

THE
HISTORY
OF
ROCKLAND COUNTY

BY

FRANK BERTANGUE GREEN, M. D.

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On Lot 9, of the first tier, the Rockland Print Works now stand. On Lot 7, is the "Treason House." Of the great mountain lots, Lord Sterling owned 14,000 acres, in Lots 1 and 2 which he mortgaged to William Livingston in 1767, and in 1789, they were assigned to Samuel Brewster.

Brewster sold 967 acres to Christopher Ming in 1793, who established the Cedar Pond Iron Works. Ming sold the land, forges and iron works to Halstead Coe in 1793; and he sold them to John De La Montagne in 1796.

The Stony Point tract, patented by William Jamison and Richard Bradley, was transferred as follows: Jamison transferred his share to Bradley, and Bradley, in 1742, sold 300 acres at the north end of the tract to Abraham Betts, and the remainder, supposed to be 750 acres, to Harrick Lent. Lent died, leaving his share to his son Hercules, who dying, bequeathed it to his daughters, Rachel, wife of James Lamb, and Catherine, wife of Hendrick De Ronde. On the death of De Ronde and wife the property was left to their seven children, and much of it still remains in the possession of their descendants.

Rachel Lamb, *nee* Lent, left her share of the original Stony Point tract to her children—Rachel, wife of John Crom; Elizabeth, wife of John Waldron; Catharine, wife of Jacob Waldron, and Hannah, wife of John Armstrong. The tract thus inherited by the daughters of Rachel Lamb was divided—except Stony Point proper—and after many transfers at length came into the possession of the present owners: the House of the Good Shepherd, Calvin Tomkins, and the Tomkins Cove Lime Company. Stony Point proper, after remaining undivided for a long time, was at last purchased by the Brewsters. The United States Government bought part of it in 1826, and the remainder was later purchased by Daniel Tomkins.

Of the tracts lying in Rockland County that were patented to Bradley's children, that directly west of the Stony Point grant was sold to James Johnson, by him to Theodorus Snedeker, and, after other transfers, it was divided into two parts, the western becoming the property of Noah Mott, and the eastern of the Tomkins. In this tract is the Back-berg, called by the Indians, Skoonnenoghky. The second tract was also sold to James Johnson, who sold it to Theodorus Snedeker. Snedeker's property was confiscated during the Revolution, as we will see more fully later, and this tract was sold by Simeon De Witt, Surveyor General, to Samuel Brewster in 1790.

Turning to the Ramapo patents, I find that in 1775 Provost sold his entire patent to Robert Morris, John De Lancey, and John Zabriskie for £200; and that in 1776 John Zabriskie sold his third part to Morris and

De Lancey for £200. In like manner the patents of Harris, Muller, and Spence came into the hands of these two men, from whom, therefore, all valid titles of land covered by the patents just described arise. By far the largest purchaser of lands from this company was John Suffern.

"It will be seen," says Mr. Cobb in his History of Ramapo, "that there still remains a portion of this so-called vacant section of our town, whose history has not yet been given. The tract of which we speak lies in the extreme west and northwest of the town. For its history we recite a portion of an act passed by the Legislature of New York, March 28, 1800.

'Whereas, John Hathorn, Peter Townsend, Wm. Hause, Hezekiah Mead, Saml. Drew, Ezra Sanford, Jas. McCann, Wm. Booth, Daniel Benedict, Abner Patterson, Wm. Ellis, David Sanford, Thos. Sanford, David Hawkins, Samuel Ketchum, Henry Wisner, Henry Bush, Saml. Bush, Abraham Smith, Jno. Smith, Adolphus Shuart, Nicolas Conklin, Jno. Be-craft and Jno. Jenkins, by their petition presented to the Legislature, have stated that they are settled on and have improved in Orange county (which at the time the petition was made included Rockland) under the Proprietors of the Patent of Waywayanda, which lands have been adjudged to be unpatented and to belong to the people of the State, and are included with other lands not settled on or improved as aforesaid, within the following boundaries, to wit:

'Southwesterly by the State of N. J.; northerly by a line (the Gore Line) running from the 31st mile stone in the line of division between this State and the State of N. J., to a monument erected by Commissioners at the N. W. Corner of a Tract of land granted to Daniel Honon and Michael Hawdon, called Kakiate, and easterly and southerly by patented lands. And by their said petition have prayed that they may be quieted in their said possessions, and to purchase in addition thereto such other quantity of vacant land within the boundaries aforesaid, and on such terms as the Legislature shall direct.

Therefore be it enacted by the people of the State of New York, Represented in Senate and Assembly, that it shall and may be lawful for the Surveyor General to grant to each of the Petitioners above named all the estate, right, title and interest of the people of this State of, in and to the lands improved by them respectively, with such other vacant lands within the said boundaries of not less than 100 acres and not more than 400 including their respective improvements, they paying therefore not less than the sum of 25c. per acre.'

From this it will appear that the first title of lands located in the

northwest and extreme west of the town came from grants from the State to different individuals, which grants were made in the first years of the present century."

In 1724, John Van Blarcum purchased 400 acres of the Indians, in Ramapo Clove. This later passed into the hands of Isaac Van Duser, and he sold it to Samuel Sidman. At the death of Sidman, the west portion of the Van Blarcum tract came into the possession of his son-in-law John Smith; and the east, into that of John and Joseph Brown. Both of these tracts were bought by John Suffern in 1789, who completed his title by obtaining new deeds from Robert Morris and John De Lancey, into whose hands the property had come through their purchase of the Muller and Spence patents.

The Orangetown was one of the very few patents, within the limits of our present County, which was bought with the idea of a permanent settlement, and most, if not all of the purchasers, moved onto their new possessions and begun the founding of homes. Never, perhaps, did enterprise start with more enthusiasm and terminate with less result. It was the plan of those, who obtained that grant, to build a city which should eclipse all rivals in the Colony save its neighbor, New York. Nor, if we take the same view as did those settlers, will this project seem absurd. The wonderful agricultural resources of the Hudson Valley and the rapidity with which they were to be developed, were not foreseen at that time; what was realized was, the enormous profit to be obtained from trade with the Indians in furs, and surely no better location could be chosen for that purpose than Tappan.

From it to the north, west and south, stretched a country still filled with game. It was convenient to the local Indians, and what would be more natural than that its fame as a trading post should spread to the more remote tribes in the western mountains, and draw to it their dusky hunters laden with the spoils of the chase. As an outlet, it had the slote or creek, now known as Sparkill, which, after many a sinuous turn through the scene of De Vries' failure, at length emptied into the broad Hudson, at the mouth of which lay New York; and the flat-bottomed, broad bowed vessels of that day could navigate that creek well into the Orangetown grant.

Following out their idea, the settlers had a part of their patent mapped out and divided into small lots. Each holder of property in the patent was expected to buy and improve one or more of these, and the project started with great promise. Further than a start it never advanced, and to this day there is not, on all the original Orangetown grant, a place of sufficient size to amount to more than a country hamlet.

But, while the project fell short of the intention of its originators, partly because of the rapid settlement of the Hudson and Mohawk Valleys, partly because of the difficulty regarding the boundary line between New Jersey and New York, it was by no means in vain. From it sprung the settlement of a vast section, the present Orange and Rockland counties, now containing over a hundred and sixteen thousand people (116,245, census 1880), which in manufacturing, agricultural and mineral wealth is exceeded by no other provincial section of the State. From it, when these counties were divided, the southernmost and most populous township of our County took its name; and from its settlers arose many of those family names still the oldest and most respected in our midst.

I have thought that it might be a matter of great interest to speak of the origin of Dutch family names, a subject which has always filled the historian with dread and caused genealogists awful confusion. On this topic I shall quote extracts from a letter on the subject written by Hon. Henry C. Murphy while U. S. Minister at the Hague.

The first system of bestowing names adopted in Holland, "was the patronymic, as it is called, by which a child took, besides his own baptismal name, that of his father, with the addition of *soon* or *sen*, meaning son. To illustrate this: if a child were baptized Hendrick and the baptismal name of his father were Jan, the child would be called Hendrick Jansen. His son, if baptized Tunis, would be called Tunis Hendricksen; the son of the latter might be William, and would have the name of William Tunissen. And so we might have the succeeding generations called successively Garret Williamsen, Marten Garretsen, and so on, through the whole of the calendar of Christian names, or, as more frequently happened, there be repetition in the second, third, or fourth generation, of the name of the first; and thus, as these names were common to the whole people, there were in every community different lineages of identically the same name. This custom, which had prevailed in Holland for centuries, was in full vogue at the time of the settlement of New Netherland. In writing the termination *sen* it was frequently contracted into *se* or *s*, or *s*.

The inconvenience of this practice, the confusion to which it gave rise, and the difficulty of tracing families, led ultimately to its abandonment both in Holland and in our own country. In doing so the patronymic which the person originating the name bore was adopted as the surname. Most of the family names thus formed and existing amongst us may be said to be of American origin, as they were first fixed in America, though the same names were adopted by others in Holland. Hence we have the names of such families of Dutch descent amongst us as Jansen (anglice,

Johnson) Cornelisen, Williamsen or Williamson, Clasen, Simonsen or Simonson, Tysen (son of Mathias) Lambertsen or Lambertson, Paulisen, Remsen (son of Rembrandt, which was shortened into Rem), Ryersen, Martense and others." "Another mode of nomenclature, intended to obviate the difficulty of an identity of names for the time being, but which rendered the confusion worse confounded for the future genealogist, was to add to the patronymic name the occupation or some other personal characteristic of the individual. But the same addition was not transmitted to the son; and thus the son of Hendrick Jansen Coster (sexton) might be called Tunis Hendrickson Browwer (brewer), and his grandson might be William Tunissen Bleecker (bleacher). Upon the abandonment of the old system of names, this practice went with it; but it often happened that while one brother took the father's patronymic as a family name, another took that of his occupation or personal designation. Thus originated such families as Bleecker, Schoonmaker, Snediker (which should be Snediger), Hegeman, Hofman, Bleckman, and Tieman."

Applying the observations of Mr. Murphy to our County, we find the first purchaser of land in Nyack, Claus Jansen (Nicholas Johnson) had a son Cornelius, who took the name of Cornelius Clausen, and his two sons, John and Henry, took their surnames from their business, that of coopers, and became John and Henry Cuyper, Kuyper, or Cooper. In regard to a surname being obtained by some personal characteristic, we have Harmanus Dows, not infrequently called Dowse Harmanse, whose son became Tunis Dows, and his son, the grandson of Harmanus Dows, from his great stature, was known as Tunis Dows Tallman, and thus created that family name. The Blauvelt family on entering the County bore the different names of Abram Gerritse, Johannes Gerritse, Harman Hendricksen, Gerret Huybertsen, and Joseph Hendricksen Blauvelt; a most excellent illustration of the confusion of this means of nomenclature.

"A third practice," continues Mr. Murphy, "evidently designed like that referred to, to obviate the confusions of the first, was to append the name of the place where the person resided—not often of a large city, but of a particular, limited locality, and frequently of a particular farm or natural object. This custom is denoted in all family names which have the prefix of *Van*, *Vander*, *Ver* (which is the contraction of *Vander*), and *Ten*, meaning respectively *of*, *of the*, and *at the*. From towns in Holland we have the families of Van Cleef, Van Wyck, Van Schaack; from Utrecht, Van Winkel; from Zeeland, Van Duyne. Sometimes the Van has been dropped, as in the name of Westervelt, of Drenthe and Wessels, in Guelderland. The prefixes of *Vander* or *Ver* and *Ten* were adopted when the

name was derived from a particular spot; thus: Vanderveer (of the ferry), Vanderbilt (of the bilt—*i. e.*, certain elevations of ground in Guelderland and New Utrecht); Verhultz (of the holly), Ten Eyck (at the oak), Tenbrock (at the marsh). There are a few names derived from relative situations to a place; thus, Voorhees is simply *before* or in front of *Hess*, a town in Guelderland, and Onderdonk is *below Donk*, which is in Brabant. There are a few names more arbitrary—Bogaert (or hard), Blauvelt (blue field), Hooghland (highland), Dorland (arid land), Hasbrook (hare's marsh). Some names are disguised in a Latin dress. The practice prevailed, at the time of the immigration to our country, of changing the names of those who had gone through the university and received a degree, from plain Dutch to sonorous Roman. The names of all our earliest ministers are thus attired. Evert Willemse Bogaert became Everardus Bogardus, and that of Jan Doris Polheem became Johannes Theodorus Polhemius."

Of the older families in the County, the De Clarkes, Blauvelts, Smiths, Harings and De Groots, date back to the purchasers of the Orangetown patent in 1686. The Onderdonks first settled on Long Island, and descendants from that family bought 320 acres of land in 1736 on the present shore road from Piermont to Nyack for £350; other descendants from the same family settled at the present Spring Valley. The Snedeker family came into the County by the purchase by Tunis Snedeker, of Hempstead, L. I., of part of the Quaspeck Patent in 1729. The Cole family in this section was originated by Jacob Kool, who settled near Tappan about 1695. The Suffern family originated from John Suffern, who emigrated from Antrim, Ireland, and settled in the village that bears his family name in 1763. This family is noted for the number of offices which members of it have held. John Suffern was County Judge of Orange Co., from 1789 till 1792, and first County Judge of Rockland Co., from 1798 till 1806. His son, Edward Suffern, after being District Attorney from 1818 till 1820, was raised to the Bench and held the office of County Judge from 1820 till 1847. Andrew E. Suffern, grandson of the first and son of the second Judge of that name, was District Attorney from 1853 till 1859, and County Judge from 1859 till his death in 1880. Other members of the family held the following offices: Edward Suffern, Assemblyman in 1826 and 1835, John I. Suffern, Assemblyman in 1854 and James Suffern in 1867, and 1869. Edward Suffern was School Commissioner from 1859 to 1862 and Thomas W. Suffern from 1880 to the present time.

Other families whose progenitors settled in the County previous to the opening of this century, and who still bear the first settler's names, are the Allison's, of Haverstraw, who purchased the De Harte patent, the De Noy-

elles, who date from the same period, the Crows, whose ancestor took out a patent for Haverstraw, north of the creek, in 1685. The Thiells, Ver Valens, De Bauns, Secors, the Brewsters, the Waldrons, who by purchase and marriage obtained large possessions in Stony Point; the Youmans, Polhemus, Remsens, Ryders, Hoffmans, whose ancestors settled on the Quaspeck tract; the De Rondes, whose progenitor became interested in the County through marriage; the Swartwouts, who purchased property that had been sequestered from Tories; the Conklins, De Bauns, Sickles, Campbells, Lydeckers, who purchased in the Kakiat patent, and the Snedens, Nagels, Lawrances, Gesners, Perrys and Mabies, of Rockland and Tappan; the Sarvents, Palmers, Williamsons, Cornelisons, De Pews and Greens, of Nyack; the Barmores, Storms, Demarests, Van Houtens, Smiths, Bogarts, Eckersons, Felters, of the Hackensack Valley; the Woods, Weiants, Roses, of Stony Point and Haverstraw; and the Sloats, Springsteels, Piersons, Van Blarcoms, Gurnees, Snyders, Johnstons, Tenures, Martines, Bensons, Wannamakers, Stephens, Posts, Forshees, Pyes, Van Ostrand and House families.

Authorities referred to. The Histories of the towns of Ramapo, E. B. Cobb, Haverstraw, A. S. Freeman, Stony Point, E. Gay, Jr. Deeds, wills and other old papers; Session Laws, S. N. Y. Stiles' History of Kings County. I am indebted to E. E. Conklin, for papers and maps relating to Rockland Lake.

County met on the 17th of April, 1775, at Mabie's, to take into consideration the subject of their representation at the Provincial Convention, which was to meet in New York three days later, for the purpose of sending delegates to the Continental Congress. At this meeting John Haring was chosen from Orangetown and Col. A. Hawkes Hay from Haverstraw.

Three months passed, when, on July 17th, 1775, another meeting took place in this County for action on the "General Association adopted by freemen, freeholders and inhabitants of the city and county of New York on April 29th, 1775, and transmitted for signing to all the counties of the Province."

Petitions are permissible even in despotisms. Calm, firm remonstrances can never be construed into anarchy. A demand for the right to be heard is not revolt. Believing that they had been wronged most unjustly, our people had resorted to petition—to remonstrance, and had demanded the right to a hearing, and their efforts were vain. So far could they go with impunity. But the junction of two future courses was reached. By one road they threw themselves upon the mercy and clemency of a master; they renounced the right of individualism, of independence; they became, clothe it with whatever sophistries you please, call it by any name you like, cover it with all the paraphernalia and glittering generalities of diplomatic art—they became slaves.

By the other road, they entered upon revolt against a government, which regarded "rebellion as treason and rebellion persisted in as death." The confiscation of property, the ravages of a merciless conqueror, the horrors of incarceration and the dangers of exasperated military courts, stood along this route. There was no middle course. The end which was attained by our ancestors was not aimed for till long after the wave of war had swept back and forth across the Colonies. The hope of wresting national autonomy from Great Britain, when the people of Orange County were called upon to accept or reject the test of the General Association, had not been conceived, much less born. Let us, then, in reading the oath, remember these facts and judge fairly, and, with a knowledge of the end, let me premise sufficiently to state that some who signed the test proved traitors, that some who refused to sign it were patriots, and that both parties who adhered to their actions were influenced by an idea.

"Persuaded that the salvation of the rights and liberties of America depends, under God, on the firm union of its inhabitants in a vigorous prosecution of the measures necessary for its safety, and convinced of the necessity of preventing the anarchy and confusion which attend the dissolution of the powers of the government, we, the freemen, freeholders, and inhabitants of Orangetown, being greatly alarmed at the avowed design of the Ministry to raise a revenue in America, and shocked by the bloody scenes now acting in the Massachusetts Bay, do, in the most solemn

manner, resolve never to become slaves; and do associate under all the ties of religion, honor, and love to our country, to adopt and endeavor to carry into execution whatever measures may be recommended by the Continental Congress, or resolved upon by our Provincial Convention, for the purpose of preserving our Constitution, and opposing the execution of the several arbitrary and oppressive acts of the British Parliament until a reconciliation between Great Britain and America, on constitutional principles (which we most ardently desire), can be obtained; and that we will in all things follow the advice of our general committee respecting the purposes aforesaid, the preservation of peace and good order, and the safety of individuals and private property.'

Daniel Lawrence,	Spedwell Jacklin,	Abraham Tallman, Jr.
David Aljea,	Nathaniel Lawrence,	Peter Ketan,
Albert Aljea,	Abraham Post,	Daniel Onderdonk,
David Lawrence,	Conrad Gravenstine,	Jacob Conklin,
Edward Briggs,	Abraham Mabie, Jr.	John Westervelt,
Garret Blauvelt,	Jacob Wilfer,	William Bell, Jr.,
Kasparius Conklin,	Michael Cornelison,	John Vanhouten,
Adrean Onderdonk,	Jacobus De Clark,	Abraham Mabie,
John Rycher,,	William Martin,	Harman Tallman,
Avery Campbell,	Daniel Voorhees,	Garret Ackerson,
Ram Boll,	Abraham Onderdonk,	Jacob Ackerson,
Abraham Conklin,	Jonas Torrell,	Harman Tallman, Jr.
James Jacklin,	John Gissnar, Jr.	

Another party, while refusing to sign the pledge given above, did sign the following: "That we would not countenance rebellion, nor have any hand in a riot, but stand for King, Country and liberty, agreeable to the charter, but at the same time disallowing taxation in any wise contrary to the charter, and shall never consent to taxation without being fully represented with our consent."

Isaac Sherwood,	Derick Straws,	Anthony Crouter,
Cornelius De Gray,	Guysbert F. Camp,	Jacob Waldron,
Alberd Smith,	John Smith,	Thunis Crom,
Cornelius Smith,	John Darlington,	Peter Bush,
Garit Smith,	Johannes Bell,	Arthur Johnston,
Daniel Gerow,	John Van Horn,	David D. Ackerman,
Cornelius Benson,	R. Quackenboss,	Benjamin Secor,
John Palmer,	Auri Blauvelt,	Cornelius Smith,
John Cox,	John Rureback,	Johannes Forshee,
Harmanus Kiselar,	Abraham De Baum,	Reynard House, Jr.
Peter Forshee,	Thunis Emmut,	

In Haverstraw Precinct the test of the Association was signed as follows:

Robert Burns,	Henry Brower,	James Lanu,
Joseph Knapp,	Thomas Eckerson,	Samuel Knapp,
David Pye,	Adrian Onderdonk,	John Suffern,
John Coleman,	John Smith,	Abraham Reynolds,
John Coe,	Harmanus Blauvelt,	Abr'm Stephensen,
Robert Johnson,	John Ackerson,	John Springsteel,
Auri Smith,	Alexander Mannell,	Joseph Jones, Jr.,

Walter Smith,
 John Lent,
 Jacob Polhemus,
 Cornelius Paulding,
 Abraham Ackerson,
 Thunis Snedeker,
 Dowe Tallman.
 John Wallace,
 Nathaniel Barmore,
 Thomas Morall,
 David Hoofman,
 Garret Cole,
 Nathaniel Towenson,
 Thomas Allison,
 Henry Hallsted,
 Harmanus Hoofman,
 Harmanus Felter,
 Johannes Demarest,
 James Hannan,
 Thomas Dolphen,
 William Bell,
 Abraham Polhemus,
 Peter Snyder,
 Abraham Blauvelt,
 Edward Cane,
 Rem Remsen,
 Matthew Coe,
 Peter Salter,
 Stephen Stephenson,
 Thunis Tallman,
 Andrew Onderdonk,
 William Stringham,
 Garret Paulding,
 Thunis Remsen,
 James Thene,
 Jacob Archer,
 Joseph Seamonds,
 John Toten,
 John Toten, Jr.
 Robert Ackerly,
 Richard Osborne,
 Thomas Dickings,
 William Deronde,
 John Dunscombe,
 Abel Knapp,
 Jerod Knapp,
 Jobair Knapp,
 Alexander Gilfon,
 Thomas Gilfon,
 Thomas Kingen,
 Andrew Onderdonk,
 Johannes J. Blauvelt,
 Johannes Vanderbilt,

Rulef Stephenson,
 John Van Dolsen,
 Andrew Van Orden,
 Derick Van Houten,
 Edward Ackerman,
 Carpenter Kelly,
 Jacob Jirekie,
 John Martine,
 Thomas Kelly,
 Garret Onderdonk,
 Rulef Onderdonk,
 James Onderdonk,
 Jacob Onderdonk,
 Albard Onderdonk,
 Henry Onderdonk,
 Abraham Onderdonk,
 Maubel Tenare,
 Johannes Defrees,
 Jeremiah Martine,
 Powlas Seamonds,
 John Voorhis,
 Jost Voorhis,
 Stephen Voorhis,
 Edward Jones,
 Johannes Cole,
 Jacob Coles,
 E. W. Kesse,
 Jacob Kenifen,
 John Hill,
 Amos Hutchins,
 Peter Kiselar,
 Patten Jackson,
 Joseph Allison,
 Benjamin Allison,
 John Allison,
 Peter Allison,
 Robert Allison,
 Adam Brady,
 John Johnson,
 William Concklin,
 Joseph Concklin,
 Michael Concklin,
 Abraham Concklin,
 Abraham Garrison,
 Claus Van Houten,
 Chas. R. Van Houten,
 Garrit Van Houten,
 Roosevelt Van Houten,
 P. Van Houten, Sr.
 Peter Van Houten,
 Thunis Van Houten,
 Rulef Van Houten,
 Harmanus Trumper,

Powlas Vandervoort,
 Nathaniel Odle, Jr.
 John Graham,
 John Jersey,
 Siba Banta,
 John Noblet,
 Abraham De Puy,
 John Thew,
 A. Hawkes Hay
 Daniel Morall,
 Gilbard Crumm,
 Peter Crum,
 William Crum,
 John Parker,
 Robert Wood,
 William Wood,
 Henry Wood,
 James Carmelt,
 Moses C. Charter,
 Benjamin Knapp,
 John Ackerman,
 Jacob Derunde,
 Abraham Derunde,
 Gilbert Hunt,
 Joseph Hunt,
 Reuben Hunt,
 John De Grote,
 Thomas Goldtrap,
 John Cummings,
 Benjamin Holstead,
 John Stogg,
 "Mud Hole" Tenure,
 John Slott,
 William Trunoper,
 Johannes De Gray,
 John Mead,
 John Vandervoort,
 John Hetcock,
 Henry Mackrel,
 Jonnas Dele,
 Aurt Remsen,
 Theodorus Polhemus,
 Johannes Polhemus,
 Jobais Derunde,
 Timothy Halstead,
 Daniel Parker,
 James Shirley,
 Abraham Mayers,
 John Mayers,
 Jacobus Mayers,
 Johannes Meyer,
 James Wilson,
 Simond Trump,

Thomas Blauvelt,	Garit Snedeker,	James Christe,
Isaac Blauvelt,	Johnas Snedeker,	James Stagg,
Andrew Cole,	Daniel Cocklate,	Abraham Springsteel,
Isaac Manuel,	Stephen Beane,	Francis Cline,
John Clark,	William Slatt,	Joseph Palmer,
Johannes Blauvelt,	Elis Secor,	Henry Houser,
Johnathan Lounsberry,	James Secor,	Fred. Urie,
Powlas Hopper,	David Secor,	Patrick Gurnee,
Peter Salter,	John Secor,	Stephen Girnee,
Joseph Wood, Jr.	Peter De Pue,	Francis Gurnee,
Harmanus Tallman,	William Dozenberry,	Francis Girnee, Jr.,
James Paul,	Jonah Halstead,	Isaac Girnee,
Jeremiah Williamson,	John Halstead,	Isaac Girnee, Jr.,
Jacob Meyers,	Johnathan Taylor,	Francis Girnee,
Thunis Remsen,	Benjamin Jones,	Paul Ruttan,
Derick Vanderbilt,	Peter Reed,	Harmanus Snyder,
Isaac Dutcher,	James Stewart,	Abraham Snyder,
John Felter,	Thunis De Clark,	Henry Snyder, Sr.,
William Felter,	Joseph De Clark,	Henry Snyder, Jr.,
Johannes Remsen,	James Smith,	Grasham Huff,
Theunis Tallman,	Stephen Smith,	William Crum,
Abraham Tallman,	William Smith,	Edward Holstead,
Ebenezer Wood,	Cornelius Smith,	Jacob Jones,
John Ferrand,	Lambert Smith,	William Hause,
Garret Meyers,	Peter Smith,	Hendrick Polhemus,
Abraham Thew,	Daniel Smith,	Thunis H. Tallema,
James Sharp,	John Smith,	John D. Tallman,
Theodorus Snedeker,	Auri Smith,	David Sherwood,
James Kelly,	Daniel Ward,	Samuel Hunt,
John Brush,	Jacob Jones,	John Jeffries,
Garret Van Cleft,	Theunis Cuyper,	Thomas Dinard,
Aurt Polhemus,	Gilbard Cuyper,	John Burges,
Jacobus De Clark,	Cornelius Cooper,	John Hogencamp,
George Remsen,	Wilvart-Cooper,	Richard Springsteel,
Luke Stephenson,	Albard Cooper,	Hendrick Stephens,
Jobair Lauery,	Jacob Cooper,	William Stephens,
Cobar DeClark,	John Cuyper,	Benjamin Benson,
Daniel DeClark,	John Cuiper, Jr.	John Persall, Jr.,
Johannes Jenwie,	John W. Cogg,	Paul Persall,
Samuel Wilson,	Gabriel Fargyson,	James Rumsey,
Henry Tenure, Sr.	Benjamin Coe,	Salvanus Mott,
Jacob Tenure,	John J. Coe,	Charles Mott,
Leonard Bayle,	Daniel Coe,	Markel Mott,
Thomas Jacks,	Daniel Coe, Jr.,	Thomas Tilt,
Thomas Wilson,	Samuel Coe,	H. Trumper, Jr.,
Gilbert Fowler,	Powlas Vandervoort,	Joseph Johnston,
Peter Easterly,	Samuel Sidman,	William Rider,
Abraham Stag, Jr.	Joseph Jones, Jr.,	Jacob Mall,
Jacob Seacor,	Joseph Jones,	Andrew Abrames,
Isaac Seacor,	John Harper,	M. Vandervoort,
Jonah Wood,	Garrit Ackerson,	David Babcock,
Aurt Amorman,	Gilbert Wilson,	William Snyder,
Thomas Osborn,	Samuel Youmans,	Reynan Gerow,