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A
HISTORY

OF THE

Van Sickle Family,

IN THE

United States of America,

EMBRACING A FULL BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE AUTHOR; THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE WORLD; THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE ABORIGINES; THE EARLY HISTORY OF AMERICA; THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE NETHERLANDS; THE DERIVATION OF NAMES; THE ANCESTRAL LINEAGE; THE GENEALOGY; BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF ITS MOST DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS; AND A FAMILY RECORD.

"He that careth not whence he came, careth little whither he goeth."

BY

JOHN W. VAN SICKLE, A. M., M. D., Ph. D.,

CONSULTING ACCOUNTANT AND PHYSICIAN; FOUNDER AND PROPRIETOR OF "VAN SICKLE'S PRACTICAL BUSINESS COLLEGE," SPRINGFIELD, OHIO; PROFESSOR OF PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HYGIENE IN THE "AMERICAN ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO;" AND AUTHOR AND PUBLISHER OF A "PRACTICAL SYSTEM OF BOOK-KEEPING BY SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENTRY."

"Honor thy Father and thy Mother."

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO:
PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR.
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A HISTORY OF THE WADDELL FAMILY.—(In preparation.)

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CS
71
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1880

This Volume is Respectfully

Dedicated

TO THE

Van Sickle Family,

AND ITS

Descendants

IN THE

United States,

BY

The Author.

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PREFACE.

THE object of the present volume, is to preserve and transmit to posterity a Record and Genealogy of the Van Sickle Family in the United States of America. A Family History of this kind will be very valuable to the present generation in proving births, marriages, and deaths of their Ancestors; and still *more* valuable with each lapsing year to their descendants, for the settlement of *disputed* titles and heirship. The disputes and difficulties which arise in the settlements of estates, are becoming more numerous and complicated; and it will not be many years before the wealthy and distinguished families of America will all have their Family History.

Many private attempts to secure extended Family Genealogies have proved unsuccessful, on account of the immense labor and time involved in the patient and persistent research through so many widely separated sections of the country. The laborious task (of the Author) has been (as one has said, "designed by Providence") to write a Book, setting forth as clearly as possible the history of the Van Sickle Family in the United States of America, in connection with the early history of the American Continent, and that of the Netherlands, such as appears to have a bearing on the subject in question. I have endeavored to make it a *correct* record of the Family; a clear delineation of character; and a reliable work on American Genealogy. The completeness of a work of this character, evidently depends largely upon the kindness and courtesy of those from whom the solicited material must be obtained.

In preparing the Early History of the World, as well as that of the Aborigines, the Early History of America, and that of the Netherlands, I have availed myself freely of whatever I have found in the wide range of works at my command. Among these are the "School History of the World," by John D. Quackenbos, A. M., M. D.; and the "American History for Schools" and the "School History of the United States," by George P. Quackenbos, A. M., PH. D., LL. D.—works that should be in the hands of every citizen. In presenting the history of the manners, customs, and character of the early inhabitants, as well as those of the Aborigines, the appearance of the country, and the condition of the na-

tives at the time of its discovery by Columbus, pertinent facts of general history only have been appropriated.

Great care has been bestowed upon the collection of the Records of the different families, and of facts connected with the period, as well as with the different members of the Family, that the work may be of historical value, as well as a truthful Genealogy and Biography of the Van Sickle Family. The family records of many of the members now (1880) living, as well as those of past generations, have been at my command. The Baptismal Records of the Dutch Reformed Church in different localities, have furnished much valuable information. In collecting traditionary evidence, wherever the statements of different persons conflicted, that which seemed the most plausible has always been selected. A much fuller account of modern incidents would have been recorded for the use of future generations, if more of the letters addressed to members of the family soliciting information had been answered. It is much to be regretted that so many of them, either from lack of energy, courtesy, or for some other reason, have not assisted in collecting and preserving the annals of their family for the benefit of posterity.

By far the greater part of what is herein found, has been gathered by personal labor and correspondence. To all those, living in different localities in the United States, who have contributed towards the collection of information of the many branches of the Family comprised in this History, I return my sincere thanks. Especially are thanks due to Mrs. Catharine V. Finch, of Duplain, Clinton County, Michigan; Mrs. Eliza M. V. Hollingsworth, of Woodland, California; Hon. Tennis G. Borgen, of Bay Ridge, Kings County, New York; Judge Joseph Thompson, of Readington, Hunterdon County, New Jersey; William H. Van Sickle, of Springport, Cayuga County, New York; Benjamin P. Van Sickle, of Peter's Valley, Sussex County, New Jersey; Daniel A. Van Sickle, of Charleston, Illinois; Colonel Andrew Van Sickle, of Lebanon, Hunterdon County, New Jersey (whose interest and enthusiasm manifested in the present work greatly stimulated me in my search for information), Levi H. Van Sickle, of Massillon, Cedar County, Iowa; De Witt Clinton Van Sickle, of Elkader, Clayton County, Iowa; Daniel F. Van Sickle, of Vermillion, Edgar County, Iowa; Robert De Witt Van Syckel, of Titusville, Venango County, Pennsylvania; Samuel W. Van Syckel, of Mt. Pleasant, Hunterdon County, New Jersey; Joseph Van Syckel, President of the "Clinton National Bank" and his brother, Sylvester Van Syckel, A. M., M. D., of Clinton, Hunterdon County, New Jersey; Daniel B. Van Syckel,

LL. B., of Girard, Crawford County, Kansas; Elbridge Vansyckel, Jr., M. S., of Queens, Long Island, New York, and last, though not least, to Alvah Coit Van Syckle, M. D., of Hackettstown, New Jersey.

In 1878 and 1879, while traveling through Ohio, Michigan, New York, New Jersey, and Indiana, for the purpose of collecting material for this work, I was generally received with kindness, and hospitably entertained; yet in a very few instances, I was treated with indifference, or suspicion (or as a confidence-man), some scarcely spending enough time to give the desired information; in two or three instances gross insult was offered, yet only *two* persons, out of the many called upon, refused to give their family history; while a few never even extended the hospitality possessed by the wild natives of America. To the very few who manifested indifference, or suspicion, I bear no malice, but attribute their conduct to ignorance, and want of proper discernment. All such are the greater losers, in not having their records inserted. Those who have been written to once, twice, and even three times, who have not responded, it is feared will much regret their negligence.

My professional duties preclude the opportunity or leisure for travel and investigation. If not inclined to literary pursuits, the many discouragements which I have received would have deterred me from laboring further in this matter; but the encouragement of many friends, added to repeated inquiries concerning the progress of this work, has stimulated me to persevere in its completion. The material in this History has all been collected, and the book written and published within two years, in connection with my school-room duties. Had it been commenced twenty years sooner, when many more of the older members were living, it would doubtless have been more complete; but, however incomplete it may be, it is offered to the Family and its descendants, knowing that every possible effort and precaution have been employed, in order to have the work accurate in all respects. Entire exemption is not claimed from the imperfections ever attendant upon works of this kind; for in many instances, dates and information received from one member of a family would conflict with those received from another member of the same family; while in other cases dates received from the same person at different times would conflict with each other. The historian, of necessity, derives his information from others, being able to vouch only for the events which transpire in his day and in his immediate vicinity. It has been my aim to execute this task with candor and fidelity; stating facts on what appeared to be good authority, and avoiding as much as possible all false coloring and exaggeration.

The plan of the work is simple; the succession is strictly chronological, in accordance with birth and descent, from generation to generation. In giving the families and members of each, the numerical account includes only those bearing the name of Van Sickle, either male or female; while only the names of the children of females to the first generation are given, and not their grandchildren. Thus with the help of the number of the Family, as well as that of the individual, also that of the contents and the diagram on page 78, it will be very easy for any one to find families, and trace his lineage from the father of his family. An important feature of the present work is its historical sketches of the early discoveries and settlements of the country, with an account of the Aborigines, the early history of the Netherlands, and that of the early age of the globe; also, the derivation of names. Another important feature is the original spelling of Old Dutch Names, and changes from generation to generation. The Family Record annexed is another valuable feature of the work; and all the members of the Family are recommended to adopt it, in order to keep their records complete, so also when the work is revised, that a full history may be obtained. Hoping that my labors will be fully appreciated, I remain very truly your humble servant,

JOHN WADDELL VAN SICKLE.

VAN SICKLE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Springfield, Ohio, June 28, 1880.

Introduction.

"Remember the days of old. Consider the years of many generations. Ask thy Father and he will show thee, thy elders, and they will tell thee."—DEUTERONOMY, XXXII, 7.

One of the most delightful and praiseworthy occupations for a person of ability and education, of refined and cultivated taste, is to write the History of his Family; especially if that family is of noble birth, and one whose members, having climbed steadily and vigorously through the long winding years of turmoil, are now enjoying the honors of their ancestors and the fruition of their own endeavors, shedding the lustre of their example for the emulation of youth, and confirming Richelieu's aphorism—" *There's no such word as fail.*"

The importance of *immediate* attention to this pleasing, yet laborious duty, is shown by the reflection, that soon, very soon, all the older members will have passed away, and the records which they are now able and willing to furnish, will have sunk unrecorded into oblivion. Yet to gather and compile material and write a Family History in which to preserve those records to future generations, is no easy task, as all who have made the attempt, can certify. It is to be hoped that the present generation of American citizens will manifest more pride than the past have heretofore done in preserving family records, ancestral history, and other data for the historian, that posterity may enjoy and fully appreciate a complete Genealogy; one which will be of incalculable value to future generations, in determining the identity of claimants to property, as well as a source of gratification to many in tracing their relationship through past generations to remote ancestors.

Family Records and Family History have heretofore been much neglected in the United States. The States should long ago have taken this matter in hand, and provided Books of General Registry in which men of family could register their place and date of nativity, the place and date of marriage, the dates of the birth of children, and all other data for the historian. For a lack of such Records, many persons have lost sight of their family traditions and connections, and even influence, importance and character, as well as property; while those whose Ancestral and Family History is complete, can provide against all possible accidents of this character. The American people are

disposed to place too light a value upon their descent and the Family History of their progenitors. "The time will come, however, when we shall be proud not only to be Americans, but Americans through a long *native* and honorable ancestry. Many of us now feel proud of the part our forefathers bore during the War of the Revolution; and our children and children's children will point with pride to the honorable part *their* ancestors bore during the recent civil war" of the Rebellion.

Many pleasant reminiscences might every family have of their Ancestors, had a Family History been prepared and preserved, in which descendants might trace their Genealogy through past generations. A Family History of this kind for the preservation and perpetuation of Genealogy to posterity, will be very valuable to the present generation in proving births, marriages, and deaths of their Ancestors; and still *more* valuable with each lapsing year to their descendants, for the settlement of *disputed* titles and heirship. It is evident that the people of the United States are now sufficiently advanced in wealth and refinement to manifest a greater interest in their Genealogy, which it is their privilege and duty to do; for "few men are so obscure, or free from the desire of fame, as to take leave of the earth without a yearning desire—indeed, a fond hope—that their names will have a posthumous memory, and retain a cherished place in the love or esteem of some survivor;" for "each human being possesses forces and qualities that may date back centuries and find their origin in the life and thoughts and deeds of remote ancestors—forces, the germs of which enveloped in the awful mystery of life, have been transmitted silently from generation to generation. Each new life is thus the heir of all the ages."

The most complete Genealogical Record in existence is the "Lau-duama Book" of Iceland, which dates as far back as the eleventh century, and from which we gain the first reliable pre-Columbian information concerning the existence of the New World. It is supposed that the United States, in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, will not fall behind Iceland of the eleventh, in her lofty appreciation of the value of Family Records. The *English* Registers have been the protection and authority of many families, and the means of preserving large property interests for centuries. "The Family History, or Record, of the Sovereigns of the world before Christ, furnish almost the *only* Histories of the countries over which they reigned. The Chinese annals are the most ancient known. They were written with the most perfect exactness, and preserved with the greatest care, being composed originally by order of the Emperors—each of whom on his accession to the Throne, commanded the acts of his predecessor to be written by some learned philosopher—so that the whole forms one uniform continued series of the History of the Ancient Chinese Em-

pire, from the beginning of the monarchy [about 2207, B. C.] for some thousands of years. And *thus* was the history of China obtained and preserved more correctly, and for a longer period than that of any other nation in the world." Yet, "Americans have gone so far in despising those pretensions which are based wholly on birth and family relationship, that they have neglected to preserve the materials for Family History."

"Biography is the grammar of historical literature, essential alike to accuracy and ornament; and the mature scholar resorts to it for refreshment and pleasure. The personal anecdote it gives to history, flings a charm over the annals of a people, which interests the mind and engages the heart; for it introduces us to our forefathers—hands us a chair at their fireside; and makes us familiar in their households. It teaches us also to love them, while we feel honored by them, as by friends communing with us on equal footing; and thus draws closer the bonds that tie together the generations into one Family, teaching us, that those bonds are strong, which selfishness would persuade us are weak."

History is a narration of past events. *Biography* is the history of the life and character of persons. *Genealogy* is the history of the descent of a person or family from an ancestor. In their more perfect form they blend together, rather than encroach upon one another; "History relieving the dryness of Genealogy by the attractive narrative of events, and Biography, by its minute description of persons, imparting a deeper, and as it were, a more dramatic interest to History;" whilst Genealogy forms the chronological connecting link. "It is the privilege of History to impart the experience of age, without its infirmities;—to bring *back* things long obscured by time, or sinking into oblivion;—and enable us to form some reasonable conjectures, of what may happen to posterity.

"Tradition is confessedly the hand-maiden of History, assisting the Annalist in his labors, and ministering ever to his wants. It is a lamp which, with flickering but faithful ray, guides the Genealogist along his misty path, and is oftentimes the only light to pioneer his course. The village legend and peasant's tale, are constant and valuable helps; and the local memories of old people wonderfully vivid and accurate; sometimes exaggerated or partially forgotten, but in the main features of the story substantially true. In this consists one great charm of an 'old country,' as in England—for instance,—where every vale, and hill, and stream, can tell of days gone by, of a long succession of native heritors, and are replete with ancestral story. The boundless prairie, the interminable forests, the gigantic rivers of the far west are wonderful and grand; and strike the mind with awe, but the heart is untouched, because there are no Family associations, or tender memories connected with the scene of its history.

"To feelings how fine and elevating may our love of pedigree be traced ; as we stand on the isthmus of time, looking down the stream at time gone—now tinted with the glow that mellows the past,—or up at the uncertain dawn of the future, illumined by the rainbow tints of hope. How many associations are awakened as we trace the limbs on an illuminated Family Tree. It is hardly possible to peruse without emotion, these limbs branching out in various directions, recalling memories of many long gone. Beyond the stimulus which the desire of distinction gives to those who are rising in the world, there is an *important benefit* derived from the *sentiment* of family antiquity, in the tendency which it has to unite and hold together the mass of those families who have a stake in the country, for their mutual preservation.

"Such is the perishable nature of human things, that facts, however important, are liable, even in a short period, to be partially lost, and become involved in great obscurity, unless they are collated and recorded in a manner calculated to insure their preservation.

"The lapse of time is incessantly thickening the vail which is spread over remote persons and events, and the materials lie buried, confounded and dispersed among the ruins of antiquity, and cannot easily be distinguished and separated even by the eye of discernment and the hand of honesty, from the rubbish of fiction.

"The origin of few nations or individuals can be traced up to the source ;—the light becomes fainter as we proceed ; the objects are rendered more obscure and uncertain—until time at length spreads her sable mantle over them, and we behold them no more. But Family tradition can supply, in a great measure, the want of personal knowledge—cover hoary time with the green mantle of youth, and carry us back to our forefathers, and bring them down to us."—*Washington Irving*.

Taking the spirit of the times, "we must continue to advocate and embrace all the refining influences of the past ; and engraft Genealogy with all its attendant aids, such as Archæology, Heraldry, and kindred sciences upon our Escutcheons ; and thus, whilst preserving the good, discard the errors, which have crept in during the course of ages."

Yet :—

"The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth, e'er gave,
Await alike the inevitable hour ;—
The paths of glory lead but to the grave."



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

—OF—

Prof. John Waddell Van Sickle,

BY PROFESSOR WILLIAM P. BUELL.

John Waddell Van Sickle, A. M., M. D., was born in Green Township, Gallia County, in the State of Ohio, on the 28th day of May, Anno Domini, 1835. He was the only son, and the youngest of seven children. He was named for John Waddell, Esq., one of the early settlers of Gallia County.

His Ancestors emigrated from the Low Countries of Holland to America, and settled in the Hudson Valley early in the seventeenth century. His grandfather, Peter Van Sickle, was born in Sussex County, in the State of New Jersey, about the year 1750, and died in Delaware County, Ohio, on the 27th of January, 1843. He served as a private in the Revolutionary War. He was a man of great intelligence, and a strict Presbyterian, but had an overbearing disposition, and was highly aristocratic. About the year 1808, he and his family removed to the State of New York, and settled in Cayuga (now Tompkins) County. In the autumn of 1817, in company with some of his children and grandchildren, he emigrated to Southern Ohio, and settled in Gallia County, where he remained a few years, thence removing to Central Ohio in 1823, settling in Delaware County, where he died.

His father, (also named Peter) was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, September 8th, 1792, and died in Morrow County, Ohio, January 28th, 1869. His mother, Lydia Deyo (Van Sickle) was born in Cayuga (now Tompkins) County, New York, about the year 1795, and died in Gallia County, Ohio, February 2d, 1877. His parents emigrated to Ohio in company with his grandfather, and settled in the woods about six miles from Gallipolis—the “City of the French”—among the hills in Green Township, Gallia County. His father was a man of integrity, and of good natural abilities, but uneducated. His mother was a woman of pleasing manners, acute understanding, and had a good English education.

From his earliest years the object of our sketch loved retirement, and was naturally diffident and reserved. Accustomed to depend upon himself for amusement, while rambling over his father's farm, the field of Nature

was his school. The country being new, and no school-house near, the first part of his life was spent in laboring on his father's farm; consequently he had but little chance for acquiring knowledge in his boyhood; and it was not until he was of age that he was able to secure anything beyond an elementary education. But in the old log school-house, accessible only by a walk of miles over hills and through snow-burdened forests, he always stood at the head of his class.

Self-confidence seemed not to have been an inherent quality of his mind, especially during his youth, if we may judge from his early attempts at declamation and composition writing. No other duty seemed such a task, and only after frequent attempts and as frequent failures, did he command sufficient resolution to declaim, or even read a composition before his school. In early life his mental powers seemed sluggish; but as he matured, they became more active; his perceptions more acute, and his desire for knowledge stronger. For this he labored faithfully, and overcame all obstacles by his persevering energy.

At the age of thirteen, he left home and went to Central Ohio; and two years later, he was apprenticed to learn the wagon-making trade, at which he served faithfully about four years, not losing a single day in the last two years of his time, and becoming one of the most expert of workmen. He had vague desires for something different from mechanical pursuits; and when asked by a fellow-workman, if he intended to follow wagon-making for a livelihood, he replied, "No, there is a larger sphere for me to work in than the wagon-shop."

After serving his time, he continued to work at his trade and attend school alternately for several years. He soon gave up mechanical pursuits altogether, and entered "Hesper Mt. Seminary," a famous Quaker School (at that time in Peru Township, Morrow County, Ohio,) which was conducted by J. S. Harkness and his estimable wife. By them he was so encouraged, that his thirst for knowledge was greatly stimulated; and under their instruction, he first conceived the idea of teaching. Under their tuition, he soon became qualified to teach a common district school.

He taught his first term in the winter of 1857-8 with merited success, and continued teaching for several terms, in various places. During the time that he was working at his trade and teaching district school, he taught geography school, and became one of the best geographers in the country. During the time of his teaching district schools, amid difficulties and discouragements, he was studying to prepare for entering college. About this time the War of the Rebellion broke out; he gave up his school and enlisted as a private in the 121st O. V. I., but did not pass surgical examination, on account of weak lungs and other physical ailments. He was told by the army surgeon, Dr. Williams, that he could serve his country to better advantage by teaching school.

After returning from camp, he was employed as Principal of the Ashley Union School, where he remained until the Spring of 1864, when he en-

tered college at the age of 29. In the following winter he taught a term of district school in Gallia County, (within one mile of where he was born,) where he established his reputation as a practical teacher. After the close of his school he was employed as clerk at the National Hotel in Gallipolis. He returned to college, but his eye-sight became impaired by close application to study; and for awhile he suspended his collegiate studies, and took a Commercial Course at the "Capital City Business College" (Columbus, Ohio). In the following year, June 28th, 1866, he graduated in the Scientific Course, at the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, (Ohio).

While in college he was highly esteemed by the Faculty and his classmates; and was considered an excellent mathematician. Many a long evening he spent in assisting his class-mates (in the classical department) to solve their problems in Mathematical Astronomy. It was while pursuing his studies at the Ohio Wesleyan University, under the instruction of Professors Hoyt and Semans, that he imbibed a fondness for the Natural Sciences; and began to contemplate writing a work on Physical Geography, or Physics of the Earth, which should be adapted to the College Curriculum. Hearing a student ask Professor Semans why Physical Geography was not in the course; the Professor replied, "Because there is no text-book suitable." Upon this he determined, if he lived, to prepare a suitable work.

The first term he taught after graduating was a select school at Alexander Chapel in Green Township, Gallia County, Ohio, where he had 72 students of nearly all grades. In this school he was ably assisted by his wife, a lady of fine natural abilities and superior culture. While teaching there he was appointed school examiner, and by the other two members of the Board appointed clerk; while acting in that capacity he succeeded in raising the standard of qualification of the teachers in that county. In the same year (1866,) he opened a Commercial College in Gallipolis, but not meeting with the encouragement which had been promised him, he closed the school the following Spring (1867). The next year he and his wife taught the Seminary at New Boston, Clermont County, O., and the succeeding year they taught the Academy at Cheshire, Gallia County, Ohio.

In 1869 and 1870 he was Principal of the Public Schools at Osgood, Ripley County, Indiana. There he stood high as a practical teacher, and distinguished himself as a member of the Ripley County Teachers' Institute, before which he delivered a lecture on the Physics of the Earth, which elicited the highest praise from Professor Harrison, President of Moore's Hill College, and from others. After teaching in the Hoosier State about eighteen months, he resigned his position as Principal of the Public Schools, and returned to his native State. In the latter part of the same winter (1871,) he taught one month of district school in the Welsh District, a few miles from Delaware, Ohio. This was the last district school he ever taught.

In 1871 (March 27th) he established his Business College at Springfield, Clarke County, Ohio; and though this is a manufacturing region, where technical education is not fully appreciated, yet he raised his college to an enviable rank among the private schools of that city. Under his management its efficiency and reputation were fully established and maintained; while its sphere of usefulness was largely extended every year. Hundreds of young men, in various walks of life, passed through his hands and now bear witness to his unremitting care and thorough practical training.

The following, which we clip from the Springfield (Ohio) Daily Republic, of February 9th, 1874, speaks for itself: "Not the least important of our local educational institutions is the Commercial School, managed by Mr. J. W. Van Sickle, the sessions of which are held in Black's Opera House. This school was not commenced with a flourish of trumpets, and very little has been said in its behalf by the local journals. The proprietor has paddled his own canoe through rough waters, and the present high reputation of his school is due solely to the excellent character of its graduates. A tree is known by its fruits, and Mr. Van Sickle's Commercial School is most favorably known through the intelligence, practical tendencies, and general excellence of the book-keepers now in our city counting rooms, who have taken a full course of instruction at his institution. As a result of this it is prosperous, and, we doubt not, permanently so. This is a voluntary tribute to Mr. Van Sickle, given because we believe that the facts justify and demand it; and we can most conscientiously and heartily urge young men in other localities to come here and obtain a business education that will, we are sure, invariably prove of great benefit to them."

As a teacher he was practical as well as eminently successful, and exhibited two valuable qualifications—the ability to turn the attention of his pupils to the principles which explain facts, and in such a way that they could see clearly the connection; and the talent for reading the character of his scholars, so accurately, that he could at once discern what were their governing passions and tendencies—what in them needed repression, and what encouragement. Having a philosophical turn of mind, he insisted upon having everything done systematically. His students often thought him too particular in minor points, but in the practical duties of life, they always found use for all this exactness. His discipline was judicious. Perfect obedience and hard work were earnestly enjoined; and of the latter he gave the best example himself, being punctual and patient, not shrinking from the drudgery of personal instruction, always ready to explain difficulties, and establishing that personal influence on which the highest success of the practical educator so largely depends. He was a natural teacher; fond of giving instruction, full of interest in his subject, and having a mind replete with stores of information. His voice, look and manner at once gained the attention of his

pupils ; and his remarkable earnestness and the clearness of his explanations, as well as the fluency of his delivery, gave interest to every subject upon which he spoke. His technical lectures were especially forcible, practical, and instructive. He has had the satisfaction of seeing many of his old scholars worthily filling positions of trust, honor, and usefulness.

A taste for literature led him to become a contributor to various newspapers and magazines—all this, it will be remembered, while he was at hard work from five to seven hours a day in the school-room. With a frame physically slender, and a sensitive organization, a good constitution has yet enabled him, through the latter part of his life, to endure a strain which would have proved fatal to many of ordinary strength, in the same circumstances. He is also a self-made man ; having never received pecuniary assistance from any source, and but little encouragement, in obtaining his education.

In connection with his school-room duties and scientific studies, he also pursued a course of medical studies ; and in 1876, June 28th, he received the degree of M. D., from the Physio-Eclectic Medical College, of Ohio ; and in the same year he accepted the chair of Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene, in the same College. Not liking the practice of medicine, he has practiced but little. His chief labors were devoted to the cause of Practical Education. In 1877, June 28th, he received the honorary degree of A. M., from his *Alma Mater* (Ohio Wesleyan University).

He took great interest in visiting schools and attending teachers' institutes in order to learn the different methods of instruction. He attended the first Convention of Commercial Teachers and Penmen ever held in the United States, which convened at New York City, August, 1878 ; and was elected 1st Vice-President of the Convention, taking an active part in their deliberations, and reading a paper entitled "Claims of the Study of Book-Keeping" before the Convention.

He was widely known as a radical temperance man, as well as an uncompromising foe of tobacco in all its forms. His nature was in all respects so upright and downright as to make him somewhat intolerant of what he thought wrong, and inclined to radicalism in what he considered right. His opinions might not always be approved, but his sincerity would be unquestioned. His modes of thought were independent, making the affiliations of organizations irksome to him. Always in advance, in theories of government, education, and morality, he might be said to be a true reformer, whom his caution prevented from becoming an agitator. Another trait, of which mention should be made, (and here, perhaps, as well as elsewhere) and that is, the possession of a native pride and inherent dignity of character which fitted him for the esteem and respect of those who knew him best, rather than for general popularity. He would not swerve from his own estimate of himself, either to domineer over others, or to endure the like from others. In a word, he was no "respector of persons," and estimated character upon its own

intrinsic merits, without regard to the extraneous circumstances of position, wealth, or the accidents of fortune.

In 1878, he published a work entitled "Van Sickle's Practical System of Book-Keeping," which was suggested by the difficulty which he found in teaching his scholars to make a practical application of their lessons, in the Science of Accounts, by the systems then in vogue; as well as the difficulty of acquiring the necessary readiness in calculation. He saw that there was something more needed than the antiquated systems of presenting the subject, and sought to clothe with living facts the dry bones of the Science of Accounts. Instead of teaching the learner to rely wholly on the mere copying of forms, he taught him in this book to originate, analyze, and apply practically the principles of Accounts without referring to the technical details of the Science; he led the beginner gradually from the *theory* to a familiar acquaintance with the *practice* of the Science. This work filled a large vacuum in the system of Book-Keeping; and was in fact the beginning of a new era in teaching the Science of Accounts; it clothed with interest that which before was dry and abstruse; it taught how to keep Accounts practically and systematically; it was condensed into a reasonable space and brought within the comprehension of the average mind. On account of these intrinsic merits, its success was immediate, and it was at once largely introduced.

The following, which we clip from the Springfield (Ohio) Gazette of 1878, speaks for itself.—"Prof. Van Sickle has always occupied a prominent position as a leader in developing and perfecting the system of practical education, which has become so popular with the American people and so essential to business men. He has stood at the head of the Business College in this city for several years, and enjoys an enviable reputation as a thorough practical teacher. There is no man in the country more capable of preparing a practical system of book-keeping than Prof. Van Sickle. Many of the best book-keepers in our city counting rooms have been under his tuition, and bear willing testimony to the clear, effective, and thorough manner in which he imparts instruction to his pupils."

Prof. Van Sickle has now in preparation a work entitled "Physics of the Earth," and also a "History of the Van Sickle Family." Judging from the high character of his "Practical System of Book-Keeping," we can safely predict a valuable contribution to Science, as well as to American Genealogy.

GALLIPOLIS, OHIO, May 28th, 1879.



Early History of the World.

"Inquire I pray thee, of the former age, and prepare thyself to the search of their fathers."—JOB, VIII, 8.

1. The Creation.—"In the beginning God created the Heaven and the Earth; and the earth was without form and void." This is the earliest historical statement that we possess. This historic declaration carries us back to the beginning of the antediluvian period of the world's history; when our globe was an obscure, gaseous, shapeless mass, seemingly devoid of any connection with the subsequent history of our race; yet marking the true beginning of historical investigation, in the

2. Early Age of the Globe.—From the first declaration of the Scriptures, it appears that our Earth was once a chaotic mass of matter, presented under a single form—gas; next, by a gradual cooling and concentration, and other physical changes, it was resolved into three distinct, unlike, physical forms; gaseous, liquid, and solid matter, arranged in the order of their densities;—a solid mass with an igneous interior, enveloped first by a liquid,—the great primeval ocean, spreading over the whole globe,—and secondly, by a gaseous covering—the atmosphere, extending far beyond,—all giving birth to that complicated variety of phenomena in the

3. Development of the Globe.—The process of development evidently begins with the Creation, and extends through the seven great Ages of Geological History. Under the action of the fiery heat within, and of other physical forces, floods of melted rock from time to time were forced through the solid crust of the earth; thus the land was upheaved and vast hollows formed into which the waters of the primeval ocean receded. From this period henceforth, progress characterizes every department of physical *Nature*. The lands became more numerous and elevated; the aerial and oceanic currents more various and complicated; the climates more diversified. Plants and animals have been created; their species have greatly increased in number, and improved in type and character, till man, the most highly endowed of all animated existence, is created in the image of his Maker, made to vindicate his birthright, and declare himself lord of Creation. The process of development embraces the two great

4. Eras of Creation.—The time which elapsed from the creation of the Earth in a gaseous state until the appearance of vegetable life upon the globe, is known as the *Inorganic Era*; and the time from the creation of plants to the creation of man, is known as the *Organic Era*. A brief account of the successive steps of Creation is given in the Bible. For centuries nothing further was known on the subject; but within the last century, the science of Geology has thrown much light upon it, and has confirmed the Scriptural account. "It is now established that the *days* of creation were not periods of twenty-four hours, but indefinite ages. The first of these was marked by the appearance of light; the second, by that of the sky, separating the vapors above from the waters below; the third, by the rising of dry land from the waters, and the clothing of the earth with verdure. In the fourth age, the sun, moon, and stars appeared. The earth was now arrayed in beauty, but without inhabitants. So God created the fishes and birds in the fifth age; and in the sixth, the beasts, and finally MAN in his own image." The indefinite ages of creation indicate the

5. Great Antiquity of the Globe.—The Scriptures furnish the only record of primeval times; yet the hieroglyphics found on monuments in Egypt, supply important historical information. The scheme of Creation presented in the Bible is profoundly philosophical, and harmonizes perfectly with the Nebular Theory, that "the Universe has been developed from a primeval unit, and the Earth is one of the individual orbs produced in the course of its evolution." But at what period of time the Creation took place, we are not informed by the sacred historian. When we contemplate the successive changes which the Earth has undergone since its first creation, and the long periods of time which it passed through in arriving at its present condition, it is probable that the event might have occurred millions of years before

6. The Creation of Man.—After the creation of plants and all the lower orders of animals—all of which was necessary to prepare the earth for his reception—man was created, and was the first being possessing moral qualities and intellectual faculties; a being in whom the unity of Nature has its full expression; hence he was introduced after all the lower forms of life were created, that he might "have dominion" over them. Thus, we find in Nature a gradually ascending series in passing from the mineral to the forms of vegetable life, from the plant to the animal, and thence to man, the highest type of animated existence on the globe. In the geological ages preceding man's creation, there flourished gigantic trees now unknown; strange fish and huge reptiles swarmed in the waters; and immense animals, much larger than any species now living, roamed over the earth.

7. Our First Parents (4000 B. C.)—Sacred History informs us that the first man was Adam, who was placed in the pleasant and

well-watered garden of Eden, where the trees of life and knowledge grew. Here he enjoyed intercourse with his Maker, and the companionship of Eve, whom God created to be his helpmeet. Here they led a sinless and blissful life until they disobeyed their Creator; when they were expelled from the garden, after which they and their descendants became subject to death.

8. Generations before the Flood.—After our first parents partook of the forbidden fruit, two sons were born to them; Cain, who devoted himself to agriculture; and Abel, who was a shepherd. Cain moved by jealousy, murdered his brother; for which crime he was driven from the presence of the Lord, and became “a fugitive and a vagabond” on the earth. After his exile he built a city, and his descendants were the inventors of various handicrafts. Jabal was the father of such as dwell in tents; Jubal invented musical instruments; and Tubal-Cain was a worker in metals. After the death of Abel, Seth was born. Among his descendants were the righteous Enoch, who was taken to Heaven without dying; Methuselah, who attained the greatest age on record, and died in the year of the Flood, being 969 years old; and Noah, the “just man,” “who walked with God.” We are further told in the Scriptures that the sons of God took wives from among the daughters of men, and that there were giants in those days. After the descendants of Adam became mighty in the land, wickedness increased to such an extent that God repented of having made man; and so he resolved to destroy the degenerate race, except Noah and his family, who found grace in his eyes, by sending

9. The Deluge (2348 B. C.)—“When God, incensed at the depravity of his creatures, determined to destroy them, he instructed Noah to build an ark of gopher-wood (probably what we call cypress), about 550 feet long, 90 feet wide, and three stories high. Into this went Noah and his family, and two of every kind of bird, beast, and reptile. Torrents of rain then descended for forty days and nights; the floods rose above the highest mountains, and every living thing on the earth perished. But the ark floated safely, and after the waters subsided it rested on Mount Ararat. Then all came forth, and Noah built an altar and sacrificed unto the Lord. Thereupon God made a covenant with him that the earth should never again be overwhelmed with a flood; and as a token, he placed the rainbow in the clouds.” Other traditions of the Deluge have been current with various nations; and especially with the American Indians; for there is scarcely a tribe of this race that has not preserved some tradition of the Flood.

10. The Dispersion of Mankind (2247 B. C.)—After the Deluge, the earth was re-peopled by Noah and his three sons; Shem, Ham, and Japheth, who with their wives, escaped in the ark. As their descendants increased, they journeyed into a fertile region, called the “Land of Shinar” on the banks of the Euphrates, where they com-

menced building a city; and a "tower which should reach unto heaven." This tower was intended for a monument of man's power, and a landmark to prevent the separation of the different members of the human family. But the Lord confounded their language, so that they could not understand one another; and thus the building of the tower, which was called Babel (*confusion*), was abandoned, and the human race was dispersed "upon the face of all the earth."

11. The Origin of Different Nations.—Soon after the dispersion of mankind from Babel, it is generally supposed that Noah himself journeyed eastward, and founded the Empire of China, and was the progenitor of those nations of the Asiatic, or Mongolian race. Shem (whose name signifies *fame*) settled Southern Asia, and from him descended the Persians, the Assyrians, the Lydians, the Syrians, the Jews, and the Arabians; and he is also supposed to have been the progenitor of those nations of the Oceanic, or Malay race. Ham (whose name signifies *hot* or *burnt*) peopled south-western Asia and Africa, and his descendants formed the most powerful and highly cultivated nations of remote antiquity; and from Ham descended the Egyptians and the Phœnicians. Nimrod, grandson of Ham, founded the Chaldean monarchy (about 2234 B. C.) Ham was also the progenitor of those nations of the African, or Negro race. Japheth (whose name signifies *expansion*) migrated westward and settled in the countries of Europe, or as they are called in the Scriptures, the "Isles of the Gentiles." Some of his descendants became the aborigines of Russia, Greece, and probably of Italy, Germany, and the Netherlands. Others peopled the regions about the Caspian Sea and the Caucasus Mountains; and to others of his descendants, it is believed that the Celts and Tartars owe their origin. "Certain it is that Japheth was the progenitor of those nations of the [European, or] Caucasian race that after a time gained and for centuries held, the dominion of the then known world, as well as those that are now foremost in physical and intellectual power. Thus has been fulfilled the prophecy of Noah,—'God shall enlarge Japheth, and he shall dwell in the tents of Shem; and Canaan shall be his servant.'" The origin of the American, or Indian race is involved in complete obscurity; even the traditions current among the Indians throw but little light on their origin. They have a general belief that they are aborigines, and are not connected with any other people.



Early History of the Aborigines.

"Write this for a memorial in a book."—EXODUS XVII, 14.

12. The American, or Indian Race.—"When America was discovered by Europeans, it was occupied by tribes differing in many respects from the nations of the Old World. Their manners, customs, languages, and personal appearance, all proclaimed them a distinct race. From their color, they were by some styled RED MEN, while the erroneous idea of early adventurers that America formed part of the East Indies, led to their being called INDIANS, and by this name, they have generally been known. As these native tribes play a prominent part in our early history, it is important to consider their origin and peculiarities, their territorial limits and mutual relations."—*Quackenbos's History of the United States.*

13. Origin of the Natives.—The origin of the American Indians is involved in complete obscurity. That they are one of the older and distinct races of mankind can not be doubted. But at what period, or how America was first peopled is an unsolved problem. Many theories have been proposed to account for the presence of the Red Men in the New World, but most of them are vague and unsatisfactory; for they have no evidence to support them, but mere conjecture. "Until further research shall throw additional light on the history and emigration of the primitive races of mankind, the origin of the Indians will remain shrouded in mystery." Yet it is quite likely that a clue to the early history of the tribes of the Aborigines may be furnished when a more thorough knowledge of the American Indian languages shall have been acquired; and especially, when the superstitious notions of the people shall have disappeared. It is now a settled fact that America was peopled at a very remote date prior to the Red Men by a race called

14. The Mound-Builders.—The many thousand Aboriginal remains of mounds and earthworks which are scattered through parts of the United States, Mexico, and Central America, show that, many centuries ago, parts of the American Continent were thickly inhabited by a people who possessed great mechanical and architectural skill, such as the Red Men have never displayed; and hence the name of *Mound-builders* has been given to this race of antiquity. This early race had disappeared long before white men first reached America. The Indians, who

succeeded them, neither possessed their civilization nor industry ; nor had they any traditions that threw light upon the history of this ancient race. Some of these mounds are nearly a hundred feet high ; and many of the embankments are miles in extent. Some of these works seem to have been thrown up for purposes of defense, or observation ; while others served as burial-places for the dead. From these mounds have been taken skeletons nearly turned to dust, and skulls quite different from those of the Indians, as well as other

15. Aboriginal Relics.—Besides the mounds and earthworks, there have been found well-burned bricks, laid in fire-places and chimneys, huge fragments of earthen-ware, vases of elegant pattern, stone pipe-bowls with quaint carvings, stone hatchets, flint arrow-heads, isinglass mirrors, and a great variety of copper ornaments and implements ; some of which are well plated with silver. These relics have been found at various depths beneath the surface ; in some instances, under trees that have been growing for centuries. “At Marietta, Ohio, in a mound which had become partly undermined by a stream, a silver cup was discovered, with a regular and polished surface, finely gilt on the inside.” Numerous remains of ancient pottery, equal to any of modern manufacture, have been brought to light. Entire vessels, molded, glazed, and colored in an elegant manner, have been found far below the surface, where they have doubtless lain for ages. At Nashville, Tennessee, a circular vessel was found resting on a rock twenty feet below the surface, with the bottom rounded upwards, surmounted by a female head covered with a conical cap. At the Illinois State salt works is a large pit 400 feet in circumference, in which was found ashes, fragments of pottery, and the remains of a well and drain. At other salt springs, similar discoveries have been made, and vessels have been dug up, suitable for evaporating water. Throughout the country there are numerous

16. Mounds.—The number of mounds erected by the early inhabitants, which are scattered throughout the whole region now occupied by the United States, Mexico, and Central America, has been variously estimated at from five to ten thousand. These mounds are most numerous in Mexico and Central America, and on the banks of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. “Eleven miles from Natchez, Mississippi, was a group of mounds erected for defensive purposes. One of these was thirty-five feet high, and contained an area of four acres on the top, from which rose several smaller mounds. In the middle of the summit was the mouth of a subterranean passage leading to a spring. The remains of a ditch are still to be seen around the base of the large mound ; while its steep sides are marked with indentations and projections like those in modern works of the same kind. Ancient roads leading to this great work may still be traced ; and many weapons, implements, and human bones, have been dug up in the neighborhood.” Conical mounds have been found in different localities in the State of Ohio, in Marion County,

at Marietta, Newark, Portsmouth, Chillicothe, Circleville, Cincinnati, and elsewhere. But the most interesting are the famous

17. Animal Mounds.—"Some of the earthworks in Wisconsin, Iowa, and Ohio, are especially curious, representing by their shape different animals in relief—men with out-stretched arms, birds with wings extended, fish, and various mathematical figures. In one, the form of an elephant can be distinctly traced; in another, that of an alligator. A third, over a thousand feet long, represents a serpent,—the body extended in graceful curves, the tail coiled, and the open jaws enclosing an oval mound of regular outline." All the Aboriginal Remains show a high degree of mechanical skill, of which the Indian, as long as he has been known to Europeans, has never proved himself capable. None the less interesting of the aboriginal remains are the numerous

18. Ruins.—Extensive ruins of ancient temples, pyramids, and cities, equal in magnificence to the grandest of those of the Old World, abound in Mexico and Central America; ruins of massive stone fortresses abound in New Mexico and elsewhere, and ruined fortifications are scattered throughout North America. In Gasconade County, Missouri, under a tract covered with large trees, are still to be seen the ruins of an ancient town regularly laid out in squares and streets. In Mason County, West Virginia, about five miles below the mouth of the Great Kanawha River, and about one mile from the Ohio, are still to be seen embankments of earth—the remains of a fort—upon which large trees are growing. "Among the most remarkable ruined fortifications are those near Newark, Ohio, at the junction of two branches of the Muskingum River. At the eastern extremity is a square fort containing twenty acres, surrounded by a high embankment, and connected on the north with the river, by two covered ways, and on the south by parallel walls with a circular fort. Another pair of walls running west, joins these forts with two others, four miles distant from them. One of these is circular; the other octagonal. The former contains an observatory of earth and stone; and from the latter, parallel walls are traceable several miles southward into the country." The positions for defense were generally well chosen, being usually on the summits of steep hills; and some of the fortifications were provided with moats, parallel walls, and covered ways, which display great skill in engineering and architecture. The extensive researches of Archaeologists have brought to light the existence of a race prior to the Mound-builders, called the

19. "Cliff-Dwellers."—The old ruins in New Mexico and other parts of the country, show that "the so-called New World is the mausoleum of a pre-historic race,—the cemetery of lost tribes, whose crumbling habitations are their only head-stones." These ruins, which consist of immense stone buildings—"picturesque piles of masonry, of an age unknown to tradition"—cover an area of several thousand square miles, comprising the adjoining corners of Colorado, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico, a

region now remote from civilization. The discovery of these ancient ruins mark a very important era among antiquarians. "The mysterious Mound-builders fade into comparative insignificance before the grander and more ancient Cliff-dwellers, whose castles lift their towers amid the sands of Arizona, and crown the terraced slopes of the Rio Mancos and the Hovenweep." Some of these ruins contain several hundred apartments, and show a high degree of architectural skill in their structure, while they are evidently of great antiquity. In these ruins are found stone axes, large grind-stones, and various implements of the Stone Age. The most remarkable ruins yet discovered, are those standing in New Mexico. "They put to shame the primitive log-hut of our fore-fathers; the frame shanty of the prairie town; the dug-out of the mining regions; the adobe shelter of the Pacific slope. In size and grandeur of conception, they equal any of the present buildings of the United States, if we except the Capitol at Washington, and may without discredit be compared to the Pantheon and Coliseum of the Old World." It is supposed that the Cliff-dwellers were the most ancient race of America, and were succeeded by the Mound-builders, and the Mound-builders by

20. The American Indians.—The natives who inhabited America at the time of its discovery by Columbus, were of a different race from the nations of the Old World. When the white men, or Pale Faces, as they were called by the Red Men, first came to America they were received by the Indians, as a superior race of beings, and treated with all the kindness and hospitality of which native innocence is capable. But their kindness was ill-repaid; for it was not long after the discovery of the Continent, that the wrongs of the Indian began, and the inhuman conduct of the whites uprooted this feeling of veneration. The Red Men had just cause to complain of the Pale Faces; for the early explorers, and especially the Spaniards, practiced the most horrid cruelties upon the poor inoffensive natives; in some instances destroying whole nations. When America was discovered by Columbus, there were probably over 300,000 natives; but their number is gradually diminishing; while the few remaining survivors are receding before the advance of civilization; and it will not be many centuries until the race will become extinct. America was

21. The Home of the Red Men.—The civilized races live in houses; they cultivate the soil, build ships, and cities; others roam from place to place with their flocks and herds; while the Red Men of the Western Continent lived in the forest. "The Indian home was a *wigwam*, or cabin made by covering poles with skins and bark. A low opening was left for an entrance, and the ground served for seat, bed and table. Many wigwams, and sometimes more permanent tenements, were grouped together in villages. But the warrior's life was essentially a roving one. Small hunting or war parties, leaving their women and children, would go out for weeks together. During such expeditions they were without

shelter—a fire at night to keep off wild beasts, being their sole protection.” The forest, hill, and river, were the Indian’s earthly paradise, and the type of his home after death. America was truly the home of the Red Men; and here they lived, and fought and died for their hunting grounds. The Red Men belong to the *Ganowanian*, or Bow-and-Arrow race, and constitute several

22. Great Indian Families, or Nations.—“The various Indian tribes that occupied America on the first arrival of the Europeans closely resembled each other in customs, complexion, and general appearance. There were minor points of difference, but these were hardly sufficient for grouping them into great families.” Little was then known respecting the tribes west of the Mississippi. Those tribes living east of the Mississippi and south of the St. Lawrence, (probably numbering 200,000 individuals,) were grouped, according to their languages, under eight great families, or nations; Algonquin, Huron-Iroquois, Dahkotah or Sioux, Catawba, Cherokee, Uchee, Natchez, and Mobilian. The most important of these were

23. The Algonquin Family.—This was the largest of the Indian families. It occupied the territory extending from Hudson’s Bay, as far south as the Cape Fear River and the mouth of the Ohio, and from the Atlantic to the Mississippi; and contained as many warriors as all the remaining families. It included the Knisteneaux and other tribes scattered throughout the whole tract between Hudson’s Bay and the Rocky Mountains. “The Algonquin family embraced most of the nations connected with the history of the first settlers; the Narragansetts, Wampanoags, Pequods, and Pawtuckets, in New England; the Mohegans, on Long Island and the banks of the Hudson; the Delawares, who owned an extensive tract on the river now called by their name; and the Powhatans, originally a confederacy of more than twenty tribes on Chesapeake Bay, afterwards exterminated by war and disease. The Ottawas, Chippeways, Sacs and Foxes, Miamis, Shawnees, and other western tribes, were also Algonquins.” All the tribes of this family were nomadic. At the beginning of the seventeenth century, the Algonquin tribes probably numbered 250,000. But constant intestine wars continued for generations, reduced their numbers, until the whole family of tribes was nearly annihilated by war and disease. The few survivors have emigrated north and west. The Algonquins completely surrounded

24. The Huron-Iroquois, or Six Nations.—This family occupied the Canadian peninsula formed by Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron, the greater part of the present State of New York, and extended as far south as the head-waters of the Ohio, Susquehanna, and Delaware. To this family belonged the Hurons, or Wyandots, the Eries, and the formidable confederated tribes known as the Five Nations, (which included the Senecas, Cayugas, Onondagas, Oneidas, and Mohawks,) who were afterwards joined by the Tuscaroras, a kindred tribe from Carolina. The Iroquois proper,

or Five Nations, were not only distinguished for their superior skill and courage in war, but for their intelligence. "They displayed great wisdom in the management of their domestic affairs, and advanced further in the arts of Indian life than the rest of their race. Conscious that they owed their strength to union, they maintained their confederacy with the utmost care, and thus were more than a match for their enemies who met them singly. Their position, as may be seen from the map, was highly favorable. Lake Ontario on the north, and an extensive mountain-range on the south-east, served as bulwarks against their enemies; while their intercourse with the Dutch settlements kept them well supplied with arms and ammunition." The warlike Iroquois, or Five Nations (probably numbering about 3,000 warriors) were actively engaged in all the inter-colonial wars, and in the war of the Revolution. A part of the western Iroquois were in arms in 1774, and fought against the whites at the battle of Point Pleasant, one of the fiercest in border history. In their greatest prosperity the Iroquois probably numbered 15,000. Many of them were exterminated by war and disease. The survivors, except a few on the Reservation in Western New York, emigrated north and west. The next in importance was

25. The Mobilian Family.—This family of tribes occupied nearly all the territory from the southern boundary of the Algonquins to the Gulf of Mexico; being bounded on the northeast by the Cape Fear River, reaching as far north as the mouth of the Tennessee, and from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. It included many powerful nations, the most important of which were the Creeks, or Muscogeas, and the Seminoles (wanderers,) who fought with a bravery that rivaled the fearless Iroquois. To this family also belonged the brave Chickasaws, who dwelt on the banks of the Mississippi; and the Choctaws, who lived near the Tombigbee, in a delightful country, which yielded rich crops almost without cultivation. The Creeks, or Muscogeas, although exceedingly fond of war, paid considerable attention to agriculture; and "in the intervals between their military expeditions their warriors assisted the women in tilling the soil. Like the Iroquois in the north, the Creeks united the neighboring tribes with themselves in a confederacy, which greatly increased their power." The Mobilian family, at one time, probably numbered over 20,000 warriors. The history of our country is closely interwoven with the Mobilian tribes, even to recent dates. In the civil war of 1861 they divided, some joining the Confederates and others adhering to the United States. Most of the surviving Mobilians, except a few in the Everglades of Florida, emigrated to the Indian Territory. A great portion of them are sober, steady and industrious, and in progress rank next to the Cherokees. The Algonquin and Mobilian families nearly surrounded

26. The Cherokees.—These tribes were a family of mountaineers; they inhabited the fastnesses of the Blue Ridge and the Alleghanies, or the highlands of what are now the States of Tennessee, Alabama, Geor-

gia, and the Carolinas. The Cherokees had a pleasant home, with abundance of game. Mountain ranges bounded their magnificent realm. Although naturally inclined to peace, they were engaged in long and bloody defensive wars with the Shawnees and other tribes, and, at one time, were considered one of the most powerful as well as one of the most civilized and prosperous nations within the limits of the United States. Intellectually, the Cherokees were far above the average of Indian tribes. Unlike most of their race, they became more numerous after exchanging savage for civilized life; numbering at one time over 25,000 individuals. Their language was peculiarly soft and musical, every syllable ending with a vowel. At different times numbers of the Cherokees emigrated west of the Mississippi; and in 1838 the remainder, (except a few in North Carolina,) emigrated west, and settled in the Indian Territory, where they have churches, schools, and printing presses. On the breaking out of the civil war of 1861, the Cherokees joined the Confederates; but seeing the struggle doubtful, over 9,000 abandoned the southern cause, and came within the Union lines. The four families above mentioned were the most conspicuous in the early history of this country. East of the Cherokees lived

27. The Catawbas.—This tribe occupied the interior of North and South Carolina, south of the original seat of the Tuscaroras. They were once a powerful nation; numbering over 1,500 warriors; but becoming engaged in war with the Cherokees, Shawnees, and Iroquois, they were vanquished and nearly all destroyed; while disease still further reduced their numbers. Peter Harris, a Revolutionary soldier, was the last full-blooded Catawba. A few half-breeds still live on the Reservation. The sixth of the Indian families were

28. The Uchees.—This tribe occupied the northern part of Georgia, south of the Cherokees. This was a small tribe of which little was known in history. They were civil, orderly, and industrious, and their women were noted for chastity. Their language was peculiarly harsh and guttural. "They were never known to change their location, and boasted that they were the oldest inhabitants of the region in which they were found." They were finally merged in the Creek Confederacy, and emigrated with them to the Indian Territory. On the east bank of the Mississippi, nearly surrounded by the Mobilian family lived

29. The Natchez.—This tribe occupied the south-western part of the State of Mississippi, in the immediate vicinity of the city now called by their name. This tribe is supposed to have been related to the Mexicans, and is said to have possessed at one time an extended dominion. "They probably settled in this locality early in the sixteenth century, as they retain a tradition of having seen, far to the south-west, where they formerly lived, 'warriors of fire,' by which name they no doubt designated the soldiers of Cortez. The Natchez were nearly destroyed by the French in 1730. From a few survivors, who crossed the Mississippi into Louisiana,

the Tensas Indians are supposed to have sprung." West of the great "Father of Waters" lived

30. The Dahkotah, or Sioux Family.—This was a widely extended family; yet little was known about them by the early settlers. They were first known to the whites in 1640, through the Algonquins, their neighbors, who called them Nadowessieux (whence their name Sioux.) One Dahkotah tribe, the Winnebagoes, emigrated eastward, and settled on the western coast of Lake Michigan, among the Algonquins. The prominent members of the Sioux family were the Mandans, Osages, Iowas, Missouris, and the Arkansas and Kansas Indians. About the year 1660 the Hurons and Chippewas began a war with them, which lasted nearly two centuries. Towards the close of the seventeenth century they joined the Foxes against the French, and were finally scattered among the plains of the Missouri and Mississippi. The English secured their services in the war of 1812. In 1822 this nation numbered over 13,000; and their territory extended from the Mississippi to the Black Hills, and from Devil's Lake to the Big Sioux. But in 1837 and 1851 this nation ceded to the United States all their lands east of the Mississippi, and east of a line from Otter Tail Lake through Lake Traverse to the junction of the Big Sioux and the Missouri, retaining 35,000,000 acres. The government not carrying out the provisions of the treaties, the Sioux became enraged and made a general uprising, killing nearly 1,000 settlers; but they were finally subdued by the United States army. Many bands fled into Dahkotah territory; while war, disease, and want reduced their numbers. In 1863 the Minnesota Sioux were removed to Crow Creek; others fled to the British territory. A treaty made in 1868, was unsatisfactory on both sides; and as gold had been discovered in the Black Hills, the United States wished to purchase the tract, and induce the Sioux to emigrate to the Indian Territory. The Sioux were unwilling; and although in 1875, Sitting Bull, Red Cloud, and Spotted Tail, with other chiefs, visited Washington, President Grant could not induce them to sign a treaty. In 1876 hostilities were manifested by the Dahkotah Sioux, but they were overcome by the Federal troops in a severe battle (in which Gen. Custer was slain,) near the Little Big Horn River. Besides those mentioned above, there were many

31. Other Indian Tribes.—These were of minor importance; and they were widely scattered. The Tuscaroras occupied the territory east of the Blue Ridge, and north of the Catawbias, until they joined the Five Nations. Many tribes became extinct by war and disease. The whole Indian population south of the St. Lawrence and east of the Mississippi did not exceed 200,000. The Indians were for the most part, an unsettled race; yet the wanderings of each tribe were mostly confined to its own hunting-grounds. The Indians had a very striking

32. Personal Appearance.—"Though the first European settlers

observed some points of difference in the appearance of the various Indian tribes, yet there was a strong general resemblance among them. They were all distinguished by a bronze or copper color, straight, coarse, black hair, hazel eyes, and high cheek-bones. Their forms were erect, well proportioned, and remarkable for agility, rather than strength. Constant exercise kept them healthy. Deformity was almost unknown among them; and they were exempt from many of the diseases of civilized life." In the organization of the Indian family there was a peculiar

33. Relationship.—Among civilized nations, descent is established *in the male line*; and the family is so constructed that the lines of kinship constantly diverge from the line of descent, so that collateral kinsmen with each generation stand at a still greater distance removed from each other. "In the Indian family all is reversed. The descent is established *in the female line*; and as a consequence the ties of kindred converge upon each other until they all meet in the grand-daughter. That is, in the aboriginal nations of North America, every grandson and grand-daughter was the grandson and grand-daughter of the whole tribe." "This arose from the fact that all the uncles of a given person were reckoned as his fathers; also, all the mother's sisters were mothers; all the cousins were sisters and brothers; all the nieces, daughters; all the nephews, sons, etc." The Indian had many distinguishing

34. Characteristics.—The Red Men were strongly marked with national peculiarities. They were generally honest and reliable, until they became corrupted by intercourse with white men, particularly the French. They would fulfill their contracts and keep their treaties, unless the other party first broke faith with them. Though of a grave and taciturn demeanor, yet they were hospitable and generous. They also had wonderful self-command, both in enduring pain, and in repressing all emotion. It must, however, be admitted, that they were sometimes deceitful and treacherous—often cruel, improvident, and indolent, always cunning and suspicious. "They never forgot either a kindness or an injury. They were given to few words, but their language was full of eloquence. Their sight and hearing were remarkably acute. Nothing escaped their observation, and they were singularly sagacious in drawing conclusions from signs which Europeans would not notice at all. For the hunting-grounds and graves of their ancestors they cherished a patriotic attachment." They were distinguished by a remarkable want of foresight. "The most striking characteristic of the race was a *certain sense of personal independence—willfulness of action—freedom from restraint*." The idea of a civil authority which should subordinate his passions, curb his will, and thwart his purposes, was intolerable to the Indian. Hence, no common enterprise was undertaken by them unless by the

free concurrence of all. "In later times the Indians have shown a great aversion to civilization. Strongly attached to their savage mode of life, they will not give it up until obliged to do so. To the restraints of education they are equally opposed. They readily understand simple truths, but their minds seem incapable of any long continued effort." In times of peace the Indian character was shown to better advantage; but at his best estate, the Red Man was a gloomy, solitary, and unsocial being. One of the Indian's strongest propensities was his passion for

35. War.—This was the Indian's favorite pursuit; and was considered the most glorious and honorable employment. Indian wars, however, were not for conquest; but always undertaken for the redress of grievances, either real or imaginary; and usually consisted of expeditions carried on by small parties, whose object was to surprise the enemy, and take as many scalps as possible without losing any in return. To be complete, a victory had to be obtained by stratagem, and without any loss of their own number; and hence, fighting was limited to the surprise, the ambuscade, the massacre, and military stratagem. To fall on the battle-field was considered dishonorable, and was regarded as a proof of rashness or unskillfulness. From want of discipline, large bodies could not act with much success. On a war expedition, the chief cautiously led the way followed by his warriors, each treading noiselessly, and leaving as small a trail as possible. When there was danger of being pursued by the enemy, the last warrior concealed the trail by covering it with leaves and branches. In ancient times the Indian had but few

36. Weapons.—The original weapons of the Indians consisted principally of bows and arrows, spears, war-clubs, and stone hatchets, or *tomahawks*. These, though rudely made, they used with great efficiency. Their bows and war-clubs were made of hard wood; their spear heads and tomahawks were made of flint or the hardest stone; and their arrows were pointed with flint, bone, or some other hard substance. After the arrival of the Europeans, they used weapons made of iron. All those who did not escape, or were not killed in battle were taken

37. Captives.—A captive taken in war was conducted to the village of his conquerors, where he was compelled to "run the gauntlet" between two long lines of men, women and children, who beat him with clubs, sticks, etc., as he passed. The prisoner's fate was then decided by a council. He was either adopted into the tribe of his victors, or sentenced to be burned alive at the stake. While thus enduring excruciating tortures (which, in order to maintain his reputation, he had to bear without a groan,) he would chant his war-song in tones of exultation, or denounce his persecutors as *women* who knew not how to torture a chief; or he would boast of his exploits in carrying

death and desolation into the villages of his enemies. "At last his taunts provoked some furious enemy to inflict the death-blow, or else the flames did their work, and the unsubdued spirit of the warrior was free forever." Notwithstanding the diabolical cruelty of the savage warriors towards their prisoners of war, there is not an instance on record of any Indian offering personal insult to a female captive. When not enlisted in war, the Indian would engage in

38. The Chase.—Without the chase the Indian pined, languished, and died. To smite with swift arrow the deer, the bear, and the buffalo, was the Red Man's great delight and profit. Such a race could live only in a country of woods and wild animals; and in the primitive forest of America the Red Man roamed with absolute sway, until the Pale Faces drove him from his illimitable hunting-grounds. Another strong propensity of the Indian was his fondness for ornament in

39. Dress.—"In summer, and in more southerly regions, the dress of the Red Men was scanty. In winter, before the Pale Faces supplied them with blankets, they wore robes of skins cured by drying and smoking; and on their feet, moccasins of deer-skin. The women let their long, coarse, black hair float over their shoulders; the warriors plucked out their thin beards, if any appeared, and generally removed their hair with the exception of the scalp-lock on the crown. Porcupine-quills, feathers, and beads made of clam-shells, served them as ornaments. They were in the habit of painting their bodies, using different colors and devices to express war or peace, grief or exultation; also, of tattooing on the chest the *totem*, or figure of some animal or bird—a bear, deer, beaver, turtle, eagle, crane, etc.,—the great original of which was thought to be the special guardian of their clan." It was characteristic of the Indian never to provide at one time much

40. Food.—Having neither iron implements nor domestic animals to help them, the Red Men cultivated the soil but little. Their agriculture was confined to a few plants; such as maize, or Indian corn, beans, squashes, and tobacco, which they raised to smoke (not to chew), and which habit was said to have originated with the Indians, and spread all over the so-called civilized world. "But their principal food consisted of animals and birds taken in hunting, and fish which they speared, or caught with bone hooks and rude nets. When food was plenty, they ate like gluttons, but took no care to provide for the future, and therefore often suffered from hunger." One of the Indian's greatest virtues, was his

41. Hospitality.—"Among all the tribes, a stranger on his arrival was treated with the utmost respect and attention. The best the wigwam afforded was always placed before him, and his hosts were displeased if he did not eat, whether he needed food or not. Howev-

er scanty their supply, they withheld nothing from their guest." There was but little advancement made in any branch of industry on account of the Indian's natural aversion to

42. Labor.—Manual labor of every kind was considered beneath the dignity of a warrior; and thus it fell to the lot of his poor *Squaw*. She not only prepared the meals and took care of her little *papoose*, but erected the wigwam, gathered the wood, prepared the skins for clothing, tilled the ground, and even carried the baggage on their marches, besides acting as a drudge generally. The condition of the Indian women was miserable in the extreme. Both at home and abroad, they were but little better than slaves,—beasts of burden, as well as degraded creatures. The social principle was correspondingly low. The Red Men had peculiar

43. Marriage Customs.—Among all the tribes a regular union between husband and wife was universal; yet they did not usually marry within their own tribe. The daughters were often purchased in marriage from their parents. Sometimes a chief had several wives, or squaws; and each warrior was at liberty to take as many as he could support. Among some tribes divorces were common, but the marriage compact generally lasted until death. "The marriage ceremony was extremely simple. It often happened that a young man would let his friends select a wife for him. He or his relations then made presents to the parents of the intended bride, which were accepted if the offer was approved; otherwise they were returned. In the former case, the parents dressed their daughter in her best clothes, and conducted her to the bridegroom's residence. The ceremony was then complete." The Indians maintained singular

44. Family Relations.—"The Indian wife, or squaw, had a hard lot. Besides being compelled to do all the drudgery, she was generally treated by her husband with indifference, and often with cruelty. For his children, particularly during infancy, the warrior entertained a stronger affection. He could endure pain without a groan; but, when misfortune overtook his offspring, he gave way to the most violent grief. The loss of a promising son was regarded as the greatest possible calamity; and often to redeem a child from the enemy, a father has surrendered himself, and been burned at the stake in his stead." The young Indian was early trained to endure hunger and fatigue, which was considered an important part of his

45. Education.—The education of the Indian consisted chiefly of athletic exercises and such training as would enable him to undergo rigorous ordeals. The young Indian was early taught to use the bow and arrow, to spear the fish, hurl the tomahawk, and to perform other feats requiring dexterity and courage. Children of both sexes were taught to weave mats, string wampum, and make bows and arrows. The boys were instructed by their elders (who had themselves receiv-

ed their knowledge from chiefs that had preceded them) in the traditions of their people, which consisted chiefly of stories of brave deeds. "A venerable warrior once said that his father had labored day and night to teach him the laws, ceremonies, and history of his nation, 'that he might one day benefit his people by his counsel.'" There is a wild grandeur about the

46. Indian Languages.—These contained comparatively few words, for they lacked the terms of art, science, and the trades, as well as names for abstract ideas; yet they are all subject to great rules and principles, and are less irregularly marked than more cultivated tongues. As spoken, they were generally soft and musical. None of the Indian languages were written, for the Red Men had no letters* with which their words could be represented. But they had a species of hieroglyphics, or rude picture-writing which answered all their purposes; and with these symbols, they would sometimes record important events for the benefit of future ages, by engraving them on rocks, or painting them on trees or birch-bark. The Indians believed mostly in independent

*"Since white men, however, have become acquainted with the aboriginal tongues, they have taken the letters of the English alphabet to denote their sounds, and have thus been able to write as well as speak them. The Cherokees alone have an alphabet devised by one of their own number. The name of this ingenious native was Sequoyah, or, as he is generally called, George Guess. Seeing the books used by the missionaries, and being told that the characters they contained represented the sounds used in speaking, he set about making an alphabet for his own tongue. Strange to say, without any knowledge of other languages, he succeeded. Instead of analyzing words into letters, he went no further than syllables, and found that by eighty-five characters every word in his language could be represented. In European tongues, so great is the variety of syllables that an alphabet of this kind would be next to useless; but in Cherokee, since there are only eighty-five syllables used, it answers the purpose better than an alphabet of letters. Printed Cherokee words are very short, for they contain only as many characters as there are syllables in each; and a few days' study will enable one to read and write the language with ease."—*Quackenbos's History of the United States*,

"The Indian had a name for whatever he could see, hear, or feel; but he had few words to express abstract ideas." "Acquainted only with Nature, a total stranger to art, science, commerce, and mechanical industry, the Indian needed but few words; yet, as a human being, subject to the same passions as others, he required a language capable of expressing his thoughts, and feelings; and this we find him possessing in all parts of the continent." "The language of the Indian, in ordinary conversation as well as formal speeches, was highly figurative and often sublime. Familiar with Nature in all her variety and majesty, the Red Man delighted in drawing his figures from the objects which she presented. If he wished to express the idea of prosperity, he would speak of a brilliant sun; adversity he would represent by lowering clouds; to proclaim war was to dig up the tomahawk; to make peace was to smoke the calumet. Many Indian chiefs were as distinguished for their eloquence as for their courage. Their delivery was animated, dignified, and forcible; their gesticulation, graceful and natural. Some of their speeches have scarcely been surpassed by the greatest efforts of civilized orators."—*Quackenbos's History of the United States*.

Logan's Speech.—"I appeal to any white man to say if he ever entered Logan's cabin hungry and he gave him not meat; if he came naked and cold, and I clothed him not. During the last long and bloody war Logan remained idle in his cabin, an advocate for peace. Such was my love for the whites, that my countrymen, as they passed me, said, 'Logan is the friend of the whites.' I had thoughts of living among you, but for the injuries of one man. Colonel Cressap, last Spring, in cold blood and unprovoked, murdered all the relations of Logan, not sparing even my women and children. There runs not one drop of my blood in the veins of any living creature. This called on me for revenge. I have sought it. I have killed many. I have fully glutted my vengeance. For my country, I rejoice in the beams of peace. But do not harbor the thought that mine is the joy of fear. Logan never felt fear. He will not turn on his heel to save his life. Who is there to mourn for Logan?"

This powerful speech was sent in a belt of wampum, and delivered by a faithful interpreter to Lord Dunmore, under an oak tree seven miles from Circleville. President Jefferson has written of this address of Logan;—"I may challenge the whole orations of Demosthenes and Cicero, and of any more eminent orator, if Europe has furnished a single passage superior to the speech of Logan."

47. Government.—The government of the Indians was patriarchal. Every tribe had its *sachem*, or chief, who owed his position sometimes to hereditary descent; but he was more generally chosen on account of his superior bravery, cunning, wisdom, or eloquence. The chief was the leader in war; but in time of peace he exercised little or no authority. There were no laws; for there was nothing of which the Indian could be prouder than of his personal freedom, and whoever suffered a wrong was allowed to seek his own vengeance. "To settle important matters, councils were held, at which all who had killed an enemy in war were present. After smoking around the council-fire a long time in silence, the chief or the oldest warrior present delivered his opinion, and then the other old men gave theirs in succession. Perfect order reigned in those assemblies, and every speaker was listened to in silence. The chief, being generally the most sagacious and eloquent of his tribe, had little trouble in convincing the others and deciding the matter according to his own views." The Red Men recognized the natural

48. Religion.—The Indians worshiped the Great Spirit—the mighty *Manitou*, the creator and preserver of all things. "They spoke of him with reverence, and believed that he was everywhere present, that he knew their wants, and aided those who loved and obeyed him. They prayed to him for everything they wanted, for health, for courage, and for success in hunting and war." The Indians recognized the God of Nature in every living creature, and spoke of certain natural objects—the sun, moon, stars, water, etc.,—as inferior divinities, but regarded them merely as symbols or representatives of the Great Spirit. To the Indian there was an invisible spirit in every thing wonderful, sublime, or beautiful,—in the cataract, the great forest, and the mighty tempest. The Indians generally believed that the Deity possessed a human form and was in all respects a man. Dreams exercised a great influence over the Red Men, and a belief in them may be considered a part of their religion. "The Indians believed that the soul, freed from the body at death, hastened to the happy hunting-grounds. Before it could reach this blissful region, they thought it had to pass through some ordeal by which its worthiness was tested. This was generally represented as a bridge over a dark river. The wicked fell into the stream, and either remained there forever, struggling with the waves, or were borne away to a place of perpetual torture. The good, on the other hand, crossed in safety; and reached the happy hunting-grounds, which were stocked with the choicest game and abounded in all that could render the warrior happy." The Red Men believed in the existence of good and evil spirits; that the former held intercourse with certain persons on earth, and endowed them with supernatural power. Those who were thus favored were known as

49. "Medicine-Men."—The Medicine-Man, or Doctor, was a self-constituted physician and prophet. No one gave him his authority; and no

one took it away. His right was his own; and his influence depended upon himself and the voluntary respect of the nation. Besides the herbs (spurge, thoroughwort, may-weed, water-pepper, the inner bark of the buckeye and butternut, etc.,) whose use he was taught by experience, the medicine-man employed various incantations and magical ceremonies, to drive out the evil spirits which were supposed to possess the sick; and, "if successful, he was thought to have gained a victory over the evil spirit; and, if the patient died, this same evil spirit bore the blame." The use of the vapor bath was perhaps the most usual and effective remedy; and one which is now employed with great success. The Indians were for the most part healthy, on account of their constant exercise in the open air; yet pestilence would sometimes sweep through the land and thin their ranks. Among the various tribes there prevailed different

50. Modes of Burial.—Some nations laid the body on the ground, and covered it with bark, or dug a grave in the earth, in which they placed the corpse in a sitting posture. Others deposited the body in a kind of coffin, and placed it on an elevated platform, or left it suspended from the branches of a tree. It was their custom to bury with the deceased his weapons, and whatever else it was thought might be of use to him in the spirit-land. Sometimes food was placed on the grave, and his favorite dog and horse were killed, to bear him company. The Indians paid great attention to the bodies of the dead, in some cases collecting their remains after a certain number of years, and burying them with great ceremonies. Notwithstanding the Indian's eccentricities, his many hardships, and his rude way of living, there was something romantic and captivating about

51. Indian Life.—The Indian was the child of Nature—a man of the woods—he communed only with himself and the genius of solitude. The forest, to him, was better than his wigwam, and his wigwam better than the village. The forest, the hill, and the river were his earthly paradise, and the type of his home after death. "When engaged in the chase or in warlike expeditions, which occupied a great part of his time, he was exposed to the full force of the weather, lying on the ground without shelter and with no other protection than a fire to prevent attacks from the beasts of the forest." "There is something fascinating in the Indian character, and one cannot long associate with them without having a perceptible, growing attachment. He is emphatically the natural man; and it is an easy thing to make an Indian out of a white person, but very difficult to civilize or christianize an Indian." White prisoners have been known to refuse to go back to their own people after being exchanged, so captivating is their mode of life. Besides the Indians, who inhabited America at the time of its discovery, there was a different race of people called

52. The Esquimaux.—"The extreme northern parts of North America

were inhabited by a people quite different from the Indians, calling themselves *INNUIITS* (*our folks, men*), but generally known as *ESQUIMAUX*—(*fish-eaters*). It was they who helped to exterminate the Scandinavian colonies in Greenland. The Esquimaux belong to the Mongolian race, and resemble the tribes of north-eastern Asia. They are short in stature and dirty in their habits; they dress in seal-skins and bear-skins, and live principally on raw, animal food. Their dwellings are either huts of snow, or inclosures of stone, rafted over with walrus-bones and roofed in with earth, hides, or mosses. They move rapidly from place to place, on sleds drawn by packs of hungry, wolfish-looking dogs." Although resembling the Mongolians, the Esquimaux are classed by some ethnologists with the hunting tribes of the North American Indians, and claim that they have the same origin. The Esquimaux, although small (generally less than five feet in height), are well proportioned, broad shoulders, large head and limbs, and body inclined to corpulence, but with small, soft hands and feet. They have flat faces, high cheek bones, small but flat noses, round cheeks, small round mouth, small lustreless black eyes, and long straight, coal-black hair. They root out the beard. Their body is of a dark gray color, but the face, blue or brown, which is attributed to their greasy habits, as they are born white. They practice polygamy, and the women are generally regarded as creatures of an inferior order, to be disposed of by the men according to their pleasure. The Esquimaux hunt with bow and arrows, spears and slings. In early times they were engaged in constant hostilities with the Algonquins, who drove them from their hunting-grounds near the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the extreme north.

The Red Man was the brave child of Nature,
In the forest glades he ever loved to roam;
A gloomy, suspicious, restless creature,
Yet enjoying rude sports in his forest home.

The Pale Faces searched out his secret haunts,
They drove him away from his hunting-grounds;
Destroying the forests, increased his wants;
His liberty is gone—his misery abounds



Early History of America.

"Their land is full of silver and gold, neither is there any end of their treasures."
"And all nations shall flow unto it."—ISAIAH, III, 7, and XI, 2.

53. Discovery of America.—After the descendants of Noah had grown into powerful nations, and spread throughout all the Old World, they became weary of war conquests, and sought to discover new lands. Among the early adventurers, were the Norwegian navigators. Iceland, discovered by accident, was colonized by these Norsemen (*Northmen*) in the year 874 ; and at a later period one of these bold sailors, attempting to reach the island, was driven by a severe storm to the south-west, and discovered the southern extremity of Greenland. About a century later, Red Eric sought and found this distant coast of which traditions were still preserved, and spent three years in exploring the surrounding waters. In the year 1000 one of Eric's sons sailed further to the south-west in quest of new discoveries ; he coasted the mainland of America for many miles, and finally wintered in what he called Vinland (*vine-land*), supposed to be identical with parts of Rhode Island and Massachusetts. Many subsequent voyages were made to the American mainland for wood ; and attempts were even made to colonize the newly-discovered lands,—but without success, on account of the hostility of the natives, and from other causes ; and thus all knowledge of the Western Continent was soon lost to the civilized world, except what was buried in Icelandic records and traditions. According to Welsh historians, the Atlantic was crossed in 1170, A. D., by Madoc, a prince and hero of Wales. But the Chinese claim a prior discovery of the Western Continent. The Western Continent, once more lost to the civilized world, remained to be re-discovered by the genius of CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

54. Discoveries of Columbus.—"The latter half of the fifteenth century was a time of great activity throughout Europe. The science of navigation had been vastly improved ; the art of printing had been invented ; books of travel and adventure were eagerly read ; and men's minds were thus greatly excited by stories of the wealth of the Indies," and other countries. Among those who had caught the spirit of the times, was Christopher Columbus, an Italian, born about 1435, at Genoa. Columbus, having become convinced that the earth was round, desired to discover a shorter route to the Indies, by sailing across the unknown Atlantic. After applying in vain for several years to various European

governments for men and ships, Queen Isabella of Spain, at last aided him with three small vessels and ninety men. On Friday, August 3, 1492, Columbus sailed from Palos, a sea port on the south-western coast of Spain; and after stopping at the Canary Islands a month to refit, he struck out westward, on the 6th of September, over the unknown sea. On the 12th of October, 1492, after a long and anxious voyage he landed on one of the Bahama Islands, which he named San Salvador, called by the natives Guanahani. "The land was covered with forests, and gay with the foliage and flowers of a tropical clime. The natives thronged from the woods to gaze at the ships, which with their white sails they regarded as huge birds hovering over the sea." Columbus next directed his course to the south, and discovered Cuba, Hispaniola (now called Hayti), and other islands. On Hispaniola he left a colony, and returned to Spain in January, 1493, with several of the natives and specimen products of the New World—gold, tropical plants, and birds of brilliant plumage—reaching Palos amid the roaring of cannon, where he was regarded as the greatest discoverer of the age. Columbus made three subsequent voyages; one, in 1493 during which Jamaica and Porto Rico were visited; another in 1498, during which he discovered Trinidad Island and the mainland of South America; and the last in 1502, in which he aimed to find a passage to India. Failing in this, he explored the coast of Central America for many miles; and after many hardships he succeeded in reaching Hispaniola; from there he made his way back to Spain,—in the summer of 1504—only to find Queen Isabella dead, Ferdinand ungrateful, and with the prospect of dragging out the remainder of his life in poverty and gloom. He died in 1506, ignorant of the real discovery which he had made, supposing he had only reached the eastern part of Asia, or the outlying islands of India. And hence he called the natives *Indians*.

55. Name of the New World.—The discoveries of Columbus quickly drew many adventurers to the shores of the new continent. Among them, in the year 1499, came a Florentine, named AMERIGO VESPUCCI, who followed the track of Columbus, in a private expedition, and on a subsequent voyage, in the service of Portugal, coasted South America to its southern extremity. He published the first account of the newly-discovered lands, that was given to the people of Europe. For this reason the name of AMERICA was given to the whole continent, instead of being called COLUMBIA, after its real discoverer. In poetry, the New World is often called COLUMBIA, and certainly that should have been its name, instead of AMERICA. The New World, is sometimes called the *Western Continent*, to distinguish it from the Eastern, which embraces Europe, Asia, and Africa,—and the South-eastern, or Australia.

56. Natural Features of America.—These are on the grandest scale. Its lakes and rivers, unsurpassed in size and number, afford wonderful facilities for inland navigation. Its length is traversed by a

vast mountain-chain, having numerous snow-crowned peaks and volcanoes. "From this great chain spread out immense table-lands, which lose themselves in low plains, rendered fruitful by the streams that intersect them. Six-sevenths of the soil is capable of cultivation, and much of it is unsurpassed in fertility. Invaluable fields of coal, and rich deposits of the useful and precious metals, are found in various parts." Its cataracts, especially those of Niagara, are of unequaled grandeur. The Mammoth Red Wood trees (*Sequoia gigantea*) of the Pacific coast are said to be the most gigantic of all vegetable productions.

57. Animals of America.—The wild animals originally found in America were mostly inferior to the corresponding ones of the Old World. "The lion of the Eastern Continent is here replaced by the puma (panther, or cougar), the tiger by the jaguar, the rhinoceros by the tapir, the camel by the llama. But to the New World belong the largest members of the bear and deer family." Instead of the ox was found the huge buffalo (bison). Remains of a quadruped larger than those of the elephant known as the *mastodon*, (now extinct,) have been dug up in different parts of the country. All our domesticated animals were introduced by Europeans after the discovery of the continent. Our varieties of native birds are numerous, many of which are not found in the Old World. Among them are the wild-turkey, the toucan, and the humming-bird.

58. Early Discoveries of Different Nations.—The news of the discoveries of Columbus quickly spread through Europe, and produced a universal desire among the natives for discovery. The people of the Old World were centuries in making themselves acquainted with the shape and character of the New World. They went every where, but settled no where, for no one cared to plant a colony, as long as this roving spirit prevailed. This was really the beginning of a new era in the history of the world; and may probably be called the *Period of Voyage and Discovery*. Among the nations who caught the spirit of discovery were the English, Portuguese, Spanish, French, and Dutch.

59. English Discoveries.—England, though just recovering from a long civil war, known in history as the Wars of the Roses, was among the first to encourage ventures in the New World. In the year 1497, JOHN CABOT, a Venitian by birth, with his son Sebastian, under a commission from King Henry VII., sailed from Bristol, England, with one vessel. He discovered the island of Newfoundland, and sailed along the coast of North America for several hundred miles; yet he labored under the same opinion as Columbus, that this was only the eastern coast of Asia. As the profits of the enterprise, he brought to King Henry three natives, and two wild turkeys, the first specimens of that bird ever seen in Europe. Sebastian Cabot, the next year (1498), with two ships, sailed along the coast from Labrador to Florida, touching at several places,

and searching for an open passage to India. He made several subsequent voyages, and explored various parts of the coast. These voyages were the means of establishing England's subsequent claim in America. But nothing immediately resulted from these voyages, except the establishment of a profitable cod-fishery, until the year 1578, when an attempt was made to colonize the lands to which she had thus secured the title.

60. Portuguese Discoveries.—Portugal, chagrined at having lost the honor which Columbus reflected on Spain, confined her efforts mainly to attempts to reach India by sailing around the southern extremity of Africa; which was finally accomplished by VASCO DE GAMA in 1497. Three years later, CABBAL, on his way to the East Indies with a large fleet, was carried far to the west, after leaving the Canaries, and accidentally discovered the eastern part of South America, which is now known as Brazil. In the following year, 1501, CORTEREAL, another Portuguese navigator, coasted Labrador with the view of finding a north-west passage to India; but, not succeeding, he captured fifty of the natives, and sold them as slaves on his return.

61. Spanish Discoveries.—Spain, elated over the success of Columbus, was naturally the most excited by the reports concerning the gold and precious stones of the New World. Every man wanted to become a discoverer. The excitement ran to such a height that some villages were almost depopulated. Consequently, for several years after the death of Columbus, the coast of Central America and the adjacent country was visited by a great number of unprincipled Spanish adventurers, who cared for nothing but gold, and in searching for it, practiced all kinds of fraud and violence on the unoffending natives. VASCO NUNEZ DE BALBOA, one of the boldest of these adventurers, learning from a native chief of a great sea to the south, "whose tributary streams flowed over beds of gold-dust," started with an expedition to find it. After many days traveling through forests and over mountains, he discovered the mighty Pacific (1513). Hence, "to Spain belongs the honor, not only of discovering America, but also of penetrating to the Pacific, and thus proving that the New World formed a separate and independent continent." In March, 1512, the year before De Balboa's discovery, PONCE DE LEON, once a fellow-voyager of Columbus, while searching among the Bahamas for an imaginary fountain, "whose waters bestowed perpetual youth," discovered the main land (which he at first supposed to be an island,) on Easter Sunday, and, in commemoration of the day of the discovery, named it FLORIDA,—*Pasqua de Flores (the Feast of Flowers)*,—from the Spanish name for Easter Sunday. In 1520, Magellan, a Portuguese navigator in the service of Spain, sailed around the southern extremity of South America, passing through the strait since called by his name, to the great Ocean, which he called the PACIFIC, on account of its tranquility during his voyage. Magellan was kill-

ed in an engagement with the natives of the Philippine Islands. One of his ships finally reached home by sailing around Africa, being the first vessel that ever sailed around the globe.

62. Spanish Explorations.—In 1517, CORDOVA landed and explored the northern coast of Yucatan; and in 1518, GRIJALVA explored the southern coast of Mexico. After De Leon's time, the region north of the Gulf of Mexico was explored by other Spaniards; but no attempt was made to penetrate the interior until the year 1528; when PAMPHILO DE NARVAEZ, hoping to find rich spoils, started on an exploring expedition from Tampa Bay with a well-chosen force under a commission from the Emperor Charles V. After wandering in vain for six years through woods and tangled everglades, famished, and suffering from fatigue, malaria, and hostile natives, only four wretched survivors reached their countrymen. Very similar was the history of a later expedition, undertaken in 1539 by FERDINAND DE SOTO, governor of Cuba and Florida. Starting from the same place with a full equipment, and traveling in the same direction as his predecessor, he penetrated to the interior; and, after wandering for two years, and enduring incredible hardships, he reached the Mississippi River (1541)—then for the first time seen by Europeans. "They were kindly received by the Indians, who crossed the river in multitudes, bringing their visitors fish, and loaves made of persimmons." After wandering for some time, they at length found their way to the country of the Natchez, whom they tried to frighten into supplying their wants; but the brave Natchez chief was as ready for war as for peace. "You say," said the chief, "you are the children of the sun; dry up this river and I will believe you." In the following year (1542) De Soto died of a malignant fever brought on by exhaustion and mental distress; and his body was sunk beneath the waves of the mighty river he had discovered. His few surviving companions floated down the Mississippi in rude boats, to its mouth, and finally reached a Spanish settlement. In all their explorations, the Spaniards treated the Indians whom they encountered with extreme cruelty.

63. Spanish Conquests.—Several Spanish adventurers from Cuba, having touched at different points on the Mexican coast, had brought news of a rich and powerful nation in the interior under the dominion of MONTEZUMA. In 1519, VELASQUEZ, then governor of Cuba, sent out an expedition for its subjugation, under the command of HERNANDO CORTES, a man of great energy and courage, though cruel, avaricious and unprincipled. Cortes landed with 617 men, and having founded Vera Cruz, and sunk his ships in order that retreat might be impossible, he marched fearlessly to the Mexican capital, with but little opposition, and destroyed nearly the whole of that magnificent city, including among other treasures, a vast collection of the Aztec hieroglyphics. "The natives who had never before seen a horse, imagined that horse and rider formed one mysterious monster, and looked upon the discharge of guns as thunder

and lightning from the angry gods." Montezuma, the Emperor, who claimed to be lord of the world, perished early in the conflict. GAUTEMOZIN, the last of the Aztec emperors, succeeded to the throne, but soon met the fate of his predecessor. After two years and a half of carnage, cruelty and perfidy, Cortez was successful; and thus the supremacy of Spain was acknowledged in Mexico (1521). Among the bravest and most distinguished Spanish adventurers of this period, was PIZARRO, who had heard of the wealth and splendor of the Peruvian Empire. "What Cortez was to Mexico, Pizarro was to Peru. With less education than Cortez (for he could neither read nor write), but equally false, cruel, avaricious, and brave, Pizarro made three expeditions from Panama, on the Pacific coast, for the subjugation of the rich empire of the Incas. The first two [made respectively in 1524 and 1526] were unsuccessful; but on the third, (undertaken in 1531 by the authority of the Emperor Charles V.,) with less than two hundred men, he marched across the mountains, and by means of treachery, seized the Peruvian Inca, or sovereign, after massacring several thousand of his unarmed attendants. Upon the promise of his release, the Inca sent out agents to strip his temples of their decorations, and made over to his captors gold and silver to the value of seventeen millions of dollars—only to find that a Spaniard's promise to a heathen meant nothing, and to be put to death by his perfidious conqueror." After killing the Inca, Pizarro pushed on to the ancient capital, Cuzco, the most splendid city of the New World, (noted for its magnificent Temple of the Sun) and proceeded to pillage the palaces and religious edifices. In 1533, the country being subdued, Pizarro assumed the government, ruling like a king until 1541, when he fell a victim of conspiracy.

64. Treatment of the Indians by the Spaniards.—Although the Red Men were generally kind and hospitable to the Pale Faces, yet the Spaniards, from first to last of their explorations, treated the Indians with extreme cruelty, exacting whatever they wanted, requiring them to carry their baggage, and on the slightest pretext setting fire to their villages, enslaving them, and, without any provocation cutting off their hands, and even burning them alive. "The treatment of the Indians by the Spaniards forms one of the most terrible records in connection with the history of the New World. No language can do justice to the cruelty the poor and, at first, confiding and unoffending natives, suffered at their hands. They were put in the mines and worked to death; they were tortured, burned, murdered. The Indians made every effort to escape from this frightful misery, but it was impossible. Families, and often whole villages, committed suicide to avoid the oppression of their taskmasters." Ferdinand and Isabella, the sovereigns of Spain, and others tried to stop this terrible work; yet whole nations of Indians were blotted out of existence. Over a million of peaceable and unoffending natives are said to have been destroyed in a few years in

Hispaniola alone. The Indians have good reason for complaint. It is no wonder they fought so desperately, and, when opportunity offered, that they inflicted such excruciating tortures upon their pale faced brethren in return for their ill-treatment.

65. French Discoveries.—Although the French had made several profitable fishing voyages to the Banks of Newfoundland, yet nothing was done in the way of discovery until the year 1524. The French king, Francis I., hearing of the rich spoils which Cortez had sent home to the Emperor Charles V. of Spain, declared that he "would like to see the clause in Adam's will which entitled Spain and Portugal to divide the New World between them." Accordingly he sent an exploring expedition under VERRAZANI, a Florentine, who sailed along the coast from Carolina to Nova Scotia, trading with the natives, who showed a friendly disposition. Ten years later (1534) another expedition was sent out by the Admiral of France, under JAMES CARTIER, who sailed around Newfoundland, and discovered the Gulf and River St. Lawrence. In his second voyage in 1535 he ascended the river to the principal Indian settlement, Hochelaga, the present site of Montreal. The Indians treated him kindly, but he repaid them by carrying their chief a prisoner to France.

66. Dutch Discoveries.—In the beginning of the seventeenth century, the Dutch of the United Netherlands were masters of the ocean, as well as the leading commercial nation of the world. They had about 3,000 vessels and nearly 100,000 seamen. Monopolizing at this time most of the Eastern trade, they naturally desired to find a short passage to the Indies; and their navigators had sought it by an easterly route, to the North of Europe and Asia; but all attempts had failed on account of the immense barriers of ice. "Undismayed by previous failures, the Dutch East India Company in 1609 sent out HENRY HUDSON, an English captain of experience, with instructions still to search for a North-east Passage. Unable to force his little vessel, the Half-moon, through the ice in that direction, Hudson at last struck a westerly course for the New World, hoping there to find a North-west Passage." After exploring the coast and discovering Delaware Bay, Hudson entered the mouth of the noble river that preserves his name; and after passing the Narrows, he next found himself in a capacious harbor. He ascended the Hudson beyond the present site of Albany. On his approach, the natives actuated by curiosity gathered in crowds. "The Indians at first took the Half-moon for a huge fish, but on a nearer view thought it must be the boat of the great Manitou." The Indians were for the most part friendly, and gladly bartered their otter and beaver skins for beads, knives, and trinkets; but in token of his regard, Hudson made them drunk with the "fire-water" which was destined to prove so fatal to their race. The spot was afterwards called by the Indians MANHATTAN, or "the place of

drunkenness." "At this time, Manhattan Island and the valley of the Hudson were covered with giant trees draped with luxuriant grape-vines. Reptiles crawled amid the decayed boughs and foliage of former centuries. The spotted deer laved his sides in the noble river, or hid in dense thickets which the sun-light never penetrated. The fierce inhabitants of the forest made their lairs in unexplored recesses, undisturbed save by the proud Algonquin, sole lord of these vast solitudes." On these discoveries the Dutch of the United Netherlands based their claim to that region in North America, extending from Cape Cod to the Delaware River; and some merchants of Amsterdam were led to fit out a vessel for traffic with the Indians, and a profitable trade sprung up, of which Manhattan Island was the principal trading-post.

67. Early Settlements by Different Nations.—"As soon as the adventurers had satisfied themselves with tracing sea-coasts, ascending rivers, and scaling mountains, they began to form permanent settlements. And each settlement was a new State in the wilderness. Every voyager now became ambitious to plant a colony. Kings and queens grew anxious to confer their names on the towns and commonwealths of the New World;" and thus there began a new era in the history of America, which might properly be called the *Colonial Period*. Among the nations who first made permanent settlements in America, were the Spanish, French, English, and Dutch.

68. Spanish Settlements.—In the meantime, while the different nations were making discoveries and explorations, the Spaniards had colonized Hispaniola, (now St. Domingo,) Cuba, Porto Rico, and Jamaica; and from these islands, as a center, the Spanish adventurers pushed out in different directions, and settled Central America and portions of South America. Thus, before any other European power except Portugal had established a permanent settlement on the Western Continent, the Spanish possessions in America extended from the northern coast of the Gulf of Mexico, across the Isthmus, along the Pacific nearly to Patagonia; while under the name of Florida, was claimed, besides, the rest of North America as far north as Canada. The first permanent settlement in Florida was made at St. AUGUSTINE in 1565, by MELENDEZ. This is the oldest town within the present limits of the United States, and some of the stone houses said to have been built by the Spaniards, still remain. Seventeen years later, 1582, SANTA FE was founded by DON ANTONIO DE ESPEGO. This is the second oldest town in the United States.

69. French Settlements.—After several attempts at different places, the first permanent French settlement in America was made by DE MONTS in 1605, at PORT ROYAL, Nova Scotia, on the Bay of Fundy. In 1608, the first permanent settlement in Canada was made at QUEBEC by SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN, who, in the following year,

1609, discovered the lake still called by his name. "While exploring the country, Champlain defeated the Iroquois, who then for the first time heard the thunder and saw the strange fire of the Frenchmen's guns. Nor were the French, in turn, less dismayed by the barbarity with which the savages tortured their prisoners, and tore the scalps from the dying and dead." Other French explorations were made westward, and the whole territory thus opened was called **NEW FRANCE**.

70. English Settlements.—After several attempts, the first permanent English settlement in America was commenced on the 23rd of May 1607, at Jamestown, Virginia. This first English colony, consisting of 105 men, was taken out by Captain **CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT**, under the auspices of the London Company. It was called **JAMESTOWN**, in honor of King James I. The country had been called **VIRGINIA** in honor of Elizabeth, "the Virgin Queen." Although the English had been unsuccessful in their attempts to colonize America, yet they were not discouraged. The first permanent settlement in the New England States, was made in 1620, at Plymouth by the Puritans, or "Pilgrim Fathers." This colony consisted of 101 persons, who fled from England on account of religious persecution; they came over in the *Mayflower*, and landed on the 21st of December, 1620. They called the place **PLYMOUTH** after the last town they had seen in Old England. Soon after the arrival of the first settlers, other emigrants came over, and settled in the English colonies.

71. Character of the Early Settlers of Virginia.—The early settlers of Virginia were for the most part poorly fitted to make a living in a new country. They were mostly "vagabond gentlemen," who despised labor. "They came with no idea of remaining for life, but only to make their fortunes and then go back to England. They brought neither wives nor children with them, and, without homes, there was nothing to attach them to the settlement. It was for twelve years a colony of men chiefly, with all the vices of such a state. When ninety young women were sent over in the year 1619, and became wives of the settlers, then the permanence of the colony was secured." Among the leading men were **NEWPORT**, the commander **MARTIN**, **RADCLIFFE**, and Captain **JOHN SMITH**, a young man of great energy and force of character, who had passed a life of wonderful adventure in the Old World.

72. The Starving-Time.—In the autumn of 1609, Smith, who was then governor, was so injured by an accidental explosion of gunpowder that he was obliged to return to England for surgical aid. After his departure the colonists became idle, riotous, disorderly, and improvident, and ill-treated the Indians, who, in revenge, refused to bring in supplies, and fell on the remote plantations, killing many settlers. Vice, famine, sickness, death, and the hostility of the natives made such havoc among the colonists, that out of about 500 persons whom

Smith had left in the colony, but 60 were alive the following spring, and these almost at the point of perishing. This dreadful winter of 1609-10 was justly called "*the starving-time* in Virginia." After this the colonists had

73. Better Times.—LORD DE LA WAR (*Delaware*), the newly appointed governor arrived in June, 1610, with more emigrants and fresh supplies. He came in time to intercept the few miserable survivors, who were in the act of abandoning their settlement. They were persuaded to return; and from this time, though De la War's administration was short, for the most part the colony prospered. The London Company went to work with new vigor; and sent out a fleet of nine ships, with 500 colonists, under the command of Captain Newport. Those who came to Virginia during Lord De la War's administration were of a better class; and the bad habits that before prevailed in the colony were abandoned. As an additional incentive to industry, land was granted to individuals, instead of being held in common. Corn was raised in abundance; and tobacco was the staple product of the colony. The Indians were frightened into peace; and peaceful relations with them were strengthened by the

74. Marriage of Pocahontas.—In the year 1613, John Rolfe, a young man of good family, married Pocahontas, the only daughter of the Indian chief Powhatan. "This amiable young Indian princess, from the day she had saved Captain Smith,* had been the firm friend of the English, bringing them corn in the time of their sorest need, and even on one occasion, by a midnight visit to Jamestown, putting them on their guard against a meditated attack by her own countrymen. Before her marriage she was converted from the religion of her fathers, and baptized by the name of *Rebecca*. This alliance, securing Powhatan's friendship, was of great service to the colonists; though King James, who had high notions of royal blood, talked of punishing Rolfe for treason, for marrying a princess without his per-

*"Captain John Smith has been justly called 'the Father of Virginia.' His previous life had been full of adventure. As a traveler and a soldier, he had seen much of Europe. He had borne himself gallantly in divers wars, and had received from the Prince of Transylvania a patent of nobility and a coat of arms—a shield bearing three Turks' heads—in commemoration of his slaying three Turkish cavaliers, whom he met in single combat like the knights of old. Afterward taken prisoner, he had been sent to Constantinople, and thence to the Crimea, as a slave. There, maddened by the cruel treatment he received, he killed his Tartar taskmaster, exchanged the wretched skins with which he had been clothed, for the dead man's garments, and made his way on horseback to a Russian garrison. He had reached England in time to seek, with Newport, a new field for adventure in America." In one of his exploring expeditions about Jamestown, he was taken captive by the Indians, who carried him about as a curiosity to the different Indian villages. At length his captors arrived at the court of Powhatan, where he was condemned to die. The Indian war-club was raised for the fatal blow, when Pocahontas, the favorite daughter of Powhatan, rushed forward and interceded in his behalf. His life was spared, and, in a short time, he was sent back to Jamestown. Smith's measures as a governor were wise and vigorous. He maintained discipline and encouraged industry. He punished profanity by making the swearer hold up his arms while a pail of water was thrown down his sleeves. "All that man could do with the wretched material at his disposal, Smith did for Virginia." Smith, the most active and useful man that came to Virginia, found it difficult to restrain the settlers from their cruel treatment of the Indians. While he remained in the colony the Indians were kept on good terms with the whites.

mission." In the year 1616 Rolfe took his young bride on a visit to England, where "the Lady Rebecca" was much admired by all who came to see her. Among others, came her old friend Captain John Smith. In the following year, 1617, she died suddenly, at the age of 22. She left one son, Thomas Rolfe, who was educated by his uncle, a London merchant, and became a man of wealth and distinction. From him some of the leading families of Virginia, (the Bolling, Fleming, Randolph, and others,) have been proud to trace their descent.

75. "The First General Assembly.—The laws by which the colony was governed were at first drawn up in England, and were none of the wisest. Whipping, piercing the tongue with a bodkin, branding on the hand, and cutting off the ears, were at one time among the punishments. Death was the penalty, not only of serious crimes, but also of such slight offences as trading with the Indians without a license, or killing a chicken without permission, even though it were one's own property. But in 1619 the colonists were wisely allowed a voice in their own government. The law-making power was vested in a General Assembly, composed of delegates from the different boroughs—the first representative body in the New World." Puritans were not allowed to hold office; and Quakers and Roman Catholics were prohibited under heavy penalties from entering the colony.

76. Industry and Progress of the Virginia Colony.—After the change in the government, many came over with the intention of remaining in the colony, and, after women were introduced, pleasant homes arose. The importance of Virginia now began to be felt; influential persons came over, and settled on large farms, wherever fertile lands could be found. The cultivation of tobacco, which for many years was the staple commodity, as well as the currency of Virginia, was begun as early as the year 1615, and was the first product that brought prosperity and trade to the settlements. It spread so rapidly that, in a short time, "the fields, the gardens, and even the streets of Jamestown" were planted with tobacco. "The plant needed a rich soil, and wherever this was found, there the colonists grouped themselves near one another for mutual defense, and called the assemblage of farms a plantation. The settlers were thus scattered over a considerable area, making a widely extended agricultural colony." Cotton culture commenced in 1621, and the first grist-mill was erected the following year. In 1640 SIR WILLIAM BERKELEY was commissioned as Governor of Virginia. Although cruel, and a foe to popular rights, he abolished punishments of undue severity, and enacted other reforms. In 1671 Berkeley said: "I thank God there are no free-schools nor printing presses here, and I hope we shall not have them these hundred years."

77. Slavery in America.—"Slavery commenced in America with

Spanish discoveries and conquests. In 1495, Columbus sent 500 Indians to Spain, where they were publicly sold. In 1501, negro slavery was recognized by law in the Spanish colonies, and introduced on a large scale into the West Indies, where the natives were rapidly perishing under the tasks imposed by their conquerors." In August of the year 1620, twenty Africans were brought by a Dutch vessel to Jamestown, and sold as slaves to the planters. This was the beginning of negro slavery in the English colonies; the trade was continued principally by the Dutch; and soon after this, slavery was introduced into all the other colonies. "There was also a system of apprenticeship, under which persons were brought over from England and sold to service for a term of years." Indian slavery also existed in some of the colonies. Slavery was abolished at different periods in various States, but continued in the Southern States until the year 1865.

78. Social Life in Early Times.—In England, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, plastered walls and glass windows were indulged in only by the rich. The poor substituted oiled paper for panes of glass. "Straw-beds, with fagots for pillows, were in common use. Mechanics received about five shillings a week for wages, and lived chiefly on hard bread made of ground oats or rye. Wooden plates and pewter spoons were the ordinary table furniture, and fingers served in place of forks. Books were expensive luxuries. Education was limited; very few could even spell correctly. Husbands were in the habit of whipping their wives, just as masters did their servants. Scolding women were seated on 'the cucking-stool,' at the end of a balance beam, and ducked in ponds. Millers, when they stole grain left with them for grinding, and other dishonest tradesmen, were fastened bare-headed on a low cart, and driven through the town to be hooted at and pelted." Life in Virginia was no better than in the mother-country, though "society after a time assumed an aristocratic air, and distinct lines were drawn between the upper and lower classes. Landed estates descended to the eldest son. The large planters indulged in display, surrounding themselves with servants, and exercising a generous hospitality."

79. The Puritans, or Pilgrim Fathers, were stout-hearted, energetic Englishmen, who sought in these western wilds "freedom to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences." They were called *Puritans*, in derision, because they professed to follow the *pure* word of God. "In these times it was common in England, as well as in other countries, for the rulers to persecute those who differed from them in religious belief, and the Puritans had suffered accordingly. A few had escaped to the Netherlands, where for twelve years they had enjoyed liberty of worship. But still looking upon themselves as 'pilgrims in a strange land,' and yearning for

English institutions and laws, some of these refugees, with others of their creed in England, had found the means of embarking, with their wives and children, for the New World."

80. Character of the Early Settlers of New England.—"The first settlers of New England were very different from the men who first arrived in Virginia. The Puritans came with their families, to make homes in which they could live in peace, worship God in their own way, and govern themselves for the common good. They endured hard trials soon after their first settlement; but these were principally owing to the severe climate, and to the exposure arising from their new life in so wild a country." "The Puritans were stiff and formal, discountenanced amusements and frivolous fashions of dress,—but were good citizens, hard-working, temperate, and moral." Before leaving the ship, they signed a "compact" that every settler should have equal rights, and obey the laws that should be made for the common good. Among the most distinguished men were JOHN CARVER, the first governor, BRADFORD, afterward governor, BREWSTER, a leading elder, STANDISH, the brave soldier, and EDWARD WINSLOW.

81. The first Thanksgiving.—The colonists of Plymouth, like those of Virginia, suffered for the want of food. The first winter was a mild one, but exposure and suffering began to wear on their health; half of their number died within the first six months, from colds and lung diseases. "The harvest of 1621 proved a failure, and the colonists were compelled to live on half allowances for six months. Strong men staggered with weakness from want of food. They would have perished had they not obtained scanty supplies from the Indians, and from fishing vessels off the coast." "Wild-turkeys, deer, and other game, helped to keep the Plymouth colonists in food, and in 1623 they observed a day of thanksgiving (the origin of our annual festival) for the fruits of the earth. Yet there was sore scarcity at times; and, the supply of corn having once entirely given out, life was supported on lobsters, clams," etc. But the Pilgrim Fathers bore their trials patiently, looking forward with faith to

82. Better Times.—Although the Plymouth colony grew but slowly, yet in 1623 a great stimulus was given to industry by apportioning the land among the colonists, allowing each to retain the results of his own labor. In 1624 cattle were introduced; and in 1627 they purchased the rights of the stockholders in London, when the colonists became independent. At the end of ten years, the population was only about three hundred; in the year 1630, one thousand immigrants arrived, with the good JOHN WINTHROP as their Governor. After this the colony grew rapidly, and other settlements were made.

83. Puritan Peculiarities.—"By the year 1640, fifty settlements had been made in New England, at an expense of a million dollars. In almost all of them, Puritan principles prevailed. The people were austere;

they forbade dancing, drinking of healths, games of cards, and dice. Their laws in some cases interfered with private rights. At Hartford, every body had to get up when he heard the watchman's bell in the morning. No one under twenty was allowed to use tobacco; those over that age could smoke one pipe a day, but at a distance of ten miles from any dwelling. In Plymouth, a fine of 2s. was imposed on any person found smoking on the Lord's-day, going to or from meeting, or within two miles of the meeting-house. Citizens were liable to a fine if they did not vote". Intolerance in religion was a fault of the age. "The holidays of the English Church were their abhorrence, even the eating of mince pies on Christmas day was denounced as wicked. Underlying all this were an intense love of liberty and an untiring energy, which have impressed themselves on our national character."

84. Social Life in New England.—"The style of living was at first necessarily simple. Extravagance in dress was expressly forbidden, especially in the matter of 'ribands and great boots.' The low houses of logs or boards, with their small prison-like windows, thatched roofs, and clay-plastered chimneys, were not much like the present tasteful dwellings of New England. Inside, the most important apartment was the great kitchen and sitting-room, where the capacious fire-place, andirons, and bellows, the crane, and pot suspended from it, showed that the day of stoves had not yet dawned. There would be found the high-backed settle, necessary to keep off the wind that whistled through the crannies; the mortar and pestle, with which the corn was pounded before mills became common; the spinning-wheel, plied by the good mother as she found leisure; and the trusty firelock, hanging over the mantel, ever ready in case of Indian foray. 'Good man' and 'good woman,' often abbreviated into 'goody,' were common titles. *Mister* and *Mistress* were respectful forms of address for persons of rank, or ministers and their wives."

85. Industry and Progress of the New England Colonies.—After the settlement of Plymouth, other settlements were soon made, and the business of the early New England colonists was agriculture; but some of the settlers soon turned their attention to commerce. In 1631, the year after Boston was founded, they had built the first vessel; in a short time more ships were constructed, and a brisk trade sprang up in the fisheries of Maine and Newfoundland. The fish were sent chiefly to Spain, Portugal, and the West Indies. As the people traded they collected more and more in towns near the coast, and in this way formed a striking contrast to the settlers of Virginia. The New England leaders were educated men, and as soon as it was practicable, they made provisions for schools. Every township of fifty inhabitants was required to erect a school-house and hire a teacher. Harvard College, established in 1637, was the first institution of the kind in the United States. It was so called from the Rev. John Harvard, who left it his library and half of his estate

(nearly \$4,000). "At the same place was set up the first printing-press brought to the colonies; a version of the Psalms in metre, long used in the New England churches, was one of the earliest productions (1640)."

86. Persecution of the Quakers.—Although the Puritans had come to America to enjoy religious freedom, yet they were not willing to allow the same liberty to others. Among those who differed from the Puritans in their religious views, were Roger Williams, who believed in "soul liberty" (1631); and Mrs. Ann Hutchinson, a remarkable woman, who hesitated not to censure the Puritan clergy; both of whom were sentenced to banishment on account of their religious opinions. Notwithstanding this, a fresh trouble arose in 1656, when the Quakers, or Friends, (a sect originating in England about 1644, through the preaching of George Fox), first arrived from England. The Quakers believed in "the inner light," as a guide, in their actions and devotions; that God communicated directly with the spirits of men, moving them according to His will; they did not believe in war, neither would they take the legal oath; they condemned pleasures, forms, and show, they denounced tyranny and abhorred titles, but believed in the equality of all men. They were regarded by the Puritans as dangerous to both church and state; and, at first, were banished from the colony, but they still came over in great numbers. "Milder penalties failing to keep the 'the accursed sect' away, Quakers entering the colony were at length condemned to lose their ears, to be branded on the shoulders, to have their tongues bored with red-hot irons, and if the offense was repeated, to be hanged." This severity, however, brought public opinion over to the side of the Quakers, and after four had suffered death, the persecution ceased, and they were allowed to live in peace. Roman Catholics shared with the Quakers the abhorrence of the Puritans, as well as the hatred of the Virginia colonists. This persecution was all owing to

87. The Spirit of the Times.—"It seems strange in this more liberal age that the Puritans should so soon have forgotten their own sufferings, and displayed the same persecuting spirit from which they had themselves fled. Their only excuse is to be found in the spirit of the times. Laws for the punishment of heresy existed in every christian country. In Spain, multitudes had perished at the stake and on the rack. Under Charles V., 50,000 persons had been burned, hanged, buried alive, or beheaded, in the Netherlands. Even in England numbers had suffered under 'Bloody Mary' and some of her successors. The Puritans were only carrying out the same intolerant principles. To Roger Williams and his Providence plantations, to Lord Baltimore and his happy colony on the Chesapeake, belongs the honor of first rising superior to the bigotry of the age." This bigotry was also a great cause of the inhuman

88. Treatment of the Indians by the English.—The English wanted the lands of the Red Men, and when they could not purchase

them, they drove the Indians from the territory. There was something very cruel and brutal in the way the English treated the Indians, who had few or no rights, whose rich lands were to be seized, and when they resisted were to be blotted out of existence. The Red Men saw the Pale Faces steadily increasing in numbers, and, at a very early day, became jealous of the whites, not only in New England, but in nearly all the other colonies; for they were conscious that they soon must be driven westward from their hunting-grounds by the aggressive energy of the whites. The brutal treatment of the Indians by the Virginia settlers was the main cause of their troubles, and the origin of the dreadful Indian massacres of 1622 and 1644, which cost the lives of several hundred colonists. In the New England colonies the cruel treatment of the Indians by the colonists provoked the Pequod and other Indian wars. After these wars, bloody was the vengeance the whites wreaked on the Indians, burning their villages, hunting them from their hiding places, killing them at sight as they would a snake, untill they were almost exterminated or driven from their lands. After the Pequod, and especially after King Philip's War, many Indians were sold as slaves in the Bermudas or were divided as slaves among the colonists. After the cruelties towards the Quakers and Indians, a new and strange form of depravity broke out, which was known as

89. The Witch-Mania in New England.—"In savage warfare atrocities were to be expected, but they were almost outdone by the bloody scenes enacted in 1692, in that part of Salem now called Danvers." A strange delusion on the subject of witchcraft, which originated with a few superstitious ministers and magistrates, seized on the people of Massachusetts. "A weak-minded or malicious person had only to declare that he was pinched, pricked, or bruised by invisible fingers, and some friendless old woman, or mayhap one of his own kindred, would be arrested as a witch, convicted on worthless testimony, and then put to death on the gallows. Twenty innocent persons thus suffered judicial murder—not to mention those who were thrust into prison—before the eyes of the people were opened and the horrors wrought by a few fanatical magistrates and ministers were brought to an end. Most of those concerned in the witch persecutions finally saw and lamented their errors," but Cotton Mather, an eccentric but influential minister of Boston, believed in witches to the last, and wrote a work entitled "The Wonders of the Invisible World," in which he sought to prove that the heinous sin of witchcraft really existed among them, and justifying the murder of the innocent he had helped to condemn.

90. Dutch Settlements.—During the year 1610, the year after Hudson's discovery, the Dutch of the United Netherlands sent out ships to trade with the Indians. The names of most of the distinguished navigators in connection with the early voyages were CHRISTIAENSEN, BLOCK, and MEY. In 1613 Christiaensen erected four small cabins near the southern

point of Manhattan Island to shelter the trader. In 1614 a fort was built for their defence. In the same year, Block, who was the first ship-builder, constructed a yacht to replace a larger vessel destroyed by fire. The infant settlement was called **NEW AMSTERDAM**, the germ of the present great metropolis of the United States; the new river which Hudson had ascended was called the **MAURITIOUS**, in honor of Prince Maurice, the Dutch Stadtholder; and the whole region was called

91. New Netherland.—At this time none but traders sought New Netherland, who visited the country in the autumn and winter, with a view to the fur trade with the Indians, returning in the spring to Holland, or “Vaterlandt.” “The active traders of New Netherland soon pushed through the unbroken forests that covered the country far into the interior; and its no less enterprising seamen explored the surrounding waters.” At this time New Netherland was considered as extending from New France on the north to Virginia on the South. In 1615 a fort and trading-house were erected on an island in the river just below the present city of Albany and called Fort Orange. The English, who claimed all this country, remonstrated with the States of Holland about their conduct; but the latter paid no attention to this remonstrance; and, in the year 1623, granted the whole territory known as New Netherland to a powerful association called the

92. Dutch West India Company.—This Company was incorporated in Holland in the year 1621, and in the following year, by virtue of its charter took possession of New Netherland—its grant in America. In 1623 this Company sent out over thirty families, (principally Walloons—Protestant refugees, descendants of exiled French Huguenots) under the command of Captain Cornelius J. Mey. Some of them settled at New Amsterdam, on Long Island, and the Jersey shore, some on the banks of the Delaware, others on the Connecticut; while eighteen families sailed up the Mauritius and settled around Fort Orange, on the present site of Albany. This was the first permanent agricultural settlement in this country. In 1625 two ships were sent out under the auspices of this Company freighted with emigrants. This Company encouraged emigration by transporting settlers across the ocean at the low rate of twelve and a half cents for each day of the voyage, provisions included; and as an inducement for the wealthier class to emigrate, the Company in 1629 passed an act which was known as

93. The Patroon System.—This enabled many to obtain manorial possession in the country. The Company offered to any of its members who would plant a colony of 50 adult persons, a tract fronting 16 miles on any navigable river, and as wide as the occupants might need, of which after buying the right of the Indians, and supporting a minister and school-teacher, the proprietor was invested with the control of land as its “Patroon,” or Lord. This offer soon induced many to emigrate, and from 1623 ’till 1635 a number of our most respectable Dutch families arrived;

among them were the ancestors of the Quackenbos, Pruyn, Bleeker, Lansing, Wendell, Van Eps, Van Ness, Van Woert, Van Schelluyne, and Van Rensselaer families, and others; many of whom became patroons. "Michael Pauw obtained the title to Staten Island and a tract on the Jersey shore opposite Manhattan; in the words *Communipaw* and *Pavonia* his name may still be traced. Van Rensselaer also received an extensive grant, on both sides of the Hudson, in what now constitutes Albany and Rensselaer Counties. Some of these lands are still occupied by descendants of the original tenants."

94. Governors of New Netherland.—In 1623 Mey became first director-general. In 1625 Mey gave place to Verhulst; and he, the following year, was succeeded by Minuit, as Governor. Peter Minuit was really considered the first Governor. He believed in paying the Red Men for their lands, and in 1626 purchased the whole Island of Manhattan from the Indians for \$24. The Dutch were a thrifty people, and New Netherland prospered. "This was the day of 'hunters and traders, otter and beaver skins, straw roofs, wooden chimneys, and windmills.' The Dutch spread out over Long Island, Staten Island, and New Jersey. Wherever the soil was good or beaver were abundant, thrifty Hollanders settled, buying their land honorably from the Indians for knives, beads or wampum." In 1632 Minuit was recalled, and in the following year Wouter Van Twiller came over as Governor. With him came out the first school master and minister (*dominie*). He governed mainly with an eye to his own interest. His corruption led to his recall, and in 1638 William Kieft became Governor. Kieft, though hasty and cruel, displayed commendable energy in reforming abuses. But his wanton treachery provoked an Indian war which almost ruined the province. In 1645 Kieft made a treaty with the Mohawks, and upon this other tribes buried the tomahawk. In 1647 Kieft was succeeded by the old soldier, Peter Stuyvesant, who had lost a leg in the service of his country. Stuyvesant was a stubborn and choleric man, disposed to override the people, but brave and honest. "He made an efficient Governor, adopting various measures for the public good, and winning the confidence of the Indians by his fair dealing." Peter Stuyvesant was the last and best Governor of New Netherland.

95. Indian Wars.—In the early settlement of our country, all the colonists suffered severely from *Indian Wars* brought on by cruelty and treachery of the whites towards the Indians. The English were regardless of the rights of the Red Men, and when they could not bargain for their lands, they did not hesitate to drive the occupants from their territory. The Dutch, on the other hand, being more friendly to the Indians, recognizing their rights, and buying their lands honorably, escaped the ravages of the tomahawk and scalping-knife; until Kieft, by his folly, cruelty, and treachery, brought on a war with the Indians (1643), which at one time threatened every Dutch settlement in the country with destruction.

The Indian wars were nearly all characterized by the usual barbarities and horrors of savage warfare,—the fearful, blood-curdling war-whoop, the deadly ambushade, the shooting down by invisible foes, the burning of villages, and the scalping of women and children. In every case, in later times, as with the Cherokees, Seminoles, and other tribes, the exciting cause was the same,—“the encroachments of the whites, and the reluctance of the Indians to give up lands which they or their fathers had sold or ceded by treaty.”

96. Conquest by the English.—England had long coveted the thriving Dutch province of New Netherland. “During a war with Holland in 1652, Cromwell made preparations for its reduction, but peace was proclaimed in time to prevent hostile operations. Soon after the Restoration, however, Charles II., quietly ignoring the claims of the Dutch West India Company, made over the whole region occupied by New Netherland, to his brother, the Duke of York and Albany, who sent over a fleet to take possession.” Peter Stuyvesant, the gallant veteran, left unsupported by the people, could offer no resistance, and, to his bitter mortification, was obliged to haul down the Dutch colors. The whole colony submitted without bloodshed to the English in 1664; and thus ended, after an existence of forty-two years, the supremacy of the Dutch West India Company in New Netherland. Its name, as well as that of New Amsterdam, was changed to NEW YORK in honor of the Duke of York, afterwards James II.; and as he was also Duke of Albany, the latter name was given to Fort Orange. “The country* between the Hudson and the Delaware was granted by the duke to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, who called it NEW JERSEY from the Isle of Jersey, of which Carteret had been governor. Neither here nor in New York were the Dutch settlers disturbed; and, though the English element increased, Dutch continued for some time to be the language commonly spoken.” In 1673 the colony was again allowed to fall into the hands of the Dutch; it was restored, however, to the English the following year, in whose possession it remained until the close of the American Revolutionary War.

*“*This Indenture*, made the three-and-twentieth day of June, in the sixteenth year of the Raigne of our Sovreign Lord Charles the Second, by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith—Anno Domini 1664. Between his Royal Highness James Duke of York and Albany, Earl of Ulster, Lord high Admiral of England and Ireland, Constable of Dover Castle, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Governor of Portsmouth, of the one part, John Lord Berkeley, Baron of Stratton, and one of his majestie's most honorable privy Council, and Sir George Carteret of Sattrum in the County of Devon, Knight and one of his majestie's most honorable privy Council, of the other part, Witnesseth that said James Duke of York, for and in consideration of the sum of ten shillings of lawful money of England, to him in hand paid, by these presents doth bargain and sell unto the said John Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, all that tract of land adjacent to New England, and lying and being to the westward of Long Island. Bounded on the east part by the main sea, and part by Hudson's river, and hath upon the west Delaware Bay or river, and extendeth southward to the main ocean as far as Cape May at the mouth of Delaware Bay, and to the northward as far as the northernmost branch of said bay or river of Delaware, which is in forty-one degrees and forty minutes of latitude, and worketh over thence in a straight line to Hudson's river—which said tract of land is hereafter to be called by the name, or names of NOVA CESAREA, or NEW JERSEY.”

97. "The Dutch of the New World were a thrifty, honest, hospitable people, never in a hurry, not given to many words, fond of good cheer, and of smoking their pipes on the stoops of their neat and comfortable houses. Manhattan Island, in the olden time, was dotted with 'boweries,' or country seats. The town was at the lower extremity, a palisade having been run across the island at what is now *Wall Street*, to keep off the Indians. The better class of buildings rejoiced in roofs of red and black tiles, and gables of bricks that had crossed the ocean. A good house rented for \$14 a year. At first the mode of living was plain. After a time, house-servants—in some cases negro slaves—became common. At a still later period, a fondness for finery was exhibited. The ladies were gay with jaunty jackets of cloth or silk, elaborate colored skirts, and girdle-chains, to which on Sunday handsome Bibles or hymn-books were attached. The fine gentlemen wore knee-breeches, silver shoe-buckles, long velvet waist-coats, and coats set off with bright silver buttons." "The Dutch settlers of New Netherland were grave, temperate, firm, persevering men, who brought with them the industry, the economy, the simplicity, the integrity, and the bravery of their Belgic sires; and with those virtues they imported the lights of the Roman civil law, and the purity of the Protestant faith." "All the good we possess did not come out of the cabin of the *Mayflower*; but Providence gathered choice materials from the various nations of Europe, and brought them to these western shores to lay the foundation of a mighty nation, and to fulfil his vast designs." The history of the early Dutch settlers in the Minisink Valley, for nearly a century, was left unrecorded. The existence of their settlement in the Minisink (Me-no-sink) Flats was unknown to the government at Philadelphia until the year 1729. "Strange that these Hollanders should have lighted upon a spot with such a name, which would remind them so pleasantly of the dikes and drains of their own native land." It is generally supposed that the Minisink Valley was once the bed of an extended lake, but that the waters broke through the mountains at the place now known as the Water Gap, where the Delaware River runs through the Blue Mountains.

America, or Columbia! twin-sister of the World!
Land of mighty lakes and rivers, woods and rocks;
Of mountain chains with many fiery crowns,
And roaring cataracts like earth-quake shocks.

"Hail, land of Columbia! our dear native land,
Where all that is lovely and all that is grand,
By Nature is blended in forest and plain,
In lake and in river, and mountainous and chain."

"Hail, land of Columbia! where fate has combined
The blessings of Nature and triumphs of mind;
Oh! proud is the form which thy destiny takes,
As high as thy mountains, and bright as thy lakes."

"On thee shall the tide of prosperity roll,
Like thy own mighty torrents that scorn all control;
Here knowledge and science shall spread and arise,
Expand like thy prairies and shine like thy skies."

Early History of the Netherlands.

"For he hath founded it upon the seas, and established it upon the floods."—PSALM XXIV, 2

98. **"The Netherlands,** or Low Countries, formerly comprised the present kingdoms of Holland and Belgium. In early ages they consisted in part of a vast swamp, through which the Rhine and other rivers flowed to the sea. The half-submerged islands were the home of a hardy race that lived on mounds raised above the reach of the tide. Many of these wretched abodes were swept away by a flood, about a century before the Christian era; and a band of German exiles afterwards took possession of the main island, calling it *Bet-auw*, or good meadow, whence their name *Batavians*." Many centuries have passed away, and in the place of a horde of savages, living on mounds, and among swamps and thickets, swarm over 3,000,000 of people; the most industrious, the most prosperous, perhaps the most intelligent, in the world. Their navigators are the boldest; their mercantile marine force the most powerful; their merchants the most enterprising on the globe. Their women are distinguished by physical beauty and constitutional vigor. "Accustomed from childhood to converse freely with all classes and both sexes in the daily walks of life, and to travel on foot or horseback from one town to another without escort and without fear, they have acquired manners more frank and independent than those of other lands, while their morals and decorum are undoubted." "Peaceful in their pursuits, phlegmatic by temperament, the Netherlands were yet the most belligerent and excitable population of Europe. Their national industry was untiring; their prosperity unexampled; their pugnacity proverbial; their love of liberty indomitable." Two centuries of civil war have but thinned the ranks of each generation, without quenching the hot spirit of the Dutch nation.

99. **Reigning Powers of the Netherlands.**—All the early inhabitants of the Netherlands yielded to the Romans under Cæsar. "The Batavians, bravest of the German tribes, became his allies, and during four centuries their cavalry formed the most efficient part of the Roman legions. After this the Batavian people were merged in the Frisians, a kindred race, who occupied the northern portion of the Netherlands. For several centuries the Frisians resisted the encroachments of the Franks, until they were finally reduced to submission by Charles Martel," about the year 734, and soon afterwards were converted to Christianity. At the beginning of the ninth century they formed a part of the empire of Charlemagne. After this the Netherlands were divided

into a number of small domains, governed by dukes and counts. Among these were Holland (*hollow land*), afterwards a republic,—and Flanders, which fell to the powerful House of Burgundy in 1383. Philip the Good, a prince of that family, in the next century extended his authority over the whole of the Netherlands. Philip encouraged art and literature; and at his court eminent artists and authors flourished. Under the House of Burgundy the Netherlands became the most opulent and populous part of Europe. Charles the Bold, son of Philip, was the last of the dukes of Burgundy. In 1477, after having been twice defeated, he was killed in a third battle with the Swiss. His rich possessions descended to his daughter Mary, who married Maximilian, archduke of Austria, when the Netherlands became a possession of the House of Hapsburg. Her grandson, Charles V., king of Spain and emperor of Germany, inherited the Netherlands, and on his abdication gave them to his son, Philip II., of Spain (1555). Philip spent the first fourteen years of his reign in the Netherlands. “During this period the people were oppressed by the lawless soldiers of Spain; and as many of them were Protestants, while Philip was strongly attached to the Roman Catholic faith, they dreaded the introduction of the Inquisition into their free land. Philip declared that he would rather be no king at all than reign over heretics, and signalized his return to Spain in 1559 by the execution of thirteen Spanish Protestants.” After Philip’s departure the government of the Netherlands was intrusted to the Duchess of Parma, Philip’s half sister. “She was assisted by a council, three members of which were devoted to the Spanish interests. The others were patriot leaders,—Count Egmont, a descendant of the old Frisian kings, Count Horn, and William the Silent, Prince of Orange, the immortal founder of Dutch liberties.

100. Prosperity of the Netherlands.—“The Low Countries, in the middle of the sixteenth century, had reached the height of their prosperity. They contained about 350 cities, with 6,000 towns and villages, protected from the ocean by dikes, and were so densely peopled that scarcely any land remained uncultivated.” In agriculture, commerce, manufactures, literature, and the fine arts, the Netherlands were the foremost nation in the world. Their agricultural products were unsurpassed; their cattle, grazing on the bottom of the ocean were the finest in all Europe; their manufactures were prized throughout the world; while their oil paintings glowed with colors and combinations never seen before. As early as the beginning of the fifteenth century, an incredible number of painters of greater or less merit, flourished in the Netherlands, and oil painting was carried to great perfection. Among them were Hubert, Jan, and Margaret Van Eyck, “heralds of the great school, which, at a subsequent period, was to astonish the world with brilliant colors, profound science, startling effects, and vigorous reproductions of Nature.” There also flourished authors, who “wrote not for

the amusement of brutes, and people of low degree, but for princes and other persons of quality." About the middle of the fifteenth century, (between 1423 and 1440) "an obscure citizen of Haarlem, one Lorenzo Coster, or Laurens the Sexton, succeeded in printing a little grammar, by means of movable types." Thus the invention of printing was accomplished; but his invention sent no thrill of admiration through Christendom. In the middle of the fifteenth century, the Netherlands "enriched with the spoils of every clime, crowned with the divine jewels of science and art, was, one day, to sing a siren song of freedom, luxury and power." Her skill in the mechanical and in the fine arts at this time was unrivaled. From the greatest prosperity, (as is true of nearly all other nations,) there was a decline, on account of luxury, dissipation, and the neglect of the higher faculties.

101. Persecution of the Protestants.—During the reign of Philip II., the protestants were fiercely persecuted, and blood flowed like water. "Reading the Bible and praying in one's own house were crimes punishable with death. But the people of the Netherlands indignantly denounced the tyranny of the government; and in spite of tortures and executions the new faith gained ground. On one occasion, a fearless reformer even preached in a room which overlooked the market-place where some of his brethren were then burning." No nation upon the earth has endured so much at the hands of despotism as the Netherlands, in order to acquire for their descendants the blessings of civil and religious liberty. A holy hatred of the Roman Catholics at that period filled the hearts of the persecuted Netherlands; and many of their descendants have cherished this animosity, even to the present time. "Our Dutch forefathers, glowing with all the zeal of early reformers, emigrated to this country shortly after the emancipation of the United Netherlands from the Spanish yoke, and fostered all the rancor of their race against Papists and Spaniards."

102. "The Beggars."—The arbitrary measures of Philip II., led to a general rebellion in the Netherlands. "The popular leaders vainly protested against these cruelties, and at last a league was organized among the nobility for the purpose of resistance. The confederates assembled at Brussels, to lay their complaints before the regent. The Duchess (of Parma) becoming agitated during the audience, a member of her suite exclaimed in a passion, 'Is it possible Madam, that you are afraid of these *beggars*?' This was reported to the nobles at a banquet, when one of them, hanging a beggar's wallet round his neck, and filling a wooden bowl with wine, proposed the toast, 'Long live the Beggars.' The whole company clamorously responded, and the name was at once adopted. In 1566 the long-oppressed people gathered in tumultuous crowds to listen to the Protestant preachers. They were joined by numerous outlaws; and a frantic mob, armed with hammers and pitchforks, swept through the Netherlands, ravaging the churches

and destroying the images, amid cries of 'Long live the Beggars.' When Philip heard of this, he tore his beard in rage, and declared that it should cost them dear. The following year he sent an army to the Netherlands, commanded by the Duke of Alva, a crafty, unscrupulous tyrant. 'I have tamed men of iron in my day,' said Alva, 'and shall I not easily crush these men of butter?' Thousands fled from the country, among them the Prince of Orange; but Horn and Egmont were seized and executed [June 5th, 1568]. The regent resigned, and Alva was made governor-general; and for six years the country suffered under his tyranny, which for extent and ferocity is almost unparalleled in history. On his return to Spain, Alva boasted that 18,000 persons had been put to death during his administration.

103. The Siege of Leyden.—The severity of Alva having driven the greater part of the Netherlands to insurrection, and his attempts to suppress the revolution by force of arms having entirely failed, he was recalled in 1573. His successor, Requesens, was instructed to adopt a milder system of government, which he did, but with little success. Meanwhile the Prince of Orange (who had previously withdrawn to Germany) had raised a force of volunteers, and was now actively engaged in the field. "Town after town declared for him. Fleets were equipped along the coast, manned by brave 'Sea Beggars,' who captured the Spanish vessels and seized important maritime towns. The struggle for independence had commenced. In 1574 the Spanish laid siege to Leyden, which was bravely defended for five months. The citizens resolved to die of starvation rather than admit the Spaniards. 'So long as you hear a cat mew or a dog bark,' they called to the beleaguering forces, 'you may know that we hold out.' But at last hunger got the better of their patriotism, and the famished crowds begged the burgo-master to give them food, or surrender. 'I have no food to give you,' said he, 'and I have sworn not to surrender; but take my sword, plunge it into my breast, and divide my flesh among you!' These words inspired them with fresh courage to await the succor which they knew to be at hand; and at last it came. Through the dikes which had been broken down the sea poured, overwhelming the terror-stricken Spaniards, and bearing a friendly fleet, laden with provisions, to the very walls of Leyden."—*Quackenbos's History of the World.*

104. Founding of the Dutch Republic.—In March 1576 Requesens died, and Philip's brother, Don John of Austria, the victor of Lepanto, succeeded him as viceroy. In the same year (1576) the Prince of Orange succeeded in uniting all the provinces, by a treaty called the "Pacification of Ghent." But after the victories of Don John, the fortunes of war were decidedly against them; dissatisfaction arose; and in 1579, William of Orange, anxious to secure the independence of at least a portion of the Netherlands, joined the northern provinces (Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Groningen, Overijssel, and Gelderland) in

a closer alliance, by the Union of Utrecht. This union was the foundation of the Dutch Republic of the United Provinces. William the Silent, Prince of Orange, was chosen *Stadtholder* of Holland and Zeeland. Don John died in October 1578, and his nephew Alessandro Farnese succeeded him as regent.

105. The Assassination of William of Orange.—"Philip had offered a large reward and a patent of nobility to any one who would assassinate the Prince of Orange." After eight fruitless attempts, the foul deed was finally accomplished July 10, 1584, by the Burgundian fanatic, Balthazer Gerard. William the Silent, Prince of Orange, fell, pierced by three bullets. The last words of the hero and statesman were, "My God have pity on me and on this poor people!" (*Mon Dieu ayez pitie de moi et ce pauvre peuple!*) His faithful dog that saved his life from the Spanish assassins near Mechlin, by jumping up on the bed and arousing his master, refused food, pined and died. The death of the Prince was a terrible loss to the struggling commonwealth, which owed its existence mainly to his extraordinary wisdom and firmness; but the Dutch patriots did not despair; they continued the contest with unabated courage and energy, and with success truly astonishing, when we consider the resources of Spain—at that time the first power in the world.

106. The Dutch Republic.—Prince Maurice of Nassau, a son of the murdered statesman, though not yet seventeen years of age, succeeded his father as stadtholder, and for many years continued the war against Spain. He proved to be one of the greatest generals of modern times, and his career until his death (1625) was an almost unbroken series of battles, sieges, and victories. "The Dutch sought and obtained aid from Queen Elizabeth; 6,000 English troops were sent into the Netherlands. In one of the battles in which they were engaged, the gallant Sir Philip Sidney, 'the Flower of Chivalrie,' received a mortal wound. In his agony he begged for a cup of water, but as he was raising it to his lips he noticed the imploring glance of a wounded soldier. 'Give it to him,' said the hero, 'his necessity is greater than mine.'" Philip II, died in 1598, and his successor, Philip III, for many years continued the effort to subdue the revolted provinces. But the Dutch by this time had created a fleet that made them the first naval power in the world. Their ships were manned by hardy and daring seamen, who swept the most distant seas of Spanish commerce, and finally so impoverished the king of Spain, by intercepting his remittances, that in the beginning of the seventeenth century (1609) a truce was concluded securing the independence and religious freedom of the United Provinces for twelve years. On the expiration of the truce in 1621, the war with Spain was renewed. After the death of Prince Maurice, who was succeeded by his brother Frederick Henry, operations on land were for some time prosecut-

ed with but little vigor, but on the sea the Dutch displayed great energy. They attacked Peru with success, and conquered San Salvador and a large portion of Brazil, which at this period belonged to the Spanish monarchy. They also made incessant attacks on the Spanish possessions in the East Indies, and laid the foundation of the Dutch empire in that part of the world. On the general pacification of Europe by the peace of Westphalia in 1648, a final treaty was made with Spain, which acknowledged the independence of the Dutch Republic of the Seven United Provinces, (embracing the States of Holland) after it had been practically maintained for seventy years. The ten southern, or Belgium provinces had in the mean time passed under the sovereignty of the House of Austria. A few years later, after Frederick Henry had been succeeded by William II., the Dutch Republic became involved in a war with the English commonwealth, and several great naval battles were fought between the celebrated Dutch commander Van Tromp, De Ruyter, and De Witt, and the famous English admiral Blake. After his victory near the Goodwin sands (Nov. 29, 1652), Van Tromp sailed along the English coast, with a broom at his masthead, to indicate his sweeping of the English ships from the channel. After this, Holland* bore a conspicuous part in various wars waged by different nations.

* "**Holland** is a geographical paradox, an apparent subversion of the laws of Nature; and all its successes have been won by a perpetual struggle with the elements. The ocean said to the Hollanders, 'You shall have no country here.' The Hollanders said to the ocean, 'We will have a country here,' and they had one, in spite of water, winds, and waves. Holland, more than any region under the sun, illustrates the power of industry and perseverance. It shows from the first to the last, that to the active hand and steady will, nothing is impossible. Such a land as Holland exists nowhere else." There is no other country on the globe where Nature has done so little, and man so much as in Holland. Nearly the whole region (known as the "Low Countries") with the exception of a few insignificant hill ranges, is below the level of the sea, which is striving constantly but fruitlessly to recover the ravished domain, which, in a great measure, has been rescued by human labor from the bottom of the ocean. "That extensive arm of the sea called the Zuyder Zee, occupying an area of about twelve hundred square miles, was formed by successive inundations in the course of the thirteenth century." The whole country swarms with various incongruities. The surface of the country presents an immense network of canals, some of which are employed in the place of roads; while the greater number being appropriated to the purposes of drainage, "windmills are used instead of steam-engines; and people live as much on the water as on land. What is commonly known as scenery hardly exists in Holland; and yet the kingdom is picturesque from its peculiarity," having furnished to its native painters subjects without end. "Holland, indeed, compared to other countries, is like a cabinet-picture by one of its native artists. It is wonderfully exact, highly finished, thoroughly worked up—nothing left to be done that labor can supply;" yet as one becomes acquainted with its phenomenal character, he will find variety in its monotony and novelty in its regularity.

Goldsmith's description of Holland is peculiarly appropriate.

"To men of other minds my fancy flies,
Embosomed in the deep where Holland lies;
Methinks her patient sons before me stand,
Where the broad ocean leans against the land,
And, sedulous to stop the coming tide,
Lifts the tall rampart's artificial pride,
Onward, methinks, and dilligently slow,
The firm compacted bulwark seems to grow;

Spreads its long arms around the watery roar,
Scoops out an empire and usurps the shore;
While the pent ocean, rising o'er the pile,
Sees an amphibious world beneath him smile,
The slow canal, the yellow-blossomed vale,
The willow-tufted bank, the gliding sail,
The crowded mart, the cultivated plain,
A new creation rescued from his reign."

Language of the Inhabitants.—Of the inhabitants of Holland, numbering about 3,000,000, about two millions are Dutch, who speak what is called the *Low Dutch*, as distinguished from the High Dutch, or German—the two great divisions of the Dutch or Teutonic language.

107. Literature of the Netherlands.—The first development of the vernacular literature of the Netherlands was Flemish, rather than Dutch. The beginning of Dutch literature proper dates from the sixteenth century; but as early as the beginning of the fifteenth, literary persons formed associations for holding poetical tournaments and giving theatrical representations, and were known as the chambers of the "*red-erijkers*." "At the beginning of the seventeenth century and for many years later, Holland, a powerful, wealthy and free commonwealth, was pre-eminently the literary country of Europe. The devotion of the learned to the ancient languages was ardent and almost without parallel elsewhere; but a golden age of vernacular literature was ushered in by P. C. van Hooft (1581—1647) who gave a sweetness and harmony before unknown to Dutch speech. His amatory and Anacreontic lines have not been excelled by any later writer; and his *Nederlandsche Historien*, embracing the years between 1555 and 1587, is a model of stately historical narrative." Jacob Cats (or "Father Cats," as his countrymen love to style him) was a favorite writer; but J. van den Vondel was the greatest poetical writer of the century. He wrote lyrics, dramas, and satires, and had a multitude of disciples and imitators, one of the best of whom was Antonides van der Goes. Also the Fleming J. Zevecot, whose *Belegh van Leyden* ("Siege of Lyden") may still be read with pleasure. Many other authors of less renown flourished during the seventeenth century.

108. Conclusion.—We have given the most important events of the early history of the world; we have thus traced the history of our country from a feeble beginning, through its early struggles, giving a sketch of the aborigines, the early discoveries of different nations, and the most important of the early settlements, up to the time or beyond that of the emigration of the progenitors of the VAN SICKLE FAMILY in America, and giving the early history of the Netherlands—the struggle for liberty and the independence of the Dutch Republic. Our Federal Republic now (1879) consists of the District of Columbia, thirty-eight states, and ten territories, which display a wonderfully rapid increase and progress in all kinds of internal improvements. To the people of the United States, as well as those of the Dutch nation, are due many of the useful inventions which have contributed most to the comfort and improvement of the race. "The general diffusion of intelligence, and the comfortable condition of the working classes, are especially noticeable; they are attributable, in a great measure, to the glorious system of common-school education which is the pride of our country." "The record of our country thus far has been brilliant and honorable. Continuing in such a career, with the safe-guards of education and morality thrown around its citizens, may it prove to the world, despite the fate of former republics, that there is no reason why free institutions may not be eternal!"

Let us contemplate the narrow limits of this nation when it first clothed itself with the prerogatives of sovereignty, numbering only thirteen feeble States, with only three millions of inhabitants occupying the small territory lying mostly between the Atlantic Ocean and the Alleghany Mountains; but "whose vast outlying boundaries are now watered also by the great Pacific, the gulf of California, and the Arctic ocean,—comprising, in fact, a continental chain of zones, sweeping in hemispherical magnitude, from the mountain crest of eternal snow to the region of perpetual flowers;—its census of population, too, with similar strides of amazing augmentation, rolling up a free intelligence, and powerful citizenship of forty round millions! Never before has the world witnessed so superlative an illustration of the capacity of man for self-government; never before has the glory of man, in his unrepressed enthusiasm and unfettered activities, been confirmed by achievements so splendid and enduring, sharing in full measure the patriotic pride of a birthright and nationality so extended, and of associations so illustrious,"—the conscious sentiment of every true American—

E Pluribus Unum! "ALL FOR EACH, AND EACH FOR ALL."

"Columbia, great Republic! thou art blest,
While Empires drop, and Monarchs sink to rest."

In the early history of our country there prevailed a high-toned integrity which is not now to be found. "The community then looked up to public men, with a degree of reverence which has never been felt for those who have succeeded them. They were the last of a race which does not now exist. With them died the stateliness of colonial times. Wealth came in and created a social distinction which took the place of *family*; and thus society became vulgarized. The influences of the past are fast vanishing away." The standard by which individuals are estimated, has changed. The inquiry once was, "Who is he, and what does he know?" The question now is, "How much is he worth?" Have we *gained* or *lost* by the change?



Derivation of Names.

"A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches."—PROVERBS, XXII, 1.

1. The Name Van Sickle, as a personal and family name, it is sufficient to say of its orthography, that it is now generally spelled and written VAN SICKLE, and not VAN SICKLEN, *Vansicklen*, *Vansickles*, *Vansiclen*, *Vansicklin*, *Vansicklan*, *Vansickle*, *Vansickel*, *Van-syckel*, *Van Syckel*, *Van Syckle*, or *Van Sickell*, etc; yet, at the present time, some branches of the family retain some of the old forms of spelling and writing the name. It is found in old annals spelled VAN SICKLEN; and in old deeds, and also on old church records, it is spelled VAN SICKLEN and *Van Sickelen*. About the year 1757, the *n* and middle *e* were dropped on the old church record at Readington, New Jersey, and after that period it is spelled *Van Sickle*. In modern, as well as in ancient times, there have been changes in the orthography of surnames.

2. Derivation of the Name Van Sickle.—This name, without a doubt, originated in Holland; and might have originated by being given to a certain CLAN on account of being skillful farmers or agriculturists, who used the SICKLE as a reaper—an emblem of the husbandry, or a plentiful harvest; and hence, is derived from the utensil *sickle*, a reaping-hook, the sign of Ceres, the heathen goddess who presided over grain, the harvest, and agriculture in general. The prefix VAN is a title of distinction, meaning *of* or *from* a person's landed estates; and was probably prefixed to the name after becoming possessed of landed estates and manorial privileges,—VAN, front rank, or ranking first in any vocation; and hence, Van Sickles—first farmers or agriculturists.

3. Names of Persons.—Each individual is distinguished from his fellows only by *his name*. "Every name, no doubt, originally had a meaning, or was at first assumed or imposed from its real or supposed fitness, from some accidental circumstance, or from mere caprice." Originally the names of persons usually consisted of a single word; as in the Hebrew Genealogies, Levi, Aaron, etc. Among the Hebrews, the name given to a child generally originated in some circumstances of its birth; as *Jacob*, the supplanter. Sometimes a new name was taken upon some important change in life; as, *Abraham* for Abram. The Jews after accumulating a considerable stock of names, began to repeat them; and in the New Testament but few new names are found. The ancient Greeks bore a single name given by the father the tenth day after birth, which generally expressed some admirable quality; as, *Saphron*, wise. As Christianity prevailed, names from the Bible displaced the old heathen names; new ones were taken in baptism; and,

in some instances, whole companies were baptized with the same name, to save trouble. The names of the ancient Saxon population of England were nearly all descriptive of some quality of mind or body. Thus, Alfred is all-peace; Edward, truth-keeper; Edmund, truth-mouth; etc. Some names have become great favorites; and some much used at particular periods have afterwards become very uncommon; as, Rynear, Patience, Prudence, Faithful, Thankful, etc. There are only about fifty-three Christian, or given names of men, that can be used without some appearance of singularity, of which thirty-two are taken from the Bible. Of these there are twenty-five of Hebrew origin; nineteen are derived from the dialects of Western Europe; five from the Greek, and four from the Latin. Out of the whole there are twelve more in use than any others; these are John, James, George, Charles, Henry, Edward, Thomas, Robert, Francis, Richard, Samuel, and William. It has been customary in all ages to name some of the children after their parents or grandparents, or both. Names once significant, lost their meaning, and were repeated in memory of those who had borne them; and as many persons bore the same name, some other distinction became necessary; and hence the

4. Origin of Surnames.—Given names (or Christian names, which are those now given in baptism) have been employed by all nations from remote antiquity to the present time. "Surnames originated later in life, after the character and habits of the individual had been formed, and after he had engaged in some permanent occupation, trade or pursuit. They were given by the community in which he dwelt,—by enemies as well as friends,"—for honor or dishonor. Many influences united to introduce them; and they may be traced to several chief sources. The origin and signification of surnames can be traced in very many cases; although some meanings have become obscure, being derived from words now obsolete. Everywhere the nobility had surnames, or family names, before the commoners, which were derived from the districts in which they lived, and were conferred upon the nobles in connection with their feudal relations. Another class of surnames are those of locality, which are more numerous than the sum of all others; these are either derived from places of generic names, as Hill, Dale, Cliff, etc., or from some specific place. Thus, *ATMORE* is from *at* and *moor*; *APPLEGATE*, from *garth*, an orchard; *Byfield*, *Underhill*; *WADDELL*, or *Waddle*, from a place in Scotland by the name of *Wear-dale*; *VAN DYKE*, from the dikes in Holland; *VAN EYCK*, from the village of Eyck; etc. To this class belong most English names beginning with the French *de*, which retain the name of the old home in Normandy; such names as *Burgoyne*, from Burgundy; etc. The progenitor of the Washingtons was *WILLIAM DE HURTBURN*; his Norman or given name of William points out his national descent—William of Normandy—and the surname of *DE HURTBURN* was taken from the village of Hurlburn of which he was in possession. In 1183 William de Hurlburn exchanged his village of Hurlburn for the manor and village of Wessyngton. "The family changed its surname with the estate, and thence forward assumed that of De Wessyngton." "By degrees the seignoral sign of *de* disappeared from before the family surname, which also varied from Wessyngton to Wassington, Washington, and finally to Washington." With those of locality may be classed names from the signs of houses, as Thomas at the Dolphin, George at the white house, etc., afterwards becoming hereditary, and dropping, for convenience, the connecting words. Such surnames as Fox, Lyon, Beaver, Hawk, Raven, Crow, Heron, etc., are either local, or have been taken from devices on shields, or derived from some quality or nature of the bird or beast after which they were named. Among the common people, many surnames originated in office or occupation and trades; such as Chamberlain (William the Chamberlain), Smith, Miller, Barber, Fisher, Weaver, Baker, etc. Thus *John*, the Squire, became *JOHN SQUIRE*; *John*, the baker, became *JOHN BAKER*. The most notable name of occupation is that of *Smith*, from the Anglo-Saxon *smitan*, to smite, and was originally of much wider meaning than now, including masons, carpenters, wheelwrights, and smiters in general. Many names of this class have the Anglo-Saxon feminine termination, as *Baxter* or *Bagster*, the feminine of baker; *Webster*, of Webber or weaver. *Spencer* is from *dis-*

pensator or steward; Venator, the *hunter*; Grosvenor from *gros veneur*, grand huntsman. The termination *ward*, indicates a keeper, as Durward, doorkeeper; Hayward, keeper of the town cattle; Woodward, forest keeper. Sometimes striking peculiarities or personal characteristics have given origin to surnames, which have descended to the posterity of those on whom they were bestowed; such as Long, Short, Swift, Paulus (little), Calvus (bald), Gray, Good, Wise, White, Black, Brown, Read (Reed or Reid) the old spelling of red; Duff (Welsh for black), Gough (red), etc. Some surnames are derived from birds, beasts, utensils, trader's signs, heraldic charges, etc., etc., etc. Probably one of the oldest methods of forming surnames was by adding the word *son*, or a similar termination, to the father's given name; hence, originated many Danish, English, and German names which end in *son*, as Johnson, Hutchinson, Williamson, etc. Thus, *John*, the son of Dick, became JOHN DICKSON. In later times the patronymic syllable was dropped, and the father's name was taken without alteration as a surname. Thus many originally Christian names, have become surnames. Many of the Celtic and Teutonic surnames were derived from God; as Godwin, Gottfried; others from fabled spirits or elves, as Elfric (elf king). As early as the year 804, is found among the Saxons, Egbert Edgaring, *ing* denoting descent; and to this origin are attributed such names as Dering, Browning, etc.*

***Remarks on Names.**—Among the early Greeks, with the exception of a few families at Athens and Sparta, there were no family names. Among the later Greeks the eldest son generally bore the name of his paternal grandfather, and the confusion arising from the repetition of the same name was generally relieved by appending the father's name, or giving the place of birth, the occupation, or a nickname. This did not, however, amount to a regular system of surnames. The Romans had a very complete system of nomenclature; and their names were less dignified in their origin than those of the Greeks. Some were derived from ordinary employments, as *Porcius*, swineherd; some from personal peculiarities, as *Naso*, long-nosed. The Roman commonwealth was divided into clans called *gentes*, each of which was sub-divided into families. Thus in the *gens Cornelia* were included the families of Cinna, Lentull, Scipiones and others. Each citizen bore three names; the *nomen*, which marked the gens or clan; the *cognomen*, which marked the family; and the *prænomen*, which distinguished the individual. The *prænomen*, like all given names, was always placed first, and was commonly indicated by an initial, which invariably indicated one name; thus, C. always meant Calus; P., Publius; M., Marcus. The *nomen* was second; as, C. Julius, for the Julian gens or clan. The *cognomen* came last; as, M. Tullius Cicero. Thus, in the name of M. Tullius Cicero, M. is the *prænomen*, distinguishing him from his brother Quintus; Tullius, the *nomen*, distinguishing the gens or clan; and the *cognomen*, Cicero, which shows the family. Also, Publius Cornelius Scipio belonged to the Cornelian *gens* or clan and the family of the Scipiones, while Publius was his individual, or what we now call Christian name. Sometimes an *agnomen* or fourth name, was given, generally in honor of some military achievement; as, Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus. The *agnomen*, being a distinction of honor, was carefully preserved by the children; and a decree of the Senate granted to the elder Drusus and to his posterity the title Germanicus. In common intercourse the *prænomen* and *cognomen* were used without the *nomen*; as C. Cæsar, for C. Julius Cæsar. There were only about thirty recognized *prænomens*. The ruder population of Northern Europe continued to use a single name. Among the Celtic and German nations each person was denoted by one word. Among the ancient Hebrews, the names of Aaron, David, Solomon, etc., were employed individually and singly. In the other nations which preceded European civilization, the same feature is to be observed. One word denoted one person in Egypt, Syria and Persia; Among the Saxons this primitive system was prevalent, not only where they were first established, but during the whole period when they held dominion in Britain. The names of Alfred, Edwin, Harold, etc., each signified a single individual. During the middle ages the Jews formed surnames with the Hebrew *ben* or Arabic *ibn*, meaning son, as Solomon ben Gabriol, and Abraham ibn Ezra. Prior to the Norman conquest (1066), surnames were not in general use in England, although some appear in the Saxon records; while in some instances, surnames are known to have been assumed before that period but they did not become general in England until two or three centuries later. "The custom of surnames was brought from France in Edward the Confessor's time, about fifty years before the Conquest; but did not become universally settled until some hundred years afterwards. At first they did not descend hereditarily on the family." About the middle of the twelfth century it was thought essential that persons of rank should bear a surname; and it became the custom among the Norman families of rank, to call themselves after their castles, estates, or fortified towns,—thus they introduced surnames; but it was not until some time afterwards that surnames were generally assumed by the common people; and, in later times, it became the prevailing custom for the sons to have surnames, which were usually derived from the locality in which they lived, or from the name of their own residence. "Thus the same person and family would have several names, derived from localities or habitations. They required 'a local habitation and a name' at the same time." After the reformation in England, the in-

roduction of parish registers contributed to give permanence to surnames; yet in the beginning of the eighteenth century many families were without them. Sons took their fathers' names first in the modified form of patronymics; thus, Priamides, son of Priam. Heraclesides meant not only a son of Hercules, but also a descendant. It is said that a lady once objected to marrying a natural son of the king Henry I., because he had no surname; upon which the monarch gave his son the surname of *Fitz-Roy*; *Fitz*, meaning a son, and being much used in England in the compound names of the illegitimate sons of kings and princes of the blood, is a corruption of *filii*, son. Hence we have Fitz Hugh, the son of Hugh; Fitz Randolph, the son of Randolph. The Russian *vitch*, as in Ivanovitch, has the same import. In Wales the surnominal adjunct *ap* was used in the same sense as *ben*, *iben*, *fiz*, *vitch*, etc.; as David ap Howell; and as late as the seventeenth century combinations were carried through several generations; so that a man carried his pedigree in his name; as Evan ap Griffith ap David ap Jenkins ap Hugh ap Morgan ap Owen. Sometimes, instead of any patronymic syllable, the father's name was taken in the possessive case, as Griffith William's, or as now written Williams; to which origin may be traced many names ending in *s*. The prefix *mac* was used in a similar manner by the Gallic inhabitants of Ireland and Scotland. The Irish also used *o* or *oy*, (signifying grandson), for the same purpose; as, O'Brien, O'Sullivan, etc. Occasionally when names are adopted by a family, they are transmitted without change from generation to generation; that is, the son inherits his father's name, which system prevails extensively throughout Europe. The present royal family of England has never adopted an unchangeable surname; while the same thing is true of many other distinguished houses, as those of Orleans, Nassau and Bourbon. In Spain the wife does not change her surname at marriage, and the son calls himself after one or both of his parents connecting the names with the conjunction *y*, as Pl y Margall. Surnames having been first an individual distinction, were retained by the children for the sake of the honor which they indicated. That which was originally a mark of rank was soon imitated and became general. The use of hereditary surnames was established in England about the middle of the fourteenth century, the system being consolidated by a statute of Henry V., requiring the name and description of the party to be exactly set forth in any writ or indenture. It was formerly usual in England to obtain a special act of Parliament to authorize a change of name, and subsequently to obtain a royal license; but legal authorities have decided that there is nothing in the law to prevent any one from changing his name as he may choose. The number of surnames now extant in England is about 40,000. In Scotland there are fewer in proportion to the population, certain names being remarkably frequent in particular localities, from the clansmen having taken the name of their chief. The names of the American Indians were generally significant; thus, Pocahontas, in English means a "Bright-Stream-between-two-Hills." Unlike civilized nations, the offspring of the Indians took the mother's name instead of that of the father. At the present day, the system of surnames, or personal nomenclature, is to have one name for the individual (which sometimes is double or treble) prefixed to another name which distinguishes the family to which he or she belongs. It is customary nearly all over the civilized world, at the present day, for the wife to relinquish her own surname, and take that of her husband.

"I breathe the dear and cherished name,
And long-lost scenes arise;
Life's glowing landscape spreads the same
The same Hope's kindling skies."



The Ancestral Lineage

OF THE

Van Sickle Family in America.

"And it shall come to pass, when thy days be expired that thou must go to be with thy fathers, that I will raise up thy seed after thee, which will be of thy sons."—I. CHRONICLES XVII, 11.

5. The Van Sickle Family is of an ancient Dutch stock, the ancestral lineage of which has been traced back several centuries. In former times it was in possession of landed estates and manorial privileges in the Low Countries of Holland (*Hollowland*). The family has furnished many noted persons. In Holland, where it originated, it comprises a considerable part of the population; and it has also come to be largely represented in America. The Van Sickle Family was founded in the United States by emigrants from the Low Countries of Holland, or the Netherlands (*Dutch Nederlanden*). The first emigrants came about the middle of the seventeenth century (1652), probably under the auspices of the Dutch West India Company. Notwithstanding the facts of the case, there are several

6. Traditions.—The first emigrants of the Van Sickle Family are said to have first settled in the Mohawk Valley, probably near the present site of Albany, in the year (1623) in which the first permanent agricultural colonization was made in that part of the State of New York, then called "New Netherland." Another tradition says that there were three brothers who came over towards the close of the seventeenth century, and settled in the State of New Jersey, near Trenton. While still another states that two of the brothers settled in New Jersey, and the other in "York State." It is also said that these three brothers had large sums of gold and silver, which they transported over the country with ox teams. The theory of the *three brothers* is a tradition of the ancestry of many families in America. It is also noticeable that tradition generally fixes the date of their emigration at a later period than they actually came over.

7. The Ancestors of the Van Sickle Family.—*Ferdinandus Van Sicklen* was the Progenitor of the Van Sicklen or Van Sickle Family in America. He emigrated to this country in 1652. He married *Eva Antonis Jansen*. They settled on Long Island, and were among the first pioneers; and many of their descendants, like

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their early progenitors in the East, were among the earliest pioneers of the West; while many were the *first* settlers of different towns in several parts of the Middle and Western States and Territories. The Van Sickles were an agricultural class, not only in this country, but in Holland, and have, no doubt, contributed their full share towards the conversion of "the wilderness and solitary places into fruitful fields." Other families of Van Sickles have probably come over since the first emigrants, and settled in different parts of the States, and probably the Canadas. They all obeyed the divine injunction,—“Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth;” so that now their name is legion.

The Ancestors of the Van Sickle Family chose as their abiding place in the New World, a spot scarcely surpassed in beauty, grandeur, and natural advantages. He who to-day travels through New Jersey, beholding with admiration and veneration the beautiful and varied landscape diversified with hills and valleys, lakes and rivers, stretching like a panorama before him, may in some degree conceive the joy with which our Dutch Ancestors first gazed upon its beauties; its extensive forests, varied and ornamented with hills and streams, lakes and mountains, its fertile soil and valuable timber, must have appeared to them an earthly paradise; but what was then an unbroken forest is now a prosperous country, teeming with life and unceasing industry. The mountains, which then formed a part of the primitive picture of the natural forest, now look down upon a great nation with thriving commerce and institutions of learning. The early history of New Jersey, as well as that of New Netherland, is but the history of each American colony. A leading idea of the Dutch was freedom in religious opinion. In some instances, perhaps, emigration was induced by the desire of gain, but it was generally influenced by religious persecution. Our Dutch Ancestors were firm, robust, temperate, persevering men, who brought with them the simplicity, the economy, the bravery, and the integrity which were to stamp succeeding generations. “Holland has long been the theme for the ridicule of British writers; and even in this country the character and manners of the Dutch have been made the subjects of an unworthy depreciation. Yet, without undervaluing others, it may confidently be claimed that, to no nation in the world is the Republic of the West more indebted than to the United Provinces, for the idea of the confederation of sovereign States; for noble principles of constitutional freedom; for magnanimous sentiments of religious toleration; for characteristic sympathy with subjects of oppression; for liberal doctrines in trade and commerce; for illustrious patterns of public integrity and private virtue, and for generous and timely aid in the establishment of independence. Nowhere among the people of the United States can men be found excelling in honesty, industry, courtesy or accomplishment, the posterity of the early Dutch settlers of New Netherland.”

8. The Lineal Ancestry of the Van Sickle Family —In Genealogy, as in Chronology there are certain eras. Thus, in the Netherlands, to trace back to the Conquest of Cæsar is the *desideratum*; in France, to the reign of Charlemagne; in England, to the Norman Conquest; in Virginia, to the first settlers of the country; in the New England States, to the landing of the Puritans, or Pilgrim Fathers; and in the Middle States, to the first Dutch settlement. The lineal ancestry of this stock of Van Sickles in America, now quite numerous throughout the United States, has not been very satisfactorily ascertained; for “the origin of but few nations or individuals can be precisely traced or ascertained. ‘The lapse of ages is incessantly thickening the veil which

is spread over remote objects and events. The light becomes fainter as we proceed, the objects more obscure and uncertain, until Time at length spreads her sable mantle over them, and we behold them no more." "Most of the emigrants [from Europe to America] fled from religious persecution, and instead of promulgating their derivation or history, rather suppressed all knowledge of it, so that their descendants had no direct traditions." "Many families can be traced by our records with certainty to the first emigrant, but few beyond this without calling loudly on the imagination for assistance in the engrafting of them upon some European stock of a similar name." "The fact that different branches of this family have varied the orthography of the name does not conflict with the consanguinity of individuals," for this is the case with many other families. "The great leaders in history, who embraced the same political cause, were mingled generally in blood and alliance. This very often advanced their objects, secured their triumphs, and preserved them from the alliances of power and from political abuse. Antecedent influences were operative in keeping up their ascendancy for many ages."

9. Early Settlers of Long Island.—The first inhabitants of Long Island were native Indians who belonged to various tribes. "The Indian settlements were all on the bays, creeks and harbors on the north and south sides of the island, and their territories were divided from each other by the middle of the island." Long Island was claimed by the Dutch and English nations respectively by right of discovery; and hence the first white settlers were chiefly Dutch or Netherlanders, and English. The Dutch commenced their settlements on the west end of the island at Breukelen (*broken land*), or Brooklyn as early as 1625, in what is now Kings County, and the English a few years later, at the east end. The line of *division* between the two nations was a source of much contention and many complaints. In 1641, the Dutch government permitted some English settlers to locate at Gravesend. All the other towns of Kings County appear to have been settled by the Dutch. In the Dutch towns, the Indian title was bought by the Governor, and the lands granted by him to individuals. "It appears by the Dutch records, that in 1634 a part of the land at Red Hook was the property of Wouter van Twiller, being one of the oldest titles in the town." "The earliest recorded Indian grant to an individual for land in Kings County, is that to Jacob Van Curler, on the 16th of June, 1636, for flats in Flat-bush and Flatlands; and the earliest to the government or West India Company is dated the 1st of August, 1638, for land between Brooklyn and Mespath." "The earliest patents granted by the government for land in Brooklyn were to Thomas Bescher, on the 28th of November, 1639;" and "to Frederick Lubbertsen, on the 27th of May, 1640." On the 16th of June, 1637, Joris Jansen Rapalie,* the ancestor of the Rapalies of this country, bought a tract of land of the Indians, which is now occupied by a part of the city of Brooklyn. "On the 17th of June, 1643, his Indian purchase was patented to him by the governor." Other patents for land granted in the vicinity of Brooklyn, were those of Jan

***Joris (George) Jansen de Rapalie**, the ancestor of the Rapalies of America, is said by some writers to be a proscribed Huguenot, who emigrated from Rochelle in France in 1623 in the ship *Unity* with Catalyntie Trico (daughter of Jeronomis Trico, of Paris) whom he married; and by whom he had eleven children; namely, 1. *Sarah*, born June 9, 1625 ("who was the first white female child of European parentage born in the colony of New Netherlands which then covered the present States of New York, New Jersey, and a portion of Connecticut"), who married (1st) in 1639 Hans Hansen Bergen, a native of Bergen, in Norway, the ancestor of the Bergen family in this country, who emigrated from Holland in 1633; and (2nd) Teunis Gysbertsen Bogaert, the ancestor of the Bogerts in this country, who emigrated from Heykoop in Holland in 1632, and who in 1676, 1677, and 1678 was one of the trustees and overseers of Brooklyn: II. *Marrtite*, born March 11, 1627, who married (November 18, 1640) Michael Paulus or Paulsen Van

and Pieter Monfoort, May 29, 1641; of Lambert Huybertsen, September 7th, 1641; or Pieter Caesar Italien, June 17, 1643; of William Cornelisse, February 19, 1646; and that of Hans Hansen (Bergen), the ancestor of the Bergen family of Long Island, of the 30th of March, 1647; also that of Remmert Jansen Vanderbeck. A tract of land located in Flatlands was purchased of the Indians and patented by Governor Van Twiller to Andries Hudden and Wolfert Gerretsen (Van Couwenhoven), on the 16th of June, 1636, the same date as Van Curler's patent for flats. "Antony Jansen, from Vaas, Ves, Fez, or from Salee, as sometimes written, but generally written Antony Jansen Van Salee, and designated in addition, in portions of our early records, with the appellation of 'Turk,' on being banished from New Amsterdam in consequence of improper conduct on his part and that of his wife Grietje Reiners, obtained in 1639, from Director Kieft a grant of 100 morgens (200 acres), on the west end of Long Island, partly in the present towns of New Utrecht and Gravesend, on which he located and became the first settler in said towns. Probably in consequence of the word Jansen (meaning the son of Jan), being common to both names, he is fancied by some writers to have been a brother of Joris Jansen Rapalie, but of this there is no particle of proof, nor is this corroborated by our early records, they on the contrary going far to disprove it." "The most tempting locality on the west end of Long Island for natives of the low and level lands of Holland or Belgium, who were inexperienced in the clearing of forests, were the flats in Flatlands and Flatbush,* miniature prairies, void of trees, with a dark colored surface soil, similar to that of the prairies

dervoort, the ancestor of the Vandervoort family in this country, who came from Vandermonde or Vlaenderen in the Netherlands, and who resided for some time in New Amsterdam, where he obtained a patent for a lot September 15, 1646; III. *Jannette*, born August 18, 1629, who married (December 21, 1642) Rem Jansen Vanderbek, the ancestor of the Remsen family in this country, who either came from Severen in Westphalia, or from Coevorden in Overijssel; IV. *Judith*, born July 5, 1635, who married Pieter Pieterse Van Nest, the ancestor of most of the Van Nest family of this country; V. *Jan*, born August 28, 1637, who married (April 26, 1660) Maria Fredericks, of the Hague, and died in 1662, without surviving issue; VI. *Jacob*, born May 28, 1639, who was shot dead by the Indians while standing in his door; VII. *Catalyntie*, born March 28, 1641, who married (in 1664) Jeremias Jansen Westerhout, who came over in the Ship Rose-tree; VIII. *Jeronemus*, born June 27, 1643, who married Anna Denyse, daughter of Teunis Nysen or Denyse; IX. *Annetie*, born February 8, 1646, who married (1st), May 14, 1663, Marten Reyyese, as written by himself, or Ryerse, of Amsterdam, the ancestor of the Ryerson family in this country; and (2nd) January 30, 1692, Joost Fransz, widower of Gertruy Aukes, who emigrated in 1654; X. *Elizabeth*, born March 28, 1648, who married Dirck Cornelisse Hooglandt, and had a son Ariaen Dirckse, baptised September 22, 1670; and XI. *Daniel*, born December 29, 1650, who married (June 13, 1674) Sarah Klock, of Fort Orange. He first settled at Fort Orange, where he remained about three years, thence removing to New Amsterdam where he resided for more than 22 years (occupying and owning a house and lot on the north side of the present Pearl street, for which he received a patent on the 18th of March, 1647), thence removing to his plantation on the west end of Long Island, where he died soon after the close of the Dutch administration. His widow, Catalyntie, died September 11, 1689, at the age of 84. "In August, 1661, Rapalie was one of the twelve men representing Manhattan, Breuklen, and Pavonia, elected to suggest means to punish the Indians for a murder they had committed. In 1655, '56, '57, and 1660, he was one of the magistrates of Brooklyn." On the 25th of December 1662, he and his wife became members of the Protestant Dutch Reformed Church, of Brooklyn.

Jan or John Vigne, the son of Guelyn Vigne and Ariantje Cuville, was born at New Amsterdam in 1614, eleven years before Sarah Rapalie and was the first-born white child of European ancestry in the colony of New Netherland. He had three sisters; Maria, who married Abram Verplank; Christina, who married Dirck Volckerson of Bushwick; and Rachel, who married Cornelis Van Tienhoven. His mother (who died about 1649) owned a farm in the vicinity of the present Pearl and Wall streets, which was undoubtedly the oldest cultivated farm on Manhattan Island, and was occupied by Jan after the death of his parents. "He died in 1691, having been twice married, the last time, February 15th, 1682, to Wleshe Haytes, leaving no issue of which any account has been seen. In 1657, he was admitted to the rights of a great burgher, held the office of schepen for several years, and June 4, 1663, obtained a patent from Director Stuyvesant for a tract of meadows lying easterly of the town of Bergen. in New Jersey."

"Flatlands was originally named New Amersfoort, from Amersfoort, a city of 12,889 inhabitants on the river Eem, in the province of Utrecht, in the Netherlands, the birth-place of Wolfert Gerretsen Van Couwenhoven, one of the earliest settlers of the place. It also was known as *De Baie*, or the bay. Dr. Strong, in his history of Flatbush, says that Flatbush 'was appropriately called by the first settlers, by the name Midwout or Middlewoods.' As all the other Netherland settlements or towns in Kings County were named after localities in the fatherland, it is probable that this place was named *Midwoud* from 'Midwoud and Ostwoud,' a village of 544 inhabitants in the province of North Holland, from which place some of the early settlers may have emigrated."

of the west, which had been subject to the rude culture of the natives, and which were ready, without much previous toil and labor, for the plow. On these flats, of which there were three, it is supposed, and almost certain, that the first agricultural settlements on Long Island were made, and their adaptation to cultivation accounts for their being first sought for and purchased." These flats were the most productive lands on Long Island. Other early emigrants from the Netherlands, besides those above mentioned, settled on Long Island, among whom were Ferdinandus Van Sycklin and others who were the ancestors of many distinguished American families. "On the early settlement of this country by Europeans, lands appear to have been taken possession of and cultivated by individuals, in some cases for years before ground briefs or patents were issued, the rights of the occupant respected and the premises conveyed from one to another, the same as they have since been taken possession of by squatters on the public domains of the United States, and like them were allowed or entitled to a pre-emption right." Many of the early settlers signed their marks (instead of signatures) to documents, not in all cases because they were illiterate, but because it "was customary in those days for persons who were able to write, in some instances to make a mark, the same as a seal is affixed to writings." The Netherlands for several generations, retained the old names common in the fatherland; such as Abraham, Andries, Cornelis, Dirck, Ferdinandus, Gerret, Guysbert, Hendrick, Jan or Johannes, Pieter, Reinier,* Annatie, Cateline, Cornelia, Christina, Eva, Femmetje, Jannetje, Margrietje or Grietje, Lena or Helena, Maria or Mary, Steintje, and many others, some of which, like ancient surnames, have undergone changes in orthography. "This change, from generation to generation, of surnames, causes great difficulty in genealogical researches. The prefix of Van, meaning from, has also in many families, been dropped. This is the case with the Couwenhoven, Ditmarses, and most of the Voorhees." The first Dutch Church on Long Island was erected in Flatlands in 1661. In 1683, Long Island was divided into three counties; Kings, embracing the western portion, including Coney Island; Suffolk, embracing the eastern portion, and comprising about two-thirds of Long Island; and Queens, which includes all that part of Long Island, lying between Kings and Suffolk counties. "The early settlers of New York, who were mainly Dutch or Netherlands with a few Huguenots and Northmen, were on a social equality; the accident of family descent was not recognized, as they all came here in search of fortune and to better their condition, bringing little with them at the beginning beyond peaceable, honest, industrious and prudent habits, which their descendants have inherited, and yet generally practice. Their integrity was such, that it became a proverb among those who had dealings with them, that the word of a Dutchman was as good as his bond." At the close of the seventeenth century and in the beginning of the eighteenth "many families emigrated from the partially worn-out lands of the west end of Long Island to the new and fertile lands of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the cheapness of which afforded an opportunity to enlarge their borders and better their condition. This emigration at one period was so great that the colonial governors complained of it in their communications with the home government." Many of the descendants of the early settlers of Long Island were among the

10. Early Settlers of New Jersey.—The fertile district lying between the confluence of the branches of the Raritan and the Delaware rivers, soon became known; and its natural advantages attracted the attention of many settlers. "This whole region was heavily wooded with oak, hickory, beech, and maple. The forests abounded with game. The streams were alive with fish, and the most delicious shad made annual visitations along the borders." The Indians, who inhabited the State, were peaceable and friendly.

*Reinier Van Sickelen, the I., the first son of Ferdinandus, the I., named his youngest son Reinier, from whom the name of Reinier has been continued in that branch of the Van Sickle family, until the present time. Johannes Van Sickelen, the I., the second son of Ferdinandus, the I., named his youngest son Johannes or John, from whom that name has been continued in that branch of the family, until the present generation. This is the case in many other branches of the family, on both the paternal and maternal sides. This continuation of the same names in the different branches, is in some cases of great assistance to the genealogist; while in others it causes much confusion.

In addition, "the political institutions were so liberal in their character, that those who appreciated civil and religious liberty were attracted." "No wonder, then, that East and West Jersey joined hands over Hunterdon County, and that their children were attracted away from their old homesteads at an early day;" for the eagerness to push further West and occupy the frontier which has been the ruling passion for centuries, animated the sons of the early settlers in the seventeenth century. On the 9th of January, 1685, Lord Niel Campbell obtained a deed for land at the forks of the north and south branches of the Raritan river, and on the 9th of November of the same year, John Dobie, John Campbell, John Drummond, and Andrew Hamilton, purchased all the land south of Holland's Brook and west of the south branch. About the same time, Readington Township, which lies between the north and south branches of the Raritan, was taken up by George Willlocks, John Budd, James Logan, Joseph Kirkbridge, and Colonel Daniel Cox of Philadelphia. In the year 1712, they had their lands surveyed, after which portions were sold to various settlers. Among the early settlers were Daniel Seabring, Jerome Van Est, Emanuel Van Etta, and Jan or Johannes (John, the I.) Van Sicklen (a son of Ferdinandus, the I., the emigrant, and Eva Antonis Jansen), who came from Long Island between 1681 and 1699, and was undoubtedly the first Van Sicklen who settled in the Raritan valley. "Other settlers from 1710 to 1720 were Stoll, Lott, Briggs, Cole, Schomp, Smith, Van Horn, Wyckoff, Klein, Jennings, Stevens, Johnson, Hoagland, Fisher, Probasco, Le Queer, Schenck, Voorhees; some of whom came from Long Island," and were of Dutch extraction. "Frederick Van Fleet came from Esopus, New York, in 1726, and bought lands of Van Etta. He shortly after became owner of many acres at Van Fleet's Corner. His son, Thomas, was the great-grandfather of A. V. Van Fleet, who was Vice-Chancellor of the State. Among others who first took up land, were Benjamin Field, who had 5,000 acres; Robert Dinsdale, who had extensive tracts; William Biddle, who had 5,000 acres; John Calow, who also had an extensive tract; John Reading took up extensive tracts; also Gilbert Wheeler, Richard Bull, and John Clarke owned large tracts. These large tracts soon passed into other hands. In 1705, John Holcombe, of Arlington, Pennsylvania, the ancestor of the Holcombe family in Hunterdon County, purchased lands from Bull and Wheeler, and subsequently purchased tracts from Biddle and Calow. Joshua Opdyke, the great-grandfather of Hon. George Opdyke (who was at one time Mayor of New York City) purchased several hundred acres. The celebrated George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends, who came from England, purchased 284 acres about the year 1715. The celebrated William Penn, the friend of the Indians, owned large tracts of land in Hunterdon County,* and became one of the proprietors of West Jersey. Cornelius Van Sicklen, Jan Van Sicklen, and Reinier Van Sicklen, sons of Reinier, the I., and grandsons of Ferdinandus, the I., the emigrant, came from Long Island prior to 1723, and purchased lands in Hunterdon County. Gerret Van Sicklen, also owned a large

**Hunterdon County*, the Father of Van Sickles, was organized in March, 1713; and it then embraced all the territory of West Jersey, north of the Assanpink. The county was named in honor of Brigadier-General Hunter, who at that time was Governor General of the Provinces of New York and New Jersey, to which office he was appointed June 14th, 1710. "His administration, of ten years' duration, was one of almost unbroken harmony." He was the most popular Governor the Crown had appointed, and hence the respect shown him, in calling by his name the only county formed during his administration. By 1722 the county had grown to five townships, of which only one, Amwell, was north of the Sourland range and within the present bounds of the county. By 1726 the population was 3,236;" and in the same year, Trenton, which was the county seat, "had hardly more than one house." In 1738 the upper part of Hunterdon was organized into a separate county, and called Morris. Although deprived of more than half its territory, Hunterdon soon became the wealthiest and most populous county in the State. At a very early day mills were numerous in this county, and during the American Revolution were of great importance in supplying the army with flour. Wheat was the staple product of the county. "In 1748 the Raritan Landing was described as a 'Market for the most plentiful wheat country for its size in America.'" In 1765 there were within the county eighteen churches; one Low Dutch, one German, two Baptist, two Quaker, three Episcopal, and nine Presbyterian. Hunterdon County, although containing a few Tories, took an active part in the Revolutionary War, and when called upon, promptly filled her quota, (440) which was double that of any other county of the State. Colonel Frelinghuysen, of Raritan, wrote to Governor Livingston, August 15, 1777: "I must not forget to congratulate your Excellency on the

plantation. Perhaps no county in the State had so mixed a population, composed as it was of Irish, Scotch, English, Germans, Huguenots, Hollanders, and native Americans. At this time the Raritan river was navigable up to the union of the north and south branches. "Long afterwards, much of the heavy produce was carried to market on these streams. In seasons of freshets the farmers up the river conveyed their grain to New Brunswick in flat-bottomed boats, floating them down and pulling them back." In 1699 the Dutch Church of Somerville was founded. The Dutch Reformed Church of Readington was organized in 1718. It was formerly called North Branch Church. The first dominie (pastor) was Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen. The old church records contain the names of many of the early settlers; among them are many VAN SICKLES; all of whom are undoubtedly the descendants of Ferdinandus, the I. the emigrant. The Baptismal Register of the Dutch Reformed Church of Readington, New Jersey, commences February 21st, 1720, and was in use more than a century. Although continuing for so many years, yet this Baptismal Register is by no means complete; as it does *not* contain all the names of the children of the early progenitors. It is much to be regretted that *all* the names were not recorded. Had our ancestors imagined that their posterity would be tracing up their genealogy, they would probably have kept a more complete register which would have been of incalculable value to historians.

great loyalty of Hunterdon County." About two years after the treaty of peace (1785) the county seat was removed to Flemington, which at that time contained only about a dozen houses. The Court House was not built until the summer of 1791, which delay was probably caused by the fluctuating value of money. "In 1780 a Continental paper dollar was worth one copper cent. In 1779 linen was 140 shillings a yard, shoes 120 shillings a pair, pocket handkerchiefs 70 shillings apiece; and all other clothing in proportion." In 1790 Hunterdon County contained 27,152 inhabitants, making it the first county in population in the State. But during the next ten years the increase was small on account of so many young people emigrating to New York and Pennsylvania. By the year 1800 Hunterdon had dropped down to the fourth county in population. The people of Hunterdon County were generally distinguished for industry. "The children, when not put to trades, or not migrating to the new country, remained with their parents, working on the farm; this was especially the case with the eldest son. For the European idea of primogeniture had not yielded to that of a more equal distribution of an estate. To that son, the homestead was willed. When he married he remained at home with his parents, and an addition was built to the old home for his accommodation. When the father owned several hundred acres, he set off a portion to each son as he married. This subdivision kept on, until the farms reached their present size." During the Revolutionary War French infidelity had poisoned the minds of so many prominent men of the county that its effects were very perceptible. The cause of religion had generally declined during and after the war; and at the beginning of the nineteenth century, intemperance prevailed to a frightful extent. The war of the Revolution brought whisky into general use; and probably more liquor was drank, per capita, in this county for more than two or three decades after the war, than in any other county in the Union; so that its inhabitants were stigmatized as a community of drunkards. The county was full of taverns and distilleries. One township along the Raritan river had within its limits eight distilleries; and it was customary, during harvest time, to furnish each hand with a pint of liquor a day. General training and election days were scenes of frightful disorder. There were quarrels and fighting to decide who was the champion. The education of poor children was neglected; but in prominent villages schools were established, some of which were taught by clergymen. Such places were the centers of refinement and intelligence. But few wagons were in use. People walked to meeting from four to six miles, wearing thick shoes or none at all, until near the meeting-house, and then putting on Sunday shoes. Only one newspaper was published in the county; and that was a weekly, published at Trenton. Mail routes were few; so late as 1822, only one mail a week came from Trenton to Flemington. Nearly a century has passed; distilleries and dram-selling have declined; and thousands of prosperous citizens are sustaining the institutions of religion and learning; while their rich farms and comfortable houses give evidence of material progress.



Ferdinandus Van Sycklin.
 Eva Antonis Jansen, *syn vrou.*

Reinier Van Sycklin,
 Jannetje Van Hooren.

Margrietje Van Sycklin,
 Jan Albertse Terhune.

Eva Van Sycklin,
 Jan Berden or Bondet.

Johannes Van Sycklin,
 Jannetje—*syn vrou.*

Jannetje Van Sycklin,
 Adrian Lane.

Ferdinand Van Sycklin,
 Grietje—*syn vrou.*

Cornelia Van Sycklin,
 Jan Cornelius Banta,
Susanna Van Sycklin.

Ferdinand Van Sickelen
 Mary—*syn vrou,*

Cornelius Van Sickelen,
 Maria or Mary, *syn vrou,*

Jan Van Sickelen,
 Lena—*syn vrou,*

Reinier Van Sickelen,
 Henah—*syn vrou.*

Ferdinand Van Sickelen,
Margrietje Laan,

Abraham Van Sickelen,
Elizabeth—syn vrou,

Reynier Van Sickelen,
 Christina or Stijntje,

Johannes Van Sickelen,
 Margretta—*syn vrou,*

Jannetje Van Sickelen,
 Jan Marlett.

Margrietje Van Sickelen
 Cornelius Suydam,

Eva Van Sickelen,
 Hendrick Janse, Jr.,

Elizabeth Van Sickelen,

Ferdinand Van Sickelen,
 Maria Van Nuyse,

Minnie Van Sickelen,
 ———Emmons.

The Genealogy
OF THE
Family of Ferdenandus Van Sycklin
OF THE
Netherlands in Europe.

The Generations and Families.

"Aye, thus it is! One generation comes,
Another goes and mingles with the dust.
And thus we come and go, and come and go—
Each for a little moment filling up
Some little space. And thus we disappear
In quick succession. And it shall be so
"Till Time in one vast perpetuity be swallowed up!"

First Generation.

Family No. 1.

1. Ferdenandus Van Sycklin, the progenitor of the Van Sicklen or Van Sickle family in America, was born in the Netherlands in Europe, probably in the province of Holland, about the year 1635. He emigrated to America in 1652. Like the great mass of the original emigrants to America, he probably belonged to a humble class in society, and came to this country when but a lad (about seventeen years of age) to better his condition in life. For a boy of that age to leave his parents and the land of his nativity, and come to the wild woods of America at that early day required a great deal of courage and stamina; yet this same courage and energy has characterized most of his descendants to the present time. (If the boys of the present day should go to a new country, their minds would be so filled with ideas of piracy, and all sorts of trash derived from "Dime Novels," that they could not make an honest living, and would be glad to send word to the "old folks" to furnish money for cigars and tobacco). Of his European ancestry nothing is known,

"which is the case with most of the early emigrants to New Netherland; intercourse with their relations in the fatherland having long ago ceased, and having, no doubt, been obstructed in consequence of the piratical conquest of the colony by the English in 1664, during a time of peace."

Ferdenandus Van Sycklin, the emigrant, married (about the year 1660) *Eva Antonis Jansen* (born in 1641), daughter of Antony Jansen* Van Salee, by whom he had eight children—three sons and five daughters; namely, 1. Reinier, who married Jannetje Van Hooren; Johannes, who married Jannetje —; Ferdinand, who married Margrietje or Grietje —; Margrietje or Grietje, who married Jan Albertse Terhune; Eva, who married Jan Berden or Bondet; Jannetje, who married Adrian Lane; Cornelia, who married Jan Cornelius Banta; and Susanna, who was baptized May 1, 1681; all of whom were born on Long Island, in what is now Kings County, New York, in the last half of the seventeenth century. He took the oath of allegiance in Flatlands in 1687, and is entered as 35 years in this country; consequently he emigrated in 1652. He (Ferdenandus, the I.) first settled in Flatlands, (in Kings County, Long Island); but in his latter days he removed to Gravesend, where he died about the year 1712.

The descendants of Ferdenandus, the I., are found in nearly every State in the Union; upon nearly every battle-field some of them have fallen; and engaged in all the multitudinous pursuits of life; but the greater number, by far, are tillers of the soil. Many of his descendants have by industry, frugality, and sometimes by a happy turn of speculation amassed more than a competence—in some cases colossal fortunes. In the early days of New Netherland the families of Holland ancestry were much given to hospitality and conviviality; history and romance often record such names as Schuyler, Van Rensaellaer, Trefetheness, and others of greater or less note. The ancient and wealthy Trefetheness family had wonderful stores of household treasures, in the shape of gold and silverware, inlaid cabinets, diamonds and other precious gems; and their guests were often treated to the sight of "a priceless drinking-cup, over whose golden rim and down whose sides, beaten and chased with the finest art, foamed great drops of carbuncles and amethysts, and tiny diamond sparks." It is related that on one of these occasions, "among other distinguished guests, who drank wine from the famous cup, was the noted Colonel Van Sytle." This was early in the last century, and though we cannot tell to which branch this Colonel Van Sytle belonged, it shows that the Van Sickles of that day were the social equals of any in the land, inheriting the energy of their emigrant ancestor (the boyish Ferdenandus, the I.), as well as his indomitable patience and perseverance.

*Antony Jansen is supposed to have come from Fez or Salee in Africa, and was probably a son of Jan Janse, of Haerlem in Holland, "a freebooter and pirate, who settled in Salee in Morocco, where he married, turned Turk or Mohammedan, deserting his lawful wife and children, whom he had left at Haerlem."



Second Generation.

Family No. II.

2. Reinier Van Sycklin, who was without doubt the first child of Ferdenandus, the I., the emigrant, and Eva Antonis (Jansen) was born about the year 1661. He was probably named for his paternal grandfather. He was married on the 26th of March, 1687, to *Jannetje Van Hooren* or *Hoorne*. They had issue; I. Ferdinand, who married Mary —, and was the ancestor of the Long Island Van Sickelens; II. Cornelius, who married Maria or Mary —; III. Jan, who married Lena —; and IV. Reinier, who married Henah —. His sons, Cornelius, Jan, and Reinier, removed to New Jersey, and settled in the Raritan valley prior to 1720, and were the progenitors of most of the New Jersey branch of Van Sickles.

3. Margrietje Van Sycklin, a daughter of Ferdenandus, the I., the emigrant, and Eva Antonis (Jansen), was born about the year 1663. "She was undoubtedly named after her grandmother, Grietje, wife of Anthony Jansen from Salee." She was married at Flatbush on the 6th of June, 1691, to *Jan Albertse Terhune*. Her husband, Jan Albertse Terhune, had by his first wife, Annetje Rodofse Schenck, two sons, Roelof and Albert; he also had a son, Auke, who may have been his by his second wife, Margrietje Van Sycklin, but of this there is no certain proof.

4. Eva Van Sycklin, a daughter of Ferdenandus, the I., the emigrant, and Eva Antonis (Jansen), was born about the year 1666. She was married on the 20th of May, 1693, to *Jan Berden* or *Bondet*, of Hackensack, New Jersey, by whom she had ten children; namely, Jan, baptized in 1695; Eva, in 1697; Ferdinandus, in 1700; Albert, in 1702; Willemtie, in 1704; Reynier, in 1706; Elena, in 1708; Dirik, in 1712; David, in 1714; and Annattie, in 1718; all of whom were baptized in Hackensack, New Jersey.

5. Johannes Van Sycklin, the second son (and probably the fourth child) of Ferdenandus the I., the emigrant, and Eva Antonis (Jansen), was born about the year 1669. He married, (about 1694,) *Jannetje* —, of Gravesend. He removed to New Jersey, and settled in the valley of the Raritan river prior to 1699, and was undoubtedly the first Van Sicklen who settled in that vicinity. On the records of the Raritan Dutch Reformed Church is found the dates of baptism of two of his sons; namely, Reynier, who was baptized April 12, 1716, and who married Christina or Stijntje —; and Johannes, who was baptized May 29, 1726, and who married Margrietje —. It is quite probable that they had other children; namely, Ferdinand, who married Margrietje Laan; Abraham, who married Elizabeth —; and Jannetje, who married Jan Marlett.

6. Jannetje Van Sycklin, a daughter of Ferdenandus, the I., the emigrant, and Eva Antonis (Jansen), was born about the year 1672. She married *Adrian Laan*, who had three children by another wife,

Marytje Schenck; namely, Jannetje, Geertrey, and Hendrick, who was baptized in 1707.

7. **Ferdinand Van Sycklin**, the youngest son (and probably the sixth child) of Ferdenandus, the I., the emigrant, and Eva Antonis (Jansen), was born about the year 1675. He married, (about 1696,) *Grietje* —, by whom he had five children; namely, Eva, who married, (prior to 1733,) Hendrick Janse, Junior, of New Utrecht, and died prior to April 7, 1770; Margrietje, who married Cornelius Suydam, of Oyster Bay; Elizabeth, who was baptized in Brooklyn, April 18, 1701; Ferdinand, who is supposed to have married Maria or Mary Van Nuyse; and Minnie, who was baptized March 23, 1716, and who married (about 1730) — Emmons.

8. **Cornelia Van Sycklin**, a daughter of Ferdenandus, the I., the emigrant, and Eva Antonis (Jansen), was born about the year 1678. She was married, in the month of April, 1705, to *Jan Cornelius Banta*, of Hackensack, New Jersey, by whom she had eight children; Cornelius, who was baptized in 1708; Eva, in 1711, who probably died young; Eva, in 1713; Jannetje, in 1715; Susanna, in 1717; Fransintia, in 1719; Margrietje, in 1722; and Maria, in 1724.

Third Generation.

Family No. IX.

10. **Ferdinand Van Sickelen**, the first child of Jannetje (Van Hooren) and Reinier, the I., was born on Long Island, in Kings County, New York, about the year 1688. He married, (about the year 1708,) *MARY* — by whom he had nine children; I. *Mary*, born May 14, 1709, who is supposed to have married (August 1749) Samuel Linnington; II. *Jannetje*, born March 3, 1711, who is supposed to have married Jan Suydam; III. *Eva*, born July 14, 1714, who married Hendrick Johnson, and died prior to 1770; IV. *Reinier*, born April 8, 1716, (who is supposed to have married Maria —, and had a daughter Elizabeth, baptized in New York, February 13, 1737,)—no further trace; V. *Gysbert*, born April 8, 1718, who married Annatie Ryder, resided in Flatbush at one period, and had a daughter, Maria, baptized at Marlboro', New Jersey, October 11, 1744—no further trace except his will being dated April 18, 1758; VI. *Johannes*, born November 25, 1722, who married, (November 17, 1743,) Gertie Lott, (and had issue: Maria, baptized December 15, 1751; Elsie, baptized December 5, 1753, who probably died young; Abraham, baptized July 19, 1756; and Elsie, baptized July 22, 1764, and of them no further trace) and is supposed to have died January 26, 1805; and from him is descended the New Lott Van Siclens; VII. *Arie* or *Aaron*, born March 30, 1724, who married Maria Laan, (and had two children baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church of Readington, New Jersey; namely, a daughter,

Maria, who was baptized, January 28, 1753; and a son, Abraham, who was baptized September 30, 1755--no further trace); VIII. *Catharine*, born April 24, 1727, who married (December 4 or 21, 1753) Hendrick Lott, and died December 18, 1801; and IX. *Cornelius*, born about 1730, who married, (prior to 1755,) Femmetje Vandever by whom he had a daughter, Maria, baptized December 23, 1755, and twelve other children; from his son, Count, is descended the Grave-send branch of the family. This Cornelius is supposed to have married in June, 1771, Catharine Johnson; he resided in Dutchess County, New York, and owned a large tract at Wrapping Creek. Ferdinand, the III., bought 200 acres of land of Lawrence Haff, on Holland Brook, in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, in which county he died; his will being dated April 28, 1749. He died prior to 1767.

11. **Cornelius Van Sickelen**, the second child of Jannetje (Van Hooren) and Reinier, the I., was born on Long Island, in Kings County New York, about the year 1690. He married *Maria* or *Mary* —. They had two children baptized; first, Neeltje, in the Raritan Dutch Reformed Church, July 29, 1718; and second, Marytje, in the Dutch Reformed Church of Readington, New Jersey, September 23, 1722, who married Gerrit Schenck, (who had a son Roelof baptized December 18, 1752.) It is quite probable that they had other children; namely, Gerrit, born about 1712, who married Margrita Van Leuven; and Andrew, born about 1720, who married Mary —. He removed to New Jersey, and settled in the Raritan valley prior to 1718. February 20, 1718, a Cornelius Van Sickelen (who was undoubtedly the above Cornelius) of Amerton, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, released land to Ferdinand Van Sickelen.

12. **Jan Van Sickelen**, the third child of Jannetje (Van Hooren) and Reinier, the I., was born on Long Island, in Kings County, New York, about the year 1693. He married (about 1717) *Lena* —. They had issue; I. Andries, who was baptized in New York, July 29, 1718, and who married *Lea Krom*; II. *Johannes*, who was baptized October 30th, 1720, and who married *Christina* or *Steintje Sebring*; III. *Abraham*, baptized March 3, 1723, who married *Autje* or *Saertje Rosa* (they had three children baptized; first, *Elizabeth*, who was baptized in May, 1750; second, *Wilhelmus*, October 22, 1752;* and third, *Rachel*, April 1, 1753,—no further trace); and *Maria*, baptized November 22, 1749, who is supposed to have married *Christopher Nelebrant* (who had a daughter, *Elizabeth*, baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church of North and Southampton, Berks County, Pennsylvania); all of whom, except Andries, were baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church of Readington, New Jersey. It is quite probable that they had two other sons; namely, *Rynier*, born about 1726, who married *Margery* or *Mary* — (they

*Note.—Hollandische—"Nieuwe Stijl is BEGONNEN den derden daagh September, 1752. In plaats vem de derde September tels men de Veerthiende"—English translation;—New Style is begun the third day of September, what we reckon the fourteenth.

had three children baptized; I. Jan, December 8, 1751; II. Marytje, September 8, 1754; and III. Lena, November 14, 1756,—no further trace); and Jacobes, born about 1733, who married Saara —. About the year 1719, he removed to the State of New Jersey, and settled in the valley of the Raritan river. He and his wife, Lena, were both living as late as November 14, 1757, when they acted as godfather and godmother to Lena, daughter of Rynier and Margery or Mary.

13. Reinier Van Sickelen, the fourth child of Jannetje (Van Hoor-en) and Reinier, the I., was born on Long Island, in Kings County, New York, about the year 1697. He married *Henah* —. They had one child, a son, Reinier, the III., baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church of Readington, New Jersey, November 17, 1723, who married Maake Langstraat. It is quite likely that they had other children; and also that Andries, who married Annatie Scamp, was his son. He removed to New Jersey, and settled in the Raritan valley (prior to 1723), probably early in the eighteenth century.

14. Ferdinand Van Sickelen, (who was probably the oldest son of Johannes, the I., and Jannetje) was born about the year 1700. He married Margrietje Laan. They had two daughters, Margrietje and Marytje, baptized in the Dutch Church of Marlboro', New Jersey, April 23, 1731. Of him there is no further trace.

15. Abraham Van Sickelen, (who was probably the second son of Johannes, the I., and Jannetje) was born about the year 1708. He married Elizabeth —. They had two sons, Abraham and Jacob, baptized at Somerville, New Jersey, on the 22nd of October, 1732. No further trace.

16. Reynier Van Sickelen, a son of Johannes, the I., and Jannetje, was born in the State of New Jersey about the year 1716. He married (about the year 1737) *Christina* or *Stijntje* — by whom he had five children; all of whom were baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church of Readington, New Jersey; I. Ferdinandus, baptized January 9, 1738; II. Rijk, baptized March 9, 1740; III. Guysbert, baptized November 29, 1741; IV. Hendrick Zudam, baptized February 23, 1746; and V. Maria, baptized in 1748 or 1749, who is supposed to have married Christopher Nelebrant, and removed to Southampton, Berks County, Pennsylvania, where they had a daughter, Elizabeth, baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church of that place, July 9, 1769.

17. Johannes Van Sickelen, a son of Johannes, the I., and Jannetje, was born in the State of New Jersey about the year 1726. He married *Margrietje* —. They had two sons baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church of Readington, New Jersey; first, Jan or John, baptized on the 10th of April, 1757, who married, and left descendants, who now (1880) reside in Indiana; and second, Henreij, baptized June 5, 1769, who married Mary Eal, and by whom he had a son Isaack, born June 8, 1796,—no further trace.

18. Jannetje Van Sickelen, (who was probably a daughter of Johannes, the I., and Jannetje), was born in the State of New Jersey about the year 1730. She married *Jan Marlett*, by whom she had two sons; Abraham, baptized October 7, 1753; and Thomas, baptized November 27, 1755; both of whom were baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church of Readington, New Jersey.

19. Margrietje Van Sickelen, a daughter of Ferdinand, the II., and Grietje, was born on Long Island, in Kings County, New York, about the year 1699. She married (about the year 1720) Cornelius Suydam, son of Jacob Suydam, by whom she had twelve children; namely, Jan, who was married in 1763; Jacobus, who was married in 1769; Jane, who married (in 1770) William Simonson; Ferdinand, who was baptized May 9, 1731; Seytie, who was baptized April 1, 1734; Minnie, who was born in 1737; Johannes; Cornelius; Hendrick; Gertie, who married Jacob Voorhees; Adriana, who married John Williamson; and Ida. They settled on Oyster Bay, Long Island. Her husband, Cornelius Suydam, died in 1759. She survived him.

As some of the descendants of Ferdenandus cannot be fastened to the parent stock with any degree of certainty, and to avoid confusion, the descendants of the three sons of Ferdenandus as far as known, are taken up and carried out separately.



The Genealogy
OF THE
Family of Gerret Van Sickelen
OF THE
State of New Jersey.

The Generations and Families.

First Generation.

Family No. I.

1. **Gerrit Van Sickelen**, (who was probably a son of Cornelius and Mary), was probably born on Long Island about the year 1712. He married *Margrietje Van Leuven*. They had two children baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church of Readington, New Jersey; first a daughter, Margrietje, who was baptized July 24, 1737; and second, a son, Gerrit, who was baptized February 10, 1740. Whether they had any other children is not positively known. He was a farmer by occupation, and owned a plantation in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, on which he worked slaves. He died in the prime of life, amidst the quiet of that beautiful spot, which, under his cultivation, emerged from a forest into a garden. He is said to have been worth considerable property. His widow married a Mr. Brewer, who was intemperate and squandered her property.

Second Generation.

Family No. II.

3. **Lieutenant Garret Van Sicklen**, who was probably the second child and only son of Gerret and Margrietje (Van Leuven), was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, on the 2nd of February, 1740, and was baptized on the tenth of the same month and year. He was married on Staten Island to *Nancy Canon* or *Ann Cannan* by whom he had eight children; 1, Gerret, baptized August 13, 1773,

who probably died young, as there was another son by the same name; II. Marija (Maria or Mary), baptized July 2, 1775; III. Margaret, born November 29, 1776 and baptized April "31," 1777, (who died single, August 2, 1829); IV. John, born June 23, 1780; V. Abraham, born in 1782; VI. Garret, baptized November 6, 1785; VII. William, born December 27, 1789; and VIII. Catharine, born August 19, 1794, who died single, January 5, 1871; all of whom were born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, and some of whom were baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church of Readington, New Jersey. He was a Lieutenant in the Revolutionary War; he served his country faithfully, and, as a soldier and patriot, had few superiors. He was in the battle of Monmouth,* New Jersey, which was fought on a hot Sunday morning, June 28, 1778, while his wife lay in confinement within hearing of the guns. He was a farmer by occupation, as is shown by the deed† given below. It is said that a large legacy was left to him by some one in Holland, but that another branch of the family succeeded in obtaining it, which it made immensely wealthy. He died on his seventieth birth-day (February 2, 1810) in Hunterdon County, New Jersey. His wife, Ann, was born April 2, 1752, and died December 22, 1829. Two of their daughters, Margaret and Catharine, never married. They removed to Western New York and purchased a small farm in Cayuga County, adjoining their brother William's farm, and which he worked for them. They lived there together until the death of Margaret, which occurred August 2, 1829, when Catharine lived alone until her brother, William, removed to Auburn, where she removed, and resided with him until her death, which occurred January 5, 1871. Catharine was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

***Battle of Monmouth.**—Upon the evacuation of Philadelphia, General Clinton, commander of the British forces, sent his fleet to New York, and commenced his march thither with his main army across New Jersey. Washington immediately broke up his camp at Valley Forge, and, leaving Arnold with a small detachment to take possession of Philadelphia, followed the enemy, overtaking them at Monmouth, where he resolved to risk a general engagement. "Lee, who had advised to the contrary, was directed to commence the attack, and did so, on a hot Sunday morning, June 28, 1778. Lee's movements, however, were so strange as to excite the suspicions of Lafayette, who sent an urgent message to the commander-in-chief to hasten forward. As Washington came up at the head of the main body, he was thunderstruck to meet Lee's division in full retreat. Then was seen Washington's power as a commander. Staying the flight, inspiring confidence, bringing order out of confusion, he turned defeat into victory. At twilight he remained master of the field, with his army advantageously posted to renew the battle in the morning; but in the morning no enemy was there. The American loss was 229, the British considerably greater; many fell on both sides from the excessive heat. Clinton withdrew his men unmolested to Sandy Hook, whence his fleet conveyed them to New York. The American army made its way across the Hudson, and encamped near its old quarters at White Plains. Molly Pitcher's heroic conduct in this battle has made her name famous. She was a gunner's wife, and already renowned for her bravery at Fort Clinton, where, when her husband threw down his match at the sight of the British mounting the rampart, she had caught it up and fired the last shot at the approaching foe. At Monmouth, seeing her husband struck by a ball and no one to take his place, she sprang to the gun and served it so well that the next day she was commissioned as sergeant, and afterward went by the name of Captain Molly."—*Quackenbos's American History.*

†**This indenture** made the eighth day of March in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the second over Great Britain &c. King Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and fifty Between Abraham Lane of Piscataway in the County of Middlesex and Eastern Division of the Province of New Jersey Innholder on the one part and Garret Van Sicklen son of Garret Van Sicklen late of the Township of Reading in the County of Hunterdon and Western Division of the Province

Third Generation.

Family No. III.

7. John Van Sickle, the fourth child of Garret and Ann, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, on the 23d of June 1780 (or June 28, 1778). He was twice married; both times in Hunterdon County New Jersey; first, on the 16th of December, 1804, to Catharine, daughter of John Robinson, of King Wood, New Jersey, by whom

of New Jersey aforesaid Yeo : deceased on the other part Whereas Joseph Yard and William Yard Executors of William Yard their father late of Trenton in the County of Hunterdon deceased did obtain out of the Supreme Court of our Sovereign Lord the King in the term of May Anno Dom one thousand seven hundred and fifty a Writ commonly called a Testatum fieri facias directed to Francis Hollingshead High Sheriff for the County of Somerset thereby directing and commanding him the said Sheriff That of the Goods and Chattels Lands and Tenements which formerly belonged to John Porterfield late of Trenton aforesaid deceased at the time of his death and in the hands of William Marquhar and John Kinsey surviving Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said John Porterfield which were then unadministered and to be found in his Baylywick He should cause to be made the sum of Two hundred and sixty-eight pounds and four pence half penny Proclamation money being the residue and remainder of Two hundred and ninety eight pounds and four pence half penny which they the said Joseph and William Yard had obtained Judgment and recovered against the said Marquhar and Kinsey for damages which they had sustained and costs and charges in the Suit And that he should have that money before our said Sovereign Lord the King at the City of Perth Amboy on the second Tuesday in August then next to come to render the same unto the said Joseph Yard and William Yard Executors as aforesaid for the residue and remainder of the Damages Costs and Charges aforesaid as by the several Writs of Execution Judgment and all other matters and proceedings relating thereunto now remaining of Record in the said Supreme Court of our Sovereign Lord the King will more fully and at large appear Whereupon the said Sheriff of the said County of Somerset Did by virtue of the aforesaid Writ of Testatum fieri facias so duly issued and delivered to him as above said and at the request of the said Joseph Yard and William Yard (Executors as aforesaid) Levy and Seize upon and unto his hands did take A Certain Tract or Parcell of Land situate lying and being on the north side of the South Branch of Raritan River in the aforesaid County of Somerset (as the Lands which did belong to the said John Porterfield deceased at the time of his death and remained unadministered) and is butted and bounded in manner following (viz.) Beginning at a stone standing in the line of and is part and parcell of a certain Tract of Land heretofore taken up and surveyed for John Drummon late Earl of Melford and from thence runs along that line Northwest and by West forty four Chains to the rear Corner of the whole Tract aforesaid and from thence runs along the rear of the said Tract Southwest and by South fifty eight chains to the other rear Corner of the whole Tract above said and from thence runs along the old line of the said Tract Southeast and by East forty four Chains to a stone for a Corner and from thence runs across the same Tract Northeast and by North fifty eight Chains to the place of beginning Containing Two hundred and fifty five Acres of Land and whereas to the End That a fair and open Sale should be made of the said Tract or Parcell of Land above mentioned for the purposes above said by him the said Sheriff He the said Francis Hollingshead the then and now Sheriff of the said County of Somerset by virtue of and in pursuance of the before in part recited Writ of Testatum fieri facias and in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Province of New Jersey In such Case lately made and provided Did cause to be written certain notices or Advertisements bearing date the sixth day of June in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven hundred and fifty and the same to be dispersed and set up in three or more of the most Public places in the said County of Somerset and in the Precinct where the said Land and premises lay whereby due and timely Notice might be and was given That on the ninth day of August then next ensuing at the Western Precinct in the County of Somerset aforesaid would be exposed to sale by way of Public Vendue to the highest Bidder The Tract and Parcell of Land aforesaid so Levied and Seized upon as aforesaid and whereas on the said ninth day of August at the place so Advertised as aforesaid pursuant to the notice in and by the said Advertisement given the said Sale was adjourned and postponed to the day following (viz.) the tenth day of the same August and that then according to the Powers and Directions of the said in part recited Writ of Testatum fieri facias and Act of Assembly as aforesaid the said Francis Hollingshead High Sheriff of the County aforesaid Did between the hours of twelve and five in the afternoon of the said day last mentioned expose to Sale by way of Public Vendue or outcry in Plain and open Market to the Highest Bidder the above mentioned Tract of Land by him Levied and Seized upon as aforesaid and Butted and Bounded as aforesaid with all the appurtenances to the same belonging And the aforesaid Abraham Lane party to this presents then and there bidding for the said Tract of Land the Sum of two hundred and sixty seven pounds fifteen shillings Proclamation money and no one bidding more The same Tract or Parcell of Land and Premises was on that same tenth day of August between the hours of twelve and five of the Clock aforesaid at the Western Precinct aforesaid in due manner and form and in plain and open Market Cryed off and sold to the said Abraham Lane and Whereas also the said Francis Hollingshead High Sheriff of the said County of Somerset in pursuance of the Duty of his said office By virtue of an Act of Parliament in such Case made and provided and also by virtue of the afore Recited Act of Assembly of this Province in such Case also made and provided And by force and virtue of the Writ of Testatum fieri facias before mentioned as also for and in consideration of the above sum of Two hundred and sixty seven pounds fifteen shillings Did by virtue of the Power and Authority to him given as aforesaid Grant Bargain Sell Release and Confirm unto the said Abraham Lane and to his heirs and assigns forever All that the above mentioned Tract or Parcell of Land Containing two hundred and fifty five Acres butted and bounded in manner aforesaid As by one Indenture under the hand and seal of the said High Sheriff Francis Hollingshead to the said Abraham Lane and dated the thirteenth day of December Anno Dom One thousand seven hundred and fifty reference thereunto being had may more plainly appear Now This Indenture Witnesseth that the said Abraham Lane for and in Consideration of the sum of one and twenty Pounds one Shilling & three pence of good and lawful money of the Province of New Jersey aforesaid to him well and truly in hand paid by the said Garret Van Sickle at and before the sealing and delivery of these pounds the receipt whereof he the said Abraham Lane doth hereby acknowledge and thereof and of every part and parcell thereof and fully and freely Acquitt Exonerate Release and Discharge the said Garret Van Sickle his heirs ex-

he had seven children; I. Thomas, born July 7, 1806; II. Abraham, born December 26, 1808; III. Garrett, born August 5, 1811; IV. William, born February 12, 1814, who died December 24, 1836; V. Lydia Ann, born November 6, 1817, who died July 29, 1841; VI. Lavina, born November 2, 1820; and VII. Margaret, born December 5, 1823. His wife, Catharine, was born January 26, 1785, and died March 22, 1825. He next married (in October 1825) *Theodocia Taylor*, by whom he had three children; (VIII.) 1st, John R., born January 17, 1827; (IX.) 2nd. Samuel C., born September 27, 1828;

executors administrators and assigns by these presents he the said Abraham Lane hath Granted Bargained Sold Alliened Released and Confirmed and by these presents Doth fully and freely Grant Bargain Sell Allien Release and Confirm unto the said Garret Van Sicklen his heirs and assigns forever All that Certain Peice or Parcell of Land Lying in the Western Precinct in the County of Somerset aforesaid and bounded as follows (viz): **Beginning** at a stone for a Corner between John Vansicklen and the said Garret standing near to Road leading to the Mill on Smith's brook formerly Adrian Lane's now the said John Van Sicklen's and through the Plantations of the said John and Garret's from thence Northeast by North nineteen Chains and half Chain by other of the said Abraham Lane's land to another stone Corner near a marked tree Thence Northwest by West twelve Chains and half Chain to another Corner in the rear line of the above mentioned Purchase Thence along the said line and by land late the said Garret Van Sicklen's the father Southwest by South Nineteen Chains and half Chain to another Corner in the line of the above said John Van Sicklen's land Thence along his line Southeast by East twelve Chains and half Chain to the beginning Corner Containing twenty four Acres and thirty nine Rods Being part and parcell of the above mentioned Two hundred and fifty five Acres of Land by the said Abraham Lane purchased in manner and form aforesaid And whereof the said Garret Van Sicklen is in actual possession Together with all and singular the Mines Minneralls Woods Underwoods Timber Trees Ways Waters Houses Edifices Barns Buildings Gardens Orchards Pastures feedings fowlings fishings Huntings Hawkings Royalties franchises Powers Profits Rents Issues Advantages Emoluments Hereditaments and Appurtenances whatsoever to the said Peice or Parcell of Land belonging or appertaining or therewith used occupied possessed or enjoyed as any part or parcell thereof And also all the Estate Right Title Interest Use Trust Possession Property Claim and Demand whatsoever of him the said Abraham Lane in Law as well as Equity of into or out of the same or any part or parcell thereof And the Reversion and Reversions Remainder and Remainders thereof and of every part thereof **To Have and To Hold** the said Peice and Parcell of Land as above Situate Bounded and Bounded containing Twenty four Acres and thirty nine rods and all and singular the above Granted and Bargained premises and every part and parcell thereof with their appurtenances unto the said Garret Van Sicklen his heirs and assigns to the only proper use and behoof of the said Garret Van Sicklen and of his heirs and assigns forever and the said Abraham Lane for himself his heirs executors and administrators doth Covenant Promise Grant and Agree to and with the said Garret Van Sicklen his heirs and assigns by these presents in manner and form following (that is to say) That he the said Abraham Lane now at the time of the executing of these presents is the true and lawful owner of the above mentioned Peice or Parcell of Land as above described and bounded and of all & singular the premises hereby intended to be Bargained and Sold and every part and parcell thereof with their appurtenances And (that for and notwithstanding any Act Matter or thing by him the said Abraham Lane done or committed to the contrary) he the said Abraham Lane hath good right full power and lawful Authority to Grant Bargain Sell and Convey the same with the premises and appurtenances thereunto belonging unto the said Garret Van Sicklen his heirs and assigns forever according to the true Intent and meaning of these presents and also the said Abraham Lane for himself and his heirs the said Peice or Parcell of Land and premises Containing twenty four Acres and thirty nine Rods Situate and bounded in manner and form aforesaid and all and singular the premises hereby intended to be Granted Bargained and Sold and every part and parcell thereof with their appurtenances unto the said Garret Van Sicklen his heirs and assigns and in his and their peaceable and quiet possession and occupation free and clear from all Charges Burthens and Incumbrances whatsoever

* * * Suffered or don by the said Abraham Lane or by any other persons whatsoever lawfully claiming or to claim any Estate Right Title or Interest of in or unto the same or any part or parcell thereof with the appurtenances by from or under him or themselves or any of them shall and will warrant and forever defend by these presents and further that he the said Abraham Lane and his heirs and all manner of persons any thing having or claiming of in to or out of the above granted land and premises or any part or parcell thereof by from or under him or them shall and will at all times hereafter during the term of seven years next ensuing the date of these presents upon the reasonable Request and at the proper Cost and Charges of the said Garret Van Sicklen his heirs or assigns Sign Seal Execute and Acknowledge or cause or procure to be Signed Sealed Executed and Acknowledged All such further and other reasonable and lawful Act and Acts Deeds Conveyances and Assurances whatsoever which shall be made for the further better and more absolute Assigning Sure making and Confirming of the said Peice or Parcell of Land and Premises above mentioned with the appurtenances unto the said Garret Van Sicklen his heirs and assigns for ever according to the purport true interest and meaning of these presents As by the said Garret Van Sicklen his heirs or assigns or his or their Council learned in the Law shall be reasonably Devised Advised or Required so as the said farther Assurance or Assurances contain no farther or other Warranty or Covenants than what are contained in these presents And that the party or parties to whom such request shall be made be not hereby compellable to travel further than ten miles from the place of his or their abode for the doing thereof **In Witness** whereof the parties first above named in these present Indentures have hereunto interchangably Set their hands and seals the day and year first above written—

Sealed and Delivered in the presence of

Cornellus Lane

Geo: Reading

Abraham Lane 

Be it Remembered That on the 9th day of March Anno Dom 1750 Personally came and appeared before me John Reading One of his Majesties Council for the Province of New Jersey George Reading One of the Evidences to the above written Instrument of Conveyance who made Oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God That he Saw Abraham Lane the Grantor Signe Seal & as his voluntary Act and Deed Deliver the same to the use therein mentioned and that he Incribed his name as an Evidence thereto

Taken before me

Jno. Reading

and (X.) 3rd. Oliver, born June 23, 1834, who died March 11, 1836. He was a hatter by trade, and had an extensive reputation as a workman. He read the old family Bible through forty times and was a consistent Christian. His family followed his precepts and Christian principles. In the spring of 1832 he removed to Western New York, and purchased a farm in Cayuga County, on which he lived until his death, which occurred February 20, 1861. His wife, Theodocia, was born, May 14, 1794, and died, March 13, 1865.

8. IV. Abraham Van Sickle, the fifth child of Garret and Ann, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, in the year 1782, and was married in the same county to *Sarah Teeple*. No children. He was a shoemaker by trade. He was a man of exemplary Christian character. About the year 1825, he removed to Western New York, and purchased a farm in Livingston County, near Mount Morris, on which he lived until his death, which occurred June 23, 1833. His wife, Sarah, was born in 1792, and died July 30, 1847.

9. V. Garrett Van Sickle, the sixth child of Garret and Ann, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, about the year 1785, and was married (about 1808) in the same county to *Rebecca Hyde* by whom he had eight children; I. William, born about 1809; II. Nancy, born about 1811, who married Thomas Van Sickle; III. Rachel, born April 21, 1813; IV. James, born about 1815, who probably died young; V. Samuel, born September 12, 1817; VI. David, born January 16, 1819; VII. Garrett, born January 15, 1822; and VIII. Margaret, who probably died young. He was a shoemaker by trade. About the year 1812 he removed to Western New York, and settled in Cayuga County, where he died about the year 1824. His wife, Rebecca was born June 3, 1787 and died September 2, 1848.

10. VI. William Van Sickle, the seventh child and youngest son of Garret and Ann, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, December 27, 1789. He was also married in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, August 8, 1815, to Sarah, sister to Catharine, John Van Sickle's first wife, and daughter of John Robinson, of King Wood, New Jersey, by whom he had ten children; I. John, born October 8, 1816; II. Catharine, born July 22, 1818; III. Lavina, born September 8, 1820; IV. Abraham, born April 27, 1822, V. Sarah Ann, born March 2, 1824; VI. Margaret, born August 8, 1826; VII. Garrett, born September 13, 1828; VIII. Thomas, born October 22, 1830; IX. Moses R., born April 14, 1833; and X. William H., born May 12, 1836; all of whom were born in Cayuga County, New York, except John, who was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey. In the autumn (October) of 1817, he removed to Western New York, and purchased a farm in Cayuga County. Previous to 1812 he had been out there, and had walked there and back to New Jersey seven times before his removal thither, working at his trade (which was that of a carpenter and joiner) in New Jersey in the summer, and at

the plaster quarries in New York in the winter. He was possessed of great muscular strength, and upon one of his journeys to New York on foot, he overtook and caught a deer that crossed the road before him, and which failed in attempting to jump the fence. He began the world with no capital but his trade and an iron constitution, and by the practice of temperance, industry, integrity, and frugality, acquired a handsome property; so that as his children one by one came of age, he was able to give to each one the means of starting in business for himself. It is worthy of remark that he never made use of tobacco in any form. He was a lover of music, and somewhat of an expert on the violin, playing at social gatherings in his younger days. He had the misfortune to be compelled to pay for his farm twice, having first paid its price to a dishonest agent for the State. Upon paying for it the second time he walked to Albany, a distance of 175 miles, where his land had been advertised for sale. Notwithstanding this drawback, he continued to prosper, and was able to give aid to various objects, among others the building of the Presbyterian church with which he was connected until his death. He remained on his farm till 1857, when he removed to Auburn, the county seat of Cayuga County, where he resided until his death, which occurred August 3, 1872. His wife, Sarah, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, March 15, 1796. She had also an iron constitution, and possessed great perseverance. She is now (1880) living in Cayuga County, New York, (at the age of 84) in the enjoyment of excellent health, and is the oldest member of the Church and Society with which she is connected. All their children lived to rear families.

Fourth Generation.

12. VII. Thomas Van Sickle, the first child of John and Catharine, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, July 7, 1806. He was twice married; both times in Cayuga County, New York; first to *Nancy Van Sickle*, daughter of Garret and Rebecca; and second (December 2, 1834) to *Sarah Collins* (who was born July 18, 1810) by whom he had an only daughter, Catharine, born February 18, 1838, who died on Christmas day, 1841. He was a shoemaker by trade. He died in Cayuga County, New York, October 3, 1843.

13. VIII. Abraham Van Sickle, the second child of John and Catharine, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, December 26, 1808. He was married in Cayuga County, New York, August 8, 1857, to *Lucretia Hinckley*. No children. He was a farmer by occupation, and lived on his own farm. He died in Seneca County, New York, September 30, 1859.

14. IX. Garrett Van Sickle, the third child of John and Catharine, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, August 5, 1811. He was married in Cayuga County, New York, December 22, 1836, to *Sarah*

Jane Smith by whom he had six children; I. Sarah Catharine, born November 1, 1837; II. Daniel McPeck, born May 9, 1839; III. Mary J., born December 22, 1841; IV. John P., born October 19, 1843; V. Lydia, born June 9, 1848; and VI. George W., born July 15, 1849. His wife, Sarah Jane, was born August 25, 1818. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) lives on his own farm in Seneca County, New York. P. O., Geneva.

17. X. Lavina Van Sickle, the sixth child of John and Catharine, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, November 2, 1820. She was twice married; both times in Cayuga County, New York; first, on the 4th of January, 1843, to John R. Powers, shoemaker, by whom she had one son, Thomas V., born October 9, 1843, who died in the Union army, February 22, 1865. Her husband, John R. Powers, was born December 3, 1813, and died September 8, 1846. She next married (May 18, 1853) James S. Everett, merchant, by whom she had six children; viz. James, born December 25, 1854, who died November 16, 1877; John, born October 14, 1856; Sarah, born January 24, 1859; Abram, born September 16, 1860, who died December 9, 1873; William, born May 2, 1863; and Mary Frances, born April 1, 1865. All her children were born in Cayuga County, New York. Her second husband, James S. Everett, was born April 19, 1810, and died June 17, 1866. She is now (1880) living at Union Springs, Cayuga County, New York.

18. XI. Margaret Van Sickle, the seventh child of John and Catharine, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, December, 5, 1823. She was married in Cayuga County, New York, October 27, 1858, to Daniel McPeck, mason, who was born May 1, 1811, and died April 21, 1878. No children. She now (1880) lives at Union Springs, Cayuga County, New York.

19. XII. John R. Van Sickle, the eighth child of John and the first child of his second wife, Theodocia, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, January 17, 1827. He was married in Cayuga County, New York, May 19, 1853, to *Mary A. Kyle*, by whom he had five children; I. Eugene, born March 8, 1854, who died July 2, 1860; II. Eliza, born January 13, 1856; III. Anna, born October 18, 1859; IV. John, born February 10, 1863; and V. George, born March 9, 1870. His wife, Mary A., was born August 7, 1835. He is a merchant by occupation, and now (1880) resides in Cayuga, Cayuga County, New York.

20. XIII. Samuel C. Van Sickle, the ninth child of John and the second child of his second wife, Theodocia, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, September 27, 1828. He was married in Cayuga County, New York, March 21, 1860, to *Mary Ann Oliver*, by whom he had two daughters; I. Ida B., born December 16, 1862; and II. Hattie F., born May 3, 1869; both of whom were born in Cayuga County, New York. His wife, Mary Ann, was born March 31, 1838. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) lives on his own farm near Cayuga, Cayuga County, New York.

22. XIV. William Van Sickle, the first child of Garrett and Rebecca, was born in the State of New Jersey, about the year 1809. He was married in the State of New York, to *Jane Jenkins*. He died without issue, at Jamestown, Chautauqua County, New York.

24. XV. Rachel Van Sickle, the third child of Garrett and Rebecca, was born in Cayuga County, New York, April 21, 1813, and was married in the same county on the 19th of May, 1833, to Allen Pease, carpenter, by whom she had twelve children; Samuel V., born July 29, 1834, who died January 28, 1836; Thomas J., born February 28, 1836, who married Ann McDowell; George W., born April 29, 1837, who served in the late civil war, married Abigail Sincerbox, and died May 24, 1870; Rebecca A., born January 31, 1839, who married (March 26, 1862) Orrin Smith; Delphena F., born July 5, 1840, who married (March 6, 1861) Daniel Haskill; Martha M., born June 5, 1842; Garret V., born July 22, 1844, who served in the late civil war, and died May 22, 1873; Daniel S., born June 21, 1846, who died September 9, 1852; William M., born May 14, 1848, who married (November 18, 1869) Minerva Nichols; Sarah E., born January 8, 1850, who died October 19, 1852; Jane E., born November 1, 1854, who married George Zimmerman; and Mary C., born January 11, 1859, who married Alonzo Baker. Her husband, Allen Pease, was born February 19, 1809. She died in Cayuga County, New York, Sept. 14, 1875.

26. XVI. Samuel Van Sickle, the fifth child of Garrett and Rebecca, was born in Cayuga County, New York, September 2, 1817, and was married in the same county on the 14th of October, 1841, to *Louisa A. Palmer*, by whom he had seven children; I. George, born September 7, 1842, who died December 16, 1851; II. Samuel, born November 18, 1844, who died September 5, 1851; III. John, born September 18, 1847, who died September 28, 1848; IV. Mary, born January 19, 1850; V. James, born May 30, 1852; VI. Florence, born January 8, 1855; and VII. Kate, born August 7, 1861. His wife, Louisa A., was born December 9, 1819. He is a merchant by occupation, and now resides in Charitan, Lucas County, Iowa, where he removed about the year 1851.

27. XVII. David Van Sickle, the sixth child of Garrett and Rebecca, was born in Cayuga County, New York, January 16, 1819. He was twice married; both times in Canada; first, on New Year's day, 1845, to *Fanny Burger*, by whom he had two sons; I. Alam, born April 1, 1848; and II. William, born September 5, 1850; both of whom were born in Canada. His wife, Fanny, was born July 21, 1822, and died April 3, 1863. He next married (September 28, 1864) *Mary Hess*. No children. He is a mason by occupation, and now (1880) resides at Seneca Falls, Seneca County, New York.

28. XVIII. Garrett Van Sickle, the seventh child and youngest son of Garrett and Rebecca, was born in Cayuga County, New York, January 15, 1822. He was married in Genesee County, New York,

(April 2, 1843) to *Martha M. Fields* by whom he had five children; I. Millard, born August 10, 1844, who died December 10, 1844; II. Alice, born September 10, 1846, who died November 8, 1865; III. Mary, born July 28, 1849, who died November 11, 1865; IV. Fayette, born April 20, 1852; and V. Ada M., born March 31, 1860. His wife, *Martha M.*, was born May 2, 1825. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) lives on his own farm in Genesee County, New York. P. O., Bergen.

30. XIX. John Van Sickle, the first child of William and Sarah, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, October 8, 1816. He was married in Cayuga County, New York, April 6, 1840, to *Mary Slack* by whom he had four children; I. Edmond, born February 29, 1844; II. George A., born May 3, 1849; III. Moses R., born November 27, 1854; and IV. William H., born September 25, 1857. His wife, Mary, was born October 2, 1818. He was a farmer by occupation, and lived on his own farm. He died in Wayne County, New York, March 19, 1859.

30. XX. Catharine Van Sickle, the second child and oldest daughter of William and Sarah, was born in Cayuga County, New York, July 22, 1818, and was married in the same county, December 12, 1838 to James S. Everett, merchant, by whom she had an only daughter, Millicent Ann, born April 19, 1841, who married (November 30, 1864) David Everett (who was born December 16, 1840). Her husband, James S. Everett, was born April 19, 1810, and died June 17, 1866. She died in Cayuga County, New York, December 8, 1841. Their daughter, Millicent Ann, has two sons; William J., born April 26, 1873; and Frederick M., born April 27, 1875.

32. XXI. Lavina Van Sickle, the third child of William and Sarah, was born in Cayuga County, New York, September 8, 1820, and was married in the same county, December 4, 1839, to Thomas T. Davis, farmer, by whom she had four children; Jesse, born October 1, 1843, who married (January 18, 1870) Carrie Curtis; Sarah Catharine, born September, 30, 1848; Thompson Y., born December 16, 1852; and William Augustus, born November 14, 1857, who died Dec. 9th, 1859. Her husband, Thomas T. Davis, was born March 19, 1808, and died April 26, 1872. She is now (1880) living near Auburn, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

33. XXII. Abraham Van Sickle, the fourth child of William and Sarah, was born in Cayuga County, New York, April 27, 1822. He was twice married; both times in Wyoming County, New York; first, on the 8th of April, 1851, to *Marilla H. Weeden*, by whom he had four children; I. Sarah Minerva, born June 26, 1855; II. Caleb Weeden, born March 10, 1856; III. Zelia Marilla, born July 31, 1860; and IV. Fremont, born June 9, 1865, who died August 28, 1875. His wife, *Marilla H.*, was born April 26, 1824, and died February 16, 1873. He next married (November 8, 1874) *Mrs. Lavina Herrington* (who was born March 5, 1828). He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) lives on his own farm near Pike, Wyoming County, New York.

34. XXIII. Sarah Ann Van Sickle, the fifth child of William and Sarah, was born in Cayuga County, New York, March 2, 1824, and was married in the same county, September 10, 1848, to George Utt, farmer, by whom she had three children; Jacob H., born June 5, 1849, who married (Nov. 27, 1872) Mary J. Farley; Mary Isabelle, born October 10, 1852, who married (November 28, 1877) Henry J. Gould; and Thomas V., born November 4, 1859. Her husband, George Utt, was February 22, born 1819. They now (1880) live on their own farm near Lavana, Cayuga County, New York.

35. XXIV. Margaret Van Sickle, the sixth child and youngest daughter of William and Sarah, was born in Cayuga County, New York, August 8, 1826, and was married in the same county on the 16th of February, 1847, to Almeron Utt, farmer, by whom she had six children; William R., born August 12, 1848, who married (April 16, 1878) Ella A. Morse; Sarah Isadore, born March 25, 1853, who died December 19, 1860; Hiram V., born January 13, 1857; Charles J., born March 29, 1859, who died January 5, 1861; Mary B., born August 31, 1862; and George A., born April 11, 1866. Her husband, Almeron Utt, was born May 14, 1817. They now (1880) live on their own farm near Lavana, Cayuga County, New York.

36. XXV. Garrett Van Sickle, the seventh child of William and Sarah, was born in Cayuga County, New York, September 13, 1828. He was threetimes married; first, in Tompkins County, New York, May 15, 1855, to *Antoinette Pease*, by whom he had four children; I. Charles F., born July 17, 1856; II. Clara, born April 17, 1858, who died April 26, 1862; III. Cynthia, born August 11, 1862; and IV. Antoinette P., born May 13, 1864. His wife, Antoinette, was born November 1, 1832, and died May 15, 1864. He was next married in Cayuga County, New York, on the 7th of January, 1868, to *Magdalene C. Chamberlain*, by whom he had two children; (V.) 1st, Herbert C., born January 2, 1870; and (VI.) 2nd, Roscoe M., born January 30, 1871. His second wife, Magdalene C., was born September 27, 1828, and died March 4, 1874. The third time he was married in Wayne County, (New York) September 13, 1876, to *Mary C. Westfall*, who was born March 22, 1841. He is a manufacturer and farmer by occupation, and now (1880) lives on his own farm near Shortsville, Ontario County, New York.

37. XXVI. Thomas Van Sickle, the eighth child of William and Sarah, was born in Cayuga County, New York, October 22, 1830. He was twice married; both times in California; first, April 16, 1860, to *Addie Coats*, by whom he had one son, Ernest, born October 22, 1862. His wife, Addie, died in March, 1865. He next married (May 19th, 1871) *Mattie Bryan*, by whom he had three children; (II.) 1st, Florence E., born March 2, 1873; (III.) 2nd, Edna, born August 20th, 1875; who died November 21, 1875; and (IV.) 3rd, Frances, born January 26, 1878. His second wife, Mattie, was born April 16, 1852. He is a

miner by occupation, and now (1880) resides in California, Humboldt County. P. O., Rhonerville.

38. XXVII. Moses R. Van Sickle, the ninth child of William and Sarah, was born in Cayuga County, New York, April 14, 1833. He was married in Seneca County, (New York) February 29, 1860, to *Sarah Catharine Van Sickle*, daughter of Garrett and Sarah Jane, by whom he had an only daughter, Millie Estella, born February 15, 1866. His wife, Sarah Catharine, was born in Cayuga County, New York, November 1, 1837. He was a farmer by occupation, and lived on his own farm. He died in Seneca County, New York, May 29, 1869.

39. XXVIII. William H. Van Sickle, the tenth and youngest child of William and Sarah, was born in Cayuga County, New York, May 12, 1836, and was married in the same county on the 20th of November, 1860, to Sarah J., daughter of Henry Hammond, by whom he had two children; I. Henry Hammond, born September 10, 1863; and II. William Rowland, born July 31, 1874. His wife, Sarah Jane, was born January 15th, 1841. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) lives on his own farm (the old homestead) in Springport Township, Cayuga County, New York. P. O., Hills Branch. He is a man of systematic habits and persevering energy, and has taken a great interest in this History, having furnished a vast amount of valuable information. It was mainly through his efforts that the history of this branch of the family is so complete. Not like many other members of the family, who have been written to several times and have given no response; but on seeing a notice in a Hackettstown paper that the author had been in that vicinity collecting material for this history, he wrote to the author concerning the matter, and offered to collect the desired information of his branch of the family for the history, which he has furnished readily and systematically. If others had done the same the work would have been one of the most complete genealogies in existence.

Fifth Generation.

41. XXIX. Sarah Catharine Van Sickle, the first child of Garrett and Sarah Jane, was born in Cayuga County, New York, November 1, 1837. She was married in Seneca County (New York) on the 29th of February, 1860, to Moses R. Van Sickle, farmer, son of William and Sarah, by whom she had an only daughter, Millie Estella, born February 15, 1866. Her husband, Moses R. Van Sickle, was born in Cayuga County, New York, April 14, 1833, and died in Seneca County (New York) May 29, 1869. She is now (1880) living at Geneva, Seneca County, New York.

42. XXX Daniel McPeck Van Sickle, the second child and oldest son of Garrett and Sarah Jane, was born in Cayuga County, New York, May 9, 1839. He was married in Chicago, Illinois, March 13,

1863, to *Sarah Trimmer* by whom he had four children; I. Mary M., born July 29, 1864; II. Charles P., born June 18, 1866; III. George M., born Jan. 27, 1868; and IV. Emma J., born Oct. 9, 1869. He is employed on the railroad, and now (1880) resides in Chicago, Illinois.

43. XXXI. Mary J. Van Sickle, the third child and oldest daughter of Garrett and Sarah Jane, was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., Dec. 22, 1841. She was married in Seneca Co., N. Y., April 10, 1873, to Myron Van Dyne, farmer, by whom she had one son, Harry, born April 22, 1876. They now (1880) live on their own farm near Geneva, Seneca Co., N. Y.

44. XXXII. John P. Van Sickle, the fourth child of Garrett and Sarah Jane, was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., Oct. 19, 1843. He was married in Chicago, Ills., Dec. 20, 1877, to Viola Sherman. He is employed on the railroad, and now (1880) resides in Chicago, Ills.

45. XXXIII. Lydia Van Sickle, the fifth child and youngest daughter of Garrett and Sarah Jane, was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., June 9, 1848. She was married in Seneca Co., N. Y., Oct. 4, 1870, to John T. Robinson (who was born Jan. 10, 1814) by whom she had two children; Cora, born July 15, 1871; and Charles Earnest, born May 4, 1877. Her husband is employed on the railroad. They now (1880) reside in Chicago, Ills.

46. XXXIV. George W. Van Sickle, the sixth and youngest child of Garrett and Sarah Jane, was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., July 15, 1849. He was married in Janesville, Iowa, Nov. 4, 1872, to *Mary Prosser*, by whom she had one child, a son, Elmer, born March 15, 1874. He is employed on the railroad, and now (1880) resides in Chicago, Ills.

57. XXXV. Mary Van Sickle, the fourth child and oldest daughter of Samuel and Louisa A., was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Jan. 19, 1850. She was married in Lucas Co., Ia., Nov. 12, 1868, to T. S. A. Brooks by whom she had one child, a daughter, Lula Bell, born Oct. 17, 1870. They now (1880) reside in Charitan, Lucas Co., Iowa.

59. XXXVI. Florence Van Sickle, the sixth child of Samuel and Louisa A., was born in Lucas Co., Ia., Jan. 8, 1855, and was married in the same county on the 10th of May, 1879, to Charles De Herman. They now (1880) reside at St. Joseph, Mo.

61. XXXVII. Alam Van Sickle, the first child of David and Fanny, was born in Canada, April 1, 1848. He was married in Oswego Co., N. Y., Aug. 28, 1875, to *Matilda Egleston*. They now (1880) reside at Bay City, Mich.

66. XXXVIII. Fayette Van Sickle, the fourth child and youngest son of Garrett and Martha M., was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., April 20, 1852, and was married in the same county, April 23, 1874, to *Carrie Eloomis*. They now (1880) reside at Bergen, Genesee Co., N. Y.

67. XXXIX. Ada M. Van Sickle, the fifth and youngest child of Garrett and Martha M., was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., March 31, 1860, and was married in the same county, Sept. 27, 1877, to Frank S. Weeks. They now (1880) reside at Bergen, Genesee Co., N. Y.

68. XL. Edmond Van Sickle, the first child of John and Mary, was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., Feb. 29, 1844. He was married in Wayne Co., N. Y., Dec. 17, 1866, to *Jane A. Durfey*, by whom he had four children: I. Mary E., born Sep. 16, 1867; II. George A., born Sep. 6, 1869; III. John F., born Jan. 22, 1873; and IV. Millie Isadore, born March 11, 1878. His wife, Jane A., was born Dec. 18, 1841. He served in the late civil war. About the year 1870, he removed to Michigan, and settled on his own farm in Clinton County, where he now (1880) lives. P. O., DeWitt.

69. XLI. George A. Van Sickle, the second child of John and Mary, was born in Wayne Co., N. Y., May 3, 1849, and was married in the same county, May 21, 1874, to *Augusta Howland* (who was born April 4, 1852), by whom he had two children; I. Floyd Elbert, born Jan. 1, 1878; and II. Ethel Ianthé, born Nov. 26, 1878. He is a farmer and carpenter by occupation, and now (1880) lives in Wayne Co., N. Y. P. O., Lyons.

71. XLII. William H. Van Sickle, the fourth and youngest child of John and Mary, was born in Wayne Co., N. Y., Sept. 25, 1857, and was married in the same county, April 10, 1877, to *Fanny Courtermarnch*. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) lives in Clinton County, Michigan. P. O., DeWitt.



The Genealogy
OF THE
Family of Andrew Van Sickle
OF THE
State of New Jersey.

The Generations and Families.

First Generation.

Family No. I.

1. **Andrew Van Sickle**, (who was probably a son of Maria or Mary and Cornelius, the I.) was born in Hunterdon County, in the State of New Jersey about the year 1716. He married (about 1740) **MARY** — by whom he had eleven children—six sons and five daughters; namely, *Cornelius, the II*; *Garret*; *Benjamin*; *Andrew*; *Peter*; *John*; *Hannah*, who married Joseph Roloson, and died without issue; *Rachel*, who married Anthony Dennis, by whom she had two children—John and Rachel; *Margaret*, who married Peter Beemer by whom she had nine children—John, David, Peter, Amos, Asa, Sarah, Mary, Eliza, and Catharine; *Lydia*, who married John Roloson, brother to Joseph Roloson, Hannah's husband, by whom she had eight children—Benjamin, Mary, Joseph and Jacob, twins, Eliza, Levi, Irena, and Joel; and *Mary*, who married Peter Clutter; all of whom were born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey. He was a farmer by occupation; and so were all his sons. About the year 1780, he and his family removed to Sussex County, New Jersey, where he resided until his death, which occurred about the year 1800. His daughters, Rachel, Lydia and Mary, removed to Western New York, and from thence Lydia removed to Ohio, and settled in Delaware County. All his daughters lived to be about 80 years of age.

Second Generation.

Family No. II.

2. **Deacon Cornelius Van Sickle**, the first child of Andrew and Mary, was born in Hunterdon County, in the State of New Jersey about the year 1741. He married (about 1768) his second cousin, **MISS ANNE**

VAN SICKLE, oldest daughter of Margaret and —, and sister to Peter, the I., by whom he had eight children—all daughters; namely, *Marija* (Mary), who was baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church of Readington, New Jersey, October 29, 1769, and who married Henry Roloson, by whom she had ten children—Cornelius, Nathaniel, Mary, Henry, Jemima, Julia, Sarah, Joel, John V., and Mahala; *Sarah*, who married Nathaniel Richards, of Ulster Co., N. Y., by whom she had nine children—Cornelius, Anna, Abraham, Catharine and Mary (twins), Nathaniel, Peter, Sarah, and Rachel; *Nancy*, who married Andrew Compton, of Sussex Co., N. J.—no children; *Anna*, who married Stephen Compton, brother to Andrew Compton, Nancy's husband; *Rachel*, who married (Dec. 8, 1795) Jacob Sheppard; *Naomi*, who married (May 10, 1798) James Huffman, by whom she had three children—John, James, and Julia; *Catharine*, who married James McCord, of Sussex Co., N. J., by whom she had three children—Cornelius, John, and Sarah; and *Elizabeth*, who married Cornelius Jones, by whom she had a son, Cornelius. He (Cornelius, the II.) is said to have walked from Hunterdon to Sussex County* (New Jersey) with a willow cane which he cut in two and planted on the old homestead in Wantage Township, near what is now (1880) called the "Van Sickle School House," from which grew two large trees. He was very supple, as well as athletic, and many traditions exist in regard to his wonderful feats of strength and agility.

***Sussex County**, the Mother of Van Sickles, was organized and chartered in the year 1754; but the act incorporating the county was passed on the 8th of June of the previous year. Sussex County was at first comprehended within the limits of Burlington County. In 1718 Hunterdon was organized into a county, and was separated from Burlington. In 1738 Morris County was set off and chartered, and from Morris, Sussex was set off and chartered. The name *Sussex* was given to it by Jonathan Belcher, Esq., Governor of the province, in compliment to the Duke of Newcastle, whose family seat was in the County of Sussex, England. Warren County was set off from Sussex in 1824. Sussex County is 21 miles broad, 27 miles long, and contains an area of 567 square miles. It is bounded north by Orange County, New York; east by Passaic and Morris; South by Warren; and west by the Delaware River. The first settlement in the limits of Sussex County was made in 1640, in the Minsink Valley. These early settlers were Hollanders, who purchased their lands of the Indians, (who were called Mingoes and were also known as the Minisies, having taken their name from the valley in which they lived, Minisies being a corruption, as it would seem, of Minisink, which means "a drained lowland"). These hardy pioneers put up their log huts in the wilderness, and "soon made the fertile soil and the buried minerals contribute to their wants and their wealth." Log cabins had been built here on the Delaware, orchards planted, mines worked, and the ore transported one hundred miles over an excellent road, when the present site of Philadelphia was a wilderness. "In the log-cabins of the pioneers of this county there was no furniture to dazzle without profit. Oiled paper might serve for window glass, a pall of water for a mirror, a pine-knot for a candle, and the wheel and the loom made the music of the family. The father supplied the flax and the wool, and the fair hands of our mothers and their daughters furnished the cloth and the ready-made garments. They were rich in their own resources. Their wants were few and simple. The trencher and the wooden bowl were the china, and pewter was the silverware of the family, with milk and water for their tea, a burnt crust for their coffee, and brown bread for their cake. Of course with such a generation, the physician had but little to do. If privation and toil were companions, health was their reward." School-houses and meeting-houses were unknown. Wagons were of the rudest kind, being "constructed with little or no iron, the wheels, made of thick felloes, were held together by wooden pins, without tires. Sleds were in general use, roughly put together, and shod with wood. Flax, tow, and rawhide were the materials of which harness was made. Horses were employed to tread out the grain; and, at a later date, scythes, cradles, and fanning-mills came into use. "Sussex County, during the Revolutionary era, shared a full portion of the sturdy freeborn spirit which convulsed, and the iron will and persistent energy which carried to completion the liberation of our country from British despotism." But "in consequence of the violent conduct of a few outlaws, who took advantage of the retreats afforded by her mountains, Sussex has been stigmatized as a 'Nest of Tories'; yet no county in the state can show so fair a proportion of loyal citizens who faithfully adhered to the principles of the oath administered to them by the State. In the annals of the county enough is found to vindicate the patriotism of her citizens; and to show the general unanimity with which they embraced the cause of freedom." In 1790 Sussex County contained 19,500 inhabitants, making it the second county in the state in population; while in the year 1800 it was the first in the State. The scenery in Sussex County is generally picturesque; small lakes abound, some of which are found on the summits of mountains; others are called "White Ponds" from the numerous small white shells found at the bottom. Sussex County is one of the most interesting mineral tracts in the world. Iron and zinc are found in the mountains and marble and many other rare minerals exist. This county is also one of the best agricultural districts in the State. The principal products are corn and wheat; also milk and butter, of which large quantities are sent to the New York market. Sussex, like Hunterdon County, once abounded in distilleries; in one township (Wantage) there were eleven in successful operation; but now (1880) there is none; law suits and drunkenness have declined, and the people devote their time to improving their farms, which yield abundance.

He was elected Deacon in the Low Dutch Reformed Church in 1801, and was distinguished for piety. He died in Sussex County, New Jersey, about the year 1820. All his daughters are said to have married in Sussex County, (New Jersey). His daughters Anna and Rachel removed to Western New York, and Elizabeth to Pennsylvania, where she is said to have been twice married after the death of her first husband, Cornelius Jones.

3. III. Garret Van Sickle, a son of Andrew and Mary, married Catharine —, by whom he had four children; Mary, who is supposed to have married (March 8, 1801) William Caykendall; Anna, of whom there is no further trace; John, born Aug. 11, 1780; and Peter G., born Dec. 19, 1783. He was eminent for piety. He died in Sussex County, New Jersey, at about the age of 80.

4. IV. Benjamin Van Sickle, a son of Andrew and Mary, was twice married. By his first wife he had two children; I. *Lewis*, born Sep. 12, 1780; and II. *Margaret*, born about 1783, who married Isaiah Winfield, by whom she had four children--Joseph, Lewis, Benjamin, and Millie (all of whom are deceased). By his second wife, DEBBY QUIOK, he had three children; (III.) 1st, *Thomas*, born July 9, 1787; (IV.) 2nd, *Anna*, who married (1st) Michael Roarich, and (2nd) Cornelius Roloson, by whom she had several children, and removed to Ohio about the year 1819; and (V.) 3rd, *Benjamin B.*; all of whom were born in Sussex Co., N. J. He was noted for piety. He died in Sussex Co., N. J., about the year 1837.

5. V. Andrew Van Sickle, a son of Andrew and Mary, was born about 1751. He married (about 1786) NANCY LOWE, by whom he had five children; *Mary*, who married (Jan. 29, 1804) Holmes Ketcham; *Lydia*, who married Jeremiah Cole, by whom she had children—Andrew, William, Isaac; etc; *Peter A.*, who removed to Ohio, and settled near Zanesville; *Bowdawine*; and *Andrew*. He died in Sussex Co., N. J., about the year 1840.

6. VI. Peter Van Sickle, a son of Andrew and Mary, was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., about the year 1762. He was married (about 1785) in Sussex Co., N. J., to REBECCA, daughter of Peter Beemer, formerly of Germany, by whom he had seven children; I. *Jacob*, born Feb. 23, 1798; II. *John*, born Dec. 24, 1791; III. *Elizabeth*, born about 1794, who married Daniel Finch, by whom she had twelve children—Ira, Rebecca, Ann (who married Wm. Andrews), Peter Van Sickle, Isaac (who married Clarrinda Gray), Clarissa (who died young), Daniel Evans, George Moore (who married Esther Conway), Eunice Eliza (who married Wm. Verbrike), Lauretta, (who married Hiram Willy), Almedia, and Cornelia and Cordelia (twins), both of whom died young; IV. *Mary*, born about 1797, who married (March 5, 1814) Henry Wyker, by whom she had several children—Sarah Ann, Susan, Holcy, Alfred, Malinda, etc.; V. *Anna*, born Aug. 5, 1800, who married John Ayers, by whom she had several children—Britton, Maria, Peter, Enoch, Ben-

jamin, James, etc.—and died in 1845; VI. *Benjamin P.*, born June 21, 1804; and VII. *Catharine*, born May 21, 1809, who married (1st) Moses Sheppard (by whom she had a son, Tennant, born about 1826, and died about 1830), and (2nd) James Howell, by whom she had three children—Bowdawine Decker, Maranda, and Harriett, who died in childhood. He was noted for piety; while his wife was commonly designated as “Mother in Israel.” He died in Sussex Co., N. J., Feb. 18, 1822. His son John, and daughter Elizabeth, removed to Ohio, and settled in Delaware County. His daughter Catharine now (1880) resides near Deckertown, N. J. All his children were born in Sussex Co., N. J.

7. VII. **John Van Sickle**, a son of Andrew and Mary, was married in Sussex Co., N. J., April 22, 1806, to *Gitley Dudder*, by whom he had two sons, Daniel and Martin. He removed to Western New York, where he died soon after his arrival. Of his children there is no further trace.

Third Generation.

23. VIII. **John Van Sickle**, the third child and oldest son of Garret and Catharine, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., August 11, 1780, and was married in the same county on the 28th of August in the year 1800, to JANNET, daughter of Andrew Thompson, by whom he had fourteen children; I. *Andrew*, born July 3, 1801, who died Dec. 20, 1803; II. *Catharine*, born March 3, 1803, who married (April 26, 1819) John Kilpatrick, son of Ephraim Kilpatrick, by whom she had several children; III. *William*, born Nov. 18, 1804; IV. *Amos*, born Sep. 3, 1806; V. *Mary*, born May 11, 1808, who died Feb. 11, 1826; VI. and VII. *Elizabeth* (who died June 14, 1813) and *Anna*, twins, born Dec. 29, 1810, the latter of whom married (June 21, 1828) John Cole (born June 2, 1805), a retired farmer, son of Gideon Cole, by whom she had several children—Mary J., Sarah E., Amasa C., Christina A., Edward V., Margaret, George P., etc. (In 1833 they removed to Western New York, and from thence, in 1866, to Winnebago Co., Ills., where they now (1880) reside, near Durand); VIII. *Christian*, born March 14, 1813, who married (Jan. 3, 1829) Josiah Middough, son of John Middough, by whom she had several children, and now (1880) resides near Beemerville, Sussex Co., N. J.; IX. *John*, born March 15, 1815; X. *Cornelius*, born Jan. 8, 1817; XI. *James*, born Feb. 10, 1819; XII. *Jacob A.*, born July 26, 1821; XIII. *Peter*, born June 1, 1823, who died July 30, 1824; and XIV. *Edward A.*, born April 19, 1825; all of whom were born in Sussex Co., N. J. His wife Jannet, was born May 22, 1873. He was a farmer by occupation. He died in Sussex Co., N. J., about the year 1828.

24. IX. **Peter G. Van Sickle**, the fourth and youngest child of Garret and Catharine, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., December 19, 1783. He married (in the same county) ELIZABETH STEPHENS by whom he had

six children ; I. *Deborah*, born Sep. 28, 1802, who married (in Delaware Co., O., in 1823) Almon Stark, (son of Paul Stark, by whom she had seven children—DeWitt Clinton, who died young, Thomas Jefferson who died in California at about the age of 24, James Monroe, Louisa Lucinda, who died young, John Almon, who died at about the age of 18, Lucinda Louisa, and Eliza Jane, who died young)—and died in September, 1867 ; II. *William Garret*, born Oct. 9, 1804 ; III. *Asa*, born May 29, 1807 ; IV. *Elizabeth*,* born Nov. 23, 1810 ; V. *Jane*, born May 19, 1814, who married (in Delaware Co., O., in 1831) John Rosecrans, son of Isaac Rosecrans, by whom she had three children—Elizabeth, Alvira, and Peter G.; and VI. *Catharine*,† born Aug. 22, 1817 ; all of whom were born in Sussex Co., N.J., except Catharine, who was born in Delaware Co., O. In the summer of 1817, he removed to Ohio, and settled in the woods in Delaware County, where he did the work of a pioneer, and lived on his farm which he cleared, until all his children were married. He died (in Delaware Co., O.) October 5, 1870. His wedding coat, which is made of calico, is now (1880) in possession of his youngest daughter, Catharine, and at her death it will descend to her oldest child.

25. X. Lewis Van Sickle, the first child of Benjamin, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., September 12, 1780. He was twice married; first, in Orange Co., N. Y., to CYNTHIA, daughter of James Van Fleet, by whom he had eight children ; I. *Benjamin L.*, born Aug. 2, 1805 ; II. *James*, born Aug. 20, 1807 ; III. *John*, born Oct. 6, 1809 ; IV. *Margaret*, born Nov. 9, 1812, who married Martin Caykendall, by whom she had several children—John L., Catharine, Emanuel, Harrison, Seymour, Mary, Charlotte, Anna, Martin, etc.—and now (1880) resides at Matamoras, Pa ; V. *Elias*, born Feb. 12, 1815 ; VI. *Michael*, born Aug. 1, 1817 ; VII. *Deborah Ann*, born Jan. 20, 1820—no further trace ; and VIII. *Charlotte*, born July 7, 1823, who married Jacob A. Van Sickle, son of John and Jannet ; all of whom were born in Sussex Co., N. J. His wife, Cynthia, was born Feb. 12, 1780, and died Sep. 9, 1854. He next married (in Sussex Co., N. J.) Sarah, daughter of

**Elizabeth* married (in Delaware Co., O., Sep. 29, 1830) James R. Stark, brother to Almon, Deborah's husband, and son of Paul Stark, by whom she had ten children ; Cordelia E., born Oct. 19, 1831, who died Feb. 12, 1869 ; Catharine E., born Feb. 22, 1834 ; Oscar F., born Feb. 17, 1836, who died Oct. —, 1847 ; Thomas E., born March 7, 1838 ; Louisa L., born March 15, 1840, who died Oct. —, 1848 ; Henry C., born March 8, 1842, who was wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg, and died July 12, 1863 ; Selah J., born March 10, 1844, who was killed (in 1862) in the late civil war ; Maria S., born Sep. 21, 1845 ; Sarah J., born July 6, 1847 ; and Mary L., born Jan. 2, 1850. She is now (1880) living near Berkshire, Delaware Co., O.

†*Catharine* married (June 15, 1837) Riley Joseph Lott, farmer, son of Joseph Lott, by whom she had four children ; De Witt Clinton, born Feb. 24, 1840 ; Eliza Jane, born Aug. 17, 1843 ; Semantha, born Oct. 7, 1852 ; and Frank E., born Nov. 5, 1860. They now (1880) reside on their farm in Kingston Township, Delaware Co., O. P. O., Sunbury.

Zachariah Huffman. No children. He was a farmer by occupation. He died in Sussex Co., N. J., Aug. 27, 1864.

27. XI. Thomas Van Sickle, the third child of Benjamin and the first child of his second wife, Debby Quick, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., July 9, 1787. He was twice married; first, (in Sussex Co., N. J.) on the 26th of February, 1814, to PERMELIA, daughter of Gosper Roarick, by whom he had four children; Solomon, Michael, Jane, and Coe. He next married BELINDA DOTY, by whom he had three children; Mary, Phinney and Catharine. He was a farmer by occupation. In 1868 he visited his son, Solomon, in Otoe Co., Nebraska, where he died Sep. 4, 1871. He was buried in Camp Creek Burying Ground in Lot No. 10; a tombstone marks his resting place.

29. XII. Benjamin B. Van Sickle, the youngest child of Benjamin and Debby, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., about the year 1795. He was twice married; first to *Fannie*, daughter of Garret Brink, by whom he had several children. He next married *Jane*, daughter of Joseph Cole, by whom he had several children. No further trace of him nor his children.

32. XIII. Peter A. Van Sickle, a son of Andrew and Nancy, was born in Sussex County, New Jersey. He married *Cynthia Barnes*, by whom he had several children; Isaac, Holmes, Bowdawine, Stephen, Arra, Nancy, Alice, etc. He was a farmer by occupation. About the year 1825, he removed to Ohio, and settled near Zanesville, after which nothing is known of his history, nor that of his children, except that of his son Arra.

33. XIV. Bowdawine Van Sickle, a son of Andrew and Nancy, was born about the year 1792. He married *Charlotte Snook*, by whom he had two children; Peter and Susan, both of whom are deceased. He died in the prime of life.

34. XV. Andrew Van Sickle, a son of Andrew and Nancy, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., May 4, 1795. He married (in Sussex Co., N. J.) ELIZABETH, daughter of John Reed, of New Windsor, by whom he had nine children; I. *Mary Ann*, born July 11, 1816, who married (in 1834) Benjamin Myers, of Orange Co., N. Y., by whom she had seven children—six sons and one daughter, the oldest of whom was killed (July 1863) at the battle of Gettysburg; II. *William T.*, born March 6, 1819; III. *Daniel*, born Jan. 12, 1821; IV. *Bowdawine*, born April 4, 1823; V. *Nathaniel*, born March 11, 1825; VI. *Peter A.*, born June 3, 1827; VII. *Walter*, born Sep 11, 1829; VIII. *Emily*, born April 18, 1832, who died in 1833; and IX. *Elizabeth*, born June 3, 1834, who married (in 1864) Arra Van Sickle, son of Cynthia (Barnes) and Peter A. Van Sickle, of Zanesville, Ohio; all of whom were born in Sussex Co., N. J. He served in the war of 1812. Early in life he was a successful lumberman, and was afterwards an equally successful farmer, and was celebrated for his fine horses. He was a man of great physical strength, and was a great wrestler. His wife,

Elizabeth, died in 1870. He died at Unionville, Orange Co., N. Y., July 1, 1874. He was a kind father, a good husband and an intelligent citizen. His death was a great loss to the community in which he lived. As a family they have given a liberal support to schools, churches, and to all other objects for promoting the welfare of the community in which they lived.

35. XVI. Jacob Van Sickle, the first child of Peter and Rebecca, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., February 23, 1789, and was married in the same county, on the 8th of March, 1812, to PHÆBE, daughter of James Rosenoranse, by whom he had twelve children; I. *James R.*, born May 30, 1813; II. *Sarah M.*, born Jan. 31, 1816, who married (in Monroe Co., N. Y.) John H. Boylan, by whom she had six children—Squire, John, Elizabeth (who died at about the age of 18), George, Edward E., etc.—and now (1880) resides at Batavia, N. Y.; III. *Eliza A.*, born April 1, 1818, who married — Edgart, by whom she had several children, and removed to Michigan, where they now (1880) reside; IV. *Peter*, born Feb. 7, 1820, of whom there is no further trace; V. *Amy C.*, born Jan. 9, 1822, who married Henry Harden, by whom she had several children—Lake, Harden, Eldora, etc.; VI. *Rebecca J.*, born April 16, 1824, who died March 30, 1825; VII. *Phæbe J.*, born Aug. 9, 1826, who died in 1868; VIII. *Jacob H.*, born Aug. 25, 1828; IX. *Rebecca D.*, born Oct. 3, 1830—no further trace; X. *Mary*, born Dec. 13, 1832, who died the same day; XI. *Benjamin D.*, born Dec. 30, 1833, who died Sep. 9, 1837; and XII. *Susan C.*, born Dec. 4, 1835, who died Feb. 24, 1855. In 1833 he removed with his family from New Jersey to Western New York, and settled on a farm in Monroe County, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1867.

36. XVII. John Van Sickle, the second child of Peter and Rebecca, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., December 24, 1791, and was married in the same county on the 20th of April, 1814, to SUSANNAH WYKER, by whom he had eight children; I. *David*, born June 13, 1815; II. *Elizabeth*, born June 14, 1818; III. *Peter*, born April 8, 1820; IV. *Mary*, born March 7, 1822; V. *Esther*, born Dec. 30, 1824, who married John Knox; VI. *William W.*, born Sep. 2, 1827; VII. *Drusilla*, born Oct. 14, 1830; and VIII. *Susan Jane*, born Sep. 29, 1835. In the autumn of 1816, he removed to Ohio, and settled in Delaware County, where he did the work of a pioneer, and where he owned a farm on which he resided until his death, which occurred May 24, 1873. His wife, Susannah, was born Sep. 22, 1796, and died June 4, 1874.

40. XVIII. Benjamin P. Van Sickle, the sixth child and youngest son of Peter and Rebecca, was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, June 21, 1804. He was twice married; both times in Sussex County, N. J.; first, on the 15th of September, 1824, to *Clarissa*, daughter of Joseph Beemer, by whom he had one child, a daughter, *Rozette*, born Jan. 25, 1825. After the death of his first wife, *Clar-*

issa, he next married (July 4, 1835) *Rachel*, daughter of William Hedgling, by whom he had eleven children; (II.) 1st, Amanda M. F., born April 23, 1836; (III.) 2nd, Ameriam, born November 24, 1837; (IV.) 3rd, Warren H., born July 31, 1839; (V.) 4th, Mary, born June 3, 1841; (VI.) 5th, Peter, born April 11, 1843; (VII.) 6th, Rebecca, born Feb. 9, 1845, who died Nov. 5, 1852; (VIII.) 7th, Benjamin F., born March 11, 1847; (IX.) 8th, George W., born May 12, 1849; (X.) 9th, John Jacob, born July 12, 1851; (XI.) 10th, William Maturin, born March 15, 1854; and (XII.) 11th, Adin Bal-lou, born Feb. 18, 1856; all of whom were born in Sussex County, New Jersey. It was always a source of regret to him that his early advantages were limited; but he has given his children a more liberal education; while the cause of practical instruction has ever found in him a cordial friend and helper. His two youngest sons were educated at the State Normal School at Trenton, N. J. He is a farmer by occupation, and owns one of the best farms in Sussex County, New Jersey—a stock farm, well watered, with a large dairy, the churning of which is done by water-power. He is a man of untiring energy, and has been enthusiastic and persevering in his efforts to assist the author of this work in obtaining the requisite information. It is mainly through him that this branch of the family is so complete. During the summer of 1879, while the author was collecting material for this work, he (Benjamin P. Van Sickle) spent several days with his horse and buggy, paying all hotel bills and incidental expenses. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) lives on his own farm near Peter's Valley. P. O., Bevans, Sussex Co., N. J.

His second wife, Rachel, was born in Sussex Co., N. J. Her grandfather, George Hedgling (who was a farmer by occupation), was an Englishman, and was one of the first settlers of Sussex County. Her maternal grandfather, Paul De Garmo, was a French Huguenot, who emigrated to this country (about the year 1750) mainly to enjoy religious liberty. By profession he was a physician, and a botanist of great skill and learning. He lived to the great age of 112 years.

Fourth Generation.

46. XIX. William Van Sickle, the third child of John and Jannet, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., November 18, 1804, and was married in the same county, April 18, 1826, to *Rachel*, daughter of Jacob Beemer, by whom he had six children; I. Daniel B., born Aug. 5, 1829; Christopher, who died unmarried; Mary, Emily, Asenath, and Andrew Jackson. He is a farmer by occupation. He removed to Kansas, and settled in Dickenson County, where he now (1880) resides. P. O., Enterprise.

47. XX. Amos Van Sickle, the fourth child of John and Jannet, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., September 3, 1806. He was twice married; both times in Sussex Co., N. J.; first, on the 14th of February, 1828, to *Susan*, daughter of Jacob Arnold, by whom he had

several children. After the death of his first wife, Susan, he next married (March 27, 1844) *Tansy* or *Thirza Arnold*, sister to his first wife, Susan. He died in Sussex Co., N. J., about the year 1856.

52. XXI. John Van Sickle, the ninth child of John and Jannet, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., March 15, 1815, and was married in the same county to *Phoebe*, daughter of Christopher Courtright, by whom he had five children; Henrietta, born in 1841; Phoebe E. and John C. (twins), born May 26, 1851; Elvira, who married David Blane, and had children; and Mary Jane. In 1856 he removed to Illinois, and settled in Winnebago County, where he died.

53. XXII. Cornelius Van Sickle, the tenth child of John and Jannet, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., January 8, 1817, and was married in the same county on the 25th of December, 1841, to *Evaline*, daughter of David Beemer, by whom he had three children; I. Semantha, born May 15, 1842; II. Charles, born March 3, 1849; and III. Emma B., born May 17, 1857. His wife, Evaline, was born June 11, 1818. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) lives on his own farm near Coleville, Sussex Co., N. J.

54. XXIII. James Van Sickle, the eleventh child of John and Jannet, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., February 10, 1819, and was married in the same county on the 26th of February, 1842, to *Sarah Jane*, daughter of John Spencer, by whom he had four children; I. Frances Amelia, born March 18, 1843; II. Margaret Adelia, born Sep. 22, 1844; III. Ellen Ophelia, born Sep. 14, 1846, who died Dec. 21, 1861; and IV. John Emmet, born May 31, 1849. He was a farmer by occupation. He died in Sussex Co., N. J., March 18, 1876. His widow and daughter, Margaret Adelia, now (1880) live on their farm near Libertyville, Sussex Co., N. J.

55. XXIV. Jacob A. Van Sickle, the twelfth child of John and Jannet, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., July 26, 1821, and was married in the same county on the 14th of November, 1840, to his second cousin, *Charlotte Van Sickle*, youngest daughter of Cynthia (Van Fleet) and Lewis Van Sickle, by whom he had four children; I. Martha Jane, born July 2, 1842; II. William Lewis, born June 25, 1844, who died April 2, 1852; III. James Willis, born Aug. 11, 1852, who died June 20, 1857; and IV. Clara Bell, born Jan. 9, 1859. His wife, Charlotte, was born July 7, 1823, and died March 25, 1872. He was a farmer and carpenter by occupation. He died in Sussex Co., N. J., September 4, 1872.

57. XXV. Edward A. Van Sickle, the fourteenth and youngest child of John and Jannet, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., April 19th, 1825, and was married in the same county on the 27th of March, 1849, to *Harriet* (who was born Feb. 29, 1824), daughter of David Beemer, by whom he had no children. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) lives on his own farm near Libertyville, Sussex County, New Jersey. He is said to be the wealthiest Van Sickle in the county.

59. XXVI. William Garret Van Sickle, the second child and oldest son of Peter G. and Elizabeth, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., October 9, 1804. In the autumn of 1817, he was taken by his parents to Central Ohio. He was twice married; both times in Delaware Co., O.; first, on the 16th of February, 1826, to *Elizabeth*, daughter of John White, of Delaware Co., O., by whom he had two children; I. a daughter, Phœbe Jane, born Feb. 19, 1827, who died Oct. 29, 1827; and II. a son, William Jerome, born March 9, 1829, who died July 25, 1829. His first wife, Elizabeth, died August 8, 1829. He next married (Dec. 23, 1830) *Elsie Ann*, daughter of Joseph Lott, of Delaware Co., O., by whom he had three children—all sons; (III.) 1st, Emerson Dixon, born June 18, 1833; (IV.) 2nd, Alfred Stephenson, born Oct. 3, 1835; (V.) 3rd, William Jerome, born April 14, 1840. His sons are all musicians. He kept the hotel in Berkshire for about twenty years, and his house was one of the most popular thoroughfares in Central Ohio. He was a man of great intelligence, good education, and well versed in history. He wrote for many newspapers and magazines. He died in Delaware Co., O., July 28, 1865.

60. XXVII. Asa Van Sickle, the third child of Peter G. and Elizabeth, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., May 29, 1807. In the autumn of 1817, he was taken by his parents to Central Ohio. He was twice married; first, in Delaware Co., O., (about the year 1827) to *Polly Ann Shaw*, by whom he had three children; I. Belinda, who died young; II. Edwin Ruthwin; and III. Asa, who died young. After the death of his first wife, Polly Ann, he next married (in Canada) *Arlaann McGregory*, by whom he had three children; (IV.) 1st, Asa M.; (V.) 2nd, Deloss, who died young; and (VI.) 3rd, a daughter, who died in childhood. He died at New Bedford, Ohio, April 20, 1844.

64. XXVIII. Benjamin L. Van Sickle, the first child of Lewis and Cynthia, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., August 2, 1805. He was four times married; first, to *Susan Huff*, by whom he had three children; John Lewis, Polly Jane, and Phœbe Ann. He next married *Clara Ann Barton*, by whom he had two daughters; Caroline and Charlotte. He next married *Phœbe Gilson*. No children; and lastly he married *Maria Linch*, by whom he had four children; Mary Elizabeth, Frances, William, and Isadore. He now (1880) resides at Port Jervis, N. Y.

66. XXIX. John Van Sickle, the third child of Lewis and Cynthia, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., October 6, 1809, and was married in the same county on the 24th of February, 1839, to *Mrs. Martha Cole*, daughter of Holsted Townsend, by whom he had five children; I. Charlotte, born Oct. 14, 1839; II. Townsend, born June 10, 1841; III. George Neldon, born April 14, 1846; IV. Margaret, born April 10, 1849; and V. John James, born August 18, 1852. He was a farmer by occupation. He died in Sussex Co., N. J., November 21, 1864. His widow and children, except Charlotte, now (1880) live on their farm near Coleville, Sussex Co., N. J.

68. XXX. **Elias Van Sickle**, the fifth child of Lewis and Cynthia, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., February 12, 1815. He was married in Orange Co., N. Y., February 21, 1835, to Lavina S., daughter of Jacob Myers, by whom he had ten children; I. Jacob M., born April 5, 1837, who died April 19, 1837; II. Jesse M., born May 2, 1838, who died March 18, 1839; III. Jane Ann, born Feb. 22, 1840; IV. Cynthia, born April 10, 1842; V. Jacob V., born Nov. 9, 1844; VI. John D., born June 14, 1847; VII. George W., born Nov. 3, 1849; VIII. Cornelia C., born Dec. 24, 1852, who died February 5, 1853; IX. Mary E. I., born June 16, 1854; and X. Charles E., born July 29, 1857, who died Feb. 12, 1876. His wife, Lavina S., was born Feb. 18, 1817. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) lives on his farm near Coleville, Sussex Co., N. J.

69. XXXI. **Michael Van Sickle**, the sixth child and youngest son of Lewis and Cynthia, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., August 1, 1817. He was married in Orange Co., N. Y., in March, 1839, to *Harriet Wyant*, by whom he had several children; all of whom are deceased but Daniel.

72. XXXII. **Solomon Van Sickle**, a son of Thomas and Permelia, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., November 17, 1817; and was married in the same county on the first day of January, 1842, to Elizabeth, daughter of James D. Smith, by whom he had eleven children; I. Nancy Jane, born Dec. 2, 1842; II. Harrison, born Aug. 1, 1844; III. George, born Feb. 8, 1846; IV. Emily, born Jan. 20, 1849; V. William C., born May 16, 1851; VI. Cyrus, born July 24, 1853, who died July 11, 1854; VII. Martha Ann, born Jan. 24, 1855, who died Sep. 30, 1855; VIII. Mary Ellen, born November 27, 1856, who died Dec. 6, 1858; IX. Hester Ann, born Dec. 4, 1857; X. Charles, born May 29, 1859; and XI. Amanda, born Oct. 14, 1860. In November 1847, he emigrated from Sussex Co., N. J., to Luzerne Co., Penn., thence in the spring of 1849 to Waukesha Co., Wis.; thence in the autumn of 1853, to Van Buren Co., Iowa; and from thence, in 1866, to Otoe Co., Neb., where he now (1880) resides. In 1861 he and his oldest son, Harrison, enlisted in the Third Iowa Cavalry (Co. H., Capt. Jesse Hughes, Col. Bussey). In the autumn of 1863, they re-enlisted at Little Rock, Arkansas; and on the 9th of August, 1865, were mustered out of service at Atlanta, Georgia, being in actual service four years, lacking six days. P. O., Peru, Nemaha Co., Neb.

85. XXXIII. **Arra Van Sickle**, a son of Peter A. and Cynthia, married (in 1864) *Elizabeth Van Sickle*, the youngest daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth Van Sickle, of Zanesville, O., by whom he had two children; Frank and Peter A. After his marriage, he began life as a farmer in Wantage Township, Sussex Co., N. J.; but afterwards removed to a farm two miles from Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y., where he now (1880) resides.

89. XXXIV. **William T. Van Sickle**, the second child, and oldest

son of Andrew and Elizabeth, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., March 6, 1819, and was married in the same county, on the 12th of December, 1846, to Sarah Ann, daughter of Charles Smith, by whom he had four children; I. Wilmot, born Dec. 11, 1847; II. Mary Elizabeth, born Oct. 4, 1849; III. Nathaniel, born March 30, 1851; and IV. Charles Emmit, born Oct. 5, 1856. He is a mechanic and farmer by occupation, and now (1880) lives on his farm in Sussex Co., N. J. P. O., Unionville, Orange Co., N. Y.

90. XXXV. Daniel Van Sickle, the third child of Andrew and Elizabeth, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., January 12, 1821. He was twice married; first, in 1840, to Harriet, daughter of Rev. John Edwards (who removed from New Haven, Conn., to Orange Co., N. Y.), by whom he had three children; I. Andrew; II. Edwin A., who is a lawyer by profession; and III. Addie Augusta, born in 1845, who married J. D. Tuthill, of Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y. His first wife, Harriet, died in 1852. He next married Mary I., daughter of Denton Young, of Orange Co., N. Y. He began life as a farmer. In 1851, he removed to Goshen, N. Y., where he commenced the business of a commission dealer, which he carried on until 1867, when he was elected Sheriff of Orange Co., N. Y., which office he held for five years; since which time he has dealt largely in real estate, and is a successful business man. He now (1880) resides in Orange Co., N. Y. P. O., Goshen.

91. XXXVI. Bowdawine Van Sickle, the fourth child of Andrew and Elizabeth, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., April 4, 1823. He was married at Gardnersville, N. Y., in 1848, to Mary A., daughter of Rev. John Edwards, and sister to Harriet, Daniel's wife, by whom he had one child, a son, Louis, born in 1849. Although having but one child of his own, he has brought up six orphan children. After the death of his father, he purchased the homestead where his father had lived for over 40 years. Had he chosen some other occupation besides farming he might have gained some degree of fame in the world's history; but, like other members of the family, all his energies have been spent in the cultivation of the soil (which, in some parts of New Jersey, yields small returns), yet by economy and industry, he has acquired a competence, and from the piazza of his commodious mansion, can look over a square mile of beautiful, cultivated land, which yields abundance. It is situated on the N. J. Midland R. R., 60 miles from New York City. He has been urged to accept various offices in the gift of the people, but has refused, feeling better contented to remain on his farm where he now (1880) resides ("Van Sickle Station," N. J.). P. O., Unionville, Orange Co., N. Y.

92. XXXVII. Nathaniel Van Sickle, the fifth child of Andrew and Elizabeth, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., March 11, 1825. He married Mary, daughter of John Wilcox, proprietor of Merritts' Island, Orange Co., N. Y., by whom he had an only daughter, Anna. He now (1880) resides at Goshen, N. Y.

93. XXXVIII, Peter A. Van Sickle, the sixth child of Andrew and Elizabeth, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., June 3, 1827; and was married in the same county, in 1853, to *Miss Harriet Young*, by whom he had two children; I. Nelson, born about 1864; and II. Andrew, born in 1869. He began life as a farmer; but in 1869, he was elected Clerk (or Sheriff) of Sussex Co., N. J., which office he held for five years, after which he returned to his farm on which he now (1880) lives. P. O., Vernon, Sussex Co., N. J.

94. XXXIX. Walter Van Sickle, the seventh child and youngest son of Andrew and Elizabeth, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., September 11, 1829, and was married in the same county in the year 1858, to Catharine, daughter of Colens Van Auken, by whom he had two children; Florence and Walter A. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) lives on his farm in Sussex Co., N. J. P.O., Unionville, Orange Co., N. Y. The author of this work called on him in the summer of 1879, but he did not take time to give him the requisite information concerning his history.

96. XL. James R. Van Sickle, the first child and oldest son of Jacob and Phoebe, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., May 30, 1813. He was three times married; first, in Sussex Co., N. J., to Mary, daughter of Peter Roloson, by whom he had two children; I. Clarissa M., born Nov. 30, 1833; II. Samuel W., born May 21, 1836, who died Aug. 27, 1838. His wife Mary or Maria, was born Sep. 6, 1811, and died March 29, 1839. About the year 1834 he removed to Western New York, and settled in Monroe County, where he was next married, Jan. 12, 1840, to Sarah E., daughter of Squire Boyland, of Genesee Co., N. Y., by whom he had four children—all daughters; (III.) 1st, Phoebe Orinda, born Jan. 9, 1841, who married — Knight, by whom she had two children, and died about 1855; (IV.) 2nd, Martha J., born May 21, 1843; (V.) 3rd, Melissa, born about 1845; and (VI.) 4th, Jennie, born July 17, 1848. He next married (in Monroe Co., N. Y.) *Sarah McCrae*, by whom he had four children; (VII.) 1st, Henrietta, born Dec. 24, 1853, who married Fred. Lee; (VII.) 2nd, Addie J., born May 31, 1856, who died Nov. 9, 1878; (IX.) 3rd, Harriet F., born March 12, 1858; and (X.) 4th, Mary, born Nov. 15, 1866. In the autumn of 1861, he enlisted in Co. A., Eighth New York Cavalry, and served during the late civil war. While in the service he experienced much hard fighting. About the year 1862 his family removed from Monroe to Chautauqua County, N. Y., and from thence to Erie, the adjoining county. About the year 1872, he removed to Minnesota, and settled on a farm in Lac-quiparle County, where he now (1880) resides. P. O., Camp Release.

103. XLI. Jacob H. Van Sickle, the eighth child of Jacob and Rebecca, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., August 25, 1828. In 1833, he was taken by his parents to Western New York (Clarkson, Monroe Co.) where he remained until the autumn of 1848, when he visited some of the Western States, and in the latter part of November went down the

Mississippi river and spent the winter in the Gulf States, returning home the following spring (April 1849). In January, 1852, he went to California by the Vanderbilt route through Central America, and spent over five years in digging for gold, with moderate success, returning home in November, 1857, by way of Panama, after which he again resumed farming. He was married at Parma, Monroe Co., N. Y., September 12, 1853, to Sarah E., daughter of Denman Harden, of Sussex Co., N. J., by whom he had six children; I. Amy E., born Sept. 12, 1859; II. Lillie A., born Sept., about 1861; III. Eddie L., born Aug. 20, 1863; IV. Frank, born July 27, 1865, who died July 28, 1865; V. Willie, born April 22, 1866, who died Sep. 4, 1867; and VI. Clara B., born Dec. 9, 1869. In November, 1876, he removed to Kansas, and settled in Anderson County, where he now (1880) lives. P.O., Garnett.

107. XLII. David Van Sickle, the first child of John and Susannah (Wyker), was born in Sussex Co., N. J. June 13, 1815, and was brought to Ohio by his parents in the autumn of 1816. He was married in Delaware Co., O., July 4, 1839, to Caroline, daughter of William Rodgers, by whom he had three children—two sons and one daughter; I. James, born July 23, 1840, who died March 17, 1877; II. Elizabeth Ann, born Aug. 24, 1842, who married Mason Sherman; and III. Warner, born April 27, 1848, who married Clemina Leonard (and who died March 20, 1871). He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) lives on his own farm in Kingston Township, Delaware Co., O. P. O., Kingston Center.

In the autumn of 1848, the author of this work was at an "apple-paring" at David Van Sickle's house, in Kingston Township, Delaware Co., O., where he now lives; and the following winter he attended school with his son James, at the "Old Virginia School House."

Late in November, 1879, his quiet home and the neighborhood were disturbed by what came near being a fearful tragedy. A few days previous to this he had disposed of his stock of wool for a considerable sum of money, the transaction being witnessed, it seems, by a desperate character, as the following Sunday evening a young man applied to him for work and was permitted to remain over night. Before going up stairs for the night he made an excuse to enter the kitchen, and managed to secrete a monkey-wrench and a large butcher knife. About two in the morning he entered the room of his host, and Mrs. Van Sickle awaking, he demanded the money. She protested that there was none in the house, as they had used it to pay debts with. Her husband then attempted to get up, when the man sprang at him with both weapons, cutting Mr. Van Sickle's left hand, and nearly severing all his fingers. His wife interfering, was knocked down at once, but succeeded in getting to her feet and out of the house, arousing their neighbors, who were at some distance off. Her husband in the meantime was scuffling with the villain, and, being a powerful man, got the better of him and backed him out of the door, where in the darkness he made his escape, but was subsequently found and captured. His name was O'Neil, an old pick-pocket and jail-bird. When assistance arrived, Mr. Van Sickle was found completely prostrated from the effect of his wounds, which he had received about the head and face, as well as the severe ones upon his hands.

108. Elizabeth Van Sickle, the second child and oldest daughter of John and Susannah, was born in Delaware Co., O., June 14, 1818; and was married in the same county, on the 26th of June, 1838, to George Blayney, son of John Blayney, by whom

she had four children ; I. Helen Lucina, born April 19, 1841, (who married Z. L. White) and died July 1, 1879 ; II. Edwin, born August 20, 1844, who died in the late civil war ; III. Charles Winfield, born April 5, 1847, who died Dec. 30, 1847 ; and IV. Emma Arvista, born about the year 1850. Her husband, George Blaney, was born March 20, 1800, and died February 28, 1869. She now (1880) lives in Porter Township, Delaware Co., O. P. O., Kingstons Center.

109. XLIII. Peter Van Sickle, the third child of John and Susannah, was born in Delaware Co., O., April 8, 1820 ; and was married in the same county on the third of March, 1846, to Alma Elizabeth, daughter of Elizur Price, by whom he had four children ; I. Drusilla A. born May 16, 1847 ; II. Winfield Scott, born Dec. 30, 1848 ; III. John Clayton, born Aug. 23, 1850 ; and IV. Addison Elizur, born May 28, 1851, who died Sep. 12, 1854. His wife, Alma Elizabeth, was born Oct. 23, 1826. He was a farmer by occupation. He died February 21, 1856. His widow next married (Feb. 9, 1857) Marcus Van Sickle, son of Elias and Hannah, by whom she had one child, a daughter, Mary Charlotte, born March 3, 1859. Her second husband, Marcus, died December 30, 1858. She died May 11, 1875.

110. Mary Van Sickle, the fourth child of John and Susannah, was born in Delaware Co., O., March 7, 1822 ; and was married (in 1847) in the same county to Charles Wilcox, by whom she had one child, a son, Henry, born February 20, 1848. She died August 28, 1878. She was highly esteemed by all who knew her, and "was a professed follower of Christ for 37 years, being a member of the Congregational Church at Olive Green when she died."

112. XLIV. William W. Van Sickle, the sixth child and youngest son of John and Susannah, was born in Delaware Co., O., September 2, 1827. He was twice married ; first, in Richland County, Ohio, to *Zilpha Wilcox*, by whom he had one child, a son, DeWitt Clinton, born Jan. 12, 1851. His wife, Zilpha, died Jan. 18, 1852. He was next married (Feb. 12, 1852) in Sussex Co., N. J., to Mary, daughter of Obadiah Crane, by whom he had five children ; (II.) 1st, John O., born April 26, 1854, who died Oct. 2, 1858 ; (III.) 2nd, Arthur F., born Sep. 5, 1855 ; (IV.) 3rd, Asenath J., born May 7, 1857 ; (V.) 4th, Stella S., born Sept. 26, 1859 ; (VI.) 5th, Willie Lincoln, born August 20, 1866. His wife, Mary, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., March 13, 1829. He has been a farmer by occupation, and has carried on other kinds of business ; but he is now (1880) keeping a restaurant and boarding-house in Delaware, Ohio, where he resides.

113. Drusilla Van Sickle, the seventh child of John and Susannah, was born in Delaware Co., O., October 14, 1830 ; and was married in the same county on the 25th of November, 1849, to Henry Besse, M. D., son of Andrew Besse, by whom she had an only daughter, Ella May, born May 19, 1856, who married ————. Her husband, Dr. Besse, was born in Licking Co., O., May 12, 1823. He is a graduate of the Medical College at Cleveland, Ohio ; and is author of a work on *Diploateratology*. He was for some time manager of the celebrated "Double Babes" who were born in Morrow County, Ohio, Peru Township, on a

farm now (1880) owned by William Westbrook—while on exhibition, which gave him a good opportunity for the preparation of his work. He is a successful practitioner, and now (1880) resides in Delaware, Ohio.

114. Susan Jane Van Sickle, the eighth and youngest child of John and Susanah, was born in Delaware Co., O., September 29, 1835. She attended school at Hesper Mt. Seminary (at the same time as the author of this book), and was a general favorite, not only with the students, but with her teachers. She was married in Delaware Co., O., on the 18th of December, 1872, to Levi Sheldon Buck, son of Andrew and Olive Buck, of Morrow Co., O., by whom she had an only daughter, Daisy, born Oct. 18, 1874. Her husband, Levi S. Buck, was born in Delaware (now Morrow) County, Ohio, July 30, 1818. By occupation he is a carriage maker and undertaker. They now (1880) live at Ashley, Delaware Co., Ohio.

115. Rozette Van Sickle, the first child of Benjamin P. and Clarissa, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., January 25, 1825; and was married in the same county to George W. Hamilton, son of Benjamin Hamilton, by whom she had six children; Clarissa, Fowler, Emma, Estoll, Sarah, and Horace E.; all of whom were born in Sussex Co., N. J. She died in Sussex Co., N. J., July 12, 1874.

116. Amanda M. F. Van Sickle, the second child of Benjamin P. and the first child of his second wife Rachel, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., April 23, 1836; and was married in the same county on the 27th of February, 1866, to Elijah Rosenkrans, son of Colonel Benjamin Rosenkrans, by whom she had three children—all daughters; I. Mary V., born Feb. 12, 1868; II. Hortense, born July 26, 1870; and III. Augusta S., born Oct. 14, 1873. Her husband, Elijah Rosenkrans, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., March 11, 1806. He was, for some time, a farmer; and also has kept hotel, but has retired from business with a competency. They now (1880) reside in Newton, the county seat of Sussex county, New Jersey.

117. Amerium Van Sickle, the third child of Benjamin P. and the second child of his second wife, Rachel, was born in Sussex county, N. J., November 24, 1837, and was married in the same county to John S. Crevling, son of Henry Crevling, by whom she had eight children; William, who died in childhood; Emma, Usher, Ella, Asa, John, who died in childhood, Susan, and Jessie. They now (1880) live near Centerville, Sussex Co., New Jersey.

118. XLV. Warren H. Van Sickle, the fourth child of Benjamin P. and the third child of his second wife, Rachel, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., July 31, 1839. He was married in the same county on the 30th of June, 1864, to Catharine, daughter of Abram Predmore, by whom he had four children; I. Barker, born Jan. 22, 1865; II. Abram P., born Oct. 2, 1867; III. Frank W., born Jan. 3, 1869; and IV. Benjamin, born April 11, 1871. He was Township Assessor for several years. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) resides in Sandystone Township, Sussex county, N. J., P. O., Layton.

119. Mary Van Sickle, the fifth child of Benjamin P. and the fourth child of his second wife, Rachel, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., June 3, 1841; and was married in the same county on the 12th of March, 1874, to Anthony Stoll, son of Robert Stoll, by whom she had two children; I. Ray E., born Dec. 27, 1874; and II. Norma, born Oct. 2, 1876. Her husband, Anthony Stoll, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., June 17, 1831. He was a merchant for twenty-four years, and has retired from business with a competency. They now (1880) reside at Peter's Valley, Sussex Co., New Jersey.

120. XLVI. Peter Van Sickle, the sixth child of Benjamin P. and the fifth child of his second wife, Rachel, was born in Sussex Co., N. J.,

April 11, 1843; and was married in the same county, August 21, 1863, to Louisa, daughter of William Tuttle, by whom he had two children; I. a son, Walter D., born Aug. 20, 1865; and II. a daughter, Jennie, born Feb. 3, 1869, who died Oct. 2, 1874. He is a butcher by occupation, and now (1880) resides in Hollisterville, Wayne County, Pennsylvania.

121. XLVII. George W. Van Sickle, the ninth child of Benjamin P. and the eighth child of his second wife, Rachel, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., May 12, 1849; and was married in the same county, Jan. 28, 1871, to Ella, daughter of Israel Van Netten. No children. He is a carpenter by occupation, and now (1880) resides in Sussex Co., N. J. P. O., Peter's Valley, or Bevans.

Fifth Generation.

125. XLVIII. Daniel B. Van Sickle, the first child of William and Rachel (Beemer), was born in Sussex Co., N. J., August 5, 1829. He was married in Orange Co., N. Y., April 9, 1850, to Jane, daughter of Apollos Culver, by whom he had five children; I. Lenora I., born April 18, 1851; II. Estella, born Jan. 26, 1854, who died July 10, 1854; III. Edwin F., born March 27, 1857; IV. Clarence T., born Jan. 20, 1860; and V. Ida A., born Aug. 23, 1862. His wife, Jane, was born March 12, 1824. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) lives on his farm near Deckertown, Sussex Co., N. J.

130. XLIX. Andrew Jackson Van Sickle, a son of William and Rachel, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., and was married in the same county, on the 25th of December, 1852, to Catharine S. Hibler; and it is said he married Margaret Ayers, by whom he had several children; William, Peter, Harry, and Alice.

131. Henrietta Van Sickle, a daughter of John and Phoebe, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., in the year 1841. She was married in Winnebago Co., Ill., in 1867, to Reinzi Webster, farmer, by whom she had one child, a daughter, Phoebe P. Her husband, R. Webster, was born in Wyoming Co., N. Y., and removed to Winnebago Co., Ill., where he now (1880) lives on his farm. P. O., Durand.

132. Phoebe E. Van Sickle, a daughter of John and Phoebe, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., May 28, 1851. She is a twin to John C. She was married in Winnebago Co., Ill., Nov. 22, 1871, to Wilson Patterson, a son of Dr. Almon Patterson, by whom she had one daughter, Mattie May, born June 7, 1875. Her husband, Wilson Patterson, was born in Winnebago Co., Ills., Oct. 8, 1848, where he now (1880) resides. P. O., Durand.

133. L. John C. Van Sickle, a son of John and Phoebe, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., May 26, 1851. He is a twin to Phoebe E. He was married in Winnebago Co., Ills., Dec. 16, 1869, to Maria L., daughter of Nelson and Lucy M. Judd, by whom he had two children; I. Phoebe M., born June 19, 1871; and II. Myrtie L., born Nov. 21, 1875, who died February 6, 1876. He is a farmer, and a breeder of pure blooded "Poland China Pigs." P. O., Durand, Winnebago Co., Ills.

135. Mary Jane Van Sickle, a daughter of John and Phoebe, was born in Sussex Co., N. J. She married Horace Roloson, a son of W. Roloson, brother to Cornelius Van Sickle's first wife, Elizabeth. They removed to Illinois.

137. LI. Charles Van Sickle, the second child and only son of Cornelius and Evaline, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., March 3, 1849. About the year 1876, he was married at Elmira, N. Y., to *Clarinda Brink*, by whom he had two children; I. Ray, born June 6, 1877; and II. Eva, born April 30, 1879.

139. Frances Adelia Van Sickle, the first child and oldest daughter of James and Sarah Jane, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., March 18, 1843; and was married in the same county Oct. 3, 1860, to James Warren Crigar, son of William Crigar, by whom she had four children; I. Florence Ellen, born Nov. 30, 1861; II. Warren Emmet, born March 22, 1864; III. William James, born July 10, 1868; and IV. Ida May, born Sept. 16, 1872. Her husband is a produce and commission merchant. They now (1880) reside in Newton, Sussex County, New Jersey.

143. LII. John Emmet Van Sickle, the fourth and youngest child, and only son of James and Sarah Jane, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., May 31, 1849; and was married in the same county, Dec. 21, 1870, to Sarah Almeda, daughter of Noah Bross, by whom he had two children, Merritt and Hester Jane.

144. Martha Jane Van Sickle, the first child and oldest daughter of Jacob A. and Charlotte (Van Sickle), was born in Sussex Co., N. J., July 2, 1842; and was married in the same county, Nov. 9, 1859, to John Wilson, farmer, son of Abijah Wilson, by whom she had three children; I. William Willis, born April 22, 1862; II. John Jacob, born May 14, 1863; and III. Mary Addie, born Dec. 17, 1865. Her husband, John Wilson, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., Jan. 6, 1840. They now (1880) live on their farm near Coleville, Sussex County, New Jersey.

147. Clara Bell Van Sickle, the fourth and youngest child and daughter of Jacob A. and Charlotte (Van Sickle), was born in Sussex Co., N. J., Jan. 9, 1859. She was married in Pike Co., Pa., to Lansing J. Cole, farmer, son of Isaac Cole. They now (1880) live on a farm near Coleville, Sussex County, New Jersey.

150. LIII. Emerson Dixon Van Sickle, the third child of William Garret and the first child of his second wife, Elsie Ann (Lott), was born in Delaware Co., O., June 18, 1833. He attended school at the Berkshire Academy, where he prepared for college. He entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, remaining until the senior year, when ill-health compelled him to leave college. He is an excellent violinist, and is said by many to be the best in the State. He commenced playing at the age of eight; and, at that time, his playing was a great novelty on account of his extreme youth. A great many persons went to his residence to hear him play. He is now (1880) in the prime of life, and in the height of his musical practice and reputation; but he has an aversion to traveling and appearing at concerts; so that his abilities are not fully understood abroad. Not contented with reproducing the compositions of others, he composes his own pieces. From often hearing him play, the author can truly say that he and his violin seem to have an excellent agreement with each other, the instrument apparently following his ideas, as well as his fingering. He was married in Delaware Co., O., Nov. 14, 1878, to Alice, daughter of Isaac Bradfield, of Morrow Co., O. His wife, Alice, was born April 28, 1854. She is a natural and skillful musician. Their instrumental duets are something to be enjoyed

and remembered. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) lives on his own farm in Kingston Township, Delaware Co., O.

151. LIV. Alfred Stephenson Van Sickle, the fourth child of William Garret and the second child of his second wife, Elsie Ann, was born in Delaware Co., O., Oct. 3, 1835. He was three times married; first, in Delaware Co., O., March 22, 1857, to Maria Cordelia, daughter of Isaac Van Sickle, by whom he had one child, a son, Alfred Adelbert, born August 25, 1858. His wife, Maria Cordelia, was born Dec. 14, 1833, and died Sep. 27, 1858. He was next married in Huron Co., O., on the 6th of April 1859, to Mary Jane, daughter of James Vincent and Catharine (Esselestine), of Morrow Co., O., with whom he lived about fifteen years. They separated in 1874, without issue. He was next married at Delaware, O., March 15, 1879, to *Mary Murphy*.

152. LV. William Jerome Van Sickle, the fifth child of William Garret and the third child of his second wife, Elsie Ann, and youngest child and son of both, was born in Delaware Co., O., on the 14th of April, 1840. He was twice married; both times in Delaware Co., O. He was first married on the 24th of November, 1861, to Lauretta, daughter of George Harris, of Paulding Co., O., by whom he had one child, a son, William Garret, born Jan. 1, 1863. His wife, Lauretta, died July 3, 1865. He was next married on the 3rd of April, 1866, to Annetta, daughter of Sarah and Asher A. Davis. He is a good musician. He was a merchant in Berkshire for several years. He removed to Kansas, and settled in Atchison County, where he now (1880) resides.

154. LVI. Edwin Ruthwin Van Sickle, the second child and oldest son of Asa and Polly Ann, was born in Delaware Co., O. He was twice married; first, in Columbus, O., to *Mary Sands*, by whom he had two children; I. Melinda, who died in childhood; and II. Edwin, born about 1865. He removed to Illinois where his wife died. He next married *Jennie* —, by whom he had four children; I. Mary, born about 1870; II. Clement, born about 1872; III. George, born about 1874; and IV. Thade, born about 1876. He is now a commission merchant in St. Louis, Mo.

156. LVII. Asa McGregory Van Sickle, the fourth child of Asa and the first child of his second wife, Arlaann, was born in Canada. He was married at Cleveland, O., to *Maggie Giles*, by whom he had two children; I. Albert Cleveland; and II. Abigail. He now (1880) resides in Cleveland, Ohio.

167. Charlotte Van Sickle, the first child and oldest daughter of John and Martha, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., Oct. 14, 1839, and was married in the same county Dec. 24, 1859, to Levi C. Davenport, farmer, son of Isalah and Jane Davenport, by whom she had six children; I. Alton Lee, born Feb. 14, 1861; II. Martha Jane, born March 1, 1863; III. George Smith, born Dec. 24, 1865; IV. Peter Beemer, born Feb. 6, 1869; V. Percy John, born June 20, 1871; and VI. Hattie May, born May 28, 1875. Her husband, Levi C. Davenport, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., April 10, 1836. He is a prominent man in the neighborhood, and has held important offices. They now (1880) live on their farm near Coleville, Sussex County, New Jersey.

171. LVIII. John James Van Sickle, the fifth and youngest child and son of John and Martha, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., August 18, 1852. He was married at Port Jarvis, Orange Co., N. Y., August 2, 1877, to Emma Catharine, daughter of Theodore Marthis, of Coleville, Sussex Co., N. J., by whom he had one child, a son, Lewis, born Feb. 7, 1878. He now (1880) lives at the old homestead near Coleville, Sussex Co., N. J.

195. LVIX. Wilmot Van Sickle, the first child and oldest son of William T. and Sarah Ann, was born in Orange Co., N. Y., Dec. 11, 1847, and was married in the same county, Nov. 15, 1870, to Almeda, daughter of Abraham Winfield, by whom he had three children; I. Jennie May, born May 8, 1873, who died Aug. 5, 1876; II. John Milton, born Aug. 25, 1874, who died Oct. 19, 1874; and III. Ida Ann, born Jan. 23, 1876. He died August 10, 1876.

196. Mary Elizabeth Van Sickle, the second child and oldest daughter of William T. and Sarah Ann, was born in Orange Co., N. Y., Oct. 4, 1849. She was married in Sussex Co., N. J., Dec. 1, 1875, to Frank W. Martin, son of Robert Martin, of Orange Co., N. Y., by whom she had one child, a son, Eddie, born Feb. 1878. They now (1880) live in Orange Co., N. Y. P. O., Goshen.

207. Clarissa M. Van Sickle, the first child and oldest daughter of James R. and Mary, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., Nov. 30, 1833. She was twice married; first, in Orange Co., N. Y., Sept. 14, 1854, to James A. Cook, son of Dr. David Cook, of Sussex Co., N. J. No children. Her husband, James A. Cook, was born Feb. 9, 1827, and died Sept. 6, 1862. She was next married in Erie Co., N. Y., Aug. 14, 1869, to Stephen R. Crane, clerk, son of John N. Crane, of Sussex Co., N. J. No children. Her husband, Stephen R. Crane, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., Nov. 25, 1820. They now (1880) reside at Branchville, Sussex County, New Jersey.

210. Martha J. Van Sickle, the fourth child of James R. and the second child of his second wife, Sarah E., was born in Monroe Co., N. Y., May 21, 1843, and was married in the same county to Eli Cosman, by whom she had six children—three sons and three daughters—Dennis, Mary, Henry, Elsie, Clarissa, etc. They now (1880) live in Monroe County, New York. P. O., Parma.

211. Melissa Van Sickle, the fifth child of James R. and the third child of his second wife, Sarah E., was born in Monroe Co., N. Y., about the year 1845. She was married in Kansas, near Fort Scott, to Thomas B. Dark, of Fort Scott, Kansas, by whom she had four children; three sons and one daughter. They now (1880) live near Fort Scott, Kansas.

212. Jennie Van Sickle, the sixth child of James R. and the fourth child of his second wife, Sarah E., was born in Monroe Co., N. Y., July 17, 1848, and was married in the same county to Charles Ryder, by whom she had four children—two sons and two daughters. They now (1880) live near Camp Release, Lac Qui Parle County, Minnesota.

215. Harriet F. Van Sickle, the ninth child of James R. and the third child of his third wife, Sarah, was born in Monroe Co., N. Y., March 12, 1858. She was married in Buffalo, N. Y., March 12, 1877, to Charles Shaw, where she now (1880) resides.

223. Elizabeth Van Sickle, the second child and only daughter of David and Caroline, was born in Delaware Co., O., August 24, 1842, and was married in the same county on the 31st of October, 1876, to Mason Sherman, farmer, son of Peleg T. Sherman, of Morrow Co., O., by whom she had one child, a daughter, Leona, born May 17, 1877. They now (1880) reside on their farm in Bennington Township, Morrow County, Ohio. P. O., Marengo.

224. LIX. Warner Van Sickle, the third and youngest child, and son of David and Caroline, was born in Delaware Co., O., April 27, 1848, and was married in the same county on the 3rd of May, 1870, to Clemma, daughter of Jonathan Leonard. He died without issue March 20, 1871.

225. Drusilla Adelaide Van Sickle, the first child and oldest daughter of Peter and Alma Elizabeth, was born in Delaware Co., O., May 16, 1847, and was married in the same county Sept. 1866, to Fowler Grummons, son of Lockwood Grummons, by whom she had three children; I. Effie May, born June 2, 1867; II. Fred. Monford, born March 9, 1871; and III. Daisy Fay, born May 7, 1879.

226. LX. Winfield Scott Van Sickle, the second child and oldest son of Peter and Alma Elizabeth, was born in Delaware Co., O., Dec. 30, 1848. He was married in Morrow County, Ohio, August 23, 1868, to Ellen, daughter of John Manville, by whom he had two children; I. Harry Burton, born Aug. 29, 1871; II. Monford Clare, born May 18, 1876. He now (1880) resides at Sparta, Morrow County, Ohio.

227. LXI. John Clayton Van Sickle, the third child of Peter and Alma Elizabeth, was born in Delaware Co., O., August 29, 1850, and was married in the same county March 13, 1879, to Cora Estelle, daughter of Augustus Sherman.

Sixth Generation.

Lenora I. Van Sickle, the first child and oldest daughter of Daniel B. and Jane, was born April 18, 1851. She was married in Sussex Co., N. J., Dec. 5, 1871, to Edwin F. Goldsmith, grocer. They now (1880) reside at Deckertown, Sussex County, New Jersey.

Alfred Adelbert Van Sickle, the only child of Maria Cordelia (Van Sickle) and Alfred Stephenson, was born in Delaware Co., O., August 25, 1858. He was married at Sandusky City, Erie Co., O., on the 10th of March, 1880, to Bertha C., daughter of Dorothy (Miller) and Vincent Nussly, of Sandusky City, O. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) resides in Kingston Township, Delaware Co., O., on the farm where he was born and has always lived. P. O., Berkshire.



The Genealogy
OF THE
Family of Andries Van Sickelen
OF
Long Island, New York.

The Generations and Families.

First Generation.

Family No. One.

I. Andries Van Sickelen, the first child of Jan and Lena, was born on Long Island, in Kings County, New York, about the year 1718. He was baptized in New York on the 29th of July, 1718. He married (about 1743) *LEA KROM*, by whom he had four children—two sons and two daughters; namely, I. *Jan*, who was baptized Nov. 25, 1744; II. *Lena**, who was baptized Dec. 26, 1749, and who is supposed to have married Derrick Demott (who had a daughter Leah, baptized Oct. 31, 1790); III. *William*, who was baptized Dec. 8, 1751, and who married Maria Schomp; and IV. *Maria*, who was baptized Dec. 26, 1754; all of whom were baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church of Readington, New Jersey.

Second Generation.

2. II. Jan Van Sicklen, the first child of Lea (Krom) and Andries, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, about the year 1744. He married *Katrina* or *Catherine* ———. They had two children baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church of Readington, New Jersey; first, a daughter *Marija*, who was baptized June 25, 1769; and second, a son, *William*, who was baptized Oct. 31, 1772. There is no further trace of him or his children.

**Lena, Leah, or Helena Van Sickle*, (who was probably a daughter of Rynier and Margery or Mary) was born in the State of New Jersey about the year 1756. She married *Isaac Emmons*, by whom she had two sons; Jacob, born May 5, 1787; and John, born February 12, 1791.

4. III. William Van Sicklen, the third child and youngest son of Lea (Krom) and Andries, was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., about the year 1751. He married *Maria Schomp*, daughter of George Schomp, by whom he had nine children; I. Andrew; II. Margaret, (born about 1782) who married Peter Biggs, and had several children—Elisha, etc.; III. Hendrick or Henry; IV. John W.; V. Mary, who never married; VI. George; VII. Peter; VIII. William, who died at about the age of 21; and IX. Ann, who never married. He was a blacksmith by trade. He died in Hunterdon County, New Jersey.

Third Generation.

8. IV. Andrew Van Sickle, the first child of Maria (Schomp) and William, was born (probably in Hunterdon County) in the State of New Jersey about the year 1780. He married (in Seneca Co., N. Y.) *Eleanor* or *Elizabeth*, daughter of John Covert, by whom he had fourteen children; namely, John, William, Maria, Annon, Green, Henry, Elizabeth, Betson, Michael, Housten, Seymour, Peter, Edwin, and Abraham. He was a blacksmith by trade. He removed to Michigan and settled in Oakland County, where he died about the year 1850.

10. V. Henry Van Sickle, the third child of Maria and William, was born (probably in Hunterdon County) in the State of New Jersey, September 3, 1784, and was baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church of Readington, New Jersey, January 30, 1785. He was married in Hunterdon Co., N. J., October 11, 1806, to *Mary*, daughter of Nicholas Emmons, of the same place, by whom he had thirteen children; I. John, born Feb. 26, 1808; II. Catherine, born June 6, 1809, who died Sept. 11, 1810; III. William, born July 19, 1810; IV. Eliza, born May 10, 1812; V. Catharine, born Dec. 10, 1814; VI. Nicholas Emmons, born Nov. 10, 1816; VII. Mariah, born Nov. 3, 1818, who died in March, 1871; VIII. Sarah, born Feb. 7, 1820, who died Aug. 11, 1821; IX. Henry Theodore, born Dec. 24, 1821, who married, had an only daughter, and died Nov. 6, 1851; X. Margaret, born May 23, 1827, who died June 24, 1849; XI. Sarah, born Jan. 1, 1829; XII. Jane, born Jan. 28, 1831, who died Sept. 25, 1837; and XIII. Earnest, born Sept. 1, 1832, who died in March, 1867. He was a blacksmith by trade. In 1825 he removed from the State of New Jersey to Western New York, and settled in Tompkins county; and from thence, in 1837, he removed to Ohio, and settled in Summit county, where he died on the 29th of December, 1865.

11. VI. John W. Van Sickle, the fourth child of William and Maria, was born in (Readington Township) Hunterdon County, New Jersey, September 15, 1787. He served as a private in the War of 1812. He was twice married; both times in Seneca county, N. Y.; first, on the 28th of August, 1817, to *Mary*, daughter of John Bogart, by whom he had three children; I. Martin, born April 25, 1818; II.

Sarah Maria, born Sept. 17, 1820, who died at about the age of 18; and III. Leah Ann, born Oct. 16, 1823; all of whom were born in Seneca county, New York. His wife, Mary, was born Dec. 15, 1797, and died ———. After her death he next married *Susan*, daughter of Charles Dickinson, by whom he had four children; (IV.) 1st. William Dunlap, born March 3, 1831; (V.) 2nd. Charles D., born about 1835; (VI.) 3rd. John, born Sept. 22, 1839, who died in Aug. about 1857; and (VII.) 4th. George Scott, born Sept. 11, 1843. He is a farmer by occupation. In 1832 he removed to the State of Michigan, and settled in Washtenaw county, where he has since resided. He was past 92 when the author interviewed him, September 25, 1879.

12. VII. **George Van Sickle**, the sixth child of William and Maria, was born (probably in Hunterdon county) in the State of New Jersey about the year 1791. He married *Miss Cole*, by whom he had one child, a son, who died at about the age of 21. He died soon after the birth of his son.

Fourth Generation.

16. VIII. **William Van Sickle**, the second child of Eleanor or Elizabeth (Covert) and Andrew, was born in Seneca County New York, August 14, 1804. He was twice married; first in Seneca county, New York, about the year 1825, to *Sarah Van Deventer*, by whom he had six children; I. Cordelia A., born July 18, 1826, who married Edwin Van Sickle, son of Elizabeth and Andrew; II. Christine, born in September, 1829; III. John H., born Aug. 9, 1831; IV. William R., born March 24, 1833; V. Ellen Elizabeth, born April 3, 1835; and VI. a son who died in infancy. In the autumn of 1836 he removed to the State of Michigan. After the death of his first wife, Sarah, he next married (in 1839, in Oakland Co., Mich.) Elizabeth, daughter of James Brown, of New York, by whom he had five children; (VII.) 1st. James, born May 14, 1840; (VIII.) 2nd. Andrew, born Sept. 1843 (IX.) 3rd. Catharine, born March, 1845; (X.) 4th. Rosetta, born July, 1847; and (XI.) 5th. Celestia, born Sept., 1862. He is a farmer and blacksmith by occupation. In the autumn of 1836, he removed to Michigan, and settled in Wayne County, where he now (1880) resides. P. O., Salem, Washtenaw County, Mich.

27. IX. **Edwin Van Sickle**, a son of Andrew and Elizabeth, was born (probably in Tompkins County) in the State of New York about the year 1825. He was married in Michigan to his second cousin, *Cordelia A. Van Sickle*, oldest daughter of William and Sarah Van Sickle, by whom he had six children; I. Rose, who died at about the age of 3; II. Ella, who died at about the age of 3; III. Mary Eliza, who married (in Oakland County, Mich.) George Brown, and died at about the age of 23; IV. Lewis; V. Mina; and VI. William. P. O., Northville, Michigan.

39. X. John Van Sickle, the first child of Mary (Emmons) and Henry, was born in the State of New Jersey, February 26, 1808. He went South when a young man; he lived in North Carolina and at Mobile, Alabama. He was a merchant by occupation. He married while in the South, and died (in Aug., 1869) leaving no offspring.

31. XI. William Van Sickle, the third child of Henry and Mary, was born in the State of New Jersey, July 19, 1810. He was married in Tompkins County, New York, and had two sons. He died in Tompkins County, New York, in November, 1877.

34. XII. Nicholas Emmons Van Sickle, the sixth child of Henry and Mary, was born in Germantown, New Jersey, November 10, 1816. He was married at Akron, Summit County, Ohio, on the 3rd of September, 1844, to *Margaret*, daughter of James Matthews, of Vermont, by whom he had two daughters; I. Ella, born Sept. 26, 1845, who married E. R. Grant; and II. Dora, born June 11, 1848, who married N. H. Bassett. He is a railroad builder by occupation, and now (1880) resides at Akron, Summit County, Ohio.

42. XIII. Martin Van Sickle, the first child of Mary (Bogart) and John W., was born in Seneca Co., N. Y., April 25, 1818. He was married in Washtenaw County, Michigan.

44. Leah Ann Van Sickle, the third child and youngest daughter of John W. and Mary, was born in Seneca Co., N. Y., October 16, 1823. In 1832 she was taken by her parents to Washtenaw County, Michigan, where she was married on the third of October, 1846, to *Hiram Bailey Tousey*, farmer, son of Grandison C. Tousey. They had no children.

Her husband, Hiram B. Tousey, was born in Monroe Co., N. Y., June 22, 1822. His parents were natives of Connecticut. In 1834 they removed to Michigan, and settled in Plymouth. From his parents he inherited sterling qualities of character. "In his boyhood and youth he was eminent for the same gentleness of disposition and suavity of manner that marked his mature years." He faithfully improved the advantages of the district school, and also those of the Sabbath school, that were in those days, held in the district school-house. He attended religious meetings; and "every convocation for the improvement of the young, or for any laudable purpose, was certain to witness his attendance." In 1862 he joined the Summit Congregational Church, and "his Christian life was a model of consistency." "During the seven years next preceeding his death he was Superintendent of the Sabbath School. His fondness for children, as well as his love for the Master's work, eminently fitted him for the position, and won for him the high esteem of all associated with him, as well as the love of the children under his charge. His faithfulness to the work abated only when compelled by his disease. The memory of his fidelity to the cause of Sabbath schools should perpetually inspire his surviving associates in the work with more zealous endeavors, and his many pupils, who were so endeared to him, to emulate his virtues. Among his last utterances he said: 'I would like to see the children of the Sabbath School again, dear precious ones!' He passed away very quietly on Sabbath morning, January 11, 1874." His wife, Leah Ann, still (1880) survives him; "whose devotion to him through his lingering years of illness was only equalled by the patience and resignation with which he bore his suffering, and the conjugal affection which he reciprocated."

45. XIV. William Dunlap Van Sickle, the fourth child of John W. and the first child of his second wife, Susan (Dickinson), was born in

Seneca County, New York, March 3, 1831; and the following year he was taken by his parents to the State of Michigan, Washtenaw County, where he was married on the 5th of March, 1863, to *Adaline*, daughter of Ephraim Simmons. No children. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) lives on his own farm in Wayne County, Michigan. P. O., Salem, Washtenaw Co., Mich.

46. XV. Charles D. Van Sickle, the fifth child of John W. and the second child of his second wife, Susan, was born in Washtenaw County, Michigan, about the year 1835; and was married in the same county to *Mary Elizabeth*, daughter of Deacon Bennett, by whom he had two sons; I. John Bennett, born July 8, 1858; and II. Arthur Charles, born about 1860. He was a farmer by occupation, and lived on his own farm near Salem, Washtenaw County, Michigan, at the time of his death.

48. XVI. George Scott Van Sickle, the seventh child of John W. and the fourth child of his second wife, Susan, and youngest of both, was born in Washtenaw County, Michigan, September 11, 1843. He was married in Wayne County, Michigan, December 4, 1872 to *Jemima*, daughter of Rufus Thayer, by whom he had one child, a son, Harry George, born Sept. 1, 1876. His wife Jemima, was born Dec. 16, 1843. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) lives on his own farm in Washtenaw County, Michigan. P.O., Salem.

Fifth Generation.

50. Cordelia A. Van Sickle, the first child of Sarah (Van Deventer) and William, was born in Seneca County, New York, July 18, 1828. She was married in Michigan, to *Edwin Van Sickle*, son of Elizabeth and Andrew, by whom she had six children; I. Rosa, who died at about the age of 3; II. Ella, who died at about the same age; III. Mary Eliza; IV. Lewis; V. Mina; and VI. William. P. O., Northville, Michigan.

51. Christine Van Sickle, the second child of William and Sarah, was born in Seneca County, New York, in September, 1829. She was married in Michigan to *John Caton*, by whom she had several children; I. Samuel, who married Loretta Burnham; II. Franklin; III. Charles; and three others who died in infancy. They now (1880) reside in Detroit, Michigan, corner of Concord and Jefferson Ave., Hamtrank.

52. XVII. John H. Van Sickle, the third child and oldest son of William and Sarah, was born in Seneca County, New York, August 9, 1831. He was married in Oakland County, Michigan, Feb. 22, 1853, to *Emily*, daughter of James Smith, by whom he had several children; Eva, Elizabeth, Charles (who died at about the age of 20), Frank, etc.

53. XVIII. William B. Van Sickle, the fourth child of William and Sarah, was born in Seneca Co., N. Y., March 24, 1833. He was twice married; both times in Oakland Co., Michigan; first, on the 11th of March, 1852, to *Melissa L. Crandall*, by whom he had six children; I. Anna, born Aug. 5, 1853; II. Alvira, born in Nov. 1854; III. Newton, born in Jan. 1856; IV. Dora, born about 1858, who died in child-

hood; V. Myron Spencer, born in July, 1860; and VI. a son, who died in infancy. He next married (Nov. 10, 1877) Harriet, daughter of James Smith. No children. He is a farmer by occupation. He now (1880) lives in Gratiot Co., Mich. P. O., Eureka, Clinton Co., Mich.

54. Ellen Elizabeth Van Sickle, the fifth child of William and Sarah, was born in Seneca Co., N. Y., April 3, 1835. She was married in Wayne Co., Michigan, January 4, 1861, to *Bishop Miller*, farmer, son of David Miller, by whom she had three children; I. an infant daughter, who died at the age of two months; II. Norman E., born March 11, 1853, who died Feb. 3, 1860; and III. Carrie E., born July 9, 1862. They now (1880) live in Gratiot County, Michigan. P. O., Eureka, Clinton Co., Michigan.

64. Mina Van Sickle, the fifth child and youngest daughter of Edwin and Cordelia A. (Van Sickle), was born in Michigan. She was married in Clinton Co., Mich., to *George Merritt*, son of Jackson Merritt, by whom she had one child. P. O., Shepardsville, Mich.

70. XIX. John Bennet Van Sickle, the first child of Charles D. and Mary Elizabeth, was born in Washtenaw Co., Mich., July 8, 1858; and was married in the same county, April 7, 1878, to *Dora*, (who was born Sept. 4, 1859) daughter of Chauncy Andrews. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) resides near Salem, Washtenaw Co., Mich.

73. Anna Van Sickle, the first child of Melissa L. (Crandall) and William R. was born in Mich., August 5, 1853. She was married in Byron, Shiawassee Co., Mich., to *George Terry*, by whom she had three children; Frank, Claude, and Maud. P. O., Vernon, Mich.

74. Alvira Van Sickle, the second child of William R. and Melissa L., was born in Michigan, in November, 1854. She was married at Rochester, Michigan, where she now resides.



The Genealogy
OF THE
Family of Johannes Van Sicklen
OF THE
State of New Jersey.

The Generations and Families.

First Generation.

Family No. One.

I. **Johannes Van Sicklen**, who was, without doubt, the second child and son of Jan and Lena, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, about the year 1720. He was baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church of Readington, New Jersey, October 30, 1720, and is the first name that is recorded on the baptismal record—witnesses: Coert and Geertje Jansen. He married CHRISTINA or STEINTJE SEBRING, probably the daughter of Dirck (Richard) and Maria Sebring or Sebering (formerly spelled Sueberingh), by whom he had seven children—three sons and four daughters; I. *Helena*, who was baptized April 13, 1755, and who married James Simpson; II. *Maria*, who was baptized April 10, 1757, and who probably died young; III. *Jannetie* or Jane, who was baptized April 29, 1759, and who married James Simpson, cousin to Helena's husband; IV. *John*, born November 8, 1761, who married Rachel Van Fleet; V. *Dirck*, or Richard, baptized June 16, 1765, who died young; VI. *Katrjna*, or Catharine, baptized Dec. 21, 1766, who married 1st, Scott, and 2nd, John Pogue, and had a son Abraham; and VII. *Abraham*, born December 8, 1769, and baptized Jan. 7, 1770, and who married Nancy Crane; all of whom were born in the State of New Jersey; and all, except John, were baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church of Readington, New Jersey.

Second Generation.

5. II. **John Van Sickle**, the fourth child and oldest son of Johannes and Christina (Sebring), was born in the State of New Jersey, on
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the 8th of November, 1761. He married *Rachel Van Fleet*, by whom he had six children; I. John, born Sep. 26, 1783, who was baptized Dec. 7, 1783; II. Mary, born Oct. 30, 1786, who was baptized Dec. 26, 1786; III. Abraham, born Jan. 1, 1795, who died about 1815; IV. William, born March 6, 1798; V. Jane, born August 4, 1800; and VI. Ann, born Oct. 18, 1803; all of whom were born in the State of New Jersey—probably in Hunterdon county. He was a farmer and weaver by occupation. In 1804 he removed to Ohio, and settled in Butler county, where he died, July 7, 1834.

8. III. Abraham Van Sickle, the seventh and youngest child of John and Christina, was born in Monmouth Co., N. J., December, 8, 1769, and was married in the same county to *Nancy*, daughter of Susannah (Ross) and Joseph Crane,* of New Haven, Conn., by whom he had seven children; I. *Susan*, who married (1st.) John Long, (2nd.) ——— Bailey, and (3rd.) ——— Brown, and had four children—Jane, William, Sarah, and Charlotte; II. *William*, born in 1802; III. *John*, who married Jane Welch, and had three children: Phoebe, Jane, and John; IV. *Henry*; V. *Mariah*, who married Benjamin Welch, and had two children—Phoebe Jane and John; VI. *Catharine*, who married John Ira Parcells, and who had five children—William, Mary, Wesley, Albert, and Martha; and VII. *Joseph Crane*, born May 31, 1811. About the year 1804, he removed to Ohio, and settled in Butler county. He probably accompanied his brother John. He was a carpenter by trade. He died at Trenton, Ohio, November 22, 1833. His wife, Susannah, was born in Monmouth Co., N. J., Jan. 20, 1773, and died at Trenton, Ohio, December 15, 1855.

Third Generation

9. IV. John Van Sickle, the first child of John and Rachel (Van Fleet), was born in New Jersey, September 26, 1783. In 1804 he and his brothers and sisters were taken by their parents to Butler County, Ohio, where he was married (about the year 1807) to *RACHEL SHAFOR*, by whom he had six children; I. *Mary*, who married Daniel Sinkey, and had five children—John (who married Miss Shepherd), Catharine, Peter, William (who married Josephine Shafor, daughter of John R.), and Jennie (who married Frank Ochenden); II. *Catharine*, who married Samuel Clark; III. *Peter*, who died at about the age of 21 years; IV. *Jane*, who married Dr. Ferguson, and had three children—Florella (who married William Deam), Franklin (who died at about the age of 25), and Ella; V. *William*, who married Jane Beard—no children; and VI. *Sarah Ann*, who married Edward Stafford, and had a son Alfred; all

*Jasper Crane, the I., removed from New Haven to East Haven, Conn., about the year 1644. His son Jasper, the II., was born April 2, 1651, married Joanna Swain, and was in the Legislature of New Jersey in 1690. The son of Jasper the II., Jasper the III., had a son Joseph who also had a son Joseph, born May 20, 1753, who married (1st.) Susannah Ross and (2nd.) Margaret Van Vechten. His daughter, Nancy (by his first wife) married Abraham Van Sickle.

of whom were born in Butler County, Ohio. He was a farmer by occupation and was highly respected by all who knew him. He was killed about the year 1820 by a log rolling upon him as he was hauling saw-logs.

10. Mary Van Sickle, the second child and oldest daughter of John and Rachel, was born in New Jersey, October 30, 1786. She was married in Butler County, Ohio, May 7, 1807, to Randal Vail, farmer, son of Stephen Vail, by whom she had eight children; John, born Feb. 6, 1808, who married Maria Banker; Elizabeth, born Dec. 17, 1809, who died Dec. 22, 1809; Randal, born April, 1, 1811, who married Hannah Voorhees; George, born Dec. 16, 1812, who married Almira Owens; Abraham, born Dec. 2, 1814, who died Sept. 4, 1815; Asa, born August 10, 1816, who married Ellen Inglehart; Rebecca B., born Dec. 15, 1818, who married John R. Shafer; and Jane, born May 10, 1821, who married Jeremiah Marston. Her husband, Randal Vail, was born July 19, 1779, and died January 30, 1847. She died January 10, 1853.

12. V. William Van Sickle, the fourth child and youngest son of John and Rachel, was born in New Jersey, March 6, 1798. He was married in Butler Co., O., January 17, 1821, to *Rachel Maria*, daughter of Nancy (Hankison) and Aaron Southard, formerly of New Jersey, by whom he had eight children; I. John; II. Aaron; III. Eliza Mary; IV. Eleanor; V. James; VI. Lott; VII. William S.; and VIII. Isaac Newton. He was a farmer by occupation, and owned a farm on the Big Miami River, near Middletown, where he lived until the spring of 1831, when he sold his farm and purchased another in Preble County, Ohio, on which he lived until 1849, when he removed to Indiana, and settled in Clinton County, near Jefferson, where he resided until his death, which occurred August 25, 1860. He was an honest and upright Christian. His wife, Rachel Maria, was born August 7, 1801, and died February 23, 1880.

13. Jane Van Sickle, the fifth child of John and Rachel, was born in New Jersey, August 4, 1800. She was married in Butler Co., O., to David Burley, farmer, son of Joshua Burley, by whom she had twelve children; namely, Mary Ann, who married William Parker; Joshua, who married Mary Ward; Hannah, who married — Anderson; John, who married Martha Fair; Alfred, who married Miss Barlow; William, who was killed in the late civil war; Franklin, who was also killed in the late civil war; Jane, who died young; David, who died in infancy; Martha, who died young; George, who is deceased; and Anna, who married William Southard, oldest son of Aaron Southard, and brother to Rachel Maria, William Van Sickle's wife, (they had five children—John, Nancy, Isaac, Mary Jane, and Ruth). Jane Van Sickle Burley died about the year 1854.

14. Ann Van Sickle, the sixth and youngest child of John and Rachel, was born in New Jersey, October 18, 1803. She was married in Butler Co., O., December, 5, 1822, to William Southard, farmer, son of Aaron Southard, by whom she had six children; John, born Aug. 12, 1823, who married Hannah James, and died Jan. 31, 1858; Nancy, born Oct. 16, 1826, who married William Cox, and died Sept. 25, 1851; Isaac N., born May 1, 1830, who died June 18, 1848; Mary Jane, born April 19, 1833, who died May 6, 1833; Ruth, born July 1, 1835, who married George W. Voris; and David, born Feb. 26, 1840, who married Mary Ann Gregg. They now (1890) reside near Middletown, Butler County, Ohio.

16. VI. William Van Sickle, the second child and oldest son of Abraham and Nancy (Crane), was born in New Jersey in 1802. He

married (in 1829) *Rebecca Hathaway*, by whom he had one son, William Henry. They now (1880) reside in Lebanon, Warren Co., O.

18. VII. **Henry Van Sickle**, the fourth child of Abraham and Nancy, was born in Butler Co., O., about the year 1806, and was married in the same county to *Eliza Carl*, by whom he had a son, Thomas; all of whom are deceased.

21. VIII. **Joseph Crane Van Sickle**, the seventh and youngest child of Abraham and Nancy, was born in Butler Co., O., May 31, 1811, and was married in the same county in January, 1832, to Belinda, only daughter of Sarah (Ball) and Daniel Craig, of Trenton, Ohio, by whom he had nine children; I. Daniel Abraham, born Oct. 20, 1833; II. Jasper William, born Jan. 3, 1836; III. Sarah Ann, born March 19, 1838; IV. Caroline, born June 20, 1841; V. John Wesley, born March 18, 1843; VI. George Washington, born Aug. 17, 1846; VII. Isaac Newton, born Dec. 23, 1848, who died Aug. 24, 1850; VIII. John Craig, born Feb. 23, 1851, who died March 15, 1853; and IX. Charles Potter, born July 10, 1853. His wife, Belinda, was born Dec. 17, 1815. He was a carpenter by trade. In December, 1854, he removed to Westfield, Clark Co., Ills., and the following year he purchased a small farm in Coles County, eight miles from Charleston (Ills.), where he remained some years, thence removing to Girard, Macoupin Co., Ills., where he died on the 25th of September, 1876, and where his widow now (1880) resides.

Fourth Generation.

28. IX. **John Van Sickle**, the first child of William and Rachel Maria (Southard), was born in Butler County, Ohio, October 23, 1822. He was married in Clinton County, Indiana, September 23, 1847, to *Diana Kyger* (born June 23, 1829), daughter of Samuel Kyger, by whom he had eleven children; I. James Edwin, born Aug. 16, 1848; II. William Henry, born Sept. 25, 1850; III. Joseph Albert, born July 7, 1852; IV. Mary Ellen, born Aug. 11, 1854, who married (March 19, 1878) Charles Smith, of Butler Co., O.; V. Samuel T., born Feb. 9, 1857; VI. Charley C., born March 30, 1860; VII. Ada L., born July 27, 1863; VIII. Ida M., born Feb. 9, 1866; IX. Fanny E., born Oct. 16, 1868; X. Alpheus C., born Dec. 25, 1871, who died June 13, 1872; and XI. Eva M., born Jan. 25, 1874, who died Feb. 19, 1874. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) lives on his own farm near Frankfort, Clinton County, Indiana. He also carries on the tombstone and monument business in Frankfort, Indiana.

29. X. **Aaron Van Sickle**, the second child of William and Rachel Maria, was born in Butler Co., O., Jan. 10, 1825. He was married in Clinton Co., Ind., Dec. 30, 1847, to *Sarah A. Anderson*. He now (1880) resides at Charleston, Illinois.

30. **Eliza Mary Van Sickle**, the third child and oldest daughter of William and Rachel Maria, was born in Butler County, Ohio, March 3, 1827. She was married in

Preble Co., O., April 30, 1849, to *Joseph D. Hollingsworth*, tailor, son of Abigail (Broadrick) and John Hollingsworth, by whom she had five children; Maria Jane, born August 11, 1850, who married (Nov. 11, 1875) Leroy Whitmore; William Alvah, born Sept. 18, 1854, who died May 8, 1867; Sarah Ella, born Feb. 16, 1856; Ida Caroline, born May 11, 1857, who died Dec. 22, 1872; and Emma May, born May 30, 1859. Her husband, Joseph D. Hollingsworth, was born in Montgomery Co., O., Feb. 15, 1827. In May, 1849, they removed to Jefferson, Clinton Co., Ind. The following year (March 12, 1850) Mr. Hollingsworth left home for California, where he remained about three years and a half, thence returning home in September, 1853. In December (28th) of the same year he took his wife and child and again started for California, arriving in San Francisco in February, 1854. From thence they proceeded to the gold mines, and settled in Eldorado County, where they lived about one year, when they removed ten miles further down the mountain, and built up a pleasant home, which they enjoyed but a few years together; for in July, (23) 1861, Mr. Hollingsworth died. In August, 1864, Mrs. Hollingsworth and her children left Eldorado County, and removed to Sebastopol, and shortly after to Petaluma, where her only son, Wm. A., fell from a horse and died almost instantly. Soon after this bereavement, she removed to Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, one of the most beautiful places in California, where she remained until the Spring of 1869, when she removed to Jacksonville, Jackson Co., Oregon. In the following year (1870) she returned to California, and, leaving her oldest daughter in Sacramento, started for her mother's home in Indiana, which she reached in June, 1870. In July, 1873, she returned to California, her "dear adopted home," and for three years resided in Sacramento City, thence removing to Woodland, the county seat of Yolo County, California, where she now (1890) resides. Her oldest daughter, Mrs. Leroy Whitmore, lives in the same place; her second, in Sacramento, and the youngest lives with her mother.

31. Eleanor Van Sickle, the fourth child of William and Rachel Maria, was born in Preble Co., O., March 15, 1830, and was married in the same county, on the 20th of September, 1848, to *John Snyder*, by whom she had six children. In 1849 they removed to Indiana, and settled in Clinton County near Jefferson, where they now (1880) reside.

32. Jane Van Sickle, the fifth child and youngest daughter of William and Rachel Maria, was born in Preble Co., O., July 13, 1832. She was married in Clinton Co., Ind., October 13, 1853, to *James M. Scotton*, by whom she had three children. They removed to Kokomo, Howard Co., Ind., where they now (1880) reside.

33. XI. Lott Van Sickle, the sixth child of William and Rachel Maria, was born in Preble Co., O., Dec. 29, 1834. He was married in Clinton Co., Ind., April 11, 1855, to *Arminda Brandon*, by whom he had four children. He now (1880) lives in Frankfort, Clinton County, Indiana.

34. XII. William S. Van Sickle, the seventh child of William and Rachel Maria, was born in Preble County, Ohio, January 10, 1838. He was married in Frankfort, Clinton County, Indiana, October 7, 1867, to *Kate C.*, daughter of Casper Walters, of Pennsylvania, by whom he had two children; I. Mattie E., born Oct. 12, 1870; and II. an infant daughter, born and died in 1872. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) resides on his own farm near Frankfort, Clinton County, Indiana. At the age of eighteen he left a good home on the farm, and went to learn the marble cutter's trade. In a year and a half from that time he went to California and spent eight years in the mines, accumulating some money and an immense amount of experience. He returned to the Eastern States, and went into the marble business with his brother. Not long after this he married, and bought a small farm which he

managed successfully, and in three years bought a grocery store, keeping it but one year, when he went into the grain business. He continued in this for only four months, and retiring from it, was elected marshal of Frankfort. He resigned at the expiration of ten months, and returned to farming, which he follows at present and intends to follow in the future.

35. XIII. Isaac Newton Van Sickle, the eighth and youngest child of William and Rachel Maria, was born in Preble Co., O., Oct. 14, 1842. He was married in Montgomery Co., Ind., Nov. 16, 1865, to *Mary C. Bromley*, by whom he had two children. They now (1880) reside in Crawfordsville, Ind.

36. XIV. William Henry Van Sickle, the only son of Rebecca (Hathaway) and William, was born in the State of Ohio. He is married and now (1880) lives in Lebanon, Warren Co., O.

38. XV. Daniel Abraham Van Sickle, the first child of Joseph Crane and Belinda (Craig), was born in Butler Co., O., October 20, 1833. He was married in Charleston, Coles Co., Ills., August 27, 1857 to *Belinda*, daughter of Harriet (Flermer) and Nathan Wehr, of Trenton, O., by whom he had an only daughter, Louisa Belle, born August 16, 1868 (in Coles Co., Ills.). His wife, Belinda, was born Aug. 28, 1839. At the age of 17, he learned (in Franklin, Warren Co., O.) the business of horse-shoeing, at which he worked 14 years, three years of this time at Terre Haute, Ind. In 1865 he removed to Charleston, Ills., and traveled, selling groceries, until 1878, when he rented the Charleston Hotel for a term of years, where he now (1880) lives.

39. XVI. Jasper William Van Sickle, the second child of Belinda (Craig) and Joseph Crane, was born in Butler Co., O., January 3, 1836. He was married at Westfield, Clark Co., Ills., July 26, 1866, to *Susan A. McCollum*, of White Co., Ills., by whom he had a daughter, Carrie B., born in 1867, who died in 1868. He died September --, 1866. His widow next married — Robinson. She now (1880) resides at Los Angeles, California.

40. Sarah Ann Van Sickle, the third child of Belinda and Joseph Crane, was born in Cass Co., Mich., March 19, 1838. She was married at Hamilton, Butler Co., O., Dec. 12, 1854, to *Stephen Van Scoyk*, blacksmith, by whom she had five children; Samuel, born in 1855; Joseph, born in 1857; Oscar, born in 1859; Carrie Belle, born in 1861; Jasper, born in 1863, who died in 1864; and Jasper, born in 1866.

41. Caroline Van Sickle, the fourth child of Belinda and Joseph Crane, was born in Butler County, O., June 20, 1841. She was married at Westfield, Clark Co., Ills., May 8, 1862, to *Green Eperson*, by whom she had two children; Nora, born Feb. —, 1863; and Belinda, born Aug. —, 1865. She died February 28, 1866.

42. XVII. John Wesley Van Sickle, the fifth child of Joseph Crane and Belinda, was born in Butler Co., O., March 18, 1843. He was married at Westfield, Clark Co., Ills., Oct. 25, 1866, to *Frances*, daughter of Jane (McQuinn) and John Ira Parcels, by whom he had three children; I. Oda, born at Mattoon, Ills., Jan. 18, 1867; II. Charles,

born at Westfield, Ills., Nov. — 1868; and III. Florence, born at Charleston, Ills., July 5, 1875.

43. XVIII. George Washington Van Sickle, the sixth child of Belinda and Joseph Crane, was born in Butler County, O., August 17, 1846. He was twice married; both times at Westfield, Clark Co., Ills.; first, on the 2nd of October, 1869, to *Kate Walker*, of Greenup, Illinois, by whom he had two children; I. a daughter, *Ozota*, born June 25, 1871; and II. an infant son, born March —, 1873, who died in April, 1873. His wife, *Kate*, died March —, 1873. He next married (Sept. —, 1876) *Sarah Ann*, daughter of Hannah and Francis James, of Westfield, Illinois, by whom he had a son *Frank*, born Dec. —, 1877.

46. XIX. Charles Potter Van Sickle, the ninth and youngest child of Belinda and Joseph Crane, was born in Butler Co., O., July 18, 1853. He was married at Girard, Macoupin Co., Ills., December 24, 1873, to *Hattie Eva*, daughter of Jane (Davis) and Earl Drum, of Green Co., Illinois, by whom he had two children; I. *Carrie Jimmey*, born Oct. 22, 1875; and II. *Joseph Earl*, born June —, 1877.

Fifth Generation.

47. XX. James Edwin Van Sickle, the first child of Diana (Kyger) and John, was born in Clinton Co., Ind., August 16, 1848. He was married in Butler Co., Ohio, Jan. 3, 1870, to *Surrada E. Bake*. He is in the tombstone and monument business at Oxford, Butler Co., Ohio.

48. XXI. William Henry Van Sickle, the second child of John and Diana, was born in Clinton Co., Ind., Sept. 25, 1850. He was married in Shelbyville, Shelby Co., Ind., Oct. 4, 1877, to *Belle McClelland Montgomery*.

49. XXII. Joseph Albert Van Sickle, the third child of John and Diana, was born in Clinton Co., Ind., July 7, 1852, and was married in the same county on the 31st of December, 1877, to *Hannah H. Sullivan*.



The Genealogy

OF THE

Family of Jacobus Van Sicklen

OF THE

State of New Jersey.

The Generations and Families.

First Generation.

Family No. One.

1. Jacobus Van Sicklen, who was a son of John (and probably of Lena), was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, about the year 1733. He married *Saara* ——. They had issue; Abraham, who was baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church, of Readington, New Jersey, February 12, 1758, and of whom there is no further trace; Andries, born April 8, 1761, who married Magdalene Lane; Rachel, who married Joseph Ramsey; and Casper, who died single. He was a farmer by occupation, as is shown by the Deed* given below.

*This Indenture, made the second Day of March in the Eighth Year of the Independence of North America and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty-Four Between Jacobus Vansickle of Readingtown in the County of Hunterdon and State of New Jersey and Sarah his wife of the one part and Peter Scamp of tucksbury in the County and State aforesaid of the other part Witnesseth that the said Jacobus Vansickle with the Consent and Good liking of Sarah his wife For and in Consideration of the sum of Nine hundred Pounds in Gold or Silver to him the said Jacobus Vansickle in hand paid at or before the Sealing and delivery of these presents the Receipt whereof he the said Jacobus Vansickle doeth hereby Acknowledge and thereof and therefrom and From every part and parcel thereof doeth acquit release Exonerate and For Ever discharge the said Peter Scamp his heirs Executors and Administrators and every of them by these presents Hath Granted bargained Alienated Released and Confirmed and by these presents Doeth Grant, bargain, sell, Alien, Release, and Confirm unto the said Peter Scamp and to his heirs and assigns For ever all that messuage or tract of Land Situate lying and being at Readingtown in the County and State Aforesaid being that tract of Land which his Father John Van Sickle purchased of Rynear Van Sickle by his Indenture of Release bearing Date the Fourteenth Day of April 1748 Reference thereunto being had the same may and will more Fully and at Large Appear and became the property of said Jacobus Van Sickle by the Last will and Testament of his Father John Van Sickle late of Readingtown Deceased Reference thereunto being had the same may and will more Fully and at Large Appear being buttet and bounded as Follows Beginning at an hickery For a Corner standing on the Northeast side of Hollandsbrook being the Reputed Corner of the land Formerly Barkeloes From thence along the line of the said land North thirty six degrees East Fifty three Chains and Fifty links more or less to the Southerly Corner of a Fifty Acre Lott now in the possession of Michael Demott thence along the line of the said land North Fifty Four degrees West twenty Four Chains to Another Corner in Motforts line From thence along his line South thirty six degrees West sixty Five Chains be it more or less to the aforesaid Hollands brook from thence down the same the Corners thereof to the place of beginning Containing one hundred and fifty acres be the same more or less being the remaining part of a two hundred acre Lot as by the same Indenture of Release of John Van Sickle late deceased will more Fully and at Large appear Also the one half of the Mill being the half part which he the said Jacobus Vansickle purchased of Thomas Stout of Readingtown by Indenture of Release bearing Date the _____ Day of _____ 17____ Reference thereunto being had the same may and will more Fully and at large appear standing on the said hollands brook in Readingtown in the County and State aforesaid together with all the Appurte

Second Generation.

3. II. Andrew Van Sickle, a son of James and Sarah, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, April 8, 1761. He was also married (about the year 1784) in Hunterdon County, to *Magdalene Lane*, by whom he had eight children; I. Sarah, born Oct. 26, 1785, who was baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church of Readington, New Jersey, Nov. 20, 1785; II. Nellie, born Sept. —, 1787; III. James, born Feb. 19, 1790; IV. Ann, born about the year 1792; V. John, born about the year 1794; VI. Rachel, born Jan. 22, 1797; VII. Andrew, born April 1, 1804; and VIII. Magdalene, born about 1806; all of whom were born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, and lived to rear families. He was a farmer by occupation. He died in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, March 4, 1822. His wife, Magdalene, was born Feb. 18, 1765, and died Dec. 24, 1831.

4. Rachel Van Sickle, the only daughter of James and Sarah, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, about the year 1763. She married *Joseph Ramsey*, by whom she had three children; Alexander, who was baptized Nov. 30, 1785; John; and James.

nances thereunto belonging and Together with all and singular the mines, minerals, Woods, Underwoods, Timber, Trees, ways, waters, Streams of Water, Houses, Gardens, Orchards, Barns, Buildings, Fields, Fences, Cleared land, Improvements, Pastures, Feedings, Fowlings, Fishings, huntings and all Royalties, Franchises, Powers, Profits, Privileges, Advantages, Hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging or appertaining and all the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Use, Trust, Possession, Reversions, Remainders, Rents, Issues Property Claim and Demand whatsoever of them the said Jacobus Vansickle and Sarah his wife of in to or out of the Granted land and premises or any part or parcell thereof with their appurtenances To have and to hold the Said Tract of Land and Plantation Containing One hundred and Fifty Acres be it more or less Situate and bounded as is above declared and all and singular the above mentioned premises, and the one half of the above Described Mill and every part and parcell thereof with their appurtenances unto the said Peter Scamp his heirs and assigns to the only proper use and behoof of the said Peter Scamp and of his heirs and assigns For ever and the said Jacobus Vansickle For himself his heirs Executors and Administrators doth Covenant Promise and Grant to and with the said Peter Scamp his heirs and assigns by these presents in manner and Form Following (that is to say) that he the said Jacobus Van Sickle now at the time of the Executing of these presents is and standeth lawfully and justly seized of and in the said tract of Land and Plantation as above Situate and bounded and of all and singular the above Granted and Released premises and of Every part and parcell thereof with their appurtenances of a Good sure and perfect Estate of Inheritance thereof in Fee Simple to him his heirs and assigns For ever and now in himself hath Good Right Full power and authority to Grant Bargain Sell Release and Confirm the same with the appurtenances unto the said Said Peter Scamp his heirs and assigns For ever according to the true Intent and Meaning of these presents and also the said Jacobus Van Sickle for himself and his heirs the said Tract of Land and one half part of the Mill above Mentioned or Expressed and all and singular the premises hereby Granted and Released to and every part and parcell thereof with their appurtenances unto the said Peter Scamp his heirs and assigns and in his and their peaceable and quiet possession Free From all Charges Burthens and Incumbrances whatsoever against him the said Jacobus Vansickle and his heirs and against all manner of persons whatsoever having or that shall or may at any time hereafter Claim to have any lawful Estate Title or Interest of in or unto the same or any part or parcell thereof shall and will warrant and For ever Defend by these presents and Further the said Jacobus Vansickle and his heirs and all Claiming by from or unto him or them any lawful Estate Title or Interest of in or unto the said above premises or to any part or parcell thereof shall and will at all times thereafter upon the Reasonable Request Cost and Charge of the said Peter Scamp his heirs or assigns Signe Seal, Execute and acknowledge or Cause or procure to be Signed Sealed Executed and acknowledged all such further and other Reasonable and Lawfull Deeds Conveyances and Assurances whatsoever which Shall be made for the further and absolute Conveying assuring and Conforming of the hereby Granted Land and premises unto the said Peter Scamp his heirs and assigns for ever as by the Council of the said Peter Scamp learned in the Law Shall be Reasonably Devised Advised or Required in Witness whereof the parties First above named in these present Indentures have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and seals the day and Year First above Written.

Sealed & Delivered
in the presence of us
Cornelius Tunison Tertius
Joseph Ramsey.

James Vansickle Seal
her
Sarah X Vansickle Seal
mark

Be it remembered that on the Twenty third day December in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and Eighty Six before me John Mehelm one of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Hunterdon and State of New Jersey Came James Van Sickle and Sarah his wife who both declared that they Signed Sealed and delivered the within Instrument of Writing as their Voluntary Act and Deed for the uses and purposes therein Mentioned and the said Sarah being by me Examined apart from her said husband declared that she signed sealed and delivered the same as her Voluntary act and deed without any threats from her husband or any other Person.

John Mehelm

Third Generation.

6. Sarah Van Sickle, the first child of Magdalene (Lane) and Andrew, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, October 26, 1785, and was married in the same county on the 19th of May, 1805, to *Tunis Melick*, farmer, son of Peter Melick, of the same place, by whom she had four children; Susan, born Sept. 9, 1807, who married Jacob D. Trimmer; Andrew V. S., born Feb. 7, 1810, who married Rachel McKinstry; Anthony N., born Nov. 28, 1819, who died in infancy; and Peter Whitfield, born Sept. 21, 1823. She died in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, January 22, 1859. Her youngest son, Peter W., was twice married; first, Oct. —, 1844, to Catherine Caroline Apgar, by whom he had six children; Tunis D., Franklin, Arabella, Wilbur F., George W., and Jacob I. His wife, Catherine C., died Feb. 3, 1868. He next married (Oct. 27, 1870) Emma Rea, of Andrew Co., Missouri, by whom he had three children; Peter W., Martin R., and David R. He now (1880) lives on the old homestead, near New Germantown, Hunterdon Co., N. J.

7. Nellie Van Sickle, the second child of Andrew and Magdalene, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, in the month of September, about the year 1787. She was also married in Hunterdon County, about the year 1802, to *John Van Fleet*, son of John Van Fleet, of the same place, by whom she had nine children; John, born Dec. 25, 1803; Andrew, born April 10, 1807; Maria, born March 10, 1810; Isaac, born June 22, 1813; Elizabeth, born about the year 1816; Aaron, born about the year 1819; George, born about the year 1822; Abraham, born about the year 1825, who died in infancy; and Allen, born about the year 1828. She is now (1880) living at the advanced age of 93. The oldest son, John Van Fleet, was one of the first pioneers of Chicago, Illinois, and had an opportunity to purchase the land on which the city now stands, when there was but one hut on its present site. He was a very energetic man, and walked the whole distance from New Jersey to Chicago several times.

8. III. Captain James Van Sickle, the third child and oldest son of Andrew and Magdalene, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, February 19, 1790. He was also married in Hunterdon County, February 20, 1812, to *Catharine*, daughter of Christopher Backer, of the same place, by whom he had eight children; I. George L., born Nov. 17, 1812; II. Aaron G., born April 24, 1815; III. Christopher B., born Aug. 1, 1817; IV. Andrew, born March 20, 1820; V. James, born in 1822, who died Feb. 26, 1823; VI. Helen A., born Dec. 27, 1824; VII. Sarah E., born June 1, 1827; and VIII. Catharine M., born Jan. 27, 1830. In 1813 he removed from Hunterdon County to Sussex County (New Jersey), where he resided until his death, which occurred at Newton on the 23rd of February, 1832. He was a farmer by occupation. He served in the War of 1812, and was Captain and Adjutant of

the Uniform Company of Sussex County (New Jersey). His wife, Catharine, was born Dec. 13, 1791, and died April 3, 1832. All their children, except one (James, who died in infancy), are now (1880) living within a circuit of 40 miles (in the counties of Sussex, Warren, Union, and Hunterdon); and they have thus lived for more than 45 years. They have always been on friendly terms with each other, and frequently have a family reunion. They may be considered *the seven happy families*.

9. Ann Van Sickle, the fourth child of Andrew and Magdalene, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, about the year 1792, and was married in the same county to *Michael Shurts*, of the same place, by whom she had an only son Andrew V. S. About the year 1843, they removed to the State of Illinois, and settled in Bureau County, where Mrs. Shurts died in the month of April, 1877.

10. IV. John Van Sickle, the fifth child of Andrew and Magdalene, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, about the year 1794. He was also married (about 1818) in Hunterdon County to *Christine Krimer*, by whom he had six children; Andrew, Henry, William, Sarah; Ellen, who was born Nov. 9, 1821, and died August 19, 1826; and Lena Ann, born March 18, 1825, who died August 19, 1826. He was a farmer by occupation. About the year 1832, he and his family removed to the State of Illinois, and settled near Aurora, where he died about the year 1877, and where his widow still (1880) resides.

11. Rachel Van Sickle, the sixth child of Andrew and Magdalene, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, January 22, 1797, and was married in the same county on the 30th of December, 1813, to *Samuel Crate* (who was born Feb. 28, 1793), of the same place, by whom she had twelve children; Lena Ann, born April 24, 1815; Rachel Elizabeth, born July 6, 1817; Joseph, born July 20, 1820; John, born Aug. 17, 1822; James, born Sept. 16, 1824; Ellen, born Dec. 22, 1826; Susan Marilda, born July 28, 1829; David Van Camp, born Dec. 31, 1831; Andrew V. S., born June 19, 1834; Catharine Sophia, born Dec. 24, 1836; Harriet Shannon, born Nov. 19, 1839; and Aaron G., born Jan. 30, 1844. She died in Hunterdon County, New Jersey. Her husband is also deceased, and most of their children.

12. V. Andrew Van Sickle, the seventh child and youngest son of Magdalene (Lane) and Andrew, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, April 1, 1804. He was twice married; both times in Hunterdon County, New Jersey; first, on the 16th of December, 1820, to *Sarah*, daughter of Andrew Kinney, of the same place, by whom he had nine children; I. Lena Ann, born Jan. 2nd, and died Jan. 4, 1822; II. Peter K., born about 1823; III. Helen Ann, born Jan. 14, 1825; IV. Sarah M., born Dec. 20, 1827; V. Harriet B., born April 5, 1830; VI. Catharine K., born Jan. 7, 1831; VII. Margaret, born April 29, 1833; VIII. Elizabeth, born May 29, 1837; and IX. Andrew Kinney, born Aug. 29, 1830, who died Jan. 18, 1864. His first wife, Sarah Kinney, was

born Oct. 12, 1800; and died Feb. 22, 1841. He next married (Oct. 30, 1842) *Margaret*, the widow Mattis, and daughter of George Van Houten, by whom he had two children; (X.) 1st, Lewis E. A., born July 2, 1845; and (XI.) 2nd, Georgiana, born May 5, 1848. He was a farmer by occupation. He died at Mechanicsville, Hunterdon Co., N. J., February 18 or 21, 1856. His widow now (1880) resides at Mechanicsville, Hunterdon Co., N. J.

13. Magdalene Van Sickle, the eighth and youngest child of Andrew and Magdalene, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, March 20, 1811, and was married (about 1834) in the same county to *John S. Hunt*, by whom she had several children; Andrew W., born Feb. 3, 1835, who died Dec. 11, 1863; Sarah Ann, born Oct. 9, 1839, who married Alexander Demott and died Dec. 9, 1866; Ura L., born April 10, 1842, who died August 22, 1876; John V. S., born Sept. 3, 1846, who died Feb. 8, 1866; Matilda, born Dec. 24, 1849, who died Feb. 17, 1879; Mary, born Feb. 16, 1852, who died July 15, 1873; and Victor, who is the only child now (1880) living. She died Dec. 18, 1874. Her husband, John S. Hunt, died August 3, 1875, at the age of 73.

Fourth Generation.

14. VI. George Lane Van Sickle, the first child of Catharine (Backer) and James, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, November 17, 1812. He was married in Sussex County, New Jersey, December 3, 1835, to *Elizabeth*, daughter of Insley Roy, of the same place, by whom he had eleven children; I. Mary R., born Nov. 7, 1836; II. Clara L., born Jan. 20, 1839, who died Aug. 15, 1862; III. Catharine, born Nov. 30, 1840; IV. Emma E., born Feb. 9, 1843; V. James I., born May 13, 1845; VI. George A., born July 17, 1847; VII. Lewis S., born Jan. 19, 1850, who died July 18, 1875; VIII. Anna S. T., born March 2, 1852; IX. Sarah M., born July 12, 1854; X. Alice J., born May 20, 1857; and XI. Aaron C., born Sept. 3, 1859, who died Oct. 19, 1863; all of whom were born in Sussex County, New Jersey. His wife, Elizabeth, was born May 23, 1818. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) lives on his own farm near Newton, Sussex County, New Jersey.

15. VII. Aaron G. Van Sickle, the second child of James and Catharine, was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, April 24, 1815. He was twice married; first, in Sussex County (New Jersey) on the 9th of December, 1837, to Susan, daughter of Jacob Hunt, of the same place, by whom he had five children; I. Andrew, born Feb. 5, 1840; II. Hannah M., born April 12, 1842; III. Ann E., born Dec. 25, 1844; IV. David H., born April 2, 1847; and V. Aaron C., born Oct. 16, 1849, who died Aug. 3, 1850. His wife, Susan, was born April 27, 1818, and died Feb. 22, 1850. He was next married in Warren Co., (New Jersey), March 20, 1851, to Mary Jane, daughter of Samuel Da-

vis, of the same place. No children. His second wife, Mary Jane, was born Oct. 21, 1823. He is a farmer by occupation, and is a great stock raiser; he has taken first premiums on blooded stock at various county and State Fairs. He now (1880) resides at Andersontown, Warren County, New Jersey. P. O., Port Murray.

16. VIII. Christopher B. Van Sickle, the third child of James and Catharine, was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, August 1, 1817. He was twice married; first, in Hunterdon County, (New Jersey) October 9, 1839, to Emily Caroline, daughter of David Sharp, of the same place, by whom he had three children—all daughters; I. Mary H., born Nov. 12, 1842; II. Catharine E., born Oct. 21, 1846; and III. Auletta M., born May 1, 1850. His wife, Emily Caroline, was born Nov. 4, 1818, and died Oct. 1, 1857. He was next married in Sussex County, New Jersey, on the 15th of September, 1858, to Margaret S., daughter of Joseph Greer, of the same place, by whom he had five children—all daughters; (IV) 1st. Emma G., born Jan. 15, 1860; (V.) 2nd. Anna C., born Dec. 30, 1861; (VI.) 3rd. Josephine M., born Sept. 26, 1863, who died April 21, 1865; (VII.) 4th, Eloise B., born Nov. 2, 1865; and (VIII.) 5th. Florence N., born May 7, 1871, who died Aug. 29, 1878. His wife, Margaret S., was born Sept. 20, 1827. She is a lady of rare attainments. In 1860 he removed from Hunterdon county to Sussex county, New Jersey, where he has ever since resided. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) lives on his own farm near Newton, Sussex county, New Jersey.

17. IX. Colonel Andrew Van Sickle, the fourth child and youngest son of James and Catharine, was born in Sussex county, New Jersey, March 20, 1820. He was married in Hunterdon Co., (New Jersey) on the 16th of February, 1843, to Lydia S., daughter of Garret Conover, of the same place, by whom he had six children; I. James born Feb. 8, 1844; II. Conover, born Feb. 1, 1846; III, John S., born June 12, 1848; IV. Anna A., born June 5, 1852; V. Cora J., born Oct. 30, 1855; and VI. Mary C., born May 14, 1853; all of whom were born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey. His wife, Lydia S., was born Oct. 10, 1825. She is a lady of fine natural abilities and much goodness, and is highly respected by all who know her. He lost his father and mother at the early age of 12, and two years later commenced life for himself, serving for six years in a village store; but this manner of life undermining his health, he abandoned it, and chose agriculture, which he has ever since followed. In 1851 he was elected to the Legislature of his native State. In 1860 he was appointed by Governor Olden Colonel of the State Militia, and served during the late civil war. He never sought for office, but has been the incumbent of several honorable offices; among them, that of Director in the Hunterdon County National Bank; also, a Director in the Farmers' Mutual Fire Association of Readington. In 1879 he was nominated for State Senator, but finding the caucus running into a "moneyed

fight," withdrew from the arena of politics, and returned to his ordinary pursuits, being conscientiously opposed to an election won by such means. He is a farmer and cattle dealer by occupation, and now (1880) resides on his own farm near Lebanon, Hunterdon County, New Jersey. The farm on which he lives has been in possession of the Van Sickle family ever since the year 1784.

19. Helen Ann Van Sickle, the sixth child and oldest daughter of James and Catharine, was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, December 27, 1824. She was twice married; both times in Warren Co., New Jersey; first, on the 15th of October, 1846, to John Cline, merchant, son of William Cline, by whom she had four children—all daughters; Emma Louisa, born Aug. 30, 1847, who married (May 5, 1877) Robert R. Welsted; Lydia M., born Sept. 16, 1851, who died Nov. 30, 1853; Mary Jane V. S., born Feb. 14, 1855, who married (Dec. 29, 1874) Edward W. Davis; and Ida Susan, born June 16, 1858, who married (Nov. 18, 1876) John F. Davis. Her husband, John Cline, was born Aug. 22, 1824, and died March 9, 1864. She next married (Sept. 25, 1869) Andrew Slater, farmer, son of Henry Slater, of Hunterdon County, New Jersey. No children. They now (1880) live on their own farm in Hunterdon County, New Jersey. P. O., Anthony.

20. Sarah Elizabeth Van Sickle, the seventh child of James and Catharine, was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, June 1, 1827. She was married in Hunterdon County, (New Jersey) on the 23rd of July, 1844, to John R. Kline, son of David M. Kline, by whom she had six children; Margaretta K., born Jan. 20, 1847, who married (May 17, 1869) William L. Van Deventer; Eudora F., born March 15, 1849; James Milton, born July 23, 1851, who died Feb. 11, 1852; Aurelio Arango, born Sept. 16, 1854, who died Aug. 15, 1855; John Barton, born Oct. 28, 1855; and Aaron Van Sickle, born Dec. 26, 1859. Her husband, John R. Kline, was born Oct. 15, 1822, and died May 4, 1859. She and her family now (1880) reside in Plainfield, Union County, New Jersey.

21. Catharine M. Van Sickle, the eighth and youngest child of James and Catharine, was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, Jan. 27, 1830. She was married in Warren County, (New Jersey) Dec. 16, 1846, to James Ramsey, farmer, son of Joseph Ramsey, late of Hunterdon County, (New Jersey) by whom she had eleven children; Ann Elizabeth, born April 13, 1848; Alvah Lewis, born Jan. 7, 1851; Lydia V., born April 16, 1853; Catharine H., born Sept. 6, 1855; Emily Caroline, born Jan. 16, 1858; Eudora K., born Dec. 16, 1860; Keturah S., born July 16, 1863; Joseph H., born Feb. 20, 1866; Mairilda V., born June 5, 1869; Helen M., born May 31, 1873; and George L., born Dec. 10, 1875. They now (1880) live on their own farm, a part of the "Old Homestead," near Lebanon, Hunterdon Co., New Jersey.

23. X. Peter K. Van Sickle, the second child and oldest son of Sarah (Kinney) and Andrew, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, about the year 1823. He was twice married. By his first wife he had nine children; namely, Sarah Maria, Mary Elizabeth, Margaret Ann, George L., Harriet, Frances, Theodore, Amanda, and Amelia. By his second wife he also had nine children; namely, Amanda, Lewis, Andrew, Malvina, John, Charles, Ira, Carrie, and Clara. He now (1880) resides near Newton, Sussex County, N. J.

29. Helen Ann Van Sickle, the second child of Andrew and Sarah, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, January 14, 1825. She was married in Somerset County, New Jersey, September 18, 1844, to *Jacob Van Nest*, son of Jacob Van Nest, of the same county, by whom she had an only daughter, Sarah Maria, born Nov. 9, 1847, who married (Feb. 24, 1864) ———. Her husband, Jacob Van Nest, was born in Somerset County, New Jersey, Nov. 14, 1818. She died September 8, 1865. Her husband is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) lives on his own farm with his daughter in Readington, Hunterdon County, New Jersey.

30. Sarah Maria Van Sickle, the third child of Andrew and Sarah, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, December 20, 1827. She was married at New Brunswick, New Jersey, May 19, 1847, to Aaron Root (dealer in real estate) son of Milo Root, by whom she had four children; William H., born Feb. 23, 1848; Henrietta H., born April 6, 1850, who died Feb. 18, 1851; Chauncey B., born Dec. 5, 1851; and Harriet E., born Sept. 21, 1862. They removed to Chicago, Illinois, where they now (1880) reside. (471 Mich. Ave.)

31. Harriet Van Sickle, the fourth child of Andrew and Sarah, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, April 5, 1830. She was married at Little York, (Hunterdon County, New Jersey) May 24, 1852, to William F. Sweesy, by whom she had three children—all sons; John Franklin, born at Aurora, Illinois, Feb. 17, 1856, who was educated at the University of Chicago, and is a lawyer by profession; Charles Clinton, born at Omaha, Nebraska, May 30, 1858, who was also educated at the University of Chicago, and is now (1880) Registry Clerk in the Omaha Post-Office; and William Kinney, born April 18, 1869, who is now (1880) attending school at Omaha, Nebraska.

Her husband, William F. Sweesy, was born at Clinton, Hunterdon Co., N. J., May 5, 1828. In 1856 he removed to Omaha, Nebraska, where he now (1880) resides. He was one of the organizers of the Republican party in Nebraska, and has held two quite important and very lucrative offices under the President. The first was that of "Register of the United States Land Office for Nebraska." He was appointed in 1864, and held the office until 1872, when he resigned because of the removal of the office from Omaha to another town in Nebraska. The second office was that of U. S. Marshal for Wyoming Territory. He was appointed in 1875, and held the office until his voluntary resignation in 1878. Since 1878 Mr. Sweesy has resided in Omaha. He is quite wealthy, having been very successful in business, and owns a great deal of real estate in Omaha, Nebraska, besides two improved farms in Iowa, and a large cotton plantation near Memphis, Tennessee. His residence in Omaha is one of the finest in that city.

33. Catharine Van Sickle, the sixth child of Andrew and Sarah, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, January 7, 1831. She married *John Van Dorn*, by whom she had several children; all of whom are deceased but Hattie. Mrs. Van Dorn is also deceased.

34. Margaret Van Sickle, the seventh child of Andrew and Sarah, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, April 29, 1833. She was married at Omaha, Nebraska, September 21, 1856, to Edwin Stanton, carpenter, by whom she had four children; Elmer Kinney, born Nov. 6, 1857, who died Nov. 7, 1874; Hattie Belle, born May 11, 1861, who married (Aug 13, 1879) John L. Anderson; Harvey Eugene, born April 25 or 29, 1865; and Gracie Ella, born Jan. 30, 1873. Her husband, Edwin Stanton, was born in Lewis County, New York, Sept. 13, 1829. In 1858 they removed from Omaha to Fon-du-Lac County, Wisconsin, thence, in 1866, back to Omaha; thence, in 1871, to Colfax County, Nebraska, and settled on their homestead, and from thence, in 1877, to Schuyler, where they now (1880) reside. P. O., Schuyler, Colfax County, Nebraska.

35. Elizabeth Van Sickle, the eighth child of Magdalene and Andrew, was born at Branchville, Sussex County, New Jersey, May 29, 1837. She was married at Omaha City, Neb., February 11, 1860, to *Charles W. Lamb*, farmer, son of Fanny (Waltman) and Thomas Lamb, of Hartford, Conn., by whom she had two children; Charles, born Oct. 7, 1863; Bessie, born Aug. 31, 1871. Her husband was born at Hartford, Conn., July 19, 1832. They now (1880) live on their farm in Cherry Tp., Kansas. P. O., Cherry Vale.

37. XI. Lewis E. A. Van Sickle, the tenth child of Andrew and the first child of his second wife, Margaret, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, July 2, 1845, and was married in the same county on the 3rd of February, 1868, to Fanny Veghte. He is a merchant by occupation. P. O., Raritan, Somerset County, New Jersey.

38. Georgiana Van Sickle, the eleventh child of Andrew and the second child of his second wife, Margaret, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, May 5, 1848, and was married in the same county, November 5, 1863, to Lemuel Cole, son of David Cole, by whom she had one daughter, Lillie V., born January 26, 1868. P. O., Raritan, Somerset County, New Jersey.

Fifth Generation.

39. Mary R. Van Sickle, the first child of George L. and Elizabeth, was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, November 7, 1836, and was married in the same county, on the 21st of January, 1859, to John Canfield, son of Uzal Canfield, by whom she had two children; Elizabeth and John. In 1869 they removed to Nebraska, and settled near Lincoln, where they now (1880) reside.

41. Catharine Van Sickle, the third child of George L. and Eliza-

beth, was born in Sussex Co. N. J., November 30, 1840, and was married in the same county on the 6th of December, 1860, to John N. Huffman, son of John Huffman, of Hunterdon County (N. J.), by whom she had five children; Anna, born Oct. —, 1861; Mary C., born Nov. 14, 1864; Stephen V., born Feb. 16, 1867; Emma F., born Aug. 9, 1870; and Catharine M., born May 4, 1874. She died Oct. 4, 1874.

43. XII. James I. Van Sickle, the fifth child and oldest son of George L. and Elizabeth, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., May 13, 1845. He was married at Phillipsburg, Warren Co., N. J., August 7, 1867, to Emma Jane, daughter of Andrew F. Vass, by whom he had five children; I. Dawson Eugene, born Aug. 16, 1868; II. Emma Rillie, born Feb. 23, 1870; III. Margaret Macrina, born Oct. 5, 1871; IV. James Austin, born April 17, 1875; and V. Frederick A., born July 11, 1877. His wife, Emma Jane, was born Sept. 29, 1846. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) resides near Newton, Sussex County, New Jersey.

44. XIII. George Andrew Van Sickle, the sixth child of George L. and Elizabeth, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., July 17, 1847, and was married in the same county on the 24th of December, 1868, to Sarah, daughter of Jacob Emmons, of Morris Co., N. J., by whom he had two children; I. Lewis A.; and II. Harry. He removed to Nebraska, and settled in Lancaster County, near Bennet Station.

46. Anna S. T. Van Sickle, the eighth child of George L. and Elizabeth, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., March 2, 1852, and was married in the same county on the 2nd of October, 1873, to Robert Roe, farmer, son of Jacob Roe, by whom she had three children; Bessie May, born Jan. 26, 1874; Stephen, born Nov. 29, 1875; and Marilda, born Aug. 26, 1877. They now (1880) reside near Johnsburg, Warren Co., New Jersey.

50. XIV. Andrew Van Sickle, the first child of Aaron G. and Susan, was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., February 5, 1840. He married (Jan. 26, 1869) Emily, daughter of Amanda M. and Peter M——, by whom he had five children; I. Alvah, born March 7, 1870; II. Grace, born Nov. 7, 1872; III. Florence, born May 30, 1875, who died Oct. 5, 1875; IV. Andrew, born Aug. 25, 1876, who died Feb. 26, 1877; and V. Mary Jane, born Oct. 9, 1878. His wife, Emily, was born March 22, 1849. He is a merchant by occupation, and now (1880) resides at Midvale, Hunterdon County, New Jersey. P. O., Perryville.

51. Hannah Maria Van Sickle, the second child and oldest daughter of Aaron G. and Susan, was born in Hunterdon County, N. J., April 12, 1842. She married (Nov. 9, 1864) John S. Shafer, farmer, by whom she had four children; Charles Garrison, born Dec. 13, 1865; David Van Sickle, born Dec. 20, 1868; Harry Stout, born Sept. 25, 1871; and Mary Eva, born Nov. 20, 1874. Her husband, John S. Shafer, was born April 24, 1837. They now (1880) reside near Norton, New Jersey.

52. Ann Elizabeth Van Sickle, the third child and youngest daughter of Aaron G. and Susan, was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., December 25, 1844. She was married in Warren Co., N. J., September 28, 1864, to John W. B. Lewis, farmer, son of Jacob K. Lewis, of Somerset Co., N. J., by whom she had seven children; Aaron V., born Aug. 14, 1865; John C., born Dec. 29, 1866, who died Aug. 28, 1867; Jannett V. D., born May 5, 1869, who died July 1, 1869; Gertrude A., born Oct. 17, 1871, who died April 8, 1872; Bertha P., born Dec. 30, 1874, who died Jan. 12, 1875; Alfred A., born Nov. 19, 1877, who died Dec. 18, 1877; and Emily Meta, born Nov. 30, 1879. Her husband, John W. B. Lewis, was born Dec. 6, 1835. They now (1880) reside at Andersontown, Warren Co., New Jersey. P. O., Port Murray.

53. XV. David H. Van Sickle, the fourth child of Aaron G. and Susan, was born in Warren Co., N. J., April 2, 1847. He was married in Hunterdon Co., N. J., January 26, 1869, to Mary C., daughter of Jacob Vanderbelt, by whom he had five children; I. William A., born Sept. 18, 1870; II. Aaron G., born Jan. 20, 1872, who died August 9, 1872; III. Harry, born March 19, 1876; IV. Stella May, born June 29, 1877; and V. Florence, born July 3, 1879. His wife, Mary C., was born July 25, 1849. He is a merchant by occupation, and has a store at Andersontown, Warren Co., New Jersey. P. O., Port Murray.

55. Mary H. Van Sickle, the first child of Christopher B. and Emily C., was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., November 12, 1842. She was married in Sussex Co., N. J., Sept. 17, 1860, to Nathan Teravery, farmer, son of Frederick Teravery, of Hunterdon Co., N. J., by whom she had two children; Emily C., born May 9, 1862; and Josephine M., born Nov. 28, 1877. They now (1880) live near Lebanon, Hunterdon County, New Jersey.

56. Catharine E. Van Sickle, the second child of Christopher B. and Emily C., was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., October 21, 1846. She was married in Sussex Co., N. J., November 27, 1867, to Dallas Cox, son of Metler Cox, by whom she had four children; Christopher B., Helen V., Maggie, and Edna. P. O., Hunt's Mills, Sussex County, New Jersey.

57. Auletta M. Van Sickle, the third child of Christopher B. and Emily C., was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., May 1, 1850. She was married in Sussex Co., N. J., January 11, 1871, to Albert Canfield, son of Uzal Canfield, by whom she had two children; Mary, born May —, 1874; and James, born May —, 1877. They removed to Nebraska, and settled near Lincoln, where they now (1880) reside.

63. XVI. James Van Sickle, the first child of Andrew and Lydia S., was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., February 8, 1844, and was married in the same county on the 8th of February, 1868, to Cornelia, daughter of Miller Kline, by whom he had three children; I. Howard, born June 21, 1869; II. Mary L., born Oct. 4, 1870; and III. Maggie, born Feb. 20, 1873. His wife, Cornelia, was born July 18, 1846. He

is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) lives near Lebanon, Hunterdon County, New Jersey.

64. XVII. Conover Van Sickle, the second child of Andrew and Lydia S., was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., February 1, 1846, and was married in the same county on the 30th of December, 1875, to Fanny, daughter of David L. Everett. No children. He is a stock dealer by occupation, and now (1880) lives near Lebanon, Hunterdon County, New Jersey.

65. XVIII. John Steele Van Sickle, the third child of Andrew and Lydia S., was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., June 12, 1848, and was married in the same county on the 13th of October, 1869, to Annie S., daughter of Henry W. Hoffman, by whom he had one child, a daughter, Irene, born August 2, 1871. His wife, Annie S., was born April 6, 1846. He is a merchant by occupation, and now (1880) has a store at High Bridge, Hunterdon County, New Jersey.

66. Anna A. Van Sickle, the fourth child and oldest daughter of Andrew and Lydia S., was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., June 5, 1852, and was married in the same county on the 14th of November, 1878, to Elmar Runyan, son of Stephen Runyan, of McDonough County, Illinois. They now (1880) reside at No. 154 Read Street, New York City.



The Genealogy

OF THE

Family of Reinier Van Sickelen

OF THE

State of New Jersey.

The Generations and Families.

First Generation.

Family No. One.

1. **Reinier Van Sickelen**, who was, without doubt, a son of **Hannah** and **Reinier**, the II., was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, about the year 1723. He was baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church of Readington, New Jersey, November 17, 1723. He married (about the year 1746) *Maayke Langstraat* (*Mercy Longstreet*), by whom he had ten children; namely, I. *Dirck* (*Richard*), born* Sept. 11, 1747; II. *Rynier*, born Nov. 28, 1749, who was baptized in May, 1750; III. *Annetje*, (*Hannah*) born April 18, 1752, who was baptized May 10, 1752, and who married *George Warne*—no children; IV. *Elsje*, born Sept. 11, 1754, who was baptized Dec 26, 1754, and who died in 1763; V. *Katrina*, (*Catharine*) born June 15, 1758, who married *Jacob Probasco*, and had children; VI. *Lydia*, born June 20, 1760, who died July 17, 1790; VII. *Aaron*, born July 8, 1764; VIII. *Peter*, born August 26, 1766, who was baptized Oct. 27, 1766; IX. *Samuel*, born Jan. 28, 1769, who was baptized May 21, 1769; and X. *David*, born July 17, 1771, who was baptized August 18, 1771; all of whom were born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, and some of whom were baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church of Readington, New Jersey. He was a farmer by occupation, and owned a large plantation (304 acres) in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, which is said to have remained in the family about 100 years. (His son Ry-

*Note.—Fortunately the Record of this family was found in an old garret at *Samuel W. Van Syckel's*, near Little York, Hunterdon County, New Jersey. This is the oldest Record yet found. The Bible in which it was found was published in 1801; and the name was spelled *Vansyckel*, the way in which most of the members of that branch now spell it; though some of them spell it *Van Syckle*.

nier, first held it; next his son Aaron; next his grand son Daniel; and lastly, H. D. Van Syckel, the son of Daniel, and Samuel Parry, who held it a few years, then sold it.) He was a successful business man, and accumulated a handsome property, as is shown by his will* given below. He died on Tuesday the 12th of December, 1803. His wife, Mercy, survived him nearly twelve years, and died the 26th of June, 1815.

Second Generation.

2. II. Richard Van Syckel, or Syckle, the first child of Mercy (Longstreet) and Reinier, the III., was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, September 11, 1747. He married (about 1771) MARY CAIN, by whom he had eight children; namely, I. *Rinier*, born in 1772, who was baptized August 16, 1773; II. *Gabriel*, who was baptized Nov. 20, 1774, and who is supposed to have married, removed to Ohio, and settled in Perry Township in Tuscarawas County, where his name appears among

***Reinear Vansickel's Will.**—In the name of God, Amen. I, Reinear Vansickel, Senior, of the Township of Kingwood, in the County of Hunterdon, and State of New Jersey, being of sound mind and memory, do make and publish this my last will and testament.

First, I give and bequeath my soul into the hands of Almighty God who gave it. I recommend my body to the earth to be buried in a christian-like manner at the discretion of my Executor herein named, and as touching my worldly Estate wherewith it has pleased God to bless me with, I give, bequeath, and dispose of it in the following manner and form, viz: first, I order and direct that all my just debts and funeral charges be fully paid out of my personal Estate. Imprimis, I give and bequeath unto Mercy, my well-beloved wife, the whole use and benefit of my plantation whereon I now live, containing two hundred and forty acres, together with the whole of the buildings and appurtenances thereunto belonging, for the full term of four years next after my decease if she remains my widow till that period; if not, only the term she remains my widow; also, I give unto my said wife, to her own use and disposal, all and singular what she may have in hand at the time of my decease, and also as much grain for bread and other necessary uses, also meat for her support for one whole year after my decease. Also I give unto my said wife and to her heirs and assigns forever, one horse and two cows, her choice; also a saddle and bridle and two beds with their furniture, her choice of my beds and as much of my household furniture as she shall think sufficient for her housekeeping, and I further give unto my said wife all the yarn and linen cloth she may have by her at the time of my decease. Note. After the expiration of the above recited four years when my said wife shall leave or quit my said house and plantation, I give unto her and to her heirs and assigns forever the full sum of twenty-five pounds in gold or silver money to be paid to her by my Executor yearly and every year during the term she remains my widow. Item. I give and bequeath unto my beloved grand children the offspring of my beloved son Richard Vansickel, the sum of two hundred twenty-five pounds in gold or silver money, to be paid in manner and form following, that is to say, to the five sons I give the sum of thirty pounds each, and to the three daughters I give the sum of twenty-five pounds each, to be like money above said; one-third of said Legacies to be paid by my Executor in four years after my decease, the other two-thirds to be paid the next two succeeding years. It is my will that if one or more of my grand children should die before they should come to full age, their part or Legacy to be equally divided between the survivors of them. Item. I give and bequeath unto my beloved son Rynear Vansickel, Junior, the sum of fifty pounds in gold or silver money, to be paid to him by my Executor in one year after my decease. Item. I give unto my beloved son Samuel Vansickel the whole of my plantation in Sussex County, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, to be to him, his heirs, and assigns forever, also I give unto my son Samuel Vansickel the sum of forty-four pounds to be paid to him by my Executor within two years after my decease. Item. I give and bequeath unto my daughter Hannah, now the wife of George Warne, the sum of one hundred pounds in gold or silver money, to be paid to her by my Executor in one year after my widow gives up my plantation as above cited. Item. I give and bequeath unto my daughter Catharine, now the wife of Jacob Probasco, the sum of twenty-five pounds, to be paid to her or her heirs and assigns by my Executor in one year after my decease. Item. I give and devise unto my beloved son Aaron Vansickel and to his heirs and assigns forever, the whole of my plantation where I now live, containing two hundred and forty acres, more or less. All the residue of my personal estate after my wife has taken what she may choose, it is my will, should be sold in as short time after my decease as by my Executor may be thought convenient, and the net proceeds arising from the sale thereof to be divided between the whole of my children share and share alike. Lastly, I do hereby constitute make and ordain my son Aaron Vansickel of the Township of Bethlehem, in the County of Hunterdon, my only and sole Executor of this my last will and testament, and I do hereby utterly disallow, revoke, and disannul all and every other and former wills and testaments, Legacies, and Executors by me in any wise before named, Ratifying and Confirming this and no other to be my last will and testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this ninth day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight hundred and two, 1802.

Signed, sealed, published, pronounced, and declared by Rynear Vansickel as his last Will and Testament in presence of us the subscribers.

Thomas Lequeur,
Timothy Temple,
Absalom Runyon.

Rynear Vansickel. Seal

A true copy,

John Beatty, Register.

N. B. The foregoing was copied from the original by E. Vansyckel, Jr., July, 1873. That document has since been destroyed by fire.

the early settlers of that town, being born between 1770 and 1780; III. *Richard*, who never married; V. *Samuel*, born Oct. 1, 1780; and another son and three daughters, Mary, Jemima, etc., of whom there is no further trace. He died on the 3rd of April, 1793.

8. III. **Rynier Van Syckel**, the second child of Mercy and Reinier, the III., was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, November 28, 1749. He married (about 1774) REBECCA, daughter of James Firman, by whom he had five children; I. *Hannah*, born March 19, 1773, who married Jacob Lawshe, by whom she had five children (John, born Feb. 27, 1791, who died Dec. 8, 1819; Sarah, born Jan. 10, 1793; Abraham, born Oct. 5, 1794; Henry, born Feb. 9, 1798; and Rebecca, born April 23, 1800, who died June 2, 1802), and died Dec. 24, 1861; II. *Sarah*, born about 1775, who married Dr. Blackley, by whom she had several children—William, Rynear, etc; III. *Firman Rynear*; IV. *John*; and V. *David*. He was a hotel-keeper by occupation. He died in Hunterdon County, New Jersey.

8. IV. **Aaron Van Syckel**, the seventh child of Mercy and Reinier, the III., was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., July 8, 1764, and was married in the same county (about 1785) to CATHARINE OPDUYCKE (*Opdyke*) (who was probably the daughter of Hon. George Opdyke, who was at one time Mayor of New-York City, and whose great-grandfather, Joshua Opdyke, purchased several hundred acres of land of the heirs of William Biles), by whom he had eight children; I. *John*, born Nov. 12, 1786; II. *Elijah*, born Aug. 16, 1788; III. *Daniel*, born Nov. 2, 1790; IV. *Aaron*, born May 27, 1793; V. *Mercy*, born April 29, 1796, who married John Garrison, and died Dec. 20, 1850; VI. *William*, born Oct. 22, 1798; VII. *Alice*, born May 3, 1803, who married Henry Temper, had two children, Relia and Kate, and died June 26, 1871; and VIII. *Fanny*,* born Nov. 27, 1805, who married Charles G. Wilson, son of Joseph Wilson, by whom she had three children—Joseph H.; Catharine, who died young; and William V. S.—and now (1880) resides at Somerville, N. J. All of Aaron's children were born in Hunterdon Co., N. J. He was High Sheriff of Hunterdon County. He was a farmer by occupation; he also kept a hotel and a store; he owned a large amount of real estate, and was considered the wealthiest man in the neighborhood. He died in Hunterdon Co., N. J., Nov. 28, 1838. His wife, Catharine (who was born August 11, 1762), survived him nearly thirteen years, and died September 9th, 1851.

9. V. **Peter Van Syckel**, the eighth child of Mercy and Reinier, the III., was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., August 26, 1766. He married (about 1788) ELLEN VANDERBELT, by whom he had eight children; I. *John*, born Jan. 11, 1789; II. *Samuel*, born Dec. 11, 1790; III. *Lydia*, born Sept. 24, 1792, who married (Aug. 7, 1814) Henry Eckel, by whom she had six children (Peter; Mary; Ann; Henry; Samuel,

*The author called upon Mrs. Wilson, but she refused to give her family history, which accounts for the incompleteness.

born Nov. 25, 1825; and George W., born Oct 11, 1829), and died Oct. 23, 1857; IV. *Agnes*, born about 1795, who married Peter Alpaugh, by whom she had seven children—George V., Ellen, Hannah, Spencer, William, Lydia, and Peter; V. *George Warne*, born Sept. 30, 1797; VI. *Lewis*, born Dec. 19, 1800; VII. *Elizabeth*, born about 1802, who died in infancy; and VIII. *Ellen*, born July 10, 1805, who married (June 21, 1827) George Carpenter, by whom she had three children (Peter V. S., born April 13, 1828, who died Nov. 28, 1851; Anna Maria; born July 24, 1830; and Isabella, born July 2, 1834, who died Dec. —, 1864), and died June 16, 1837, all of whom were born in Hunterdon Co., N. J. He lived in Hunterdon Co., N. J., and kept a hotel, which was called the "Hickory" on account of the tavern sign being hung on a hickory limb. The Hickory was a great place of resort. The soldiers of 1812 encamped near it; and at a later date a company of militia met at the Hickory for general muster or training, and on account of some disagreement, the different companies, including all the militia, got into a general fist fight, and it was some time before matters were settled. He died February 12, 1830. His wife, Ellen or Eleanor (who was born June 25, 1766), survived him twenty-one years, and died November 2, 1851.

10. VI. **Samuel Van Syckel, or Syckle**, the ninth child of Mercy and Reinier, the III., was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., January 28, 1769. He was twice married; both times in Warren Co., N. J.; first, to JOHANNA AXFORD, by whom he had a son, *Abraham*, born May 27, 1793. He next married (May 2, 1796) ELIZABETH AXFORD, sister to his first wife, Johanna, by whom he had five children; *Eliza*, who married Henry Van Ness; *Mary*, who married Daniel Hall; *Sarah Ann*, who married Richard Green; *Samuel*, born Dec. 31, (about 1803); and *Rynear*, born Jan. 1 (about 1804). The last two were twins, although born in different years. He was a farmer by occupation. He died in Warren County, New Jersey.

11. VII. **David Van Syckel**, the tenth and youngest child of Mercy and Reinier, the III., was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., July 17, 1771. He married (about 1800) MARY OPDYKE (who was probably a sister to Catharine, Aaron Van Syckel's wife), by whom he had nine children; I. *Peter*; II. *Rynear*; III. *George*; IV. *John*, born Sept. 12, 1807; V. *David*, who died unmarried; VI. *Rensallaer*; VII. *Mercy*, who married Jonathan Britton, by whom she had five children—Lucinda, Mary, Cordelia, David, and Addie; VIII. *Zeviah*, who married Daniel Styres, by whom she had seven children—David, Tunis, Rensallaer, Christian, Mary Eleanor, Zeviah, and Arabelle; and IX. *Mary Ann*, who married (1st.) Enoch Randolph (by whom she had three children—Lewis, Mary Elizabeth, and Zeviah), and (2nd.) a Mr. Crane (by whom she had one child, a daughter, Hattie). David Van Syckel was a farmer by occupation. He died at Somerville, Somerset County, New Jersey.

Third Generation.

12. VIII. Rinier Van Syckle, the first child of Mary (Cain) and Richard, (Vansyckel) was born in Hunterdon Co., New Jersey, in the year 1772. He was married (about 1796) in Warren County, New Jersey, to *IDA*, daughter of Joseph Van Arsdale or Vanausdal, by whom he had seven children—all sons; I. *Joséph*, born Dec. 5, 1797; II. *Samuel*, born about the year 1799; III. *John V.*, born Feb. 24, 1801; IV. *Richard*, born about 1803, who died young; V. *James*, born July 4, 1805; VI. *Hiram V.*, born Nov. 11, 1814; and VIII. *George W.*, born May 4, 1817; all of whom were born in Warren County, New Jersey. He was a farmer by occupation. He died in Sussex county, New Jersey.

16. X. Samuel Van Syckle, the fifth child of Mary and Richard, was born in Warren County, New Jersey, October, 1, 1780. He was twice married; first, to *MARY MACK*, by whom he had eight children; *Mary Ann*, who married George Lambertson, had three children, and removed to Rochester, Oakland County, Michigan; *Miriam*, who married Thomas Slack, had three children, and removed to Pike Co., Pa.; *Rachel*, who married Lewis Johnson, and had five children; *Elizabeth*, who married William Poole, and had eight children; *William*, who married Margaret Drake; *Margaret B.*,* born March 17, 1817, who married David V. Maring; *Jacob*, who married, and removed to Indiana; and *Samuel*, who removed to Indiana. He next married *Lavina Albertson*, by whom he had two sons; Isaac, and Levi, who died in infancy. He died in Warren County, New Jersey.

22. XI. Firman Rynear Van Syckel, the third child and oldest son of Rebecca and Rynier, was born about the year 1777. He married (Dec. 30, 1799) *Charity Vliet*. No children. By another account three children; namely, Vliet, Samuel, and Sarah.

23. XII. John Van Syckel, the fourth child of Rebecca and Rynier, was born about the year 1779. He was married in Sussex Co., New Jersey, Oct. 7, 1802, to *Prudence Laning*, by whom he had three children; Robert, Rebecca, and John F.

24. XIII. David Van Syckel, the fifth and youngest child of Rebecca and Rynier, was born about the year 1781. He married *Anna Vliet*, sister to Charity, F. R. Van Syckel's wife, by whom he had three children; Rynear, Margaret, and Charity.

25. XIV. John Van Syckel, the first child of Catharine (Opdyke) and Aaron, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, November

**Margaret B. Van Syckle*, a daughter of Mary and Samuel, was born in Warren Co., N. J., March 17, 1817, and was married in the same county, Jan. 14, 1837, to David V. Maring, farmer, son of Jacob Maring of Sussex Co., N. J., by whom she had five children; I. Samuel V., born Sept. 2, 1837, who died Sept. 10, 1837; II. Hiram V., born Feb. 2, 1839, who died Dec. 5, 1860; III. George W., born May 31, 1843; IV. Charles J., born May 7, 1847; and V. Sarah Catharine, born Sept. 3, 1854, who died June 24, 1869. They now (1880) live near Allamuchy, Warren County, New Jersey.

12, 1786, and was married in the same county on the 20th of October, 1803, to *RACHEL*, daughter of James Larison, by whom he had four children; I. *Catharine*, born about 1804, who married Adrian Kinney, son of Daniel Kinney, by whom she had ten children—John D., Whitfield, Daniel, Catharine, Rachel V., born Sept. 26, 1838, Salina, Keziah, Sarah F., Elizabeth, and Fredonius; II. *Keziah*, who married (1st.) Richard Warne, by whom she had a daughter Hannah, and (2nd.) Stephen Warne or Warren, brother to Richard, her first husband by whom she had three children—Elizabeth, Rachel, and Nicodemus; III. *Elijah*, who married Hannah Baker; and IV. *Lucinda*, who married Peter Sigler, by whom she had eight children—John, Rachel, Mary, Robert, Zachary, Lucinda, Ann, and Peter; all of whom were born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey. He was a farmer by occupation. He died in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, April 21, 1864. His wife, Rachel, was born August 15, 1791, and died October 1, 1851.

26. XV. Elijah Van Syckel, the second child of Aaron and Catharine, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, August 16, 1788. He married *Sarah Smith*, by whom he had several children; all of whom are deceased. He was a very successful business man, and is said to have been worth between one and two millions of dollars when he died.

27. XVI. Daniel Vansyckel, the third child of Aaron and Catharine, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, November 2, 1790. He was twice married; both times in Hunterdon County, New Jersey; first, to *MARY*, daughter of Cornelius Carhart, by whom he had ten children; I. Holloway Whitfield, born April 14, 1812; II. Isabella, born Jan. 10, 1814; III. Selinda, born Dec. 16, 1815; IV. Augustus, born Dec. 27, 1817, who died young; V. Elbridge, born March 18, 1820; VI. Sanford, born Feb. 12, 1824; VII. Horatio Disborough, born April 7, 1827; VIII. Albert, born May 25, 1830; IX. Gustavus, Adolphus, born August 31, 1832; and X. Virginia, born Oct. 1, 1834; all of whom were born in Hunterdon Co., New Jersey. He next married *Mrs. Sarah Runkel*, sister to his first wife Mary. No children. He was a merchant by occupation, and also carried on the business of farming. He died in Union Co., N. J., Nov. 8, 1861.

28. XVII. Aaron Van Syckel, the fourth child of Aaron and Catharine, was born in Hunterdon Co., New Jersey, May 26, 1793, and was married in the same county, November 30, 1816, to *MARY*, daughter of Joseph Bird, by whom she had ten children; I. *Joseph*, born June 18, 1818; II. *Mercy*, born April 14, 1820, who married (1st.) Samuel Dilley (who was born Aug. 9, 1827, and died Jan. 4, 1852), and (2nd.) Henry Caster, and died Dec. 24, 1875; III. *Alice*, born Jan. 14, 1822, who married Robert J. Kilgore, and died Jan. 26, 1875; IV. *Fanny*, born April 12, 1824, who married John Taylor Leigh; V. *Sylvester*, born Feb. 21, 1826; VI. *Christiana*, born Feb.

23, 1828, who married Robert McLenehan, and died March 8, 1856; VII. *Bennett*, born April 17, 1830; VIII. *Emily*, born April 5, 1832, who married Alexander Bonnell, by whom she had five children—Sallie, Kate, Mary D., Alexander, and Frank—and died Nov. 4, 1864; IX. *Amanda*, born June 28, 1834, who married Theodore J. Hoffman, Esq.; and X. *Chester*, born June 6, 1838; all of whom were born in Hunterdon Co., New Jersey. He was a merchant by occupation, and also a land speculator. Van Syckelville, N.J., was named after him. He died in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, Jan. 4, 1874. His wife Mary, was born Oct. 10, 1799, and died Sept. 11, 1863.

30. **XVIII. William Van Syckel**, the sixth child and youngest son of Aaron and Catharine, was born at Van Syckel's Corners, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, October 22, 1798, and was married in the same county on the 12th of September, 1843, to LYDIA, daughter of Mary (Johnson) and George Garrison, by whom he had two children; I. a daughter, *Mary*, born August 19, 1844, who married (Aug. 29, 1861) John Taylor Leigh; and II. a son, *Aaron*, born April, 6, 1847, who married Sarah E. Slack; both of whom were born in Hunterdon Co., New Jersey. His wife, Lydia, was born Nov. 23, 1808, and died March 7, 1865. He died April 19, 1859.

31. **XIX. John Van Syckel**, the first child of Ellen (Vanderbelt) and Peter, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, January 11, 1789. He was twice married; both times in Hunterdon County, N. J.; first, on the 18th of October, 1803, to MARY, daughter of Luther Calvin, by whom he had ten children; I. *William*, born April 15, 1809; II. *Firman*, born Jan. 22, 1811; III. *Samuel*, born Jan. 9, 1813; IV. *Elizabeth*, born May 1, 1815, who married William Egbert; V. *Luther Calvin*, born July 3, 1817; VI. *Keturah*, born May 8, 1819, who married E. N. Bale, and has one son; VII. *Ellen*,* born Dec. 20, 1821, who married James Duckworth, son of William Duckworth, by whom she had several children; VIII. *Charlotte*, born Oct. 5, 1824, who married Samuel Smith, and has many children; IX. *Marietta*, born August 12, 1826, who married P. C. Bloom; and X. *Peter D.*, born Nov. 8, 1823. His first wife, Mary, was born Jan. 10, 1790, and died April 5, 1830. He next married *Mrs. Catharine* (Alpaugh) Van Syckel, the widow of his brother Lewis, by whom he had four children; (XI.) 1st. Britton; (XII.) 2nd. Anna, who married Lambert Humphrey, by whom she had two children—Elwood, born in 1860, and Lewis; (XIII.) 3rd. Henry L.; and (XIV.) 4th. Hamilton John. All his children were born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey. He settled in a small village in Hunterdon Co. N. J., which he named "Little York," and where he erected a large oil and grist-mill, a warehouse, and other buildings. He carried on the business of farming, and was considered a good business man. He died (in Hunterdon

*The author called on Mrs. Duckworth while in that vicinity, but she utterly refused to give him her family record, being the first person who had refused that courtesy.

Co., N. J.) suddenly on the 28th of October, 1839, in consequence of bursting a blood-vessel. His second wife, Catharine, survived him nearly eleven years, and died on the 14th of April, 1850, in the 44th year of her age.

32. XX. Samuel Van Syckel, the second child of Ellen and Peter, was born in Hunterdon Co., New Jersey, Dec. 11, 1790. He was twice married; first, on the 7th of August, 1814, to *Margaret Hartpence*. No children. His first wife, Margaret (who was born July 24, 1793), died August 12, 1847. He next married *Margaret Barber*, by whom he had an only daughter, Lydia Catharine, who married (at Trenton, N. J.) E. E. Berger or Bergen, commission merchant, by whom she had four children. Samuel Van Syckel died Feb. 12, 1865.

35. XXI. George Warne Van Syckel, the fifth child of Ellen and Peter, was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., September 30, 1797. He was married in Sussex Co., N. J., December 13, 1817, to *RACHEL*, daughter of Jacob Schuresman, by whom he had eleven children; I. *Thomas*, born Sept. 30, 1818; II. *Lewis*, born May 19, 1820; III. *Mary*, born Feb. 4, 1822, who married Hamflton Foreman (deceased in 1879), son of John A. Foreman, and now (1880) resides at Frenchtown, N. J.; IV. *Margaret*, born March 26, 1824, who married (Dec. 21, 1842) Henry Cole, son of Jacob Cole, by whom she had ten children—Isabella, George H., Thomas, Mary Ellen, Josephine (who died young), Carrie, William, Jacob, Charles, and Rachel—and died June 6, 1877; V. *Catharine*, born May 16, 1826, who married (Dec. 24, 1846) Charles T. Hart, by whom she had two children—George and Charles—and now (1880) resides in Philadelphia, Pa.; VI. *George W.*, born April 17, 1828; VII. *Susan Ellen*, born July 10, 1830, who married (May 12, 1848) Gilbert Wilson, of Pt. Pleasant, Pa., by whom she had three children—George W., Rebecca, and Rachel—and died Oct. 30, 1857; VIII. *Lydia*, born April 17, 1832, who died June 28, 1832; IX. *Augustus*, born April 3, 1834; X. *Peter*, born March 21, 1837; and XI. *Josephine*, born May 19, 1842, who married (1st) May 29, 1861, John J. Bartram, by whom she had a son, John W., and (2nd) Richard Duncan, and now (1880) resides in Philadelphia, Pa.; all of whom were born in Hunterdon County, N. J. He was a farmer by occupation. He died in Hunterdon Co., N. J., March 21, 1868. His wife, Rachel, was born February 18, 1801, and died March 18, 1864.

36. XXII. Lewis Van Syckel, the sixth child of Ellen and Peter, was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., December 19, 1800, and was married in the same county to *CATHARINE ALPAUGH*, by whom he had five children; I. *John A.*; II. *Isabella K.*, who married Augustus Hill, druggist, son of Jacom Hill, by whom she had several children—Lewis, George, Edward, William, etc.—and now (1880) resides at 177 Murray St., Newark, N. J.; III. *Matthias*; and IV. and V. *Spence A.* and *George*, twins, the latter of whom died young; all of whom were born in Hunterdon Co., N. J. He died July 18, 1830. His widow next mar-

ried his brother, John Van Syckel, by whom she had four children; I. Britton; II. Anna; III. Henry L.; and IV. Hamilton John.

39. XXIII. Abraham A. Van Syckle, the first child of Joanna (Axford) and Samuel, was born in Townsburg, Warren Co., N. J., May 27, 1793. He was married in Sussex Co., N. J., April 30, 1812, to CATHARINE, daughter of Morris Green, of Green's Pond, Warren Co., N. J., by whom he had ten children; I. *Morris Green*, born May 15, 1814; II. *Samuel*, born August 16, 1815, who died Nov. 5, 1831; III. *William M.*, born April 23, 1817; IV. *Elizabeth*, born Feb. 22, 1819, who died Nov. 28, 1847; V. *Rebecca G.*, born Sept. 6, 1820, who married (July 21, 1847) Rev. Ichabod B. Carmichael, by whom she had two sons—Abraham and Charles—and died Oct. 2, 1852; VI. *Reuben*, born Dec. 1, 1822; VII. *John G.*, born June 9, 1824; VIII. *Mercy H.*, born August 9, 1827, who married (Jan. 27, 1851) William Waterfield, by whom she had two children—Henry, and an infant, who only lived a few hours—and died Dec. 30, 1859; IX. *Susan*, born March 12, 1831, who married (Aug. 1, 1855) Rev. Ichabod B. Carmichael, her sister, Rebecca's husband—no issue—and died Aug. 13, 1870; and X. *Alexander Armer*, born March 5, 1834. He was a farmer by occupation. He served in the War of 1812, and received a pension after the war was over, during the remainder of his life. He removed from Warren to Sussex County (New Jersey), where he resided until his death, which occurred on the 20th of September, 1870. His wife, Catharine, was born April 1, 1793, and died September 5, 1869.

43. XXIV. Samuel Van Syckle, the fifth child of Samuel and the fourth child of his second wife, Elizabeth (Axford) was born in Warren Co., N. J., December 31, about the year 1803. He was twice married; first, to *Mary De Cou*, by whom he had four children, whose names have not been ascertained. By his second wife, *Thankful Runyan*, he had two children. He had a son, Daniel Axford, who married Margaret, daughter of Samuel Beatty, and had two children—Sarah Louisa and another who died young.

44. XXV. Rynear Van Syckle, the sixth child of Samuel and the fifth child of his second wife, Elizabeth (Axford), and twin to Samuel Van Syckle, was born in Warren Co., N. J., January 1, about the year 1804. He was twice married; first, to *Jane Titman*, by whom he had one child; and second, to *Jane Gibson*. It is not known whether he had any children by his second wife.

Some facts connected with these twins should not go unnoticed. Their father married two sisters; by the first he had an only son, Abraham; by the second he had five children, three daughters and two sons, the twins, Samuel and Rynear, one born on the 31st of December of one year; and the other on the 1st of January of the new year. Both were twice married, and what is somewhat singular, the given name of Rynear's wives was in each case *Jane*.

45. XXVI. Peter Van Syckel, the first child of Mary (Opdyke) and David, was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., about the year 1797. He

married MARY, daughter of Peter Hen, by whom he had eight children; *Augustus*, of whom there is no further trace; *Catharine*, who married William Bird, and had several children; *Ann Elizabeth*, who married Samuel Goodwin, and had several children—Augustus, Cornelia, Henry, etc.; *Mary Jane*, who married Jesse Peak—no children; *Rebecca*, who married Lewis Heath; *Melissa*, who married Harrison Clute, and had several children; *Emmeline*, who married a Mr. Nailer, and had several children; and *Peter*, who married Mary Trimmer, and had an only son, John Wilkes Booth. He was a farmer by occupation.

46. XXVII. Rynear Van Syckel, the second child of Mary and David, was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., November 6, 1799. He married *Harriet* —, and had children—Sarah, etc.

47. XXVIII. George Van Syckel, the third child of Mary and David, was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., about the year 1801. He married *Rebecca Heth*, by whom he had six children; Benjamin, Sylvester, Alfred, Emmeline, Catharine, and Washington. He was a farmer by occupation. No further trace.

48. XXIX. John Van Syckel, the fourth child of Mary and David, was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., September 12, 1803, and was married in the same county (about 1828) to SARAH ANN, daughter of Michael Frailey, by whom he had eleven children; I. *Mary Catharine*, born Oct. 29, 1829; II. *David*, born July 24, 1831; III. *Holloway*, born June 23, 1833; IV. *Hester Ann*, born Sept. 23, 1835, who died May 9, 1879; V. *Melinda*, born Jan. 2, 1838; VI. *Margaret*, born Jan. 25, 1840; VII. *Joseph R.*, born March 15, 1842; VIII. *Elizabeth*, born Feb. 13, 1844; IX. *Ann Augusta*, born Feb. 7, 1847, who died July 31, 1847; X. *Samuel W.*, born Oct. 20, 1848; and XI. *John E.*, born May 12, 1851; all of whom were born in Hunterdon Co., N. J. He was a farmer by occupation. He died in Hunterdon Co., N. J., March 27, 1875. His wife, Sarah Ann, still (1880) survives him, and resides at the old homestead near Little York, Hunterdon Co., New Jersey.

50. XXX. Rensellaer Van Syckel, the sixth child of Mary and David, was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., about the year 1807. He married *Sarah* —, by whom he had several children; William, Albert, Sarah, Adeline, etc. He removed to California, after which nothing is known of his history.

Fourth Generation.

54. XXXI. Captain Joseph Van Syckle, the first child of Rinier and Ida (Van Arsdale) was born in Warren County, New Jersey, December 5, 1797. He was married in the same county on the 22nd of September, 1818, to LYDIA, daughter of William Kinney, by whom he had eleven children; I. William K., born June 17, 1819; II. Mary, born March 30, 1821; III. Ida, born July 4, 1823; IV. Hannah, born Oct. 11, 1826, who remained unmarried; V. John P., born June

19, 1829; VI. Marshall H., born Oct. 30, 1832, who died March 28, 1840; VII. Sarah E., born July 24, 1835; VIII. George W., born June 14, 1837; IX. James T., born July 30, 1839; X. Edna, born Oct. 9, 1841, who died April 21, 1842; and XI. Hiram L., born May 18, 1843. About the year 1835 he removed to Michigan and settled in Oakland County, where he was a pioneer in the wilderness. He was a man of great perseverance, and faithful to every trust. He served ten years as a minute man in the U. S. service, rising from a Corporal till he was a Captain of the Belvidere Rangers, and distinguished for strict observance of discipline. His discharge was signed by Gen'l Jackson. He also held offices of trust and distinction in church and State, after his military career was over. He was the friend of the poor, without distinction of caste or order; sending none away hungry from his door, not even the Red Man of the forest. He was a farmer by occupation. He died on the 14th of February, 1860, at Independence, Oakland County, Michigan.

55. XXXII. Samuel Van Syckle, the second child of Rynear and Ida, was born in Warren Co. N. J., about the year 1799. He was married in the same county to CHARITY, daughter of John Merrit, by whom he had ten children; Sarah Ann, Merrit, Rynear, John M., James, George, Letitia, Mary Jane, Voorhees, and Daniel. He died in Warren County, New Jersey, about the year 1869. No further trace of his children.

56. XXXIII. John V. Van Syckle, the third child of Rynear and Ida, was born in Warren County, N. J., February 24, 1801. He was twice married; first, on the 1st day of January, 1824, to a widow Hart whose maiden name was Mercy Rose, by whom he had six children; I. George Washington, born Sept. 12, 1824, who died Feb. 27, 1841; II. Elizabeth A., born Jan. 21, 1827, who died March 13, 1828; III. Andrew J., born Feb. 9, 1829; IV. Jacob, born March 1, 1832, who died May 7, 1833; V. Hannah M., born July 18, 1834, who died Dec. 1, 1834; VI. Susan, born Sept. 13, 1837, who married Archibald Price. His wife, Mercy, was born April 1, 1790, and died in April, 1839. He next married (Oct. 17, 1839) *Euphemia Drake*, by whom he had eight children; (VII.) 1st, Margaret Ann, born August 24, 1840; (VIII.) 2nd, James, born Sept. 14, 1841, who died Sept. 24, 1842, (IX.) 3rd, Lydia R., born June 20, 1843; (X.) 4th, Frances A., born Oct. 3, 1845; (XI.) 5th, Peter M., born Dec. 29, 1846; (XII.) 6th, Caroline D., born Nov. 27, 1848; (XIII.) 7th, John Mansfield, born July 6, 1852; and (XIV.) 8th, Mary Ida, born Oct. 26, 1857. His wife, Uuphemia, was born Feb. 23, 1814, and died Jan. 25, 1866. He died at Andover, Sussex Co., New Jersey, July 3, 1872.

58. XXXIV. James Van Syckle, the fifth child of Rynear and Ida, was born in Warren County, New Jersey, July 4, 1805. He was twice married; first, in Warren Co., New Jersey, on the 23rd of February, 1826, to Margaret, daughter of Lewis Johnson, by whom he had

five children; I. Ryneer, born Feb. 27, 1827; II. Samuel, born Dec. 25, 1830; III. Eliza Ann, born July 2, 1832; IV. John V., born Dec. 25, 1834, who died Nov. 6, 1857; and V. Watson, born May 11, 1838. His wife, Margaret, was born March 14, 1807, and died about 1865. He was next married in Sussex County, New Jersey, Jan. 8, 1867, to Charity, daughter of Michael Green, of Warren Co., N. J. No issue. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) resides near Andover, Sussex County, New Jersey.

59. XXXV. Hiram V. Van Syckle, the sixth child of Ryneer and Ida, was born in Warren Co., N. J., Nov. 11, 1814. He was married in Sussex Co., N. J., on the 28th of February, 1835, to Sarah, daughter of Thomas Betson, by whom he had eight children; I. George, born June 24, 1836, who died July 23, 1841; II. Electa, born July 4, 1839; III. Mahala, born Feb. 21, 1842; IV. Marshall, born August 23, 1844; V. Amanda, born June 4, 1847; VI. Ira B., born June 9, 1850; VII. Lauretta, born March 23, 1856; and VIII. Harvey F. born October 7, 1858, who died Dec. 7, 1860; all of whom were born in Sussex Co., N. J. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) lives on his own farm in Sussex County, New Jersey. P. O., Deckertown.

60. XXXVI. George W. Van Syckle, the seventh and youngest child of Ryneer and Ida, was born in Warren County, New Jersey, May 4, 1817. He was twice married; first, in the same county about the year 1838, to Margaret, daughter of George Buckley, by whom he had five children; I. Elsie Ann, born Feb. 25, 1839; II. Sarah Elizabeth, born in June, 1841; Givens E.; Ida; and Mary B. He next married Sarah Gulick, by whom he had three children; Morgan, Maggie, and Elmer. He removed to Michigan, and settled in Tuscola Co., where he now (1880) lives. P. O., Cass City.

61. XXXVII. William Van Syckle, a son of Mary (Mack) and Samuel, was born in Warren Co., N. J., about the year 1812. He was married (near "the Dark Moon") on the 25th of October, 1835, to MARGARET, daughter of Joseph Drake, of Sussex Co., New Jersey, by whom he had three children; I. and II. Joseph and Samuel (twins), born Feb. 28, 1836 (in the winter of the "deep snow,") both of whom died young; and III. Martin Van Buren, born Jan. 5, 1838. He was a farmer by occupation. He died about the year 1878. His widow, now (1880) resides at Andersontown, Warren County, New Jersey.

62. XXXVIII. Jacob Van Syckle, a son of Mary and Samuel, was born in Warren County, New Jersey, about the year 1819. He married, and had five children—two sons and three daughters; Andrew R.; Whitfield; etc. He removed to Indiana, and settled near Mahlasville, where he died, and where his children now (1880) reside.

63. XXXIX. Samuel Van Syckle, a son of Mary and Samuel, was born in Warren County, New Jersey, about the year 1821. He married, and had two daughters. He removed to Indiana, where he died, and where his daughters now (1880) reside.

64. XL. Isaac Van Syckle, a son of Samuel and his second wife, Lavina Albertson, is married and lives near Hope, Warren Co., N. J.

73. XLI. Elijah Van Syckel, the third child and only son of John and Rachel, (Larison) was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, about the year 1809. He married HANNAH BARBER, by whom he had ten children; *Phineas B.*; *John V.*; *Keziah W.*, who married John Hartpence, and had two children, Charles and Laon, and now (1880) reside at Trenton, N. J.; *Mary B.*; *Jane*, who married Isaac Robbins, by whom she had three children, and now (1880) resides in Newark, N. J.; *Hannah*, who married — Hunting, and had two sons and two daughters; *Louisa*, *James*, *Stephen*, and *Rachel*.

75. XLII. Holloway Whitfield Vansyckel, the first child of Mary (Carhart) and Daniel, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, April 14, 1812. (P. O., Sparta, Randolph Co., Ill.)

76. Isabella Vansyckel, the second child and oldest daughter of Mary and Daniel, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, Jan. 10, 1814. She married James E. Negus, Esq., of Bound Brook, N. J., by whom she had four children; I. Robert Patterson, who is now (1880) a merchant in Melbourne, Australia; II. Susie Engle; III. James Engle, who is now in business at Greenville, Miss.; and IV. William S., now living at Salisbury, N. C. Mrs. Negus now (1880) resides at Bound Brook N. J.

77. Selinda Vansyckel, the third child of Mary and Daniel, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, December 16, 1815, and was married in the same county on the 29th of January, 1840, to *Samuel Parry*, builder, son of Samuel Parry, by whom she had two children, both sons; Edward V., born Jan. 20, 1841; and Samuel, born March 29, 1845. They now (1880) reside at Clinton, Hunterdon Co., N. J.

79. XLIII. Elbridge Vansyckel, the fourth son of Mary and Daniel, was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., March 18, 1820, and was married in the same county on the 20th of May, 1851, to *Bethany S.*, daughter of Nehemiah Dunham, by whom he had nine children; I. Elbridge,* born March 10, 1852; II. Catharine D., born Jan. 8, 1854; III. Mary, born Dec. 15, 1855; IV. Isabella, born Jan. 17, 1859; V. Nehemiah D., born Oct. 30, 1861; VI. Elizabeth H. born April 23, 1866, who died June 14, 1869; VII. Bethany D., born Nov. 19, 1868; VIII. Thomas D., born April 3, 1872; and IX. Lewis C., born Jan. 25,

*The following facts are extracted chiefly from a biographical sketch of Elbridge Vansyckel, Jr., in the Yates County Chronicle, Penn Yan, N. Y., to the Mathematical Department of which he was for several years a constant contributor.

The subject of this sketch was born at Jersey City, N. J., March 10, 1852, and at the age of four years removed with his parents to Bound Brook, N. J., where the family still reside. Till 1868 his early education received careful attention in neighboring schools, but, deciding upon a full collegiate course, he attended for one year Blair Academy, Blairstown, N. J., where, under the instruction of his cousin, the Rev. Samuel Parry, he fitted for college. In 1873 he graduated from Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., with the first honor, also taking the first prize for a thesis. He received the degree of B. S.; and three years afterward, that of M. S. Having chosen the profession of Civil Engineering, he was employed, after graduation, in the survey of the zinc and iron mines of New Jersey, under the direction of the State Geological Survey, and subsequently assisted

1875. He is a farmer by occupation and now (1880) lives on his own farm near Bound Brook, Somerset County, New Jersey.

80. XLIV. Sanford Vansyckel, the sixth child of Mary and Daniel, was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., February 12, 1824. After reaching maturity, he emigrated to and settled in Illinois. He was married at Jerseyville, Jersey County (Illinois), and had an only daughter, Isabella, who married John F. Talmage, of Bound Brook, New Jersey. He died soon after his marriage. His widow and daughter came East, where the former died and the latter was married.

81. XLV. Horatio Disborough Vansyckel, the seventh child of Mary and Daniel, was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., April 7, 1827. He left home in 1846, lived in Illinois three years, crossed the plains to California in 1849, where he remained three years; from thence he went to St. Louis, Missouri, and from thence to New York City, where he has resided for fifteen years. He was married, June 12, 1867, to *Emmeline Voorhees*, of New Brunswick, N. J., by whom he had two children; I. Alta May, born Jan. 10, 1872; and II. Eva Dell, born May 8, 1875. He now (1880) resides in New York City. P. O., 211 Lexington Ave.

82. XLVI. Albert Vansyckel, the eighth child of Mary and Daniel, was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., May 25, 1830. He now (1880) resides in St. Louis, Missouri, where he has been engaged in the commission business for some time.

83. Virginia Vansyckel, the ninth and youngest child of Mary and Daniel, was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., October 1, 1834. She was married in the same county on the 7th of April, 1857, to Edward Thomas, Esq., son of Mordecai Thomas, by whom she had five children; I. Isabella, born March 16, 1858; II. Frances, born Jan. 4, 1861; III. Howard Vansyckel, born June 8, 1863; IV. Susie, born Feb. 27, 1872; and V. Edward Roy, born Feb. 25, 1876. Mr. Thomas was born December 13, 1830. He is a miller by occupation, and now (1880) resides at Milford, Hunterdon Co., New Jersey.

84. XLVII. Joseph Vansyckel, the first child of Mary (Bird) and Aaron, was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., June 18, 1818. He was twice married; both times in Hunterdon Co., N. J.; first, on the 16th of June, 1842, to *Catharine I.*, daughter of John Smith, of Warren Co., N. J., by whom he had two children; I. a son, John S., born August 19, 1843, who died July 22, 1879; and II. a daughter, Helen, born March 13, 1849, who died June 13, 1851. His wife, Catharine I., was born Jan. 17, 1823, and died June 13, 1855. He next married (Feb. 9, 1858)

in the surveys of the New Brunswick Water Company. In 1874 he was appointed Instructor in Mathematics in the Institute, Neshanic, N. J. where he remained two years. In 1877 he was appointed Principal of the Graded School, Queens, Long Island. Afterwards he studied law, and is now (1880) Attorney and Counsellor at Law, in the same place.

Sketch of N. Dunham Vansyckel:

N. Dunham Vansyckel was born at Bound Brook, N. J., and after the usual course of study, prepared, under private instruction, for Rutgers College, of which he is at present a member.

Cyrena, daughter of John Martin, of Columbia Co., N. J., by whom he also had two children; a son, Frank, born March 5, 1859, who died Jan. 20, 1864; and a daughter, Kate, born August 11, 1860. His second wife, Cyrena, was born March 5, 1830. He has been a farmer, merchant, and banker, and is now (1880) president of the Clinton National Bank of New Jersey," which office he has filled about five years. He is a straight-forward business man in every sense of the term. He now (1880) resides in Hunterdon Co., N. J. P. O., Clinton.

87. Fanny Van Syckel, the fourth child of Aaron and Mary, was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., April 12, 1824. She was married in the same county on the 11th of Jan., 1844, to John Taylor Leigh, farmer, son of Samuel Leigh, by whom she had seven children; I. Sylvester V., born April 16, 1845, who died Nov. 11, 1848; II. Milton, born Sept. 10, 1847, who died Oct. 28, 1862; III. Bennet V., born Jan. 15, 1850; IV. Mary, born May 8, 1852, who died Aug. 9, 1875; V. Emily B., born Jan. 10, 1855; VI. Charles W., born Feb. 11, 1857; and VII. John T., born Nov. 4, 1858. She died March 8, 1860. Her husband next married (August 29, 1861) Mary, daughter of William and Lydia Van Syckel, by whom he had six children; I. Lizzie, born July 21, 1862; II. William, born May 26, 1865; III. Fanny V., born March 2, 1868; IV. Lydia V., born June 30, 1871; V. Louisa V., born Oct. 12, 1874, who died May 15, 1875; and VI. Walter, born August 2, 1878. John Taylor Leigh was born April 19, 1821. He now (1880) resides at Clinton, Hunterdon County, New Jersey.

-88. XLVIII. Sylvester Van Syckel, A. M., M. D., the fifth child of Aaron and Mary, was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., February 21, 1826. He graduated at Princeton College in 1846 (July 8), receiving the degree of A. B., and three years later (1849) the degree of A. M. In 1849, he received the degree of M. D. from the New York University. He was married in Hunterdon Co., N. J., March 24, 1853, to Mary E., daughter of John Carhart, by whom he had six children; I. John C., born Jan. 30, 1854; II. George C., born June 28, 1855, who died March 26, 1860; III. Chester, born Feb. 18, 1858, who died March 7, 1861; IV. William C., born April 4, 1863; V. Lamar, born Jan. 26, 1866; and VI. Mary C., born August 6, 1868, who died Dec. 11, 1872. His wife, Mary E., was born January 17, 1830; she is a lady of fine native powers, well improved. Mr. Van Syckel is a skillful physican, and has a good practice. He now (1880) resides at Clinton, New Jersey.

89. XLIX. Judge Bennet Van Syckel, the seventh child of Aaron and Mary, was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., April 17, 1830. He was married in the same county on the 21st of July, 1853, to Bessie (Elizabeth) Sloan, by whom he had five children—three sons and two daughters; namely, William S.; Charles; Bennett, who died young; Mary; and Bessie. He is Supreme Judge.

91. Amanda Van Syckel, the ninth child and youngest daughter of Aaron and Mary, was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., June 28, 1834. She

was married in the same county, on the 22nd of February, 1855, to Theodore J. Hoffman, Attorney-at-Law, son of Peter H. Hoffman, by whom she had eleven children; I. Alletta, born Oct. 4, 1855; II. Joseph V., born March 2, 1857; Kate V., born Jan. 24, 1859, who died Feb. 13, 1862; IV. Mary E., born Jan. 4, 1861; V. Alexander B., born May 12, 1863, who died Feb. 13, 1864; VI. Louisa C., born Feb. 14, 1865, who died Aug. 29, 1866; VII. Annie, born March 9, 1868, who died March 14, 1868; VIII. Alice Virginia, born Feb. 5, 1869; IX. Clara, born July 23, 1871; X. Frank C., born Sept. 18, 1873; and XI. Ogden, born April 3, 1876. Her husband, T. J. Hoffman, was born Nov. 16, 1830. They now (1880) reside at Clinton, Hunterdon County, New Jersey.

92. L. Chester Van Syckel, A. M., the tenth and youngest child of Aaron and Mary, was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., June 6, 1838. He graduated at Princeton College in June, 1859, receiving the degree of A. B., and three years later (1862) the degree of A. M. He was admitted to the practice of Law in November, 1862, and as a counselor in February, 1867. He was married in Mercer Co., N. J., December 19, 1865, to Mary J., daughter of Thomas H. Mount, by whom he had four children; I. Mary, born Feb. 1, 1867; II. Annie, born Aug. 23, 1870; III. Emmet, born June 1, 1873; and IV. Jennie, born July 28, 1875.

93. LI. Aaron Van Syckel, the second child and only son of William and Lydia, was born at Van Syckel's Corners, Hunterdon Co., N. J., April 6, 1847. He was married at Locktown, N. J., August 5, 1868, to Sarah E., daughter of Mary (McPeck) and Burris Slack, by whom he had three children; I. William L., born Sept. 24, 1869; II. Frank H., born Jan. 22, 1872; and III. Arthur, born March 11, 1878. His wife, Sarah E., was born Sept. 18, 1847.

95. LII. Firman Van Syckel, the second child of John and Mary, was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., Jan. 22, 1811. He married Sarah D. —. He died Sept. 28, 1849. His wife survived him nearly 26 years; and died Feb. 10, 1875—age 61 years, 8 m., 11 d.

96. LIII. Samuel Van Syckel, the third child of John and Mary, was born on the 9th of January, 1813, at Little York, Hunterdon County, New Jersey. He was married at Little York, on the 3rd of May, 1836, to Margaret, daughter of Benjamin Opdycke, of Valley Station, by whom he had six children; I. Morris Egbert, born July 20, 1838; II. Mary Catharine, born Oct. 31, 1840, who died Dec. 25, 1840; III. William Henry, born March 20, 1845; IV. John Calvin, born May 11, 1850, who died Aug. 4, 1856; V. Martha, born Dec. 9, 1851; and VI. Robert DeWitt, born June 7, 1854. In 1856 he removed from Little York to Jersey City, N. J.; and in 1863 he removed to Titusville, Pennsylvania, where his wife, Margaret, died March 26, 1872; and where he still (1880) lives. About the year 1860, he began the business of oil-refining, in Jersey City, N. J. Being a skillful and practical refiner, and of an enterprising disposition, he obtained for himself a high reputation, and his brand of oil was considered the best in the market; con-

sequently it was eagerly sought after by exporters, and always commanded the highest price. He sold his refinery, and removed to the oil-regions;* establishing himself at Miller Farm, Venango County, Pennsylvania, at the time when that was the terminus of the Oil Creek Railroad. He there entered into the business of shipping crude oil to New York City. When Pithole suddenly sprung into existence, he laid the first successful line of pipe in the oil-regions, between Miller Farm and Pithole, a distance of about five miles, over mountains five hundred feet high. During the laying of the pipe, he was derided by the people around, who predicted failure; but it proved a success, and all the oil produced in the oil-regions is now (1880) conveyed in pipes. He was also one of the first to ship oil in bulk cars; this also proved a success. Vigorous competition, however, soon sprung up, destroying all margin of profit, and rather than ship oil at a loss, he retired from this branch of the business, which he may be said to have originated. No crude oil is now (1880) shipped excepting in tank cars, and even refined oil is shipped in bulk. Pipe-lines now (1880) connect Titusville with every producing locality throughout the oil-regions. Enormous benefits have been reaped by the oil interest from these improvements, as it formerly cost from one to three dollars per barrel to haul it to its destination. Now it is conveyed through pipe-lines for thirty cents per barrel. With almost prophetic vision, Mr. Van Syckel next turned his attention to the first refinery of 1,000 barrels capacity, such as Titusville is now surrounded with. While others scouted the idea, he could see that this point had great advantages for refining, over any other place on the continent. At that time (from 1860 to 1869) it was customary to build stills from 25 to 100 barrels capacity. He then proceeded to take out patents for inventions now in use; one in which steam is used in the vapors of the still, carrying away the oil vapor, which is from 300 to 500 degrees hotter than the steam vapor. One advantage of this is that it

* *Petroleum.*—The occurrence of petroleum about the head waters of the Alleghany River in New York and Pennsylvania, was known to the early settlers. The Indians collected it on the shores of Seneca Lake, and it was sold as a medicine, by the name of Seneca or Geneva, oil. A stream in Alleghany County, New York, was named Oil Creek, in consequence of the appearance of oil on its banks, and the same name was given to another branch of the Alleghany River in Venango County, Pennsylvania. The amount of oil collected by the early settlers, was, however, unimportant; that from the lower spring on Oil Creek, the largest amount, not reaching more than 20 barrels a year. In Ohio, as early as the year 1819, the dwellers upon the Little Muskingum River narrowly missed learning its importance. In 1828, Dr. S. P. Hildreth of Marietta, Ohio, in an article in the "American Journal of Science" describes petroleum, and predicts that "it will be a valuable article for lighting the street lamps in the future cities of Ohio." It is strange, that, with the sources of supply thus pointed out, and the useful application of petroleum understood, its value should have remained unappreciated, and at the expiration of more than 35 years, be at last perceived through the progress of experiments made upon the distillation of bituminous shales and coal. Before the close of the year 1860, the number of wells in the vicinity of Oil Creek and the valley of the Alleghany was over 2,000,—74 of which were producing from 12,000 to 15,000 barrels each daily. The importance of thoroughness in refining petroleum or crude oil, can hardly be over-stated. "Naphtha, of various grades is one of the products of distillation, and constitutes about 15 per cent. of the crude petroleum. The uses to which it can be put, are comparatively few. Vast quantities of it are burned under stills. As a result, refiners of oil constantly labor under the temptation to throw the largest possible amount into the illuminating oil. If the only result was the increased rapidity with which oil burned, and the consequent reduction in value, the evil might be endured; but to this must be added the fact that to this cause may be traced all those calamities which follow explosions of kerosene lamps. Five per cent. will render it inflammable at all ordinary temperatures, and liable to produce an explosion at any time when the vapors become mingled with air in proper proportion. Good kerosene is safe under all conditions attending its use. It is naphtha that injures its quality, and naphtha is never safe under any circumstances. So alarmingly frequent have these accidents become, and so disastrous have been the results, that in all civilized countries, very stringent laws have been enacted, restraining and regulating the sale and storage of petroleum and its products. In our country, kerosene can be bought with comparative safety, as the different kinds of naphtha are regarded as dangerous, and are sold under proper restrictions."

saves the destruction of the bottom of the still. Another invention is one by which the gases are drawn off from the still by a steam jet or vacuum pump, and forced into the furnace, to be burned as fuel. This is not only a great saving of fuel, but it greatly decreases the danger of such gases floating around the refinery and coming in contact with fires. Another invention is the well-known patent "Salamander interlocking grate bar," now extensively used in this country and Europe. The author of these inventions has been very successful and is justly regarded as a public benefactor. His new enterprise of continuous distillation will, if equally successful, win him both fame and fortune, and the satisfaction of having been useful in his day and generation.

97. Elizabeth Van Syckel, the fourth child and oldest daughter of Ellen and Peter, was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., May 1, 1815. She married *William Egbert*, by whom she had seven children; *Samuel*, who is deceased; *Lizzie*, who married Melion Thomas, and had one son; *Mary*, who married John Emery, and has two daughters and one son (Lizzie, Laurie, and Floyd); *Emily*, who married R. Cadigan; *Julia*, who married Sigler Huffman, and has one son; *Alice*; and *Laura*; the last two unmarried. They now (1880) reside near Mt Pleasant, Hunterdon County, New Jersey.

98. LIV. Luther Calvin Van Syckel, the fifth child of Ellen and Peter, was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., July 3, 1817, and was married in the same county on the 27th of December, 1845. He is deceased.

102. Marietta Van Syckel, the ninth child of John and Mary, was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., August 12, 1826. She was married in the same county on the —th of October, 1849, to Peter C. Bloom, son of John Bloom, by whom she had five children; I. William D., born Sept. 25, 1850; II. Mary Alice, born Sept. 29, 1853; III. Luther C., born Jan. 24, 1856, who died May 4, 1856; IV. Edward C., born March 21, 1858; and V. Frank T., born Nov. 30, 1868. They now (1880) reside at Little York, Hunterdon County, New Jersey.

103. LV. Peter Demund Van Syckel, the tenth and youngest child of John and Mary, was born at Little York, Hunterdon Co., N. J., Nov. 8, 1828. He was married at Newark, N. J., Feb. 11, 1857, to Phoebe Jane, daughter of Benjamin C. Miller, by whom he had three children; I. Benjamin Miller, born Dec. 7, 1857; II. Thomas Doremus, born Oct 8, 1863; and III. Lloyd Demund, born Jan. 2, 1867, who died March 29, 1876. He is now (1880) engaged in the Insurance Business at Newark, N. J., where he resides.

104. LVI. Britton Van Syckel, the eleventh child of John, and the first child by his second wife, Catharine (Alpaugh), was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., about the year 1833. He married and removed to Ohio, after which nothing is known of his history. He was a wheelwright by occupation.

106. LVII. Henry L. Van Syckel, the thirteenth child of John, and the third child by his second wife, Catharine, was born in Hunterdon Co.,

N. J., about the year 1837. He married *Emma Porter*, by whom he had six children; Harry, Edward, May, William and Maud, the last two of whom are deceased.

107. LVIII. Hamilton John Van Syckel, the fourteenth child of John, and the fourth child by his second wife, Catharine, was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J. He married *Isabella Apgar*, by whom he had five children; Frank; Harry, who died young; Rachel; and Edith J., and Emma J., twins.

109. LIX. Thomas Van Syckel, the first child of Rachel (Schuresman) and George Warne, was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., September 30, 1818, and was married in the same county on the 22nd of February, 1843, to *Margaret*, daughter of John Duckworth, by whom he had two children; both of whom died in infancy. He was a merchant by occupation. He died in May, 1849.

110. LX. Lewis Van Syckel, the second child of Rachel and George Warne, was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., May 19, 1820, and was married in the same county on the first day of May, 1844, to *MARY ELLEN*, daughter of Henry Bunn, by whom he had three children—all daughters; I. *Lucinda*, who was drowned while bathing; II. *Caroline*, who married Dr. Richardson, of Easton, Pa., and has two children; and III. *Rachel*, who married Galvestine Christine, and has one child. All his children were born in Hunterdon Co., N. J.; the two youngest were also married in Hunterdon Co., N. J. Their P. O. is Mauch Chunk, Pa. Lewis Van Syckel was a merchant by occupation. He died in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, October 2, 1851.

116. LXI. George W. Van Syckel, the sixth child of Rachel and George Warne, was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., April 17, 1828, and was married in the same county on the 4th of September, 1851, to *Isabella D.*, daughter of Jacob Bunn, by whom he had four children; I. Jacob B., born Aug. 28, 1852; II. Lydia E., born July 6, 1854, who graduated (January 28, 1847) at the State Normal School of New Jersey; III. Isabella A., born Oct. 17, 1856; and IV. George W. born Nov. 8, 1859. His wife, Isabella D., was born Dec. 10, 1828. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) lives on his own farm near Milford, Hunterdon County, New Jersey.

119. LXII. Augustus Van Syckel, the ninth child of Rachel and George Warne, was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., April 3, 1834, and was married in the same county on the 29th of November, 1855, to Lydia L., daughter of John Race, by whom he had four children; I. Virginia T., born Nov. 15, 1856; II. Martha B., born August 5, 1858; III. John E., born June 17, 1860, who died April 15, 1862; and IV. Frank E., born Nov. 29, 1862; all of whom were born in Hunterdon Co., N. J. He was a farmer by occupation. His wife, Lydia, was born Nov. 16, 1835; she is a lady of pleasing manners and fine natural abilities. She now (1880) resides at Clinton, Hunterdon Co., New Jersey.

120. LXIII. Peter Van Syckel, the tenth child of George Warne

and Rachel, was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., March 21, 1837, and was married in the same county on the 10th of January, 1859, to Sarah, daughter of Benjamin W. Alpaugh, by whom he had six children; I. Lewis, born Oct. 13, 1859; II. Elizabeth, born Dec. 7, 1860; III. George W., born Dec. 2, 1862; IV. Charles, born Aug. 8, 1864; V. Edward, born March 4, 1866; and VI. Harry, born Nov. 2, 1867. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) lives near Milford, Hunterdon Co., N. J.

121. **LXIV. John A. Van Syckel**, the first child of Catharine (Alpaugh) and Lewis, was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., about the year 1825. He was twice married; first, to *Margaret Cronce*, by whom he had an only daughter, Belle. He next married *Hannah Mettler*. No children. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) lives near Milford, Hunterdon County, New Jersey.

123. **LXV. Matthias Van Syckel**, the third child of Catharine and Lewis, was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., about the year 1827. He married *Amelia Taylor*, by whom he had an only son, Lewis, who died at about the age of 20. He is a saddler and harness-maker by trade, and now (1880) resides at Bridgeport, Fairfield Co., Conn.

124. **LXVI. Spencer A. Van Syckel**, the fourth child of Lewis and Catharine, was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., January 5, 1830, and was married in the same county on the 15th of November, 1860, to Rachel V., daughter of Adrian Kinney, by whom he had two children; I. Kate K., born May 10, 1866; and II. Lewis H., born March 16, 1874. His wife, Rachel V., was born Sept. 26, 1838. He has worked at railroad building, and assisted in constructing the Plattenburg Tunnel. He now (1880) resides at Little York, Hunterdon Co., New Jersey.

126. **LXVII. Morris Green Van Syckle**, the first child of Catharine (Green) and Abraham A., was born in Townsburg, Warren Co., N. J., May 18, 1814, and was married in the same county, (at Danville) on the 9th of November, 1837, to *Sarah Ann*, daughter of Willam Swayze, of Hope, Warren Co., N. J., by whom he had eight children; I. Catharine, born Aug. 28, 1838, who died July 19, 1851; II. Keturah, born June 28, 1840; III. Rebecca, born April 16, 1842, who married Chester Wyckoff of Oakland Co., Mich., has one child, and now (1880) resides at Pontiac, Mich.; William H., born Dec. 7, 1844; IV. Mary F., born May 12, 1847, who died Sept. 22, 1869; V. Martha C., born Oct. 31, 1849, who died April 15, 1869; VI. Helen A., born June 19, 1852, who died May 20, 1855; VII. Rosa M., born May 1, 1855; and VIII. Charles W., born July 31, 1858. He is a farmer by occupation. He removed to Milford, Pike Co., Pa., where he resided about five years, thence removing back to New Jersey, and from thence to Milan, Bradford Co., Pa., where he now (1880) resides.

128. **LXVIII. William W. Van Syckle**, the third child of Catharine and Abraham, was born in Warren Co., New Jersey, April 23, 1817. He married (May 13, 1840) *Sarah Ann Lanning*, by whom he had two children; Fannie and Rebecca. He died Dec. 23, 1842.

131. LXIX. Rev. Reuben Van Syckle, the sixth child of Catharine and Abraham, was born in Warren County, New Jersey, Dec. 1, 1822. He was married in Sussex County, New Jersey, September 30, 1846, to *Elizabeth D.*, daughter of William McKain, by whom he had seven children; I. Leonidas Hamlin,* born Jan. 30, 1848; II. Henrietta Eulalia, born Aug. 19, 1849, who died March 25, 1868; III. Mary Alvetta, born March 5, 1851; IV. Charity Catharine, born April 2, 1853, who died Oct. 29, 1871; V. Susan Louisa, born Nov. 11, 1855, who died March 15, 1862; VI. Margaret Estella, born April 1, 1858, who died young; and VII. Phoebe Elizabeth, born Jan. 18, 1860, who is a graduate of the Morristown Public Schools. His wife, Elizabeth D., was born Jan. 30, 1821, and died Oct. 18, 1864. He was a distinguished clergyman. He first preached on the circuit in Sandyston, from thence he removed to Andover; thence to Bryan, thence to Newton—officiated as Chaplain of the Hospital at Fortress Monroe, one year—thence to Deckertown on that circuit, thence he removed to Pennsylvania, near Strassburg, and from thence to Sparta, Sussex County, New Jersey, where he resided until his death, which occurred on the 4th of March, 1867.

132. LXX. John G. Van Syckle, the seventh child of Catharine, and Abraham was born in Warren County, New Jersey, June 9, 1824. He was twice married; both times in Warren Co., N. J.; first, on the first day of January, 1852, to *Peninnah H.*, daughter of Abram Ayers, by whom he had three sons; I. Alvah Coit, born May 12, 1853; II. Lewis Cook, born Aug. 28, 1854; and III. Abram A., born Sept. 28, 1855, who died Feb. 5, 1856. His wife, Peninnah H., was born Oct. 18, 1823, and died June 10, 1874. He was married at Hackettstown on the 31st of January, 1877, to *Mrs. Jane E. Johnston*, daughter of William Caffrey, of Sussex County, N. J. No children. He keeps a restaurant at Hackettstown, Warren County, New Jersey, where he now (1880) resides.

135. LXXI. Alexander Armær Van Syckle, the tenth and youngest child of Catharine and Abraham, was born in Warren County, N. J., March 5, 1834. He married (Aug. —, 1856) *Catharine S. Little*,

*The following we clip from a New Jersey newspaper:

"The following verification of a well-known fable is the work of a boy 13 years of age—a son of the Rev. Reuben Vansyckle. The father, in sending the lines to us for publication, says they are absolutely the lad's own composition:"

"UNION IS STRENGTH,"

A man of cares, advanced in years,
Before him called his sons with tears,
Said he you've been unkind to me,
And to each brother—now we'll see.

Said he, go get some short-like sticks,
A number in a bundle fix;
Said he, now take them, try and see
If you can break them on your knee.

They tried, and pulled, but tried in vain,
To break the sticks at once in twain;
The sticks so closely bound together,
Were strong as twenty rolls of leather.

The bundle then was laid aside;
The father ordered it untied,
And from the bundle each should pick,
And each should take a single stick.

Take one stick, break it if you please;
Of which they did with perfect ease;
The father said now come and see,
Behold the strength of unity.

Join heart to heart and hand to hand,
And be as one united band;
And if you thus in Union start,
You'll never, never want to part.

LEONIDAS.

by whom he had an only daughter, Sarah Catharine. He died December 25, 1857.

148. LXXII. Peter Van Syckel, a son of Mary (Hen) and Peter, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, about the year 1818. He married *Mary Trimmer*, by whom he had an only son, John Wilkes Booth. No further trace.

159. LXXIII. David Van Syckel, the second child and oldest son of Sarah Ann (Frailey) and John, was born in Hunterdon County, N. J., July 24, 1831. He was married on the 27th of November, 1860, to *Catharine*, daughter of Henry Kels, by whom he had three children; I. Sarah Florilla, born Oct. 1, 1861; II. John Henry, born May 17, 1863; and III. Lucy Anna, born Feb. 18, 1871. His wife, Catharine, was born Sept. 18, 1828. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) lives near Mt. Pleasant, Hunterdon County, New Jersey.

160. LXXIV. Holloway Van Syckel, the third child of Sarah Ann and John, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, June 23, 1833, and was married in the same county on the 15th of September, 1853, to *Elizabeth L.*, daughter of Susan and Peter Bodine, by whom he had one child, a daughter, Anna Virginia, born July 14, 1854. His wife, Elizabeth L., was born June 11, 1833. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) lives near Pattenburg, Hunterdon County, New Jersey.

163. Margaret Van Syckel, the sixth child of Sarah Ann and John, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, January 25, 1840. She married (Nov. 29, 1865) Edward Mechlin, farmer. No children. Her husband, Edward Mechlin, was born Nov. 1, 1833. They now (1880) live on their farm in Alexander Township, Hunterdon County, New Jersey. P. O., Mt. Pleasant.

164. LXXV. Joseph R. Van Syckel, the seventh child of Sarah Ann and John, was born in Hunterdon County, N. J., March 15, 1842. He married (Oct. 18, 1866) *Mary E.*, daughter of Wilson Myers, by whom he had two children; I. Anna E., born March 6, 1868; and II. Harry R., born Aug. 28, 1874. His wife, Mary E., was born April 2, 1844. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) lives near Everettstown, Hunterdon County, New Jersey.

165. Elizabeth Van Syckel, the eighth child of Sarah Ann and John, was born in Hunterdon Co. N. J., February 13, 1844. She married (June —, 1870) Albert Fisher, by whom she had four children; I. John V., born about 1871; II. Orville, born about 1874; III. Joseph R., born about 1876; and IV. Mary Catharine, born about 1878. She died Jan. 23, 1879. Her husband is employed on the Railroad. P. O., Trenton, Somerset County, New Jersey.

167. LXXVI. Samuel W. Van Syckel, the tenth child of Sarah Ann and John, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, October 20, 1848, and was married in the same county on the 2nd of February, 1876, to *Annie Jane*, daughter of William B. Lare, by whom he had

one child, a daughter, Lulu, born Dec. 25, 1876. His wife, Annie Jane, was born April 5, 1850. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) lives on his own farm near Mt. Pleasant, Hunterdon Co., New Jersey. He is a man of energy and industrious habits. He has taken a great interest in this history, and has furnished the author with much valuable information.

168. LXXVII. John E. Van Syckel, the eleventh and youngest child of Sarah Ann and John, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, May 12, 1851. He married (Oct. 30, 1878) *Ella*, daughter of Martin J. Foor. His wife, Ella, was born April 24, 1856. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) lives near Mt. Pleasant, Hunterdon County, New Jersey.

Fifth Generation.

172. LXXVIII. William K. Van Syckle, the first child of Joseph and Lydia (Kinney,) was born in Warren Co., N. J., June 17, 1819. About the year 1835 he removed with his father's family to Michigan, where he was married (at Oxford) on the 25th of July, 1844, to Julia Ann, daughter of Jacob Van Wagoner, of Oxford, Michigan, by whom he had eleven children; I. Alonzo G., born Sept. 6, 1845; II. Savillia Jane, born Oct. 14, 1846; III. Melissa Janette, born June 7, 1848; IV. Florence Violetta, born May 23, 1850; V. John Randolph, born Jan. 26, 1852; VI. Ann Eliza, born May 18, 1854, who died June 4, 1854; VII. William K., born July 2, 1856; VIII. Lemuel V., born Aug. 9, 1858; IX. Adelia Eugene, born May 2, 1862; X. Francis A., born Oct. 2, 1863; and XI. Minnie Ann, born Feb. 17, 1866. His wife, Mrs. Julia Ann Van Syckle, was truly a pioneer. Her father, Jacob Van Wagoner, emigrated from Saratoga, N. Y., to Michigan, in 1824, when she was an infant, so that she early became inured to the hardships of a frontier life, and was remarkably fitted to battle with stern realities. She is beloved and honored by all who know her. "Her children arise up and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her." William K., Van Syckle, though modestly declining to give any history of himself, is known to be the worthy descendant of his father (Joseph), as well as the fitting companion of his deservedly "idolized wife." Their joint influence is seen in the well ordered lives of their children. He is a farmer by occupation, now (1880) lives on his farm in Waterford Township, Oakland County, Michigan. P. O., Drayton Plains, or Clarkston.

173. Mary Van Syckle, the second child and oldest daughter of Joseph and Ida, was born March 30, 1821. She was married on the 27th of December, 1842, to Lorenzo Van Wagoner, by whom she had five sons and five daughters, two of whom are dead.

174. Ida Van Syckle, the third child of Joseph and Ida, was born July 4, 1823. She was married in Oakland Co., Mich., Dec. 27, 1842, to John W. Bird by whom she had one daughter and five sons.

176. LXXIX. John P. Van Syckle, the fifth child of Joseph and Ida, was born June 19, 1829. He married Elizabeth Gulick, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. The youngest son died Aug. 27, 1878—aged fourteen years. He inherits the integrity and perseverance of his father, and is a prominent man in the M. E. Church, serving as Class Leader and Steward.

178. Sarah E. Van Syckle, the seventh child of Joseph and Ida was born July 24, 1835. She was married on the 22nd of September, 1853, to Jeremiah Rudes. No children.

179. LXXX. George W. Van Syckle, the eighth child of Joseph and Ida, was born June 14, 1837. He was married on the 17th of January, 1857, to Emeline Demun, by whom he had seven children; I. Martha, born April 2, 1859; II. Henry H., born March 14, 1861; III. Lydia A., born April 27, 1863. IV. Margaret E., born Jan. 8, 1865; V. Frank T., born March 29, 1867; VI. James O., born May 20, 1869; and VII. Violetta E., born Aug. 30, 1871.

180. LXXXI. James T. Van Syckle, the ninth child of Joseph and Ida, was born July 30, 1839. He was married on the 17th of November, 1872, to Calista J. Powell, by whom he had two children; I. Loren, born Oct. 9, 1873; and II. Warren R., born Oct. 23, 1875.

182. LXXXII. Hiram L. Van Syckle, the eleventh and youngest child of Joseph and Ida, was born May 18, 1843. He was married on the 23rd of April, 1865, to Martha Demun, by whom he had four children; I. Alson B., born April 13, 1866; II. Stella A., born Jan. 8, 1868 III. Willard A., born Feb. 2, 1870; and IV. Charles E., born July 28, 1878.

198. Susan Van Syckle, the sixth child of Mercy (Rose Hart) and John V., was born in Sussex Co., N. J., September 13, 1837. She married (March 31, 1855) Archibald Price, by whom she had three children; May Ella, born March 21, 1858; Euphemia Frances, born June 7, 1862, who died Feb. 11, 1868; and Ida May, born June 24, 1865. In 1866 they removed to Illinois. She died Oct. 25, 1868.

199. Margaret Ann Van Syckle, the seventh child of John V. and the first child of his second wife, Euphemia (Drake), was born in Sussex Co., N. J., August 24, 1840, and was married in the same county on the 7th of September, 1872, to Christopher S. Davison, son of Robert R. Davison, of Warren Co., N. J., by whom she had an only son, Julius M., born Nov. 21, 1876, who died June 14, 1878. She died August 3, 1877. Her husband, Christopher S. Davison, next married (Nov. 21, 1865) her sister, Frances Angeline Van Syckle (born Oct. 3, 1845), by whom he had an only son, John R., born Oct. 14, 1866, who died Aug. 30, 1868. She died Sept. 13, 1868.

201. Lydia R. Van Syckle, the ninth child of John V., and the third child of his second wife, Euphemia, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., June 20, 1843, and was married in the same county on the 2nd of July, 1863, to *James A. Vorhees*, son of Jacob Vorhees, of Morris Co.,

N. J., by whom she had three children; John J., born June 11, 1864, who died July 14, 1864; Carrie, born May 23, 1866; and Grace Lillian, born Jan. 25, 1870, who died April 7, 1873. Mrs. Voorhees now (1880) resides at 510 West 42nd Street, New York City.

203. LXXXIII. Peter M. Van Syckle, the eleventh child of John V., and the fifth child of his second wife, Euphemia, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., December 29, 1846. He married (July 4, 1870) *Lydia M.*, daughter of John Vought, of Warren Co., N. J., by whom he had three children; I. Minnie Ida, born March 30, 1871; II. Frank Mansfield, born Jan. 20, 1873; and III. Grace Lillian, born May 25, 1879. His wife Lydia M., was born in Warren Co., N. J., June 11, 1846. He removed to Pennsylvania, and settled in Fulton County, where he now (1880) resides. P. O. Locust Grove.

204. Caroline D. Van Syckle, the twelfth child of John V. and the sixth child of his second wife, Euphemia, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., Nov. 27, 1848, and was married in the same county on the 5th of January, 1873, to Joseph H. Valentine, merchant, son of Sarah (Van Auken) and Alfred Valentine, by whom she had two children; John Alfred, born Dec. 9, 1874; and Clara Euphemia, born March 2, 1877. Her husband, Joseph H. Valentine, was born July 5, 1848. He is a merchant by occupation, and they now (1880) reside at Andover, Sussex County, New Jersey.

205. LXXXIX. Professor John Mansfield Van Syckle, the thirteenth child of John V., and the seventh child of his second wife, Euphemia, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., July 6, 1852. He was married at Newark, N. J., June 6, 1877, to *Gussie Bennett*, by whom he had one child, Clarence Mansfield, born June 14, 1878. He is a teacher by profession. P. O., Booton, N. J.

206. Mary Ida Van Syckle, the fourteenth child of John V., and the eighth child of his second wife, Euphemia, and the youngest child of both, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., October 26, 1857. She married (May 9, 1876) Theodore McCollum, merchant, son of Moses McCollum, of Sussex Co., N. J., by whom she had one child, Mabel, born Dec. 3, 1877. They now (1880) reside at Newton, Sussex Co., N. J.

207. XC. Rynear Van Syckle, the first child of Margaret (Johnson) and James, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., February 27, 1827, and was married in the same county on the 6th of December, 1854, to *Amelia*, daughter of Acelons Reed, by whom he had two children; I. a son, James W., born Feb. 25, 1856, who died Nov. 15, 1871; and II. a daughter, Mary M., born Nov. 15, 1859, who married (May 15, 1877) Wm. H. Valentine. His wife, Amelia, was born March 4, 1833. He is a valued member of the M. E. Church. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) lives on his own farm near Andover, Sussex Co., N. J.

208. XCI. Samuel Van Syckle, the second child of James and Margaret, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., December 25, 1830, and was married in the same county on the 18th of December, 1860, to *Mary*,

daughter of Nathan Coleman, by whom he had an only son, Frank Nelson, born Jan. 26, 1863. His wife, Mary, was born Jan. 29, 1837. He was Township Clerk for ten years, and Commissioner three years. He is a member of the M. E. Church. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) lives on his own farm near Andover, Sussex Co., N. J.

209. Eliza Ann Van Syckle, the third child and only daughter of James and Margaret, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., July 2, 1832, and was married in the same county on the 24th of February, 1855, to Abram Wilson, farmer and lumberman, son of Obed Wilson, by whom she had four children; Samuel J., born March 13, 1858; Lewis H., born July 6, 1861; Fannie May, born July 19, 1866, who died September 19, 1868; and Willie E., born Aug. 18, 1869. They now (1880) reside at Andover, Sussex Co., N. J.

211. XCII. Watson Van Syckle, the fifth and youngest child of James and Margaret, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., May 11, 1838. He was married at Newark, N. J., to Mary, daughter of John Coit, of Warren Co., N. J., by whom he had three children; John; Bettie, who died in childhood; and Bertie. In 1878 he removed to Michigan, where he now (1880) resides.

213. Electa Van Syckle, the second child and oldest daughter of Hiram V., and Sarah (Betson), was born in Sussex Co., N. J., July 4, 1839, and was married in the same county on the 31st of December, 1859, to James R. Hibber, son of Samuel Hibber, by whom she had two children; Sarah Catharine, born Jan. 26, 1862; and Albert P., born April 20, 1866. In 1873 they removed to Fairfield Co., Conn., where they now (1880) reside. P. O., Stamford.

214. Mahala Van Syckle, the third child of Hiram V. and Sarah, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., Feb. 21, 1842. She was married in the same county on the 11th of June, 1873, to Martin H. DeWitt, son of Gideon DeWitt, by whom she had three children; Mary Lauretta, born Oct. 22, 1874; Harry Lee, born March 8, 1876; and Sarah Adda Rene, born Nov. 27, 1878. They now (1880) reside at Deckertown, Sussex County, New Jersey.

215. XCIII. Marshall Van Syckle, the fourth child of Hiram V. and Sarah, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., August 23, 1844. He was married in the same county on the 23rd of November, 1871, to *Charlotte Elizabeth*, daughter of Lewis Havens, by whom he had three children; I. Arda Lee, born Jan. 10, 1873; II. Bertha Amanda, born Jan. 14, 1875; and III. Ida May, born Feb. 14, 1876. He is a farmer, and now (1880) resides at Newton, Sussex Co., New Jersey.

217. XCIV. Ira B. Van Syckle, the sixth child of Hiram V. and Sarah, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., June 9, 1850, and was married in the same county on the 12th of June, 1873, to *Lizzie*, daughter of John K. Odell, by whom he had two children; I. a daughter, Anna Mary, born Aug. 19, 1875, who died Oct. 22, 1875; and II. a son, Hiram V., born August 31, 1877. He now (1880) lives near Deckertown, Sussex Co., New Jersey.

218. Lauretta Van Syckle, the seventh child and youngest daughter of Hiram V. and Sarah, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., March 23, 1856, and was married in the same county on the 27th of December, 1876, to Samuel E. Dennis, son of Alfred James Dennis, by whom she had two children; Stella Martha, born March 9, 1878; and Amy Ruth, born May 27, 1879. They now (1880) live near Deckerton, Sussex Co., New Jersey.

222. XCV. Martin Van Buren Van Syckle, the third and youngest child of Margaret (Drake) and William, was born in Warren Co. N. J., January 5, 1838. He married *Ruth Dubens*, by whom he had five children; Joseph, John, Maggie, Belle, and Shaffer. He now (1880) resides near Delaware Station, Warren Co., N. J.

230. XCVI. Rev. Phineas Barber Van Syckel, a son of Hannah (Barber) and Elijah, was born in Warren Co., N. J., April 16, 1837. He was married at Dutch Neck, N. J., September 5, 1865, to *Rebecca E. Rue*, daughter of Enoch Rue, of Dutch Neck, N. J., by whom he had four children; I. Lillian Rue, born at Dutch Neck, N. J., Dec. 20, 1866; II. Mary, born at Melville, Long Island, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1868; III. Frank Phineas Rue, born at Gibson, Pa., Jan. 6, 1873; and IV. Jennie, born Feb. 6, 1880. He is a Presbyterian Clergyman, and now (1880) resides at Princeton, N. J.

239. XCVII. James Van Syckel, a son of Elijah and Hannah, was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., about the year 1846. He married *Lillie Bellas*, by whom he had two children.

240. XCVIII. Daniel Borden Van Syckel, LL. B., the first child of Jane L. (Wilcox) and Holloway W.,* was born at Naples, Scott County, Illinois, December 22, 1842, where he resided until 1855, when he removed with his parents to Morgan City, Ills.; and from thence to a farm near Sparta, Ills., where he had the benefit of a common school and the Sparta Academy. He attended the Law Department of the University of Michigan. In the early part of the civil war, his brother, George W., (then a lad of sixteen years) enlisted in Co. I, 49th Reg't Illinois Volunteers, and when his brother was sick, he took his place, did his duty, answered to his name, thus doing military duty in that way in Kentucky and Tennessee for two years. He graduated from the University of Michigan, March 28, 1866, receiving the degree of LL. B. He

*75. XLII. Holloway Whitfield Vansyckel, the first child of Mary (Carhart) and Daniel, was born in Kingwood Tp., Hunterdon Co., N. J., April 14, 1812. He was married at Naples, Illinois, October 21, 1841, to *Jane L.*, daughter of Borden Wilcox, of Albion, N. Y. (who went to Illinois in 1831), by whom he had five children; I. Daniel B., born Dec. 22, 1842; II. George Washington, born Nov. 17, 1844; III. Holloway Hunt, born Jan. 18, 1847; IV. Eoline Magnolia, born March 12, 1852; and V. Alice, born at Morgan City, Morgan Co., Ills., Jan. 27, 1856, who died near Sparta, Illinois, Sept. 19, 18—. In 1832 he went to Naples, Illinois, where he was engaged in merchandise until about 1855, when he moved to a village then known as Morgan City, Morgan Co., Ills., where he lived until 1861, thence removing to Randolph Co., Ills., where he has since resided. He was County Commissioner of Scott County, Illinois for several years. He lost heavily in property by a fire in Naples about 1844, at which time he was doing a large wholesale and retail business in general merchandise, produce, grain, etc. [See page 157—75—XLII.] This was received too late to be inserted in the proper place.

was County Superintendent of Public Instruction in the years 1877 and 1878—one term—Crawford Co., Kansas. He was Principal of Public Schools of Pinkneyville, Ills. two years, and of Ashley Public Schools one year. He was married in Randolph Co., Ills., January 1, 1868, to *Margaret Craig*, daughter of Jane (Boyle) and Henry Crawford, of Irvine, Scotland, by whom he had five children; I. Alice, born Dec. 26, 1868, who died Nov. 5, 1870; II. Janet Y., born Feb. 10, 1870, who died young; III. Herschel Orlando, born Aug. 13, 1871, who died young; IV. Viola May, born Nov. 8, 1872; and V. Holloway Whitfield, born May 14, 1876, who died young. His wife, Margaret C., was born in Randolph Co., Ills., Feb. 8, 1847. He removed to Girard, Kansas, in 1871, where he now (1880) resides. He is an Attorney-at-Law and has a good practice.

241. XCIX. George Washington Vansyckel, the second child of Jane L. and Holloway W., was born at Naples, Scott Co., Ills., November 17, 1844. He served (in Co. I, 49th Reg't Ills. Volunteers) in the late civil war of 1861. He married *Mattie Eods*, of Bethel, Morgan Co., Ills., and has one son and one daughter, and now (1880) lives at Ava, Jackson Co., Ills.

242. C. Holloway Hunt Vansyckel, the third child of Jane L. and Holloway W., was born at Naples, Scott Co., Ills., January 18, 1847. He married *Mary Uhles*, of Short Prairie, Randolph Co., Ills., and has one son and one daughter. He now (1880) lives in Weir City, Cherokee County, Kansas.

243. Eoline Magnolia Vansyckel, the fourth child and oldest daughter of Jane L. and Holloway W., was born at Naples, Scott Co., Ills., March 12, 1852. She married (Nov. 25, 1871) *John P. Sterling*, of Randolph Co., Ills. They now (1880) live in Sparta, Randolph Co., Illinois.

275. CI. William Henry Van Syckel, the third child of Samuel and Margaret (Opdycke) was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., March 20, 1845. He was married at Jersey City, N. J., October 25, 1866, to Barbara Wilson Paul, daughter of Matthew Paul, of New York City, (where she was born July 25, 1845), by whom he had four children; I. Robert Edson, born August 27, 1867; II. Paul, born May 4, 1870; III. Mary, born Sept. 1, 1871, who died Oct. 8, 1871; and IV. Margaret May, born Nov. 11, 1873; all of whom were born in Venango Co., Pa. He now (1880) resides at Titusville, Pa.

306. Martha B. Van Syckel, the second child of Augustus and Lydia L., was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., August 5, 1858. She was married in the same county on the 2nd of February, 1876, to Winfield Scott Smith, son of Lambert H. and Lydia Smith, by whom she had two children; I. Laura Belle, born Oct. 1, 1877; and II. Harry R., born Oct. 18, 1878. Her husband, W. S. Smith, is a great horse-trainer. They now (1880) live on a stock farm near Baptistown, Hunterdon Co. New Jersey.

"If the chyld be of nature indolned (as many have been) to peynte with a pen, he should not be therefrom withdrawn, or nature be rebuked, which is to hym benevolent."—*Elyot*.

336. CII. Alvah Coit Van Syckle, M. D., the first child of Peninnah Hampton (Ayres), and John G. Van Syckle, was born near Hackettstown, Warren County, New Jersey, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1853. At the age of 14 he was apprenticed to the Editor of the "Hackettstown Gazette" to learn the printing trade. While learning his trade, his desire for knowledge increased, and he saved from his wages until the completion of his time, when he had \$250, laid aside to further his plans of study. He attended the Pennington Seminary, acting as book-agent during the summer vacation. In the autumn of 1871 he made arrangements to go to Drew Seminary, Madison, N. J., and there pursued extra studies, in addition to those in the regular course. The following spring he had congestion of the brain, but in the hands of a skillful physician recovered and returned to his studies in the fall, remaining at Drew Seminary three years. Subsequently he attended two terms at the "Hackettstown Collegiate Institute" where he and Wm. Trumbower inaugurated a debating society, of which he was valedictorian. In 1876 he began to study medicine at the University Medical College of New York City. Mention should here be made of Prof. Chas. I. Pardee, who persuaded the subject of our sketch to enter the University, and to whom he acknowledges himself indebted for much kindness. In 1877 he took a private course in the wards of Bellevue Hospital, under Prof. Alfred L. Loomis, (who holds the chair of Practice of Medicine in the University) and received from him a certificate of skill and ability, Dec. 25th, 1877.

The ensuing February, he received the degree of M. D. He commenced practice in his native town, with flattering success from the beginning of his practice up to the present time, Obstetrics and Gynaecology being specialties. He was married Jan. 22d, 1879, to Miss Clara S. Lloyd, of Newark, N. J.

She was born Jan. 14th, 1858, and is a beautiful, amiable and accomplished lady. Doctor Van Syckle is a self-made man, of literary and scientific tastes, of pleasing address, and fine personal appearance.

337. CIII. Lewis Cook Van Syckle, the second child of John G. and Peninnah H., was born in Warren Co., N. J., August 28, 1855. He was married at Glengarden, Hunterdon Co., N. J., June 10, 1876, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Sliker, of Morris Co., N. J., by whom he had two children; I. May Lucilia, born Jan. 30, 1877; and II. Emma Eveline, born July 23, 1878. He is a printer, but is now (1880) in business at Hackettstown, New Jersey.

Sixth Generation.

Alonzo G. Van Syckle, the first child of William K. and Julia Ann, was born September 6, 1845, in Oakland County, Michigan, at Independence. He was married in the same county at Drayton Plains,

on the 9th of April, 1871, to Emeretta, daughter of Alvin A. Southard, by whom he had three children; I. Gertrude, born May 9, 1872; II. Jennie, born Dec. 30, 1873, who died Aug. 20, 1875; and III. Miren G., born May 30, 1875. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) lives in Waterford Township, Oakland Co., Michigan. P. O., Drayton Plains.

Savilla Jane Van Syckle, the second child and oldest daughter of William K. and Julia Ann, was born in Oakland Co., Mich., Oct. 14, 1846. She was married in the same county to George Sumner Pierce, son of Sumner Pierce, by whom she had one child, a son, Lee. They now (1880) reside at Oxford, Michigan.

Florence Violetta Van Syckle, the fourth child of William K. and Julia Ann, was born in Oakland Co., Michigan, May 23, 1850. She was married in the same county, to David Sickner, son of Ira, by whom she had two children, a daughter, Marietta, and a son, William K. They now (1880) reside in Oakland Co., Mich. P. O., Drayton Plains.

Mary M. Van Syckle, the second child and only daughter of Reynear and Amelia, was born in Sussex Co., New Jersey, Nov. 15, 1859. She was married in the same county on the 15th of May, 1877, to William H. Valentine, farmer, son of Alfred Valentine, by whom she had one child, a daughter, Celia H., born March 20, 1878. They now (1880) reside near Andover, Sussex County, New Jersey.



The Genealogy
OF THE
Family of Andries Van Sickelen
OF THE
State of New Jersey.

The Generations and Families.

First Generation.

Family No. One.

1. Andries Van Sickelen, (who was probably a son of Rynear and Henah), was born (probably in Hunterdon County) in the State of New Jersey, about the year 1810. He married *Annatie (Hannah) Schomp*, by whom he had three children—one son and two daughters; I. Andrew, who was baptized September 22, 1765; II. Annatie (Hannah), who was baptized January 26, 1772; and III. Sara, who was baptized November 28, 1779; all of whom were baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church of Readington, New Jersey.

Second Generation.

II. Andrew Van Sickle, the first child and only son of Hannah (Schomp) and Andrew, was born (probably in Hunterdon County) in the State of New Jersey, August 28, 1765. He married *Rebecca Lane*, by whom he had seven children; I. Hannah, who was baptized Jan. 13, 1790; II. Ellen, born May 1, 1792; III. Sarah, born Sept. 19, 1794; IV. Andrew, born March 23, 1797; V. Lydia S., born April 30, 1800; VI. Aaron, born Nov. 11, 1802; and VII. Peter, born Jan. 4, 1806, who died July 18, 1817. He was a farmer by occupation. He died June 12, 1815. His wife, Rebecca, was born July 21, 1769, and died May 21, 1838.

3. Hannah Van Sickle, the second child and oldest daughter of Andrew and Hannah, was born (probably in Hunterdon County) in the State of New Jersey, in the year 1772. She married *John Thompson*, by whom she had seven children; I. Andrew, born Sept. 23, 1794,

who married Susannah Lane, and died in August, 1850; II. Judah, born July 17, 1796, who married Aaron L. Saxon; III. John, born Jan. 3, 1798, who married Sarah Emmons, and died in 1845; IV. Peter, born May 25, 1800, who married Mary Ann Biggs, and died in 1844; V. Hannah, born August 1, 1802; VI. Sarah, born June 6, 1804; and VII. Mary, born about 1806. She died January 14, 1806. Her husband, John Thompson, next married ——— *Morehead*.

4. **Sarah Van Sickle**, the third and youngest child of Andrew and Hannah, was born (probably in Hunterdon County) in the State of New Jersey, on the 5th of November, 1779. She married, March 25, 1799, *John Morehead*, by whom she had an only son, John, born March 14, 1804, who died in 1843. She died January 14, 1838, or May 18, 1838.

Third Generation.

5. **Hannah Van Sickle**, the first child and oldest daughter of Rebecca (Lane) and Andrew, was born in the State of New Jersey about the year 1790. She married *Daniel Amerman*, by whom she had three children; Daniel, (who became a preacher) Andrew, and Henry, (who died in 1872.) They removed to Ohio.

6. **Ellen Van Sickle**, the second child of Andrew and Rebecca, was born in the State of New Jersey, May 1, 1792. She married *James R. Van Sickle*, (who had two sisters—Margaret and Sarah), who was said to be her cousin. They both died without issue. She died March 25, 1852.

7. **Sarah Van Sickle**, the third child of Andrew and Rebecca, was born in the State of New Jersey, September 19, 1794. She married *Jemmey Dawes*, by whom she had five children; John, Josiah, Aaron, Sarah and Mary.

8. **III. Andrew Van Sickle**, the fourth child and oldest son of Andrew and Rebecca, was born in Somerset County, New Jersey, March 23, 1797. He was married in Hunterdon Co., N. J., about the year 1818, to *Eleanor Melick*, by whom he had six children; I. Andrew, born May 15, 1819; II. John M., born Dec. 13, 1820; III. Hannah A., born Feb. 25, 1823; IV. Peter, born April 15, 1825; V. Charles, born March 12, 1832; and VI. Nelson, born Sept. 22, 1838. He was a farmer by occupation. In 1822 he removed to Tompkins County, and from thence, in 1823, to Steuben County, N. Y., where he resided until his death, which occurred in the month of November, 1848. His wife, Eleanor, was born Sept. 6, 1799, and died April 6, 1867.

9. **Lydia Susan Van Sickle**, the fifth child and youngest daughter of Rebecca and Andrew, was born in the State of New Jersey, April 30, 1800. She married *James Melick*, by whom she had ten children; Peter V., who married Elizabeth Post; Anthony, who married Jane Dalley; Rebecca, who married Isaac Philhower; Susan, who married Elias Philhower; Baratine, John, Andrew, James, Mary and Ellen.

10. IV. Aaron Van Sickle, the sixth child of Andrew and Rebecca, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, November 11, 1802; and was married in the same county, to *Eleanor*, daughter of William Orr, by whom he had seven children; I. Rebecca; II. Jane; III. Mary; IV. Sarah, who died at about the age of 19; V. Margaret; VI. Peter; and VII. Aaron L., who died at about the age of 21. He was a farmer by occupation. He died February 23, 1848. His wife, Eleanor, died Sept. 18, 1858, at the age of 54.

Fourth Generation.

12. V. Andrew Van Sickle, the first child and oldest son of Eleanor (Melick) and Andrew, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, May 15, 1819. In 1822, he was taken by his parents to Western New York. About the year 1840, he was married in Steuben County, New York, to *Sarah*, daughter of James Kennedy, of Tompkins County, New York, by whom he had two sons; I. Henry; and II. John K. He was a merchant by occupation. He died on the 30th of January, 1860.

13. VI. John M. Van Sickle, the second child of Andrew and Eleanor, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, December 13, 1820. In 1822 he was taken by his parents to Western New York. He was married in Alleghany County, New York, on the 4th of July, 1842, to *Ethylinda*, daughter of Uriah Nichols, of Massachusetts, by whom he had three children—two sons and one daughter; I. Robert L., born July 20, 1843, who died Nov. 23, 1863; II. Charles A., born May 29, 1848; and III. Emma, born Jan. 18, 1858, who died Aug. 20, 1863. His wife, Ethylinda, was born Nov. 3, 1819. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) resides at Hornellsville, Steuben County, N. Y.

14. Hannâh Van Sickle, the third child and only daughter of Andrew and Eleanor, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, February 25, 1823. She was married in Steuben County, New York, about the year 1843, to *Robert Brundage*, lawyer, son of Benjamin Brundage by whom she had two children; I. a son, Frank, born June 29, 1848, who died in 1857; and II. a daughter, Ella, born about 1851. She died December 3, 1865. Her husband now (1880) resides at Hornellsville, Steuben Co., N. Y.

15. VII. Peter Van Sickle, the fourth child of Andrew and Eleanor, was born in Tompkins County, New York, April 15, 1825. He was married in Steuben County, New York, to *Susan*, daughter of Alvah Mead, by whom he had two daughters; I. Ellen; and II. Sarah. He was a merchant by occupation. He died December 10, 1878.

16. VIII. Charles Van Sickle, the fifth child of Andrew and Eleanor, was born in Tompkins County, New York, March 12, 1832. He was married in Steuben County, New York Dec. 1858, to *Sarah*, daughter of Charles Coasting, by whom he had one child, a son, Earnest. He was a farmer by occupation. He died December 26, 1868.

17. IX. Nelson Van Sickle, the sixth and youngest child and son of Andrew and Eleanor, was born in Tompkins County, New York, September 22, 1838. He was married in Alleghany County, New York, to *Eliza*, daughter of Henry Harrison, by whom he had two children, both of whom are deceased. He is also deceased.

18. Rebecca Van Sickle, the first child and oldest daughter of Eleanor (Orr) and Aaron, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, August 24, 1824. She married *John W. Baird*, by whom she had one child, a son, Aaron V. S. She died June 22, 1860.

19. Jane Van Sickle, the second child of Aaron and Eleanor, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, in the year 1827. She married *William Edgart*, by whom she had one child, a son, Peter V. S. She died in 1856.

20. Mary Van Sickle, the third child of Aaron and Eleanor, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, in the year 1830. She married *Henry Emmons*. No children. She died September 12, 1861.

22. Margaret Van Sickle, the fifth child of Aaron and Eleanor, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, December 31, 1835. She was married in Somerset County, New Jersey, December 24, 1850, to *William C. Conklin*, son of John Conklin, by whom she had three children; I. Henry, born Sept. 4, 1863; II. Campfield, born Dec. 29, 1869; and III. George W., born Jan. 13, 1873. She now (1880) resides in Readington Township, Hunterdon Co., New Jersey. P. O., Readington.

23. X. Peter Van Sickle, the sixth child and oldest son of Aaron and Eleanor, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, in the year 1839. He married *Mary Jane Smith*, by whom he had two sons, John and Aaron. He died June 30, 1874.

Fifth Generation.

28. XI. Charles A. Van Sickle, the second child and youngest son of John M. and Ethylinda, was born in Alleghany County, New York, May 29, 1848. He was married in Livingston County, New York, March 2, 1876, to *Abbie*, daughter of Henry Belts, of Steuben County, New York, by whom he had one child, a daughter, Allie, born Dec. 1, 1876. He now (1880) resides at Hornellsville, Steuben Co., N. Y., and is a conductor on the Erie R. R.



The Genealogy
OF THE
Family of Ferdinandus Van Sickelen
OF THE
State of New Jersey.

The Generations and Families.

First Generation.

Family No. One.

1. Ferdinand Van Sickelen, who was, without doubt, the first child of Reynier and Christina or Styntje, was born in the State of New Jersey about the year 1737, and was baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church of Readington, New Jersey, January 9th, 1738. He was twice married. By his first wife he had a son Philip, who at one time, resided in Louden County, Virginia. Philip had a son John, who lived in Ohio. Ferdinand married (in Louden Co., Va.) for his second wife *Mrs. Phœbe Fisher*, by whom he had a son, Wynekoop, born August 13, 1793. It is not known whether he had any other children or not. He was a farmer by occupation. He served in the American Revolutionary War. He lived and died in the State of Virginia.

Second Generation.

3. III. Wynekoop Van Sickle, a son of Phœbe (Fisher) and Ferdinand, was born in Louden County, Virginia, August 13, 1793. He was married in Tennessee, (about 1813) to *Martha*, daughter of Rachel (Blakely) and James Tweedy, of Tennessee, by whom he had twelve children; I. Phœbe, born Oct. 6, 1814; II. John, born Aug. 16, 1816, who died Sept. 30, 1816; III. Mary Ann, born Oct. 25, 1817, who died April 1, 1818; IV. James Tweedy, born June 14, 1819; V. Mahala Ann, born July 5, 1821; VI. William Blakely, born March 2, 1824, who died March 18, 1861; VII. Asenath Eleanor, born Aug. 30, 1826; VIII. Abram Borce, born Nov. 19, 1828; IX. Daniel Ferdinand, (179)

born April 27, 1831; X. Richard Wynekoop, born Aug. 7, 1834; XI. Samuel, born April 26, 1837, who died Sept. 27, 1845; and XII. Greene Lee Washington, born Aug. 27, 1839, who died July 1, 1842. He was a farmer by occupation, and owned a farm in Edgar Co., Ills., where he died, November 5, 1849. His wife, Martha, was born in Tennessee, Sept. 27, 1797, and died January 6, 1871.

Third Generation.

4. **Phoebe Van Sickle**, the first child of Martha (Tweedy) and Wynekoop, was born in Fayette County, Indiana, October 6, 1814. She was married in Edgar County, Illinois, October 22, 1835, to **SAMUEL TRAGDON**, farmer, son of Elizabeth (Redon) and Isaac Tragdon, by whom she had three children; I. *Martha E.*, born April 4, 1838, who died August 11, 1838; II. *Emsley J.*, born Nov. 4, 1839, who served in the late civil war as a volunteer (in Co. D, 79th Reg't. Ills. Vol. Infantry), and was killed in the Battle of Stone River in the defense of his country, December 31, 1862; and III. *James W.*, born Sept. 27, 1842, who died April 6, 1863. Her husband, Samuel, was born in Randolph County, North Carolina, March 11, 1811, and died July 16, 1873. His widow now (1880) resides in her own house at Vermillion, Illinois.

7. **IV. James Tweedy Van Sickle**, the fourth child of Martha and Wynekoop, was born in Fayette Co., Ind., June 14, 1819. He was married in Vermillion Co., Ind., September 19, 1841, to *Elizabeth*, daughter of Jane (Shillito) and Artemus Clark, of Vermont, by whom he had ten children; I. William H., born July 13, 1842; II. Oliver P., born Jan. 19, 1844; III. Francis M., born March 10, 1846; IV. Artemus C., born Aug. 20, 1848; V. Martha Jane, born Sept. 10, 1850; VI. Samuel J., born Nov. 1, 1852, who died Sept. 24, 1853; VII. Daniel S., born April 15, 1855; VIII. Jonathan F., born April 2, 1859, who died Nov. —, 1859; IX. Mary E., born Jan. 16, 1860; and X. Melissa E., born Jan. 11, 1863, who died Sept. 13, 1872. His wife, Elizabeth, was born in Ripley Co., Ind., June 8, 1822. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) lives on his own farm in Vermillion, Edgar Co., Ills.

8. **Mahala Ann Van Sickle**, the fifth child of Martha and Wynekoop, was born in Fayette Co., Ind., July 5, 1821. She was married in Edgar Co., Ills., April 4, 1841, to *William H. Lamb*, son of Abigail (Tragdon) and Abner Lamb, of Clark Co., Ills., by whom he had eight children; I. Herman, born Jan. 20, 1844, who married (1st, Nov. 20, 1866) Mary C. Tweedy and (2nd, Feb. 11, 1873) Ellie Goddin; II. Isaac, born Jan. 1, 1846, who married (June 9, 1870) Mattie Tweedy; III. Jasper N., born Nov. 3, 1847, who married (Nov. 26, 1871) Ellen Whitesel; IV. Lou, born Oct. 9, 1851, who married (Sept. 6, 1874) William H. Souern; V. Mary, born June 13, 1854, who died June 7, 1877; VI. Mahala Annie, born Dec. 9, 1857, who married (August 8,

1875) William H. Volkers; VII. William H., born March 15, 1859, who married (Feb. 11, 1877) Annie Sisk; and VIII. Samuel, born April 7, 1862. Her husband, Wm. H. Lamb, was born in Clark Co., Ills., May 5, 1820. They all now (1880) reside in Edgar County, Ills. P. O., Vermillion.

12. VI. Daniel Ferdinand Van Sickle, the ninth child of Martha and Wynekoop, was born in Fayette Co., Ind., April 27, 1831, and was taken by his parents to Edgar County, Illinois, in 1833. He was twice married; first, in Vermillion County, Indiana, February 7, 1850, to *Mary*, daughter of Jane (Shillito) and Artemus Clark, of the same place, by whom he had twelve children; I. Sarah E., born Feb. 21, 1851, who died June 28, 1870; II. Jane, born November 29, 1852, who married (Sept. —, 1871) John Lesley, and died in Kansas Nov. 18, 1876; III. Washington, born Nov. 2, 1854, who died March 8, 1855; IV. Caroline, born Jan. 14, 1856, who died March 13, 1878; V. James Walter, born July 22, 1858, who married (Sept. —, 1878) Ida Keller, of Clay Co., Ind., and now (1880) resides in Edgar Co., Ills.; VI. Edna, born Oct. 11, 1860; VII. Grant, born July 22, 1863; VIII. William, born Oct. 9, 1867, who died March 1, 1879; IX. Charles, born Sept. 29, 1869; X. Delbert, born Aug. 27, 1871, who died May 20, 1878; XI. Daniel, born June 8, 1873, who died Dec. 24, 1877; and XII. Minnie, born May 19, 1875, who died Dec. 31, 1876. His first wife, Mary, was born in Vermillion Co., Ind., May 24, 1831, and died at Paris, Edgar Co., Ills., Oct. 28, 1876; all of whom, except Washington, were born in Edgar Co., Ills. He next married (in Edgar Co., Ills., Oct. 1, 1878) *Catharine*, daughter of — (Remburger) and John Newport, of Owen Co., Ind. His second wife, Catharine, was born in Ohio, Jan. 22, 1844. After his first marriage, he resided in Edgar Co., Ills., four years, thence removing to Vermillion Co., Ind., where he resided two years (and where his son, Washington, was born and died), thence removing back to Edgar Co., Ills. in March, 1876. He served about two years in the war of 1861. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) lives on his own farm near Paris, Edgar County, Illinois.

13. VII. Richard Wynekoop Van Sickle, the tenth child of Martha and Wynekoop, was born in Edgar Co., Ills., August 7, 1834, and was married in the same county, April 11, 1858, to *Martha Jane*, daughter of Jane (Reed) and John Craig, of Pennsylvania, by whom he had eight children; I. John Wynekoop, born March 28, 1859, who died the same day; II. Louisa Ellen, born April 22, 1860; III. Abram Lee, born Oct. 29, 1861, who died August 8, 1862; IV. Emsley Julian, born Dec. 18, 1862, who died Jan. 13, 1866; V. Oliver Perry, born Aug. 7, 1864; VI. Joseph Henry, born Aug. 8, 1866; VII. Samuel Greene Lee, born Jan. 6, 1868; and VIII. Franklin, born Nov. 6, 1869. His wife, Martha Jane, was born at Paris, Edgar Co., Ills., July 28, 1834. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) lives on his own farm in the town of Shilo, Edgar Co., Ills. P. O., Metcalf.

Fourth Generation.

16. VIII. William Harrison Van Sickle, the first child of Elizabeth (Clark) and James Tweedy, was born in Edgar County, Illinois, July 13, 1842. At the age of 19, he responded to his country's call, serving (in Co. K, 54th Illinois Infantry) from December 10, 1861 until the close of the war, and returning home in October, 1865. He is an uncompromising Republican. He was twice married; both times in Edgar Co., Ills.; first, May 30, 1866, to *Mary*, daughter of Elizabeth (Luts) and Enos Glick, of Pickaway County, Ohio, by whom he had six children; I. Clarrie Ellen, born Dec. 4, 1867; II. Lida Indiana, born Nov. 4, 1869; III. Iowa Victory, born Jan. 17, 1871; IV. Maggie, born Feb. 12, 1872, who died Oct. 16, 1872; and V. and VI. Mary and William E., (twins) born March 13, 1873, the latter of whom died April —, 1873. His first wife, Mary, was born April 8, 1844, and died March 13, 1873. He next married (at Paris, Jan. 22, 1874) *Susan*, daughter of Paulina (Davidson) and Hiram L. Milam, of Edgar Co., Ills., by whom he had three children; (VII.) 1st, Hiram Bert, born Feb. 17, 1875; (VIII.) 2nd, Adelphy, born July 12, 1876; and (IX.) 3rd, Paulina, born March 19, 1878. His second wife, Susan, was born in Sullivan Co., Ind., Sept. 28, 1846. He is a farmer by occupation—one of the best in his locality—and now (1880) lives on his own farm near Metcalf, Edgar County, Illinois.

22. X. Daniel S. Van Sickle, the seventh child of Elizabeth and James Tweedy, was born in Edgar Co., Ills., April 15, 1855. He was married at Vermillion, Edgar Co., Ills., January 16, 1879, to *Isaphine*, daughter of Mahala (McCay) and Martin Stotts, of the same place. His wife, Isaphine, was born in Edgar Co., Ills., Jan. 9, 1856. He is a merchant by occupation, and now (1880) resides at Vermillion, Edgar County, Illinois.



Stephen Van Sickle, (who was probably a son of Reynier and Christina or Styntje and brother to Ferdinand) was born near New Brunswick, N. J., Dec. 1, 1758. He was twice married, and had in all thirteen children; I. *John*, born March 11, 1783, who died April 29, 1851; II. *Ann*, born July 18, 1784, who died June 29, 1855; III. *William*, born March 12, 1786, who died in infancy; IV. *Sarah*, born Feb. 16, 1788, who married Gilbert Parcell; V. *William*, born Dec. 21, 1790, who died May 20, 1851; VI. *Stephen*, born May 6, 1792; VII. *Elizabeth*, born Sept. 6, 1794, who married Ralph Van Norstrand; VIII. *Abraham*, born June 1, 1797; IX. *Mary*, born Nov. 4, 1800; X. *Jane*, born July 13, 1802, who died Oct. 10, 1805; XI. *Peter Smith*, born Sept. 4, 1805, who married (April 16, 1839) Margaret Van Ostran, and died Dec. 21, 1867; XII. *Garret Garrison*, born June 28, 1807, who married (Feb. —, 1840) Cornelia A. Berrian, and died July —, 1873; and XIII. *Jane*, born Dec. 8, 1810, who married David Priestly, of New Brunswick, New Jersey.

John Van Sickle, the first child of Stephen, married and had five children; I. *Stephen*, who is now living in Galveston, Texas; II. *Peter*, who died unmarried in Galveston, Texas; III. *Elizabeth*, who married Ira Condict, of New Brunswick, N. J., and had two sons and two daughters; IV. *Sarah Ann*, who married John Finkell; and V. *Michael*, who is now living in Brooklyn, L. I. No children.

William Van Sickle, the fifth child of Stephen, married and had four children—three daughters and one son, *Lewis*, who lived at Woodbridge, N. J.

Stephen Van Sickle, the sixth child of Stephen, had two children; a son, *Peter Nevins*, of Newark, N. J.; and a daughter, who married Rev. Jas. W. Compton.

Abraham Van Sickle, the eighth child of Stephen, had two children; I. *Charles Edward*, born July 4, 1841, who married (Jan. 18, 1877) Annie Pyatt; and II. *Garret Garrison*, born Jan. 27, 1843; both of whom are now living in New Brunswick, N. J.

Garret Garrison Van Sickle, the twelfth child of Stephen, had four children, all daughters, viz.: I. *Mary Augusta*, born in 1842, who married Charles Dunham; II. *Catharine Amanda*, who married George Rolf, of New Brunswick, N. J.; III. *Cornelia Ann*, who married Henry Cox; and V. *Garetta*.

William Van Sickle, brother of Stephen, married *Ephey Johnson*, who had six children—three sons and three daughters; Henry, Cornelius, and William; and Hannah (who married Joseph Brown), Jane (who married William Goodhart), and Catharine (who married — Quick).

Cornelius Van Sickle, son of Ephey Johnson and William, was born April 4, 1796. He married *Lydia Buckelew*, by whom he had eight children; I. *William A.*, born Oct. 24, has five sons and two daughters, and is now living at New Brunswick, N. J.; II. *Peter*, born July 6, 1826, who died July, 1846 (he came to his death by drowning); III. *Eveama*, born Sept. 6, 1828, who married, and had one son and one daughter; IV. *Lydia*, born Oct. 22, 1830, who married Peter Hendricks, of New Brunswick, N. J., and has one son and two daughters; V. *John*, born Dec. 1, 1832, who has two sons and two daughters; VI. *Cornelius*, born Nov. 30, 1834, who has two daughters; VII. *Frederick*, born May 1, 1837, who had one son and one daughter, and is now deceased; and VIII. *Hannah*, born Nov. 28, 1840, who has five sons and four daughters. He died in May, 1855.

Geysbert Van Sickle, brother of Stephen and William, had seven children; I. James; II. Jonathan; III. Chisters; IV. Geysbert, whose children live in Woodbridge and Metuchen, N. J.; V. Mary Ann; VI. Phoebe; and VII. Lydia Ann, who married Otis D. Stewart, of New Brunswick, N. J.

Jonathan Van Sickle, the second child of Geysbert, had four children; I. a daughter; II. *Sylvester*, now of Trenton, N. J.; III. *Phæbe Ann*, who married James M. Steele, of New Brunswick, N. J.; and IV. *William M.*, born Sept. 24, 1813, who is now in the hardware business in New Brunswick, New Jersey. (Sylvester and William M. spell the name Van Sikkell).

The Genealogy
OF THE
Family of Jan Van Sickle
OF THE
State of New Jersey.

The Generations and Families.

First Generation.

Family No. One.

1. **Jan or John Van Sickle**, (who was without doubt a son of Johannes and Margaret) was born in the State of New Jersey about the year, 1757, and was baptized April 10, 1757. He married, and had five children; namely, Abram or Abraham, John, Andrew, Michael, and William. He was a tailor by trade. His name was spelled *Van Sickle* on the Baptismal Record of the Dutch Reformed Church of Readington, New Jersey; and it is the first instance which occurs in which the name was spelled without the final *n*. He had a brother Henry, who was baptized June 5, 1769, and who married *Mary Eal*, and had a son Isaac, born June 8, 1796—no further trace. (See page 84, ¶17.)

Second Generation.

3. **II. John Van Sickle**, a son of John, was born in Westmoreland Co., Pa., about the year 1781. He married *Elizabeth*, daughter of George McBride, of Westmoreland Co., Pa., by whom he had ten children; namely, John, Margaret, Elvie or Eddy, James, William, Catharine, Abram, Sarah, Eliza, and Andrew. He was a farmer by occupation. About the year 1814, he removed to Indiana, and settled in Dearborn County. He died in Ripley Co., Ind., about the year 1855.

Third Generation.

7. **III. John Van Sickle**, the first child of Elizabeth (McBride) and John, was born in the State of Pennsylvania about the year 1806. He was married in Dearborn County, Indiana, to *Mary Neelen*, by
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whom he had several children; Eliza, Benjamin, William, etc. He removed to Missouri, after which nothing is known of his subsequent history.

8. **Margaret Van Sickle**, the second child and oldest daughter of John and Elizabeth, was born in the State of Pennsylvania about the year 1808. She was twice married; both times in Dearborn County, Indiana; first, to *John Garrison*, farmer, by whom she had one child, a son, Henry. After the death of her first husband, *John Garrison*, she next married *Henry Owen*, by whom she had one child, a son, Alfred. They removed to Missouri, where she died.

9. **Elvie or Eddy Van Sickle**, the third child of John and Elizabeth, was born in the State of Pennsylvania about the year 1810. She married *Philip Stoops*, farmer, and now (1880) lives near Indianapolis, Indiana.

10. **IV. James Van Sickle**, the fourth child of John and Elizabeth, was born in the State of Pennsylvania about the year 1812. He was married in Dearborn County, Indiana, August 23, 1832, to *Elizabeth*, daughter of Fielding James, by whom he had eleven children; I. Samuel James, born May 15, 1834, who died Dec. 15, 1856; II. Catharine, born May 7, 1836, who died about 1844; III. Sarah Ann, born May 7, 1838; IV. Ann Frances, born Feb. 15, 1841; V. Omer, born July 12, 1843, who died Jan. 13, 1857; VI. Susan, born Sept. 15, 1845; VII. Elizabeth, born Feb. 20, 1850; VIII. Clara, born April 15, 1852; IX. Margaret, born Sept. 12, 1854; X. James, born Dec. 15, 1856; and XI. William Henry, born Oct. 1, 1859. He was a farmer by occupation. He served about one year in the late civil war (in Co. A., 3rd Indiana Cavalry, 45th Regiment) and died at Knoxville, Tenn., while in the service of his country, on the 19th of December, 1863.

11. **V. William Van Sickle**, the fifth child of John and Elizabeth, was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, April 20, 1813, and was married in the same county, January 24, 1836, to *Amorette*, daughter of Lucius Fairbanks, by whom he had nine children; I. Mary, born Jan. 29, 1837; II. Lewis, born Jan. 5, 1839; III. William, born March 29, 1840; IV. Nancy, born June 6, 1842; V. Francis M., born Feb. 12, 1844; VI. Paulin, born Dec. 25, 1845; VII. Nathaniel, born March 29, 1848; VIII. Omer K., born Feb. 13, 1850; and IX. Olive, born Sept. 3, 1855. He is a cooper by trade, and now (1880) lives in Warren Township, Marion County, Indiana.

12. **Catharine Van Sickle**, the sixth child of John and Elizabeth, was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, about the year 1815, and was married in the same county to *Stephen Palmer*, farmer, by whom she had nine children; Ann Frances, John, Sarah, James, Stephen, William, Minerva, Lucinda, and Dock. They now (1880) reside near Milton, Ohio County, Indiana.

13. **VI. Abram Van Sickle**, the seventh child of John and Eliza-

beth, was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, about the year 1817. He was twice married; first, in Dearborn Co., Ind., to *Marilla McKee*, by whom he had one child, a daughter, Rachel, who married a *Mr. Casaday*. After the death of his wife, Marilla, he was next married in Ripley Co., Ind., to Christina Levi, by whom he had several children. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) resides near Zenis, Decatur County, Indiana.

14. Sarah Van Sickle, the eighth child of John and Elizabeth, was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, about the year 1819, and was married in the same county to *William Jenkins*, farmer. No children. She now (1880) lives near Indianapolis, Indiana.

15. Elizabeth Van Sickle, the ninth child and youngest daughter of John and Elizabeth, was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, about the year 1821, and was married in the same county to *John Hobbs*, farmer, by whom she had several children; John, Benjamin, Nancy Jane, William, James, Jesse, Abram, etc. They now (1880) live near Holton, Ripley County, Indiana.

16. VII. Andrew Van Sickle, the tenth and youngest child of John and Elizabeth, was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, about the year 1823. He was married in Ripley County, Indiana, to *Elizabeth Steward*, by whom he had three children; I. Albert; II. Alfred, who died in infancy; and III. Isabelle. He was a farmer by occupation. He served as a private in the late civil war. He died in Ripley Co., Indiana, in November, 1879.

Fourth Generation.

22. Sarah Ann Van Sickle, the third child of Elizabeth (Fielding) and James, was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, May 7, 1828. She was twice married, both times in Ripley County, Indiana; first, to *Johnson Tague*, by whom she had one child, a daughter, Melinda Jane, born Nov.—, 1857. Her husband served in the late civil war, and died while in the service. She next married *William Stevens*, farmer, son of William Stevens, by whom she had three children; Sherman, born June 1, 1866; Dellie Jane, born Sept. 12, 1868; and a son. She now (1880) lives near Versailles, Ripley County, Indiana.

23. Ann Frances Van Sickle, the fourth child of James and Elizabeth, was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, February 15, 1841. She was twice married; first, in Jefferson County, Indiana, December 28, 1859, to *Jethro Custer*, teacher, son of Arnold Custer, by whom she had one child, a daughter, Harriet Emma Frances, born Sept. 13, 1861. Her husband, Jethro, served as a private in the late civil war, and died at Baken Creek, Kentucky, while in the service. She was next married in Dearborn County, Indiana, November 14, 1874, to *Henry C. Watkins*, river pilot, son of Jabez Watkins, with whom she lived about one year, when she was divorced. She was the first

one to respond in giving information for this history. She now (1880) resides at Aurora, Dearborn County, Indiana.

25. Susan Van Sickle, the sixth child of Elizabeth (Fielding) and James, was born in Ripley County, Indiana, September 15, 1845. She was twice married; first, in Ripley County, Indiana, March 30, 1865, to *Isaac Stevens*, son of William Stevens, by whom she had two children; I. Emily Ellen, born Feb. 8, 1866, who died May 10, 1876; II. Ulysses S. Grant, born Dec. 25, 1869, who died Nov. 23, 1871. After the death of her husband, Isaac, she was next married in Dearborn County, Indiana, to *Henry Leib*, cooper, son of Henry Leib. No children. They now (1880) reside in Aurora, Dearborn Co., Ind.

26. Elizabeth Van Sickle, the seventh child of James and Elizabeth, was born in Ripley County, Indiana, February 20, 1850. She was married in Dearborn County, Indiana, December 9, 1869, to *Harrison Parker*, plasterer, son of Henry Parker, by whom she had two children; Fleetwood Howard, born Nov. 5, 1870, and Pearl, born July 28, 1879. They now (1880) reside at Dillsborough, Dearborn County, Indiana.

27. Clara Van Sickle, the eighth child of James and Elizabeth, was born in Ripley County, Indiana, April 15, 1852. She was married in Dearborn County, Indiana, August 31, 1871, to *George Russell Parker*, cooper, son of Samuel Parker, by whom she had one child, a son, George Milton, born May 1, 1867. They now (1880) reside at Aurora, Dearborn County, Indiana.

28. Margaret Van Sickle, the ninth child of James and Elizabeth, was born in Ripley County, Indiana, September 12, 1854. She was married in Dearborn County, Indiana, in 1872, to *Charles Wesley Parker*, laborer, son of Samuel Parker, and brother to George R., Clara's husband, by whom she had one child, a daughter, Margaret, who died in infancy. She died in Dearborn Co., Ind., Nov. 23, 1873.

29. VIII. James Van Sickle, the tenth child of James and Elizabeth, was born in Ripley Co., Ind., Dec. 15, 1856. He was married in Dearborn Co., Indiana, March 1, 1880, to *Sarah Stevens*.

Albert Van Sickle, the first child of Andrew and Elizabeth, was born in Ripley County, Indiana, about the year 1846, and was married in the same county, to *Agnes*, daughter of Thomas Persal, by whom she had one child. He was a farmer by occupation. He became tired of life, and committed suicide by shooting himself, in the autumn of 1878.

Isabelle Van Sickle, the third and youngest child and only daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth, was born in Ripley County, Indiana, about the year 1850. She was married in the same county to a *Mr. Hefferdon*, by whom she had one child. They now (1880) live near Versailles, Ripley County, Indiana.



The Genealogy
OF THE
Family of Peter Van Sickle
OF THE
State of New Jersey.

The Generations and Families.

"Aye, thus it is ! One generation comes,
Another goes and mingles with the dust.
And thus we come and go, and come and go—
Each for a little moment filling up
Some little space. And thus we disappear
In quick succession. And it shall be so
'Till Time in one vast perpetuity be swallowed up."

First Generation.

"Which we have heard and known, and our fathers have told us."—PSALM lxxviii.

Family Number One.

1. — **VAN SYCKLIN**, whose first name has not been ascertained, married *Margrietje* (Margaret) —, a French lady, by whom he had four children—one son and three daughters ; namely, I. Anna ; II. Mary ; III. Elizabeth ; and IV. Peter. He died about the year 1754. His wife, Margaret, survived him about five years. His two youngest daughters, Mary and Elizabeth, are said to have married, and removed to the State of Virginia, after which nothing is known of their history.

It is thought by some that his first name was Rynear, but that cannot be, as he had a brother by that name. It is more probable that his name was *Peter*, as it was customary in olden times to name one son after the father ; and his only son was named *Peter*. His name might possibly have been Ferdinandus. It is said that this Van Sickle had two brothers and one sister ; namely, John, Rynear, and Elizabeth.

Second Generation.

2. II. Anna Van Sickle, the first child and oldest daughter of — and Margaret, was born in Hunterdon County in the State of New Jersey about the year 1743. She married her second cousin, Cornelius Van Sickle, son of Mary and Andrew, by whom she had eight children—all daughters; I. Mary (who was baptized October 29th, 1769), who married Henry Roloson; Sarah, who married Nathaniel Richards; Nancy, who married Andrew Compton; Anna, who married Stephen Compton; Rachel, who married Jacob Shepherd; Naomi, who married James Huffman; Catharine, who married James McCord; and Elizabeth, who married Cornelius Jones. She was distinguished for her beauty and neatness; she was a pure blonde, with light red hair and blue eyes—a perfect type of the original stock. (See page 100.)

5. V. Peter Van Sickle, was born in (Readington Township) Hunterdon County, in the State of New Jersey, about the year 1749. He was the only son, and the youngest of four children (Anna, Mary, Elizabeth, and Peter). His father was taken from him by death when he was about five years old, and, leaving no other son to share with him the affection of his mother, her fatherless boy became the absorbing object of her doting fondness. But at the age of ten his mother died; and he was left an orphan indeed. After the death of his mother, he lived in a family that treated him very badly. To satisfy his hunger, it was no uncommon thing for him to gather the crumbs from the table, after the family had finished their meal. His uncle, Rynear Van Sickle, hearing of his ill-treatment, took him away, and he (Peter) was so destitute of clothes, that his uncle wrapped his own coat around him to keep him from perishing with the cold. After living with his uncle awhile, he was "bound out" to learn the trade of a tanner. Left an orphan at such an early age, it was hard to battle with the world; yet he always maintained that personal dignity which characterizes most of his descendants.

About the year 1774, he married *Catharine*, daughter of Jacob Huffman (whose ancestors came from Holland), from which union there were eight children; namely, I. Abraham; II. Sarah (who died at about the age of two years); III. Andrew; IV. Margaret; V. Cornelius; VI. Elias; VII. Peter; and VIII. Catharine. None of his children were educated; for "the young people of those early times were far from having the educational advantages enjoyed at the present day. There were no public schools, and often in large districts no schools of any kind for the greater part of the year. Public libraries were almost unknown." He and his children spoke the Dutch language until about the year 1790. After the birth of his oldest son, Abraham, he served as a private under General George Clinton in the Revolutionary War; he served his country faithfully; and, as a soldier and patriot, had few superiors. We find this couple setting out in life during the period of the American Revolution, when the country was in a very unsettled state, with the world before them, and honesty and industry their only stock in trade. Though a tanner by trade, he was also a farmer. In his latter days he was a pensioner. He was a man of great intelligence, a strict Presbyterian, and held a good place in the estimation of the public.

He removed from Hunterdon to Sussex County, New Jersey, where he resided on one of the best farms in the county, now (1880) known as the "Old Bog Meadow," which was doubtless at one time the bottom of an extended lake. He removed back and forth several times from New Jersey to the State of New York; the last time he removed was in the month of January, 1805, when he settled in Western New York. In the autumn of 1817, he, in company with his wife, his sons Andrew, Cornelius, Elias, and Peter, his youngest daughter, Catharine, and their families (in all, with others, thirty-seven persons), emigrated from Cayuga (now Tompkins) County, New York, to the State of Ohio,* traveling in flat-boats down Oil Creek, the Alleghany, and the Ohio rivers. This was before steamboats were generally introduced upon the western rivers. Cornelius Van Sickle and his family left the Ohio River at Steubenville, and, traveling across the country in a wagon, settled in Delaware County; while the remainder of the company settled in Gallia County, near Gallipolis ("the city of the French"), when the country was yet a wilderness. "In the Indian war, prior to the treaty of Greenville, many boats descending the Ohio, were attacked by the Indians, and the white people in them cruelly massacred. After the war had closed, wrecks of boats were frequently seen on the shore to remind the traveler of the unhappy fate of those who had fallen a prey to the rifle, tomahawk, and scalping-knife."

At this time emigration was so rapid that it was difficult to procure boats for the emigrants. This company took the precaution to procure boats before leaving Oil Creek. They went over mill-dams in their boats, after landing the women and children. At one dangerous place an Indian offered to run the boats through for all the "hog-meat" that he could eat and all the whiskey he could drink; but they first exacted a promise that he would keep sober until past all danger. He (the Indian) piloted the boats safely through, and received his "fire-water" and "hog-meat" of which he ate voraciously. The company landed at night,

**Early Settlements in Ohio.*—Prior to the Revolutionary War, there were no settlements in what is now (1880) the State of Ohio. An attempt at a settlement within the limits of Ohio was made in April, 1785, at the mouth of the Scioto River, on the present site of Portsmouth, by four families from Redstone, Pennsylvania, but the difficulties with the Indians compelled its abandonment. "The Northwest Territory" was organized by Congress in 1787, out of unsettled lands (which embraced the region lying between the Ohio and Great Lakes, Pennsylvania, and the Mississippi) ceded by several of the States to the general government. Congress having purchased the right of this large tract of the Indians, a new impetus was given to emigration. The first permanent settlement formed within the limits of Ohio, was commenced April 7th, 1788, at Marietta, at the mouth of the Muskingum River by a party of New Englanders—a company of Revolutionary officers and soldiers—among whom was General Rufus Putnam. The second settlement in Ohio was commenced in November of the same year (1788), at Columbia, at the mouth of the Little Miami River, about five miles above the present site of Cincinnati, and was known as "Symmes' Purchase." The third settlement in Ohio was commenced in December of the following year (1789), at Cincinnati; the first log-hut was built on what is now (1880) the corner of Main and Market streets. Had it not been for a certain beautiful black-eyed woman (Helen) the present Queen City would not, perhaps, have existed, or if it had, it would have been five miles farther up the river. The fourth settlement in Ohio was made in 1790, at Gallipolis, at the mouth of the Chicamunga Creek, by a French colony, sent out under the auspices of the Scioto Company. Colonel Robert Safford cut the first tree on the ground where Gallipolis—"the City of the French"—now stands. Ohio was admitted into the Union as the seventeenth State, in April, 1802.

and encamped on the banks of the river. One night they encamped in a deserted Indian village, although each hour expecting the return of the Indians who were supposed to have gone on a hunting expedition. The company was four weeks floating down. During a part of the time the water was very high and the river was strewn with drift-wood. After a long and fatiguing journey, they arrived at their destination in the month of October (1817), and thus they commenced a pioneer life* in the wilderness. This little colony, like all others which settle in new countries, endured many hardships and privations in the first few months of their residence among the hills in the wilderness.

In the autumn of 1823, he (Peter Van Sickle) and his wife, (Catharine), his grand-daughter, Catharine (Abraham's daughter, who came with the company from New York State), and his son-in-law, Ira Finch, and his family, removed to Central Ohio, and settled in Delaware County, where he (Peter) resided until his death, which occurred on the 27th of January, 1843, at the advanced age of 93; while it is said by some that he was in his 96th year. He died an easy death; after visiting some of his relatives, he returned home, and went out to get some wood to build a fire; after he came in, he fainted and fell back in his chair. His daughter, Catharine, and her husband (Ira Finch) ran to him and assisted him upon his bed, when he partially recovered; he opened his eyes, put his arms around them, and said—"Children, I am going home!" These were the last words he ever uttered. His wife, Catharine, who was also of Low Dutch descent, died about the year 1833. He and his wife were of a sturdy, healthy stock, and they, as well as many of their descendants furnish instances of unusual longevity. Of their eight children, seven of them—five sons and two daughters—lived to rear families. Their descendants are very numerous, and are found in many of the States. "Life in these degenerate days is so short—that he who has reached four score and ten, is looked upon as a relic of the past, a lone oak of the primitive forest. Children look upon him with reverence; young men and maidens with respect; and the middle aged with just consideration."

**Pioneer Life in Ohio.*—People who have spent their lives in an old settled country can form but a faint idea of the privations and hardships endured by the pioneers of our now flourishing and prosperous States. The fashionable young lady of the present day, taken from a luxurious home, furnished with soft carpets, costly mirrors, and objects of art and refinement, could not have endured the bare desolation of the pioneer log-cabin, destitute of either comfort, convenience, or beauty; hardships and dangers without, and toil and privation within its naked walls. The path of the pioneer is one of constant anxiety. The early settlers also experienced great difficulty in preserving their domestic animals from the ravages of wild beasts; for bears and wolves were plenty. The comforts and conveniences of dwellers in towns, result from the indomitable energy, industry, and frugality of those early tanners of the wilderness. Among the early settlers of the country, there were no distinctions in society; no aristocratic lines drawn between the upper and lower classes; all were upon an equality. "Their social amusements proceeded from matters of necessity. A log-rolling, or the raising of a log-cabin, was generally accompanied with a quilting, or something of the sort, and this brought together a whole neighborhood of both sexes; who, after the labors of the day were ended, spent the larger portion of the night in dancing and other innocent amusements."

"I hear the tread of pioneers,
Of nations yet to be,
The first low wash of waves, where soon
Shall roll a human sea."—WHITTIER.

Third Generation.

6. **VI. Abraham Van Sickle**, the first child of Catharine (Huffman) and Peter, was born in Orange County, New York, about the year 1775. He was twice married; first, in Sussex County, New Jersey, on the 31st of August, 1803, to *Rachel Caykendall* or *Curtendall*, by whom he had eleven children; I. Catharine; II. Peter; III. Elizabeth; IV. Noah; V. Abraham; VI. Margaret; VII. Sarah Ann; VIII. George; IX. Selah; X. Cornelius, born about the year 1823, who died Oct. 17, 1841 in Tioga Co., N. Y.; and XI. Richard Henry. About the year 1811, he removed to Western New York, and settled in Cayuga (now Tompkins) County, where his wife, Rachel, died October 10, 1841. He was next married (Jan. 3, 1843) in Tompkins County, New York, to *Elizabeth* (who was born Oct. 9, 1810), daughter of David Paine, of the same place, by whom he had two children; (XII.) 1st, Julia Ann; and (XIII.) 2nd, Charles. He was a farmer by occupation; and he also worked at shoe-making. He could play the violin. About the year 1848, he made a visit to Ohio to see his relatives, but he never moved from New York State. He died in Steuben County, New York, Jan. 3, 1867, at the advanced age of 92. It is said by his second wife, Elizabeth, that if he had lived till the 8th of April, 1867, he would have been 97 years old.

8. **VII. Andrew Van Sickle**, the third child of Peter and Catharine was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, about the year 1779. He was married in the same county, on the 8th of Sept., 1800, to *Sarah*, daughter of Solomon Courtright, of Sussex County, New Jersey, by whom he had thirteen children; I. David, who died at about the age of 15 years; II. Thomas; III. Jacob; IV. Martin; V. Hannah; VI. Eliza; VII. Almira; VIII. Catharine, who died young; IX. DeWitt Clinton; X. Moses E.; XI. Sarah Ann; XII. Ursula; and XIII. Ann Drusilla. About the year 1805, he removed to Western New York, and settled in Cayuga (now Tompkins) County. In the autumn of 1817, he emigrated to Southern Ohio, and settled in Gallia County, where he remained about three years, thence removing to Indiana and settling in Vermillion County, where he resided until his death, which occurred July 17, 1822, or August 24, 1824. He was a farmer, wheelwright, and shoemaker by occupation. His wife, Sarah, was a doctress (mid-wife) and a successful practitioner. In 1827 she removed to Jo Daviess County, Illinois, where she resided until her death, which occurred in September, 1849. All their children were large, strong, and well proportioned, and hence well calculated to endure the privations and hardships of pioneer life, of which they all know more or less.

9. **VIII. Margaret Van Sickle**, the fourth child of Peter and Catharine, was born in Sussex County, New Jersey about the year 1782. She was married in the same county, about the year 1804, to *Christo-*

pher Dennis, by whom she had a large family of children; I. Peter; II. Rachel; III. and IV. Maria and Marinda (twins); Amos; etc. She (Mrs. Dennis) was a doctress (mid-wife), and a successful practitioner. About the year 1807, they removed to Western New York, and settled in Cayuga (now Tompkins) County, where they remained a few years, thence removing to Steuben County, New York, after which nothing is known of their history.

10. IX. Cornelius Van Sickle, the fifth child of Peter and Catharine was born in Sussex Co., New Jersey, March 8, 1785. He was twice married; first, in Sussex County, New Jersey (March 8, 1807) on his 22nd birthday, to *Elizabeth*, daughter of Isaiah Roloson, by whom he had six children; I. Isaiah, born Nov. 3, 1809; II. Selah, born June 8, 1812; III. Sarah K., born Sept. 14, 1814; IV. Seymour, born Jan. 8, 1817; V. Levi H., born August 15, 1819; and VI. Elizabeth Maria, born Feb. 7, 1822. About the year 1808, he removed to Western New York, and settled in Cayuga (now Tompkins) County; and from thence, in the autumn of 1817, to Central Ohio, and settled in Delaware County (Kingston Township), when that part of the State was but thinly settled, where he did the work of a pioneer. His wife, Elizabeth (who was born in 1786), died on the last day of February, 1822. On the 11th of June of the same year, he married *Sarah*, daughter of Isaac Rosecrans, and a distant relative of General Rosecrans of the late civil war. Her father, Isaac, was opposed to the match, but Cornelius, like young Lochinvar, stole her by night from her father's window, and carried her off in triumph. By his second wife, Sarah, he had twelve children; (VII.) 1st, Mary, born April 25, 1823; (VIII.) 2nd, Caroline, born June 1, 1825; (IX.) 3rd, Susan, born Oct. 11, 1827, who died Feb. 19, 1838; (X.) 4th, Hiland Hulburt, born Feb. 2, 1830; (XI.) 5th, Sanford, born March 19, 1832; (XII.) 6th, Lyman, born July 11, 1834; (XIII.) 7th, Eveline, born Dec. 19, 1837; (XIV.) 8th, James Monroe, born Jan. 19, 1840, who died May 1, 1863 (unmarried); (XV.) 9th, Cornelius, born March 12, 1842; (XVI.) 10th, Asher A. Davis, born March 18, 1844; (XVII.) 11th, Roselinda, born Sept. 9, 1846; and (XVIII.) 12th, Francois Marion, born May 15, 1849, who died July 4, 1850. In the spring of 1853, he in company with Ira Finch and their families, removed from Delaware County, Ohio, to the State of Michigan, and settled in Clinton County, Essex Township, where he resided until his death, which occurred on the 31st of October, 1863, at the age of 78. He was a farmer by occupation, and by great industry and economy—slow and honest gains—acquired a handsome property. He lived to see most of his children and many of his grand-children well settled in life, enjoying the benefits of his good name, and the respect of the community at large. His second wife, Sarah, was born July 25, 1805, and died January 6, 1872. She was a good and faithful wife, a kind and indulgent mother, and was highly esteemed by all who knew her.

11. X. Elias Van Sickle, the sixth child of Peter and Catharine,

was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, August 8, 1787. In 1805 he removed with his father's family to Western New York. He was married in Cayuga (now Tompkins) County, New York, on the 25th of November, 1809, to *Hannah*, sister to Sarah, Andrew Van Sickle's wife, and daughter of Solomon Courtright,* of Sussex County, New Jersey, by whom he had fifteen children; I. Isaac, born Oct. 29, 1810; II. Maria, born Oct. 27, 1811, who died Nov. 22, 1813; III. Marcus, born Feb. 14, 1813; IV. William, born Jan. 5, 1815; Elizabeth, born May 28, 1816; VI. Orrin, born May 5, 1818; VII. Nelson, born Nov. 22, 1819; VIII. Ira, born Feb. 25, 1821; IX. Lucinda, born Feb. 15, 1823; X. Catharine, born Nov. 27, 1824; XI. Adaline, born March 24, 1826; XII. Electa, born Nov. 24, 1827; XIII. Phoebe Ann, born July 12, 1831; XIV. Hannah, born March 16, 1833; and XV. Sarah Jane, born Feb. 27, 1836. In the autumn of 1817 he removed to Southern Ohio, and settled in Gallia County. In 1828 he removed to Central Ohio, and settled in Delaware County (Porter Township). About the year 1853, he removed to Huron County, Ohio. Though a farmer, he also carried on the business of blacksmithing. He died in Delaware County, Ohio, on the 12th of April, 1861, in the 74th year of his age. His children's richest inheritance was their father's good name. His wife, Hannah, was born in the State of New Jersey on the 17th of April, 1791, and is now (1880) living.

12. XI. Peter Van Sickle, the seventh child and youngest son of Peter and Catharine, was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, on the 8th of September, 1792. In 1805 he was taken by his parents to Western New York. He was married in Cayuga (now Tompkins) County, New York, in May, 1813, to *Lydia Deyo*, daughter of Polly and Elias Deyo, of Vermont, by whom he had seven children—one

**Solomon Courtright*, was born in the State of New Jersey in the year 1749. He served as a private in the Revolutionary War. During the progress of the Revolutionary War when the British troops invaded New Jersey, great consternation seized the inhabitants as the sharp crack of musketry and the roaring of cannon were heard, the family of Solomon Courtright fled from their home and hid in the under-brush to escape from the British soldiers. About the year 1774, he married *Hannah Ayers*, of New Jersey, by whom he had ten children—three sons and seven daughters—all of whom lived to rear families. He died in 1844, in the 95th year of his age, and was buried in Peru Township, Huron County, Ohio. At about the age of 65, two of his sons and one daughter (Sarah, Andrew Van Sickle's wife) died leaving one son and six daughters living in the year 1861. On the 16th of June, 1861, they all met together and visited their father's grave for the last time for some of them, and perhaps for all. The names of his children, then living, together with their ages and residences, are as follows:—Catharine Davenport, 75 years old, Wood County, Ohio; Elizabeth Eastman, 72 years old, Wisconsin; Hannah Van Sickle, 70 years old, Delaware County, Ohio; William Courtright, 68 years old, New Jersey; Osey Stephens, 66 years old, Fulton County, Ohio; Rachel Covert, 65 years old, Norwalk, Huron County, Ohio; Phoebe Stephens, 61 years old, Delaware County, Ohio. "The following is the number of children, grandchildren, and great grand-children, belonging to each of the daughters now (1861) living:—Catharine Davenport, 10 children, 39 grandchildren, and 16 great-grandchildren; Elizabeth Eastman, 10 children, 50 grandchildren, and 5 great-grandchildren; Hannah Van Sickle, 12 children, 48 grand children, and one great-grand child; Rachel Covert, 10 children, 33 grandchildren; Osey Stephens, 7 children, 31 grandchildren; Phoebe Stephens, 13 children, 27 grandchildren; being a total of 63 children, 234 grandchildren, and 25 great-grandchildren—whole number, 321. The above sisters have been separated from each other upwards of forty-years, during which time they suffered hardships and privations, such as none but the oldest pioneers know any thing about; and now (1861) they look as healthy and rugged as any old people found in the country. The above facts have not their parallel, probably, in Northern Ohio."—O. G. Smith.

son and six daughters; I. Clarissa; II. Susan, who died young; III. Emily; IV. Deidamia; V. Delia, who died young; VI. Celia, born about 1833, who died about 1842; and VII. John Waddell; all of whom, except Clarissa, were born in Green Township, Gallia County, Ohio. In the autumn of 1817 he emigrated from Western New York to Southern Ohio, and settled among the hills in Gallia County (Green Township), where he purchased a small farm (paying at the rate of \$1.50 per acre), on which he did the work of a pioneer. Though a farmer by occupation, he sometimes worked at the business of a cooper; also at shoemaking. He was fond of hunting and fishing, and was very successful, both in catching fish and shooting game. He was a good violinist, and handled his bow with a peculiar motion. He frequently played for dancing parties. He had good natural abilities, but was uneducated. He was strictly honest in everything, as is shown by the following anecdotes, told by one of the early settlers (John Waddell*).

When the country was new, he, with others, was employed in constructing a bridge across a stream; and as it was some distance from the settlement, they camped out. After working some time on the bridge, their supply of meat gave out; and some of the men killed a hog which belonged to William Null (one of the early settlers), brought it into camp, and dressed it. He (Peter Van Sickle) would neither eat of the meat, nor grease his moccasins with the lard. This was testified to in court afterward by one of the men employed on the bridge. At another time he and another man were sent by Mr. John Waddell to his corn-crib to measure out corn for themselves. The other man shook the basket in which they measured the corn, in order to get fuller measure. He (Peter Van Sickle) told Mr. Wad-

*John Waddell was born in Greenbrier County, Virginia, on the 13th day of October, 1778, and was taken by his father to Ohio in 1815. He was the eldest of his father's family. He was married at the age of 25 (in Gallia County, Ohio) to Lucinda Martin, daughter of Judge Robert Armstrong, of Gallia County, Ohio, by whom he had six children—one son and five daughters; I. Robert Armstrong, who died in childhood; II. Sarah Jane, who married William Womeldorf; III. Mary Catherine, who died in infancy; IV. Nancy Elizabeth, who married P. P. Roach; V. Lydia Susan, who married R. A. Hay; and VI. Lucinda Armstrong, who married Robert McLeod. He was a man of great energy and force of character, and during a long life of industry and frugality had made for himself and his children comfortable homes. He was highly esteemed and respected by a large circle of friends. He did everything in his power to make home pleasant and his family happy. He celebrated his golden wedding on the 4th of November, 1874. Upon this memorable occasion he had four children (daughters), sixteen grandchildren, and six great-grandchildren living, all of whom were present except two. On the 18th of January, the following year (1875), he died at his residence in Green Township, Gallia County, Ohio. His father, James Waddell, was born in Bath (now Pocahontas) County, Virginia, in the year 1774. He removed to Ohio, in the year 1815, and settled in Gallia County, where he resided until his death, which occurred on the 24th of December, 1848. His (John's) grandfather, Alexander Waddell, was born in the city of Glasgow, Scotland, about the year 1732, and emigrated to America about 1770, landing at Jamestown, Virginia. He fought under Colonel Andrew Lewis at the battle of Point Pleasant, Oct. 10, 1774, and served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He first settled in Virginia, but in 1820 removed to Ohio, and settled in Gallia County, Green Township, where he resided until his death, which occurred on the 6th of September, 1834, at the great age of 102 years. In the year 1874 he had 408 descendants. The Waddells, like the Van Sickle, are a sturdy race, and furnish instances of unusual longevity. The Waddell Family is of great antiquity, descended from the early inhabitants of Scotland. The family has furnished many noted persons. In Scotland, where it originated, it comprises a considerable part of the population, and has also become largely represented in America. The original grant of the Coat of Arms, bears date of May 3, 1627.

dell not to trust that man, for he shook every half-bushel. These anecdotes illustrate his strict integrity.

In the autumn of 1846, he left his family and went to Central Ohio on a visit to his relatives, where he remained two years, then went back to Southern Ohio, and returning to Central Ohio, brought with him his son and his daughter Emily, leaving the remainder of his family on the farm. After his daughter Emily was married he made his home with her; and after a lingering sickness he died in Lincoln Township, Morrow County, Ohio, on the 28th of January, 1869, in the 77th year of his age, and was buried in the burying-ground at Woodbury, Peru Township, Morrow County, Ohio.

His wife, Lydia (who was also of Dutch descent), was born in Cayuga County, New York, March, 1796, or June 21, 1796. She was a woman of more than ordinary intellect, but enjoyed only the advantages of an education common to the times and the country. She was a great friend to the poor, and never turned them away empty-handed. She always regretted having left "York State." During the latter years of her life her mental faculties were impaired, in consequence of failing health, and the injurious effects of trials and disappointments upon a nature like hers—ambitious, sensitive, and altogether undisciplined by contact with the world. She died suddenly on the 2nd of February, 1877, in the 81st year of her age, and was buried in the old Questel burying-ground, on the banks of Raccoon Creek, in Green Township, Gallia County, Ohio.

13. XII. Catharine Van Sickle, the eighth and youngest child and daughter of Peter and Catharine, was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, April 20, 1795. In 1805 she was taken by her parents to Western New York. She was married in Cayuga (now Tompkins) County, New York, on the 31st of October, 1815, to *Ira Finch*, farmer, son of *Seely Finch*, by whom she had eight children; I. Deborah Ann; II. Seely; III. Jackson; IV. Peter; V. Margaret Catharine; VI. Phillip; VII. Permelia Olive; and VIII. Martha Jane; all of whom lived to have families.* In the autumn of 1817, she, in company with her father and

*I. Deborah Ann Finch, the first child and oldest daughter of Ira and Catharine, was born in Cayuga (now Tompkins) County, New York, July 21, 1816. She was married in Delaware County, Ohio, April 20, 1837, to JOSEPH KEEN, Esq., son of Joseph Keen, by whom she had four children—one son and three daughters; I. Mary, born April 1, 1838, who was twice married—first (May 15, 1856) to *Frederick Dague*, son of John Dague (by whom she had one child, Edith Evadene, born July 20, 1857), and second (Sept. 23, 1866), to *Jackson Page* (by whom she had four children—Sarah Ann, born July 21, 1867; Kate May, born Oct. 4, 1870; George William, born Sept. 27, 1872; and Fannie Permelia, born July 20, 1874); II. Kate, born May 15, 1840, who was twice married—first to John Cobb, and second to Sylvester Heverlo—(4 children); III. Fannie, born Oct. 1, 1842, who married John Brubaker (4 children); and IV. Allen, born Jan. 9, 1845, who married Ellen Sevy (3 children). In the spring of 1857 they removed from Ohio to Michigan, and settled in Clinton County, where her husband, Joseph Keen (who was born Aug. 17, 1800), died Jan 31, 1877. He was a man of more than ordinary intellect, and was highly esteemed by the community in which he lived. His widow now (1880) lives near Eureka, Clinton Co., Mich.

mother, emigrated to Southern Ohio, and settled in Gallia County. In the autumn of 1823, with her family, her father and mother, and her neice, Catharine (Abraham Van Sickle's daughter), removed to Central Ohio, and settled in Delaware County. In the spring of 1853, she with her family, in company with Cornelius Van Sickle and family, removed to the State of Michigan, and settled in Clinton County, Duplain Township, where her husband Ira Finch (who was born in 1787), died June 26, 1853, at the age of 66. Nearly all her days have been spent amidst the hardships of pioneer life. She was energetic and high-spirited. Ambitious for her children, she bent all her energies towards forwarding their interests, to give them a liberal education, and the benefits of re-

II. Seely Finch, the second child and oldest son of Ira and Catharine, was born in Gallia County, Ohio, January 29, 1819. He was married at Xenia, Greene County, Ohio, November 25, 1847, to *Maria W.*, daughter of Joseph Provost, a Frenchman of Montreal, Canada, by whom he had five children; I. *Ira Allen*, born Oct. 15, 1848, who married *Ardell Eddy*; II. *Phillip Oscar*, born Nov. 14, 1849, who married *Hattie Schoonmaker*; III. *Mary Evadna*, born Nov. 11, 1851, who married *Herbert Mecumber*, (by whom she had one child, a daughter, *Maud*, born April 10, 1874); IV. *Kate Florence*, born Dec. 9, 1853; and V. *Charles Eddy*, born Oct. 29, 1858. His wife, *Mary W.*, was born in Xenia, Ohio, March 2, 1829. They removed to Michigan in 1854, and back to Xenia in 1857, and thence to Michigan in the autumn of 1866, and settled in Clinton County, where Mr. Finch died July 1, 1868. His death was a tragedy. He was employed in the saw-mill of Sickles & Fox, and was engaged in "jointing" a circular saw, when from some unknown cause the saw was set in motion, and before help came, he was caught and torn in a shocking manner. His right arm was lacerated from the shoulder to the hand and broken in one or two places; while his left leg was crushed and mangled, and nearly separated from his body. The accident occurred about nine o'clock in the forenoon, and he died about six o'clock in the evening of the same day. "The history of this good and clever man, is a short one, but it is a pleasant thought to dwell upon, that although in moderate circumstances, he enjoyed married life with as much happiness as usually falls to human lot." He was a kind and affectionate husband, an indulgent father, a good neighbor, and a worthy citizen. This sad and fatal accident was an overwhelming calamity to his wife and children. She was left with a family of five children whom she supported by hard work and good management. His widow has since married again, and now (1880) lives at *Elsie*, Clinton County, Michigan.

III. Jackson Finch, the third child of Ira and Catharine, was born in Gallia County, Ohio, October 7, 1822. He was married in Delaware County, Ohio, to *Harriet*, daughter of Solomon Courtright, by whom he had two children; I. a daughter, *Mahala*, born about 1844, who died in 1846; II. a son, *Jackson*, born Oct. 7, 1848, who married *Adda* ——. He died February 14, 1848, eight months before his son was born. His widow next married *George Smith*. They removed to Illinois, and thence to Iowa, where Mr. Smith died. She now (1880) lives in Lucas County, Iowa.

IV. Peter Finch, the fourth child of Ira and Catharine, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, May 15, 1825. He was married in Morrow County, Ohio, January 21, 1847, to *Mary Ann*, daughter of Francis C. Olmsted, by whom he had seven children; I. *Abigail Amelia*, born Oct. 30, 1847, who married *Boise Woolly*, farmer (by whom she had one son); II. *Amasa*, born April 7, 1849, who died May 8, 1850; III. *Rose Altha*, born April 2, 1851, who married (on her 20th birthday) *Samuel E. Gillam*, M. D.; IV. *Ira*, born Feb. 1, 1853, who died Oct. 13, 1873; V. *Irwin*, born March 20, 1855, who married *Mary Ellen Downey* (by whom he had one daughter); VI. *Elizabeth*, born Sept. 23, 1858; and VII. *George Washington*, born Feb. 22, 1862, who died about March 22, 1862. In the autumn of 1851, he removed to Michigan, and settled in Clinton County, where he died February

finer society. She is a lady of good personal appearance; about the average height, and well proportioned, with dark hair and eyes, of refined ideas, ambitious and enterprising, and well calculated to be a leader in society. She maintains a high social standing, but her manners are simple and unassuming. Had she been educated she would have been an ornament to society, but as it is her life has been a success; her children and grandchildren move in the best society, and are highly respected. She was ever a virtuous and affectionate wife, a kind and indulgent mother, esteemed by all who knew her, and especially by her children and grandchildren. She is now (1880) living at the age of 85, enjoying the possession of her physical and mental faculties.

13, 1863. His wife, Mary Ann (who was born Jan. 28, 1824), next married (July 29, 1866) Charles Teets, by whom she had one daughter, Mary Cornelia, born May 28, 1867. Her husband, Charles Teets, was born Feb. 9, 1811, and died Dec. 19, 1877. His widow now (1880) resides at Elsie, Clinton County, Michigan.

V. Margaret Catharine Finch, the fifth child of Ira and Catharine, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, February 10, 1828. She was married in Morrow County, Ohio, May 15, 1856, to *Joseph Craven*, son of Thomas Craven, by whom she had an only daughter, Josephine, born Feb. 23, 1857, who married (Jan. 8, 1879) James H. Travis, M. D. In the spring of 1853, they removed to Michigan, and settled in Clinton County, where Mr. Craven (who was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, January 25, 1819) died May 13, 1857. His widow and daughter now (1880) reside at Elsie, Clinton County, Michigan.

VI. Philip Finch, the sixth child of Ira and Catharine, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, April 18, 1830. In the spring of 1853, he, in company with his father's family, removed to Michigan, where he did the work of a pioneer. He was married in Clinton County, Michigan, September 30, 1860, to *Harriet*, daughter of Albert Crow, by whom he had three children; I. Milton, born Aug. 31, 1861; II. Flora Catharine, born March 4, 1864; and III. Ann Adelia, born Aug. 6, 1872. His wife, Harriet, was born in Erie County, Pennsylvania, May 8, 1838. In his younger days he was a good violinist. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) lives on his farm in Duplain Township, Clinton County, Michigan. P. O., Elsie.

VII. Permelia Olive Finch, the seventh child of Ira and Catharine, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, August 31, 1832; and was married in the same county, on the 17th of April, 1858, to *John S. Blayne*, farmer, son of George Blayne, by whom she had an only son, Jasper Nelson, born Nov. 27, 1854. Her husband, John S. Blayne (who was born in Licking County, Ohio), is a man of more than ordinary intellect, and holds a good place in the estimation of the public. In the spring of 1856, they removed to the State of Michigan, and settled on their farm in Clinton County, Duplain Township, where they now (1880) reside. P. O., Elsie.

VIII. Martha Jane Finch, the eighth and youngest child and daughter of Ira and Catharine, was born in the village of Pagetown, Delaware (now Morrow) County, Ohio, December 11, 1835. In the spring of 1853, she removed with her father's family to the State of Michigan, Clinton County, where she was twice married; first, on her 25th birthday (Dec. 11, 1860) to *Isaac H. Craven*, brother to Joseph, Margaret's husband, and son of Thomas Craven, by whom she had one child, a son, Isaac Robert, born Jan. 29, 1862. Her husband, Isaac H. Craven (who was born March 16, 1827), died June 6, 1862. She next married (April 11, 1866) *Aaron Sickles*, son of John Sickles, by whom she had three children; Katie Ann, born March 8, 1867; Nelson Isbell Grant, born Nov. 13, 1870; and Mattie Irene, born Feb. 22, 1875. Her husband, Aaron Sickles, was born in Wayne County, New York, October 2, 1817. He is a good business man. He was elected a member of the Michigan Legislature in 1869. They now (1880) reside in Duplain Township, Clinton County, Michigan. P. O., Elsie.

Fourth Generation

14. XIII. Catharine Van Sickle, the first child of Rachel (Caykendall) and Abraham, was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, in the year 1804. About the year 1811, she was taken by her parents to Western New York, thence, in the autumn of 1817, by her grandparents, to Southern Ohio, and from thence, in the autumn of 1823, by her aunt Catharine Finch's family, to Central Ohio. She was married in Delaware County, Ohio, about the year 1824, to *Amos Rodgers*, by whom she had an only son, Chauncy, born about the year 1825. She died about the year 1827, at the early age of 23. Her son, Chauncy, is said to have married, and removed to the State of Iowa.

15. XIV. Peter Van Sickle, the second child and oldest son of Abraham and Rachel, was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, February 28, 1806. About the year 1811, he was taken by his parents to Western New York, and from thence, in 1822, he went to Northern Ohio. He was married in Huron County, Ohio, January 15, 1829, to *Julia Ann*, daughter of Joseph N. Pickard, by whom he had nine children; I. Ann Amanda, born Oct. 18, 1829; II. Andrew B., born Nov. 10, 1831; III. Sarah, born Dec. 16, 1833; IV. Selah, born Jan. 30, 1836, who died Jan. 30, 1846; V. Jane Ann, born March 20, 1838; VI. John M., born Jan. 30, 1840; VII. Julia P., born April 15, 1843; VIII. Harriet P., born April 1, 1846, who never married; and IX. Maria Caroline, born March 14, 1848, who died Feb. 8, 1851. His wife, Julia Ann, was born in Cayuga County, New York, January 10, 1810, and removed with her parents to Ohio in 1820. He is a farmer by occupation. He is a man of truth and veracity; his note is considered as good as money in bank, and his word can be relied upon under all circumstances; while among business men he has an untarnished reputation. He removed to the State of Illinois in 1839, and settled in Stephenson County (before the county was surveyed), where he now (1880) resides. P. O., Lena.

16. XV. Elizabeth Van Sickle, the third child of Abraham and Rachel, was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, January 15, 1809, and about the year 1811 she was taken by her parents to Western New York where she was married, about the year 1837, to *Solomon Hoftaling*. She died without issue, October 10, 1841 or November 5, 1841, the same day that her mother died; and they were buried in the same grave.

17. XVI. Noah Van Sickle, the fourth child of Abraham and Rachel, was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, January 22, 1811, and about the same year was taken by his parents to Western New York. He was married in Tompkins County, New York, October 13, 1841, to *Mary*, daughter of Marcus Stevens, of the same place, by whom he had six children; I. Janette, born March 1, 1844; II. John, born Nov. 3, 1847; III. Peter, born April 9, 1850, who died at City Point, Virginia, Feb. —, 1865, in the cause of his country; IV. Philander, born June 13, 1852; V. Seymour, born June 5, 1854; and VI. Elias, born Feb. 8,

1861. In the spring of 1860, he removed to Pennsylvania, and settled in Potter County, where he now (1880) resides. He is a farmer by occupation, and lives on his own farm near Harrison Valley.

18. XVII. Abraham Van Sickle, the fifth child of Abraham and Rachel, was born in Cayuga (now Tompkins) County, New York, March 1, 1812. He was married in Huron County, Ohio, January 15, 1838, to *Louisa*, daughter of Weed Stevens, of the same place, by whom he had six children; I. Peter, born Oct. 7, 1838; II. an infant son, born in the month of February, about the year 1840, who lived only a few hours; III. Mary Ann, born Feb. 18, 1842; IV. Charles Henry, born July 23, 1844, who died in infancy; V. Albert, born August 8, 1857, who died Nov. 18, 1858; and VI. Abraham Lincoln, born July 14, 1860, who is the only child now (1880) living. His wife, Louisa, was born in the State of Connecticut, July 17, 1819. She is a lady of good natural abilities. He is a farmer by occupation. In the spring of 1853, he removed to the State of Michigan, and settled on a farm in Eaton County. In 1876 he sold his farm, and purchased a nice property in the village of Bellevue, Eaton County, Michigan, where he now (1880) resides.

19. XVIII. Margaret Van Sickle, the sixth child of Abraham and Rachel, was born in Cayuga (now Tompkins) County, New York, March 7, 1815, and was married in the same county on the 16th of February, 1836, to *John W. Worden*, cooper, son of Deborah (Burch) and Joseph Worden, by whom she had five children; Mary Elizabeth, born — 31; 1837, who married (March 10, 1857) Solomon Chapman; Leroy B., born April 14, 1841, who married (Jan. 11, 1862) Sarah Jane Worden—a third cousin; Ebenezer D., born Aug. 4, 1842, who married (Sept. 12, 1867) Minerva Cooper; Rachel A., born Nov. 29, 1844, who married (Aug. 6, 1863) Daniel Worden—a second cousin—and died May 7, 1878; and Charles A., born July 14, 1848, who died Jan. 30, 1849. Her sons, Leroy B. and Ebenezer D., were in the army of the Potomac during the late civil war; they were both wounded, and now (1880) draw pensions from the Government. Her husband, John W. Worden, was born in Wilkesbarre, Luzerne Co., Pa., March 26, 1815, and died in Tompkins Co., N. Y., Jan. 10, 1867. She now (1880) resides at No. 25 South Plain St., Ithaca, Tompkins County, New York.

20. XIX. Sarah Ann Van Sickle, the seventh child of Abraham and Rachel, was born in Cayuga (now Tompkins) County, New York, about the year 1817, and was married in the same county to *George Higley*, farmer, son of Timothy Higley, by whom she had ten children; namely, Mary, Hannah, Maria, Darius, Charles, George, Delilah, Diana, John, and Emery. They removed to Huron County, Ohio, and from thence to Hillsdale County, Michigan, where they now (1880) live on their farm. P. O., Cambria Mills.

21. XX. George Van Sickle, the eighth child of Abraham and Rachel, was born in Tompkins County, New York, Oct. —, 1820.

He was married in Huron County, Ohio, to *Angeline*, daughter of Andrew Robinson, by whom he had six children; I. Marcus, born about 1841; II. Henry; III. Catharine, who died young; IV. Alfred; V. Lyman; and VI. Josephine. He has separated from his wife, and now (1880) resides in New London, Huron County, Ohio.

22. XXI. Selah Van Sickle, the ninth child of Abraham and Rachel, was born in Tompkins County, New York, on New Year's day, 1822. He was married at Ithaca, New York, March 15, 1847, to *Sarah M.*, daughter of Mary (Wicks) and James Olivett, of Sharon, Connecticut, by whom he had eight children; I. John James, born March 25, 1848; II. Margaret Ann, born Jan. 7, 1850; III. George, born Jan. 7, 1853, who died July 8, 1853; IV. Charles W., born July 4, 1854; V. Frances M., born Sept. 10, 1856; VI. Augusta, born Aug. 21, 1860, who died Nov. 21, 1863; VII. Josephine, born Jan. 10, 1863, who died Nov. 10, 1863; and VIII. Bennie A., born Feb. 3, 1866. His wife, Sarah M., was born in Columbia County, New York, May 7, 1821. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) resides at Dryden, Tompkins County, New York.

24. XXII. Richard Henry Van Sickle, the eleventh child of Abraham and Rachel, was born in Tompkins County, New York, June 14, 1827. He served about one year in the late civil war, (in Company G, 42nd Regiment, 2nd Division Illinois Volunteer Infantry) being enrolled on the 30th of September, 1864, and receiving an honorable discharge at Nashville, Tennessee, June 14, 1865. He was married in Lena, Stephenson County, Illinois, September 25, 1866, to *Louisa*, daughter of Martin Murphy of the same place, by whom he had four children; I. Fred. Martin, born Oct. 9, 1867; II. John Wilber, born Dec. 5, 1873, who died Sept. 26, 1875; III. George, born Sept. 29, 1875; and IV. Charles, born Aug. 22, 1878. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) lives on his own farm near Lena, Stephenson County, Illinois.

25. XXIII. Julia Ann Van Sickle, the twelfth child of Abraham and the first child of his second wife, Elizabeth, (Paine) was born in Tompkins County, New York, October 15, 1844. She married (Dec. 6, 1873) *Jonathan Bonney*, son of Peter Bonney. By another account, she is said to have married *Peter Dennis*, son of Margaret (Van Sickle) and Christopher Dennis. She now (1880) resides in Tompkins County, New York.

26. XXIV. Charles Van Sickle, the thirteenth child of Abraham and the second child by his second wife, Elizabeth, and youngest child of both, was born in Tompkins County, New York, February 24, 1846. He was married in Jo Daviess County, Wisconsin, November 21, 1867, to *Anna*, sister to Louisa, Richard Henry Van Sickle's wife, and daughter of Martin Murphy of Lena, Stephenson County, Illinois, by whom he had four children; I. Martin Edward, born Aug. 25, 1868; II. James J., born March 19, 1871; III. Charles Irvin, born

March 3, 1875; and IV. Mary Emma, born Oct. 11, 1877. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) lives on his own farm near Lena, Stephenson County, Illinois.

28. XXV. Thomas Van Sickle, the second child of Sarah (Court-right) and Andrew, was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, May 10, 1803. About the year 1805, he was taken by his parents to Western New York; thence, in the autumn of 1817, to Southern Ohio (Gallia County), and from thence to Indiana, where he is said to have been a trader with the Indians for several years. It is said that he could speak the Indian language with fluency, while the habit of speaking that language embarrassed him in the use of the English. He returned to Gallia County, Ohio, where he was married on the 4th of December, 1828, to *Miss Barbara Wigner*, by whom he had three children; all of whom are deceased. He is said to have married a second wife. He was a very stout muscular man. He removed to Iowa, and settled in Chickasaw County, where he resided until his death, which occurred on the 7th of March, 1874, or 1877.

29. XXVI. Jacob Van Sickle, the third child of Andrew and Sarah, was born on the Mohawk River, January 3, 1805. He was married in Clayton County, Iowa, on the 20th of September, 1855, to *Mrs. Mary Eastman*, widow of Peter Eastman. No children. He died at Girard, Clayton County, Iowa, Oct. 15. 1869, or 1873.

30. XXVII. Martin D. Van Sickle, the fourth child of Andrew and Sarah, was born in Cayuga (now Tompkins) County, New York, December 10, 1806. He was married in Clayton County, Iowa, January 11, 1837, to *Marilla*, daughter of Peter and Mary Eastman, from Huron County, Ohio, by whom he had six children—three sons and three daughters; all of whom are deceased. His youngest son died in the late civil war. His wife is also deceased. He was for some time employed as an interpreter, being well versed in Indian dialects. His present residence is not known.

31. XXVIII. Hannah E. Van Sickle, the fifth child and oldest daughter of Andrew and Sarah, was born in Cayuga (now Tompkins) County, New York, September 12, 1808, or August 28, 1807. She was married at White Oak Springs, Iowa County, Illinois, October 1, 1828, to *Peter Fitzgerald*, by whom she had nine children—four sons and five daughters. Her husband, Peter Fitzgerald, died at Lancaster, Wisconsin, July 8, 1859. She died on the first day of January, 1877 or 1878.

32. XXIX. Eliza Van Sickle, the sixth child of Andrew and Sarah, was born in Cayuga (now Tompkins) County, New York, April 14, 1810. She was married at Galena, Jo Daviess County, Illinois, on the 10th of October, 18—, to *Alexander Simpson*, by whom she had several children. Nothing more is known of their history.

33. XXX. Almira Van Sickle, the seventh child of Andrew and Sarah, was born in Cayuga (now Tompkins) County, New York, June

8, 1812. She married a Frenchman by the name of *De Breda*, a well-educated man, by whom she had a large family of children. Her husband is deceased. Nothing more is known of their history.

35. XXXI. Sergeant DeWitt Clinton Van Sickle, the ninth child of Andrew and Sarah, was born in Cayuga (now Tompkins) County, New York, March 16, 1816. In the autumn of 1817, he was taken by his parents to Southern Ohio (Gallia County), thence, about the year 1820, to Vermillion County, Indiana, and from thence, in the autumn of 1827, he went to the lead mines in Jo Daviess County, Illinois (the present site of Galena), where he went to mining, and was successful; after remaining there awhile, he sold out and went to the lead mines in Iowa (the present site of Dubuque), where he also found the mining business profitable, but was soon driven away by hostile Indians. He served as second Sergeant in the Black Hawk War* of 1832, in which he was wounded, and narrowly escaped death by having his horse shot under him. At the close of the war he went to Muscoda, Wisconsin, where he, with others, built a furnace for smelting lead ore; from thence he went to Clayton County, Iowa (which was then in possession of the Indians), where he kept an Indian trading-house, spending much time also in his favorite pastime—hunting wild beasts, which then roamed the forests in hordes. He and his youngest brother, Moses E. Van Sickle, were great hunters, and have been known to kill eight bears in a cave in one day. It is said that even the Indians were not better hunters than they; for they knew no fear, and killed all the game that came in their way; such as foxes, wolves, deer, elk, bears, wild-cats, panthers, etc. In one day they killed twelve deer. In some of his hunting excursions he would find “bee-trees,” from which he would obtain a barrel of honey in one season; and he remarks that “bear-meat and wild honey will make the hunter strong.” He was twice married; both times in Clayton County, Iowa; first, on the 8th of February, 1836, to *Sarah*, daughter of James Bonnell, of Tippecanoe, Indiana, by whom he had eleven children; I. and II. John Sidney and Ira Finch (who died May 10, 1843), twins, born Oct. 17, 1837; III. and IV. Sarah and Elizabeth, twins, born Sept. 18, 1839; (son and daughter—twins—born dead Oct. 10, 1840); V. Lora Jané, born June 12, 1842 (deceased); VI. Ann Drusilla, born June 8, 1844; VII. Lydia Mahala, born Oct. 11, 1846; VIII. Andrew M., born Dec. 27, 1851; IX. DeWitt Clinton, born March 8, 1853; X. Hannah A., born July 15, 1855; and XI. Douglas, born

* **Black Hawk's War.**—Black Hawk was a chief of the Sacs and Foxes, who refused to leave his hunting-grounds on the Mississippi, though they had been bought by the United States some years before. The militia of Illinois were called out to protect the settlers who had purchased these lands, and Black Hawk retreated into what is now Iowa. In the spring of 1832, however, he re-crossed the Mississippi; and his followers, separating into squads, ravaged the whole Rock River country. Gen. Scott was sent against them; but at Chicago, the cholera, then epidemic and very fatal in the United States, broke out among his troops, and he was unable to reach the scene of action. The Indians, however, were driven north to the Wisconsin River, defeated in two battles, and removed to a reservation near the present capital [Des Moines] of Iowa. Thither also in time went Black Hawk, who had been captured, and was convinced by a visit to the Eastern cities that resistance to the pale-faces was hopeless. —*Quackenbos's American History.*

June 1, 1857, who died young. His wife, Sarah, died at McGregor, Clayton County, Iowa, July 3, 1862. He next married (Feb. 9, 1863) Mrs. Emma C., widow of Peter Cameron, sister to Marilla (Martin Van Sickle's wife), and daughter of Mary (Coleman) and Peter Eastman, of Huron County, Ohio, by whom he had one son, Sherman C., born April 10, 1866, who died Aug. 20, 1868. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) lives on his own farm near Elkader, Clayton County, Iowa, sixteen miles from the Mississippi river, where he is accustomed nearly every fall and spring to go hunting and fishing. He and his wife, Emma C., have received many premiums and diplomas at the Iowa State Fair from time to time, for agricultural products, such as corn and native wines; also for various kinds of fancy work. As he looks back for more than forty years over the hardships, dangers and triumphs of pioneer life, he seems almost to regret that those boundless prairies are all fenced in, and the plentiful game and native Red Men are hardly to be found.

His second wife, Emma C. Eastman, was born in Huron County, Ohio, April 24, 1823. She married (March 23, 1846) Peter Cameron, of Oneida County, New York, and removed to La Crosse, Wisconsin, where they kept an Indian trading-house for seven years, when her husband died. In 1855 she removed to Elkader, Clayton County, Iowa, where she was married to her present husband. Of a romantic and poetic disposition, she is also possessed of great versatility and endurance. During her residence among the Indians, she saw no whites, except her husband and a few other traders, and learned the Indian dialect and customs. From the Indians she also learned the names and uses of many medicinal herbs and roots of the forest, as well as their nativity and appearance. She has traveled extensively, and speaks the French language passably well. Upon one occasion she swam across the Mississippi River, and at another time she shot and killed a deer. Among other events of her eventful life, she was present at the marriage of Jefferson Davis to Zachary Taylor's daughter. At one time she was one hundred miles from neighbors, and three days without food. Her grandfather, Charles Eastman, was born in Dryden, New York. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and lived to be 107 years old. Her father, Peter Eastman, died in Clayton County, Iowa, January 12, 1854.

THE BLESSING ABOVE ALL OTHERS.

BY EMMA CAMERON VAN SICKLE.

Who shall tell the worth of Health?
Who can rightly prize the blessing
Better than the untold wealth
All the miser's soul possessing;
Wealth will bring its weight of care;
Doubts and dangers are its share,
On the weary spirit pressing.

Health—it is a priceless boon—
Nothing its delight can measure;
Let it be denied—how soon
Man will tire of toil and pleasure—
Health alone can give them zest;
'Tis itself the greatest treasure;
All without it are unblest.

Look at him who toils for fame,
'Ere it comes his head is hoary;
Though in future years his name
Bright may gild his country's story,
Yet when all his toils are o'er,
Health and peace he knows no more—
Vain for him is all his glory.

A COUNTRY HOME FOR ME.

BY EMMA CAMERON VAN SICKLE.

I do not ask that city spires
May 'round my mansion rise;
But that my home may be where trees
Are pointing to the skies;
Where flows the silvery mountain rill
With sweet and merry sound,
And echoes from the hunter's gun
Shall through the woods resound.

I cannot like the city pomp,
Its fashions and its pride;
I'd rather dwell within a cot
Upon the mountain side;
Where blooms the early tulip tree,
The egiantine and rose;
And where beside the rivulet
The fragrant violet grows.

I would not give my mountain home,
Its happiness and health,
For all the city's palaces,
Its pleasures and its wealth;
I love to breathe the mountain air,
And roam where all is free;
Let others choose a city life,
But a country home for me!

36. XXXII. Lieutenant Moses E. Van Sickle, the tenth child of Andrew and Sarah, was born in Tioga County, New York, July 6, 1815. He was three times married; first, at Lancaster, Wisconsin, Nov. 11, 1838, to *Emma C.*, sister to Marilla (Martin Van Sickle's wife), and daughter of Mary (Coleman) and Peter Eastman, of Huron Co., Ohio, from whom he was divorced about two years after. He next married *Isabelle Evans*, from whom he also separated in a short time. He next married (in Clayton Co., Iowa, Dec. 25, 1850) *Eliza W.*, daughter of Henry Butcher, of Mecklenburg, Germany, by whom he had three children; I. John Henry, born Aug. 7, 1852, who married Hannah A. Van Sickle, the youngest daughter of DeWitt Clinton Van Sickle; II. Frederick Eugene, born June 15, 1857, who died July 10, 1857; and III. Eliza Magdalene, born Jan. 18, 1860, who is now (1880) a school-teacher. His third wife, Eliza W., was born Sept. 19, 1832, and died Jan. 28, 1860. He has had an eventful life, having served in three wars; viz., the Black Hawk War of 1832, in which he served as Lieutenant; the Mexican War* of 1846, and the Rebellion of 1861, in which he served about three years in the 33rd Reg't, Wis. Volunteers, having also endured all the hardships and privations of pioneer life. After going to Iowa in 1834, he followed hunting for a livelihood, and being among the Indians a great deal, learned several languages, and was employed by the government as interpreter. He was a noted hunter, and one circumstance worthy of notice is that he went into a cave in the rocks, and shot nine black bears. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) resides at North McGregor, Clayton County, Iowa.

37. XXXIII. Sarah Ann Van Sickle, the eleventh child of Andrew and Sarah, was born in Gallia County, Ohio, February 4, 1818. She married *Walter James*. No further trace.

38. XXXIV Ursula Van Sickle, the twelfth child of Andrew and Sarah, was born in Vermillion County, Indiana, February 16, 1820. She married — *Wadsworth*. They now (1880) reside at Girard, Clayton County, Iowa.

39. XXXV. Ann Drusilla Van Sickle, the thirteenth and youngest child of Andrew and Sarah, was born in Vermillion County, Indiana,

*Mexican War.—Owing to a succession of revolutionary disturbances and civil wars, liberty brought few blessings to the Mexicans. The oppressive policy they pursued toward Texas, which was largely settled by American colonists, led to a revolution in that province, and the establishment of its independence in 1836. The annexation of Texas to the United States (1845), and the occupation of certain disputed territory by American troops, brought on a war between Mexico and the United States government in 1846. General Taylor, who was in command of a small force on the frontier, won the battles of Palo Alto [May 8, 1846] and Resaca de la Palma [May 9, 1846]; then crossing the Rio Grande, he stormed Monterey [Sept. 23, 1846], and at Buena Vista defeated the Mexican general, Santa Anna, at the head of an army three times the size of his own [Feb. 23, 1847]. The war thus gloriously begun was carried to a successful termination by General Winfield Scott (the veteran of Lundy's Lane), who after taking Vera Cruz [March 12, 1847], advanced into the interior, and fought his way to the capital, entering it in triumph (September 14, 1847). The Mexican authorities now consented to peace. By the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo they recognized the Rio Grande as the southern boundary of Texas, and for the sum of fifteen million dollars, relinquished to the United States New Mexico and California (February 2, 1848). It was in this year that the discovery of gold in California was made, and an unparalleled influx of emigrants to the Pacific coast began in consequence.—*Quackenbos's History of the World*.

August 19, 1822. She was twice married; first, in Jo Daviess County, Illinois, July 6, 1835, to Isham S. Harding, farmer, son of Isaac Harding, of Kentucky, by whom she had one son, Henry, born March 10, 1837, who was a soldier in the Union army, and died at Fort Snelling, Dec. 10, 1862. In 1836, they removed to Clayton County, Iowa, where her first husband, Isham S. Harding, died, and where she was next married (May 27, 1837) to *Edward G. Dickens*, farmer, son of John Dickens, by whom she had eleven children; William M., born March 26, 1839, who married (Nov. 22, 1864) Mary F. Baulear; Lucius N., born Jan. 8, 1841, who married (1st) (Dec. 16, 1866) Eunice E. Mead (who died March 22, 1877), and (2nd) Kate Clark, on the 18th of June, 1878; John W., born March 4, 1843, who married (Oct. —, 1872) Alice Luce; Moses E., born May 28, 1845, who married (April 15, 1872) Eveline Glover; Saphroni C., born Aug. 28, 1847, who married (Oct. 13, 1867) Lawrence Jennings; Charles C., born Dec. 12, 1849, who married (March 5, 1872) Lucinda Glover; Harriet E., born Feb. 29, 1852, who married (Dec. 10, 1872) Clarence A. Luce; Robert R., born Aug. 19, 1854, who married (Jan. —, 1872) Sarah Foote; Alice Josephine, born Feb. 16, 1857, who married (Nov. 14, 1877) William Lee; Mary J., born Oct. 31, 1859; and Lillian M., born Oct. 22, 1862. Her second husband, Edward G. Dickens, was born July 15, 1815. They now (1880) live on their farm in Alamakee Co., Iowa. P. O., North McGregor, Clayton County, Iowa.

40. XXXVI. Isaiah Van Sickle, the first child of Elizabeth (Rolson) and Cornelius, was born in Cayuga (now Tompkins) County, New York, November 3, 1809. In the autumn of 1817, he was taken by his parents to Central Ohio. He was married in Delaware County, Ohio, January 21, 1835, to *Huldah*, daughter of Thomas Carney, by whom he had two children; I. a daughter, Eliza Jane, born April 25, 1836; and II. a son, Volney, born Feb. 13, 1838; both of whom were born in Delaware County, Ohio. His wife, Huldah, was born in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, March 6, 1816. In the autumn of 1846, he removed from Ohio to Indiana, and settled on a farm in Elkhart Co., where he resided until the Spring of 1873, when he removed to Minnesota, and settled on a farm in Houston County, where he lived until his death, which occurred July 12, 1876. He was a farmer by occupation. His property is still (1880) retained by his widow. Her P. O., address is Houston, Minnesota.

41. XXXVII. Selah Van Sickle, the second child of Cornelius and Elizabeth, was born in Cayuga (now Tompkins) County, N. Y., June 8, 1812. In the autumn of 1817, he was taken by his parents to Central Ohio. He was married in Delaware County, Ohio, Oct. 2, 1834, to *Mary*, daughter of Harlock Dunham, by whom he had ten children; I. Adolphus, born Dec. 6, 1835; II. Lucretia, born Feb. 26, 1839; III. George Washington, born Feb. 22, 1841; IV. Thomas Harlock, born June 2, 1843; V. Selah, born Sept. 16, 1845; VI.

Charles Cornelius, born Feb. 3, 1849, who died March 13, 1851; VII. Francis Edward, born Dec. 16, 1851; VIII. Arthur Henry, born May 3, 1854; IX. Frederick James, born April 13, 1858, and X. Clarence Edgerton, born March 31, 1860.

In the spring of the year 1845, he removed to Nauvoo—"the City of the Saints,"—Hancock County, Illinois. While there he painted a life-size portrait of Brigham Young, in an attitude selected by the subject, which he styled "Delivering the Law of the Lord;" and all who came to see the portrait, pronounced it life-like. He remained at Nauvoo City about one year, thence removed to Michigan, and settling at White Pigeon, St. Joseph County, and from thence, in 1851, to Delaware County, Ohio. While living there, he painted the Panorama of the Life of Christ, which was commenced in 1853, and completed in about one year; it was highly praised by all who saw it. In 1857 he spent seven months in Athens County, Ohio, at the then celebrated spiritual circle held at Jonathan Koon's rooms, where, under the supposed direction of the presiding spirit of the circle, he executed a work of art denominated an "Illustration of the Philosophy of Nature," or the Subdivision of the Celestial and Terrestrial elements and the mental conditions, divided into seven grand spheres with the God sphere, or the heaven of heavens, which he regards as the true Cabalistic Philosophy. In August of 1857, he removed to Morrow County, Ohio, and settled on a farm where he remained until the summer of 1863, when he removed to Michigan, and settled in Clinton County; thence, in 1866, to Lansing (Michigan); and in the autumn of the same year, he removed to Greenbush Township, Clinton County, Michigan, and settled on a farm near Eureka. In 1873 he removed to Marshall County, Iowa; and from thence, in 1876, back to Clinton County, Michigan, and settled on his farm near Eureka, where he now (1880) lives.

In regard to his religious belief, he may be considered a Pantheist. He has summed up his ideas of God as follows: "God, in his being is a monad, or indivisible substance; in his nature is duad, or male and female; and in his manifestations to us is a triad, or father, mother, and offspring; consequently man is the highest manifestation of God to man." The following will give some idea of his metaphysical mind:

How dare I think, and speak that thought	They burn obedient to controlling laws;
And tell the world my name?	The seeming strife of incoherent matter
And whence I am, and who my kinsmen are,	Is governed by a general cause.
And what is my employment here?	In chaos long it acted
A word, whose name I am, hath end	Before it sought the light;
In neither cause; all space I fill;	Emerging out of darkness brought
I leap within my being, and no space is found.	This lesson to our craving minds;
My kinsmen fill myself, and all are one,	That light and darkness are but <i>names</i> ;
Who in Eternal acting cause can act;	The world is occupied with shallow games;
This cause is Love; this love inspires	But all subserves the mighty plan,
Through all the Universe, its sounding lyres;	The harmony of Nature's God to Godlike
It kindles sacrificial fires;	man.

He is a man of warm and generous feelings, and superior intellect; he is a natural orator, and had he received a collegiate education, might

have filled almost any office of Church, State, or Nation. He is a gifted artist; his portraits and other paintings are life-like, while his panorama of the life of Christ indicates talent and genius of a peculiar order, such as are rarely met with.

His wife, Mary, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, May 30, 1816. Her grandfather's and her great grandfather's name was Jonathan Dunham. The first Dunham who came from England was a Puritan and a Presbyterian minister. He purchased a large tract of land on Martha's Vineyard, where he went to church on horseback with his wife behind him. The Indians did not molest him, but let him pass; they said he was "a good man"—"me no shoot Dunham." The ancestors of the Dunham Family in America, were among the early settlers of the New England States.

42. XXXIX. Sarah K. Van Sickle, the third child and oldest daughter of Cornelius and Elizabeth, was born in Cayuga (now Tompkins) County, New York, September 14, 1814. In the autumn of 1817, she was taken by her parents to Central Ohio. She was married in Delaware County, Ohio, on the 5th of January, 1840, to *Austin Beddow*, farmer, by whom she had two children; I. a son, Cornelius, born Oct. 24, 1840, who was killed at the battle of Chattanooga, Nov. 27, 1863; and II. a daughter, Mary, born June 21, 1849, who married (July 20, 1879) C. L. Keith. Her husband, Austin Beddow, was born in Virginia, May 9, 1814. She "is one of the largest of human beings," weighing over 300 pounds. About the year 1846, they removed to Michigan, and from thence, in 1852, to Massillon, Cedar County, Iowa, where they now (1880) live on their farm.

43. XL. Seymour Van Sickle, the fourth child of Cornelius and Elizabeth, was born in Cayuga (now Tompkins) County, New York, January 8, 1817; and, in the autumn of the same year, he was taken by his parents to Central Ohio. He was married at White Pigeon, St. Joseph County, Michigan, September 8, 1849, to *Hannah*, daughter of William McGaffey, by whom he had seven children; I. Alice, born Jan. 29, 1851; II. Lemuel, born Nov. 25, 1852, who died in infancy; III. Loudisa, born May 23, 1854; IV. Emma Jane, born March 23, 1856; V. Seymour, born March 6, 1858, who died in infancy; VI. Mary E., born July 4, 1859, who is now a school-teacher; and VII. Frank, who died in infancy. About the year 1855 he removed to Indiana, and settled in La Grange County, where his wife, Hannah (who was born May 14, 1822), died June 27, 1861. He served as a private in the late civil war, and died (September 1, 1862) while in the service at Winchester, Virginia.

44. LXI. Levi H. Van Sickle, the fifth child of Cornelius and Elizabeth, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, August 15, 1819, and was married in the same county on the 12th of September, 1844, to *Sarah E.*, daughter of James Cave, of Virginia, by whom he had three children—all sons; I. Lester, born Aug. 14, 1845; II. Oscar, born April 19, 1847; and III. Jasper, born Jan. 22, 1849; all of whom were born in Delaware County, Ohio. In 1840 he went to Ogle County, Illinois, and while there followed the business of teaming to Chicago, when that place

was but a village, with the logs of the old fort still remaining. Returning to Ohio in 1844, he married and remained there seven years, thence removing to Cedar County, Iowa. He is a stock raiser and general farmer, and now (1880) lives on his own farm near Massillon.

In his religious belief he is a Universalist, having joined that church in 1859. His reasons for believing in the future life, as stated by himself, are as follows: Thought and intellect are ethereal and immortal; reasoning from analogy, as we cannot destroy a blade of grass, even. For the physical world there is a law of decomposition and change; but not of extinction. So, according to all evidence, the spirit must live forever; the change called *death*, is but the gate-way through which the spirit passes to a higher life. The demand for continued life is stronger than any other demand of human nature. As life is too short for us to perfect anything, its very incompleteness argues its continuance. The present life crowds us with duties and burdens; and at its close, leaves us exhausted; yet with thirsting souls, whose thirst will be quenched in the wisdom and love of Heaven's immortal clime.

"Lo! the humble flower that's lying
In your pathway, may contain
Some elixir, that the dying
Generations sought in vain."

45. XLII. Elizabeth Maria Van Sickle, the sixth child of Cornelius and Elizabeth, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, February 7, 1822, and was married in the same county on the 25th of December, 1848, to *Henry A. Smith*, farmer, son of Warren Smith, of Morrow County, Ohio. She had five children; I. Ethan Allen, born July 11, 1849; II. Olive Caroline, born Jan. 19, 1852; III. Evaline, born Sept. 28, 1853, who is now (1880) a school teacher; IV. Henry Ames, born Nov. 27, 1855; and V. Elizabeth Maria, born Jan. 28, 1860.

Her husband, Henry A. Smith, was born in Rutland Co., Vermont, June 21, 1825. His early life, like that of many of the Green Mountain boys, was spent in poverty and toil. At an early age he removed with his father to Morrow Co., O., which being then a new country, afforded few advantages for education. At the age of 23 he was married, and the following year (1849) removed with his wife and infant son, to the wilds of Michigan, and settled in Clinton County north of Rochester Colony, when there was no settlement between his house and the Straits of Mackinaw (Michilimackinack), and where they endured all the hardships and privations of pioneer life. His farming implements were an ax and iron wedge. The first season he raised a crop of corn among the brush, which furnished their bread, while the streams and forests supplied them with fish and game. During one of his hunting excursions he encountered a bear cub, which he shot but did not kill. It ran away and the mother returned for revenge. He fired at her, and, supposing he had killed her, approached before reloading his gun; he had also lost his knife; and when the seemingly dead bear arose to attack him, he aimed a blow at her head with the gun stock, which she warded off—a second blow shivered the gun stock from the barrel, while at the same time the bear struck him in the face and felled him senseless. When he became conscious, the bear was standing guard over him. In desperation he attempted to keep her at bay by thrusting his hand into the corner of her mouth and grasping her lips with all his force; but she closed her jaws upon his right arm. With his other hand he struck her a powerful blow upon the nose, and after severe efforts suc-

ceeded in regaining his feet, and as she was too close to him to strike him with her paw, the struggle resolved itself into a "rough and tumble fight." Man and beast rolled over and under each other, the man dealing frequent blows upon her ribs at every turn, until they were near enough for him once more to seize his gun barrel, with which he battered her skull until she released her hold upon his arm, and sank dying upon the ground. He again became unconscious, and has never entirely recovered from the effects of the conflict. Although a powerful man, he says the thought of his wife and children gave him the requisite strength and courage to hold out for the time the struggle lasted. Previous to the bear conflict, he had a wrestling match with the celebrated Chuckey, a powerful Chippeway Indian, whom he threw and nearly killed; after this the Indians far and near respected him for his strength, and said—"me no wrestle with Smith, he too much for me." He is somewhat broken in constitution, having had a life of hardships and vicissitudes. He now (1880) lives on his own farm, which he cleared (near Eureka, Clinton Co., Mich.) The Deed of the land Mr. Smith located in the State, was signed by Zachary Taylor, in 1850, as is shown by the Warrant* given below. The author worked for Mr. Smith on a farm in Morrow County, Ohio, the summer before he removed to the State of Michigan.

46. XLIII. Mary Van Sickle, the seventh child of Cornelius, and the first child of his second wife, Sarah, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, April 25, 1823; and was married in the same county on the 6th of August, 1840, to *Chauncey Finch*, farmer, son of Isaac Finch, by whom she had five children—all sons; I. Lamoil; II. Orlando; III. Amasa; IV. Homer; etc. About the year 1849, they removed to White Pigeon, St. Joseph County, Michigan; thence, about 1850, back to Delaware County, Ohio, and from thence, about the year 1856, to Iowa, and settled in Cedar County, where they lived until about the year 1877, thence removing to Greene County (Iowa), where they now (1880) reside. The author lived with Mr. Finch in the autumn and winter of 1848.

47. XLIV. Caroline Van Sickle, the eighth child of Cornelius, and the second child of his second wife, Sarah, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, on the first day of June, 1825, and was married in the same county on the 30th of October, 1841, to *Sanford Keen*, farmer, son of Ezra Keen, by whom she had four children—one son and three daughters; I. Fidelia, born Dec. 22, 1842, who married (Jan. 1, 1862) Almon

* THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

KNOW YE, That in pursuance of an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to raise for a limited time an additional military force and for other purposes," approved February 11th, 1847, John Smyth, Private in Captain Sprague's Company, Eighth Regiment United States Infantry,—having deposited in the GENERAL LAND OFFICE A WARRANT in his favor, numbered 36,374—THERE IS THEREFORE GRANTED BY THE UNITED STATES unto Henry A. Smith, assignee of said John Smyth, and to his heirs, the West half of the North-West quarter of Section ten, and the East half of the North-East quarter of Section nine, in Township eighth, North, of Range two West, in the District of Sands subject to sale at Ionia, Michigan, containing one hundred and sixty acres,—according to the Official Plat of the Survey of the said Land returned to the GENERAL LAND OFFICE by the SURVEYOR GENERAL, which said tracts have been located in satisfaction of the above mentioned Warrant, in pursuance of the act of Congress above mentioned, approved February 11th, 1847. TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said parts of said sections of land, with the appurtenances thereof, unto the said Henry A. Smith, and to his heirs and assigns forever.

In Testimony Whereof, I, Zachary Taylor, President of the United States of America, have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed. **GIVEN** under my hand at the CITY OF WASHINGTON the first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and of the INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES the seventy-fourth.



BY THE PRESIDENT,

Z. Taylor.

By Tho's. Ewing, Sec'y.

N. Sargent, Recorder of the General Land Office

Brown; II. Joseph, born May 12, 1849, who married (May 11, 1873) Laurinda J. Terwilliger; III. Maria, born Oct. 18, 1855, who married (May 11, 1873) Charles H. Floyd; and IV. Mary, born Nov. 11, 1859, who married (Sept. 25, 1879) James Terwilliger. In 1849 they removed to Michigan, and settled on a farm in Clinton County, where they lived until 1871, when they removed to Kansas, and settled on a farm near Concordia, Cloud County, where they now (1880) reside.

49. XLV. Hiland Hulbert Van Sickle, the tenth child of Cornelius and the fourth child of his second wife, Sarah, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, February 2, 1830. He was twice married; first, in the same county, on the 6th of January, 1853, to *Ann Maria*, daughter of John White, by whom he had five children—all daughters; I. Margaret, born Jan. 20, 1854; II. Mary Elizabeth, born Oct. 17, 1856; III. Sophia Adell, born April 2, 1858, who died April 4, 1872; IV. Adelia Maria, born Jan. 4, 1862; and V. Kate Capitolia, born March 4, 1865. In the spring of 1856, he removed to the State of Michigan, and settled in Gratiot County, Washington Township. In 1862 he removed to his father's farm in Essex Township, Clinton County (Michigan), where he remained about two years, and took care of his father until his death, after which he settled up the affairs of the estate; he then removed to Greenbush Township (Clinton County, Michigan), and settled on a farm where his wife, Ann Maria, died January 14, 1867. He was next married in Henry County, Ohio, September 24, 1870, to *Mrs. Phæbe McCormick* with whom he only lived about one year, when they agreed to disagree, and finally separated without issue. Though a farmer, he has worked at shoe-making and carpentry, and is also a violinist. He now (1880) lives on his farm in Greenbush Township, Clinton County, Michigan. P. O., St. Johns.

50. XLVI. Sanford Van Sickle, the eleventh child of Cornelius, and the fifth child of his second wife, Sarah, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, March 19, 1832. He was twice married; first, in the same county on the 6th of September, 1854, to *Reeba*, daughter of Christopher Lindemberger, by whom he had four children—all sons; I. DeWitt Clinton; II. Alvin; III. Cornelius; and IV. John. About the year 1857, he removed to Michigan, and settled in Gratiot County, where his wife, Reeba, died. He was next married in Gratiot County, Michigan to *Mary*, sister to his first wife, Reeba, and daughter of Christopher Lindemberger, by whom he had several children; (V.) 1st, William; (VI.) 2nd, Minnie; (VII.) 3rd, a son who died in infancy; (VIII.) 4th, a son, ———. All his sons, like their father, are violinists. In 1871, in company with Sanford Keen and family, he removed to Kansas, and settled in Cloud County, where he now (1880) lives on his farm near Concordia. He is a farmer by occupation.

51. XLVII. Lyman Van Sickle, the twelfth child of Cornelius and the sixth child of his second wife, Sarah, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, on the 11th of July, 1834. He was married in Clinton County,

Michigan, on the 27th of January, 1856, to *Martha*, daughter of Stephen McPherson, by whom he had three children—one son and two daughters; I. Adelpia Ellen, born March 27, 1857; II. Sarah Estella, born Sept. 4, 1859; and III. Albert Lyman, born Oct. 2, 1862. He was a farmer by occupation; and he was also a good violonist. (He and the author of this work resembled each other so closely when they were boys, that they were frequently mistaken for twin brothers.)

The great civil war of the Rebellion called into the field volunteer armies unexampled in moral strength, as well as in numbers. At each call for enlistments, thousands of true-hearted men rushed forth to the defence of their country. Many of these returned broken down by exposure and disease "to become lingering martyrs to the cause for which they fought;" while many others yielded up their lives for their country. Among the latter was Lyman Van Sickle. He enlisted on the 23rd of July, 1862, in Company G, Fifth Michigan Cavalry, and served as a private about two years. The motive which led him to the battlefield was not the desire of fame, but must be sought in a higher and nobler cause—his pure and lofty love of country. As a varied illustration of this, some of his letters written from the arena of action and suffering, to his family at home, are adduced—which for simple faith, pathos, and Spartan endurance in the midst of a yearning desire for home and friends, has seldom been surpassed.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.

Banks Barracks, Oct. 16, 1862.—Our Regiment is getting ready as fast as possible to go South. We are ordered to march next Thursday, and I am glad of it, for guard duty is very uncomfortable as our quarters are so cold.

If it is not Heaven's decree
That my life be spared for thee
I will spend it in the cause
Of our country's righteous laws;

Then do not lament for me
For in the life that is to come
Together we will happy be
And Heaven will be our home.

Washington, Dec. 11, 1862.—We left Detroit the 5th; we were on the road five days; arrived safe, and pitched our tents and spreading our clothes on the frozen ground, laid ourselves down to sleep. * * * * * It is a heathenish life to live. There are all kinds of men in the army; some only half-civilized, and being all together it restrains those who need no such restraint.

January 1, 1863.—Out on guard duty. From this time to the 1st of March we are doing nothing but lying in camp. I think it right to be here, and although it may cause anxious thoughts and falling tears to those we leave behind, yet say if we are not the ones to weep, who have left our homes and all that is near and dear to us, for hardships and deadly strife. But if we are to reap the fruits of our labor, and leave to our children a free government, we must set forth to strike a deadly blow at wrong. This is not a time to cry, but a time to pray and fight, and may God speed the right.

April 22, 1863.—DEAR WIFE: This finds me sitting by the roots of a pine-tree, on picket duty, four miles from Fairfax. * * * * * *July 8.*—We march on, some giving out and falling in their tracks, overcome with hard fighting at Gettysburg. May I never again witness the scenes of the past six weeks. You can read of the horrors of the battlefield, but to experience them is a different thing. Shall I ever see the boy and his mother, and the girls?— * * * One of those past times that I did not know how to appreciate, was when Adelpia was following me across the corn-field, and how well pleased she would be for hours asking questions, and playing in the dirt. It is one year since I enlisted to protect that flag whose colors represent the best government that ever blest humanity, and woe be to the traitor who tramples on its folds!

September 29, 1863.—Sick in the Hospital, King Street, Alexandria, Va. *Dec. 14.*—I have taken but one drink of liquor since I have been in the service, and hope you have confidence in my word that I am ever true to myself, and live in the strictest obedience to virtue. Trouble not yourself, nor fear that I will bring disgrace and shame upon myself and family.

(EXTRACTS FROM HIS NOTE BOOK.)—*Dec. 28, 1863.*—Came home on a furlough, staying three weeks, with my wife and children, and being visited by many warm friends. The parting again was heart-rending. Returned to Camp convalescent; arrived in Washington well, but homesick, and prepared my equipments ready for the front.

February 6, 1864.—DEAR WIFE: Alone in my tent, and my thoughts and prayers are for you. I am ready for the front, when called on. May you ever be able to bear the burden that is laid upon you, for it is great, and may you be comforted with aspiring thoughts and have an angel's wisdom.

His last letter :

Harrison Landing, James River, May 16, 1864.—DEAR MARTHA : I am still spared, and able to converse with you. I have not heard from you for a month, but hope soon to hear. I have been in very hard battles, and helped to destroy a rail-road—burned three trains of cars loaded with supplies for Lee's army. * * * * * *May 28.*—We have done some hard fighting with the saber—we make a business of fighting, and have got so used to it, we go at it as if to do a day's work in harvest. It is now seventeen days since we left the Potomac to destroy Lee's army, which we have done thoroughly. *June 6.*—Old Tavern Stand on the road to Richmond. Have been in three hard battles since I commenced this letter. One line of battle is ten miles long, fighting all the time. I hope to meet you soon, but not my will be done.

Home is where there's one to love,
The time may now be drawing near
When we shall meet no more to part ;
When eye will speak to answering eye
And heart to beating heart.
It matters not, I have oft been told
Where the body lies when the heart is cold.

These last words were prophetic ; for soon that " beating heart " was to beat no more. Eleven days later he was taken prisoner—lived seven days in the woods, and finally died on the 31st of August, 1864, in Andersonville prison, Macon County, Georgia. His widow now (1880) lives at Maple Rapids, Michigan.

52. XLVIII. Evaline Van Sickle, the thirteenth child of Cornelius and the seventh child of his second wife, Sarah, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, December 19, 1837. She was married in Clinton County, Michigan, August 7, 1853, to *Ayres Stevens*, farmer, son of Elnathan Stevens, of Delaware County, Ohio, by whom she had ten children ; I. Alice Isadore, born Oct. 18, 1854 ; II. Sarah Elizabeth, born Sept. 13, 1856 ; III. Ada Rose, born Sept. 26, 1859, who died Aug. 9, 1862 ; IV. Milton Ayres, born Oct. 7, 1861 ; V. Charles Edward, born Aug. 17, 1864 ; VI. Seldon Finney, born June 16, 1866 ; VII. Lyman Benton, born Oct. 9, 1868 ; VIII. Elnathan, born Oct. 9, 1870 ; IX. James Bernard, born Aug. 9, 1872 ; and X. Cornelius Hampton, born May 16, 1875. They now (1880) live on their farm in Essex Township, Clinton County, Michigan. P. O., Maple Rapids.

54. XLIX. Cornelius Van Sickle, the fifteenth child of Cornelius and the ninth child of his second wife, Sarah, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, March 12, 1842. He was married in Clinton County, Michigan, on the 10th of June, 1866, to *Sarah*, daughter of Thomas Stickney, by whom he had several children ; I. Carrie, born Nov. 27, 1867 ; II. Ada ; III. Kate ; IV. Charles ; and V. Allen. He is a farmer by occupation, and is also a violinist. He now (1880) lives on his farm in Montcalm County, Michigan. P. O., Howard City.

55. L. Asher A. Davis Van Sickle, the sixteenth child of Cornelius and the tenth child of his second wife, Sarah, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, March 18, 1844. He was married in Clinton Co., Michigan, January 31, 1864, to *Amanda Ellen*, sister to Martha, Ly-

man Van Sickle's wife, and daughter of Stephen McPherson, by whom he had four children; I. Joseph Delbert, born April 11, 1865; II. Sadie L., born June 21, 1867, who died August 19, 1874; III. Arthur Samuel, born March 5, 1871; and IV. Millie May, born July 23, 1876. He, like many of his brothers, is a violinist. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) lives on his farm in Essex Township, Clinton County, Michigan. P. O., Maple Rapids.

56. LI. Roselinda Van Sickle, the seventeenth child of Cornelius and the eleventh child of his second wife, Sarah, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, Sept. 9, 1846. In the spring of 1853, she was taken by her parents to the State of Michigan (Clinton County), where she was married on the 19th of February, 1863, to *William Henry Dunning*, by whom she had three children; I. Cora May, born July 21, 1865; II. Clyde Adell, born Oct. 22, 1870; and III. Mary, born May 4, 1876. They now (1880) live on their farm in Essex Township, Clinton County, Michigan. P. O., Maple Rapids.

58. LII. Isaac Van Sickle, the first child of Elias and Hannah, was born in Cayuga (now Tompkins) County, New York, October 29, 1810. In the autumn of 1817, he was taken by his parents to Southern Ohio (Gallia County), and from thence, in December, 1828, to Central Ohio, (Delaware County). He was married in Delaware County, Ohio, on the 17th of January, 1833, to *Mary Ann*, daughter of Elizabeth (Hillman) and Leonard Lott, by whom he had three children—one son and two daughters; I. Maria Cordelia, born Dec. 14, 1833; II. Myron Decatur, born Aug. 6, 1836; and III. Sarah Orinda, born Sept. 22, 1838; all of whom were born in Delaware Co., Ohio. His wife, Mary Ann, was born in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, September 26, 1808. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) lives on his own farm in Kingston Township, Delaware Co., Ohio. P. O., Berkshire.

60. LIII. Marcus Van Sickle, the third child of Elias and Hannah, was born in Cayuga (now Tompkins) County, New York, on the 14th of February, 1813. In the autumn of 1817, he was taken by his parents to Southern Ohio, and from thence, in December, 1828, to Central Ohio. He was twice married; both times in Delaware Co., Ohio; first, on the 21st of March, 1843, to *Charlotte*, daughter of Solomon Steward. His wife, Charlotte, died October 14, 1856, without issue. He next married (Feb. 9, 1857), *Alma Elizabeth*, widow of Peter Van Sickle, and daughter of Elizur Preece, by whom he had an only daughter, Mary Charlotte, born March 3, 1859. He was a farmer by occupation, and owned the farm on which he lived. He died in Delaware County, Ohio, on the 30th of December, 1858, two months before his child was born. His second wife, Alma Elizabeth, was born October 23, 1826, and died May 11, 1875.

61. LIV. William Van Sickle, the fourth child of Elias and Hannah, was born in Cayuga (now Tompkins) County, New York, January

5, 1815. In the autumn of 1817, he was taken by his parents to Southern Ohio, and from thence, in December, 1828, to Central Ohio. He was married in Will County, Illinois, November 9, 1837, to *Caroline O.*, daughter of Lysander Denny, by whom he had twelve children; I. Harriet Maria, born Nov. 15, 1838; II. Levi Marcus, born April 3, 1840; III. Martha Ann, born Feb. 3, 1842; IV. Angeline Alice, born July 17, 1843; V. Elias L., born June 7, 1845; VI. William L., born March 7, 1848; VII. Ida M., born Jan. 27, 1854, who died Oct. 19, 1857; VIII. Ira LeForest, born Dec. 3, 1857; IX. and X. Clarence M. and Carrie M. (twins), born March 30, 1860; XI. Albion E., born July 29, 1864; and XII. Jennie Lucinda, born April 9, 1867. He is a farmer by occupation. In June 1856 he removed from Illinois to Wisconsin, and settled in Trempealeau County, where he now (1880) lives on his own farm. P. O., Whitehall.

62. LV. Elizabeth Van Sickle, the fifth child of Elias and Hannah was born in Cayuga (now Tompkins) County, New York, on the 28th of May, 1816. In the autumn of 1817, she was taken by her parents to Southern Ohio, and from thence, in December, 1828, to Central Ohio. She was married in Delaware County, Ohio, June 24, 1847, to *Nehemiah M. White*, by whom she had two children; Hannah Louisa, born March 20, 1848, who married (Aug. 24, 1866) Carlton Auble; and Horace Van, born Oct. 18, 1851, who married (Nov. 19, 1871) Mary Belvil. They had an adopted daughter, Mary Eugene, who married (Oct. 23, 1870) John Hufford. Her husband, Nehemiah M. White, was born May 27, 1800, and died March 10, 1858. She now (1880) lives near Perrysburg, Wood County, Ohio.

63. LVI. Orrin Van Sickle, the sixth child of Elias and Hannah, was born in Gallia County, Ohio, May 5, 1818. In December, 1828, he was taken by his parents to Central Ohio. He was twice married; first, in Delaware (now Morrow) County, Ohio, on the first day of September, 1839, to *Elizabeth*, daughter of Peleg T. Sherman, of the same place, by whom he had ten children; I. Newton, born April 15, 1840; II. Huldah, born Sept. 6, 1842; III. Norman, born June 14, 1844, who died May 19, 1845; IV. John, born July 1, 1846; V. Frances, born Aug. 9, 1848, who died Jan. 13, 1849; VI. Fannie Maria, born Nov. 11, 1850, who died Oct. 17, 1851; VII. Norton, born April 21, 1852; VIII. Orrin, born April 3, 1854; IX. Orville F., born March 25, 1856, who died June 14, 1857; and X. Alvin, born Oct. 24, 1859. In the month of January, 1841, he settled in the woods in Peru Township, Delaware (now Morrow) County, Ohio, where he did the work of a pioneer. In his younger days, he was a man of uncommon physical strength, and a great wrestler; he had many a tussle, but was never thrown. He was a good violinist; and his house was a great resort for parties of young folks. His first wife, Elizabeth, was born Jan. 10, 1819, and died Oct. 29, 1870. She was the only person present at the birth of the wonderful Double Babe, and it is supposed that the shock to her nervous system

hastened her death. He next married (in Morrow County, Ohio, Sept. 5, 1871) *Mary Louisa*, daughter of Samuel H. Smith, of Loudon County, Virginia, by whom he had two children—both daughters; (XI.) 1st, *Ida May*, born June 3, 1872; and (XII.) 2nd, *Blanche L.*, born March 2, 1876. His second wife, *Mary Louisa*, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, April 10, 1839. Before her marriage she traveled with the Morrow County Double Babe* in the capacity of nurse. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) lives on his own farm, which he cleared, in Peru Township, Morrow County, Ohio. P. O., Bennington.

64. LVII. Nelson Van Sickle, the seventh child of *Elias* and *Hannah*, was born in Gallia County, Ohio, on the 22nd of November, 1819. In December, 1828, he was taken by his parents to Central Ohio. He was married in Delaware County, Ohio, on the 24th of January, 1847, to *Phæbe*, daughter of *Wheeler Sherman*, of Marion County, Ohio, by whom he had two children; I. a daughter, *Sarah Jane*, born Aug. 21, 1852; and II. a son, *Almon*, born Oct. 7, 1854. His wife, *Phæbe*, was born Feb. 26, 1821. He first lived on a farm in Porter Township, Delaware County, (Ohio), where the author lived with him in the Spring and Summer of 1849. In 1851 he settled in the woods in Peru Township, Morrow County, Ohio, where he did the work of a pioneer. In his younger days he was a good violinist. He

* **The Double Babe.**—This wonderful double child was born in Peru Township, Morrow County, Ohio, on the 12th of October, 1870. Its delivery was easy and natural, being accomplished without medical assistance. At its birth it weighed about twelve pounds, and was in all respects a hearty, healthy child. This child had two perfect and well-formed heads, one a little smaller than the other, yet both having a fine mental organization; it had two perfect and well-formed necks; two pairs of shoulders and arms, and two bodies, to the navel, which it had in common, and at which the two bodies were united and formed one body with one continuous spine; while the genital organs were those of one female child; it also had two hearts, two stomachs, and "every evidence of two perfect beings and separate existences, until they were united at the navel." On one side were two well-formed legs, extending at right angles from the body, and at an equal distance from each head. They were perfect in all respects, with the exception of a slight twist in one of the feet. At the other side of the body, opposite the two legs, was a double leg, or two legs united in one, which extended also at right angles, and terminated in a club-foot, on which were two heels, and eight toes imperfectly formed. "The child or children, when lying on their backs formed a cross—that is, the body or two bodies united, with a head at each end, forming one straight line, and the two sets of legs, running at right angles from the body, formed another straight line." Each lived independently of the other. This child or children were undoubtedly the most remarkable and interesting freak of Nature ever known. They were remarkably bright and beautiful, and attracted a great many visitors. The first public exhibition of these children (*Mina* and *Minnie Finley*), was at Delaware, Ohio (Jan. 31, 1871), where the author saw them. They were next exhibited at Columbus, Ohio, and at Newark and Zanesville (Ohio); also at Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Reading, and Philadelphia (Pa.); and at Trenton, New Brunswick, Elizabeth, and Newark (New Jersey), from whence they were taken to Boston, Massachusetts, where the children died (July 18, 1871), being nine months and six days old. "They always met with a kind and hearty reception wherever they were exhibited," and were highly admired by all who saw them, as being the greatest curiosity that has ever lived in human form, as well as for their beauty and intelligence; while they seemed to possess a peculiar charm which drew large crowds to see them, and who always signified sympathy, admiration and astonishment. All ranks and classes visited them; most visitors praised their beauty, intelligence, and loveliness, many saying that they were the most beautiful children that they had ever beheld.

"None like me since the days of Eve,
None such, perhaps, will ever live."

The mother of this wonderful double child, *Mrs. Ann Eliza Finley*, was the daughter of *Samuel Markes*, formerly from Harrison County, Virginia. She was born in Champaign County, Ohio, July 28, 1836, and was married to *Joseph Finley*, June 6th, 1859. She had three other children previous to the birth of this, but there was nothing peculiar about them; she also had a daughter, born Jan. 24, 1874 there being nothing peculiar about her.

is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) lives on his own farm which he cleared in Peru Township, Morrow County, O. P. O., Bennington.

65. LVIII. Ira Van Sickle, the eighth child of Elias and Hannah, was born in Gallia County, Ohio, February 25, 1821. In December, 1828, he was taken by his parents to Central Ohio. He was married in Delaware County, Ohio, March 21, 1843, to *Ruth*, sister to Charlotte, Marcus Van Sickle's first wife, and daughter of Solomon Steward, by whom he had five children; I. Orlena F., born Dec. 31, 1843; II. Mary D., born Nov. 10, 1845; III. David, born April 21, 1848; IV. Clark, born Jan. 22, 1850; and V. Alwilda, born March 19, 1855; all of whom lived to have families. His wife, Ruth, was born Sept. 2, 1823. In 1852 he removed to Michigan, thence, in 1855, to Illinois, thence, in 1857, to Delaware County, Ohio, and from thence, in 1865, to Wood County (Ohio), and settled in the woods, where he did the work of a pioneer. He also did pioneer work in Illinois and Michigan. He and his wife are consistent members of the M. E. Church. He now (1880) lives on his own farm, which he cleared, in Perrysburg Township, Wood County, Ohio. P. O., Perrysburg.

66. LIX. Lucinda Van Sickle, the ninth child of Elias and Hannah, was born in Gallia County, Ohio, on the 15th of February, 1823. In December, 1828, she was taken by her parents to Central Ohio. She was married in Delaware County, Ohio, on the 24th of August, 1841, to *Stephen Hill*, cooper, son of Hiram Hill, by whom she had two children; I. a daughter, who died in infancy; and II. a son, Horace, born July 13, 1843, who was twice married; (1st.) Sept. 3, 1862, to Jennie Malone, and (2nd.) Feb. 8, 1879. She died at Sandusky City, Erie County, Ohio, in the month of August, 1844. Her husband, Stephen Hill, next married her sister, Adaline, by whom he had six children. He died October 13, 1879.

67. LX. Catharine Van Sickle, the tenth child of Elias and Hannah, was born in Gallia County, Ohio, November 27, 1824. In Dec., 1828, she was taken by her parents to Central Ohio. She was married in Delaware County, Ohio, January 7, 1847, to *Daniel Weaver*, farmer, by whom she had nine children; Henry Davy, born July 20, 1848; Mary Elizabeth, born Jan. 17, 1850, who died Oct. 8, 1855; Martha Ann, born Dec. 23, 1851; Eldora, born March 14, 1853, who married (Nov. 13, 1873) John E. Wells, harness-maker; Frances Marion, born March 23, 1857; Wilber Whitford, born Jan. 25, 1861; Orville and Orrin, twins, born June 29, 1863; and Katie Ethel, born March 13, 1867. Her husband, Daniel Weaver, was born in Frederick County, Maryland, Oct. 23, 1821. They now (1880) live on their own farm in Porter Township, Delaware County, Ohio. P. O., Kingston Center.

68. LXI. Adaline Van Sickle, the eleventh child of Elias and Hannah, was born in Gallia County, Ohio, on the 24th of March, 1826. In December, 1828, she was taken by her parents to Central Ohio.

She was married in Delaware County, Ohio, May 24, 1847, to *Stephen Hill*, cooper, Lucinda's husband, and son of Hiram Hill, by whom she had six children; Juliette, born Feb. 17, 1848, who married (Sept. 25, 1867) Gust Metzger; John Wilber, born Sept. 18, 1850, (who married Aug. 7, 1878); Franklin Pierce, born May 20, 1854; Edrow Jesse, born Feb. 17, 1857, who died Aug. 25, 1858; James, born Feb. 22, 1859, who died March 22, 1859; and Charles Wiles, born Oct. 7, 1866, who died Feb. 3, 1868. About the year 1864, they removed to Monclova, Lucas County, Ohio, where Mr. Hill died, October 13, 1879, and where his widow still (1880) resides.

69. LXII. Electa Van Sickle, the twelfth child of Elias and Hannah, was born in Gallia County, Ohio, November 24, 1827, and the following year (December, 1828) was taken by her parents to Central Ohio. She was married in Delaware County, Ohio, on the 10th of September, 1846, to *James Chase*, son of Joel Chase, by whom she had three children; Abigail —, deceased; De Witt Clinton, and Cora Linn. They removed to Wyoming City, Otto County, Nebraska, where Mrs. Chase died Sept. 26, 1865, and where her husband, James Chase, now (1880) resides.

70. LXIII. Phoebe Ann Van Sickle, the thirteenth child of Elias and Hannah, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, on the 12th of July, 1831. She was married in Huron County, Ohio, November 15, 1851, to *Dunham Simmons*, farmer, son of John Simmons, by whom she had six children; John James, born Sept. 6, 1852, who married (Dec. 10, 1871) Mary Jones; Myron Edwin, born Jan. 17, 1854, who married (Nov. 25, 1879) Sarah Slygar; Dunham, born May 14, 1856, who married (Jan. 1, 1876) Delia Mears; Frank Elias, born Dec. 3, 1861; William, born Sept. 10, 1865; and Ellen May, born June 30, 1872. Her husband, Dunham Simmons, was born in Cambridgeshire, England, October 11, 1827, and emigrated to America in 1850, landing on the 11th of October. She died in Wood County, Ohio, on the 29th of October, 1875. She died a horrible death. She had been suffering with what was supposed to be a tumor. She desired to have a surgical operation performed, which was attempted. The ether which was administered did not produce the desired effect, and she realized nearly every thing that took place; and during the operation she exclaimed—"My God, you are butchering me!" She died upon the table during the operation; and thus a noble woman met an ignoble death. Her husband, Dunham Simmons, next married, July 4, 1876, Mrs. Hannah Jones, daughter of Stephen Williams. He now (1880) lives on his own farm near Perrysburg, Wood County, Ohio.

71. LXIV. Hannah Van Sickle, the fourteenth child of Elias and Hannah, was born in Delaware Co., O., March 16, 1833. About the year 1850, she accompanied several other members of her father's family to Huron County, Ohio, where she was married on the 29th of July, 1859, to *John Wells*, harness maker, by whom she had three children; Frank

Elias, born April 1, 1861; Celia May, born Nov. 10, 1871, who died July 8, 1872; and Harley Marcus, born April 2, 1874. Her husband, John Wells, was born in Willoughby, Nottinghamshire, England, Nov. 5, 1829, and emigrated to America in 1851. They now (1880) reside in New London, Huron County, Ohio.

72. LXV. Sarah Jane Van Sickle, the fifteenth and youngest child of Elias and Hannah, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, on the 27th of February, 1836. About the year 1851, she went to Huron County, Ohio, where she was married on the 30th of October, 1852, to *Robert Simmons*, farmer, brother to Dunham Simmons, Phoebe Ann's husband, and son of John Simmons, by whom she had four children; Edwin H., born Nov. 2, 1855; Ira, born June 18, 1860; Adelbert, born March 18, 1864; and Florence May, born Dec. 29, 1866. Her husband, Robert Simmons, was born in Cambridgeshire, England, May 10, 1832, and emigrated to America in 1850. In 1863 they removed to Wood County (Ohio), and settled in Perrysburg Township, where they now (1880) live on their own farm. P. O., Perrysburg.

73. LXVI. Clarissa Van Sickle, the first child of Lydia (Deyo) and Peter, was born in Cayuga (now Tompkins) County, New York, on the 14th of June, 1816, and, in the autumn of the following year (1817), was taken by her parents to Southern Ohio. She was married at Gallipolis, Gallia County, Ohio, on the 23rd of May, 1847, to *Samuel Dennis*, (who was a wagon-maker by trade), son of Thomas Dennis, of New Orleans, Louisiana, by whom she had three children—all sons; James Ervin, born April 14, 1848, who served about one year in the late civil war; William Miles,* born June 10, 1850; and Charles, born July 8, 1852, who died April 21, 1870. In 1848 they removed to Jackson, Ohio; and, in 1856 they moved back to Gallipolis, Ohio. Her husband, Samuel Dennis, left his family and went South to work at his trade, where he died about the year 1856. She now (1880) resides at Gallipolis, Gallia County, Ohio.

They had an adopted son, Henry, born at Gallipolis, Ohio, March 22, 1839, who, after the death of Mr. Dennis, lived with his grandmother, Lydia D. Van Sickle, since which he has been called by the family name (Henry Van Sickle). He enlisted in the late civil war, in the 18th O. V. I., in September, 1861, and was engaged in several skirmishes, and in the battles of Stone River, Missionary Ridge, and Lookout Mountain; was mustered out of service in December, 1864, but re-enlisted in February, 1865, in the 195th O. V. I., which belonged to the army of the Potomac. He was again mustered out of service in December, 1865. Although engaged in several battles and skirmishes, he did not receive the

* *William Miles Dennis, M. D.*, the second child of Clarissa (Van Sickle) and Samuel Dennis, was born in the village of Jackson, Jackson County, Ohio, on the 10th of June, 1850, and, in 1866, was taken by his parents to Gallipolis, Ohio, where he attended the Public Schools until the age of 16. In 1867 he graduated at "Van Sickle's Business College" (at that time located at Gallipolis); and during the following year, he commenced work at the printing business, at which he has worked at intervals since in different places. He was married at Gallipolis, Gallia County, Ohio, on the 26th of September, 1870, to Miss Virginia Perry, with whom he lived about five years, and separated without issue. After his marriage he studied medicine; and in 1877, he received the degree of M. D. from the "Physico-Eclectic Medical College of Ohio." On the 22nd of February, 1875, he united with the M. E. Church of Mason City, W. Va., from which he subsequently withdrew, and joined the "Church of Christ" at Atlanta, Georgia, September 1, 1873, at which place he practiced his profession. He now (1880) resides at Gallipolis, Gallia County, Ohio.

alightest wound. The last year of his army life, his brother, James Ervin, served with him. He was married at Gallipolis, Ohio, October 1, 1866, to *Mary Magdalene Siders*, daughter of Mary (Lacy) and Andrew Siders, of Gallia County, Ohio, by whom he had five children; I. James Henry, born Nov. 19, 1867, who died Sept. 21, 1868; II. William Charles, born June 2, 1869, who died March 28, 1870; III. Lydia Adeline, born Sept. 4, 1871; IV. Mary Margaret, born July 25, 1876; and V. John Franklin, born June 13, 1879. His wife, Mary Magdalene, was born in Gallia County, Ohio, July 15, 1842. He is a farmer by occupation and now (1880) lives on his own farm in Mason County, West Virginia. P. O., Hickory.

75. LXVII. Emily Van Sickle, the third child of Lydia and Peter, was born in Gallia County, Ohio, on the 3rd of June, 1824. In the autumn of 1848, she accompanied her father and brother to Central Ohio, traveling over-land in a wagon. She was married in the village of Woodbury, Peru Township, Morrow County, Ohio, on the 26th of July, 1858, to *Benjamin Gregory*, farmer, son of Selah Gregory, by whom she had four children—three sons and one daughter; James Henry, born May 28, 1859; Alice Melissa, born Feb. 11, 1861; John Hiland Fremont, born Oct. 27, 1862; and Augustus Callahan, born June 7, 1864; all of whom were born in Morrow County, Ohio. Her husband, Benjamin Gregory, was born in Addison County, Vermont, February 12, 1820. Their children are all industrious, and have good natural abilities, with indications of becoming useful members of society. They now (1880) live on their farm in Lincoln Township, Morrow County, Ohio. P. O., Bennington.

76. Deidamia Van Sickle, the fourth child of Lydia and Peter, was born in Green Township, Gallia County, Ohio, in the month of September, about the year 1829. She never married, but stayed at the farm, and took care of her mother. She now (1880) lives on the old homestead in Greene Township, Gallia County, Ohio, about six miles from Gallipolis.

79. LXVIII. John Waddell Van Sickle, A. M., M. D., Ph. D., the seventh and youngest child and only son of Lydia (Deyo) and Peter Van Sickle, was born in Green Township, Gallia County, Ohio, on the 28th of May, *Anno Domini*, 1835. He was named for John Waddell, Esq., one of the early settlers of Gallia County. In early life he attended school at the "Old Log School House" in his native town; and during the spring and summer spent much of his time in fishing in Raccoon Creek, of which pastime, like his father, he was very fond. In the autumn of 1848, he, in company with his sister Emily, was taken by his father to Central Ohio (Delaware County), traveling overland in a wagon. In the summer of 1850, he was apprenticed to learn the wagon-making trade, at which he worked about eight years. During the time that he was working at his trade, he attended Hesper Mt. Seminary.

He was twice married; first, in Peru Township, Morrow County, Ohio, on the first day of September, 1858, to *Eliza Jane*, daughter of Eliza (Van Duser) and Barton Whipple, of Peru Township, Morrow County, Ohio, with whom he lived about five years, when they were di-

vorced. He was next married at Columbus, Ohio, on the 30th of August, 1865, to *Ellen Maria*, daughter of Nancy (Lawrence) and Samuel Barrett, late of Ashburnham, Massachusetts. No children. He graduated at the "Capital City Business College" (Columbus, Ohio), August 1st, 1865; and the following year (June 28th, 1866), he graduated in the Scientific Course at the "Ohio Wesleyan University" (Delaware, Ohio). In the summer of 1866, he removed to Southern Ohio (Gallia County), where he was appointed County School Examiner; thence, in the spring of 1867, to Springfield, Clark County, Ohio; thence, the ensuing summer, to New Boston, Clermont County, Ohio; thence, in the summer of 1868, to Cheshire, Gallia County, Ohio; thence, in the summer of 1869, to Osgood, Ripley County, Indiana; and from thence, in December, 1870, to Springfield, Clark County, Ohio, where he now (1880) resides. He established his Business College at Springfield, Ohio (March 27th), in 1871. After the death of his father he purchased the homestead, which he now owns.

In connection with his school-room duties and scientific studies, he also pursued a course of medical studies; and in 1876 (June 28th), he received the degree of M. D. from the "Physio-Eclectic Medical College of Ohio," (now, 1880, the "American Eclectic Medical College of Ohio"); and from his *Alma Mater*, he received the honorary degree of A. M., in 1877 (June 28th). In 1880 (March 9th), he received the degree of Ph. D., and also that of M. D., from the Druidic University of New York. In 1878 he published his "Practical System of Book-keeping;" and in 1880, he published a "History of the Van Sickle Family in the United States of America." He is a natural violinist. The greater part of his life has been spent in teaching, and in literary pursuits, having always advocated a more practical system of education. In all matters pertaining to religion his views are liberal and progressive; and in regard to medical reform he is original, as *his theory of disease* adduced below indicates. (See page 13.)

The True Theory of Disease.

Naturalists recognize in Nature five *Physical Forces*; namely, Heat, Light, Attraction, Magnetism, and Electricity; all of which influence all bodies, both organic and inorganic. These five physical forces combined, constitute the *Vital Force*, or Vitality. When these vital forces are in equilibrium in the living body, perfect health is the result; and when the equilibrium of these forces is disturbed, or when the forces themselves are obstructed, disease and death ensue. Hence, *disease is a unit*, and all diseases have a common cause, viz: the disturbance of the equilibrium of the vital forces; consequently, in order to restore health, the equilibrium of the vital forces must be restored.

It is universally admitted that if heat is wanting in the human body, death is the inevitable result; that if the all-sustaining force of light is withdrawn, disease and death will follow; and if the attractive force of the particles of the body is weakened, or chemical decomposition begins, disease and death are imminent; while it must be admitted by all who understand the magnetic and electrical conditions of the body, that when these forces are deficient, disease and ultimate death are the consequence. Hence, in order to restore health, we must restore the equilibrium of the vital forces. For instance, if *animal heat* is deficient, apply artificial heat; if *light* is required in larger proportion, supply it; if de-

composition or mortification commences, arrest it with antiseptics; and if the magnetic and electrical forces are weakened, strengthen them by local friction, or by the galvanic battery.

The failure of many physicians of the "Old School" is mainly due to their false conceptions of disease; and, instead of aiding Nature, they give her double work to perform; hence, if there is not vitality sufficient to rally the corporeal functions, the patient succumbs to the disorder, and his death is attributed to the behest of Divine Providence. But, thanks to the progressive spirit of the last quarter of the nineteenth century, the absurdities of the past are fast vanishing away, like dew before the morning sun; the star of progress has risen in the West, and is shedding a light that puts to shame all quackish incongruities and groundless superstitions; the day is not far distant when intelligent beings will use, and not abuse, their God-given faculties, unrestrained by the trammels of a by-gone dogmatism—that deadly foe which clogs the wheels of thought and progress, and hinders the freedom and welfare of mankind.

Fifth Generation.

80. LXIX. Ann Amanda Van Sickle, the first child of Julia Ann (Pickard) and Peter, was born in Huron County, Ohio, Oct. 18, 1829. In 1839 she was taken by her parents to Stephenson County, Illinois, where she was twice married; first, May 7, 1848, to *John Galbraith*, clothier, son of William Galbraith, by whom she had four children; Eleanor, born May 6, 1849, who died Jan. —, 1865; Elnora, born Jan. 7, 1851, who married (Oct.—, 1873) Peter Binkley, harness-maker; Miranda Maria, born Jan. 30, 1853, who married (Aug. 30, 1874) M. Alonzo Lowver, harness-maker; and Charles John, born May 9, 1855, who married (Aug. 27, 1871) Imogene Wheeler. Her first husband, John Galbraith, was born Nov. 21, 1825, and died March —, 1856. She next married (June 7, 1860) *James Grounds*, farmer, son of Stephen Grounds, by whom she also had four children; Susie E., born May 8, 1861, who is now (1880) a school teacher; Essie M., born Oct. 2, 1863; Jesse James Thomas, born March 6, 1866; and Annie, born April 17, 1874, who died July 18, 1874. All her children were born in Stephenson County, Illinois. Her second husband, James Grounds, was born in Lincolnshire, England, June 18, 1819, and emigrated to America with his parents, when but a boy. In 1876 they removed to Iowa, and settled in Shelby County, where they now (1880) live on their own farm. P. O., Walnut, Pottawattamie Co.

81. LXX. Andrew B. Van Sickle, the second child and oldest son of Peter and Julia Ann, was born in Huron County, Ohio, November 10, 1831. In 1839 he was taken by his parents to Stephenson County, Illinois, where he was married on the 10th of November, 1859, to *Minerva S.*, daughter of Jonathan W. Brown of New York, by whom he had four children; I. Alta M., born Oct., 30, 1866; II. Andrew B., born March 20, 1870; III. Julia Ann, born Sept. 2, 1871; and IV. Peter W., born May 3, 1874. He is a dentist by occupation, and now (1880) resides at Fort Dodge, Webster County, Iowa.

82. LXXI. Sarah Van Sickle, the third child of Peter and Ju-

lia Ann, was born in Huron County Ohio, December 16, 1833. She was married in Stephenson County, Illinois, June 13, 1854, to *L. R. Train*, son of Thomas Train, by whom she had five children—all daughters; Rose, born Feb., 13, 1855, who is now (1880) a music teacher; Edith, born July 27, 1857, who is now (1880) employed in her father's printing office; Katy, deceased; Sadie, deceased; and Mattie, born about 1873. Her husband served in the war of 1861. After the close of the war, they removed to Fort Dodge, Iowa, where Mr. Train is now (1880) Editor of the "Fort Dodge Times."

84. LXXII. Jane Ann Van Sickle, the fifth child of Peter and Julia Ann, was born in Huron County, Ohio, March, 20, 1838, and was taken by her parents the following year (1839) to Stephenson County, Illinois, where she was married on the 9th of November, 1859, to *Emory Benson*, farmer, son of Leonard Benson, of Fitchville, Huron County, Ohio, by whom she had two children; I. a daughter, Ella Leola, born Sep. 16, 1862, who is now a school teacher; and II. a son, Clarence, born Jan., 1. 1870. In 1859 they removed to Huron County, Ohio, where they resided until 1865, when they removed to Iowa, and settled on a farm in Clayton County. In 1872 they sold their farm in Clayton County, and removed to Shelby County, (Iowa) three miles north of Walnut, where they now (1880) live on their own farm. P. O., Walnut, Pottawattamie County, Iowa.

85. LXXIII. John M. Van Sickle, the sixth child and youngest son of Peter and Julia Ann, was born in Stephenson County, Illinois, January 30, 1840, and was married in the same county, February 19, 1863, to *Matilda*, daughter of Jonathan Mahana, of Stark County, Ohio. No children. He is a farmer by occupation, also a musician, and now (1880) lives on his own farm in Waddams Township, Stephenson County, Illinois. P. O., Lena.

86. LXXIV. Julia P. Van Sickle, the seventh child of Peter and Julia Ann, was born in Lena, Stephenson County, Illinois, April 15, 1843, and was married at the same place on the 28th of April, 1866, to *Sylvester Shiney*, farmer, son of Augustus Shiney, of Lena, Illinois, by whom she had three children; I. Lester Clarence, born July 1, 1867; II. Emery Edgar, born March 25, 1869; and III. Charley Herbert, born Feb. 16, 1872. Her husband, Sylvester Shiney, was born in Franklin County, Vermont, December 15, 1842. His parents were French. He served over four years in the war of 1861, under General Sherman, in Company G, Fifteenth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Second Brigade, Fourth Division, and Seventeenth Army Corps. While in the service he was taken prisoner and confined about eight months in Andersonville prison, Georgia. They removed to Kansas, and settled in Phillips County, where they now (1880) reside on their own farm. P. O., Republican City, Harlan County, Nebraska.

87. LXXV. Janette Van Sickle, the first child and only daughter of Mary (Stevens) and Noah, was born in Tompkins County, New York,

March 1, 1844, and was married in the same county on the 16th of June, 1858, to *Allen Grover*, farmer, by whom she had five children; Delilah, born July 28, 1860; Adaline, born June 12, 1863; Ira, born Feb. 27, 1867; Belle, born Aug. 19, 1874; and Mariam, born Dec. 6, 1877. They now (1880) reside at Dennis Hill, Potter County, Pennsylvania. P. O. Harrison Valley.

88. LXXVI. John Van Sickle, the second child and oldest son of Noah and Mary, was born in Tompkins County, New York, November 3, 1847. He was married in Steuben County (New York), April 18th, 1874, to *Melissa Daniels*, daughter of George Daniels, by whom he had one son, Lafayette, born Dec. 25, 1876. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) resides on his own farm at Dennis Hill, Potter County, Pennsylvania. P. O., Harrison Valley.

90. LXXVII. Philander Van Sickle, the fourth child of Noah and Mary, was born in Tompkins County, New York, June 13, 1852. He was married in Alleghany County (New York), January 20, 1866, to *Azubah*, daughter of Nathan Dennis, by whom he had one son, Albert, born June 12, 1868. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) lives on his own farm on Dennis Hill, in Potter County, Pennsylvania. P. O., Harrison Valley.

91. LXXVIII. Seymour Van Sickle, the fifth child of Noah and Mary, was born in Tompkins County, New York, June 5, 1854. He was married in Potter County, Pennsylvania, October 6, 1871, to *Della*, daughter of Jacob Quick. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) lives on his own farm at Dennis Hill, in Potter County, Pennsylvania. P. O., Harrison Valley.

93. LXXIX. Peter Van Sickle, the first child of Louisa (Stevens) and Abraham, was born in Huron County, Ohio, October 7, 1838. In the spring of 1853, he was taken by his parents to Eaton County, Michigan, where he was married on the 3rd of July, 1861, to *Maria*, daughter of Manning Bailey, by whom he had two children—both sons; I. Orrin, born Feb. —, 1863; and II. Peter, born Sept. —, 1865. He was a farmer by occupation. He served as private about two years in the late civil war, and died while in the service on Dunkin's Island in the Mississippi River, March 27, 1865. His widow married Edwin Stevens, who is a blacksmith by trade, but now (1880) lives on his own farm near Bellevue, Eaton County, Michigan.

95. LXXX. Mary Ann Van Sickle, the third child and only daughter of Abraham and Louisa, was born in Huron County, Ohio, Feb. 18, 1842. In the spring of 1853, she was taken by her parents to Eaton County, Michigan, where she was married on the 12th of December, 1857, to Merton Griffin, farmer, son of Almon Griffin, by whom she had three children; Frances Louisa, born March 13, 1860, who married Eugene Scott; Mira Austa, born April 12, 1866, who died Dec. 29, 1878; and Alma, born Dec. 31, 1869, who died Dec. 16, 1878. She died December 20, 1878. Her daughter, Frances Louisa, who mar-

ried Eugene Scott, had one daughter, Orie Grace, born July 5, 1878, who died April 16, 1879. They now (1880) reside near Bellevue, Eaton County, Michigan.

98. **LXXXI. Marcus Van Sickle**, the first child of Angeline (Robinson) and George, was born in Huron Co., Ohio, about the year 1841.

99. **LXXXII. Henry Van Sickle**, the second child of George and Angeline, was born in Huron Co., O., about the year 1843. He married *Emma Davidson*, by whom he had two children. He now lives in Michigan.

101. **LXXXIII. Alfred Van Sickle**, the fourth child of George and Angeline, was born in Huron Co., O., about the year 1847. He was twice married; first, to *Miss Minns*, and second, to *Anna Whitler*.

102. **LXXXIV. Lyman Van Sickle**, the fifth child of George and Angeline, was born in Huron Co., O., about the year 1850. He now (1880) resides in New London, Huron Co., Ohio.

104. **LXXXV. John James Van Sickle**, the first child of Sarah M. (Olivett) and Selah, was born in Tompkins County, New York, March 25, 1848, and was married in the same county (at Etna) on the 27th of May, 1879, to *Mary Ann*, daughter of Philip Phinney. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) resides at Dryden, Tompkins County, New York.

105. **LXXXVI. Margaret Ann Van Sickle**, the second child and oldest daughter of Sarah M. and Selah, was born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., January 7, 1850, and was married at Ithaca, in the same county, July 23, 1870, to *Harry Phinney*, farmer, son of Philip Phinney, by whom she had five children; John Wesley, born Feb. 18, 1871; Sarah Jane, born April 20, 1872; Mattie Adaline, born Oct. 5, 1873; Harry, born April 6, 1876; and Hattie, born June 8, 1879, who died Feb. 17, 1880. They now (1880) reside at Dryden, Tompkins County, New York.

108. **LXXXVII. Frances May Van Sickle**, the fifth child of Sarah M. and Selah, was born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., September 10, 1856, and was married at Dryden in the same county, on the 13th of January, 1876, to *John Rickett*, farmer, by whom she had two children; Mabel B., born July 5, 1877; and Hiram J., born Sept. 11, 1878. They now (1880) reside at Virgil, Cortland Co., N. Y.

129. **LXXXVIII. John Sidney Van Sickle**, the first child of Sarah (Bonnell) and DeWitt Clinton, was born in Clayton County, Iowa, October 17, 1837. He served four years in the late civil war, one year of which time he was confined in a Rebel prison. He enlisted May 24, 1861, in Company E, 13th Illinois Infantry. He was captured by the Rebel Gen. Rody, at Madison Station, near Huntsville, Alabama, on May 17th, 1864, and was taken prisoner with others to Selma, where they remained about three weeks, when they were removed to Cahaba prison. There he had comfortable quarters for a while, until crowded by the arrival of other prisoners, when he was removed to Meridian, where

he succeeded in making his escape by crawling through a tunnel the boys had dug for the occasion, and came near losing his life by being drowned in the water in the tunnel. He succeeded, however, in getting out with no clothing except his pantaloons to protect him from the cold ; thus he traveled for five days through the swamps of Mississippi, the weather cold enough to freeze ice an inch thick, trying to get within the Union lines. Being thus unprotected he made but slow progress, and was soon recaptured and taken back to Meridian, where the prisoners were exposed to the inclemency of the weather, and died off rapidly, while many of them were shot down for small offences. After remaining there awhile, he was removed to Cahaba, but the prison was so crowded that many were compelled to lie out of doors without clothing to protect their naked bodies, and to stand in water from two to three hours four feet deep, for four days when it was very cold, from the effects of which many died. From Cahaba the prisoners were removed to Selma, and from thence to Vicksburg, where they were paroled or exchanged. After being released from prison, he went to DeKalb County, Illinois, where he was married on the 13th of June, 1865, to *Aurilla*, daughter of Eli G. Nichols, of the same place, by whom he had two children ; I. Ulysses S. Grant, born (in Clayton Co., Iowa) April 22, 1866 ; and II. David Clark, born (in DeKalb Co., Illinois) Oct. 7, 1871. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) resides in Scranton, Greene County, Iowa.

133. XC. *Lora Jane Van Sickle*, the fifth child of DeWitt Clinton and Sarah, was born in Clayton County, Iowa, June 12, 1842. She was married in Crawford County, Wisconsin, January 15, 1863, to *Joseph Knapp*. They removed to Chicago, Illinois, where she (Lora Jane) died soon after her marriage without issue.

134. XCI. *Ann Drusilla Van Sickle*, the sixth child of DeWitt Clinton and Sarah, was born in Clayton County, Iowa, June 8, 1844. She is married, and resides in the West.

135. XCII. *Lydia Mahala Van Sickle*, the seventh child of DeWitt Clinton and Sarah, was born in Clayton County, Iowa, October 11, 1846. She was married at Aurora, Kane County, Illinois, October 26, 1871, to *David Dows Schryver*, farmer, son of William Schryver, of New York City, by whom she had four children ; Allen D., born Aug. 28, 1872 ; Effie J. and Jessie M., twins, born May 15, 1874—Effie J. died Aug. 31, 1874 ; and Minnie L., born Nov. 19, 1876, who died Dec. 15, 1878. Her husband, David Dows Schryver, was born in the city of New York, Oct. 2, 1840. They now (1880) reside at Little Rock, Kendall County, Illinois.

138. XCIII. *Hannah A. Van Sickle*, the tenth child and youngest daughter of DeWitt Clinton and Sarah, was born in Clayton County, Iowa, July 15, 1855, and was married in the same county on the 24th of October, 1879, to *John Henry Van Sickle*, farmer, the oldest son of Moses E. and Eliza W. (Butcher), of Clayton County, Iowa. No

children. Her husband, John Henry, was born in Clayton County, Iowa, August 7, 1852. They now (1880) reside near Elkader, Clayton County, Iowa.

141. XCIV. Eliza Jane Van Sickle, the first child and only daughter of Isaiah and Huldah, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, April 25, 1836. She was married in White Pigeon, St. Joseph County, Michigan, May 30, 1855, to Oliver McGaffey, farmer, brother to Hannah, Seymour Van Sickle's wife, and son of William McGaffey, by whom she had seven children; I. Charlie, born March 9, 1856, who died March 14, 1862; II. Huldah, born Aug. 24, 1858, who died March 4, 1862; III. Hattie L., born June 17, 1861; IV. Leslie E., born Jan. 8, 1864; V. Nancy, born June 18, 1866, who died June 20, 1866; VI. Ella May, born July 21, 1867; and VII. George O., born June 25, 1871. In the month of December, 1857, they removed from St. Joseph County, Michigan, to Houston County, Minnesota, where they now (1880) reside on their own farm. P. O., Houston, Minnesota.

142. XCV. Volney Van Sickle, the second and youngest child and only son of Isaiah and Huldah, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, February 13, 1838. He was married in Mottville, St. Joseph County, Michigan, December 1, 1858, to Mary A., daughter of Daniel D. Tompkins, of Tompkins County, New York, by whom he had six children; I. Almarion, born April 6, 1860, who died Dec. 8, 1878; II. Anna Eliza, born July 20, 1862; III. Lawrence Grant, born May 14, 1866; IV. Volney Carney, born Dec. 2, 1867; V. Bert, born Aug. 17, 1869; and VI. Huldah M., born Oct. 3, 1871. In the month of March, 1873, he removed from LaGrange County, Indiana, to Houston County, Minnesota, where he now (1880) lives on his own farm. P. O., Houston, Minn.

143. XCVI. Adolphus Van Sickle, the first child of Mary (Dunham) and Selah, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, December 6, 1835. He was married in Elkhart County, Indiana, November 2, 1871, to *Miss Cora J. Spangler*, by whom he had two daughters; I. Maud; and II. Grace. He is an artist and photographer by occupation, and is master of his calling. In 1873 he removed to Kalamazoo, Michigan, where he now (1880) resides.

144. XCVII. Lucretia Van Sickle, the second child and only daughter of Selah and Mary, was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, February 26, 1839. She was married in Morrow Co., O., November 5, 1859, to *William Augustus Hance*, son of Blandiana (Westbrook) and Dr. William Hance, of Columbus, Ohio, by whom she had two children; I. Charles Clifford, born Oct. 27, 1860, who died May 1, 1863; and II. George Clifton, born Dec. 3, 1864. Her husband, William Augustus, was born at Galena, Delaware Co., Ohio, April 21, 1839. They now (1880) reside at Springfield, Clark Co., Ohio, where they have a shoe-store, and are doing a thriving business. Mrs. Hance's brother, F. E. Van Sickle, is a partner in the store, and the firm is known as "Hance

& Co." Mrs. Hance has developed a remarkable business talent, and is universally liked by her customers.

145. XCVIII. George Washington Van Sickle, the third child of Mary and Selah, was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, February 22, 1841. He served (over three years) as Corporal (in Co. G, 4th Michigan Cavalry) in the War of 1861. His Company was the one that captured Jefferson Davis. He received \$300 for his share of the reward, and secured some relics of the plunder. He was married at Eaton Rapids, Eaton Co., Mich., October 1, 1867, to *Miss Florence Jessie Geer*, daughter of Rachel and Shailer Geer, of Litchfield, Hillsdale Co., Mich., by whom he had a daughter, Nina L., born April 10, 1869. He is a saddler by occupation. In 1871 he removed to Eaton Rapids, Eaton Co., Mich., where he now (1880) resides.

146. Thomas Harlock Van Sickle, the fourth child of Mary and Selah, was born in Delaware Co., O., June 2, 1843. He served (in Co. I, 3rd Ohio Infantry) in the War of 1861, and saw much actual service. He is yet (June 19, 1880) unmarried and lives in the West.

147. XCIX. Selah Van Sickle, the fifth child of Selah and Mary, was born at Nauvoo—"the City of the Saints"—Hancock Co., Ills., September 16, 1845. He served as a private (in Co. M, 3rd Ohio Cavalry) in the War of 1861, and saw a great deal of actual service. In the spring of 1869, he went to Sioux Co., Iowa, where he was married on the first day of May, 1875, to *Mary E.*, daughter of William Marlnee, of Columbiana Co., O., by whom he had three children; I. Claude W., born Aug. 10, 1876; II. Maud E., born June 2, 1878; and III. Clifford, born March 23, 1880. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) lives at Eureka, Clinton County, Michigan.

148. C. Francis Edward Van Sickle, the seventh child of Mary and Selah, was born in Delaware Co., O., December 16, 1851. He was married at Springfield, Clark Co., O., on the first day of January, 1880, to *Miss Carrie Belle*, daughter of Mary Jane (Robbins) and Cornelius Ludlow, of Springfield, Ohio. His wife, Carrie Belle, was born at Springfield, Ohio, April 14, 1853. He is a partner in the firm of "Hance & Co.," shoe-dealers, and now (1880) resides at Springfield, Clark County, Ohio.

149. Arthur Henry Van Sickle, the eighth child of Mary and Selah, was born in Delaware Co., O., May 3, 1854. He is a photographer by occupation, and now (1880) has a fine art gallery in Springfield, Ohio, where he resides. "It is due to the grandest combination of the science as well as to the needy study of the operator, which places the life-like representative of its object upon the card-board. The constant study of the photographer divulges new methods to the profession, and the improvements in this branch of industry have been as fully marked as in any field known to man's ingenuity." "The greatest triumphs can be seen in this direction by visiting his gallery."

150. Frederick James Van Sickle, the ninth child of Mary and

Selah, was born in Morrow Co., O., April 13, 1858. He is a school-teacher by occupation, and now (1880) resides at Springfield, Ohio.

159. CI. Lester Van Sickle, the first child of Sarah (Cave) and Levi, was born in Delaware Co., O., August 14, 1845. In 1853 he and his brothers were taken to the State of Iowa by their parents. He married (March 1, 1864) *Elizabeth*, daughter of Jessie Finch, of Delaware Co., O., by whom he had three children; I. Alfrida, born about 1866; II. Erminnie, born about 1869; and III. Julius G., born about 1875. His wife, Elizabeth, was born in Delaware County, O., in 1847. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) lives on his own farm in Massillon Township, Cedar Co., Iowa. P. O., Oxford Mills, Jones Co., Ia.

160. CII. Oscar Van Sickle, the second child of Sarah and Levi, was born in Delaware Co., O., April 19, 1847. He was married in Wheatland, Clinton Co., Iowa, March 25, 1875, to *Frances E.*, daughter of Abraham Williams, of Luzerne Co., Pa., by whom he had two children; I. Anna A., born Sept. 17, 1876; and II. Jesse C., born Aug. 8, 1878. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) lives on his own farm in Cedar County, Iowa. P. O., Massillon.

161. CIII. Jasper Van Sickle, the third and youngest child of Sarah and Levi, was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, Jan. 22, 1849. He was married at Massillon, Cedar Co., Iowa, March 26, 1874, to *Emma*, daughter of Ezra D. Morton, of Conn., by whom he had two children; I. Bertha J., born Feb. 22, 1875; and II. Nellie A., born Oct. 1, 1878. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) lives on his own place in Cedar County, Iowa. P. O., Massillon.

162. CIV. Margaret Van Sickle, the first child of Ann Mariah (White) and Hiland Hulbert, was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, Jan. 20, 1854. In the spring of 1856, she was taken by her parents to Michigan. She was twice married; first, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to *Albert Gibbs*. No issue. She next married (at Rochester, Minnesota) *Hiram Hoyt*, engineer, by whom she had a daughter, Maud. They now (1880) reside at Sleepy Eye, Minnesota.

175. CV. Adelpia Ellen Van Sickle, the first child and oldest daughter of Martha (McPherson) and Lyman, was born in Gratiot Co., Mich., March 27, 1857. She was married in Clinton Co., Mich., Dec. 31, 1873, to *Walter Blackburn Tripp*, farmer, by whom she had a son, Arthur L., born Jan. 6, 1875. They now (1880) live on their farm in Greenbush Tp., Clinton Co., Mich. P. O., Eureka.

176. CVI. Sarah Estella Van Sickle, the second child and youngest daughter of Martha and Lyman, was born in Clinton Co., Mich., September 4, 1859, and was married (at St. Johns) in the same county, on the 4th of March, 1878, to *Frank H. Hall*, mechanic, son of Lavalette Hall. Her husband, Frank H. Hall, was born in Washtenaw Co., Mich., March 24, 1854. They now (1880) reside at St. Johns, Clinton County, Michigan.

181. CVII. Maria Cordelia Van Sickle, the first child and oldest

daughter of Mary Ann (Lott) and Isaac, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, December 14, 1833, and was married in the same county on the 22nd of March, 1857, to *Alfred Stephenson Van Sickle*, farmer, son of Elsie Ann (Lott) and William Garret Van Sickle, of Delaware County, Ohio, by whom she had an only son, Alfred Adelbert, born August 25, 1858, who married (March 10, 1880) Bertha C. Nussly. She died in Delaware County, Ohio, September 27, 1858. Her husband, Alfred S., next married (April 6, 1859) *Mary Jane Vincent*. (See pages 117 and 119).

182. CVIII. Myron Decatur Van Sickle, the second child and only son of Mary Ann and Isaac, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, August 6, 1836, and was married in the same county on the 29th of August, 1867, to *Eliza Amelia*, daughter of Fanny B. (Page) and David Brown, by whom he had a daughter, Estella May, born July 25, 1871. His wife, Eliza Amelia, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, March 17, 1849. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) lives on his own farm in Kingston Township, Delaware County, Ohio. P. O., Berkshire.

183. CIX. Sarah Orlinda Van Sickle, the third and youngest child of Mary Ann and Isaac, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, Sept. 22, 1838, and was married in the same county on the 10th of March, 1870, to *Fletcher Lewis Brown*, brother to Eliza Amelia, Myron D. Van Sickle's wife, and son of Fanny B. (Page) and David Brown, by whom she had two children; I. Burton Leon, born June 8, 1871; II. Ettie, born Dec. 16, 1873, who died Feb. 9, 1874. They now (1880) reside at Vermillion, Erie County, Ohio.

184. CX. Mary Charlotte Van Sickle, the only child of Alma Elizabeth (Price) and Marcus Van Sickle, was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, March 3, 1859. She was also married in Delaware County, Ohio, on the 20th of October, 1877, to *John Charles Wood*, farmer and school teacher, son of Theodore P. Wood, of Morrow County, Ohio. They have one child, a daughter, Bessie Estelle, born July 9, 1879. Her husband, J. C. Wood, was born in Morrow County, Ohio, September 7, 1859. They now (1880) live on their farm in Porter Township, Delaware County, Ohio. P. O., Kingston Center.

186. CXI. Levi Marcus Van Sickle, the second child and oldest son of Caroline O. (Denny) and William, was born in Will County, Illinois, April 3, 1840. He was married in Trempealeau County, Wisconsin, on the first day of October, 1865, to *Mary*, daughter of Alvah Wood, by whom he had three children; I. Cora A., born May 7, 1868; II. Alvah W., born March 7, 1873; and III. Orpha S., born Sept. 15, 1877. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) lives near Whitehall, Trempealeau County, Wisconsin.

187. CXII. Martha Ann Van Sickle, the third child of Caroline O. and William, was born in Will Co., Ills., Feb. 3, 1842. She was married in Trempealeau Co., Wis., May 6, 1865, to *Edward Reynolds*,

farmer, by whom she had one child, a son, Oscar M., born March 18, 1866. They now (1880) live on their farm in the town of Rapidan, Blue Earth County, Minnesota. P. O., Rapidan.

188. CXIII. Angeline Alice Van Sickle, the fourth child of Caroline O. and William, was born in Will Co., Ills., July 17, 1843. She was married in Trempealeau Co., Wis., August 26, 1860, to *James Hopkins*, farmer, son of John Hopkins, by whom she had four children; I. Florison D., born July 12, 1861; II. Fanny M., born March 1, 1863; III. James E., born Dec. 20, 1865; and IV. Frank W., born April 5, 1867. They now (1880) live on their farm in the town of Preston, Trempealeau Co., Wis. P. O., Blair or Whitehall.

189. CXIV. Elias L. Van Sickle, the fifth child of Caroline O. and William, was born in Will Co., Ills., June 7, 1845. He was married in Trempealeau Co., Wis., November 24, 1870, to *Murilla A.*, daughter of John P. Harris, by whom he had two children; I. Alta M., born Aug. 12, 1876; and II. Ida B., born April 30, 1878. P. O., Whitehall, Trempealeau County, Wisconsin.

190. CXV. William L. Van Sickle, the sixth child of Caroline O. and William, was born in Will Co., Ills., March 7, 1848. He was married at Ellsworth, Pierce Co., Wis., February 9, 1877, to *Mary M.*, daughter of Captain Hubert Augustus Seely, of New Brunswick, Canada, by whom he had one child, a son, Robert A., born Aug. 2, who died Sept. 2, 1879. P. O., River Falls, Pierce County, Wisconsin.

195. CXVI. Newton Van Sickle, the first child of Elizabeth (Sherman) and Orrin, was born in Morrow County, Ohio, April 15, 1840, and was married in the same county on the 12th of October, 1864, to *Phœbe*, daughter of George W. Harvey, of the same place, by whom he had three children; I. Albert, born March 14, 1867, who died Sept. 12, 1874; II. Orra Elizabeth, born Dec. 14, 1870, who died Sept. 21, 1874; and III. Freddie, born Sept. 14, 1874. His wife, Phœbe, was born Jan. 1, 1841. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) resides in Bennington Township, Morrow County, Ohio. P. O., Marengo.

196. CXVII. Huldah Van Sickle, the second child and oldest daughter of Elizabeth and Orrin, was born in Morrow Co., O., September 6, 1842, and was married in the same county (about 1861) to *Isaac Q. Dague*, wagon-maker, son of John Dague, late of Morrow Co., O., by whom she had one child, a daughter, Alberta, born Aug. 10, 1862. In 1866 they removed to Oceola, Iowa, where they now (1880) reside.

198. CXVIII. John Van Sickle, the fourth child of Elizabeth and Orrin, was born in Morrow Co., O., July 1, 1846. He was married at Mt. Gilead (the county seat of Morrow County), Ohio, June 11, 1871, to *Matilda*, daughter of Lucius Hibbard, of the same county, by whom he had two children—both daughters; I. Myrtle May, born Feb. 7, 1872; and II. Rosa, born Oct. 8, 1875. His wife, Matilda, was

born in Morrow County, Ohio, March 9, 1853. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) resides in Peru Township, Morrow County, Ohio. P. O., Bennington.

201. CXXI. Norton Van Sickle, the seventh child of Elizabeth and Orrin, was born in Morrow Co., O., April 21, 1852. He was married in Iowa, and has one child, and now (1880) lives in the West.

202. CXX. Orrin Van Sickle, the eighth child of Elizabeth and Orrin, was born in Morrow Co., O., April 3, 1854. He was married at Columbus, Franklin Co., O., August 26, 1879, to *Rebecca Jane*, (who was born May 20, 1857), daughter of Edward Rambo. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) resides in Peru Township, Morrow Co., Ohio. P. O., Bennington.

207. CXXI. Sarah Jane Van Sickle, the first child and only daughter of Phoebe (Sherman) and Nelson, was born in Morrow Co., O., August 21, 1852. She was married in Marion Co., O., October 3, 1878, to *Corodon Bradley Morton*, farmer, son of Edmund M. Morton, of Morrow Co., Ohio. Her husband, Corodon B., was born in Morrow Co., O., Aug. 26, 1846. They now (1880) reside in Peru Township, Morrow Co., Ohio. P. O., Pagetown.

208. CXXII. Almon Van Sickle, the second and youngest child and only son of Phoebe and Nelson, was born in Morrow Co., O., October 7, 1854, and was married in the same county on the 17th of February, 1877, to *Mary Cynthia*, daughter of George Titus, of Delaware Co., O., by whom he had one child, a son, George Nelson, born Jan. 11, 1878. His wife, Mary Cynthia, was born in Delaware Co., O., January 25, 1858. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) resides in Peru Township, Morrow County, Ohio. P. O., Bennington.

209. CXXIII. Orlena Fatina Van Sickle, the first child of Ruth (Steward) and Ira, was born in Morrow Co., O., December 31, 1843. She was married in Wood Co., Ohio, March 29, 1866, to *Franklin G. Davenport*, farmer, son of David Davenport, by whom she had six children: I. Elwin Arthur, born Jan. 7, 1868; II. Amaretta, born June 28, 1867; III. Everett, born Feb. 11, 1871; IV. Marietta, born Oct. 25, 1872; V. Luella, born Aug. 7, 1874; and VI. Florence, born Aug. 29, 1878. They now (1880) live on their farm near Perrysburg, Wood Co., Ohio.

210. CXXIV. Mary Delia Van Sickle, the second child of Ruth and Ira, was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, November 10, 1845. She was married in Wood Co., Ohio, September 9, 1866, to *David Hatcher*, son of Dixon Hatcher, by whom she had three children; I. George Elmer, born Aug. 13, 1867; II. Alice May, born March 1, 1869; and III. Albert, born June 5, 1873. She died in Wood Co., Ohio, April 27, 1876.

211. CXXV. David Van Sickle, the third child and oldest son of Ruth and Ira, was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, April 21, 1848. He was married in Wood Co., Ohio, January 16, 1870, to *Cynthia Susan*, daughter of Henry Shoemaker, by whom he had two children; I. Ira

Leroy, born March 8, 1871; and II. Henry Sheridan, born Sept. 5, 1872. He is a farmer by occupation, and now (1880) lives near Perrysburg, Wood County, Ohio.

212. CXXVI. Clark Van Sickle, the fourth child and youngest son of Ruth and Ira, was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, January 22, 1850. He was married at Perrysburg, Wood Co., O., October 18, 1873, to *Mrs. Mary S. Cornell*, daughter of John Stelter, by whom he had three children; I. Bertha May, born June 15, 1874; II. Arthur DeWitt, born Sept. 5, 1876; and III. Addie Elnora, born Feb. 6, 1879. He is a farmer and carpenter by occupation, and now (1880) resides at Perrysburg, Wood County, Ohio.

213. CXXVII. Alwilda Van Sickle, the fifth and youngest child of Ruth and Ira, was born in Clinton Co., Mich., March 19, 1855. She was married in Wood Co., O., March 31, 1874, to *Adelbert La Forest Davenport*, brother to Orlena Fatina's husband and son of David Davenport, by whom she had two children; I. a son, Frederick Adelbert, born April 22, 1875; and II. a daughter, Effie Della, born March 22, 1879. They now (1880) reside near Perrysburg, Wood County, Ohio.



CONCLUSION.—Although the Van Sickle Family is all descended from the same stock, yet they have scattered widely in settling, and many of them are as remote from each other, and as perfect strangers, as if unconnected by blood and lineage. It may, therefore, be a matter of interest to all concerned to learn certain general facts in regard to those of the same name and ancestry, though as yet unacquainted, and some of these facts may be briefly stated as follows: Most of the Van Sickles are in good circumstances; many of them are wealthy; and but few of them are indigent. Over as much territory as the author has traveled, in collecting information, he has never met among them an imbecile or an inebriate—volumes could not speak more—and for such a large family, there are but few worthless and dishonest members. As a race, they are honest, frugal, hospitable, and industrious. Speaking in general terms, the members of the Van Sickle Family have never courted political distinction, or notoriety of any kind; but for the most part, they have been, and are, contented dwellers upon their own lands, surrounded by flocks and herds, plentiful harvests, and the comforts of progressive civilization; while they are generally considered the first agriculturists in the communities where they reside. They are characterized, with few exceptions, by a liberal spirit, industrious and frugal habits, a social and jocose disposition, and an overflowing hospitality; and as one has said,—“he who is not hospitable, is not a Van Sickle.” The type of the original stock was blonde; but intermarriages have given rise to diversity of type, varying from the blonde to the deep brunette. They are generally robust, healthy, and long-lived; not inclined to corpulency, but tall and commanding, and possessing great physical strength. Many of them have lost their lives in their country’s service. But few of them have ever received a collegiate education; while those who have are among the first in their respective professions. That the future generations will be incited to maintain the high character and prestige of their Ancestors, is the earnest desire of their humble servant,

JOHN WADDELL VAN SICKLE.



PROF. JOHN W. VAN SICKLE, of the Springfield, Ohio, Business College, and of the American Eclectic Medical College, of Cincinnati, and who is one of Gallia County's sons and self-made men, for several days past has been visiting relatives and friends in this vicinity, left for his home on [Friday July 4th, 1879] last. Soon he proposes going to New York and New Jersey where he intends getting valuable information for an interesting book [History of the Van Sickle Family] which he now has in progress of publication.—*The Gallipolis Ledger*.

PROFESSOR JOHN W. VAN SICKLE, Principal of Van Sickle's Business College, Springfield, Ohio, is now visiting friends and relatives in Sussex County. His father many years ago, resided at or near Libertyville, in Wantage Township, from whence he removed to Ohio, where Professor Van Sickle was born. One of the principal objects of the Professor's visit to New Jersey is to gather material for a "History of the Van Sickle Family in the United States of America," a work to which he has given much time and labor, and which he hopes to have completed within one year from the present time. A family history of this kind, for the preservation and perpetuation of Genealogy to posterity, will be very valuable to the present generation in proving births, marriages and deaths of their ancestors; and still more valuable with each lapsing year to future descendants. For lack of full family records, many families have lost sight of their family traditions and connections, which is all wrong. "He that careth not whence he came, careth little whither he goeth." Prof. Van Sickle, after spending a short time in Sussex, will visit Hunterdon County, where many bearing the family name now reside. It will aid materially in the work, and Professor Van Sickle would be greatly pleased, if members of the family would write out their own immediate family record, giving name, residence, date of birth, marriage, death, &c., in each case, and forward them to his address at Springfield, Ohio, as soon as possible.—*Newton, New Jersey, Herald*.

American families are beginning to feel an interest in their ancestry, and to look with favor on the collection of family genealogies. A Family History is often of value in settling disputed titles and heirships, and each year makes it more so. Professor J. W. Van Sickle, of Springfield, Ohio, has lately been in this neighborhood, collecting materials for a history of the Van Sickle family. He would be glad to receive family records or other information from any members of the family, whom he did not visit. His address is J. W. Van Sickle, Springfield, Ohio.—*Somerset (N. J.) Unionist*.

J. W. VAN SICKLE, A. M., M. D., PH. D., of the Business College, is now publishing a "History of the Van Sickle Family," which will be out in June next. Prof. Van Sickle has been very successful in collecting information of his family, tracing his genealogy back 228 years, to Ferdinandus Van Sycklin, the emigrant, who came from Holland in 1652, when but a lad (about 17 years of age). He married *Eva Antonis Jansen*, daughter of Grietje (Reiners) and Antony Jansen Van Salee. They settled on Long Island, and were among the first pioneers; and many of their descendants, like their early progenitors in the East, were among the earliest pioneers of the West; while many were the first settlers of different towns in several parts of the Middle and Western States and Territories. The family has produced many noted persons, and is of an ancient Dutch stock. In Holland, where it originated, it was in possession of landed estates and manorial privileges, and some in this country have amassed colossal fortunes. The Van Sickle's are an agricultural class, not only in this country, but in Holland, and have, no doubt contributed their full share toward the conversion of "the wilderness and solitary places into fruitful fields;" they are found in nearly every State in the Union; upon nearly every battle-field some of them have fallen, and are engaged in all the multitudinous pursuits of life—many are in the professions—but a greater number, by far, are tillers of the soil. They all obeyed the Divine injunction: "Be fruitful and multiply, and replenish the earth;" so that now their name is legion.

To the members of the family the history will be of incalculable value for the settlement of disputed titles and heirships, as well as a source of gratification in tracing their relationship through past generations to remote ancestors. The history will also be valuable to the general reader on account of a vast amount of historical information contained therein. It contains the early history of the world, the early history of the Netherlands, the early history of the Aborigines, and the early history of America; also the names of many of the ancestors of the early settlers of New York and New Jersey. The work is well-written, being couched in excellent language. It is being printed on fine-tinted paper and will be handsomely bound, and when complete will contain about 230 large octavo pages. It will be an ornament for any center-table. Every member of the family ought to secure a copy.—*Springfield (Ohio) Daily Republic*.

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