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I am seeking all genealogical and biographical details for the family documented below including their ancestors, children, and grandchildren and the spouses thereof, including the full names of those spouses' parents. All additions and corrections within this scope, however speculative, will be greatly appreciated.

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### Dr. Henry Greenland of Piscataway, New Jersey

1. DR. HENRY<sup>1</sup> GREENLAND was born in England about 1628; he died in Princeton, New Jersey in 1694 when his will was written or probated on 11 December. Henry was married to MARY<sup>2</sup> [BARFORD/BAREFOOT], born in St. Dunstan, Stepney, London, England about 1631, possibly the daughter of Dr. Walter<sup>1</sup> Barford/Barefoot.

Greenland came with his wife Mary to Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1662, according to Joshua Coffin's *History of Newbury, Newburyport and West Newbury*. But judging by the court records Mary, although mentioned as a "pretee young wife," could hardly have been with him in Newbury in March 1663, when he and a fellow doctor, Richard Cordin, stayed at the house of John Emery, a Grand Juror, and his "Goodwife." The two young doctors led a wild life there. "Greenland... got a vesel of strong licker and often was merrie... When M<sup>r</sup> Greenland and we wer sett down to supper and while John Emerie was Craving a blessing and before John Emerie had half don M<sup>r</sup> Greenland put on his hatt and spread his napkin and stored the sampe [stirred the hominy] and said Com Landlord light supper short grace."

One of Greenland's frequent companions was Goodwife Mary Roffe or Rolfe, whose husband was away at Nantucket. As things were getting rather hot so to speak, using the old principle that attack is better than defense, Mary Roffe's mother, Rebecca Bishop, told one of the town selectman that Greenland was pursuing her daughter. Greenland was brought to trial, charged with "several times soliciting Mary wife of John Roffe, to adultery..." There were many witnesses at the trial. Henri Lesenby (aged about eighteen, servant of Richard Dole) who had just been brought before the magistrate by Greenland in case of slander which Greenland lost, deposed "that he came by the house of John Rolfe about eleven or twelve o'clock at night and heard a shriek so he went straight into the house. He asked Goody Rolfe what was the matter and she said nothing, but he went to the bedside... "I saw the head of a man and felt him and I did know it was M<sup>r</sup> Greenland..."

Henry Greenland was convicted and sentenced to prison and to be whipped unless he paid a fine of thirty pounds besides being bound to good behavior. Capt. Walter Barefoote was one of the two friends who came forward and put up the bond.

On the other hand Mary Roffe was "presented" for misconduct, and lying when she said the doctor was brought by John Emery to her house, "when she herself invited them." She was also accused of putting fig dust in Mr. Greenland's bed, and, upon another occasion, putting "a couple of stones in his bed, and since said Greenland was bound to good behavior she had sought his company both in their house and barn."

"Henry Lezenby, Richard Doell's man," was ever busy, and was presented on March 31, 1663 "for pulling down a board and going into Goodwife Rofe's window, coming upon three folks in bed."

Greenland, as a newcomer to the town, had to move from John Emery's house, because it was against the law to "entertain a stranger." Emery was fined four shillings for this offence.

Henry Greenland was till in Newbury in September 1664 with his friend Walter Barefoote, because a complaint arose by Richard Dole (the master of Henry Lessenby) and a William Thomas.

*The Records and Files of the Quarterly Courts etc. say,*

Richard Dole deposed that... at the ordinary [tavern] in the common room Capt. Barefoot 'tould me he would prove me y<sup>e</sup> verriest Knave in new England... said to me sirrah get out of y<sup>e</sup> room I will heave the pott [probably means beer mug] att thy head & presently threw y<sup>e</sup> pott & strucke me on y<sup>e</sup> head backward to the ground, as soon as ever I recovered my selfe M<sup>r</sup> Greenland, w<sup>th</sup> his hand and Foot struck me downe backward & trodd upon me or kickt me... some body speaking to Capt. Barrfoot asking hey he did heave the pott at Richard Dole's head he made this answeerr he was sorry for nothing but that hee did heave it noe harder... Capt. Barrfoot came from y<sup>e</sup> inside of y<sup>e</sup> table w<sup>th</sup> his sword drawne...

Thus we can make an educated guess as to whom Henry Greenland's grandson, Barefoot Brinson, of the Millstone, was named after, and develop an idea of Henry Greenland himself.

Walter Barefoote turns up again in March 1665 at Dover, Massachusetts (now New Hampshire), giving a letter of attorney to his loving friend Henry Greenland" to collect a payment of a debt "in boots and shoes."

Greenland bought land and had a house in Newbury, which he sold in 1665. He and Barefoote were at Kittery Point (some twenty-five miles north) in October 1672 when the Hampton marshal came to arrest Barefoote for a debt. On this occasion "Greenland sent for the law book and read the law to the marshal."

By 1679 he was in New Jersey. In April 1680 he was a captain with "part of a company at the point" when Governor Andros made his visit to try to take

New Jersey away from Philip Carteret. After the putsch, a month later, Carteret was jailed. Andros, now briefly Governor, on July 30, 1680, commissioned Henry Greenland "to bee Justice at Piscataway" It was in these years that he lived on the north side of the Raritan where Dankers and Sluyter stayed in 1679. He is mentioned as Capt. Greenland, appearing with Samuel Edsall and Capt. Bollen when in July 1681 Bollen, obeying reinstated Governor Philip Carteret told the "pretended house of Deputies to be Dissolved." Apparently Greenland's wife, Mary, was still with him, as she is a co-owner of property with him in 1684.

Henry Greenland was never as large a landholder as some of his colleagues, but he was politically aligned with them. As Pomfret says, "the deputies with the concurrence of the council determined to punish these men." We have the case of Slater vs Greenland with Greenland's "peticon... to correct errors of Judgem<sup>t</sup> ag<sup>t</sup> him" refused. And next we find that he has moved to the Millstone River to the property marked as "200a." on the Reid map of 1686 (later patented as four hundred acres...

At this time he sells some of his Piscataway property:

1686, Sept. 27. Deed. Doctor Henry Greenland of Milston R. to William Wright of New York, for 132 acres in Piscataway Township, N.W. Symon Brinley, S.W. Samuel Moore alias Richard Dole, N.E. his own land and a small brook S.W. Raraton River.

Notice the presence of Richard Dole, at whom Walter Barefoote did "heave y<sup>e</sup> pott." But it seems that many of those involved with Greenland at Newbury came to New Jersey. Henry Lesenbé (once Dole's servant, the boy who so often looked into Mary Roffe's) has a house lot at Woodbridge by 1669. Mary's father, John Bishop (a founder of Woodbridge), and her husband, John Roffe or Rolfe, both died in New Jersey, though we never again hear of Mary—just as well, perhaps.

In Henry Greenland's house, or inn, on the Millstone on January 1686/7, one of the most significant documents of the time was signed:

John Skein, Deputy Governor of West Jersey, Samuel Jennings, Thomas Olive, George Hutchinson, Mahlon Stacy, Thomas Lambert, All Proprietors and Inhabitants of the Said Province Acknowledge our selves to be wall and firmly Bound to pay unto Lord Neill Campbell Governor of East Jersey, and Captain Andrew Hamilton and John Campble Proprietors and Inhabitants of the Said Province The Sum of five Thousand pounds of Lawfull money of These provinces. In WITNESS, whereof we have hereunto put our hands and Seals...

This was the bond of the Proprietors of East and West Jersey given at their agreement to run "The Line of Division Betwixt the said provinces..." Their signatures are witnessed by Henry Greenland and William Mount... The references

that indicate that this event took place at present-day 1082 Kingston Road, Henry Greenland's house [The Greenland-Brinson-Gulick House], are a reference in the *New Jersey Archives*, Volume II, page 2, which mentions the meeting "...to Settle the Line of partition between the two provinces at a meeting held at Millstone River; and a reference in the same volume on pages 18-24 that is "Part of a letter, without signature, to the Proprietors of East Jersey..." in which the writers are discussing the "line from Egg harbour so farre as to Rariton river conforme to the award wee obtained at Doctor Greenlands upon a bond of Arbitration entered into by the deputy Govern<sup>rs</sup> of east and west Jersey... the two Governo<sup>rs</sup> and last of his bond of five thousand pounds entered into at Greenlands..."

...Henry Greenland, "physitian," died in 1695. By this time he had already sold all but one hundred acres of his "plantation at Millstone River" to his son-in-law, Daniel Brinson. Often the pioneer fathers, as old age overtook them, sold their lands and homestead farms, for a reasonable fee, to their sons (in this case, son-in-law). The one hundred acres, along with "my plows and other Tools and Utensils for Husbandry," went by the will to his son Henry. (Elizabeth Grant Cranbrook Menzies, *Millstone Valley* [hereinafter *Menzies*], [New Brunswick, New Jersey: Rutgers University Press], 37-38).

Dr. Henry Greenland, physician, Kittery [then Massachusetts, now Maine], was 42 in 1670. He was an intimate of and drawn to New England to be near Capt. Barefoot and practiced first in Newbury [Newburyport]. He was uncertain where to settle until his wife came. In Nov. 1663 he witnessed Capt. Lockwood's deed to Barefoot, April/May 1662-3. Before 17 July 1665 he and Thomas Wiggin had given evidence against Mr. Richard Cutts for words spoken about the King's commissioners. Living in Kittery about 1666 and continually in evidence or trouble including a reported attempt in 1670 to seize Mr. Cutts and send him to England for punishment for treason and ransom. Convicted of many high misdemeanors in June 1672 and ordered by the General Court to leave the jurisdiction within two months. On petition of his wife Mary this time was extended to Sept. 1673. The house he had built at Kittery Point was sold in 1680 by Major John Davis to Benjamin Woodbridge, clerk, with special warranty against the heirs of Henry Greenland and heirs of Mr. William Bickham. Barefoot's will gives to Henry Greenland the 1000 acres at Spruce Creek bought from Henry Greenland, the title to which was in dispute... His wife Mary, who came after May 1663, was here after he had left for Piscataway, NJ, in July 1673, selling without license; the same in July 1675, but fine remitted as she had some assurance from the selectmen..." (Sybil Noyes, Charles Thornton Libby, Walter Goodwin Davis, *Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire*)

After 1664, when the British took New Amsterdam, renaming it New York, a changed state of affairs arose in the place they now called New Jersey...

The liberality of the law and especially the bargain of New Jersey land were attractions that brought a group of New Englanders to settle the towns of Woodbridge and Piscataway. They had previously lived within a twenty-five mil

radius of Newbury, Massachusetts, in an area from the Piscataqua River to near Boston (all of which Massachusetts at that time). They brought with them some of the place names of that area: Essex and Middlesex, the counties, and Piscataway (Piscataqua), the township, which extended over the greater part of the Millstone Valley, including the present-day towns of Cranbury, Princeton, and Rocky Hill. (*Menzies*, 37-38).

[Henry Greenland was] Various recorded as Captain or Doctor. He was among those first hardy adventurers who came to East Jersey from the Piscataqua country in New England (in what is now New Hampshire). He took up land in Piscataway, East Jersey in 1676, but then following the Raritan upstream, he acquired his ferry at what came to be known as New Brunswick. Then this restless man moved on westward, still following the water upstream along Raritan and Millstone. In the late evening of his life, in 1693 he patented a 400 acre tract along the west bank of the Millstone. Its southerly corner lay just west of what became Kingston. Here, at last he rested—Prince Towne's (Princeton's) first settler. He was reputed to be a contentious man, but this very trait is no doubt what caused him to be at the extreme forward tip (with danger involved) of the westward probe for the end of the rainbow. (James Vliet, *The Van der Vliet Family in America*, manuscript)

DOCTOR HENRY GREENLAND, Ubiquitous First Settler of Pisc.  
[Piscataway, New Jersey], chirurgeon, surgeon, physician, "giver of physic," gent. scholar, traveler, adventurer, romancer, captain of military company, Justice, judge, advocate, prominent citizen, etc.

Well presented in JAN OF ROTT., (p. 312); born about 1628; apparent came from London, as his daughter, MARY GREENLAND, was b. there.

That MARY GREENLAND, his wife, was, in fact MARY BAREFOOTE, a daughter of that equally famous Surgeon, CAPTAIN WALTER BAREFOOTE... (Orra Eugene Monnette, *Colonial and Provincial History and Genealogy First Settlers of Ye Plantations of Piscataway and Woodbridge Olde East New Jersey 1664-1714*; [Los Angeles, California: The Leroy Carman Press; 1932]; Part Four; p. 591)

Dr. Greenland patented, in 1693, 400 acres of land about a mile from present Princeton University on the Millstone, at the bridge on the Brunswick road from Trenton, and it was on this plantation that Daniel lived at his death in 1696. His widow, Frances Greenland, married (2nd) John Horner, a Quaker, of Princeton, living on the next farm but one. The son, Barefoot, continued on the plantation till his death in 1748 or 1749. Barefoot was the earliest known sheriff of Somerset, acting perhaps from 1711 to 1730. He married Mary Lawrence, who advertised the plantation in the "New York Gazette," Nov. 21, 1748, as of "about 330 acres," and she signed herself "Mary Brunson, on the premises." The executors were Mary Brunson and Thos. Lawrence, and his creditors were

referred to Sam'l Lawrence, of New York, and Thomas Lawrence, of Phila. Here we have the first change of the name to Brunson...

Margaret, Barefoot's sister, married John Van Vliet (which became Fleet) and had a son John, and a daughter Frances, who m. Jacob Wyckoff, of Six-Mile Run, and had two sons...

As to Daniel Brinson's father-in-law, Dr. Henry Greenland, he appeared at Newburyport, Mass., late in 1662. He was a close friend if not actually a relative of Dr. Walter Barefoote (or Barford, as the name is given in England) who came to Kittery, Maine, in 1656 or 1657...

Dr. Greenland removed to Kittery, Me., in 1666, and in September, 1673, he was fined £20 and banished from the Province. He is said to have "sailed away" to Piscataway in New Jersey, taking the name of his region [Piscataqua] with him. Here is a distinct statement and apparently the correct one of how the name came to New Jersey, for Piscataway, it is to be remembered, was a territory nearly as large as Middlesex county, and running from the sea to the East and West Jersey line, taking in also the Middlesex portion of Princeton. He stepped into positions of trust and honor in his new home, being Captain of a Piscataway company in 1675, and Justice in 1681. He lived at the Ford, or crossing-place on the Raritan. (William H. Benedict, "The Brunson (Brinson—Brynson) Family," *Somerset County Historical Quarterly* [hereinafter *SCHQ*], [Vol. III] [1914])

At the end of the seventeenth century a very few pioneers were indeed following the Indian trails to new lands on the Millstone. The earliest settler of the Millstone Valley was Henry Greenland, a doctor of physic and surgery. His house, or part of it (for in two hundred and eighty some years it has undergone many changes), still exists [as The Greenland-Brinson-Gulick House] at 1082 Kingston Road, Princeton, near the old Kingston Bridge. This road was the Assunpink Indian Trail or the Old Dutch Trail, the early path from the Raritan to the Delaware.

In the Piscataway Township Record Book now in the Rutgers University Library the first item is dated October 26, 1683: "At Towne Meeting then held, George Drake and Hopewell Hull chose overseers for ye High-Waye, and y<sup>e</sup> there be a Cartbridge by Higginnes, a footbridge by Rehoboth Gannets, and a ffoot bridge at Stony brook, goinge to Greenlands." One must remember that for a time Piscataway Township included most of the Millstone River and the lower part of Stony Brook. (*Menzies*, 42)

There is an early account of travel by the Assunpink Trail in 1679 by the Dutchmen, of Labadist cult, Jasper Dankers, or Danckaerts, with his companion Peter Sluyter. [Dankers wrote:]

...arrived at Pescatteway, the last English village in New Jersey...  
We rode about two English miles through Pescatteway, to the house of one Mr. Greenland who kept an ordinary [tavern] there.  
We had to pass the night here, because it was the place of crossing

the Milstoons [Millstone] River, which they called the falls. Close by there, also, was the dwelling of some Indians, who were of service to Mr. Greenland, in many things. We were better lodged and entertained here, for we slept upon a good bed...

Although Dankers refers here to the Millstone he as clearly come only to the Raritan where Dr. Henry Greenland, at that time, kept a tavern on the north side of the river (at New Brunswick near present-day Johnson's Pond)... (*Menzies*, 39).

... at a Council of the Board of Proprietors held at Perth Amboy on November 22, 1692, there was presented a

Petition of Henry Greenland for a patent of 400 acres of land granted him by Governor Lawrie to settle on at a half penny per acre for accommodation of travelers, where he now lives on the Millstone River in the County of Middlesex, he having paid the Indian Purchase himself by Governor Lawrie's order and warrant, but could not have patent because of the uncertainty whether it would fall in East or West Jersey until now that the division line is settled. Agreed and ordered that he have a warrant to the Surveyor General to lay out the same to him as desired in order having a patent for it, he paying one-half penny per acre for the said 400 acres to commence from the 25th day of may in the year 1685.

In short, Henry Greenland had a tavern on the Millstone River when he was required to pay quitrent on his property there from March 25, 1685. But why should he have not paid from 1683 when the "ffootbridge" is mentioned? Perhaps because the first meeting of the Council of the Board of Proprietors was held on April 9, 1685, and possibly back payments were not required to antedate that year, but began on the first of that year, which was March 25th, old style. Thus Henry Greenland may have had a couple of years of free use of his property.

The original part of the house at 1082 Kingston Road is in the center... the joists of unfinished oak with the bark still clinging to them may well be part of Henry Greenland's tavern. (*Menzies*, 42-43)

The Greenland-Brinson-Gulick House of Princeton Township,

the oldest house in the Millstone Valley, was begun before 1683 by Henry Greenland (center section). Possibly his grandson Barefoot Brinson added the wing at this end. When Major John Gulick bought the place in 1797 he probably built the more elegant part of the house at the far end. This part runs to carved Adamesque fireplaces, and is generally more spacious... The Gulick family, descendants of New Netherland [another ancestral family of the compiler], still live in the historic Greenland-Brinson-Gulick house, where the seventeenth century

Division Line treat was signed so many years ago. (*Menzies*, caption to photo, 149)

Children, christened in Membury Parish, Devonshire, England, surname *Greenland*:

- \*
  - ii. FRANCES<sup>2</sup>, b. about 1653; d. Princeton, Somerset Co., NJ 1750-1756; m. 8 August 1681 Daniel<sup>1</sup> Brinson, b. Membury Parish, Devonshire, England 8 Sep 1653, d. Middlesex, Somerset Co., NJ about 1696; direct ancestors of the compiler; see *Daniel Brinson of Middlesex, New Jersey* for more information; m. (2) John Horner.
  - iii. HENRY, b. about 1655; living in 1703 (John F. Hagaman, "Princeton and Its Institutions," *SCHQ* [Vol. I]).
  - iv. MARY, b. London, England ca. 1657; m. Cornelius Longvelt/Longfield (*SCHQ*).



## **Index**

This is a complete every-name index for the entire document; each woman is indexed under her maiden name and her married name(s). A question mark, (?), indicates an unknown maiden name.