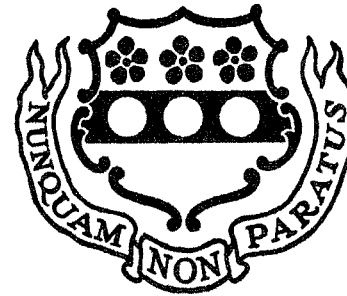


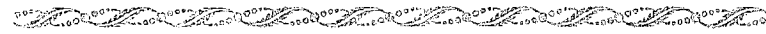
SCUDDERS

In The American Revolution

By
Hamilton Cochran



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Foreword

The history of Scudders who served the cause of freedom during the American Revolution is a record of the courage, hardship and self-sacrifice of a single family. It reveals remarkable patriotic zeal and a steadfast dedication to Independence.

Some were killed in battle. Others died of starvation and ill-treatment aboard the notorious British prison ships in New York Harbor and in jails ashore. A few died of disease. Others were wounded and recovered to live out their lives in peace. Still others escaped without injuries but with substantial property losses.

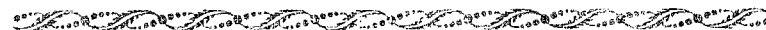
These Scudders not only distinguished themselves on the field of battle, but also served their country in civic affairs and contributed their efforts and ideas to the legislatures of New York and New Jersey and to the national government.

Their biographies constitute an honorable record of a hard-working, God-fearing family of which we are all proud; a family whose activities in behalf of their country provide an inspiration for all Scudders, no matter how distantly related, not only during the Bicentennial observance but also in the years ahead.

In spite of diligent research and the cooperation of history-oriented Scudders, the records of our patriotic ancestors are far from complete, as will be recognized in the following pages. This is hardly surprising considering the lapse of more than two hundred years. Many military records were destroyed during the War of 1812 when the British burned Washington. Also during the intervening years, family records became lost or accidentally destroyed. Fortunately, a number of the churches attended by Scudder families preserved records of births, deaths, baptisms and marriages so that certain gaps in Scudder vital statistics could be bridged.

I am sure that our membership joins in commending the author for his three-year span of work in gathering the information and organizing it into book form. Our appreciation also goes to all other Scudders who supplied interesting and valuable material. This volume is a worthy addition to the already large amount of data on our Scudder ancestors.

SAGE CADWELL SWANSON
President
The Scudder Association, Inc.



NOTES

This book is divided into three sections: New York, New Jersey and New England. It was in these areas that most of the Scudders lived during the Revolutionary War. Introducing two of the sections are brief descriptions of battles and skirmishes in which Scudders or their kin took part. We have no record of military actions in which New England Scudders participated, although some belonged to militia companies.

At the back of the book is an Appendix. No index is included because of the alphabetical arrangement of the listings.

It is unfortunate that we were unable to include portraits of Scudders who were prominent in the Revolution. Diligent search has turned up only one portrait of an individual with the surname Scudder. However, we were able to secure portraits of John Hart, who married Deborah Scudder and Major John Polhemus, husband of Susanna Hart and son-in-law of Deborah Scudder Hart and John Hart. We have also included the portrait of Isabella Anderson Scudder, the devoted wife of Colonel Nathaniel Scudder.

SUPPLEMENT

Since genealogical and military records are rarely if ever complete in one volume, it is advisable that a Supplement to this book should be published in the future. This will not only add newly-discovered data but also serve as an Index of names and sources. Mrs. Albert C. Baugh (Nita Scudder) has kindly volunteered to undertake this important work.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Grateful acknowledgement is made to members of the Scudder family and others for supplying vital statistics, research material and photographs. Without them, this book could never have been written.

Book Committee

Nita Scudder Baugh (Mrs. Albert C. Baugh) of Philadelphia. Not only has Nita traced the Scudder family back to the 16th and 17th centuries in England, but also is an authority on the large Scudder branch that settled in New Jersey. She has visited libraries, historical societies and searched church and cemetery records as well as county and state documents with great success. She has gladly handed over the important results of her labors for the enrichment of this book.

Dorothy Scudder (Mrs. John Scudder) of New York and Shelter Island. For many years Dorothy was an editor of the Scudder Bulletin, traced ancestries and wrote articles about Scudders of the 18th century, including a number who served in the Revolution. These were most helpful in piecing together biographies of Scudder Patriots from Long Island and New Jersey.

Edwin Soper, Greenlawn, Long Island, N. Y. Edwin is the historian of the Scudder Association and labored on Scudder genealogies long before this book was planned. He has carried on the work of the late Mary Theresa Scudder and Dorothy Scudder and has produced four or more large volumes of data that go back to the very first Scudders who arrived in America. He has contributed countless hours adding and correcting dates and other information so useful for this book.

* * * *

Clara Scudder Stilwell, Northport, Long Island. Clara has cooperated with characteristic enthusiasm in digging deep into the historical lore of Huntington, Northport and surrounding areas and supplying true stories about Scudder houses and tales of heroism and woe during the British occupation. She has

patiently recorded much historical information gleaned from the Huntington Historical Society and various town records.

Richard A. Scudder, Cherry Hill, N.J. He has added interesting data on his ancestor Richard Betts Scudder. Also he started and completed a campaign to gather the military records of the descendants of the first John Scudder in America from the archives of various New England states. The facts he secured helped round out our picture of the lives and deeds of New England Scudders.

Miss Sarah Scudder, New York City, lately deceased. She supplied many interesting comments on rural life on Long Island before and during the Revolution.

Mr. John M. Scudder, Pennington, N.J. He cooperated by permitting the author to photograph a treasured heirloom—the musket carried by his ancestor, Amos Scudder, during Washington's march on Trenton to defeat the Hessians on Christmas night, 1776. He also supplied rare documents dealing with Amos, the Patriot and his brother; also a photographic copy of an engraving of the original Scudder homestead at Scudders Falls, N.J.

Susan Cochran Swanson (Mrs. Sage C. Swanson) Pelham, N.Y., author of "Between The Lines," a history of Westchester County during the Revolution. During her researches she discovered a detailed contemporary newspaper account of the tragic death of Colonel Nathaniel Scudder, the only member of the Continental Congress to be killed on the field of battle. She is the daughter of the author of this book.

Daniel W. B. Flint, Flintlock Farms, Sasamansville, Pa. He has given much information on the famous Hart family. Deborah Scudder became the wife of John Hart, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Her children were all Patriots and they have been included in this volume.

Mrs. Karl R. Grimm, Pittsburgh, Pa. She has supplied photographs of gravestones of Dr. John Scudder and his wife Elizabeth Forman in the cemetery at Washington, Indiana.

Colonel C. Malcolm B. Gilman, Rumson, N.J. Colonel Gilman is the commander of the reactivated "Jersey Blues" famous Revolutionary militia regiment. He kindly gave permission for the use of a map and also quotations from his book, "Monmouth—Road To Glory."

James P. O'Hare, Huntington Station, Long Island. He took photographs of graves in the Colonial Cemetery, Northport, L.I., where a number of Scudder Patriots are buried. His photographs appear in the New York section of this book.

Gertrude Scudder (Mrs. R. E. Butler) Wappingers Falls, N.Y. Mrs. Butler supplied information on Henry Scudder and his activities in behalf of the ratification of the U.S. Constitution at the Constitutional Convention at Poughkeepsie, N.Y. July 15-17, 1788.

Franklin E. Simonson, Hempstead, N.Y. He was instrumental in obtaining photographs of the tombstones of Jerusha Scudder Carll; also the stone of Hannah Scudder Carll, wife of Timothy Carll. The two Scudder women married Patriots and were the mothers of Patriots.

Adelette Thompson, Englishtown, N.J. sent information on the Patriot Robert Scudder.

Peter H. Scudder, East Orange, N.J. He supplied a copy of an article on Colonel Nathaniel Scudder from the N.J. Historical Commission Newsletter.

Mrs. R. L. Dalton, San Antonio, Texas. She kindly supplied a portrait of John Hart, husband of Deborah Scudder and a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Mrs. Carl Selby, Oak Grove, Mo. donated a portrait of Dr. John Anderson Scudder, son of Colonel Nathaniel Scudder.

Mrs. Clarence W. Lowden, Titusville, N.J. Her ancestors were Scudders who fought in the Revolution and were closely connected with the Presbyterian Church of Ewing, N.J. She gave us data on both.

Mrs. William McCleery, Princeton, N.J. Among a number of Scudders who languished and died in British prison ships was Lieutenant Joel Scudder. Mrs. McCleery gave us vital statistics on Joel and his military record.

Mrs. M. E. Lancaster, President of the Springfield Historical Society, gave permission to publish illustrations from the Society's booklet on the Battles of Connecticut Farms and Springfield, N.J. She also sent photos of Scudder graves in the cemetery of the Springfield Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. John A. Scudder, Edwardsport, Indiana, supplied facts about a prominent Scudder Patriot, John Anderson Scudder.

Other persons and organizations that supplied useful material or illustrations are: Huntington, N.Y. Historical Society; Mrs. Agnes Packard, Librarian; Sons of the Revolution, New York Chapter; New York Historical Society; New Jersey Historical Society; New Jersey Historical Commission; The Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Historical Society of Delaware; Library of Congress; New York Public Library; Monmouth County (N.J.) Historical Association; State Archives of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, North Carolina and South Carolina.

KEY TO SCUDDER ASSOCIATION GENEALOGIES

There are two lines of ancestors of the Scudders in America:
THOMAS who was in Salem in 1632 and his cousin

JOHN who was in Charlestown, Massachusetts in 1635 but
who went to Barnstable (Cape Cod) in 1640.

Thomas's descendants are designated by the letter T, and
John's by the letter J. The numbers following these symbols
indicate the order of birth, and the number of figures indicates
the generation. For example:

Thomas T (first generation) had 4 sons and 1 daughter

John T-1, his first born of the 2nd generation

Thomas T-2, his second born of the 2nd generation

Henry T-3, his third born of the 2nd generation

Elizabeth T-4, his fourth born of the 2nd generation

William T-5, his fifth born of the 2nd generation

John T-1 (2nd generation) had 5 children

Samuel T-1-1, his first born of the 3rd generation

John T-1-2, his second born of the 3rd generation

Mary T-1-3, his third born of the 3rd generation

Elizabeth T-1-4, his fourth born of the 3rd generation

Hannah T-1-5, his fifth born of the 3rd generation

Another example:

John J (first generation) had 5 children

John J-1, his first born of the 2nd generation

Sarah J-2, his second born of the 2nd generation

Elizabeth J-3, his third born of the 2nd generation

Mary J-4, his fourth born of the 2nd generation

Hannah J-5, his fifth born of the 2nd generation

John J-1 (2nd generation) had 6 children

John J-1-1, his first born of the 3rd generation

Experience J-1-2, his second born of the 3rd generation

James J-1-3, his third born of the 3rd generation

Ebenezer J-1-4, his fourth born of the 3rd generation

Reliance J-1-5, his fifth born of the 3rd generation

Hannah J-1-6, his sixth born of the 3rd generation

NOTES

For further genealogical information please write to our Historian and Genealogist, Mr. Edwin Soper, 20 Oakwood Street, Greenlawn, N.Y. 11740.

Where no key number appears after a biography, it indicates that we have been unable to trace the ancestry accurately.

In each section, the biographies of those with the Scudder surname are listed first, followed by Scudder women who married Patriots and whose sons were Patriots and whose daughters married Patriots.

SCUDDERS

In The American Revolution



NEW YORK

Scudders In The American Revolution





*The true Effigies of y^e late Reverend Divine
M^r Henry Scudder. Auther of y^e Christian Daily
Walk and Godly mans Choice etc*

Courtesy of The British Museum

The Scudder Heritage

THE REVEREND Henry Scudder of Colingborne-Ducis, Wilshire, England, was the first Scudder of whom we have record. In 1643, this distinguished clergyman was a member of the Westminster Assembly of Divines which revised the Thirty-Nine Articles of the Church of England and harmonized them with the doctrine of the Church of Scotland.

Henry's brother, Thomas, left London with his wife Elizabeth and family some years before to seek a new life in the New World. Records show that Thomas was in Salem, Massachusetts as early as 1632, where he remained until his death in 1638. Henry's cousin, John Scudder, arrived in America two years later, in 1635, aboard the ship *James*. He and his family settled in Barnstable, Massachusetts, where he was admitted as a Freeman. He died in 1689.

In 1651 three of the sons of Thomas, John (T-1) Thomas (T-2) and Henry (T-3) left Salem and journeyed to New Haven, Connecticut. Then they sailed across Long Island Sound to Southold. A few years later (1657) these Scudders sold their lands and moved further west on Long Island to the Northport-Huntington area. There was an abundance of salt grass along the North Shore, providing good fodder for their cattle. Before the Revolution they owned extensive acreage, occupying the whole head of what was called Great Cow Harbor, now Huntington Harbor. They also owned much land south of the harbor all the way to Greenlawn on Stony Hollow Road. There were at least four tenant houses on the various farms which provided work for many people. The produce from the Scudder acres was shipped to markets in nearby towns and as far away as New York.

For more than a hundred years before the Revolutionary War began, the Scudders of Long Island peacefully cultivated their

fields, tended their herds of cattle, took part in civic and church affairs and multiplied. Their sons and daughters married the daughters and sons of their neighbors and raised large, hard-working and law-abiding families.

As the third quarter of the 18th century began, the citizens of Long Island joined with others in the colony of New York and with those of the other colonies in protesting against taxation without representation, the Stamp Act and the other repressive measures imposed by the British Crown. The first Continental Congress which met in Philadelphia on September 5th, 1774, declared that no government had the right to deprive Americans of life, liberty or property and asserted that the American colonists had every right possessed by Englishmen. This Congress also approved the opposition of the people of Massachusetts to certain acts of Parliament and promised them support if attempts were made to execute those acts by force.

On Long Island, antagonism against Britain mounted steadily. Articles of Association were signed by patriotic citizens. According to historic records, twelve Scudders signed the Articles.* They were Edmund, Henry R., Joel, Jonah, Jonathan, Thomas Jr., Timothy Sr., Timothy Jr., William C., William S., Youngs P. and William Smith Scudder. Thus our ancestors committed themselves irrevocably to the cause of Liberty. It is probable that many more Scudders placed their signatures on the Articles of Association, but we do not know who they were.

In Huntington, on May 8, 1775 a number of Scudders signed enlistment papers. This act indicated that they were ready and willing to serve in a military capacity should the need arise. Probably this was the equivalent of the Minute Men. Thomas Scudder Sr. refused to sign. Why we don't know. He married a Quaker. Perhaps he was a conscientious objector.

After this preliminary, the actual militia companies were formed in Nassau and Suffolk counties. The men elected their own officers who promptly set about drilling their troops and seeing that they had weapons, powder and ball.

This exciting year culminated with the siege of Boston and the unsuccessful invasion of Canada by Generals Benedict Arnold and Richard Montgomery. These events convinced the British government that it faced a serious rebellion extending throughout the thirteen colonies.

*See Appendix.

News of the fearful slaughter inflicted on the British regulars by American patriots during the Battle of Breed's Hill (misnamed the Battle of Bunker Hill) in Boston on June 17, 1775, caused great excitement among the citizens of Long Island. They realized that they too might soon be embroiled in war and that militiamen would certainly be called upon to share in the fighting. They were not wrong.

On March 17, 1776 General Howe evacuated Boston. Soon after, Washington took possession of the city. Later he moved to New York and concentrated on the defense of the middle colonies. The result was the formation of the largest army he had ever commanded. But it was an assemblage of untrained, untried and badly armed men, a fighting force that could scarcely be depended upon to conduct a long campaign against seasoned regulars. With this motley army, the heart of which were the Continentals (regulars) who had enlisted only until December 31, 1776, together with the militia (whose enlistments ranged from a few weeks to a few months) Washington awaited with what composure he could summon, the approach of the British.

During the spring and summer he had been busy constructing fortifications on the heights of Brooklyn and on Manhattan. But his scheme had a fatal weakness. He had positioned his army in two parts, with the East River in between. This allowed the enemy, with control of the waterways, to prevent the transfer of reinforcements from one wing to the other. Thus General Howe could defeat the Americans in detail if he wished.

On July 5, 1776, Howe's transports landed 5,000 men on Staten Island to wait for 20,000 reinforcements his brother, Admiral Howe, was bringing from England. Even before this support arrived, British men-of-war had sailed boldly up the Hudson, ignoring the fire of shore batteries on Manhattan.

Instead of landing troops on the northern tip of Manhattan, which would have cut off any chance of an American retreat, the Howe brothers elected to occupy territory rather than destroy Washington's army, hoping perhaps for a truce and even reconciliation.

BATTLE OF BROOKLYN

But on August 27th, Sir William Howe decided to attack the 18,000 American troops, half of whom were dug in on Brooklyn



Battle of Long Island (Brooklyn), showing the retreat of the Americans under Gen. Stirling across Gowanus Creek. Painted by Chappel. Courtesy of The New York Historical Society, NYC.

Heights. The rest were spread thin beyond Flatbush. The British made a feint against the American center, then in a night march swung most of their army around Washington's undefended flank and smashed into his troops from the rear. One thousand Americans were killed, wounded or captured. Survivors escaped into the outlying parts of Long Island or retreated into the forts on Brooklyn Heights. Later, many fled to Connecticut.

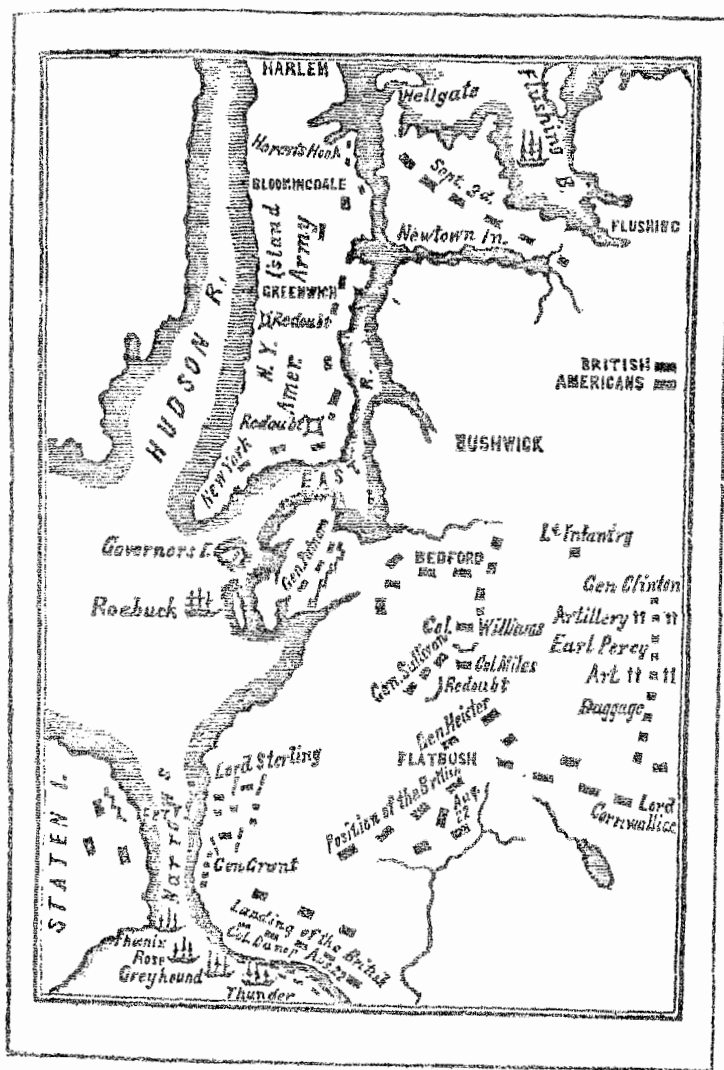
Although Howe's officers begged him to assault the trapped Americans, he ordered his troops to prepare for a siege. If Howe had followed the advice of his subordinates, he could have captured the cream of Washington's troops, and their commander as well.

Realizing that he had been out-manuevered and was in a hopeless position, Washington took advantage of foggy, rainy weather on the night of August 30th to escape from the trap. Using regiments of Massachusetts fishermen and sailors to handle the boats, he slipped his men virtually under the noses of Lord Howe's army and fleet and brought his Americans to the relative safety of Manhattan.

The Battle of Long Island was over. Although it was a costly defeat for the Patriot army, Washington had organized a masterly retreat which saved the bulk of his army from annihilation. It was a maneuver comparable in a small way to the evacuation of the British army from Dunkirk during the early part of World War II.

The sufferings of Americans captured during the Battle of Long Island and the surrender of Fort Mifflin which followed a little later, were heartbreaking. According to "Prisoners of the Revolution" by Danske Dandridge (Charlottesville, Va., 1911) Americans captured during the Battle of Long Island were confined at several locations: The Old Sugar House on Liberty Street, Manhattan; it was 5 stories high; also in the Brick Church, the Middle Church, the North Church and the French Church. These were filled to capacity, under the direction of the British Provost, Captain Cunningham. The yard of the Sugar House was surrounded by a board fence 9 feet high.

On page 129 Mr. Dandridge writes that an eye-witness declared: "In the suffocating heat of summer I saw every narrow aperture of these stone walls filled with human heads, face above face, seeking a portion of the external air." Apparently



PLAN OF THE
BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND.

From "A Pictorial History of the United States," published by E. H. Butler & Co., Philadelphia, 1856.

they were herded to the apertures in squads of six. The first squad would stand gulping the fresh air for ten minutes. Then the second squad would take their places, and so on.

The food was as foul as the air in the prison. The prisoners "were frequently fed with bread made from old worm-eaten ship biscuits reground into meal and offensive to the smell. . . People in the neighborhood, while they [the prisoners] were at exercise, gave them money and provisions through the pickets of the high fence that surrounded the prison yard." Another prison, no less noisome, was the Rhinelander Sugar House located on the corner of William and Duane Streets.

In addition to these places of confinement, there were the terrible prison hulks anchored near the Long Island shore. The worst of the eight prison ships was the *Jersey*. Conditions aboard these floating death traps will be described in the biography of Lieutenant Joel Scudder (T-2-1-1-8), captured at the Battle of Long Island and confined aboard the *Jersey* where he died of fever. See also biography of John Scudder (T-2-3-2-2-1).

The fighting had ended on Long Island except for minor skirmishes. But the war was not over for the people of Nassau and Suffolk counties by any means. They did not realize it at the time, but Long Island was destined to be occupied or controlled by the British for almost the entire Revolutionary War. Militiamen who had escaped capture were being hunted down by the British. If caught they would be imprisoned, with the likelihood of dying in captivity. Those who had escaped across the Sound to Connecticut and refugeed there remained active in the service of their country in a quite different way by waging guerrilla warfare.

Early in the conflict, American privateers belonging to the Province of New York were under the authority of the provincial Congress or its substitute, the Committee of Safety. However, after the formation of the State of New York in 1777, the power to name commanders of the privateers passed to the Council of Appointments. Among those commissioned by this body was Captain William Smith Scudder (T-2-3-8-4) of the privateer *Ranger* whose exploits are described later in this section. For the entire war these seagoing guerrilla captains and their crews harassed the British, not only afloat but by sudden raids ashore on Long Island.

For more than a hundred years prior to the Revolution, many

of the people on the North Shore and on the Connecticut coast had earned their livelihood by fishing, whaling and gathering lobsters, clams and oysters. Their boats constantly plied the Sound. They knew every cove, inlet and shoal from Hell Gate to Orient Point and Montauk. So it was an easy matter to convert their fishing boats into privateers by mounting a few small cannon and arming the crews.

The American privateers had three objectives: (1) To disrupt British military activities on the Island by night and day raids. (2) To spy on the movements of British troops. (3) To keep in touch with friends and relatives and secure food supplies. The privateers were successful on all three counts, although their methods of obtaining provisions at the expense of Long Island citizens is open to question. In some instances it was downright looting and pillage.

The British on their part behaved like most conquerors. They were arrogant and predatory. They quartered their troops on the people, drove off or slaughtered their livestock, hanged men suspected of being spies and occasionally mistreated women. They were thoroughly hated. Most of those who endured these outrages were old men, women and children. They had no choice but to be patient until the war marched further west and south, culminating in the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

NOTE

Refugees: As used in American and British records and writings, this word has two different meanings. The American usage refers to Patriots from Long Island, many of whom fought in the Battle of Long Island and fled with their families to safety in Connecticut. Some of them remained there for the duration of the war; others stole back quietly to their homes. The British definition of a *refugee* was a Tory who fled from New Jersey or elsewhere to Manhattan and the protection of the British army. A good many Tories used Manhattan and Staten Island as bases from which to harass Patriots in New Jersey and upper Westchester County, New York.

ALEXANDER SCUDDER

Alexander's birthplace was Huntington, Long Island. He was baptized July 28, 1754 in the same town. On July 21, 1775, Alexander enlisted as a private in Captain Grinell's Company, 3rd Regiment, New York Militia under the command of Colonel James Clinton and Major Robert Cochran. Apparently his enlistment ran out (many volunteered for only a month or two at that time) for he was drafted on September 28th of the same year. His name was included on the Company muster roll of October 26, 1775 at the barracks in New York City. Then he transferred to Captain Hubert's Company and was stationed at a camp at Lake George. As of May, 1776 he was listed as a corporal and with several other militiamen enlisted in the 4th Regiment, Continental Line. This was a regular army outfit, as distinct from the militia. Nothing more of him is known after that date except that he received a pension and bounty land after the war.

DAVID SCUDDER

David was an unlucky member of the family. He was listed among the wretches who suffered as captives aboard the British prison hulk *Jersey*. In the Appendix of "American Prisoners of the Revolution" by Danske Dendridge, David is listed among the 8,000 men who were confined aboard the rotting vessel at various times. There is no record of whether David survived, or was among those who died aboard and was buried in an unmarked grave ashore.

EDMUND SCUDDER

(T-2-1-2-5)

Edmund was born on July 19, 1747 in Huntington, Long Island. He was baptized the same day, the son of Henry and Bridget Gildersleeve Scudder. Elizabeth Higbie became his wife on July 18, 1777 in Huntington. She was born in that town on August 26, 1757 and baptized there October 9, 1757. Edmund was listed as a private in the 3rd Regiment, New York, under Colonel Clinton. He signed the Articles of Association for Huntington in 1775. Edmund passed away about 1795.



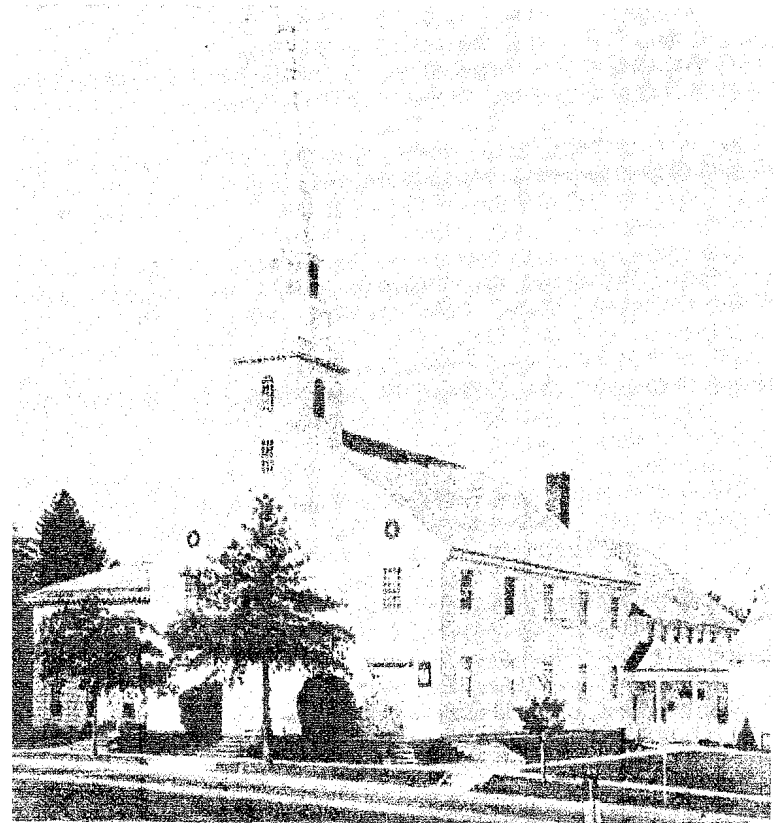
Tombstone of Phoebe Carll Scudder, wife of Lieutenant Henry Scudder in the Colonial Cemetery, sometimes called the Crab Meadow Cemetery. Buried there also is Susannah Scudder Smith, wife of Epenetus Smith. See page 16.

Photo by James P. O'Hare.

EZEKIEL SCUDDER
(T-2-3-3-1-1)

Ezekiel was the son of Seth and Affie Scudder. He was born in 1763 in Connecticut. He must have been very young when he enlisted as a private in a New York regiment of the Continental Line under Lieutenant Ten Eyck, for he would have been only 18 years old in 1781 when General Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown. His wife was Cynthia Gould, whom he married in 1790. She was born in Connecticut in 1763, and died in 1854.

In 1792, he and his wife and infant son and five others went out in winter from Albany County for the then unknown wilderness of the farfamed Genesee country of northwestern New York State. They endured incredible hardships, but survived them all.



First Presbyterian Church, Huntington, Long Island. Original structure built 1658. Many Scudders worshipped and were baptized here. Their vital statistics were recorded by an early pastor, Rev. Ebenezer Prime.

They built a log house in what is now Victor, Ontario County and remained there 35 years. Later they removed to Cattaraugus County. Ezekiel died March 20, 1853, in Randolph, New York at the age of 90.

Marvin Scudder (T-2-3-3-1-1-6) wrote an interesting account of his ancestor's frontier life, which reads almost like a Cooper novel. It is on file with the historian of the Scudder Association, Mr. Edwin Soper.

LIEUTENANT HENRY SCUDDER
(T-2-1-1-7)

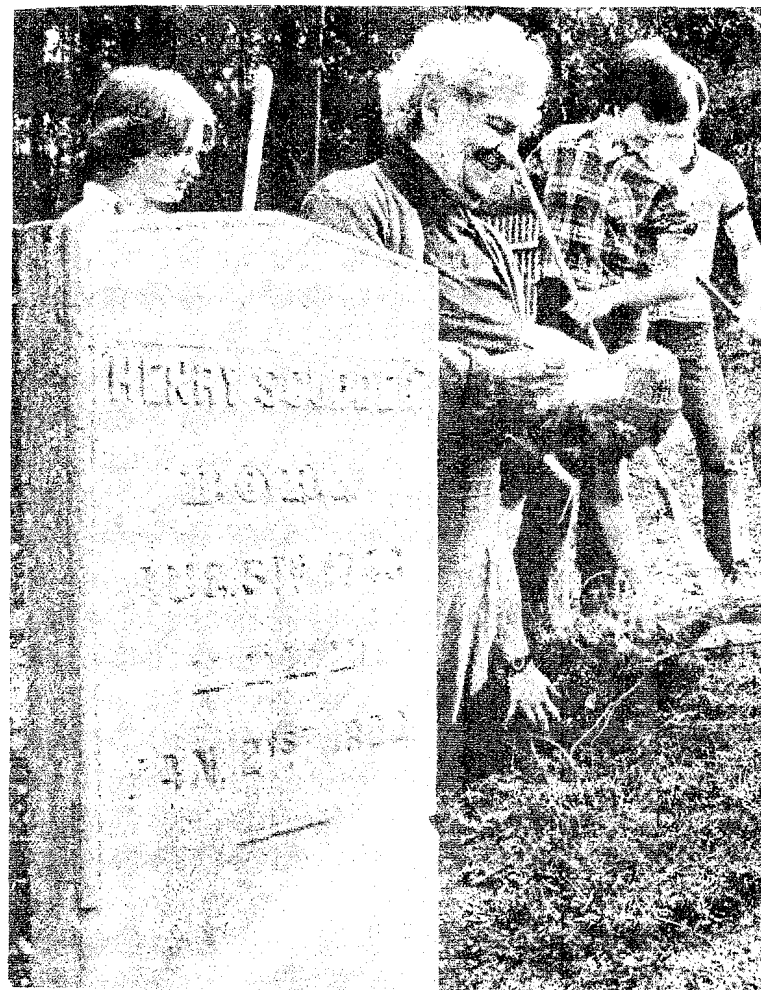
Lieutenant Henry was a son of Timothy (T-2-1-1). He was born August 5, 1742 and was baptized August 23, 1743 at Huntington, Long Island. He was the son of Timothy and Mary Whitehead Scudder. Phebe Carll, daughter of Ananias Carll and Phebe Platt, became his wife on January 28, 1765 in Huntington. She was born in June, 1743 in Huntington and died on April 17, 1821. She was buried in Colonial Cemetery, Route 25-A, Northport, New York.

In 1775, along with other male members of the Scudder family, Henry signed the Articles of Association. From then on, in the eyes of the British, he was a "rebel." He also served on the Committee of Safety for Huntington and the Committee of the 1st Regiment. He was referred to as a "man of ability and great force of character." It is not certain exactly when Henry became a refugee in Connecticut. Most Long Islanders sought safety there in 1776. But whether that was before or after the Battle of Long Island has not been determined. He was at one time an aide of General Nathaniel Talmage.

In any case, Lieutenant Henry Scudder fought in the Battle of Long Island August 27, 1776 in Colonel Smith's regiment. He was taken prisoner the same day and confined aboard the prison ship *Swan*, but released by a Colonel Upham, presumably a British officer. Probably he was paroled or exchanged.

We *do* know very definitely that after Henry obtained his freedom, he became a clever, elusive and courageous spy for the Continental Army. He often penetrated the British lines at the risk of his life, sending back important information on enemy movements. He planned a number of successful raids against the British on Long Island and took part in a number of these expeditions by boat across the Sound. They would sail across at night. Sometimes he would creep ashore to spy. At others the boat would pick up agents and carry them safely across to Connecticut.

Henry's home was at Crab Meadow, near Northport. The family had remained there all during the time he was a refugee in Connecticut. Once when Henry was secretly visiting his wife and children, a British officer, Captain Coffin, was sent to the Scud-



Clara Theresa Scudder Stilwell stands by the tombstone of her ancestor, Patriot Henry Scudder as boys and girls clean up the Colonial Cemetery on Route 25-A, Centerport, Long Island, Nov. 3, 1975. The burying ground is on the Northport side as one enters the village. The young people are members of the "Key Club" of Northport High School, sponsored by "200 Bicentennial Stars and Stripes" of which Mrs. Stilwell is a member. This is a teachers group. Boy Scouts of Troop #225, Greenlawn, and representatives of the Kiwanis and Rotary Clubs also worked on the tidying of the cemetery in May, 1975.

der home, for he suspected that Henry was somewhere about. The Redcoat clapped a pistol to Mrs. Scudder's head and swore that he would blow her brains out unless she revealed Henry's whereabouts. She refused. All this time Henry was hiding in the chimney and heard every word said. As Captain Coffin left the house, he said to Mrs. Scudder, "If I don't find your rebel husband within a week, *I'll be in my coffin.*" This pun meant of course that it would go hard with him from his superiors if the notorious spy was not captured. He little dreamed that his words would soon come true. Within a week a party of rebels led by Henry surrounded the house of the Widow Chichester, "The Cedars" on East Neck, near Huntington Harbor. Henry stalked into the house and shot Captain Coffin dead as he played cards with his companions. They were all taken captive and transported to Connecticut with Henry and his victorious crew.

Henry's exploits did not pass unnoticed by Governor Clinton of New York. He was named a "brave and honest man." This Patriot had many stirring adventures and hair-breadth escapes. On one occasion, when spying out the enemy, he crept within a short distance of "Fort Slongo", now called Fort Salonga, and drew a plan of the place. He then sent it secretly to the commander of the American forces. The fort was attacked, captured and burned. Another time, Henry lay concealed behind a log while a troop of British cavalry scoured the vicinity for him.

Henry Scudder's intimate knowledge of the Long Island coastal area and great personal daring made possible his many successful expeditions against the British between Matinecock Point and Wading River. His personal sacrifice was great. During the seven years of the Revolutionary struggle his property at Crab Meadow was laid waste by the enemy, his trees cut down for firewood, his fences and outbuildings burned and his cattle driven off to supply the British army; all of them, that is, except one old cow that had been secreted by a faithful slave.

After the war, Henry Scudder served in the New York Assembly from 1788 to 1792. He helped write the State Constitution. Between June 17 and July 15, 1788, he was a member of the Convention to adopt the U.S. Constitution. He voted for, and signed the document of ratification for New York at Poughkeepsie. Voting with him for the adoption of the Constitution were,

among others, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, Robert Livingston and Isaac Roosevelt.

Henry lived out his life at the family home in Northport, near Huntington. He passed away on January 21, 1822 and was buried in the Scudder cemetery located on Route 25-A, Northport, Long Island. On Memorial Day, 1911, his grave was marked by the D.A.R. and S.A.R.

ISAAC SCUDDER

(T-2-3-6-1)

This seagoing member of the family is thought to have been from New Jersey. We have no data on his origin or fate. All that we know is that he removed to Connecticut. In the Bible of Benjamin II, there is a notation, "Isaac Scudder to New England."

The only record of this Isaac is contained in Vol. 3, "Naval Documents of the American Revolution," page 942, in which the following appears:

MINUTES OF THE NEW YORK COMMITTEE OF SAFETY

Die Martis 10. HO A.M.

January 23, 1776

A bill of sale from Robert Wosan, master and part owner of the sloop Sally and from Isaac Scudder, Hooker Street. John and Sarah Isaac, executors of the last will and estate of Benjamin Isaac, deceased, the other owners, to Colonel Alexander McDougall and Captain Anthony Rutgers, for the said sloop and her appurtenances was prepared and delivered to Captain James Smith to take to Norwalk to have it executed.

Beyond this brief document we know nothing. It is likely that Isaac Scudder and his co-owners saw a profitable opportunity to sell the *Sally* to cruise against the British as a small, armed privateer. The supposition is reinforced by a letter from Colonel McDougall to John Jay, dated December 24, 1774, in which the former emphasizes the necessity for the training of American seamen in the use of ships' ordnance and of being prepared to fight the British at sea. The purchase price of the *Sally* was given as three hundred and twenty-five pounds.

On the previous day the Committee of Safety "took into consideration the necessity and advantage of having sundry small

armed vessels to protect trade in this and the neighboring Colonies, and also to seize transports with provisions intended for the ministerial army and navy, and to prevent the same from being exported by persons unfriendly to the measures of the Colonies." The biographies of Lieutenant Henry Scudder and Captain William Smith Scudder show how these small, armed privateers did valuable service on Long Island Sound in harassing the enemy and preventing supplies from reaching the British army and navy.

According to sources believed reliable, Isaac was married twice: (1) Sarah Banks. (2) Elizabeth St. John. She died August 21, 1798. She and Isaac were buried at the East Avenue Cemetery, South Norwalk, Conn. He died March 8, 1784.

CAPTAIN ISRAEL SCUDDER

Israel Scudder was born in 1741 and died April 17, 1825. His wife's name is unknown. He belonged to the 3rd Regiment, Suffolk County Militia in 1775, commanded by Colonel Thomas Terry. He was buried on the Randall farm near Commack, Long Island.

JACOB SCUDDER (T-2-3-8-10)

We have lately been furnished the vital statistics on this man by our Historian, Edwin Soper. Jacob Scudder was born in Huntington, Long Island in 1757 and was baptized on the 7th of August of the same year. He was elected First Lieutenant of the First Regiment of Suffolk County Militia on December 12, 1775. He belonged to Captain Joshua Rogers' Company of Colonel Drake's Regiment.

According to the book, "The Refugees From Long Island to Connecticut" (pg. 998) under a list of soldiers from Long Island (contained in New York Colonial Manuscripts 102.6) Jacob Scudder is noted as having deserted on September 12, 1776. Elsewhere he is listed as "des'd", evidently an abbreviation. Or does it mean "deceased"?

JACOB SCUDDER

No vital statistics have been found for this Jacob. We do know, however, that he was a Sergeant in the Third Regiment of West-

chester County, New York, referred to as "Orangetown Regiment," on March 18, 1776. A return of Captain Benjamin Egbert's Company at Beat 2, a location where the Gracie Mansion now stands, states that Sergeant Jacob Scudder had been on fatigue duty at the "Fortifications." This Jacob's wife was Affy Collard, whom he married September 16, 1779. Jacob is supposed to have died in 1807.

NOTE

Two other Jacob Scudders are recorded in Huntington church records. One died in 1772 and the other would have been only 13 years old in 1776. So it is definite that the former did not serve in the Revolution and most unlikely that the latter did.

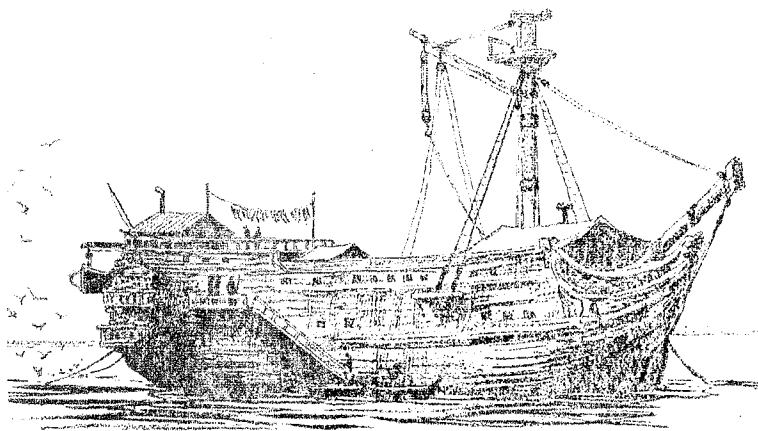
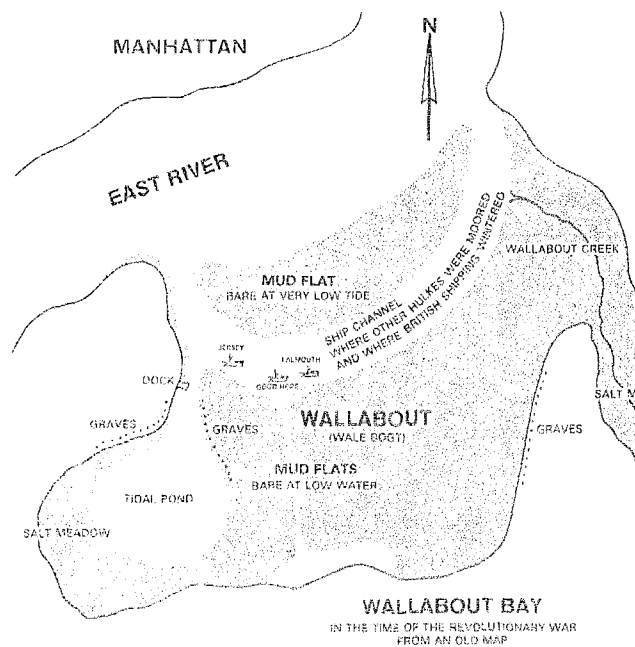
LIEUTENANT JOEL SCUDDER (T-2-1-1-8)

Lieutenant Joel Scudder was born November 8, 1746 at West Hills, Long Island. His brother was Lieutenant Henry (T-2-1-1-7). Joel was baptized on January 1, 1747 in Huntington. He married Sarah Brush who was born May 25, 1747 and baptized July 26, 1747 in Huntington. Joel and Sarah were married on September 20, 1770 in the same town.

Joel was one of the men chosen by the Huntington Committee of Safety to be 2nd Lieutenant of one of the three Huntington companies of militia, First Company, on September 11, 1775. On April 5, 1776 Joel was promoted to Captain in the 1st Regiment, Suffolk County Militia.

A report from William Boyd states: "The Minute Men and those to be Enlisted into the Continental Service to be taken from the above list of officers [including Joel Scudder]. The Regiment is about two-thirds furnished with bayonets and others are getting them as fast as they can get them made; they are furnished with a half pound of powder and two pounds of ball per man, and a Magazine in the Regiment to furnish them with about as much more when it shall be wanted; they are pretty industrious in fixing their accoutrements, and I hope in a short time they will be tolerably prepared."

On August 27, 1776, Joel Scudder was with his Huntington militia company and fought in the Battle of Long Island. Along



The notorious prison hulk, Jersey, where thousands of American Patriots, including Scudders, met death from starvation and disease.

From "Ships and Seamen Of The American Revolution" by Jack Coggins, Courtesy of the Stackpole Company, Harrisburg, Pa.

with many others who were the victims of Washington's first major defeat, they were herded aboard prison hulks hastily assembled in the Wallabout, an indentation in Long Island near Brooklyn. There were eight prison ships altogether, including the infamous *Jersey*.

The *Jersey* was once a stately 64-gun ship-of-the-line of the Royal Navy, now reduced to a stinking derelict housing American soldiers and seamen. Her two tiers of gun ports, now empty of cannon, were only twenty inches square and spaced ten feet apart. The air inside the hull was almost suffocating, for the ports let in little air and less light. Aside from the British captain, mates and seamen, about thirty British or Hessian soldiers acted as guards.

The food was meager and without fresh meat or vegetables: putrid pork and biscuits crawling with maggots. The water was slimy and stagnant. As might be expected, malnutrition, scurvy, dysentery and fever carried off hundreds each week.

Every day on the shores of Wallabout Bay burial parties of emaciated prisoners interred the previous night's quota of bodies. These deadly prison hulks remained at their moorings for nearly seven years. It has been estimated that 11,000 Americans died in them during the Revolution. All were dumped into shallow graves in the mudflats ashore.

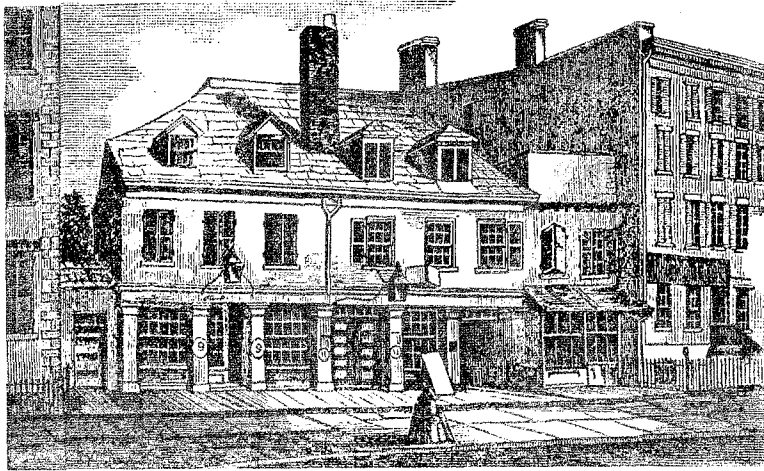
Was Joel Scudder one of those pitiful human skeletons who lie there? All we know is that he died of fever aboard the horror ship *Jersey*.

JOHN SCUDDER (T-2-1-1-6)

Born March 22, 1740 at Northport, Long Island. He died November 14, 1790 in the same place. He married Mary Budd in 1764. His military record according to the D.A.R. Patriot Index indicates he was a Sergeant in the 3rd Regiment, New York Militia.

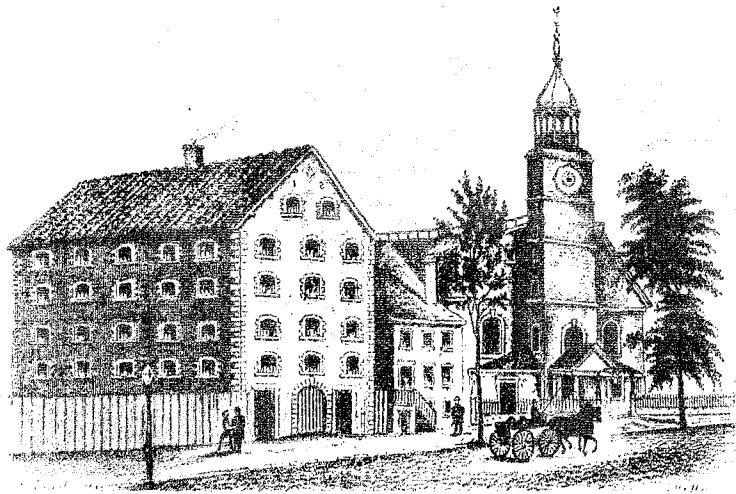
JOHN SCUDDER (T-2-3-2-2-1)

John Scudder was the oldest son of Thomas (T-2-3-2-2). He was born January 18, 1755 and was baptized April 20, 1755 in Huntington, Long Island.



Burns' Coffee House, 703 Broadway (Atlantic Gardens) New York City. Here on October 1, 1775 the first non-importation agreement of the colonies (Articles of Association) was signed.

Courtesy of The New York Public Library.



The Old Sugar House Prison, Liberty Street, Manhattan, where many American soldiers captured at the Battle of Long Island were confined, including John Scudder of Huntington, L.I.

Courtesy of The New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations.

He enlisted in a Long Island militia outfit and fought in the Battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776. During the fight he had the misfortune to be captured and imprisoned in the Old Sugar House in New York City. Meanwhile the Scudder family home "by the waterside" at Huntington Harbor was requisitioned by British officers. They took over the entire dwelling with the exception of the kitchen, into which the whole Scudder family was squeezed. In the barn the Scudder horses were crowded out by British horses which were fed with the hay and grain meant for the Scudder stock. They were turned loose into the fields to wander about and find whatever sparse forage existed there.

The sufferings of John in prison were of great concern to his family. So his father sent his youngest son, Gilbert, (T-2-3-2-4) to the city to see what he could do to aid his half-starved brother. Gilbert was 16 years old at the time. Apparently John was able to get to a barred window on the street, for Gilbert passed by several times a day and handed up food which he carried in his pockets. This helped sustain the prisoner. It is likely that John languished in jail for nearly two years.

After his release, John was so angry at the hardships he had suffered and the severe treatment of his family by the British, that he decided to break his parole and re-enter the army. This is confirmed by a letter he wrote to his father. This document is now in the possession of the Huntington, Long Island Historical Society. It is quoted here through the courtesy of Mrs. Agnes K. Packard, Librarian.

Dated at Flushing, October 16, 1778, the letter reads as follows:

Honoured parents. These are to acquaint you that I am Recovering after a Long Spell of Illness. I am Daily waiting for orders to march. We have Received Intelligence that the war will soon be at an End as the British Empire Expects to win and Destroy all Before them for the future, as the Rebels wound not come In according to proclamation By the Parliament of England. I hope you will not Be Discouraged at my Departure. Send me an answer as soon as possible. How all my friends are, Sharp Informs me that my father was Coming Down to See Me But I do not want him as I cannot Accomodate him as I Sought to Do to a parent. No more at present Rem'r your Dutiful Son till Death.

John Scudder

John's letter was written only twelve days after General Nathaniel Greene was appointed to succeed General Horatio Gates (October 4, 1778) as commander of the Southern Army. So it is practically certain that John enlisted with Greene and marched South.

John's ill luck followed him into North and South Carolina. Within a year he was dead of yellow fever.

JONAH SCUDDER
(T-2-1-2-4)

Born February 24, 1744 in Huntington, Long Island, and baptized there February 24, 1745. He signed the Articles of Association for Huntington in 1775. His first wife was Hannah Bunce whom he married on November 25, 1765 in Huntington, Long Island. His second wife was Sarah Taylor of Huntington; marriage date unknown.

Jonah Scudder is thought to have died in 1790. He performed public services during the Revolutionary War.

JONATHAN SCUDDER
(T-2-3-8-3)

Born on April 5, 1737 in Huntington, Long Island, and baptized there May 1, 1737. He married (1) Elizabeth Sammis, daughter of Timothy Sammis, on January 2, 1760 at Huntington. She was born in October 1737 in Huntington and baptized there February 5, 1737-8. She died September 2, 1773. He married (2) Sarah Buffett (Buffit) November 12, 1774 in Huntington. She was born December 2, 1739 in Huntington and baptized there January 27, 1740. She died October 22, 1816. Jonathan's war record is unknown. He died May 12, 1814.

NATHANIEL SCUDDER
(T-2-3-2-2-2)

Born on October 7, 1757 in Huntington, Long Island, and baptized there December 11, 1757. He married Elizabeth Scudder, (T-2-3-8-3-3) a cousin, in 1785. She was born on April 15, 1765 in Huntington and baptized May 19, 1765. She was the daughter of Jonathan Scudder (T-2-3-8-3).

An "N. Scudder" is mentioned in the muster roll of Captain Joshua Rogers Company of Colonel Drake's Regiment. It noted that "Nathaniel sick up the North River." He died July 18, 1829.

THOMAS SCUDDER JR.
(T-2-3-2-2)

Thomas Scudder was born November 6, 1725 and baptized April 10, 1726 in Huntington, Long Island. He died February 25, 1809. Abigail Sammis became his wife on January 30, 1754 in Huntington. They both died of pneumonia the same day.

After the Revolution, according to Huntington Town Records, Thomas put in a claim for 225 pounds for damages to his property and livestock by the British. It was the highest claim in the town and probably only a third or a fourth of the actual loss.

THOMAS WICKES SCUDDER

Born in Huntington. He is on record as having taken an active part in the early days of the Revolution; was elected chairman of the Committee of Safety for Huntington, and trained soldiers on the Village Green. He was a Captain in the command of General Woodhull. He abandoned his property after the Battle of Long Island, crossed to Connecticut, but soon joined the American Army stationed at Fishkill, New York. Thomas became a Major in the Quartermaster Department and made many trips to Long Island during the British occupation to gather information and collect money for the use of the Government. After the close of the war he returned to Long Island and was appointed High Sheriff of Suffolk County.

Thomas Wickes Scudder was twice married. (1) Sarah Brush, died without issue. (2) Abigail Van Wyck of Oyster Bay. Thomas died November 30, 1819.

TIMOTHY SCUDDER SR.
(T-2-1-1)

He was the father of Lieutenant Henry Scudder (T-2-1-1-7). Timothy's birthplace in 1698 was believed to be Northport, Long Island. He lived in Huntington, and died April 25, 1778 at Northport. He married Mary Whitehead, daughter of Daniel Whitehead, on February 5, 1727 in Huntington. Timothy was a Lieu-

tenant in Captain Gilbert Potter's Company of militia during the French and Indian War, 1759. He was later promoted to Captain. He signed the Articles of Association in 1775 for Huntington and was active in furnishing soldiers for the Revolution.

TIMOTHY SCUDDER JR.

(T-2-1-1-4)

He was the fourth child of Timothy Scudder (T-2-1-1), and older brother of Lieutenant Henry. Born in Huntington in 1734, he was baptized there March 16, 1734. He married Rebecca Weiser, daughter of George Frederick and Rebecca Udall Weiser, on February 19, 1758 in Huntington.

Timothy Jr. signed the Articles of Association in 1775 for Huntington and served in the First Regiment of Suffolk County Militia. He and his brother Lieutenant Henry fought in the Battle of Long Island.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM SMITH SCUDDER

(T-2-3-3-4)

This mariner is one of the most colorful characters among the Scudders who served the cause of Liberty during the Revolution. We know a good deal about him, for he was mentioned in letters from the Governor of New York, several generals and George Washington himself.

William Smith Scudder was born in Huntington, Long Island on June 14, 1739. He was the son of Moses Scudder (T-2-3-8) and his second wife, Elizabeth Smith. William was baptized August 24, 1740 in Huntington. It is probable that as a young man he sailed Long Island Sound with cargoes for local ports. His wife was Elizabeth Wood.

Following the Battle of Long Island (August 27, 1776) many residents of the Island fled to Connecticut, including some Scudders. Nevertheless, Captain William continued to sail the Sound, although the British virtually controlled it as well as all of Long Island.

On March 3, 1778, a terrible blizzard swept the Sound. Captain William and his men were in the midst of it, battling the frigid wind to save their vessel from destruction. They had been sent by General Putnam to capture certain pieces of ordnance

that had belonged to enemy shipping. Due to the bitter cold, Captain William had two fingers frozen, which later had to be amputated. He also temporarily lost the use of both hands due to frostbite. It is not hard to picture the brave captain hauling on ice-coated lines to aid his crew during the blizzard. After the war, Captain William received a pension due to his disability.

Early in the War for Independence, to encourage enlistments, American generals promised recruits, "the brave and spirited" all the plunder they could take from the *enemy*, "to be equally divided among the officers and men according to their pay." Very soon there were abuses. Tories and sometimes even Patriots were robbed and plundered. So much so, that on January 21, 1777, Washington was impelled to limit "the indulgence to scouting parties as a reward for the extraordinary fatigue, hardship and danger they were exposed to."

Apparently Captain Scudder considered that his scouting expeditions up and down the Sound qualified him for this indulgence; that he was permitted to land on British-occupied Long Island and take whatever he wanted or thought was necessary for himself and his crew.

A certain Lieutenant-Colonel Grey claimed that he had been plundered by Captain Scudder. The case was brought before the Courts of Connecticut. They sustained the legality of Captain Scudder's act. The decision was that private property within the lines of the enemy was liable to be plundered by any subject of the United States. Although several protests were made to Congress, nothing was done. The plain truth was that plundering was backed by public sentiment.

It is not clear who this Lieutenant-Colonel Grey was. Perhaps a British army officer residing in British-held Long Island? We do not know. But it is certain that Tories were considered great game for looting.

In any case there must have been many instances of robberies committed against Long Island families by unscrupulous and criminal men. For example, the *New York Gazette* (published in occupied New York), issue of February 16, 1778, stated that "At 2 o'clock last Thursday morning a party of twelve rebels seized at Coram in Suffolk County (Long Island) two wagons loaded with dry goods, the property of Obediah Wright of Southampton. These marauders had been several days on the Island, visited

most parts, and committed many robberies; especially at the house of Colonel Floyd, Setauket, which they robbed of goods, and cash to a considerable amount; and took some property of Mr. Dunbar, who rides down the Island occasionally, and happened to lodge in the house that night." Three other persons, all of Huntington, were robbed in October of the same year.

The plundering reached such an extent that whenever a commission was issued to Patriots to go to Long Island for armed raids against the British, they were required to "give sufficient bonds not to plunder any of the inhabitants of said Island or to exceed the instructions that may be given them."

On October 30, 1778, Captain Scudder received a commission to command the armed vessel *Ranger*. Undoubtedly he knew about the strict orders against plundering and probably posted some sort of a bond. The *Ranger* was one of a considerable number of vessels roving the Sound to hamper the activities of the British, merchant vessels as well as armed boats. They were sometimes referred to as "privateers", which they were.

But Captain Scudder seems to have taken the orders against plundering rather lightly. Others probably also, for on December 25, Governor George of New York wrote to Generals Parsons and Putnam, referring to sufferings inflicted on both "Whigs and Tories by parties landing on the Island." The governor called attention to the fact that commissions granted by New York State did not authorize landings on Long Island. Nevertheless Captain Scudder had gone ashore and seized property belonging to a Dr. Benjamin Anthony who was a Long Island inhabitant, but currently a refugee in Connecticut. Whether Captain Scudder suspected Dr. Anthony of being a Tory or whether his men did not have enough provisions and he allowed them to plunder, is not definitely known. But Dr. Anthony was furious. In February, 1779 he brought a letter from the governor of Connecticut to General Washington concerning the matter.

What happened to the controversy between February, 1779 and April 29, 1781 we do not know. But a letter bearing the latter date and found among the Washington Papers has the signature of the Commander-in-Chief and is addressed to General David Waterbury at Stamford, Connecticut. This letter indicates that Washington requested the General's cooperation not to interfere with the activities of Captain William Scudder and Captain

Deane who were supplying useful information concerning the enemy.

Apparently the two mariners had their boats seized and their commissions withdrawn for so-called plundering on Long Island, in violation of the terms of their commissions. It is suspected that Dr. Anthony had a hand in this. Washington's letter, quoted in full below:

*Headquarters, New Windsor,
29 April, 1781*

Captains Scudder and Deane inform me that you had, from not being acquainted with the circumstances, detained a boat in which they had been over to Long Island. These gentlemen were employed under my order at that time and will have occasion to cross the Sound every now and then as the business upon which they are engaged may require. You will therefore be pleased to give them up the boat as I have now in a confidential manner instructed you with their business. I should hope that you will not only keep it a secret and endeavour to assist them in the prosecution of a plan in which the public good is much interested. It does not mean to protect or countenance them in any manner of trade should they attempt to carry it on.

I am, etc.

George Washington

P.S. It may very probably lie in your way to obtain intelligence from New York. Should anything occur you will oblige me by communicating it to me.

The "any manner of trading" probably referred to trading with the British. William Smith Scudder not only spied for his country on the water but also on land. On May 14, 1781 he wrote a letter from Poundridge, New Jersey as follows:

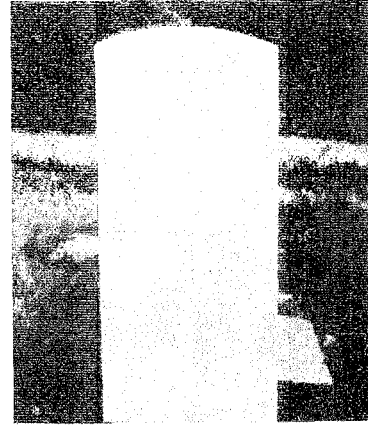
*To George Washington
New Windsor*

Intelligence obtained from Long Island; efforts to arrange for secret service; British regiments and ships; need of devising a mode of communication with New Windsor.

All evidence indicates that throughout the War, Captain William Smith Scudder proved himself to be a courageous and loyal Patriot. Although he may have disobeyed orders occasionally, he no doubt did it for good reasons.



(left) Tombstone of Hannah Scudder Carll (T-2-1-1-2) 1731-1791, wife of Timothy Carll, 1729-1805, whose stone is at right. Both lie in the private Carll Graveyard, southwest corner of Deer Park Ave. and Vanderbilt Parkway, Dix Hills, L.I.



(left) Tombstone of Jerusha Scudder Carll (T-2-1-1-3), 1732-1809. She was the wife of Ananias Carll, Jr., whose stone is missing. Tombstone is located in Barker's Lane Cemetery, south of Jerico Turnpike in S. Huntington, L.I. (right) Recently installed stone of Scudder Carll, probably the son of Jerusha Carll. Stone placed by S.A.R.

Photos by Franklin E. Simonson, Hempstead, N.Y., a member of the Scudder Association.

There is no record of Captain Scudder's activities for the next thirteen years. We only know that in 1794 he was a resident of Westchester County, New York for a time. Later he moved to Roxbury, New York, where he died on March 7, 1804 at the age of 65.

Captain William's son Jotham was a farmer in Roxbury and a deacon of the Old School Baptist Church.

The old Scudder farm belonging to Captain William's descendants joined that of John Burroughs in Roxbury. Burroughs once said that "The Scudders were an old family who must have come to these parts about 1790 or thereabouts. They came from Long Island and some of them are buried on my hill. The oldest grave of a Scudder is for one who died in 1801." The old Scudder property then passed into the possession of the heirs of Mrs. Helen Gould Shepherd. One of Deacon Jotham's descendants tried to buy it back into the family, but the Shepherds had already made it into a golf course and were not willing to part with it.

HANNAH SCUDDER CARLL

(T-2-1-1-2)

Another Long Island family of Patriots was that of Hannah Scudder, who married Timothy Carll. Hannah was the daughter of Timothy Scudder (T-2-1-1). She was born in Huntington in 1731. Her husband Timothy was a Captain in the Suffolk County Militia. Hannah died in 1791. Captain Carll lived on until 1805.

For further information on this family, consult the Scudder Manuscript, Vol. I, pages 10,000—10,030 of the Thomas Scudder (T) line.

JERUSHA SCUDDER CARLL

(T-2-1-1-3)

A younger sister of Hannah, Jerusha was born March 11, 1732 in Huntington. At the age of 23 she married Ananias Carll on January 1, 1755. He died of apoplexy in his 69th year. Jerusha passed away on March 7, 1809. We have no record of the military service of Ananias, but since his brother Timothy served, we presume he also did.

Hannah and Jerusha were interred in the Carll Cemetery on Barker's Lane off Milville Road in Huntington. Their graves may be seen there to this day.

Another Scudder connection was the marriage of Lieutenant Henry Scudder (T-2-1-1-7) to Phoebe Carll.

For further information on this family, consult the Scudder Manuscript, Vol. I, pages 10,000--10,030 of the Thomas Scudder (T) line.

SARAH SCUDDER CONKLING (T-2-6)

The name of Conkling has been variously spelled Concklin, Concklyn, or Concklin. Because Sarah Scudder was the progenitor of a large and patriotic family, she deserves an honored place in this book. She was born December 16, 1670, presumably on Long Island. Her father was Thomas Scudder (T-2). The exact date of her marriage to Timothy Conkling (b. 1670; d. December 14, 1743) is not known, but believed to have been prior to 1697.

Thomas Conkling (T-2-6-4), the fourth child of Sarah and Timothy, was born in 1704 and died in 1793. Thomas' children were very active in the Revolution, as well as the children of Thomas' brothers.

His son, also Thomas, was a private in a Long Island regiment. He was born on April 1, 1730 in Huntington, Long Island and baptized there May 30, 1731. He died on March 26, 1802. He is buried in Huntington. He married a cousin, Mary Conkling, on March 16, 1752. Mary was the daughter of Captain John Conkling. A number of the Conkling men signed the Articles of Association in 1775. Several Conkling families were refugees in Connecticut during the war.

In 1706, Timothy Conkling married Abigail Scudder (T-3-2-3), daughter of Jonathan Scudder and Sarah Browne. She was Timothy's second wife. They lived at West Neck, Long Island.

Space does not permit listing the names and vital statistics of all the Conklings who were involved in the Revolution. Suffice to say that 43 Conkling men served in the military as officers or privates or were engaged in various civil capacities. An additional 7 were from New Jersey.

The home of David Conkling, a Patriot and prisoner of the British, is now the headquarters of the Huntington Historical Society, Huntington, Long Island.

For details of services in the Revolution of the Conkling family, see the D.A.R. Patriot Index; also "The Refugees From Long Island to Connecticut" published by Frederic Gregory Mather; 1913. Vital statistics from Historian Edwin Soper, The Scudder Association.



The First Presbyterian Church, Northport, Long Island. Built in 1794, it is said to be Northport's oldest building. A number of Scudders have worshipped here over the years. The present church probably replaced an earlier structure. For one of its most interesting and patriotic ministers was Rev. Joshua Hartt. He was arrested during the Revolution by British and Tories and spent four months in jail in New York City. During his imprisonment he almost died from hunger and disease. After his release he narrowly escaped death during a sermon at Smithtown Branch Church when an unknown assailant fired a bullet at him.

RUTH SCUDDER ROGERS
(T-2-3-4)

It is presumed that this Ruth Scudder was born on Long Island, probably Huntington. She married Hezekiah Rogers in Huntington on March 29, 1725. Both she and her husband were recognized as Patriots, according to four different sources including the D.A.R. She was recorded as a widow on January 11, 1783. This was shortly before the Treaty of Paris was signed with Britain, ending the Revolutionary War. The record states that "she was permitted" to return to Long Island with her family of six, her cattle and other possessions. There is some confusion with another Ruth Scudder, daughter of Benjamin I. However, this Ruth was not only recognized as a Patriot, but several of her children were also, having signed the Articles of Association. These Scudder-Rogers children will be considered in the Supplement, to be published later.

SUSANNAH SCUDDER SMITH
(T-2-3-8-6)

Susannah was born in Huntington, probably in 1745, as she was baptized there on November 17, 1745. At that time, babies were baptized as soon as possible after birth. At the age of 23 she married Epenetus Smith. He too was born in Huntington and was baptized in that town on July 25, 1745.

Susannah Scudder was a "Doctoress" of considerable note in her area. She treated her patients with the simple herbal remedies of the time. On one occasion when the British were raiding and plundering in the neighborhood of Huntington, she hid a large and valuable stallion so securely that it was never discovered.

Epenetus Smith signed the Articles of Association in 1775 along with so many others in the Huntington area. The roster of a company of Minute Men raised at Smithtown and the eastern parts of Long Island shows that their enlistments began on April 7, 1776. Epenetus Smith was elected a lieutenant. He took part in the Battle of Long Island, also known as the Battle of Brooklyn.

Nothing more is known about Smith's military career. He died in February, 1826. His Susannah outlived him by four years, dying on October 26, 1830. Both are buried in the Crab Meadow Cemetery.

REBECCA SCUDDER WARING
(T-3-2-4)

Rebecca's first husband was Michael Waring. After his death she married Jonas Weed.

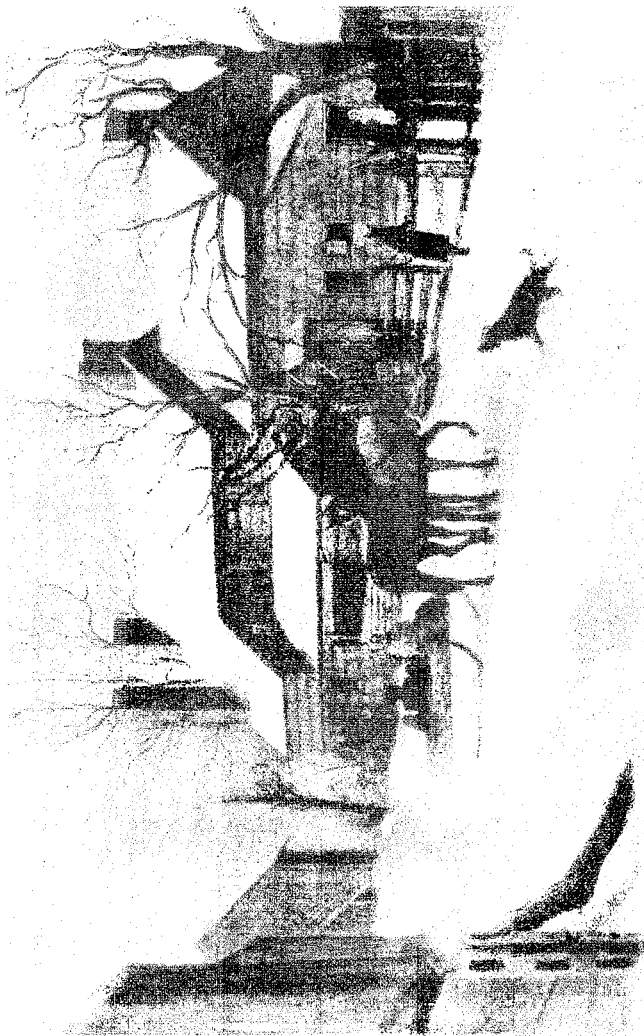
The Waring sons of Rebecca contributed to the cause of freedom in various military and civilian capacities. Two were from New York, five from Maryland, five from Connecticut and one from Virginia. For details on the services of members of the Waring family, see the D.A.R. Patriot Index. For vital statistics, consult Historian Edwin Soper of The Scudder Association.

CLARA SCUDDER STILWELL'S FIGHT TO SAVE
THE COLONIAL CEMETERY

For generations a cemetery has been located on a hillside overlooking Northport Harbor, on the North Shore of Long Island. One edge of the grounds faces Route 25-A. One day in 1945, Mrs. Clara Scudder Stilwell of Northport received a letter from the late Rev. Charles J. Scudder, at that time President of the Scudder Association. He asked her to go to the cemetery and take down the names and dates of any Scudders who might be buried there in order to add them to the already large Scudder genealogy.

When Mrs. Stilwell went to the cemetery she was shocked at its condition. The whole place was overgrown with brush and blackberry brambles. Some of the headstones were broken or half-buried. After battling through the tangle, she found several Scudder graves including that of Lieutenant Henry Scudder (T-2-1-7) a dedicated Patriot and Revolutionary soldier. The data was promptly sent to the Scudder Association.

Mrs. Stilwell was indignant that the cemetery had been so badly neglected and was more so when, after reading the Huntington Town Law, she found that it was the responsibility of the Town to maintain the cemetery in proper condition and pay for its upkeep. She notified the Town Board to this effect. Nothing happened. Then she discovered that a highly placed politician had bought the land surrounding the cemetery and had plans to acquire the cemetery itself by condemnation. This was obviously illegal. This information made Mrs. Stilwell more determined



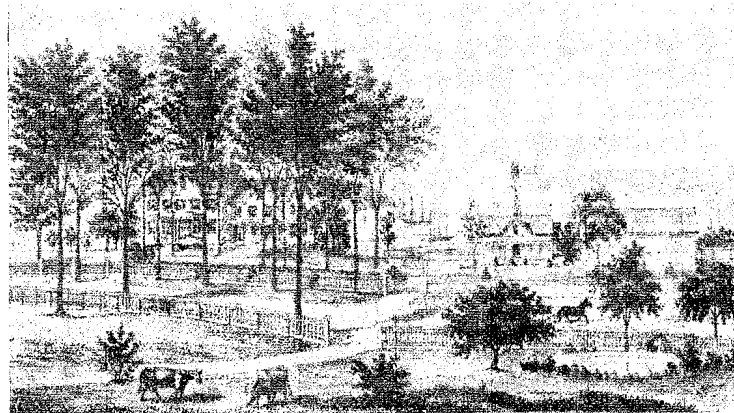
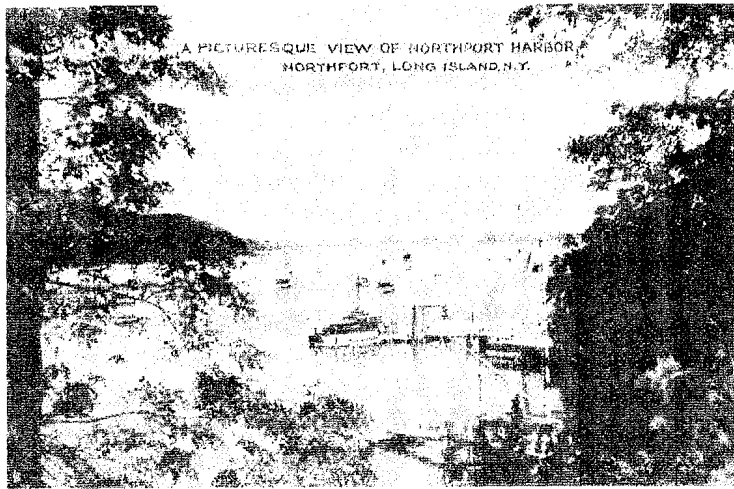
The Thomas Scudder (T-2-3-2-2) House "by the waterside" at Huntington Inlet, L.I., from a painting by James Long Scudder (1836-1881). He never finished the painting. Note lack of harness on the horses. Here Benjamin (T-2-3-1-6), he of the famous almanacs, was born. The house was torn down in 1875. It has been said that nearly half the members of the Scudder Association are descended from Thomas and Benjamin and their kin.

than ever to restore and to preserve the cemetery. She and friends and Boy Scouts cleared away the undergrowth. She herself painted the fence. She also started a fund among citizens for maintenance, especially among those whose ancestors were buried in that cemetery. As the years went by, the only answer the Town Board would give was that they had no legal authority to maintain the cemetery. Finally, in desperation, Mrs. Stilwell wrote to Governor Thomas Dewey and asked him to define the law for the Town. As Mrs. Stilwell remarked afterwards, Governor Dewey's legal counsellor "backed me up to the hilt." Obviously the Town had no choice but to comply with the law.

So at last, after eight persistent years, Mrs. Stilwell's fight for the preservation of the Colonial Cemetery at Northport was won. Certainly all members of the Scudder Association join in grateful appreciation of Mrs. Stilwell's hard work in restoring and preserving to this day a historical landmark of special significance to the Scudder family.

NAMES AND DATES OF SCUDDERS BURIED IN THE COLONIAL CEMETERY, NORTHPORT, LONG ISLAND

Lieutenant Henry Scudder, B. 8/5/1743; d. 1/21/1822
 Jemima Scudder, d. 1775
 Joel Scudder, b. 1786; d. 1835
 Charity Scudder, b. 1781; d. 1858
 Louisa and Annie H. Scudder, infant children of Henry J. and Emma W. Scudder; no dates
 Mary English, daughter of Henry J. and Louisa H. Scudder; d. 1/23/1882
 Esther Scudder, b. 1795; d. 7/6/1858
 Stephen S. Scudder, b. 1789; d. 1853



A handsome Scudder residence once stood at the head of Northport Harbor, L.I. It was built in 1767 by Captain William Smith Scudder (T-2-3-8-4). Later it was the home of the Hon. Henry J. Scudder and still later the birthplace of Justice Townsend Scudder of the N.Y. Appellate Division. Townsend was for several years the President of the Scudder Association. Unfortunately the house passed out of the Scudder family, became a theater and was bought by a building firm for an apartment house which was never built. In October, 1968 the fine old vacant mansion was razed by bulldozers for it had become the victim of vandals.

EXCERPTS FROM AN ORATION BY HON. HENRY J. SCUDDER, (T-2-1-1-7-2-7), AT THE 4th OF JULY CELEBRATION, (July 4, 1875), HUNTINGTON, L.I., ATTENDED BY GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT.

"Some generations must pass along through exposures and sufferings in order to work out the certain results of civil equality, but in all those there was no lack of the element essential to the establishment of a government upon a new and better system than that supporting those of the Old World. And here lay the superior opportunities of the Colonies. They were drilled in the military art, inured to hardship and free to think and maintain their thoughts; so remote from the Great Powers that they need fear no hasty combinations and possessed of a land surpassing in fertility and healthfulness the dreams of its early explorers. . . .

"When the Congress of 1774 convened, History presents no similar assemblage. There the Congregationalist of Massachusetts invited the prayers of the formalist, there the cultured Catholic of Maryland sat by the plain garbed Quaker, there were mechanics and Cavaliers. And there was another with a dignity that commanded respect and a modesty that won admiration. He was the descendant of a long line of soldiers and scholars, he whose childhood was as exemplary as the virtues of the best of mothers, he whose youth was hardened by frontier exposure, whose prudence turned the consuming shafts of destruction from the gallant Braddock: George Washington, of whom it has been so beautifully said that Heaven decreed him to be childless that he might be the Father of His Country."

The Hon. Henry J. Scudder closed his oration with these appropriate words: "Let us join in a vow to be ever faithful, faithful to the Union of States and the flag that shields us. Let us dedicate ourselves to the better work of the citizen and resolve that our Institution, our Policy, our Nation may be in all future times to the weary, the suffering, and oppressed of other realms as 'Rivers of water in a dry place, as the shadow of a rock in a weary land'."

NEW JERSEY

Scudders In The American Revolution





Battles, Raids and Alarms in New Jersey

AT LEAST two thirds of New Jersey was a battleground from the fall of 1776 until after the Battle of Monmouth on June 28, 1778 when the defeated British retreated to New York City. Yet New Jersey did not return to a peaceful existence by any means. It was the scene of constant guerilla warfare throughout the Revolution as well as frequent raids by enemy forces. Parties of British troops and Tories often crossed from Upper New York Bay or from Staten Island to Jersey to battle Patriot militia, burn houses and barns, loot and generally disrupt the lives of the people. To make matters worse, the Tories often ambushed those they called "Rebels" and vice-versa.

Every able-bodied man in New Jersey and the other states between 18 and 45 years of age was enrolled in the local militia. They did not serve continuously as did the soldiers of the regular army, called the Continental Line. Each militiaman was required to keep his musket and equipment in good condition and be prepared to turn out for a short term of service, perhaps only a month or two, in an emergency. These men were true citizen soldiers. Most of them were farmers, craftsmen or shopkeepers with little military training. They not only endured hardships in the field but were hard-put-to-it to support their families and harvest their crops. Desertions were not infrequent.

During the war, New Jersey was the scene of three *major* battles: Trenton, Princeton and Monmouth, the latter termed by historians a turning point in the Revolution.

Eight counties were involved in the fighting from time to time: Essex, Morris, Union, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Monmouth, Mercer and Somerset. Scudder homes and farms were mostly clustered in the eastern part of the state, including the towns of Connecticut Farms (now called Union), Springfield, Elizabeth and

Westfield. Another group of Scudders had settled in a section bounded by Freehold on the east, and Princeton on the north. On the extreme western edge were Scudders living along the Delaware River in the vicinity of Trenton; also at Scudders Falls on the Delaware and at Ewing. Scudders Falls is approximately two miles above Trenton and only about a mile below the place where Washington crossed the river on that bitter cold night of December 25, 1776. A visit to these historic sites is well worthwhile to view the terrain and visualize the course of the various battles that took place in the state.

The area of conflict had shifted to New Jersey in October 1776 after the Americans had been worsted in several engagements after their retreat up Manhattan Island which followed the debacle of the Battle of Long Island.

Nevertheless there had been a brave show of force by the Patriots at Harlem Heights on the way north. But by October, with the enemy closing in, evacuation of Manhattan Island was decided on, except for a garrison of 2,000 men to defend Fort Washington on a rock reef in what are now the West 180s.

Then on October 28, 1776 came the Battle of White Plains. In this action General Howe failed to annihilate the American army, although it was badly mauled by artillery fire and a charge by the 17th Dragoons, the first cavalry action of the war.

On November 16th Fort Washington fell. Meanwhile General Washington had crossed the Hudson, the main body falling back through New Jersey to Newark and beyond to the Wachung Mountains, leaving a trail of dead and dying. Many soldiers were without shoes; some even marched only in their underwear. But the living kept doggedly on, a rag-tag army reduced to a mere 6,000.

THE BATTLE OF TRENTON

Scudders not only took part in all major battles in New Jersey but also in a number of skirmishes. They were called skirmishes, but were actually battles on a small scale such as Springfield and Connecticut Farms (Union).

The first of the major New Jersey engagements was the Battle of Trenton. At this time the British were now in complete possession of the Hudson. Howe was so close on Washington's heels

that he had to cross the Delaware River at Trenton, barely escaping capture. It was a gloomy time for the Americans as their general lay with his shivering army on the Pennsylvania side of the river. "Ten days more," he wrote on December 20th, "will put an end to the existence of our army." Yet before ten days had passed he had struck the British a fearful blow.

Against the advice of some of his officers, Washington was determined to risk a battle with the enemy, now snugly quartered in Trenton along with a Hessian regiment. So on the bitter night of Christmas, 1776, he and his men pushed their way across the river choked with ice. When the hungry and half-frozen troops arrived on the Jersey side, numbers of them were sheltered, warmed and fed by the Scudder family of Scudders Falls, downstream from Washington's crossing. Then two Scudders, Amos and his brother Josediah, who knew every road and bypath between their house and Trenton, helped guide Washington's troops on their march against the enemy. The result we all know. The British and Hessians were caught completely by surprise and routed at bayonet point, supported by artillery blasts. This battle, in which 913 prisoners were taken, 22 killed or missing and 83 wounded, was a real offensive, not a counter-attack. Quickly Washington recrossed the Delaware into Pennsylvania to rest his exhausted troops. Like a bolt of lightning the news of the Trenton victory ran through the rest of the army and the whole country, illuminating hope and filling the hearts of the people with pride.

The American success at Trenton dismayed the British, who greatly exaggerated the size of Washington's forces, as Patriot patrols ranged through southern New Jersey. By January first, Washington was again across the river into Jersey with his main army. The British who occupied Princeton were caught off guard as Washington slipped around the enemy and routed Cornwallis' troops.

Content with this victory, Washington withdrew to Morristown in the northwestern part of New Jersey where he wintered and reorganized his forces.

The winter of 1776-1777 was a trying time for the people in Westfield and vicinity, according to a history of the Presbyterian Church of that town. When Washington and his tattered army began their retreat across New Jersey with the British close be-

hind, he passed through Elizabeth Town. Soon after, nearby Westfield saw the grim realities of the war for the first time: "Long lines of refugees passed through the town on their way to safety in the mountains. For days the procession continued, leaving their homes to the rapine of the enemy."

During the first half of 1777, the British occupied Perth Amboy and were constantly sallying forth to raid the country south of the mountains. Many skirmishes took place between Patriot forces and British and Hessian troops.

On June 26, 1777 Generals Howe and Cornwallis advanced again from Staten Island with 1,400 men and began to march westward in New Jersey. The Continentals fell back stubbornly. Meanwhile Westfield was completely evacuated. Again everyone fled to the mountains or hid along the roads that led to the valleys beyond. That night the British made camp in the town. Next day, based on word from their scouts, the two British generals concluded that the mountain passes were so well guarded that it would be impossible to get to Washington's rear. So a retreat was ordered, harassed by Patriot light horse and rangers. The British are said to have lost eleven killed and nineteen wounded during their return to Staten Island.

For the rest of the year there was little action in this section of New Jersey except "London trading." This was the name given to secret trading with the enemy by Americans. If British gold was found on any citizen it was considered evidence that he had been selling goods or produce to the opposing army or to Tories.

But the rest of 1777 was bad for the Continentals elsewhere. Frustrated in an attempt to take Philadelphia by an overland march across New Jersey, the British used their navy to transport their army to Elkton, Maryland at the head of Chesapeake Bay. From there they marched into Pennsylvania and met Washington's forces at Chadds Ford on the Brandywine. Battle was joined on September 11, 1777. Washington was out-manuevered by Howe and a combined Hessian and British army. Then, after another defeat at Germantown, Washington retreated to Valley Forge and the hardships and suffering of a severe winter.

THE BATTLE OF MONMOUTH

After a gay season in captured Philadelphia, General Clinton, now in command of the British, was ordered to evacuate Philadelphia. The move began during the first week of June, 1777. For some time the Americans knew about the coming trek across New Jersey, and were prepared to act. Clinton's plan was to reach Sandy Hook and then transport his troops aboard ship to Manhattan. This plan dangerously exposed the flanks of his extended army and his wagon train, including artillery, stretching for twelve miles. Nevertheless the long march began on June 18, after Clinton crossed the Delaware.

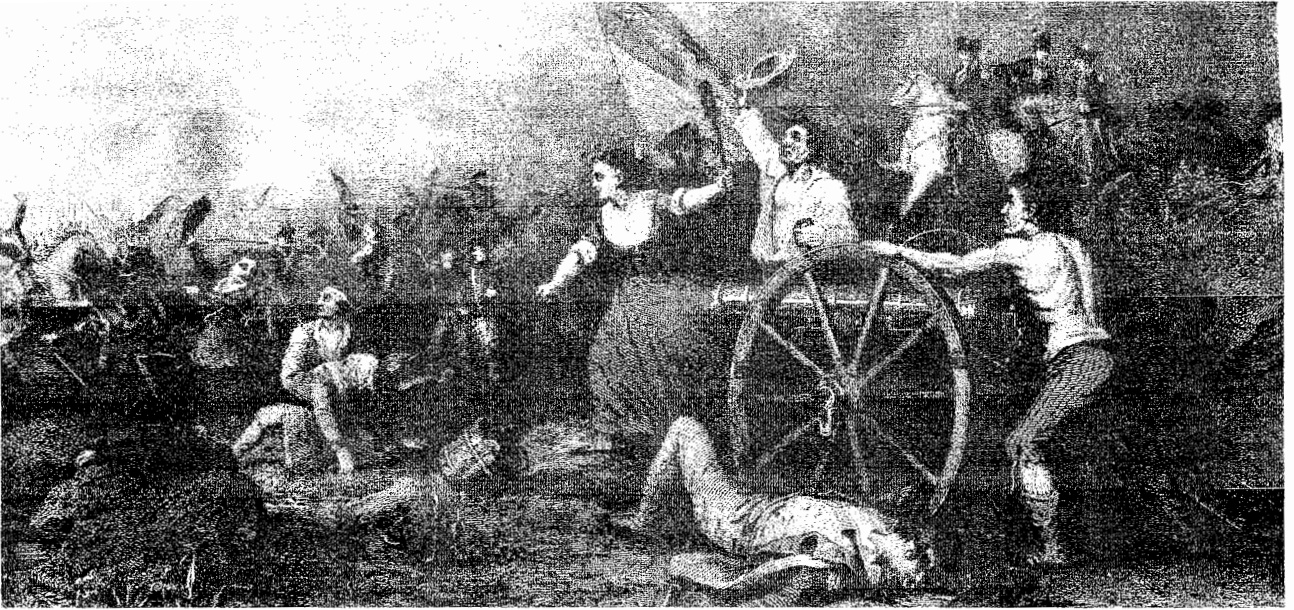
Washington was plagued and delayed by the insistence of the American General Charles Lee that the British army was too powerful to attack. But he overruled him and crossed into New Jersey at Coryell's Ferry, now Lambertville.

At Hopewell a halt was made at the home of John Hart, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, husband of Deborah Scudder. Here a council of war was held. Again General Charles Lee raised objections and supported by some officers declared that Washington should merely harass the enemy. But the Commander-in-Chief had his way. He ordered Lee and Lafayette to march ahead through Englishtown to the Tennent Church, (then called the Meeting House) and fall on the British rear. Washington, with the main body of the army, encamped at Englishtown. Early the next day, June 28, 1777, the battle was joined. There was much confusion, both on the part of the British as well as the Americans: orders and countermanded orders, poor intelligence and poor communications.

General Lee, disobeying Washington's orders to attack, retreated instead. The day was torrid, the temperature standing at 96 degrees. Many British solidiers in their heavy wool uniforms died from sunstroke and heart attacks. The Americans were more lightly clothed but they too suffered severely from the heat, fatigue and lack of water.

After General Lee had treacherously ordered a mass withdrawal, Washington galloped to the van and halted the retreat. His calmness and leadership transformed a possible rout into a fierce counter-attack.

The Tennent Church stood on the battlefield. Several British cannon balls pierced the building near the roof. The edifice was



Molly Pitcher, heroine of the Battle of Monmouth. She drew water from a spring (not a well as tradition says) for the thirsty artillerymen. When her husband was seriously wounded, the courageous woman helped load the cannon. Molly's real name was Mary Ludwig Hays. Her husband was John Casper Hays, a barber. Next day a parade was held in her honor, attended by General Washington and his staff. She was made an honorary Sergeant for life and received a pension. *Courtesy of The Library of Congress.*

used as a field hospital by the Americans after the battle. Dark stains on some of the pews are said to be from the blood of Patriots who suffered and died there.

The conflict ended with the coming of night. The Americans slept on their arms on the battlefield, expecting to resume the fight at dawn. But to their surprise, the enemy had decamped during the night and continued unmolested to Sandy Hook and across to Manhattan. Washington's forces were too exhausted to pursue. Thereupon the army returned to Englishtown where court-martial proceedings were started against General Charles Lee. The trial was a long-drawn-out affair requiring 32 hearings and 62 pages of testimony. The verdict: guilty of disobedience of orders, misbehavior before the enemy and disrespect for the Commander-in-Chief in two letters dated June 28 and July 1. The sentence: to be drummed out of the army. However, Congress, in reviewing the case, softened the sentence to Lee's removal from command for one year. Yet the stubborn and vocal Lee was not content. He appeared before Congress and ranted and raved so viciously that that body restored the original punishment of being drummed out of the army. He died the next year. As one historian wrote, he expired "cursing man and beast" and refusing to be buried in the cemetery of any Presbyterian or Baptist Meeting House, declaring that "since I have resided in this country I have kept so much bad company in life that I do not choose to continue it when dead."

In assessing the results of Monmouth, one historian wrote, "Washington undoubtedly made errors as a general. But on this day as a leader he was flawless." When the news of Monmouth reached France, Count Vergennes, the premier declared, "England has lost America forever." The recent book on the battle written by Colonel G. Malcolm B. Gillman, whose ancestors also fought on the field, appropriately gave it the title "Monmouth—Road To Glory."

There will always be a lively discussion among historians about the outcome of Monmouth. Some have called it a "drawn battle." Others have termed it an American victory, a turning point in the Revolution. Actually it was, for the Americans remained on the battlefield and the British hurried to New York. It was also a turning point in the war because it was the last time that the two armies clashed in the *open field of battle*. For the rest of the war



"Give 'em Watts, boys!" cried Parson James Caldwell to the New Jersey militiamen during the Second Battle of Springfield, June 23, 1780, as he handed out church hymnbooks to them. They tore out the pages and used them for wads in loading their muskets. The brisk action ended when the British left the field. From the painting by John Ward Dunsmore.

Courtesy of The Sons of the Revolution, Frances Tavern, New York City.

all the fighting was carried on by subordinate forces or detachments from them.

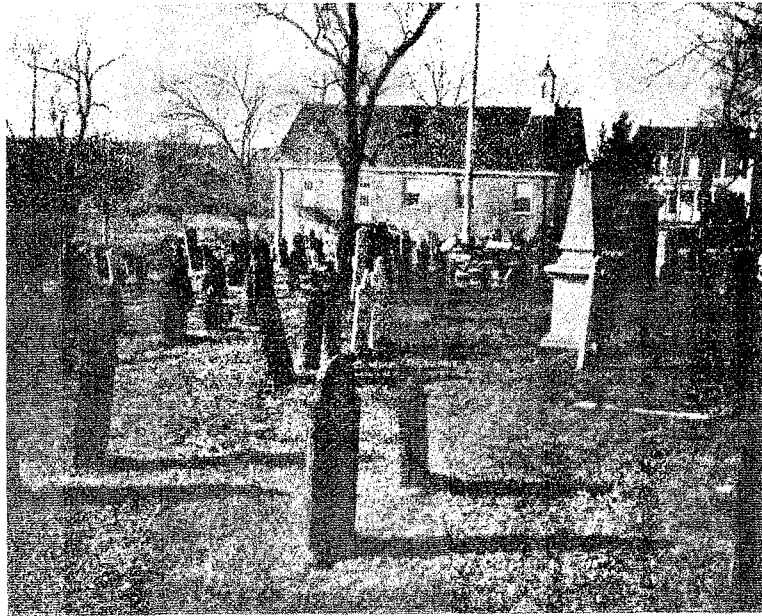
There were several other brisk Patriot actions against British incursions into the Westfield area, called the Battles of Springfield and Connecticut Farms by local historical societies. For details see the biography of Colonel John Scudder (T-1-2-2-1-1).

The finale of the war at Yorktown was not an open field battle like Monmouth. It was a siege, won with the help of the French army and navy. At last came peace and with it peace to Scudder families of New Jersey and high hopes for the future of their beloved country.

More Scudders and their kinsmen by marriage to Scudder women fought in the Battle of Monmouth than in any other engagement. Their names, relationships and military services are contained in the Scudder biographies contained in this section.



The Springfield, N.J. Presbyterian Church, rebuilt in 1791 on the site of the original church burned by the retreating British after the Battle of Springfield. Benjamin Scudder III aided in the rebuilding.



The Presbyterian Cemetery on Main Street, Springfield, directly across from the Church. It contains the graves of about twenty Revolutionary War Veterans, including several Scudders.

Photos from "The Battle of Springfield," published 1955 by the Springfield Historical Society. Reproduced here by permission of the Society.

THE JERSEY BLUES

A number of New Jersey Scudders served their country in one of the most famous regiments of the American Revolution. This military force was known as The Jersey Blues. It still exists as a re-activated organization bearing the official title of The Ancient and Honorable Jersey Blues. Its members are the descendants of men who belonged to this regiment, all of whom are members of the Sons of the American Revolution.

"The Jersey Blues is the oldest uniformed military militia organization in point of continuous service in North America." So wrote Colonel C. Malcolm B. Gilman, M.D., author of a slim volume on the history of this valiant regiment. It was published in 1962.

As a fighting outfit, the Jersey Blues existed from 1673 to 1910, a total of 237 years—a remarkable record for a volunteer corps. It was mustered for the first time at Pucatawny and Woodbridge, New Jersey. Its establishment became necessary when Indians filtered down from Pennsylvania and Western New York, where, according to old records, "in the summer months they invaded New Jersey to gorge themselves on fish and clams and made a general nuisance of themselves."

By 1745 the unit was known as the Queen's Guard, stationed at what was called Parke's Castle, Perth Amboy.

After a period of service in the West Indies helping suppress a slave revolt in Jamaica, the regiment returned to the mainland and marched to the relief of Saratoga, New York, returning to home base in 1747. It was about this time that the regiment came to be called the Jersey Blues.

The name derived from the uniform: a blue swallow-tail coat, faced with red, black stockings or gaiters, buckskin breeches and black tricoru hat trimmed with yellow braid.

This New Jersey regiment was considered a superior military unit. It had a splendid reputation for discipline, character of personnel, dress and general reliability, even though it suffered several defeats during the French and Indian War. The father of John Hart, husband of Deborah Scudder, was said to have been one of the founders of the Blues.

In the War of Independence the Jersey Blues fought in every major battle, several minor battles and innumerable skirmishes. Their service ranged from the Battle of Long Island to Yorktown. These volunteers, mostly farmers, mechanics and townsmen, played a vital part in repulsing the numerous British raids into New Jersey from Staten Island and Manhattan.

We do not know exactly all the New Jersey battles in which Scudders took part. But it is certain that they fought at Trenton, Princeton, Springfield, Connecticut Farms and Monmouth.

We know that at least one Scudder endured the frigid winters at Morristown and Valley Forge. He was Amos (T-1-2-1-4-4).

The Jersey Blues of the Revolution, being militia volunteers, had little military training. Lafayette said of them, "They march like farmers walking on clods over ploughed fields, with truly the swagger of free men, but they skewer viciously with the bayonet and fight like demons."



The author in the full dress uniform of the Jersey Blues. He has been a member of the reactivated Blues for the past 10 years. He stands near the tomb of his ancestor, Colonel Nathaniel Scudder, located in the cemetery of the Old Tennent Church near Freehold, N.J., on the site of the Battle of Monmouth. In his right hand is an authentic Brown Bess flintlock musket. His medal was presented to him when he retired as President of the Sons of the American Revolution, Philadelphia-Continental Chapter. He has been President of The Scudder Association on two occasions: 1954-56 and 1962-64.

Photograph by James H. Taylor.

Today, the Jersey Blues, dressed in the traditional uniform and with complete equipment, under the direction of Colonel Gilman, take part in a number of patriotic ceremonies, including Veterans Day, Washington's Birthday, Fourth of July and the anniversary of the Battle of Monmouth, June 28. They plan to take part in many celebrations during the Bicentennial. Now and in the years to come, the active members of the reconstituted Jersey Blues will preserve the splendid traditions of this courageous regiment.

PILLAGE AND DESTRUCTION BY THE BRITISH

Scudders in the Long Island and New Jersey areas suffered severely from depredations by British soldiers and Tories, principally the former. Long Island Patriots were looted to a lesser extent than their New Jersey relatives. This was probably because Long Island was a British-occupied area for almost the entire war, rather than a ground for continual battles, raids and skirmishes, as was the case with New Jersey.

British officers openly encouraged looting to keep up the morale of their men. They also made a common practice of burning houses, barns, mills and even churches when they were retreating. The idea was to impoverish the people and punish them for attempting to free themselves from Great Britain.

We cite here four examples of losses, three by Scudders and another connected by marriage. Not only did their enemies steal animals but also personal belongings, no doubt for the purpose of selling what they could not use themselves.

We are deeply indebted to Nita Baugh Scudder for researching this subject and supplying Xerox copies of original inventories and claims:

Corbet Scudder* of Westfield (T-1-2-2-2-4). His claim is dated 15th May, 1789. "Inventory and appraisal of the property of Corbet Scudder taken and destroyed by the British Army on the 27th of June, 1777." This was when General Howe started across New Jersey with a large army to take Philadelphia. He did not go far before he found Washington's army squarely in his path. Prudently he returned to New York, embarked his troops and landed near the head of Chesapeake Bay, at Elkton, marched

*Also spelled Corbett.

overland to the Brandywine and there met Washington's army and defeated it at Chadds Ford, September 11, 1777. It was undoubtedly during Howe's withdrawal from New Jersey to New York that Corbet suffered his losses.

His inventory contains 28 items totaling 1,062 pounds, 14 shillings and 6 pence—a small fortune in those days. Animals stolen included oxen, steers, sheep, hogs and even bees. Foodstuffs taken were cheeses, salted beef and tongues. Household property consisted of clothing, boots, a pewter tankard; a teapot, basin, pitchers, pots and pans. Most serious was the loss of 2,000 Continental dollars in cash. Corbet was probably the hardest hit of all the Scudders.

Ephraim Scudder of Westfield (T-1-2-2-1-3). His claim is dated May 25, 1789 and attested to by John Scudder, Esquire. Ephraim was luckier than Corbet, for his inventory totaled only 41 pounds and 17 shillings. In addition to losing livestock, he was deprived of "1 good brass kettle, 12 bottles full of Spirit, a chintz gown" and other female attire. Housewares included a pewter platter. Pathetically, "1 pair Leather Breeches very Little worn" ended the list of purloined items.

All such losses were especially severe in those days, for everything cost much more than today, particularly clothing and manufactured goods, the supply of which from Britain had been cut off by the war.

Lemuel Scudder of Kingston (T-2-3-7-5) had mostly household articles "taken and destroyed by the British or their Adherents [Tories] in December, 1776." His losses occurred during or after the Battle of Princeton, for Kingston is only about four miles northeast of the battleground. Being cold weather it is understandable why some British soldier would steal a featherbed and pillows. But why a Redcoat would want a cradle is a mystery! Probably merely to break it up. Then there were various items of wearing apparel, besides lard, butter, tallow and, of all things, a copy of Bailey's Dictionary. Did some Hessian, perhaps yearn to increase his English vocabulary?

Captain (later Major) *John Polhemus*, husband of Susanna Hart, daughter of John Hart (a signer of the Declaration of Independence) and Deborah Scudder Hart (T-1-2-1-3-1). This man not only served his country in many major battles and suffered hardships in the field, but also endured a long prison term. He

lost a fine mare and harness to the British as well as a cow and a gun. The thefts occurred in June, 1777 and October, 1779. His claim is dated October 2nd, 1782.

It is not known whether any or all of the foregoing claims were ever settled by the United States Government. Many a Patriot, in or out of the service, died impoverished because his own country would not or could not recompense him for his losses.

A biography of each of the persons mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs is to be found in the New Jersey section.

ABEL SCUDDER

His vital statistics are unknown except that he came from Bergen County, New Jersey and is recorded as a pensioner for military service in the sixth census of 1840. His age was given as 86.

ABIJAH SCUDDER

He was a private in Captain McMyer's Company, 1st Regiment, New Jersey Continental Line. Abijah enlisted November 15, 1775 and was mustered at Elizabeth Barracks January 11, 1776 by Cuning Bedford, Deputy Mustermaster; re-enlisted at Woodbridge as a private in Captain Pratt's Company, 1st Regiment, New Jersey, Continental Line April 1, 1777 for duration of the war. He was later transferred to Captain Andrew's Company of the Line and promoted to corporal, December 1780. He was on the rolls as of January, 1781 and transferred to Captain Ogden's Company of the Line. Later he was detached with his company to Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Barber's Battalion of Light Infantry of the Line, in camp at Head-of-Elk, April 11, 1781. He was mustered out May 20, 1783. Abijah died prior to August 24, 1791.

ABNER SCUDDER

(T-1-2-2-4-6-4)

Born in 1764 in Essex County, Abner wed Kitty Barkley on August 5, 1789 in Rowan County, North Carolina. The exact date of his death is unknown, but he was buried in Bethel Cemetery, York Township, Switzerland County, Indiana.

Abner was the son of Matthias Scudder (T-1-2-2-4-6). When Abner was 16, he went with his family to Rowan County, North

Carolina. In 1778 his father bought 200 acres in Orange County, North Carolina. At the age of 17, Abner enlisted in the military forces in May, 1781. He may have taken part in the siege of Fort Ninety-Six, although this occurred only a few weeks after he enlisted. On the other hand, it was not uncommon to throw untrained troops into battle when necessary. It is very probable that Abner took part in the Battle of Eutaw Springs, North Carolina, September 8, 1781, for a number of North Carolina regiments took part in this fierce engagement. Each side used cold steel after volleys of musketry. At that time, flintlock muskets were in universal use. Being muzzle-loading, it took a minute or more to load the weapons; and in battle a minute is precious. Therefore the order "*fix bayonets—charge!*" was often given, with bloody results.

The Battle of Eutaw Springs was inconclusive. Both sides claimed victory. Since the British held the field, the battle was technically theirs. But the inability of both sides to continue the fight after the Americans withdrew into the woods would seem to indicate that it was a drawn battle, as was the case with all of General Greene's battles in the South. Though he failed to gain a decisive victory, the results were distinctly favorable to his side. The Congress voiced the feeling of the American people when, on October 29, it thanked Greene for "obtaining a most signal victory." (Quoted from "The Delaware Continentals," by C. L. Ward, The Historical Society of Delaware, 1941.)

During the Battle of Eutaw Springs, Abner was slightly wounded in the side of the head by a British bullet. Apparently the wound was not serious, for he recorded that the soldiers of his regiment had a gay "frolic" on the high hills of the Santee upon receiving the news of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, October 19, 1781. It was the custom in those days to give free land to veterans of the military forces of the Revolution, as well as a pension to those who had been wounded. Abner left military service on April 28, 1782. As noted, in 1789 he was married to Kitty Barkley. Meanwhile he applied for his pension and land, called Bounty Land. Like most matters affecting veterans, the land and pension were slow in coming through. Meanwhile, Abner and his wife became parents of three sons and a daughter. They had left North Carolina, moved to Kentucky and then to Ohio. Finally in 1817, Abner received his long-delayed Bounty

Land. Upon its receipt he and his first son, William and William's family, moved to Switzerland County, Indiana. Abner's pension came to him even later than his Bounty Land. It brought him \$20.00 a month. Before his death, Abner either sold most of his land or gave it to members of his family. It is not known definitely when Abner Scudder passed away. He was still living in his original log cabin with his daughter Betsy as late as 1836. His son William donated part of Abner's Bounty Land for the Scudder School, Bethel Church and Bethel Cemetery in York Township, Switzerland County, Indiana, where descendants of Abner Scudder still reside, along the Ohio River. The county was settled about 1795 by Swiss immigrants, hence its name. It was organized in 1815. The town of Vevay is the County Seat.

AMOS SCUDDER

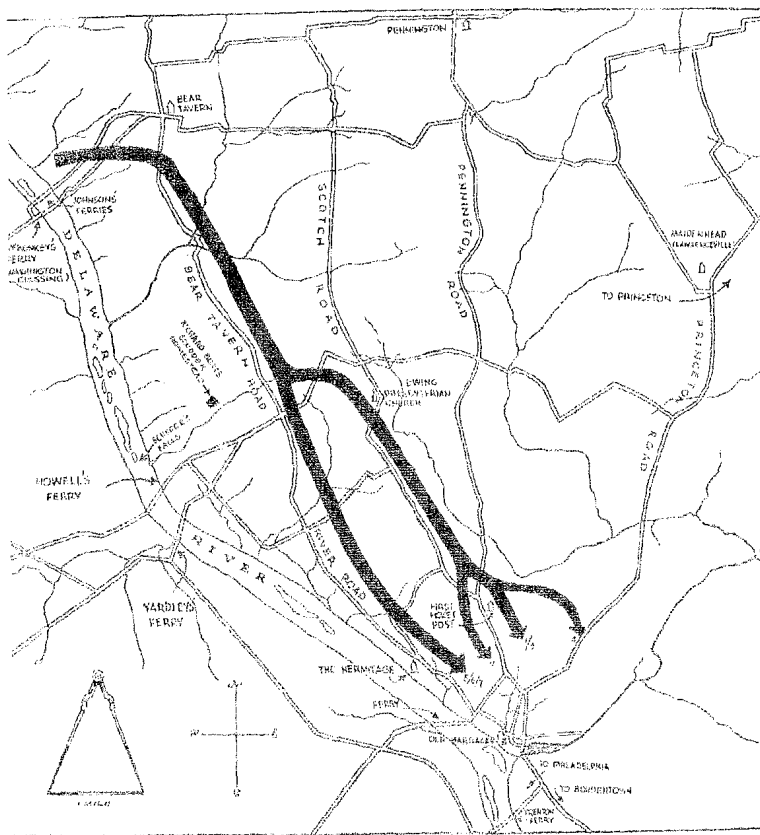
(T-1-2-1-4-4)

Among the very first Scudders to participate in the military activities of the Revolution in New Jersey was Amos and his younger brother Jedediah (T-1-2-1-4-5). They were the sons of John Scudder (T-1-2-1-4) and Phoebe Howell Scudder. Amos was born February 14, 1739 at his father's homestead at Scudder's Falls, Hunterdon County. The house was situated on sloping ground which extended all the way down to the edge of the Delaware River. It was surrounded by 500 fertile acres, a grant from the English government to Amos' grandfather, Richard Betts Scudder.

Amos married Phoebe Rose on the 29th of December 1763. Phoebe was born the same year as Amos. Apparently he and his wife were living at the Scudder home in December, 1776 when Washington was planning an attack on the Hessians and some British who occupied Trenton. Amos was 37 years old at this time and a farmer.

Beginning at 6 p.m. on Christmas night, the Americans started to cross the Delaware from Pennsylvania about two miles above Scudders Falls. The crossing took place at McKonkey's and Johnson's ferries as well as at other locations further down the river. Johnson's is now known as Washington's Crossing and there is a large national park on the Pennsylvania side.

Due to heavy ice that choked the river, the crossing was slow and hours behind schedule. By eleven o'clock a bright moon il-



Map showing the route of Washington's army the night before the Battle of Trenton. Lower large arrow shows the Bear Tavern Road. Shown also is the house of Richard Betts Scudder, whose grandsons Amos and Jedediah Scudder helped guide part of the American forces to Trenton. Arrow in Delaware River points to Scudder's Falls.

Map from "The Battle of Trenton" by Samuel S. Smith; courtesy of Philip Freneau Press.

luminated the sky. But at midnight a storm blew up, with continuous rain and strong wind. The troops were benumbed and soaked. It was nearly 4 a.m. on December 26 that all of Washington's troops reached the Jersey side and took up their march to Trenton.

The route ran south, parallel to the river. After traversing the Bear Tavern Road, Washington split his army into two prongs; one contingent marched parallel to the River Road, near the Scudder homestead. The soldiers were wet, cold and hungry. Some of them were ill. The Scudder family promptly provided shelter, warmth and food for as many as they could accommodate.

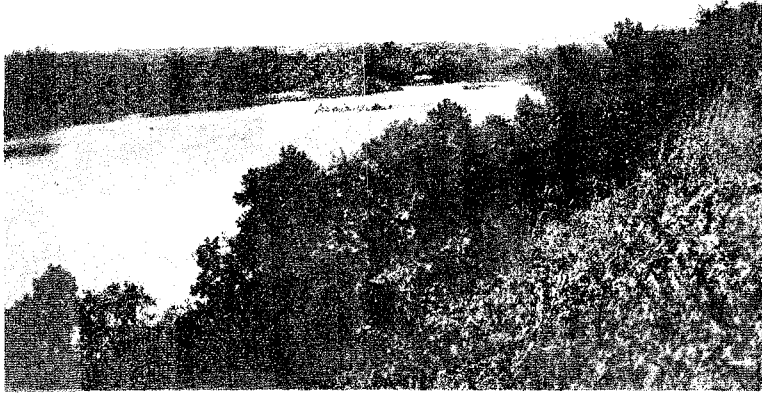
Since Washington and his officers were not intimately acquainted with the terrain the army was to traverse to meet the enemy, he needed men who were born and reared in the neighborhood and knew every bypath and shortcut to Trenton.

It was at this point that Amos and his brother Jedediah volunteered to guide the advance units of the army to their destination. This offer was quickly accepted and the march continued.

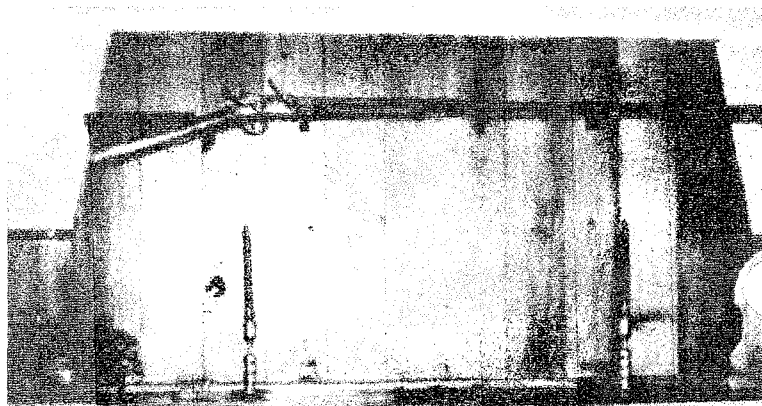
The results of the historic Battle of Trenton are well known: how the sleepy Hessians were surprised and fiercely assaulted by the Americans, supported by heavy artillery fire. There were only 20 British dragoons with the Hessians at the time. Blame for the Hessian defeat rested squarely on Colonel Johann Gottlieb Rall, their commander, who disdainfully rejected the idea of a surprise attack, declaring that the "Americans were a miserable band." He disregarded three separate warnings by an officer that his pickets on the edge of town were being attacked. Colonel Rall paid for his negligence with his life, for he was mortally wounded near his own headquarters. The Hessian losses were large: 22 killed or missing, 83 wounded and 891 captured. In addition, 653 Hessians fled to Bordentown or Princeton. On the American side, according to a letter from Washington to Congress, "Our loss is very trifling indeed, only two officers and one or two privates wounded." Later it was ascertained that in addition, two privates were killed. One of the two officers wounded was Lieutenant James Monroe, future fifth President of the United States.

There is no question but that Amos and Jedediah took part in the battle, for there were four Hunterdon County militia regiments fighting that day. Amos was attached to a company of troops commanded by Captain Hoops.

Five months after the battle, May 10, 1777, Amos was commissioned an Ensign in Captain John Mott's Company from Trenton, under command of Colonel James Phillips of the First Regiment, Hunterdon County Militia.



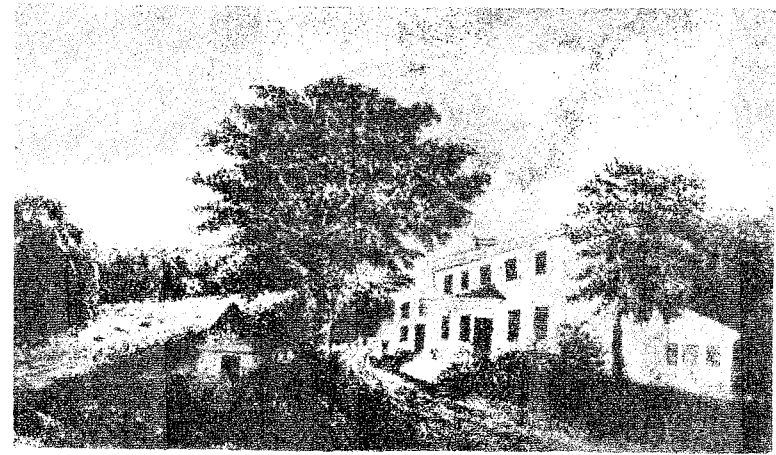
Scudder's Falls on the Delaware River as seen from the New Jersey side, close to the site of the old Richard Betts Scudder homestead. *Photo by the author.*



Flintlock musket carried by Amos Scudder during the Battle of Trenton. This gun is a prize heirloom of John M. Scudder Jr., a descendant, of Pennington, N.J. *Photo by the author.*

An old handwritten obituary now in the possession of John M. Scudder Jr., of Pennington, a descendant, relates that prior to the battle, "A detachment of men was needed, the company was assembled, the call of their country was stated to them and he [Amos] was the first man who stepped from the ranks. Many

others immediately followed his patriotic example. He outlived all his fellow volunteers and was the survivor of that little band which evinced the early and ardent devotion of the Township of Trenton to the cause of Independence. Until the close of the war he was actively engaged in the military service." Amos was the only Scudder we are sure of who suffered with Washington's troops that bitter winter of 1777-1778 at Valley Forge. In the Bell Tower of Valley Forge Park is a large bronze tablet with the names of many of the Patriot soldiers who shared the hardships of those winter months with their Commander-in-Chief. Among them is: "Amos Scudder, ENS. New Jersey."



Original Scudder homestead at Scudder's Falls, N.J., birthplace of Amos and Jedediah Scudder, Patriots, who helped guide Washington's army to Trenton for the defeat of the Hessians.

From an old engraving courtesy of John M. Scudder Jr.

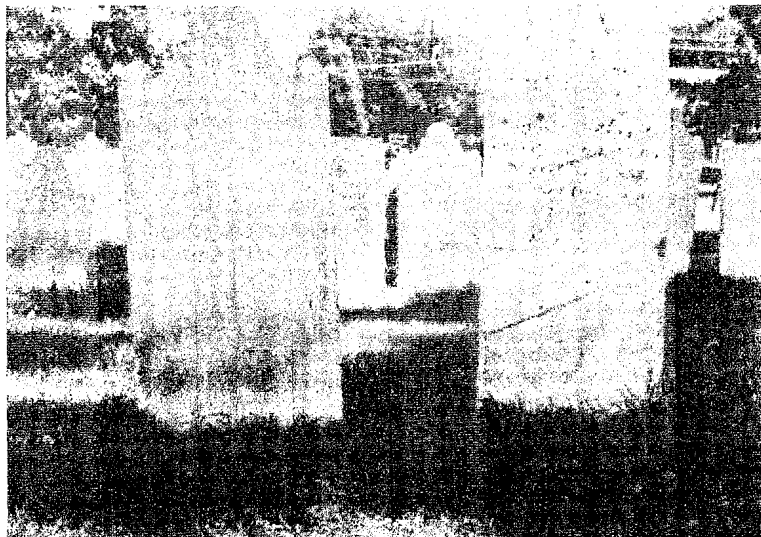
The flintlock musket and a fine pair of pistols and holsters carried by Amos Scudder have been handed down from father to son and are now the prized possessions of John M. Scudder, Jr.

According to the tombstone of Amos Scudder in the cemetery of the First Presbyterian Church in Ewing, he died in the year 1817, aged 78. The author, who viewed the stone, was unable to decipher the day or month of his death because of weathering. Strangely, the records of the church give the date of his death as 1824.

The first wife of Amos, Phoebe Rose, passed away January 9, 1772. The grave of Amos' second wife, Arabella, lies next to his own. Its inscription bears her death date as March 17, 1857.

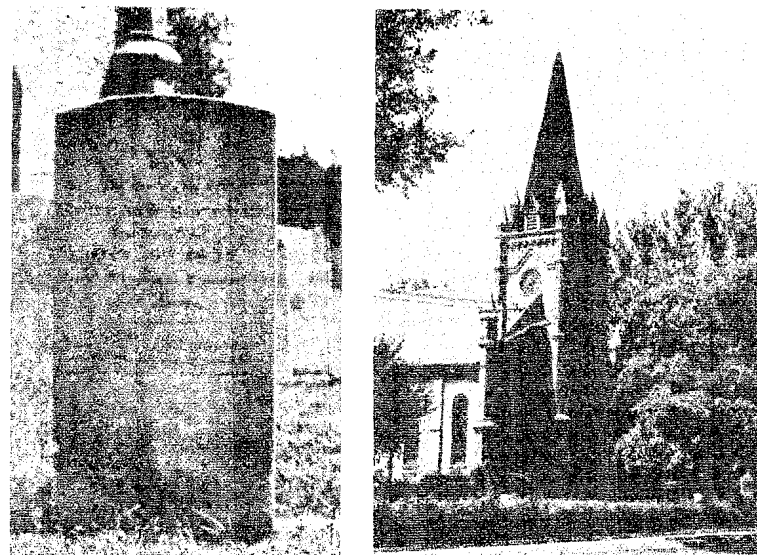
The First Presbyterian Church of Ewing was established in 1702. A log structure was built in 1712. Three other buildings followed, the latest in 1867. The cemetery contains the graves of 24 Revolutionary Patriots. A pamphlet printed for the annual Scudder Association Reunion (June 24, 1922) describes the church as being located only a few miles from the Scudder homestead and states that "The Scudder family have always been closely connected with the church, there having been a member of the family on the Board of Trustees each year from 1709 to the present time. In the cemetery adjoining the church are buried the families of eight generations of Scudders."

The original Richard Betts Scudder house was later replaced by a larger and more ornate residence. John M. Scudder, Jr., a member of the present Scudder Association, was born in the later house.



Grave of Amos Scudder (T-1-2-1-4-4) and his second wife, Arabella in the graveyard of the First Presbyterian Church, Ewing, New Jersey.

In 1940 the Scudder Homestead was sold to Robert W. Green, son of Louise Augustine Scudder and William E. Green. He and his wife lived there for fifteen years until one day in 1955 the house caught fire and burned to the ground. It has never been replaced.



(left) Tombstone of Ephraim Scudder (T-1-2-2-1-3) same graveyard. (right) The First Presbyterian Church, Ewing, founded 1702. The first structure of logs was built 1712, followed by three others. The present church was built of stone in 1867.

Photos by the author.

BENJAMIN SCUDDER III (T-2-3-1-6)

Although Benjamin III spent the greater part of his life in New Jersey, he was born in Huntington, Long Island on June 6, 1733 and was baptized on July 8 of that year. He was the oldest son of Benjamin II (T-2-3-1) and Hannah Norton Scudder. The family lived in Huntington until the "hard winter" of 1740, when they moved to property they bought lying west of Elizabeth Town and

wed to David Ross. Brief biographies of these Scudder women are included in this section. All of them married Patriots.

When Benjamin was twenty-one years old he returned to New Jersey and at twenty-eight married Sarah Cory, daughter of John Cory who, with the John Scudders, had founded the Westfield Church. The marriage took place on November 23, 1761. Sarah died at age thirty-three on April 21, 1776 and was buried at the church graveyard in Connecticut Farms.

Benjamin III was thrifty, hard-working, methodical and enterprising. He acquired several farms totaling about 1,000 acres, added a sawmill and also a distillery. He used the apples from his orchard to make Apple Jack, famous as "Jersey Lightning." He was a very busy man, for he engaged spinners and weavers for cloth-making, "undertook to cure" people in his home, made pumps and resoled shoes. He built bridges and later supervised the rebuilding of the Springfield Church in 1790. It had been burned by the British in 1780.

His almanacs contained marginal notes of important events; also references to family visits, quarrels, cheeseyings and flax-pulling. One October he noted a "wood frolic" for the minister who "got about 60 loads, I hear." Benjamin's almanacs are valuable for genealogists, for they contain many birth records and marriages involving the Scudder family. He also notes deaths and their causes: from small-pox to someone "killed with thunder." Also important are the notations of burying places, sometimes in private cemeteries no longer existent. Mentioned also are dozens of his friends who served in the Revolution.

His almanacs were begun in 1780. Typical entries:

February 5th. 12 men Stationed here [presumably American soldiers.]

April 1st. Had wood of Isaac Sayres. . . for the Soulgers.

Wednesday, June 7. An Alarm, British Burnt the [Connecticut Farms] Buildings and Meeting House.

An Alarm, Burnt [19] houses in Springfield, June 23, 1780.

Benjamin fought as a private in the Essex County Militia during the battles of Connecticut Farms (now Union) and Springfield, in June, 1780.

On May 26, 1783, Benjamin began working on the foundation of the church that had been burnt by the British at Connecticut

Farms. On October 11, 1789, he wrote: "Raised the roof of the Meeting House at Connecticut Farms." His almanac entry on August 4-6, 1790 reported: "Raised the roof of the Springfield Meeting House and finished it the 10th day."

Benjamin III bought two sections of land in Liberty Township, in "the Miami country", Ohio, and divided one section between two daughters, Ruth and Ann, the other among the four sons of his son Jesse, giving Jesse a life interest. He himself never went "to the Miamis"; he was eighty by that time, but Jesse went in 1811 and young Benjamin in June, 1813, "agreed. . . to go to Miami for 20 dollars." Jesse moved his family out to Butler County, Ohio in 1816.

These facts are also recorded in the margins of his almanacs, which are preserved in the Rutgers University Library,—printed in the New Jersey Historical Society Proceedings, vv. 63-65, *passim*, followed by the great Bible records (in New Jersey Historical Society) in vol. 66.

In New Jersey he still owned land, mills and slaves. On his death this substantial property was willed to his son Isaac. Benjamin died February 18, 1822 and was buried in the Old Presbyterian Cemetery in Springfield, across the street from the First Presbyterian Church. The date is on his tombstone. For many years his grave was neglected. In 1784 Benjamin received a total of three pounds, fifteen shillings for depreciation of his Continental pay while serving with the Essex County Militia.

Benjamin had three wives. After Sarah Cory died, he married Lydia Chandler, who was born September 26, 1749. The marriage took place some time during 1778. She lived only four years after her marriage, dying on September 30, 1782. Jemima (Young) Tompkins was Benjamin's third wife, a member of the Springfield Presbyterian Church. She was born September 17, 1739 and was married on February 1, 1785. She died on August 2, 1802 and was buried at Connecticut Farms.

For data on his descendants, see Scudder Association Bulletin IV, 1938, pg. 10.

CORBETT SCUDDER
(T-1-2-2-2-4)

The date and place of Corbett's birth are unknown. However, we do know that he married Anna Marsh, on October 19, 1760,

in Westfield. She was the daughter of Anna Scudder Marsh-Woodruff. She died November 16, 1796. He served as a private in Captain Benjamin Laing's Company, 1st Regiment, Essex County Militia. Apparently he was in the quartermaster service, for he received sundry certificates from Daniel Marsh, Quartermaster at Rahway, in payment for carting 47 days in 1779 and for June, August and September 1780. He was also fined \$100 as a delinquent on November 21, 1777. We do not know exactly what this means; possibly he went AWOL.

After the war, Corbett placed a claim for damages to his property by the British which he said occurred on June 27, 1777, as previously mentioned. His farm was located in the vicinity of Westfield. His losses included cows, steers, horses, hogs, sheep and geese. Household items stolen or destroyed consisted of sheets, homespun coat and a gun. The total damage claim amounted to 1,062 pounds 14 shillings and 6 pence. This sort of pillage was a common practice by the British army. Part of the inducement to enlist in British forces was the chance to loot. British officers made little if any effort to stop these robberies.

DANIEL SCUDDER
(T-1-2-1-4-2)

This second child but first-born son of John Scudder and Phoebe Howell Scudder was born August 6, 1736 near Ewing, north of Trenton. He was baptized on August 30 of the same year. Although forty years of age at the time of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and somewhat old (for those days) to take the field, Daniel rendered patriotic service by serving on the Trenton Township Committee of Correspondence.

In "The Scudder Family of Trenton", Moses Bigelow quotes part of one record of this Committee of Correspondence wherein Daniel Scudder attended a meeting of this Committee in March, 1776. These Committees of Correspondence were formed to give unity and strength to concerted action in the protest against objectionable English laws and actions. "New Jersey Patriots made a decisive stand when they called a meeting at Newark for June 11, 1774 where they agreed to address letters to every county in the province, urging each to appoint a Committee of Correspondence. By means of this plan the colony of New Jersey co-

operated with the other colonies to keep one another informed on any happenings that threatened their liberties. Before long the feeling grew among the colonies that an injury to one was an injury to all; thus was born the spirit of one for all and all for one." (E.N. Shuman, "The Trenton Story.")

David Scudder's military service record is not available at this time because, unfortunately, Book I of early Trenton Township Records has been misplaced. If found his record will be included in the projected Supplement to the present volume.

We do know, however, that the United States Government granted Daniel Scudder warrants for 400 acres of land in Northampton County, Pa., on July 1, 1784. Daniel's wife, Mary Snowden, born in 1738 in Burlington County, died on September 29, 1798, aged 60 years. Daniel and Mary lie side-by-side in the churchyard of the Ewing Presbyterian Church. The stone marking the grave gives the date of June 5, 1811 as that of Daniel's demise. The stone is badly weathered.

DAVID SCUDDER
(T-1-2-2-5-1)

We know more about David's military record than the date and place of his birth, whom he married and when. He was a private in Captain Pierson's Company of Colonel Oliver Spencer's Regiment of the Continental Line. He enlisted at Elizabeth, Essex County, on April 1, 1777 for the duration of the war. David was on the rolls as of June 28, 1779; then he was transferred to Captain Jonathan Holmes' Company of the Second New Jersey Regiment, Continental Line. The commanding officer was Lieutenant-Colonel John N. Commings. David was mustered out of the service on May 5, 1783. As a veteran he received bounty land and remained a resident of Essex County until his death in 1785.

CAPTAIN EPHRAIM SCUDDER
(T-1-2-2-1-3)

It is thought that he was born in 1742 or 1743. Captain Ephraim was a son of Captain John Scudder (T-1-2-2-1) and brother of Colonel John (T-1-2-2-1-1). Ephraim served as a lieutenant in one of his brother John's companies. Later he was promoted to captain of the First Regiment, Essex County, New

Jersey Militia. He was one of the founders of the Westfield Presbyterian Church. He fought in the battles of Springfield and Connecticut Farms.

Martha Spinning was the wife of Ephraim. He married her on March 1, 1768 in Westfield. She was born in 1750 and died in 1814.

In the biography of Colonel John it is related how the brave Parson Caldwell handed out Watts hymn books so that his comrades could tear out the pages and use them as wads for loading their muskets during the Battle of Springfield, June 23, 1780. Parson Caldwell was killed by a soldier, James Morgan, on November 21, 1781. The murder became notorious because of the popularity of the Rev. Mr. Caldwell, for he was high in the confidence of George Washington and contributed greatly to the morale of the troops. But he had many enemies among the Tories and British troops. He was in such danger that he had to move his home from Elizabeth Town to Connecticut Farms. There his wife was killed by British bullets during the Second Battle of Springfield.

Rev. Mr. Caldwell was shot by Morgan, a New Jersey Militia sentry on guard duty at Elizabeth Port where the minister had gone to meet a friend from New York. The crime was so senseless that there was grave suspicion that Morgan had been bribed by the British. Morgan was arrested and imprisoned in Westfield.

Ephraim Scudder was a member of the jury during James Morgan's trial. It was held in the Presbyterian Church of Westfield, Chief Justice Symmes presiding. Murder was proved in great detail. As a result, Morgan was tried, convicted and hanged.

The day he was hanged was cold and witnesses declared that he said to the executioner with an oath, "Do your duty and don't keep me here shivering!"

Morgan was driven in a wagon under the scaffold, which was made of two upright posts and a cross bar. Then a rope was secured around his neck. Suddenly the wagon was driven down the hill from under the gallows; the rope tightened and the man's body hung lifeless.

Among the great crowd that witnessed the hanging was Sarah Scudder Ludlow, youngest sister of Colonel John and Captain Ephraim. The execution was said to have taken place on John's

farm. Because of fears of Tory vengeance, the written proceedings of the trial were hidden in a hollow tree on John's farm. Later they were destroyed because a number of people claimed that Morgan, being a soldier on sentry duty, should have been tried by a military court. On Ephraim's separation from military service he received a certificate on May 14, 1784 for eight pounds, eight shillings, in compensation for the depreciation of his Continental money while serving with the Essex County Militia. He also received a pension and bounty land, although he did not live long to enjoy it. He died December 12, 1788 and was buried in the Westfield Churchyard.

In commenting on the Battle of Springfield, a booklet compiled in 1955 by the Springfield Historical Society has this to say: "Let there be no discounting the importance of the Battle of Springfield. It was planned as a desperate British effort to destroy the northern American Army at its base. That Washington saw through the plan and that [General] Knyphausen acted hastily, does not diminish its potential threat or significance. Greene's army successfully defended Morristown at Springfield, and only the stubborn fighting, and the skillful distribution of troops won the day, before reinforcements sent by Washington could join the fight. The most wanton act of violence was the deliberate murder of Parson Caldwell's wife by a British soldier. During the battle she had crouched in the corner of a room to comfort her infant when she was struck by two bullets fired at point-blank range. The British were also ruthless in burning and pillaging twenty-three homes within the British lines, including the Presbyterian Church, as well as fields full of ripening grain. Only five dwellings remained unharmed, two of them because they sheltered British wounded. The burning of homes by the British was a common practice preceding retreat."

Ephraim suffered losses due to British looting during and after the Battle of Westfield. He put in a claim for fourteen pounds, seven shillings for the loss of an ox, a calf, a kettle, coat, gown and leather breeches. Whether the claim was ever paid is not known. Very few were.

For data on Ephraim's descendants, see Scudder Association Bulletin XXVI, 1972, pg. 12.

ISAAC SCUDDER
(T-2-3-1-7)

Isaac was the son of Benjamin II (T-2-3-1) and the brother of Elizabeth Scudder Badgley and Benjamin III (T-2-3-1-6). His birth date was June 1, 1735 in Huntington, Long Island, and he was baptized on the 29th of the same month. His family moved to Rahway in Essex County in 1740. Later, he and his brother Benjamin III returned to Huntington, following the death of both parents. Probably he lived in Huntington for some years, for he married Elizabeth Baldwin of that town on March 28, 1757. She was born in 1739.

Military records indicate that Isaac was a Captain in the Essex County Militia. A British record relating to the town of Elizabeth, New Jersey, states that, "On Tuesday night of the 25th [1780] . . . the rebel posts at Elizabeth Town were completely surprised and carried off by different detachments of the King's troops. Lieutenant-Colonel Buskirk's detachment, consisting of about 120 men from the 1st and 4th battalion of Brigadier General Skinner's brigade, with 12 dragoons under the command of Lieutenant Stuart . . . moved from Staten Island early in the night, got into Elizabeth Town without being discovered. . . With little resistance they made prisoners of 2 majors, 3 captains, and 47 patriots, among whom were 5 dragoons. . . Few of the rebels were killed. The names of persons captured were . . . Captain Thomas Woodruff . . . and Captain Isaac Scudder." We are not certain whether Isaac figured in an exchange of prisoners, or died in prison. In any case he was buried in St. John's Churchyard, Elizabeth Town. The inscription on his tombstone reads: "Here lies the Body of Mr. Isaac Scudder of Elizabeth Town, who died ye 7th of April, 1783 In ye 48th year of his age." His widow, Elizabeth Baldwin Scudder, outlived Isaac by 29 years, passing away on October 4, 1812.

JEDEDIAH SCUDDER
(T-1-2-1-4-5)

Jedediah was a younger brother of Amos Scudder (T-1-2-1-4-4) and was born at the Scudder homestead at Scudders Falls on June 18, 1742. As related in Amos' biography, when Washington's army approached the property Jedediah and his brother and the

entire Scudder household took in many of the storm-harried troops, fed, warmed and tended those who were sick, and others who were just cold, hungry and tired. Like his brother, Jedediah knew the countryside like the palm of his hand and acted as a guide to the troops on their way to victory at Trenton.

Jedediah was a private in Captain John Mott's company of Hunterdon County Militia, the same outfit as his brother. He enlisted four months after Amos was commissioned ensign. This occurred on September 14, 1777. He was mustered three weeks later.

His wife was Anna Roberts. At age 79 Jedediah passed away, on August 21, 1821. He is buried in the same cemetery as Amos, located at the First Presbyterian Church in Ewing, where so many other Scudders are resting.

CAPTAIN JOHN SCUDDER
(T-1-2-2-1)

According to available records, he was born in Westfield, New Jersey in 1701. His first wife was Jane David, born 1705; died April 17, 1731. His second wife was Sarah (surname unknown); born 1710; died 1784.

This Captain John was the father of Colonel John (T-1-2-2-1-1), see following page. Although seventy-six years old at the outbreak of the war, he performed public services, the exact nature of which are unknown. Probably he helped recruit soldiers. His signature is recorded at the Monmouth County Historical Association in Freehold. Captain John's military title came from long service in the French and Indian War. A Presbyterian Church was built on land which he donated in 1740.

There are so many John Scudders in New Jersey that to avoid confusion, it is desirable to record this Captain John (T-1-2-2-1) above, as the son of John Scudder (T-1-2-2) who was born in Newtown, Long Island and was settled in Westfield, New Jersey by 1698. His brother, Richard Betts Scudder, (T-1-2-2-2) later acquired land near Trenton which became known as Scudder's Falls. The father, John Scudder (T-1-2-2) married Mary, daughter of George Peck of Westfield. The area was called Westfield because the land lay west of Elizabeth and was known as the "west fields". A new church was built in 1802 and Captain John's grandson, Colonel John (T-1-2-2-1-1) and his brother Ephraim

(T-1-2-2-1-3) were active in its support. Land taken from the parsonage plot was set aside as a cemetery. It is located across the street from the Westfield Presbyterian Church. Many Revolutionary heroes are buried there. Several gravestones bear Scudder names, including those of Captain John who died February 26, 1777.

COLONEL JOHN SCUDDER

(T-1-2-2-1-1)

This dedicated Patriot was born in 1731 in Westfield. He married (1) Sarah Davis in 1763. She was born about 1742; died December 10, 1771. (2) Zipporah Clark, daughter of Captain Abraham Clark and niece of Honorable Abraham Clark of Rahway, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Colonel John was the son of Captain John Scudder (T-1-2-2-1) and grandson of another John Scudder (T-1-2-2) who was born in Newtown, Long Island and came to New Jersey in 1699 and purchased 1,500 acres and died in 1739. The land passed to his son John (T-1-2-2-1), who in turn left it to the third generation John, the subject of this biography. He was 36 years old when the Battle of Lexington was fought. The majority of people in Westfield supported the Revolution and John was prominent among them. He is said to have been a member of the Sons of Liberty in the days before fighting broke out. Their symbol was a Liberty Pole.

When the 3rd battalion of the 3rd Regiment of New Jersey Militia was formed in January, 1776, John enlisted as a private. He was soon elected Captain of the Westfield Company. The 3rd New Jersey Regiment was also known as the Jersey Blues. They got their name from the color of their uniforms which patriot women made from woven tow, dyed blue and decorated with red tapes.

As noted before, the Jersey Blues served throughout the Revolution, fighting in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown and the two battles of Springfield, New Jersey. The Third was also with Washington at Morristown in 1777, Valley Forge in 1777-78 and fought at Yorktown, witnessing the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. Colonel Nathaniel Scudder of Freehold was also a member of the Jersey Blues.

No part of New Jersey suffered more severely than the Westfield and Elizabeth Town areas, because they were so close to

New York and Staten Island. Here the Tories flourished under the protection of Lord Howe and tried in every way to harrass the patriots by raids, kidnappings, arson and murder.

Sarah Ann Scudder who lived to a venerable 95, often spoke of her mother telling the story of Lord Stirling's visit to the John Scudder home. Stirling and some of his men stayed with the Scudders for about six weeks. Many Westfield men went with Lord Stirling on the *Blue Mountain Valley* expedition. Lord Stirling was a brigadier general under Washington and won fame by capturing with 40 men the British transport *Blue Mountain Valley* off Sandy Hook. The first Battle of Springfield in December, 1776, was a small affair, actually a skirmish against the British expedition that was sent by Cornwallis to drive out the Continentals from their positions in Springfield and Short Hills. The British retreated and were pursued, but could not be overtaken. Washington praised the work of the New Jersey militia.

In September, 1777, Captain John Scudder commanded a company of 45 men at Elizabeth Town under Colonel Samuel Potter. In October his Company numbered 59 men who served at Woodbridge. The next month he commanded a company of 54 men at Elizabeth Town under Lieutenant-Colonel Moses Jaques.

The years 1778 and 1779 were comparatively quiet in the Westfield area. Then in June, 1780 the British again tried to penetrate the hills to reach Washington's camp. A force under Sir Henry Clinton headed for Short Hills and were again forced to retreat. This action involved the battle at Connecticut Farms on June 7, 1780 and the Second Battle of Springfield, June 23.

It was during the heat of this latter battle that the incident of the hymn books took place. Parson James Caldwell of Elizabeth Town, an army chaplain fighting with the patriots, passed out Watts hymnals to the defenders to be torn up and used as wads for their muzzle-loading flintlock muskets. "Give 'em Watts, boys!" the parson cried. They did so with gusto! Whether this accounted for their victory is hard to determine. In any case, the British left the field. (See page 54.)

It is quite probable that John fought in both battles, for the ground was so close to his home. He was made a colonel for brave and meritorious service and served to the end of the war. He died October 9, 1791.

For descendants, see Scudder Bulletin XXVI, 1972.

JOHN ANDERSON SCUDDER
(T-2-3-7-1-1)

John Anderson Scudder was the first son of the famous Colonel Nathaniel Scudder of Freehold (T-2-3-7-1) and grandson of Jacob Scudder (T-2-3-7). John was born March 22, 1754 in Freehold, New Jersey. He was graduated from Princeton in 1775, having, like his father, been trained in medicine. His wife was Elizabeth Forman.

John A. Scudder was a Surgeon's Mate in the 1st Regiment, Monmouth County Militia from the spring of 1777 until June, 1778. His commanding officer was Colonel Asher Holmes. Before this, he served as Surgeon's Mate in the Bucks County, Pennsylvania militia in December 1776. It is quite possible that John may have accompanied Washington during his crossing of the Delaware on Christmas night, 1776.

In May, 1781 John was Surgeon's Mate aboard the armed ship *Congress*. Four months later this American privateer engaged in a notable battle with the British cruiser *Savage*. The date was September 6, 1781.

Here is what happened, according to Edgar S. Maclay, author of "A History of American Privateers" (D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1924): "It had been the habit of the smaller British cruisers stationed on the North American coast to send boat expeditions at night for the purpose of plundering estates along the shore. One of the most persistent commanders in this questionable style of warfare was Captain Sterling of the 16-gun sloop of war *Savage*. About the time mentioned, Captain Sterling had been exploring Chesapeake Bay, and on one occasion sent a boat expedition to Mount Vernon that had plundered Washington's estate. Soon after the *Savage* had put to sea from the Chesapeake, and was cruising off the coast of Georgia in search of other estates to plunder, she fell in with the American privateer *Congress* of 24 guns and 200 men, under the command of Captain George Geddes of Philadelphia. Mr. Geddes, as we have noticed, had been a highly successful officer in the privateer service, having two years before commanded the 10-gun brig *Holker*, in which he made a most creditable record.

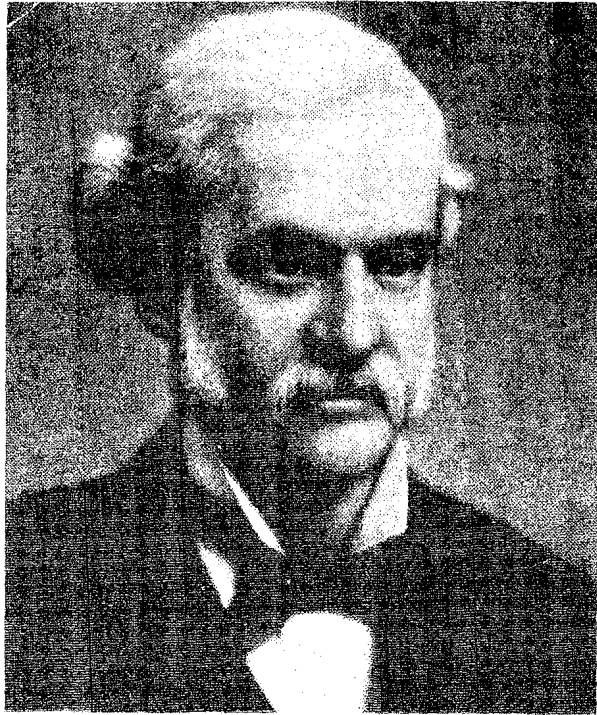
"Upon making out the *Congress* to be an American war craft of superior force, Captain Sterling made all sail to escape, upon

which the *Congress* gave chase. It was early in the morning when the two vessels discovered each other, and by half past ten o'clock the American had gained so much that she was able to open with her bow chasers and by eleven o'clock Captain Geddes was close on the Englishman's quarter, when he opened a fire of small arms, to which the enemy answered with energy. Observing that he had the swifter ship of the two, Captain Geddes forged ahead until he got fairly abreast of his antagonist, when a fierce broadside duel took place. Notwithstanding the American superiority in armament, this fire at close range so injured the privateer's rigging that it became unmanageable, and Captain Geddes was compelled to fall back and make repairs. As soon as he had completed this work, the *Congress* again closed on the *Savage* and engaged in a heavy cannon fire. In the course of an hour the Englishman was reduced to a wreck, the vessels at times being so near each other that the men frequently were scorched by the flashes of the opposing cannon; and it is even asserted that shot were thrown with effect by hand. Seeing that the Englishman was reduced to a deplorable condition, that his quarter-deck and fore-castle were swept clear of men, and that his mizzenmast had gone by the board, while the mainmast threatened to follow it, Captain Geddes prepared to board and settle the sanguinary conflict on the enemy's decks.

"Just as the Americans were about to carry out this program the boatswain of the *Savage* appeared on the fore-castle, and waving his cap announced that they had surrendered, upon which Captain Geddes immediately took possession. The Englishman's losses, according to their own statements, were eight killed and twenty-four wounded, while those of the Americans were thirty killed or wounded. Among the enemy's killed was Captain Sterling himself, who appears to have fought with the most determined bravery.

"Unfortunately Captain Geddes was not able to secure his prize, as both vessels were [soon after] captured by a British frigate and carried into Charleston. The *Congress* was taken into the British service under the name of *Duchess of Cumberland*. . . and was wrecked off the coast of Newfoundland. . . afterward while on her way to England with American prisoners."

This battle must have been an arduous and exciting time for Surgeon's Mate John Anderson Scudder. Undoubtedly he was



John Anderson Scudder (T-2-3-7-1-1) son of Colonel Nathaniel Scudder. He served as Surgeon's Mate aboard the famous privateer *Congress* during the Revolution.

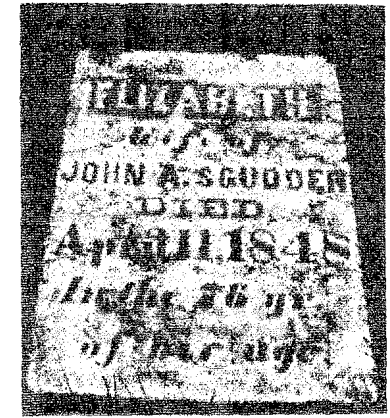
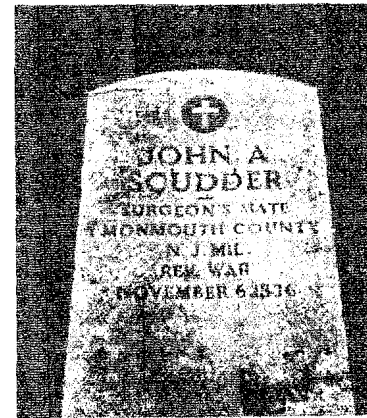
Courtesy of Mrs. Carl Selby.

busy below decks tending the wounded. But apparently he escaped injury. We do not know whether John Anderson was exchanged in Charleston, or was allowed to go free. There is no record that he was taken to England and imprisoned there with a number of the privateer's men from the *Congress*. We do know, however, that in the latter part of September he was discharged in Philadelphia. In 1788 and 1789 he was secretary of the New Jersey Medical Society.

He served in the New Jersey State Assembly, 1801-1807. He also was a Representative in Congress from his native state, filling the unexpired term of General James Cox, October 31, 1810 to March 3, 1811.

After 1811, John Anderson Scudder moved to Kentucky and represented that state in Congress. Later he moved to Washington, Davies County, Indiana, where he practiced medicine until shortly before his death on November 6, 1836. He was buried in the Old City Cemetery in Washington, Indiana. His grave was marked by the White River Chapter, D.A.R. His wife Elizabeth who died April 11, 1848 is buried beside him.

For data on his descendants see Scudder Bulletin V, 1939, pgs. 13-14.



(left) Tombstone of John Anderson Scudder in the Old City Cemetery Washington, Indiana. (right) Tombstone of Elizabeth, wife of John Anderson Scudder, who is buried beside him.

Photos by Mrs. Karl R. Grim.

JOHN SCUDDER (T-1-2-1-6-4)

Born January 29, 1738; place in New Jersey unknown. He married Susannah H. Baker, who was born June 2, 1746. This John's second wife was Mary Carpenter, widow. She was the daughter of Ralph Hart. John was a First Lieutenant in the 6th Company, 2nd Battalion Upper Division of the Northumberland Associators commanded by Colonel James Potter, January 24,

1776. After the war the family removed to Northampton, Pennsylvania. John died there on February 12, 1786. There were several children.

See page 224, "Early Settlers of Ewing and Trenton," published 1883. See also "Pa. Archives, Series II" Vol. 14, pg. 320.

JOHN SCUDDER

He was a private in Captain Cox's 7th Regiment, New Jersey Continental Line, having enlisted at Maidenhead, February 3, 1777 for the duration of the war. He was recorded as "des'd" on March 3, 1777. Does that mean "deserted"?

JOHN SCUDDER

This John Scudder was a Wagonmaster in the Wagonmaster General's Department for seven months in 1780. He was in the Continental Service at the Army post in Trenton, New Jersey from March 1, 1780 to September 1780, at which date his outfit consisted of seven four-horse teams. John served on trips from Trenton to Morristown, Elizabeth, Windsor, Chester, Paramus, New Jersey and Tappan, New York.

JOHN SCUDDER

(T-2-3-2-2-1)

Born January 18, 1755. Died a soldier of the Revolution.

JOHN SCUDDER

John came from Monmouth County, New Jersey and is said to have been a private in Captain Walton's Company of Light Dragoons, 1st Regiment, Monmouth County Militia. He was in active service between June 12 and July 9, 1780.

JOHN SCUDDER

The only information we have on this John is that he came from Essex County, New Jersey and served as a private in Captain Richard Townley's Company from the township of Elizabethtown. He enlisted in the 1st Regiment, Essex County Militia June 29, 1776.

JOSEPH SCUDDER

(T-1-2-1-6)

This Patriot was one of several Scudders to have the misfortune of being captured by the enemy. Having been born on April 11, 1705, Joseph was 71 in 1776. We would be very interested to know the circumstances under which poor Joseph was taken prisoner. He was confined on one of the notorious British prison ships anchored in New York harbor. Probably it was the worst of them all, the horrible *Jersey*, where the prisoners were starved, beaten and subjected to all sorts of cruelties. According to Elias Boudinot's diary, the *Jersey* gave off odors of the "Foulest rot in the whole world, when it was anchored in the New Town Creek, on an East Wind, I could smell it in Elizabeth." It is said that Joseph died aboard this ghastly floating dungeon. Another story claims that he died on January 29, 1799. This would place his age at 94. The war had long been over on this date; so if this story is correct, Joseph must have survived the hardships of the prison ship and lived on to a venerable age. We wish we knew more about this durable Scudder.

JOSEPH SCUDDER

(T-2-3-7-1-2)

Joseph was the second son of Colonel Nathaniel Scudder (T-2-3-7-1). His birthplace was in Monmouth County, probably Freehold. The date, February 12, 1761. After graduation from Princeton in 1779, Joseph studied law and became a member of the Bench and Bar of Monmouth County. He was a clerk in the War Office in Philadelphia from July 1779 to July 1781. Afterwards he served in Colonel Lang's Regiment, Monmouth County Militia between December 3, 1780 and January 1, 1781 during alarms. Apparently he signed the New Jersey Articles of Association, for his signature appears on this document, now in the Monmouth County Historical Association in Freehold.

Joseph married Maria Louise Johnston on November 24, 1788. Maria was born June 15, 1769. She was the daughter of Colonel Philip Johnston, who fell mortally wounded during the battle of Long Island. The story is told that Colonel Johnston was commanded by General Sullivan to storm a strong enemy position. Having served in the French and Indian War, Colonel Johnston

suggested to General Sullivan that the attack was impractical. "Sir," answered General Sullivan angrily, "it is your place to obey, not to dictate or expostulate."

Colonel Johnston retorted, "Sir, I will convince you that I can and will obey, but it will be at the sacrifice of my own life and that of the brave band I have the honor to command."

His prophecy proved true. Only one man escaped alive from the assault. All others of the regiment perished from British bullets.

Joseph Scudder received a certificate on August 17, 1784 for six pounds, seven shillings and six pence for the depreciation of his pay while with the Monmouth County Militia. From all accounts he continued to serve in the militia after the war, for he was referred to in legal documents as Captain Joseph Scudder. He again took up his legal practice in Freehold when the Revolution ended. In 1798 he was elected clerk of Monmouth County. His residence was the former home of Dr. D. M. Forman in Freehold. He was a founder of the Monmouth Bible Society in 1817.

Joseph Scudder died on March 5, 1843 and was buried in the Old Tennent churchyard. His wife, Maria Johnston, lived on until her 90th year, passing away on December 21, 1858.

KENNETH ANDERSON SCUDDER

(T-2-3-7-4)

Born in Freehold, New Jersey, Kenneth Anderson was the third son and fourth child of Colonel Nathaniel Scudder. If his birth date, given as August 21, 1765 is correct, he was only fourteen years old when he was a private in a Troop of Light Horse of the Monmouth County Militia. Young boys were not at all uncommon in the Patriot forces and Kenneth's youthful enthusiasm and the example of his brothers undoubtedly influenced him to become a cavalryman. He served under Captains Conover and Craig on several monthly tours in 1779 and 1780. In 1801 Kenneth married Elizabeth Neeley and he and his bride moved to the village of Homer, Cortland County, New York. He died there on October 21, 1843.

For descendants of Kenneth Anderson Scudder, see Scudder Bulletin XX, 1961, pg. 24.

LEMUEL SCUDDER

(T-2-3-7-5)

Lemuel was the fifth child of Jacob Scudder (T-2-3-7) and younger brother of Colonel William (T-2-3-7-4). His wife was Margaret Longstreet. He served in Captain James Moore's Company, 2nd Regiment, Somerset County Militia, on the rolls as of October 24, 1777. His duties included guarding prisoners from Morristown and Philadelphia, May 4 to June 4 and from June 19 to July 3, 1778. Very probably the British prisoners he guarded in the first three days of July were from the Battle of Monmouth. While he was away in the army, the British looted some of his property, for which he placed a claim after the war. Lemuel owned and lived in a handsome residence near Princeton where he died July 9, 1806. He was much opposed to slavery, for in his will he stated that each of his Negroes was to be freed upon reaching the age of 35. Many blacks still living in the vicinity of Princeton have the surname Scudder.

MATTHIAS SCUDDER

(T-1-2-2-4-6)

A resident of Essex County, New Jersey for many years, Matthias married Elizabeth Moore on September 2, 1762. In 1780 he and his family moved to Rowan County, North Carolina. According to military records, Matthias served in the active forces of New Jersey from 1775 to 1783. He was listed as a private in the state troops in 1781. It is probable that Matthias removed to North Carolina while in service, for contingents from New Jersey are known to have participated in the campaigns in the Carolinas under General Nathaniel Greene. They took a notable part in the capture of Fort Ninety-Six, May 22—June 19, 1781, after a siege: "Two parties of 30 men each, led by Captain French of De Lancey's and Captain Campbell of the Jerseymen, issued from a sally-port . . . and rushed upon the [British] axemen . . . with the bayonet. There was hard fighting in little space and the carnage was great." But in spite of this courageous charge, the attack failed and on the 20th, General Greene began a retreat. Whether Matthias took part in this affair is unknown. But we do know that he received medical treatment on July 5, 6 and 7, 1781. After the war he received certificate #114, dated May 17, 1784 for a sum of

money in compensation for the depreciation of his Continental pay. His will was written in Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina in 1791. Some time after the Revolution he moved west into the Ohio country, for he is buried in Miami County. The date of his death is not known.

COLONEL NATHANIEL SCUDDER
(T-2-3-7-1)

Of all the Scudders who served their country during the Revolution, none had a more distinguished career and tragic end than Nathaniel Scudder. Physician, soldier, statesman, Dr. Scudder dedicated his life to helping others in matters of health, liberty and law. Nathaniel was born on May 10, 1733 in Huntington, Long Island. He was the first child of Jacob Scudder (T-2-3-7), born November 20, 1707, Huntington, Long Island. Died May 31, 1772, Princeton, New Jersey. The baptism of little Nathaniel took place in the Old First Church of Huntington on June 17, 1733. His father Jacob was a prosperous mill owner. In 1749 he sold his holdings and moved with his family to Princeton, New Jersey where Jacob bought several hundred acres, including two grist mills, a sawmill and a fulling mill. Nathaniel was 16 years old at this time.

After a good basic education, Nathaniel entered Princeton, then known as the College of New Jersey. He was graduated in 1751. Afterwards he qualified as a physician.

Nathaniel's marriage on March 23, 1752 to Isabella Anderson was the culmination of a genuine love affair. She was the daughter of Colonel Kenneth Anderson, of Monmouth County, a distinguished officer of the Revolution. Isabella was born in 1737, and died 1782. It is said that Isabella and Nathaniel first met one day when she was out riding with her groom. Glancing back, she saw a handsome horseman not far behind. Who is to say whether she dropped her handkerchief by mistake or by design? In any case it was the beginning of their romance. Three years later, Nathaniel qualified as a Doctor of Medicine.

During the entire war, Isabella Anderson Scudder worked unceasingly for the cause of Liberty. She was a member of a ladies' committee, composed of women from each New Jersey county, that raised money to pay for clothing and supplies for the militia of that state.



Isabella Anderson Scudder, beloved wife of Colonel Nathaniel Scudder. She was born in 1737 and died December 24, 1782, aged 45 years. Her death occurred only 15 months after her Patriot husband was shot dead in a skirmish with Tories at Black Point near the Shrewsbury River, N.J.

*The original of this pastel portrait is in the New Jersey Historical Society.
Photo supplied by the author.*

An old Scudder genealogy, handed down to this writer by his maternal grandmother, describes in part, Nathaniel's career: "He settled in Monmouth County [Freehold] and soon acquired, by his skill, an extensive practice, became eminent in his profession and the instruction of others prominent in their day, including Dr. Thomas Henderson and Dr. Samuel Forman.

"The pressing duties of his profession did not prevent the use of his pen and his influence in advocating, with great earnestness, ability and effect, resistance to the arbitrary acts of Great Britain."

As early as May 15, 1775, Dr. Scudder was one of the signers of a document addressed "To the County Committee for Monmouth. The Declaration of the Deputies of the Shrewsbury Association for themselves and in Behalf of their Constituents." This document committed Monmouth County to join with others "in uniting our force for our Just Defense and Protection If need be and it is so required by the Provenge Congress. That being as we suppose the only Proper place among us to Judge of Its Necessity."

In January, 1776, Dr. Nathaniel was an active member of the New Jersey Committee of Safety, as witnessed by a communication from its Secretary, Abraham Clark. The letter described how the sloop *Polly and Ann* became stranded on December 23, 1775 at Squam Beach. Aboard was a cargo of contraband, consisting of provisions such as beef, pork and other perishables, destined for the British army in Boston. The Committee turned over the cargo to the custody of Dr. Scudder, Dr. Henderson and Colonel Forman to be sold. The crew and passengers, suspected of being Loyalists, were ordered to be turned over to the Provincial Congress or the Committee of Safety, under guard, "to be dealt with as they may think proper."

When the war approached New York and New Jersey, and the country called upon her ablest advisors and bravest defenders, Dr. Scudder gave up his lucrative practice and devoted himself with hearty zeal to her service, placing his sword at her disposal. He was immediately appointed by the Legislature as Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Regiment, Monmouth County Militia. This regiment, known as the Jersey Blues, had been augmented by the creation of a third battalion by the Continental Congress in January 1776.

The Committee of Freehold having, with much Sol-
-tigue and Diligence, from time to time attended to the
-Whiskey Affair respecting the proposed Speculative Company,
-and being desirous to pursue the same for the Restora-
-tion of Harmony as far as the Good of the Cause, in which
-they are embarked, and real Expediency will permit, do make
-this last Application to the Officers and Gentlemen designed
-to compose that Company; referring them, that upon a Bill
-just now passed, they are determined to adhere firmly to
-the Resolution of last Wednesday Evening, as delivered to
-Mr. Wadswell, and to which they conceive he did them fully
-assent; and a full Consent & Conformity to which, they
-deem, can be the only Condition upon which they can
-establish that Company. The Committee expects a
- speedy and Decisive Answer. Signed by Order,
Nathaniel Scudder Clerk

Monday Evening
July 31. 1775.

A Historical Document in Colonel Nathaniel's Handwriting.

A dramatic episode in the early Revolutionary life of Nathaniel Scudder has only recently come to light. For decades it remained hidden among the documents of the New Jersey Provincial Congress reposing in the archives of the New Jersey Historical Society.

We are indebted to Peter H. Scudder, a Director of the Scudder Association, for calling the attention of the author of this book to the article in the November, 1975 issue of the New Jersey Historical Commission's *Newsletter*. Our thanks also to the Commission for permission to reprint the article in full.

It is titled "Nathaniel Scudder's Midnight Ride", written by John O'Connor, an instructor in history, New Jersey Institute of Technology.

The true narrative follows:

Nathaniel Scudder is usually remembered for his service in the Continental Congress and his influence in encouraging New Jersey to ratify the Articles of Confederation. He was a graduate of the College of New Jersey (later Princeton University) and a respected physician who distinguished himself as an officer in the Monmouth County militia. Nevertheless, the most dramatic episode in his Revolutionary War career has gone unnoticed.

On June 2, 1776, the vote for independence was being taken in Philadelphia, and at Burlington the Provincial Congress was deciding upon New Jersey's first constitution. On that day the British fleet invaded New York.

Neither the decision for independence nor the arrival of the British was unexpected. Several weeks earlier the Provincial Congress had chosen a pro-independence delegation to represent it in Philadelphia, and on Saturday, June 29, it was reported in Burlington that British ships sighted off Sandy Hook posed a serious threat to New Jersey and New York. The following Tuesday, July 2, had been chosen for the final vote on the new constitution or "charter of rights", as it was called in the minutes. In spite of the warnings, when the delegates came together on Tuesday morning, they were shaken by the news that awaited them.

SCUDDER RIDES TO BURLINGTON

Militiamen who had been standing watch at Sandy Hook since the first sighting of the enemy, became increasingly concerned as the fleet grew larger with each passing day. They noticed the first

movement of the ships on the afternoon of July 1. Within a few hours the fleet was approaching the narrows that led into New York Harbor. Realizing that the alarm had to be spread quickly, Lieutenant-Colonel Nathaniel Scudder took to his horse at about 11 P.M. and set out for Burlington, 50 miles to the south. He rode the entire night, passing sleepy settlements that would soon be called to arms, and when he arrived at the meeting place of the congress the news he had to tell seemed even more alarming than the situation demanded.

Scudder's story has remained hidden in the manuscript minutes of the Provincial Congress, in the collection of the New Jersey Historical Society. The minutes record that on the morning of July 2 the congress dropped everything else to prepare an emergency message for the Continental Congress in Philadelphia. The dispatch described Scudder's ride and reported as follows:

We have this moment undoubted information by Lieutenant-Colonel Scudder from Monmouth County, that yesterday at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon he observed nearly the whole of the Enemy's Fleet in Motion, & at ½ past 6 o'clock in the Afternoon saw about 130 sail in the Channel from the Hook to New York within nine miles from the Narrows, [a few vessels being left at the Hook]; that he left Middletown at 11 o'clock last evening and about 4 this morning being at the Highland between Upper and Lower Freehold [about 50 miles from New York], on his way hither, heard a very heavy Firing of Cannon, whether this was at New York or to cover the landing of the troops he could not judge.

Scudder had also carried a letter from a superior, warning the congress that because of the proximity of the British and apprehension over local Tories, the Monmouth militia might "not be prevailed upon to march to New York & leave their Wives and Children to fall either prey to the Enemy, if they should be repulsed at New York, or be murdered by the Tories in their absence."

The delegates at Burlington had good reason to be alarmed. Previous reports had located no more than 64 ships off the Hook. Now there were twice as many and they were advancing. The fears of New Jersey soldiers for the safety of their families were real, since bands of Tories were already organizing in the Cedar Swamps. The most disturbing part of Scudder's intelligence had to do with the cannon fire, however, about which he seems to

have been mistaken. All accounts indicate that the British were able to land on Staten Island without firing a shot. For the next six weeks they quietly built up their forces and prepared for the real attack that took place on Long Island late in August. [Battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776]. Scudder might have mistaken the sounds of a summer thunderstorm for "the very heavy firing of cannon," but for all the men at Burlington knew, a pitched battle was under way and their wives and children at the mercy of the enemy.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION

The basic principles of the new constitution hurried into law that day, increasing suffrage and legislative supremacy, had been discussed and tried out during months of preliminary protest and organization. But the framework within which those principles were to operate had only been debated for two and one half days. For decades thereafter, until 1844 when the constitution was finally revised, it was criticized as an emergency measure, intended to serve only in the crisis of the moment and not to endure for almost three quarters of a century as the state's highest law. Given the situation of the day, the framers produced a remarkable document which helped preserve order in the midst of chaos and assured forever the right to jury trial and religious freedom.

Analysis of the New Jersey constitution of 1776 must now take into account that the framers not only knew of the British arrival but also erroneously believed that the battle had already begun. And, despite the partial inaccuracy of his intelligence, the role played by Nathaniel Scudder should at last be recognized. He was the Paul Revere of the Revolution.

* * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel Nathaniel Scudder soon was promoted to Colonel upon the disaffection of his former commander, Colonel George Taylor.

Dr. Scudder was several times elected to the New Jersey State Legislature, prior to the outbreak of the war and in 1776 became speaker of the Assembly. At a legislative meeting in Princeton on November 20, 1777, Colonel Scudder and Rev. John Witherspoon (president of The College of New Jersey) and three others were elected to represent the State of New Jersey at the Continental Congress. He continued to serve until the close of 1779.

After the Articles of Confederation had been agreed upon by Congress, giving increased power to the central government, they were assented to by most of the states. But three of them hesitated, for a time, to permit their representatives to sign them. These states were New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. That this permission to sign should be promptly given by New Jersey was urged with great force by Dr. Nathaniel Scudder upon the legislature of his state. In a letter dated July 13, 1778 addressed to The Speaker, the Honorable John Hart (husband of Deborah Scudder), he declared, "I am of the opinion that Great Britain will never desist from her nefarious designs, or even consider her attempts upon our liberties vain and fruitless, unless she knows that the golden knot is actually tied."

Later, he wrote: "It is obvious that unless every one of the thirteen states shall accede to it [The Articles] we remain an unconfederated people. These states have actually entered into a treaty with the court of Versailles as a confederated people, and Monsieur Girard, their Ambassador Plenipotentiary to Congress is now on our coast with a powerful fleet of ships." Finally, New Jersey *did* ratify the Confederation, thanks in part to Colonel Scudder's persistence.

When the British evacuated Philadelphia in June, 1778 and began their long journey across New Jersey, intending to go to New York, Colonel Scudder hastened to join his regiment, for it appeared certain that a battle was shaping up.

The day before the battle when he took command of his regiment of the Jersey Blues, in Freehold, a man dashed up to him on horseback. He said that a woman neighbor, Mrs. Craig, was having childbirth pains and that Dr. Scudder was urgently needed. "Dr. Scudder sent his men forward, proceeded with the man to the Craig house on the west end of the town. Completing his toil by the morning of June 28, 1777, he found that he was inside the British lines and so he watched the tides of battle from a small attic window* surge hopelessly backwards for the Americans, placing him deeper within the foreign lines. But then the tide of battle turned and a wave of Americans came up the ravine and over the hill, pushing the British well back into town. Dr. Scudder descended through the attic trap and led his troops forward." This dramatic story is quoted from "Drama at Monmouth", a description of the battle in the book, "Monmouth—

*This house is still standing near the battlefield.

Road to Glory" by Colonel C. Malcolm B. Gilman, Rumson, New Jersey.

Three weeks after the battle, Dr. Scudder wrote Honorable John Hart: "I congratulate you on the signal success of our arms in this neighborhood on the 28th of June. Great plunder and devastation has been committed among my friends in this quarter, but through the distinguishing goodness of Providence, my family and property escaped."

Historians have looked upon the Battle of Monmouth not only as a milestone in the Revolutionary War, but also are convinced that it went far to raise morale among the troops and influence France to support our struggle for Independence. Although the main part of the British Army had removed to New York, New Jersey was not yet at peace.

Even as late as 1778, many New Jersey citizens and some members of the State Legislature opposed the Revolution and were active Tories. Voters were warned by influential Patriots to scrutinize carefully the legislative records of candidates for reelection. "Take notice of their *yees* and *nays*," one legislator admonished. "A few you will find in every proposed case, on the *nay* side."

This suspicion of chronic dissenters seems to have been widespread. In a letter to Nathaniel Scudder dated December 14, 1778 from Governor Livingston of New Jersey, he complained with vehemence against the conduct of John Cooper, member of the Council for Gloucester County. "Cooper according to custom has used all his little arts to retard every necessary measure, & enjoys the satisfaction (if his crooked soul could take delight in any thing) of having his *nays* on record as monumental in the cause of Toryism, & old England. . . He not only knows himself to be suspected of infidelity to America, but by the very broadest hints from many of the Council has by one of them been called a Tory to his face at a full board. . ."

In the fall of 1779, before Nathaniel's term of office in the Continental Congress expired, he set forth at some length in a letter to John Stevenson (October 26) why he could not accept reelection. He stated that during his term of service he suffered all sorts of embarrassments from lack of funds and felt that another year's attendance would ruin him. He also expressed worry that because of the miserable pittance allowed New Jersey representa-

tives, others might also quit or refuse reelection: "Their Places may be filled by ambitious designing Men, or by others who being Persons of like contracted Fortunes with myself may not perhaps so fully withstand those powerful lucrative Temptations which *here* surround us, as I firmly boast *I have* done."

Colonel Scudder's congressional term having expired, he was again active in military matters. Incursions by British army units and Tories from New York were terrorizing sections of the state, shooting, looting, kidnapping and burning. It was General David Forman and Colonel Scudder who took the initiative in repelling such raids and invasions.

One of the very last of these hostile expeditions took place on October 16, 1781. It was a fateful day for Colonel Nathaniel Scudder, as reported in the "New Jersey Journal" of October 31, 1781. The tragic affair is described in detail as follows:

"October 17--Day before yesterday a party of refugee Tories from Sandy Hook landed at Shewsbury River in Monmouth County, New Jersey, and under cover of night marched undiscovered to Colt's Neck, near fifteen miles from the place of landing, where they took six of the inhabitants from their houses. The alarm reached the [Monmouth] Court House between four and five o'clock yesterday morning, when a small number of the inhabitants were in the Village of Freehold and its vicinity, (accompanied by Doctor Nathaniel Scudder, accidentally in the place that night,) went immediately in pursuit of them, hoping either to relieve their friends who had been stolen into captivity, or to chastise the enemy for their temerity. They rode to Black Point, the place where the refugees had landed, with all possible speed, fell in with, and attacked the rear of the refugee party, and drove them on board their boats; in which skirmishing, to the great grief of our party, Doctor Nathaniel Scudder, whilst he was bravely advancing on the enemy, received a wound from a musket ball passing through the head, of which he instantly expired. His remains were removed from the place of action to his own house, with all the decency and solemnity suitable to so mournful and melancholy event. To-day a most excellent and affecting sermon was preached on the occasion of his funeral by the Rev. Mr. Woodhull, from the following words:— 'And all Judea and Jerusalem mourned for Josiah;' 2 Chronicles XXXV, 24th and 25th verses. After which, his remains, attended by the

most numerous and respectable concourse of people ever known on a similar occasion in this country, were interred at the Presbyterian Church in Freehold, with the honors of war.

"Few men have fallen in this country who were so useful in life, so generally mourned in death. He was a tender husband, an affectionate parent, a sympathetic, generous, real friend, a disinterested, determined patriot, and has, since the commencement of the war, devoted his time, his talents, and a large part of a comfortable estate, to the service of his country, and what will add lustre to the whole, we trust, he is a finished Christian.

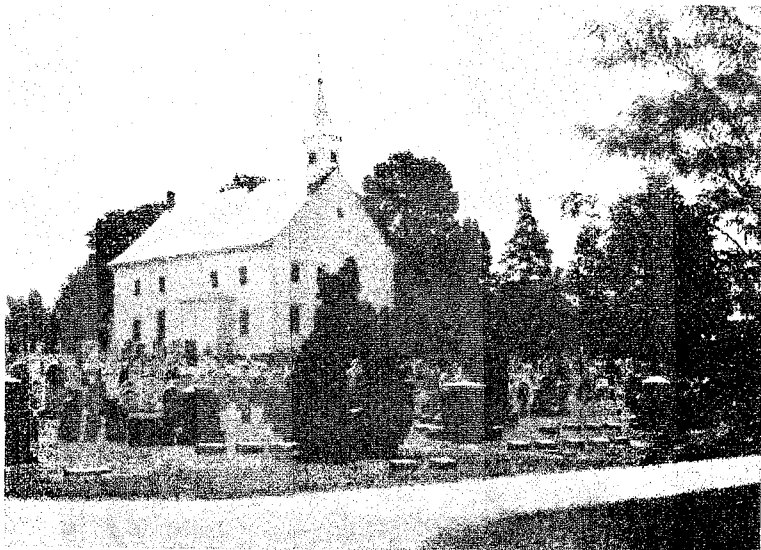
"Thus has this great and good man fallen in the prime of life, and in the midst of his usefulness, having left behind him an inconsolable widow, five amiable children, and a very numerous acquaintance to lament his fall."

Nathaniel had remarked before hastening to Black Point that he would be needed there, not only to lead his men, but to "bind

up the wounds of the poor fellows who would fall before the enemy."

Rev. Mr. Woodhull ended his eulogy with these words: "Thus ended, in the vigor of his years and in the midst of his usefulness, the career of a man of high classical and intellectual ability, of eminent professional attainments and of enduring social virtues, deeply imbued with lofty Christian principles. His loss was greatly lamented through the whole land. It was said of him, 'Few men have fallen, in this country, who were so useful and so generally mourned for in death'."

It is sadly ironic that Nathaniel's death occurred just three days before General Cornwallis surrendered to George Washington at Yorktown. How he would have rejoiced at the great news! Nathaniel was the only member of Congress to be killed in action during the Revolution.



The Old Tennent Church, well-preserved to this day. It stood on the site of the Battle of Monmouth. Several British cannon balls pierced its walls. The church was used as an American emergency hospital during the battle. Stains on the pews are said to have been caused by the blood of wounded Patriots.

Photo by the author.



Tomb of Colonel Nathaniel Scudder and his wife Isabella Anderson Scudder. It is located near the entrance of the Old Tennent Church.

Photo by the author.

At the funeral a poem written by Dr. Scudder's classmate and lifelong friend, Benjamin Youngs Prime, was recited in tribute to the slain patriot. The closing lines follow:

*"With great applause hast thou performed thy part,
Since first entrance on the stage of life,
Or in the labors of the healing art,
Or in fair Liberty's important strife.*

*"In medicine skillful, and in warfare brave,
In council steady, incorrupt and wise,
To these the happy lot thy Maker gave,
To no small rank in each of these to rise,
Employed in constant usefulness thy time,
And thy fine talents in execution strong,
Thou died advanced in life, though in thy prime.
For living useful, thou has lived long."*

The reference to the burial place of Nathaniel as being "at the Presbyterian Church in Freehold", actually meant the Old Tenement Church, located a few miles outside Freehold and on the site of the battlefield of Monmouth. This historic church has been well-preserved and is usually open to visitors. At one time Nathaniel served as an elder there.

Nearby is his tomb and that of his wife, Isabella. The marble slab that covers their resting place bears the following inscription:

IN MEMORY OF THE HON. NATHANIEL SCUDDER

who fell in defense of his country
October 16th, 1781, aged 48 years
and of his wife

ISABELLA

who departed this life December 24th, 1782
aged 45

Several of Dr. Scudder's letters will be found in the Appendix.

PHILLIP SCUDDER

A resident of Morris County, Phillip was a private in Captain Silas Howell's Company. He enlisted December 1, 1775. Later he was promoted to sergeant of the 1st Regiment, Continental Line. Discharged after one year's service at Ticonderoga, New York.

RICHARD SCUDDER

(T-1-2-2-5-3)

He was born May 9, 1745. His wife Rebecca, was the daughter of Elijah Stites of Scotch Plains. She was born about 1744 and died in 1828. The marriage took place January 1, 1764 in Westfield. Richard served as a private in the Essex County Militia. After the war in 1784, he received a certificate for one pound, two shillings and eleven pence for depreciation of his Continental army pay. He is known to have lived on a farm near the Passaic River.

RICHARD SCUDDER

A private in Captain James Moore's Company, 2nd Regiment, Somerset County Militia. He was on the rolls as of October, 1777. This Richard is also listed as a waggoner in Jacob Ten Eyck's First Regiment, Somerset County Militia.

SAMUEL SCUDDER

(T-1-2-1-6-7)

Samuel was born September 14, 1754, in New Jersey. He was the son of John Sr., (T-1-2-1-6) and the brother of John Jr., (T-1-2-1-6-4). Very little is known about Samuel's short military career. After joining the American army he took part in the Battle of Long Island (presumably in a New Jersey contingent) and was taken prisoner. He is said to have died aboard a British prison ship in 1777.

THOMAS SCUDDER

(T-1-2-2-4)

Thomas was born in Essex County. When the war broke out he served as a private in the 1st Regiment, Essex County Militia under Captains Jaques and Morse. His active service was from 1776 to 1779. He was invalided from the army and died in Tompkins County, New York in 1832.

COLONEL WILLIAM SCUDDER

(T-2-3-7-4)

William was the fourth son of Jacob Scudder (T-2-3-7) and brother of Colonel Nathaniel Scudder (T-2-3-7-1), having been

born April 6, 1739. As mentioned before, their father had moved from Huntington, Long Island to Princeton in 1749. The 200 acres he bought there were located on the Millstone River where the Stony Brook empties into it. This is now the site of Princeton's Carnegie Lake.

Mary Skelton was the first wife of William. After her death within a year, he married Sarah Van Dyke, daughter of Matthias Van Dyke of Mapleton, New Jersey.

William inherited his father's mills and managed them very well. Like Nathaniel, he was very active in the Revolution. He was one of the founders and a principal supporter of the First Presbyterian Church of Princeton in 1763-64; also one of the trustees from 1786 to 1793. He was a member of a Princeton committee to draw a Plan of Association to prevent trade and communication with the enemy and to present the plan to the citizens for their signatures. This probably occurred shortly after the outbreak of hostilities.

William's military record is impressive: As a Captain he commanded a detachment of troops at Elizabethtown, October 1776; at Red Bank, November, 1777. During September and November 1777, as Lieutenant Colonel, he commanded the 2nd and 3rd regiments of the Middlesex County Militia which was stationed at Fort Mercer, Red Bank, a supply point for men and material. During the famous Battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778, William was in command of the 3rd Middlesex Regiment. This was the same battle in which his brother Nathaniel took part. He also served in the battle of Springfield under Brigadier General Nathaniel Heard, June 11, 1780. Records indicate that William was in military service as late as July 23, 1783, the year that the Peace of Paris was signed, ending the war between the United States and Great Britain.

While William was away from home serving his country, the British burned his mills; one was a grist mill, the other a fulling mill. Before this happened they had used the mills as barracks. Nothing daunted, William rebuilt the mills. In October 1782 he submitted an inventory of his losses to the U.S. Government, totaling one thousand, one hundred and eighty-eight pounds, six shillings. Presumably he was compensated, at least in part.

The death of Colonel William on October 31, 1793 was

mysterious. It was said that he died "either of apoplexy or by the hand of a slave."

For data on Colonel William Scudder's descendants, see Scudder Bulletin VI, page 13, 1939.

WILLIAM SCUDDER

He belonged to the Middlesex County Militia; was said to have taken part in an action at Sandy Hook in 1777.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM SCUDDER

According to the D.A.R. Index, this William was also from New Jersey. Immediately after his first tour of army duty ended, he signed up for service under the New York Convention and fought in August, 1777 at Fort Stanwix in the Mohawk Valley. He was taken prisoner by the Indians there and transported to Quebec where he was confined for three years, then released. He received bounty lands, believed to have been located in Tompkins County, New York. Cornell University is in Tompkins County.

WILLIAM SCUDDER

(T-1-2-2-1-5)

This William was born July 25, 1745, apparently in Westfield, New Jersey. He was a brother of Colonel John Scudder (T-1-2-2-1-1). His first wife was Nancy Thayer. His second was Mary Gorff, whom he wed on November 24, 1770, in Westfield. In the month of November, 10th, 1775, William enlisted as an Ensign and later served as first sergeant in Captain Andrew McMeyer's Company, New Jersey Continental Line. After completing his enlistment in 1776, he did recruiting work in New Jersey for the 4th New York Regiment and served as a lieutenant under Colonel Cornelius D. Wyncoop.

For data on his descendants, see Scudder Bulletin III, pg. 18, June, 1937.

LIEUTENANT SCUDDER

First name unknown. A Lieutenant in Captain Hankinson's Company, 1st Regiment, Monmouth County Militia. He is said to have taken part in an engagement with the enemy at Sandy Hook. There is no other record of service for this man except a pension claim.

PRIVATE SCUDDER

First name unknown. Records indicate that he belonged to Captain Daniel Neil's Company of Artillery of New Jersey State Troops, having enlisted March 6, 1776. He was discharged January 1, 1777. Later he is listed as a private in the Essex County Militia and was wounded in service. He recovered and we next find him a private in Captain Cox's Company, 3rd Regiment, Continental Line, having enlisted in 1780 for six months. He received a certificate dated June 25, 1784 for depreciation of his Continental pay in the Essex County Militia.

RUTH SCUDDER ANDERSON (T-2-3-7-6)

A daughter of Jacob Scudder (T-2-3-7) and Abia Rowe, Ruth was born October 17, 1745 and baptized on December 5th of that year. She was a sister of Colonel Nathaniel (T-2-3-7-1). She married Major Kenneth Anderson, August 18, 1776. He was adjutant of the First Regiment, Monmouth County Militia prior to March 4, 1777. As of October 10th of that year he was recruiting officer for Monmouth County for men to be enlisted at Monmouth Court House (Freehold). His father, also Kenneth Anderson, was colonel of the First Regiment. Ruth died October 13, 1826.

ELIZABETH SCUDDER BADGLEY (T-1-3-1-5)

Elizabeth was a daughter of Benjamin II (T-2-3-1) and a sister of Benjamin III. She was born February 28, 1731 and baptized April 1st of the same year. She married Joseph Badgley of Springfield in May, 1749. Her husband was born August 6, 1727. As far as can be determined, Joseph was a private in Captain John Scudder's Company, Essex County Militia. Joseph served as a substitute at New Windsor under command of Colonel Samuel Potter of the 1st Regiment, Essex County Militia, during the month of October, 1777. He received eight shillings and four pence for the depreciation of his Continental army pay.

Joseph Badgley died on December 5, 1785. He was buried in the private cemetery of the Willcocks family. This graveyard, recently rediscovered, is located in the Watchung Reservation's historic "Deserted Village." The Willcocks family were pioneers



Portrait of John Hart of New Jersey, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was the husband of Deborah Scudder (T-1-2-1-3-1). Deborah and John were the parents of a family of Patriots. The sons served in the Revolution and the daughters married Patriots.

Courtesy of Mrs. R. L. Dalton, San Antonio, Texas.

long before the Revolution. Joseph Badgley was a cousin. The cemetery had long been forgotten and overgrown, until cleared, restored and marked by the Union, New Jersey, County Park Commission. Badgley's grave is now marked by the S.A.R.

DEBORAH SCUDDER HART

(T-1-2-1-3-1)

Deborah Scudder was born in Ewing Township, New Jersey in 1721. For a number of years genealogies gave the name of her grandfather, Richard Betts Scudder (T-1-2-1) and his wife, Hannah Reeder, as her parents. However, later deeds referred to Deborah as the granddaughter and heir-in-law of Richard Betts Scudder. Of the five sons of Richard Betts Scudder, two of them, John and Joseph, did not have a daughter Deborah. About Samuel and Reuben nothing is known. That leaves Richard (T-1-2-1-3) who died in 1731 at thirty-five, as the most likely parent. The name of Deborah's mother is unknown.

Orphaned at ten, Deborah married John Hart, (probably in 1740) at the age of 19. She "Departed this life in the fifty-fifth year of her age", leaving twelve children and twenty-two grandchildren. Hers was a hard life as the devoted wife of John Hart, an active Patriot living in the center of the Revolutionary conflict. Yet her confidence in the cause never wavered, for five of her sons served in the war. Three of her sons-in-law were also in the military services.

John Hart's birthplace and birth date give rise to considerable confusion. Dates and places according to various sources are: 1708 at Stonington, Connecticut; April, 1711 at Stonington; October 29, 1711 at Hopewell, New Jersey; October 29, 1713 at Lawrenceville, New Jersey.

John Hart's father was Captain Edward Hart, an officer who fought in Canada during the French-and-Indian War. Later the family moved to Hopewell, New Jersey.

Long before John Hart signed the Declaration of Independence he had already pledged his life, his fortune and his sacred honor to the cause of independence from Great Britain. All his life he spent in the interests of "truth and justice, and the rights of his people." In 1755 he was chosen a Justice of the Peace, Hunterdon County. Influenced by his father's military service, John displayed great interest in preparations for war and undoubtedly

assisted in enlisting men in the militia, especially the New Jersey Blues, of which his father was one of the founders.

From 1761 until 1771, John Hart served in the Assembly of New Jersey, at which time it was dissolved. Prior to this, in the autumn of 1765, he united with others in electing delegates to the first general Congress which convened in New York. He was also a member of the Congress of 1774 which decided on the destruction of tea in Boston harbor and other measures calculated to further the cause of Liberty. John Hart became a member of the Provincial Congress that met in New Brunswick and deposed William Franklin, Royal Governor of New Jersey in 1776. The natural son of Benjamin Franklin, William Franklin was a firm Loyalist. He took ship for England and never returned.

After the formation of the State of New Jersey, John Hart became a member of the Committee of Safety. In the same year he was one of the five delegates chosen to represent New Jersey in the Continental Congress and voted for and signed the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776. During this same year he was elected to the Legislature of New Jersey and became Speaker of that body.

As mentioned in the introduction to this section of the book, Washington and his officers held a conference of war at the John Hart farmstead at Hopewell the day before the Battle of Monmouth. It was at this time that Washington overruled the objections of General Charles Lee that the British were too strong and numerous and ordered him to attack the enemy near Freehold.

Less than a year after Monmouth, John Hart died on May 11, 1779. His grave is in the cemetery of the Hopewell Baptist Church in Hopewell. Here on July 4, 1865 a grateful state erected a monument to "Honest John".

John and Deborah Scudder Hart were not only dedicated Patriots, but they suffered for their patriotism. To help finance the Revolutionary cause, John issued currency over his signature. It has been said that there were more notes bearing Hart's signature than any others in circulation. The family not only suffered financial reverses, due to their contributions, but also their farms were overrun and pillaged by the enemy. At one time John Hart had a price on his head and to save his life had to go into hiding. Worry about her husband and other anxieties may have hastened Deborah's death at the age of fifty-five on October 20, 1776, just

Hunterdon to recruit men for the Continental service, to rendezvous at Flemington, October 10, 1777.

Jesse married Martha Mattison, January 3, 1770. They removed to Washington County, Pennsylvania in 1788 and then to Crow's Bottom, Beaver County, Pennsylvania. He died about 1804.

ABAGAIL HART STOUT

Abigail was the eighth child of Deborah Scudder and John Hart, born February 10, 1754. On March 17, 1773 she married into an active patriotic family, the Stouts, becoming the bride of Moses Stout. He was born June 26, 1750 in Amwell Township, New Jersey. During the Revolution Moses served as a private in the Second and Third Regiments of the Hunterdon County Militia, stationed at Perth Amboy prior to August, 1776. Later he served in the company of his brother, Captain Nathan Stout, the 3rd Regiment, Hunterdon County Militia. This was prior to January 20, 1777, for he was at the Battle of Van Neste's Mills on that date. He was an Ensign in the same 3rd Regiment in September 1777. From then on he served for various short periods in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. At the time of the revolt of the Pennsylvania Line in January 1781, Moses was serving a tour of duty of eleven days in the vicinity.

After the war, Moses received the eastern half of his father's property in Amwell Township. At one time he kept a hotel at Van Liew's Corners, in the Wertsville area. Abigail died May 2, 1801. Moses Stout died March 2, 1833. He and his wife are buried in Young's Burying Ground near Wertsville, New Jersey.

NATHANIEL HART

(T-1-2-1-3-1-4)

Three years younger than his brother Jesse, Nathaniel was born on October 29, 1747. He enlisted as a private in Captain Henry Phillips' Company of the First Regiment of Hunterdon County, commanded by Colonel Joseph Phillips. This was a militia outfit. Henry entered service on September 14, 1777 and was mustered out on October 7, with the remark, "sick on furlough; discharged by General Dickinson." In spite of his disability he assisted his brother Jesse in guiding Washington's troops on June 22, 1778 towards Freehold and the Battle of Monmouth.

Nathaniel's wife was Elizabeth Stout, whom he married May 2, 1770. In 1795 Nathaniel and his family moved to Mason County, Kentucky, where he settled. The date of his death is not known.

JOHN HART JR.

(T-1-2-1-3-1-5)

John was the fifth child of Deborah Scudder Hart and John Hart. He was born October 29, 1748 at Hopewell, New Jersey. He was married to Catherine Knowles in Christ Church, Philadelphia, on May 20, 1770. His military record shows that he was "a captain in the Jersey Blues in the expedition against Quebec" in 1775 under Benedict Arnold and Richard Montgomery. On the way through the Maine wilderness the food gave out and the hunger of the men was so great that they were forced to devour their dogs. The armies laid siege to Quebec, December 31, 1775. Montgomery was killed and Arnold wounded. Quebec was not taken and the expedition was a failure.

John Jr. must have been a tough man to survive all the hardships of the long trek to and from Quebec.

The following year, 1776, he was a member of the New Jersey Legislature from Hunterdon County, and was appointed to purchase clothing for the Army, (thus assisting his father). As Paymaster to the Militia of Burlington, Hunterdon and Monmouth Counties, his service was probably in March, 1777, the accounts being settled October 8, 1778.

John left his family and went to Pointe Coupee, Louisiana, where at first he prospered, but was later victimized by the Spanish, his property confiscated, and he himself imprisoned. In later life he is said to have returned to either Hopewell or the Gloucester area, impoverished, and died probably in 1790. Another account says he died in Philadelphia, March 22, 1790.

EDWARD HART

(T-1-2-1-3-9)

Edward was born December 20, 1755. He married Nancy (or Ann) Stout of Mercer County in October, 1777.

Edward served as a private, Captain Joab Houghton's Company, Colonel Stephen Hunt's Regiment, New Jersey State

Troops; enlisted June 1776 for five months; he furnished Samuel Hays as his substitute for the first month's enlistment, and served the other four himself. Edward fought in the battles of Long Island, August 27, 1776, and White Plains, October 28, 1776. As a private in Captain Ralph Guild's Company, 1st Regiment, Hunterdon County Militia, he served monthly tours from 1777 to 1782.

At some period in his military service he was wounded and disabled. We have no further information on this.

In 1787 he and his family removed to Hardy County, Virginia, then an almost unbroken wilderness. Afterwards, in 1789, he went to Randolph County, which is now part of West Virginia. There he was active in the building program for the new town of Beverly, for he had contracts to build the jail and courthouse. His tombstone proudly records these facts: EDWARD HART/New Jersey/Pvt., Hunt's N.J. Militia/Rev. War/Oct. 5, 1812. The latter date is that of his death.

DANIEL HART
(T-1-2-1-3-12)

Daniel was the youngest son of Deborah Scudder Hart and John Hart, signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was born at Hopewell, August 13, 1762. In 1788 he married Margaret Bunn or Bund. In spite of his youth Edward managed to join the Hunterdon County Militia as a private. If he took part in the Battle of Monmouth (which he probably did) he would have been only 16 years old.

At some date between his marriage and 1796, Daniel decided to join his brother Edward at the new town of Beverly, West Virginia. He left his daughter Sarah, their oldest child, with her maternal grandmother until the family got settled in their new home.

Daniel Hart was a man highly respected for his fine character: In 1819 he was elected to the General Assembly of Virginia. His three pieces of property (in 1796) lay to the east of Beverly. One stone marks his grave and that of his wife. Daniel Hart died September 13, 1843, aged 86. Margaret Bund Hart died September 30, 1850, aged 84.

NOTE

Another Nathaniel Hart was the husband of Abigail Scudder (T-1-2-1-6-6). He was the grandson of Major Ralph Hart. This Nathaniel was born July 16, 1746 and died August 19, 1830. He served as a private in the New Jersey militia, according to the D.A.R. Index. Both Nathaniels belonged to Patriot families. Nathaniel's wife, Abigail, was a sister of Samuel Scudder who died aboard a British prison ship. She was also a sister of Rebecca Scudder, who married Patriot Titus Scudder.

SUSANNA HART POLHEMUS

Susanna was the sixth child of Deborah Scudder and John Hart. She was born in 1750. When Susanna was sixteen she married John Polhemus on November 23, 1766. He was a descendant of early settlers of Flatbush, Brooklyn. John's father was a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church. The Flatbush Polhemus family remained Loyalists, but the New Jersey branch, to which John belonged, were staunch American Patriots.

John Polhemus had a long and arduous military career. In October, 1775, Polhemus joined the famous New Jersey Blues. He was appointed Captain and at the request of Colonel Ogden, purchased arms for his company and paid for them himself. In the fall of 1776 his unit joined forces for the attack on Quebec under Generals Benedict Arnold and Richard Montgomery. After the Continentals were unable to capture the city, they returned to Crown Point and thence to Ticonderoga. Again Polhemus was asked to advance his own money to encourage enlistments.

In summarizing his military career, John Polhemus wrote: "We went to Newtown (Pa.) . . . then on the 26th of Dec. 1776 we took the Hessians at Trenton and Lodged them safe in Newtown Jail and yard. . . On the 8 Jan. I was at the Battle of Princeton. . . and on the 11 September, 1777, I was at the Battle of Brandywine, and on the 4 of October at the storm of Chew's house [Battle of Germantown]. And in December 1777 we went to Valley Forge . . . General Sterling ordered me to take the Command of the Rgt. and to attend to the Hutting of the Rgt. . . . Captain Vananganghen, Lieutenant Holmes and myselfe Lodged In a Markee and a tent pitched in it during all the Winter."

While at Valley Forge, John Polhemus asked for a furlough. It

was denied, being told, "There is not one field officer of your Jersey Blues in camp." As a recompense he was promoted to Major. His narrative continues:

"And on the 28 of June, 1778, I was at the battle of Monmouth and some time after on October 1 I was taken Prisoner and sent to New York and there Confined In the Provo and Lay In the



Major John Polhemus, husband of Susannah Hart.
Courtesy of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

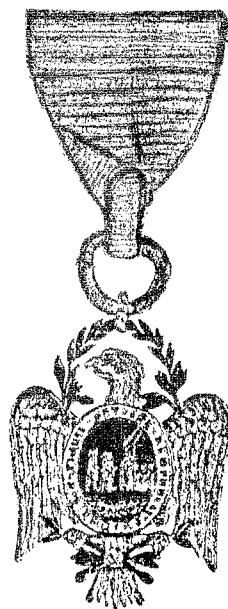
Dungeon almost deprived of Life until 1780 from thence sent to the Shugar house and lay there a long time, from thence Permitted to go out on Prole and sent to Elizabeth Town In a flag with a number of Prisoners."

History often records the difficulty in persuading volunteers to

re-enlist. Major Polhemus paid each man who re-enlisted the sum of "2 dollars Bunty." At one time John owned one third interest in a mill at Rocky Hill which was "saved by the timely approach of Morgan's riflemen." It was a lucky break, for "We had 400 bushels of wheat on hand."

Technically, Major Polhemus was never properly exchanged, so that he was considered out of the service. Probably that had something to do with his never being paid for his patriotic expenditure of money to encourage enlistments at various times.

Nevertheless, in 1818 he received a pension. . . a long time to wait! Yet he persisted in requesting to be reimbursed for his outlays to pay his troops, "for I do certify that I have never been Paid. . . I am now in my 87 year, Poore and feeble, having Lost all In the Service of my country and having nothing to support me and an old and feeble sickly wife Now in her 78 year and not a tooth in her head." Poor Susanna! She must have suffered great mental torture all the time John was away fighting for his country or languishing in a filthy British jail. John's pride in his wife's devotion is engraved on her tombstone, for he composed her epitaph: "Sacred to the Memory of Susan Polhemus, wife of



Major John Polhemus was the only Scudder relative to receive the medal of the Society of the Cincinnati. He was elected to the Society from New Jersey.

Courtesy of the Society of The Cincinnati, Washington, D.C.

Major John Polhemus/a Patriot of 1776/and second daughter of/ John Hart one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence who departed this life February 2nd, 1832/aged 81 years and 6 months." Later there was added his own epitaph: "To the Memory of/Major John Polhemus/ a patriot of the Revolutionary War/ who died on his Birthday/May 25th 1831." The date is in error. According to reliable sources, it should have been 1834.

Before he died, Major Polhemus's military services were recognized by his being elected a member of the New Jersey State Society of the Cincinnati. He was buried with military honors in Ronaldson's Cemetery, Philadelphia. Presumably his wife lies with him, to judge by the tombstone containing both their names and dates.

No Patriot served longer or more faithfully, or endured worse hardships in the field and in prison than Major John Polhemus, a member by marriage of the Scudder family.

HANNAH SCUDDER ROSS

She was a sister of Benjamin Scudder III (T-2-3-1-6). Born March 24, 1729 and baptized April 22, 1729. Nothing more is known of her except that she was married to David Ross, possibly a brother of the George Ross who married Hannah's sister Ruth. It is thought that the Ross couple lived in New York and that Hannah's death date was January 31, 1791. Like George Ross, David served in a military capacity.

RUTH SCUDDER ROSS

She was also a sister of Benjamin Scudder III (T-2-3-1-6); born December 13, 1724 and baptized July 11, 1725. Her husband was George Ross who died March 28, 1786 in Rahway, New Jersey. Their son, George Jr., served in the military during the Revolution. No data available.

SARAH SCUDDER WOODRUFF

(T-1-2-2-1-4)

We know very little of Sarah, except that she was the youngest sister of Colonel John Scudder (T-1-2-2-1-1) and later became the second wife of Jonathan Woodruff of Locust Grove (Mountainside), New Jersey. She witnessed the hanging of the soldier

Morgan who murdered Parson Caldwell. See biographies of Colonel John Scudder (T-1-2-2-1-1); also Captain Ephraim Scudder (T-1-2-2-1-3). She later told of the execution and that "Morgan was brought to Westfield [for the hanging] by several men, Ephraim Scudder and a few others."

HANNAH SCUDDER WYKOFF

(T-2-3-7-1-3)

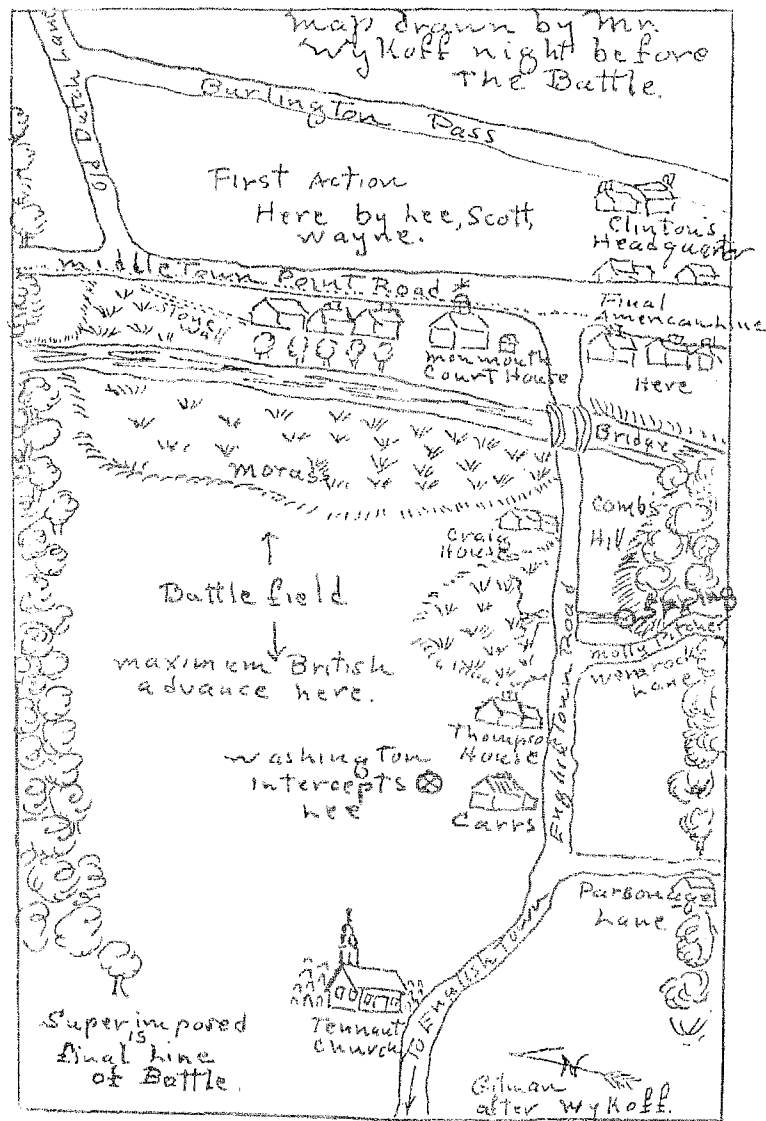
Hannah was the daughter of Colonel Nathaniel Scudder (T-2-3-7-1) and Isabella Anderson Scudder. Hannah was born August 16, 1763. She married Captain William Wykoff on October 17, 1787. The name Wykoff is also spelled Wycoff in various sources. Hannah and William Wykoff had seven children. Hannah died December 9, 1834.

Although Hannah's marriage took place more than 9 years after the Battle of Monmouth (June 28, 1778) this is understandable since she would have been only 13 years old at the time of that historic conflict. It is quite probable that she knew William Wykoff during her girlhood, for the Scudders and Wykoffs were friends and neighbors.

The Wykoff family, like the Hart family and the Scudders were utterly devoted to the cause of Independence. Therefore it is fitting to include the biography of Hannah's husband as well as those other members of the Wykoff family who were involved in the Battle of Monmouth and other military engagements and services.

Captain William Wykoff was born March 16, 1755 at Manalapan, Monmouth County, New Jersey. He belonged to Colonel David Forman's Regiment, Continental Army, as of March 1, 1777. Having grown up in Monmouth County and in the vicinity of Freehold, young William was intimately acquainted with the topography of the area. He was 23 years old at the time of the Battle of Monmouth and was anxious to help General Washington and the army by showing them the lay of the land, for there were treacherous swamps nearby.

Local histories refer to William as "Mr. Wykoff, who by persistence reached an officer who came to Washington and told how to reach a more favorable location by a partially concealed route." William also drew a map showing the morass south of



Map based on the one drawn by William Wykoff for officers of Washington's army before the Battle of Monmouth. Note location of the Tennent Church and the Craig House where Dr. Nathaniel Scudder delivered a baby during the conflict. William Wykoff married Hannah Scudder, daughter of Dr. Nathaniel.

Courtesy of Colonel C. Malcolm G. Gilman, author of "Monmouth—Road To Glory."

Freehold Court House and adjacent dwellings, as well as the Craig, Thompson and Carr houses along the Middletown Road and the Tennent Church. The Wykoff house was also nearby. The map was of great assistance to Washington and his officers.

How one aspect of the battle developed is described by Major Polhemus (Deborah Scudder Hart's son-in-law) in his reminiscences: "On the 28th of June [I] was at the Battle of Monmouth. It was a very hot day, and . . . was in the hottest part of the battle. General Lee, with his large body of troops overflowing with treachery, Lee, that is, ordered the Jersey Blues to halt at a Spring and Ground Arms under pretence of refreshing themselves. Colonel Dayton, perceiving the disaster which must necessarily follow, spurred his horse to the front and countermanded the order, and immediately put them under double quick retreat with instructions to reserve their ammunition and push on to the main army. The enemy following close to their heels began their deadly firing, but on, on they marched as none but veterans could do. Fired upon its every step until they came to a wood nearby Tenante [sic] Meeting House, where they took shelter."

According to William Wykoff's map, the spring referred to was probably the same one from which Molly Pitcher drew water to supply the thirsty men of a battery of artillery. The wood mentioned is indeed close to the Tennent Church. Major Polhemus's description of this phase of the battle confirms facts brought out in the court martial of General Charles Lee who ordered the retreat of his forces and nearly lost the fight. It was Washington, coming upon him, who angrily ordered Lee to turn and fight. Washington rallied the retreating troops and transformed what could have been a disaster into a battle which was at least a draw if not a victory.

The Wykoff family has an active organization, The Wykoff House & Association, Inc. Information as to membership and sources of genealogical information may be obtained from the Secretary, Mrs. P. C. Wykoff, 113 Woods Road, Sommerville, New Jersey 08876.

WILLIAM WYKOFF (2)

This second William Wykoff served at various times as a private, corporal and sergeant in military organizations including the 1st Regiment, Monmouth County Militia, a company of

Grenadiers and a company of Light Dragoons. His service extended for short periods beginning in April, 1776 to October, 1780. In 1784 he received a certificate for eighteen pounds, seven shillings and six pence for the depreciation of his Continental pay in the Monmouth County Militia.

WILLIAM WYKOFF (3)

A third William Wykoff (born December 27, 1761) was a private in a military organization in New Jersey, name not given. If he took part in the Battle of Monmouth he would have been only 17 years old. He married Isabel Crownover, probably Conover.

A Peter Wyckoff (spelling as given in the records) an uncle of the first William, mentioned above, (who married Hannah Scudder), was an aide-de-camp to General Washington at the Battle of Monmouth. He was a merchant from Philadelphia and Clothier General of the Continental Army.

According to Wykoff family history, there were 8 Peter Wykoffs, 6 of whom were from New Jersey.


In addition, there were three Jacob Wykoffs who were in the military services: the first a Commissioner for Monmouth County, the second a private in the Hunterdon County Militia. The third Jacob was a man who claimed long military service and participation in many battles but according to records, his claims "were entirely uncorroborated."

Many members of the Wykoff family are buried in the old Wykoff graveyard located on a hill in a field now owned by Clarence W. Robbins. This formerly belonged to part of the farm of Peter Wykoff Conover. It is one and one-half miles north of Freehold on the Marlboro Road.

NEW ENGLAND

Scudders In The American Revolution





EXPLANATORY NOTE

It is unfortunate that the names and military records of Scudders residing in New England and who served in the Revolution are so few. Most of the New England Scudders descended from John of Charlestown, Massachusetts, (1635) and moved to Barnstable in Cape Cod in 1640. The line of John was thin and this may account for the smaller number of Scudders who lived in New England, even at the time of the Revolution. Contact with the archives of each New England state, together with our own records, gives us the following data.

Connecticut

ROBERT SCUDDER (T-2-3-11-3)

Born in Huntington, Long Island in 1751, he was the son of Peter Scudder and Martha Brush, and baptized February 10 of that year. He married (1) Esther Jennings of Weston, Connecticut in 1774. (2) Rachel Bulkley or Buckely July 31, 1785. He died in August, 1806 at New Fairfield, Connecticut.

Robert enlisted as a private in the 5th Connecticut Regiment, 4th Company under Colonel Waterbury on May 13, 1775. He was discharged December 17th of that year. Nothing more is known of his subsequent military services, if any. He is listed on pg. 67, "Connecticut Men In The War of the Revolution." His name also appears in "Biographical Record" Fairfield, Connecticut, pg. 686; also in "Weston Town and Church Records"; also in Schenck's "History of Fairfield County."

For data on his descendants, see Scudder Bulletin X, pg. 15 (May, 1947). Also D.A.R. Index of Patriots.

Massachusetts

The Massachusetts branch of the Scudder family also stems from John Scudder.

ELEAZER SCUDDER (3-1-4-7)

Born February 12, 1737. Married Mary Lewis. Eleazer died 1812. Eleazer was the youngest son of Ebenezer and Lydia Cobb Scudder. He served briefly as a private in Captain Jacob Lovell's Company of Colonel Freeman's Regiment. Then served six days in September 1778 during alarms at Bedford, Dartmouth and Falmouth in September, 1778.

For data on Eleazer's descendants, see Scudder Bulletin XVII, pgs. 6 and 11.

JOHN SCUDDER

This Scudder was known as "John of Nobletown." He enlisted May 8, 1775 as a private in Captain John McKinstry's Company of Colonel John Patterson's 26th Regiment. This was eight days before the Battle of Breed's Hill, mistaken for Bunker Hill by the American forces. Yet the battle monument remains on this hill, the wrong one! It is doubtful whether John Scudder took part in the battle, as no record exists relating him to it. He was on the muster rolls as of August 1, 1775. He served three months and one day. A Company return in October, 1775 called for a "Bounty coat or its equivalent in money" to be given to John. This return was dated Charlestown Camp, October 26, 1775. After that, nothing more is known about a man who enlisted to fight for his country among the earliest of volunteers.

Since no "Nobletown" is in existence today, the name may have been "Nobleborough" in 1775. This was once a part of Massachusetts, but now belongs to the State of Maine. However, no Scudders are listed in the 1790 census in Maine.

JOHN SCUDDER

This Scudder was known as "John of Braintree", Massachusetts. He was a private in Captain John Porter's Company of Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's Regiment. John was on the muster roll dated August 7, 1775, having enlisted July 7th of that year. He served one month and three days. He is noted on a company return dated October 6, 1775, in camp. He also received an order for a "Bounty coat or its equivalent in money", dated at Cambridge, November 11, 1775. The next year he served as a private in Captain Eleazer Thayer's Third (Independent) Company of Braintree between January 13, 1776 and April 19, 1776, on which date he was discharged. His service was three months, eighteen days.

Rhode Island

DAVID SCUDDER

Military returns in the State Archives of Rhode Island show that David Scudder was enlisted as a private by Lieutenant Rufus Barton on April 10, 1777 for a period of 15 months. Later he served as a drummer in Captain John Carr's Company of Colonel Archibald Cray's Regiment from December 1, 1777 to March 15, 1778; and again from May 16, 1778 to February 16, 1779.

JOHN SCUDDER

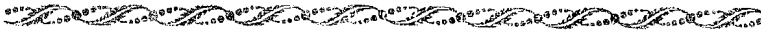
According to Rhode Island State Archives, John Scudder was "Warned" (activated) in the militia company of Captain Henry Champplain "on Tuesday the 8th day of October [probably 1776] at 8 o'clock in the morning, equipped according to law." This was a common practice with militiamen who were on call at short notice. Apparently John Scudder enlisted in Providence shortly before the above date. Later he was a member of Colonel Archibald Cray's Regiment from March 15, 1777 through March 16, 1779. His company was commanded by Captain Abimileck Riggs. It is interesting to observe that this John became a member of the same regiment in which his relative David Scudder was serving. (exact relationship unknown). Money due John for back pay in 1776 amounted to thirteen pounds, four shillings and three pence.

JOHN SCUDDER

Another John Scudder served as a matross (cannoneer) in Captain Samuel Snow's Company of Colonel Robert Elliott's Regiment of Artillery. This sparse information is from a return (roster) of non-commissioned officers and mattrosses, Newport, March, 1780.

NOTE

Correspondence with the State Archives of Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire failed to produce any data whatsoever on any Scudders who served in the military services from those states during the Revolution.



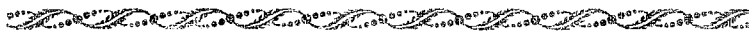
ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Hamilton Cochran, Past President of The Scudder Association, was born in Philadelphia. His parents were Joseph Wilson Cochran, D.D., L.L.D., and Helen Vanderveer Scudder Cochran. He is a direct descendant of Colonel Nathaniel Scudder of the famous Jersey Blues, whose biography appears in this book. Hamilton attended Swarthmore Preparatory School, then served two years in the United States Coast Guard during World War I, much of the time on convoy duty overseas. After the war he entered the University of Michigan and received his A.B. degree in 1922.

When the Scudder Association was founded in 1911 by his uncle, Silas Downer Scudder, Jr., Hamilton was among the charter members. His interest in the Scudder family not only stems from his Patriot forebears but also from the fact that his grandfather, Silas Downer Scudder, Sr., was the founder of the Scudder Memorial Hospital at Ranipet, India.

Now retired, Hamilton spent his business life in the fields of advertising, publishing and public relations. He is the author of 13 books, most of them on historical subjects. He has also contributed articles to many national magazines. He was associated for many years with the Saturday Evening Post, Curtis Publishing Company, retiring as Director of Advertising of the Curtis Circulation Company.

Hamilton has served as President of the Sons of the American Revolution, Philadelphia-Continental Chapter. For the past ten years he has been a member of the reactivated Jersey Blues. Several years ago he was elected a Fellow of the Company of Military Historians. He holds a Certificate of Merit for Distinguished Service to American Civil War History, presented by the Dictionary of International Biography, Cambridge, England. He is the recipient of the Gold Medal of the Studi E Scambi, Internationali of Rome, for encouraging cooperation among creative artists on both sides of the Atlantic. Hamilton has been listed in Who's Who In America since 1947 and in other biographical publications.



Appendix

The additional material contained in this Appendix relates specifically to members of the Scudder Family, for many of them signed the Articles of Association. Also the letters from Nathaniel Scudder to John Hart and from Nathaniel Scudder to Governor Livingston of New Jersey, emphasize the earnestness and dedication of all these Patriots. The Articles are quoted in part, below:

THE ASSOCIATION

October 20, 1774

(From Journals of the Continental Congress,
ed. by W. C. Ford, Vol. I, p. 75 ff.)

On September 27 the Continental Congress voted non-intercourse with Great Britain, and three days later a committee was appointed charged with drafting a plan to carry this resolution into effect. The committee reported on October 12, and the report was adopted on the 18 and signed on the 20 October. "The signature of the Association," says Hildreth, "affirms that the laws of Great Britain are destructive to the freedom of American legislation."

The Association document sets forth the following:

"All and each of which the aforesaid deputies, in behalf of themselves, and their constituents, do claim, demand, and insist on, as their indubitable rights and liberties; which cannot be legally taken from them, altered or abridged by any power whatever, without their own consent, by their representatives in their several provincial legislatures.

"In the course of our inquiry, we find many infringements and violations of the foregoing rights, which, from an ardent desire that harmony and mutual intercourse of affection and interest may be restored, we pass over for the present, and proceed to

state such acts and measures as have been adopted since the last war, [French and Indian War] which demonstrate a system formed to enslave America.

"Resolved, That the following acts of Parliament are infringements and violations of the rights of the colonists; and that the repeal of them is essentially necessary, in order to restore harmony between Great Britain and the American colonies, . . . viz. :

"The several Acts of 4 Geo. 3, ch. 15 & ch. 34; 5 Geo. 3, ch. 25; 6 Geo. 3, ch. 52; 7 Geo. 3, ch 41 & 46; 8 Geo. 3, ch. 22; which impose duties for the purpose of raising a revenue in America, extend the powers of the admiralty courts beyond their ancient limits, deprive the American subject of trial by jury, authorize the judges' certificate to indemnify the prosecutor from damages that he might otherwise be liable to, requiring oppressive security from a claimant of ships and goods seized before he shall be allowed to defend his property, and are subversive of American rights.

"Also the 12 Geo. 3, ch. 24, entitled 'An act for the better preserving his Majesty's dockyards, magazines, ships, ammunition, and stores,' which declares a new offense in America, and deprives the American subject of a constitutional trial by jury of the vicinage, by authorizing the trial of any person charged with the committing any offense described in the said act, out of the realm to be indicted and tried for the same in a shire or county within the realm.

"Also the three acts passed in the last session of parliament, for stopping the port and blocking up the harbour of Boston, for altering the charter & government of the Massachusetts-Bay, and that which is entitled 'An Act for the better administration of Justice,' &c.

"Also the act passed the same session for establishing the Roman Catholick Religion in the province of Quebec, abolishing the equitable system of English laws, and erecting a tyranny there, to the great danger from so great a dissimilarity of Religion, law and government, of the neighbouring British colonies.

"Also the act passed the same session for the better providing suitable quarters for officers and soldiers in his Majesty's service in North America.

"Also, that the keeping a standing army for several of these

colonies, in time of peace without the consent of the legislature of that colony in which the army is kept, against law.

"To these grievous acts and measure, Americans cannot submit, but in hopes that their fellow subjects in Great Britain will on a revision of them, restore us to the state in which both countries found happiness and prosperity, we have for the present only resolved to pursue the following peaceable measures: 1. To enter into a non-importation, non-consumption, and non-exportation agreement or association. 2. To prepare an address to the people of Great Britain, and a memorial to the inhabitants of British America, & 3. To prepare a loyal address to his Majesty, agreeable to resolutions already entered into."

Those articles may be considered as the commencement of "The American Union." Of particular interest are the provisions prohibiting the importation of slaves, and providing for Committees of Correspondence to enforce the rules of the Association. Several of the Colonies had already adopted non-importation agreements.

"We, his majesty's most loyal subjects, the delegates of the several colonies of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, the three lower counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex on the Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, and South-Carolina, deputed to represent them the Continental Congress, held in the city of Philadelphia, on the 5th day of September, 1774, avowing our allegiance to his Majesty, our affection and regard for our fellow-subjects in Great-Britain and elsewhere, affected with the deepest anxiety, and most alarming apprehensions, at those grievances and distresses, with which his Majesty's American subjects are oppressed; and having taken after our most serious deliberation, the state of the whole continent, find, that the present unhappy situation of our affairs is occasioned by a ruinous system of colony administration, adopted by the British ministry about the year 1763, evidently calculated for enslaving these colonies, and, with them, the British Empire. In prosecution of which system, various acts of parliament have been passed, for raising a revenue in America, for depriving the American subjects, in many instances, of the constitutional trial by jury, exposing their lives to danger, by directing a new and legal trial beyond the seas, for crimes alledged to have been committed in America; and

in prosecution of the same system, several late, cruel, and oppressive acts have been passed respecting the town of Boston and the Massachusetts-Bay.

"To obtain redress of these [our] grievances, which threaten destruction to the lives, liberty, and property of his Majesty's subjects, in North-America, we are of opinion, that a non-importation, non-consumption and non-exportation agreement, faithfully adhered to, will prove the most speedy, effectual, and peaceable measure: And, therefore, we do, for ourselves, and the inhabitants of the several colonies, whom we represent, firmly agree and associate, under the sacred ties of virtue, honour and love of our country, as follows:

"1. That from and after the first day of December next, [1774] we will not import, into British America, from Great-Britain or Ireland, any goods, wares, or merchandize whatsoever, or from any other place, any such goods, wares, or merchandize, as shall have been exported from Great-Britain or Ireland; nor will we after that day, import any East-India tea from any part of the world; nor any molasses, syrups, paneles, coffee, or pimento, from the British plantations or from Dominica; nor wines from Madiera, or the Western Islands; nor foreign indigo.

"2. We will neither import nor purchase, any slave imported after the first day of December next; after which time, we will wholly discontinue the slave trade, and will neither be concerned in it ourselves, nor will we hire our vessels, nor sell our commodities or manufactures to those who are concerned in it.

"3. As a non-consumption agreement, strictly adhered to, will be an effectual security for the observation of the non-importation, we as above, solemnly agree and associate, that from this day, we will not purchase or use any tea, imported on account of the East-India company, or any on which a duty hath been or shall be paid; and from and after the first day of March next, we will not purchase or use any East-India tea whatsoever; nor will we, nor shall any person for or under us, purchase or use any of those goods, wares, or merchandize, we have agreed not to import, which we shall know, or have cause to suspect, were imported after the first day of December, except such as come under the rules and directions of the tenth article hereafter mentioned.

"4. The earnest desire we have not to injure our fellow-subjects

in Great-Britain, Ireland, or the West-Indies, induces us to suspend a non-exportation, until the tenth day of September, 1775; at which time, if the said acts and parts of acts of the British parliament herein after mentioned, are not repealed, we will not directly or indirectly, export any merchandise or commodity whatsoever to Great-Britain, Ireland, or the West-Indies, except rice to Europe.

"5. Such as are merchants, and use the British and Irish trade, will give orders, as soon as possible, to their factors, agents and correspondents, in Great-Britain and Ireland, not to ship any goods to them, on any pretence whatsoever, as they can not be received in America."

Nine other resolutions contained in the Articles of Association advised ship captains and merchants in Great Britain and Ireland not to ship any goods to the colonies, as they would not be received. There was also provision for the boycott of British-made goods in all provinces; also for the encouraging of local stock-raising and improvement of herds; the encouragement of frugality, economy and industry and the promotion of agriculture. Guidelines were laid down for the various Committees of Correspondence. These Articles of Association were signed in Congress in Philadelphia by Peyton Randolph, President of the Congress.

LETTER FROM NATHANIEL SCUDDER TO THE
SPEAKER OF THE NEW JERSEY ASSEMBLY, JOHN HART
Freehold, July 13th, 1778

My Dear Sir,—I do myself the honor to address you upon an affair to me of the most serious and alarming importance. The honorable Council and Assembly of this state have not thought proper to invest their delegates with power to ratify and sign the confederation, and it is obvious that unless every of the thirteen states shall accede to it we remain an unconfederated people. These states have actually entered into a treaty with the court of Versailles as a confederated people, and Monsieur Girard, their Ambassador Plenipotentiary to Congress is now on our coast with a powerful fleet of ships, which have taken a pilot on board for Delaware. He probably may be landed by this time, and will at all events be in Philadelphia in a few days. How must he be

astonished and confounded, at what may be the fatal consequences to America when he discovers (which he will immediately do,) that we are *ipso facto* unconfederated, and consequently what our enemies have called us, "a rope of sand."

Will he not have just cause to resent the deception? and may not insidious Britain, knowing the same, take advantage of your disunion? For my own part I am of opinion she will never desist from her nefarious designs, nor ever consider the attempts upon our liberties fruitless and vain, until she knows the golden knot is actually tied. I left Congress last Wednesday evening. The affair of confederation was to be taken up next day. The *Magna Charta* of America was amply engrossed and prepared for signing. Ten states had actually authorized their delegates to ratify: a delegate from an eleventh (*viz.* Georgia) declared he was so fully possessed of the sense of his constituents, that he should not hesitate to subscribe it. New Jersey and Maryland only stood it out. Mr. Chase, one of the delegates from that state, told me the day I left Philadelphia, that he imagined the determination of Maryland would depend much upon that of New Jersey, and thought if our state should accede, theirs would also. He therefore concluded to go immediately down and try what could be done. I at the same time assured him I would write you on the subject on my return.

I ought to inform you, sir, that the objections stated by New Jersey were read and considered in Congress, and after being entered at large on their minutes, a question was taken whether Congress at that time judged it expedient to take up the said objections so as to admit any emendations in the plan of confederation or not? and it passed in the negative. In consequence of which they remain both upon the journal and files to be taken up and considered at any future time when they may be called for. I expect my colleagues will soon address you on this subject. I left Doct. Witherspoon, Doct. Elmer and Mr. Boudinot at Philadelphia, whither I expect to return in a few days. I should have been much more uneasy when I was last at Princeton, and should have taken more pains to convince the members of the necessity of granting the powers of ratification to their delegates, had I not been encouraged to expect that the Legislature would not rise without doing it; at the same time supposing the reason why they withheld at that juncture to be, that their objections might have the greater weight with Congress. Indeed I all along expected

Doct. Witherspoon would have brought on such powers with him, especially as I hoped the honorable houses would be clearly of opinion that it were better to confederate under all the disadvantages they apprehended, than that the general union should be broken or even greatly endangered.

I know not whether I ought to say anything respecting the objections themselves: some of them are perhaps not very essential. The obtaining an admission of several of them would doubtless be of great local advantage to this state; but every state must expect to be subjected to considerable local disadvantages in a general confederation. Indeed upon the whole I am fully of opinion that no plan can or will ever be adopted more equal or less generally injurious to the confederated states than the present. I also declare it as my opinion that, if the general business of emendation were to be fairly taken up in Congress to-morrow, several alterations would be made exceedingly disadvantageous to the smaller circumscribed states, and which perhaps might more than counterbalance the obtaining what we apply for. As to the grand and capital objection respecting the lands, &c., I will only observe that in case we never obtain an original quota of them, we shall only lose a share in the prime sale of them, which will probably be very low, while we shall inevitably reap a permanent and increasing benefit from the rapid and enormous growth of the larger states; for surely in proportion to their extent and population, their quota of the public expense and debt will be increased, while ours will be proportionably diminished. What avails it therefore to us, whether five pounds of our national debt be paid by the accession of a subject to this state, or whether our quota be really lessened five pounds by the settlement of a person in the state of Virginia at the distance of a thousand miles from the Atlantic? for my own part, I think we shall have greatly the advantage of these enormous, unwieldy governments; nor do I judge it unlikely they will soon find it necessary to sue for the curtailment of their extravagant jurisdiction.

In the settlement of our soldiery, and the foreign deserters at the expiration of the war, we shall incur considerable disadvantage; however, as the larger states will doubtless rejoice to have their frontiers immediately enlarged, and will vie with each other in courting so great an accession of inhabitants, there will probably be no greater expense than barely that of locating the

lands, our quota of which cannot be any very considerable sum.

I congratulate you on the signal success of our arms in this neighborhood on the 28th of June [Battle of Monmouth]. Great plunder and devastation have been committed among my friends in this quarter, but through the distinguishing goodness of Providence, my family and property escaped, and that almost in a miraculous manner.

I wish you to take the above representation into your serious consideration, and if with me you shall judge it a matter of sufficient importance, that the Legislature may be as speedily as possible convened to deliberate and determine thereon.

I am, dear Sir, with great esteem, your most obed't h'ble servant,

NATH. SCUDDER

Hon'ble John Hart, Esq.

LETTER FROM A COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS TO
GOVERNOR LIVINGSTON OF NEW JERSEY
Philadelphia, November 11th, 1778

Sir,—The great and increasing difficulties in the Quarter Master and Commissary General's Departments have induced Congress to adopt the resolution of which we have the honor to transmit you a copy. Among the measures immediately necessary for placing these matters on a proper foundation, is the acquiring a knowledge of the proper resources of these states. The articles of consumption which we would most particularly be informed of, are flour, wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn, and rice, beef, pork, working oxen and horses, cider and vinegar. The ignorance and the interests of mankind oppose so strongly our wishes in this respect, that after every effort and every prudent precaution, our information will perhaps be of far less importance than could be wished. It is however our duty to aim at it, and we have no reason to doubt your Excellency's concurrence in the steps necessary to attain what we have in view. Especially when it is considered how readily your own good sense will dictate the impracticability of continuing the war, at least of continuing it to advantage, while we remain supremely ignorant of the supplies our country is capable of affording. We have to intreat that your Excellency, from your knowledge of the productions of the several parts of

your state, would appoint some proper persons in whose industry and secrecy you can confide, to make proper lists through the districts you shall severally allot to them, of the quantity and number of such of the articles above named as are produced in it, which may probably be over and above the necessary consumption of the inhabitants, and also as nearly as possible the quantity, &c., which they consume over and above their own productions, or of what they do not produce. We hope that these lists may be transmitted to us with all convenient speed, to the end that proper arrangements may immediately be made for the ensuing campaign. Upon transmitting an account of the expenses which may accrue in this business, they shall immediately be paid. You will perceive, sir, that every precaution should be taken to prevent this object from transpiring, less as on many former occasions the devoted adherents of _____* should make a gain of the public distresses.

We are, respectfully, your Excellency's ob't and h'ble servants.

NATH. SCUDDER,
GOV. MORRIS,
WM. WHIPPLE

Governor of New Jersey.

**Dr. Scudder obviously refers to Great Britain.*

LETTER FROM A COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS TO
GOVERNOR LIVINGSTON OF NEW JERSEY
Philadelphia, November 11th, 1778

Sir,—The dangerous practices of engrossers* have increased so rapidly with the public distresses, and have so accumulated them, that every friend to this country or even to humanity, cannot but wish to see some remedy to an evil which threatens the existence not only of the several states, but of the poorer part of the individuals which compose them. We are fully sensible that this disease should be touched with a cautious and with a delicate hand, but at the same time we confide in the wisdom of your Legislature for this delicacy and caution. We do not pretend to mark out the means which they should adopt, but the confidence reposed in us by Congress demands that we should at least hint what in our idea may conduce to this valuable purpose. The

**speculators*

Notes

articles necessary for the consumption of the army are easily designated. And we trust there will not be much difficulty in distinguishing between the dealer in, or manufacturer, of those articles and the engrosser, or, as he would call himself, the speculator. These two objects being accomplished, it surely cannot be deemed inconsistent either with policy or justice that he should be obliged to part with them to the public. The process necessary for this purpose must depend on the civil institutions which may have been respectively adopted, but it should be as short and as simple as is consistent with the constitution of the state. One thing more is necessary to complete the system, namely the price, if this is such as to leave the speculator his profit, nothing more is operated by the law than merely to sanctify his unrighteous gains. If the price be fixed by law, the efforts now making to render our money valuable, (and which we doubt not your Legislature will assist by heavy taxes,) will only tend to realize what he hath already accumulated. Perhaps a power lodged somewhere to fix the market price monthly, by the name of assize, and a deduction from it of about twenty per cent, on commodities in the hands of engrossers, would be most effectual. This however, and every thing else we have mentioned, is submitted to your wiser consideration.

We have the honor to be your Excellency's most ob't and h'ble servants,

NATH. SCUDDER,
GOUV. MORRIS,
WM. WHIPPLE.

Governor of New Jersey.