

SOME ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
Concerning
EPHRAIM MARTIN, ESQUIRE,
COLONEL OF THE FOURTH NEW JERSEY
REGIMENT
OF
THE CONTINENTAL LINE.¹

BY EDMUND J. JAMES.

In the Historical Register of the Officers of the Continental Army published by F. B. Heitman, Washington, D. C., 1893, the statement is made on page 39 that Colonel Ephraim Martin, commissioned November 28, 1776, never joined his regiment. Heitman further says, that the rolls of this regiment are very incomplete and that it was broken up about July, 1778. In the alphabetical list in the same book, under Martin, page 286, the following statement is found: "Ephraim Martin was colonel of a New Jersey regiment on the 14th day of July, 1776; was wounded at the battle of Long Island August 27, 1776; appointed colonel of the fourth New Jersey regiment November 28, 1776, but never joined the regiment."

This is a good illustration of the inaccuracy of many of Heitman's statements. An inaccuracy which, in this case, he could easily have corrected if he had taken the trouble to drop a note of inquiry to the office of the Adjutant General of New Jersey, or if he had consulted the roster rolls of the Continental Army, by William Bradford, Jr., which show that Ephraim Martin was colonel of the fourth New Jersey regiment for the months of July

¹ See sketch of Colonel Ephraim Martin of the New Jersey Continental line in the *PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY* for October, 1910, page 480 and following.

and October, 1778, and for January, 1779, for which months the abstracts have been preserved.²

The facts concerning Ephraim Martin's military record, so far as they are contained in the files of the Adjutant General's office at Trenton, New Jersey, have already been given in the article published in a previous number of this Magazine referred to above.

It appears from this record that Martin was in command of his regiment with Washington's army during the years of 1777 and 1778 and part of 1779 at any rate. He was in the battle of Princeton, 1777; at Morristown; at the battle of the Brandywine, where he was wounded; at Germantown; at Valley Forge; at Monmouth; and, in general, as a constituent, first of Heard's and then of Maxwell's brigade, his regiment took part in all the important movements of Washington's army from the middle of 1776 through the years 1777 and 1778, being stationed at Princeton in November and December, 1778.

The legislature of the state of New Jersey, in 1778, petitioned Congress to reduce the quota of New Jersey from four regiments to three, on the ground that four regiments were more than New Jersey's share.

Congress accepted this view, as will be seen by the following report of a committee, to whom was referred the representation of the state of New Jersey, praying a reduction of their quota.

"The committee to whom was referred the representation of the state of New Jersey beg leave to report:

"That having considered the same, it appears to your committee that so much of the representation as relates to the supporting that state with a body of Continental troops is properly cognizable by, and ought to be submitted to, his Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief. And as to that part of the representation praying a reduction of their quota we beg leave to submit the following resolution.

² These roster rolls are preserved in the library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia.

“Resolved, That the state of New Jersey be requested to complete only three regiments of infantry in the manner recommended by the resolutions of the 26th day of February last, and that the committee of Congress lately at camp, do arrange the officers of the said state accordingly.”³

On March 9, 1779, Congress called for eighty battalions of infantry, of which New Jersey was to furnish three, to be organized in accordance with the action referred to in the above report taken by Congress on May 27, 1778.

It appears that the fourth New Jersey regiment of the Continental Line was broken up in February, 1779, or shortly thereafter⁴ and certain officers were declared supernumerary.

I have not been able to find out who actually undertook this rearrangement, whether a committee of the New Jersey legislature, or a committee of Congress. It was presumably the latter, for on Monday, April 26, 1779, there was presented and read to the legislature of New Jersey a

“Memorial and Remonstrance of Sundry Officers of the New Jersey Brigade left out as supernumerary in a late arrangement of the said brigade, setting forth that they have been illegally deprived while new officers have been made, and praying redress of such grievances.”

This Memorial was read a second time April 27, 1779, and referred to a committee of conference. This committee made a report on April 29th and it was resolved that a remonstrance should be made to Congress upon the

³ See Papers of the Continental Congress, 20, I, Folio 315, in the Library of Congress.

⁴ Although the state did not take definite action providing for three regiments until June 9, 1779. The arrangement of officers in these regiments evidently continued to make trouble, as the Congress of the United States appointed a committee in the summer of 1780 to make an arrangement for the officers of the first, second and third regiments of the New Jersey Line, which arrangement was approved by the New Jersey legislature September 26, 1780.

practice of appointing officers without the participation of the authority of the state.

Seemingly, however, nothing came of this remonstrance. From this time on, all references are to "the *three* regiments of this state in the service of the United States," instead of the *four* as hitherto. Various references are to be found in the acts of the legislature of New Jersey to the "late arrangement" by which the four regiments were reduced to three. Thus on April 30 a resolution was passed that the sum of 200 pounds be paid for "cloathing," to each officer, who at the time when the "late arrangement" of the Brigade in this State in the service of the United States was made, did belong, or for one year previous thereto, had belonged to the said Brigade.

Presumably Ephraim Martin was declared "super-numerary" in this "late arrangement," although I have not been able to find any definite statement to this effect. He may have resigned from the service altogether, though the Adjutant General's office at Trenton wrote me that Ephraim Martin was "Super-numerary from February 11, 1779, until the close of the war."

If this is correct, and it is so presumably, Martin was in the Continental army from the time of his commission November 28, 1776, until February 11, 1779, a little over two years and two months.

He had been in active service, however, for a little more than one year and four months before in the State troops and State militia.

In the library of the New Jersey Historical Society at Newark, in a volume entitled "Provincial Congress Papers, 1776," there is an unpublished paper numbered 126 containing the following information.

"July 26, 1775. The officers chosen in the towns of Upper Hardwick, Newtown, Wantage, and Hardiston, agreeably to the direction of the Provincial Congress, met by appointment at the house of Ephraim Martin to chuse field officers."

Then follows the list of captains, the first and second lieutenants and ensigns for thirteen companies.⁵

And the further statement that the following field officers were chosen:

Ephraim Martin, Colonel;
Daniel Harker, Lieutenant-Colonel;
John B. Scott, Major;
Aaron Hankinson, Second Major.

It will thus be seen that Martin's official connection with the Revolutionary Army began July 26, 1775, as colonel of the second Sussex County regiment of militia.

According to another paper, numbered 125 in the same volume, the first Sussex regiment had been organized four days before, that is, July 22, at the home of Abram McKinney by the election of William Maxwell as colonel.

That Martin was not idle in his new office is evident from the following extract from *Holt's Journal* of December 28, 1775:

"December 26. This morning about four hundred of the militia of Sussex County, New Jersey, under the command of Colonel Ephraim Martin and Marsh Thompson assembled in Newtown and from thence proceeded in good order and regularly in quest of tories, a considerable number of whom, inhabitants of that county, had entered into a combination and agreement not to comply with any congressional measures. We hear about forty are taken, most of whom have recanted, signed the association, and professed themselves sons of liberty, being fully convinced of their error. Two or three who remained incorrigible are to be presented to the Congress to be dealt with."

When, on June 3, 1776, Congress called on New Jersey for 3300 troops to reinforce the army in and about New

⁵ These officers had already been chosen by the respective companies, in accordance with a law of the state of New Jersey, of June 3, 1775, providing that one or more companies should be raised in each township which should choose their own officers. These companies were to be grouped into regiments and the company officers of such regiments when organized were to choose the field officers of the same.

York, the state of New Jersey ordered out, June 14, 1776, five battalions of eight companies each, under Brigadier General Heard for this service. Colonel Ephraim Martin was in command of one of these battalions, consisting of four companies from Morris County and four from Sussex County, and they took part in the operations on Long Island, where Ephraim Martin was wounded in the breast at an outpost on the day before the battle of Long Island. He had already received his commission as colonel in the state troops of New Jersey, dated June 14, 1776.

When Congress in 1776 called for eighty-eight battalions of infantry and assigned four battalions as New Jersey's share, the State decided to recruit three of the battalions from the State regiments which had already been sent to the north of Albany and to recruit the fourth battalion from Heard's brigade at New York.⁶

Of this fourth battalion Ephraim Martin was appointed colonel and received his commission as of November 28, 1776. He resigned his commission in the State troops when he entered the Continental Line.

At some time during the war Martin removed his residence from Sussex County to Somerset County; possibly while the army was encamped about Morristown. Mrs. Colonel Martin seems to have bestirred herself also in behalf of the American cause as appears from the following extract from the *Pennsylvania Packet* of July 8, 1780:

"July 4, 1780.—The ladies of Trenton are promoting a subscription for the relief and encouragement of those brave men of the Continental army, etc." The committee consisted of ladies in the various counties. The following were from Somerset County:

Lady Stirling,
Mrs. General Morris,
Mrs. Colonel Martin,
Mrs. Attorney General Pattison,
Mrs. R. Stockton.

Compare Notes, etc., of the General Assembly of New Jersey, September 30, 1776.

Martin did not long remain out of the service of the state. He was elected a member of the Council, *i.e.*, the upper house of the New Jersey legislature, for Somerset County, on October 12, 1779, and was present, as the minutes show, during the session which began October 26th of that year. He was a member of the Council from Somerset for ten years continuously, from 1781 to 1790.

He moved later to New Brunswick and represented Middlesex County in the Council in the years 1795, 1797 and 1800 to 1805, inclusive. He had been, it will be remembered, a member of the Provincial Congress in 1775 and in 1776 from Sussex County. He thus had the honor of representing three separate counties in the State legislature for an aggregate period of more than twenty years, at a time when it was an honor to be a member of the legislature.

While in Somerset County he lived in Bernardstown and was a member of the old Mt. Bethel Baptist church, where he was elected deacon in 1786. He joined the Baptist church of Piscataway, established in 1689, and located at Stelton, two and one-half miles east of New Brunswick, on May 27, 1795, by letter from the Mt. Bethel Baptist church. This probably indicates very closely the time at which he changed his residence from Somerset County to Middlesex County. It is noteworthy that if he moved to New Brunswick in 1795 he was immediately elected the delegate from Middlesex County in the State Council.

When Ephraim Martin died, on February 28, 1806, in the seventy-third year of his age, the following note appeared in the *New Jersey Journal*, published at Elizabethtown in the issue for March 11, 1806:

“DIED.

“On Friday morning last, Ephraim Martin, Esquire, a leading member of the legislative Council of this state, after a long and painful illness, in the seventy-third year of his age.”

The following is extracted from a sermon on the occasion of his death:

"For several years he served his country on the tented field and in the public councils with faithfulness and to the best of his abilities, as none who knew him will doubt, for which his memory is deservedly cherished by all.

"As a citizen and a neighbor he was peaceable, just and benevolent, and duly exemplary in his deportment. When among his neighbors it was his delight to converse on the subject of religion. When at home he trained his family with a pious care and conversed much with his Bible and his God."

Ephraim Martin left a will dated October 24, 1805, with a codicil of November 21, of the same year, disposing of considerable property. The will is on file in the Surrogate's office, New Brunswick, New Jersey, Book A, page 146. In this he mentions sons: Squire, Absalom, Jeremiah and Ephraim; grandchildren: Ephraim, son of Squire and "seven other children of Squire;" Ebenezer and Martin, children of Absalom; Abner, Jeremiah and Susannah, children of Jeremiah; Ocey, Ephraim and Patty (wife of Samuel Stites), Polly, wife of Cutter, and Elizabeth, all children of Ephraim; and Katherine Kennan, niece of his wife, to whom he leaves certain property, on account of her care of him and his wife during their illness. He does not mention his wife otherwise in the will.

His wife must have died before him, though her headstone in the old Piscataway town cemetery connected with the St. John's Protestant Episcopal church in Piscataway, on the road from New Brunswick to Woodbridge, two or three miles from the former place, shows her death later. The stone, which is still standing, contains the following inscription:

"IN MEMORY OF KATHERINE, WIFE OF COLONEL EPHRAIM MARTIN, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE OCTOBER 5, 1806, IN THE SEVENTY-SECOND YEAR OF HER AGE.

FORBEAR, MY FRIENDS, YOUR FOND COMPLAINT,
YOU HAVE NO CAUSE FOR TO LAMENT;
FOR CHRIST, MY SAVIOR, SUMMONS ME
AT HIS COMMAND I MUST OBEY."

It is somewhat peculiar that she was buried in one cemetery and he in another, not far away. His body lies in the Baptist cemetery at the old Piscataway Baptist church, located at Stelton, two and one-half miles east of the court-house in New Brunswick. It contains the following inscription:

"IN MEMORY OF COLONEL EPHRAIM MARTIN WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
THE 28TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1806, IN THE SEVENTY-THIRD YEAR OF HIS AGE.

FAREWELL, VAIN WORLD, I AM GOING HOME
MY SAVIOR SMILES AND BIDS ME COME,
WHILE ANGELS BECKON ME AWAY
TO SING GOD'S PRAISE IN ENDLESS DAY."

It is of interest to note that Sussex County was greatly stirred on behalf of the cause of the colonists, although it was still a new and only partially settled region. It furnished more than its quota of men to the militia, state, and continental troops, though it was far removed from the scene of conflict. This was doubtless owing to the activity of men like Maxwell and Martin, who seemed to be indefatigable in recruiting men.

A diligent search was made in Sussex County, as in other counties of the state, for materials for munitions of war. A note is made in one of the newspapers of the time of the discovery of "a supply of flint exceeding promising, on a hill near Colonel Martin's and the brook called Beaver Run in Sussex." The Sharpsborough Iron Works were not far from Colonel Martin's farm;⁷ and were important enough, as a possible source of supply, to lead the New Jersey legislature to exempt the workmen from military duty by law of October 10, 1777.

Martin seems to have had his full share of trouble and difficulty in keeping his regiment fully manned. Many men deserted for the sake of enlisting in other regiments in order to obtain the bounty, and patriots who disdained to accept bribes from the British commanders did not hesitate to desert from the northern army and enlist in

⁷ See advertisement of "a farm for sale one mile from Sharpsborough Iron Works in Sussex County and an equal distance from Colonel Ephraim Martin's estate in Hardiston." *Pennsylvania Journal*, June 19, 1776.

the southern, or vice versa, for the sake of the emolument.

Martin advertised in the *Pennsylvania Journal* of February 19, 1777, for the return of deserters from the fourth New Jersey battalion under his command who had left the regiment on or about December 15, 1776. Again in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, for February 19th and March 12th, 1777, for deserters who had left his regiment stationed at Morristown about February 1, 1777; a similar advertisement for deserters at Salem May 13, 1777, and finally in the *New Jersey Gazette* for December 2, 1778, and in a later issue of 1779, for troops who had left his headquarters at Princeton on or about November 20, 1778.

Colonel Ephraim Martin was not the only one of his family in the Revolutionary War. His son Absalom was paymaster in his father's regiment, having been commissioned in the Continental line on the same date as his father, November 28, 1776. He had his arm broken in a fight at Elizabethtown. When the arrangement was made by which the four New Jersey regiments of the Continental line were consolidated into three, Absalom entered the first regiment as lieutenant, and was later promoted to a captaincy. He served until the close of the war and had been in the militia before he entered the Continental line.

Colonel Ephraim Martin's third son, Ephraim, Jr., served almost continuously in the militia in which he became first sergeant. In his application for a pension, file No. 31, 840, in the pension rolls of the Revolutionary War, in the War Department, at Washington, Ephraim Martin stated that he was of Sussex County, New Jersey, aged seventy-two years, his application being dated 1832; that he had enlisted September, 1777, at the age of seventeen under Captain Beckwith; then one month under Captain McCoy in the regiment of Colonel Freelinghausen and Major Davidson, and was stationed at Elizabethtown to guard the stores. He then enlisted in the company of Minute men under Captain McCoy and was appointed first sergeant, fought at Connecticut Farms, where Mrs. Cald-

well was murdered, was in the skirmish with the British at Springfield on their retreat to Staten Island about June 1, 1780. Volunteered again in the company of Captain Manning, under Colonel Webster, and stationed in Middlesex County. Had a brother Absalom Martin, who was wounded at Elizabethtown; had a brother Squire Martin living at New Brunswick, New Jersey. He stated further that he was born in September, 1760, in Sussex County, was the third son of Colonel Ephraim Martin of the New Jersey Line, who afterwards removed to Somerset County. That in 1789, he, Ephraim, Jr., had moved to Mecklinburg County, North Carolina, and afterwards to Campbell County, Georgia.

The name of Squire Martin (another son of Colonel Martin) does not appear, so far as I can ascertain, in the list of the New Jersey militia or line in the Adjutant General's office at Trenton. But Sergeant John Martin, of Piscataway, Middlesex County, New Jersey, in his application for a pension states that he enlisted in June, 1776, in Middlesex County, New Jersey, for five months under Captain John Webster and Lieutenant Squire Martin in the regiment of Colonel Forman sent to New York. If this is correct, and this is the Squire Martin mentioned in Ephraim's will, Ephraim Martin, Sr., had three sons in the Revolutionary War.

In Paper No. 126 of the Provincial Congress Papers, above referred to, it is stated that Edmond Martin was captain of a company from Hardiston and John Martin was first lieutenant of another company from the same place. This, it will be remembered, was the home of Colonel Ephraim Martin also, who was elected Colonel of the Second Sussex regiment at the meeting at his house on July 26, 1775. In Paper 229, of the same volume, it is stated that Captain Isaac Martin was elected Major in the Second Sussex regiment.

What relation these three parties were to Colonel

Ephraim does not appear from the records of this meeting, but some light is thrown upon the fact from another Revolutionary pension record.

Reuben Martin, of Wayne County, Ohio, applied for a pension in 1834 at the age of eighty-five years. He speaks of serving in Sussex County in the company of his brother, Captain John Martin, commanded by another brother, Colonel Edmond Martin; was under this Colonel Martin in the battle of the Brandywine, where he was wounded and at Germantown, and was at Middle Brook May 10, 1778, under the same brother. He states that there were two brothers Martin in Washington's army, both colonels, one was Edmond.

Reuben's memory had evidently served him here a trick. There were indeed two colonel Martins in Washington's army during a portion of the Jersey campaigns, and at the battle of the Brandywine,—*viz.*, Ephraim Martin of New Jersey, who was wounded, and Alexander Martin of North Carolina, who was subsequently tried by court-martial for cowardice at this battle, but was acquitted.⁸

He was probably a cousin of Ephraim Martin.

Edmond Martin was later (1780) a member of the legislature from Sussex County, but does not figure in the army rolls except as captain of a company of Sussex County militia.

If Reuben's memory as to relationships was otherwise correct, it would appear that Ephraim, Edmond, John and Reuben were brothers, and of these the first three were officers in the second Sussex County of militia, and

⁸ This Alexander Martin of North Carolina was Lieutenant Colonel of the second North Carolina regiment September 1, 1775; was appointed colonel May 7, 1776; was court-martialed October 30, 1777, for cowardice at the battle of the Brandywine; although he was acquitted he resigned from the service November 22d and returned to his native state. He later became governor of North Carolina and a member from that state in the United States Senate.

the fourth served four campaigns, 1777, 1778, 1779 and 1780, much of the time under his brother, Colonel Ephraim. He was sixteen years younger than the colonel.

As there were many other Martins in the Revolutionary forces, militia, state and line from Sussex, Somerset and Middlesex, it is quite possible that Colonel Ephraim Martin had many nephews and cousins in one and another of the New Jersey regiments, but the military records, so far as I know, do not give further information on this point. A Jacob Martin was captain in the fourth New Jersey continental line, commissioned November 28, 1776.

There are a few other references to Colonel Ephraim Martin which have come under my eye.

In Paper No. 128 of the Provincial Congress Papers, above referred to, under date of October 28, 1775, Ephraim Martin unites with William Maxwell in recommending certain persons in Sussex County to the Provincial Congress for commissions in the New Jersey militia.

In the *Pennsylvania Journal*, of March 19th, is a letter from Haddonfield, dated March 17, 1777, concerning an engagement which had occurred on March the 8th, which runs partly as follows:

"March 9.—Yesterday the British, supposed to be about three thousand strong, came out from Amboy and posted themselves on Punk Hill. They brought artillery and a number of wagons. They met near Carman's Hill and Woodbridge. Colonel Martin was sent by General Maxwell to the support of the Americans."

In the first report of the Cincinnati Society, of New Jersey, with the by-laws and rules of the Society, published at Trenton, New Jersey, 1808, is to be found a list of the field officers, captains and staffs of the New Jersey line, as organized in November, 1776, and February, 1777, comprising the Jersey brigade in command of Brigadier General Maxwell. Ephraim Martin is given as commander of the fourth regiment, and on page 9 of the same book

he is mentioned as among those who received wounds during the Revolution.

Colonel Ephraim Martin's name appears in various deeds on file in Somerset and Middlesex Counties,—one at Somerville (Deed Book B, 471), dated December 17, 1800, of lands to "Colonel Ephraim Martin of the County of Middlesex;" a second deed of these same lands, dated March 5, 1801 (Deed Book B, 593), from Ephraim Martin and Katherine, his wife, of Middlesex, to Rune Runyon. Land was surveyed in Sussex County to Ephraim Martin December 26, 1761, in Hardiston Township of Sussex County, March 1st, 1785, and June 22, 1785. Lands in the same township of Hardiston were also surveyed for Edmond Martin about the same time. Edmond Martin of the County of Sussex, deeded on April 3, 1771, to David Newman lands situated in Hardiston on both sides a brook called Beaver Run (recorded in the city of Perth Amboy, Book A. B. No. 6, page 152).

Ephraim Martin, junior, probably the same person as Colonel Ephraim Martin, was a member of the grand jury in Sussex County in the year 1767.

Luther Martin of Maryland was probably a relative of Colonel Ephraim Martin.

The ancestry of Colonel Ephraim Martin is, in my opinion, not definitely known, but the following is given by one of our most careful genealogists as probable. Indeed, he considers it as reasonably well established. It will be noted, however, that the list does not include any of the brothers named by Reuben in the pension application noted above, except Ephraim, and it is quite possible that Colonel Ephraim and his brothers were children of Edmond, son of James, son of Joseph, son of John, one of the original associates in the Piscataway purchase at Woodbridge; possibly some one of the readers of this Magazine may possess accurate information on this point.

Genealogy of Colonel Ephraim Martin.

1. John Martin Born 1620, died July 5, 1687
 (was at Dover, N. H. 1648),
 came to N. J. as original settler
 in 1666, taking grants with
 Woodbridge settlers; colonized
 Piscataway Township.
 Married, 1646, Esther Roberts,
 born 1628, died Dec. 6, 1687;
 daughter of Thomas Roberts,
 Governor of N. H.

Children:

- I. John, will May 25, 1703
II. Mary—b. 1649; d. after
 1696; m. Hopencee Hull
III. Martha
IV. Lydia
 V. Joseph
 VI. Benjamin
VII. Thomas
VIII. James

2. Joseph² (John¹) Born 1657, died 1723; con-
 stable in 1690. Married, Nov.
 25, 1697, Sarah Trotter, died
 after 1700, daughter of Wil-
 liam Trotter, d. 1687, and his
 wife Catherine Gibbs

Children:

- I. James
II. Joseph
III. Abigail
IV. David
 V. Joshua
 VI. Moses

3. James³ (Joseph,²
 John¹) Born Dec. 14, 1680, died after
 1721; married, Sept. 4, 1701,
 Hannah Smith, daughter of
 John Smith of Woodbridge,
 N. J.

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Children: I. Edmund—b. Mar. 21, 1701
 II. William—b. Mar. 21, 1701
 Twins
 III. Abigail—b. Jan. 14, 1703
 IV. James, b. Nov. 8, 1705
 V. Ephraim, b. Jan. 25, 1708
 VI. Hannah, b. Jan. 13, 1711
 VII. Anna, b. Jan. 4, 1714
 VIII. Grace, b. May 6, 1717
 IX. Rosanna, b. April 29, 1719
 X. Rosanna, b. Mar. 22, 1721

4. Ephraim⁴ (James,³ Joseph,² John¹) Born Jan. 25, 1708, died 1771; married about 1730 Keziah Runyon, born 1713

Children: I. Jeremiah, b. 1731, d. 1804; married 1752-3 Elizabeth Person Caldwell
 II. Ephraim (Colonel)
 III. Humphrey, b. 1735, d. 1805; married Experience Piatt, 1756
 IV. Nathaniel, b. 1736-7; married 1756-8 Mary Clarkson

5. Ephraim⁵ (Ephraim,⁴ James,³ Joseph,² John¹) Born in Middlesex County, 1733, died in New Brunswick Feb. 28, 1806; married Catherine

Children: I. Squire
 II. Absalom
 III. Jeremiah
 IV. Ephraim

6. Ephraim⁶ (Ephraim,⁵ Ephraim,⁴ James,³ Joseph,² John¹) Born in Sussex County, Sept., 1760, died in Campbell County, Georgia, 1840. Served in the Revolutionary War. Married Mercy Alward

Children:

- I. Ocey
- II. Ephraim
- III. Martha ("Patty"), b. May 18, 1779; m. Samuel Stites Sept. 14, 1794; d. Dec. 16, 1838
- IV. Polly
- V. Elizabeth (Cutler)

7. Martha Martin
(Ephraim,⁶ Ephraim,⁵ Ephraim,⁴ James,³ Joseph,² John¹)

Married Samuel Stites

Children:

- I. Keziah, b. April 2, 1795; d. Jan. 19, 1829; m. July 4, 1813, John Brake. Lived near Trenton, Illinois
- II. Anna, b. Dec. 10, 1796; d. 16th of July, 1838; m. 6th of Feb., 1811, Anthony W. Casad⁹
- III. Mary, b. 5th of Jan., 1799; m. 5th of Jan., 1817, William Lewis
- IV. Mercy, b. 28th of Apr., 1801; d. Nov., 1808
- V. Sarah, b. 12th of Feb., 1803; d. 7th of Mar., 1805
- VI. Ephraim M., b. Jan., 1805; d. Dec., 1805
- VII. Squire M., m. Abigail Cravens 23d Apr., 1826
- VIII. John, b. 16th of Oct., 1808; d. 1846, Ridge Prairie, Ill.; m., 1828, Katherine Mace
- IX. Martin, b. 8th Jan., 1811; m. 1830, Scott, who was born June 6, 1810; d. May 16, 1869; lived at Ridge Prairie, Ill., both died in Minn.

⁹ See page 483 PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY, October, 1910.

- X. Charlotte, b. July 22, 1813;
d. Dec. 18, 1813
- XI. Isaac, b. Dec. 19, 1814; m.
Martha Thompson; lived
in St. Clair Co., Ill.
- XII. Indiana, b. June 9, 1817; m.
Reuben Rutherford, Oct.
20, 1836; lived at Tren-
ton, Ill.
- XIII. Emma, b. 15th of Apr.,
1820; m. 24th Sept., 1840,
Ora M. Curtis, lived near
Trenton, Ill.
- XIV. Samuel, b. Mar. 23, 1823; d.
1835¹⁰

The Samuel Stites, referred to in the above genealogy as the son-in-law of Colonel Ephraim Martin, was born October 31, 1776, near Mt. Bethel, Somerset County, New Jersey, and died August 16, 1839, at Trenton, Illinois. He was the son of Anna Butler (born 1752, died January 27, 1824, daughter of Amos) and Isaac Stites of Mt. Bethel, Somerset County, New Jersey (born 1754, died 1830), who was the son of William Stites of the same place, born 1719, died 1810;¹¹ son of William Stites of Springfield, New Jersey, born at Hempstead, Long Island, 1676, died at Springfield, New Jersey, 1727, refers to himself in his will as "late of Long Island Colony"; son of Richard Stites, born 1640 in England, died in 1702 at Hempstead, Long Island; son of John Stites, surgeon, born in London, 1595, died in Hempstead, Long Island, 1717.

The last three items are based on the record in a family Bible which belonged to William Stites of Springfield, New Jersey, great-grandson of William Stites, senior (1676-1727). The age of John Stites, surgeon, is rather

¹⁰ Compare statement of Littell "Early Settlers of the Passaic Valley."

¹¹ This William Stites is referred to by James Manning, President of Brown University, in his diary, as living at Dead River when he visited him in 1780.

remarkable, to say the least, and lends color to the supposition that he may stand for two generations.

I have not been able to trace the Stites family to any locality in England.

In the history of Long Island by Benjamin F. Thompson, New York, 1843, Volume II, in the footnote on pages 53 and 54, there is a statement that "Edmund Titus, born in England in 1630, came from Massachusetts to Long Island in 1650 in company with one William Stites, then upwards of one hundred years old, who, it is said, came on foot from Seekonk to this place, Hempstead, where he lived to the great age of one hundred and sixteen years."

The records of the town of Hempstead themselves contain numerous references to Richard Stites of Westbury, Hempstead, Long Island. This Richard Stites, according to statements made in deeds contained in the town records of Hempstead, had sons William, John, Benjamin and Henry. Henry Stites is mentioned in a deed made February 28, 1700, as of Cape May in the bounds of West Jersey.

This family was prominent in the localities in which they lived in New Jersey during the eighteenth century, and many of the references in the current genealogical lists to Stiles should be to Stites instead. John, who was born 1706, and died 1782, son of William Stites (born 1676, in Hempstead, Long Island, died 1727, Springfield, New Jersey), was mayor of Elizabethtown. His daughter, Margaret, was the wife of James Manning, first president of Brown University. John's nephew, Benjamin, junior, was the founder of Columbia, now a part of Cincinnati, and the family has played a prominent part in the pioneer life of New Jersey, Kentucky, Ohio and Illinois.