

Subject:Whitlock Family Association Feedback Form
From:servicemail@bravenet.com
Date:Mon, 28 Nov 2005 15:44:34 -0800 (PST)
To:whitlock@bcegg.com

X5724/1

MESSAGE SENT THROUGH YOUR WEBSITE

This form was submitted: Nov 29 2005 / 01:44:34
by a visitor with this IP Address: 152.163.100.73

userid = dickwhit
thankyou = <http://whitlock.castlewebs.net/wfa/index.htm>
realname = Carol Podolski
email = carjojen@aol.com
Mail =
Zip =
City = Plainsboro
State = NJ
Country = USA
URL = http://

Comment = Dayton was first known simply as The Cross Roads, where James Whitlock built a tavern on Georges Road around 1750.

I'm trying to find out more about this

James Whitlock. Dayton is in Central New Jersey, USA. The Tavern has recently been refurbished and it is now called the Whitlock Tavern but I'm having a difficult time finding anything about James Whitlock who was probably born about 1718 or 1720's. Even the tavern owners know little about James Whitlock

I'm a descendent of Thomas Whitlock from Surrey England born 1620. He moved to Monmouth NJ, USA and built the SPY HOUSE. I'm wondering if James might have been a grandson of his, either through his son Thomas born 1676 or William born 1648. There was another son John Thomas - (that's my connection and the JAMES who could have built the Whitlock Tavern is not part of John Thomas' line

Subject:Your email about James Whitlock

X5724/2

From:Carjojen@aol.com
Date:Sat, 10 Dec 2005 15:21:55 EST
To:whitlock@bcegg.com
CC:vermont_bound@yahoo.com

Dear Peter

Thank you so much for your response.

The SPY house is now referred to the Seabrook Wilson Home. It is under restoration and I believe it is suppose to reopen sometime in 2006. I'm including a picture of it that was painted by a local artist (you might have to use the internet explorer to view it). Spy House also happens to be considered one of the most haunted places in New Jersey which tickles me. When some of the Whitlock relatives went to visit after I got permission from the Monmouth Country Historical people to gain access to the house because it is closed to the public, we were pleasantly surprised when the biggest skeptic in the group captured a spirit picture with his digital camera - no flash. I guess Grandfather Thomas wanted them to know he was very much around and looking over the place. I've enclosed the picture that was taken that day. It was taken by Bob Smith. I went there in the evening but didn't capture a ghost at that time.

I'm also including a picture of the Whitlock Tavern from their website <http://www.whitlocktavern.com/phototour.htm>. They have recently refurbished it to look like an English Pub. I'm including a copy of this email to Bob Smith (vermontbound@yahoo.com) - Bob is a family researcher as well. He and the granddaughter of Henrietta Whitlock are doing a lot of research on our family history. I'm the granddaughter of John George Whitlock Sr. John Sr. and Henrietta were brother and sister. They had another brother Arthur, sisters Mary, Ida, Rachel and Sadie (Sophie). Up until not too long ago I thought my grandfather John G. Whitlock Sr. was an only child. Imagine my surprise to find out he had so many siblings. Now we are trying to find out about them and their history.

Let me share some of what we know of our line with you. Everything that is underlined is the my direct line.

Thomas Whitlock abt 1620-1670 from Salibury (I would be interested and I know Bob would be as well in seeing the emmigration documents for Thomas)
First wife Susannah Stock
Second Wife Mary Seabrook
Son of Thomas Whitlock

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John Whitlock born at 1650 Monmouth County, NJ - died 1726
Wife Mary Unknown last name
Son of John Whitlock
John Whitlock born 1699 - Middletown, Monmouth County, NJ died abt 1744
Wife Elizabeth
James John Whitlock - born 1742 in Perth Amboy, NJ
First Wife - Jane Messeroll

Second Wife - Jane Kroeson
Son of John and Jane Messeroll
Moses James Whitlock born at 1764 in Franklin Park, Middlesex County, NJ
Wife Catherine Van Barkelow (Van Barkelow)
Son of Moses James Whitlock
Moses Whitlock born at 1798
Wife Ann Unknown last name
Son of Moses Whitlock
John V. Whitlock born 1835
Wife Sarah Cornell born abt 1823
Son of John V. Whitlock
Cornelius Whitlock born abt 1861
Wife Julia E. Donahue Potter
Son of Cornelius
John George Whitlock Sr. born at 1888
Wife Christina Firestine
Son of John George Whitlock Sr.
John George Whitlock Jr born at 1913
Wife - Mary Schab
Daughter of John George Whitlock Jr.
Carol Whitlock (that's me) born 1947

We are having a bit of a problem trying to figure out who that James Whitlock is that built the tavern. . The only thing we can think of is the Thomas that came over from Salisbury also had other sons Thomas Whitlock born about 1646 in Monmouth County - died abt 1676. Perhaps he never married because he died quite young - in his 30's but we can't confirm that yet. Thomas Whitlock from Salisbury also had another son William born abt 1646. He married a Katherine Doresett abt August 1669 in Gravesend , Kings County, NY. Katherine was born abt 1652 in NJ. We believe William died in Cape May County, NJ. Perhaps William had a son James - we are still trying to research if William had children and who they were.

I'm including some information I found just within the last few days about Thomas and possibly William and his possible connection to Cape May.

Bob is working with the people who currently own the Whitlock Tavern in Dayton NJ

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trying to get a better fix on when it was built or even confirm it was built by James Whitlock or built by someone else and then owned by James Whitlock. We still need to work on that.

Hope this information helps

Carol (Whitlock) Podolski
carjojen@aol.com

If you read the article I sent you yesterday on the Bowne family which explains how the

Whitlocks got to Monmouth County - by permission of Peter Stuyvesant (you remember him from your early history classes in school right - the first governor of New Amsterdam (Now NY) - some of the best Puritan families from England who settled into New England and Long Island originally were given permission to move to the area off the Raritan. That is how Thomas Whitlock who built the Spy House in Port Monmouth (which is still standing) ended up living there. Well some of that same breed or their family made their way to Cape May NJ which we know is where William Whitlock (son of Thomas and Susannah Stock) died. Here is an article that helps explain that. Whitlocks are really important people or were anyway. Thomas Whitlock is among the first permanent settlers in NJ. His son Thomas who we haven't been able to find much on died in mid his mid 30's or so. It is possible he never married. William married Katherine Doresett and looks like he went to live in Cape May where he died. Whether he could be the father of that James that built Whitlock tavern, I don't know.

The original Thomas Whitlock who built Spy house in Port Monmouth is among the first settlers given permission to live near the Raritan by THE VERY FAMOUS Peter Stuyvesant. His son William apparently moved to and died in Cape May -

Peter Stuyvesant
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.
Jump to: navigation, search
Peter Stuyvesant, ca. 1660

Petrus Stuyvesant (born 1612, in Peperga (Friesland), died 1672, in New York) served as the last Dutch Director-General of the colony of New Netherland from 1647 until it was turned over to the English in 1664. He was a major figure in the early history of New York City.

Stuyvesant's accomplishment as director-general included a great expansion for the settlement of New Amsterdam (later renamed New York) beyond the southern tip of Manhattan. Among the projects built by Stuyvesant's administration were the protective wall on Wall Street, the canal which became Broad Street, and Broadway.

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Stuyvesant and his family were large land owners in the northeastern portion of New Amsterdam, and the Stuyvesant name is currently associated with the Stuyvesant Town housing complex and Stuyvesant High School (where he is fondly known as "Pegleg Pete" and the football team is called the Peglegs in his honor), among other locations. This farm, called the "Bouwerie" (the seventeenth-century Dutch word for farm, which was also used for other farms in New Netherland) was the source for the name of the Manhattan street Bowery, and the chapel facing Bouwerie's long approach road (now Stuyvesant Street) developed into St Mark's in the Bowery. Stuyvesant's grand official residence at the very tip of Manhattan was renamed "Whitehall" by the English and survives in another New York street name, Whitehall Street.

As director-general, Stuyvesant and his council took several measures concerning religion in New Netherland. Convinced that religious plurality would endanger the stability of the young colonial society, director general and council sought to bolster the position of the Dutch Reformed Church by trying to restrict freedom of worship of several groups among the colonists, such as Jews, Lutherans, and Quakers. The directors of the West India Company of Amsterdam, Stuyvesant's superiors, overruled him, and mitigated some of the harsh measures that Director General and Council had taken. It is with great irony that in 1904 Stuyvesant High

School in Manhattan, which was at the time of its founding a predominantly Jewish school for boys, was named after him.

Prior to his appointment as director-general, Stuyvesant served as a director for the Dutch West India Company in charge of the so-called 'abc islands' of Aruba, Bonaire and Curaçao. He lost his leg in a battle with the Spanish over the island of Sint Maarten and wore a pegleg for most of his adult life, leading the Native Americans to dub him "Father Wooden Leg".

Stuyvesant is credited with introducing tea to the United States.

The last direct descendant of Peter Stuyvesant to bear his surname was Augustus van Horne Stuyvesant, Jr., who died a bachelor in 1953 at the age of 83 in his Cass Gilbert-designed mansion at 2 E. 79th St. Rutherford Stuyvesant, the 19th century New York developer, and his descendants are also descended from Peter Stuyvesant. However, Rutherford Stuyvesant changed his name from Stuyvesant Rutherford in 1863 to satisfy the terms of a will.

History Of The Jersey Cape

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Prerecorded History

The Europeans Are Coming, The Europeans Are Coming

The Lost Years

The Whalers

Prerecorded History

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Approximately 12,000-to 15,000-years ago there was no Delaware Bay; it was the Delaware River, which had not yet carved out its eastern shore to form the Jersey Cape. On the ocean side, the Atlantic shore was almost 80 miles east of where it is now. The above is documented by archeology.

What follows has not been documented. It is a theory that I have based on speculation. The Lenape Nation was not the first humans to inhabit South Jersey. I believe they crossed the frozen Bering Strait 10,000-to 12,000-years ago. Gradually they followed the rising sun east. I place them on the banks of the Mississippi about 4,000 years ago.

They continued their eastward trek settling in eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey about 2,000 years later. The Lenape conquered the indigenous people whom I suspect was the Cherokee Nation, which moved south to the Carolinas.

The Lenape was divided into three groups: the Wolf, Turtle, and Turkey clans that was determined at birth from the maternal side. The Wolf Clan claimed the land in North Jersey and

southern New York. The Turtle Clan controlled Central Jersey between the Raritan and Mullica rivers and eastern Pennsylvania. The Turkey Clan had all of South Jersey below the Mullica River and northeast Delaware.

Each clan was further subdivided into tribes, two of which inhabited the Jersey Cape: the Tuckahoe and the Kechemeché. Most of the land was controlled by the Kechemeché in the southern portion of the Cape, while the Tuckahoe had villages in the northern half of the county.

The Lenape were the first tourists to the Jersey Cape. Each summer different tribes from the north would summer on the Cape for clamming, fishing and the cooler climate. Since the natives could not make an 80-mile day trip, there were no shoebies. Neither were there Friday and Sunday traffic jams on Route 47 or the Parkway.

The Kechemeché women farmed, growing beans, squash and corn, while the men hunted and fished. Today the most popular hunting technique in South Jersey is driving deer to silent standers. The Kechemeché had perfected that method long before the Europeans arrived. Only they were smarter. They didn't waste manpower on drivers. They used fire. They torched the pine and oak forest and waited down wind for the deer to pass by.

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Not only did this permit more standers, the smoke from the fire masked one of the white-tail deer's most valuable defensive assets: scent. This method had another thing going for it. In the spring the women farmed the burned-over forest where the sun could reach the emerging plants.

Their lifestyle must have sustained them well. Reports from the first Europeans indicate that they were lean, well-formed and healthy. The Kechemeché thrived off the land, bay, ocean and sounds. Although the settlers believed they had paid the natives a fair price for the land, they did not understand the Native Americans' values. To the Lenape, no one could own land, anymore than they could own the water or the sky. What they believed they had sold was the right to use the land. By 1735 most the Ketchemeche had left the Cape.

If the early settlers had the foresight to provided the Lenape with a reservation, think of the impact that might have had on the Cape. Even U. S. Sen. Robert (The Torch) Torricelli, D-North Jersey, and The Donald wouldn't be able to prevent a casino on the Jersey Cape.

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The First Europeans

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In August 28, 1609 Henry Hudson, aboard the yacht Half Moon, was the first recorded European to see the Jersey Cape. Sailing for the Dutch East India Company, he was searching for a northwest passage to the Orient. He explored several miles of shoreline along the Delaware Bay before his 122-ton vessel struck bottom. They anchored for the night.

In the morning a northwest gale forced him to turn back, round the Cape and continue north along the coast of South Jersey. There is no record that he or his crew ever set foot ashore during their brief excursion.

Shortly after Hudson explored the Cape, English navigator Samuel Argall entered the bay. Assuming it was the northern boundary of the Virginia Patent, he named the bay after that colony's governor, Lord De La Warre. But it was the Dutch that first exploited the bay.

Cornelius Jacobsen Mey, after whom the Cape May peninsula is named, explored the area between 1616 and 1624. Captain Mey and other Dutch navigators were exploring the area for trading potential for Dutch merchants. For the next 40 years the Dutch would dominate the Delaware Valley. They built a fort at Swanendael on Lewis Creek across the bay from the Jersey Cape.

The Dutch, however, were not interested in farming. Their focus was on the trading

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potential of fur trapping, fishing, trade and bartering. It was their lack of permanent settlements, however, that forced them to cede control to the Swedes and the English.

Before that was to happen, however, Samuel Godyn, for the Dutch West India Company, built a whaling factory at Swanendael that functioned between 1630 and 1631. They planned a whaling factory on the Jersey side of South (Delaware) Bay and bought land from the natives. In 1631 Peter Minuit, director-general of New Netherlands confirmed the first recorded patent for European ownership of Jersey Cape Property. The factory never happened.

The period between 1631 and the arrival of offshore whalers from Long Island in the 1680s is almost a blank page. There is myth and folklore, but little solid evidence. By 1685, however, the English had settled permanently on the Cape.

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The Lost Years

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There is a theory that the English began settling Portsmouth on the Cape in the 1640s. This is based upon a scheme that New Haven voted to approved a plan to settle and farm in the Dutch-controlled Delaware Valley. Fifty settlers went to Varens Kill (Salem Creek), 70-miles north of the Cape. Although they planted tobacco, most returned to New Haven, probably because of New Jersey's high cigarette tax. Subsequent attempts in the 1650s were thwarted by New Netherlands governor Peter Stuyvesant.

So, where's the Cape May connection? Folklore has it that some of the New Haven settlers at Varens Kill hadn't returned to Connecticut, but relocated on the undeveloped Jersey Cape in which the Dutch seemed to have lost interest. The earliest recorded Cape May names in the 1680s and 1690s are identical to those of the families that appeared in the New Haven town records in the 1640s: Osborne, Mason, Badcock and Godfrey among others. These are also among the same families that were involved in the aborted Varen Kill settlement.

Despite the lack of records on the Cape during that period, the above concept is not unrealistic. This is further supported by the early whaling expeditions from the Hamptons in Long Island. Offshore whalers would arrive in December and stay until the migrating right whales left the bay in February. It was the South and East Hampton offshore whalers who made mass relocations to the Cape in the 1680s and 1690s. I suppose they could no longer afford the

Hamptons—that's where the money meets the Atlantic.

Further, there were strong ties between New Haven and Long Island. Long Island, it should be remembered, was part of Connecticut then, not Dutch-controlled New Netherlands (New York). The same family names that can be found in New Haven can

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also be found in the Hamptons. Could the transient whalers have had family members already settled on the Cape in the 1640s? There is no proof, but the speculation level runs high.

It should be noted that offshore whaling in the 1640s is not what first comes to mind at the mention of whaling. Whaling, as we have come to picture it, consists of three- to five-year voyages aboard large whaling ships that pursued the right and sperm whales in all the oceans. Offshore whaling, as the name suggests, is done from 20-foot whale boats launched from the beach.

When a whale was spotted in the bay, the boats would be launched and the sails raised. When the crew neared the whale, the sail was lowered and a crew of eight rowed close to the whale. Offshore whaling now becomes similar to blue-water whaling. The captain harpooned the whale and the whale boat was towed by the whale until it tired. The crew would move the boat close to the whale, and the captain would drive a lance into the whale, trying to strike a vital organ. The angered whale would make another run until it tired again, spouted blood—pillars of fire—and died. The whale would be towed back to the beach where the blubber and baleen were processed.

The primary whale Long Islanders sought was the right whale, so named because it floated after it died. Tragically, partly because of offshore whaling, but mostly from blue-water whaling the right whale is now among the most endangered of the cetaceans. There aren't many left, particularly in the Atlantic.

Another distinction between blue-water whaling and offshore whaling is that blue-water whalers were exclusively whalers. Offshore whalers, when there were no local whales, held two other jobs: farming and whatever craft or skill they had. Offshore whalers couldn't quit their day job. This concludes the background on the Long Islanders that may have settled Portsmouth on the Jersey Cape between the 1640s through the 1690s.

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The Whalers

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The Long Island whalers who settled New England Town, formerly Portsmouth, in the 1680s had completed a three-leg odyssey. It began in England. From there they sailed to New England, moved to Long Island and finally relocated on the Jersey Cape in West Jersey. They settled north of New England Creek where they moored their boats.

One factor that greatly influenced settling the Cape was the restoration of Charles II to the throne. Chuck #2 promoted colonialization and expansionism including seizure of New Netherlands from the Dutch. He gave his brother James, Duke of York a patent to the former Dutch territories between the Hudson and Delaware rivers. Duke Jimmy

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rewarded his allies James Carteret and John Berkley with a patent for land that included the Cape.

Carteret name the province New Jersey after the Isle of Jersey where he had provided refuge for the exiled Stuarts during the English civil war. New Jersey was divided into East Jersey and West Jersey. The line separating the two ran northwest from about Tuckerton to Sussex County. The primary focus was encouraging relocation of the English population from New England and Long Island.

Disputes and tension developed among the different settlers in East Jersey resulting in a subsequent relocation to the Cape. East Jersey families involved in offshore whaling were among the first recorded settlers to move to the Cape in West Jersey. These families include Hewitt, Leonard, Edwards, Davis, Spicer, Leaming, Townsend, Whitlock, Richardson, Crawford, Dennis, Stillwell and Taylor. The same families can be traced earlier to the Hamptons. Some of their descendants are still living on the Cape. (I SUSPECT THIS IS THE SON OF THOMAS WHITLOCK AND SUSANNAH STOCK - WILLIAM WHITLOCK)

Not satisfied with the profits in West Jersey, Carteret and Berkley sold their rights to two Quakers, John Fenwick and Edward Byllynge. Fenwick and Byllynge had a falling out, possibly because Fenwick couldn't pronounce Byllynge. Fenwick almost lost his financial interest. William Penn and other Quakers intervened to protect Fenwick's interests and promote new enterprises in West Jersey and provide religious refuges.

William Penn contributed to "The Laws, Concessions and Agreements of 1677". This document provided West Jersey with one of the most liberal constitutions in the British Empire. It guaranteed religious freedom, trial by jury, elected government and rights and privileges for freeholders. A freeholder is one who held office or landed estate free from any limitations as to inheritance rights or social class.

In 1681 Burlington, 100-miles north of the Cape, became the administrative and judicial center for West Jersey. A court, dominated by Quakers, passed local laws, dispensed justice, and provided moral and economic guidance. Burlington court records document that there was a community and government on the Cape between 1685 and 1688.

In 1687 Dr. Daniel Coxe acquired 22 shares in West Jersey. He offered freeholders a lease of 100 acres with the option in three years to buy the tract in fee simple acquiring absolute ownership of the land.

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New England Town

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I don't think there is a precise date when Portsmouth became New England Town,

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although it was probably in the 1680s. We will be adding more information in the future. In the meantime, we decided to have some fun on our Sausage Making page and posted a

paradoxical recipe for 'possum haggis and 'possum huntin' at New England Town. The real sausage recipes may be worth the visit if you are disappointed in what is now available at your local markets. .

Subject:More information
From:Carjojen@aol.com
Date:Wed, 14 Dec 2005 00:11:11 EST
To:whitlock@bcegg.com
CC:vermont_bound@yahoo.com

X5724/12

Carol Podolski: Thanks very much for the information. Great deal. I will go through this on the weekend and likely have some comments.

This is what have on your immediate family (including what you sent)

Moses Whitlock born 1762 died 1828 There were two Moses one
born in 1782 and the son born 1798

M - Catherine VanBarkelow (Barkalow)

M4)Moses WHITLOCK b.1798 New Jersey, U.S.A.

-M-Ann ??

N1)John V. WHITLOCK b.1835 New Jersey, U.S.A.

-M-Sarah A. CORNELL b.1823

O1)Cornelius WHITLOCK b .May 1861 New Jersey, U.S.A.

-M-Julia E. Donahue POTTER b.Jan.1860

P1 Henrietta (Etta) Whitlock b 1865

M Edward Sampson

Children Mildred Sampson born 1907 died ???

Edward Richard Sampson born 1909 died

Helen Sampson died

Margaret Sampson died

FN???? Sampson

P2)Rachel WHITLOCK b.Aug.1886

M George Drake born 1885 died???

Children Grace Drake died???

Laura Drake died ?????

Mablel Drake died ?????

P3)John George WHITLOCK Sr. b.Jan.14,1888 New Jersey, U.S.A.

d.Nov.11,1963

-M-Christina FIRESTINE **born 1880 died 1949**

Q1)Clarence WHITLOCK born May 1911 **died 1996**

M - Theresa Jurewicz - Living

Children **William Whitlock - Living**

Robert Whitlock - Living

Richard Whitlock - Living

Lawrence Whitlock - Living

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Q2)John George WHITLOCK Jr. b.1913 - died 1951

-M-Mary SCHAB - **born 1915 - died 1978**

Audrey Whitlock Living

M. Otis F. Spooner Jr born 1933 died 1986

John George Whitlock 3rd born 1945 - died 1945

Carol Whitlock Living

M. John R. Podolski Sr. born 1948 - died 1994
Brian Michael Whitlock born 1948 - died 1948
Bonnie Gail Whitlock born 1949 - died 1949

Q3 Frank Henry born 1915 - died 1915

Q4 E. E. Whitlock born 1910- died 1910

P4) Sarah (Sadie) WHITLOCK b.Oct.1889

P5)Arthur WHITLOCK b.Jun.1892 or 1898

P6)Mary D. WHITLOCK b.Jun.1900 died 1989

M. William Gilliland

Children Wiletta Gilliland Living

William Gilliland Living

John Gilliland Living

Dorothy Gilliland Living

Lester Gilliland Living

Ethel Gilliland Living

Robert Gilliland Living

P7 Ida B. Whitlock born abt 1903 or 1904 - 1976

M. Norman Megill

Children Lillilan Megill

Henry Megill

Mary Megill

Helen Megill

Norman Megill

John C. Megill

Joan Megill

O2)Emma WHITLOCK b.1871

O3) Theodore Whitlock b 1873

I would be interested in doing a Main Line for you for the March 2006 issue of the Whitlock Family Newsletter. Let me know if you are okay with this. I will do a draft for you and email it before I publish.

Peter Whtilock

I've made some additions. We are still actively working on trying to get more information on the others. Yes, I would like to see a draft before it is published
I'm leaving out all the grandchildren for now. I've left out birth and death dates in some cases because I don't know if some people are still alive or not so rather than

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make a mistake, I left out the dates for now.

Carol (Whitlock) Podolski

X5724/15

Subject:

Re: Whitlocks of New Jersey

From: Carjojen@aol.com

Date: Sat, 17 Dec 2005 14:20:15 EST

To: whitlock@bcegg.com

Thank you for all the information. I retyped your mainline page and entered in whatever information I know. I've attached a copy with this email.

Thank you again.

Carol (Whitlock) Podolski

Reference your file ML328

Main Line of Carol Podolski of Plainsboro, NJ USA

11 . Thomas Whitlock
Born abt 1620 - Salisbury, Wiltshire, England
Died abt 1703 in Monmouth Co. NJ
Marriage Abt 1640 in England

Susannah Stock
Born 1624 in Devonshire, England
Died - abt 1675 In Monmouth County, NJ

10 John Whitlock
Born abt 1650- Monmouth County, NJ
Died abt 1726
Marriage abt 1673 in NJ

Mary UNK ?????
Born abt 1650
Died ???????

9 John Whitlock
Born abt 1699 in Monmouth County, NJ
Died abt 1744
Marriage abt 1736 in NJ

Elizabeth UNK ?????

8. James Whitlock
Born 1742 in NJ
Died 1802
Marriage abt 1763 in Kingston, NJ

Jane Messeroll
Born est 1722-1748
Died abt 1767

7 Moses Whitlock
Born 1762-Middlesex County, NJ
Died 1828 Middlesex County, NJ
Marriage abt 1786

Catherine Van Barkelo (sp????))Barricklo)
Born abt 1764
Died abt 1810

6 Moses Whitlock
Born 1798 in NJ
Died ????
Marriage ??????

Ann?????
Born abt 1800 in NJ
Died ???

5 John V. Whitlock
Born abt 1835 in NJ
Died Before 1900
Marriage ????

Sarah Ann Cornell
Born February 1840 in NJ
Died after 1910

4 Cornelius Whitlock
Born 1861 in NJ
Died after 1930
Marriage abt 1884

Julia E. Donahue Potter
Born Jan 1860 Millstone Monmouth NJ
Died after 1930

3 John George Whitlock

Born Jan 1888 in NJ

Died November 11, 1963 in Middlesex County, NJ

Marriage 1912, Middlesex County NJ

Christina Firestine

Born abt 1880 in Russia (Germany)

Died July 1949 in Middlesex County, NJ

2 John George Whitlock

Born 1913 in NJ

Died 1951 in Middlesex County NJ

Marriage 1934 in Maryland

Mary Schab

Born 1915 in NJ

Died 1978 in Middlesex County, NJ

1 Carol Whitlock

Born 1947 in NJ

Marriage 1969 in, NJ

John R. Podolski Sr.

Born 1948 in New York

Died 1994 in Middlesex County, NJ