

The Jaquet Family in America
for Genealogical Society of Salem County, April 13, 1999

Jaquette Genealogy (The Jaquette Branch of the American Jaquet Family)

We benefit from the work early in the 20th century of Edwin Jaquett Sellers. His paternal ancestry had already been well established, so he turned his attention to his maternal ancestry. He published a long list of books on the families in the Jaquet ancestry, paramount being the Jaquet family itself. The several other books of his follow other paths back to the first half of the first millennium. Some of those trails lead to interesting European kings, emperors, and royalty. The first American settlers were Jean Paul Jaquet and his wife Maria de Carpentier. It is through the de Carpentier family that Sellers found a wealth of information through Dutch, Flemish, Belgian, and other nobility. She traces from William the Conqueror, Charlamagne, and others of some historical interest. These Edwin Jaquett Sellers books are referenced in the Jaquette Genealogy. Most are available in the Salem County Library.

Henrietta Gibbon Stratton Jaquette did a great deal of additional work on the New Jersey Jaquette family, and much of what is included in the Jaquette Genealogy comes from her work. Having inherited the mantle of the family genealogist, I pursued many other sources when I was teaching at Cornell University; Cornell has a very good selection of genealogical references. I also used the Library of Congress, Salem County Library, and Salem County Historical Society records. They are secondary sources, i.e., they are not the original historical documents, deeds, wills, etc. I also have some original documents as well as information from my parents and other relatives.

PRIMARY SOURCE: *Genealogy of Jaquett Family*, 2nd Revised Edition by Edwin Jaquett Sellers, 1907, 100 copies

From Henrietta: "Mr. Sellers, in tracing the Jaquett family back to Pierre Jaquet of Geneva Switzerland (I), was interested primarily in following the Jaquett family members who remained in Delaware, descendants of the brothers of Paul Jaquet (VI), rather than in following the New Jersey descendants of Paul (VI) himself. He, therefore, includes but bare mention of Peter (VII), son of Paul, or of Joseph (VIII), son of Peter, or of Peter (IX), son of Joseph, and follows the New Jersey family no further.

"However, records in Swedesboro, New Jersey and elsewhere pertaining to the Elwell family pick up the New Jersey Jaquett family in recording the marriage of Peter Jaquett (IX) to Hannah Elwell in 1770." Other sources confirm this connection and provide the additional information about New Jersey Jaquets in the Jaquette Genealogy.

Despite the excellent work done on the family, genealogical research is not perfect. Records and references sometimes conflict, and the information in this

Jaquette Genealogy probably contains errors. The annotated references give most of the sources along with my opinion of their value.

Jaquet Family Coat of Arms

The Jaquet family has a coat of arms, which is described in the Sellers reference and found elsewhere as well, e.g., Spofford *Armorial Families of America* pp 387-8: “*D’azur, au chevron, accompagne en chef de deux étoiles (5), en pal d’un croissant, le tout d’argent.*”



Jaquet Coat of Arms: Source and Spofford

The Jaquet / Jaquett / Jaquette Family Name

The first question most people raise is the source of the family name and how to spell and pronounce it. More than you wanted to know about the source of the family name will unfold in what follows, but the simple answer to these questions is:

- The original family name is **Jaquet**.
- *The family is not French:* there is no known French ancestor to the early Jaquets. *There is no Huguenot connection.* The family was Swiss, not French. (There is French on the Maria de Carpentier side of the family if you go back far enough, but Charlamagne the Great usually is not considered French.)
- The Jaquets in America married English families, and the original Swiss-French pronunciation seems to have been lost very early in America. The 17th century New Jersey and Delaware settlers were probably not well schooled in European niceties, and the name was (mis)pronounced in English. This is evident in various (mis)spellings: Jacket, Jaket, etc. Over the years, the spelling changed in ways that match the English

pronunciation of the family name, so that my branch of the family has a name spelled and pronounced as if it were English: Jaquette, pronounced *ja kwet* (accent on the *kwet*, *ja* as in “jar” or the harder vowel in “jam”). There has (almost) never been a “c” in Jaquet, Jaquett, or Jaquette, although some Jaquet[te]s with a “c” can now be found in this country. The spelling Jaquett is of long standing in America; Jaquette is a rather recent spelling. The New Jersey Jaquettes are probably 99% English, and there is more American Indian in the family than Swiss.

Jaquet Arrival in Delaware and New Jersey

Jean Paul Jaquet was the first *and only* (to our knowledge) Jaquet to come to America. Although the discussion in this section puts much of his life out of order and ignores his family heritage until later, Jean Paul Jaquet’s arrival in America provides an interesting excursion into the history of the Dutch West India Company in Brazil in the 17th century. The connection between the Dutch West India Company in Brazil and the American Colonies is quite minor, except that it brought the Jaquets to New Amsterdam and hence to New Jersey and Delaware.

The Dutch traded heavily with Brazil, and in the late 16th century about half of the total trade between Europe and Brazil was carried by Dutch ships. Brazil was under the control of Portugal, and the Dutch and Portuguese were allies. When Philip of Spain took the Portuguese throne, the Dutch and the Portuguese had a serious falling out, since the Dutch and Spanish Hapsburg kings were enemies. From 1585 to 1600, many Dutch ships were seized. To protect and promote the Dutch interests in trading in the New World, the Dutch Estates General chartered the Dutch West India Company June 3, 1621 to establish colonies and encourage trade; the Company was given a 24 year monopoly on trade to the Americas. It was essentially an extra-national, sovereign organization authorized to raise armies and navies, establish colonies, appoint governors, etc. It was also called the General Privileged West India Company.

The Company actively sought to enter and control the sugar trade in Brazil, and in 1624 they seized Salvador and finally took Recife (Pernambuco) in 1630. They then controlled the eastern end of Brazil and the sugar plantations in that area. At the time sugar was a very profitable crop. The height of the Company power and control lasted only from 1637 - 1644 when Johan Mauritis (Johan Mauritz of Nassau-Siegen) was governor. This Johan Mauritis was Count Maurice of Nassau of the House of Orange; he was an ambitious and successful Calvinist soldier. Merchants and tradesmen from many countries lived and worked in and around Recife. The year 1641 may mark the zenith of Dutch influence in the area, as Dutch control weakened after 1640, when Portugal regained independence from Spain. Dutch-Portuguese relations greatly improved, but the earlier seizure of part of the Portuguese Brazil by the Dutch

became a problem for Dutch-Portuguese relations as their treaty of June 1641 called for the Dutch to yield Brazil back to the Portuguese.



South America Showing Brazil



Eastern Tip of Brazil



Views of Recife and Ilha de Itamaraca (Note good harbor inside Tamaraca)

From 1641 onwards, the local mulatto population and the Portuguese worked to drive the Dutch West India Company out of eastern Brazil. By 1648 the Dutch hold had already slipped badly, by which time the Company had lost control of the southern part of this area. Only the area around Recife was firmly in Company control. Unfortunately the Company was also nearly bankrupt. There was discord within the United Provinces (Netherlands), and some of the states refused to pay their share of the Company deficit for several years. The Dutch-English wars of 1652 weakened the ability of the Dutch West India Company to put resources to defending its Brazilian colony. In 1652 a Dutch-Portuguese war broke out in Brazil, and Recife was finally blockaded. The Dutch surrendered control January 26, 1654 and departed.

Now back to Jean Paul Jaquet. The Dutch connection explains a bit of Jean Paul Jaquet and his family's arrival in the American Colonies from Brazil in 1654. Jean Paul Jaquet worked with the Dutch West India Company and went to Brazil before 1646. Presumably his background as a trader and merchant was valued as the Dutch West India Company was expanding its colony in eastern Brazil. His arrival in Brazil probably coincides with the height of Dutch influence. Since Johan Mauritis was governor until 1644, it seems that Jean Paul Jaquet was governor, if he really was governor, of the Company holdings in Brazil beginning sometime after this date, at the point when the Company was losing its grip and was being thrown out of Brazil altogether.

Jean Paul Jaquet was married in Brazil in 1646 (4/3/1646) near Recife on the Island of Itamaraca (S 7° 45' / W 34° 50' 20"). This large island is about 40 km north of Recife and contains Forte Orange, the major Dutch fort built there in 1631. (*A Gazateer of the World*, Edinburgh, 1856 records that "Itamaraca [Tamaraca] is an island 12 mi. long north to south and 6 mi. across, separated from the continent by a deep channel named Santa Cruz, varying from 3/4 to 3 mi. in breadth. The northern extremity of the channel ... constitutes the harbour. This port is well protected ... and was formerly defended by a fort. The southern extremity ... is protected by a strong fort.") Jean Paul Jaquet was governor of the Company holdings, apparently after Johan Mauritis, so it would be reasonable for him to get married in Brazil, rather than in Amsterdam, from where Maria de Carpentier came (although I do not have the dates of Jean Paul Jaquet's governorship in Brazil). Maria de Carpentier had two older half brothers in the Dutch area of Brazil at that time, which may explain why she came, or was sent, to Brazil from Amsterdam. One brother was a significant sugar plantation owner/operator, and the other was a significant advisor to the Company operations and governor in Brazil.

Jean Paul Jaquet's arrival in New Jersey on the ship *de grote Christoffel* by November 1654 suggests he got out of Brazil when the getting was good, just before the blockade defeated the Dutch. (I have not checked what calendar the Dutch used in Brazil in 1654, but we might take November 1654 to be just a few months **before** the Dutch capitulated in January 1654 — remember your Gregorian and Julian calendars?) In any event, Jean Paul Jaquet arrived with

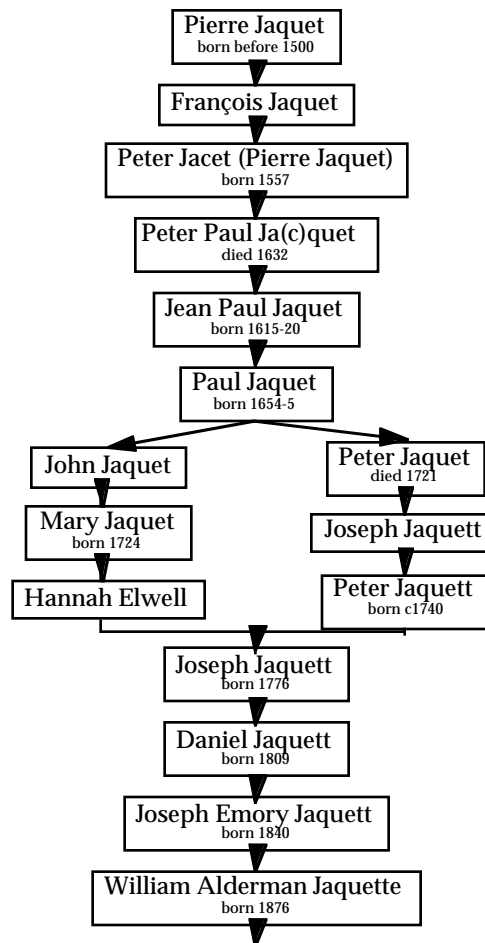
excellent recommendations from the Company for his service in Brazil, and Peter Stuyvesant appointed him Vice-Director responsible for the holdings on the lower Delaware River. He remained influential in southern New Jersey and upper Delaware until the Company was thrown out of the area and the English took over. At best Jean Paul Jaquet was unlucky with the Dutch West India Company's colonies.

This may give you more than you want about how the only known Jaquet arrived in the American Colonies, but it gives some insight into how the scion of a Swiss merchant family got separated from this kin in Europe and started a new life in North America. This is certainly a much more circuitous route to the Colonies than most other early families took.

Jaquet Family Line

The following figure provides a bird's eye view of the Jaquet[te] lineage discussed in this paper.

Jaquette Line from Pierre Jaquet of Geneva



Jaquet Family History Prior to Jean Paul Jaquet

The Jaquet family was a well established one in Geneva Switzerland. The source for this history of the Jaquets is the Edwin Jaquett Sellers *Genealogy of the Jaquett Family*, Revised Edition of 1907. That genealogy starts with the earliest Jaquet he was able to trace reliably, one Pierre Jaquet, a citizen of Geneva around 1500. The Jaquet family were well connected and influential in Geneva from this date through the departure of Jean Paul Jaquet's parents and presumably were afterwards as well. They were free merchants, and as such were able to travel out of and into the city states of Switzerland. They were as proud of their Free Man mark as they were their family coat of arms. They were members of the Council of 200 and Council of 100, which governed the city of Geneva. They were a family of some distinction. The line of the pedigree of Jean Paul Jaquet was written up in summary by Henrietta Gibbon Stratton Jaquette in 1966.

The following summary follows the Sellers book closely and is based on the Henrietta Gibbon Stratton Jaquette summary "Jaquette Geneology."

I. PIERRE JAQUET, a citizen of Geneva, Switzerland, was born the latter part of the 15th century, probably in or near Geneva. Edwin Jaquett Sellers traces the Jaquet family back to this ancestor. "Family is said to have originated in the vicinity of Gex, Saxony, France. Pierre Jaquet had two sons, Odet and François, both of whom were prominent citizens of Geneva, being members of the Council of Two Hundred. François was also member of the Small Council or Council of State. Jaquets were consistently members of the Council of Two Hundred for some one hundred years in Geneva." It is from François that American Jaquets are descended.

II. FRANÇOIS JAQUET, son of Pierre Jaquet, was a merchant and "distinguished" citizen of Geneva as a member of the Council of State. (Source: Will, p. 28) The early Jaquets were referred to as "Honorable" or "Noble," perhaps because they were members of the Council of Two Hundred in Geneva. Besides being merchants, they were owners of considerable land and houses. Descendants, who migrated to Nurnberg, Bavaria for business reasons, were many of them highly educated theologians and teachers, according to records in Nurnberg. (Source: p. 58 and p. 60 see re Library of Isaac Jaquet separately catalogued in Library of Holy Ghost Hospital in Nurnberg.)

François was married in 1550 to Isabel Elizabeth Philippen, daughter of Jean Philippen (born circa 1491), a nobleman and citizen of Geneva (Philippen family information from *Genealogy of the Jaquett Family*, p. 172) and Anthoyne Comte. They resided at Bourg de Four, but François was proprietor of lands in Geneva and surrounding localities. Year after year he is mentioned in the records of the Small Council or Council of State, but is not recorded after 1572 as a member, so his death occurred probably about that year at Troinex, near Geneva where he possessed a house. In October, 1567 he is mentioned as owning land at Boissey.

III. "Honorable" PETER JACET (name variously spelled through the years - Jacket, Jacketh), son of François, was recorded as Pierre Jaquet when baptized at Madeleine Church, Geneva, on November 30, 1557 by Rev. I. Macar (Records of Church). (Source: p. 70. P. 30 reports mention of him in his father's (François) will.)

As a minor after his father's death, he went to live with Sir Pierre Jaquet, first cousin of his father, who had removed to Nurnberg to live. A Certificate of Origin and parentage was granted to Pierre or Peter on December 26, 1581 by the "Council of Geneva for General Affairs" because of his removal to Nurnberg. Under supervision of his father's cousin Sir Pierre, he grew up and became a merchant like him. He was known as "Honorable Peter Jacet, Merchant," and was buried (See Royal District Archives) in St. Rochus Church Yard next to the Twelve Brethren opposite the Carthusian Cloister in Nurnberg. He had his "free mark" upon his tomb rather than his paternal arms of the Jaquets of Geneva. This "free mark" gave a merchant many privileges, i. e., exempted goods from certain duties. Both his wives were named Magdalena. He died November 28, 1610 (Source: Will, P. 28).

IV. PETER PAUL JACQUET, son of Honorable Peter Jacet, Merchant, married Anna Maria, and they had three sons. He died October 5, 1632 at Frankfort on Main. (Royal District Archives.) He too was known as "Honorable" Peter Paul Jacquet, Merchant.

V. JEAN PAUL JAQUET, son of Peter Paul and Anna Maria, was born circa 1615-1620, probably at Nurnberg, Bavaria where his father and grandfather and other relatives who moved from Geneva to Nurnberg were merchants of considerable importance as they had been in Geneva.

Jean Paul was married to Maria de Carpentier of Amsterdam, Netherlands, on the Island of Itamaraca April 3, 1646. She was born May 30, 1628 in Amsterdam to Johan de Carpentier and Sophia van Culenborg. Jean Paul joined the Netherland West India Company in which he served many years in Brazil before he went to New Amsterdam in North America. Director of West India Company wrote Gov. Petrus Stuyvesant (who was serving as Governor of New Amsterdam of which the Dutch held control) that Jean Paul came over in the ship "de grote Christoffel" as a free man intending to devote himself to farming. Stuyvesant was told to "allot him as much land as he may be able to cultivate." But in November, 1655 Gov. Stuyvesant announced on behalf of the "Lords, State General of the United Netherlands and the Noble Lords Directors of the General Privileged West India Company, in the same" etc. (see p. 97) that Jean Paul had been "appointed Vice Director and Chief Magistrate on the South River of New Netherland (Delaware River) as well as forts, territories and other places situated on said river." Provisional Instructions were outlined and Vice Director was given oath of office December 8, 1655. Directors of Company in Holland accepted this appointment on June 14, 1656. (Minutes of Administration of Jean Paul Jaquet see Colonial Policy of New York Vol. XII.) He

was confirmed in possession of 200 acres of land 1669. In 1671 Gov. Lovelace of New York or New Amsterdam confirms his possession of a town lot in New Castle, Delaware. (Deeds Wilmington, Del. Liber A Vol I p. 17.)

After the English ousted the Dutch from New Amsterdam, which then became New York, and William Penn took over the jurisdiction of the colony called Pennsylvania, Jean Paul Jaquet received from him a grant of 200 acres in Delaware in 1682, 2nd mo. 22nd. In 1684 he received a warrant for a resurvey of his land February 3, 1684 (PA Archive and Ser p. 1037, P. 181). He and his two sons Peter and John (Jean) and son-in-law took oath of allegiance to the English February 22, 1683 (History of Delaware by Scharf, p. 621), the English having dispossessed the Dutch both on the Hudson and the Delaware Rivers. Jean Paul died between 1684 and 1685.

Jaquet Family History After Jean Paul Jaquet

VI. PAUL JAQUET, eldest son of Jean Paul Jaquet, was probably born in 1655 (or perhaps just before departing Brazil) according to date of his baptism as recorded in Dutch Reformed Church of New York City (published in New York Genealogical and Biographical Record Vol V p. 154), being July 18, 1655 new dating.

On February 9, 1688 John Erickson conveyed to Paul Jaquet of Salem Co. in West Jersey, 300 acres of land and marsh called Steyne Hook, Penns Neck, as surveyed August 11, 1676 by Richard Hancock, being the same premises granted by John Fenwick illegally August 11, 1676 to John Erickson, etc., in fee (Salem Deeds, Salem County Court House, New Jersey, Liber 4 p. 152) and later returned to Jean Paul Jaquet, his father (Colonial Hist. of NY, pp 565-600). The New Jersey Jaquet or Jaquett or Jaquette are descended from Paul Jaquet. His sons were John, Paul, Peter and a young son named Casparus, who was to be brought up by the eldest son John. Father Paul died circa July 24, 1701 (his will was dated July 24, 1701). His wife was named Mary, who died in 1703 in Penns Neck, NJ.

Although Peter carries the family name to the present Jaquettes, Paul's eldest son, John, provides another link of Jaquet family in the current Jaquette family through other Elwell connections. (There are also multiple links to Hancocks, Strattons, and others in the family tree.)

VII. PETER JAQUET, third son of Paul, had from his father 95 acres known as "Ard Johnson's Land." He died 1721 (See Book II, NJ Wills p. 222). His wife's name was Sarah.

VIII. JOSEPH JAQUETT was son of Peter and Sarah. We know little of this Joseph. The second "t" appears in the last name beginning with this Joseph.

IX. PETER JAQUETT, son of Joseph was born circa 1740 and married Hannah Elwell on February 15, 1770 in Swedesboro, NJ. (See Swedesboro, NJ records, Episcopal Church re Marriage.)

X. JOSEPH JAQUETT, son of Peter Jaquett and Hannah Elwell, was born May 30, 1776 in Lower Pennsneck, NJ. (See p. 125 Elwell Notes handwritten genealogy of Elwell Family by Thomas Butler of Philadelphia - WPA Project.) He married Mary Stanton (born December 4, 1781) on June 4, 1800 in Salem County, NJ. Joseph was a minister in the Methodist Church.

Inscription on his tombstone at Haines Neck Methodist Church in Mannington Tsp., Salem Co., NJ reads, "Reverend Joseph Jaquett joined the M. E. Church in 1806, was licensed to preach in 1816, was ordained Deacon by B. p. George in 1825, Elder by B. p. Hamline in 1841. He died April 21, 1849, aged 72 years, 10 months and 28 days. " His funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. J. H. Daudy from Tim. II, Chapt. 4, v. 7 & 8. "I have fought a good fight. I have finished my course. I have kept the faith."

Joseph is mentioned as serving as Administrator of an Elwell relative's will in 1817. (p. 147, 1817 June 7, Elwell, Jesse, of Lower Penns Neck Twsp., Salem Co. int Inventory 33. 75 made by Isaac Day, Henry Day. Sworn to by Joseph Jaquett Adm'n December 3, 1817.)

XI. DANIEL JAQUETT, son of Joseph Jaquett and Mary Stanton, was born on February 21, 1809 and died on April 13, 1894. He married Elizabeth Wells in Salem County November 17, 1839 who was born October 18, 1820 and who died on February 7, 1900, daughter of John Wells (son of James Wells) and Hannah Bowers (daughter of Paul Bowers). The Wells family is also listed as Wills.

VIIa. JOHN JAQUET, eldest son of Paul Jaquet (VI), married Helena in Swedesboro, NJ.

VIIIa. MARY JAQUET, also listed as Maria, daughter of John Jaquet (VIIa) was baptized March 14, 1724. She married Joseph Elwell in June 1746 in Wilmington, Delaware at Old Swedes Church. Joseph Elwell was son of John Elwell (born February 4, 1687 in Lynn, Massachusetts; died circa 1732 in Upper Pittsgrove, NJ) and Hannah Paulin (died July 29, 1760). Mary's younger brother was the first Hance Jaquet.

IXa. HANNAH ELWELL, daughter of Mary Jaquet and Joseph Elwell, married Peter Jaquett.

Daniel was owner of excellent Farm in Salem County at his death and was the father of five children, among them being Joseph Emory Jaquett, the eldest.

XII. JOSEPH EMORY JAQUETT, eldest son of Daniel and Mary, was born August 20, 1840 on his father's farm. On October 29, 1873 he married Anna Mary Alderman, who added an "e" to the family name making it Jaquette. (Anna Mary Alderman was born January 4, 1851 in Pittsgrove, NJ, to John Reed Alderman, farmer (born April 1, 1816), and Anna Stratton Alderman (born September 4, 1810). Anna Mary died October 6, 1945 in Woodstown.) Joseph studied dentistry under Dr. Edwin Chew in Salem, NJ, the County seat. He made his home and developed a substantial 45-year practice in Woodstown, NJ. He was a prominent citizen of his town, an elder in the Presbyterian Church, president of the Pilesgrove Library Association, and for many years a member of the Public School Board. Joseph Emory and Anna Mary had three children: William Alderman (XIII) and two daughters Claire and Helen (married Harry Emerson Wildes). Joseph Emory died after a long illness of Bright's disease on August 1, 1917, and he is buried in Woodstown in the Lawnside Cemetery, "the new cemetery," plot #229 with his wife Anna Mary.



Anna Mary Alderman Jaquette & Joseph Emory Jaquette



Joseph Emory Jaquett with his Bees



Anna Mary and Joseph in Woodstown

XIII. WILLIAM ALDERMAN JAQUETTE, son of Joseph and Anna Mary, was born May 17, 1876 in Woodstown NJ, one hundred years after his great grandfather, Joseph, and died July 3, 1945 in Philadelphia. He was educated at the Friends School and at the local Academy in Woodstown, NJ, and at the Philadelphia School of Dentistry, which was later absorbed by the Dental School of the University of Pennsylvania, where William was later a member of the faculty. He was the first Director of the School for Dental Hygienists of the Evans Institute of Dentistry of the University of Pennsylvania. Prominent in his profession in Philadelphia, he was a successful practitioner and a member of the Academy of Stomatology, Philadelphia, where he held several offices. He devised a prophylactic caliper which bears his name. He practiced first in Salem, NJ. William Alderman married in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 14, 1907, to Henrietta Gibbon Stratton.

Henrietta Gibbon Stratton was born December 20, 1881 in Stockton, Missouri to (Judge) Daniel Powell Stratton and Arabel Barnes Stratton. She was raised in part in Salem County, New Jersey, with her relatives. She was close to her New Jersey relatives and was known to many around Salem. She met William Alderman Jaquette when she spent a year with her father's cousin Henrietta Gibbon, for whom she was named. After completing high school in 1900, she returned to Missouri to a small college and then went to University of Michigan, where she received her AB in 1904; she received her MA from University of Pennsylvania in 1906. William proposed to her on a twosome sleigh ride on the Quinton Road when she was visiting Salem for Christmas 1905 while teaching high school in Bloomington, Illinois. Henrietta was active in many community affairs, many through Philadelphia Yearly and Swarthmore Monthly Meeting. She wrote two books about her cousin Cornelia Hancock, who was a nurse in the Civil War. (Henrietta's grandmother Eleanor Hancock Stratton was a first cousin to Cornelia Hancock.) It is through her close relationship with Cornelia that the family purchased property in Maine. Henrietta died January 25, 1969 in Gwynedd, Pennsylvania, and her ashes were distributed at the Stratton family plot in Nevada, Missouri.



William Alderman Jaquette & William Alderman, Bill Jr. or Arabel, & Joseph Emory

Their children were

1. William Alderman, Jr., born March 26, 1910 in Philadelphia and died February 12, 1983 in Redmond, Washington, a pediatrician, married Harriet Stone of Wayne, Pennsylvania May 30, 1936 in Devon, Chester Co., Pennsylvania (issue two sons and one daughter);
2. Henrietta Arabel born September 23, 1911 in Philadelphia and died February 20, 1983 in Philadelphia, a senior book editor, married John Heffron Porter June 29, 1940 in Swarthmore (no issue);
3. Daniel Stratton born January 29, 1915 in Philadelphia and died October 14, 1964 in Rehoboth, Delaware, a poultry veterinarian, never married; and
4. (XIV)



Henrietta with Sons: William A., Jr., Daniel, and



William Alderman Jaquette & Henrietta Gibbon Stratton Jaquette

XIV. (abridged)

Answers to Some Other Questions About Jaquette Family

Migration of Jaquet[te]s: The various branches of the Jaquet family stayed close to Delaware and New Jersey for quite some time.

There certainly are notable Jaquettes in Delaware. Many are buried in Old Swedes Church in Newcastle. One, for example, was Peter Jaquet, Jr., who left no heirs but had a grand house: The Jaquett Mansion in Long Hook. (The Delaware Society for Preservation of Antiquities had a brochure of the house, built in the 1600's, with the main house added in 1724. This is also reported to be a home originally of Jean Paul Jaquet. This house was converted to a motel but has been torn down.) This Peter Jaquet, Jr. was a noted Major in the Revolution from 1776, shortly after enlisting in Haslett's Regiment, until the close of the war.

Some twenty years ago, a Josephine Jaquett worked at the Salem County Historical Society; she may have been known to some of you. (She descended from the Hance Jaquet side of the family.) Altogether, however, there are not many Jaquet[te]s now in Salem County.

In the 20th century Jaquets, like all Americans, have become more mobile and moved to live in other parts of the country. The pseudo-genealogies that are advertised in the mail show Jaquet[te]s all over, and we have received inquires from all over the country. In the Jaquette family, ones with the last "t" and "e," we have spread out quite a lot. William and Henrietta's children moved from Swarthmore to Honolulu, Seattle, Boston, and Florida (then Delaware).

A Jaquette Genealogy

“A Jaquette Genealogy,” which traces the family back from the current generation, covers all the known ancestors on all sides of the family. This booklet includes over 200 pages of genealogical information plus references and indexes. The farthest back any branch is traced is to about 50 B.C. This booklet, in paper or electronic form, is not available to the general public.