

appointing and attending meetings on their way there and on their return home.

In the 4th month, 1732, Jacob Andrews and Ann Sykes were married at Upper Springfield meeting house, then a branch of Chesterfield Monthly Meeting. She was born the 15th day of the 12th month, 1719, and was the third daughter of John Sykes and Joanna, his wife, who were my great-grandparents, and were then living near where the present village of Sykesville has since been built.

In 1738, Jacob Andrews and his family appear to have removed from Little Egg Harbor to some place within the compass of Burlington Monthly Meeting—the exact locality of which I cannot identify, unless it was at or near the present village of Cookstown.

In the 3d month, in the year 1743, Jacob Andrews purchased a farm of one hundred and ninety acres of land and the mills at the present village of Cookstown, in the township of New Hanover, where he continued to reside until he sold them to Isaac Ivins, Jr., in the autumn of 1746.

In the 3d month, 1747, he was at the yearly meeting on Long Island in company with Peter Andrews, John Woolman and several other prominent public Friends. He subsequently founded the present village of Jacobstown, in Burlington county, (which took its name from him,) by opening the first country store and building, the first blacksmith shop and wheelwright shop in that place on the lot now occupied by L. Minor Platt. He also owned the farm at and north-east of Jacobstown now owned and occupied by Michael Rogers.

Jacob Andrews died at Jacobstown, leaving his wife and one son and three (perhaps four daughters) surviving him. John Andrews, the son, married Hannah Parker, and died at or near Jacobstown about the year 1813, leaving a widow, three sons and three daughters. The eldest daughter married and moved with her husband and two of her brothers, Samuel and Jacob, both young men and unmarried, to the Genessee country, New York, about the year 1816. Neither of them has been heard from by their relations in New Jersey for many years. William Andrews, the third son of John Andrews, after the death of his father went into partnership with a friend of his in selling real estate at Bristol, in Pennsylvania, where he continued a short time and then removed to Philadelphia, renting a house and opening an office the second door from the Friends' meeting house, on Arch street, on his own account as scriviner, conveyancer and real estate agent, where he continued very successful till his death, about the year 1817. At his death I suppose he was between twenty-five and thirty years of age. He never married, and on his removing to Philadelphia his mother and two unmarried sisters went there and lived with him. His mother survived him about a year. Catharine Andrews, daughter of John Andrews and Hannah his wife, married Samuel

Cassady, of Philadelphia, who, some years afterward, was lost by the burning of the steamboat *Lexington* on Long Island Sound, on an excessively cold night about thirty-five years ago—leaving a widow and several children. The widow died about ten or twelve years ago; the children are now living in Philadelphia. Sarah Andrews, the remaining daughter of John Andrews and Hannah his wife, was living unmarried in 1870 at an advanced age with her nephew in Philadelphia.

Catharine Andrews, daughter of Jacob Andrews and Ann, his wife, married Samuel Emley, living near Jacobstown, where a number of their descendants are still living.

Another daughter of Jacob Andrews and Ann, his wife, married ——— Sexton, and left several children. A third daughter of Jacob Andrews and Ann, his wife, married ——— Wardell, and left several children.

I think I have heard my father say there was a fourth daughter of Jacob Andrews and wife, who married either a Sexton or a Wardell—two sisters married two brothers—but I am not certain about it.”

This ends my friend George Sykes' history of the Andrews' family, and now I shall resume stating my knowledge of the aforesaid family, of which I am a descendant, being a great-great-great granddaughter of Edward Andrews, the first white man who settled on what is now the village of Tuckerton, Burlington county, New Jersey.

In my former writings about the Andrews family, I have stated that Edward Andrews was an Englishman, and that he came from Long Island to Little Egg Harbor. Such were the assertions of the old people of the place. Since my first publication of the Andrews', I have learned from authentic records that Edward Andrews was born the 16th day of January, 1667, at Oyster Bay, Long Island, and by or before the year 1686, he, with his father, removed to Mansfield, in Burlington county, N. J., where, on the 8th day of February, 1694, he married Sarah, daughter of Jacob and Sarah Ong, Sr., At the time of his marriage he was only seventeen years and twenty-three days old. He is represented as being an enterprising man, and it is evident he manifested an enterprising spirit in the matrimonial line as well as in other affairs.

In old times in England the Andrews were people of high standing, distinguished for piety and learning. In the account of Bishop Andrews, who was Bishop of Ely, it is affirmed that he was an eminent bishop in the Church of England, distinguished for his piety and learning. He was one of the greatest linguists of the age, understanding fifteen different languages, among which were Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac and Arabic, in all of which he was able to converse with the greatest accuracy. He died the 25th day of September, 1626. His brothers, Thomas and Nicholas, died a short time previous. It is

not at all improbable that the Andrews who came to America were descendants of one of the above-named three brothers of the name of Andrews.

Samuel Andrews and Mary Wright, who married in the year 1663, had children, Mordecai, Peter (who died at the age of one year), Peter, the 2d, Hester, Hannah, Edward, Jacob and Mary. At a yearly meeting held at Burlington city, on the 7th day of the 7th month, 1692, there was a Samuel Andrews who was at that meeting. At that date Samuel Andrews, Sr., had been dead four years, therefore it was not him, and it seems it was not his son, and his children were not old enough to have a grown-up son. He might have been a son of a brother of Samuel Andrews, Sr.

In the year 1699, and about five years after his marriage, and when he was about twenty-two years of age, Edward Andrews left Mansfield and settled in Little Egg Harbor. In his will he names six of his children, namely, Samuel, Jacob, Peter, Alice, Edith and Elizabeth, and if he had any others he did not refer to them in his will. It is thought that Isaac Andrews, the eminent minister, was Edward's son, and I cannot say to the contrary, but I think it more probable that Isaac and Nehemiah Andrews were brothers, and sons of Edward Andrews' brother Peter. Mordecai Andrews, Jr., in his will, made in the year 1763, calls Isaac Andrews his cousin, and makes him one of the executors of his will; and if he was Mordecai, Jr.'s cousin he must have been a son of Edward Andrews, or else the son of Peter Andrews' brother, of Mordecai and Edward Andrews, for these three brothers were the only male representatives of the Andrews family.

Tradition says that Edward Andrews had a daughter Hannah, who married Joseph Parker, Sr., and also a daughter Mary, who married John Cranmer, Sr., but as there is no positive proof of these assertions, I think it is more likely that the above named Hannah and Mary Andrews were the daughters of Mordecai Andrews—brother of Edward Andrews.

About the year 1699 Edward Andrews removed from Mansfield, Burlington county, N. J., to Little Egg Harbor, where he purchased 500 acres of land of Samuel Jennings (Governor of N. J.) This land lay on the east side of Tuckerton creek, and here Andrews settled, his house being located about where Mr. Auner's dwelling is now situated, and like many of the first emigrants to the wildernesses of America, his first dwelling in Little Egg Harbor was a cave dug in the ground like a cellar, and walled with cedar logs and covered with hewn timber of the same material. Here Andrews cleared a farm (now East Tuckerton) and in the year 1708 deeded two acres of land to the Society of Friends on which to build a meeting house and establish a graveyard.

Tradition says that the first grain raised in Little Egg Harbor town-