

GENEALOGY
OF THE
ELMER and the MORE
Families

As Originally Compiled
By
THE HONORABLE L. Q. C. ELMER

To which has been added such additional data as could be
gathered from various members of the family

BY
BROOKES MORE

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GENEALOGY
OF THE
ELMER-MORE FAMILY

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HISTORICAL SOCIETY



OF
PENNSYLVANIA.

PRESENTED BY

Dr. Robert P. Elmer
November 22, 1943

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THE JORDAN & MORE PRESS
BOSTON

GENEALOGY

EDWARD ELMER, b. —, d. 1676 (see Note 1). Children — John, b. 1646, m. Rosamund Genivere, d. Dec. 21, 1711; Samuel, b. 1649, d. April, 1691; Edward, b. 1654, d. 1725; Joseph, b. 1656, d. 1657; Mary, b. 1658, m. J. Diggens, d. 1712; Elizabeth, b. 1659, m. Jos. Edwards, d. 1673; Sarah, b. 1664, m. Thomas Long.

JOHN ELMER, son of Edward, had children — John, b. —, d. 1722; Jane, b. —, m. Adkins, d. 1758; Joseph.

SAMUEL ELMER, son of Edward, had children — Samuel, b. 1677, d. February, 1759; Edward; Jonathan, b. 1686, d. 1758 (see Note 2); Daniel, b. 1689, d. Jan. 14, 1755 (see Note 3); and probably others.

EDWARD ELMER, son of Edward, had children — Hezekiah, b. 1686; Caleb, —; Amos Edward, —; Hester, b. 1692, d. 1725; Hannah, b. 1710; Ann.

SAMUEL ELMER, son of Samuel, had children — Daniel, b. 1707, d. April 9, 1766; Samuel, b. 1717, d. 1762; Abigail, m. Judson; Deborah, m. Loomis; Elizabeth, m. More; Naomi, m. Loomis.

DANIEL ELMER, son of Samuel 2d, m. Flynt; had children — Jerusha, b. 1735; Chloe, b. 1737; Alexander, b. 1739; Daniel, —; Timothy, b. 1741; Hezekiah, b. 1744, d. Sept. 2, 1752; Elizabeth, b. 1746, d. Sept. 1, 1752; Abiel, b. 1750, d. Aug. 19, 1752.

JONATHAN ELMER, son of Samuel 1st, had children — Eliakim, —; Martin, b. 1705, d. 1778; Samuel (see Note 4); Jonathan, b. 1727, d. 1807 (see Note 5); David, Daniel, Mary, Elizabeth, Abigail.

DANIEL ELMER, son of Samuel 1st, m. first, Margaret Parsons; had children — Daniel, b. 1715, d. May 2, 1761 (see Note 6); Margaret; Molly; Elizabeth, b. Mar. 23,

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1724, d. — (see Note 7); Rhuma; Theophilus, b. 1729, d. Aug. 1, 1783 (see Note 8); Theodorus, b. —, d. 1785. His first wife died and he married Susanna Webster; had children — Theodosia, b. —, m. James Anderson, left no issue; Sylvanus, died young without issue; Rhumolly, b. —, d. 1809, without issue (see Note 9); Samuel, died young without issue; Victorina, m. Edward Saunders, and had children, Edward, Elmer; in 1780, m. William Bateman; children — Margaret, William, Aaron, Sylvanus, Susan, Harriet.

After the death of the Rev. Daniel Elmer, his widow married, first, — Wescott, had one child, who married — Parker, and for a long time was a follower of Joanna Southcote; after Wescott's death she married Ogden.

DANIEL ELMER 2d, son of Rev. Daniel, m. Abigail Lawrence; had children — Abigail, b. June 1, 1739, d. May 20, 1804; Daniel 3d, b. Aug. 29, 1741, d. June 30, 1775; Jonathan, b. April 7, 1744, d. June 11, 1744; Jonathan, b. Nov. 29, 1745, d. Sept., 1817 (see Note 10); Timothy, b. April 4, 1748, d. June, 1780 (see Note 11); Deborah, b. Aug. 22, 1750, d. 1824; Ebenezer, b. Aug. 23, 1752, d. Oct. 18, 1843 (see Note 12); Victorina, b. May 6, 1755, d. —; Elizabeth, b. 1758, d. 1759; Violetta, b. Dec. 22, 1760, d. Aug. 3, 1787.

ABIGAIL, daughter of Daniel Elmer 2d, m. James Ray in 1756; had children — James; Abigail, b. —, d. 1836, unmarried; Eleanor, m. Urban Dixon, left numerous descendants; Josiah, b. —, d. 1843, m. — Lummis; children — Susan and Sarah, m. brothers Wynn; then he married Howell; children — Henrietta, b. Oct. 11, 1833; Maria, b. Nov. 21, 1838. Daniel Elmer, m. — Hood, left several children. James Ray, d. 1773; she afterwards married James Bateman; children — Joseph, Ruth; both died unmarried.

DANIEL ELMER 3d, son of Daniel 2d, m. Mary Shaw, b. 1740, d. 1825; had children — Daniel 4th, b. 1762, d.

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Aug. 14, 1792; Mary, b. —, d. 1817; Abigail, b. March, 1766, d. 1808; Elizabeth, b. 1775, d. May 27, 1812; John, b. —, d. 1812; Ann, b. Nov. 4, 1777, d. Sept. 19, 1817. After the death of Daniel Elmer, his widow married Manoah Lummis; had children — David, he married Sarah Elizabeth Smith, only child of the Rev. Robert Smith and his wife Sarah, whose first husband was the Rev. William Ramsay; they had children — Robert, d. —; Rufus; Almeda, m. James Diamant, left descendants.

(Mary Lummis was well known to me as "Grandmother Polly," so called by Judge Daniel Elmer.)

DANIEL ELMER 4th, son of Daniel 3d, m. Esther Thompson; had children — Daniel 5th, b. Sept. 30, 1784, d. July 3, 1848 (see Note 13); Esther, b. 1787, d. 1846; Charles; Benjamin T., b. Feb. 9, 1792, d. June 16, 1840. After the death of Daniel 4th, his widow married Philip Wescott; children — William; Phebe, who married John Elmer, left children, and on Wescott's death she married Capt. James Burch.

DANIEL ELMER 5th, son of Daniel 4th, m. Martha E. Potter, daughter of Col. David Potter, Mar. 9, 1808; she died Dec. 27, 1840; they had children; Mary Boyd, b. 1809, d. 1810; Daniel 6th, b. June 16, 1813, d. Aug. 6, 1829; John Potter, b. 1815, d. 1816; Nancy Potter, b. 1816, d. 1818; Charles Ewing, b. Mar. 27, 1819, d. Oct. 20, 1888; Martha Potter, b. Mar. 7, 1821, m. Dr. John Curwen; Theodore Frelinghuysen, b. Mar. 28, 1829, d. Feb. 19, 1832; Daniel, b. 1831, d. infant.

CHARLES EWING ELMER, son of Daniel 5th (d. Oct. 20, 1888), m. Mary Elmer, daughter of Dr. William Elmer, June 13, 1844; had children — Martha Potter, b. Aug., 1846, d. June 30, 1848; Daniel 7th, b. Jan. 8, 1850; Mary, b. Nov. 7, 1853.

ESTHER, daughter of Daniel Elmer 4th, m. Charles Bateman, Nov. 5, 1807; children — Abigail B., b. Jan. 18, 1808; Charles, b. May 7, 1809, d. 1812; Daniel, b. 1810,

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d. 1811; Richard D., b. Sept. 2, 1812; Charles E., b. Dec. 14, 1814; William W., b. Nov. 20, 1816; Benjamin T., b. April 3, 1819; Esli, b. 1821, d. 1824; Esther T., b. July 14, 1824; Daniel E., b. 1825, d. 1829.

CHARLES ELMER, son of Daniel 4th, m. in New York; had three children — George W., d. —; Martha, m. Hinsdale; and one died in infancy.

MARY, daughter of Daniel Elmer 3d, m. Edward Lummis, and they had children — Hetty, d. —, m. Josiah Garrison; children — Mary, Charles, Hetty, d. —, Edward; then m. Johnson. Margaret, d. —, m. Henry Sheppard, no descendants; Elizabeth, d. —, m. Enos Brown, had several children; Edward, d. —, m. — Parvin, several children; Jane, d. —, m. — Phineas Smith, child — Jane.

ABIGAIL, daughter of Daniel Elmer 3d, m. James Burch, child — Daniel Elmer, who became a captain in the U. S. Army, d. 1830, left two children.

ELIZABETH, daughter of Daniel Elmer 3d, m. Benjamin Thompson, 1790; they had children — John Elmer, b. 1790, d. 1797; Phebe Davis, b. Dec. 22, 1792, d. Nov. 30, 1815; Mary Shaw, b. Dec. 22, 1794; Ann Elmer, b. July 18, 1798; Benjamin, b. Feb. 11, 1801; Elizabeth, b. May 4, 1803, d. Feb. 14, 1825; James Burch, b. Oct. 30, 1805; Esther, b. Mar. 26, 1808, d. 1835; Jane Newcomb, b. May 25, 1812, d. Aug. 23, 1831.

BENJAMIN THOMPSON, son of Elizabeth Elmer, m. Ruth Osborn (b. 1799) Mar. 17, 1825; they had children — Elizabeth Osborn, b. Feb. 10, 1826, m. James Powell; children — Ruth, James, Benjamin; Benjamin, b. Mar. 26, 1828, d. —; Ethan Osborn, b. Jan. 21, 1831, m. Christiana W. Wright, July 10, 1856; children — Benjamin 6th, Ethan Osborn; William Peck, b. 1834, d. 1850. After the death of Ruth, Benjamin Thompson m. Mrs. Matilda Thompson; child — Charlotte Elmer, b. 1850, d. 1857.

MARY SHAW, daughter of Elizabeth Elmer, m. Jere-

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miah S. Nixon, April 30, 1816; they have had children; Isabel Sheppard, b. April 27, 1817, d. March, 1841, m. Samuel T. Bodine; children — Francis L., b. 1834; Emily J., b. 1836; J. Nixon, b. 1838; Samuel T., b. 1841, d. 1841. William Garrison, b. Dec. 6, 1818; John Thompson, b. Aug. 31, 1820; James Oscar, b. April, 1832; Rhoda Smith, b. June 1, 1824; Mary Eliza, b. July 3, 1827, m. David P. Elmer; Jeremiah Howard, b. Nov. 27, 1829, m. Flora Jewell; child — Isabel, b. 1859; Anna Elmer, b. Mar. 5, 1832.

WILLIAM G. NIXON, son of Mary S. Nixon, and grandson of Elizabeth Elmer, m. Sarah B. Potter, 1844; they had children — William Potter, b. June 7, 1845, d. July 10, 1846; James Boyd, b. Aug. 1, 1847, m. Ellen Madelaine Scull; Isabel Bodine, b. Mar. 10, 1852, d. June 27, 1854; William Barron, b. July 19, 1855, m. Mary Alice Lincoln, Oct. 17, 1889.

JOHN T. NIXON, grandson of Elizabeth Elmer, m. Mary H. Elmer, Sept. 24, 1851; they have had children — Lucius E., b. Sept. 23, 1852, d. Oct. 13, 1853; Mary E., b. Mar. 24, 1854, m. Rev. Walter A. Brooks, Oct. 7, 1880; Caroline E., b. Nov. 12, 1856; Eleanor Graeme, b. Dec. 15, 1864, m. Foster C. Griffith, Nov. 16, 1899.

JAMES O. NIXON, grandson of Elizabeth Elmer, m. Martha M. Inskeep, Jan. 29, 1846; they have had children — Isabel Bodine, b. Nov. 11, 1846, Martha Inskeep, b. Aug. 7, 1848; James Oscar, b. July 6, 1849.

RHODA S. NIXON m. Henry Sheppard, April 3, 1845; they have had children — Francis Henry, John N., d. —; Mary Shaw, Margaret.

ANN ELMER THOMPSON m. Ephraim Westcott, Sept. 21, 1820; had children — Elizabeth E., b. Mar. 26, 1823; John Howell, b. Oct. 11, 1825; Lorenzo, b. July 21, 1828; Ruth T., b. Jan. 26, 1836; Franklin F., b. Dec. 30, 1838.

JAMES B. THOMPSON m. Agnes Peck, May 10, 1830; have had children — James B., b. May 9, 1832, m. Emily

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Merritt; Sarah Payne, b. Feb. 23, 1834; Emily, b. 1836, d. 1838; Mary Shaw, b. Oct. 26, 1837, m. J. W. Watkins, has children; Lewis St. John, b. Feb. 10, 1840; Henry Martyn, b. Nov. 12, 1841; Martha Nixon, b. May 24, 1847; Agnes Thompson, b. Aug. 26, 1849.

ESTHER THOMPSON, daughter of Elizabeth Elmer, m. Smith Clampert, 1831; they had children — one died in infancy; Jane m. Collins.

JOHN ELMER, son of Daniel 3d, m., first, Ruth Preston; second, Abigail Powell; third, Sarah Harris, daughter of James Diament, and she afterwards after John Elmer's death married Robert Alderman; had children — John, m., first, Phebe Riley; second, Elizabeth Nixon, and had children — Harriet, Frank, Horace; Abigail; Ruth, m. Robert Johnston, and had children — Mary, Ann, Ruth, Robert, Emma, Caroline, Horace; Charles Howell, m. Ruth Bateman; had children — John T., d., Lydia, Abigail, Ellen; Horace, m. Phebe Powell, children — Martha, John.

ANN, daughter of Daniel Elmer 3d, m. Norton Lawrence, father of Norton O. L., left no descendants. Left her property to Rufus Lummis, child of her half brother David Lummis.

JONATHAN ELMER, son of Daniel 2d, m. Mary Seeley, daughter of Col. Ephraim, 1769; they had children — a son, d. infant; Elizabeth, b. July 11, 1772, d. Sept. 17, 1823, unmarried; Sarah, b. May 21, 1775, d. July 5, 1814, m. Dr. Samuel M. Shute, left no descendants; William R., b. April 6, 1780, d. Nov. 6, 1784 — two daughters, died infants; Jonathan, b. Feb. 22, 1785, d. May 21, 1804; William, b. Mar. 23, 1788, d. May 6, 1836 (see Note 14).

WILLIAM ELMER, son of Jonathan, m. first, Nancy B. Potter, 1812, she d. 1816; they had children — Jonathan, b. April 30, 1813; William, b. Oct. 5, 1814; David P., b. Sept. 21, 1816. In 1819, he married Margaret K. Potter; had children — Mary, b. April 7, 1821; Nancy P., b. July 13, 1823; Benjamin Franklin, b. June 12, 1827. After Dr.

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Elmer's death his widow married Charles Read, who died 1844.

JONATHAN ELMER, son of William, m. Ruth B. McLaen; they have had children — Robert William, b. Mar. 4, 1836; Elizabeth, b. 1838, d. 1839; Charles Read, b. Feb. 5, 1840; Hannah McLaen, b. Jan. 28, 1843; Nancy Potter, b. Aug. 10, 1846; Jonathan, b. April 25, 1852.

WILLIAM ELMER, son of William, m. Eliza R. Whiteley, Dec. 19, 1839, and they have had children — William 3d, b. Dec. 14, 1840; Margaret Kean, b. July 23, 1843; Macomb Kean, b. Aug. 1, 1845; Henry Whiteley, b. April, 1847; Lewis B., b. Mar. 12, 1851, d. Jan. 3, 1852.

DAVID P. ELMER, son of William, m. Mary Eliza Nixon, Feb. 19, 1852; they have had children — Martha Curwen, b. May 7, 1853, m. Lieut. Hobart K. Bailey, U.S.A., Sept. 14, 1880; Howard Nixon, b. April 27, 1856; James Potter, b. Dec. 7, 1857.

NANCY P., daughter of William Elmer, m. William G. Whiteley, June 13, 1844; they have had children — Mary E., b. July 30, 1845; Elizabeth E., b. Sept. 30, 1847, d. June 22, 1859; Henry, b. Sept. 29, 1849; Margaret P., b. Sept. 22, 1851; William G., b. July 19, 1854; Charles E., b. Dec. 25, 1859.

BENJAMIN F. ELMER, son of William, m. Mary Holmes; they have had children — Oscar Bloomfield, b. Sept. 20, 1857; Matthew Kean, b. Sept. 20, 1859.

TIMOTHY ELMER, son of Daniel 2d, m. Mary Dayton, 1772; they had children — Timothy, b. April 10, 1773, d. Mar. 11, 1836; Oliver, b. —, d. 1857; Jane, d.

TIMOTHY ELMER, son of Timothy, m. Ruth S. Bennett, Nov. 30, 1807; she d. Sept. 8, 1859; they had children — Francis D., b. Sept. 1, 1808, d. Mar. 6, 1851; James, b. Oct. 16, 1810, d. Feb. 1, 1860; George W., b. Nov. 15, 1812; Jeremiah B., b. Jan. 17, 1815, d. June 4, 1859; Timothy, b. April 6, 1817; Oliver, b. Aug. 1, 1819, d. Aug. 22, 1820; Mary H., b. June 9, 1821; Joseph H., b. Oct.,

GENEALOGY OF THE

1827; Albert B., b. July 9, 1834, m. Margaret H. Maynadier, 1860.

OLIVER ELMER, son of Timothy 1st, m. Sally Nixon; they had children — Mary, m. Ephraim Dayton; they had children — Sarah E., Emeline, Francis E., Ruth, Rachel, Joseph, Oliver E.

JANE, daughter of Timothy Elmer 1st, m. Samuel Seeley, 1806; they had children — Theodore, George, Edward, Ephraim, John, Mary, who married James Elmer; child — Florida.

FRANCIS D. ELMER, son of Timothy 2d, m. Mary P. Hann, Dec. 30, 1835; they had children — Edmund R., b. Mar. 3, 1837; Charlotte E., b. Oct. 20, 1845.

JAMES ELMER, son of Timothy 2d, m. Mary Seeley, Oct. 10, 1837; she died July 6, 1841; they had children — Laura, b. 1838, d. 1839; Florida, b. Feb. 26, 1840; Mary Virginia, b. 1841, d. 1841. He married Mary Dale, 1848; children — Clarence, b. Oct. 2, 1851; Eugene James, b. May 10, 1855; Fannie Holman, b. May 3, 1859.

DEBORAH, daughter of Daniel Elmer 2d, m. Lot Fithian, 1770; they had children — David, b. 1770, d. 1816, m. Lydia Ogden, and had children — Anna, who married Ansel Sheppard and left descendants; and Benjamin, d. 1817; Ruth, m. Nathaniel Ogden, and left descendants; and George, d. 1860, m. Mary Ashton, left descendants; and David, d. 1852, m. and left children, James and Thomas; Ephraim, b. Aug. 13, 1773, d. 1855, m. three wives; had children — Jonathan, Ephraim, Victorina, Phebe; Elizabeth, b. 1775, m. John Yates; children — Jane, Elmer, John; Lot, b. 1779, d. 1832, m. twice; children — Matthias, Rebecca, Hannah, Lot, Charles, Sarah; Deborah, b. 1780, m. Benjamin Davis; Ebenezer, b. 1782, d. —, m. Patty Bateman; children — Rhoda, Martha, Mary Ebenezer; Joseph, b. 1786, d. —, m. Ruth Diamant; child — William, now Rev. Dr. of Iowa; Violetta, b. 1789, m. Benjamin Jaggers; — children — Deborah Ann, Mary Buck, Lucy Ann,

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Martha, Atillia, Joseph, Benjamin; Sarah, m. David Tullis; children — Anna Maria, Margaret, Deborah, m. Dare.

EBENEZER ELMER, son of Daniel 2d, m. Hannah Seeley, 1784; she died Jan. 11, 1832; they had children — Lucius Quintius Cincinnatus, b. Feb. 3, 1793, d. Sunday, 4.30 a.m., Mar. 11, 1883; Sarah Smith, b. April, 1795, d. Sept. 18, 1882.

LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER (Bridgeton, N. J.), son of Ebenezer, m. Katharine Hay, Oct. 6, 1818; they have children — Hannah Seeley, b. Aug. 20, 1819, d. Oct. 5, 1882; Caroline, b. Dec. 10, 1821, d. ; Katharine Hay, b. May 6, 1825, d. April 10, 1914, m. E. Anson More; Mary Hirst, b. July 5, 1827, d. ; m. John T. Nixon, who died at Stockbridge, Mass., Sept. 28, 1889. (See John T. Nixon.)

(End of Genealogy by L. Q. C. Elmer, but is continued, beginning page 22.)

GENEALOGY OF THE

KATHARINE HAY, daughter of L. Q. C. Elmer, m. E(noch) Anson More (St. Louis, Mo., see page), 1846, b. Feb. 2, 1821, d. Jan. 28, 1899; their children — Katharine Elmer, b. April 13, 1847, d. — , 1894, St. Louis, Mo.; Alice (M.), b. Aug. 12, 1849, d. Oct. 5, 1930, Princeton, N. J.; Lucius Elmer, b. Oct. 3, 1851, d. Sept. 16, 1854, Dayton, Ohio; E(noch) Anson, Jr., b. April 11, 1854, d. 1932, Mary Caroline, b. Oct. 1, 1856, d. —; (James) Brookes, b. March 29, 1859, ^{June 9, 1942} d. —; Paul Elmer, b. Dec. 12, 1864, ^{March, 1937} d. —; Louis Trenchard, b. April 9, 1870, d. —.

ALICE M. MORE, granddaughter of L. Q. C. Elmer, was Docent of Art for 25 years, at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

E(NOCH) ANSON MORE (1459 Clayton St., Denver, Col.), grandson of L. Q. C. Elmer, m. Caroline Augusta Bacon, Oct. 17, 1887, b. May 14, 1857, d. —. See "Who's Who" for his biography. Their children —

JOHN DOUGLAS MORE, b. July 20, 1888, d. Oct. 9, 1924, Atlanta, Ga., m. Marion Fraser Vincent, Jan. 12, 1918, b. June 2, 1893, d. —.

ROBERT ELMER MORE (1444 Elizabeth St., Denver, Col.), b. March 11, 1892, d. —, m. Alice Bancroft, June 16, 1916, b. May 23, 1892, d. —. Their children — Thomas Bancroft More, b. June 11, 1919, d. July 5, 1924; Elmer Anson More, b. March 9, 1925, d. March, 1930; Jeremy More, b. Jan. 21, 1929.

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GENEALOGY OF THE

MARY CAROLINE MORE (Usona Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.), granddaughter of L. Q. C. Elmer, m. Edward A. More, March 20, 1879, b. Nov. 7, 1848, d. June 16, 1921. Their children —

LUCIUS ELMER MORE (1035 Pershing Ave., St. Louis, Mo.), b. March 22, 1880, d. —, m. Gertrude McMahon, Sept. 13, 1913, b. —, d. —. Their children — Mary Caroline More, b. July 27, 1916, d. —; Lucius Elmer More, b. Dec. , 1917, d. —.

ENOCH ANSON MORE (4756 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo.), b. Oct. 2, 1889, d. —, m. Katherine Tutt (Steinwender) March 30, 1910, b. Jan. 23, 1889, d. —. Their children — Katherine Elise (Steinwender) b. July 12, 1909, d. —; Edward Anson More, b. Jan. 3, 1916, d. —; Anne Garrison More, b. Sept. 10, 1918, d. —.

CYRUS BURNHAM MORE (Rancho Escondido, Santa Fe, New Mexico), b. May 14, 1885, d. —, m. Edna Delafield, Feb. 9, 1916, b. Feb. 9, 1893, d. Nov. 9, 1925. Their child — Betty More, b. March 8, 1918, d. —. Married second, Lucy Hale Sturges, July 20, 1929, b. —, d. —.

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GENEALOGY OF THE

(J.) **BROOKES MORE** (Great Hill, Hingham, Mass.), grandson of L. Q. C. Elmer, m. Bedelia Margaret Madden, Feb. 19, 1898, b. July 12, 1872, d. ^{May 17, '936'} —. See "Who's Who" for his biography. Their children —

KATHARINE HAY MORE, b. Dec. 5, 1898, d. —, m. (J.) Wilmon Brewer (Great Hill, Hingham, Mass.), June 21, 1922, b. April 1, 18⁹5, d. —.

TRENCHARD MORE (Great Hill, Hingham, Mass.), b. Dec. 23, 1899, d. —, m. Lucy E. Westwood, Aug. 7, 1928, b. July 28, 190⁷, d. —. Their children — Trenchard More, Jr., b. April 14, 1930, d. —.

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GENEALOGY OF THE

PAUL ELMER MORE (69 Battle Road, Princeton, N. J.), grandson of L. Q. C. Elmer, m. Henrietta Beck, June 12, 1900, b. —, d. Feb. 20, 1928. See "Who's Who" for his biography. Their children —

MARY DARRAH MORE, b. Feb. 24, 1902, d. —, m. Harry Boehme Fine (Nassau St., Princeton, N. J.), Sept. 1, 1927, b. July 22, 1900, d. —. Their children — Mary Darrah Fine, b. Feb. 10, 1929, d. —. *John*

ALICE MORE (10 Hills Road, Cambridge, England), b. June 28, 1906, d. —, m. Edmund Gilbert Dymond, Dec. 17, 1927, b. —, d. —. *Their children*

Phillip Paul, Claire Darrah, Patrick

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GENEALOGY OF THE

LOUIS TRENCHARD MORE (317 Pike St., Cincinnati, Ohio), grandson of L. Q. C. Elmer, m. Eleanor Herron, March 17, 1903, b. June 2, 1875, d. —. See "Who's Who" for his biography. Their children —

JOHN HERRON MORE (address above), b. Dec. 2, 1903, d. —.

CATHERINE ELMER MORE (address above), b. Feb. 27, 1911, d. —.

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GENEALOGY OF THE

Genealogy by L. Q. C. Elmer — *Continued*

SARAH S., daughter of Ebenezer Elmer, m. Rev. Dr. Wm. Neill, April, 1835; they had children — Maria, b. 1836, m. Dr. Samuel Howell, 1859, they had four children — Wm. Neill; — John Henry, b. 1838.

VICTORINA, daughter of Daniel Elmer 2d, m. Nathan Johnston; they had children — Victorina, m. E. Fithian; Nathan; Rachel; then she married, 1790, John Bateman; child — Polly, m. Osborn Garrison.

VIOLETTA, daughter of Daniel Elmer 2d, m. Reuben Mickle; child — Archibald Elmer, b. 1787, d. —.

MARGARET, daughter of Daniel Elmer 1st, m. Edward Loomis (Loomis corrupted in this county to Lummis) before 1755; they had children — Margaret, m. Varvaser Nixon; had children — Jeremiah, Jane, m. Nathaniel Howell, Phebe, Nathaniel, Jeremiah, Oliver, Ephraim, m. Sarah Thompson; they had children — Jane, Barbara, Mark Sheppard; Mary, m. Daniel Dixon; had children — Thomas, Daniel, Phebe, Mary, Jane; Mary, m. Joseph Wescott; children — Ephraim, who m. Ann Thompson — left numerous descendants; Vashti, m. Ebenezer Smith — numerous descendants; Ephraim, m. Lovice Mulford; had children — Ephraim, who left descendants; Lovice, m. Dr. James B. Parvin; Manoah, m. Mary Elmer, widow of Daniel 3d; Parsons, m. Hannah Diamant; children — George, Hannah, James; Lydia, m. Ebenezer Lummis; Edward, m. Mary Elmer.

MOLLY, daughter of Daniel Elmer 1st, m. David Ogden; children — Jason, m. Joanna Davis; children — David, Jason, Polly, who have left numerous descendants; Elmer, m. Abby Lupton, then Hope Seeley, widow of Col. Enos Seeley; children — Charlotte, Ruth, Polly, Abby, some of whom left descendants.

RHUMA, daughter of Daniel Elmer 1st, m. Ephraim Dayton; child — Ephraim, m. Amy Fithian.

THEOPHILUS ELMER, son of Daniel 1st, m. first, Theodosia Sayre; second, Abigail Lawrence; third, Hannah

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Merseilles; his children — Eli, m. Jane Thompson; children — Emilia, m. Jonathan Holmes — their children, Jane, Lydia, William, Charles; Theophilus, m. Mary Wescott; children — names unknown; Attilia, m. Delzel Bacon; children — Rebecca, Eli, Emilia, Charles, John Craig, d.; Ethelinda, m. Joseph Watson; Theodosia, m. James Diamant; children — James, m. Almeda Lummis; Sarah, m. Harris, then John Elmer, then Robert Alderman; Ruth, m. Joseph Fithian; Elmer; Nathaniel, m. Ruth Nixon; Theodosia, m. David Stretch, then John Henderson; Rosina, m. Preston Foster; Hannah, m. Isaac Newcomb; Jane; Theophilus; Theophilus, b. —, d. 1826, married and settled in Louisiana; child — G. Eli; Sarah, b. 1765, m. James Burch.

THEODORUS ELMER, son of Daniel 1st, m. Martha Smith; children — Jonathan, m. Betsey Earl; children — Jonathan, Theodosia, m. John Earl; Esther, m. William Bennett; Martha, m. Clayton; Sabra; Sabina; Hannah; Pamela; Theodorus; Ruth, m. Elisha Clark; Mary, m. James Montgomery; John, became a Baptist, and was generally called John the Baptist, to distinguish him from John, son of Daniel; Sarah, m. Silas Smith; Elizabeth, m. Lemuel Clark. There are numerous descendants of this branch of the family, whose names are unknown.

VICTORINA, daughter of Daniel Elmer 1st, m. first, Edward Saunders; children — Edward, Elmer. In 1780, she married William Bateman; children — Margaret, William, Aaron, Sylvanus, Susan and Harriet.

JONATHAN ELMER, son of Jonathan and great grandson of Edward, m. Amy Gale; children — Jonathan, b. July 15, 1750, m. Susan Bedell and left descendants; Philemon, b. Sept. 13, 1752; John, b. Sept. 29, 1854, d. May 14, 1764; Moses Gale, b. Sept. 26, 1757, m. Chloe Meeker, d. May 31, 1735; they had several children, one, Apollos M., d. 1860; Sarah, b. Aug. 11, 1760, d. —; Nathan, b. Nov. 5, 1763, m. Sarah Crane. Of the above Philemon and Moses were doctors, and have left numerous descendants.

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It will be perceived that the preceding genealogies are very far from perfect. They contain all the names and dates that could be obtained without an expenditure of time and labor which the compiler could not bestow. Many persons bearing the names of Elmer and Elmore are scattered through the United States, whose connection with the family has not been ascertained, but who are probably descendants of Edward Elmer.

BIOGRAPHY

Note 1

EDWARD ELMER came to America [Ship Lyon] with the company of 47 persons, comprising the church of the Rev. Thomas Hooker, in 1632. The original form of the name was no doubt Aylmer, or in Latin, Almer. It appears by Rymer's "Foed 11. 2015 (Anno 1306), that Rogerus De Almer did homage for lands. A Gerardus Ailmer was Chief Baron of the Exchequer in 1535. Burke gives several coats of arms borne by different families of the name.

Wood, in his "Athenae Oxoniensis," under the caption of "John Aylmer or Elmer," gives the biography of this graduate of Oxford, who was a Protestant, chaplain to Henry Grey, Duke of Norfolk, and tutor of Lady Jane Grey. In 1553, he was made Archdeacon of Stowe, by the name of John Aylmer. During the reign of Mary he went into exile in Germany. Upon the accession of Elizabeth, he returned; in 1562, he was made Archdeacon of Lincoln; and, in 1568, Lord Bishop of London. In 5 Coke R. (30 Eliz.) is found the case of Elmer, Bishop of London *vs.* Gale.

Hooker's company constituted a church at Cambridge, Mass., but in 1636 they, with Hooker at their head, and carrying Mrs. H. in a litter, driving 160 cattle for the sake of their milk, and to stock a new settlement, went across the wilderness to Hartford, Conn. Edward Elmer became one of the original proprietors, and lived on what is now Main Street, near the site of the North (Dr. Bushnell's) church.

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In 1655, on the occurrence of the grand schism in the Hartford church, he joined the settlers of Northampton, Mass., and during that and the succeeding year was one of the commissioners "to end small causes." He returned to Hartford in 1660, and soon purchased a large quantity of land on the Podunck River, east side of the Connecticut, in what is now the town of South Windsor, where he appears to have resided until he was killed by a straggling band of Indians, during King Philip's war, in 1676. One of them, named Menowniott, underwent an examination in August of that year, at Hartford (2 Conn. Rec. 471); and being asked, "who killed G. (Goodman) Elmore at Podunck?" answered, "He was one of them himself; there was nine in company — three did the business." He was probably engaged in some kind of trade, appearing several times on the records as plaintiff in suits, and once in conjunction with N. Willets. His inventory, taken June 6 and 7, 1676, is on file in the Probate office, Hartford. Estate in Hartford, £102, 14s, 9d; at Podunck, £417, 15s, 03d distributed to his widow and five children — three sons and two daughters. The family attended meeting in Hartford, and he was buried there.

John, his eldest son, and Edward, the youngest, appear to have lived in South Windsor. Samuel, the second son (father of Rev. Daniel), lived and died in Hartford, where he was buried in 1691. His estate was settled without the aid of the court. The names of John Elmer, Sen., John Elmer, Jr., and Edward Elmer, as well as that of Jeremiah Diggens, who married Mary Elmer, appear to a petition to the Assembly, in April, 1694, for liberty to procure and settle a minister on the east side of Connecticut River, which was granted. The Rev. Timothy Edwards was settled, and a covered frame building, without floor or seats, was erected for a meeting house, adjoining the northeast corner of the old burying ground. The minister received £31, 9s, 8d for his first year's salary. In 1706, it was voted "that the young men have liberty to make a seat on the beams." This house

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was never finished; a new one 40 feet square being erected in 1712. In 1715, a petition was presented to the Assembly, by those residing in the southern part, for liberty to form a separate society, which was denied. This is signed by Samuel, John, Sen., John, Jr., Edward Elmer, and John Diggins. In 1719, it was voted to buy a cushion and hour-glass, and make two horse blocks. In 1730, the Southenders again petitioned for a new society without success. The division did not take place till long afterwards.

Samuel Elmer (2d), who was the brother of Rev. Daniel Elmer, married Rebecca —, and died in 1759, at the age of 82, and was buried in the old East Windsor graveyard, where there is a gravestone. His son Daniel, who died in 1766, and Samuel (3d), who died in 1762, are also buried there and have gravestones.

Note 2

JONATHAN ELMER, son of Samuel, and brother of Rev. Daniel, resided in Wilton, then a part of Norwalk, Conn. His name first appears in the town records of lands in 1712. In 1716, he was rated an inhabitant and drawn as a grand juror; he conveyed land in 1735 to Edward Elmer. In 1733, was a deacon in the church.

A history of Sharon, by Gen. Chas. F. Sedwick, states that "Deacon Jonathan Elmer came to that town from Norwalk, in 1746, and resided there until his death, Jan. 5, 1758, at the age of 73."

Martin, one of his sons, died at Sharon, a bachelor, Aug. 8, 1778, aged 73.

For his son Samuel see Note 4.

Note 3

Rev. DANIEL ELMER, grandson of Edward, was born in 1689 or 1690 — probably in Hartford, where his father appears to have lived. His father died the year after he was born, and his subsequent training and place of residence are

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unknown. His name appears as one of the three graduates of Yale College, at Saybrook, in 1713. Joseph Noyes was the tutor. One of his fellow students, who graduated the next year, was Rev. Dr. Samuel Johnston, quite a distinguished scholar, an Episcopalian, who afterwards became President of Columbia College, in New York.

Immediately after finishing his college studies, he appears to have taught the grammar school in West Springfield, Mass., where, in 1714, he married Margaret Parsons, the eldest daughter of Ebenezer Parsons and his wife Margaret, and sister of Rev. Jonathan Parsons, afterwards minister at Newburyport, at whose house the celebrated Whitefield died. Ebenezer Parsons was a son of Deacon Benjamin Parsons, who came from England, settled in Springfield, and died in 1690. His son Ebenezer was born in 1668 and died in 1752. By his will he left several small legacies to the children of his daughter, Margaret Elmer. She was born in 1693.

After his marriage he preached a short time in Brookfield, Mass., and there it is probable his oldest son Daniel was born. In a notice of the town of Westborough, Mass., written by Rev. Ebenezer Parkman in 1767, he says, "A church was gathered here Oct. 28, 1724;" and adds in a note—"Mr. Daniel Elmer, candidate for the ministry from Connecticut River, preached here several years, and received a call from the people; but there arose dissension, and though he built upon the farm which was given for the first settled minister, and dwelt upon it, yet by the advice of an ecclesiastical council he desisted from preaching here; and a quit claim being given him of the farm, he sold, and with his family returned to Springfield in 1724." It was while he resided at this place that his children Margaret and Molly were born; Elizabeth was born in East Windsor, Mar. 23, 1724-1725, as appears by the records of that town.

The Rev. Jos. Smith, who was settled at Cohansey, in 1709, and stayed but a short time, married a Parsons; and it was probably through him that Daniel Elmer came here

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(Fairfield, N. J.). He is said to have arrived in 1727, although his name does not appear in the records of the Philadelphia Presbytery until the spring of 1729, in which year he was ordained and installed.

The tradition is that he brought his wife behind him on a pillion, and five children, one quite a young child, and all girls but the eldest, in a cart. It was only in this way, or by water, that he could bring them, there being at that time, and at his death, no such thing as a covered carriage in this region. It is most probable, however, that he brought his family to their new place of residence by water, at least from Philadelphia, if not from Connecticut. He brought with him then, or some time afterwards, — so I have heard my father say, — a bag of silver of considerable amount; and as it appears he sold his house and property at Westborough, the story is altogether probable.

We can hardly appreciate the hardships these old pioneers must have encountered. Although Fairfield had been an incorporated township about thirty years, he found the title of the property on which the church was built, and where the principal settlement, called New Englandtown, was situated, very unsatisfactory. One of the proprietors of West Jersey, by the name of Bellers, had caused a large survey to be recorded in his name, extending from Mill Creek to Back Creek, and would not sell the fee. His agent, Thomas Budd, parcelled out the property to actual settlers, reserving a small quit rent, and entered into bonds to procure them a title or pay them for their improvements. Bellers died in 1724, and it was found afterwards had by his will so entailed this property that it could not be sold. This Bellers' title was not obtained until 1811. In about 1750, Capt. Thomas Harris went to London with money to purchase it, but did not succeed. He brought back some pewter dishes, then beginning to take the place of wooden trenchers, several copies of a folio edition of Flavel's works, Bibles, and Watts' Psalms and Hymns, which were dispersed among the people. Copies

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of the Flavel, and several of the pewter dishes are still extant.

A meeting house, said to have been of logs, had been erected at New Englandtown before 1705, probably on the old road from Greenwich Ferry, which was laid out that year, passing the meeting-house. The present straight road from Fairton to Back Neck was not opened until 1820. At what date the wooden house which was at the corner of the old graveyard lot, toward Fairton, and which remained there until it became unsafe to preach in, from 1777 to 1780, was erected, cannot be ascertained.

Daniel Elmer no doubt took up his residence at New Englandtown. He built himself a house not far from the meeting-house, the site of which is now a cultivated field. Shortly before his death it was burned down. He wrote a good hand, and appears to have followed surveying, a business to which his son Daniel was brought up. It is believed he held a deputation from the Surveyor-General, as the minister of the Swede's church at Swedesborough died. In 1745, wearied with waiting longer for the promised conveyance of the Bellers' tract, he obtained a deed from Ephraim Seeley, said to be the grandson and heir of Joseph Seeley, the last survivor of four persons to whom Budd, in 1697, by virtue of a power from Bellers, conveyed the right to locate 400 acres, and he also procured quit claims from some of the Seeley family in Connecticut. Under this right, such as it was, he proceeded to locate the 400 acres, partly near to and including the graveyard and his own dwelling. The graveyard, comprising three acres, he deeded to a number of his people in trust for the congregation. This property he devised to his children. At what time and how the title passed out of the family has not been ascertained. In 1811, it belonged to Rev. Michael Swing (Methodist) who took a deed from James D. Wescott, the then holder of the Bellers' title. The graveyard was deeded by Wescott to the Trustees of the church.

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Mrs. Elmer did not live very long after his arrival. Their son Theophilus was born in 1729, and subsequently Theodorus. Her grave does not appear along side of her husband, but he was buried by his people, probably in a more conspicuous place, near to the meeting-house. The earliest date now legible on any of the stones in the yard is 1742. Some time after her death he married, in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, a widow, whose name has been said by some to be Webster, and by others, Fox. They had five children, only one of whom left descendants. She survived him and married — Wescott, and afterwards — Harris. The inscription on her headstone, along side of his is, "In memory of Susanna Harris, who died Nov. 14, 1784, aged 64 years 8 months."

For several years after his settlement everything appears to have proceeded harmoniously. His congregation was at that time quite equal in numbers and consequence to any in the Presbytery. Andrews, of Philadelphia, said of them in 1708, that they were "the best people of his neighborhood." His name appears in the minutes of the Presbytery and Synod as generally present. These he attended by a horse-back journey, as the road was then exceeding 50 miles in distance. This road crossed Mill Creek, west of Fairton, where the mill was originally placed, a little below the dam of the present mill pond, passed up by the "coney place" — still so called — the Indian fields, to Pine Tavern, along what was known as the "Old Burlington Road" — no doubt the first travelled road in this region — from the Pine Tavern over to the Swedesboro' road, where there was for a long time a tavern known as "The Death of the Fox," then called Greenwich (still Greenwich township), thence by Woodbury and Gloucester Point to Cooper's Ferry, opposite Philadelphia. During his day, Greenwich, on the north side of the Cohansey, was the principal place of trade, where fairs were regularly held twice a year, and from whence vessels traded with the West Indies and Boston. A regular ferry was main-

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tained across the river Cohansey, named by Fenwick Nova Caesarea.

In 1741 occurred the division of the Synod, and the separation of the people and ministers into old side and new side, or old lights, and new lights, as they were usually called. Although he appears not to have been one of the strong opponents of Whitefield, he remained with the old side, while many of his people, including his son Daniel, were warmly attached to the new side, to which party the church at Greenwich belonged, and where Rev. Andrew Hunter was settled by the New Brunswick Presbytery, in 1746. Webster, in his *History of the Presbyterian Church*, p. 175, says this Presbytery "divided his congregation as though he were a dead man." His authority for this is not given, and I suppose it is a mistake, perhaps from misunderstanding Dr. Alison's letter to Dr. Stiles. The minutes of the Presbytery, which I have carefully examined, contain no entry of any such transaction. The mistake arose in part, probably, from not adverting to the fact that up to, and even after the revolution, all the region on both sides of the river, from its source near Friesburg to its entrance into the Delaware, was known as Cohansey. It appears by Whitefield's journal for 1740, that he crossed the Delaware from Philadelphia in the morning of Monday, preached in the middle of the day at Gloucester, where the Court House then was, and in the evening at Greenwich (now Clarksboro'), Gloucester county. On the next day he rode to Pilesgrove, now Pittsgrove, and preached there; the next day at "Cohansey," and the day after at Salem. The place he calls Cohansey, according to the common usage, was undoubtedly Greenwich. Here was a great gathering, and the rising ground northeast of the meeting-house, where he stood, is still pointed out. No doubt many of Daniel Elmer's people were there and were deeply moved; and among them probably his son Daniel.

Nathan Lawrence, the father of Daniel Elmer, Jr.'s wife, had become a Baptist, and built a meeting-house on his own

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land at Cedarville. This building, upon his death, in 1745, came into possession of his son-in-law, and it is said both Whitefield and Tennant preached in it. This must have been during Whitefield's visit to this country, from 1745 to 1748, and was no doubt procured by Daniel Elmer, Jr., and must have tended greatly to increase the troubles growing out of the division. It is certain that the minister frequently complained to the Presbytery; and it appears that in September, 1754, a committee was, by his request, appointed by the Synod to endeavor to remove the difficulties in his congregation. His death shortly afterwards put an end to their proceedings.

No remains of his sermons or other writings have been preserved. Probably most of them were burned, with the records of the church, when his house was consumed. What his salary and means of living were are unknown. He probably sometimes kept a school, like most of the ministers of his day, and besides surveying, he cultivated a pretty good farm. He is reported to have been, like most of the old side, a dry, formal preacher, adhering closely to his notes, and dwelling more on moral duties than on the stirring themes of the gospel, so effective from the mouths of Whitefield and his coadjutors. No tradition of his personal appearance remains, only that he wore bands, as all the ministers of his day did; and like them, when in full dress, I suppose his costume was short breeches with knee buckles, a cocked hat, and large white wig, curled at the ears, or frizzled over the head.

His will, dated June 30, 1753, together with the inventory of his personal estate, are on file at Trenton. He gives to his son Daniel ten shillings, possibly resenting what he regarded as undutiful conduct in church matters, but fully justified by the fact that he was well provided for. His land where he resided was given to his sons Theophilus, Theodorus, Sylvanus and Samuel, and provision made for the widow and other children. The inventory contains horses, cattle,

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oxen, sheep, and a cart, but no wagon. The books were appraised at £17; silver spoons, £2 17s; compass, chain, etc., £3; in all, including £123 of book debts, £428 4s, 6d — equal to \$1,442.

The people now showed a disposition to unite, and in June, 1755, Thomas Ogden, one of the elders, proceeded to New Haven, with a letter from Dr. Alison to Mr. Stiles, tutor in New Haven, which is still preserved in the library of the college. He says, "These wait on you in favor of the church at Fairfield, in New Jersey, which was formerly under the care of Mr. Daniel Elmer. They were divided in his time, but have now agreed, by advice of our Presbytery, to invite a minister from Connecticut, and if they can be happily supplied, to bury all their contentions, and to unite under his ministry," etc. No minister was found in Connecticut; but William Ramsey, who had graduated at Princeton in 1754, soon went to Fairfield and was licensed, and being settled there, succeeded in uniting the people. He belonged to the new side, but in 1758 the two Synods were united and the division happily healed.

The inscription on the gravestone is —

In Memory of
Rev. Mr. DANIEL ELMER,
Late pastor of Christ's Church
In this place, who departed this life
The 14th day of January, A.D. 1755.
Aged 65 years.

Note 4

SAMUEL ELMER, son of Deacon Jonathan Elmer, and great-grandson of Edward, was a major of Hinman's regiment, in 1775, and afterwards a colonel in the New York line.

Ebenezer Elmer records in his journal, Sept. 2d, 1776, "was introduced to Colonel Elmer and found him to be a son of Jonathan Elmer, brother to my grandfather, Daniel Elmer.

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Had considerable conversation with him; he appears to be a free, familiar man, and an old soldier. His name is Samuel; has a son who is lieutenant." During the succeeding winter he met him again at Ticonderoga.

Samuel adopted the spelling Elmore, the name having been so spelled in his commission. In the old Connecticut records it is spelled Elmer, Elmar, Elmor and Elmore; such variances in spelling names being then very common. In 1779-81 he was a representative from Sharon in the General Assembly. About 1801 he removed from Sharon to Vermont, where the town of Elmore is named from him. His son John, who died at Canaan Corner, Conn., was a representative in the General Assembly thirteen times, between 1802 and 1815; and his son John, Jr., was a representative from the same town in 1837; he died in 1856. It is believed that some of his descendants are still living, but this has not been ascertained.

Note 5

Rev. JONATHAN ELMER, fourth son of Deacon Jonathan, was born at Norwalk, June 4, 1727 (old style). He graduated at Yale in 1747, and became a preacher of the gospel; resided and preached at Florida, Orange County, New York, where in 1750 he married Amy Gale, and had born to him there four children, viz.: Jonathan, Philemon, John and Moses Gale. In 1757, he moved to New Providence, Essex County, New Jersey, then called Turkey, and was installed as pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Nov. 13, 1765. He continued pastor until Oct. 14, 1793; died June 5, 1807. His wife died July 24, 1812.

During the revolutionary war he was several times visited by his relative, Dr. Ebenezer Elmer, with whom he corresponded. One letter, dated New Providence, July 24, 1781, is of the following tenor: "Dear Doctor, — I received yours by the hand of the Rev. James Caldwell, for which I return you thanks, and wish you would never miss an opportunity

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of gratifying me in the like way. I put your letter to me, this morning, into the hands of Miss Peggy, for to read, and you know not what pleasure it afforded her to read your writing and to see your name. I marvel you did not write to her; what can it mean? She is a charming girl; a kind neighbor; I wish her well, I am sure. But you can do something more than wish;—in your next let there be one enclosed. As to news, there is little, except the enemy, who have been over, captured 16 or 17 men and a number of cattle. Governor Livingston was at my house great part of yesterday, and assures me that Augusta is taken."

In a letter, dated Feb. 14, 1783, he addresses him as "Cozen Doctor," and remarks—"as to money, there is a great scarcity in this part of the country, and I cannot well pay any considerable part of it at present, without much difficulty."

He was elected a trustee of Princeton College in 1782, and continued in that office until his resignation in 1795. Many anecdotes of his pithy and rather eccentric sayings used to be told by those who knew him. He was accustomed to visit destitute congregations, and preach for them, more frequently than was agreeable to some of his own people. To prevent his absence, upon one occasion, one of his deacons, named W., got up a fictitious suit before a justice—had the trial appointed for Saturday afternoon, and caused the parson to be subpoenaed as a witness. He attended, in obedience to the precept, but soon discovered the cause of the suit. Thus detained at home, he made no complaint, but on the next day announced from his pulpit, that on the succeeding Sabbath, "if it pleased the Lord and Deacon W.," he should preach at a distant place, which he named. He was troubled with no more subpoenas.

Two of his sons, Philemon and Moses, studied medicine, and were practising physicians in the eastern part of the state (New Jersey). Numerous descendants still reside there, and maintain respectable positions in life. Moses

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settled and married in Morristown, in 1772. During the latter part of the war he was surgeon's mate of the regiment of which Dr. Ebenezer was the surgeon.

Note 6

DANIEL ELMER, eldest son of Rev. Daniel, was born in Massachusetts, in 1715, and came with his father to Fairfield, Cumberland County, N. J., when he was twelve or thirteen years old. He appears to have been well educated, and wrote a good hand. In the year 1738 he married Abigail Lawrence, daughter of Nathan Lorrance, as he spelled the name, who lived and owned considerable property in the neighborhood of Cedarville. He was from New England, and came to this county from Long Island, before 1720.

Originally a Congregationalist or Presbyterian, he became a Baptist; and, with the zeal of a new convert, erected a meeting-house on his own land, where the Baptist meeting-house at Cedarville now stands, in the ground near to which he was buried. He died early in 1745, and by his will, dated Nov. 23, 1744, left to his two sons, Jonathan and Nathan, and three daughters, several tracts of land and other property, and to his daughter Abigail Elmer, "all that mesuage called Flying Point (except one acre where the Baptist meetinghouse now standeth, where the Baptist members that liveth on the south side of Cohansey creek shall think fit to take it), to her or her heirs forever, by her present husband, Daniel Elmer"; they to pay a certain sum to two of his daughters and complying with what shall be hereafter enjoined. "I also lay and enjoin a penalty on all or any of my aforementioned children, whereby they, any one or more, shall forfeit all their lands abovementioned to their other brothers and sisters, to be equally divided between them, or pay ten pounds current money, amongst their brothers and sisters, for every time that any one of them shall be convicted, or that it shall be made to appear by any one or more of them, that any one has agreed or obliged him or herself

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to pay, or has paid any sum of money, or any consideration whatsoever, toward supporting or maintaining minister or congregation of those called Presbyterian, direct or indirect."

This part of the will, however, appears to have been treated by all concerned as mere *brutum fulmen*, and, as it undoubtedly was, illegal and void. The daughter and husband were, or soon became, members of the Presbyterian church, and the other children all, or most of them, supporters of it. The two sons were buried afterwards, not in the ground where their father was, but in the ground of the Old Cohansey Church, at New Englandtown. The farm, although entailed by the will, so as to be legally the property of Daniel Elmer (3d), the eldest son, was afterwards devised by Abigail to her son Ebenezer, and was by him sold after he became of age, apparently without question, although I have heard him say he got very little for it. The meeting-house does not appear to have been used by the Baptists, who may have been ignorant of the will, or may have preferred concentrating their support on the church worshipping in the house built in 1741, near Sheppard's mill, in Hopewell township, where the old graveyard still remains. The house at Cedarville was moved away by Daniel Elmer's son, Timothy (father of Oliver), and converted into a barn, on his property below the tavern at Cedarville, prior to 1780. The lot, or a part of it, was sold under the Elmer title in 1828, although then claimed by the Baptists, by whom it was soon purchased, and a new house built, now in use.

Daniel Elmer, although a member of his father's church, became a warm adherent of the new side, and for several years was accustomed to cross the river at Greenwich, where Tenant and Finley frequently preached, and where Mr. Hunter was settled by the New Brunswick Presbytery in 1746. His children, in 1750-52, were baptized, not by his father, as the elder ones were, but by Mr. Hunter. I have heard my father repeat a story he had heard when young, to the effect, that upon one occasion when Daniel, Jr., was

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present, his father preached on the subject of the schism, and became so pointed in his remarks that Daniel left the house. His father, seeing this movement, directed one of his elders to go and require him, in God's name, to return. He refused to obey the summons; and upon the elder being asked if he had summoned him in God's name, he replied — no; that he did not think he had any authority to do that. Thereupon, after a pause, the old gentleman said perhaps we had better drop the subject, and did so. The son was probably as self-willed as his father, this being a property of which the race have commonly had no lack. In 1760, after Mr. Ramsay's settlement, he was chosen an elder.

He followed the business of a surveyor, and holding a deputation from the Surveyor General of the proprietors of West Jersey, at that time an office of considerable value, on account of the facilities it afforded for purchasing land, or for locating vacant tracts, he appears to have availed himself to a considerable extent of his opportunities. I have in my possession a deed to him and Alexander Moore, dated in 1755, for the unsold part of the Society's Pamphilia tract, a part of which is still held by one of his descendants. He resided for many years on his wife's property, or on property adjoining it, at Cedarville, his house being on the east side of the road leading from the tavern to the landing, and nearly opposite to where the road passing by the Baptist meeting-house intersects that road. In 1757 he was appointed clerk of the Cumberland courts, and held that office until his death in 1761. His widow died July 2, 1770, aged 54.

Daniel Elmer (3d) lived, it is believed, in his father's house. I have heard my father, his brother, say he was the most passionate man he ever knew. He was a man of considerable importance, was a Justice of the Peace, but died of a dysentery, which was very destructive, in 1775, at the age of 34. His son Daniel (4th) seems to have succeeded him in the house; he died in 1792, at the age of 30. His eldest son Daniel (5th), (the late Judge Elmer) died in 1848; he had

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a son Daniel (6th), who died a youth. Charles E. Elmer, of Bridgeton, is the heir by lineal descent, according to the rules of common law, of the Rev. Daniel, and his son Daniel (7th) is the heir presumptive.

Note 7

ELIZABETH ELMER, daughter of Rev. Daniel, was born in South Windsor, Conn., after her father's return from Brookfield, Mass., and was quite a child when brought to New Jersey.

She was eccentric in her habits through life. A story is told of her, that when a girl her father had a favorite dog, which was accustomed to follow him. One Sunday, when about to leave his house for church, he called to Betty to be sure to fasten up the dog, which she promised to do; but when she thought the services were commenced, she tied a set of her father's bands about the dog's neck, and opened the door. He soon made his way up the pulpit stairs, where he seated himself down so as to display the bands, greatly to the disturbance of the gravity of the worshippers.

She was a great reader, and well acquainted with Latin; very intelligent, and so plain in her dress that it was reported among her New England relatives that she had turned Quaker. She never wished to have but one dress at a time, saying that then she had no trouble to choose what she should wear. Sometimes she walked all the way from Fairfield to Philadelphia, where she had many acquaintances, and was intimate in the family of the Rev. Dr. Sproat. The time and place of her death are unknown. It is believed that she resided for several years in Philadelphia, and died there during the yellow fever of 1793, when several of Dr. Sproat's family died. She never married.

Note 8

THEOPHILUS ELMER, son of Rev. Daniel, was born at New Englandtown, and resided there until his death.

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He was an influential member of society, and a magistrate. In 1767-8-9 he was sheriff of the county, an appointment at that time conferred by the Governor, the commission being in the name of the King, to hold for three years, or during the King's pleasure. In 1772, he was elected a member of the Assembly, when, to entitle him to a seat, it was necessary that he should have 1000 acres of land in his own right, or be worth 500£ of real and personal estate. Ebenezer Elmer, in his journal of Sept. 21, 1775, enters — "County met to choose two delegates and a county committee. Delegates chosen by poll, when Theophilus Elmer had a great majority, and next highest, Esq. Jona. Ayres." Voters at that time must be freeholders, and have 100 acres of land in their own right, or be worth 50£ in real and personal estate.

Being a member of the Assembly at the commencement of the Revolution, he was a firm and earnest Whig, and was a member of the Committee of Safety, which, for more than a year, assumed the government of the State, arrested the royal governor and sent him out of the State. After the adoption of the Constitution of this State, he was for several years a member of the Legislative Council. In September, 1765, during the pastorate of Mr. Ramsay, he became a member of his church, and in 1773, was chosen a ruling elder, but declined to act. He was the principal manager in building the new stone church in 1780.

The following is an extract of a letter to Lieut. Ebenezer Elmer, then serving with the northern army, dated "Princeton, Sept. 28, 1776: — Although the hardships and dangers of the military department far exceed that of the legislative, yet when I inform you that while you have been employed in the former, I have been constrained to an attendance on the latter ever since the eighth day of June last, only three days at home in the whole time, yourself may judge whether my private interest must not suffer at least equal to yours. But, sir, I hope and trust that we are actuated in public life from no inferior motive to that of a sincere desire of serving

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our generation in the various stations allotted to us in this world, according to the will and pleasure of its Divine Author. Therefore, while thus employed, and duly sensible of our happy dependence on him who governs the world in righteousness, may we not hope for guidance and protection from the same origin, wise in council and almighty in power. And while passing through the various scenes of uncertain life, let us endeavor to render it useful and maintain it honourable; never suffer ourselves to quit a post, however dangerous, when shame and disgrace must inevitably ensue. And, finally, may we make a right improvement of past dispensations of Divine Providence, and, in the strength and by the grace of God be prepared for all future events."

He was three times married. First, to Theodosia, daughter of Ananias Sayre, a leading citizen of the country, who built the brick house at the northeast corner of the cross roads now called Roadstown, but for many years called Sayre's Cross Roads. She died in 1765. He afterwards married Abigail Lawrence, daughter of Jonathan, and granddaughter of Nathan, father of Abigail Elmer. She died in 1775. He afterwards married near Trenton, Hannah Merseilles (sister of Eden M.), who died in 1783.

His will, on file at Trenton, is dated Feb. 22, 1785. A codicil, dated April 15, 1783, after giving that date, adds, in a large, bold handwriting — "and the first year of Peace, Liberty, and confirmed Independence; with propriety may the Americans say, the Lord hath wrought all things for us; therefore to His name be all the glory, and let all the people praise and serve Him. Amen!"

Eli Elmer, his eldest son, was a lieutenant in the artillery service during the later years of the war, and afterwards a man of considerable importance. He was sheriff of the county, and in 1788-89 a member of the Assembly, and in 1795 a member of Council. He removed to Bridgeton, was the first collector of the port, and resided in the next house

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above that built by Mr. Giles and now owned by Rev. Dr. Jones.

Another son, Theophilus, became a surgeon in the U. S. Army, and finally settled and died in Louisiana. A son of his, G. Eli Elmer, is now a respectable physician at Marks-ville in that state.

Note 9

RHUMOLLY ELMER, daughter of Rev. Daniel, I recollect. She seems to have expended all the little property left her by her father, and about 1790 came to Bridgeton, and resided there during the remainder of her life, supporting herself, with the aid of some of her relatives, by sewing, knitting, etc. She resided for a time in the small house on the north side of Broad Street, next east of Giles Street, then owned by Dr. Jonathan Elmer, and died there in 1809 aged something over 60. She was a daughter of the second wife, and was considered as rather deficient in mind, although in some matters quite shrewd. She was for many years a member of the church, and of good repute for piety.

Note 10

Dr. JONATHAN ELMER, son of Daniel 2d, was born at Cedarville, and baptized by his grandfather, Rev. Daniel Elmer.

Being of a weakly constitution, it was determined to give him a good education, and he no doubt had instruction from his grandfather, who died soon after he reached the age of nine years. It is believed that he was a pupil of the Rev. William Ramsey, who became pastor of the Old Cohansey Church, when he was about eleven. In a eulogy upon Mr. Ramsey, whose brother-in-law he then was, published on the occasion of his death, in November, 1771, is found the following sentence:

"How aggravated the distress, how manifold the woe, to

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be deprived at one stroke of a teacher, a friend, a brother, an intimate companion. When a righteous and sovereign God was pleased, in an early and dangerous period of life, to deprive me of the best of fathers, how did his parental advice and friendly offices alleviate the pain and soften the anguish of so deep and distressing a wound! and how did his judicious counsel and generous patronage animate and assist me in climbing the rugged steepes of science and lessen the toils of study! With what attractive sympathy did he lend his friendly aid in every difficulty! How did his exhilarating conversation sweeten the bitter draughts of perplexity, and bear up my spirits through the various conflicts of envy and malice! How did 'friendship sit pleased in both our eyes,' and the solacing joys of social intercourse calm the surges of tempestuous life."

Wherever educated, it is certain that he became a very good scholar, so as to be able to read and to write Latin with considerable facility, and to read and understand French. Having chosen the medical profession, he entered upon the study, but who was his first preceptor is unknown. In the years 1766-67, he studied in Philadelphia, under the direction of Dr. Morgan, attending the lectures of the different professors in the newly established medical department of the University. He was evidently a diligent student, and soon began to exercise his powers as a writer. In January, 1767, he drew up, in the form of a letter to Dr. Wm. Shippen, Jr., the professor of anatomy and surgery, objections to his theory that the choroid coat of the eye is the immediate organ of vision. In the same year he read an essay on the motion of the heart, before the Junior Medical Society at Penn's Hospital. In 1769, he addressed a letter to Dr. Morgan on the different constitutions of the air, and the diseases contemporary therewith, to be read before the American Philosophical Society. In 1772, he was elected a member of that body, of which Dr. Franklin was then the President. A short notice of him, published in the Trenton *Federalist*

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at the time of his decease, written by L. H. Stockton, Esq., whose sister was the wife of Dr. Rush, states that, "in medical erudition, the writer well remembers to have heard his illustrious contemporary, the late Dr. Rush, frequently say, that he was exceeded by no physician in the United States."

In the spring of 1768, he was one of the first class of ten students who received the degree of Bachelor of Medicine. In 1771, he received the degree of Doctor. His thesis, as a candidate for the latter degree, in Latin, — "*De sitis in Febribus, Causis et Remediis*," — was printed, with a dedication to Dr. Franklin, and his son, the Governor of New Jersey.

After taking his first degree, he commenced the practice of his profession in the Neighborhood of Roadstown, then more of a town than existed at Cohansey Bridge; but he soon removed to the latter place. In 1769 he was married to Mary Seeley, third daughter of Cor. Ephraim Seeley, who owned and lived at the mill in the east side of Bridgeton. In 1772, he purchased the property on the south side of Broad Street, where C. E. Elmer, Esq., now lives, and in a few years built a house upon it (now removed) which he occupied until his death. For at least thirty years his was the leading mind of the place.

Although he engaged actively in the duties of his profession, and in special cases was occasionally called upon to visit the adjoining counties — as far as to Egg Harbor, on the seashore — his preference seems to have been for political and judicial business. One cause of this was probably his feeble health, which rendered constant and fatiguing rides on horseback very irksome and somewhat dangerous. In the year 1772 he was appointed, by Governor Franklin, sheriff of Cumberland country, the commission being in accordance with the usage under the royal government, "during his majesty's pleasure." An act of Assembly, passed in 1747, which received the royal approbation, required that all sheriffs should have been residents and freeholders in the

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county for three years, and that no one should hold the office longer than three years.

In common with all the family, Dr. Jonathan Elmer was an ardent friend of regulated liberty, and entered with an earnest spirit into the measures of opposition to the encroachments of the British Government on the rights of the people of America. When committees of vigilance were appointed, he was chosen one of them. It was with their secret sanction that a company of men, in disguise, seized the tea stored at Greenwich, in November, 1774, and burned it. In the 25th of May, 1775, Chief Justice Frederick Smyth presided at a court of oyer and terminer held at Cohansey Bridge, and in the language of a journal kept by Ebenezer Elmer, "gave a large charge to the grand jury concerning the times and the burning of the tea the fall before, but the jury came in without doing anything, and the court broke up." The Whig sheriff, who, although he had not participated in the proceeding, knew perfectly well who had, took care to have a Whig grand jury, of which his brother Daniel was the foreman, and they chose to ignore the whole proceeding. The same journal, under the date of Sept. 7, 1775, states, — "expected, as Sheriff Bowen had got a jury of Tories, we should be indicted for burning the tea and taking Wheaton, but they could not make it out." Wheaton had been arrested, by the order of the Committee of Safety, as a dangerous Tory, but nothing appearing against him, had been discharged. It would seem that Gov. Franklin, as soon as Dr. Elmer's three years expired, or perhaps sooner, had taken care to appoint a new sheriff, better affected to the King. So strong, however, was the current that even the new sheriff soon took the popular side, but held his office only for one year, being superseded in the fall of 1776 by Joel Fithian, who was elected by the people under the new constitution. Bowen indeed performed but little duty as the royal sheriff, the regular government having been almost entirely superseded by the action of the state and county conventions and com-

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mittees of safety. No court was held in Cumberland at the September term, 1776.

On the 16th of May, 1775, a meeting of the freeholders of the county was held at the Courthouse in Bridgeton, as the place for a long time designated only as Cohansey Bridge began now to be called, pursuant to the recommendation of a meeting of the several county committees held at New Brunswick in July, 1774. At this meeting Dr. Jonathan Elmer delivered an address, full of the true spirit of liberty, concluding —

“And shall we tamely yield ourselves to bondage?
Bow down before those proud, imperious tyrants,
And bid them tread upon our slavish necks?
No! let the faithful, freeborn English hand
First dig my grave in liberty and honour;
And though I found but one more thus resolv'd,
That honest man and I would die together!”

He was chosen a delegate, and attended on the 23d of May, at Trenton, and during the eleven days this Provincial Congress, as it was called, continued its session. Decided measures were taken by this body to resist the demands of Great Britain. The same body met again in August, when the Doctor again attended. It would seem to be strong evidence of the moderation of Governor Franklin that he suffered so active a Whig to continue in the office of sheriff for several months after his opinions became so well known.

After the news of the conflict at Lexington and Concord, the whole country was alive with military preparations, and in October, 1775, Dr. Elmer was chosen captain of a light infantry company, and afterwards he was made a major. It does not appear, however, that he ever entered into actual service, although during the first three years of the war one-half of the militia fit for service was usually in the field; so that almost every able-bodied man in the county actually bore arms in defence of liberty and independence.

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John Gibbon, whose wife was Dr. Elmer's wife's sister, was taken prisoner and perished on board the horrible Jersey prison ship. Colonel Potter, an influential citizen of Bridgetown, was also captured, near Haddonfield, but was exchanged.

In October, 1776, he was appointed by the Legislature, in joint meeting, clerk of Cumberland; and being re-appointed in 1781 and 1786, held the office until 1789, when he resigned and was succeeded by General Giles. He was also surrogate from 1784 until 1802; retaining that office, although in the gift of the Democratic Governor, General Bloomfield, who was his personal friend, aided by the influence of his brother Ebenezer, until the party feeling waxing warmer and warmer, the Democrats, not excepting the brother, became clamorous for a change, and he was succeeded by George Burgin. In 1813, upon the temporary success of the Federalists, as the peace party, his son-in-law, Dr. Shute was appointed by his influence, but he held the office for only one year.

On the 30th of November, 1776, he was chosen by the Legislature, in joint meeting, a member of the General Congress. He served in that body one year, in conjunction with Richard Stockton and Dr. Witherspoon. On the 20th of December Congress had adjourned to Baltimore, and on the 23d, he set out from home to take his place as a member, travelling on horseback, over the ferry, then kept at Elsinborough, to Port Penn, Delaware. On the 21st of February following, he returned home for a few days, travelling of necessity, on account of the ice, by the way of Philadelphia, at which place he again met with them in March. In the meantime, however, he visited the military hospital at the headquarters of General Washington, Morristown, N. J., where he met his brother Ebenezer, on his return from the northern campaign. He had been placed on the medical committee of Congress, and by their direction visited the various hospitals within reach. These journeys were always

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on horseback, the only mode of conveyance then in use. He was also for some time one of the Board of Treasury. In May, 1777, his family moved up to Philadelphia, and they appear to have kept house there. This, however, could not have lasted long, for on the 18th of September, in consequence of the loss of the battle of Brandywine, Congress adjourned to Lancaster, and in a few days to York, where they continued until July 2, 1778, when they returned to Philadelphia. In November, 1777, the Doctor was re-elected for another year, and he appears, by the published minutes, to have been generally present; the body sitting constantly, and sometimes on Sunday.

The Congress of the colonies in arms against Great Britain, from 1775 to 1777, was justly the admiration of the world; no body of men, in ancient or modern times, having displayed more devotion to the principles of liberty, more talents, and more resolution, in the midst of the greatest dangers. Dr. Elmer accepted a seat in this body, and took his departure from home in the trying period after the loss of Fort Washington, when the American army had been driven through New Jersey, and across the Delaware, and almost disorganized. The terms of service of a large proportion of the men were about to expire, and those remaining in the ranks "were badly armed, worse clad, and almost without tents, blankets, or utensils for dressing their provisions." It was not until after he reached Baltimore, and took his seat, that news arrived of Gen. Washington's daring feat in re-crossing the Delaware, and attacking so successfully the Hessians at Trenton, which resulted in saving Philadelphia, for the winter, recovering New Jersey, and inspiring the country with new hopes.

It should have been stated before, that on the 26th of March, 1776, he delivered a valedictory address to Captain Bloomfield's company of soldiers, on the evening before they marched to join the northern army, a copy of which is still preserved by the nephew of General Bloomfield. When the

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Declaration of Independence was read at the Courthouse, before the Committee of Safety and the militia, he also delivered an address; and the same pleasant duty was assigned him on the Proclamation of Peace, in 1783.

In the fall of 1780 he was elected a member of the Legislative Council of this State, and again in 1784. In 1788, he was elected a member of Congress, under the articles of confederation.

After the adoption of the new Constitution, of which he was a decided advocate, he was chosen one of the members of the Senate of the United States; and when the allotment of the terms of service was made, drew the seat for two years. This body sat during his membership with closed doors, so that it is not known what part he took in those important measures which resulted in the successful establishment of the government under which the country has so wonderfully expanded and flourished. His colleague was first William Paterson, and upon his election as Governor, in 1790, Frederick Frelinghuysen. When his short term of service had expired, it was objected to him that he had been absent from his seat when the vote was taken which resulted in the choice of Washington as the seat of the Federal Government, instead of Trenton and Morristown, on the Delaware, and thus neglected what was then regarded as the interest of this state; and he failed to be reelected, being succeeded by John Rutherford.

He was a warm supporter of the administration of General Washington, and of the Federal party, until the close of his life; so that when the other party prevailed in this State, as it did after 1800, with the exception of one year, he was thrown out of office. After his resignation of the clerkship he was for a long time a judge, and generally the presiding judge of the Court of Common Pleas. In this capacity he commonly delivered charges to the grand jury, several of which have been preserved. In the year 1797, following the fashion of the day, he delivered one severely condemnatory

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of the opposition shown to Jay's treaty with England, to which a reply was made, by the unanimous consent of the grand jury, in similar terms, and also by the gentlemen of the bar in attendance. At this time, the current which soon set so strongly in the opposite direction, the strength of which was greatly increased by the violence of the party in power, had scarcely begun to be felt, all the offices being in the hands of the Federalists. In the severely contested election of 1800, the Democratic, or as it was then designated, the Republican party, obtained the ascendancy in the State, which they retained, with the exception of the year 1812-13 when "the peace party" prevailed, until their opponents ceased the strife in 1820. This change of politics threw the Federalists out of power. The last occasion on which Doctor Elmer appeared as a politician was as a member of the convention which nominated De Witt Clinton to oppose Mr. Madison as a candidate for re-election to the presidency, and in opposition to the war with England.

Although educated as a physician, Dr. Jonathan Elmer appears to have been more disposed to the law; and by the close of the war had made himself master of the science. His opinions as a judge, many of which remain in manuscript, show him to have fully understood all those doctrines which were appealed to in the discussion of those questions which came before him in the county courts. But what is more to be noticed, he was thoroughly acquainted with the nice distinctions of the law of real estate, as is shown by numerous opinions on questions submitted to him, of which he retained copies. These opinions, as well as many extant briefs prepared for counsel who were retained to argue the causes, show that he was quite equal to the best among the profession. It may be doubted, indeed, whether any man in the country, not a lawyer by profession, equalled him in the accuracy and extent of his legal attainments. It appears by a volume of manuscript notes still extant, and by other circumstances, that he was desirous of being appointed by the

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Legislature to revise the English statutes in this State, and that he made extensive preparation for doing so; a task that was so well performed by Judge Paterson.

One of the cases that occurred while he was on the bench was sufficiently remarkable to be specially noticed. A man had been taken into custody for a small debt by a constable, and confined in the jail, in the month of September, 1793, when the yellow fever raged so terribly in Philadelphia. This man having sickened with the disease, was removed from the jail, by order of Judge Elmer, who followed the precedent set by the English judges on the occasion of the plague in London. The man died, and the creditor sued the sheriff for an escape; but failing in his action before the justice, took an appeal to the pleas. The first effort of his counsel was to drive Judge Elmer from the bench. To this he was not the man to submit; and he sustained his proceeding by an exceedingly able opinion. The case, however, was decided against the creditor, upon the ground that, instead of proving his original judgment, he had merely produced his execution.

Another case, in which he was rightly overruled by the Supreme Court may be mentioned as showing what questions were raised. He gave an elaborate opinion that the common pleas, upon the trial of an appeal, was not authorized to hear the evidence and decide upon the merits, but should proceed as a court of error, and determine whether, upon the evidence presented to the justice, the decision was according to the law.

Having, after some years of displacement, been again appointed a judge in the winter of 1813, he was selected to preside; but at February term, 1814, he declined any longer to do so, on account of increasing age and failure of health. Upon this occasion he took an affecting farewell of the Court and its officers, saying — "It is now 42 years since I first became an officer of this Court, and it has been the will of Providence that I should live to see every person who was

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then a member of it, both on the bench and at the bar, consigned to the house appointed for all living. Increasing infirmities admonish me that I must shortly follow them. Relinquishing all worldly views, my anxious desire is so to employ the few remaining days of my earthly pilgrimage as, to adopt the expressive language of St. Paul, to maintain a conscience void of offence, both towards God and towards all men. To recompense none evil for evil, but so far as human frailty will admit, to overcome evil with good; to do good to all as opportunity shall offer, and as much as in me lies to live peaceably with all men."

It appears by the books of the Old Cohansey Church at Fairfield, that he was from his marriage a seat holder there, and that in 1779 he subscribed £40, the largest sum that appears, towards building the stone church. In 1792 he transferred his support to the new Presbyterian Church at Bridgeton, which he had taken an active part in establishing. In December, 1798, he united with that church as a member, and in the succeeding January was chosen a ruling elder, and subsequently he was generally appointed to attend the meetings of the Presbytery and of the General Assembly.

That he had a religious training and was early in life deeply sensible of the claims of religion, abundantly appears. A letter to his brother Ebenezer, written in 1780, and apprising him of the death of their brother Timothy, contains the following sentence:—"He was favored with the exercise of his reason to his last moments, and expired under comfortable expectations of future happiness, through the merits and intercession of his blessed Redeemer. This is our only consolation for his death; and, dear brother, to me it is a very great consolation indeed. Though nature extorts the sympathetic tear for the loss of a dear friend, yet when we have reason to believe our loss is his gain, it alleviates our sorrows and greatly moderates our grief."

From the first of feeble health, he was disabled early in life for active exertion, and therefore confined himself very

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much to his study. He was always a most diligent and laborious student, and besides his knowledge of medicine and law, was a well read theologian. In personal appearance he was slender and erect, neat in his dress, and rather formal and stately in his address. He had the firm and unbending self-will found in most of the family, and owing to his secluded habits perhaps, it was peculiarly marked in him. He accumulated a very handsome fortune, which his descendants still enjoy.

Note 11

TIMOTHY ELMER, son of Daniel 2d, lived at Cedarville, a little below the tavern, on the road to Newport, on the property left to him by his father. Dying in 1780, at the early age of 32, but little is known of his character and habits. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. The following extracts from letters to his brother show us something of his disposition, and serve to bring before us the feelings and the exertions of those engaged in the arduous struggle that secured our independence:

“Near Woodbridge, September 13, 1776.

“I would just inform you that by a late ordinance of our convention, one-half of the militia of this State are ordered to join the flying camp. One battalion ordered to be raised in Cumberland. Our field officers are David Potter, colonel; Isaac Preston, lieutenant-colonel; Jonathan Elmer and Jonathan Smith, majors. It being my lot to join the battalion, I marched from New Englandtown with my company on Monday the 2d, and arrived at Woodbridge on Monday the 9th, where we staid till yesterday when we marched to the New Blazing Star, our present station. The enemy are in possession of Staten and Long Islands. 'Tis said they are preparing to make a vigorous attack on New York. There is scarcely a day misses but they are firing in one quarter or another. We lay in open view of the enemy; the sentries

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on the shore (of the sound) are blackguarding each other the greatest part of the night.

"Our whole country seems to be in confusion. Troops are daily flocking in from all quarters. How soon we may be called to action God only knows; and may God, whose power is unlimited and whose mercies are great, overrule the present war and commotion that are abroad in our land, and bring about a lasting peace; and may God of his infinite mercy grant that each one of us may be preserved through the present service, and be enabled to fill the different stations that are allotted to us in a Christian like manner, and in due time be returned to our friends and connections in peace and safety."

He was a captain at this time, and in another letter from the same place, dated in November, mentions that their time expired on Thursday next, at which time they expected to be relieved by the other half, then on their march.

"Fairfield, September 27, 1777.

"I have lately received two letters from you, informing me of your misfortune by losing your clothes, and requesting me to send your old coat, which I have done by the bearer hereof, Dr. Elmer. I have been very remiss in writing, not for want of inclination, but the uncertainty of conveyance, as you have continued but a short time in any one place since you left the Jerseys.

"May the God of armies appear on our side at this critical period, direct the counsel of our land into wise measures, such as may be blest to the good of these States. And may the brave General Washington be blest with health and length of days, and together with the other officers and soldiers under his command, be made the instruments, in the hands of God, of saving our oppressed and bleeding country from the hand of tyranny and oppression."

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"November 17, 1777.

"I received yours of the 26th, and am very glad to hear you have got your coat. Dr. Howell has not been at Cumberland yet, as I have heard of; but if he should come, the shirts are ready, and I have provided two pair of yarn stockings. Abby is in a very low state of health, which prevents her at present from knitting you any, as you requested. 'Tis very difficult to get clothing, and indeed, it cannot be had without giving a very great price. If you should stand in need of more shirts or stockings, inform me, and I will endeavour to procure them.

"The account of the northern conquest is very agreeable. God grant us the like victory over our enemy in the Delaware and Philadelphia. All last week we heard a very heavy cannonade. On Friday we heard news from Red Bank, that the enemy had damaged us very little; but on Saturday the firing increased, and since we have not heard any news. I should be very glad if you could obtain leave to come home this fall, if it should be but for a very short time. But if matters are so that you cannot, bear up with fortitude and resolution under the fatigues of another winter campaign."

"Fairfield, July 28, 1778.

"I received yours of the 13th, wherein you inform me of the death of Dr. Howell and your appointment to succeed him, and the necessity thereupon of purchasing a horse. Agreeable to your request, I have sent by Mr. Peck, \$210, the whole sum you left with me. I suppose that sum will not be sufficient to purchase anything of a good horse, as they are extremely high at present. If you should want more, I could supply you. I have sold your house and lot; it only remains that you make a deed, and the money, £140, will be paid.

"Let the numberless instances of mortality which you behold, and the scenes of horror that often surround you, make you ever mindful of your own dissolution, thereby promoting

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in you principles of virtue and true patriotism, which will make you a useful member of society here, and happy hereafter."

"Mount Holly, Nov. 14, 1779.

"Last Friday week we adjourned at Trenton, to meet at this place the following Monday. Our moving was occasioned by the extreme high price of board and lodging.

"Your apprehensions in regard to clothing I am in hopes are groundless. You say you are informed the absent officers have taken up what little has been provided, so that one half will be destitute. If this be true, either Mr. Kelsay or the paymasters must be in fault, as by a resolution of Congress the clothing is to be delivered to the paymasters of the different regiments, to be by them dealt out in just proportions to both officers and men.

"Mr. Kelsay has informed me that he has nearly a sufficient supply of clothing for the soldiers, but as to the officers it has not been in his power to procure a sufficient supply of cloth of fit quality for them. But I expect they will draw a sum of money equal to the clothing they are allowed, which I hope will give satisfaction in our present fluctuating state of affairs. The money in my hands belonging to you I would willingly lay out in purchasing linen, if I thought it could be done to your benefit, as that article is extreme high with us; but if you think proper it shall be done as soon as intimated by letter or otherwise.

"We have been sitting now almost three weeks; but I assure you we have finished but little business as yet. How long we shall sit is uncertain. I hope you will pay us a visit this winter if possible, as many of your friends in Cumberland would be exceedingly glad to see you. I expect to return home in a short time, occasioned by indisposition of body, which prevents my attending the house."

He never recovered from the indisposition referred to, but died the ensuing May. The disease was a tumor in the throat.

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His eldest son, Timothy, was by trade a carpenter, and built the house at the corner of Commerce and Bank streets, for Ephraim Seeley, in 1799, who moved into it, but died before it was entirely finished. After this he resided in Bridgeton, was a member of the Legislature, and for several years, surrogate of the county. He built for himself and resided in the brick house on the east side of Fayette Street, below the Courthouse.

Note 12

EBENEZER ELMER, son of Daniel 2d, was born in the family house at Cedarville.

The following account of his is extracted from a short memoir he drew up towards the close of his life:

"Upon the death of my father, when I was in my ninth year, I remained with my mother, on a portion of the farm occupied by him before his death; the other part was devised to my eldest brother Daniel, who married and settled upon it the same year. In this situation I continued, at farming, until my mother declined keeping house, and went to live with her daughter Deborah; shortly after which she died, of consumption, in 1769. After her death I worked at several places, and was employed on board shallops, in the river trade, for the greater part of two seasons.

"When my father died I could read tolerably well and improved myself by frequently reading aloud to my mother. The only books however which I read were the Bible, Flavel's works in folio, Watts' Psalms and Hymns, Baxter's Call, Allein's Alarm, and Russell's Seven Sermons. I had no idea at this time that any books were published, but upon religious subjects, except the primer, spelling book and the arithmetic.

"I do not recollect to have gone to any other than an evening school after my father's death, but one quarter, during which I went through with arithmetic with one Norbury — a celebrated teacher — until the fall of 1773, when

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I placed myself under the tuition of John Wescott, at Bridgeton, to learn the practical branches of a seafaring life. In the following January, however, at the solicitation of my brothers, I entered upon the study of medicine with Jonathan Elmer. Not having any knowledge of Latin, I engaged in learning the grammar of that language and the study of anatomy at the same time. These studies were new to me and arduous, and it can not be supposed that I could become a proficient in any of them in two years, which was all the time I was with him; yet I went through all the branches usually taught at any medical school.

"In January, 1776, I was appointed an ensign in Captain Bloomfield's company, and having filled up the company by recruiting in the county, we marched from Bridgeton, March 23d, and joined the northern army up the Mohawk River, New York, and continued there and near Ticonderoga until the following spring. Shortly after leaving home I was promoted to a second lieutenantcy. We took up our march for Jersey on the 3d of March, and joined General Washington at Morristown, the latter end of the month, where the regiment was disbanded and recruiting commenced for three years or during the war. I then returned to Cumberland to settle with and pay off the men, whose term of service was expired. Having declined a re-appointment in the line of the army, I soon joined the 2d Jersey regiment, commanded by Colonel Shreve, at Short Hills, as surgeon's mate under Lewis Howell, my former fellow-student.

"Dr. Howell having died a few days after the battle of Monmouth I was appointed surgeon of the regiment and served in that station until the army was disbanded in June, 1783. I had returned to Cumberland a little time before this and then engaged in the practice of medicine, first as a partner, with Dr. James Ramsey, son of Rev. William, whose habits became bad, and I engaged in the business alone. In September, 1784, I married Hannah Seeley, daughter of Col. Ephraim Seeley, deceased, and had an ex-

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tensive practice for several years. In October, 1789, I was elected a member of Assembly and attended the sitting of the Legislature at Amboy. I was again elected in 1790 and attended at Burlington. In 1791, I was re-elected and appointed speaker; and in 1793-4-5 I was successively elected a member, and the last year was speaker of the Assembly. About this time the Federalists and Republicans became separate parties and I attached myself from full conviction, to the latter; although several times a candidate, yet the Federalists prevailed, and I was not elected. But the Republicans gaining strength yearly I was by that party elected one of five members of Congress for this State in the fall of 1800, and on the first Monday of December, 1801, took my seat in the House of Representatives and continued a member for six sessions. In 1804, I was commissioned adjutant-general of the militia of New Jersey, and in March, 1806, brigadier-general of the Cumberland Brigade. Upon the expiration of my time in Congress I was, in the fall of 1807, elected a member of the Legislative Council of this State and chosen vice-president, the Governor being at that time president of the Council. On the 5th of April, 1808, I was appointed collector of the Port of Bridgetown, and in 1814, assessor of the United States direct taxes for the sixth district of this State. Besides these offices I was soon after the war collector of the county, for several years a judge and justice, and for short periods, clerk and surrogate of the county.

"Not intending here to give any particular account of my religious exercises and views I will only mention that in the spring of 1765 a general revival of religion took place in the congregation at Fairfield, under the pastoral care of Rev. William Ramsey, of which I partook in a sensible manner. The young, in general, became very engaged, and we had meetings at least twice a week during all the summer and fall, when the impressions began to be less vivid, and the exercises less frequent. My father was a prominent elder

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in the church, and my mother, although not a woman of strong mind, was truly pious, and would frequently, after my reading a chapter, pray with us. Under the impressions received at home and at the church and prayer meetings, I became a believer in the gospel plan of redemption by faith in Jesus Christ. However much, amidst the alluring vanities of the world, I deviated from christian integrity, the Bible was ever precious to me, and I can heartily recommend it to others as containing all things necessary to make us wise unto salvation, and to lead us safely through life."

In 1774, while a student, he was one of the party who burned the tea at Greenwich. Several of them were sued in the Supreme Court, and it appears by the minutes that the plaintiffs, after being non-suited for not having filed security to pay the costs, at May term, 1776, having at length succeeded in obtaining security, procured the non-suit to be set aside, on motion of Joseph Reed, their attorney; but the judges being displaced by the new Constitution, adopted in July, and their place filled by tried Whigs, the action was never brought to trial.

He commenced keeping a journal in January, 1775, and continued it during the war. His journal during the northern campaign has been published by the New Jersey Historical Society. Most of it, during the succeeding years, was lost. It may be mentioned, as showing the means resorted to for amusement and instruction, in the absence of newspapers, that during 1775 he was the secretary of an association in Bridgeton, by whom weekly papers, on various topics, were prepared, and these being copied, were left at the tavern of Matthew Potter, to be there perused by such as chose. Among the writers of these papers were Dr. Jonathan Elmer, Joseph Bloomfield, who had at that time established himself in the place to practice law, Dr. Lewis Howell, and the secretary.

It appears by the journal for 1775, that in January of that year he and his fellow-student, Lewis Howell, made a tour to

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Great Egg Harbor, to inoculate for the smallpox; and in March they went there again, being absent several weeks. Almost every week he visited in different parts of the county, especially in Fairfield, often on horseback the whole day. He records that a "very mortal, uncommon dysentery came on about the last of May, and spread almost over the whole country." Of this his elder brother died, and he attended his funeral, July 2d. One of the entries is, "engaged in reading 3d vol. Van Swieten, but there is such noise and confusion in the country but little can be done." It would seem that he not only studied, but boarded with his brother. Under the date of September 30, he enters — "Doctor very much against my going to New Englandtown": that is, he was opposed to his settling there, as he proposed to do.

Frequent mention is made of attendance at various places to engage in military exercises, the people being fully determined to oppose the measures of the British ministry, by arms, if necessary, especially after the news came of the bloodshed at Lexington, April 17th. In this way his military spirit seems to have been thoroughly aroused. He endeavored, without success, to procure a commission in the company raised by Capt. Richard Howell, afterwards governor of the state, which was the first to leave the county. December 10th he enters — "Mr. Bloomfield proposed that we should send a petition for himself as captain, Josiah Seeley, first lieutenant, and myself, second, to which I agreed." When he returned from his service in the line, in March, 1777, he only stayed in Cumberland two weeks, and enters in his journal, April 13 — "took leave of all my friends and set out for Philadelphia, putting trust in the Lord of Hosts, who I am fully persuaded is able to preserve me through the following as well as the former campaign." It is believed that he was at home but once after this, until the close of the war.

In the year 1777 he was with the main army and witnessed the battle of Chadsford, where Colonel Shreve was

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quite severely wounded; and he was with him at Reading when the engagement took place at Germantown. He huttet at Valley Forge during the succeeding winter of suffering. In the spring of 1778, Maxwell's brigade, to which he was attached, came over to New Jersey, and was in the neighborhood of Haddonfield. June 28th he was at the battle of Monmouth. This was an extremely hot day so that many men perished who were not hurt by the enemy. He frequently mentioned that in the morning he took a crust of hard bread in his pocket, of which he occasionally chewed a portion, carefully avoiding drink, and went through the fatigues of the day with comparative comfort.

The winter of 1778-9 was spent in the neighborhood of Elizabethtown and Newark. I have heard him say that being invited to attend a ball at the latter place, he hesitated about going, having no better coat to appear in than one made of a common blanket, which was well worn and pretty much soiled. But several of his brother officers, not being much better off, he concluded to go, and met with such a cordial reception that his embarrassment was soon relieved.

A letter addressed to him by a highly respectable young lady, shortly after this, which he carefully preserved, may serve to show the feelings cherished for those engaged in defending the country, by the ladies, which was so general and so much to their credit:

"Newark, May 28, 1779.

"I received yours some days since in which you promised I should see you in a day or two. It is true I saw you, but it was at so great a distance I had not the pleasure of speaking to you. Indeed, I was almost affronted that you did not call to see us when you passed the house so often. I am at once both pleased and sorry that you leave Newark with such regret; pleased that we have the esteem of gentlemen of such true merit, although sorry it gives them so much pain

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to leave us. You are going where your country calls, and may victory be your reward. I must tell you, I never expect the happiness of seeing you again, as I am almost certain papa will go in autumn to Carolina. But I think it will be impossible to enjoy that happiness among strangers that I have had among persons with whom I have lived from my earliest infancy."

The year 1779 was principally spent in the expedition under General Sullivan, through Easton to the Genessee country, against the Indians. In the fall they returned to Morristown and wintered there; 1780, in the neighborhood of New York, wintered at Pompton; 1781, he went with the main army to Virginia and was at the siege of York, where he was employed principally in the hospital; 1782, at Peekskill, New York, where, in September, the army was reviewed by Rochambeau, and the troops were manoeuvred by Steuben; 1783, the cessation of hostilities was proclaimed in April, and on the 6th of June his brigade received furloughs; June 11, the officers of the Cincinnati were chosen at Elizabethtown, and on the 17th he arrived at Cohansey. On the 3d of November he was discharged, having served 2 months and 1 day as ensign; 11 months 21 days, lieutenant; 1 year 3 months 4 days, surgeon's mate; and 5 years 3 months 28 days, regimental surgeon — in all, 7 years 8 months 24 days. He was the last survivor of the original members of the Cincinnati of New Jersey, and for several years the president.

Having had much practice in the army as a surgeon he was principally relied on, after his return home, for amputations and other surgical operations. Owing to his frequent absence from home, and for other reasons, he soon relinquished his general practice, but continued to be consulted in difficult cases for many years. He commenced house-keeping in the house lately occupied by Dr. Hampton, on the south side of Vine Street, where his two children were

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born. In 1795, he purchased the farm at Bowentown, on the hill, where he lived for several years. During the years 1801-2 he lived on the east side of Laurel Street, below Commerce, in Bridgeton. He was sometimes engaged with others in merchandize, and one or two winters at Bowentown, taught a school. In 1807, he sold his Bowentown property and purchased the house at the corner of Commerce and Bank streets, where he resided until his decease. In 1813, he commanded the troops, stationed at Billingsport, for the defence of Philadelphia.

In reference to his politics it may be mentioned, as evincing the spirit of the times, that while the election of Mr. Jefferson was pending, he received several letters from his clerical friends deprecating in the most earnest terms his support of that arch infidel and Democrat. To at least one of these he made an elaborate reply. These good people seemed really to believe that the success of Mr. Jefferson would result in banishing the Bible and religion from the land — a striking evidence of the violence of party feeling, especially as it turned out afterwards that the opinions of Mr. Jefferson and his competitor, John Adams, on religious subjects, were about the same. Although most of the clergy were warm advocates of Mr. Adams, it appears by letters, still preserved, that three or four of them who corresponded with him, including Ethan Osborn, were equally warm for Jefferson.

In 1817, having reached the age of 65, and proposing to relinquish business, he resigned his office of Collector. But he soon found that he had been too hasty, and was not prepared to lead an entirely idle life. In 1822, he was re-appointed, and held the office until 1833, when, at the age of four score, he again resigned, and gave up business. The faculties of his mind, however, were but little impaired, until about 1840, when he became blind, so that he could not see to read. His strong constitution kept him alive until October, 1843, when, at the age of 91 years $2\frac{1}{2}$ months, he died of

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old age, at the house of his only son, with whom he lived. His wife died January 11, 1832.

During his life he showed the want of a good education, although his natural capacity and diligent habits as a student in a great measure supplied the deficiency. He frequently drafted the address and papers of his party, published an address to his constituents, and made two or three speeches in Congress—which it must be confessed were open to much of the severe criticism they received from his opponents. A remark he made in Congress, to the effect that Bohea tea and molasses were luxuries among his constituents, was especially complained of. Satisfied himself with plain food and living he frequently remarked that he considered two or three dollars a day an ample income. By perseverance in study, and in writing for the newspapers on various subjects, he finally attained to a very good style. Probably his strongest trait of character was his incorruptible integrity and truthfulness. As an officer, if anybody was to lose by a mistake, he took care it should be himself and not the government. Although frugal and saving in his habits, and perhaps because he was so, he was to the close of his life a liberal contributor to charitable and public objects, generally heading a subscription quite up to his means. He did not seem to know what fear was. Although at times afflicted with several painful ailments, especially inflammatory rheumatism, which he said was cousin german to gout, and which appears to have been hereditary in the family, I have heard him say that he did not remember ever having been detained a day from any necessary duty by sickness. He was of medium height, stout and very strong, without any personal grace, and very much averse to everything that looked like conformity to fashionable life. Owing to a partial dislocation of his hip, while engaged in some athletic exercises during his service in the army, he was quite lame several of the latter years of his life.

From my earliest recollection he maintained family wor-

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ship; but did not become a member of the church until 1825, owing probably in part, to his difficulties in regard to the Presbyterian confession of faith, to which he never became very well reconciled. His journal of Aug. 23, 1776, when he attained the age of 24, contains some serious reflections, which show how deeply he had been impressed with a concern for the welfare of his soul; and other papers, drawn up at different periods of his life, show the same feelings. He was a warm friend of Sabbath schools, having himself established the first that was held in the county; and of the Bible Society, of which he was one of the founders and for many years its president.

Note 13

DANIEL ELMER (5th) was born at Cedarville. His father dying when he was only about eight years old, he was left to the care of his great uncle Ebenezer, and went to live with him, not long after, at Bowentown. He went to school there and in Bridgeton. I have heard my mother say, that a nephew of hers also lived with them at the same time, and that the contrast between the two boys was very great—a difference of disposition which manifested itself through both their lives. Daniel was unceasingly active; if not at work, was at some kind of mischief; while the other liked nothing better than to sit in the chimney corner in winter, or in summer to lounge on the grass. In 1800 Daniel engaged in studying law with General Giles, at the same time earning his board and most of his clothing by writing for the general, who was then Clerk of the County; and also by writing for Jeremiah Bennett, Collector of the Port, with whom he boarded. He thus acquired an excellent handwriting, and great facility in transacting business.

He was licensed as an attorney in November, 1805. It appears by letters about this time, addressed to his uncle at Washington, that he had serious thoughts of taking up his residence in some other place. Under date of December 11,

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he mentions needing some books, and remarks—"If you should hear of a favorable situation to the westward, shall thank you to let me know of it. Mr. White has determined to leave this place in the spring; if so, perhaps it may be advisable for me to stay here. Mr. Giles is spoken of by both parties (privately) for the appointment of fourth justice of the Supreme Court." A few weeks later he wrote again, and after mentioning his success in selling some land, left by his father, states that he must have something over \$100 worth of law books, which he desires to borrow, and adds—"I now feel, and ever shall feel, exceedingly grateful for the many kindnesses you have hitherto granted me. The present disrepute of the gentlemen of the bar, and the little business done, almost deters me from commencing the practice of the law, and was I in a situation to avoid it, I should willingly and most certainly do it; but necessity compels me to take pleasure in the contentions and disputes of neighbours." In a subsequent letter he mentions his desire to be appointed Collector of the Port of Bridgeton.

Mr. White removed, and he soon found himself in possession of an extensive and lucrative practice. In fact, such was his indefatigable industry, that he would not have failed of success anywhere or in any business. In 1808, he married and commenced housekeeping in the house vacated by Mr. White, now Davis' Hotel. Shortly after he removed to the house on the south side of Commerce Street, built by Capt. James Burch, now owned and occupied by James B. Potter, where he lived until 1811, when he purchased the house at the corner of Commerce and Laurel streets, built in 1793, by Eden Mersilles, now a part of Grosscup's Hall, and resided there till his death. Until a few years before this, he occupied the front room as an office, as was common then, but now among the usages that have almost entirely passed away. And it may be mentioned that during this time the best chamber of the house was seldom occupied by the family, as is with great propriety the custom now, but was re-

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tained as the guest chamber, even if not opened twice in the year.

In 1841, he was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court, an office which he held until an attack of apoplexy, in 1845, compelled him to resign. In 1844, he was chosen a member of the convention, which adopted the present Constitution of this state.

He was of florid complexion and sanguine temperament, inheriting something of the temper which belonged to his grandfather. Towards the close of his life he became a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Note 14

WILLIAM ELMER, son of Dr. Jonathan, was born and always lived in Bridgeton, except while absent in Philadelphia as a student. He received a good English and partial classical education in the schools of this place. It is probable that the premature death of his elder brother, Jonathan, while a student of Princeton College, deterred his father from sending him from home. He, however, spent several years in Philadelphia as a student and an attendant at the hospital, and in practice at the dispensary, and when he graduated as a Doctor of Medicine, in 1811, was a thoroughly educated physician.

He then commenced the practice of medicine in Bridgeton, and married in 1812. It was not long before he became the leading physician of the place and had a very large business. Upon the death of his father, however, in 1817, from whom he received an ample fortune, he soon retired from practice, and during the remainder of his life turned his attention to the promotion of agriculture, doing much for it by bringing into the county improved stock, the influence of which still remains. He was fond of horses and a first-rate horseman. A troop of cavalry, which he commanded for several years, attracted great attention upon the occasion of the reception of Lafayette, at Philadelphia, where they made

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a part of the military display. He was for several years afflicted with that hereditary disposition to rheumatism, which occasioned his father's ill health and hastened his death, and which at length affected the more vital parts of his body, and ended in his decease at the age of forty-eight. His son, the present Dr. William Elmer, has taken his place as the principal physician of the town.

Note 15

EPHRAIM SEELEY, the father of the two Mrs. Elmers, was of Puritan descent, the son of Ephraim and grandson of Ephraim, who was the son of Joseph Seeley, one of the original settlers of Fairfield, who arrived there as early as 1699, as appears by the recital of a deed to him of that date. Joseph Seeley was an elder in the Old Cohansey Church, in 1714. In the early records of Connecticut there is frequent mention of a Capt. Nathan Seeley, who appears to have been a prominent leader of the settlers there. Col. Enos Seeley, the father of Ebenezer and David and of Ruth Buck, wife of Joseph Buck, and who lived in Bridgeton, and owned the property where the glass house now is, and on the creek to the steamboat landing, and who died about 1803, was of the same family.

Ephraim Seeley, commonly called Colonel Seeley, about 1735, married Hannah Fithian, whose brother also married his sister. He lived, until near the close of his life, at the mill east of Bridgeton, which stood on the low ground now covered by the pond, just back of Mrs. DuBois' house, and the dwelling house was on the northeast of the mill. The dam commenced opposite the house, and ran across to the hill where the brick kiln now is. About halfway of his dam, and near to it, he had a fulling mill, the remains of which I have seen. In her younger days Mrs. Seeley was accustomed to ride on horseback to Cape May, carrying rolls of cloth behind her, and bringing back others to be finished.

Colonel Seeley removed from the mill to a farm in Hope-

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well, and died of diabetes, in June, 1774, at the age of 65. He appears to have been a Baptist, and was one of the trustees of the Old Cohansey Baptist Church. Not long after his death, his widow removed to the house on Broad Street, now occupied by Mrs. Read, and lived there until the marriage of her daughter Hannah, in 1784, with whom she lived until her death, in 1797, at the age of 83. She became a member of Mr. Ramsey's church, at Fairfield, in 1761. I well remember her teaching me some of the answers in the catechism, and her pious exhortations.

Ephraim and Hannah Seeley had ten children:—

1. SARAH, born 1738, died 1801. She married Rev. William Ramsey, in 1758, and they had children—James, who was a physician, and married Sina Montgomery, in Pennsylvania, and had children, Rebecca, William and Ann, who have left descendants; Joseph, Ephraim, John and William, who were educated in part by their uncle, Dr. Ramsey, the historian, and settled in South Carolina. In 1771, Mr. Ramsey died, and in 1779, she married Rev. Robert Smith, of Pequa, Pa., father of Rev. Dr. Samuel Stanhope Smith, president of Princeton College, and they had one child, Eliza Sarah, who married David Lummis, and had two sons, one of whom died young; the other, Rufus, was living not many years since in Raleigh, N. C., and afterwards in Ohio.

2. DARKES, born 1740, died at the age of fifteen.

3. ESTHER, born 1742, died ——. She married, first, John Gibbon, who was taken prisoner by the British in 1777, and died at New York. They had children—Nicholas, Ephraim, Hannah, who married Auley M'Calla; Leonard, Rachel, who married Griffith Owen, and Edmond, of whom there are numerous descendants. Her second husband was Benjamin Holmes, of Elsinboro, Salem county. They had two children—John, who has left descendants, and Jane, who married William Harris, left no issue.

4. EPHRAIM, born 1744, died in 1799. He married, first, his cousin Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Fithian;

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they had children — Ephraim, who married Charlotte Wood, and died in 1848 without descendants; Mary, who married Charles Woodruff, and left descendants; John, died a young man; Nancy, married David Seeley, left no issue; Samuel, married Jane, daughter of Timothy Elmer (q. v.); Sally, died young; Elizabeth, married David I. Swinney, died in 1859, in Ohio, leaving several descendants. The second wife of Ephraim Seeley was Elizabeth Patterson; they had one child, who died in infancy. He was a judge of the court, owned, and for several years before and after his father's death, resided at the mill. He built the house at the corner of Commerce and Bank streets, Bridgeton, and died there. None of the large property he owned remains the property of his descendants, except several acres south of the Millville Road, owned by Florida Elmer, the sole descendant of Samuel Seeley.

5. MARY, born 1746, died 1819, married Jonathan Elmer. (See J. Elmer.)

6. RACHEL, born 1748, died —, married Abijah Holmes. They had children — Sarah, married Jeremiah Buch, had children, William, died a young man, Mary, died young, Robert S., Francis, Sarah, and Jeremiah, who died in 1859; Jonathan, left descendants; Polly, married Enoch H. Moore (or More) left no issue; John, left descendants; Ephraim, left descendants.

7. HANNAH, born 1750, died 1752.

8. JOSIAH, born 1755, died 1828. He married Rebecca Gibbon, and they had children — Mary, married Dr. Francis G. Brewster, and died in 1858, leaving descendants; Richard, left two daughters, Mary and Harriet; Mason G., married Henrietta Potter and left descendants; Robert, left no descendants; Harriet, married Dr. William B. Ewing and left one son, James Josiah; Charles, died without issue.

9. HANNAH, born Jan. 24, 1757; died Jan. 11, 1832, married Ebenezer Elmer. (See Ebenezer Elmer.)

10. ELIZABETH, died an infant.

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Hannah Fithian, wife of Col. Ephraim Seeley, was a daughter of Josiah Fithian, a son of Samuel, who came to Fairfield about 1702, and was one of the settlers at New Englandtown. Samuel Fithian was a son of William Fithian, who settled at Easthampton, Long Island, to which place he came from Lynn, Mass., about 1640, and died in 1682. Samuel had six children — John, Josiah, Samuel, Esther, Matthias, William. Lot Fithian, who married Deborah Elmer (see Deborah, daughter of Daniel Elmer 2d) was a grandson. Josiah, one of the sons, went over to Greenwich about 1706, at the age of 20, married Sarah Dennis, and died 1741. He was a man of influence and respectability, a judge of Salem Court from 1732, and one of the active supporters of the Greenwich Church, the corner stone of which he laid in 1737.

Josiah Fithian and his wife Sarah had eight children, viz.: — John, Jeremiah, Samuel, Hannah, Esther, Joseph, Sarah, Josiah. Esther married Thomas Maskell, who after her death married her niece Esther, daughter of Jeremiah. The issue of this last marriage was Abijah, who married Mary Wood and left descendants; Sarah, who married Dr. Samuel M. Shute, and after his death Alexander Henry, whose widow she is, having one daughter Mrs. Allibone.

Samuel Fithian, son of Samuel, married Phebe Seeley, Sept. 3, 1741; she died in 1764. They had ten children: —

1. HANNAH, born 1742, died 1824. She married Nathaniel Leake, and had children — David, Nathan, Ephraim, Phebe, who married William Garrison, Esq., Rachel, married Amos Fithian, son of Joseph, Amy, Ruth, second wife of William Garrison, Rebecca, married Richard Mulford.

2. RACHEL, born 1744, died 1822. She married Daniel Clark, and had one son, Charles, who has left descendants.

3. AMY, born —, died 1824, married Joseph Moore and left descendants.

4. JOEL, born 1748, died —, married, first, Rachel Holmes, sister of Abijah, had one son, Josiah, who has left

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descendants; second, Elizabeth Fithian, widow of Rev. Philip V. Fithian; their children were Charles Beatty, Samuel, Philip, Erkuries, Enoch.

5. ELIZABETH, married Ephraim Seeley.

6. MARY, married Joshua Brick, father of the late Joshua.

7. SARAH, married Thomas Brown, left descendants.

8. RUTH, married David Bowen, left no descendants.

9. SEELEY, married Ruth Burgin, left descendants.

10. SAMUEL, died about 16.

(This ends the book of the Elmer Family by Lucius Q. C. Elmer.)

ADDITIONS

Written by Katharine Hay More, Daughter of L. Q. C. Elmer.

Robert Seeley was born in England, came to America; resided in the Colony (or Province) of Wethersfield, Fairfield and Stratford, Conn. He was a man of note. Lieutenant in Pequod war in 1637. (9) Died in 1668.

Nathaniel Seeley, son of Robert, was captain of the 3d Company first American Army in 1695. He was killed in the great swamp fight.

Joseph Seeley, son of Nathaniel Seeley and Mary Tarney, his wife.

Ephraim Seeley was the son of Joseph Seeley and Sarah, his wife.

Ephraim Seeley was the son of Ephraim Seeley.

Hannah Seeley, wife of Ebenezer Elmer, was daughter of Ephraim Seeley and Hannah Fithian, his wife.

Authorities for the above:—Bodgers, "Soldiers in King Phillip Wars," pages 11, 13. History of Fairfield, pages 187, 405, 405. Hubbard Indian Wars, pages 135-144. Year Book Society of Colonial War, pages 897 and 543.

Genealogy more complete of Connecticut Elmers (giving

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marriages, etc.) in Stiles' "Ancient Windsor, Conn." (Vol. 2, page 234.).

SAMUEL MARSHFIELD, born in England, in 1630, resided in colony (or province) of Windsor, Conn., and Springfield, Mass., was deputy to the General Court in 1680-83-84. He died at Springfield, Mass., May 8, 1692.

His daughter, Margaret Marshfield, and of his wife Catharine M. Gilbert (a widow, Dec. 28, 1664), daughter of Samuel Chapin and Cicely, his wife, married Ebenezer Parsons.

SAMUEL CHAPIN, probably born in France, a Huguenot, married Cicely —, went first to Holland, then to England, from there to America; resided in colony (or province) of Massachusetts from 1638 to 1675. Magistrate and law judge of Springfield, in 1652; in 1654 his commission was extended indefinitely. He was a proprietor of Westfield, original proprietor; a judge of County Court in 1652; died in Springfield, Mass., Nov. 11, 1675. There is a large statue of a Puritan for which Samuel Chapin posed as the model in Springfield, Massachusetts.

His granddaughter, Margaret Marshfield, daughter of Samuel Marshfield and Catharine Chapin Gilbert, married Ebenezer Parsons. Their daughter, Margaret Parsons, married Daniel Elmer 1st. Their son, Daniel Elmer, married Abigail Lawrence — their son, Ebenezer Elmer — his son L. Q. C. Elmer.

Sarah S. Elmer died Monday, Sept. 18, 1882. Hannah S. Elmer died Thursday morning, at ten o'clock, Oct. 5, 1882. L. Q. C. Elmer died Sunday morning, 4.30. Catharine H. Elmer died Sunday, 11.30 a.m., 1883.

ELMER — MORE FAMILY

FROM DOCUMENTS OWNED BY NAN ELMER OF BRIDGETON, N. J.

The Aylmers (Elmers) are of Saxon descent. Prior to the Norman Conquest several of the name appear to have been prominent in church and state.

One appears in the Catalogue of the Bishops of Shearborn, in 1009, and another was a King's Thegen or great officer during the reign of Edward the Confessor, and is mentioned in the Domesday Book as having held large estates in Essex, which were confiscated by the Conqueror for the Norman followers. One estate in particular, that of Tesling, is named as taken because of the shelter afforded to the rebellious English.

During the reign of Edward II (1308-1327) one of the Aylmers, was high sheriff of the county of Norfolk, and according to the historian Strype, from him is descended John Aylmer, the grandfather of Edward Elmer.

This John Aylmer, for many years Lord Bishop of London, was born in 1521 (during the reign of Henry VIII) at Aylmer Hall, in the parish of Tilney, in the county of Norfolk.

Aylmer Hall remained in the possession of the elder brother, Sir Robert Aylmer.

John Strype in his *Life of Bishop Aylmer*, which also contains a sketch of the Aylmer family, and was written in 1700, speaks of the Aylmer name as follows:

"Bishop Aylmer bore a name variously written sometimes Aylmer, sometimes Ailemare (and so I find it written by the learned Camden Clarentreux in one of the Books of Heraldry), sometimes Elmer, sometimes Aelmar with the Saxon diphthong (and so he wrote it himself)."

The name is also written Ailmar, and in America, has in some cases, been changed to Elmore.

Burke gives several coats of arms borne by different families of the name. The coat of arms of Bishop Aylmer's family was argent across sable between four choughs of the same.

As coats of arms were unknown to the Saxons and were

GENEALOGY OF THE

uncommon among the early Normans, it is certain that the Aylmers adopted theirs subsequent to the Conqueror.

Strype says of Bishop Aylmer: "He was a gentleman by birth of the ancient family of the Aylmers, spreading in Norfolk and Suffolk, for the Aylmers of Quarding, in the county of Lincoln, have a different coat of arms, and so may be concluded to be of another family.

While a boy his quick, bright mind attracted the notice of the Marquis of Dorset, afterwards Duke of Suffolk, who sent him to Cambridge.

He subsequently graduated in divinity at Oxford, and became chaplain to the Duke of Suffolk, and tutor to his children, one of whom was the celebrated Lady Jane Gray.

He became archdeacon of Stow in the diocese of Lincoln which gave him a seat in the convocation held the first year of Queen Mary, where he resolutely opposed popery.

During Queen Mary's reign he was obliged to flee to Switzerland.

While there he published his powerful reply to John Knox's "First Blast."

On the accession of Queen Elizabeth he returned to England.

In 1562, he obtained the archdeaconry of Lincoln, and was a member of the famous squad of that year which reformed and settled the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England.

On Mar. 24, 1576, he was consecrated Bishop of London. He died June 3, 1594, aged 73, and was buried in St. Pauls, London.

He was a remarkably learned man, a zealous father of the church and a bitter enemy to the Romanists and Puritans.

Thomas Fuller, in his Church History of Britain, written prior to 1655, speaks of him as "one of low station, but stout spirit; very valiant in his youth, and witty all his life. Once when his Auditory began at sermon to grow dull in their at-

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tentions, he presently read unto them many verses out of the Hebrew text, whereat they all started, admiring what use he meant to make thereof. Then showed he them their folly, that; whereas they neglected English, whereby they might be edified, they listened to Hebrew whereof they understood not a word. He was a stiff and stern champion of church discipline, on which account none more mocked by Martin Mar, prelate, or hated by non-conformist."

To his eldest son he left a plentiful estate, and his second, a doctor of divinity, was a worthy man of his profession.

John Aylmer was made Bishop of London by the name of John Elmer as appears by the case of Elmer, Bishop of London *vs.* Gale, in 5 Coke's Reports.

In the historic and theological works he is called both Aylmer and Elmer.

Bishop Aylmer married Judith Bures, of Bures St. Mary's, in Suffolk. They had seven sons:— Samuel, Theophitus, John, Zachary, Nathaniel, Tobel and Edmund, and two daughters, Judith, married William Lynche, of Kent, and Elizabeth, married Sir John Foliet, of Pixton, in Worcestershire.

Samuel, the eldest son of Bishop Aylmer and the father of Edward Elmer, was educated for the law and seems to have acquired considerable knowledge of legal principles.

He inherited large wealth from his father, and among his estates were the valuable manors of Claydon Hall, near Ipswich, in Suffolk and Mugdon, or Mowdon Hall, in the parish of Ulting, near Chelmsford, in Essex.

Claydon Hall seems to have been his principal place of residence.

He was high sheriff of the county of Suffolk during the reign of Charles I, in 1625, and died Jan. 12, 1635.

He was married twice: first, to Dorothy, daughter of Edward Hastings, of Leicester Abbey, by whom he had no children, and, secondly, to Anne, eldest daughter of Edward, Lord Brobaza of Tamerscourt, near Dublin, in Ireland, and

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granddaughter of Sir William Brobazon, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, three times in six years, from 1543 to 1549.

They had children, John, Edward, Anthony, Elizabeth and Alice.

Both Strype and Morant name the descendants of John and Anthony, but owing, probably, to the fact that Edward Elmer left England while young, no mention is made of his family.

Edward Elmer left England with Thomas Hooker, in 1632. Hooker was a man of considerable force and ability. He was a Cambridge graduate, was chosen lecturer at Chelmsford, in 1626, and having been silenced by Laud for non-conformity, he established a grammar school at Little Baddow, near Chelmsford, in which John Eliot, "the apostle of the Indians" was an usher.

The lands of Mugdon Hall extended into the neighboring parish of Little Baddow, and the grammar school may have been on some of the Elmer land.

Although nothing is known of the early life of Edward Elmer, it is not difficult to understand how he must have been thrown in contact with Hooker and his enthusiastic followers, and induced to join that little band of influential men which emigrated to the new world and played so prominent a part in the early settlement of Connecticut.

Additions — (taken from "First Families of America") —

EDWARD ELMER came in the "Lion" to Newton, Mass., 1632, owned Harvard Square, Cambridge, Mass., a founder of Hartford, Conn., 1636, killed in King Philip's War.

L. Q. C. ELMER (taken from "First Families of America") LL.D., officer War 1812, mem. 28 Congress, 1843-45, atty.-gen. and justice Supreme Ct. of N. J. (Member of the Order of the Cincinnati.)

ELMER — MORE FAMILY

The following is taken by Brookes More, from tombstones, State and County Records, Bible records, and information from Caroline H. More, Alice M. More, and Grace More. It is imperfect, but the information is as complete as he was able to get in his limited time, and perhaps at some future date, some other person interested may follow the threads more closely.

ENOCH MORE was born Novem. 9, 1732, d. Jan. 4, 1777, near Philadelphia in Continental Army Camp of Black Fever. As he never saw his surviving son, Enoch Hudson More, and as his wife Rachel died nine years later, the family traditions were lost. See copy of his Will, which is attached.

ENOCH MORE, Cumberland County, married Mary Ware, June 18, 1752.

ENOCH MORE (printed Moore), and Rachel Hudson (printed Hutson) were married Novem. 25, 1762. Rachel Hudson was the daughter of Isaac Hudson (d. April 4, 1786) and his wife Rachel (d. Feb. 27, 1753); she was born April 10, 1742, and d. April 4, 1786.

REBECCA, daughter of Enoch and Rachel More, was born May 1, 1765, *m.* Watson; she d. March, 1797.

ANSON, son of Enoch and Rachel More, was born Sept. 28, 1768, d. June 6, 1775.

JOSEPH, son of Enoch and Rachel More, was born May 1, 1775, d. June 2, 1775.

ENOCH HUDSON, son of Enoch and Rachel More, was born January 1, 1777; he died May 6, 1846, aged 69 years.

ENOCH HUDSON MORE and Hannah Vickers Brown were married May 28, 1801.

HANNAH VICKERS, daughter of Enoch Hudson and Hannah V. More (d. March 25, 1802, aged 20 years, 5 months, 17 days), was born March 17, 1802, d. Oct. 8, 1802.

ENOCH HUDSON MORE and Mary Holmes were married Jan. 15, 1806. She died June 9, 1809. See copy

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of deed attached, signed by Ephraim Holmes, Jonathan Holmes and Enoch H. More.

JEREMIAH BUCK, son of Enoch Hudson and Mary Holmes More, was born March 17, 1802, d. Sept. 19, 1807.

EPHRAIM HOLMES MORE, son of Enoch Hudson and Mary Holmes More, was born May 20, 1809, d. June 13, 1809.

ENOCH HUDSON MORE and Mary Alford Trenchard were married June 12, 1813. She was a widow and a descendant of Commodore George Trenchard who was sent by the King of England to settle land disputes in New Jersey. She died Dec. 20, 1876, aged 85 years. Their children were —

① **REBECCA TRENCHARD MORE**, b. May 31, 1814, d. Sept. 23, 1823. Baptized by the Rev. J. Freeman, June 5, 1819.

② **EDWARD BURMAN MORE**, b. Sept. 22, 1816, d. July 16, 1856, at Quib da New Granada, South America. He married Margaretta N. Rambo, July 2, 1829, b. —, d. —. Their children were — 1. John Rambo More, b. March 29, 1840, d. —, m. Millie Darrow, Oct. 24, 1865, b. Oct. 16, 1844, d. —. Their children were  Mildred More (1034 Lake Ave., Evanston, Ill.), b. July 27, 1867, d. —, m. Harvey Conover, May 14, 1889, b. Aug. 10, 1865, d. —. Their child was — Dorothy Conover, b. Feb. 12, 1890, d. —, m. Harry Voorhees Lytel, Jr., Oct. 23, 1912, b. July 14, 1890, d. —. Their children were — Mildred More Lytel, b. Jan. 11, 1915, d. —; Hettie Hooker Lytel, b. Aug. 3, 1916, d. —; Harry Voorhees Lytel, 3rd, b. July 18, 1921, d. —; Harvianna Connover Lytel, b. Nov. 17, 1928, d. —;

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[B] RICHARD TRENCHARD MORE, b. June 30, 1871, d. —, m. Clara Hopstick. 2. William H. More, b. Feb. 28, 1843, d. —, m. —. Their children were — 3. Mary T. More, b. Sept. 16, 1844, d. —. 4. Edward Anson More, b. Nov. 7, 1848, d. June 16, 1921, m. Mary (May) Caroline More, daughter of Enoch Anson More, March 20, 1879. Founded the More-Jones Brass and Metal Works, St. Louis, Mo. See Elmer Genealogy, page 14 for descendants.

(3) MARY HOLMES MORE, b. Nov. 24, 1818, d. —. Baptized by the Rev. J. Freeman, June 5, 1819.

(4) ENOCH ANSON MORE, b. Feb. 2, 1821, d. Jan. 28, 1899, St. Louis, Mo. Baptized by the Rev. B. Hoff, June, 1824. He married Katharine Hay Elmer. He was Brigadier General during the Civil War. See Elmer Genealogy, page 12, for descendants. *also page 85.*

(5) REBECCA TRENCHARD MORE, b. Oct. 5, 1823, d. —. Baptized by the Rev. B. Hoff, June, 1824. She married John Buck, June 29, 1846. Their children were — Mary More Buck, b. May 20, 1848, d. Oct. 9, 1851, in Dayton, Ohio; Jenny B. Buck, b. —, d. Feb., 1930, Bridgeton, N. J., m. William Bowen. Their three children died.

(6) JANE ELIZABETH MORE, b. March 23, 1826, d. June 15, 1919, Bridgeton, N. J. Baptized by the Rev. B. Hoff, July 7, 1829.

(7) THOMAS TRENCHARD MORE, b. April 18, 1829, d. Dec. 1, 1904. Baptized by the Rev. B. Hoff, July 7, 1829. He married Jane E. Hutson, July 22, 1859, b. Jan. 4, 1837, d. Aug., 1918. He was Major during the Civil War. Their children were — 1. Edward Hutson, b. April, 1860, d. Feb., 1861, Dayton, Ohio. 2. Grace More (Red Bank, N. J.), b. April 10, 1864, d. —. 3. Walter More, b. Sept. 13, 1865, d. April 1, 1923, m. —. 4. Elizabeth More (Red Bank, N. J.), b. Nov. 4, 1882, d. —, m. Thomas Wylie, b. —, d. —. Their children were — Jane Eliza-

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beth Wylie, b. Sept. 26th, 1913, d. —; Thomas Trenchard Wylie, b. May 2, 1915, d. —; Alexander Reside Wylie, b. Jan. 12, 1926, d. —.

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⑧ CAROLINE HOFF MORE, eighth child of Enoch Hudson More, was born May 16, 1833, d. Nov. 4, 1922. Baptized by the Rev. S. Lawrence, Oct. 12, 1833. Buried in Bridgeton, New Jersey.

The Mores lived in Greenwich, New Jersey, where many of the earliest graves are. One of these graves is of

JOSEPH MOORE, Jan. 26, 1747-8, 46 years; and one is of

ABIGAIL MOORE, his wife, July 23, 1794, 83 years. It is not known whether they are the parents of Enoch More.

There was a Nathaniel Moore in 1728, a member of the churches at Greenwich and Salem.

According to family tradition, Enoch Hudson More was so dark complexioned, he was nicknamed the "Moor," a name he detested so, it is said, he paid for the tombstone over his father's grave and had it inscribed ENOCH MORE, instead of Enoch Moore.

ENOCH ANSON MORE was an excellent mathematician and had a natural gift for drawing. He was interested in all forms of art and in music and occasionally attempted verse. It was his ambition to become an architect, following the example of his famous uncle, Strickland; but his parents persuaded him to enter business. In this he showed unusual ability and engaged at different times in a great variety of business enterprises. While in Dayton, Ohio, he owned a wholesale book store. During the Civil War, he served as Brigadier General in the Commissary Department and was spoken of as "feeding The Army." His remarkably accurate war records, it is said, are still used as models by the United States Government. During this period and subsequently, he lived in St. Louis. He had many friends and was a natural leader. At one time his enormous household numbered more than twenty people. The good times during Christmas holidays, the darkey boys in summer waving peacock fans at both ends of his long dining table, his many dogs, and his love of hunting and fishing are still

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remembered. His children inherited the artistic ability of their father and the literary interest of their mother. Thus far, he is the only father to have four sons in "Who's Who" (1930) at the same time.

COPY OF WILL OF ENOCH MOORE

In the Name of God Amen the 27th day of January 1775. I Enoch Moore of the Township of Greenwich in the County of Cumberland & Province of New Jersey, being weak in Body but of sound disposing Mind and Memory and calling to Mind the Mortality of my body do make & ordain this my last Will & Testament, and touching such worldly Affairs which it hath pleased God to bless me in this life, I do dispose of them in the following manner viz: Imprimis I order that out of my moveable Estate all my just Debts be paid 2dly. I give and bequeath to my beloved Wife Rachel one third part of all my moveable Estate after my Debts are paid 3rd. I order that my Land be equally divided in Quantity from the Creek to John Ware's Line, the Easterly part of which, including the buildings I give and bequeath to my Eldest Son his Heirs and Assigns. 4th. I give & bequeath to my sister Hannah Scott that Tenement and Garden now in her possession during her present Widowhood 5th. I give and bequeath to my Youngest son all the remaining part of my Land, as likewise, of the Marriage or decease of my 2nd. Sister Hannah Scott, I give & bequeath to my Youngest son afs'd. the Tenement and Garden above bequeathed to her, the whole to him his Heirs and Assigns forever 6th. I give & bequeath to my Sons afs'd. a certain part of Marsh situate below Aaron Stathems, to be divided between them equally in quantity the Division line to begin at a Ditch falling into Newport Creek, seventeen Rod from S'd. Creek, to my Youngest son to have that part next to Groom Island to their Heirs & Assigns. 7th. I give & bequeath to my Daughter Rebecca Moore the sum of One hundred Pounds to be paid to her by my Ex'rs when she

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arrives at the Age of eighteen Years 8th. If there should be any moveable Estate remaining after the above bequests I order that it be equally divided between my Daughter Rebecca & my Youngest son 9th I order that that the Rents arising from the land, & the Interest of that part of my moveable Estate not devised to my Wife to be taken to defray the Expences of bringing up my Children as far as my Ex'rs may think necessary Lastly I nominate and appoint my loving Wife Rachel & my trusty friend John Ewing joint Ex'rs to this my last Will & Testament. Enoch Moore LS Signed Sealed published pronounced & declared by the s'd. Enoch Moore as his last Will & Testament, in presence of Thomas Ewing. Elnathan Ware. Morgan Friend.

The Will is signed peculiarly on the reverse side. The name of Theophilus Elmer comes first, with a line drawn through it. Then Enoch Bowen Moore, Enoch Bowen is in Enoch Moore's handwriting, the Bowen is scratched out, and in a different handwriting the name is finished with Moore, Will For Rachel Moore Executrix.

There are two notes to add. There is a record of Enoch Moore Quaker, Cumberland County, in witness to a Will in May, 1775. In the above will of Enoch Moore, he mentions two sons, according to the family records, in 1775, there was but one son, Anson, the second son was born three months after the will was made. In Bridgeton, there was a prominent man named Alexander Moore who was said to have been the cousin of Enoch Hudson, could he have been a half brother by Enoch Moore's former wife Mary Ware?

GENEALOGY OF THE
COPY OF DEED OR CONTRACT BETWEEN ENOCH
HUDSON MORE AND EPHRAIM HOLMES.

Articles agreed upon between Enoch H. More and Ephraim Holmes of Bridgetown this first day of January Eighteen hundred and sixteen Viz. first The said Ephraim Holmes for the Sum of three thousand Dollars, and one hundred acres of woodland in the Township of Fairfield (the money payable as follows five hundred dollars in three months from the date, five hundred in one year, one thousand in two years, and one thousand in three years) doth make over convey and confirm unto the said Enoch H. More the following property, Viz. all the moneys, Judgments, Notes, Book amounts, Machinery, Goods, and Leases and all the property belonging to the late partnership of More & Holmes without any let or hinderance from said Holmes Second. In consideration of the said Ephraim Holmes conveying unto the said Enoch H More all his right, title and interest of and in the Moneys, Judgments, Book accounts, Machinery, Goods, and Leases and all the property in any ways belonging to the late partnership of More and Holmes. In consideration of the afs'd. premises the said Enoch H More doth convey and confirm unto the said Ephraim Holmes the afs'd. one hundred acres of woodland and pay to said Holmes the sum of three thousand dollars as afs'd. and also engages to settle all the demands against the late partnership of More & Holmes either in book account or otherwise, in such a manner that the said Holmes shall be at no expence, nor receive any damage therefrom

In witness whereof the parties have hereunto have set their hands and Seals the day above written

Witness

Jonathan Holmes

Enoch H More LS

Ephr: Holmes LS

FENWICK'S SURVEYS 1676-1705.

1702-03 Jan. 28, to Mr. Obediah Holmes on account of

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Thomas Applegate, of 10 acres in the Town of Greenwich, on the N. W. side of Enoch Moore and along the street.

Greenwich Town Lots

- 1686 Aug. 11. Deed, William Penn et exec. will of John Fenwick 16 acres on Cesariae alias Cohanzey River, over against Marke Reeve
- 1701-02 Same to Enoch Moore of Greenwich, husbandman, for 16 acres there, on a branch of Mill Creek adjoining grantee.
- 1683 11-10 Will of Samuel Moore of Woodbridge: Wife Hannah, sons, Samuel, Thomas, John Enoch; daughters, Hannah, Elizabeth, Frances, Sarah
- 1698-99 Sir Thomas Laine Knt., Sir John More, Knt., and others of West Jersey Society, by their agent Jeremiah Basse to George Willocks of Perth Amboy for 1,000 acres in Middlesex Co. N. E.
- Joseph Moore, Carpenter

Salem City. In 1641 some English families (probably emigrants from New Haven Connecticut) Embracing about 60 persons settled on Ferken's (now Salem) Creek.

Upper Pittsgrove Township, Early settlers, Moores.
Johnson's History.

SOME INFORMATION FROM "THE PIONEERS OF MASSACHUSETTS,"

by Charles Henry Pope.

Edward Elmer embarked June 22, 1632; settled at Cambridge, Mass., 1635; sold land before 1638.

Golden Moore, d. 1650, married Joanna, widow of John Champany (or Champinis) who resided in Cambridge 1635.

Enoch More owned Cambridge property 1637.

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Richard Harris, Cambridge, Mass. sold house 6 (") 1642 which had belonged to John Moore.

Edw. Larkin, *m* Widow of Jeremiah Moore about 1650.

Richard Moore *m* daughter of Richard Hollinsworth.

Abigail Hawkins, *m* May 13, 1660 to Samuel Moore.

Richard More, boy apprentice to Wm. Brewster.

Samuel, son to Richard and Sarah More, dec'd Nov. ye 24, 1673.

Caleb More, aged 34 years died January ye 4, 1674.

Christian, wife to Richard More, aged 60 years, Died March ye 18, 1676.

Barbara, daughter to Samuel and Susana Dutch, aged 8 Months, Dec'd April ye 10, 1678.

Christian, wife to Joshua Conan and daughter to Richard More, aged 28 years. Dec'd May ye 30, 1680.

Jane, second wife to Capt. Richard More, Senr, age 55 years, departed this life ye 8th of October, 1686.

QUINTON'S BRIDGE

Colonel Mawhood's Letter

"Colonel Mawhood, commanding a detachment of the British army at Salem, induced by motives of humanity, proposes to the militia at Quinton's Bridge and the neighborhood, as well officers as private men, to lay down their arms and depart, each man to his own house.

"If on the contrary, the militia be so far deluded, and blind to their true interest and happiness, he will put arms he has brought into the hands of the inhabitants well affected, called Tories, and will attack all such of the militia as remain in arms, burn and destroy their houses and other property, and reduce them, their unfortunate wives and children to beggary and distress; he has subjoined a list of the names of such as will be the first objects to feel the vengeance of the British nation.

ELMER — MORE FAMILY

"Given under my hand, at headquarters, at Salem, the
21st. day of March, 1778.

"C. Mawhood, Colonel.

"Edmund Keasley, Thomas Sinnickson, Samuel Dick,
Whitten Cripps, Ebenezer Howell, Edward Hall, John
Rowen, Thomas Thompson, George Trenchard * * * etc."

End of additions by Brookes More.