

Some Historical

and

**Genealogical
Data**

of the

**PARK-
LANTERMAN-
JOHNSTON-
PETERSON-
DILTZ-
LUCE**

**AND KINDRED
FAMILIES**

Including

**Everetts, Bunkers,
Rapalies, Bergens,
Strykers, Messlers,
Van-Duersens
and Others**

25 Illustrations

BY J. A. PARK

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Warren County, New Jersey," compiled
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A BRIEF HISTORY AND GENEALOGY OF EARLY PARK-LANTERMAN AND KINDRED FAMILIES

Intended solely for the interest and benefit of their living descendants
and the posterity of these descendants

By **JAMES A. PARK**, 356 VanHouten Avenue, Passaic, N. J.

Apology to the General Reader

Histories or records of this class do not as a rule interest the general public, but this is no reason why histories and records of this sort should not be compiled and published, for we die in the flesh but may live in the spirit to communicate in spirit with our posterity a century or centuries hence; so long in fact as any records of our lives are preserved. We communicate even in spirit only with those who have lived in the past who have records of their lives preserved in some way.

For example, the Apostles have been a long time dead in the flesh, but we living people communicate with them in spirit through Bible records. Historians record the doings of famous men and women, with whom we communicate in spirit and live with in spirit back through all the past centuries of which we have any history.

Historical and Genealogical Libraries—in recent years—have been founded and established in perpetuity for the purpose of preserving records that are important rather from the family than from the public standpoint

* * *

PARK-LANTERMAN ANCESTRAL LINE

Showing the Degree of Relationship of Any One to Any Other

When Isaac Lanterman (3b), constructed the "Cottage" at Cedar Lake he left some of the rooms as they were in the old farm-house. In one of these, the southwest corner room, I was born, seventy-two years ago this 28th of April, 1918, and now I am here giving my ancestral line because it is an essential reference to what follows. Dates followed by question marks have not been positively ascertained. The system saves confusion as to relationships and much space in printing.

Beginning With My Father and Mother:

- (2)—David Park, (b 1822—d 1873), m 1845.
- (3)—Anna Lanterman (b 1824—d 1848.)
- (4)—Col. James Park, (1797-1854), m 1817.
- (5)—Maria Bergen, (1801-1900.)
- (6)—Peter Lanterman, (1793-1871), m 1817.
- (7)—Rachel Diltz, (1796-1848).
- (8)—Alexander Park (1766-1828), m 1789.
- (9)—Mary Johnston, (1774-1799.)
- (10)—Evert Bergen, (1771-1856), m 1793.
- (11)—Ann Van Duersen, (1769-1861.)
- (12)—Jacob Lanterman, (1751-1829), m 1778.
- (13)—Mercy Luce, (1761-1815.)
- (14)—Samuel Diltz, (1765-1825), m 1789.
- (15)—Elizabeth Stinson (1770-1799.)
- (16)—James Park (1736?), m 1764.
- (17)—Hannah Hendy (1738?)
- (18)—David Johnston, (1746-1822), m 1772.
- (19)—Margaret Nixon (1748?)
- (20)—John Bergen, (1746-1828), m —.
- (21)—Alche Rapalye, (1744-1815.)
- (22)—Wm. Van Duersen, (1736-1816), m 1766.
- (23)—Ann Stryker, (1745-1834.)
- (24)—John Lanterman, (1714-1794), m 1739.
- (25)—Elizabeth Petersen, (1719-1798.)
- (26)—David Luce b.—, d. 1806.
- (27)—(no information.)
- (28)—Wm. Diltz, (1711-1794), m —.
- (29)—Rachel —, (1721-1793.)
- (36)—Judge Sam. Johnston, (1702-1786), m 1740.
- (37)—Mary Cazler, (1714? died after 1784.)
- (40)—Evert Bergen, (1717-1776), m —.
- (41)—Jane Hegeman, (1720?)
- (44)—Dr. Hendrick Van Duersen, (1711?)
m —.
- (45)—Ariantje Staats, (1716?) Portrait page 7.
- (46)—Jacobus Stryker, (1726-1820), m 1744.
- (47)—Sarah Metselaer, (1729-1799.)
- (52)—David Luce, (1719-1773), m —.
- (53)—Mary 1720? (— —)
- (80)—Hans Joris Bergen (1684-1726, m August
16, 1711.
- (81)—Sytche Van Wicklen, (— —.)

- (88)—Wm. Jacobee Van Duerse (1681?) m—
 (89)—Lysbeth Rosenboom, (1685?)
- (92)—Peter Strycker, (1705-1774), m 1725.
 (93)—Antje Deremer, (1711-1800.)
- (94)—Johannes Metselaer (1664-1760), m —
 (95)—Catrintje 1667? (— — —.)
- (160)—Joris Hansen Bergen (1649-1727) m
 August 11, 1678.
 (161)—Sarah Strycker, (1651?)
- (162)—Evert Van Wicklen, (1654?), m 1657
 (163)— — — — — (— — — — —.)
- (178)—Hendrick Rosenboom (1655?), m—
 (179)—Debora Staats, (1658?)
- (184)—Jan Strycker, (1684-1710), m 1704.
 (185)—Margretta Schenck, (1686?)
- (188)—Abraham Metsalaer, (1671 — — —), m — — —.
 (189)—Haantje Dircks, (1675 — — —), b in Holland.
- (320)—Hans Hansen Bergen, (1610?-1663), m
 1639.
 (321)—Sarah Rapalie, (1625-1685), b in Albany,
 New York; first white girl baby born in New
 Netherlands.
- (368)—Peter Strycker, (1653-1741), m — — —.
 (369)—Anetje Barends, (— — — 1771.)
- (376)—Jan Adamsen Metselaer, (1626-1695),
 m — — —.
 (377)—Geertje Dircks (1625?-1697) b in Holland
- (642)—Joris Rapalie, (1598?-1664) m 1623.
 (643)—Catalyntie Trecot, (1600?-1689), both
 French.
- (736)—Jan Strycker (1615 — — —) m — — —
 (737)—Lambertje Seubering (— — — — —) b in
 Holland.
- (1284)—Jeronimus Trecot, (1576? — — —), m — — —
 (1285)— — — — —, (1578? — — —) lived
 and died in France.

EXPLANATION:

Throughout this article the relationship of a person under immediate consideration to the others mentioned, is known at a glance by his or her number, because by the system employed (now first used), the double of one's number is always the father, and the double, plus one, is always the mother. Thus: (2) is David Park, his father is (4), his father's father (8), and so on. David Park's mother is (5), her father is (10), grandfather (20), great grandfather (40), and so on. Again, by the system (except collaterals) every male has an even number and every female an odd one, one higher than her husband's. Thus: if a man's number is (2), his wife's is (3). 12, 16, 42, 76 are numbers for males, their wives being numbered, respectively, 13, 17, 43, 77, etc.—when a double number does not appear we know nothing of the parentage—thus, James Park's number is 16. There is no number 32 because we have not traced his parentage in the old country.

Collaterals are designated, without regard to sex, by continuous numbers. Thus: in the above ancestral line Peter Lanterman's number is (6); his brothers and sisters are numbered according to order of birth—respectively, 6a, 6b, 6c, 6d, 6e, 6f, and every separate family likewise. Jacob Lanterman's number is (12, his brothers and sisters are 12a, 12b, 12c, etc.

SECTION I.

DAVID PARK

My father, (2) David Park, was born in Readington township, Hunterdon County, N. J., June 27, 1822, second of eleven children, eight boys and three girls.



HANNAH PARK TEETER—1791-1865.

In the 40's of last century he often visited his uncle, John Teeter, husband of (4a), sister of (4) and his was the first set of farm buildings on the Kill below Blairstown, now known as the Messler farm. Here was a kindly indulgent uncle and aunt and six agreeable cousins, four of them bright, fine looking girls. Among



A POEM WITHIN ITSELF.

David Parks' Second Farm Scene.

their intimate friends was Anna Lanterman, (3), whom David Parid Park there first met and whom he married, Jan. 23, 1845. The Teeter children all married and became fathers or mothers of thrifty and respectable families, and many of their descendants are residents of Warren County. One daughter, Mrs. Bell, of Hackettstown, died there Dec. 10, 1916 in her eighty-eighth year. Her daughter, Anna, became the wife of H. E. Park, late of Whitehouse, youngest brother of David. He was a dentist by profession and always practiced,

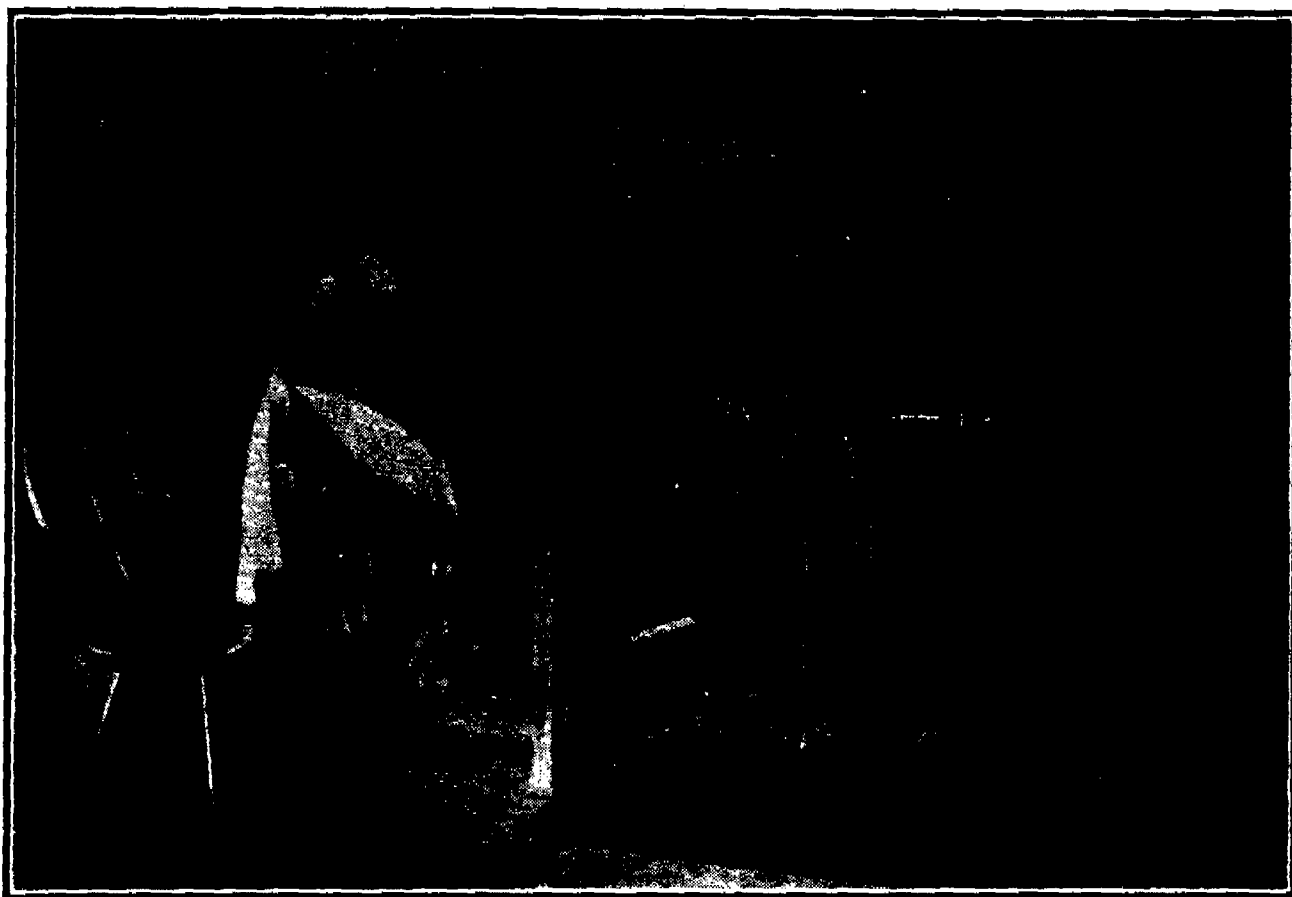
but in heart and mind he was a politician, and a recognized leader in Hunterdon. It was said of him that he knew more different men in Hunterdon than any other man in the county.

Under both of Cleveland's administrations he was Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, acting in Hunterdon and Warren, and was well known in the latter county. Later he was Hunterdon County Clerk, and he died Game Warden, an office to which his son, John (only surviving child,) succeeded.

Aunt Hannah Teeter, sister of Col. James Park (4), whose picture, taken late in life—is here given, partly because of the older

joyed the looks, the 'feel,' the uses, of the fabrics which she herself had spun the yarns for and turned out complete from the loom."

I have in my possession specimens of her handiwork that I expect to hand down to my grandchildren. I have always been very proud to know that my mother actually loved to work to the accomplishment of something useful, and that she did not belong to the "kept" class of married women. Myself and wife, my son Dean, his wife, his three sons and two daughters include all of her surviving descendants. They all reside in Passaic, N. J. Dean Park has remained with a large German



OLD FASHIONED LOOM, SPINNING WHEEL, ETC.
The Work or the Play of the Old-Time Housewife.

ones on my father's side it is the only picture obtainable, and partly in remembrance of her, and her children, boys and girls, who have ever delighted to tell me of their pleasant recollections of my mother, as hereinafter told.

David Park commenced married life on the Cedar Lake farm, but in 1848 he sold it to Samuel Dorland, husband of a daughter of (4a), and bought the farm adjoining the present Blair Academy grounds on the northwest, which is now owned by George C. Ball.

But before moving my mother died, Jan. 29, 1848, and was buried in Union Brick cemetery. Having been born Christmas day, 1824, she was but a month and four days past twenty-four when she died. She was a church member, choir leader, and enjoyed the acquaintance of a large circle of dearly loved and loving friends. "She enjoyed the visits of her friends to the full, had a natural way of making them feel the real welcome. She was agreeable in manner, unselfish and broadminded. She actually seemed to love work, especially she liked to weave. She en-

joyed the looks, the 'feel,' the uses, of the fabrics which she herself had spun the yarns for and turned out complete from the loom."

Hardware Corporation in New York since 1896, most of the time as its secretary. The majority stockholder died in 1916 leaving a will be-



DEAN PARK—1871.

queathing some millions and naming Dean Park as an executor. Once through with these duties he contemplates entering business on his own account.

David Park, in the spring of 1849, married a second wife, Miss M. A. Crane, whose motherly heart, fortunately for me, proved warm far above the average. Her father, an English immigrant, alone in this country, married a Miss Nelly Bird, of a Sussex family of which there are collateral descendants still residing, both in Sussex and Warren Counties. He conducted a milling business a few miles from Newton.

There were four children, Elijah, Mary A., Thomas and Margaret. About 1829, when Mary A. was eight years of age, they were orphaned. Left without much property they struggled through to the possession of the comforts of life and a reputation for the highest respectability. They all left children. Two of them, the first and last, married into families, descendants of whom (Frances and Titmans) are yet well known in Warren County and settled permanently on farms in Auburn Township, Susquehanna County, Pa., and there died.

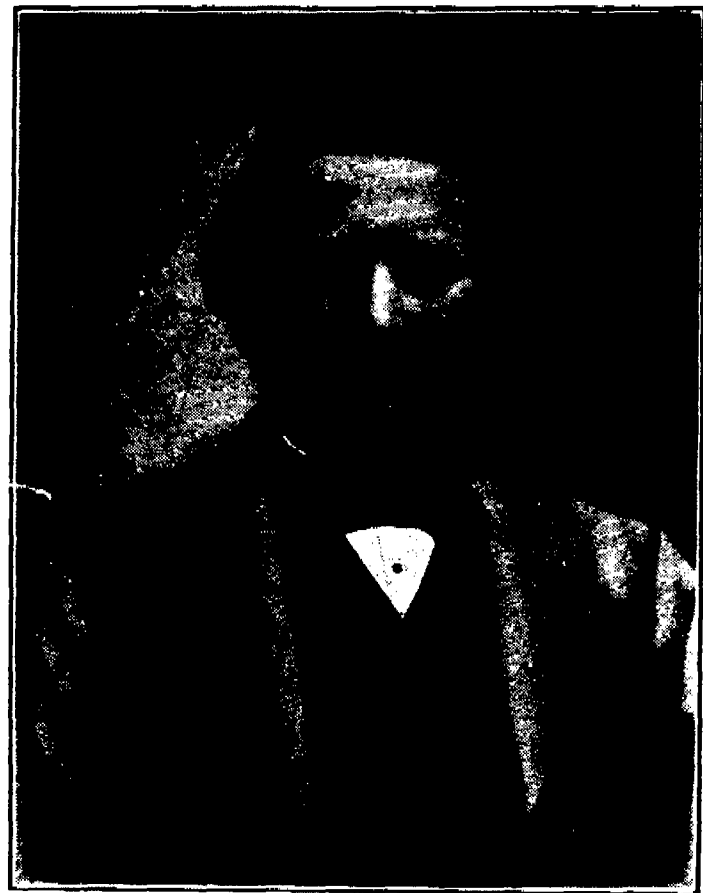
The surviving children of David Park's second marriage are: Anna, single, a retired teacher at Somerville, N. J. John, a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, now, and for forty-five years a successful Doctor of Okemos, Mich. E. C., wife and one child, of Parkin, Arkansas, are in charge of the office work of a large manufacturing concern there.

David Park, though disliking politics, was, however, Town Clerk of Blairstown township in 1851 and a little later a Justice of the Peace and occasionally held court in Blairstown.

From 1854 to 1859 he owned and resided on the old Snover farm, third up the brook that turns the Blairstown mill. This famous property first belonged to John "Snover," as the name was first spelled, who died there in 1774 and left sons Frederick, (the Captain Snover named on the old map of Northern New Jersey hereinafter inserted), and Henry; and daughters: Anna Margaret and Maria Philopena. The place was well known to the army officers during Washington's trying winters at Morristown, when all Northern New Jersey was hard pressed to furnish supplies for the army. The farm is now owned by Frank Warner. The house in John Snover's time was of stone. Frederick, the son, built upon the site the present large frame house. My father, in 1855 or 1856, reroofed and resided the house, repaired the inside and painted the house inside and out.

David Park was not so much a farm worker as farm director. He got the most out of the land, both from crops and the growth of stock, and had the peculiar faculty of interesting his hired men in their work, and some of them succeeded to ownerships of farms themselves,

and laid their knowledge of and love of farming to the teachings of their former employer.



DAVID PARK—1822-1873.

Before the Civil War New Jersey was a great stock feeding state for the New York markets and droving was a business of importance. Every fall for fifteen years following 1850 David Park handled a large amount of live stock.

In the fall of 1857 he crossed the Delaware at the Gap with 200 head of cattle and 3,000 sheep. The panic was on. The banks, then all State, issued currency on their own account and they all "suspended payment," that is were unable to redeem their bills. Thus a man might have his pockets full of bank bills and yet have no money.

To Hon. John I. Blair, regularly his endorser, father went for advice and came away with a list of about a dozen banks that the former thought would ultimately be able to resume payment. Father went on and sold the stock, without loss of a single bank note or bill. Such was Mr. Blair's financial insight, even at that early date.

A few years before Mr. Blair's death I was visiting in Blairstown and in the company of my uncle, John Bunnell, called on Mr. Blair, who said to me: "I always thought a good deal of David Park, he had the business instinct and was reliable. He made arrangements to move 'below' before I was informed of his intentions or I would have prevented his going. Even after he moved I started to go and see him and place an important business matter in his hands and got down as far as Clinton where I learned he was out in Ohio after stock." Certainly my father greatly admired Mr. Blair.

The first reaping machine ever tried out in this part of the country was on David Park's farm. In 1856 we were harvesting in heavy wheat with four cradlers and four binders. About 2 o'clock p. m. in came "Bob" Hunt and other town friends of father's, followed by a team drawing a "John P. Manny reaper." The driver sat in front, and on a rear seat sat one whose duty it was, with a fork, to jab off the fallen grain as fast as enough accumulated on the table to make a sheaf. This was no easy task and there were scattered dribblings between sheaves. The cradlers and binders were very jealous of the machine and worked themselves nearly to death, trying to outdo it.

My father would sell anything he had for a price. It was claimed that at one time every horse in Blairstown had been owned by him. I have known him to sell every horse off the place in one day and start out the next day to purchase a new lot.

A memorable occasion of my boyhood days was our vendue in the fall of 1858, preparatory to moving to Hunterdon County. The sale lasted two days and because of father's extensive acquaintance it was attended by crowds of people from Northern Warren and Southern Sussex. The sale, a partial one, for



James A. Park Mowing Along the Lamington on the Homestead Farm in 1863.

many things were kept to begin on the newly purchased farm, amounted to above \$3,500, here stated merely to show the value of personal property that was kept on the larger farms before the Civil War, which began in 1861.

My father was a firm believer in the crop rotation system of farming. From thirty to forty acres, each crop—rotating from seeding down in wheat—to meadow, to pasture, to corn, to oats and again to wheat, was our custom.

Certain meadows and pastures alternating in the process of rotation. We always had 200 loads or more of barnyard manure and made as many more loads of compost—a mixture of rich soil with lime and barnyard manure, worked over and over. Some manures were spread on corn ground, but the most of it went on the wheat ground, just before sowing; this helped both the wheat and the clover, and helping the clover is one secret of successful farming. I think if my father had one hobby more than another it was the harrowing hobby. Usually farmers harrow not more than three times. I have commonly known fields on our farm to be harrowed six times, or more. Did we have good crops? Yes, none about the country were any better and few were as good.

The year 1863 was fruitful, and all of our crops were unusually good.

I remember making a memorandum of the principal sales off the farm in 1863, when wheat ranged between \$2.50 and \$3.00 per bushel and loose hay \$25.00 per ton and everything else in proportion, that the amount was over \$5500. We kept always two hired men at \$16.00 per month and board, by the year; two hired girls, at \$8.00, and men on and off by the day. There were three teams kept for farm and teaming work. I had one team and worked the same as one of the hired men.

During the winter months we hauled rails and posts, and sharpened the former and holed the latter. We had miles of post and rail fencing. We cut our season's fire-wood; we got out logs and carted them to the saw-mill, for father was always dealing in lumber when the stock season was not on. Then, of course, was the time for threshing; usually two hundred bushels or so of wheat, oats or corn at a time. We had horse-power threshers and shellers and fodder cutters. The wheat and oat straw we filled into the racks and into the mows, saving it all fresh and bright, and the cattle devoured it with a relish and always came out fat and sleek in the spring.

But, alas! alas! the old time farmer and old time farming, are now to be met with no more, forever.

If I should be asked to state what is the most degenerating sign of the times, I would answer—it is that, no more is it considered that "Agriculture is the most useful, the most noble and the most healthful occupation of man."

For a time after David Park's removal to Hunterdon county, both his farming and stock operations were larger than ever before. But, about eight years before he died he was stricken with paralysis, affecting one side, and thereafter he was confined almost all the time at home. He met death June 22, 1873, and was buried in Rural Hill cemetery, at Whitehouse. I, myself, residing in Lansing, Mich., at the time,

laterally of the ruling Johnstons, came into Kingwood, Hunterdon County, and erected the "most imposing and aristocratic mansion among the colonial residences of West Jersey" about 1740. His second wife was Mary Cazier, (37), a French woman whom he married in 1740. He was owner of an immense tract of land stretching between the Musconetcong at

a member of Washington's Staff as Commissary General of Issues, all during the war from Cambridge to Yorktown. She died in 1771. Col. Stewart's daughter Martha, married her cousin, Robert Wilson, who died in 1779. She thereafter resided with her father. Their home was in Hackettstown during both the years that Washington's headquarters were at Morristown. There, at Hackettstown, they often entertained almost every prominent officer of the army, including Washington and Mrs. Washington, and among those of less distinction



Portrait of Ariantje Staats Van Duersen (45), wife of Dr. Hendrick Van Duersen (44), great-great-grandmother of James A. Park. Oldest portrait in the family. From painting made about 1740.—See foot note below. *

Bloomsbury and the South Branch at Sidney, and carried on mining and had furnaces at both places before the Revolution. He was chief magistrate of that part of the country for thirty years before the Revolution. His son Philip was colonel of the First Regiment of the Continental line, at the head of which he was killed, at the Battle of Long Island, on his 35th birthday. The latter's brother, David (18), who married into the good family of Nixons, was father of Mary Johnston (9), mother of Col. James Park (4). David was a farmer and a Revolutionary militia man and finally died at York, Pa., about 1822. Samuel Johnston's daughter Mary, married Col. Charles Stewart,



COL. CHARLES STEWART—1729-1800.

were Lafayette, Hamilton, Wayne, Green, Gates, Maxwell, Lincoln, Henry Lee, Stevens, Walter Stewart, Ethan Allen, Pulaski, Butler, Morgan, Sinclair, Woodward, Varnum, Paul Jones, Cochran, Craik, Kennedy, etc.

It is a matter of record that Dr. Kennedy, probably the pioneer doctor of Sussex county, residing about half way between Allamuchy and Johnsonburg, met Washington at this house, by invitation of the hostess.

After Yorktown Col. Stewart took up his residence at the "Union" and lived there fourteen years. This place was the seat of an iron works used by the patriots during the war. In connection therewith was about 1400 acres of land. The place is on the Spruce Run about two miles below where it leaves the ravine now known as Glen Gardner. The Tories planned a raid on the "Union" not long after the surrender at Yorktown, expecting to trap Col. Stewart and get a large amount of Government funds. It so happened that he, in company with General Lincoln, had been summoned to Philadelphia the night before the raid took place, with the greater part of the money. Still the raiders got a large amount of

* See Historical Collections of New Jersey and Tomlinson's "Camp of Cornwallis," the "History of the First Reformed Church of New Brunswick," "Dr. Abram Messler's Works," etc. In fact, I am indebted to correspondents, conversations, books and public records, for most of what is herein stated.

cash and plate, a number of watches, a brace of Baron Stuben's pistols that came to Col. Stewart under peculiar circumstances, below stated, and all the wearing apparel of the entire family. Caleb and Isaac Swayzee, supposed to be ring-leaders, got to New York, bought a boat and went to Nova Scotia when the British evacuated New York, in 1783.

All of the major-generals of the American and French armies had entertained the British officers after the surrender at Yorktown, except Baron Steuben, who had not the means to do so. Acquainting Col. Stewart with the situation, the latter loaned him the necessary funds, whereupon the Baron in his grateful mood forced upon the Colonel, as a present, the brace of superb gold and silver mounted pistols that he had brought from the old country and carried with him through the war.

One of Col. Stewart's daughters married a lawyer named Cotnam. They lived in Oxford. He practiced extensively in the Sussex Courts before his death in 1795. Contemporary with Cotnam were a number of Wilsons, relatives of Col. Stewart, and there must still be many descendants in lower Warren County.

Col. Philip Johnston's daughter married a Scudder and became the maternal ancestor of the famous missionary and minister Scudders, of New Jersey.

Susanna, an elder daughter of Judge Johnston, married a Grandin, and her daughter married a Wurts, and became maternal ancestor of the Wirts, Wearts, or Wurts—variously spelled from the original Wiertz family, of this State. Ex-Governor Werts of New Jersey was of this line.

After the war Mrs. Washington visited the "Union" for a day and night. She then told among other things, that she kept eight looms constantly at work on household fabrics, and she showed a dress weighing one and one half pounds, the silk woof of which was of the ravelings of old cushions and stockings.

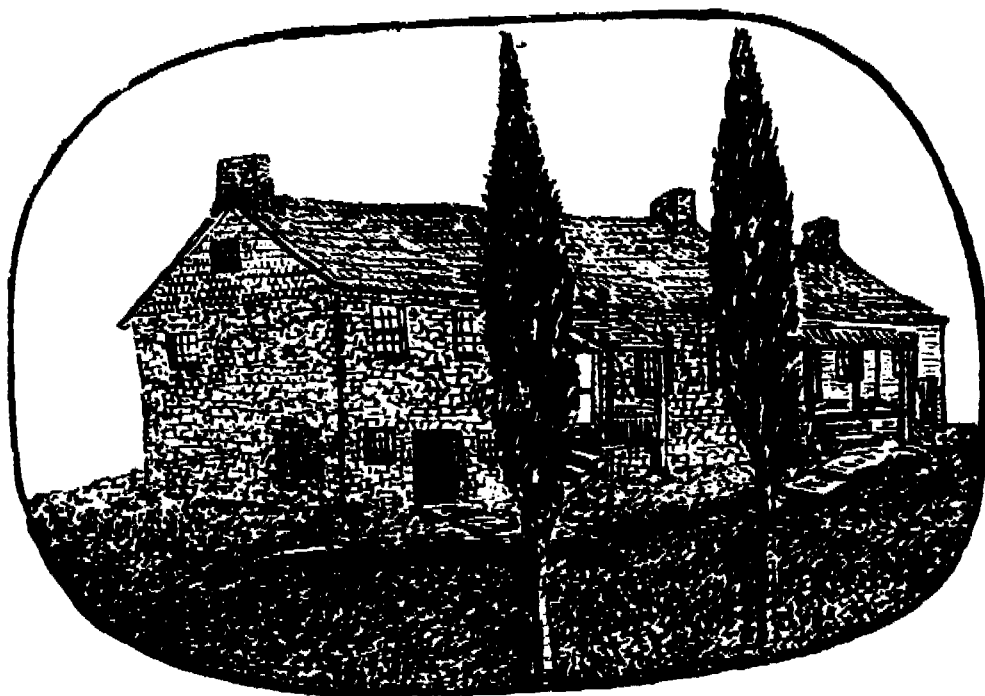
Col. Stewart's home before the war was at Lansdown, adjoining his father-in-law, and some of the property is in the hands of his descendants yet. He died in Flemington in 1800, aged 71 and was buried in Bethlehem cemetery two miles west from Clinton.

For the above information, in some part, we are indebted to Mrs. Ellet in her "Women of the Revolution," edition of 1848. Mrs. Ellet was grand neice of Gen. William Maxwell, of Sussex, now Warren, and Maxwell was a very intimate friend of Col. Stewart, at whose house at the "Union," he died, while on a visit, probably in 1796. Col. Stewart and he had sat down to a game of backgammon, when suddenly the General was taken ill and at about one o'clock a. m. he died.

(16), James Park emigrated, about 1740, from Ireland, settled in the Irish Settlement, Northampton County, Pa., but was driven to region of Phillipsburg during the Indian uprising in 1755, and died there in the 90's of the 18th century.

(17), Hannah Hendy, wife of James Park, emigrated from England with her brother, who settled in the Wyoming Valley, in Pennsylvania. His son, Col. John Hendy, was pioneer settler of Elmira, N. Y., and to his soldier and civilian life the histories of Elmira give considerable space.

(8), Alexander Park, married Mary Johnston (9), by whom he had five children, * Hannah, Mary, Sarah, James (4) and David. They settled in Bloomsbury, N. J. He married a second wife, Theodosia Lake, of a good family—and there was a second set of children. He was, later in life, pioneer settler of Erin town-



HOME OF COL. JAMES PARK (4)

This famous old house was located two miles south of New Germantown, on the White House road. It fronted south. The western third was built about forty years before the Revolution, the middle section in Revolutionary times and the eastern, frame section was built by Col. Park and contained five rooms. In 1860 my grandmother, (5) razed the old house, a great mistake, for it could have been repaired, and, preserved for its old associations and would have been more valuable than the new stone house she erected in its place.

ship, Chemung County, N. Y., and died there in 1828. Josiah, a son of his brother Robert, was a distinguished cavalry Colonel in the Civil war (1861-1865). Josiah's son, William L., is prominent in railroad circles and is now Vice President of the Illinois Central Railroad system.

(4), Col. James Park resided almost all of his married life on the Park homestead farm two miles south of New Germantown, N. J. He was a militia Colonel, and took an active interest in military affairs in the old "General Training" days. Lafayette, at Trenton, in 1824, personally complimented him on having the

* Hannah's portrait is shown on the second page of this article.

best drilled and finest appearing regiment present on that memorable occasion. He was buried in Lamington cemetery. His wife was Maria Bergen (5). Her personality at all times, and to all persons, pleasing, was peculiarly remarkable in this—that each of her children thought “mother thinks most of me.” So, too, each grandchild had the same feeling. She died in the Christian faith, of old age. She had lived a busy, useful and happy life, always in good circumstances. I stood by her during her last moments, and while her pastor was fervently praying that her soul might ascend from the troubles of earth to the throne of Everlasting Grace.

* * *

SECTION II.

JOHN LANTERMAN (24), THE IMMIGRATOR

I am so unfortunate as not to be sure whether my grandfather, (6), said his grandfather (24), came from Wittenberg city or Wuerttemberg Province, Germany. But John Lanterman came into this country about 1735, “by way of Esopus, inland where he had relatives who spelled the name differently.” There was no uniformity in the spelling of names in those days. In the same ship, came over with John Lanterman, the Petersen family, all unknown to him during the voyage. But, in 1739 he married Elizabeth Petersen, and the pair began married life in the township of Wantage, along the Papakating (“Pepper Cotton”), and very close to the Frankford line. The Petersens are said to have settled in Frankford; here, at any rate, died, Daniel Petersen, brother of Elizabeth, in 1806.

The first business of a pioneer settler was the construction of a loghouse, followed by the clearing of some land and the planting of seeds. Then came the erection of outbuildings, and more clearing and fencing. No family was independent of outside assistance the first year.

So soon as they had of their own raising, food, feed, and seed, a team, a cow or two, some sheep and a few pigs and had raised some flax, they were in a measure independent and selfsupporting, because they were, invariably, able to spin and weave all cloths or fabrics for their own personal and household needs. All domestic furniture, implements, tools and utensils were home-made, except by the aid of those pioneer factories called blacksmith shops. Mills for grinding, to supplant the mortar and pestle, came into use about 1750, and a little later came saw-mills. There were no worked roads, and of course no bridges. Neighbors were miles apart, school-houses every ten miles or

so in the “settlements,” and the few churches, built of logs, were scattered twenty or more miles apart. There were a very few stores, through which some exchanges were possible, for these latter maintained all the trade communication there was between the “back settlements” and the populous cities, like New York, with its 5,000 people or Philadelphia with its 8,000.

The country was without doctors. Perhaps as early as 1769 Dr. Kennedy came and settled on the road between Allamuchy and Johnsonburg, and his practice extended out over twenty miles from his home in all directions. He continued to be the best known doctor of the whole region through to the end of the Revolution. And, he was the first medical college of that section, for he graduated into the profession a full half dozen students.

Always there were Indians roving about “their” country and while many families were never seriously molested by these—few families for any length of time, felt themselves secure from pillage, or even murderous attacks, down to and during the Revolution. Besides there were the lesser troubles from wild beasts, lurking everywhere, to despoil the settler of his flocks.

Children of John Lanterman (24)

- 12a John, b Mar. 1741, d Oct. 15, 1813.
- 12b Mary, b June 6, 1742. Became Mrs. Crown and died early in married life, childless.
- 12c Anna, b Feb. 22, 1744, d Nov. 29, 1806.
- 12d Daniel, b Aug. 27, 1745, d ——— 1825.
- 12e Peter, b Jan. 20, 1749, d June 5, 1821.
- 12f Jacob, b May 31, 1751, d Oct. 13, 1829.
- 12g Isaac, b May 9, 1753, d ——— ———
- 12h Sophia, b Mar. 22, 1755, d Dec. 8, 1823.
- 12i Abraham, b Mar. 3, 1757, d Jan. 3, 1829.
- 12j Elizabeth, b Dec. 4, 1758, d ——— ———
- 12k Christina, b Aug. 9, 1760, d Jan. 6, 1849.
- 12l Sarah, b May 16, 1763, d ——— ———

12a John, resided some of the time in Middle Smithfield, Monroe County, Pa., where he carried on the milling business. He owned lands in Sussex County, N. J., and owned a mill at Pellet Town. First wife's name is unknown to writer. His son John, (1773-1854) founded Ogdensburg, N. J., in former times a thriving village. This John was a large land owner in this section. In 1795 or '96 he married Phebe Peterson (1773-1806), and of this union between 1796 and 1806 the following children were born, Daniel, Susan, William, Moses and Phebe. There are a great number of descendants of these, and widely scattered. A good strong line. John (12a) had also a son Peter; a daughter Susanna, who married John Booth; Elizabeth, another daughter b. about March, 1782 married Ephraim Case; another daughter, Anna, became wife of Theophilus Case; Isaac Giles married a daughter Sara. I have no particulars of these other than above. John (12a) married for his second wife Mary or Maria Saladay (1747-1836) of a small place near Stroudsburg, Pa. Tradition says she had a brother John killed by the Indians. By this union there was a son, George Saladay Lanter-

man, born April 10, 1790 died July 23, 1845, who married Jan. 5, 1811, Sally Hanna Suffern, of Middle Smithfield, Pa.

John Lanterman (12a) moved to a farm in East Lansing, just North of Ithaca, New York, in 1811, and there died Oct. 10, 1813, and was buried in a private cemetery on his farm, now owned by Ralph Cutler. John Lanterman's (12a) first wife is supposed to be buried in Plains Cemetery, about two miles North of Lafayette, and beside her body lies Phebe Peterson Lanterman, wife of her son John, of Ogdensburg, but the latter was buried in Sparta cemetery.

(12c)—Anna, b. Feb. 21, 1744; m. July 18, 1769; d. Nov. 29, 1806. Isaac Jayne, her husband, b. Nov. 26, 1746; d. Jan. 12, 1809; both buried in Middle Smithfield cemetery, Monroe County, Pa. They were farmers. My grandfather said his aunt Anna spent the greater part of her young days with her relatives in New York State. Possibly this relative might have been **Jacob Linderman** and he her uncle. On this subject, see next column.

(12d)—Daniel, m. Catharine Williamson, and died 1825, a farmer; buried in Washington Parish cemetery near Schooley's Mountain Springs. There are a large number of widely scattered descendants, but some are still in German Valley.

(12e)—Peter. He married Aletta Applegate, who belonged to an old Sussex family. She was born 1759, and died Sept. 20, 1839. Prior to 1793 Peter and wife moved to Kentucky, where, in Fleming County, they died. Under date June 9, 1916, Fannie E. (Lanterman) Jolly, of Graysville, Ill., a great-great-granddaughter, writes: There was at least one son James, born April 15, 1789, d. May 18, 1861. He married Jane Drenman, b. Feb. 23, 1795, d. Feb. 23, 1852. In 1818, from Fleming County, Ky., in a prairie schooner into Lawrence County, Ohio, came James Lanterman, wife and three children. They settled at Bridgeport. Owned most of the land in Lawrence County. Gave lands for churches and public parks in Bridgeport. He was one of the first County Commissioners, etc. James' children were Aletta, 1812-1845; David Drennam, 1815-1886; Margaret, 1816-1842; Martha A., 1818 —; Eliza Jane, 1821-1852; Nancy, 1824-1824; James Fleming, 1825-1826; Francis Marion, 1827-1909 and Mary Adaline, 1829 —.

Aletta, m. 1837, Thos. Spencer; David Drennam m. May 23, 1835, Eliz. McGuire; Margaret m. ——— Wm. Christie; Martha A., m. 1835, E. D. Turner; Eliza Jane, m. 1839, Samuel Thorn; Francis Marion, m. 1853, Jane McCall; Mary Adaline, m. 1848, Albert Fyffe; Francis Marion Lanterman was father of Ross McCall Lanterman, Fannie Elizabeth, and Margaret Jane. Fannie Elizabeth married Mr. Jolly, from whom above information as to Peter Lanterman's family was obtained. There are a great number of descendants throughout Illinois, Indiana, and elsewhere.

(12f)—Jacob, 1751-1829. See Section III.

(12g)—Isaac, carried on a tailoring establishment in Ithaca, and died there, unmarried.

(12h)—Sophia, married Samuel Brown; settled on a farm in Hector, Schuyler Co., N. Y., and died there. No other information to the writer.

(12i)—Abraham, 1757-1820; married Feb. 28, 1781 to Sally Ogden, who died in 1817. They lived on a farm on the banks of Cedar Lake given to him by his father. There are many descendants a number of whom are in prominent walks of life.

(12j)—Elizabeth, married a Mr. Wilkerson and finally settled in Canada.

(12k)—Christine, married Daniel Brown, and after 1793 moved from Knowlton to be neighbors of his brother Samuel in New York State. Samuel and Daniel Brown were sons of Walter Brown, of Chester, N. J., and later of Hainesburg, N. J.

(12l)—Sarah, married Joseph Manning, of Knowlton. After 1794 they moved to the region of Ithaca, N. Y.

All the before named children save Isaac, had families, descendants being now scattered throughout almost all the States and Canada.

Interviews and Correspondence With B. G. Jayne

In 1907, I became acquainted with Mr. B. G. Jayne, an old man, then president of the Indaha Machine Company, with its New York office at 17 Battery Place. Mr. Jayne had a very large collection of Jayne family history kept in a very neat and orderly manner. These records showed that Isaac Jayne, husband of Anna Lanterman, was born in Setauket, Long Island; seventh of a family of ten. His father, William, was born there April 11, 1712; his grandfather, William, January 3, 1668; his great-grandfather, William, in Bristol, England, in 1618. All three Williams being eldest sons. The great-great-grandfather was William de Jeanne, a lecturer on theology in Oxford University and a graduate of Oxon in 1611. The latter traces his line back to Guido de Jeanne, a general in the service of the French Confederation and who was delegated to escort Henry II to the Throne of England. He was Knighted by Henry and given the mayorship of Kirkling, Cambridgeshire, England. Also, his records showed that Isaac Jayne was a lieutenant in his brother's, Capt. Timothy Jayne's, Company of Katlin's battalion of Hart's flying column, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Long Island, Aug. 1, 1776. This company, a Long Island one, in part, had on its roll fifty-nine of the name of Jayne. The three officers were exchanged, but the rank and file were confined on the old prison ship "Jersey" for a long time, and many of them died. Between 1770-1780 Abraham, Isaac, Daniel, Peter, Anna and Sarah, children of Isaac and Anna Jayne, were born. The first married and settled in Bradford County, Pa. Isaac married and settled in Carthage, O. Daniel likewise in Wyoming, Pa., as did Peter in Ashtabula, O., another in Stroudsburg and the last in Coolbaugh, Pa. There are numerous descendants, and the line is a strong one.

Mr. Jayne also related the following:

"The Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad was opened for business through from Great Bend, Pa., to New Hampton Junction, N. J., in 1856. Marcus Blair, Col. Scranton and Victor E. Piolet had the contract for constructing the Warren end. I had the contract for furnishing the lumber for the bridge over the Delaware river, at Delaware, N. J. One day I had to go to Port Jervis by stage up the river. At the Gap I was joined by another passenger. We soon began a conversation. I told him my name and he said he was Henry Linderman, Superintendent of the Mint at Philadelphia. He asked me if I knew Daniel and Peter Jayne, of Middle Smithfield. I told him, yes, that they were cousins of my father. He said they were cousins of his through their mother, whose name was the same

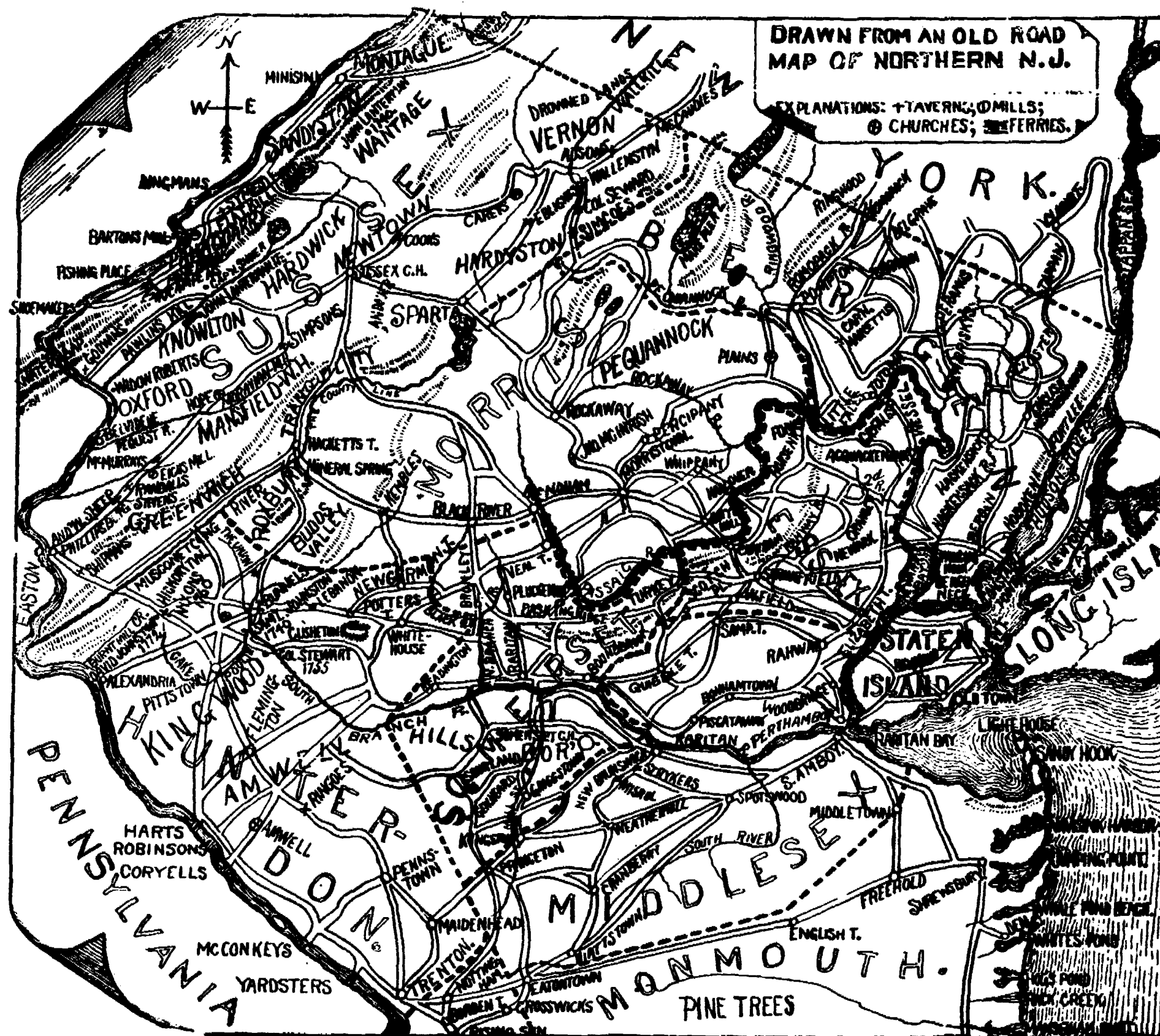
as his. I called his attention to the difference in spelling, and he replied that he knew that, but that the name was the same notwithstanding. Dr. Linderman got off at Dingman's Ferry and I continued on to Port Jervis."

Continuing, Mr. Jayne said: "Afterwards I often met Dr. Linderman in the office of Dr. Jayne, the Pulmonary Medicine man of Philadelphia. Dr. Jayne became very wealthy through the sale of proprietary medicines. He was an own cousin of Isaac Jayne, husband of Anna Lanterman."

Some years ago I met a Mr. Linderman, in Newark, N. J. At the time he was conducting a general life insurance agency and employed a number of clerks. He was an agreeable

He said that he did not know anything about it, but that he had often wondered how the spelling came to be Linderman for that was a Jewish name and certainly the Lindermans were not of Jewish origin. He said, however, that there was a family tradition that they were descended down from the maternal side of Martin Luther. Having cuts of Luther and his mother, without committing myself either way on the matter, they are here inserted because of this reminder and that their portraits are rare and of general interest.

Sadie Lanterman Rider, grand-daughter of



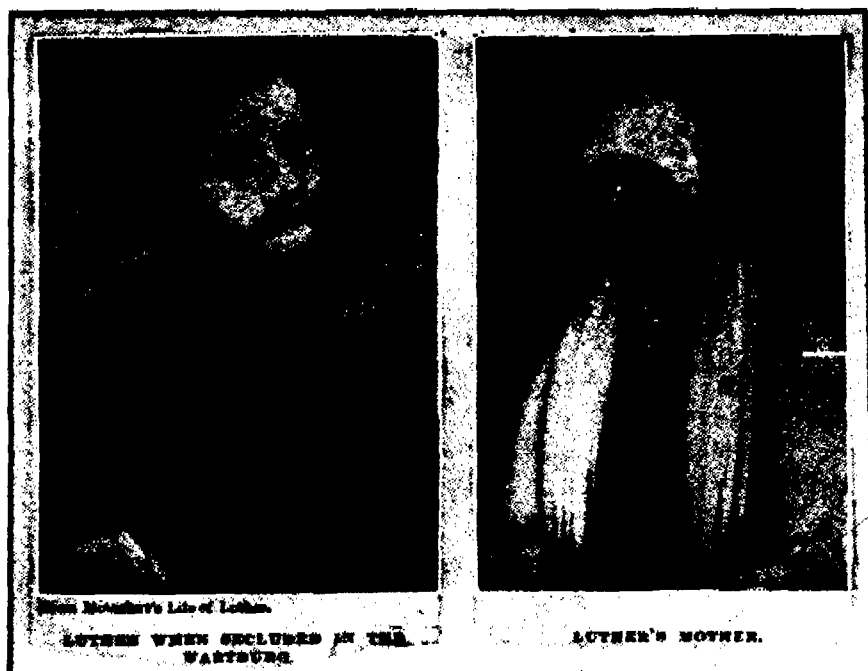
This map was first made between 1760 and '70, but new townships were added and other changes indicated, even up to the close of the century.

gentleman and I think a college bred man. He was much interested in church work, and afterwards I had letters from him regarding some churches in Passaic. I related to him what I have set down, as to the name Lanterman and Linderman being the same, that is, being different spellings of the same family name.

Jacob Lanterman, cousin of my grandfather, and son of (12i) writes from La Mesa, California, in 1911: "About five years ago we were entertaining an aged German Minister, who, seeing my maiden name, Lanterman, said, 'You are German, I had members of the same name in my church in North Prussia. I have mem-

bers of that name in my Iowa church. The word means 'quickman.' "

I never had any replies from this lady in answer to further inquiries.



MARTIN LUTHER AND HIS MOTHER.

Returning to our immigrant:

John Lanterman (24), moved to Knowlton, (now Blairstown), my grandfather **(6)** thought about 1765. It may have been a little later. The new home was the farm whereon the Blairstown Depot of the "Lackawanna Cut-off" is located, and is now owned and occupied by Calvin E. Raub, a lineal descendant. The accompanying map I made some years ago from what is supposed to have been the first road map ever made of Northern New Jersey. All the spelling is given as on the original map, which was the property of the East Jersey proprietors and was made by the aid of the measuring wheel and pocket compass. In re-drawing to reduce I made the roads of double lines to make them easily distinguishable. The locations of ferries, mills, churches and of hotels are shown. The locations of the Lantermans, Johnstons, Stewarts and Nixons I added. The map is only approximately correct because the original was only approximately correct. Much prominence was given to hotels, their keepers and the locations, because the hotels served as the means of communication and as guides to routes of travel, being referred to in naming routes as villages and towns now are.

The most important personages of the country were the landlords, as well in Colonial times as during and after the Revolution for a long period. All the important civil offices were held by hotel keepers. Many of the officers of troops of the line and of the militia during the Revolution were hotel keepers. In looking at the road routes on the accompanying map don't gather the idea that many of them were worked roads. In a very few instances they were worked voluntarily by those most directly interested. Many prominent names of hotel keepers are shown on this map.

including John Cleve Symmes, whose daughter Anna, became the wife of President William Henry Harrison, the ninth president; John Seward, grandfather of Wm. H. Seward, the statesman; the Shoemakers, Van Campens, Depuys, Shipmans, etc., etc. The testimony is that when John Lanterman moved to Knowlton, they had to travel about twenty-five miles, and only passed four or five log houses along the entire route.

Chapter XXII of Neville's Colonial Laws, passed April 25, 1768, is an Act to naturalize (here named in the order given in the statute) John Lanterman, John Snook, Frederick Hayn, William Strader, Philips Beemer, John Haas, Johannes Meyer, and Peter Colsher as true English citizens with the rights of English citizens and bound to support the protestant line to the throne. (All these are ancestors of prominent present day Sussex families.) But, John Lanterman served on the Grand Jury of Sussex during the Revolution under circumstances proving that he had lost interest in the succession to the throne of England.

John Lanterman's name appears now and then in the old records as having served as juror and grand juror, freeholder, town committeeman, commissioner for the opening of new roads, etc. The latter office was a much coveted one in the old days.

He was a strict family disciplinarian, regarding a compliance with the cardinal virtues as essential, not only to the well being of the family, but to humanity in general. We of the present day are apt to discount the virtues and strength of character of our ancestors as manifested in the dangers and privations they braved and withstood as immigrants and in opening up the way of the beginnings of modern civilization.

On the 10th of April, 1793, John Lanterman made his will, which was probated Sept. 19, 1794, he having died in August previous, in his 80th year. His wife lived to die Nov. 30, 1798. Both are buried in the Union Brick cemetery. The will was witnessed by Abraham and John Bescherer, both officers of Sussex Militia troops during the Revolution. The Bescherers and Lantermans were very friendly. Abraham kept a hotel near the Union Brick schoolhouse. John and Jacob Lanterman—father and son,—were sureties for him as landlord repeatedly, and when he died, 1806, Jacob Lanterman (12) was one of his executors.

SECTION III.

JACOB LANTERMAN (12)

Jacob Lanterman was born May 31, 1751; married in 1778; died Oct. 13, 1829. Mercy Luce, his wife, was born Oct. 24, 1761; died April 15, 1815. Both were buried in Union Brick Cemetery.

Their children were as follows:

- (6a)—Hannah, b. Jan. 3, 1780, m. Nov. 12, 1814, d. Jan. 16, 1864.
- (6b)—Anna, b. Dec. 27, 1782, m. Dec. 25, 1806, d. Feb. 28, 1836.
- (6c)—John, b. Jan. 12, 1784, m. Feb. 4, 1813, d. Jan. 22, 1867.
- (6d)—Elizabeth, b. March 10, 1787, died single, Jan. 15, 1867.
- (6e)—Mary, died young.
- (6f)—Sarah, b. March 21, 1791, m. March 26, 1812, d. April 1, 1829.
- (6g)—Peter, b. Nov. 2, 1793, m. Feb. 6, 1817, d. March 18, 1871.
- (6h)—Jemima, b. Feb. 29, 1796, m. May 25, 1825, d. July 21, 1854.
- (6i)—William, b. Dec. 2, 1798, m. March 25, 1821, d. March 12, 1858.
- Hannah, m. Henry Mingle, b. ———, 1779, d. Nov. 1, 1863.
- Anna, m. Amos Ogden, b. May 29, 1785, d. Nov. 10, 1871.
- John, m. Peggy Snover, b. Feb. 19, 1792, d. Feb. 13, 1877.
- Sarah, m. Jos. R. Ogden, b. March 5, 1790, d. May 27, 1840.
- Peter, m. Rachel Diltz, b. Nov. 26, 1796, d. Jan. 16, 1848.
- Jemima, m. Silas Smith, b. Aug. 15, 1783, d. Nov. 21, 1878.
- William, m. Isabel Diltz, b. March 9, 1790, d. Feb. 15, 1845.

All of the children were born on the original Lanterman homestead in Knowlton, now Blairstown. Jacob, their father was his father's "right hand" from early manhood to the latter's death in 1793. By the terms of the will Jacob was left all the land (save that which was given to his brother Abraham before spoken of) and included a part of both the late John and Peter Lanterman farms, and all of the late William Lanterman place, the homestead proper.

But Jacob was charged to pay an aggregate sum amounting to around 200 pounds—probably equivalent to 800 pounds or \$4000 now, to his brothers and sisters.

During my early life I often availed myself of opportunities to learn of old citizens of the vicinity where he lived and died, what I could of the life and character of Jacob Lanterman, and all such testimony was to the effect that he was a man honored, loved and respected, not only by his family in his home life, but by his friends and neighbors without exception. He was looked up to and trusted as much as any man of his time and locality. His wife, Mercy Luce, was the granddaughter of David Luce (52), of Roxbury, (see map) and wife Mary (53) ———. David died about 1772. He had a brother, Benjamin, living nearby, who died in 1749, and left Abigail and Mary under 18 years of age, and Joseph, Benjamin Matthias and Eleaser. David's children were Benjamin, Shubal, Henry, Nathan, Israel, David (26) and Walter, and sisters, Sarah, Jemima, Mary, Ezebel and Barthia. The latter married Isaac

Swayze, said to have emigrated to Nova Scotia.

The Luces, of Ireland, came into Roxbury, Morris county, as early as 1736.

Mercy's father, David (26), living near Johnsonburg, died in 1806. He left four or five married daughters. Several of Mercy's uncles served as officers in the armies of the Revolution, either with troops of the line or the militia. They were an active family in their day. There are many descendants, and many still live in Warren and Sussex Counties.

Jacob Lanterman made a will October 6, 1829. Peter Lanterman (6), and Henry Mingle were the executors. Peter got 118 acres of land where he lived, (the late George Carter farm), but had to pay \$1250. John got 120 acres where he lived with \$135 to pay. William got the old homestead, now owned by Calvin E. Raub, containing 180 acres, with \$2550 to pay. Joseph R. Ogden, a son-in-law, got the farm where he lived, (the present McConachy farm) clear. There were other bequests of lands. About \$5000.00 was divided among five living girls; there were some debts and some residue. The personal property was appraised by Isaac Crisman and William Hankinson at about \$3,500. It is interesting to note in the appraisement the absence of threshing machines, power shellers, spring-toothed rakes, mowers and reapers, drills, top carriages, light spring wagons, and the like. The best "big wagons" were appraised at \$15. A log-wheeled wagon, the most common kind of farm wagon, in his father's day, was appraised at \$2.00. Horses averaged \$65 a head; cows \$12; young cattle, \$4; sheep, \$1; potatoes, 10 cents a bushel. Large quantities of grain and hay were appraised, but all in "lots" without giving quantities specifically. Farm hands received from \$6 to \$8 per month, and board; women, for house work, 75 cents and \$1 per week; day wages, for farm work, 40 to 50 cents; harvest hands \$1. I have been thus somewhat particular because I have often been told that Jacob Lanterman died the wealthiest man in Knowlton. I suppose that as property was valued then he was not worth over \$20,000, and the inference is that in his section in 1829, a man worth that amount was regarded as a man of substance; but certainly he would not be so regarded in this, 1917.

Among the descendants of Jacob Lanterman, besides Peter, to whom we devote a separate section, are the Henry Mingle, the John and William Lanterman and the Silas Smith families, very many of whom are still residing in the homestead neighborhood.

Those who moved away are the following:

Amos Ogden, who m. Anna Lanterman (6b); moved early after marriage to the township of

Dreyden, and settled on a farm; later, after his second marriage he moved to Danby, five miles east of Ithaca, where he died. Amos was a grand son of Captain Timothy Jayne before spoken of, and a son of David and Anna Jayne Ogden, and David was descended from the John Ogden line, he who founded Elizabeth, N. J., and named it in honor of his wife, and who died there in 1682. The children of Amos were as follows:

Polly, b. in 1807, m. Wm. Hart—8 children.
 Belinda, b. 1810, m. Henry Harris—5 children.
 Lydia, b. 1812, m. Larkin Niver—4 children.
 Jacob, b. 1819, m. Eliza Emmons—4 children.

There are many descendants and the line is a very good one.

Elizabeth Lanterman (6d), went to visit the Ogdens and remained with them till she died in 1867. She never married.

Sarah Lanterman (6f), m. Jos. R. Ogden, a son of Benjamin, and his wife, nee Hannah Read. Sarah, wife of Abraham Lanterman (12i), was a sister of Benjamin Ogden. Their father was Gabriel Ogden, whose wife was Mary Shotwell. Their grandfather was Dr. Joseph Ogden, of Hope, N. J., whose wife was Susan Garabrandt. Their great grandparents were David Ogden and Abigail —, his wife, of Roxbury, and their great-great-grandparents were John Ogden, of Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y., whose wife was Judith Budd.

Between 1813 and 1827 the following children were born to Joseph R. and Sarah Ogden:

Jacob, m. Mary Horton, 7 children; he died 1888 at Stony Forks, Pa.
 Benjamin, m. Nancy Furman, 8 children. He died in Ackley, Iowa.
 Hannah, m. * Wm. Kern, 9 children. He died in Wantage, N. J.
 Amos H., m. Hannah Furman, 3 children. He d. 1891, at Pine Creek, Pa.
 Isaac, m. Rachel McCarty, 6 children. He d. 1865, Berlin, Iowa.
 Jos. Wm., m. Eulalia Fuller, d. Bloomer, Iowa.
 Abraham, d. 1901, single, in Wantage.
 Joseph R. Ogden, father of above, married again and lived at Delmar, Tioga Co., Pa., where he died May 27, 1840.

* William M. Kern, a grandson of the above William Kern, a well-known banker of New York City, visiting Ithaca, N. Y., neighborhood, found the family records of the children of John Lanterman (24) in possession of a descendant of John Lanterman (12a). Mr. Kern gave me several dates I had not before secured. He also furnished me with all the data herein used in connection with Joseph R. Ogden. Correspondence with the Amos Ogden descendants, furnished no information. Mr. Kern thinks Joseph R. and Amos were brothers, but he is in error. They are, if related at all only remotely so. See interview with B. G. Jayne, cousin of Amos Ogden, the former one time a resident of Ithaca, where they often met as friends and relatives. Hannah, above, always calling Amos Ogden "Uncle" stated late in life that the two Ogdens were brothers. Her mistaken impression is easily accounted for.

SECTION IV.

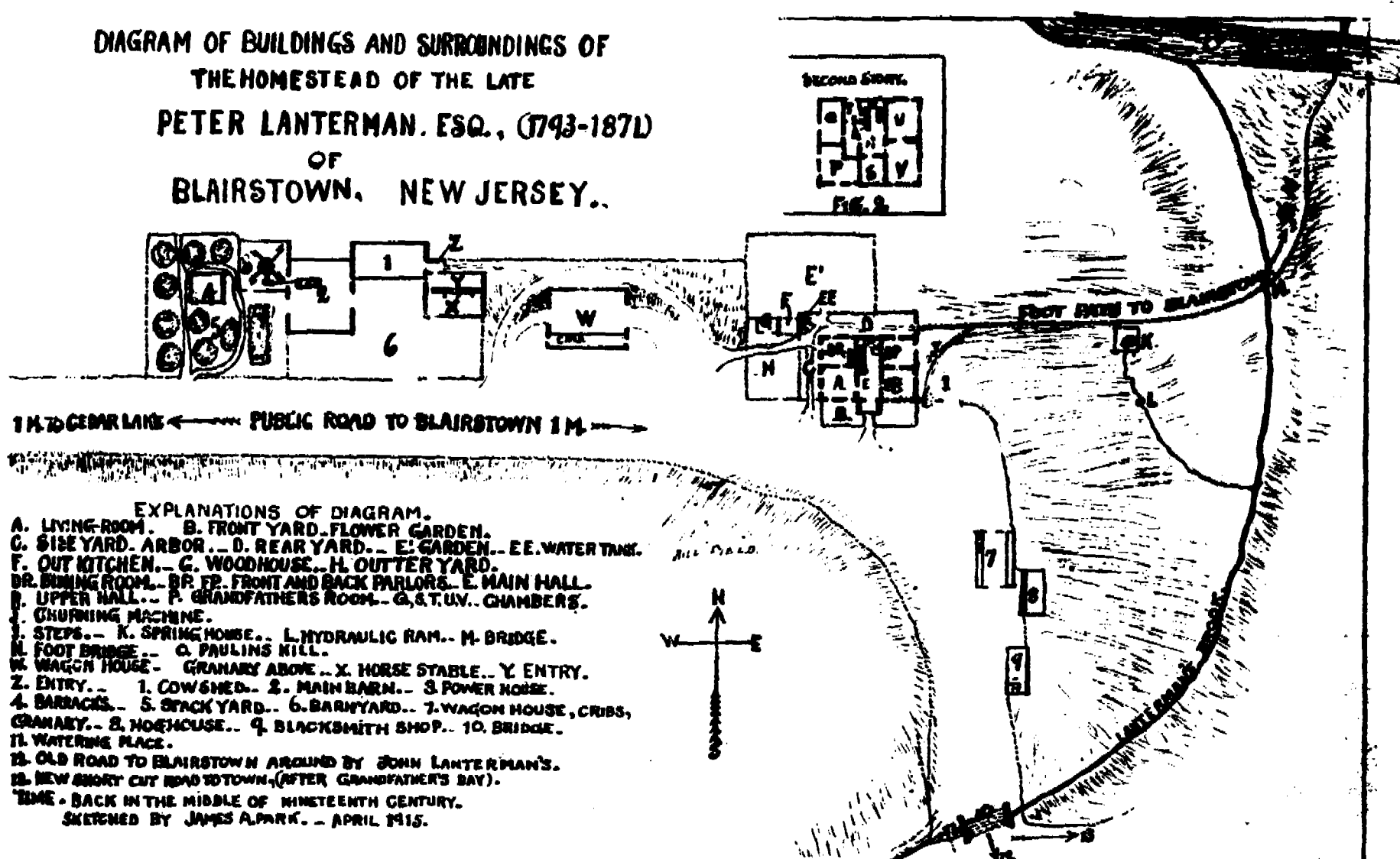
PETER LANTERMAN (6)

Children of Peter Lanterman:

- (3a)—Mercy, b. Jan. 31, 1818, m. Oct. 19, 1839, d. April 21, 1900.
 (3b)—Isaac, b. Nov. 9, 1819, m. Dec. 6, 1845, d. Jan. 6, 1904.
 (3c)—Samuel Hudson, b. May 25, 1822, m. Sep. 29, 1845, d. May 8, 1907.
 (3)—Anna, b. Dec. 25, 1824, m. Jan. 23, 1845, d. Jan. 29, 1848.
 (3e)—Jacob Luce, b. April 8, 1827, m. May 17, 1856, d. Nov. 10, 1908.
 (3f)—Sarah, b. Dec. 13, 1829, single. Lives 806 Ferry St., Easton, Pa.
 (3g)—Phebe, b. Feb. 23, 1833, m. Jan. 16, 1862. Lives, 806 Ferry St., Easton, Pa.
 (3h)—Aaron Joseph, b. July 24, 1835, m. Feb. 6, 1866, d. May 29, 1904.
 (3i)—Nancy Jane, b. March 18, 1837, m. Nov. 15, 1861. Resides at Blairstown.
 (3j)—Martha I, b. Dec. 8, 1839, m. Nov. 15, 1859. Lives, 806 Ferry St., Easton, Pa.
 Mercy, m. John Bunnell, b. March 6, 1817, d. June 1, 1900, 3 children living.
 Isaac, m. Caroline Snider, b. July 19, 1825, d. Jan. 30, 1902, 4 sons living.
 Samuel H., m. Margretta H. Crisman, b. May 4, 1824, d. July 13, 1913, 2 girls and a son living.
 Anna, m. David Park, b. June 27, 1822, d. June 22, 1873. (See Section I.)
 Jacob L., m. Ammoretta J. Crisman, b. Jan. 4, 1831, d. Nov. 12, 1902, 3 children.
 Phebe, m. George V. Wallace, b. Jan. 19, 1824, d. Feb. 26, 1906. No children.
 Aaron J., m. Maggie LaRue, b. April 15, 1844, d. June 26, 1910. One son.
 Nancy J., m. George Carter, b. Sep. 17, 1835, d. July 30, 1915, at Blairstown. One son living.
 Martha I., m. Wm. Cook, b. Aug. 14, 1834, d. June 11, 1876. Two sons living. No children by her second husband, J. C. VanHorn.

The "Third Annual Reunion of the Lanterman Family" was held at Williams' Park near Townsbury, New Jersey, September 12, 1918. These reunions have included descendants of those who are gone of the foregoing list, excepting from it those of my father and mother and her brother Jacob. and the personnel of these reunions includes talent for this kind of work far superior to mine, and to these, particulars as to the lives of the others, are very properly left. Besides, my uncle Jacob and I, living in Lansing, Michigan, separated from the rest of the family, in my maturer years, became more intimate in our relations than either did with the balance of the family. However, it cannot be amiss to here state that every child, son-in-law and daughter-in-law of Peter Lanterman became a member of the Presbyterian church, bore an irreproachable character and commanded the respect of contemporaries.

DIAGRAM OF BUILDINGS AND SURROUNDINGS OF
THE HOMESTEAD OF THE LATE
PETER LANTERMAN, ESQ., (1743-1871)
OF
BLAIRSTOWN, NEW JERSEY..



JACOB LUCE LANTERMAN, (3e).

As a boy he worked on the farm, clearing and tilling the soil. In 1843, he and his brother, Isaac, "tended mason," when all that part of the stone mansion, which includes the hall and parlors was built. In these parlors all of his sisters, save two were married, * and from them his mother and father were buried.

At the "brick school house" that stood on the hill back of the present depot of the N. Y. S. & W. R. R., he and most of his brothers and sisters attended school. Later he taught there, and still later graduated from the Baltimore Dental College, a D. D. S. He practiced a while in Hope, but in 1854 went to Lansing, Mich., and established himself in practice, and had all the business he could do up to 1876. He married in 1856. His wife was the daughter of Jonas Crisman, whose mother was a daughter of Captain Frederick Snover, before mentioned. About 1850 Jonas moved to Romeo, Mich., where, mostly, in farming operations on a large scale, on exceedingly rich and easily cultivated soils, he grew wealthy. Ammoretta Crisman, wife of Jacob Lanterman, was an intelligent, high-minded, unselfish woman. The family from the first ranked among the leaders in church, in society and in civic matters in the capital city of Michigan.

The Everetts, sons of Roswell Everett, were pioneer settlers of Lansing, Michigan vicinity. Ransom Everett's farm partly in the city

* Mercy and Anna were married in room "A," ground floor. (See diagram of house.)

still belongs to his five living children. The Everetts and Lantermans were always on very friendly terms, and Puella, a daughter of Ransom, was a frequent visitor at the Lanterman home and it was there that I met her, whom I married in 1865. We continued to reside in Lansing until 1895.

Jacob Lanterman was vice president of the old Second National Bank of Lansing, and was the owner of a now very valuable farm adjoining the Ransom Everett farm. (See Everetts, Section VI.)

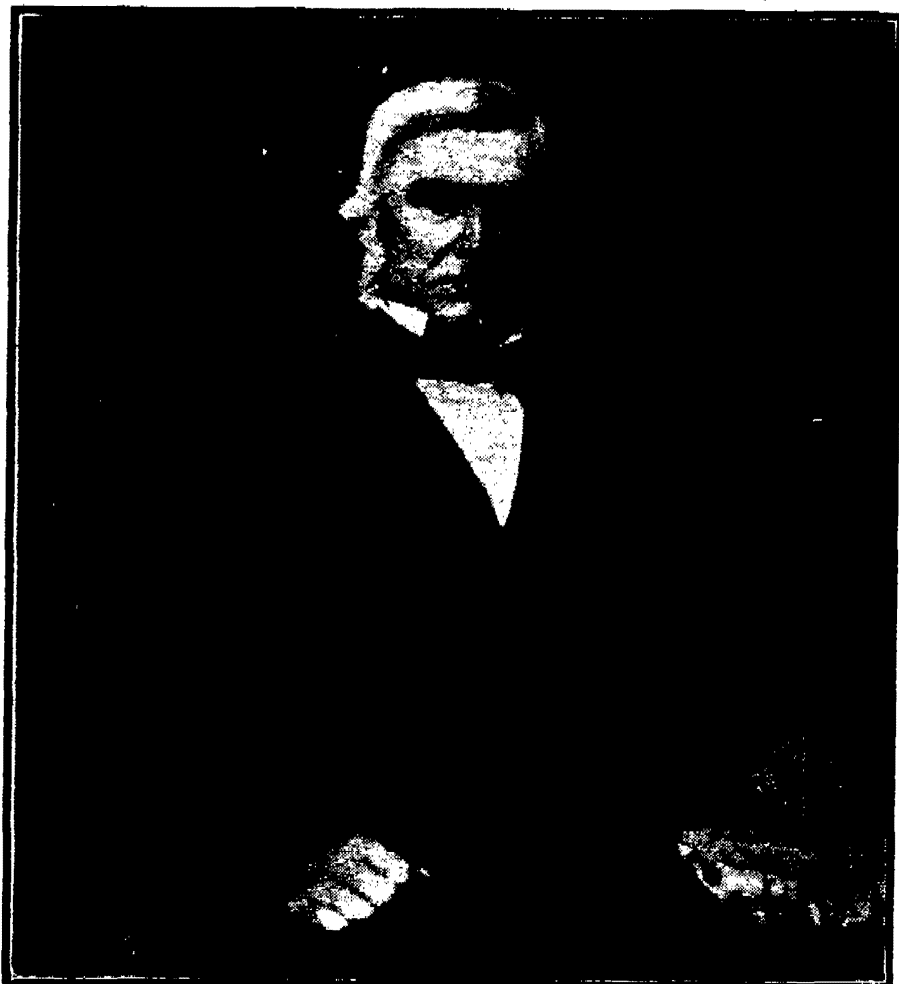
In 1876, Dr. Lanterman converted all his Lansing properties, except the farm before mentioned, into cash and moved to La Canada, Cal., where he invested in a large tract of land that later on brought him wealth. Later still, he bought property in Los Angeles. His wife died and was buried in Los Angeles. He, thereafter, lived with his daughter, Stella, at the time a widow and childless, and owner of a valuable estate in Glendora, Cal. Her husband, Lawson M. La Fetra, was one of the most likeable men I ever met. Mrs. La Fetra has two married brothers. Both have families.

Returning to **Peter Lanterman (6)**—As to himself, his individual personality and character: He began his married life in the spring of 1817, (just a century ago this 1917), on the farm whereon again in the spring-time he ended his days, fifty-four years later. A part of the farm he inherited as before told, but he paid debts thereon, and added acres thereto, and spent other thousands in build-

ings, clearings, improvements, and fencing. It was a charming home, a grand farm and very productive, in his day.

My own most intimate acquaintances with the home was during the "fifties" and early "sixties" of last century. The rough diagram of the place shows it as it was at that time; and, looking upon it I see my grandfather, grandmother, uncle Aaron and my aunts in their occupations about the old home, as if seeing them all in the very present.

There was always as much work accomplished on this farm as on any other I have since known, but, to me there was a certain charm about the premises that so obsessed my boy mind as to make the very work seem as play.



PETER LANTERMAN—1793-1871.

Whether I was accompanying my grandfather down the lane, through the adjoining fields, or the "Iowa" and "Michigan," (distant fields), or the Kill meadows, or along the Kill banks; or whether I was going alone about the yards and buildings or through the house where there was character in the very furniture and the settings and always the indescribably sweet odors of perfect house keeping; or whether I was travelling the foot path to or from town, or playing about the old foot bridge across the Kill, this charm was ever present with me. My grandfather, because of my early and immeasurable bereavement, the early loss of my mother, may have petted me because of the love he bore to the memory of his dead daughter Anna. Incidentally, I have the following from my Aunt Phebe, Feb. 1, 1916. "Your grandfather and I were standing by your mother's bed when she was dying. She

said 'It won't be long; I will be with mother in Heaven.' She just clung to you. If you want to see her you must prepare to meet her in Heaven." Christianity is in the family.

Peter Lanterman early learned to be a blacksmith and worked for a few years at that, then, very important trade, in connection with farming. At this time the country round about was still in the half settled state. The village then known as Butts' Bridge (later Gravel Hill) contained a log tavern, a log store, a log school house and four or five log dwellings. Who kept the tavern I have not learned. Possibly the store was kept by Mr. Hankinson. The nearest church was at Knowlton, Rev. Stephen Sargent, pastor.

With the continuous opening up of new roads and the building of bridges wagon communication with New York and the towns "down below" was greatly facilitated, and markets were opened and exchanges made possible to such an extent that population increased and growth came, not only to the village, but to all the surrounding country. By 1839 the citizens of Blairstown and surrounding country met for the purpose of establishing a Presbyterian church. Peter Lanterman, as Justice of the Peace, as was then the custom, swore in the following trustees: Isaac Crisman, Isaac Wildrick, Jacob Lanterman, (son of 12d), Joseph Wildrick, John I. Blair, William Lanterman (6i), John Konkle. The building committee was composed of John I. Blair, J. Albright, Isaac Crisman and Peter Lanterman. The church was completed in 1840. Mrs. Peter Lanterman was one of the original fifteen members. I was baptized in this church.

Peter Lanterman was one of three, viz: John I. Blair, Isaac Wildrick and himself, who served on a like committee when the church was rebuilt in 1869. He was chairman of the building committee in charge of the construction, in 1848, of the first building used as the Blairstown Presbyterial Academy, and was one who continued to be a warm supporter of that institution in its struggling days and until John I. Blair took it wholly upon himself to father it and advance it to its present prominence among the preparatory schools of the country.

My last attendance at this school was during the term ending in the spring of 1859, during which term I lived with my grandfather. My first attendance was during Mr. Davis's administration and I was a more or less regular attendant as "day scholar" during the intervening period, and while J. Henry Johnson was principal.

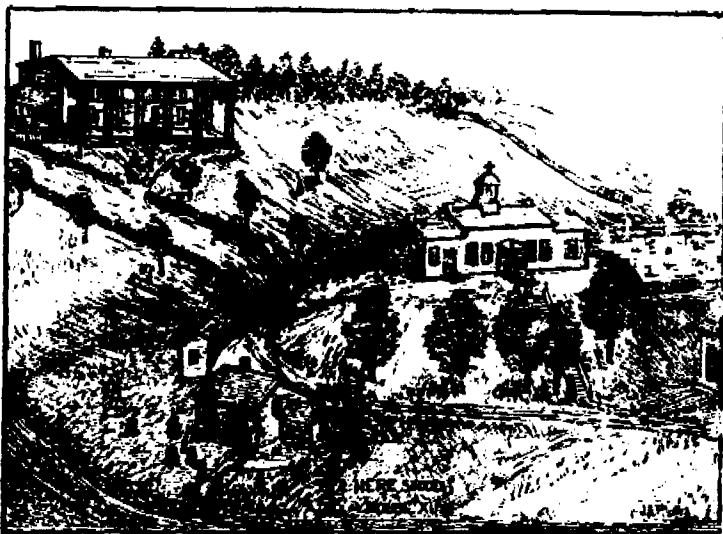
The little pen and ink birdseye sketch of the school building, boarding house, parsonage and barn, and the surrounding grounds is a pretty faithful representation of how they were in



OLD FOOT-BRIDGE ACROSS THE "KILL" AT BLAIRSTOWN.

The foot-bridge was peculiarly a Lanterman, and largely a Peter Lanterman institution, though used by many persons, citizens of the vicinity, and largely by Blair Academy students, who made frequent excursions to Cedar Lake, especially in the Winter when it was a great resort for skating. No doubt present-day students would place the bridge back preferably.

1855. I made this sketch from memory. Particularly, let me call attention to the facts that the cemetery, the much-used "Blair walk" beside the cemetery, the un-terraced hillside in front of the Academy and the straight down steps, were prominent features in the foregrounds in those days and that no picture, before published has shown any of these features. As before stated the picture



BLAIR PRESBYTERIAL ACADEMY—1855.

Showing Blair Hall on the hill, Academy, Old Presbyterian Parsonage, Parsonage Barn, Grounds, Cemetery, etc.

represents, or is intended to represent, the institution as it was back in 1855, when it was, as it were, a little oak just sprung from the ground with its supporting root yet in the acorn from which it started as compared with the vigorous half-grown oak it is today, with all its costly and extensive buildings and improved grounds, its increased number of instructors and widened scope of influence.

In politics, Peter Lanterman was first a Whig, and later a Republican, a warm supporter of Lincoln; never failing in his duty in the matter of raising Blairstown's quota of troops

for the army, or any duty of citizenship. He was a teetotaler and avoided the use of liquors and tobacco. He was opposed to saloons, gambling, profanity and dancing. In personal appearance he was noticeable in a crowd. About six feet tall, he weighed 225 pounds. He was always well dressed when away from home and habitually wore a high silk hat. His head was square and massive; his hair gray to white and his eyes blue-gray. A kind hearted man and approachable always, he was never given to jollity nor much laughter. Industrious, honest in all his dealings, always heartily co-operating with his fellow citizens in every thing for the good of the community. In his home life he was liberal in all expenditures that counted for good living and the comforts of life, but not a cent for frivolities. He was indeed a splendid type of old-fashioned man.

Peter Lanterman married for his second wife, Sally Ann (Stinson) Freeman, a cousin of his first wife and widow of Lewis Freeman, who died May 4, 1843, about 48 years of age. She was born April 15, 1798 and died June 26, 1872. Her second marriage took place Dec. 21, 1848. She was a veritable salt of the earth.

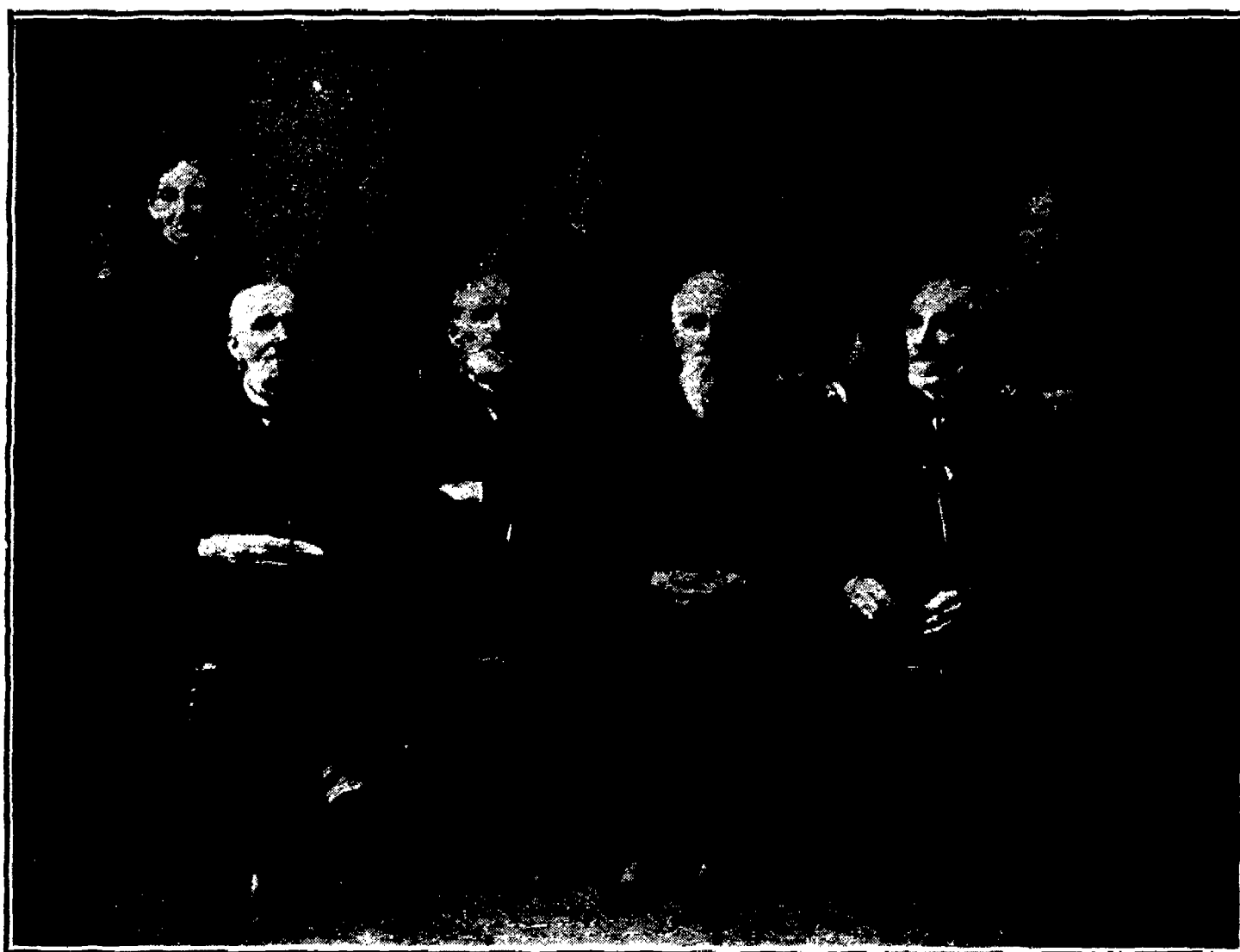
SECTION V.

THE DILTZ FAMILY

William Diltz (28), was born in Germany in 1711, and died Sept. 10, 1794. His wife Rachel ———, died Aug. 11, 1793, aged 72. Both were buried in the Knowlton church cemetery. All of the family were members of that church. William, two brothers and a sister, with their father and mother, came to this country in 1729. The sister married a Mr. Snyder and

lived and died in Easton, Pa. It is said that one of the brothers settled in Delaware township, Hunterdon county, another in Lebanon township, same county. Many of the name are buried in the old Bethlehem cemetery about two miles west of Clinton. Some of the Diltzs later were residents of German Valley. Many Diltzs are buried in now Pleasant Grove Cemetery, Washington Parish Cemetery, about two miles west of Schooley's Mountain Springs. William (28) was a resident of Lebanon township, as late as 1765, but in 1768 he was a resident of "Nolton" township. Existing deeds show that he bought fifteen hundred acres of land along the Kill, on both banks. The road from Kalarama across the Kill and meet-

became owner and for a long time operator of Diltz's Ferry at Columbia. He resided on the Pennsylvania side at Portland. There are many descendants. Samuel (14), born Nov. 26, 1765, died May 7, 1825, and was buried in Knowlton Cemetery. He had the Homestead farm. Samuel married Elizabeth Stinson (15), born Jan. 1, 1770, died June 13, 1799, and was buried beside her husband. She was related to a number of prominent old time families. She was own aunt to Mrs. J. I. Blair, to the second Mrs. Peter Lanterman, to Dr. Vail's wife, of Johnsonburg, and among her other nephews and neices were men and women of high standing. Her daughter Rachel (7), was born on the Diltz homestead farm, and had a part of



THE EVERETT FAMILY

Reading from left to right, upper row, the first is Cynthia (Aldrich), wife of William E. Everett; second, Sarah (Greene), wife of Cyrus P. Everett; third, Elizabeth (Everett), wife of Seth North; fourth, still living, Kate (Webster), wife of Henry C. Everett; fifth, Phebe (Bunker), wife of Ransom Everett.

Lower row: First, William E. Everett; second, Cyrus P. Everett; third, Henry C. Everett; fourth, with cane, Ransom Everett.

ing the Walnut Valley road a short mile below Jacksonburg passes through the land. The homestead house was southerly of the Kill and on the easterly side of the road.

There were five children. John, the eldest was born in 1742, then followed Adam, William, Henry and Samuel. These all had farms out of the original tract as early as 1785. Later John moved to Pittston, Pa., and died there leaving a family. Adam and William moved to Canada and both left families, and it is said there are many living descendants in that country. Adam returned on a visit and died, and was buried in Knowlton Cemetery. Henry

it, always known in Peter Lanterman's time as the "lower farm." Her sister Isabel, as has been already told, became the wife of William Lanterman (6i). Her brother, Joseph R., had the remaining part of the homestead whereon he lived, single, until he died Feb. 5, 1876, in his 82d year.

SECTION VI

THE EVERETT FAMILY

The Homestead of Ransom Everett

This farm fronts west on Cedar street, Lansing, Michigan. Fifteen acres lie within the



THE HOMESTEAD OF RANSOM EVERETT, LANSING, MICH.
(See opposite page)

city limits, the balance, 180 acres, adjoin the south line of the city for the distance of one mile.

Westward of Cedar street, formerly the Henry Everett farm, is now all subdivided into city lots and largely built upon.

The writer had this inspiring picture reproduced from a much larger one made under the directions of the late owner about three years before his death, in 1890.

In 1847 the original log-cabin, sixteen feet by twenty-four feet on the ground, was erected by Mr. Everett, practically in the center of miles of unbroken forests, still inhabited by native Indians, save here and there a similar cabin and three or four small houses in the woods on the east bank of the Grand river, just below where the Cedar river empties into it. In one of these latter houses Mr. Everett lived while he was building his cabin and making the first clearing.

In the spring of 1848, he with his wife and daughter, Puella, born October 8th, the previous year, moved.

Rather more than a century before—to be exact one hundred and seven years before—John Lanterman (24) had made the same kind of a beginning in Wantage township, Sussex county, New Jersey, but his was a far rougher country and one in which, as events have proven, the opportunities for successful development were nothing like as good. Such being the chances to be taken by the pioneer in the selection of his location for settlement.

This Everett cabin, with some additions, served the family comfortably and satisfactorily, so they always said, for twelve years prior to 1860, when the present structure was built. This house is mostly bungalow, for of its fourteen rooms only three are above stairs.

The picture conveys a perfect idea of the gently rolling lay of the lands in this section of Michigan. The numerous and well kept out-buildings, the excellent fences, the cleanly kept and highly cultivated fields, all testify to the industry, order and thrift of the owner. Forty years has, indeed, made a change in conditions well calculated to inspire interest and admiration in the mind of him who gazes upon the picture, nor does it present a degree of progress greatly beyond the general average for all the surrounding country. No second generation shows up the equal of the pioneers, probably, in any section of this country.

Two miles in the distance in the picture is faintly seen the dome of Michigan's Capitol. Where it stands was solid forest in 1847. By 1854, the year Dr. Lanterman came in, as before told, the place had grown to have a population of around 2,000; when the writer went there in 1864 there was a population of around 3,400. By 1887 the population had grown to about

14,000, and the city was built up to within a mile of the Everett homestead. Now, thirty years later (1917), on the west and partly on the south, the built up part of the city extends to and beyond the farm, and the city's population is estimated to be beyond 50,000. Will the farm become a solidly built up part of Lansing by 1947, a hundred years later than Ransom Everett's beginning in 1847?

The woods (seen in the background of the picture), long since cut down, were a part of the Jacob L. Lanterman farm before mentioned. The farm passed out of his hands years ago and is now a part of the city.

Roswell Everett, the father, came into this part of Michigan in 1840, or a little later, directly from Plymouth, Michigan, but a little before from the region of Perrington, N. Y. Roswell settled on the road a mile west of the North settlement school house, about three miles south of Lansing. The farm is now known as the Weigman place. Five brothers settled, all beginning as Ransom did, on one side or the other of Cedar street, within the distance of a mile of Ransom's house, and all of them were farmers of the same type and owned properties of about the same class. I cannot tell if any one of them had the best wife, for they were all exceptionally good women. The brother, Russell, who settled on the farm just south of Ransom's, married a Miss North, but both of them were dead before I came into the family.

Phebe Bunker's parents were John and Anne (Robinson) Bunker, who moved from Batavia, New York, and began a settlement in the Michigan forests about five miles northeast of the present city of Eaton Rapids, about the year 1840. The old people never afterwards moved. When the late Hetty (Robinson) Green died, and her pictures were published in the newspapers, they were seen to so very closely resemble Mrs. Bunker that we cut some of them out to preserve on that account. One of Mrs. Bunker's sisters married a Rufus Green.

One of Mrs. Bunker's daughters, Eliza, who was born in Batavia, New York, August 20, 1815, is still alive and lives on her beautiful farm three miles south of Lansing, on the Eaton Rapids road. Although she is in her one hundred and third year, she retains all of her faculties except that her eyesight is very poor. She was the wife of Judge Collins, who died in Eaton Rapids many years ago.

Roswell Everett, before mentioned, was born in Ellsworth, Connecticut, April 25, 1790, and settled at Perrington, New York, and engaged in the tanning business. His wife was Rosamond Packard, born October 23, 1794. They were married April 20, 1814. They moved to Plymouth, Mich., as before told. Roswell's father was Isaiah, born 1752, and died Aug. 4,

1834. Isaiah Everett's second wife, the mother of Roswell, was Elizabeth Chaffee. They both died in Ellsworth, Connecticut.

Isaiah was a miller, a captain of militia, a Whig, respectable and respected. By his first wife, Deborah Lord, he had three children and nine by the second wife. Isaiah's parents were Ebenezer Everett and his wife, Lucy Moulton. He died July 24, 1810, in his 88th year, and she died September 28, 1813, aged 85 years. They settled in Ellsworth in 1745, from Hebron, Connecticut. There were nine children.

In Ellsworth cemetery the grandchildren and great-grandchildren of Ebenezer Everett, in 1854, one hundred and nine years after he settled in Ellsworth, erected a monument over his grave. The Everetts are of English descent.

** ** **

SECTION VII.

RELATING TO THE RAPALIES, STRYKERS, BERGENS AND MESSLERS

Compiled largely from out of print books on
these families.

The great-great-grandfather of Maria (Bergen) Park (5) was Evert Bergen (40) whose wife was Jane Hegeman (47). He resided on his 145-acre farm in Roysfield, three miles from Somerville, N. J. He also owned about 600 acres of land near Whitehouse that descended to his son John (20), and from him to his son Evert (10), and from the latter to his sons, Staats, James, George (the homestead), and his son-in-law, Col. James Park. See accompanying map.

Evert Bergen (10) was a slave owner, large farmer and a thrifty business man, and died the wealthiest man of his vicinity. He was forty years a member of the Lamington Presbyterian church and was buried in that church cemetery. The map also shows the homestead of David Park (2) from 1860 to the time of his death (a great place in his day); also, the present day homes of Rebecca (Park) Vannatta and of J. J. Park, children of David's brothers, E. B. and H. E. Park, respectively.

The parents of Evert (40) were Hans Joris (Jores, George) Bergen (80) and wife, Sytche Van Wicklen (81), who among other properties owned what is said to have been the first Holland type of mill operated in this country and

it was located near the present Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The grandparents of Evert (40) were Hans Joris Bergen (160) and his wife, SARAH STRYKER (161). This was a prominent family in Flatbush, L. I. This SARAH (161) was a daughter of the immigrant, Jan Stryker (736), and his wife, Lambertje Seubering (737), who, both, came over to Flatbush in 1652, from Ruen, Holland.

The great-great-grandfather of Evert (40) was Hans Hansen Bergen (320), born in Bergen, Norway, son of Hans (640). The son, Hans (320), emigrated to Holland to learn ship carpentering, and from there came to America with Wouter Van Twiller in 1633. Six years later he married Sarah Rapalie (321), first born white child of the New Netherlands, and they first settled as shown on the accompanying first map of New Amsterdam. See page 6. It will be noticed that these were great-great-great-great-great-grandparents of Maria (Bergen) Park (5)—and now her children's generation, the few who are living, are in the great-grandparent class.

Referring to the index of generations, pages 1 and 2, Anna Stryker Van Duersen (23) was



daughter of Jacobus Stryker (46) and wife, Sarah Metselaer (47), (modern Messler). Ann's (23) grandfather was Peter (92), whose father was Jan (184), whose father was Peter (368), whose father was Jan (736), the immigrant above mentioned. The descendants of these Stryker immigrants and pioneers have included, and do now include, many prominent people in the law, politics, and in religious circles.

The mother of Mrs. Van Duersen (23) was Sarah (47), whose father was Johannes (94), and his father was Abraham (188), who was born in Holland, in 1671. See index of generations pages 1 and 2.

Just ten years before Hans Hansen Bergen (320) came into the new world, Joris (Jores, George) de Rapalaie (642), a proscribed Huguenot, of Rochelle, France, whose wife was Catalyntie Trecot (Tresco) (643), who was born in Paris in 1605, daughter of Jeronimus Trecot (1284), emigrated to New Amsterdam in Captain Arien Joris's ship "UNITY," in 1623, from Paris. Of the passengers two groups of two families and six men each, were sent out, one set to the Hartford river, the other to the Delaware. Eight men were left in New Amsterdam to take possession; and the balance continued their journey in the ship to Fort Orange (Albany), where the Rapalies remained three years, and where, Nov. 9, 1625, to them was born Sarah (321), the first white child of the New Netherlands. They moved from Albany in 1626, and became a part of the primitive settlement shown on page 6. Both the Rapalie and Bergen families finally settled in the region of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Father-in-law and son-in-law were both very active in the affairs of the new settlement, as may be learned through perusals of the early books and histories of New Amsterdam. Their families, among the very first born of Americans, and whose living descendants today number hundreds of thousands, were as follows:

The Rapalie children:

- (a) Sarah, b. June 9, 1625; m. 1639, Hans Hansen Bergen (320).
- (b) Marritje, b. Mar. 11, 1627; m. Michael Vander voort (Vandervort).
- (c) Jannette, b. Aug. 18, 1629; m. Rem VanDer-beeck (VanDerbeek).

- (e) Judith, b. July 5, 1635; m. Peter VanNest.
- (f) Jan, b. Aug. 28, 1637; m. Maria Fredericks; no issue; died 1662.
- (g) Jacob, b. May 28, 1639; killed by Indians.
- (h) Catalyntie, b. Mar. 28, 1641; m. Jeremias Westerhout.
- (i) Jeronimus, b. June 27, 1643; m. Anna Dennise (Dennis).
- (j) Annettje, b. Feb. 8, 1646; m. Martin Ryerse (Ryerson); m. second, Joost Fransz (France).
- (k) Elizabet, b. Mar. 28, 1648; m. Dirck Hooglandt (Hoaglandt).
- (l) Daniel, b. Dec. 29, 1650; m. Sarah Klock.

The Hans Hansen Bergen children:

- (a) Anneken, bap. July 22, 1640; m. second, Dirck Janse Hooglandt.
- (b) Breckje, bap. July 27, 1642; m. Aert Anthonize Middag (Middaugh).
- (c) Jan, bap. Apr. 17, 1644; m. Jannetje Teunnis (Tunis).
- (d) Michael, bap. Nov. 4, 1645; d. 1752; m. Femmetje Theunnis (Tunis).
- (e) Joris Hansen, bap. July 18, 1649; m. Aug. 11, 1678, Sarah Stryker, (161).
- (f) Jacob, bap. Sep. 21, 1653; d. 1738?
- (g) Marritje, bap. Oct. 8, 1651; said to have m. Jacob Rutgers and lived in Esopus.
- (h) Catalyntie, bap. Nov. 31, 1653; died young. (Twin with Jacob).

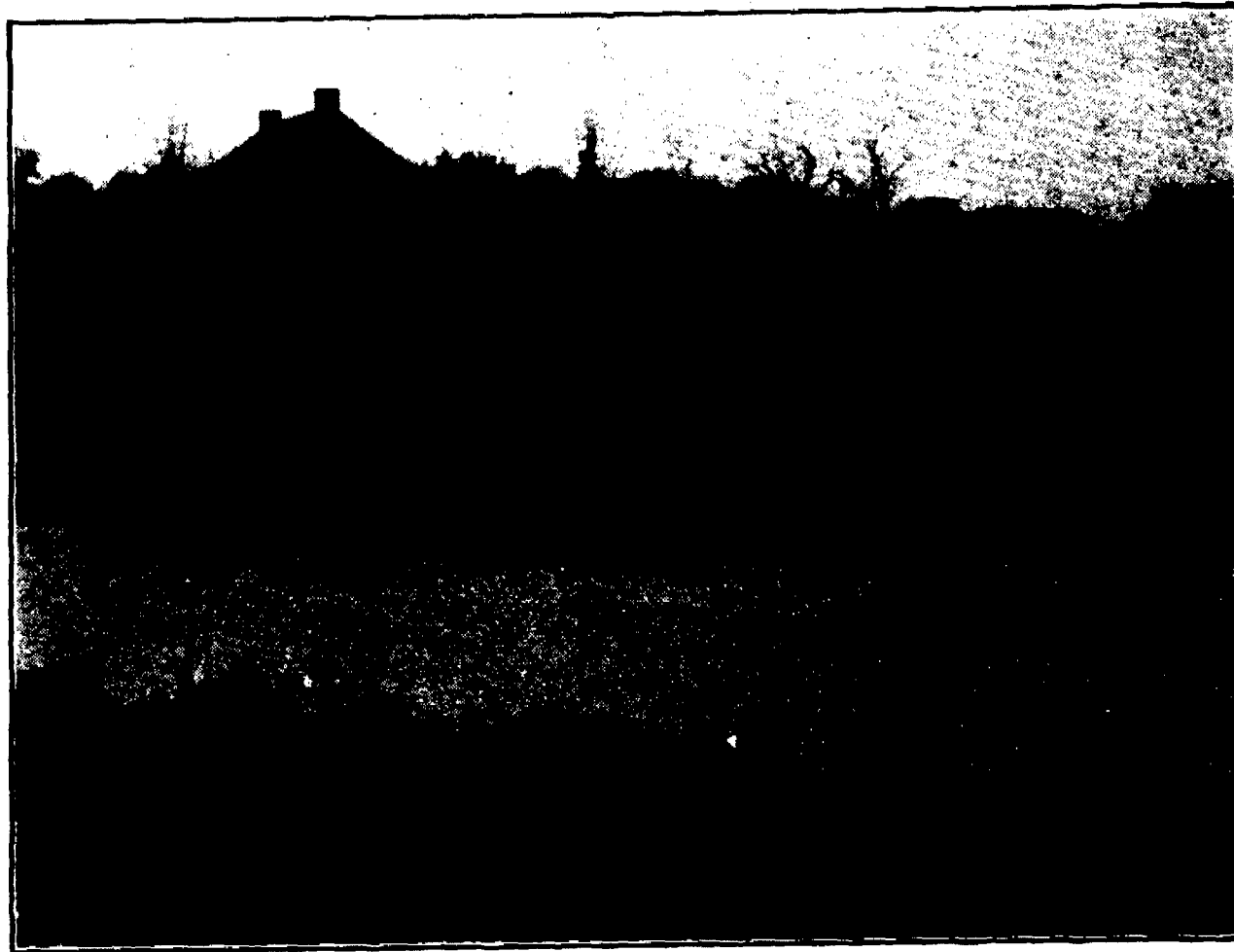
Children of Teunis Gysberts Bogaert who married the widow of Hans Hansen Bergen (320):

- (a) Aertje, bap. Dec. 19, 1655; m. Oct. 4, 1677, Theodorus Polhemus.
- (b) Neeltje, bap. Aug. 23, 1665; m. Aug. 22, 1687, Cornelis Tunison Dennise.
- (c) Guysbert, m. Apr. 16, 1689; m. Van Arsdalen.
- (d) Gretje, m. Dec. 4, 1687, Peter Jansen Haring, of New York.

In this seventh and concluding section of this article it seems proper to suggest, that, to the living and coming generations involved it will prove to any of them, individually, of very great initial value in tracing out his or her genealogy and family history.

Compiler's Note: In all the foregoing I have endeavored to be accurate in the dates and temperate and truthful in the text, and if in spite of all my care errors have crept in, I do not feel that I should be held responsible.

J. A. P.



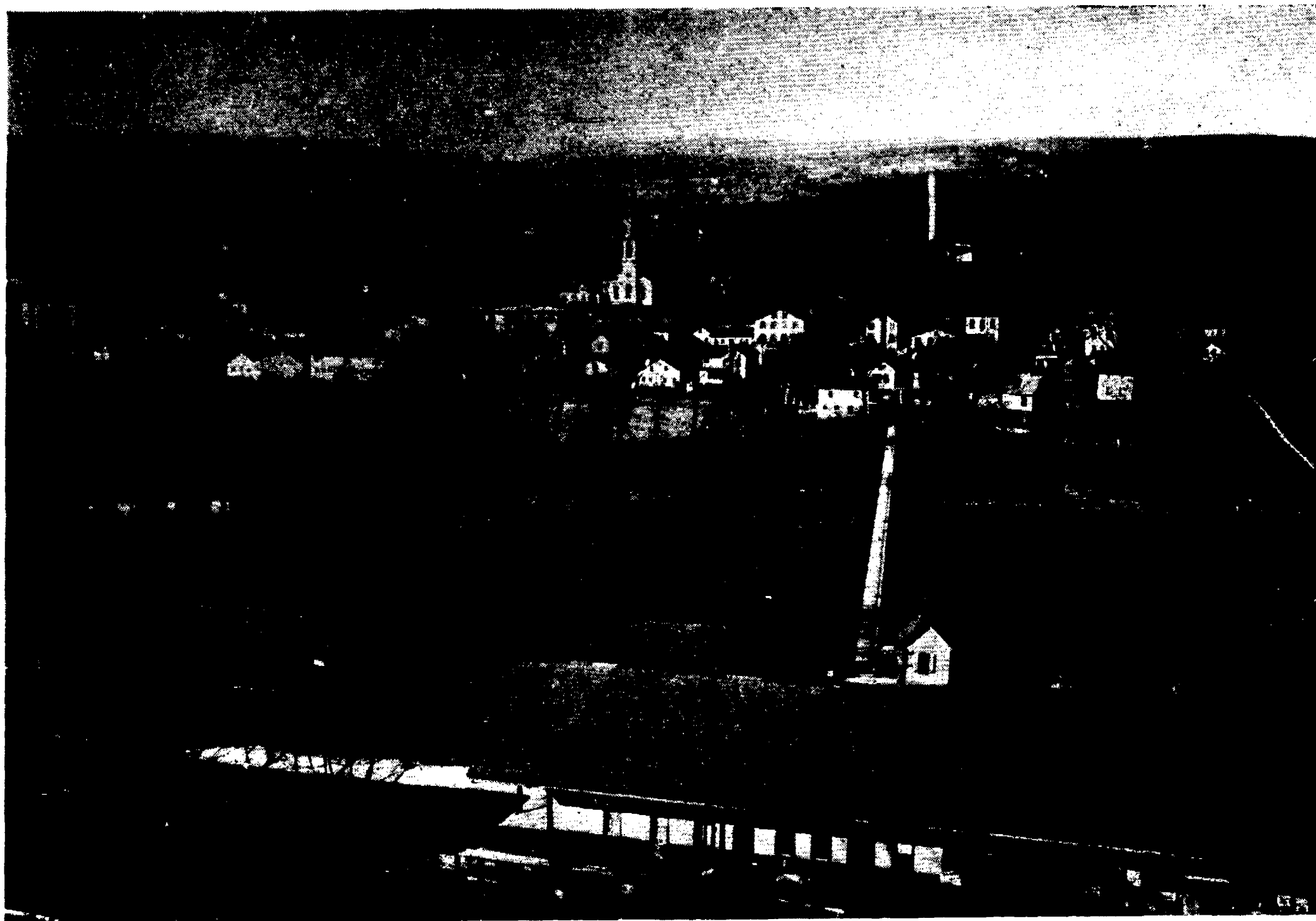
THE OLD JOHNSTON HOMESTEAD

This old house is situated at Lansdowne, Franklin township, Hunterdon County, N. J., on the South Branch of the Raritan River, at the mouth of the Ca-ke-pou-lin Creek. It was built about 1800, exactly on the site of the colonial residence of Judge Samuel Johnston (36) that he built in 1740. In the old house David Johnston (18) was born and reared; so, also, David's brother, Col. Philip Johnston. Their sister, Mary, was married to Col. Charles Stewart in this house. See pages 6 and 7, for Samuel Johnston and his children, David (18), Col. Philip and Mary.



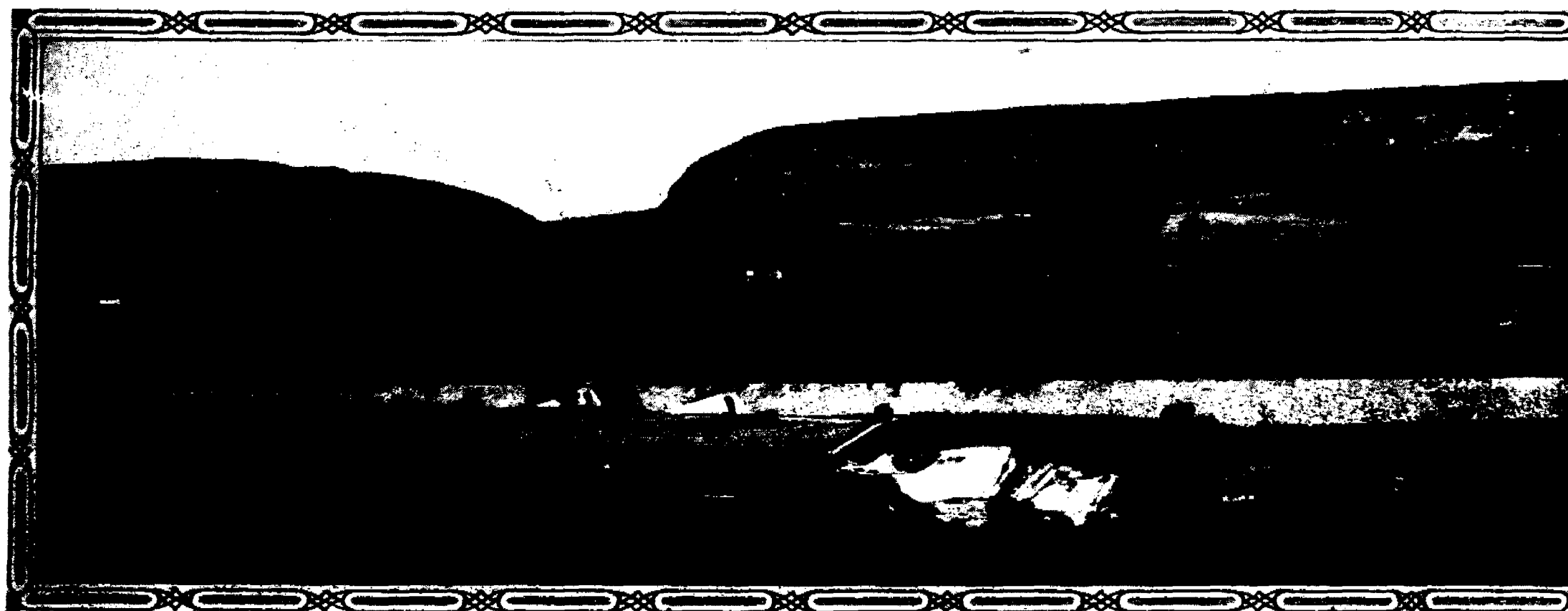
THE HOME OF PETER LANTERMAN

The eastern part or right end was built in 1842 by Peter Lanterman. The other part is many years older. See diagram on page 15 for details of house. After Mr. Lanterman's death the property was purchased in 1872 by his son-in-law, George Carter, who resided therein until a short time before he died in 1915. The place is still owned by the surviving Carters.



THE WESTERN PORTION OF BLAIRSTOWN, WARREN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY—1917.

The New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad depot is seen in the foreground just south of the Paulinus Kill, which occupies the center of the picture, and the much-used foot-bridge leading from the station across the meadow and Kill into the center of the town shows plainly. The large three-storied building at the extreme left is Mechanics' Hall, and the small white building just beyond and at the left is the house on the "Meadow Brook Farm." The Methodist Church shows plainly in the background, near the center of the view, and the parsonage adjoining at the left. The building with a cupola, back of and to the left of the church, is the original Blair Academy, erected in 1848, and the three large buildings in the rear are the present beautiful structures of this institution, namely, Clinton Hall at the left; Locke Hall in the center, and Insley Hall at the right and directly back of the church. A small corner of the new Gymnasium shows in the rear and at the right of Insley Hall. Still farther to the right is the stand-pipe of the Blairstown Water Works. It is eighty-five feet high and fifteen feet in diameter. The cemetery is seen at the right of the church, and dimly among the trees at the eastern end, nearly in front of the stand-pipe, is the John I. Blair monument. The four-storied building, with a cupola, in front of the parsonage is the Blairstown Hotel. The Hose Company building is seen at the extreme end and at the right of the foot-bridge. The Blue or Kittatinny Mountain forms the background of the view.



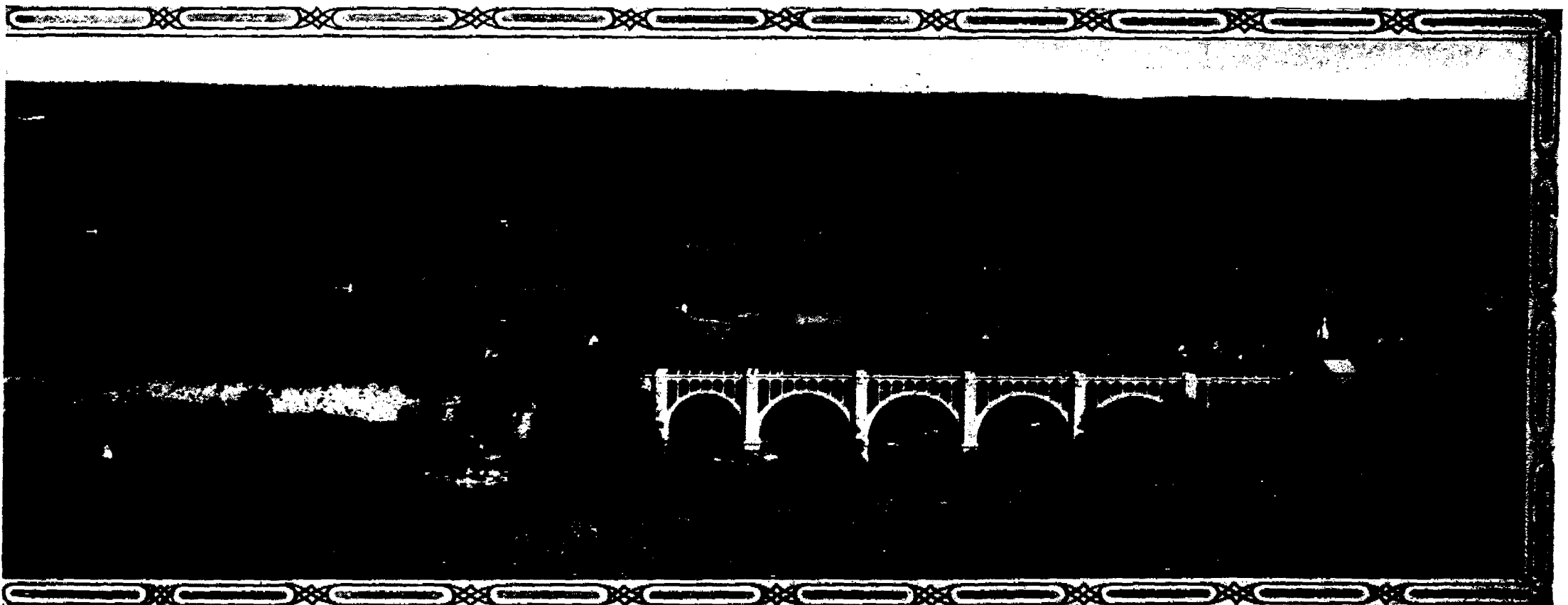
PANORAMIC VIEW OF LOWER PAULINUS KILL VALLEY—WEST.

The Delaware Water Gap shows plainly in the background. The foreground of the picture just misses the Kill. The Lackawanna "cut-off" is seen passing lengthwise of the entire view.



THE EASTERN PORTION OF BLAIRSTOWN, WARREN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY—1917.

In the immediate foreground is seen the N. Y. S. & W. Railroad track and switches, running parallelly with the Paulins Kill. At the extreme right is the new concrete bridge across the Kill on the main street into town from the south, known as Bridge street. This thoroughfare turns west into Main street at the corner where stands the Presbyterian Church, near the center of the picture. The large white building, with a cupola and surrounded with evergreen trees, in the upper left-hand corner of the view, is the old home of the late John I. Blair, and large dwelling with cupola, at right is Presbyterian parsonage. The house at the right of the church spire is the present telephone exchange, and the parsonage barn at the left of the spire is built on the site of an old Indian burial ground. The Blairstown Garage is seen near the center of the picture, and the feed and flour storage building of Messler & Shannon stands at the right, near the street. The house and barn of Frank D. Brands, the last buildings on East avenue, are seen at the extreme right. The public school building stands back of this house, but is not shown in the view. The upper street in the picture is High street, and the last buildings thereon at the right are on the farm of Albert Yetter. The town contains 111 dwellings, twenty-one of which are double or two-family buildings, not including Mechanics' Hall with rooms for four families, and the twenty or more stores and business places with living rooms on the second floor. These two views were taken in October, 1917, from the residence of Mrs. Daniel Vleit, and, therefore, do not show any of the buildings on the hill above the depot.



PANORAMIC VIEW OF LOWER PAULINS KILL VALLEY—EAST.

At the right the village of Hainesburg is seen just above the great concrete viaduct of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad that crosses the Paulins Kill and valley. Nearly three miles further up the Kill, William Ditz (28) located. (See page 17). About three miles still further is the village of Blairstown.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Apology	1	Sec. V. Relating to the Diltz family.....	17-18
Ancestry table and explanations.....	1-2	Sec. VI. Ransom Everett, Phebe Funker; Everett and Bunker ancestry.....	20-21
Sec. I. David Park, Hannah Park Teeter, Mrs. Bell, H. E. Park, Mrs. David Park.....	2	Sec. VII. Relating to the immigrants Rapalies Strykers, Bergens and Messlers and their families, among the first born of the earliest of American settlers; immediate ancestors of David Park on his maternal side.....	21-22
Mrs. David Park, Dean Park.....	3	List of illustrations; portrait of Hannah Teeter.	2
The Crane family, Mrs. David Park second; children, Anna, John, Elijah.....	3	David Park's second farm, scene.....	2
John, Frederick, Henry, Anna, Margaret and Maria Philopena Snover, J. I. Blair.....	4	Loom scene in the writer's mother's day.....	3
Sarah Rapalie, Joris and Catalyntie Trecot, Hans Hansen Bergen, Ann Van Duersen, Schuyler Colfax, Samuel Johnston.....	4	Portrait of Dean Park.....	3
Mary Cazier, Col. Philip Johnston, David Johnston, Mary Johnston, Col. Charles Stewart, Gen. and Mrs. Washington, Lafayette, Hamilton, Wayne, Green, Gates, Maxwell, Lincoln, Henry Lee, Stephens, Walter Stewart, Ethan Allen, Pulaski, Butler, Morgan, Sinclair, Woodward, Varnum, Paul Jones, Cochran Craik, Kennedy, etc.....	7	Portrait of David Park.....	4
Baron Stuben, Caleb Swayzee, Isaac Swayzee, Mr. Cotnam, the Wilsons, the Grandins, Wurts, Scudders, Mrs. Ellet, Gen. William Maxwell, James Park, Irish settlement, Hannah Hendy, Col. John Hendy, Alexander Park, Mary, Sarah, James and David Park, Col. Josiah Park, William L. Park.....	8	James A. Park mowing.....	5
Col. James Park, Maria Bergen.....	8	The grand old homestead.....	6
Section II. John Lanterman, Elizabeth Petersen, Daniel Petersen, pioneer beginnings, twelve John Lanterman children, brief histories	9-10	Map, first settlement of Hans Bergen and Joris Rapalie	6
The Jayne family, B. G. Jayne, Lanterman and Linderman, one name.....	10-11	Portrait of Aritantje Staats.....	7
Lanterman nativity, John Lanterman, in Knowlton, his naturalization, prominence of hotel keepers	12	Portrait of Col. Chas. Stewart.....	7
Section III. Jacob Lanterman and Mary Luce, their children, appraisement of personal property, will, The Luce family, family history...	14	The old homestead of Col. James Park.....	8
Section IV. Peter Lanterman, children of Peter and wife, nee Rachel Diltz, Lanterman reunion	14	The oldest map of Northern N. J.....	11
Jacob Luce Lanterman, Ammoretta Crisman, children of these.....	16	Portraits of Martin Luther and his mother.....	12
Grand old homestead, death of Anna, wife of David Park	16	Diagram, Peter Lanterman's grand old homestead, now, alas, degenerated into a common tenant farm.....	15
Blairstown in 1817, erection of First Presbyterian church, officers; erection of the first Blair Academy building, personality of Peter Lanterman, Sally Ann Stinson.....	17	Portrait of Peter Lanterman.....	16
		The old foot bridge across the Kill to shorten the way to "town" from the Peter Lanterman place	17
		Blair Academy in 1855.....	17
		The Everett family, four brothers, wives, sisters.	18
		The Ransom Everett homestead.....	19
		Map of Whitehouse and vicinity.....	21
		Panoramic view of Blairstown in 1917—100 years after Peter Lanterman settled on his homestead farm.....	25
		Panoramic view of Paulins Kill valley taken in 1911	24
		Home site of David Johnston, of Col. Philip and their father, Judge Samuel Johnston.....	23
		The Peter Lanterman mansion. The view of the house itself is about the same as it was at the date of his death.....	23