cox of Trenton some 387 acres for 200 pounds sterling "the plantation on which he dwelleth" (presumably purchasing full title beyond the "right to use" which Courts had interpreted was the extent of previous purchase). His will dated 5 Nov. 1732 and proved 9 Feb. 1732-3 mentions his wife and living children (leaving to "2nd son Ralph Hunt, a minor, part of a plantation on the King's Road from Trenton to New Brunswick" and "to third son Samuel Hunt part of a plantation below the King's Road", both to subsequently pay legacies to other brothers and sisters. Identified children by second wife were:

a. Ralph, bapt. 21 Feb. 1713, d'ed young.  
b. Edward, bapt. 17 June 1715, died unmarried at Maidenhead in Jan. 1741-2, will leaving property to brothers John and Ralph and residue of estate to other brothers and sisters not named, and appoints his "father-in-law" (step-father) Philip Phillips as executor.

c. Ralph Hunt, born after 1711, m. Frances (last name not known, but perhaps Phillips), died intestate, and a Ralph Hunt living on his estate, probably his eldest son, gave Bond as Administrator 27 Nov. 1777, the widow Francis Hunt having renounced her right. A gravestone in the Presbyterian Churchyard at Maidenhead (now Lawrenceville) lists "R.H. d. 1777" and probably applies to this Ralph Hunt who had children Ralph, Philip, Elias, Sarah (who m. Henry Mershon), Jemima, Kezia, Elizabeth, Abigail, and Mary.

d. Jemima Hunt, b. ca. 1715, m. in March 1734 William Ely.  
e. Kezia Hunt, "spinster, daug. of Ralph Hunt, dec'd." m. by license of 7 March 1737 Stephen Biles.

f. Samuel Hunt (next page)

Pol 2nd widow of John Smith & Phillips  
 Passy 2nd dau & 2nd wife of Ralph



Children of Ralph Hunt of Long Island (continued)

4. Children of son Ralph and (Elizabeth) Hunt (continued)

f. Samuel Hunt, b. 5 April 1724 at Maidenhead Twp., NJ, m. ca. 1741 Ann \_\_\_\_\_ (last name not discovered) by whom he had four children born between 1742 and 1748 as recorded in town records of Maidenhead. He inherited property from his father (including his father's home which still stands on the grounds of the Lawrenceville School) which by Deed of 1 Nov. 1755 he sold to Henry Mershon and thereafter is not found in records of Hunterdon County, NJ. Where he went, where he died, and additional children, if any, have not been discovered. His identified children were:  
Elizabeth, b. 27 Apr. 1742; William, b. 7 Jan. 1744;  
Mary, b. 31 May 1746; Penelope, b. 2 Dec. 1748.

g. Elizabeth Hunt.

h. John Hunt, "4th son."

5. John Hunt, birth date not known but prob. ca. 1658, m. date not known but prob. ca. 1685-90 Joanna \_\_\_\_\_ whose last name has not been discovered. The census of Newtown, LI taken in August 1698 lists John Hunt as head of a family of seven. Wyman shows John chosen surveyor of highways 20 March 1701, constable 2 April 1706, and "a magistrate for many years." By deed of 4 June 1714 Alexander Lockhart of Hopewell Twp. NJ conveyed to John Hunt of Newtown, LI, a tract of 500 acres in Hopewell bounded East by Stony Brook, North by Samuel Davis, West by Captain Hannet, and South by Johannes Lawrenson. This purchase was apparently intended to benefit his four sons (John, Samuel, Edward, and Ralph) who soon moved to that area. His son John appears to have been the first to move because as "John Hunt of Hopewell" he was m. to Margaret Moore at Newtown, LI 8 Feb. 1714 and settled in Hopewell, NJ where he died testate in 1748.

Dates prior to 1752 are confusing because under old Roman calendars December was the tenth month and March was the first, the "new year" deemed to start March 24. Pope Gregory changed that by dropping 11 days in October to create closer conformity to the solar year and the beginning day of the year was changed from March 24 to Jan. 1. This creates confusion about the date of the m. of John, Jr.—was it 1714 in twelfth month (before his father's land purchase) or was it in the second month of 1715 after his father's land purchase in 1714. A petty question of no great significance.

By Deed of 7 March 1725 John Hunt and wife Joanne, of Newtown, L.I. conveyed a tract of 100 acres at Newtown to William Howard, and then—after disappear from Newtown records, Joanna Hunt was a member of the Presbyterian Church in Newtown (where her son John m. Margaret Moore) about 1710 and "Johannah Hunt, widow" was admitted to the Presbyterian Church of Hopewell, NJ 31 Aug. 1733. It would appear that husband John died between 1725 and 1733 and she was living with one of her sons in Hopewell. No death or probate records have been discovered for John or Joanna.

Children of John and Joanna Hunt. (next page)

Ralph Hunt of Long Island, Children of (continued)

5. John Hunt, Children of:

a. John Hunt, b. before 1693, m. at Newtown, LI Margaret Moore 8 February 1714 at which time he was described in marriage record as "of Hopewell, NJ." Settled in Hopewell on land purchased by his father where he lived until his death in September of 1748, will dated 11 Feb. 1740-1 and proved 1 Oct. 1748 names his eldest son Wilson, second son Jonathan, wife Margaret, daughters Johanna and Charity, sons John, Noah, Gershom, Daniel, and Enoch, and appoints his wife Margaret and sons Wilson and Jonathan executors. Children:

i. Wilson, oldest son, b. 9 Nov. 1714; mentioned in his Uncle Samuel Hunt's will of 30 May 1780, which names "his nephew Wilson Hunt" as one of his executors; m. Susanna Price, dau. of John Price, and had 13 children before his death at Hopewell 26 Feb. 1782.

ii. Jonathan, "2nd son," b. ca. 1717; removed to Rowan Co., North Carolina among the early settlers there; had 3 wives and 18 children before his death in North Carolina in 1783. He was a Patriot of considerable importance in North Carolina, served in French & Indian War and Rev. War, having the rank of Col. in the NC Militia. (Details on Jonathan and his family need not be stated here; Mrs. Beverly Yount of Indiana published in 1956 a magnificent genealogy of Jonathan Hunt and his descendants containing some 219 pages.)

iii. Johanna (presumably named for her grandmother), m. Philip Phillips, b. 6 Oct. 1704, son of Major Philip and Hannah (Stockton) Phillips of Maidenhead, N.J.

iv. Charity, living in 1741 but no further information. (m. Edward Hunt, see p. 18)

v. John, b. 1720, m. twice and 10 ch. before death 28 Aug. 1795 in Hopewell, NJ.

vi. Noah, b. 1724, m. Sarah Johnes and had 3 ch. (Stephen, Hannah, Achsah) before his death in Hopewell Twp., 5 Oct. 1805.

vii. Gershom, b. 1723, m. 1st 4 Sept. 1751 Eunice FitzRandolph and removed in 1752 to Rowan Co., NC where he died in 1810. Had 2nd wife Elizabeth (as mentioned in his will) who was mother of the last seven of his ten children.

viii. Daniel Hunt who died in Rowan Co., NC, a Doctor of Trenton who removed to North Carolina; had wife Susanna and children John, Arthur, Daniel, Gershom, Owen, Jonathan, Abel, Margaret, Anne, Charity, Hannah mentioned in his will dated 30 Aug. 1789 and proved the same year.

ix. Enoch, died intestate at Hopewell Twp., NJ, Noah Hunt (his brother) giving Bond as administrator 11 Dec. 1762.

Ralph Hunt of Long Island, Children of (continued)

5. John Hunt, Children of,

THE PUZZLE ON JOHN HUNT WHO M. MARGARET MOORE

Several different statements will be found in print as to the father of the John Hunt who m. Margaret Moore—a couple who were the progenitors of a prolific clan among which were early settlers of North Carolina, Kentucky, Illinois, various mid-western and western states, including several of considerable prestige in government, the military, religion, and business.

The predominant impression has been that he was a grandson of the pioneer Ralph of Long Island, but his father has been reported in different sources as Edward, Samuel, Daniel, and John. The first three names apparently appear because until the work of Lewis Cook only fragmentary (and sometimes conflicting) information has been available on the immediate descendants of Ralph Hunt and people have jumped to erroneous conclusions. Cook provides convincing evidence from the information developed on Ralph's son John and his sons John, Samuel, Edward, and Ralph, the four identified as brothers by cross-reference of information in their wills, and as sons of John and Joanna Hunt of Newtown, LI and Hopewell, NJ by Deed records.

A pervasive legend was started in the mid-1800s that the John Hunt who m. Margaret Moore was not a descendant of Ralph Hunt, but a more-recent migrant from Devon, England, who happened to settle briefly at Long Island where he m. Margaret Moore and then settled in Hopewell, NJ. Family heirlooms in the mid-1800s bore a Hunt Coat of Arms similar to those of an Armorial Family of Hunts at Chudleigh, England. Research in England has disclosed much about the Chudleigh Hunts with a line leading to John Hunt, b. ca. 1650 at Haines, Devonshire, England, m. Elizabeth Chudleigh who died 4 June 1708 at Chudleigh, Devonshire, England, leaving a son John b. 1685 at Exeter, Devonshire, England, who some researchers have believed (without any evidence) came to Long Island and settled in New Jersey among the various descendants of Ralph Hunt with the same name of John.

Such a scenario is theoretically possible, but most unlikely and incredible in relation to what is known of Ralph Hunt and his descendants. Thanks to the work of Cook it is no longer necessary to speculate. John Hunt's brother Samuel also lived in Hopewell and in his will of 30 May 1780 he named his brother Edward and his nephew Wilson Hunt as executors.\* Wilson Hunt was the son of John and Margaret Moore, and a prominent resident of Hopewell at that time. This direct documentary evidence makes it clear that the John Hunt who m. Margaret Moore could not have been a recent migrant from Devon, England, and a son of John and Elizabeth (Chudleigh) Hunt of England.

\* See note on following page on an earlier will which mentions Edward Wilson and Edward Hunt.



Ralph Hunt of Long Island, Children of (continued)

5. John Hunt, Children of (continued)

b. Samuel Hunt, birth date and name of wife not known, but died testate at Hopewell Twp., Hunterdon County, NJ, his Will dated 30 May 1780, proved 2 November 1783, left property to daughter Mary, the wife of Richard Phillips; to grandson Jesse Hunt; to "Samuel Hunt who has lived with me"; to grand-daughter Hannah, daughter of son Benjamin; to grand-daughter Hannah, the daughter of Mary Phillips; to Mary Dougherty some goods that were her mothers (not named); the rest of real and personal estate to said Jesse and Samuel Hunt who were appointed executors along with "my brother Edward Hunt and my nephew Wilson Hunt."

Nothing further is known of this family except for daughter Mary who m. Richard Phillips (data on their children are available) and son Benjamin who married, wife not known, had son Jesse and dau. Hannah Hunt mentioned in grandfather's will. The identity of the "Samuel who has lived with me" has not been discovered, [possibly a son inasmuch as he was left property and named one of the executors.] (See Samuel on page 27 for a possibility.)

c. Edward Hunt, birthdate not known, m. Susanna Titus, dau. of Timothy Titus of Hopewell, NJ who in his Will dated 25 April 1757 mentions his daughter Susanna and names Edward Hunt as one of his executors. Edward Hunt died testate at Hopewell. Will dated 16 Oct. 1796 and proved 28 March 1798 names wife and children, who are also mentioned in Will of Susanna dated 4 Dec. 1798 and proved 2 Feb. 1799. Children (mentioned in Wills):

i. Hannah Hunt, who died after 1798.

ii. Timothy Hunt, b. 1735, m. Frances Phillips; both died the same date, 9 March 1808, Timothy in his 74th year, per gravestone in the Presbyterian Churchyard at Pennington. By Deed of 17 March 1808 their son Timotheus purchased the shares of his father's 90 acre farm from his brothers and sisters. Children of Timothy and Frances were: Richard Hunt b. 6 June 1756 who m. 1st Hannah Phillips and 2nd 27 July 1825 Rhoda (Quick) Barcroft, and died at Hopewell 29 July 1838 (a Rev. War soldier and pensioner of whom more information is in Cook, op.cit., but not extended here); Hannah Hunt, b. 26 Feb. 1759, who m. William Bainbridge and had a large family; Susan Hunt who m. in 1782 Palmer Phillips; Jerusha Hunt who m. Joab Mershon, son of Lt. Henry and Mercy (Burrows) Mershon of Hopewell; Timotheus (Timothy) b. 1780 m. 17 April 1799 Catherine Hart, died at Hopewell in February 1832, leaving children Theodore, Francina, Charles, Elijah, of whom further details are in Cook, op.cit.

iii. Mary Hunt who m. Moore Scott.

iv. Keziah Hunt who m. Elijah Hart.

v. Phebe Hunt who m. 30 March 1779 John Furman.

vi. Susanna Hunt who died after 1798.

vii. John Hunt, b. 15 April 1747, m. Jane Phillips, dau. of Theophilus Phillips, died at Hopewell Twp., NJ 18 March 1827 per gravestone in Presbyterian Churchyard at Pennington. Had son Theophilus, b. 1774, m. 1st Jane Smith and 2nd Elizabeth Farley, died at Hopewell 14 March 1855 leaving four children Philip, John, George, and Jane, two by each wife, of whom further details are available in Cook and not repeated here. John and Jane also had dau. Susan who m. Timothy Bainbridge, and died 12 May 1855 at Hopewell.

W. An earlier (unproven) Will of Samuel Hunt dated 11 Nov. 1779 mentions his wife Hannah Mary Titus "with a Samuel Hunt who has lived with me" Time has lived with me "and includes among executors "his nephews Wilson and Noah Hunt."

Ralph Hunt of Long Island, Children of (continued)5. John Hunt, Children of (continued)

d. Ralph Hunt, date of birth not discovered, described as Ralph Hunt "of Hopewell, NJ" when he m. Margaret Furman 1 Nov. 1720 per the register of the Presbyterian Church of Newtown, LI. On 17 Dec. 1728 recorded a "brown steer" in the Hopewell Town Book. By Deed of 13 Oct. 1724 he purchased from Daniel Cox of Trenton, NJ a tract of 133 acres near Stony Brook and was subsequently called "Stony Brook Ralph." On 1 Dec. 1739 "Ralph Hunt of Stony Brook" was commissioned one of six Justices of the Peace for Hunterdon Co., NJ. His Will of 15 August 1741, proved 9 December 1741, mentions his wife (but not by name), gives to his son Azariah "a plantation when he is of age, he paying his brother Nathan 50 pounds;" to youngest son Nathan "a plantation bought of my brother John Hunt;" to wife's sister Charity Furman; to two daughters Charity and Mary; and appoints his wife and Reuben Armitage the executors. The inventory of his personal estate is dated 29 Oct. 1741. In the deed for his Stony Brook property he is described as being "the son of John Hunt living in New Town in Queens County on Long Island in the Colony of New York." Witnesses to the deed were Ralph Hunt, Theophilus Phillips, and Alexander Lockhart.

He had four children as follows:

i. Azariah Hunt, b. after 1720, m. Elizabeth Burroughs 3 March 1755 per records of the Presbyterian Church at Newtown, LI, at which time he was described as "of Hopewell, N.J." Azariah Hunt was Assessor of Hopewell Twp. 1753-53, Justice of the Peace (in 1762, died intestate at Hopewell inventory of his estate dated 13 Dec. 1771, son Ralph giving Bond as administrator, dated 16 Jan. 1772 with Azariah's brother Nathan as fellow bondsman. He had only two children: Ephraim who was "killed by a horse" and Ralph who was married and had children William, Catherine, and Nancy, further details not discovered.

ii. Nathan Hunt, b. 22 March 1727, m. Elizabeth (last name not discovered), died testate at Hopewell Twp., NJ 10 April 1808, per gravestone in Presbyterian Churchyard at Pennington, where his wife (b. 9 June 1731, died 31 May 1814) is also buried. His Will leaves various property to wife and children, including to son Elijah "part of the plantation whereon I live and part of the plantation purchased from Ralph Guild." He had eight children: John who died unmarried before 1802; Enoch Hunt, "eldest son in 1802" who also died unmarried; Elijah, b. 17 Feb. 1766 who m. Mary Titus, dau. of Samuel and Rebecca (Johnson) Titus, died testate at Hopewell 9 Oct. 1831, leaving children Samuel, Azariah, Elijah, William, Mary, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Lewis, Ellen, and another son not mentioned by name in his father's Will; Noah Hunt, b. 1768, m. Francis Drake, died at Hopewell Twp. 28 Dec. 1824 leaving children John who m. Letitia Quick, Anna who m. Andrew Blackwell, Enoch who m. a dau. of Smith Titus; Nathan also had daughters Mary, Susanna, Hannah, and Elizabeth mentioned in father's Will of 1802, on whom no further information has been discovered.

iii. Charity, b. 1722, died 16 Feb. 1766, wife of John Guild.

iv. Mary, named in father's will but nothing further discovered.

Ralph Hunt of Long Island, Children of (continued)

6. Samuel Hunt, b. \_\_\_\_\_ (date not found but shown in some compilations as 1660). The name of his wife has not been discovered. He removed from Long Island to Maidenhead, Burlington Co., NJ (now Lawrence, Mercer County) where he was one of the 28 grantees of the 100 acres tract for a Meeting House, Burying Ground, and School House in a Deed of 18 March 1698-9. He died testate in Maidenhead shortly before 26 December 1719 (the date of inventory of his personal estate). His Will dated 15 January 1717-18 and proved 21 November 1720 mentions his wife (but not by name) and children Samuel, Ralph, John, Mary, Anna, Elizabeth, Thomas, Jesper, and Edward, the last two being underage. He bequeaths the home farm on the King's Road through Maidenhead, land on Stony Brook (partly in Hopewell and Maidenhead, partition of it to be made by son Samuel, Hezekiah Bonham, and John Price), appoints his wife and son Samuel executors. Children as follows.

a. Samuel Hunt, b. in or before 1699 in Newtown, LI; married at Newtown, LI (records of Presby. Ch. at Newtown) Abigail Betts of Kings Co., LI, 1 Nov. 1720 at which time he was listed as "of Hopewell, NJ;" died testate 15 Dec. 1752 in Hardwick Twp., Sussex Co., NJ, while "on a visit from his plantation in Maidenhead, Hunterdon Co., NJ and was buried on the bluff overlooking Hunt's Lake." The Will of Samuel Hunt, Sr., "of Hardwick Twp., Morris (sic., corrected from Sussex) Co., NJ dated 13 March 1752 and proved 28 December 1752, names wife Abigail and children Samuel, Ralph (youngest son, underage), Sarah Price, Martha, Abigail, Richard, John, and Thomas; bequeaths a farm in Maidenhead and land in Hardwick Twp., Sussex Co., bought of the heirs of Daniel Cox, 440 acres, and a farm bought of John Bainbridge, 650 acres, and appoints sons Samuel and Richard executors. The Will of widow Abigail of Maidenhead dated 3 Sept. 1767 and proved 5 Jan. 1770 devises to son Ralph Hunt "my negroes, stock and goods," and appoints him executor. Children as follows.

i. Samuel Hunt, birthdate not known but ca. 1721, prob. at Maidenhead, NJ married Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ (last name not discovered), died in Maidenhead in 1794, Will dated 16 Dec. 1783 and proved 27 Oct. 1794, devises to wife Sarah, to son Samuel (under age 21), bequeaths a "home plantation on the main road from Trenton to Princeton," devises to his daughters Abigail, Rebecca, Sarah, Anna, and Elizabeth, and appoints friends Nathan Hunt, Joseph Brearley, and Nathaniel Green as executors. The Will of widow Sarah Hunt of Maidenhead, NJ, dated 7 Dec. 1808 and proved 17 Dec. 1808 devises to daughters Abigail Hart, Rebeckah Ferguson, Sarah Hunt, Anna Hunt, and Elizabeth Van Cleave, to grand-daughter Abigail Hunt, and appoints friend Caleb Shreve executor. Further details on the daughters are provided by Cook, op. cit., but not shown further here. Only son Samuel was born after 1762 and died after 1783. Cook had no further information on him but he appears to have married and had the daughter mentioned in her grandmother's Will.

ii. Richard Hunt (next page)



Ralph Hunt of Long Island, Children of (continued)

6. Samuel Hunt, Children of (continued)

a. Samuel Hunt, Children of (continued)

11. Richard Hunt, b. 23 March 1723, m. Mercy Hull, dau. of Judge Joseph and Phebe (Stelle) Hull of Newton, Sussex Co., NJ, who died 21 May 1774, aged 34 years. Richard Hunt served in the French and Indian War and the Rev. War, resided near the Yellow Frame Church in Frelinghuysen Twp., Essex (now Warren) Co., NJ, died testate 24 Aug. 1819 in Hardwick Twp., Sussex Co., NJ, buried with wife in Hunt Family Cemetery overlooking Hunt's Lake. Children:

(a) Ralph Hunt, also known as Raphael, m. 1st Helen Adams by whom he had ch. William, Sylvanus, Elizabeth, John, and Gwinnup; married 2nd 28 Nov. 1812 Anna Margaret Wintermute, by whom he had ch. Susan, John, Ellen, Margaret, Joseph, Austin, and Rachel. Family moved in 1824 from Sussex Co., NJ to Junius, Seneca Co., NY where Ralph died about 1837 and 2nd wife died about 1843. Further details on descendants in Cook, op.cit., and not carried here.

(b) Thomas Hunt, m. 1st \_\_\_\_\_ Field and 2nd on 31 Dec. 1795 Catherine Dodder at Sussex Co., NJ. Thomas died in 1814-19; no further information on his family.

(c) Rachel Hunt, b. 15 Sept. 1757; died 6 June 1777 unmarried.

(d) John Hunt, b. 20 Sept. 1761, m. 1st Susan Titus (1767-1815) by whom he had ch. Benjamin, George, Samuel, John, Nancy, and m. 2nd Jemima Hixson 6 April 1816 at Sussex Co., NJ and had by her a son Hixson Hunt, who m. 23 Dec. 1841 Anna Eliza Pruner and removed to Lexington, Perry Co., Ohio and had 8 children. Further details on subject John Hunt's descendants can be found in Cook, op.cit.

(e) Sarah Hunt, b. 1763, m. George Armstrong who was a member of the NJ Legislature and for 30 years an Elder in the Presby. Ch. and resident of Frelinghuysen Twp., Warren Co., NJ, and had 11 children.

(f) Richard Hunt, Jr., b. 1776, m. Ann Teats, died testate in Stillwater Twp., Sussex Co., NJ in June 1834. Had children Ralph (who m. Sarah Ann Cooke), Abigail (also called Margaret, and m. Samuel Mayberry and settled in Rockford, Ill.), Sarah (who died unmarried), Euphemia (who m. John Vought Hazen), Harriet (who m. Stephen Jackson); David (b. 4 Jan. 1812 who removed to California), Caroline (who m. Andrew Mattison), Mary (who m. 1st James Mattison and 2nd Alpheus Yount and removed to California), Henrietta, Lucille (who died unmarried), Rebecca (who m. Daniel Haberton), Elizabeth (who m. Stryker Morris). Further details on the descendants of Richard Hunt can be found in Cook.

(g) Joseph Hunt (next page)

Ralph Hunt of Long Island, Children of (continued)

6. Samuel Hunt, Children of (continued)

a. Samuel Hunt, Children of (continued)

ii. Richard Hunt, Children of (continued)

(g) Joseph Hunt, m. Mary Simpson and resided in Sussex Co., NJ where he died in 1818, intestate. Had children: Wilson Hunt, b. in 1785 who m. Euphemia Wright Armstrong; Marshall, Sarah, and Theodore before her death in 1823 and he m. 2nd 3 Sept 1828. Margaret Gaston Everitt by whom he had ch. Euphemia, Robert (who died unmarried in Louisiana, paymaster in the Union Army), Martha, and Alexander; Rachel Hunt who died unmarried; Margaret Hunt who m. Joseph Andren.

(h) Elizabeth Hunt, b. 1770, m. John Hankinson.

(i) William Hunt, m. Mary Cooper at Roxbury, Morris Co., NJ July 16, 1797 and had children Nathan (who m. Experience Corwin), Mercy (who m. Daniel Skellenger), Eliza (who m. E. Brush), Emeline (who m. Abram Fowler).

(j) Samuel Hunt, m. Sarah Titus, died intestate in Hardwick Twp., Sussex Co., NJ leaving children: Richard (who died at sea unmarried), Mercy (who m. Robert Allen), Kesiah (who m. John Griggs, Jr.) Sarah (who m. Jesse Howell of Pennsylvania).

(k) Martha Hunt, b. 18 Dec. 1774, m. John Line who was an elder of the Presb. Ch., a county Judge for 18 years, and Congressman from New Jersey in 1817-1821.

(l) David Hunt, b. in 177, Doctor, m. 13 Nov. 1800 Sarah Roy in Sussex Co., NJ, died 2 March 1831. Children: Elizabeth (who married Schuyler Halsey); Sarah (who m. the Rev. Jonathan Ford Morris).

iii. John Hunt, died testate in Maidenhead, NJ in Oct. 1758, unmarried.

iv. Thomas Hunt, Indian captive in French and Indian War. As related in an 1881 History of Sussex and Warren Counties, NJ:

The Indians crossed the Delaware River near the present Dingman's Ferry and reached Richard Hunt's log house, about 15 miles on the Jersey side of the river. He was absent, and a younger brother, Thomas Hunt, and a negro servant the only occupants. They yielded to the Indians, and were forced to accompany them to Canada.

Hunt was sold by his captors to a French military officer as his servant, and was liberated under the Treaty of Easton in October 1758 and reached home in 1759 after a servitude of three years and nine months.

Thomas Hunt of Hardwick Twp., NJ m. Tabitha Cook by license of 13 April 1770 and he died there testate in 1819. Had children (next page).



Ralph Hunt of Long Island, Children of (continued)

6. Samuel Hunt, Children of (continued)

a. Samuel Hunt, Children of (continued)

iv. Thomas Hunt, Children of:

(a) Samuel C. Hunt, b. 10 Oct. 1780, m. Margaret Greer, resided at Stillwater, NJ, where he died intestate 21 Jan. 1859. Had children: William (b. 27 Jan. 1819, m. Elizabeth Olmstead by whom he had ten children, moved from Sussex Co., NJ to Newark); Alpheus Hunt (b. 18 Aug. 1820, m. Caroline Munson, no children); Tabitha Hunt (who m. George W. Primrose); Robert Henry Hunt (b. 23 Apr. 1821 and died unmarried); Jane Greer Hunt (who died unmarried); Sarah Elizabeth Hunt (b. 20 Sept. 1827, died in 1857 unmarried); Ann R. Hunt (died unmarried); Margaret S. Hunt (who m. Mahlon Budd).

(b) Abram Hunt, m. 1st Eunice Wills, m. 2nd Elizabeth Everitt 29 Nov. 1829 per Sussex Co. Records, and had children Wills, Theodore, and Abraham all of whom died relatively young.

(c) Thomas Hunt, Jr., b. 10 Nov. 1785, m. 25 Aug. 1812, Rebecca Turner, dau. of Robert Turner, resided at Stillwater, Sussex Co., NJ, where Thomas died intestate in 1856. Children: Elizabeth (who m. William Gardener); Maria (who m. Henry Hopper); Samuel (b. 1816 and died in childhood); Abraham, b. 27 Aug. 1817, died in 1822); Isaac Shafer Hunt (M.D., b. 1 Nov. 1819, m. in 1848 Sarah Ann Fleming, died 25 Nov. 1875 at Port Jervis, NJ, and had five children); Thomas C. Hunt (b. 19 Jan. 1822, m. Mary Matlock, had dau. Mary Louisa); Margaret (who m. William Park); Robert T. Hunt, (b. 19 Nov. 1828, m. Mary Mann, had a son Andrew who m. a dau. of Sanford Shotter--Robert died 20 Sept. 1898); Schuyler Halsey Hunt, (b. 5 Apr. 1830; m. Eliza Jane Rowland and had five children); Daniel Dosten Hunt, (b. 7 Dec. 1833, Mr. Elizabeth Scott McDonald, died 7 April 1872, had three children); Richard Edwin Hunt (b. 1 Feb. 1835, m. Mary Elizabeth Kindred, had five ch., died 17 June 1912 at Newark, NJ.)

(d) Daniel Hunt, b. 4 June 1789, m. 5 July 1828 Mary Carcuff, died at Stillwater, Sussex Co., intestate, in 1832. Had children: Almira Hunt (who m. Enos Harvey Bunting) and Tabitha Hunt (who m. William Charles Roy, son of Charles and Elizabeth Hunt Roy).

(e) Rebecca Hunt, m. 17 March 1811 William Allen.

(f) Sarah Hunt, m. Joseph Allen, brother of William above.

v. Ralph Hunt, b. 1732, m. Elizabeth Phillips at Maidenhead Twp., NJ by license of 7 May 1768, died testate 3 Nov. 1821 in Hardwick Twp., Sussex Co., Nj. Had children:

(a) John Hunt, b. Oct. 1768, m. 3 Jan. 1809 Ann Hill, died after 1821. Had children: Samuel Hill Hunt (b. 5 June 1814 m. Mary Price Hill, his first cousin, was a member of the NJ State Legislature 1868-1870, resided in Huntsburg and Newton, Sussex Co., NJ, had children Dr. Joseph Hill Hunt who m. twice, and Anne and Joshua who died young); Mary Keturah Hunt (who m. Daniel Budd); Joshua Hunt (who was killed by a well-sweep).



Ralph Hunt of Long Island, Children of (continued)

6. Samuel Hunt, Children of (continued)

a. Samuel Hunt, Children of (continued)

v. Ralph Hunt, Children of (continued)

(b) Joseph Hunt, b. Dec. 1769, m. Margaret Hibler, died 23 Dec. 1831. No children.

(c) Samuel H. Hunt, m. Sarah A. Coates ca. 1824 and removed from Sussex Co., NJ to Thomas, Oakland Co., Michigan, where she died 17 May 1861. The date of Samuel's death has not been discovered. They had children: Abraham H. Hunt (b. 2 Aug. 1825, m. 1st Jane MeKey and m. 2nd Mary Jane Filkins, with whom he removed to Metamore, Lapeer Co., Mich., and seven children); Ralph H. Hunt (b. 14 Mar. 1831, m. Anna Fleming, and died in 1890, no info. on ch. if any); Mary Ann Hunt (b. 12 June 1833, m. in 1856 in Michigan Leonard T. Brownwell); John H. Hunt (b. 12 June 1833, m. in 1861 Charlotte A. Campbell and removed to East Nashville, Tenn. where he and his wife and son Charles died and three surviving children returned to Oxford, Michigan).

(d) Theophilus Hunt, b. 5 Dec. 1776, m. 7 Feb. 1811 Margaret Armstrong, lived in Middleville, Stillwater Twp., Sussex Co., NJ where he died intestate 15 Oct. 1846. Had Children: Martha (who m. Hampton Andress); Sarah Ann (who m. Benjamin A. Potter); Thomas A. Hunt, (who died 15 May 1832); Dorinda (who m. George Dennison Turner); Horace P. Hunt (who died 15 June 1843, aged 22 yrs 5 days); Ralph B. Hunt (born 15 July 1823, died 26 March 1836); Theophilus Hunt, Jr. (who was born 26 Nov. 1824, m. 25 May 1869 Harriet Elizabeth Hunt, resided at Middleville, Stillwater Twp., NJ, had three children and died intestate 13 Nov. 1894); Margaret (b. 12 July 1829, m. Peter C. Osborne).

(e) Richard Hunt, b. 24 Dec. 1788, died 29 Dec. 1866 unmarried.

(f) Sarah Hunt, b. 18 Feb. 1778, m. Samuel Wills, Jr.

(g) Thomas Phillips Hunt, m. 1st Rachel Merkle, 2nd Hannah L. Dildine, and 3rd Eliza M. Wigton, and died intestate in Sussex Co., NJ 21 Jan. 1864, aged 71 years 7 months. Children (by third wife): Martha Elizabeth Hunt (who m. Dr. Jacob Springstead Wigton of Spring Valley, Rockland Co., NY); William W. Hunt (b. 30 Nov. 1835, m. 30 Dec. 1868 Abigail Gail Hibler by whom he had son Thomas P. Hunt, b. in 1871, lived at Littleton, NJ, and died 10 March 1910); Mary Louisa Hunt (who married Dr. Robert Goble Mains); Savilla Hunt (who m. James Decker); Elias M. Hunt who died 15 June 1839, aged 8 mos. and 9 days).

(h) Abigail Hunt who m. Joseph Will.

(i) Elizabeth Hunt, b. 1785 who m. Charles Roy.

(j) Mary Hunt who m. Absalom Price.

(k) Ralph J. Hunt, b. 3 March 1787, m. Hannah Budd and resided at Hunt's Mills, Stillwater, NJ, died 28 Oct. 1858. Had children John Ralph, Joseph Budd, Julia, Theodore, Adeline, and Abigail.

(l) Martha who died in 1828 unmarried.

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Ralph Hunt of Long Island, Children of (continued)

6. Samuel Hunt, Children of (continued)

a. Samuel Hunt, Children of (continued)

vi. Sarah Hunt who m. David Price.

vii. Martha Hunt who m. Samson Dildine, of Huguenot ancestry, had nine children.

viii. Abigail Hunt who m. John Axford.

b. Ralph Hunt (no further information)

c. John Hunt (NFI)

d. Mary Hunt (NFI)

e. Anna Hunt (NFI)

f. Elizabeth Hunt, b. ca. 1694, m. Philip Phillips.

g. Thomas Hunt, b. ca. 1700-05, named seventh in the bequests of nine children in the Will of his father, dated 15 Jan. 1717-18. The names of his wives have not been found. Thomas Hunt and his wife Mary Hunt (widow of John Heath of Amwell Twp., NJ, who died intestate in 1725) gave an accounting of Heath's estate dated 28 Jan. 1728-9. On 9 August 1750 Thomas Hunt of Amwell Twp. advertised in the Pennsylvania Gazette that his wife Mary Hunt had refused to live with him, and he warned that he would pay no debts contracted by her. By deed in 1779, Thomas Hunt and his second wife Abigail of Amwell Twp.

conveyed to his son Edward Hunt of Greenwich Twp., Sussex Co., NJ, a tract of 266 acres there, saying that it was part of the tract which Thomas Hunt had purchased from Peter Lott in 1758, who had purchased it from John Heath in 1737, who had inherited it on the death of his father John Heath. On the back of the Deed is written a receipt signed by Edward Hunt for the receipt of 6 acres of the within described land gratis, as a gift, dated May 5. The Will of Thomas Hunt of Amwell Twp., Hunterdon Co., NJ dated 13 Nov. 1789 and proved 12 May 1790 leaves to grandson Henry Reading, son of his daughter Abigail, 160 acres of the homestead, orders the rest of it sold excepting a quarter acre for a burying ground, to have a stone wall built; devises to grandson Edward Hunt 20 shillings for his birthright; devises money to the children of daughter Abigail and all his grandchildren except the children of son Samuel, but his eldest daughter by his first wife, also Elizabeth and Mary, daughters of Mary Robins (not otherwise identified), also Mary, daughter of his son Edward (deceased) also Jane daughter of his son John (deceased), also Mary Lowrey, also John Lee, Thomas Lee, Joseph Lee, Levi Lee, Gershom Lee, Nathan Lee, Rebecca Rouze, and Hannah, they being children of his daughter Rebecca Lee; which excepted persons are not to have any part of the residue; grandson Edward Hunt to pay to his sister Pamela 15 pounds, and appoints son-in-law Charles Reading and neighbors Samuel Hill and Francis Person executors.

Children of Thomas Hunt (next page).

Ralph Hunt of Long Island, Children of (continued)

6. Samuel Hunt, Children of (continued)

g. Thomas Hunt, Children of:

i. Rebecca, b. ca. 1730 in Amwell Twp., NJ, m. ca. 1750 in Amwell Gershom Lee by whom she had 9 ch., and died after 1789 in Harrison Co., West Va., or in Gallatin Co., Ky.; Her husband died intestate in Gallatin Co., Ky. The children were identified in her father's will.

ii. Samuel Hunt, died after 1789, was married and had children (who were "cut out" from Will of their grandfather Thomas Hunt). There is undoubtedly "a story" here but nothing further learned of Samuel. *See p. 19 for possibility*

iii. Edward Hunt, b. ca. 1734, m. in 1759 Mary Shuel. In 1772 he purchased from Israel Pemberton of Philadelphia a tract of 222½ acres of land at the junction of the Delaware and Musconetcong Rivers in Greenwich Twp., Sussex Co., NJ and in 1779 he purchased from his father an adjoining tract of 266 acres. A note on the DAR Lineage Book (no. 51, p. 204) on Edward Hunt (1754-1786) says "In the Winter of 1778-79 sixty cavalry horses belonging to the American Army were wintered in Hunt's meadows, and returned to the army in the Spring in excellent condition." His Will dated 10 March 1786 and proved 11 April 1786 makes various bequests to children (available, but not itemized here) including leaving to "sons Edward, William, and John the plantation where I live, at age 21 years." A Codicell was added devising two-thirds of the rents of his real estate to be divided among his five daughters until his son William is age 21, the money to be used to school my sons William and John and my grandsons Edward Vaughn and Thomas Sproul. Children:

(a) Edward Hunt, removed to Elizabethtown, Ohio, in 1806 and to Lawrenceburgh, Indiana, where he d. 11 May 1811. He married in 1786 Charlotte Shank. They had sons: Jesse Hunt (b. in 1787 in NJ, died in April 1873 in Indiana--article on him in History of Dearborn and Ohio Counties, Indiana); and Edward Hunt (b. 17 Oct. 1799, m. 30 Sept. 1830 Ann Hughes, died 15 Oct. 1883--no information on children, if any).

(b) William Hunt, b. 14 June 1771, m. Rebecca Beavers, lived at Finesville in Greenwich Twp., Sussex Co., NJ on land given by father on which he erected a stone house still standing in 1894, where he died 14 April 1820, per Bible records. Had 13 children (on whom further details can be found in Cook, op.cit.): Wilson; Katurah; Nancy; Sarah; Ralph; Rachel; Pleasant; Mary; Permella; Elizabeth; Joseph; Edward; Harriet.

(c) John Hunt, b. 18 Dec. 1773, m. 1st ca. 1793 Ann Taylor who died 1 March 1846 and m. 2nd 21 May 1848 Catherine Maxwell, died 8 June 1851 on the farm in Greenwich, Twp., Sussex (now Warren) Co., NJ, which was purchased by his father. Had children by his first wife: Mary; Edward; George; Hannah; Permella; Thomas; Rebecca; John; Samuel; William. Further details on children can be found in Cook, op.cit.



Ralph Hunt of Long Island, Children of (continued)

6. Samuel Hunt, Children of (continued)

8. Thomas Hunt, Children of (continued)

iii. Edward Hunt (Children of (continued))

(d) Ann Hunt.

(e) Rebecca Hunt, m. 1st Andrew Sproul and 2nd Aaron Yamans.

(f) Catura Hunt, m. 1st Daniel Vaughn, 1st Lt. in Capt. Nyce's Co. in 1777, by whom she had son Edward Vaughn who was named in her father's Will of 10 March 1786. She m. 2nd as first of his three marriages, William McCullough of Mansfield, Sussex Co., NJ and died intestate on 17 Sept. 1788, leaving three children by McCullough. William McCullough was b. 18 Dec. 1759 in Greenwich Twp. (now Warren Co.) NJ, son of Lt. Benjamin McCullough. He m. 2nd Elizabeth Budd 15 July 1789, who died 1 June 1823, and m. 3rd 18 Aug. 1824 Mary (Newell) Grandin, widow of Dr. John F. Grandin of Hamden, Clinton Twp., Hunterdon Co. NJ, who died sometime in 1849 in Cincinnati, Ohio. Her daughter Lucy Grandin, b. 2 April 1790, m. Elmore Williams of Cincinnati "who built the first brick house ever erected in that city, where he died, leaving an estate of over a million dollars" (per History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, NJ).

#### GRANDIN-HUNT RELATIONSHIPS

In the cemetery by the Church in Peacham, Vt. is the gravestone for Mary G(randin) Hunt who died 3 Aug. 1861, age 55 years. She was the wife (2nd) of the Rev. David Merrill, 2nd Pastor of Congregational Church of Peacham, who died 22 July 1850, age 51 years, his gravestone carrying a personal inscription "I have fought a good fight."

Mary was the oldest of the 12 ch. of Dr. Benjamin Van Cleave Hunt (son Daniel<sup>4</sup>, Ralph<sup>5</sup>, Edward<sup>6</sup>, Ralph<sup>7</sup>—see page 13, above) who m. 8 Jan. 1805 Elizabeth Newell Grandin, eldest of the six ch. of Dr. John F. and Mary (Newell) Grandin. Benjamin was the first physician to practice at "Hunt's Mills" (now Clinton, NJ) licensed 3 June 1795. He moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, and died 31 Dec. 1848. The circumstances behind the "union" of Mary Grandin Hunt of Cincinnati, Ohio, and David Merrill of Peacham, Vt. are not known.

An odd personal note, the first Pastor of the Peacham Church was the Rev. Leonard Worcester. The present writer's ancestor Joshua Hunt (son of Daniel Hunt, one of the first two settlers of Ryegate, Vt.—next to Peacham—in 1772-3) named two of his children Leonard and Worcester, reasons for which lost in antiquity. Cousins and nephews of Joshua Hunt are buried in the same graveyard as Mary Grandin (Hunt) Merrill. So there are descendants of two different Daniel Hunts "sleeping" in the same burial ground in rural Vermont. But there is no relationship between the two Lines of Hunts.

Ralph Hunt of Long Island, Children of (continued)

6. Samuel Hunt, Children of (continued)

g. Thomas Hunt, Children of (continued)

iii. Edward Hunt (Children of (continued))

(g) Amelia Hunt who m. Peter Creveling.

(h) Hannah Hunt, b. 9 Jan. 1769, m. 5 Dec. 1793 John Empey of Ashgrove, Albany Co., NY. John Empey was b. in June 1767 in Dublin, Ireland, landed in New York City in Dec. 1787, went to Bennington, Vt., a hatter by trade. The couple removed to Canada "the last of June 1810" and settled in Richmond (Ontario) in May 1812; he died 9 May 1850 at "Empey Hill" where Hannah died 15 March 1851, buried in Riverside Cemetery Napanee, Ontario, Canada. They had eight children of whom further details are in Cook, op.cit.

iv. John Hunt, who died before 1789 but his estate is not found in New Jersey probate records.

v. Abigail Hunt, b. ca. 1750, m. ca. Charles Reading.

h. Jesper Hunt, mentioned in his father's Will of 1717-18; possibly the Jesper Hunt who died intestate in Bethlehem Twp., Hunterdon Co., NJ in 1754, leaving a widow Joanna Hunt who m. Hugh McAllister by 1759.

i. Edward Hunt, b. between 1697 and 1718, mentioned in his father's will of 1717-18, then underage. Nothing further discovered.

The "brief review" of the descendants of Ralph Hunt of Long Island has proceeded in more depth than intended because it seemed well for the benefit of any interested parties who do not have access to Lewis Cook's 216 page manuscript to bring in some of the information on the less-well-known branches of the family. A couple of observations are made on Cook's manuscript: First, the large number of Hunts in the same area with the same names inter-mixed over two or three contemporary generations are evidence why there has been so much confusion over the descendants of the pioneer Ralph Hunt; also the tremendous task of Cook in assembling so many basic records from documented evidence to place them in the correct family lines.

Second, while Cook has been successful in assembling data on a majority of the descendants of Ralph Hunt through several generations, there are a great many "sons" on whom no further information could be found: thus there is still a large unfinished task in filling in the gap. The present writer sometimes receives enquiry about some "last known progenitor" who was born in the mid-1700s in West Jersey, in the same area, and with some of the same names peculiar to the New Jersey Hunts (e.g. Wilson).



A "VIRGINIA" CONNECTION?

It is time now to look at some of the "evidence" from which Mrs. Furman drew a conclusion that Ralph Hunt of Long Island was the same Ralph Hunt earlier in Virginia. The Virginia documentation consists of isolated scattered notes on some early Hunts associated with Virginia. If nothing else, the data provide a lesson in the pitfalls of jumping to conclusions on genealogical matters from coincidences of names and other events, without adequate documentation. This is not to belittle the advantages such items may have on occasion in suggesting a link which upon further investigation may provide the "breakthrough" in solving genealogical puzzles. In the present case, available evidence serves to contradict the assumptions of a Virginia connection to Ralph Hunt of Long Island.

Early Hunts of Virginia. The following are the Furman notes on early Hunts in Virginia, to which have been added some recent notes from Mrs. Clara Hunt Miller of Downey, California, through William M. Hunt of Fairport, NY who is engaged in extensive research on early Hunts of Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia.

From Hutton Lists on Sailings to Virginia from Port of London:

Edward Hunt, age 19 (b.ca.1616) on ship Transport 7-4-1635.  
Ralph Hunt, age 22 (b.ca.1613) on ship Primrose 7-27-1635.  
John Hunt, age 23 (b.ca.1612) on ship George 8-21-1635.  
William Hunt, age 21 (b.ca.1614) on ship Clement 10-24-1635.

Then there is a note that Bristol Sailing Lists of 1654 and 1663 mention a Ralph Hunt (no other details given).

With respect to passengers on ship sailing lists, it should be recognized that the passenger might be on the ship for a number of reasons: an immigrant planning to settle in a Colony; a passenger on a visit; a merchant on a business trip; a convict or other person deemed undesirable by ruling factions in England and being deported. The question of the destination of the passenger, even if on a ship "for Virginia" has been mentioned above.

The names Edward, Ralph, John, and William, particularly the first three, are names associated with the family of Ralph of Long Island. But such names were common in a great many Hunt Families and have no great significance. It is significant that they were all young men of similar age and sailed on different ships at different times. It was more usual for related families to be sailing together. Thus, it is possible that they were totally unrelated individuals, and from different places in England.

Notes from early land grants are of interest, and Mrs. Furman provides information that:

Ralph Hunt on 6 July 1636 had "Headrights" in a patent at Elizabeth City County, Va., and a subsequent patent of Aug. 16, 1646 describes her land as "adjacent to lands of George Keith, Ralph Hunt, and Bartholomew Wethersby."

Elizabeth Ambross



On Nov. 28, 1646 "Radulph" (prob. Ralph) Hunt's 300 acre grant is described as in Warwick County, Va., but Nov. 30, 1648, is "again in both the above patents described as SE of Bartholomew's land." Mrs. Furman's analysis is that Ralph Hunt's land grant consisting of 300 acres was in Elizabeth City County and bordered on Warwick County, Virginia. Elizabeth City County was later divided into New Norfolk Co., Lower New Norfolk Co., and Upper New Norfolk Co., and she adds that in this area were land grants for Christopher, Ralph, and William Hunt (dates and other information not given).

Virginia Counties. In the early schemes of government in America, local government developed around the County in the South, but around the Town or Township in New England, a mixture of the two in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania at first, but with the town- township becoming the basic unit of local government. There are few, if any, areas of America which have as many small counties as there are in the James River area of Virginia.

James City County, Va., was later divided and was also Surry County, "where Capt. James Mills resided" (James Mills is discussed further below). In this county were William Hunt and Edward Hunt (no dates or other information given).

The name of Charles River County, Va., was changed to York County in 1642-3. In this area the names of James Hunt, William Hunt, and Ralph Hunt (Inventory of estate taken in 1676) are found. (More on this and/or other Ralph Hunts discussed further below).

On October 15, 1673 a certificate was granted in Virginia for 1,800 acres of land "per rights underwritten." On this list are the names of Theophilus Phillips and John Freyer, the possible significance of which is discussed further below in relation to James Mills and his ship Nathaniel and crewmen Theophilus Phillips and John Freyer.

Interesting notes are made on one William Hunt (prob. not the one that came to Va. on the Clement in 1635--the latter appears to be a much younger man by 15 or 16 years). The Virginia Council and General Court Records show commissions issued to William Hunt to transport corn, pork, or bacon to neighboring "colony of New England," one on 19 March 1639 and another 17 August 1640.

Then, probably referring to the same man, William Hunt of (at 7-4-1640) Charles City Co., Va., sued and obtained in New York (which at that time must have been New Amsterdam under the Dutch) an attachment against certain tobacco belonging to Nathaniel Martin, in the hands of Jacob van Curler, until proof of the debt be obtained from Virginia. (From this we can infer that a merchant by the name of William Hunt in Virginia sold and delivered tobacco to a customer in "New York" and had to bring suit in New York to get paid or recover the property.)

Then a note from the Virginia Magazine of History (Vol. 23, page 29) probably referring to the same William Hunt: "William Hunt, London Merchant, doing business in Virginia, b. 1599, died 11-11-1676 buried Bachelor's Point, Charles City County, Va." He was thought to have taken part in Bacon's Rebellion "but he died before that time" (no, it was about the same time, MJH). His estates were confiscated. The Minutes of a Committee of Trade and Plantations says "the case of Hunt recommended by the Commissioners (is) very hard and severe; he was never in arms and died before Bacon (1676) yet his estates were confiscated."

Bacon's Rebellion. One Nathaniel Bacon, Jr., a feisty young man who it is said had "run through a fortune" by the time he was 30, "was in 1676 a recent immigrant to Virginia, who became involved with a dispute with Virginia Governor Berkeley, complaints against the government being among other things the lack of protection from Indians on the frontier, taxing policies, and the "favoritism" by which large plantations were being granted to aristocrats and the small farmers were being driven out. In 1676 he and others directed an unauthorized raid against the Indians for which he was roundly "chewed out" by Berkeley. In the same year Bacon and colleagues by force of arms took over the government of Virginia, forcing Berkeley to flee to safer surroundings on the Eastern Shore of Chesapeake Bay. Bacon died suddenly of Dysentery in October 1676 and the rebellion petered out, Berkeley returned to power and proceeded to hang 23 of the rebel leaders, which so disenchanted King Charles II that he relieved Berkeley as Governor and called him back to England. The King is reported to have commented that the Old Fool (Berkeley) "had killed more people in that naked country than I have done for the murder of my father."

William Hunt. In 1666, one William Hunt was granted land at West Chester, NY, but nothing further has been learned of him. It is possible that this might be the same William "London Merchant living in Virginia and trading with the northern colonies" having some discontent with the government of Virginia and contemplating a move to New York. But this is pure speculation.

This is essentially all the information in the Furman ms. on Hunts of Virginia, except for a note that Ralph Hunt, of York County, Va, apparently died in 1676 and inventory of his estate was taken 5th day of April 1676. Because of the closeness of the death of Virginia Ralph and Long Island Ralph, this was a basis for Mrs. Furman's assumption that they were the same man. To the contrary, it is evidence that they were different men, because Ralph Hunt of Long Island made his will in January 1676-7, administrated granted 25 Feb. 1676-7, which (if the inventory date for Ralph of Virginia is correct) is long after the inventory of the estate of Ralph of Virginia. In any event, the property of Ralph of Long Island is fully accounted for in his Will and he makes no reference to property in Virginia. Information recently made available by Mrs. Clara Hunt Miller on Hunts in Virginia provides further evidence that the Ralphs were different men. This is reviewed on the page which follows.



Selected Records of Hunt Births in York County, Va. The following are data received (through several hands) on Hunt children born in York County, Virginia, presumably from vital records in Virginia although the source is not known at this time by present writer. Undoubtedly much more can be discovered on these Hunts. For the present, they are of use in evaluating an assumption that Ralph Hunt of Virginia and Ralph Hunt of Long Island were the same man. The data provide further evidence that they were not.

John and Margaret Hunt  
had children:

1. John 17 July 1652
2. Richard, 12 Jan. 1656
3. Ralph, 11 May 1660
4. Sarah, 4 Feb. 1616

Ralph and Elinor Hunt  
had children:

1. Richard, 11 Jan. 1656

Johnd and Elizabeth Hunt  
had children:

1. Sarah, 5 Dec. 1679
  2. John, 17 Oct. 1681
  3. Mabel, 4 Aug. 1684
  4. Richard, 12 Dec. 1686
  5. Frances, 4 April 1689
  6. Sarah 25 June 1695.
- (a presumption that the first died young).

George and Sarah Hunt  
had children:

- Sarah, 1 Dec. 1671
- James, 26 Sept. 1674.

Richard and Elinor Hunt  
had children:

1. Ralph, 18 Sept. 1693
2. John, 14 Nov. 1697
3. Richard, 17 April 1700
4. Joseph, 17 Sept. 1701.

From this array of data certain hypotheses can be drawn, but these are necessarily speculations to be confirmed or disproved by further study. The older John and Ralph were probably brothers and children of an earlier immigrant, probably John or Ralph (and two of those names appear as passengers to Virginia in 1635). The John with wife Elizabeth was probably the son of John and Margaret; the Richard with wife Elinor was probably the son of Ralph. (It was common practice in those days to give the first born son the name of his father or grandfather.) The George with wife Sarah may or may not be related—possibly the son of a James Hunt who might have been a brother of the older John and Ralph above. At the moment this is idle speculation.

More in point to the current subject, around the time that Ralph and Elinor Hunt were having children in York County, Va., Ralph Hunt of Long Island was having children on Long Island. These two Ralphs are obviously different people. The older Ralph with wife Elinor may have been the "Ralph Hunt of York Co., Va." whose inventory was taken 5th day of April 1676.

Another "Virginia Hunt puzzle" with possibly no relation to the Virginia Hunts mentioned above is mentioned on the page which follows, and then we look at the last basis of the Furman conclusion of a connection of Ralph Hunt with Virginia: the case of Capt. James Mills of Virginia and the crewmen of his ship Nathaniel, Theophilus Phillips and John Freyer.



THE MYSTERIOUS FOURTEEN HUNT SIBLINGS OF VIRGINIA, ET.AL.

A long-standing mystery surrounds the ancestor of fourteen Hunt children found listed in an old "Jackson Bible," the connection with the Hunts not apparent, and the name of the parents not stated. At one time someone noted by the names that the father was Thomas Hunt from England, but no verification was given and none has yet been discovered. The third child, Esli Hunt, is found in Rev. War pension records and he said he was born in Bedford County, Va. in 1759. This is the only clue to the geographical origin of the 14 children born between 1755 and 1776. A Dr. Thomas Hunt and a Dr. John Hunt have been found in Virginia records in or around Bedford County at the time Esli Hunt was born, but no connections have been discovered. William M. Hunt of Fairport, NY, and William (Bill) Hunt of West Noxon, Montana, have been active for many years in putting together a genealogy of this family, and Fairport William has had considerable success in assembling and tying together data on most of the children and their descendants, but so far has not discovered the identity of the father. It is a mystery, indeed, that a man could have fathered 14 children over the period 1755-1776, appears to have been a man of some "quality" inasmuch as the children appear to have been well-educated and literate (which was not always the case on the frontiers), and left no trail of his existence. Records of the children have been found in Kentucky, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. There appears to be a connection with the early Hunts of Granville Co., North Carolina, but the links, if any, have not been discovered. The late Texas oil millionaire H. L. Hunt appears to have sprung from one of the fourteen but the evidence found so far is circumstantial and the connecting link has not been discovered. We add the information on this family with the thought that someone who may happen to read this document may have found the answer to the puzzle. The fourteen children:

1. Jesse Hunt, b. 1755, died ca. 1824 in Ky or TN.
2. Uriah Hunt, b. 1757, wife Sarah, died 1824 in TN.
3. Esli Hunt, b. 1759, Bedford Co., Va., 3 wives (Nancy Lacey, Hallie Cochran, Tama Mosely), 16 ch., died 1837 in SC.
4. Mary Hunt, b. 1761, m. William Walton, 11 ch.; date and place of death unknown.
5. Thomas Hunt, b. 1762, wife not known, but 8 ch; died 1826 in TN.
6. William Hunt, b. 1763, wife Jane, 7 ch.; died by 1833 in AL.
7. Asenath, b. 1765, m. Richard Humphries; date and place of death unknown.
8. Joel Hunt, b. 1766, 1st wife not known, but 2nd Rhoda Fannin; had 9 ch.; died in 1834 in GA.
9. Peter Hunt, b. 1768. Nothing further discovered.
10. Elizabeth, b. 1769, m. 1st John Morgan and 2nd George Sherrill; at least 2 ch. by Morgan and tradition of a large family by Sherrill.
11. Moses Hunt, b. 1771, wife Susanna Gibson, 7 ch., died after 1841 in KY.
12. John Hunt, b. 1773, wife Mary (possibly Jarvis), 10 ch. died after 1850 in KY.
13. Benjamin Hunt, b. 1774. No further information.
14. Phoebe Hunt, b. 1776. No further information.

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Reg. Hunt of The "Tale of the Nathaniel". Furman provides interesting evidence of the confiscation by the Dutch at New Amsterdam of the ship Nathaniel, transporting tobacco from Virginia to New Amsterdam (New York), Captain James Mills of Virginia, crew including one Jan (John) Freyer. Ralph Hunt of Long Island acted as Attorney "for sundry of the crew" and because John Freyer was underage, Ralph Hunt was obliged to assume guardianship. The court action started in 1662. John Freyer appears to have died in 1662-3 (presumably still a minor). Court Minutes of New Amsterdam 27 Nov. 1663 show one Samuel Edsal as plaintiff (on behalf of Thomas Hunt, who was testamentary executor of the estate of Jan (John) Freyer, deceased) against Cornelis Steenwyck, defendant, suing for 15 pounds sterling earned in monthly wages in the ship Nathaniel belonging to James Mills. One Theophilus Phillips was also shown to have been a "Seaman" on the ship Nathaniel, owned by Capt. James Mills, of James City, Surry Co., Va., when it was captured by the Dutch Government May 15, 1662 and sold to Cornelius Steenwyck. On Aug. 15, 1662, the "crew, skepper, merchant pilot and seamen" brought suit against Steenwyck for the money due to them in wages, before the ship was sold.

Then Furman notes a Certificate of Oct. 16, 1673 granting "James Mills 1,500 acres of land per rights underwritten." The source of this document is not noted, presumably Virginia, and she adds that when a man "brought into the Colony of Virginia, by anyone else, he was granted 'Head-rights' or land, for that man. This does not mean that the list of persons, so brought into Virginia, settled there permanently." And she adds that Theophilus Phillips, and John Freyer, "and many others on this list of Headrights in 1672, in Accomack Co., Virginia, came to Long Island New Amsterdam, and settled here, their names, still are listed in Virginia, 'the place where they first came into the Colonies.' "

It appears here that Furman jumped to a lot of conclusions from "facts not in evidence" and ignored her own evidence that might lead to a different conclusion. There is no evidence presented that Theophilus Phillips (or others she refers to except James Mills) "first came into the Colonies at Virginia." [What is known of Theophilus Phillips is to the contrary, his grandfather having come from Norfolk Co., England, to Watertown, Mass., and from there (or at least son Zerabel) to Southampton, LI, from where Theophilus apparently settled in Newtown, LI and ca. 1670 m. Ann, the dau. of Ralph Hunt.] He was evidently a sailor on James Mills' ship in 1662 (ship crewmen on ships operating between Virginia and New York might have been recruited in Virginia, in New York, or elsewhere) and his association with Ralph Hunt of Long Island would appear to be a long association of his family (perhaps 20 years) in Long Island. The identification of Theophilus Phillips and John Freyer on an Oct. 16, 1673 List of headrights in a large grant of land in Virginia (and John Freyer, a minor in 1662, would appear to have died by Oct. 1663) could be due to a common "land scam" by which an enterprising speculator wrote into applications for land the names of a lot of acquaintances (or even strangers) and Theophilus Phillips and John Freyer are shown as sailors on his confiscated ship in New York. The circumstances of Thomas Hunt and Ralph Hunt both providing services to John Freyer may be due solely to the fact that they were acquainted and were men of some "standing" and possible influence with the Dutch Courts. In any event, the "evidence" when examined in relation to other information known of Ralph Hunt, does not merit a conclusion that he was "of Virginia."

See note on p. 12 that this lineage is incorrect and none of the Phillips are unknown.

Records of Other Early Hunts of Long Island and New York

Before closing the subject, it is well to add a few other notes found on early Hunts of Long Island and New York. The following can be found in John Griffiths Hunt's 1936 ms.

Old Dutch manuscripts at Albany, NY show a Randel Hunt of New Amsterdam in 1651. JGH notes the following on Radall or Randal Hunts at Foxcote (or Foscott), Buckinghamshire, England:

Radall Hunt died at Foxcote in 1617.

Randal Hunt, gent., died and buried at Foxcote 13 Aug. 1657

Thomas Hunt held manor of Foxcote in 1635. In 1635 it was held by him and Ralph Hunt and his wife Frances Phillips. In 1650 the manor was wholly conveyed by Ralph and wife Frances.

*A investigation of  
the Foxcote Hunts  
appears to deny any  
association with  
Ralph Hunt of L.I.  
mjh  
1988*

At first glance, this appears a titillating lead to the identity of the Thomas and Ralph of Long Island-New York: theory—Thomas Hunt left the Manor in 1635 and came to New England and Long Island. Some years later his brother Ralph sold the manor and came to Long Island. What has been discovered on the background of Thomas Hunt makes this seem unlikely. JGH in 1982 advised the present writer that he had not explored this further because he was satisfied that he had the puzzle of Thomas adequately solved. The information on Ralph Hunt is still intriguing (wife Frances—Ann?—and relationship with Phillips Family, as happened with family of Ralph Hunt in Long Island and his descendants in New Jersey.

Record of an Edward Hunt of Newtown, LI., in 1655-6. This Edward was too old to be Ralph Hunt's son of that name. (It has been speculated by some that this was the father of Ralph Hunt, but this is pure speculation.)

Furman cites a suggestion in Riker's Annals of Long Island that Ralph Hunt was possibly a son of "Edward Hunt, of Duxbury, Mass." The pioneer at Duxbury was Edmund Hunt, prob. the first Hunt to settle in New England, at Newtown (Cambridge) in 1634-5, and removed to Duxbury in 1636 or 1637 where he died about 1656. An Edward Hunt, prob. a son, lived near him on Hound's Ditch, constable in 1656, sold land in Duxbury in 1665 (at which time he was married) and disappears from Duxbury (and other records). It is presumed he moved north to the Merrimack River area of Mass. and NH and was the father of the pioneer Edward Hunt of Amesbury, Mass. (from whom the present writer descends). It can be said with confidence that Duxbury Edmund or Edward was not the father or a relation to Ralph Hunt of Long Island.

A Richard Hunt is listed as a surveyor at Newtown, LI, 31 March 1669. No clue to his identity nor any other record on a Richard Hunt of Long Island has been found.

A William Hunt was granted land at West Chester, NY about 1666. No clue to his identity nor other record has been found. (See note on p. 32 for a speculative comment about William of Virginia, merchant doing business in Virginia and New York.)



Rod Hunt of Richland, Washington, a descendant of John and Margaret (Moore) Hunt of Hopewell, NJ, is an extensive reader and researcher of Hunt data, to whom we are indebted for (among many other things) the "little gems" below, which is the type of data that is often politely left out of genealogical records.

From an old book of English Manuscripts, New York document):

Sept. 1719: Gabreil Furman of Newtown--relative to Justice John Hunt extorting money from his brother Nathan Furman. (The identity of this John Hunt, presumably a Justice of the Peace at Newtown, LI, has not been discovered.\* Ralph Hunt's son Samuel had a son named John of which nothing further was discovered by Cook, but Samuel and his family were in Maidenhead (Lawrence) NJ long before this date. See other allegations much later about a Justice Hunt and John Hunt of Long Island.) \*(But see #5, p. 16.)

March 19, 1745: Daniel Hunt--Ostine Hunt of New Haven, Ct. charged with counterfeiting. (The present writer has obtained genealogical records from descendants of a Hunt in the New Haven area in the mid-1700s, but no connections to earlier pioneer Hunts have been found.)

May 9, 1745: A deposition by Rob Clark of Uxbridge, Mass., that he had been informed by Isreal Keith of Bosworth that Justice Hunt and John Hunt of Long Island were engaged in making counterfeit money. (The present writer has had his own problems in uncovering the background of an ancestor who had been convicted of counterfeiting in the late 1700s, a consequence of which descendants for a few generations attempted to conceal any relationship by "re-writing History"--see MJH The Mysterious Beebe Families of Beebe, Vermont-Quebec, February 1979 and July 1984 revision.)

Jan. 4, 1758: Will of Jacob Hunt, Gilbert<sup>Hunt</sup>, in Will contest with brother.

July 16, 1759: Petition of Samuel Stillwell, of NY, merchant and owner of brigantine General Amherst, 6 guns, for commission of Obadiah Hunt as commander of said brigantine, slaver.

And a final note: Sept 23, 1701: a proclamation for the apprehension of John and Thomas Hunt of Westchester, charged with having outrageously assaulted Thomas Barter, Justice of the Peace. (Apparently descendants of the pioneer Thomas Hunt of Westchester, to which one may only repeat the old adage--boys will be boys!)

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*Mitchell J. Hunt*  
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