



Hunterdon Historical Newsletter

Vol. 11 No. 2

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SPRING, 1975

Bicentennial Fashions at Spring Meeting

TO INCLUDE VISIT TO CLINTON HISTORICAL MUSEUM VILLAGE

Treat yourself, family and friends to an enjoyable Sunday afternoon on June 29, 1975. Join members and friends of the Hunterdon County Historical Society in a visit to Historic Clinton. Our program for the day will include lunch at the Clinton House at 1:00 p.m., a fashion show, and a tour of the Clinton Historical Museum buildings and grounds.

While luncheon is being served, a "Portfolio of 1776 Fashions" will be presented by Create-It Cottage of Burlington, New Jersey. These authentic Bicentennial fashions include clothing for the entire family in all aspects of life—from the farmer in his homespuns to the Lord and Lady in their elegance—which are available on a rental or purchase basis. Models selected from the membership of the Society and the Clinton Museum will include President Kenneth V. Myers, Walter J. Young, and Mr. and Mrs. T.M. D'Autrechy and their son.

Following the luncheon, we will walk just a short distance to the Clinton Historical Museum where we will have guided tours of the Mill, the general store and the newly restored schoolhouse, recently moved to the Museum grounds. There will be craftsmen working in their shops, including a blacksmith, a weaver, and a potter.

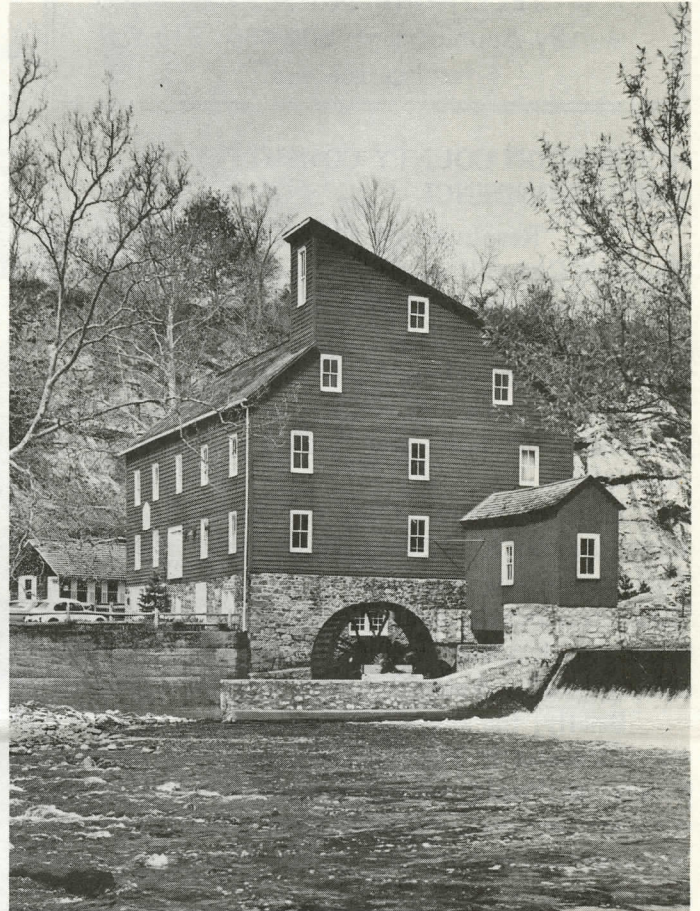
Anyone wishing to attend in their own colonial fashions is encouraged to do so.

Reservations for the luncheon and the tour of the Mill on June 29, will be \$5 per person. Reservations will be accepted until June 23rd. Make checks payable to HCHS and mail to the Program Committee, HCHS, 114 Main Street, Flemington, N.J. 08822.

SPRING MEETING

Sunday, June 29, 1975, 1:00 p.m.

Clinton House
2 West Main Street, Clinton, N.J.



Clinton Historical Museum

More Hours for Historical Research

Plans were formulated last year by C. Ryman Herr, Jr., Chairman of the County Bicentennial Committee and Walter J. Young, Chairman of the Cultural and Heritage Commission to coordinate their activities within the County in one office.

The trustees of your Historical Society offered to make space available at the Doric House for this. Opened in January, the office serves as an information center for historical, cultural and bicentennial activities in Hunterdon County, and is staffed by Mrs. George E. Carkhuff, Corresponding Secretary of the Historical Society.

The Deats Memorial Library, located at the Doric House, continues to be open on Thursdays and Saturdays 1:00 to 3:00 p.m. In addition to those hours, the library is now available for historical research by appointment with Mrs. Carkhuff.

Published Fall, Winter, Spring, by the Hunterdon County Historical Society, 114 Main St., Flemington, N.J. 08822

—Library Hours—

Thursday, 1—3 p.m. and Saturday 1—4 p.m.

TELEPHONE; 201/782-1091

By Appointment: 609/466-1573

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HUNTERDON COUNTY COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE

The "Resolutions" passed by Hunterdon County's Committee of Correspondence 200 years ago was a very modest legislative act. Alone it could have accomplished little. But as one of many similar acts in 11 of New Jersey's then 13 counties, and in 12 other colonies, this act became a link in a chain of events which two years later led to the birth of a new nation.

Like so many public meetings in colonial times, the July 8, 1774 session was held in a tavern. This tavern, also the home of its proprietor, John Ringo, was located in what was then Amwell Township. The Ringoes Tavern had been the scene of other official and unofficial meetings and elections.

Briefly, the resolution reaffirms faithful and true allegiance to His Majesty King George III, but it also expressed a unanimous opinion that the colonies had certain rights and liberties that must be recognized by the British Parliament; and finally, it expressed deep concern for people in the town of Boston where the fury of the British government had been most severe, and it authorized the "subscription of monies to be applied towards the relief of the suffering poor in said town of Boston."

Members of the Hunterdon committee were:

| | |
|---------------|------------------|
| Samuel Tucker | Charles Cox |
| John Mehelm | Joachim Griggs |
| John Hart | Benjamin Brearly |
| Isaac Smith | Abraham Hunt |
| | John Emley |

Some of these names are still in the County. Tucker and Mehelm became two of the nine members of New Jersey's Standing Committee of Correspondence and Hart a delegate to the New Jersey Provincial Congress and a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

The idea leading to the formation of Committees of Correspondence came from England. It was in the 1600's, under the Stuart Kings James and Charles, that dissatisfaction with the monarchy took the form of a clandestine chain of letters which bound together the views of a far-flung circle of opposition. Eventually it resulted in some corrective

action on the part of the British government.

In the colonies the idea was first proposed in Massachusetts in 1772 by Samuel Adams. In Virginia the House of Burgesses enlarged on Adam's plan by naming a Standing Committee of Correspondence in March 1773. But the middle-Atlantic states held back for various reasons. In New Jersey it was mostly due to opposition by Governor William Franklin who maintained that such correspondence would be treason.

But some future events changed this picture rapidly. There was the Tea Act in the summer of 1773, the Boston Tea Party on December 16, 1773, and another tea party off Gloucester Point, New Jersey on Christmas Day 1773, known as the Greenwich Tea Party.

By this time New Jersey residents were fully aroused, and six weeks later on February 8, 1774 at a meeting of the Provincial Assembly in Burlington a group of eight men, two of whom were from Hunterdon County, resolved that thanks be returned to the Virginia House of Burgesses and they voted to accept the invitation to an exchange of correspondence with sister colonies. This performance was repeated at the County level through the next few months, and finally led to the formation of the first Provincial Congress of New Jersey in New Brunswick on July 21, 1774, just 13 days after passing of the Hunterdon Resolution. This congress established a system of relief for the inhabitants of Boston, and nominated five delegates to represent New Jersey at the First Continental Congress at Carpenter's Hall in Philadelphia on Sept. 5, 1774.

Thus, within a few months, there was brought into being a political structure extending from the County to the inter-colonial level, and the British government officials serving in the colonies found themselves powerless to intervene.

This correspondence or letter writing technique although loosely knit is now recognized by historians as the beginning of a semi-formalized inter-colonial organization, and the beginning of the rumblings of revolution. The British were well aware of the Committees of Correspondence, but George III did not profit from the experience of Stuart Kings and decided to ignore it.

So the Committees of Correspondence continued. The mainstream swept on and led directly to the formation of the First Continental Congress and two years later to the Declaration of Independence. It also led, following the tracks of bloodied foot-prints in the snow, to a new world power: the United States of America.

Hunterdon County can be proud of its part in this chapter of our history.



The Papers of Charles Bartles

On December 3rd, 1974, the Society was named grantee in a deed which RETURN (ed) TO HUNTERDON (to borrow the theme of the County's Bicentennial Commission) a very interesting and important token of its past. The grantor was the estate of Elizabeth Bartles Hawke through the generosity of its executrix, Mrs. Elizabeth Hawke Tuttle, formerly of Flemington, now of Oyster Bay, Long Island. The property conveyed was the papers of Mrs. Tuttle's great-grandfather, Charles Bartles.

"The papers of Charles Bartles," while a convenient label, falls far short of being a description of the gift. This substantial body of manuscripts, perhaps four to five cubic feet in all, includes material relating to Bartles' law practice, his business affairs, and his position as a leader in his community, plus a large number of other papers that came into

his hands over the years. The latter include papers of other members of his family and legal and family papers of earlier Flemington lawyers with whom he associated and to whose practices he succeeded.

The probable routes by which the various groups of these papers came into possession of Charles Bartles is an interesting study in itself. The following tentative sketch results from a preliminary perusal, not a complete analysis of the material.

One John Maxwell, of County Tyrone, Ireland, brought his family to Lebanon Township, Hunterdon County, probably in the 1740's. In 1775 he was one of the activists who sought, without success, to have Lebanon annexed to the Colony of Connecticut. His oldest son, William, fought in the French and Indian War and attained the rank of general in the Continental Army during the Rev-

olution. The second son, John, served under his brother with the rank of major. John's later years were spent in Flemington, where he died in 1828. John had three sons, George Clifford, John, and William. The first of these, George C. Maxwell, was admitted to the Hunterdon County bar in 1797. He was Jefferson's United States District Attorney for New Jersey and served as a member of Congress representing New Jersey from 1811 until 1813. He died in 1816. The third John, brother of George C., was a merchant in Flemington and was postmaster there from 1813 to 1820. William was graduated from Princeton in 1804 and also practiced law in Flemington until his death in 1828.

A large group of papers came from George C. and William Maxwell, probably most of these having been acquired in connection with their practice of law. A few of the highlights in this category are:

A sizable group of business papers of John Bryan, George C. Maxwell's father-in-law, who lived in Bedminster Township and who engaged in farming, distilling, lime-burning, blacksmithing, etc. Among these are slave deeds and other references to slaveholding and early survey maps of Peapack. John Bryan also served as Justice of the Peace. He died in 1803.

The papers involved in an action against the tax collector of Bedminster during the 1780's, including, among many others, a list of the ratable inhabitants of Bedminster in 1795 and the township tax ratable list for the year 1785.

Two small groups of papers of the Rev. William Graff of Zion Church, New Germantown, wrapped in Tewksbury militia lists of 1808 and 1810.

An opinion on a 1732 will signed "Rich^d Stockton Princeton, Mar 27th, 1766." Richard Stockton also signed the Declaration of Independence.

A subscription list for Flemington Academy dated 1811 and other papers of the period dealing with Flemington schools and schoolmasters.

Printed stock certificates for the New Jersey Turnpike, Spruce Run Turnpike, Center Bridge, New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, and many other printed forms and receipts.

The Maxwell papers appear to have come into Charles Bartles' hands as the result of his having succeeded to the practice of William Maxwell.

The story of the Bartles family papers begins with Charles' grandfather, Frederick, who came to America in 1753 and settled in New Germantown (Oldwick). Frederick, always a man of large enterprise, engaged in the manufacture of iron at Hacklebarney, operated a nail factory in New Germantown, moved to the New York State frontier where he built and operated mills, pioneered in large scale river transportation on the Susquehanna, and was a part of Col. Williamson's project to make Bath, N.Y., the gateway to the west. Frederick had several sons born to him in New Germantown. One of these was Andrew (1766-1841). At first a partner in the iron manufactory, then a hatter, he finally turned his efforts to farming, extracting essence of

bark to be used in tanning, and acting as local land agent for James Parker of Perth Amboy.

Interesting among the papers of Andrew Bartles are:

Early deeds and leases to lands in Tewksbury.

A 1794 lease for the triphammer works at Hacklebarney.

An indenture for fourteen years entered into by a twenty-one-year-old freed negro.

Andrew Bartles' account book for his hatter's trade, beginning in 1792; and several hundred bills and receipts concerned with his various enterprises.

Letters from James Parker concerning his lands in Hunterdon.

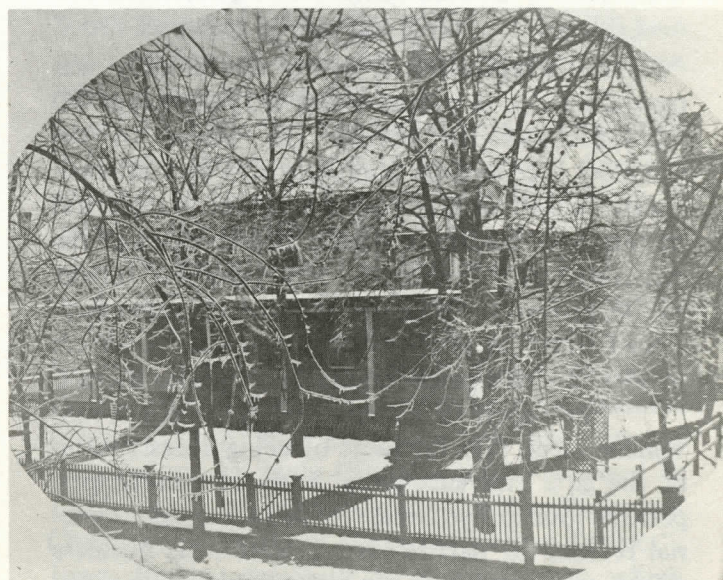
The tax ratable list for Tewksbury for the year 1814.

Accounts of tuition and board for schoolmasters and for repairs to the school (1799) which preceded Oldwick's Barnet Hall Academy.

Rights under a patent, purchased in 1801, "to extract Essence or Gum from various Kind of Bark and Leaves for the Purpose of Tanning or Dying, and by Inspissating in Brass or Copper Kettles, reducing the same to the Consistence of Tar, or a solid Substance." Attached is an illustrated description of the process.

Andrew Bartles' papers presumably passed to his son, Charles, either through inheritance or in connection with the handling of his estate.

Charles Bartles' own papers, which comprise perhaps two-thirds of the total bulk, consist of deeds, leases, mortgages, surveys, estate material, papers relating to the Flemington Railroad, the Flemington Copper Company, and several mining and land ventures outside the state. Also to be found there are papers relating to his responsibilities during the Civil War, including various militia lists and letters from New Jersey's Civil War governors.



The residence of Charles Bartles

An individual item of particular interest to Flemington is the following self-explanatory letter from Samuel L. Southard to William Maxwell. Southard, a native of Basking Ridge who was later to become senator from New Jersey, Secretary of the Navy in the Cabinets of Presidents Monroe and John Quincy Adams, and governor of New Jersey, had been graduated from Princeton in 1804 and had spent five years in Virginia as a tutor in the family of Col. John Taliaferro.

Dear Sir,

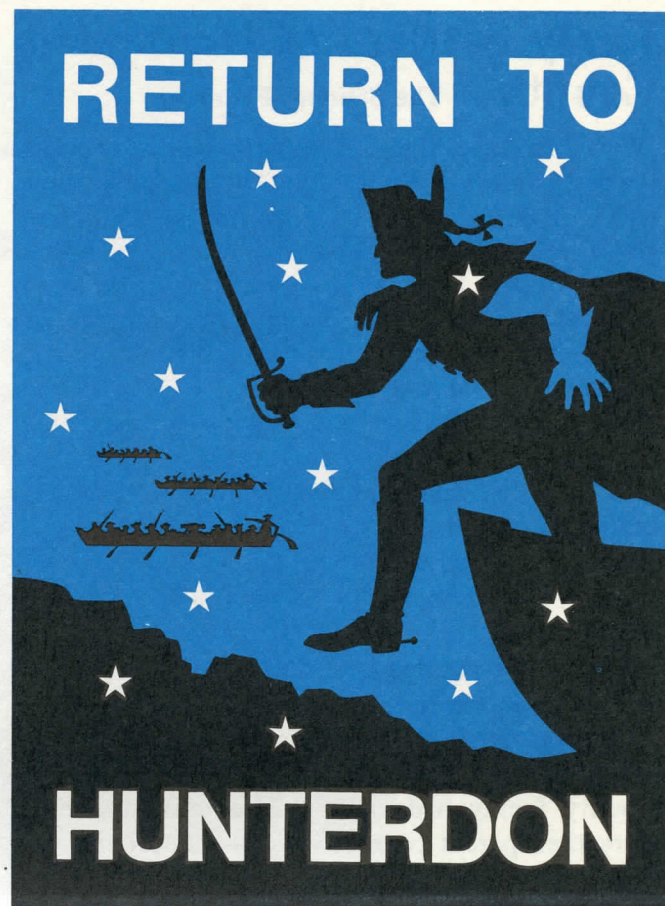
The intimacy which subsisted between us at Princeton, & which would have been gratifying to me, could it have continued, induces me to trouble you with some enquiries which at present considerably interest me. Our former friendship & the candor of your character, make me confidently expect, your pardon for the trouble I give you, and as correct information as may be in your power.

You are no doubt acquainted with my absence from New Jersey for some time past. I am now on my return, with a wish to settle in some part of the state & I must rely on my friends to inform me, where my prospects would be most flattering. My inclination would lead me where I could be near my early acquaintances & college companions & my pecuniary wants strongly recommend the place where I could find a tolerably speedy support from my practice or other means & advantages. I have often thought of Flemington, but am not well enough acquainted with it to decide on choosing it as my residence. Will you be good enough to aid me in forming a decision? Is your bar crowded? Is the practice of the law in Hunterdon & the adjoining counties lucrative? What are the average profits of attorneys in that part of the state? Are there any present advantages which would enable me to procure a comfortable subsistence? any temporary benefits which I could receive & which would support me, until the little practice I should eventually get, would render such aids unnecessary? Any information you can give me on these, or other points connected with my object will be thankfully received.

I am aware that I make this application to a man differing from myself in politics & whose prospects might be considered as interfered with, by my settlement in Flemington. I do not fear that *you* will consider the first as furnishing any difficulty in the way of your giving advice to a friend & old companion—And *I* do not *believe* that *I* should *at all* impede your advances to *wealth* or *eminence*. But if you do, I cannot ask you to give advice which you think will injure yourself. Will you be good enough to direct a letter to me as Basking Ridge N. Jersey & say to me on the subject whatever you see fit? I shall be there in five or six days. Accept, Dear Sir, Assurances of my esteem & a sincere declaration that I should be happy in a renewal of our old friendship & intimacy.

Sam^l L. Southard
Washington 20th Dec^r 1810

Though we do not have Maxwell's reply, it must have been encouraging, for the young lawyer did move to Flemington and there began his meteoric rise to eminence. Particularly earnest must have been William Maxwell's participation in the toasts drunk during Flemington's celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, one of which was to his uncle, William Maxwell, and one to his friend, Samuel L. Southard.



Bicentennial Theme Has Deep Meaning For All Of Us

When Washington and his small army crossed the Delaware on Christmas night, 1776, they were returning to Hunterdon County, which nineteen days before they had been forced to evacuate. Hunterdon then included Trenton, as Mercer County was not formed out of Hunterdon until over half a century later.

The pictorial and verbal theme "Return To Hunterdon" will be the county's bicentennial symbol as we recognize the anniversary of America's eight-year struggle for independence.

To expand on the interpretation of this theme, the Historical Society is hoping to see a "Return To Hunterdon" of significant documents, literature and works of art and artifacts, that have found their way out of the county. We will look for a "Return to Hunterdon" of families in reunion, former residents, and all those concerned with the history of our county.

To stimulate interest and support for the new theme, the symbol is available on posters, decals and stamps from the Hunterdon County Bicentennial Office, 114 Main St., Flemington, N.J. 08822.

Early Settlers of Hunterdon County

The Schomp Family

[With this issue, the *Newsletter* begins a series on the first families of Hunterdon County. Each article will be devoted to a particular family, giving biographical details on the founding father, and a genealogy of the first three generations to settle in Hunterdon County. The Schamp/Schomp family of Readington Township is covered in this issue, and it is expected that the Hummer family will be the feature of the Fall issue. Correspondence regarding the families covered is solicited. All material accumulated on the various families, while in preparation of the article, and in subsequent correspondence and research, will be placed on file in the Society's Library, under the heading of the respective family name. — Editor]

It was said that at one time if a person were to walk through the Pleasant Run section of Readington Township, every other resident he met would be a Schomp. The Patriarch of this early Hunterdon County family had eight children. In turn, they bore their parent twenty-five grandchildren. From these, over fifty great-grandchildren came to be. As most of the off-spring remained in the Pleasant Run district; therefore, it can well be imagined how, at one time, every other person met would have been a Schomp!

The first Schomp to settle in Hunterdon County was Joost, whose Dutch name was a derivative of George, a name widely used by the family for many generations. Up until about 1825, the surname was always spelled in the original Dutch—Schamp—but the long sounding “a” in the pronunciation later resulted in the spelling Schomp, as the name is invariably used today.

Joost Schamp was the second child, and only son, of the seven children of Pieter Schamp and his wife, Jannetje Dircks. Pieter and Jannetje were residents of Bushwick, Long Island, New York, (now a part of Brooklyn), when Joost was born in 1676. Because there was no church in the village at the time, Joost's parents brought him to the Reformed Dutch Church of New York City, where he was baptized on August 23, 1676.

Joost's youth was spent on his father's Bushwick farm. While still in his teens, his father died, and, as the only son, he took over the family farm. By November 6, 1701, Joost was recorded as a Freeholder of Bushwick, and thus paid “one heavy piece of eight” toward the fencing of common lands. In 1706 “Joost Camp” was described as the owner of a fourty acre farm in the Bushwick assessments of

that year.

About 1703, Joost Schamp married Margrietje Lock, the daughter of Claes Hendrickszen Lock, and his wife, Kniertje Hendricks. Margrietje was born in 1682, and was baptized in the Dutch Church of New York City on December 20th of that year. Joost and Margrietje were the parents of four boys and four girls, most of whom were born in Bushwick.

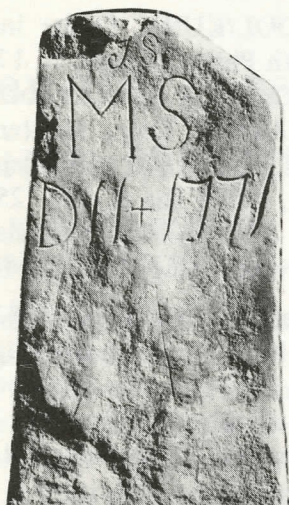
On October 12, 1713, “Jost Schamp” and his sisters sold the family farm to their sister, Elizabeth, and her husband, “Barent Coal”. The farm was described as “. . . a Certain Messuage or Tenements house & a parcell of Land Scituate lying and being in New Bushwick . . . Containing by Estimation forty Acres. . .” With the farm sold, Joost and Margrietje moved from Long Island to Somerset County, New Jersey, in the present area of Franklin Township, along the Raritan River, where several of Joost's cousins had already settled. In this move, the only male bearing the surname Schamp in his generation, carried the name from New York to New Jersey, where it has perpetuated for over 250 years.

The first known record of Joost's being in New Jersey is in 1715, when, in “A List of the Militia Regiment Under the Command of Coll Tho: Ffarmer” in the “Seventh Company”, (mainly Franklin Township), there is listed “George Scamp-Ser[geant].”

From about 1717 to 1728, Joost maintained a farm in Franklin Township, Somerset County. On May 13, 1728, he purchased 500 acres in what was then Amwell Township, Hunterdon County, and is now the Pleasant Run area of Readington Township. The land, purchased of “Daniel Coxe of Trenton”, was described as “. . . lying betwixt the North & South Branches of Raritan River. . .” On this land Joost established a sizeable farm, which was often referred to as a plantation.

As in New York, the Schamps were members of the Reformed Dutch Church in New Jersey. An early notation of Joost and Margrietje in New Jersey is found in the records of the church of New Brunswick: the second child to be baptized in the church, on August 13, 1717, was “Kristiena”, the daughter of “Jooris Schamp” and his wife, “Grietie”. In the baptismal records of “de kerk up de Milston”, now the Harlingen Reformed Church in Somerset County, “Joost Schamp” and “Margrietje Lok” are recorded as witnesses to their first grandchild baptized in 1733. While a member of one of the Reformed Churches “throughout the entire Raritan District”, Joost became involved in a controversy which broke out between members of the churches, and

their minister, Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen. The Dominie, they said, "did not teach correct doctrine", and in June, 1725, a formal complaint was sent to the Church authorities in New York City. In the list of signatures to the complaint



Margrietje Schamp's tombstone in the old cemetery at Pleasant Run, Readington Township.

against Frelinghuysen, there was "Joost Schamp." While residents of Readington Township, the Schamps attended the Readington Church. In the baptismal records of this church, Joost and Margrietje are recorded as witnesses to grandchildren baptized in 1740, 1752 and 1757.

Joost had little to do with the civil activities of his county and state. In July, 1734, "Geo. Scomp" was among the "fourty eight Good and Lawful Men" of Hunterdon County selected for the August Term Grand Jury. In a "Pole of the Freeholders of the County of Hunterdon for Representatives to serve in the General Assembly of the Province of New Jersey taken on October 9, 1738, "George Scamp" voted for Daniel Coxe. In a list of Freeholders in "Reading Township", in 1741, there appears "Justis Schamp".

Joost was an agriculturalest throughout his life, beginning with his father's 40 acre farm, and ending with his 500 acre "plantation" in Readington Township. An idea of his prominence as a farmer is seen by the inventory of his estate made a few days after his death. Among the large number of farming apparatus, there were wagons, plows, an "Iron tooth harrow", pitch forks, a "Neck Yoke", a "Sythe & Cradle", sheep shears, and "2 wooden Shovels". Also listed were a vast variety of livestock, consisting of 22 sheep, 10 pigs, 13 horses, 12 cows and one bull. Cultivated products consisted of wheat, rye, "Indian Corn", and buckwheat. Added

to this, Joost's farm also had "5 hives with bees", and a "Cider Mill". Joost also owned five negro slaves, who worked on his plantation.

Both Joost and Margrietje lived to comparatively great ages, outliving three children and several grandchildren. They lived to see all of their twenty-five grandchildren, of whom four of the boys were named in honor of Joost, and five of the girls for their grandmother, Margrietje.

Joost was the first to pass away, at the age of 84, in the first week of June, 1760. On may 28, 1760, just days before his death, Joost, described as "... weak of Body but of Sound mind and memory..." made his last Will and Testament. Executed at his plantation in "the Township of Reading in the County of Hunterdon", Joost very carefully divided his vast land holdings among his surviving children and grandchildren.

Joost's widow spent her remaining years on the homestead plantation which had been willed to her son, Hendrick. Margrietje Schamp lived to be 89, passing away on December 11, 1771. In the inventory of the "Goods and Chattles of Margaret Schamp Widdow late of Readingtown" there was included a "Feather Bed & bedding", a warming pan, and a "large Arm Chair".

Joost and Margrietje Schamp were buried in a family burial plot situated not far from their plantation. No stone survives to mark Joost's grave, however, Margrietje's tombstone still stands. Her initials "MS" are surmounted by the smaller letters "JS", standing for those of her husband. The "D 11 + 1771" indicates her death as December 11, 1771.

The children of Joost and Margrietje (Lock) Schamp:

1. JOOST SCHAMP, born about 1704, in Bushwick, Long Island, New York; died circa July, 1752, in Readington Township, Hunterdon County, New Jersey; married, circa 1737-38, Kniertje Monfoort, the daughter of Pieter and Margrietje (Haff) Monfoort.

The children of Joost and Kniertje (Monfoort) Schamp:

- i. Margrietje Schamp, baptized January 21, 1739; died August 16, 1773; married, circa 1761, Richard McDonald.
- ii. Femmetje Schamp, baptized December 25, 1740; died July 27, 1816; married, circa 1765, Serevas Vlerebome.
- iii. Saertje Schamp, baptized March 20, 1743; married, circa 1760, Jan Emmans.
- iv. Kniertje Schamp, born November 21, 1744; died January 2, 1823; married, circa April, 1767, John Pittenger.
- v. Annatje Schamp, born January 1, 1746; died September 27, 1821; married, circa 1764, Andries Van Sicklen.
- vi. Joost Schamp, baptized March 19, 1749.
- vii. Pieter Schamp, baptized April 7, 1751; died October 12, 1812; married, circa 1776, Margaret Huffman.

2. PIETER SCHAMP, born about 1706, in Bushwick; died circa May, 1760, in Readington Township; married, circa April, 1744, Margrietje Krom. No known children.
3. NICOLAES SCHAMP, born about 1708, in Bushwick; died circa October, 1752, in Somerset County, New Jersey; married, circa 1745, Antje Aten, the daughter of Adriaen and Jacobje (Middagh) Aten.

The children of Nicolaes and Antje (Aten) Schamp:

- i. Antje Schamp, baptized April 22, 1746.
- ii. Adriaen Schamp, baptized December 26, 1749; died circa March, 1780; married, first, circa 1769, Rebecca (surname unknown); second, circa 1774, Catleytie Waldron.
- iii. Joost Schamp, baptized November 10, 1751; died September 17, 1844; married, circa 1778, Maria Smock.
4. KNIERTJE SCHAMP, born about 1710, in Bushwick; died after May 4, 1728, in Hunterdon County.
5. JANNETJE SCHAMP, born about 1712, in Bushwick; died circa 1751-54, in Hunterdon County; married, circa 1731-32, Dirck Marlatt, the son of Abraham and Elizabeth Marlatt.

The children of Dirck and Jannetje (Schamp) Marlatt:

- i. Abraham Marlatt, baptized April 12, 1733.
- ii. Margrietje Marlatt, born circa 1735.
- iv. Jannetje Marlatt, baptized March 18, 1739.
- v. Joost Marlatt, baptized June 6, 1741.
- vi. Dirck Marlatt, baptized January 1, 1744.
- vii. Gideon Marlatt, born circa 1745.
6. HENDRICK SCHAMP, born about 1715, probably in Somerset County; died circa December, 1813, in Readington Township; married, circa May, 1750, Margrietje Cock, the daughter of David and Marietje (van Leuven) Cock.

The children of Hendrick and Margrietje (Cock) Schamp:

- i. Joost Schamp, baptized March 8, 1752; died after 1790; married, circa February, 1775, Mary Emmans.
- ii. David Schamp, baptized September 8, 1754; died April 3, 1839; married, in the Fall of 1772, Lenah Huffman.
- iii. Mary Schamp, born circa 1756; married, May 23, 1773, William Van Sickel.
- iv. Margaret Schamp, born circa 1758; married, circa 1780, Peter Shurts.
7. CHRISTINA SCHAMP, born in Somerset County, and baptized August 13, 1717; died circa 1805, in Readington Township; married, circa 1752, Jacobus Cock, the son of David and Marietje (van Leuven) Cock.

The children of Jacobus and Christina (Schamp) Cock:

- i. Mary Cock, born circa 1753.
- ii. Margaret Cock, baptized August 10, 1755.
- iii. Christina Cock, baptized December 26, 1757.
8. ANNATJE SCHAMP, born about 1719, in Somerset County; died after December 3, 1770, probably in Readington Township; married, circa 1755, Jeromus Van Vliet, the son of Garret and Judith (Van Nest) Van Vliet.

The child of Jeromus and Annatje (Schamp) Van Vliet:

- i. Margret Van Vliet, baptized January 9, 1757.

NOTES and QUERIES

Address correspondence to Genealogical Committee. Listings of ten lines free to members, non-member rates are 25 cents per line.

YAWGER, COOL/KUHL: Desire information on parents of both Philip Yawger, b. 1753 Germany, and his wife, Catherine (Cool or Kuhl) Yawger, b. 1755. Lived Amwell Twp., Hunterdon County. Moved to N.Y. circa 1800 with their 10 children. He d. Sept. 3, 1830; she d. July 25, 1832. Both buried Union Springs, N.Y. Mrs. Harvey Pahnke, 5220 N. Melvina Ave., Chicago, Illinois 60630

MELICK: Peter Whitfield Melick (1832-?) res. New Germantown, N.J. with large family. Wish to know more info on fam. & descendants other than that in Andrew Mellick's *Old Farm* of 1889. Robert Whitfield Trimmer, 3910 Delany Lane, Elkhart, Ind. 46514.

TAYLOR, DRAKE: Need parents, birthplace of Isaac Taylor, b. 2/1/1756, Revolutionary War service at age 20, Hunterdon County, N.J., d. 7/27/1851 Miami Co., Ohio. After war lived Fayette Co, Pa., Ohio Co., Va., Fairfield Co., Ohio, Champaign Co., Ohio, Miami Co., Ohio. Did he marry Sarah Drake, dau. Charles Drake of Morris Co., N.J.? Janet McCrosky, 480 Forest Drive, Springfield, Ohio 45505.

BROWN, STOUT: Desire info. on families of Isaac Brown, b. 5/1/1795 and wife, Ruth Stout, b. 10/7/1799. Lived Hunterdon Co. until 1824 where at least one child, Abram, was b. 12/14/1819. Moved to Lodi, Seneca Co., N.Y., later to Illinois. Bill Herman, 4344 Anna Dr., Memphis, Tenn. 38109.

OTTON, John Hare: Furniture maker and carver in Philadelphia with home in Stockton, N.J., ca. 1860. Desire information of his life and/or examples of his furniture. Dr. A. C. Downs, 215 Ridgefield Rd., Newtown Square, Pa. 19073.

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

We wish to welcome the following new members who have joined the Hunterdon County Historical Society.

Mrs. Lloyd M. Arkinstall, Ringoes
 Mrs. John D. Bevis, Jr., Ringoes
 Mrs. Richard DeVita, Flemington
 John Novi, High Falls, New York
 Miss Joanne Renda, Whitehouse
 Mrs. William Schreiner, Flemington
 James Simpson, Pittstown
 Mr. and Mrs. Martin Trapp, New York City
 Mrs. George E. Carkhuff, Membership Secretary