

Chapter 6

The Dancing Master

Cornelius presents something of a diversion in this series of farmers. He was born of a farmer but took to the farming life only reluctantly. In another time and place he would likely have been an artist. An artistic temperament certainly showed in his love of dancing. The best we can say of his birth is that it took place around 1729 on his father's farm in New Jersey, the exact date of it and the name of his mother being unknown.¹ Until evidence is found in something like a long-lost register of a Dutch church or a family history these questions will remain unanswered. He was quite a figure on the dance floor at social events it would seem, and noticed by more than one lady, for he was married twice. His younger brother Tunis, it was, who stayed on the homestead, inheriting it on his father's death. Late in life he would be dragged by his second wife to Virginia. He would die there in 1791 at about the age of sixty-three.

The stories of Cornelius, and especially of his son John, are intertwined with the history of the Indian wars of the period, so a few words are in order about Indians. In the 1730s, before the troubles began, the settlers of New Jersey lived in more-or-less equanimity with the local tribe, the Delaware, who had inhabited that part of New Jersey for a century. The Delaware had a burial ground not far from the family farm, and Cornelius as a little boy would have seen them burying their dead, sitting upright and covered with earth and stones to form a little pyramid. He would have seen them on occasional returns to their old haunts, walking silently along the creek that bordered the family farm. It was common for a family group to appear at the door of their cabin holding out wooden bowls and ladles they had carved to exchange for the luxuries of milk and butter. But after 1750, and most especially by the time of Braddock's defeat in the summer of 1755, most of them had left New Jersey to place their fortunes with the Shawnee in Pennsylvania.

In spite of being children of illiterate parents and spending a childhood in a backwoods place, Cornelius and his brother learned to read and write. Perhaps they attended the school kept by Francis Toular (or Foular) in Amwell, or the one by Johannes Pampus under the auspices of the German Church at Larison's Corner. "Scholars" were occupied for eight hours a day there, which included two recesses of fifteen minutes each and a two-hour noonspell. We know from inventories that the brothers owned books. They would insist on schooling for their sons.

Cornelius was a social animal, often seen at a party that accompanied a christening or a wedding. One account describes him as a "French dancing master, so light upon his feet, 'tis said, he could perform upon a mirror without breaking it".² When a party got going and the effects of the hard cider, homemade beer or applejack kicked in, out came the stalk fiddle, the flute or the fife. Scots and Irish would break into song from their homeland and Germans would respond with ballads of the Rhineland. Spinning frolics frequented by single men and women on the lookout for mates often closed with a "going home with the girls in the morning". "Kissing parties" were also very popular in the homes of the not too Presbyterian or strict Methodist.

Dancing was very popular in the Delaware country as early as the 1730s, and not just among the young. Philadelphia society regarded dancing as a gentleman's accomplishment and had their sons instructed by proper dancing masters. A "French Dancing Master" was expected to know the latest fashion, be it a French Minuet, a new Rigadoon, the paspy, Spanish fandango, "Allemand vally's, De la cours, or a Devonshire jig". This kind of activity moved west with the people.

1 One source of evidence connecting Tunis, Cornelius, and John Quick—father, son, and grandson—are signatures on documents. See Figure 2 of this chapter and Figure 3 of Chapter 5 in Part II.

2 This quotation appears in G. C. Wickham, *A Memorial to the Pioneer Women of the Western Reserve* (Cleveland, 1899), 708, in a story about the Quimbys (the children of Cornelius's second wife from a previous marriage).

It may have been indifference to farming and love of dancing that led to a falling out with his father. He left home around 1750. He lived as a young bachelor in the “great swamp” a few miles northwest of the family farm in what is now Kingwood Township. The area here is a tableland with a thin layer of topsoil covering dense clay and bedrock that holds the water, so in the 18th century the land was swampy and forested, good mostly for the cutting of wood to make charcoal. A lot of the charcoal went to iron forges that were then being brought into operation in the northern part of the county. Many farmers with marginal land survived in this way.³ Before long Cornelius would be drawn into the iron smelting trade in one way or other.

There is a record of him having a servant, very likely indentured. In April 1752 he ran off in some of Cornelius’s clothing, or so it would seem. Cornelius was concerned enough for the man’s return to offer a reward in Benjamin Franklin’s Pennsylvania Gazette:

Run away on Sunday, the 12th inst. from Cornelius Quick, living in the Great-Swamp, in Hunterdon county; A servant man, this country born, named Moses Witten, about 22 years of age, a middle sized man, of a dark complexion; Had on when he went away, A light blue worsted jacket, lined in the skirts with shalloon, and the back side with brown linnen, leather breeches, with carved metal buttons, a pair of half-worn shoes, lately soal’d tied with strings. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have Three Pounds reward, paid by

Cornelius Quick ⁴

It is a pity we cannot know if the reward had its intended effect.

Cornelius must have lived in the great swamp off and on for more than twenty years, as other records survive of a man named Cornelius Quick there in 1758 and 1780. The first is a reference in the will of John Emley. In 1758 Emley willed his son John “the rest of that tract in the Great Swamp, on the south side of Cornelius Quick and John Biles”.⁵ The second are in tax lists from 1780: in January and February a “Quick, Cornelius swamp” was taxed on 150 acres of land, 3 horses and 2 horned cattle. In June 1780 he was taxed on 75 acres of land, 3 horses, 2 horned cattle and 4 hogs.⁶ His name does not appear on subsequent lists, suggesting he moved away. I shall return to the year 1780 in due course, and the reason for the disappearance of his name. But in any case the references surely pertain to the same person, and surely to our Cornelius.

In the meantime he was married. This happened more than likely around 1754. The name of his wife is, strictly speaking, unprovable, as no record of the marriage has been found. But we do have circumstantial evidence. In May 1753 his friend Adolphus Crishan (or Corstion) died. Adolphus and wife Sarah had possibly just been married, for they had no children (at least none are named in the administration papers of Crishan’s estate). Sarah, it would seem, had no male kin for she called upon Cornelius Quick of Kingwood “farmer” to be a co-administrator along with herself and Andries Johnson of Amwell “farmer”. Appraisers of the estate were Johnson, Joseph King, a Quaker from Bethlehem Township and King’s son-in-law Mansfield Hunt of Kingwood Township.

3 P. O. Wacker in *The Musconetcong Valley of New Jersey* (Rutgers, 1968) describes some of the early mines and iron forges in what is now Greenwich Township, Warren County. Martin Ryerson, one-time member of the Presbyterian Church in Amwell, owned one of them. Snell, 301. Robert Johnston owned an iron furnace at present day Bloomsbury, which by 1761 used iron and wood carted from the south side of Musconetcong Mountain. See also Snell, 461.

4 NJ Archives, 1st Series, 19, 148. Many such advertisements described clothing in this detail.

5 BAHT, Will 524J. His son John may have been the John Emley who dug Cornelius Quick’s grave in Pennsylvania in 1792.

6 BAHT, Amwell Twp. Rateables for January, February and June, 1780.

litigation as late as the spring of that year.⁹ It is hardly a stretch to think an activity that lasted more than a year making necessary frequent meetings and consultations led to friendship and then to marriage.

From the will of
Adolphus Crishan,
New Jersey
29 May 1753 ¹⁰

From the Marriage Bond
and Licence of
Cornelius Quick and
Elizabeth Quimby,
New Jersey
2 July 1772 ¹¹

From the Will of
Tunis Quick,
Hunterdon County,
New Jersey
22 September 1770 ¹²

From the Will of
Cornelius Quick,
Washington County,
Pennsylvania
27 September 1787 ¹³

Figure 2. *Cornelius Quick: Evidence in Signatures, 1753-1787. There can be little doubt these signatures put down over a period of thirty-four years were made by one and the same person.*

No record of a land sale has been found in support of Cornelius's residence in Kingwood Township. According to the inventory of his estate Crishan owned 189 acres of land in Amwell. Assuming Cornelius did marry Crishan's widow he would have gained control of the property under English law.¹⁴ The land must have been sold at one time or other but its deed or

9 Administration was granted on 6 December 1753. On 23 May 1754, "Cornelius Quick and Sarah Corstion admrs. of Adolph Corstion" sued a Phillip Northwilk for debt of £207 in the Court of Common Pleas. MCPH, 7, 59. If the two were married it would have been after May 1754.

10 Will of Adolphus Crishan BAHT, Will 329J on LDS463005. The bond was witnessed by Thomas Spencer, Elinor Wood (her mark), Joseph King and Mansfield Hunt.

11 BAHT, Hunterdon Co. Marriage Bond Q, 177 on LDS888707. A marriage bond and a marriage licence were very often issued at the same time. They were issued only to people who were not members of an established church, such as Quakers or Baptists, or to people who were not of the same faith. The bond was generally for the sum of £500 payable to the Governor of New Jersey in the event the male party reneged on his promise of marriage.

12 Will of Tunis Quick, BAHT, Will 929J.

13 Will of Cornelius Quick, Courthouse, Washington Co. Pa., Will 1-Q-1797. A copy is on LDS863624.

14 This would have happened provided there were no children. But there is thin evidence there was a son, and that person was Joshua Corshon. A Joshua Corshon became a sheriff and merchant of Hunterdon County. Born in about 1746, he was a close friend of the Quick family, especially of Tunis, Cornel-

conveyance has not been found.

(a) 

(a) and (b) are two examples from the will of Adolphus Crishan, New Jersey 29/31 May 1753. Cornelius Quick was a co-administrator (reference is given in footnote 10)

(b) 

(c) 

(c) From a bill due Cornelius Quick by Quindrel Jacendre and Christy Mann, 29 April 1773, found in the administration papers of Cornelius Quick's estate. The document contains John Quick's signature (reference is given in footnote 13)

(d) 

(d) From the will of Andries Johnston, Greenwich Township, Sussex County, New Jersey 19 February 1777. (Reference is given in footnote 20).

Figure 3. *Andries (Andrew) Johnson: Evidence in Signatures, 1753-1777. These four signatures of Andries or Andrew Johnson (spelled both ways) connect Cornelius with Greenwich and also with his son John. Andries was his brother-in-law, having married his sister Sarah.*

The difficulty in establishing just where Cornelius lived in this period would be explained if he had not been a landowner, but a squatter or a tenant. A tenant paid rent to, or sharecropped with, a landowner or proprietor. A squatter paid no rent at all, a situation made possible in Hunterdon County by indifferent and distant landowners. My best guess is that Cornelius and Adolphus worked farms as neighbors some four miles southeast of Baptistown near the present hamlet of Croton (Figure 1).

That Sarah Crishan was Cornelius's wife is also supported by the likely birthyears of his children. Cornelius and wife had seven children between 1754 and 1766 (Table 2): John (1754), Catherine (1756), Elizabeth (1758), Rebecca (1760), Jemaima (1762), Mary (1764), and Sarah (1766). These dates are all approximate. The family may have attended the church at Pleasant Ridge along with Cornelius's father and brother; but no trace of their presence has actually been found in any church record.

The task of following Cornelius's whereabouts in the next two decades is complicated by the fact that he seems to have spent time in Greenwich Township near Phillipsburg, in what was then called Sussex County, but which is today part of Warren County. His brother-in-law Andries Johnson lived there and may have encouraged him to move north for the opportunity. (The

ius's brother. The fact that the conveyance of Crishan's land in the name of Crishan (Corshon) or Cornelius Quick has not been found would be explained if the land went to Joshua when he came of age. More details of Joshua Corshon and his descendants can be found in EAmwell.

evidence is given on the next page.)

The Andres (Andrew) Johnson Family, ca. 1750-1777

According to the evidence Andries Johnson was a son of John Johnson Jr. of Maidenhead Township in Hunterdon County.¹⁵ Sometime in the 1750s he married Sarah, Cornelius's sister. Andries and Sarah had at least two children: Court and David. Where they moved to in Sussex County and when is not known exactly, but tax records place them in Greenwich Township, Sussex County, in September 1774. They each owned 200 acres of land and had eight or nine horses and cattle.¹⁶ They may have had something to do with an iron forge at present Bloomsbury owned by Robert Johnston, as when Andries died in Greenwich in February or March 1777 Robert Johnston was a witness to his will.¹⁷ No proof exists that Andries Johnson was related to Robert Johnston, but that likelihood is very strong.

Sometime in the period 1766-1771 Sarah died, for in 1772 Cornelius remarried. His new wife, like himself, had recently lost a spouse. Elizabeth Quimby (or Quinby) of Amwell was thirty-six and a truly remarkable lady. According to a Quinby Family genealogy she was born in about 1736, the daughter of a Dr. John Hall of "Northcastle, N.J.". She was first married to a Moses Holliday who claimed to be an Episcopal Bishop. The two had a son, also named Moses. But Moses Senior, it seems, had a wife and family in England, and when Elizabeth's father heard of this he "never permitted his daughter to see him, but raised and educated her son (named for his father, Moses Holliday)...".¹⁸ Presumably this meant divorce. In 1758 or thereabouts, she married Ephraim Quimby, a local farmer, and had eight children: Daniel, Samuel, Ephraim Junior and five daughters.¹⁹ Ephraim's farm was on Lockatong Creek not far from the farm of John Quick, Cornelius's uncle. Quimby died in August or September 1767.²⁰

Cornelius and Elizabeth would have met sometime between 1767 and 1771 if not before. She was probably still attending the Baptist Church in Baptistown, which she had been frequenting since Ephraim's death. She was baptized there on 10 October 1767.²¹ Baptistown was a short

15 An abstract of John Johnson's 1752 will is in NJ Archives, 1st Series, 32, 178.

16 BAHT, Greenwich Twp. Rateables, September 1774.

17 An abstract of Andries Johnson's will is in NJ Archives, 1st Series, 34, 273. Andrew Johnston of Greenwich Township, Sussex County, willed son Court "One Third of All my Real Estate Lying and being in the County aforesaid, and Lately Purchased from Cornelius Vanhorn... he paying yearly... the Sum of twenty five pounds Until the Whole Purchase Money is paid off."

18 H. C. Quinby, *Genealogical History of the Quinby (Quimby) Family in England and America* (New York, 1915), 123. The place name "Northcastle" does not occur in modern New Jersey. This may refer to that part of New Jersey on the Delaware River opposite New Castle in the county of the same name in Delaware.

19 A record survives that may actually mark the very time of their meeting. In October 1757 in the court of Common Pleas of Hunterdon County she testified as Elizabeth Hall for the defence in the case of "Hannah Lewis Survivor of Robert Pearson Decd. vs. Barney Vanamey". An Ephraim Quimby gave evidence for the plaintiff. A Tunis and Jacob Quick were jurors. MCPH, 8, 116 and 117.

20 An abstract of the Quimby will is in NJ Archives, 1st Series, 33, 340. It was witnessed by Adam Hall (some relation of Elizabeth), Peter Rettinghousen Jr., and William Rettinghousen. Peter and William Rettinghousen were sons of Peter Rettinghousen (Rittenhouse) Sr. of Amwell. William Rettinghousen's son, Elijah, married Sarah, Cornelius's daughter.

21 Kingwood Baptist Church Record Book (1742-1824), reproduced in P. B. D'Autrechy, *Some Records of Old Hunterdon County* (Trenton, 1979). Peter and William Rittenhouse of the previous footnote were also members of the church.

horseback ride from the Quimby farm.²²

It could not have been long before Elizabeth came under the spell of our Cornelius. Cornelius was no Baptist (or one who could expect to be married in a Baptist church). Thus it happened that Cornelius, described as “of Greenwich” and Elizabeth Quimby, were married by the Rev. William Frazer at his house in Ringoes on 2 July 1772.²³ Since neither was Anglican, Frazer married them “by licence” in his capacity as JP. Tunis Junior, Cornelius’ brother, witnessed the ceremony and co-sponsored the marriage bond. His father, Tunis senior, may have been present though there is no evidence of it (the reference is given in footnote 11).

Upon his marriage to Elizabeth, Cornelius’s family more than doubled in size. His own children were a little older than Elizabeth’s—excepting Moses Holliday, her first born, who was then in his late teens or twenties.²⁴ Cornelius most likely brought his younger children to live in Elizabeth’s house on the Quimby farm. Between 1772 and 1775 the two had children of their own: Tunis and Hannah. Cornelius named Tunis after his own father, which could be taken as a gesture of conciliation. As it happened his father died in January 1774. Cornelius played his part in settling his estate. On 16 December he received a legacy of £200 (the reference is given in footnote 12).

Outside Amwell events were brewing that would soon affect our family. By 1774 rumors were circulating throughout the thirteen colonies of a coming conflict with England. Through the previous decade a series of acts passed by England to raise much-needed revenue had met with stiff opposition from the colonists. Resistance grew from grumbling to rebellion. As early as 1766 Committees of Correspondence had been formed in the various counties and townships of New Jersey to spread information and to influence opposition to the “hated acts”. The passage of the “Intolerable Acts” early in 1774 further inflamed the republican-minded. The First Continental Congress met in Philadelphia in September 1774. In Hunterdon County a committee was organized and met at John Ringo’s house on 18 January 1775. On 19 April armed hostilities erupted at the Battle of Lexington and Concord in Massachusetts between regular British soldiers and hastily assembled minutemen. Cornelius could hardly have been oblivious to these events.

The Provincial Congress of New Jersey met on 23 May 1775 to draw up plans for a militia and to raise money for its support. All able bodied men between the ages of sixteen and fifty were required to serve (excepting those forbidden by religious principles). In June George Washington was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces of the “United Colonies”. Soon afterwards came the Battle of Bunker Hill. On 17 July 1776 the New Jersey Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence. On 6 December Governor William Franklin (Benjamin’s son, a loyalist) dissolved the colonial legislature of New Jersey.

Reactions to independence varied from family to family and from person to person throughout Hunterdon County. To many it was a daring, unique idea. Many citizens would have chosen to be neutral if they had any real choice. But outright loyalist, or what was then called Tory sentiment was mostly contained in the northern and most isolated part of the county—in the hills of the Musconetcong, in particular. We do not know if this included the Johnson and Cornelius Quick families in Greenwich Township that lay just beyond the hills.

Indeed, we must search for any sign of our family’s reaction to the issues that led to war. Prior to 1772 and perhaps for a few years afterwards, Cornelius did live in the highlands of Greenwich in an area that yielded a good many men to fight on the loyalist side. Yet there is

22 She naturally met fellow parishioners, among whom numbered Cornelius Quick and wife Susanna. Cornelius was a son of the John Quick of Lockatong Creek. I mention him now because he will eventually become the lady’s fourth husband! This story must wait for the end of this chapter.

23 The Pa. Mag. of Hist. and Biog., 12 (1888), 226. We are fortunate to have this record as it is part of the only surviving fragment of the Rev. Frazer’s register.

24 Moses Holliday, having no stake in the Quimby farm, left New Jersey for Pennsylvania in about 1767. There will be more on this man in Part II.

evidence to suggest that he and his wife spent the years 1776 to 1779 on the Quimby farm. Though Cornelius was forty-seven in 1776, and liable for militia service, no record has been found proving beyond doubt that he did serve in any capacity—on the British or the American sides.²⁵

Eventually, the war reached the far west of Jersey in and around Amwell and forced many people there to make hard choices. The Americans, having suffered a mauling at the Battle of Long Island, retreated in November 1776 across New Jersey through Somerset and Hunterdon Counties, and across the Delaware River into Pennsylvania opposite Trenton. The British and Hessian troops followed cautiously and arrived in Trenton on 8 December. An attack ordered by Washington on Christmas night inflicted heavy casualties on the British. Early in January the Americans bypassed the main British army under Cornwallis to strike a smaller British body at Princeton, also inflicting heavy losses. The Americans then escaped through Somerset to Morristown where they took up winter quarters. The British wintered at New Brunswick.

Between November 1776 and the Battle of Princeton, thousands of Jerseymen deserted the rebel forces to return to their homes. Many citizens of Hunterdon, fearing for the safety of their farms and families, took “protection papers” from British officers, papers proclaiming their loyalty to the crown. Others demonstrated their loyalty more actively by fighting for the British. The Battle of Trenton, however, went well for the Americans and greatly raised their morale.

The season of 1777, however, went badly for the Americans. In September great losses were suffered at the Battle of Brandywine in southeastern Pennsylvania. On the 26th of that month the British occupied Philadelphia. The Battle of Germantown on 4 October was also a disaster for the American forces. About the only encouraging event of the year for them was the surrender of Burgoyne to the American Gen. Gates at Saratoga, New York, also in October. The terrible winter of 1777-78 was spent in squalid conditions at Valley Forge.

The season of 1778 began with victory for the Americans at the Battle of Monmouth, New Jersey, on 28 June. But the British under Sir Henry Clinton slipped away in the night and escaped to New York City. In the winter of 1778-79, Washington moved his army to Westchester County, New York, to canton in various places. In the following year operations took place along the Hudson River above New York City.

Though there is ample evidence to prove members of the extended family served in the American militia, that evidence does not extend to the fifty-year-old Cornelius or his twenty-five-year-old son, John. In December 1779 Cornelius and Elizabeth were living in Amwell and attempting to wind up Ephraim’s estate, now dead a dozen years. On 22 December, the following notice appeared in the Trenton *New Jersey Gazette*:

Notice is hereby given to all persons that are indebted to the estate of Ephraim Quimby, late of Amwell, deceased, are hereby desired to make their appearance at the house of the subscribers in

25 Evidence seems to show Cornelius was no loyalist. In 1778 inquisitions were taken by the local Committees of Safety to decide on the disposition of the property of persons known to have joined the loyalist cause. It may have been our Cornelius who was involved in two such inquisitions, in the case of a Thomas Skelton and a Joseph Smith. The latter record reads: “Hunterdon An Inquisition taken and made at Flemington... County the tenth day of June in the year one thousand Seven hundred and Seventy Eight by the oaths of Joseph Reading Esq. Joseph Higgins, ... Cornelius Quick ...Derrick Hoggland... Garret Schank... Tunis Quick... upon their oaths aforesaid say that Joseph Smith late of Amwell... did... about the month of December in the year one thousand Seven hundred & Seventy Six go to the army of the king of Brittan...” HCHS, Hunterdon County Clerk’s Copy of the Inquisitions against the Loyalists. Forfeited Estates, Sheriff’s Bonds, Etc., 73. Our Cornelius may have dealt with this Joseph Smith earlier, for on 10 February 1772, a Joseph Smith borrowed £2.10 from Cornelius Quick. Cornelius’s son John witnessed the bill and signed the paper. See Figure 3 of Chapter 5 in Part II. Smith was found guilty of treason and had his lands sold by the state. ACQ lists a number of men named Cornelius Quick with revolutionary war records.

Amwell, on Monday the 10th day of January next..., to discharge... their several accounts...; and all persons that have any just demands against the said estate... are desired to bring in their respective accounts...

Cornelius Quick Executors
Elizabeth Quick

N.B. If any person have any demands against the above-named Cornelius Quick, upon other accounts, they are desired to bring them in.

Amwell, December 10.²⁶

This shows pretty strongly that Cornelius and Elizabeth were winding up personal business in preparation for a move. Tax records bear this out. Cornelius possessed 150 acres of land in the months of January and February 1780, but only 75 acres in June, so the man was in all likelihood in the process of selling his possessions.

Our next record of the two is in western Pennsylvania. It was likely in the summer of 1780 that they made their way west. But they did not, I think, go alone. Moses Holliday, surely, and possibly John Quick as well, rode east from their homes in Pennsylvania for the purpose of leading a large family group, consisting probably of Cornelius, Elizabeth, their children, the Hall and Rittenhouse families and others.²⁷ They probably made their way out the Braddock Road through Pittsburgh to the Big Travis Creek area on the border between Washington County, Pennsylvania, and Yohogania (pronounced Yukka-gania) County, Virginia (now Hancock County, West Virginia). Daniel, Samuel, and Ephraim Quimby Junior, now adults, were left behind, for the time being, on the Quimby farm.

I shall be explaining the business of settling and acquiring land in the “western country” in detail in Part II. Suffice it to be said here that land warrants, titles, and tomohawk claims on land were bought and sold like modern stocks.²⁸ The following description of how Cornelius obtained his land is complicated and requires careful telling. The telling could be more important than one might think at first because of the names mentioned, providing connections between the Quick, Holliday and Quimby families.

Cornelius obtained his first piece of land from Moses Holliday. The land was part of a 500 acre grant based on Virginia treasury land warrant 8234 issued on 4 March 1782 to William Harris, a warrant that Moses Holliday purchased. Holliday then sold 230 of the 500 acres to Cornelius Quick and 180 acres to Edward King. On 8 January 1783 Edward King was duly entered in the land book of Yohogania County for 310 acres “on lands adjg. [adjoining] Abrm. Croxton on Hardins run and lands claimed by Mat. Ritchie & Geo. Beeler”.²⁹ On the same day Cornelius was entered for 100 acres “on lands adjg. Beeler & the tempy line on Hardins Creek waters”. But sometime in the following year and a half Cornelius bought out Edward King. So on 14 December 1784 the entries were changed in the land book to read 410 acres for Cornelius Quick “on waste lands claimed by Mat. Ritchie on the two sides & land claimed by Surgus, Capt. Wm. Barr & the tempy line”, lands including Cornelius’s original 230 acres. Cornelius it would seem had the money to buy land, but whether he worked it is another matter.

26 NJ Archives, 2nd Series, 4, 114. The New Jersey Gazette was printed in Trenton.

27 Moses Holliday is thought to have married Elizabeth Higgins at about this time. See NJ Archives, 1st Series, 35, 193 (Will of Joseph Higgins).

28 For background material I have borrowed from the classic sourcebook by S.J. and E.H. Buck, *The Planting of Civilization in Western Pennsylvania* (U. of Pittsburgh Press, 1939).

29 WVU, Brooke Co. Court Records, Land Entry Book, 151, 15. The volume number is a modern fixture. The book was entitled “Brooke Co.” also at a late date. The land entries (reading front to back) and the surveys (reading back to front) were made at a time when the land in question was in Yohogania County, and then later (1776), Ohio County. Brooke County was carved from Ohio County in 1796.

Cornelius's land would eventually fall into the state of West Virginia, bordered on its east side by the West Virginia-Pennsylvania state line. It was a short horseback ride north of his son John's land (Figure 4). The land was surveyed by William Sinclair, deputy surveyor of Yohogania County, on 31 August 1785 and the certificate of survey issued on 30 July 1786.

Just how long Cornelius worked his land is open to question, but I think it wasn't long. By 1786, when he was fifty-seven, he was probably living with his son John and his family on Kings Creek.³⁰

Table 1. *Extracts from Tax Lists of Washington County, Pennsylvania, 1781-1793. A selection of Quick and related family members are included for reference.*

Township	Year	Type of Tax	Selected Names and Items Taxed	Notes
Cecil	1781	State and Country Taxes	Elijah Rettinghouse, 2 horses 2 cattle	(a)
Cecil	1784		Elijah Rittenhouse; William Turner	
Dickenson	1785		James Quick	(b)
Hanover	1786		William Castleman; James Kennedy (single freeman)	
Dickenson	1787	Duplicate List Valuation	James Quick (name crossed out)	
Hanover	1787		Wm. Castleman, 200 Ac. 1 horse 2 cows	
Hanover	1789		Cornelious Quick , Exon?	
Hanover	1789		Cornelious Quick 150 Ac. 1 horse 1 cow	
Hanover	1791	Reats	Wm. Castleman 1 horse 2 cows	
Fallowfield	1791		Cornelious Quick 100 Ac. 2 horses 2 cows	
			Joseph Hall 230 Ac. 2 horses 2 cows	
			Samuel Quimby 130 Ac. 2 horses 2 cows	
Hanover	1792		Ephraim Quimby 70 Ac. (single man)	
Fallowfield	1792		Wm. Castleman 100 Ac. 2 horses 2 cows	
Fallowfield	1793		Cornelious Quick 36 Ac.	(c)
			Samuel Quimby 150 Ac. 2 horses 2 cows	
			Ephrom Quimby 75 Ac.	

Notes:

The first entry here is from Pa. Arch., 3rd Series, 22; All others are from Mss, Law Library, Wash. Co. Courthouse. The taxes were essentially of two kinds. A "State and Country Tax" was a kind of head tax, paid by a male of legal age. A "Valuation" or "Reat" was based on land and possessions, such as horses and cows.

- (a) Cornelius Quick's son-in-law.
- (b) James Quick could be the grandfather of Spencer Records Quick (footnote 13 of Chapter 2 in Part II).
- (c) This is the second Cornelius Quick who married Elizabeth (Hall/Holliday/Quinby/Quick) after the death of our Cornelius Quick in 1791. For more information see *The Evidence for Cornelius Quick son of John* later in this chapter.

By this year most of his children from his first marriage were grown and had families of their own. Cornelius and Elizabeth Quimby's two children, Tunis and Hannah, were now thirteen and twelve, respectively. It seems reasonable to suppose that now approaching his sixties, and with no strong sons living at home, he was reluctant to attempt to clear his land on Hardins Run by himself. He, and especially Elizabeth, might have thought it prudent in the light of the Indian troubles to help work the land of his son, John, or to live away from the frontier altogether. Thus I think the two divided their time between Kings Creek with his son John, and Pigeon Creek with her sons Moses Holliday and the Quimby boys and their families (who in the meantime had

30 Cornelius was almost certainly not living on the property at the time, as he did not participate in the survey and received the certificate of survey nearly a year later. WVU, Brooke Co. Court Records, Land Entry Book, 151, 168. This is in the survey section of the book. See the previous note. Though Cornelius and John Quick's names are not listed in the index, "Mr. John Quick's survey" appears most definitely on page 115. Let this be a lesson to those who depend too closely on indexes!

moved west).

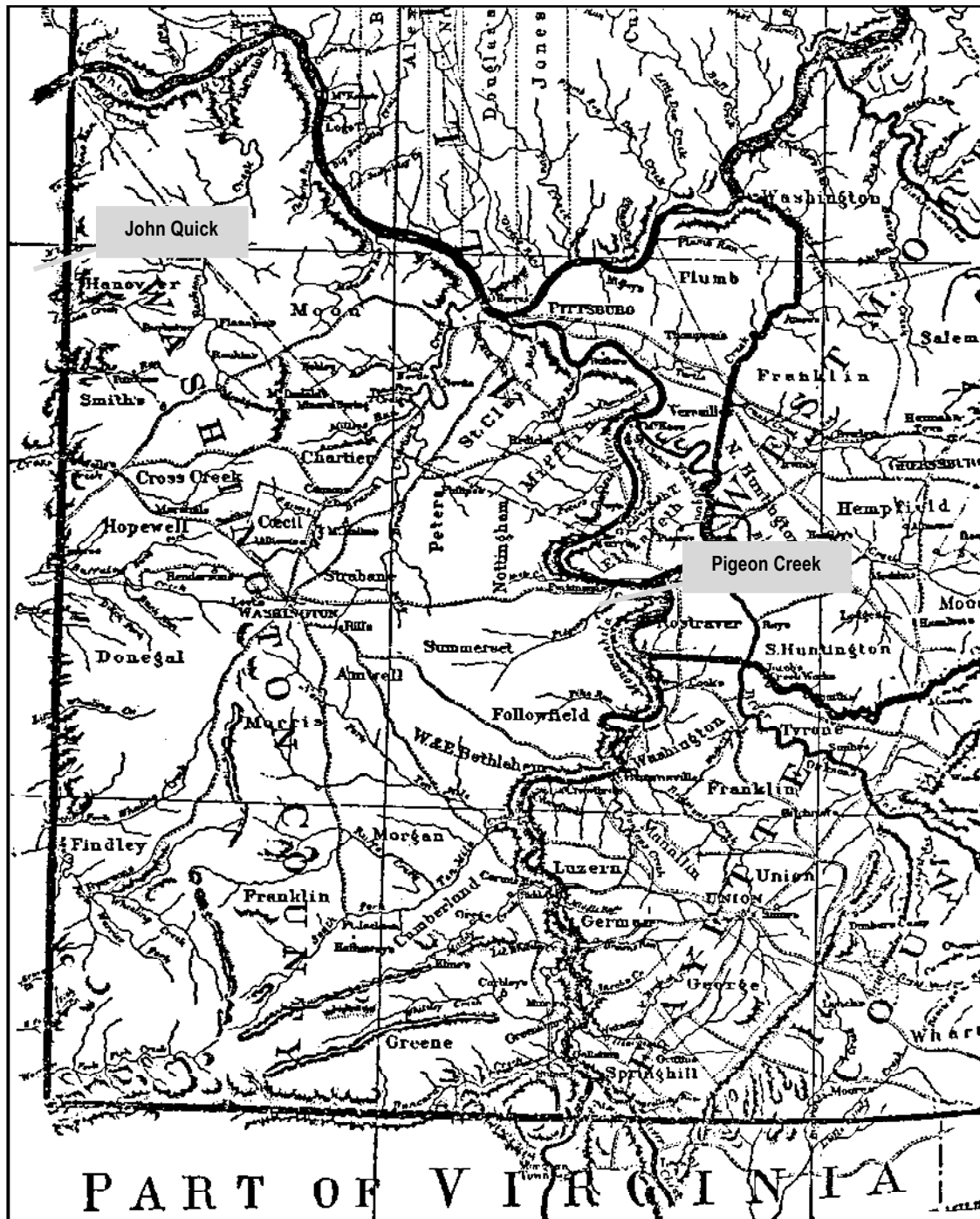


Figure 4. Portion of a Map of the State of Pennsylvania. The properties of Cornelius and son John lay in the upper left hand corner in Virginia just west of the line opposite Hanover Township. Many New Jersey names can be seen here—Hopewell, Amwell, and others. Adapted from the Reading Howell map, 1792, in Buck and Buck, footnote 28.

Table 2. *The family of Cornelius Quick and his two wives, 1754-1831. The order in which the children are listed is the order in which Cornelius names them in his 1787 will.*³¹

Tunis and (?) QUICK					
<p>his 1st, her 2nd Cornelius QUICK m prob 1754 = Sarah CRISHAN? (CORSTION?, CORSHON?) b prob 1729 New Jersey d bef 1772 prob New Jersey</p> <p>his 2nd, her 3rd m 2 Jul 1772 = Elizabeth (HALL/HALLIDAY) QUINBY Rev. Wm. Frazer by licence, Ringoes, NJ will 17 Sep 1787 b ca. 1736 prob New Jersey d ca. 15 Nov 1791 prob. Pigeon Creek, Pa. d ca. 1806 Warren, Ohio</p>					
John (a) b abt 1754 receives equal part of father's estate ³² m abt 1778 Elizabeth ?	Catherine (b) b abt 1756 receives equal part of father's estate m abt 1781 John (Joannes) DEWITT	Elizabeth (c) b abt 1758 receives equal part of father's estate plus £10 m abt 1784 Jonas SEELEY	Rebecca (d) b abt 1760 receives equal part of father's estate m ? ? HAWK	Jamaima (e) b abt 1762 receives equal part of father's estate m John RICHEY b Scotland 1752 d 1814 Nelson Co. Ky.	Mary (f) b abt 1764 receives equal part of father's estate m ? KING
Part II		Table 3		Table 4	
Sarah "Sally" (g) b abt 1759 receives equal part of father's estate m prob 1774/5 Elijah RITTENHOUSE b abt 1745 NJ		Tunis (h) b abt 1773 receives equal part of father's estate plus £20 age less than 16 on 1790 census. no issue?	Hannah (i) b abt 1775 receives equal part of father's estate prob d y no issue?		
Table 5					

Notes:

- ACQ designates John as F152 but the information he gives of him pertains to another John Quick. The story of our John Quick continues in Part II.
- ACQ designates Catherine twice: as E321 (b 17 Sep 1758) and F153. Our Catherine was married to Johannes DeWitt, a man Cornelius names as an executor of his will. Johannes and Catherine are probably the same Johannes Dewitt and Cattrina Quick who were admitted to the Presbyterian Church in Smithfield, Monroe County, Pennsylvania, on 20 September 1787. John Dewitt may have been a son of Ezekiel Dewitt, who was an early settler of western Pa. and whose name appears often in the court records of Ohio County.
- ACQ designates Elizabeth as F159 but gives no further information.
- ACQ designates Rebecca as F154 but gives no further information. Her married name in the will is not entirely clear. It looks like it could be Hawk or Hank. I am inclined to think the common spelling is Haak.
- ACQ designates Jemaima as F155 but gives no further information. Jamaima married a John Ritchie. See *More on Elizabeth and Jemaima*.
- ACQ designates Mary as F156 but gives no further information. Mary could have been married to one of the Kings of Kings Creek. John Quick settled on a pitch made originally by Edward King.
- ACQ designates Sarah as F157. Sarah married Elijah Rittenhouse around 1774 or 1775. They migrated with their family to Turkey Hill in St. Clair County, Illinois, around 1806. Elijah died there in about 1831.
- ACQ designates Tunis as F151a. One of these records may apply to him: "Quick, Tunis – Noncupative Will. Deed 6/3/1809 - Called Jno. H. Barnes to bedside - left all to wife. July 1809, Wm. Cooper witness". Scotts Papers (Ky. Hist. Soc., Frankfort, 1953), 17. "Wed. 27 Aug. 1817 - Died in this borough Sun. A.M. of a fever, Tunis Quick, aged 29 years." Citizen's Library, Washington, Pa., Examiner Record of Deaths and Marriages, 1, (1796-1833).
- ACQ designates Hannah as F158 but gives no further information. The fate of Tunis and Hannah is unknown. The settling of Cornelius's estate is noted in Wash. Co., Pa., Orphans Court, Vols A-C (1781-1836), B on LDS863632.

31 ACQ makes errors in conjunction with this family stemming mostly from his assumption there was only the one Cornelius Quick. See *The Evidence for Cornelius Quick the son of John* in this chapter.

32 John Quick did not receive his legacy because he left for Kentucky late in 1789 two years before his father's death.

More on Elizabeth and Jemaima

Elizabeth Cornelius did not name Elizabeth in his will, but he did, according to the papers he left, owe a Jonas Seeley £1.16.6 at the time of his death. Cornelius and his daughter must have been at odds. Jonas and Elizabeth must have been married in the Walpeck area of Sussex County, New Jersey, around 1784, so Elizabeth could not have accompanied her father and step-mother to Virginia. Jonas and Elizabeth came to Ohio County around 1788 (the year after Cornelius Quick made his will). According to ACQ a Jonas Seeley filed a claim on the estate of Cornelius Quick in Brooke County, West Virginia naming Cornelius' children: John, Thomas (Tunis) and five daughters including "Sarah (Quick) Rittenhouse, wife of Elijah". More details on the suit are given in *The Descent of Cornelius Quick's Land in Virginia*. In 1804 he moved his family to Missouri.³³

Table 3. *The Family of Jonas and Elizabeth (QUICK) SEELEY, ca. 1759-1850.*

Samuel and Mary SEELEY Cosikton District Northampton County, Pennsylvania					
Jonas SEELEY m abt 1784 prob Walpeck area, Sussex Co b abt 1759 d 10 Mar 1850 bur Salem Baptist Cemetery Ralls Co. MO			= Elizabeth QUICK b abt 1758 d 1830-1840 St. Louis Co., MO		
Catrina	Mary	Sarah	Rozanna J.	Alethea	Susan
b 14 Mar 1785 c 22 Aug 1785 Walpeck, Sussex Co., NJ	b 29 May 1787 c 3 Jun 1787 Walpeck Sussex Co., NJ	b 27 Jun 1789 Beech Bottom, Ohio Co., Va. m 15 Dec 1808 Green C. DEWITT St. Louis Co., MO Moved to Texas Apr 1826	b 28 May 1794 Ohio Co., Va.	b 1808 St. Louis Co., Missouri	b 1810 St. Louis Co., Missouri m ? Robert DILLARD

Jemima What records we have on Jemaima (Table 4) come from various websites. Being heresay it must be considered unproven. If the birthyears given are correct then Jemaima must have married John Ritchie around 1776, and possibly in West Virginia. The children's places of birth are given as Nelson County, Kentucky. If correct then John and Jemaima must have gone down the Ohio River to Kentucky before 1778. Their experience would have been known to John Quick and may have been provided additional motivation for his own move.

Table 4. *The Family of John and Jemaima (QUICK) RITCHIE, ca. 1752-1835.*

Scotland ?					
John RITCHIE m abt 1776 = Jemaima QUICK b abt 1752 Scotland b abt 1758 bur 1814 Nelson Co., KY d prob Nelson Co., KY					
all births purportedly in Nelson Co., KY					
Cornelius	John	Mary	Sarah	Eleanor	Jemima
d bef 20 Feb 1815	b 1778 d 1835	b 1782 d 1868 Tipton Co., IN	b 1784	b 1786 d bef 1814	b 1796 d May 1877
William John					
b 11 Dec 1798 d 21 Oct 1859					

33 I have borrowed facts on the Seeley family from Sharon Anne Dobyns Moehring's book, *The Gonzales Connection The History and Genealogy of the DeWitt and Jones Families* (Trafford Publishing, 2004). Thank you.

We do know from the administration papers of Cornelius Quick's estate that in 1787 or 1788 he rented his land to Ephraim Quimby, his stepson, and Thomas Bay, a neighbor.³⁴ Based on the Pennsylvania census of 1790³⁵ he had a wife and a son (no doubt Tunis) less than sixteen years old, and was still in possession of his land in Washington County.

More on Sarah

Sarah Of his siblings John Quick was probably the closest to Sarah because her husband, Elijah Rittenhouse, rode in the Pennsylvania militia, as did he. Sarah and Elijah were also married around 1775.

Table 5. *The Family of Elijah and Sarah (QUICK) RITTENHOUSE, ca. 1745-1831. This information has been taken from ACQ.*

Peter Rittenhouse					
Elijah RITTENHOUSE m abt 1775 = Sarah QUICK					
b abt 1745 NJ			b abt 1766 NJ		
d 1831 Turkey Hill, St. Clair Co., ILL			d prob ILL		
all births probably on Kings Creek in WVA					
Peter	Cornelius	Hannah	Mary	John	Sarah
b 3 Oct 1776 g 155	b 7 Sep 1778 g 156	b 6 Apr 1781 g 157	b 26 Nov 1783 g 158	b 7 May 1786 g 159	b 5 Dec 1788 g 160
Elizabeth	William	Catherine	Ruth	Elijah	Nancy
b 16 Jun 1791 g 161	b 7 Apr 1793 g 162	b 6 Aug 1795 g 163	b 17 Jun 1798 g 164	b 12 Feb 1801 g 165	b 25 Aug 1803 g 166

We shall see in Part II that his son John sold his farm on Kings Creek in the spring of 1789 to prepare for another move west. One can suppose that he intended to send word on where he eventually settled, on the quality and price of the land, and would have encouraged his father, stepmother and extended family to follow him. No doubt their separation in the fall of 1789, at a boatyard on the Ohio River, was made with hopeful wishes for the future, and above all, for safety.

Thus it was that in the spring of 1790 came news that could hardly have been worse. His son, daughter-in-law, and grandchildren had apparently been captured or slain by Indians. The event, even published in a Kentucky newspaper, ended what plans they may have had of moving further west. In the winter of 1790, at Elizabeth's prompting, he agreed to move east to the Pigeon Creek area—to be closer to their relatives, the Halls and the Quimbys. (This part of Pennsylvania was thickly settled by Baptists from west Jersey, a fact that would have made Elizabeth feel more at home there, in any case.) We know from will papers that in March 1791 Samuel Quimby and a man worked five and a half days hauling their household stuff on a four-horse wagon over a track across the hills, first to Catfish Camp and then east to Pigeon Creek. Meshach Case hauled the rest of their effects in July. In Pigeon Creek they rented a house from a James O'Donnel.

34 Ephraim Quimby Jr. and Thomas Bay charged Cornelius Quick's estate £29.18.6 for "five years rent for the real Estate of the said Decd." Reference is given in footnote 13. Samuel and Ephraim Quimby Jr. had just arrived in the west. In 1788 Samuel purchased land on Pigeon Creek from Hugh H. Brackenridge, a Pittsburg lawyer. In 1790 Ephraim bought a property from his half-brother, Moses Holliday, in the same area. Washington Co. Courthouse, Grantee Index of Deeds, 1781-1924. The fact that Bay charged 10s for "To goin into Virginia after property Two Days Feb. 15, 1792" implies the land was out-of-the-way and not actually lived upon.

35 First Census of the United States, 1790, Pennsylvania (Gen. Pub. Co., 1977). Our Cornelius is listed under the name Cornelius Quack.

This news of the fate of his oldest son and family must have come as a shock to Cornelius. And perhaps it hastened his death. In September 1791 he began to fail and around 17 November passed away.³⁶ A document in the administration papers reveal that Elizabeth, to ensure her dear husband was put away in the spirit in which he had lived (and in spite of, perhaps, her latent Baptist proclivities), ordered three gallons of good sippin' whiskey for the funeral and insisted the body be dressed in a new "baring shurt". Ephraim Quimby delivered the whiskey and charged the estate £1.1.0. The date was 17 November 1791. Christian Shouse built the coffin and John Emley, an old friend from Jersey, dug the grave. What eulogy, if any, was delivered by the Reverend John McMillan, pastor of the Pigeon Creek Presbyterian Church. But because the fate of John Quick was not known for sure, the estate would languish for six years before a final accounting.

The Will of Cornelius Quick, 1787 (footnote 13)

It is important to note that though the will is dated 17 September 1787, the estate was not closed until 1797:

I Give to my... wife Elizabeth Quick all the Household furniture thats now in her Possession together with an heifer four Sheep her Side Saddle and bridle, as Likewise ... forty pounds... this She is to have for her Suport during her widdowhood but if she should marry or Die it is all to be Divided Equally Amongst my children. Item, I Give to my Son Tunis Quick twenty pounds Currant and Lawful money of Pennsylvania. Item I Give my Daughter Elizabeth ten pounds... Item I give all my Real and personal Estate, Except the sums and goods above mentioned, to be divided Equally Amongst my Widow and my children viz. John Quick, Kathrine Dewitt, Rebeka Hawk (Hank?), Jamaima Richey, Mary King, Sarah Rittenhouse, Tunis Quick, Hannah Quick, Elizabeth Quick; ... I make and appoint Court Johnson John Quick John Dewitt to be Executors ... of the which three Executors any two is hereby Impowered to Act as the Executors of this my Last will and Testament...

Witnesses were Alexander McCoy, Andrew Johnson and Johnathan Johnson. Executors named were Court Johnson, John DeWitt and John Quick. Of the latter, Court Johnson was his nephew, John DeWitt his son-in-law. DeWitt and wife Catherine were probably still living at this time in Smithfield in present Monroe County, Pennsylvania. John Quick was, in 1787, still living on Kings Creek.

As it turned out John Quick would go down the Ohio River in 1789 so when Cornelius died in November 1791 Court Johnson and John DeWitt were left as executors. But on Court Johnson's death in January 1792 John DeWitt was left as the sole—known—surviving executor.³⁷

Elizabeth continued to live in Pigeon Creek. Since all of the administrators named in her husband's will were either ill or had moved away (Court Johnson would die in January 1792), her son Ephraim and a neighbor, Thomas Bay, received permission to administer the estate. For five growing seasons between 1792 and 1796 the two men worked Cornelius's land on Hardin's Run for a small rent (which they meticulously recorded as a debt on the estate). This attention to detail was probably followed in the expectation John Quick, the son, would some day return.

Elizabeth, at fifty-seven, was married for the fourth time. Amazingly she married another Cornelius Quick! This man was the gentleman referred to earlier as the Baptist. A first cousin of our Cornelius, he was known to Elizabeth from being a member of the Baptist Church that she attended in New Jersey, just after the death of her husband, Ephraim. This Cornelius (the son of

36 On 20 September 1791, Cornelious, apparently too weak to write his name, made his mark on a bill promising to pay the miller, Samuel Gonzalus, a certain sum for wheat and rye. The note was counter-signed by Ephraim Quimby (footnote 13).

37 City County Building, Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co. Wills, 1 (1789-1801), page 54, Will 18. Proved 20 January 1792 on LDS858898.

John) had arrived in the west in 1789 with his son Isaac. (His wife Susanna had probably died on the road while they were crossing the mountains.) They were married, no doubt in Pigeon Creek, in about 1793 when he was already in his sixties. He expired four years later in 1797. See *The Evidence for Cornelius Quick son of John*.

The Evidence for Cornelius Quick son of John

ACQ in his book mistakenly concluded that Elizabeth Quinby had been married to only the one Cornelius Quick when in fact there had been two. He then proceeded to combine the families of the two men and generally muddle the genealogy. In his defence both men were married to the same lady within a few years of one another and were first cousins. Thus not surprisingly, names of the one family appear in records of the other. Had he been aware of the history of the two men he would not have made this mistake.

Cornelius Quick and wife Susanah had been parishioners of the Baptist church in Baptistown in the same period as Elizabeth Quinby. The church “dismissed them to Redston” on 7 June 1789.³⁸ “Dismissed” means they were given a letter identifying them as Baptists that they could present to the pastor of their new church. Redstone refers to Redstone Township in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. The two must have made their way west soon afterwards because they appear in the 1790 Pennsylvania census as living in Elizabeth Township in Allegheny County (footnote 32).

The two had five children (Table 6). Sometime before 1793 (not long after the death of our Cornelius) Susanah died. Soon afterwards Cornelius married Elizabeth (Hall/Holliday/Quinby/Quick) becoming her fourth husband. Moses, his son, states in a mortgage document that his father Cornelius died in August 1797.³⁹ This scenario is also supported by a Quinby family history (footnote 15), which states: “Mrs. Elizabeth went west to live, but not until she had married and buried her third and fourth husbands, cousins, both named Cornelius Quick”.

Table 6. *The Family of Cornelius Quick son of John, ca. 1759-1826. Information is from ACQ.*

John QUICK					
Cornelius QUICK m1st abt ? = Susanah ?					
b abt 1759 m 2nd abt ? = Elizabeth (Hall/Holliday/Quinby) QUICK					
d Aug 1797 prob Fayette Co., PA					
Canzady	Hannah	Elizabeth	Moses	Isaac	
b 1753 NJ m 20 Aug 1772 William RITTINGHOUSEN			m ? Elizabeth d Dec 1826	b 2 Feb 1759 m Apr 1778 Lucretia RUNYAN d 6 Nov 1820 bur St. Clair Co., ILL	

On 29 August 1797, “Elizabeth Quick of Allegheny County, widow and relict of Cornelius Quick of same and Isaac Quick, youngest son of said decedent, William Rettinghousen and Canzada his wife and dtr. of decedent” sold to Moses Quick “oldest son of decedent” the land the second Cornelius had homesteaded. Samuel and Ephraim Quimby were witnesses to the deed.⁴⁰ (William was a brother of Elijah Rittenhouse.)

The Quimbys were a hardy folk. Around about 1800 the Western Reserve Territory in northwestern Ohio was opened for settlement and the clan moved north en masse across the Ohio River to virtually found what is now the city of Warren, Ohio. Six years later Elizabeth died there amidst her children and grandchildren and lies buried in that city’s cemetery.⁴¹

38 P.B. D’Autrechy, *Some Records of Old Hunterdon County 1701-1838* (Trenton).

39 City County Building, Pittsburgh, Mortgage Book I, 427.

40 City County Building, Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co. Deed Book, 7, 237.

41 In 1800 Ephraim Quinby donated the four-acre plot that formed the public square of the city of Warren, Ohio. Harlan Hatcher, *The Western Reserve. The Story of New Connecticut in Ohio* (World Pub.

The Administration Papers of Cornelius Quick's Estate, 1797 (footnote 13)

All of a decade separated the filing of Cornelius Quick's will and the final accounting of his estate. In that time more than 50 bills and other items were collected, evidently by the Quimbys, for the time when John Quick would return. In 1797 the Quimbys went ahead with the accounting. There are several reasons for this. Cornelius, the son of John, had just died. In the second place Brooke County had just been carved from Ohio County. And finally and more importantly, John Quick had been absent for seven years and was regarded as legally dead. An inventory was taken of movable goods (Table 7) and an auction held. For the sake of other researchers other names that appear in the administration papers are listed in Table 8.

Table 7. *Extracts from the Inventory of Cornelius Quick's Estate, 1797.*

Article	Notes	Amount £-s-d
one mans Sadil		£2 0s 0d
Boots Shoes & Spaterdares	(a)	£1 5s 0d
one jacket & Briches & Shirt		£1 5s 0d
Woden Vessels & oald cheirs		£0 7s 0d
Dreser furnirure		£0 9s 0d
one Bed and furniture		£2 5s 0d
trunk Razor & Books		£0 5s 0d
one yoke of Oxen		£6 0s 0d
one Note on William Vendine & P. Piterson	(b)	£16 15s 1d
two Noats on Samuell Quinby	(c)	£25 14s 4d
Account against Steven Hall	(d)	£4 8s 3d
Account again Elija Retinhouse	(e)	£2 11s 7d
Account Ag Jonas Sealey	(f)	£1 16s 6d
one Note on Joseph Smit	(g)	£2 10s 0d

Notes:

- (a) "Spaterdare" is an archaic word for "spatterdash" which evolved into "spat". It refers to a legging to protect the ankles from mud splashes.
- (b) P. Piterson is probably Phillip Peterson, Cornelius's brother-in-law, by this time deceased.
- (c) Cornelius's step-son.
- (d) A relative of Cornelius's wife Elizabeth, perhaps her brother.
- (e) Cornelius's son-in-law, the husband of his daughter Sarah.
- (f) Cornelius's son-in-law, the husband of his daughter Elizabeth.
- (g) This is the note on which the signature of John Quick, his son, appears and which links the two together (Figure 3 of Chapter 5 in Part II). On the rear of this document are fragmentary notes dating probably from New Jersey: "Benjamin McColough Carting to the" and a record of debt due a William Omerman, probably a merchant, dated 21 June 1771.

Table 8. *Some names occurring in the administration papers of Cornelius Quick's estate. This list is not intended to be exhaustive.*

Name	Year	Name	Year	Name	Year
John Amley (Emley)		Thomas Bay		Robert Morrison	1792
Samuel Burnett		Meshach Case	1793	William Omerman	1771
Lewis Chatfield		Saml Clarke	1797	Macajah Parke	
Vincent Colvin		Robt. Creaghead	1789	Ephraim Quinby	1797
Daniel Depue	1797	Mary Fenomore	1791	Saml Quinby	1792
David Fournier	1791	Alexander George	1791	Christian Shouse	

Co., Cleveland, 1949), 259. From the Quinby history (footnote 15), "Mrs. Beebe says Ephraim's wife was a very large, plethoric woman and adds: 'Elizabeth Hall-Halliday-Quinby-Quick lived turns of two years about with her sons Ephraim and Samuel. While Samuel lived in Howland (O.) 1806-8, she occupied a small house north of the family home. Ephraim boarded her with another family. She was first interred in a family grave near the homestead. She now has a monument in the City Cemetery erected by her granddaughters'".

	Henry Graham	1786	Charles Green	Joseph Smit	1772	
	Benjamin Gunsalis	1791	Samuel Gunsalis	Wm Sutherland	1797	
	Joseph Hall	1792	Stephen Hall	1792	Saml Swearingen	
	Quindrel Jacendre		Andrew Johnson		Wm. Swearingen	
	Johnathan Johnson		Christy Mann	1773	John Stewart	1791
	Benjamin McColough		Alexander McCoy	1792	Daniel Van Voorhis	1791

In 1806 Elijah Rittenhouse led his family down the Ohio River to Kentucky much as his brother-in-law John Quick had done fifteen years earlier. None of the Quimby clan, at least of this generation, is known to have followed them.

The Descent of Cornelius Quick's Land in Virginia

Cornelius Quick died in November 1791, no doubt with the knowledge his son John had gone down the Ohio River and been captured by Indians—and presumably killed. For the next six years his land was worked by others in the extended family, the likes of Ephraim Quimby. In 1797, upon the death of the second Cornelius Quick Ephraim Quimby and Thomas Bay moved to close the estate. It still remained until 17 April 1798 for our Cornelius's land to be patented.⁴² This property may be that mentioned in the will of Moses Quick the son of the second Cornelius.⁴³ The main heirs were Elizabeth (Quick) Seeley the wife of Jonas Seeley and Sarah (Quick) Rittenhouse, wife of Elijah Rittenhouse.

In 1803 Elijah and Sarah (Sally) Rittenhouse conveyed their interest in Cornelius Quick's 402 acres of land "lying on Hardens Run in... County of Brooke... granted to Cornelius Quick by patent by date the seventeenth day of April... one Thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight have... granted to Jonas Seeley... the same". On 27 February 1804 forty acres of the land was sold to James Cameron. And on the same day 100 acres of the land was sold to Thomas P. Peterson.



Figure 5. *Pigeon Creek Presbyterian Church, near Dunningsville, Pennsylvania. The two Cornelius Quicks who were at various times married to Elizabeth Quimby, are likely buried here.*

42 Auditor's Office, Charleston, W.Va., Patent Book 3, 150.

43 Allegheny Co., Pa., Will Book 3, p. 182, No. 97, Will of Moses Quick (1826).