

3. JACOB² GERRITS was baptized 14 October 1646 in the New Amsterdam Reformed Dutch Church, the son of Gerrit Jansen van Oldenburg (BDC 21). As indicated below, he also appears on record as Gerritse/Gerritsen/Garrison, etc., as well as de Muffe and de haes/Haas/Hause. He married about 1673 Christina (Christian, Styntie) Cresson, daughter of Pierre and Rachel (Clossé/Clauss) Cresson. Christina first married 26 April 1665 Jean Letelier (MDC 31), who died 4 September 1671 at New Utrecht (Elmer G. Van Name, *Pierre Cresson the Huguenot*, 1968). Jacob died in 1708/9 in New Jersey.

Jacob Gerrits first appears as a resident of New Utrecht when he received two cows to care for in August 1667 (OM 2:26). He and his brother John mortgaged their wheat crop in 1668, see above. In 1671 he was listed as a debtor to the estate of Asser Levy (HNU 2:130-31). On 10 October 1674, during the brief restoration of Dutch power under Governor Colve, a survey was returned and on the same date a patent was granted to Jacob and Zeger Gerritse¹ for 72 morgens of land south of the Fresh Kill on Staten Island (CEM 27,30). This was just before the English regained control and as stated in *Staten Island and Its People* by William T. Davis and Charles W. Leng, 1930, 1:119, "A few land

¹ Zeger (Sege) Gerritse might appear to be the brother of Jacob since they obtained this patent together and Seger is listed in the 1676 assessment of New Utrecht (DHNY 2:488), but the evidence indicates that they were not brothers and merely bore the same, very common, patronymic. Since Jacob and Seger both lived in New Utrecht there is little doubt that they were acquainted, as it was only a small village. There are many cases of joint filings for patents by unrelated men, for instance Jan Gerritsen filed a petition for a grant with Jan and Anthony Theunissen in the same year as Jacob and Zeger (CEM 26). Seger, Frederick and Lambert Gerritsen have been identified as the sons of Gerrit Segers, who came to New Netherland as a soldier before December 1646 and was found later in the New Utrecht area; this family will be the subject of a forthcoming article in THE RECORD. The fact that some of these other Gerritsens turned up later in Staten Island and even in south New Jersey is not very remarkable in light of the many cases found in genealogy where friends and neighbors migrated together or followed one another to a new area.

Another Garrison/Gerritsen long thought to have been the brother of the above and of John and Jacob is Christopher (Stoffel), who appears in Staten Island records from about 1699 to 1706. But Richmond County deeds and Reformed Dutch Church baptismal records prove that he was actually a Van Sant(en) (Richmond Co. Deeds B:348,539; SI 10,11).

grants were made by Gov. Colve but these seem to have been subsequently disregarded." There is no evidence that either Jacob or Zeger actually received any of this land. The assessment roll for New Utrecht in 1675 listed Jacob with 24 morgens of land, no poll and no animals (DHNY 4:160). He must have moved to Staten Island about this time as he is not in the 1676 assessment of New Utrecht (DHNY 2:485-88). However, in 1677 he received one of the New Lots in New Utrecht, which he sold to Gysbert Thysen and Thys Jansen (KCo. 120, New Utrecht Town Records 1:315). It appears that he directed Jaques Corteleau, onetime "Vender Master" of Kings County (Rec. 48:114), to sell his other New Utrecht land. This was sold to Carel Jansz Van Dyck 14 May 1680 (New Utrecht Town Records 1:371). The Van Dyck land adjoined that of the Gerritses.

On Staten Island only four records are found for Jacob. In 1688 he was a Justice for Richmond County and sold some land to Leonard Berryman (Richmond Co. Deeds B:154,639). Jacob and Berryman were later associated in a land deal in Salem County, New Jersey. In February 1690 the Richmond County Commissioners took an action and Jacob, as one of them, was recorded as "Jacob Gareson Hause" (Ibid. B:154). On 12 March 1691 Jacob and Christian Garrotson gave a Power of Attorney to his brother John, enabling John to sell his land and receive or pay any debts owed to or by Jacob (Ibid. B:177). The deeds involving Jacob's land show very clearly that the land he owned had been granted by patents on 24 December 1680 to Peeter Cresson and [Joshua] Cresson, Jacob's father-in-law and brother-in-law (CLP 23, Richmond Co. Deeds B:185,200,333,335). This land was on the south side of Fresh Kill and had a creek leading from it (Map of Staten Island showing the Colonial Land Patents from 1668 to 1712, drawn by Frederick Skene, 1907, Staten Island Historical Society). The land was near Smoking Point. Mention is made in the survey for a patent for Christopher Billip of land "south of the Fresh Kill extending to Jacob de Muffes his creek" (CLP 45). This would appear to be the above mentioned creek.

Jacob and his family moved to southern New Jersey about 1691. The first reference to him in New Jersey occurs in April 1694 in the return of a survey of land adjoining "land surveyed for Thomas Budd, now in possession of Jacob Garrassen . . . along Cedar Creek branch." Thomas Budd deeded 600 acres to Jacob in 1696. Jacob sold 300 acres to Leonard Berryman in 1698, and disposed of the rest of the 600 acres in two deeds in 1703 (*Patents and Deeds . . . of New Jersey, 1664-1703*, ed. William Nelson, 1899, repr. 1982, pp. 372,621, 622,636). Further land records have not been found, but at about this time he moved to the Autuxit or Turkey Point area of Salem County, now in Cumberland County, and acquired more land (*New Jersey Genesis* 1973:872). In 1707 he was on the Grand Jury called for Salem County (Thomas Shourds, *History and Genealogy of Fenwick's Colony*, 1876, repr. 1976, p. 462).

Jacob Garrison of Cohansy, Salem County, New Jersey, made his will 4 September 1705, naming his wife Christina and his son Abraham, who was to

have his plantation with 50 acres and appurtenances after the death of his mother, or when 21 years of age, if his mother remarried. He also named his grandson Isaac, son of his son Isaac, lately deceased, and Isaac's wife Lidian. The grandson was to have the 50 acres formerly belonging to his father. On 9 June 1708 Jacob made a codicil. On 7 January 1709 Garret, Peter, Jacob and John Garrison signed a release to their mother Christian of all rights or claims which they might have to or upon the estate left by their father, Jacob. This was witnessed by Fridrick Garrison (see note 1). It was sworn to at Burlington, New Jersey, on 19 September 1709 when Jacob's will and codicil were proved (NJA 23:181).

The children of Jacob Garrison and Christina Cresson were compiled from two baptismal records, Jacob's will, and Charles E. Sheppard's notes, "My History and Genealogy," at the Vineland [New Jersey] Historical and Antiquarian Society:

- i. Garret³, b. about 1674, named for Jacob's father. There was a Garret Garrison who died leaving a will in 1770 in Salem Co., in which he mentioned his wife "bringing up my young children." The will is quoted in Mr. Sheppard's notes, and he indicates that the Garret of the 1770 will was a descendant of Jacob, but he does not show him as a son. Garret, son of Jacob, would have been about 96 years of age if still living in 1770, and would not be expected to have young children.
- ii. Peter, b. about 1676, named for Christina's father, was perhaps the same as Peter Garrison who died in 1747 in Lancaster Co., Pa. His will written 13 Mar. 1746/7, was proved 22 Oct. 1747 (Lancaster Co. Wills 1:155-56). Peter lived in "Entrim" Twp. He named his wife Sarah and nine children: David⁴, John, Susan, Deborah, Arther, Peter, Esther and the two youngest James and Phebe. The last five children were not yet of age. The executors were his wife and David Rees.
- iii. Jacob, Jr., bap. 24 July 1678 New York Reformed Dutch Church, son of Jacob Gerritsz de haes and Christina Creison (BDC 133). He lived and died in Salem and Cumberland cos., N.J., where there are many records of him and his descendants. He married three times. The name of his first wife is unknown. He married secondly 4 Feb. 1720 at Christ Church, Philadelphia, Pa., Mary Wallen of Salem Co., N.J. (*Pa. Archives*, ser. 2, 8:107). His surviving wife was Elizabeth, possibly a Seeley. He was of Deerfield Township, Cumberland Co., N.J., when he made his will on 15 July 1750, proved 30 April 1751 (NJA 32:126). The will names his fifteen children, the last seven of whom were under age: Benjamin⁴ (b. c.1710), Christian, Rachel, Samuel, Sarah, Jacob, Mary, Elizabeth, Daniel, Ephraim, William, Cornelius, Anna, Phebe, and Alphaias.
- iv. Johannes, named for Jacob's brother, was bap. at [New] Utrecht by the minister of the Flatbush Reformed Dutch Church 27 June 1680, son of Jacob Gerritz Haas and Styntie Crousson (Flat.Fr.Baps. 1:15). Johannes was possibly the John Garrison who died intestate in Cumberland Co., N.J., in 1747. The bond of Elizabeth Garrison and Abraham Garrison as administrators was dated 10 Mar. 1747 (NJA 30:194).
- v. Isaac, b. about 1682, d. before Sept. 1705. He m. Lydia ____ and had only one child, Isaac⁴, named in the 1705 will of his grandfather. This latter Isaac may well be the one who m. 24 Mar. 1727 Elizabeth Lawrence (NJA 22:153).
- iv. Abraham, b. after 1685 as he was under age when his father made his will in 1705, lived and died in Salem and Cumberland cos., N.J., where a number of records regarding him may be found. His first wife was Katherine, mother of his first five children. His second wife was Marcy, the mother of his last three children. The

surnames of his wives are not known. Abraham made his will 19 Aug. 1765, it was proved 22 Oct. 1766 (NJA 33:156). Children: Christian⁴, b. c.1716, Rachel, Isaac, Joseph, Samuel, Levi b. c.1743, Elizabeth and Abraham b. 1749.

Jacob Garrison left many descendants in Salem and Cumberland counties. Some of the lines are well documented and clear, but it is very difficult, if not impossible, to identify many others. The difficulty is compounded by the probable presence of descendants of other Garrison families in the area.