

Corrections to Thomas Shourds' *History and genealogy of Fenwick's Colony*

*A Project of the Salem County Historical Society, Salem, NJ
Compiled by Glenn J. Bingham*

You should read the explanation of the history and scope of the project, at least the first time through, to understand exactly what I present here. Then read the main document that attempts to correct many of the errors in Thomas Shourds' account of the 70 or so earliest families of Salem County, New Jersey. You can find detailed information for the cited sources on the Sources/Bibliography Page.

History of the Project

In 1876, Thomas Shourds published *History and Genealogy of Fenwick's Colony*. And the trouble began. In this work, Shourds mapped out the family lines of about 70 of the first families of Salem, NJ, the colony begun by John Fenwick two centuries earlier in 1675. His apparent method involved more rocking chairs than official papers; he talked to the locals and collected their judgments about their ancestry and published it all in his manuscript. He spent—as is evident from the text—little time attempting to substantiate the family traditions with any of the various resources available from public documents. As a result, those traditions became solidified as readers accepted them as fact, and many have built their family stories founded on Shourds' book.

In many cases, the family stories offer, at least, a foundation for work on the family trees of Salem-spawned folk, but researchers should be aware that the original work was not based on sound genealogical principles.

Just what Shourds' attitude was about his work is uncertain as various comments have surfaced. Former president of the Salem County Historical Society, Harold Smick, Jr., reported that Shourds' assistant, Mr. Sheppard, claimed that Shourds "took no field notes but wrote up the day[']s findings after his return home in the evening." Family members disputed this report. In a stronger statement, genealogist Peter Stebbins Craig lamented in a letter to Ephraim Tomlinson, Esq., in 1992: "Absolutely nothing attributed to Shourds should ever be accepted as fact. The man was a born liar and inventor of fictitious genealogies. . . . Unfortunately, due to frauds like Shourds. . . too few people are aware of their utter nonsense that clutters up the files of historical and genealogical societies." I have no reason to attach myself at any place along this spectrum from carelessness to deceit, but I can tell from checking other more respected sources that the work in this book is flawed, seriously at places, and needs correction.

In reaction to the 1876 publication, Salem County Historical Society president, William Patterson, issued an alert on January 15, 1895. Noting discrepancies in the work, Patterson wrote, "The Society deems it essential that revision should be begun now while the assistance of those who were contemporaneous with Mr. Shourds can be secured." Patterson requested that representatives of each family involved note page and line numbers where errors existed and provide documented evidence to effect a change.

A volume of the updates was finally published by the Society—82 years later. James N. Acton compiled what errors were noted in the intervening years, adding his research and experienced judgments to the corrections supplied by others. The Salem County Historical Society published Jim's compilation as Vol. 5, No. 2, "Corrections of Shourd's History of Fenwick Colony" in 1977.

Although the next version would be due in 2059 by the 82-year standard, the Society decided to update the corrections booklet as supplies ran low and more corrections pressed for exposure. I have labored

since early 1995 attempting to add corrections, provide a complete bibliography, check all the listed sources, and index the work. I soon realized that the project might not be completed by the 2059 deadline at the rate I was progressing, so I proposed to the Society that the project be published on the internet rather than set to paper. After all, some of the additions were received over 20 years ago, soon after the first list appeared. They should be available to everyone now. Needless to say, the Library Committee smiled on the plan, so what has been documented can be distributed, and others can furnish documentation to more changes in the record.

Scope of the Project

I can best explain what the project represents by first telling you what the project does not do. (1) This document does not attempt to correct all the errors in the book or all of Shourds' work. It has relied on contributions of interested researchers and the research of the compilers of the two versions. As a result, there is a certain randomness in selecting what would be corrected according to the interests and expertise of those who chose to participate. Many more corrections will likely be found. In the case of some families, no adjustments at all have been made. (2) It does not rely solely on original documentation. It would be desirable to consult all the original deeds, wills, and other transactions that provide the best support for genealogical claims. However, trying to fully document 70 families at once is impossible. As a result, the work of reliable genealogists who do consult original materials has been called upon most often. (3) As I have alluded to, the work is not complete. As with most internet documents, it is work in progress, but that is a desirable motif for this project. I feel that no genealogy is ever "done." It must hold up to continuing scrutiny. The same holds for this work. New evidence to support or refute the claims made herein are welcome. (4) Although I hope the information is more reliable than what it replaces, there is no warranty that anything stated within is correct or suitable for any particular purpose. In fact, I have included an extensive bibliography to direct researchers of Salem County, NJ, families to useful sources. This document is a starting place—I hope a good one—for serious researchers.

What you will find, in accord with the request of 1895, is a list of page and line numbers where discrepancies have been detected. The large column carries the corrected account complete with documentation for the claim. Refer to the sources in the bibliography to read more about the topic. Where Jim Acton drew conclusions about the data, his initials, "JNA," appear. My judgments are signified by "GJB." Any item that is new since the 1977 print version bears an asterisk in the third column. Moreover, any item from the previous version that was significantly altered or augmented also bears the asterisk. Items that I have checked the documentation to are marked in the column on the right. The mark indicates that I have judged that the documents do indeed support the statement. Items without the mark are proposed corrections by researchers. I have not checked documentation to these entries or am currently unable to substantiate the claim by other means. If anyone can check on these, that would accelerate the project. On occasion, italicized comments for undocumented items are interspersed. I talk to myself sometimes.

Main Document

PAGE	LINE	NEW	CORRECTION	VERIFIED?
10	4	*	James Nevil, usually rendered as Nevell throughout, should read James Nevill (GJB).	<

PAGE	LINE	NEW	CORRECTION	VERIFIED?
	10	*	Gewas Bywater should be Gervase [Gervas, or rarely Jervis/Jarvis] (Sheppard and Balderston 137).	<

13	1	*	<p>According to Shourds' figures in this paragraph, about 90 years would supply five generations; each generation would consume 18 years to produce the next. Subtracting another year for gestation and courtship leaves a rather unlikely situation. In addition, it has never been shown that any male line Adams descendents of Fenwick survived past the seventeenth century (Harper 103-105). Shourds names the here-unnamed Townsend in a newspaper article as Richard Townsend, Jr. (Pasted in Townsend 21; Townsend File, Salem County Historical Society). Richard, however, first married Sarah Ludlam on November 1, 1731 (Craig and Way 100) and she died August 28, 1732 (Vanaman and Gandy 3). Richard married second Sarah Brandreth on February 3, 1734/5 (Craig and Way 100), the daughter of Daniel Brandreth, all of Upper Township, Cape May County, although Daniel Brandreth moved to Lower Penns Neck [Pennsville], Salem County, in 1737 (Hinshaw 2: 57; SCGD 2: 176, et seq.). The second marriage produced Timothy, Levi, Jacob, Judah, Catherine, and Daniel Townsend before they moved to Salem in 1753 (Vanaman and Gandy 3-4). In Salem they added Sarah and Millicent (NJA 31: 38-39).</p>	<
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Thomas Hartley married three times. First, he married Susannah Hewes on February 28, 1765. They had a daughter Elizabeth on December 12, 1765. Susannah Hartley died March 14, 1768 (Hinshaw 2: 23, 32). Second, Thomas Hartly married Catherine Townsend, not Susannah as Shourds claims, on the 30th of the tenth month, 1771 (Hinshaw 2: 107). Catherine and Thomas Hartley produced three children: Susannah, born October 3, 1772 and married Moses Rulon of Cumberland County on October 1, 1794; Sarah, born March 30, 1774 and died May 27, 1775; and Thomas, born July 13, 1775. Catherine Townsend Hartley died April 26, 1776 at the age of 29 years and 6 months. Thomas Hartley married third, contrary to Friends discipline, Esther. They produced Samuel, February 2,

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			1777; Mary, September or October 26, 1782, who married Jacob Thompson February 2, 1803; and Mark, October 27, 1784. Esther died May 7, 1793 (NJ 36: 102; Hinshaw 2: 31, 107).	
			Sarah Townsend, daughter of Richard, Jr., and Sarah Brandreth Townsend, married William Nicholson on March 2, 1774 (Hinshaw 2: 107). Since Sarah was born January 6, 1756, she would be 18 at the time of marriage (Hinshaw 2: 36). From 1774 through 1796 they produced ten children, not seven as Shourds says or six as he lists here or eight as he lists on page 165. The children were Rachel, Millicent, William, Samuel, Sarah, Daniel, Ruth, Sarah (again), Noah, and Ann (Hinshaw 2: 36). Almost every Millicent I have encountered in West Jersey records descends from Richard Townsend, Sr.'s wife, Millicent Somers (GJB). For more details see Bingham, "De-Boondoggling."	
			The First Congressional District Account (2: 469) is even more confused than Shourds' (GJB).	
14	16	*	Lawrence Cox of Salem, rather than Daniel Cox of Burlington, married Rebecca Hedge in 1714 (Cook, "Fenwick" 115).	<
	20		Ann Grant was married to Samuel Hedge, IV, when her father died 1726/7 (NJ 23: 192; SCGD 1: 91, 95, 112). Her Hedge children were born 1726 (Samuel) and 1728 (Rebecca, who married Thomas Thompson), and her Gibbon children were born 1732, 1735, and 1738. Therefore, she married Samuel Hedge, IV, before she married Nicholas Gibbon on May 16, 1731 (NJ 23: 221 [explains all]; Shourds 105-107, 442; Cook, "Fenwick" 115).	<
15	7		The proper name is Pile(s) Smith, not Giles Smith (Hinshaw 2: 40; SCGD 1: 237). Rather than Hannah Giles, his mother's name was Hannah Hall, the daughter of Elizabeth Pile Hall (Hinshaw 2: 49; Cook, "Smithfield" 222).	<

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	12	*	Christopher Smith married Rebecca Hancock on July 4, 1763 (Hinshaw 2: 99; Williams 541). He was not the son of Pile Smith, but the son of John Smith, Jr., of Hedgefield (Williams 539-540). The former update said he was the son of William Smith, Jr.	<
	24		Samuel Hedge's wife was Hannah Woodnut, not Rachel Woodnut (Cook, "Fenwick" 115; Harper 105).	<
17	15		John Fenwick arrived October 5, 1675 at Elsinboro, and soon thereafter disembarked at Salem (Sheppard and Balderston 136).	<
18	7	*		<
	32		Replace Walter Heighstin with Walter Huestis. His family originates from Westchester, NY (Bingham, "Trails" 696-697).	<
19	1		Replace John Woolidge with John Worlidge (JNA).	<
	21		Benjamin Acton married Christianna England August 2, 1686 (Craig, South Jersey Mariages 31).	<
20	4	*	The original update claimed that Ann Nicholson's uncle was John Mason, not James. Her uncle, however, appears to be Samuel Mason who married Elizabeth Hill, her mother's sister. Samuel Mason's father is John, and his brother is John, Jr. In the former sense of uncle meaning step-father, it also fails. John Mason married Ann Nicholson's grandfather-in-law, hardly making him an uncle in this sense either (GJB; Cook, "Amwellbury" 161-168). If this is Ann of John of Samuel, then James is correct. Re-check.	<
	5	*	The former update claimed that Hill Smith must have married Eliza Braun since John Smith married Jane Thompson. Hill's son was Israel B. Smith (Shourds 291). A peek in the Salem County Surrogate's Office, Land Divisions Book B-299 reveals that Hill Smith's sons were Israel B. Smith and John Smith. According to Hinshaw, Hill Smith married Ann Nicholson; they were both disowned for being married contrary to discipline on September 30, 1776 (2: 89). Meldrum cites Hill's wife as	<

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			Ann and indicates their reinstatement (38, 123, 131). Eliza Braun (Elizabeth Brown) married Darkin Nicholson, Sr., in 1789 (Hinshaw 2: 89).	
	9		Sarah Hill Smith Rolfe was Aaron Bradway's third wife (Cook, "Amwelbury" 164-165).	<
	20			
	30		Apparently, John Acton had two children by his first wife, although her name is unknown. His daughter, Barbara Acton, who married Ephraim Carll, is buried in Lower Alloways Creek Township. Her gravestone reads 1768-1821. Since John Acton did not marry Mary Oakford until 1772, and she was known as "Oakford" in 1771 (Hinshaw 2: 90), Barbara was the daughter of John and his first wife.	<
21	4		Clement Hall's widow was Elizabeth Ashton Hall, who he married on April 22, 1730 (Hinshaw 2: 75). They had four children: William, John, Ashton, and Anne (NJA 30: 211).	<
	32	*	Samuel Acton was born 31st of 10th month, 1772 (Hinshaw 2: 19).	<
28	33		Hannah Abbott married Edward Hews in 1724 (SCGD 1: 126).	<
29	4		Mary, the professed sister of George Abbott, was probably his niece May, the daughter of George's brother John Abbott (JNA; GMNJ 4: 35).	
35	3	*	William Groon should read William Groom(e) (GJB; Sheppard and Balderston 141).	<
	5	*	Edward Bradway, his family, and their servants arrived on the Greyhound, which arrived just after the Kent in October of 1677 (Sheppard and Balderston 141).	<
36	1		Wm. Malstiff should be William Malster. See, for instance, the census taken by William Malster in 1678 (Harper 118).	<

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	5		Mary Bradway married William Cooper, Jr., on September 28, 1682. Their children were John; Hannah, born August 7, 1686; Mary, born February 27, 1688/9; and Sarah, born September 15, 1691 ("Some of the First" 60; SCGD 1: 49; NJA 23: 107-108; Shourds 394). Mary Bradway Cooper married second William Kenton by March of 1693/4 and third Hugh Middleton in 1694 (NJA 23: 55-56, 318; Triol np). Edward and Mary Bradway's daughter Sarah is ignored by Shourds. She became the wife of William Hall, the carpenter (NJA 23: 55-56).	<
	28		In 1687 William Bradway married Elizabeth Wood, a widow. Their daughter Sarah married Mr. Wright (SCGD 1: 285; 1st Cong 1: 196-197; Hinshaw 2: 56). *****Recheck for this supposed daughter. NJA 23: 55 is unclear.	
		*	The original update claimed that in 1691 William Bradway married Elizabeth White, daughter of Christopher White, and they had five children. Apparently the First Congressional District account (1: 197; 2: 372) and Heston (5: 393) are essentially copied from Shourds. In addition, the First Congressional District account lists no date and claims three children (GJB). According to Quaker records, Christopher White, the progenitor of the Salem County Whites, had no daughter Elizabeth. Christopher White, the younger, was born in 1699 (Hinshaw 2: 45-46), so he had no children in 1691. Also, Hinshaw lists as children of William Bradway and Elizabeth Wood: Sarah, born in 1690 and omitted by Shourds; Edward, born in 1692; William, born in 1695; Jonathan, born in 1698/99; and Elizabeth, born in 1701 (2: 23). Cook's account of the White family ("Bettle" 74-75) omits mention of an Elizabeth White, citing Christopher White's will (NJA 23: 503) and birth information.	<
			In 1703 William Bradway married Patience (Hinshaw 2: 56; NJA 23: 56).	<
	41	*	Edward Bradway had two sons, Aaron and Keasbey Bradway (Hinshaw 2: 23), although I have yet to verify Aaron.	

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	44		Aaron Bradway married Mary Walden in 1743. Their children were Rebecca, who was born in 1746 and who married Joseph Goodwin in 1769, and Joshua, who was born in 1748 and who married Hannah Wiggins (SCGD 1: 29-30; Hinshaw 2: 22; NJA 35: 56).	<
			Aaron Bradway married second Grace Thompson in 1756, and Aaron, Jr., was born in 1757 (Craig SCGD 1: 29, 256; Hinshaw 2: 23, 105; Thompson 22; 1st Cong 1: 200-201).	<
			Aaron Bradway married third Sarah Hill Smith Rolfe in January 1759. (The 1977 update listed 1756.) Their children were Sarah, born on January 26, 1760, who married Jonathan Waddington in 1778; Edward, born on August 7, 1761; Thomas, born on March 23, 1764, who married Isabelle Dunlap; and his twin Hannah, who married David Bradway (NJA 33: 362; NJA 35: 56; NJA 40: 44; Cook, "Amwelbury" 164-165; SCGD 1: 29, 211, 271; Hinshaw 2: 22, 57; Shourds 185).	<
39	39	*	"His" third wife refers to Waddington Bradway, the son of Edward and Elizabeth Waddington Bradway (GJB).	<
40	11		Shourds' general account of the Waddingtons seems to lack one generation. Jonathan ² died in 1748 and Jonathan ³ was born in 1757. There should be a William "Wodington" to fill in the two generations. He married Elizabeth Hancock and produced Jonathan ³ and Robert. Robert's name derived from William's uncle and passed to a son of Jonathan ³ (NJA 32: 343, 364). There may have been more sons of the pioneer, William Waddington. In the will of Mary Savage of Mannington in 1725/6, she refers to her "son Joseph Waddington, underage," who is not accounted for elsewhere (NJA 23: 403).	<
	18	*	Jonathan Waddington and his wife Joan Tyler, daughter of William Tyler and brother of Philip Tyler, had a son Jonathan Waddington who married Mary Anne and had a son William and the daughters Hannah, Jane, Mary, and Elizabeth. Mary Anne remarried a Hancock (NJA 23: 474; NJA 30: 491; NJA 30: 508; NJA 34: 223; Shourds 275).	<

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	19	*	Shourds on page 347 indicates that Maurice Beesley, rather than Walker Beesley, married the eldest daughter Hannah Waddington; however, Hannah Waddington married Nathaniel Hancock and her sister Mary married Maurice (or Morris) Beesley (NJA 34: 223).	<
	29		Jane Waddington married Bradway Keasbey, rather than Edward Keasbey, Jr. The marriage was in 1763 (NJA 34: 283; NJA 35: 230; SCGD 1: 139).	<
	40 et seq	*	The third generation's Jonathan Waddington died in 1816. It was William Waddington who died in 1760. His sons Robert and Jonathan were both alive at the time, so there were at least two bearing the Waddington name at the time of his death (NJA 32:364). William's uncle Isaac probably died before this time since he was not mentioned in his brother (William's uncle) Robert's will, proved July 1759 (NJA 32: 344).	<
43	24		On November 25, 1784, Hannah Brick, born to Joseph and Rebecca Brick June 17, 1768, married Anthony Keasbey, who was born in 1758, the son of Edward and Prudence Keasbey, not Mathew Keasbey, who was born in 1791 (SCBR 1: 267-68; SCGD 1: 324, 329).	<
44	8		For more detail see Hires.	<
50	2	*	The original update told us that the father of Jesse and Phineas Carll was Eliakim Carll, not Ephraim (SCGD 1: 39; NJA 32: 52). But the problem is much broader than that. Shourds, notorious for omitting a generation, seems to have omitted at least two generations here. The original Carlls came to East Hampton, Long Island. The progenitor, John Carll, had sons John and Abiel and daughters Recompense, Mercy, and Rachel (Sakiewicz). The family moved to Greenwich, Salem (now Cumberland) County, NJ, earlier than Shourds' 1720 date or Sakiewicz's 1722, since two John Carlls registered Salem County earmarks in 1715 (Pettit 82). John, Jr.'s brother Abiel registered in 1723 (Pettit 83). Rachel married Edmund Shaw, Jr., grandson of Obadiah Holmes, Jr. They produced Edmund, Nathan, Richard, Carll, Joshua, and Hezekiah Shaw, and four daughters (NJA 23: 413). Abiel Carll fathered Abiel, Hannah, Martha, Eliakim,	<

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			<p>Rachel, and John (Sakiewicz). Abiel appears in Grand Juries from 1722-1735 (SCGD 2: 146-163). Eliakim is the one referred to as the father of Jesse and Phineas Carll. Contrary to some information in print, no "Elicum Carroll" arrived about the same time as the pioneer's third son or nephew since he registered his earmark much later than the first wave of Carlls-in 1738 (Pettit 83). His earmark registration was offered as evidence. He appears in Grand Jury records in 1736 and 1745 (SCGD 2: 166, 184), and his son Phineas appears in 1766 (SCGD 2: 204), which is consistent with arriving in the next generation. On the other hand, a Bible record claims that Ephraim Carll married Mary Ann Smith and had a son Jesse in 1829, but no Phineas is listed (SCBR 1: 104). Although it is difficult to find an account constructed independently from Shourds' narrative, the information is the best I can draw from pieces in the Carll file in the Cumberland County Historic Society, Salem County Historical Society, and other listed sources (GJB).</p>	
51	30		<p>Apparently, John Acton had two children by his first wife, although her name is unknown. His daughter, Barbara Acton, who married Ephraim Carll, is buried in Lower Alloways Creek Township. Her gravestone reads 1768-1821. Since John Acton did not marry Mary Oakford until 1772, and she was known as "Oakford" in 1771 (Hinshaw 2: 90), Barbara was the daughter of John and his first wife.</p>	<
	33	*		<
58	9			
	26		<p>As attested to in the New Jersey Archives, Susan "Susannah" Oakford was the daughter of Charles Oakford (23: 342).</p>	<
	27		<p>In 1745, Sarah Chambless married William Hancock, Jr., the son of William, Sr., and Sarah Thompson, not Isabella (Hinshaw 2: 30, 76). William, Sr., was born in New Jersey in 1693 (Hinshaw 2: 30; Thompson 22), so he could not have bought land from Fenwick before 1675. The New Jersey Archives Calendar of Marriages calls Sarah Chambless Mabel (22: 172).</p>	<

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64	20		This should read Samuel's nephew, Thomas Cole, instead of the other way around (Pancoast P).	
70			See Chandler and Van Name P P P WHY?	
73	5		The second child's name should read David Rogers, not Joseph Rogers (Pancoast P).	
	7		Jacob Davis is the son of David Davis, not Jacob Davis (Pancoast P).	
75	19		Lawrence Cox of Salem, rather than Daniel Cox of Burlington, married Rebecca Hedge in 1714 (Cook, "Fenwick" 115).	<
	25		Barret Dubois should read Barent Dubois (JNA).	<
76	26	*	William and Mary Robinson had nine children: Mary, James, Jacob, Orpha/Affea, Margaret, William, Benjamin, John, and Noah (Harris 2).	<
	29	*	Benjamin Robinson was born in Lower Penns Neck May 28, 1787 and died in Indiana on May 27, 1877. One source says he married Rebecca Smith first and Ann Finley second. Reeves says he married Margaret first and Ann Finley second (138). According to Harris on page 11, however, he married first Rebecca Smith on April 4, 1810, and she died January 31, 1814, and bore him George and Orpha/Affea. Second, he married Margaret Lloyd on September 1, 1818. She bore him Rebecca (April 5, 1819) and Benjamin, Jr. (May 18, 1821). Third he married Ann Finley August 9, 1823. She bore Margaret Jane (1824 in Salem), Martin (1826 in Salem), Anna (1828 in Indiana as were the rest), Elizabeth (1831), Emma Jane (November 14, 1835), Abigail (1838), and William (1840).	<
	30	*	William Robinson married Rebecca Patterson April 10, 1811 (SCBR 3: 46). She was the daughter of James and Martha Kent Patterson. Rebecca was buried in the Quihawken Cemetery in Pennsville at the age of 37 (Harris 7-8; Reeves 131). Second, he married Rachel Pedrick on May 22, 1828, and third he married Ann Pedrick on March 5, 1834. Instead a total of six children as Shourds lists, Harris finds eight for the first wife, two	<

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			for the second, and seven for the third (7-8). That's seventeen children in all.	
	31	*	Rebecca Robinson married William Matlack on February 24, 1861 (Harris 16; SCBR 3: 46).	<
	32	*	Orpha/Affea Robinson was the eldest daughter, not Rebecca. In either case, the eldest did not marry a Patterson. She married first John Elwell, who died in 1797. She married second Jacob Adams on November 27, 1800 (Harris 7; Reeves 131). The Salem County Surrogate's Book of Marriages A, page 46, confirms that both parties were widowed and married on that date.	<
77	1	*	Benjamin DuBois married Mary Robinson, but she was not the sister of William Robinson of Salem (Will #961F; Heidgerd P). Reeves lists no sister (131).	
78			See Van Name for Elwell family. P P WHY?	
80	34	*	James Gardfieldser should read James Garfield, Sr. See signature adjacent (GJB).	<
82	2		St. Buttolph parish should read St. Buloth (JNA). It is spelled "St. Bulloph (?)" in Hinshaw (2: 28)--yes, his question mark. It elsewhere appears as "Biddulph."	<
	6		John Smith of Smithfield should read John Smith of Hedgefield (Cook, "Hedgefield" 216).	<
	7	*	John and Susannah Smith Goodwin had seven children, not four: John (April 29, 1709[?]), Richard (September 4, 1709), Mary (November 1, 1710), Joseph (January 21, 1713), John (December 17, 1716), Thomas (August 10, 1721), and William (October 25, 1723) (Salem Monthly Meeting qtd. in Cook, "Hedgefield" 216; NJA 30: 201).	<
	18		Thomas Goodwin's second wife was Sarah Somers, rather than Sarah Smith. August 28, 1769, Thomas was granted a certificate to marry to Egg Harbor and Cape May Meeting (Hinshaw 2: 92; Craig and Way 100), home of the Somers family. (In fact, half the meetings were in the Somers home [GJB].) Mrs. Koehler has the marriage certificate dated October 3, 1769 (JNA).	<

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83	22		Sarah Mason married Elgar Brown, rather than Edgar Brown (SCGD 2: 10; Hinshaw 2: 23).	<
84	2		Atkinson Conrad should read Atkinson Conrow (Hinshaw 2: 62).	<
85	1		"William Hancock, Sr. came from England to this country in 1677 with his wife Isabella and nephew John" (Clayton). The 1679 will of William Hancock mentions no children, and the widow Isabella administered the will (NJA 23: 207). Isabella's will of 1680 mentions no children, but refers to "my servant John Hancock" (NJA 23: 205-6).	<
	9		Isabella Hancock survived only a year beyond her husband's time (NJA 23: 205-207) if the missing probate date is interpreted as in the same year as the will is written (GJB).	<
	18		On March 14, 1714, William Hancock married Sarah Thompson, not Sarah Stafford (Hinshaw 2: 30, 76).	
86	11		John Hancock died 1709/10. He left his wife Mary and children John, William, Edward, Nathaniel, Joseph, Jonathan, Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah, and Hannah (NJA 23: 206).	<
	14		In 1745, William Hancock, son of Thomas, married Sarah or Mabel Chambless (NJA 22: 172).	
	21		William Hancock died by 1762 (NJA 33: 174). William Hancock, Jr., was killed by the British in the Hancock House in 1778 (JNA; NJA 34: 224; Thompson 22).	<
87	6 et seq	*	Obadiah Holmes, Sr. was born about 1607 in Reddish, Lancashire, England. He arrived at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1638. He was already married to Catherine Hyde before his arrival since the couple's first son died in 1633 and was buried in Stockport Cemetery in England. After migrating to Rehobeth, Massachusetts, and then Middletown, near Newport, Rhode Island, Holmes was arrested by the Puritans on a visit to Lynn, Massachusetts, on July 6, 1651 (Bingham, "Trials" 702-	<

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			703; Stillwell 3: 304-305; Gaustad 9-27 for a detailed and eloquent account).	
	26	*	Obadiah Holmes, Jr., probably did not settle in Monmouth County (although nephews and grand-nephews, etc. of that name resided there), but after a stay in Staten Island, came to Greenwich in Salem (now Cumberland) County, NJ (Stillwell 3: 310; Ellis 53).	<
	34	*	Obadiah Holmes, Jr., settled on the north side of the Cohansey in "Greenwitch" (NJA 21: 617; "Colonial Conveyances" 239).	<
88	11	*	Obadiah Holmes, Jr., married Elizabeth Cook, daughter of John and Sarah Cook of Staten Island (Stillwell 3: 310-311). His eldest son, who died before May of 1713 when he fell off a house [or horse? (Stillwell 3: 480)] was Obadiah. His second son Samuel witnessed the will of his brother-in-law, Richard Robins, in 1715 (NJA 23: 389) and is mentioned as the brother of Jonathan Holmes, the son of Obadiah Holmes, in Jonathan's will of 1715 (NJA 23: 235) and several other accounts. This third son, Jonathan, married Susannah Miller, daughter of John and Mary Miller, and had Jonathan, Jr., Obadiah, Samuel, Elizabeth, Susannah, and one expected on September 15, 1715, when he wrote his will. Since his will was proved on September 28, 1715, he did not die on November or September 8th (NJA 23: 235). Confirmation nor denial of marriages of daughters to Love [Lore?] or Parvin is not forthcoming; however, a daughter of Obadiah Holmes, Jr., married Noah Miller, brother to Jonathan Holmes' wife, Susannah (NJA 23: 235 and various other wills). A daughter Catherine, named after her grandmother, I suppose, married three times: first to Nathaniel Bacon, second to Richard Robins, and third to Cornelius Cole (Stillwell 3: 480; NJA 23: 21, 99, 389). Another daughter, Sarah, married Benjamin "Edmund" Shaw of Fairfield. Their son Benjamin "Edmund" Shaw, Jr., married Rachel Carll, a sister to Abiel, and produced Edmund, Nathan, Carll, Joshua, Hezakiah, and four daughters (NJA 23: 413). Benjamin and Sarah Holmes Shaw had a second son, Obadiah (NJA 23: 58). Sarah Holmes Shaw married second, as his third wife, Timothy	<

PAGE	LINE	NEW	CORRECTION	VERIFIED?
			Brandreth and produced Timothy and Elizabeth Brandreth (Bingham, "Trails" 700-701; NJA 23: 38). As far as burials in the old Baptist Cemetery in Cohansey, the only Holmes stone I find standing in 1995 is one for Lydia Holmes, the wife of Jonathan Holmes, III (GJB).	
			Stillwell criticizes Shourds' account of the first two American generations of the Holmes family, and he presents documentation to support his view. After that, the two accounts match on the Salem County details. I imagine that the further account is actually Shourds' since Stillwell mentions speaking to Shourds on the matter (GJB).	
91	13		Elizabeth Holme married Joseph Fogg, the son of Daniel Fogg, born in 1686 (Clayton).	
92	4	*	Colonel Manhood, although a much more entertaining name, should read Colonel Mawhood (GJB).	<
93	7		In 1684, William Hall, the merchant, married Elizabeth Pile/Pyle (NJA 22: 171; Shourds "errata").	<
	19		The merchant William Hall's second wife was Sarah Plumbstead, sister to Philadelphia Mayor, Clement Plumbstead (NJA 23: 202; Cook, "Trenchard" 57).	<
	24		Clement Hall, born in 1706, died in 1741 or 1742 (NJA 30: 211-12).	<
94	13		William Hall, the merchant, died in 1713/14 (NJA 23: 202).	<
	23		John Smith of Hedgefield, not John Smith of "Amblebury," was the father of Elizabeth Smith who married William Hall, Jr. (Cook, "Hedgefield" 218).	<
97	44		This Clement Hall died in 1768 or 1769 (NJA 33:170; Salem Deeds A-20).	<
99	5		Nathaniel Hall married Mary Brick in 1757, rather than Ann Brick. Ann married John Mason in 1758 (Hinshaw 2: 30, 75).	<

PAGE	LINE	NEW	CORRECTION	VERIFIED?
	7		Nathaniel and Mary Brick Hall had nine children, not five: Ann (1758-1768), William (1759), Elizabeth (1762-1763), Hannah (1763), Stephen (1765), Josiah (1766), John (1770), Samuel (1772), Mary (1774) (NJ 35: 172; NJ 40: 150; Hinshaw 2: 30, 75; SCBR 1: 210). The Bible records mention children omitted in Hinshaw.	<
	26		Hannah Hall, not Elizabeth, married Samuel Nicholson. Hinshaw lists Elizabeth's death as a baby (2: 30), eliminating her as a candidate. I can find no record of a marriage between Hannah and Samuel, even on the Salem County Clerk's computerized data base of 260,000 Salem marriages. Hinshaw records the Friends marriage of Samuel Nicholson to Hannah Abbott in 1763. This Hannah is not confused with Hannah Hall because the latter was born in 1763. The mother's will, however, states that the daughter Hannah was married to Samuel Nicholson (NJ 40: 150). Didn't I find this in Clerk's Office?	<
100	44		Edward Hall's wife was Temperence, the widow of Peter, not David, Stretch. She was the daughter of Daniel Smith of Smithfield (NJ 34: 509; SCGD 1: 101, 234, 238, 248).	
101	36& 44		Merchant William Hall's second wife was not Sarah Clement, but Sarah Plumbstead (NJ 23: 202; Cook, "Trenchard" 57).	
105	19	*	Anna G. Fenwick should read Anna G. Hedge (GJB).	
	27		The mother of Robert Johnson, Jr., was a Butcher. Maybe "uncle John Pledger, Jr." was a brother-in-law (Banta P ; JNA).	
116	27		Emma Richman, who married Harrison Johnson, has Emily as her formal name (death certificate, Salem County Historical Society files).	
123	8		There was no son of Daniel Smith named John listed by Cook, only a son, Daniel, Jr. ("Smithfield" 221-222).	
125	31		Elizabeth Holme married Joseph Fogg, the son of Daniel Fogg, born in 1686 (Clayton).	

PAGE	LINE	NEW	CORRECTION	VERIFIED?
126	43		Jane Waddington married Bradway Keasbey, rather than Edward Keasbey. The marriage was in 1763 (NJA 34: 283; NJA 35: 230; SCGD 1: 139; Shourds 347).	
127	24		The oldest daughter of Benjamin and Susannah Griscom was Sarah, born in 1799. She married John Pancoast in 1824 (SCGD 1: 98; Hinshaw 2: 29, 74).	
128	6& 13		Edward Keasbey's wife was the former Lydia Carll, not Grace, following from the account on the previous page (GJB).	
131			The header should read Keasbey instead of Lippincott (JNA).	
134	14& 26		Jacob Lippincott married Mary Burr, not Hannah Burr in 1716 at the Burlington Friends (Craig, Burlington 142).	
142	23		Sarah Griscom should read Deborah Griscom, consistent with line 5 (JNA).	
	32		William Donaldson married Sarah Griscom on December 31, 1770 (Christ Church records??). Hinshaw lists the Philadelphia Friends recording in 1771 that she married out of unity (2: 507).	
143	10	*	John Maddox married Elizabeth Burnham, not Dunham, the widow of Ralph Burnham. They arrived with step-son Richard Burnham, daughter Elizabeth, and servants Thomas Oads (?), Thomas Hooten, and Sarah Waystaf (Hinshaw 2: 33-34).	
	15	*	Surrey should read Success. Cushing and Sheppard commits the same error, and Hinshaw calls the ship the Surckress (Sheppard and Balderston 144-145).	
	16& 22		John Maddox, not James, purchased half of William Hancock's allotment (Hinshaw 2: 33-34, 85). There was no James Maddox.	
	33	*	John Maddox Denn's second wife was Leah Wooley of Shrewsbury, Monmouth County, not Leah Paul. He married the daughter of John and Mary Wooley on	

PAGE	LINE	NEW	CORRECTION	VERIFIED?
			January 5, 1723/4 (Stillwell 1: 261). Leah was born February 15, 1698/9 (Stillwell 1: 272).	
	34		Paul Denn was born April 18, 1734, neither 1934 as the previous update indicated, nor 1728 (SCGD 1: 61).	
147	5		James Denn's wife's name was Elizabeth Kirby of Pilesgrove (SCGD 1: 61).	
150	1 et seq	*	A John Mason of Berkshire arrived in Philadelphia in 1682, but died shortly after arrival. His will administration is the first in the Philadelphia record books. He had three sons: John, Robert, and Richard (Balderston 51). It is not clear if this is the Mason line Shourds refers to or not. Cook's early account of John Mason differs substantially from Shourds ("Amwelbury" 166-167).	
	20	*	The marriage to Sarah Smith was the second for John Mason. He first married Ann Thompson, daughter of John and Jane Thompson, in 1693. Ann died, however, before her father's will was written in 1715 (NJ 23: 459; Cook, "Amwelbury" 166) and before John Mason's marriage to Sarah Smith in 1696. She was the widow of John Smith of Amwelbury (Cook, "Amwelbury" 166-167). In 1716, John Mason married a third time, Jael, the daughter of Richard Battey and the widow, respectively, of Rudro Morris and John Lewis (Cook, "Amwelbury" 167).	
151	9	*	John Mason of the third generation, son of Thomas Mason, was born February 17, 1733/4 (Cook, "Amwelbury" 168).	
152	6	*	James Mason did not marry a daughter of Abel Nicholson. In 1732, he married Mary Powell, sister of Sarah Powell, who married Abel's son John Nicholson as his first wife (Mary Powell Mason Roberts Will, by Mary Ann Nicholson; NJ 35: 289-90; SCGD 1: 158, 180, 200; Hinshaw 2: 37, 93; Cook, "Amwellbury" 171).	
161	23		Rudro Morris' will was proved September 21, 1704 (NJ 23: 329). Ruthro, Rutheroe, Rudderow, and other forms appear for this name. I can't see that one is more appropriate than the other (GJB).	

PAGE	LINE	NEW	CORRECTION	VERIFIED?
	31	*	The earlier correction claimed that Jael Morris married John Lewis in 1706 and John Mason in 1716, so it must have been Jane Morris, widow of David Morris, who married Robert, not John, Hart. Jane Morris, however, is not the widow of David Morris, but his mother. And she is also the mother of John Hart and, consequently, the wife of John Hart's father Robert Hart, making John Hart and David Morris half-brothers as explained by Shourds on page 163, line 9 (Cook, "Amwelbury" 167; NJA 30: 224; NJA 32: 229). John Hart moved to Philadelphia. He married Hannah Chamness in 1757 (Hinshaw 2: 77).	
162	17		Lewis Morris married Grace Woodnut, not Sarah Fetters (SCGD 1: 173; NJA 23: 521; NJA 30: 348; Hinshaw 2: 88).	
165	10	*	See extensive comments on William and Sarah Townsend Nicholson listed for page 13, line 1. (GJB).	
166	11			
	22		Darkin Nicholson, Sr., married Elizabeth, not Esther, Brown (SCGD 1: 180).	
170		*	See Mary Ann Nicholson on Ogden. . .	
171	19	*	Two Townsend children are missing. Isaac Townsend, III, and Hannah Ogden Townsend produced Samuel (1800), Isaac, IV (1806), Ann Albertson (1809), William Smith (1811), Hannah (1814), Ogden (1817), Charles (1821), and Joseph (1824) (Vanaman and Gandy 51, 60, 63).	
173	11			
	25		Charles Oakford, Jr., died in 1742 (NJA 30: 357), and his widow was reported married to Benjamin Tindall in 1748. She was the former Esther Hancock (Hinshaw 2: 90; NJA 32: 326). Note that Hinshaw lists two children after Oakford's death, however (2: 36).	
176	34	*	Surrey should read Success. Cushing and Sheppard commits the same error, and Hinshaw calls the ship the Surckress (Sheppard and Balderston 144-145).	

PAGE	LINE	NEW	CORRECTION	VERIFIED?
180	26		William Reeve was the son of Mark and Hannah Reeve. He was born December 11, 1766 (SCGD 1: 204).	
181	36		Joseph Reeve married Millicent Wade in 1750 (SCGD 1: 204).	
185	18	*	The previous update claimed that John Rolfe's widow, the daughter of Joseph Darkin, and Aaron Bradway's daughter who married David Bradway was Hannah R. (Shourds 37, line 12). Aaron Bradway, however, married the widow of Josiah Rolfe, previously the widow of John Smith of Amwelbury, and originally Sarah Hill. For more details and documentation, see the comments for page 36 (GJB).	
196	18		Susan Sinnickson was the daughter of Hance Bilderback (NJA 34: 42).	
218	29	*	The original correction said that the name Ballinger should be spelled Bellanger, but Shourds' spelling reflects the most common local spelling of the name. Several variations occur, including Bellangee, which hints at the French pronunciation (GJB). The end of the sentence should read, ". . .the arms borne by them are given very simple emblazonment: a shield azure with a chevron" (JNA).	
225	10 et seq	*	Confusion overcomes Shourds on the Darkin family. According to the general account of Cook in "Amwelbury," Richard Darkin and his wife Ann, not Ann Windham, resided in Stepney, England. They came to America and first purchased land south of George's Creek in present Delaware. They probably arrived on the ship Shield in 1686 with their associate Robert Ashton. Richard Darkin and Ashton purchased the 380-acre Windham Estate in Salem County from James Nevill on November 11, 1688, and on August 24, 1691, Darkin bought out Ashton's share (NJA 21: 596). Darkin first appears in the minutes of the Salem Monthly Meeting in 1687. The first four children of Ann and Richard Darkin were registered in the Lincolnshire Monthly Meeting records in England: Elizabeth, born 1680/1 and died young; Oliver, born in 1682 and died two months later; Jonathan, who lived about a month after his 1684 birth;	

PAGE	LINE	NEW	CORRECTION	VERIFIED?
			<p>and Sarah, born June 18, 1685, and in Salem, NJ, married James Whitton, the son of Christopher Whitton. Their children were Ann Whitton, born 10-12-1707, and Joseph Whitton, born 9-9-1709 (Hinshaw 2: 46; NJA 23: 427; NJA 30: 525-526). However, James Witton names Catherine as his wife in his will, and his son Joseph mentions his "mother Catherine." but this is explained by a second marriage of James Whitton on July 10, 1718, at the Philadelphia Meeting House to Katherine Bedwort/Bedward (Hinshaw 2: 685). Since this marriage date follows the birth of the two children, they are the progeny of the first wife. Richard and Ann Darkin had four more children. Born in Salem County were Joseph Darkin, who married Ann Mason; Hannah Darkin, who married Henry Hosier and produced Mary, Henry, and Richard Hosier (NJA 30: 526); John Darkin, who married Jael Morris, daughter of Rudro and Jael Baty Morris, produced Jael Darkin by the first wife, and then married second Elizabeth Butcher, daughter of Richard Butcher, and produced Richard, Joseph, Hannah, and Ann Darkin; and the fourth child of Richard and Ann Darkin, Ann. Jael Darkin, the younger, married David Fitz Randolph on May 25, 1740 (NJA 22: 112). Hannah Darkin, daughter of John and Elizabeth Butcher Darkin inherited the Windham Estate and married John Nicholson, son of Abel and Mary Nicholson (NJA 35: 289; NJA 37: 270).</p>	
	30	*	<p>The Smith account here is not the account of the Smiths of Alemsbury [Amwelbury], but rather the account of the Smiths of Smithfield, near present day Quinton (Cook, "Amwelbury"; Cook, "Smithfield").</p>	
	32	*	<p>Martha Craffs is usually spelled Martha Craftes or Craft (Cook, "Smithfield" 219).</p>	
	44	*	<p>Jeremiah Smith of Smithfield was not born at Alemsbury [Amwelbury] (as above).</p>	
226	11	*	<p>John Mason of Elsinborough married Sarah Smith, the widow of John Smith of Amwelbury, not the daughter of Daniel Smith (Cook, "Amwelbury" 166-167).</p>	
227	1	*	<p>Despite the fact that Banta occasionally concedes to Shourds in a void of information, when the two accounts</p>	

PAGE	LINE	NEW	CORRECTION	VERIFIED?
			of the Sayres family are compared, little congruence surfaces. (cf. The family is from Sweden. The family is from England.) In addition, the Shourds account lacks consistency, and some of the less ancient situations appearing in Banta fail to ring true. Collecting all the information from the Sayres line available from the first seven volumes of Calendar of Wills from the New Jersey Archives-including appraisals and witnessing wills and administrations-a third version of Sayres relationships was assembled. Little resemblance to either of the other two accounts could be found. My reluctant advice to Sayres enthusiasts is to begin from scratch, avoiding any dependence on Shourds or Banta. It is beyond the scope of this project to overhaul a family genealogy-as much as the turmoil calls for it-so I will only address the inconsistencies in Shourds' narrative. And I was thrilled to discover that Bathniphliath Sayers was the daughter of John Keeper of Pitts Grove! That story will suffer postponement (GJB).	
228	36	*	Shourds refers to Hannah Sayres as the daughter of Abbott Sayres; however, according to his further account, she is not the daughter of the Abbott Sayres, son of Thomas, already mentioned, but the daughter of Thomas' cousin, the son of James, mentioned on page 230, line 25 (GJB).	
229	23	*	Following the account, Shourds is referring to Thomas Sayres, III (GJB).	
	31		David and Ann Butcher should read David and Ann Bowen (JNA).	
230	4	*	Although printed as one name, Ephraim and Abbott Sayres are two separate sons according to the continued account (GJB).	
232	14	*	At this point Shourds confuses Leonard Sayres, the son of Thomas and Rachel, with Leonard, the son of Ananias and Mary. He jumps back from the Ananias chronicle to account for the next son of Thomas without even a new paragraph as a signpost (GJB).	

PAGE	LINE	NEW	CORRECTION	VERIFIED?
237	note		Nathaniel Cripps helped organize Mount Holly, NJ, but Walter Reeve(s) was the first European-blooded inhabitant about 1682 (Shinn 5; Balderston 42; Bingham, "Walter Reeves" 2).	
			Benjamin Cripps married Ruth Carney, the daughter of Thomas Carney, not Peter Carney (Shourds 109; Salem County Surrogate's Office, Maps of Divisions [not Divisions of Land], Part 2 409).	
250	title		This account begins as the account of John Smith of Hedgefield [the name did not change with the ownership], not John Smith of Smithfield (Cook, "Hedgefield").	
	21	*	Susannah Smith was born in 1687 (Cook "Hedgefield" 216).	
	22	*	John Smith, Jr., not Joseph, was the oldest son, born in 1689 (Cook "Hedgefield" 216).	
	23	*	Eliminate Samuel Smith as a son of John Smith of Hedgefield, add William Smith, and correct Elizabeth Smith, who married William Hall, Jr. (Cook, "Hedgefield" 218). The Elizabeth Smith who married John Bacon was the daughter of John Smith of Amwelbury (Cook, "Amwelbury" 161-162).	
251	34	*	The Samuel referred to is Samuel Smith, son of Samuel Smith, son of John Smith of Smithfield (Cook, "Smithfield" 222). The son's proper name is Pile(s) Smith, not Giles Smith (Hinshaw 2: 40; Craig, SCGD 1: 237). Rather than Hannah Giles, his mother's name was Hannah Hall, the daughter of Elizabeth Pile Hall (Hinshaw 2: 49; Cook, "Smithfield" 222).	
252	9		James Mason Woodruff should read James Mason Woodnut (marriage certificate, JNA).	
	13		As mentioned in the correction of page 250, line 23, this is the wrong Elizabeth Smith. Furthermore, the Bacon account is mishandled (Cook "Amwelbury" 161; Bacon 85).	

PAGE	LINE	NEW	CORRECTION	VERIFIED?
	15	*	John Bacon and Elizabeth Smith married on December 17, 1688, not in 1720 (Bacon 85).	
	16	*	Shourds skipped a generation. The children listed belong to John Bacon, Jr., and Elizabeth Sayre, who married on October 27, 1718 (Bacon 85-86).	
	21	*	Thomas Bacon married Elanar Dare on June 29, 1747 (Bacon 86).	
	22	*	The Thomas Bacon mentioned as the acquaintance of Shourds would be about 120 years old to fit the Shourds scheme. Several generations are ommitted (Bacon 87-94).	
255	30	*	The original update claimed that Joseph and Hannah Stretch also had Peter Stretch, who married Sarah Smith in 1737; Sarah Stretch, who married Solomon Ware in 1739; and Jonathan Stretch, who was born in 1704. The cited sources (NJA 30: 464; Hinshaw 2: 41, 102), however, do not substantiate the claim about Jonathan. In fact, The Salem Tenth records Jonathan, born in 1737, as the son of Joseph, Jr., and Deborah Stretch in the next generation (72).	
256	head	*	The page number here is 246, but should read 256 (GJB).	
	5		James Stretch was born in 1733 (JNA). ?? Not in Hinshaw. Not SCGD.	
	10		James Stretch's first wife was Elizabeth Evans Allen, daughter of John Evans and widow of Benjamin Allen, who died in 1759 (Pancoast P). Not in Pancoast.	
257	11	*	The original update claimed that Samuel and Mary Allen Pancoast did have a son, Samuel, who died young. The source cited, however, says that they had no children (Pancoast 1: 84).	
	38		A contributor suggested that Henry Maguire should read Henry McGuire (Pancoast 1: 82). That is likely, but the name was probably spelled with many alternatives as most names were. What amounts to "correct" is what survives the whims of the clerks (GJB).	

PAGE	LINE	NEW	CORRECTION	VERIFIED?
258	9			
	31	*	Deborah, the wife of Joseph Stretch, Jr., was the former Deborah Smith, the daughter of Jonathan Smith of Smithfield. They had only nine children. Shourds has assigned two of Joseph, Jr.'s siblings, Peter and Sarah Stretch, as his children. Joseph Stretch, Jr., was married a second time to Elizabeth Blanchard Ware, the widow of Joseph Ware. They produced Elizabeth Stretch, born June 26, 1756 (Cook "Smithfield" 224; NJA 30: 464; Hinshaw 2: 41, 102). Sarah Smith, the sister, married Solomon Ware, not Joseph Ware, Jr. (NJA 32: 349).	
259	8		Samuel Stretch married Hannah Fogg in 1762 and his will was proved in 1773 as he left his wife and his children, Joseph, Samuel, Luke, and Mary (SCGD 1: 248).	
260	37			
262	4		William A. Casper was the son of Thomas Jefferson Casper. Joseph Casper was his brother(SCBR 1: 115-116). William married Elizabeth Stretch on February 27, 1851 (SCBR 1: 118).	
	25	*	The original claimed that Job Stretch left a wife Ann and three children. The cited source (NJA 39: 432) lists only the wife Ann since Stretch died intestate.	
264	3		Rebecca Ware Grier should read Rebecca Moore Grier in accord with line 13 below (JNA).	
265	16		On March 24, 1766, Peter Stretch married Temperance Smith, who later married Edward Hall, September 14, 1778 (SCGD 1: 101, 248). See comments for page 100, line 44.	
266	17		Edward Stretch married Mary Nixon (Craig, Salem Marriages 174).	
267	7	*	Richard Stretch married Job Thorp's daughter, Mary Thorp, rather than Sarah Thorp (Reeves 71).	

PAGE	LINE	NEW	CORRECTION	VERIFIED?
269	34		Benjamin Tyler married Naomi Denn, the daughter of John Maddox Denn, in 1746 (Hinshaw 2: 107; Craig, Salem Tenth 76).	
270	1		I find no record of a Benjamin Tyler/Hope Sharp marriage. Benjamin Tyler died in 1774, listing his wife Mary (NJA 34: 534). Hope Sharp may have been the third wife of John Tyler (JNA).	
	8	*	Martha and Tyler English had three children: Tyler, William [born May 15,1791], and Martha [born November 13, 1793] (Bible Records by Harlan Buzby).	
271	24		Butler Thompson's daughter Ann Thompson was the wife of Benjamin Tyler (Goodwin; Hires @@).	
276	5		Phillip Tyler died in 1737, not 1777 (NJA @: @). He left sons Phillip and Enoch. His third wife was Rachel Thompson (SCGD 1: 264; Jacquette file in SCHSoc @@@ 4 daug's by first wife and none by 2nd). G "77" 3rd?	
279	11		John Smith of Hedgefield, not Smithfield was the forebear of William Smith and Clement Smith (JNA). I find no evidence in any of Cook's articles (GJB).	
284	23		John Thompson died in 1715 (NJA 23: 459).	
285	22		Joseph Thompson was the son of William and Jane Thompson, not Sarah. William Thompson married Jane Nickson in 1690 (JNA).	
	24		William Thompson, the son of William and Jane, was born in 1695 (SCGD 1: 259).	
	42		Thomas Thompson was the son of Andrew, Jr., and Grace (NJA 23: 459; Hinshaw 2: 42).	
	44		Andrew Thompson married Grace Smith (Hinshaw 2: 42). Doesn't say Smith. Grace Nicholson 1-1-1766? Below: a son in 1715????	
286	1		Andrew and Grace Thompson, as above (JNA).	

PAGE	LINE	NEW	CORRECTION	VERIFIED?
	5		Thomas Thompson, son of Andrew, Jr., and Grace, was born July 21, 1715 (Hinshaw 2: 42; SCGD 1: 259).	
	42	*	The original cites page 104 of Hinshaw claiming that Joseph Thompson was the son of William and Jane Thompson (Hinshaw 2: 104). No! Hin 43-William and Sarah. Also a claim that the wife is Jane Nickson. ???	
287	25	*	Benjamin Thompson married Ann according to his August 28, 1821, will (Salem Wills B-479). Benjamin Thompson, Jr., married not a Willis, but Elizabeth Cleaver, daughter of Peter, on December 8, 1778. She was born April 20, 1757, and died May 20, 1802. He married second Ann Fogg Moore, daughter of Daniel and Grace Fogg, on December 2, 1802. Benjamin, who was born December 18, 1756, died on September 19, 1821 (Hinshaw 2: 43; SCBR 2: 114-15).	
	27	*	William Thompson had no son William with either wife. He was the son of William and Jane Thompson (Hinshaw 2: 44). Clarify this!	
288	21		Andrew Thompson's third wife was Benjamin Tyler's daughter Mary, the widow of Charles Harmer (Hires @@).	
	291	5	Thomas Thompson was born in 1715 (Hinshaw 2: 42; SCGD 1: 259).	
	292	10	* I find no record of emigrants John and Andrew Thompson having a brother Thomas. Shourds may have confused John's son, born in 1666 in County Wirkloe, Ireland, and died in 1714, as his brother. The John referred to could have been the son of Thomas and Rebecca Thompson who came aboard the Mary and who was born in 1698 [although the "Almanac" says he is the son of Thomas and Dorithy, born 7-4 (60)]. Another possibility is the son of James and Ann, born in 1707. The Thompson Family by David Thompson seems to be copied out of Shourds (JNA). The facts in Hinshaw, pages 42 to 44, seem compatible with Shourds' account. The last two suggestions fail because the Thomas in question had children from 1692-1703 (GJB).	

PAGE	LINE	NEW	CORRECTION	VERIFIED?
	13	*	Apparently the Thompsons moved from "Kinsenton," Yorkshire, England, in 1658. Then they moved to Ireland in 1665 (Hinshaw 2: 42-44).	
294	4		Samuel Fogg's wife was Elizabeth Keasbey, daughter of Bradway Keasbey (SCGD 1: 83; NJA 34: 182). Bradway Keasby's daughter Elizabeth would have been 18 for her 1756 wedding (SCGD 1: 140), but the sources do not verify their relationship (GJB).	
	40		More information on the Maskell Ewing families can be found in NSDAR Magazine, January 1958, page 41 (JNA).	
297	15		The widow of Charles Rumsey would be Hannah Rumsey, not Mulford (JNA). Mulford was her maiden name (GJB).	
299	43	*	This should read Martha K. Patterson, not Robinson, as above (Harlan Buzby).	
300	9	*	James T. Robinson married Sarah Ward English, not Sarah H. (Harlan Buzby).	<
302	36	*	John Van Meter was not dead in 1741/2. He lived in Virginia and died in Winchester on November 3, 1745 (Heidgard 1: 44). George Washington's diary reads, "He had dinner with John Van Meter...." George Washington's first job for Lord Fairfax was surveying 40,000 acres for John, Isaac, and Henry Van Meter. Isaac left Salem County, NJ, soon after helping to organize the Pittsgrove Presbyterian Church, according to M. R. Harris.	<
	38	*	M. R. Harris continues: The Henry mentioned here is not the son of this John Van Meter. He was a brother who lived part of his life in Virginia, and then returned to Salem County, NJ. He was born in Kingston, NY, in 1695 and died in Salem County in 1759. John Van Meter, Jr., did have a son Henry, who was born in Somerset County in 1717 and died in Virginia in 1793 (Heidgard 1: 20, 44, 86).	<
303	30			

PAGE	LINE	NEW	CORRECTION	VERIFIED?
309	31	*	Christopher White's will was probated on December 28, 1693, not 1698 (NJ 23: 503). The daughter mentioned was Easter (or Hester) rather than Elizabeth (NJ 23:503). His wife, Hester, died in 1698 (NJ 23: 504). See also Cook, "Bettle."	<
	36	*	The daughter **** married a Harrison and produced Joseph and Sarah (NJ 23: 504).	<
325	33		William White was the son of Joseph the second, not the third (NOT Pancoast). Add to Biblio: Cook Amr Gen Oct59:222-225.	
326	12		Abraham Silvers had a son Thomas (NOT Pancoast).	
329	28		Elijah Ware's daughter Lydia was born in 1772 (Hinshaw 2: 45).	<
330	2		Martha Stretch was born in 1765 (Hinshaw 2: 41).	<
334	8		In 1694, Jeremiah Powell married Elizabeth Denn, the daughter of John Maddox and the widow of James Denn (NJGen v16:78).	
	17			
	23		Jeremiah Powell, Jr., married Vashti Allen in 1722 before marrying Jane Blanchard (Hinshaw 2: 37, 49, 93). She was the daughter of Ephraim Allen (SCGD 1: 9). They apparently had no issue.	<
340	6		Following from line 8, Job and Elijah Ware were the children of Job Ware, Sr., and his wife Mary Mason Beesley (Hinshaw 2: 140).	<
341	1	*	The three children of Samuel and Sarah Jane Powell were Anna, Samuel Franklin, and Albert H. ("Descendants of John and Sarah Powell," which I cannot locate [GJB]).	
345	26		In 1757 Lydia Stewart married Paul Denn, and in 1762 she married Joshua Stretch (Hinshaw 2: 66, 101; Shourds 262).	<

PAGE	LINE	NEW	CORRECTION	VERIFIED?
	29		Samuel Stewart married Sarah (or Sarah Ann) Tyler in 1765 (SCGD 1: 244; Hinshaw 2: 41).	<
346	20	*	Since the original John Stewart was born in 1709, he would have been 126 years old at the time of his death (JNA). The account of an 1835 death apparently refers to John Stewart, Jr., a great uncle, rather than a grandfather (Shourds 345).	<
347	1		Shourds' general account of the Waddingtons seems to lack one generation. Jonathan ² died in 1748 and Jonathan ³ was born in 1757. There should be a William "Wodington" to fill in the two generations. He married Elizabeth Hancock and produced Jonathan ³ and Robert. Robert's name derived from William's uncle and passed to a son of Jonathan ³ (NJ 32: 343, 364). There may have been more sons of the pioneer, William Waddington. In the will of Mary Savage of Mannington in 1725/6, she refers to her "son Joseph Waddington, underage," who is not accounted for elsewhere (NJ 23: 403).	<
	7	*	Jonathan Waddington and his wife Joan Tyler, daughter of William Tyler and sister of Philip Tyler, had a son Jonathan Waddington who married Mary Anne and had a son William and the daughters Hannah, Jane, Mary, and Elizabeth. Mary Anne remarried a Hancock (NJ 23: 474; NJ 30: 491; NJ 30: 508; NJ 34: 223; Shourds 275).	<
	9	*	Shourds indicates that Maurice Beesley married the eldest daughter Hannah Waddington; however, Hannah Waddington married Nathaniel Hancock and her sister Mary married Maurice (or Morris) Beesley (NJ 30: 40; NJ 34: 223). All the Maurice and Hannah Beesley's on the page should read Maurice/Morris and Mary Beesley (GJB).	<
	10	*	There were six Beesley children. Add Ann Beesley to the list (NJ 30: 40).	<
	19	*	Abner Beesley was born November 26, 1769 (SCBR 5: 51,122).	<

PAGE	LINE	NEW	CORRECTION	VERIFIED?
	20	*	Abner's wife, Mary Mason Beesley (Ware), was born May 18, 1776 (SCBR 5: 122).	<
	22	*	The Ann Waddington who married John Baracliff was a daughter of Jonathan Waddington, Sr., and therefore an aunt to the other named children (NJ 30: 508; NJ 32: 343).	<
	27	*	Waddington Bradway married Hannah, the daughter of Elisha and Lydia Baner of Cape May County on June 7, 1808 (Vanaman and Gandy 70).	<
	28	*	As his second wife, Adna Bradway married Hannah Baner's sister, Lydia Baner, on November 10, 1808. Adna, his wife, and children Sarah, Lydia, and Elizabeth W. transferred to Greenwich Monthly Meeting on February 3, 1850 (Vanaman and Gandy 71).	<
	29	*	Abraim or Abraham Silver was a resident of Upper Township, Cape May County. He and his wife Elizabeth Bradway Silver attended the wedding of Waddington Bradway, so they were married prior to June 1808 (Vanaman and Gandy 70).	<
352	41		Evi Smith left one son, not two, Edgar Keyser Smith, and two daughters, Clara Kate Smith and Linda Mary Smith (Hires 13). Evi Smith later married Hannah Bellangee (Ballenger) and then Hannah Ann Tyler Harmer (Hires 9-11).	<
353	6		The second husband of Mary Sheppard was Samuel Silvers, not Abraham Silvers (Hires ___).	
367	34		Benjamin Cripps married Ruth Carney, the daughter of Thomas Carney, not Peter Carney. See comment for page 237, note.	<
368	12		Richard Woodnutt married Mary Thompson, the daughter of John and Jane Thompson (NJ 21: 621; NJ 23: 459; Hinshaw 2: 47).	<
369	34		Richard and Mary Woodnutt had a daughter Grace, who married Lewis Morris (Hinshaw 2: 47, 112). Sarah was the	<

PAGE	LINE	NEW	CORRECTION	VERIFIED?
			wife of William Burroughs, as attested in the will of her brother Richard Woodnutt (NJA 30: 543-44).	
370	23		Shourds' account does not connect, possibly omitting two generations. James Mason Woodnutt was the son of Jonathan Woodnutt (1731-1771) and Sarah Mason (1732-?), who were reported married in 1753. He was the grandson of Richard Woodnutt (1700-1738) and Ann Wamsly, who were reported married in 1727. He was the great-grandson of Richard and Mary Woodnut (Hinshaw 2: 34, 47, 109, 112; SCGD 1: 287; NJA 30: 543-44; NJA 34: 595).	<
	31		Clement Acton, Jr., married Mary Noble and had Margaret, who married Augustus Durkee, and had Eliza N., who married Frank Hickok. Clement's nephew, Clement Acton Griscom, married Frances Canby Biddle (Carpenter and Carpenter 102-103).	<
	43		The second Mary should read Margaret Woodnutt (SCBR 4: 18).	
371	21		This should read Preston Woodnutt instead of Prescott as above (Hinshaw 2: 47).	<
	25		James Woodnutt, not John Denn, and his wife had the five children (Hinshaw 2: 47).	<
372	17		Mary Woodnutt was born in 1797, not 1767 (Hinshaw 2: 47).	<
	43	?	Margaret Williams was the daughter of John and Ann Williams, not John and Woodnutt Williams (JNA).	
374	14	*	Surrey should read Success. Cushing and Sheppard commits the same error, and Hinshaw calls the ship the Surckress (Sheppard and Balderston 144-145).	<
377	16		Robeson should read Robinson (JNA). Bible Records??? Sec'y of Navy???	<
382	24	*	Buenas Ayres is not a member of a local family. Shourds means Buenas Aires, Argentina, and the companion city is Montevideo, Uruguay. Morte d'Spanish (GJB).	<

PAGE	LINE	NEW	CORRECTION	VERIFIED?
391	16	*	The old Swedes church was a bit north of Mauricetown and across the river, just above Spring Garden Ferry, which is roughly adjacent to Buckshutem, just south of today's Laurel Lake (Bowen 9: Elmer 5).	<
396	11		Since Joseph Nicholson was born in 1725, he would have been quite young to marry Catherine Butcher in 1738 (JNA). He did marry Rachel Lindzey in 1748, however (NJA 22: 286; Hinshaw 2: ___). He married Hannah Eakin in 1768 (???)	
	13		It was not Samuel Nicholson, but his brother Able who married Rebecca Aaronson in 1759. He died before his son Able was born. Later in 1767, Rebecca married Isaac Burroughs (Mary Ann Nicholson). See comments for page 99, line 6.	
	16	*	The paragraph is out of order. The first Abel is Abel Nicholson, Jr., and the second is Abel, Sr. (GJB).	<
	18		The son Abel Nicholson married Mary Ellis, not Rebecca Ellis (JNA).	
	31	*	Abel and Mary Nicholson also had Sarah (1694), Mary (1708), and John (1710) (Hinshaw 2: 35).	<
	39	*	John Nicholson, the youngest child, was born in 1719 and first married Sarah Powell, daughter of John Powell. They were married in 1740. His second wife, who he married in 1754, was Hannah Darkin, the daughter of Richard and Ann Darkin (SCGD 1: 180). Both wives produced children with John (NJA 35: 289-90; NJA @@: 270; Cook, "Amwellbury" 167).	<
	42	*	There was no Cumberland County until 1748 (GJB).	<
397	top	?	Salem Deed Book B, page 566. ????. Bought lot for present friends. Is date OK?	
405	29	*	Obadiah Holmes, the son of the pioneer Obadiah, probably never lived in Monmouth County, NJ-the deed records show him on Staten Island instead-although a large number of his relations lived in Monmouth County,	<

PAGE	LINE	NEW	CORRECTION	VERIFIED?
			including nephews named Obadiah (Stillwell 3: 310; Ellis 53).	
408	18	*	Obadiah Holmes, Jr., not Benjamin or John Holme, joined Killingsworth in leading the Baptists of Salem County at Greenwich in the early 1700's (Shourds 87-88; Stillwell 3: 310-311). These were separate Holme(s) families (GJB). Obadiah Holmes, Sr., migrated from Reddish, Lancashire, England, to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1638 (Gaustad). John Holme, to whom Benjamin and John trace, arrived from Somerset, England, to Philadelphia in 1685 or 1686 (SCBR 2: 224). However, in 1786 Benjamin and John Holme purchased land on Yorke Street adjacent to Killingsworth land along with Thomas Sayre, Anthony Keasby, John Briggs, Samuel Vance, and Howel (?) Smith as trustees of the Antepedo Baptist Society to give the Baptists a home in Salem City (Salem Deeds A-25).	<
	29	*	The original update claimed that the converted Baptist, Daniel Smith, was the son of John Smith of Smithfield rather than John Smith of Amwellbury, and it cited Clayton as the source. However, the apparent source article was by Edward S. Sharpe, the article found in Clayton scrapbook #14, page 65. The article makes such a claim, but reading on, one finds that the author also claimed that the John Smith of Smithfield and the John Smith of Amwellbury were one and the same. See the Lewis A. Cook articles for counter-evidence (GJB).	<
428	34	*	It is an unsound inference to make that the folks who contributed to the building of the Presbyterian Church were necessarily members of the church. Some staunch Baptists and maybe a few Quakers appear on the list. The Quakers, in particular, often assisted other denominations (GJB).	<
429	table	*	Josiah Parain should read Parvin. The old orthography, "Paruin," is misleading (GJB).	<
442	13		Rebecca Fenwick married Pile(s) Smith, not Giles Smith (Hinshaw 2: 40; SCGD 1: 237).	<

PAGE	LINE	NEW	CORRECTION	VERIFIED?
	22	*	George Trenchard, Sr., should be George Trenchard, Jr. (Cook, "Trenchard" 4).	<
445	12	*	The original claimed that John Jacquett, not Hans (or Hance), deeded land to the Episcopal Church (Clayton). However, since Hans is short for Johannes, which is the equivalent of John, it appears that the two names are interchangeable (GJB).	<
473			See Clayton, third page of Scrapbook #2 in the Salem County Historical Society, for more details on old houses.	<
512	35	*	George Trenchard, Sr., should be George Trenchard, Jr. (Cook, "Trenchard" 4).	<
517	4		A study by Mr. George Bowen's cousin Miss Mary Carpenter Bowen shows that the family came from an estate called Llyngwair in Pembrookshire, Wales. The name derives from Ap Owen and changed about the year 1500. Miss Frances Bowen of Salem, NJ, visited distant cousins in Wales who gave her the pedigree book to 922-56 AD. The book confirmed the above (JNA).	<
525	31		Elijah B. Holmes should read Elijah B. Horner if this Mary Clark of Auburn is the same as the mother of Josephine T. Horner who married William E. Pancoast (Pancoast 1: 252-53).	<
527	18		Martin B. Holton should read Martin Becum Dolbow (Book of Wills D 65; Shoemaker 222).	<

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Abbreviations:

1st Cong: State of New Jersey—First Congressional District

NJA: State of New Jersey—New Jersey Archives Series

SCBR: Salem County Historical Society—Bible Records

SCGD: *Craig, Salem County Genealogical Data*

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*NOTE: Original documents referred to are spelled out in the text and are available either from the surrogate's or clerk's office of the county. Salem County records are available in the court house across Market Street from the Historical Society.

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