

William Stockton Hornor was born in Matawan, NJ January 10, 1866. He worked as a teacher in the Matawan school system and later as an attorney. He became interested in local history later in life and authored the tract *This Old Monmouth of Ours* in 1932. He was related to the Bowne family maternally.

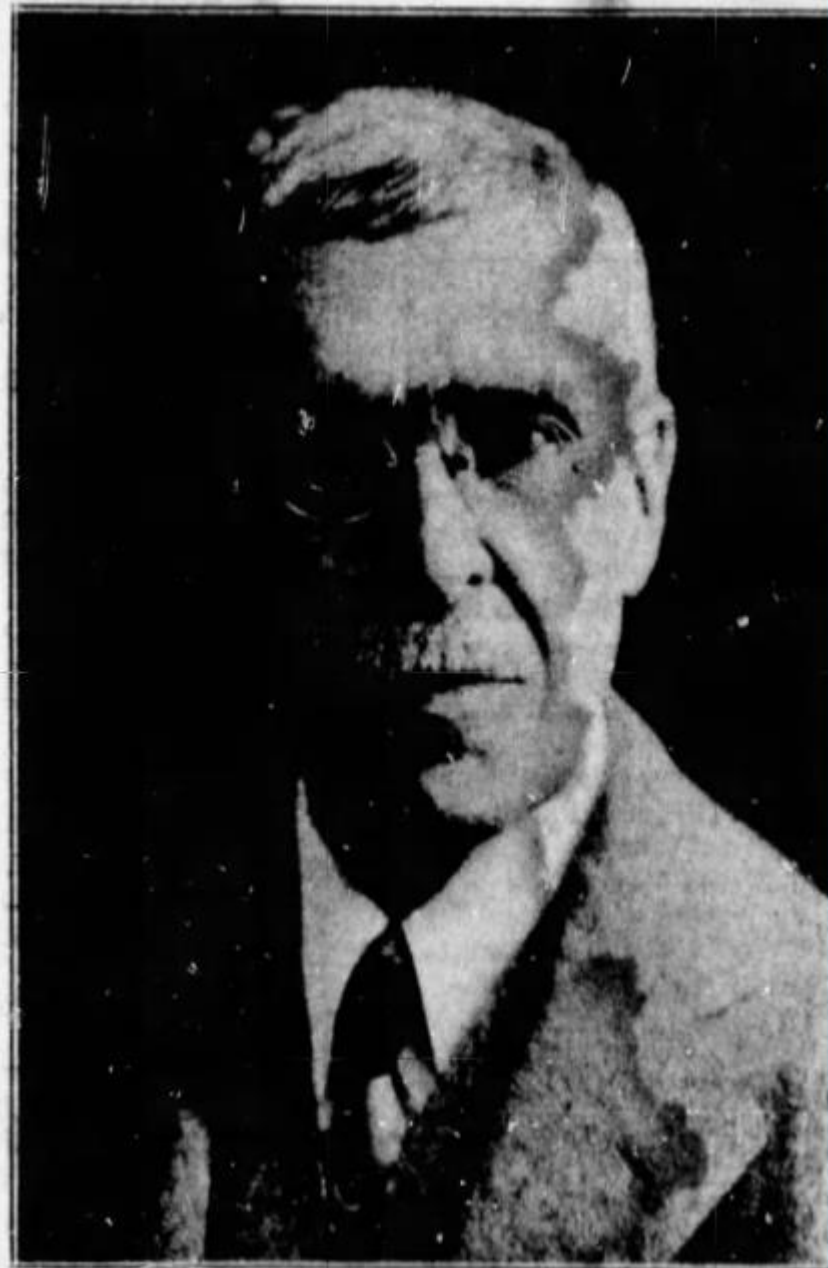
Hornor never married. On the 1st of February, 1936, despondent due to the recent death of his mother and in poor health, he took his own life.

Starting February 7, 1936, the Matawan Journal published a weekly column featuring Hornor's work entitled "Colonial Matawan" which consisted of two parts – early Matawan history and an extensive biography of the Bowne family, which consisted of genealogical data and transcribed wills. The last segment was published May 15, 1936.

Colonial Matawan

Editorial Note.—To inform or remind the people of Matawan and adjacent municipalities of the historic heritage which is theirs, a native son, steeped in the lore of bygone days here, prepared for the Journal a sketch depicting the community's early development. Hoping to arouse interest in the proposed celebration in September of the 250th anniversary of the founding of Matawan, this column will be devoted for some time to weekly installments of the product of William S. Hornor's research in annals of the past. We hope our readers will clip these chapters and file them away or place them in a scrapbook about old Matawan, that future generations may be inspired to record local and family history, and encourage some to study the interesting life which this settlement has enjoyed since 1686.

In the adjoining columns is a picture of the compiler of the material in this "Colonial Matawan" series, and next to that, the story of his tragic parting with a life that was no longer pleasant. To the account of his death Saturday is appended a biographical record of the author and an abridgment of his own narrative of the Hornor genealogy.



WILLIAM STOCKTON HORNOR

FIRST ARTICLE

By William S. Hornor

The happy conjunction of every fundamental element demanded in the site of a permanent, prosperous, and important community was present at that point chosen by our fathers as the cradle of an infant settlement—destined to grow into the Matawan of today and to leap into the Matawan of tomorrow.

This Point, at the head of navigation on a stream giving free access to the open sea and affording rapid, cheap, and easy communication with every seaboard settlement on the Atlantic Coast—a stream then deep enuf to bear upon its bosom large vessels trading with Europe, the West Indies, Surinam, and other South American ports—was far enuf inland to be free from attack by pirates and hostile privateers and from dread of spoliation by predatory sea-rovers, then a very real menace, as shown by the burning and looting of the Lawrence stores and warehouses near what is now Keansburg.

It was located at the point of convergence of many Indian paths and roads—roads in esse and roads in posse—which were forced by wide marshes and unbridged and unfordable streams to make their way on high and firm ground beyond the adverse reach of tidal influences. These roads were met at this point by numerous others coming down from the interior farming communities to the most convenient outlet for shipment of their produce to—and the reception of supplies from the larger cities and towns. It was seated in the midst of numerous mill-streams, which afforded even more numerous sites for the grist, saw, fulling, oil, and bark mills that soon came into being and sent their products far abroad in the trading vessels that made Matawan Creek their home port. Thus, the natural outlet of a rich farming and producing section and favored by every natural advantage, Matawan, well-drained and healthy, soon became the most important trading and shipping center in the county—and so remained until a time well within the memory of many not yet old.

Prior to the English settlement of New Jersey the name Matawan was applied to the creek (sometimes called the Great Creek), now greatly shrunken in size and depth, and to practically all the country drained by its waters, even as far as Wickatunk. At a somewhat later date the appellation was confined to Matawan Plantation, on the north side of the creek (then of 1038 acres). In recent years, much reduced in size, it was the residence of the late William H. Hankinson and known as Ravine Farm. What is now known as Matawan proper (the peninsula or neck of about 400 acres formed by the junction of Gravel Brook with Matawan Creek) was first called, "Warne's Neck" and later, down to 1859, Middletown-Point.

(Continued next week)

SECOND ARTICLE

In early records the locality is sometimes referred to as, Freehold Landing, Matavan, New Aberdeen, Mitteveng, Nachnachme, and, "the Chingaroras." In 1859 the old name was formally and permanently restored, the form Matawan being adopted.

All that portion of the present Matawan east of the lake, beginning at Freneau and extending to the creek below the gashouse, was known as Mowhingson Neck. This was the site of an early Indian village, that of the Mowhingson Indians. The interval between the "Gully Bridge" and Freneau was settled very quickly and was known as Midway Green.

Local points of early interest were: The Oysterbank Landing, known in late years as the Propeller Dock, the Burrowes' mill-pond, comprising the lower part of the present lake, the clay holes, near where the Mount-Barrett automobile building now stands, Drummy's Point, on the bluff directly at the foot of Maiden Lane, the brickyard, on which the house of the late David Arrowsmith now stands, and Prospect Point, the projection southerly from the foot of Spring Street.

Early buildings of note were: The Burrowes' Mansion, now owned by the estate of B. F. S. Brown, publisher of this paper, the Burrowes' Mills, burned during the Revolution, on whose site was erected the old "Red Store House," just below the dam of the lake, Widow Drumme's Inn, which stood near the edge of the bluff behind Mulsoff's barber-shop, the old Lockerman Hotel (since torn down) at the foot of Main Street, the stores and residence of Richard Franses, son-in-law to Col. Thomas Warne. (This is said to have been the first dwelling erected in Matawan and occupied a site just in the rear of The Farmers & Merchants National Bank and of the residence of Miss Sarah Stilwell), the house of Col. John Schenck, later known as the Ness House, which stood near the northwest corner of Jackson and Little Streets, the Forman House, in which the mother of Horatio Seymour was born and known in later years as "The Old Hospital," together with the store- and ware-houses on the bank of the creek just under the bluff on which it stands, the grist mills at the head of navigation, the Church (built about 1760 and burned by the British) at the junction of Main Street

and the Stone Road, with the old schoolhouse adjoining it, of late years to be seen at the spot where the garage of Mrs. Patrick J. Devlin stands. Portions of pre-Revolutionary structures are still to be found in the residence property of the late E. I. Brown and in that of the late James H. Hornor, now removed to Spring Street, near the corner of Jackson Street.

The early Matawan was practically surrounded by the estates of the Bowne family, long dominant in this vicinity. Deputy-Governor Andrew Bowne lived on his plantation of Matawan (1038 acres) just across the creek. North of this was Westfield, the estate of Captain Obadiah Bowne (remote grandfather of the writer) which included all of the present Cliffwood. An older brother, Capt. John Bowne, 2nd, owned all of the present site of Keyport, known then as Niceas, and all of the present Brown's Point and Oak Shades. Their mother owned the Mowhingson tract of 500 acres, while the present VanBrakle farm and the Crawfords Corner farms, then of many hundreds of acres, were but a portion of the immense estate of the first Capt. John Bowne, Patentee, father and husband, respectively, of those named above.

(Continued next week)

THIRD ARTICLE

By William S. Hornor

Matawan is generally reputed to have been settled about 1685, but the present writer believes the true date to be several years earlier than this, for there is record of a road and landing before 1680. At any rate, the neck of about 400 acres was confirmed to Stephen Warne and his son, Col. Thomas Warne (remote grandfather of the writer) in 1686, and became known as Warne's Neck. Within the next twenty-five years the Warnes, who made their headquarters near the present Browntown, had divested themselves of practically all their Matawan holdings. The western half, except those portions already sold, was transferred to Andrew Burnet, while the half east of Main Street became the property of Richard Clark. Matawan, then as now, extended about to the point where Main Street crosses the Freehold R. R. Main Street ran about as it now does, except that at about where the Baptist Church now stands it bore off to the left, in order to avoid the gully now spanned by the Stone Bridge. There was a road extending from the Burrowes' Mills around under the bank of the creek, below Cartan's sawmill, and again joining Main Street at the corner where the Mahoney store now stands.

Some time prior to 1700 the Warnes sold to thirty merchants, farmers and others of Matawan and the territory tributary to it, a tract at the foot of the present Maiden Lane for a landing. Also on the bluff immediately above this landing they sold to John Drummeey a tract of two acres for a store and tavern. The home of the late James Van Brackle occupies this lot. The landing tract was immediately divided into bank lots and back lots, each about twenty feet wide, and apportioned equitably among the farmers and traders who had made the purchase, in order that they might have adequate facilities for handling their water-borne shipments.

Captain John Bowne, 2d, Richard Franses, Ambrose Stelle, Thomas Watson, the Formans, the Robertsons and Robert Savage built stores and warehouses in the village or on the banks of the Creek in the early years of the 18th century.

Among the founders and early settlers of Matawan, Alex. Anderson died in 1687, Governor Andrew Bowne in 1708, Col. Thomas Warne in 1722, David Lyell in 1726, Capt. John Bowne, 2d, in 1714, Captain Obadiah Bowne, 1st, in 1726, Richard Stanley in 1714, and Thomas Smith in 1714.

Early Matawan genealogies, a most interesting and fruitful field of investigation, are not within the scope of the present paper. The earliest Matawan birth, marriage and death records are to be sought for in the Middletown Town books, the Burlington Town and church records, the Shrewsbury church and Quaker records, the Middletown Baptist Church records, and in those of Old Tennent and the Brick Church at Marlboro.

(Continued next week)

FOURTH ARTICLE

By William S. Hornor

In ancient burying grounds, in old family Bibles, in family records, and in the numerous archives and histories that have been printed. The early records of the first Church at Matawan and of the first Presbyterian Church at Middletown are lost.

There was no Matawan Journal in the early days to embalm and preserve a record of all the incomings and outgoings of all the people. Yet people, then as now, met, loved and mated; were born, lived and died; worked, wooed and sported. Stanley Fisher was not the first Matawan hero to yield up his life in the endeavor to save others. Matawan Creek has taken a heavy toll of human lives during the last quarter of a millennium.

The stories of the whale boats, which, (during the Revolution) concealed by day amid the reeds and rushes of Gravel Brook and in the other ravines adjacent to Matawan, were by nite brot out, and, urged by powerful arms, driven across the bay to the looting and burning and capture of enemy vessels at Staten Island, Long Island and in New York Bay, are replete with excitement and interest. The proceeds of one of these raids furnished booty to the value of \$1000 to each bold and hardy participant.

Then, the forays of the British and the Tories as they harried our countryside, looting and burning and slaying—the raid on the Burrowes Mills and their burning, and on the Burrowes Mansion—the heady fight at the bridge crossing the creek on the road to Rose Hill Cemetery—the burning and fighting and captures at the church on Upper Main Street. All these are stories by themselves.

Too, the stories of the British vessels and privateers captured by our men and brot into Matawan Creek, there to lie until disposed of by order of the Admiralty Court, of which our own Major John Burrowes was the Marshal. At one time during 1780 at least three such vessels were so lying, tied up at our docks—the sloop, Catherine, the sloop, Susannah, and the schooner, John, or Jane. There is a separate and lively tale with each of these.

On Friday, September 9, 1774, the store of Mr. John Burrowes at Middletown Point was robbed. The goods taken show something of the requirements of the Matawan women of that day. There were: "pieces of rich black satin, peelong, mode, sarsenet, lute-string, linen, flowered lawn, and striped muslin." These, with dozens of handkerchiefs, silver and stone sleeve-buttons, and a long list of small wares make up the loss. At no time a humdrum place, Matawan always had the reputation of being "dressy."

(Continued next week)

FIFTH ARTICLE

By William S. Hornor

Much has been written about the elegant colonial mansion, long known as the Burrowes House, now the B. F. S. Brown homestead, and of the exciting events of which it has been the theater. All other writers have agreed that this house was built by Judge John Bowne and occupied by him as a residence. With them the present writer does not agree. He believes, on the strength of family tradition, that Judge Bowne, who was a builder as well as a large land proprietor and Head of the Quorum, did indeed build this house in 1726. But he believes that it was constructed for the occupancy of Col. David Lyell, whose romantic elopement with the daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Lorraine is a story in itself.

In 1721, Judge Bowne came into possession of Matawan Plantation, inherited from his maternal grandfather, Governor Andrew Bowne (whose only child, Elizabeth, married her own cousin, Capt. Obadiah Bowne). In 1725-6 he inherited the Bowne Homestead, later known as Crawford Hall, and made that his home. The B. F. S. Brown homestead, said to have been erected in 1726, is a smaller replica of Crawford Hall. There is little likelihood that John Bowne erected the Brown mansion for his own occupancy.

Perhaps a few gleanings from the scanty records of the past concerning the daily lives of those who once walked our streets, peopled our houses, and gave life to our shipping and our marts of trade may not be without interest to those who are today carrying on the community which they built.

There was, for instance, the Rev. Jonathon Holmes, minor, a large benefactor of the Holmdel Baptist Church, near which he lived. Just the afternoon of June 27, 1736-7, spent at Matawan, as recorded in his diary:

"I rode in the after part of the day unto the point wjth John Stanley & Andrew Maccay, on board the first boat & drank egg punch, thence swam our horses over unto Drummeys pinte by Lyells & went unto the widow Tomsons and drank several muggs of beer & Rode home-wards. Jon fell off his beast & a lim hit my mouth wh was our misfortunes and we got home after 12."

Rather a strenuous afternoon for the reverend gentleman and his companions. "The point" was Middletown Point, now Matawan. Andrew Mackay was a boatman who, at a somewhat later date operated the mill at Mt. Pleasant. Drummeys Point was the bluff immediately back of the recent Mulsoff barber shop. Lyell's was, the writer believes, the present B. F. S. Brown residence. John Stanley was a sea captain, merchant and miller. He married Grace Maunder, to whom we may turn our attention for a few moments.

(Continued next week)

FIFTH ARTICLE

By William S. Hornor

Here we first find, early in 1736, an inmate of the home of Jonathan Holmes, father of the diarist, near Holmdel, tho in what capacity does not appear. She is said to be the "young woman" of whom the Reverend Jonathan, minor, wrote in his diary, under date of Jan. 20, 1736-7, "I and Jon Stanley came from the Barne & found the young woman had been drinking frozen Syder to such a degree that it had ocationed a deep sleep on her." Apparently Grace's over-indulgence was an accident, due to lack of familiarity with the potency of frozen cider, for, "She was pestered & after She came a little to hir self she attempted to Drown hir self in the well which ocationed hir to be Bound hand and foot in hir bed all night."

In February of the same year the diarist records, under date of the 14th, "Grace Maunder had frightful fitts—she would grate her teeth and almost die away."

From this illness she seems to have made a speedy and happy recovery, since, under date of June 12th, 1736-7 we read: "Sabbath I tarried at home toward evening John Stanley and Grace Maunders was married by John Bowne Esq John Bray his wife and second daughter was at our house untill the evening was almost passed &

and did not know of such an intent Just after they went away it was passed Mrs. Bray, as I heard, said she would send them as much company as she could & several came from that way Brays & others at night. when the bride was to be put to bed She would not Lett any put or se hir to bed I answered that she ought not to talk for I would throw the Stocking At that she stepped into hir room & shet the door & said then John shall not come to bed tonight & then shet the door & Locked it after some time the groom came & knocked at the doore & she opened it tho she had sat in the dark Long enough to have undressed hirself & others slipped in with the groom & she said it signified nothing you shall not se me tobod tonight I'll set up all night first. Some time after she would run away & goe somewhere else to Lodg but being prevented then she said she would jump out of the window I answered ay jump out you will & ne may gett another: after pestering them I took down one of the kagements of the room & pined up a cloth to keep out the wind then let them shutt the door & said we would come in at the window which ocationed much lafter next day we had much mirth about their bedding."

So much for a fashionable wedding of two centuries ago.

(Continued next week)

SEVENTH ARTICLE

By William S. Hornor

On the writer's desk lies an old paper, yellow and brittle with age, a lease dated March 26, 1742, made by John and Grace Stanley to Andrew MacKay for an "equal undivided half" of the Mt. Pleasant Mill. Both John and Grace made their marks, for neither could write. Other ancient writings show John Stanley purchasing property in Matawan from the widow of David Lyell. He died in 1750. There were no children. On Oct. 7, 1753, Grace married a second husband, Thomas Tyte, who was buried at Topenerus on April 1, 1764. Nothing further concerning Grace has been found.

One more chronicle of the Matawan of an older day, this time of virtue triumphant and malice thwarted. It is taken from the Discipline Book of James Mott, Ruling Elder of the Baptist Church at Middletown.

"Sept. 2, 1749

At a Church Meeting at Middletown Charges Being Brought against Rebeckah Comtom for Staying at Widdow Drummey's all Night in Bad Company and being Drunk—she not present was Suspended til Such time as She had a heercing."

"October 28, 1749

At a Church Meeting at Middletown Rebeckah Compton appearing and denying the Charge of Being in Bad Company and Being Drunk: Said she could Prufe herSelf Cleere: Was Continued under Suspension til Such time as She Could Sattify the Church that Shee Wass Clear."

"February 3, 1749-50 at a Church Meeting at Middeltown Rebeckah Compton Appearing and denying the Charge Brought against her of Drunkenness And No Evidence appearing to Prufe the Charges against her: She was Cleared and Restored to her Place in the Church."

During the period just treated, the whole county of Monmouth contained a number of inhabitants not greatly in excess of those now living in Matawan, town and township. Yet it was a period of seething and at times volcanic activity, a time of color, of strife, of passion, of confusion—political, religious and social.

The struggle between the Proprietors and the people, between the Bownes and the Morrises, between the English and the Scotch, and among the religious sects; the seizure and imprisonment of the judges and Crown officials, with the forcible breaking up of the courts; the expulsion of Captain John Bowne, 2d, from the assembly, with his triumphant return by the electorate along with his brother, Captain Obadiah Bowne and his cousin, Gershom Mott; the controversies over the selection of Loan Officers; with many others, are all outward evidences of the dynamic energy expressed in their slogan, "There's fighting blood in Monmouth," a slogan yet occasionally heard within the memory of men still living—a slogan that expressed the spirit of a people for whom Liberty had yet a positive mandate.

Chapter Two
By William S. Horner

A SKETCH
OF THE
BOWNE FAMILY
of New Jersey

(Compiled from papers and documents in possession of William S. Horner, Matawan, N. J., May 25, 1909.)

The special nature of the purpose for which this paper is prepared and the necessary limitations of space, preclude the use of more than a very limited amount of the great quantity of material available for the history of the Bowne family—a family that, in the early colonial days of New Jersey, played a part second in importance and usefulness to no other family in the province.

The name of Bowne is said by tradition to be a corruption of Bohun (of the same family from whom sprung Edmund Bohun, celebrated in the fourth volume of Macaulay's History of England) and their coat of arms to have been a shield gules, bearing three crescents argent (a sign of a crusader). However this may be, it is certain that Governor Andrew Bowne used a seal with a device of three crescents.

The present writer is under the impression, based on no very tangible grounds, that the seat of the Bowne family was on Lake Windermere in the northwestern part of England. They came from Yorkshire. There is a British-Cornish word, Bowne, meaning active or nimble, and it is not improbable that the family name may be derived from that word.

The founder of the Bowne family in America was William Bowne, who, with his wife, Ann, settled in Salem, Mass., in 1631. In the year 1636 he was granted forty acres of land at Jeffries' Creek. When his oldest son, John Bowne, removed from Gravesend, Long Island, N. Y., to Monmouth County, William Bowne and his wife accompanied him, settling near Middletown in 1664. In 1667 a lot at Portland Point (Highlands) was allotted to him; on Nov. 2, 1669, he was appointed, at a court held on Portland Point, to act as a patentee; on July 5, 1670, bot one share of the Monmouth Patent; and on July 8, 1670, he was chosen "an Associate to have a full interest, right and claim in ye Patent." He died in 1677. This includes about all the present writer has been able, thus far, to learn about him. He had five children: John (born in England), James, Andrew, Philip, and Dorothy (Deborah?). Taking these in the inverse order:

Deborah (or Dorothy) appears to have married Gershom, son of Adam Mott, of New York. Very little is known about her. She and her son, Gershom, are named in an agreement (1684) of the heirs of Captain John Bowne, 1st, and they participated in the distribution of the estate. From her, the late Major-General Gershom Mott (1822-1885) was descended. Her son, Gershom Mott was high sheriff of Monmouth County (1697-98) and a member of the provincial assembly, 1708-10.

Of Philip (bap. 1640) nothing is known to the writer. He did not remove to Monmouth County with the rest of the family. It is that probable that Gershom Bowne, who was granted land in Monmouth early as 1670, may have been his son.

(Continued next week)

Chapter Two
By William S. Hornor

A SKETCH
OF THE
BOWNE FAMILY
of New Jersey

Served As Governor

Andrew Bowne, the third son, was born in 1638 and died in 1707. His wife's name was Elizabeth, who died May 6, 1715. While he held more and higher positions under government than did his older brother, Major (better known as Captain) John Bowne, 1st, yet he is by no means that to have possessed the force of John Bowne, whose activities were cut short by death in 1684. Andrew Bowne apparently did not settle permanently in Monmouth County until after the death of Captain John Bowne, 1st, in 1684. He is that to have been a sea-captain in early life. In 1684 he bot a small piece of property in Bergen County; in the same year he became bondsman for his sister-in-law, Lydia, as executrix of his brother's will. At this time he describes himself as "Andrew Bowne, of New York, merchant." He was named (1685) as one of the executors of the will of Governor Thomas Rudyard, but, in 1693 declined to serve, at that time describing himself as being of Chingaroris (site of Keyport) N. J. In 1685 he bot 1280 acres of land on the south side of Raritan

River. He purchased, Feb. 7, 1685-6, from Dr. George Lockhart of New York City, a tract "beginning at Tapan Creek upon Hudson's River, running along the division line between New York and New Jersey three miles into the woods with a width of two miles from the river Westward." On June 17, 1686, he purchased from Samuel Winder 1038 acres at Chingaroris. In 1692 he was appointed a member of the governor's council, and on Dec. 27 of that year, he first appears as a judge of the court of sessions. As a member of council he appears to have been one of the most prominent and active of that body. From Sept. 28, 1692 to May 10, 1699 he appears to have attended nearly every meeting and to have been appointed on almost every important committee. During the months of May and June, 1699, he was president of the council and acting governor.

From 1693 to 1699 he was president of the court of sessions. In 1698-9 he was also a judge of the court of common right.

During the years 1700 and thereabouts the Province of East New Jersey was in great political turmoil and at times anarchy, the people going so far at one time as to imprison the governor, attorney general, chief justice and other high officers of government in the Middletown jail. The cause of the trouble was the endeavor of the proprietors to enforce the payment of quit-rents by settlers of many years

standing, who had purchased their land from the Indians and paid for it. On the whole, while the proprietors seemed to get the best of it in the courts, yet the settlers never paid the rents demanded. This trouble was not entirely settled until the Revolution settled it. Captain Andrew Bowne may be said (on the whole) to have been the leader of the popular side and Lewis Morris of the opposition. A long letter written by Andrew Bowne and Richard Hartshorne, printed on pp 327-328 of Vol. 11, New Jersey Archives, gives a fairly accurate statement of the case from their point of view.

(Continued next week)

Chapter Two
THIRD INSTALLMENT
 By William S. Horner

A SKETCH
 OF THE
BOWNE FAMILY
 of New Jersey

On the appointment of Colonel Hamilton as governor, Andrew Bowne ceased to be a member of counsel; but was elected a member of the house of deputies, in which capacity he acted as leader of the opposition to the government then in power, as appears from the following extract from the minutes of the governor and council:

"May 30, 1700.

"At a Meeting of the Governor and Council at Perth Amboy.

"The House of Representatives bein meet they Came before this board and Capt. Andrew Bowne said that in obedience to his Hon'r the Governour's proclamation they were Come here & further said yt at ye desire of ye Best he was desired to ask his Ho: ye Govern'r to know by what authoritie he acted as Governour & yt he had nothing more in Charge save yt one question." (The governor's commission was then read.—W. S. H.)

On March 25th 1701 a commission to Captain Andrew Bowne to be governor of the Province of East Jersey was sent from England. This commission was presented to Governor Hamilton, in council, on June 17, 1701. The governor refused to acknowledge this commission, claiming that the proper number of proprietors had not signed it. Captain Bowne published his commission; but before he could take any further steps in the matter, the whole trouble was set at rest by the surrender of the government by the proprietors to the crown and the appointment of a royal governor, Lord Cornbury. Copies of Andrew Bowne's oaths of allegiance, supremacy, to the Test Act, etc. etc., are printed in volume 13 of the New Jersey Archives; and the text of his commission as governor, together with a full account of the meeting of council at which he presented it, is printed in Vol. 11, N. J. Archives, pp. 385-416.

In 1702 the Earl of Nottingham proposed as fit men to serve in the provincial council (among others) Andrew Bowne and Obadiah Bowne (nephew and son-in-law of Andrew Bowne).

Aug. 10, 1703, Lord Cornbury, the new governor, came to New Jersey and assumed the government. His council, which had been previously appointed by the queen, included Andrew Bowne. The minutes of the governor and council, Aug. 23, 1703 say:

"Captain Andrew Bowne sworn of Council. Took the Oath appointed in the room of the Oath of Allegiance etc. Signed the Test and took the abjuration Oath and the Oath of a Councillor."

On Feb. 28, 1704, Captain Andrew Bowne appears as president and James (his brother) and Obadiah (his nephew and son-in-law) Bowne as justices of a court of quarter sessions held at Shrewsbury. On Nov. 29, 1704 he took the oath appointed as judge of the court of chancery. On Dec. 11, 1704 he was appointed to be a judge of his majesty's inferior court of common pleas to be holden in the County of Monmouth. John Bowne (his nephew), Richard Saltar (married to his niece), Obadiah Bowne (nephew and son-in-law), with Anthony Woodward, justices of the peace of said county, were appointed to be his assistants.

"On Nov. 6, 1705, a commission beginning as follows was issued:

"Anne, by the Grace of God, of England, Scotland, etc. Queen, etc. To our Trusty and well beloved Andrew Bowne, esq. We etc., appoint you, etc. to be third Judge and Assistant to our Chief Justice of our Supreme Court, etc." The full text of this commission is given on page 286 of Saltar's "Old Times in Old Monmouth."

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Chapter Two
FOURTH INSTALLMENT
 By William S. Hornor

A SKETCH
 OF THE
BOWNE FAMILY
 of New Jersey

"Some Words of Advice and Council spoken by Capt. John Bowne to his Children, as he lay on his death-bed, January 3d, 1683-84.

"There is no way in the world for a man to obtain felicity in this world or in the world to come, but to take heed to the ways of the Lord and to put his trust in Him who deals faithfully and truly with all men, for He knocks at the doors of your hearts, and calls you to come and buy, without money and without price.

"My desire is that in all actions of Maum and Tuum, you deal not deceitfully, but plain-hearted with all men, and remember your dying Father left it with you for your instruction that when trust is with your honor, to preserve it. And in all contracts and bargains that you make, violate not your promise, and you will have praise. Let your mother be your counselor in all matters of difference, and go not to lawyers, but ask her counsel first. If at any time you have an advantage of a poor man at law, O pursue it not, but rather forgive him if he hath done you wrong; for if you do so, you will have the help of the law of God and of his people. Give

not away to youthful jollities and sports, but improve your leisure time in the service of God. Let no good man be dealt churlishly by you, but entertain when they come to your house. But if a vicious, wicked man come, give him meat and drink to refresh him, and let him pass by your doors. It has been many times in my thoughts that for a man to marry a wife and have children, and never take care to instruct them, but leave them worse than the beasts of the field, so that if a man ask concerning the things of God, they know not what it means, O this is a very sad thing. But if we can season our hearts so as to desire the Lord to assist us, He will help us, and not fly from us."

In speaking of this John Bowne, the author of "Old Times in Old Monmouth" says, "John Bowne, whose name appears so prominently in our early records, was a trusted leader of the first settlers."

"Captain John Bowne," says the Hon. Edwin Saltar in a public address, "seems to have been the most prominent citizen of the County, esteemed for his integrity and ability."

Ellis, in history of Monmouth County, speaking of governmental corruption, says: "No such charge could ever have been brought against the rigid virtue and uprightness of the first John Bowne, of Monmouth County."

John Bowne was survived by his widow, Lydia, and by five children, John, Obadiah, Deborah, Catherine and Sarah.

John Bowne was probably buried at Middletown, altho his final resting place may have been on the farm, near the present Crawfords Corner, in Holmdel Township, where he resided for many years prior to his death. The present writer has been able to find no will, but the attached copy of agreement shows the disposition of his estate. The inventory of his estate was made on the day following his death, and shows "personal estate of £427 3/6, including one East India quilt, £2.; and books £3; made by John Throckmorton, Andrew Bowne, and Edw. Cornish." On May 27th an agreement was signed between Lidia Bowne and her son, John Bowne, as to the division of the estate; on the following day letters of administration were granted to Lidia Bowne, her son John and her brother-in-law, Andrew, qualifying as bondsmen. The next information obtained by the present writer is contained in the subjoined copy of "Articles of Agreement":

Articles of Agreement made by Andrew Bowne, James Bowne, and Obadiah Holmes, 1686.

It being mutually agreed upon by Lidia Bowne and John Bowne her soon in persuance of an agreement mad between the aforesaid partays: the twenty-third day of desember one thousand six hundred and eighty and five To make a choice of Andrew Bowne James Bowne and Obadiah Holmes for ye divition of ye estate of John Bowne deseased amongst and between ye widdo Lidia Bowne and ye children of ye deseased John Bowne and Gershom Mott soon of ye deseased John Bownes sister according to ye agreement of ye abovesaid partays as witness our hands this twenty ninth day of April one thousand six hundred eighty and six.

Lydea bowne
 John Bowne

It is agreed by us that Andrew Bowne, James Bowne and obadiah Holmes to divide ye estate as followeth—that is to say first that Lidia Bowne is to have all the buildings of the deseased John Bowne with all improved lands with one third of the whole plantation called Westfield during her natural life and then ye said third with all buildings and improvements whatsoever shall return to Obadiah Bowne his heirs and assigns forever and also the sd Lidia Bowne is to have one third part of the moveables amounting to unto ye sum of one hundred and fourteen pounds to be at her sole disposal

secondly John Bowne is to have the plantation called naichalos containing five hundred acres it being given to his father by the proprietors in right of a patentship for his share or portion of his fathers land and for his share over and above what ye equal divition is John Bownes is to have one hundred pounds to have and to hold to him and his heirs and assigns forever and for his equal devition he is to have forty one pounds.

thirdly Gershom Mot is to have tow hundred and fifty acres of land att Shupakameck which is to be his part or portion of land x to have and to hold to him and his heirs and assigns forever notwithstanding if ye said Gershom Moot should dy without lawful issue of his body begotten that then ye said land is to return to John Bowne and Obadiah Bowne and to have their heirs and assigns forever x and also Gershom mot is to have fortyone pounds of the moveables for his divition of ye moveable estate

fourthly Obadiah Bowne is to have all ye Remainder of the plantation called Westfield be it more or less to have and to hold to him ye sd Obadiah Bowne his heirs and assigns forever x and ye sd Obadiah Bowne is to have forty one pounds for his share of the moveables

fifthly It is agreed that ye meadow is to be divided one third to Lidia Bowne, and one third to John Bowne and one half ye other third to be for Gershom mot and ye other half to be for Obadiah Bowne and at ye desease of Lidia Bowne her third is to return to John Bowne and Obadiah Bowne to be equally divided.

sixthly It is agreed that Deborah Bowne Sarah Bowne and Cathern Bowne shall have each of them for their portions sixty pounds and if ye money due to the estate of John Bowne which is at gravesend will over pay ye debts that are now owing that then ye overplus shall be equally divided to each of ye three daughters over and above there sixty pounds with ye produce of ye land at middletown in ye same method to be equally divided to ye daughters

seventhly It is ordered and agreed that John Bowne shall have ye portion of his youngest sister Catherine Bowne unto his own portion and when ye sd Catherine shall come of age then ye sd John Bowne is to pay ye sd Catherine Bowne her portion x x x and ye portion of Deborah Bowne and Sarah Bowne is to remain in ye hands of their mother and when they com of age that then ye sd Lidia Bowne shall pay Deborah Bowne and Sarah Bowne their Respective portions x x

eighthly Whereas there was a mistake in not taking out Gershom Bounes share or the half of his stock out of ye whole estate before divition made it is ordered that Lidia Bown shall pay for her part five pounds six shillings John Bown is to pay three pounds twelve shillings obadiah three pounds twelve shillings and Gershom mot three pounds twelve ninthly shillings whereas there is an order of Councell for two hundred acres of land not yet paled it is ordered that if it be got that Lidia Bowne is to have one half and her soon John Bowne the other half

These articles are greed and concluded on this thirtyninth (sic) of April 1686 and in ye second yeare of ye reigne of James the Second of england king etc.

by us James Bowne
Obadiah Hulmes

Lydie Bowne, the widow of John, seems to have been a remarkably active business woman, engaging in many transactions after the death of her husband. On January 20, 1687-8 she purchased from John Throgmorton, one-tenth of one-forty-eighth share of the Province of East Jersey; on May 12, the confirmation of a patent for 500 acres issued to her; on March 19, 1689-90 she filed a caveat against a grant of land to Richard Hartshorne, "or any one else."

On Aug. 10, 1690, Hlochcote, Tappachalaway, and Talinguanecan, Indian sachems, deeded to Lydia Bowne in consideration of seven pounds, five hundred acres known as Mowhingsunge, lying along Matawan Creek. The Matawan railroad station now stands on this tract.

On June 5, 1700, Lydia Bowne deeded to her son Obadiah, 250 acres the second dividend on her one-twentieth of one-twenty-fourth share of the Province of East Jersey.

This is the last transaction that the writer has yet found in which she appears.

Of Captain John Bowne's children:
"Another man still more noted in

the history of the nation, who descended from early settlers of New Jersey, and whose ancestors went from Monmouth County to eastern Pennsylvania and thence to the valley of Virginia, was President Abraham Lincoln, one of whose ancestors was John Bowne, speaker of the house of assembly more than two hundred years ago (1685).

"The founder of the family was Samuel Lincoln, who came from Norwich, England, to Massachusetts; he had a son Mordecai (1st) of Hingham; he in turn had sons

—Mordecai (2d) born April 24, 1686; Abraham, born January 13, 1689; Isaac, born Oct. 21, 1691; and a daughter, Sarah, born July 29, 1694, as stated in Savage's 'Genealogical Dictionary.' Mordecai (2d) and Abraham moved to Monmouth County, N. J., where the first named married a granddaughter of Captain John Bowne, and his oldest son, born in Monmouth, was named John. About 1720 the Lincolns moved to eastern Pennsylvania, where Mordecai's first wife died, and there he married again. He died at Amity, Pa., and there his will, dated February 23, 1735, and proven June 7, 1736, mentions his wife Mary and children, John, Thomas, Hannah, Mary, Ann, Sarah, Mordecai (born 1730) and a 'prospective child.' The latter proved to be a boy and was named Abraham, who subsequently married Ann Boone, cousin of Daniel Boone. John Lincoln, the eldest son, with some of his neighbors, moved to Rockingham County, Va.; he had sons, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Thomas and John. John (1st) died at Harrisonburg, Va. His oldest son, Abraham, who was grandfather of President Lincoln, married Mary Shipley, of North Carolina, and had children, Mordecai, Josiah, Thomas and Mary and Nancy. About 1780-82

he moved to Kentucky with his brother Thomas. In the Spring of 1784, Abraham, while planting in a field, was killed by an Indian. His son, Thomas, had only one son, Abraham, who became president of the United States." (Edwin Saltar's address at bicentennial of New Jersey legislature in 1883).

Captain John Bowne (2nd), the eldest son of Captain John Bowne, was himself a very prominent man. He was, by all odds, the greatest merchant of his day in New Jersey. In addition, he was politician, money-lender, land speculator and ship owner. His land transactions are so multitudinous that it is impossible to glance at even those over 500 acres. At one time or another a very large proportion of what is now the most valuable seashore property in Monmouth and Ocean Counties passed thru his hands. In regard to his operations as merchant and money-lender, it is perhaps enuf to say that there were more than one thousand names of debtors on his books at the time of his death; and that the book debts amounted to more than \$85,000, an unheard of sum for those times. The administration of his estate was very complicated and altho a special act of the legislature was passed to facilitate the administration, this was never satisfactorily effected. There

are doubtless many tracts of land to which his heirs have some claim.

In 1692 and 1693 he was a member of the house of deputies; in 1694 and again in 1707 he was a member of the house of general assembly, of which during the last year, he was speaker. At this time there was a great political disturbance in regard to an alleged attempt to bribe Lord Cornbury to do his duty, he being a man who demanded bribes for performing any act in which he had any discretion. Captain Bowne was supposed to have had some knowledge of this matter, and, when questioned on the floor of the house, refused to answer. In consequence of this refusal to answer, he was expelled from the house. It is not that, in view of all the circumstances surrounding this transaction, that John Bowne incurred much moral guilt (the money having been raised openly by popular subscription) yet it is evident that he was not of the moral stamina of his father, Captain John Bowne, 1st.

On March 25, 1701, John Bowne 2nd was commissioned by the proprietors "Receiver-General of East Jersey."

In 1706 and 1708 he was president of the county court.

He continued his business activities, and his political, as well, until late in 1713, when he made many transfers of real estate to his brother, Obadiah and other relatives, apparently in anticipation of death.

John Bowne (2nd) was born on March 4, 1664; married, Dec. 26, 1692, to Francis Bowman, daughter of Henry Bowman of Lesha Point on the Delaware) and died March 13, 1716. He left no children, and the bulk of his estate passed to his only brother, Obadiah. There was much litigation over the matter, and no real settlement was ever had. He is buried in the Presbyterian graveyard at Middletown.

(To be continued)

Chapter Two
FIFTH INSTALLMENT
By William S. Hornor

A SKETCH
OF THE
BOWNE FAMILY
of New Jersey

A copy of his will follows:

Cherry Hall Papers

Copied from H. B.'s copy of E. J.'s copy.

Will of John Boune Mercht. 1714

IN the name of God Amen. This fourteenth Day of September In the Year of our Lord 1714 I John Boune of Middletown Mercht. Being /sick/ and weak in body but of perfect mind and memory thanks to God therefore but calling to mind the mortality of body and that it is appointed for all men once to Dye Do make and ordain this my last will and testament, first and principally I give and bequeathe my soule to the hands of God that gave it and my body I recommend to the earth to be buried in a Christianlike and decent manner at the /discretion/ of my executors hereafter named and as to my worldly estate I give and dispose of the same in manner following—Imprimis my will is that my just debts be paid and discharged. Item I give to my wife Francis Bowne the sum of four hundred pounds money of the province aforesaid In Right of Dowry Item I give and bequesth to my sister Sarah Saltar all my plate and the bed whereon I lye and furniture.

Item I give to Gershom Mott the sum of two hundred pounds for the use of the children.

Item I give to Joseph Dennice one hundred and twenty pounds and to Jeremiah White the sum of one hundred and twenty pounds Item to Thomas Saltar and Jo Saltar and Hannah Lincoln and to William Hartshornes three eldest children the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds to each of them the rest of my estate both real and personal I will to be equally divided between my Brother Obadiah Bowne and my brother Richard Saltar their heirs and assigns forever whom I do hereby appoint sole executors of this my last will and testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year first above mentioned.

Signed, sealed & Delivered in presence of James Paul Joseph Dennis, Margaret Commons,

Jno Bowne.

Obadiah Bowne, (1st), was the second son of Captain John Bowne, (1st), and the only brother of Captain John Bowne, (2nd). He was born July 18, 1666. He married, (1st) his cousin Elizabeth, daughter of Governor Andrew Bowne; and (2nd) Elizabeth Longfield, daughter of Captain Cornelius Longfield, and grand daughter of Dr. Henry Greenland, of Piscataqua—both wealthy and prominent men. In December, 1685, he received a "legacy of property" from one Thomas Smith. On Nov. 3, as appears by a writ for elec-

tion of a general assembly he was sheriff of the county, for the year 1693. On Sept. 28, 1695, he was appointed commissioner of highways, an office which he continued to hold for many years. In 1697 his brother John deeded to him 769 acres at Menkokameke (near Cliffwood, N. J.). In 1700 he received a deed for 200 acres, being his share of a dividend on one-twentieth of one-twenty-fourth share of East Jersey. On July 15 he received confirmation of his title to 1219 acres in Monmouth County and on the following day, to other property.

In 1701 he was a leader of the people in their resistance to the usurpation of power by Lewis Morris and others and in the disturbance resulting from "packing" courts and juries. For this he was indicted; for that "Obadiah Bowne" (with about one hundred others) "did traitorously seize ye Governour & ye Justices, the King's Attorney General & ye under sheriff & ye clerk of ye court & kept them close prisoners under a guard from Tuesday ye 25th of March till ye Saturday following."

No stigma attaches to Obadiah Bowne on account of this indictment; on the contrary, it is much to his honor that he led in resistance to this attempt to overthrow the liberties of the people. This indictment, which was found by a packed grand jury was never brot to trial, and at the next election Obadiah was elected member of the general assembly.

He was a member of the first general assembly held (1703) after the surrender of the proprietary government to the crown, and was also a representative in 1704. From 1706 to 1708 he was assistant judge of the court of common pleas. Between 1710 and 1715 he was very active in laying out new roads and highways

in the rapidly growing county. From that time to the time of his death his time seems to have been chiefly taken up by the management of the large and complicated estate of his brother John and by the litigation incident thereto. The present writer is under the impression that at one time he was a member of the governor's council, but is unable to lay his hand on a verification of this. Obadiah Bowne died in the early part of 1726—in March or April. His will is recorded in Liber B, p 1 of East Jersey Deeds. He left seven children John, Ann, Lydia Mary, Obadiah, Thomas and Cornelius, of whom the last three were under age. His estate was settled, in part, at least, by the interchange of various deeds among the children in 1747, from which it may be inferred that the youngest child became of age about that time. One of these deeds is copied and subjoined hereto. The principal property referred to is the property on Raritan Bay which became the home of Obadiah Bowne.

(2nd), near and at the mouth of Matawan Creek. The other property was the homestead of Obadiah Bowne (1st) in Holmdel Township, which subsequently thru marriage, came into the hands of the Crawford family, who, I think, still hold it.

1747 Deed

This Indenture made the 24th day of Aug. 1747, by and between Obadiah Bowne, of Philadelphia, and Thomas Bowne, of the City of New York, Mariners of the one part, and John Bowne, of Middletown, etc. of the other part, Witnesseth, that they the said Obadiah Bowne and Thomas Bowne, for divers good causes and considerations, etc., Have given, etc., and by these presents do give, grant, etc., unto him, the said John Bowne, etc., the one moiety or full and equal half part of all that tract of land, called and known by the name of Mattawan, lying and being in the County of Monmouth, aforesaid, which was conveyed and confirmed unto them, the said Obadiah Bowne and Thomas Bowne, by deed of bargain and sale, under the hand and seal of him, the said John Bowne, and Anne, his wife, bearing date the 22d day of August instant, which said tract of land begins at a Spanish oak marked on four sides, and with the letters J. B., standing on the

East side of Long Neck Creek, about thirty chains above the place where it meets with Whale Creek, and thence running South twenty-four degrees westerly, about sixty-eight chains to a Birch Tree marked on four sides, standing by a fresh brook, thence down the same about 40 chains to Mattawan Creek, and following Mattawan Creek to the Bay, and along the edge of the Bay till it comes to the mouth of Whale Creek, and up Whale Creek to the mouth of Long Neck Creek, and up Long Neck Creek to the Spanish Oak where it began. The whole tract containing, by estimation, Five hundred and thirteen acres.

(Continued next week)

**Chapter Two
SIXTH INSTALLMENT
By William S. Hornor**

**A SKETCH
OF THE
BOWNE FAMILY
of New Jersey**

"Also the one moiety or full and equal half part of six acres of Meadow, out of the great piece of Meadow on Mattawan Creek opposite to that part of Whingson called Oyster Shell Point, the said six acres of Meadow, Beginning at a stake by the side of said creek, five chains fourteen links from the edge of the point of upland, where the creek comes to the point, and running North, twenty-eight and a half degrees easterly, four chains and a half to a small creek, and following down the said small creek as it runs to Mattawan Creek, about eleven chains on a straight line and then following up Mattawan Creek to where it began.

"To have and to hold, etc. to him, the said John Bowne, etc.

"Now, whereas they, the said Obadiah Bowne and Thomas Bowne, by a certain instrument in writing under their hands and seals, (as also under the hand and seal of Cornelius Bowne and his wife) bearing date of the twentieth day of August instant, have released, etc., unto him the said John Bowne, etc., all right, title, etc., to a certain tract, etc., in Middletown, formerly residence and dwelling place of their father, Obadiah, and now is and has been for years past, the dwelling place of him, the said John Bowne, butt Bounded as in said instrument at large, is expressed and contains six hundred and thirty-two acres English measure, which said tract of land, with other tracts of land, was given and devised in and by the last will and Testament of the said Obadiah Bowne unto his four sons, John, Cornelius, Obadiah, and Thomas.

"And he, the said John Bowne, having by deed of Bargain and sale, bearing date the 22 day of instant August, conveyed, etc., unto the above named Obadiah Bowne and Thomas Bowne, etc., the above named tract of land at Mattawan containing five hundred and thirteen acres, Bounded as above, and that as exchange partly for the tract, whereon he, the said John Bowne now dwells. It is agreed, etc. x x x

Obadiah Bowne, (L. S.)

Tho' Bowne, (L. S.)

Witness

Michael Hard

John Nite."

Recorded in secretary's office at Perth Amboy, in Book E, No. 3, page 101, etc., and reproduced in "Old Times in Old Monmouth," p. 295.

Of the older children of Obadiah Bowne, (1st): John married (1st) Ann ———, (2nd) Mary Lipcat. He left three daughters, and one son, who died without issue.

Ann married William Channing; Lydia married John Pintard, and Mary married Richard Stilwell.

Cornelius Bowne, the youngest son, married Sarah ———. He was a pilot. The only notable incident in his life known to the present writer is contained in a copy of the Pennsylvania Gazette, under date of Mch. 27, 1766, which describes his rescue after having been blown out to sea in a storm. No record has yet been found of his death or of his children, if he had any.

Thomas Bowne was a "Marriner." He married Helena, daughter of Col. John Reid, a sister of the wife of his brother Obadiah. They left five children, two girls and three boys. It is presumed that the boys died young, as only their birth dates have been ascertained.

Obadiah (2nd), the second son and fourth child of Obadiah Bowne (1st), was, in early life, a "marriner," living in Philadelphia. He married Anna Reid (b. 1724; d. circa 1766) who was a granddaughter of Col. John Reid, surveyor-general of East Jersey.

(Continued next week)

Chapter Two
SEVENTH INSTALLMENT
By William S. Hornor

A SKETCH
OF THE
BOWNE FAMILY
of New Jersey

John Paul, who died in 1730, left all his property to the four youngest children of Obadiah Bowne (1st) (Mary, Obadiah, Thomas and Cornelius) in consideration of " manifold favors and kindness received from Obadiah Bowne in his lifetime, as my diet and entertainment for several years: with other provisions for me made by him both in my sickness and health." This document throws an interesting light on the character of the elder Obadiah Bowne and on the dispositions of his children. The years between 1730 and 1770 are years in which little material is to be found for genealogical and biographical work, and the present writer has not yet completed his researches for those years. Beyond a few letters, of no importance, and a few references in contemporary diaries, little has been found bearing on the life of Obadiah Bowne, 2nd. Below is given a letter written by him, as a sample of the culture of the times. It was directed to his brother, John, at his farm.

"Brother,

"I have never heard or seen my fathers will, and Thomas sais Mr. Moore tuck them with him to New York, and for your other letters, I don't know what other answer to give than I have. If you had a told me you expected me to pay my brother's debts, for what I never had, when you new I had cash by me, should, but as you said nothing, I did not expect such letters full of Reflections. I don't know that I ever gave you any reason for it.

Your loving brother,

Obadiah Bowne.

July 17, 1753."

Obadiah Bowne (2nd) died in 1765, his wife surviving him and administering his estate as executrix. They had eight children: John, Mary, Obadiah, Andrew, Philip, Frederick, Anna and Catherine. Taking these in the inverse order:

Catherine Bowne married Jonathan Provoost.

Anna Bowne (born 1763; d. 1800) married (1) James Provoost and (2) Dr. Aaron Pitney. She is buried in the Matawan Cemetery.

Frederick Bowne married Lydia ——. He left no children.

Philip Bowne is believed to have died young.

Andrew Bowne died unmarried.

Obadiah Bowne married Elizabeth VanDyke. They had three children: John, died without issue; Ann, married Edmund Kearney (Gen. Phil. Kearney was of this family); and Catherine, who married her cousin, Andrew, son of John Bowne and Johannah Provoost.

Mary Bowne died young.

John Bowne (born 1750) who married (1775) Johannah Rynders Provoost (born 1760, d. 1824). Her family line is shown subjoined hereto:

I. William Provoost, French Huguenot, living in Paris in 1572, escaped to Holland after the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

II. Johannes Provoost, married—Van Waart.

III. David Provoost came from Holland to New Amsterdam in 1634. April 28, 1639 he took title to a lot

on the corner of Pearl and Fulton Streets. He was placed in command of a fort where Hartford, Conn., now stands, where he remained for two years, and where his second son was born. He (the father) married Grantje Gillis, daughter of Gillis Jansen Verbrugge and Barbara Schut. She was still living July 29, 1701. They had nine children. This David died in January, 1656.

IV. David Provoost, second son of above, baptized Sept. 31, (sic) 1645. In partnership with Johannis Van Imburgh, of Hackensack, surgeon, David Provoost of New York City, bought of Peter Johnson of Hackensack, by deed dated April 7, 1768, half of a tract of 500 acres of land on Hochas Brook, where it joins Saddle River—being at or near Hohokus, Bergen County. This property appears to have remained in the family for many years. He married, July 29, 1668, Tryntie Laurens, from Amsterdam. They had eleven children, among them:

V. Lieutenant Colonel David Provoost, Jr., (1st child) baptized Jan. 23, 1670, died Dec. 1724. He married Helena Byvanck, of Albany, daughter of Johannes Byvanck and Beletje Evertse Duycking. They had four children. Among them:

VI. David Provoost (Ready money, so named from always paying and demanding cash in all transactions), the third child, baptized Oct. 9, 1695. Died Oct. 19, 1781. He married, Dec. 12, 1723, Johannah Rynders, daughter of Barent Rynders and Hester Leisler. Johannah Rynders was baptized July 21, 1706, and died Dec. 8, 1749. They had four children. Among them:

VII John Provoost (fourth child) who was baptized Aug. 28, 1734. He married Mary Ekkeling (Ackland). They had three sons and one daughter.

VIII Johannah Provoost, born in 1700 and died March 4, 1824. She married, Nov. 20, 1775, John Bowne, of Dover (the name of an estate of 1688 acres located at Cheesequakes Creek) who died (from wounds received while trying to stop a fight among his slaves) Sept. 20, 1797. They had fourteen children, among them:

IX David Provoost Bowne, born Nov. 30, 1794, died Aug. 1750? He married (first, Margaret, daughter of General James Morgan, and second, Charlotte S. Bowne, their third child.

X Gertrude Eliza Bowne, born Oct. 2, 1816, died June 26, 1895, married David Skaats Campbell, Jan. 18, 1835. They had five children, of whom the second:

XI Charlotte Bowne Campbell, born Feb. 28, 1838, married Oct. 10, 1855, James Harley Hornor, born Sept. 8, 1830. They had twin children—William Stockton and

XII Jessie Campbell Hornor, born Jan. 10, 1866, who married, May 25, 1893, William Trowbridge Eames. They had two children.

XIII Winifred Hornor Eames, born Nov. 12, 1894, and Marion Lee-worthy Eames, born Sept. 15, 1899.

(Continued bottom of next column)

In the above Provoost genealogy some of the military and civic titles are omitted, and the writer is not now able to supply them. "Ready-money" Provoost, grandfather of Johannah Rynders Provoost was one of the wealthiest merchants of New York. He is said to be the original of the character of Alderman Van Beverout in Cooper's novel of Monmouth County, "Water Witch"; but the present writer does not vouch for this. David (Readymoney) Provoost was nearly seven feet tall, and was buried in the family burying ground in East 57th Street, New York. When the bodies were removed from there about 1855, it is said that his coffin was easily identified by its gigantic size. His New York residence was known as the Louvre, and it is said to have been a magnificent mansion. Its site afterwards was (and still is) known as "Jones Woods," on the upper East Side, running down to the East River. There is in the Astor, and presumably in other libraries, a "Provoost Book," which the present writer has not seen, but which should give all desired information. This book should be sought for under the name of its author, a Mr. Purple. Johannah Rynders Hodges was a great-granddaughter of "Readymoney" Provoost. All her descendants are among the claimants to the famous Anneke Jans estate.

(Continued next week)

**Chapter Two
FINAL INSTALLMENT**

By William S. Hornor

**A SKETCH
OF THE
BOWNE FAMILY
of New Jersey**

Of the life of John Bowne, of Dover (an estate near Cheesequakes containing 1668 acres) who married Johannah Rynders Provoost, very few details are yet available. He was married during the Revolution, and, the writer believes, took his young wife away from the most harassed spot in New Jersey and spent the years of stress and strain at Brookland Mills Forge, on Lake Hopatcong. He built, after the war, the house on the shore of the bay at the mouth of Whale Creek, now known as the Abram J. Brown place. In the year 1795 while he was raising the frame for a new barn, he went out at night to the negro quarters to quell a fight among the slaves. In some way he was injured, from which wound he died after two years, at the age of 47. He is buried at the "Point of Beach," near the mouth of Cheesequakes Creek. His headstone reads "Captain John Bowne," but the writer does not know whence he derived the title. His wife survived him 27 years, dying in 1824. They had fourteen children:

(1) Sarah, born April 26, 1777.

(2) Obadiah, born Sept. 19, 1778.

He did not marry to suit the aristocratic notions of the Bownes and was discarded by the family. He left children, but these, too, were ignored.

(3 & 4) John P. and James (twins) died young.

(5) John, b. July 14, 1781, went to war in 1812 and did not return.

(6) Maria Clarissa, born Jan. 18, 1783 (no further information).

KEYPORT DESCENDANT



Acting Mayor C. LeRoy Bowne

(7) David Provoost, born Nov. 30, 1784. Married (1) Margaret, daughter of General James and Catherine Morgan; and (2) Charlotte S. Browne, daughter of Benjamin and Rhoda (Smith) Brown. He had nine children. There are no males living in his line, except one son, 83 years old.

(8) Johannah Rynders, b. Oct. 4, 1786. She married (1804) Alfred Hodges (1785-1860), and had children, Olive, Charlotte and Andrew Bowne Hodges. The latter married, in 1837, Catherine Louisa Hathorn. They had one son, Alfred Hodges.

(9) Andrew (b. March 28, 1789) married his cousin, Catherine Bowne daughter of Obadiah Bowne and Elizabeth Vandyke. They had two sons, Percy (died young) and Obadiah, married Cora Harrison, a niece of President William Henry Harrison. They had two sons, both died without issue. Charlotte, born Dec. 4, 1790.

(10) Maria, born July 14, 1792; d. Oct. 14, 1819.

(11) Anna (b. May 7, 1794) married Jacob Giberson (perhaps of the family of Guisbert Guysbertson). They had a daughter, Louisa, married Charles Ray.

(12) Louisa (b. Aug. 6, 1797) married James Provoost.

(13) Harriet Louise, b. Oct. 28, 1795.

One of the daughters is said to have married a "Bainbridge" of Philadelphia, but the present writer has not been able to trace this marriage.

The above account of the Bowne family is believed to be entirely accurate and as full as present information warrants. The writer is constantly accumulating information and hopes to be able at some time in the future to write a full history of the family.