

Two Brothers and a Cousin

A line of descent from Ide Marselis b1690 through his first marriage to Marritje Cornelese Cadmus Thomason in 1713

The following document is a spin-off from some genealogical research being done by Sharon Marsalis, Steve Edison, Kris Foster, David Addison and others, regarding the Ide Marselis b1690 family, and the Thomas A. Edison family. Y-dna evidence has shown that these two families have a common paternal ancestor. This document describes one lesser known branch of the larger Marselis family tree in order to explore any possible connections between the two families David Addison 12/2019

The Marselis Family

Marselis Pieterese Marselis b1655 in Beest, Netherlands; m. Pieterje VanVorst in Bergen, NJ; d 1747 in Bergen, NJ

0)Pieter Marselis b 1687 in NJ

1) many documented descendants

0)Ide Marselis b1690, 2nd marriage to Arrientje Bras 1717

1)many documented descendants

0)Ide Marselis b1690 in NJ, 1st marriage to Maritie Cornelese Cadmus Thomason in Hackensack, NJ, 1713

1)Marselis Ideson b1714; m. 1741 Femmetie Dorhager(Doolhagen) b1725

2)John Marselas Edah b abt 1741

1)Cornelius Ideson b1717: m Dirckje Abramse Vreeland

2)Marytie Edeson (Schepard) b.1738

2)Margrietje Edeson (Fynne/Finne) b.1739

2)Arriaantje Edeson (Bockee) b.1743

2)Abraham Vreeland Edeson b.1747

2)Cornelius Edeson b.abt 1750 m Dorcus Friebos

3)Cornelius M. Ederson b. 1779

2)Hendrick Edeson b1754 in Second River: m.Elizabeth Furlow 1784

Second River, NJ, m Elizabeth Van Gieson 1786

3)Abram Edeson

3)Nency Edeson

2)Gertje Edeson b.1757

1)John Sip b abt1720, first cousin to Marselis and Cornelius Ideson, born to Ide Sip and Annetje Cornelese Cadmus Thomason

This is the story of two brothers, Marselis Ideson and Cornelius Ideson, and a first cousin of theirs, John Sip. The two Ideson brothers were sons of Ide Marselis b1690 and were born through a lesser known first marriage of Ide's to a young lady named Maritie Cornelese Cadmus Thomason b1696.

Ide Marselis came from a family of Marselises who immigrated from Holland and settled in Bergen County, New Jersey in the 1600's. Ide's first wife, a Maritie Cornelese Cadmus Thomason was one of two daughters, the only children of Cornelius Thomason (New York) and his wife Maritie Coeymans (Albany). Their other daughter was Annetje. Ide and Maritie married in 1713 and she gave birth to Marselis Ideson (from the Dutch naming pattern, Ide's-son) b 1714, and to Cornelius Ideson b1717. Then at age 21, Maritie must have died in the latter's childbirth because Ide in 1717 marries an Arriantje Bras and starts another family in the Bound Brook region of New Jersey. Ide's second family is large, and is more well known to Marselis genealogy researchers. In addition to Maritie's death, her

only sibling Annetje, married an Ide Sip and she also, apparently died in the birth of a son, Jon Sip b 1718, she being about 25 years old. With the loss of their two daughters, Cornelius and Maritie Thomason decide to take on the upbringing of their three young grandsons, Marselis Ideson, Cornelis Ideson, and John Sip.

Between 1695 and 1725 the Thomason's had acquired at least 4 significant parcels of land in and around Second River (Belleville) NJ. (See parcel descriptions in the addendum) One parcel important to this account was located in the heart of Second River, on the North side of the Second River, with the Passaic River on the East. This property extended North all the way to the Third River tributary of the Passaic River, a distance of about two miles. is not known but indications are that it was of significant size, not just a city lot. According to an early record, this parcel was 60 acres in size. This parcel was of strategic importance because it's southern boundary was what is now Mill St in Belleville, a main route east and west even in the 1700's. At its southern end the property had some type of water wheel on Second River. And also, there are references to some sort of a ferry operation adjacent to this property for the purpose of transport across the Passaic River towards New York City. The ferry owner was one of the VanCourtlandt's, a wealthy land owning settler in NYC. (See addendum for VanCourtlandt's property descriptions) It is no wonder then, that in 1745, Van Courtland and another NYC tycoon, John Schuyler, tried to seize the Thomason property but were defeated in a court case through the effort of Cornelius Thomasson. In the document it also states that the total properties in the area, owned by Cornelius and Maritie Thomason added up to 500 acres.

It was this substantial 60 acre property in Second River (Belleville) that became the homestead for the Thomasons and their three young grandsons. The boys no doubt, had a comfortable environment in which to grow up. They probably heard from their grandparents that they would someday take over the properties as their own. And in 1738 the Thomasons made it official with a will (see addendum) that named Marselis Ideson, Cornelius Ideson and John Sip to be co-owners of the Thomason properties upon the death of the grandparents, with one proviso, that the grandsons provide care to the grandparents until their decease. In the years following 1738 the boys were starting their own families, and the records show that they stayed right there in that area of Second River, with no doubt free housing on the farm, while taking care of their grandparents. A court document in 1745 (see addendum), states that there were at least 3 dwellings on the 60 acre property in Second River and that each of the grandsons, now about 30 years of age, had their own house. And the records of the Dutch Reformed Church at Second River contain a number birth/baptism records of John Sip's and Cornelius Ideson's children during those years.

Here is what we know about the two Ideson brothers and their cousin John Sip during the Revolutionary War Period:

Marselis Ideson

Marselis Ideson 1714-xxxx married a young woman named Femmetie Dorhager(Doolhagen) 1724-xxxx in the Second River Dutch Church in 1741. The Doolhagen family had lived in NYC and decided to go west into New Jersey. As with many who did the same, they went through Second River, which gives credence to the idea that the Van Courtland Ferry at the corner of the Thomason property was an important link in a passage across the Hudson River to Manhattan. The Doolhagens apparently lived in Second River for a while, at least long enough for Marselis to get acquainted with Femmetie.

The rest of Marselis' and Femmetie's life is rather obscure. The Doolhagens appear to have moved northwest to Acquackanonk and Fairfield, New Jersey. There are no records for Femmetie past 1741 which may mean she died in childbirth. One record that supports this possibility is

a document from 1756 which identifies a person living with Femmetie's mother by the name John Marselis Edah. The Edah and Ide are often interchanged, so it is possible that a Marselis Ideson would name a son John Marselis Edah. And the fact that this person, probably a teenager in 1756, is found with his maternal grandmother Doolhagen, makes it look like the maternal grandmother was raising this boy in the absence of his mother Femmetie. (a sad, familiar story in those days)

There is additional significance to this person John Marselis Edah. It had been theorized by Marselis and Edison researchers that Marselis Ideson was the father of Thomas Edison's great-grandfather, John Edison the loyalist. The theory is now supported by both DNA evidence, and this name of a probable young John Edison, living with Marselis Ideson's in-laws. John Edeson, the loyalist, and his wife Sarah Ogden, were forced from New Jersey and left for Nova Scotia at the end (1783) of the Revolutionary War and eventually became the great-grandparents of Thomas Alva Edison.

As for Marselis Ideson, there are only few references to that name in an Essex County court record after his 1741 marriage. He is identified in the 1745 court document as residing in one of the houses located on the Thomason property in Second River, and occupying a second Thomason property near Bloomfield. But beside those, nothing has been found regarding his death, or whether he had married again. Later, a Marshall Ederson is found in a smaller 1782 court case in Essex County. And there is a Marshall Edeson, loyalist, right next to John Edeson, loyalist, in the Nova Scotia muster rolls of 1784-1787. Marshall certainly appears to be a relative. Whether or not this Marshall is John Edeson's father, or a brother, or some other relation, is being investigated.

Cornelius Ideson

Cornelius Ideson 1717-1771 was the most prolific of the 3 grandsons. He and Doretje (Dirkje)Vreeland were the parents of 4 daughters and 3 sons. They apparently lived there on the original, Second River homestead as their childrens birth records and some marriage records are found in the Second River Dutch Church which would have been very close to where they lived.

It is in the birth records of Cornelius' grandchildren by his daughters, that we find so many variations of the daughters' maiden name. The common variations were Ideson, Edeson, and Ederson. Then there were Ides, Idesse, Ydesse or Eidese. Also used was Anderson and Aedison. and there are two references from New York City in 1762 to a Cornelius Eda. In the phonetic world, people just wrote down what they heard, and there was apparently no important reason to have it accurate or consistent.

The children of Cornelius b1717 were becoming young adults as the Revolutionary War disputes began to divide those who were loyal to the King from those who wanted their own rule. And Cornelius' family and others in Second River were in a hotbed of the dispute. From Second River east, across the Pasaaic was a "no mans land," a buffer zone of marshes and small waterways, and then the Hudson River. This buffer zone divided the slight majority of patriots in New Jersey, from the overwhelming British presence in New York City. Many loyalists moved from New Jersey to New York City for safety. Many families were divided and apparently Cornelius' was one of them. According to my best calculation, Cornelius and his wife moved to New York City about 1760. And at least 3 of his daughters are also found in New York City by about 1770 where they married and probably stayed. Cornelius' three sons however, seem to have stayed on the New Jersey side during the war, probably living at the Thomason homestead.

John Sip

Some new information has just been found that indicates that John Sip, in 1792, owned the former Thomason homestead in Second River. It is found in his Will of 1792 which was proven in 1794.

(Be careful with the name John Sip as there were more than one of them in the area. Another one that comes up prominently in the records is one John(Johannes) Sip 1718-1800, married Annetje Van Winkle 1716-1807. This is not the John Sip of this article)

Our John Sip has very few records. From his will we find that he was married to Mary Winne later in life, and she had a son John Winne. Both were executors of John's will and together they received one-half of John Sip's Second River property. The other half was given to the Vansisco or Fransisco children who were brought up in John Sip's home. No mention is made in the will of any biological children belonging to John Sip. There was also an adjacent land owner mentioned by the name of Peter Winne.

The property description is in the Will, and in a subsequent deed of sale where Mary Winne and John Winne sell their inherited half of John Sip's property. The property description leaves little doubt that this is the former Thomason, Second River homestead.

The above answers the question of what became of the Thomason 60 acre, Second River homestead that the three grandsons were living on around 1750. John Sip ended up in possession of it. Did Marselis and Cornelius end up with the remainder of the 500 acres? No such records have been found. As mentioned earlier, Cornelius went to NYC about 1760 and died there in 1771. Marselis' time and place of death is unknown.

The Second Generation of Idesons/Edesons/Edersons

In the second generation of this family we begin to see the surname Ideson more frequently spelled with an "E" instead of the "I". We see Edeson, Ederson, and Edison more commonly used but there is still some inconsistency and variation.

The second generation through Marselis Ideson is limited to the possibility that Marselis was the father of John Edison the loyalist, and data is still being gathered to confirm that possibility. John did have a large number of children and they are well documented elsewhere.

The second generation female children through Cornelius are Marietje b1738, Margretje b 1739, Arriennetje b 1743, and Gertje b 1757. They were born in New Jersey but seem to have crossed over to New York City as young adults. The surnames of the men they married were, in order, Schepard, Finne, Bockee, and "unknown." The second generation male children through Cornelius were Abram Vreeland Edeson b 1747, Cornelius Edeson b1750, and Hendrick Edeson b1754.

Abraham Vreeland b1747 is both the easiest and the most difficult. To my knowledge no records exist for Abraham Vreeland Edeson beyond his birth record.

More is known about Hendrick who married Elisabeth Furlow in 1784 by whom he had a son Abram b1784. Elisabeth Furlow may have died in childbirth because Hendrick marries an Elisabeth Van Giesen in 1786 by whom he has a daughter Nancy. Hendrick apparently stayed on the New Jersey side

during the war as his son's birth is recorded in the the Second River Church in 1784. Hendrick also goes by the name Henry. No known records exist for Henry after his children's birth.

Cornelius b1750, seemed to be the most adventuresome of the three. He apparently spent time in both New Jersey and New York City during the war. One author has him being fined for illegally trafficking in commodities between New York City and New Jersey during the war. Having grown up on the Passaic, he apparently knew how to navigate the waterways between the opposing sides. And as the author points out, there were some Americans, and probably he was one, who did not claim to be Patriots or Loyalists, instead they just tried to lay low and focus on trying to stay alive during a time when goods were scarce. The line of Cornelius Edeson b1750 eventually resided permanently in New York City, but there must have been some back and forth prior to 1800.

The continuation of the Ideson/Edeson surname through Cornelius b1750 was less variable. For one, this line settled rather early on the surname "Ederson" and used it consistently. As mentioned above, this line moved early to New York City and that may have helped them stay with the same surname because they were not being influenced by all the surname variations being used by their cousins back in New Jersey. Another interesting fact about this line is that in every generation, for 4 or 5 generations, they named a son Cornelius Ederson. So after the original Cornelius Ideson b1717, there was a Cornelius Ederson born in 1750, 1779, 1805, 1837, and after that I haven't kept track. They also tended to use a middle initial "M" for these Cornelius men. Did this stand for Marselis? This practice also makes it difficult for genealogists following the Ederson line, because at times there were 3 Cornelius M. Edersons alive at the same time in NYC.

In addition to the Edeson surname variations, there was another surname complication which is first noticed in this generation. We find that Hendrick (and possibly his siblings) used not only the Edeson version of their surname, but also Marselis as a surname. Because this generation knew that their grandfather's surname was Marselis, they must have been a bit confused over which name to use. If they were to follow the more recent, British naming tradition, instead of the Dutch, their surname would be Marselis, not Ideson/Edeson. And to make matters worse for us genealogists, at least one of the three brothers, Hendrick, decided that he could use either Edeson or Marselis interchangeably. So documents exist which show that Hendrick/Henry Edeson is the same person as Hendrick/Henry Marselis. And to make matters worse, Hendrick/Henry also passed this practice down to his son Abram, with documents showing that Abram Edeson is the same person as Abram Marselis. This practice seems to have stopped with Abram's generation but it certainly has implications for genealogists searching for members of this family, including and prior to Abram's generation.

The Third Generation of Edisons/Edersons/Edesons

The third generation of descendants from Marselis Ideson and Cornelius Ideson was born during the Revolutionary War period. In this generation the surname Ideson has been largely replaced with Edison, Ederson and Edeson, and each surname is used more consistently within different branches of the tree. The three main branches going forward were:

The Edison Branch (possible):

If it is confirmed that Marselis Ideson fathered the loyalist John Edeson, then John's children would be listed here as the third generation. Seven of John Edison's eight children were born in New Jersey. Records of John and Sarah's children and their families are well documented.

The Ederson Branch:

Cornelius Ederson b1750 had a son Cornelius M. Ederson who was born in 1779 in New Jersey. In 1805 he appears in New York City being married to a Susan Jarman(Garman). He is listed with the occupation of a Cooper in the New York City Directories during those years. In the 1810 NYC census his name appears with a wife and a young son and a young daughter. The young son proves to be the “next in line” Cornelius M. Ederson who was born in 1805. In 1811, Cornelius Ederson b1779 dies in NYC. However, through the son born in 1805 to Cornelius and Susan, the line of Cornelius M. Edersons continued on in New York City for many more generations.

The Edeson Branch:

Hendrick/Henry Edeson or Mersalis b1754 had a son Abram b1784 by his first wife, Elizabeth Furlow, Next he had a daughter Nancy b1786 by his second wife Elisabeth Van Giesen. Whether Hendrick had any other children is unknown. His daughter Nancy has no known records besides her birth record. His son Abram married Abbe McCarr in Second River in 1807, and was found living in Chatham, New Jersey by the years 1814-15. The descendants of Abram Edeson are well documented. During Abram's lifetime the surname of this branch of the family transitioned from Edeson to Edison to Addison.

Implications for Genealogical Research

This branch of descendants from Ide Marselis b1690, through his sons Marselis Ideson and Cornelius Ideson by an early marriage, has been a recent finding by those researching the larger Marselis family and by those researching Thomas A Edison's forbears. Recent y-dna testing has confirmed that males in this branch have y-dna that matches that of males in Ide's second and larger family, and that also matches the male descendants of John Edison the loyalist.

The connection of this branch to Ide Marselis is also evident by the fact that, for 3 generations afterward, these descendants were aware of their connection to Ide Marselis by their use of his Marselis surname, along with the Ideson/Edeson surname given to them by him.

Here are some individuals for whom records are needed, plus their “alternate” surname:

Marselis Ideson or Edeson b1714, Ide's first son, might also be known as Marselis Marselis.
Did he father any other children? Where did he go? Did he die in Nova Scotia?

John Marselis Edah b 1741, the possible son of Marselis Ideson b1714, might also be known as John Marselis. These alternate names, instead of John Edison, may help in finding other records.

Abraham Vreeland Edeson b1747, son of Cornelius Edeson b1717, might also be known as Abraham Vreeland Marselis. Did he marry, have children? Seems strange that no records for him have been found, while there are a good number for his siblings.

.Hendrick or Henry Edeson b1754, son of Cornelius Edeson b1717, was also known as Hendrick or Henry Marselis. No records past 1786. Could he be Henry Marseilus, the latter, found in Baltimore, 1800 to 1815?

ADDENDUM

Thomason Properties conveyed to three grandchildren:

The following document identifies 4 properties owned by Cornelius and Maria Thomason (Tomasen), and the conveyance of them to their grandchildren Marselis Idesen, Cornelius Idesen and John Sip.

Notice the phrase in the first sentence, "...extensive tracts of land between Second River and Third River...." The individual deeds and abstracts confirm that the 4 properties were between or bordered these two tributaries of the Passaic River.

From: History of the City Paterson and the County of Passaic NJ, p157
<https://archive.org/stream/historyofcityofp00nels#page/156/mode/2up/search/van+ripers>

Cornelius and Johannes Tomason, planters, of the town of Bergen, bought extensive tracts of land between Second river and Third river, from Gerret Leydecker, cordwainer, of Newark, May 29, 1695;² from John Gardiner, planter, of Newark, June 3, 1699;³ from Thomas Davis, yeoman, of Newark (to Cornelius Tomason), Jan. 13, 1723,⁴ and from John Crane, of Newark (to Cornelius Tomason), Feb. 24, 1723.⁵ By an agreement dated Dec. 29, 1738, Cornelius Tomason, yeoman, and Maria his wife, of Essex county, convey all their property, real and personal, to their grandchildren—Cornelius Idesen and Marshall (Merselis) Idesen,

¹ Banta Genealogy, 31-32; Hackensack Church Records, passim.

² E. J. Deeds, F, f. 666.

³ E. J. Deeds, G, f. 317.

⁴ E. J. Deeds, D 2, f. 199.

Ib., 201.

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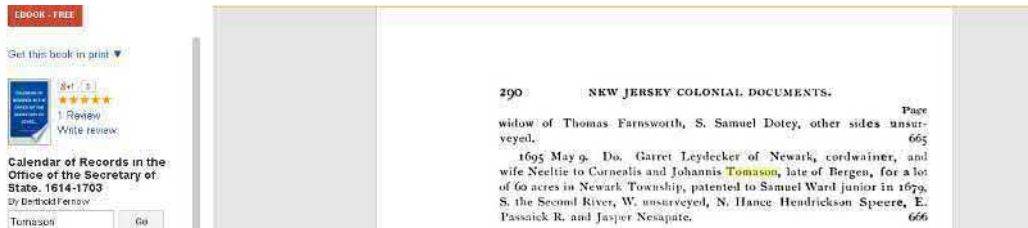
yeomen, and John Sip, of Essex county—the grandchildren agreeing to secure to their grandparents a comfortable maintenance for life.¹ It is evident that Cornelius and Johannes could not have been children of Thomas Juriaensen.

¹ E. J. Deeds, H 2, f. 37.

² E. J. Wills, K, f. 485.

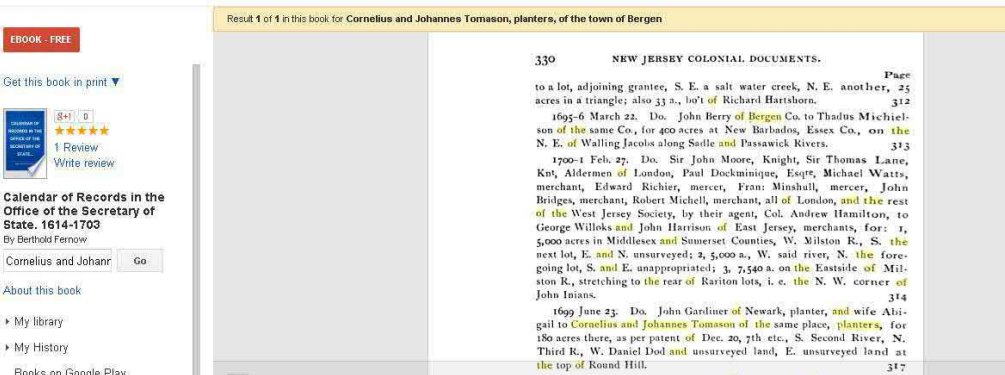
The deeds and abstracts of the 4 Thomason properties are available and they identify the boundaries of the properties usually by adjacent property owners, and by references to nearby rivers.

The First Property:
Abstract from book
East Jersey Deed F, p666
Family Search Film 460030



This piece of property is bounded on the South by the Second River and on the East by the Passaic River. This puts it on the northern side of the junction of the Passaic River and the Second River in what is now Belleville. Parcel is 60 acres. This parcel and the next one are candidates for the homestead of the Thomasons in Second River (Belleville)

The Second Property:
Abstract from book
East Jersey Deed G, p31
Family Search Film 460030



This piece of property is bounded by the Second river on the South and the Third River on the North. Both of these rivers go west from the Passaic at Belleville, but only about 5 miles west. This property was also in Belleville, probably not far from the first property. (Also a reference to Daniel Dod and to Round Hill) Parcel is 180 acres.

The Third Property:

Deed Jan 13 1723 Thomas Davis to Cornelius Thomasen
East Jersey Deed, D2, page 199
Family Search Film 460033
(Information taken from microfilm copy of original manuscripts)

Three parcels of land adjacent to each other. The parcels are identified as being in a place called "Pine Meadow" and they are on the North West side of the Second River, and one of the three is adjacent to the Second River. First two are 12 acres each, third is not given. Owners of adjacent lands are: Thomas Davis, Daniel Dods, John Cockburn, and formerly John Gardner.

Daniel Dods mentioned in Property Two is also mentioned here, indicating that properties Two and Three may be close to each other.

The Fourth Property:

Deed Feb 24, 1723 John Crane to Cornelius Thomasen
East Jersey Deed, D2, page 201
Family Search Film 460033
(Information taken from microfilm copies of original manuscripts)

One tract of land within the bounds and limits of Newark. Tract is between two branches of the Second River. Tract is adjacent to lands of Thomas Davis, therefore it may be close to Property Three.

Notes:

1. The 1738 deed that conveys property from Cornelius and Maria Tomason to their three grandsons, Cornelius Idesen, Marshall Idesen and John Sip, mentions that part of the property being transferred is in dispute with a Stephen Van Cortlandt. There was a Stephen Van Courtlandt from a notable family who owned property at Second River, including a ferry boat operation across the Passaic River. The first two of the four Tomason properties identified above were at this same location, so it is very possible that this was the location of the disputed property.
2. In the text "Bloomfield Old and New, an Historical Symposium" the Dodd and the Davis families are mentioned as founders with a general description of their property holdings. Bloomfield is just west of Bellevue and between the Second and Third Rivers. Properties 3 and 4 above were apparently in the same general area based on the mention of the Dodd and Davis adjacent properties.
3. There is another description of the Thomason properties in the year 1745, and it is interesting to compare their 1745 property boundaries with the descriptions above which come from the 1700-1725 time-frame. A comparison of the two shows that their 1745 properties were very likely to be the same ones they had acquired earlier. The 1745 document is an Essex County court case describing the Sheriff's description of the Tomassen properties in response to a suit by neighbors in Second River..

Van Courtlandt's will of 1756:

Result 1 of 1 in this book for **stephen van cortlandt mill cooper properties new jersey**

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Abstracts of Wills on File in the Surrogate's Office: City of New York, Volume 30
By New York (State). Surrogate's Court New York County, William Smith Pelletreau

stephen van cortlandt m

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[Note.—Daniel Hodges was born in 1709, and died April 12, 1766. He was son of Daniel Hodges, who came from East Hampton before 1728 and purchased a homestead of Daniel Sayre, Jr., which was left by him to his son, Daniel Hodges, the testator. This is at Sagg, on the north side of Hodges' Lane and a little east of the homestead of late Wilkes Hodges, and is left in the will to his son, David Hodges. The homestead left to his son, Stephen Hodges, is on the east side of Sagg street, and is now owned by his descendant, Stephen Hodges. The "Well close" and "Leak Lot" are on the south side of Hodges' Lane. The son David Hodges, better known as "Dacon" Hodges, was one of the most distinguished men in Suffolk County. He was born in 1744, and died November 8, 1817. He was Member of Assembly, 1776-77, 1786-88, and was Supervisor of Southampton for twenty years.—W. S. P.]

Page 225.—Southampton, July 18, 1765. In the name of God, Amen. I WILLIAM MURSON, of the town of Southampton, in Suffolk County, being weak in body, I leave to my wife ½ of all my estate, except the morables. I leave to my daughter Olive six acres of land in the south end of my lot called Stamborough lot, and 2 acres in the east side of my home lot, and the privilege of living in my house without molestation while unmarried. I leave to my son William all the rest of my lands, and after paying debts I leave all the rest of my movables to my wife and son. I make my friend, Thomas Topping and Abraham Cooper, executors. Witnesses, Nathan Norris, Josiah Stamborough, John Mitchell Cook. Proved, November 1, 1765.

Page 226.—In the name of God, Amen. I STEPHEN VAN CORTLANDT, of Second River, Essex County, New Jersey, (being in health. I leave to my son Stephen 500. I leave to my wife Catharina all my houses, mills, and other real estate at Second River, and the use of all personal estate so long a time as she remains

ABSTRACTS OF WILLS—LINER 25 441

my widow. And if my sons, Stephen, Samuel, and Philip, shall see cause to occupy my said real estate, they shall pay to my wife yearly the rent of £150. After the death or marriage of my wife, I leave to my son Samuel all that my Ferry house and ferry over Pleasant river, and all that part of my farm on which the ferry house is built, to be 3 chains wide fronting the river, and to run to the west bounds of my farm. Also 15 acres at the "Steenbergh" (Stony Hill), with that part of the brook running through the same, and he is to pay to the rest of my children £100. All the rest of my real estate at Second River I leave to my son Stephen, and he is to pay to his brothers and sisters £200. I leave to my son, John Van Cortlandt, my corner house and ½ of my lot of ground near the Long Bridge in New York, and he is to pay to his brothers and sisters £100. I leave to my son Philip my other house and ½ the lot adjoining the corner house. All the rest of my estate I leave to my children, Stephen, Samuel, John, Philip, Johana, Gertruyd, and Sarah. I make my wife Catharina and my sons executors. November 26, 1756. Witnesses, Gualtherius Du Bois, Thomas Doughty, Nicholas Bayard, Jr. Proved, June 8, 1766. [Note.—The "corner house near the Long Bridge" is the northeast corner of Broad and Pearl streets, New York, and opposite to Fransee's Tavern.—W. S. P.]

An advertisement to lease the ferry boat business:

§ The *New York Gazette* of February 17, 1755, contains this advertisement: "To be Lett the Ferry across the Passaic-River in East Jersey, together with a large stone ferry house, and stable, convenient to entertain travellers; as also a good garden to the same belonging; it is pleasantly situated, directly opposite Colonel John Schuyler's dwelling house, and within a mile both of Messrs. Schuyler's and Lucas's copper mines, which are both at work; and in the way of all the mines, and travellers. Whoever inclines to lease the same, either for one year, or a longer term, may apply either to **Stephen V. Cortlandt**, living near the premises, or to **John V. Cortlandt**, in the city of New York." "Colonel John Schuyler's dwelling house," which is still standing in fine preservation, was erected in 1749. The old Schuyler house, a frame building, with a mill near it and a boat-house, stood near the river bank, and had been destroyed by fire shortly before the erection of the present manor house in a more commanding position. For these statements the writer is indebted to J. Schuyler Anderson, Esq., of New York. The reference in the advertisement quoted above, to "all the mines," perhaps needs a word of explanation. The route from New York to the mines of Morris county and to the Ringwood mines, then in the upper part of Bergen county, was quite as direct via Second River as by any other course.

1745 Court Case against the three grandsons of Cornelius Thomason who are described as possessing/occupying dwellings on the property bordering the Second River and the Passaic River. Available through New Jersey State Archives.

Sheweth

To the Court the King the Sherrif of Essex County mentioned in the writ to wch the sherrif
 is bound to sheweth that the within named Cornelius Thomason has no good or better
 within my Bailiwick nor any of his heirs make the money in the said writ mentioned or any
 part thereof but the said Cornelius Thomason had the House & tenements and other Houses and
 Lands hereafter mentioned to wch all that tract or parcel of Lands and premises belonging
 and being at Second River in the County of Essex together with the houses out houses and
 Buildings thereon devised to wch one Dwelling house now in the possession of Marinus
 Spil and John Foster two other Dwelling houses in the possession of Cornelius Thomason
 Thomas Boat and David Anderson and other Dwelling houses in the possession of
 Marvols Edson which tract of Land and premises are bounded as follows
 wch Eastward on Passaic River Southward by the Land of Mr. Stephen Van Courtlandt
 and Mr. John Schuyler and the Second River wch Northward by the Land of John Thompson
 Northward on Ariver called the Third river and the Lands of Hendrick Brogan and David
 Bruyn and Mr. John Schuyler and David Rowet another tract or parcel of Land
 bounded Eastward upon the Land of Thomas Thompson Southward on the Second River
 Westward upon said Thomas Thompson & Northward upon the said Third river another
 tract or parcel of Land of said Cornelius Thomason in the possession of Marvols Edson
 lying on the South side of Second River bounded Northward on said David Anderson
 Southward on the Land of George Harrison Southward on the Land of James Daines and
 Eastward on a branch of said Second River all which Lands or Tenements in the whole

within and in my Bailiwick are and were devised
 bounded Eastward upon the Land of Thomas Thompson Southward on the Second River
 Westward upon said Thomas Thompson & Northward upon the said Third river another
 tract or parcel of Land of said Cornelius Thomason in the possession of Marvols Edson
 lying on the South side of Second River bounded Northward on said David Anderson
 Southward on the Land of George Harrison Southward on the Land of James Daines and
 Eastward on a branch of said Second River all which Lands or Tenements in the whole
 contain five hundred acres or thereabouts or the same more or less which I have taken
 and taken a Oath that out of the same premises were the monies in the writ to
 which the sherrif is directed mentioned but the same House & tenements and other
 houses and Lands or Lands or monies in my hands for want of Buyers and the
 said Cornelius Thomason has no other House & tenements and other Houses and Lands
 in my Bailiwick that has come to my knowledge

W^m Chestwood Sherrif

This Sheweth sheweth to be the return of a writ of Scire facit at the Court of Common
 Pleas and Sessions holden the fourth Tuesday of March in the eighteenth year of
 the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the second of Great Brittain his King
 and returned the third Tuesday of August following

W^m Chestwood Sherrif